

July 6, 2020 - Vancouver City Council Meeting Minutes

REGULAR COUNCIL MEETING

This meeting was conducted remotely over video conference utilizing a GoToMeeting platform. Members of the public were invited to view the meeting via the live broadcast on www.cvtv.org and CVTV cable channels 23 or HD 323, or on the City's Facebook page, www.facebook.com/VancouverUS. Public access and testimony on Consent Agenda items was also facilitated via the GoToMeeting conference call.

Call to Order and Roll Call

The regular meeting of the Vancouver City Council was called to order at 6:30 p.m. by Mayor McEnery-Ogle. The meeting was conducted remotely over video conference.

Present: Councilmembers Fox, Paulsen, Lebowsky, Glover, Stober, Hansen, Mayor McEnery-Ogle

Absent: None

Also present on the call were the following: Eric Holmes, City Manager; Jonathan Young, City Attorney; Amanda Delapena, Assistant to the City Council; Brian Carlson, Deputy City Manager; Julie Hannon, Parks and Recreation Director and Incident Commander for the City's COVID-19 response; Bryan Monroe, Associate Planner; members of the public.

Motion by Councilmember Stober, seconded by Councilmember Glover, and carried unanimously to amend the agenda order to address Items 6 (New Business) and 7 (Old Business) prior to Citizen Communication.

Approval of Minutes

Minutes - June 8, 2020

Motion by Councilmember Glover, seconded by Councilmember Lebowsky, and carried unanimously to approve the meeting minutes of June 8, 2020.

June 8, 2020.

Minutes - June 15, 2020

Motion by Councilmember Stober, seconded by Councilmember Fox, and carried unanimously to approve the meeting minutes of June 15, 2020.

NEW BUSINESS

Draft City Council Statement Regarding Racial Justice

Mayor McEnerny-Ogle introduced the draft Council statement and opened Council discussion.

Councilmember Stober acknowledged the time and effort some members of the community have been putting in for years, speaking to the Council and the City regarding the challenges they face in Vancouver. He noted there has been a tremendous outpouring of support in recent months. He stated he sees this Council statement as a beginning point and an acknowledgement of the work that still lies ahead. He thanked the Mayor for coordinating with the Councilmembers in order to bring the statement forward.

Councilmember Lebowsky echoed Councilmember Stober's comments and stated it is a step forward and just a first step. She also noted that the COVID-19 pandemic is disproportionately affecting people of color and has exacerbated and shown the persistent inequities between the historically marginalized communities and those impacted due to structural racism and other forms of systemic oppression.

Councilmember Paulsen stated this is an important statement for the Council to come together and make. He stated he has learned through the recent conversations with community members that his role as a white person as a product of white privilege, and as a beneficiary of the systems that are a part of systemic racism, is to understand other points of view. He stated he is committed to being better at that. He stated he believes the Council's call to action goes beyond what is written in the statement, but starts with seeking perspectives and understanding those perspectives in the context of being thoughtful policy makers. He stated it is important to acknowledge that the Council is a policy-making board of all white people, and it is important that the Council also understand that it is a policy-making body that oversees one of those systems, local government, and the Council should not lose sight of the fact that every decision it makes and the legacy of the decisions made prior to those currently serving are all a part of that system.

Councilmember Glover echoed the comments of the other Councilmembers. She stated she believes we are at a transformational point in the country and in our community. She states it is important to her as a Councilmember to do

more than just shudder away from what is on television and do more to reach out to community partners and identify the needs and changes and work collaboratively to build pathways to equity and justice. She stated it will take years of determination, and she looks forward to what she can learn to be part of the solutions.

Mayor McEnerny-Ogle summarized the content of the statement. She stated it is the first step to a lot of work ahead of the Council, and she is confident the Council can work with the community to move forward in tackling these issues.

Motion by Councilmember Lebowsky, seconded by Councilmember Paulsen, and carried unanimously to accept the statement (attached).

OLD BUSINESS

Ratification of Emergency Order 2020-15

A RESOLUTION ratifying and confirming Emergency Order 2020-15 as issued by the Vancouver City Manager.

City Manager Eric Holmes summarized the emergency order, noting it is a modification of a previous order and addresses the re-opening of playgrounds within the Vancouver park system. He stated as the weather continues to improve, it has been very difficult for City staff to keep up with taping off playgrounds and taking other measures necessary to keep the playgrounds effectively closed. He stated this emergency order reflects a pivot to a much stronger emphasis on signage and raising awareness of personal responsibility at the parks for people to take personal precautions, sanitize and wash hands while using the facilities.

Motion by Councilmember Paulsen, seconded by Councilmember Glover, and carried unanimously to adopt Resolution M-4079 to ratify Emergency Order 2020-15.

Citizen Communication (Items 1-5)

Mayor McEnerny-Ogle welcomed members of the public who had registered in advance to testify remotely under Citizen Communication and reminded speakers Council would only be accepting testimony regarding the Consent Agenda items (1-5) at this meeting.

Mayor McEnerny-Ogle opened Citizen Communication and received the following testimony:

- Ostan Crider, spoke in support of Item 3, Presbytery of the Cascades annexation, and also wished to speak about a matter not on the Consent

Agenda.

- Cindy Krane, Vancouver, wished to speak about a matter not on the Consent Agenda.
- Ciara Sasse, Vancouver, wished to speak about a matter not on the Consent Agenda
- Glen Yung, Vancouver, spoke regarding Item 2, improvements to Dubois Park, stating he is not opposed to the development of new or existing parks, but recommended this project be put on hold beyond some improvements to the play structure to provide for further discussion. He stated it is worth additional review of large projects to ensure equity in the community.
- Chelsea Bredemeier, Pilot Rock, Oregon, wished to speak about a matter not on the Consent Agenda.
- Bekah Hill, Cle Elum, Washington, wished to speak about a matter not on the Consent Agenda.
- CJ Mishevski, Boring, Oregon, spoke regarding Item 2, improvements to Dubois Park, and requested as many trees be kept in the tree as possible, and also wished to speak about a matter not on the Consent Agenda.
- Evan Plumlee, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, wished to speak about a matter not on the Consent Agenda.

There being no further testimony, Mayor McEnerny-Ogle closed Citizen Communication.

Consent Agenda (Items 1-5)

Motion by Councilmember Stober, seconded by Councilmember Glover, and carried unanimously to approve the Consent Agenda.

1. **Professional Services Agreement for water meter reading services**

Staff Report 074-20

Summary

Since July 2005, the City has been using a contractor to read nearly all water meters within the City's water utility service area. Currently there are approximately 445,446 residential meter reads and 17,450 commercial meter reads per year. Contracting for meter reads has resulted in cost savings to the water utility while continuing to provide for high quality and timely reads. The existing contract expires July 1, 2020. The City requested

new proposals for meter reading services. Three proposals were received and reviewed as shown below.

	<i>Residential</i>		<i>Commercial</i>		
<i>Current</i>	<i>Each</i>	<i>Approximately 445,446 reads per year</i>	<i>Each</i>	<i>Approximately 17,450 reads per year</i>	<i>Total Estimated Cost Per Year</i>
<i>Current Contract</i>	<i>\$0.55</i>	<i>\$250,000</i>	<i>\$1.14</i>	<i>\$20,000</i>	<i>\$270,000</i>
<i>Metereaders LLC</i>	<i>\$0.55</i>	<i>\$244,995</i>	<i>\$1.14</i>	<i>\$19,893</i>	<i>\$264,888</i>
<i>Olameter</i>	<i>\$.715</i>	<i>\$318,494</i>	<i>\$.927</i>	<i>\$16,176</i>	<i>\$334,670</i>
<i>Bermex</i>	<i>\$0.89</i>	<i>\$396,447</i>	<i>\$0.89</i>	<i>\$15,531</i>	<i>\$411,978</i>

It is proposed that the City enter into a new contract with Metereaders LLC of Lake Oswego, Oregon. Metereaders is the current contractor.

With the implementation of the new contract, the City will pay \$.55 per residential read and \$1.14 for a commercial read during the first year of the contract. The proposed contract is for a maximum of five years with anniversary dates of July 1st every year. The contractor may request compensation adjustments based on the average percentage adjustment found in the most recent four (4) quarters of the Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue CPI-U.

Request: Authorize the City Manager or his designee to execute a multiple year professional services agreement with Metereaders LLC of Portland, Oregon; allow for annual contract adjustments based on the average percentage adjustment for the most recent four (4) quarters of the Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue CPI-U; and authorize any future legal action necessary to enforce the terms of the same.

Amy Sorenson, Utilities Administration Manager, 487-8289

Motion approved the request.

2. Bid Award for Construction of Dubois Neighborhood Park

Staff Report 075-20

Summary

This contract provides for re-development of Dubois Park located at Palo Alto Dr. & California Way in the Dubois Park Neighborhood Association. The project generated much neighborhood interest and the Department

held several neighborhood meetings to review and discuss design options. Additionally, there was a large neighborhood turn out at the Parks and Recreation Advisory Commission (PRAC) to discuss the pros and cons of the park features. After a robust discussion, the master plan was approved by PRAC on November 20, 2019. The project consists of grading, new concrete sidewalks, play equipment, shade trellis structure, half-court basketball, picnic tables, benches, bike racks, new seeded lawns and irrigation. The work is anticipated to be complete by end of year 2020.

A Request for Bids (ITB 20-07) was issued on May 8, 2020. Bids were publicly opened on June 2, 2020. The City received four bids. The results are the base bid and the 2 alternates as listed below:

VENDOR	AMOUNT
<i>Lee Contractors, LLC, Battle Ground WA</i>	<i>\$467,917.54</i>
<i>NW Construction, Battle Ground WA</i>	<i>\$532,381.87</i>
<i>Advanced Excavation Specialties, Longview WA</i>	<i>\$562,466.33</i>
<i>Keystone Contracting, Ridgefield WA</i>	<i>Non Responsive</i>
ENGINEER'S ESTIMATE	\$460,072.36

Staff is requesting that City Council award the contract to Lee Contractors, LLC of Battle Ground Washington as the lowest responsive and responsible bidder on the project.

Request: Award the project to the lowest responsive and responsible bidder, Lee Contractors, LLC, of Battle Ground, Washington, and authorize the City Manager, or his designee, to execute a contract and approve any required amendments for construction of Dubois Park for the bid amount of \$467,917.54 including Washington State sales tax.

Julie Hannon, Parks and Recreation Director, 487-8309

Motion approved the request.

3. Presbytery of the Cascades Annexation

Staff Report 076-20

AN ORDINANCE relating to approval of an annexation pursuant to RCW 35.13.125; establishing the geographic extent, defining the comprehensive plan and land use designations, and determining the assumption of all or any portion of existing city indebtedness; accepting the certified petition supporting annexation; and providing for an effective date for the Presbytery of the

Cascades annexation.

Summary

City staff has received a notice of intent to annex from a singular property owner. The Presbytery of the Cascades church is located at 16210 NE 20th Street (at 162nd Ave). The site is 4.4 acres in size. The site is currently served by City water, sewer, stormwater and fire (FD5) services. With the annexation the City would also accept approximately 620 linear feet of right-of-way in NE 20th Street from 162nd Avenue to 164th Ave. With the current owner being a nonprofit entity the property is currently exempt from property tax. Surrounding uses include both residential and commercial uses.

The current County Comprehensive Plan designation is Commercial (C) with a zoning designation of Community Commercial (CC). The applicant requested a change on the eastern two acres of the site to a City Comprehensive Plan designation of Urban High (UH) density and an R-18 zoning designation. On June 15, 2020 City Council approved these requested changes.

Request: On Monday, July 6, 2020, approve ordinance on first reading, setting date of second reading and public hearing for Monday, July 20, 2020.

Bryan Monroe, Associate Planner, 487-7958

Motion approved the request.

4. Appointment to the Transportation and Mobility Commission

Summary

The Transportation and Mobility Commission will provide advice to Vancouver City Council, the City Manager and city staff on a variety of transportation and mobility-related projects, programs and policies. It will also provide ongoing feedback and guidance on development of citywide transportation policy through the update of the city's Transportation System Plan.

This new commission had a recently appointed commissioner resign their seat as the at-large member. Council subcommittee 2 identified an alternate for that position and recommends the appointment of Teresa Hardy. Her appointment would begin immediately with an expiration determined at a later date.

Request: Appoint Teresa Hardy to the Transportation and Mobility

Commission, term beginning immediately.

Council Committee 2

Motion approved the request.

5. Approval of Claim Vouchers

Request: Approval claim vouchers for July 6, 2020.

Motion approved claim vouchers for July 6, 2020, in the amount of \$17,432,610.38.

New Business

6. Draft City Council statement regarding racial justice

Request: Consideration of draft statement.

Mayor and Council

See summary and action above.

Old Business

7. Vancouver COVID-19 Emergency Response and Presentation of Emergency Order

A RESOLUTION ratifying and confirming Emergency Order 2020-15 as issued by the Vancouver City Manager.

Request: Adopt a resolution ratifying Emergency Order 2020-15.

Eric Holmes, City Manager

See summary and action above.

Communications

- A. From the Council**
- B. From the Mayor**
- C. From the City Manager**

Adjournment

7:22 p.m.

Anne McEnery-Ogle, Mayor

Attest:

Natasha Ramras, City Clerk

Meetings of the Vancouver City Council are electronically recorded on audio and video files. The audio is kept on file in the office of the City Clerk for a period of six years.

City Council of the City of Vancouver
Statement Regarding Racial Equity and Racial Justice
Adopted July 6, 2020

The City Council of the City of Vancouver, Washington, acknowledges the existence of systemic racism and societal inequalities, both in our country and our community, and these issues demand our attention and action.

We have listened and learned in our listening sessions and we have a greater appreciation for how systemic racism is affecting members of our community. As a result, we will increase our commitment to taking pro-active steps to address its many manifestations in our community.

Together with our community partners, we will work on public health and prosperity inequities that have negatively impacted our community. These include low educational attainment, high rates of unemployment, food insecurity, insufficient access to housing and home ownership, high incidence of chronic health conditions and inadequate access to health care.

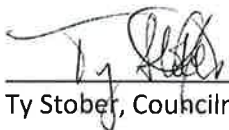
The City of Vancouver is not just where we work, but as your City Council, it is also our home. As your public servants, we will bring about change for the better. We will not just acknowledge inequity but will actively focus on equity and justice in our institution, policies, and programs.

We are committed to continuing our work to make our community and our City government places where all are treated with respect, feel safe, and are heard. We value inclusion, mutual knowledge and respect for diversity. We oppose racism and oppression in our City.

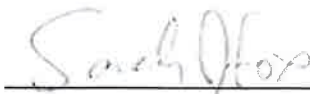
We will continue to build an equitable and inclusive culture and fight racism throughout our community.

Adopted this 6th day of July, 2020.


Anne McEnerny-Ogle, Mayor

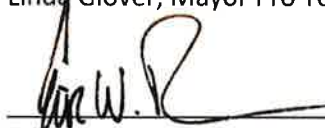

Ty Stober, Councilmember


Laurie Lebowsky, Councilmember


Sarah Fox, Councilmember


Bart Hansen, Councilmember


Linda Glover, Mayor Pro Tem


Erik Paulsen, Councilmember

Fourth Plain Forward Update

July 20, 2020

Vancouver City Council Workshop

Rebecca Kennedy, Planning Manager, COV

Shannon Williams, Associate Planner, COV

Victor Caesar, Vancouver Housing Authority

Sydney Johnson, Fourth Plain Forward

Lauren Henricksen, Clark County Public Health

Benton Waterous, Workforce SW Washington



Presentation Overview

- Background & Context
- Fourth Plain Forward Implementation
- Fourth Plain Commons
- Fourth Plain Forward Nonprofit Organization
- Fourth Plain Coalition
- Fourth Plain COVID Response
- Next Steps & Questions

Presentation Objectives

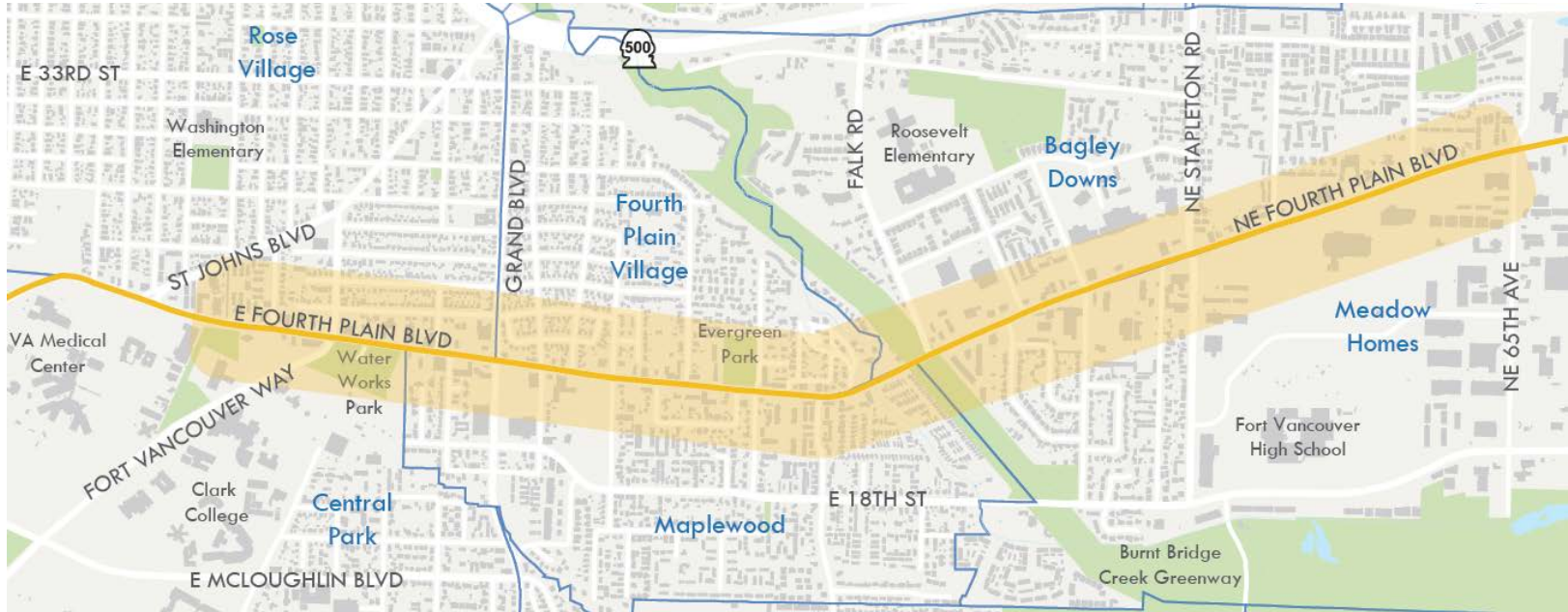
- Fourth Plain Forward Initiative: Confirmation that long-term efforts to address systemic barriers and disparate outcomes for the Fourth Plain community continue to be a City policy priority
- Fourth Plain Coalition: update on Coalition development and partnering efforts
- Fourth Plain Commons: update on project and introduction to funding components that we will return to discuss in more detail on 8/3

Place-based Community Development



- Evidence-based
- Implements holistic revitalization effort
- Purpose built services tailored to community's needs and local community dynamics

Fourth Plain Forward Focus Area



Fourth Plain Communities



Fourth Plain Communities



18% of Fourth Plain residents lack a high school diploma, compared to 9% of Vancouver residents



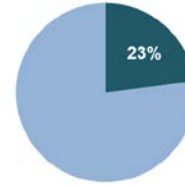
24% of Fourth Plain residents live in poverty, including 35% of Fourth Plain children



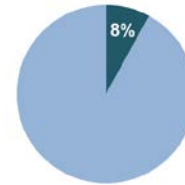
74% of Fourth Plain students are on free or reduced lunch



Families in Poverty



Fourth Plain

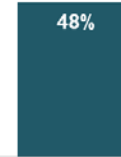


Vancouver

% Renters



Fourth Plain



Vancouver

Fourth Plain Forward Action Plan Goals

GOAL 1

Cultivate a vibrant business district

GOAL 2

Stabilize and grow small businesses

GOAL 3

Create a growth pipeline for food entrepreneurs

GOAL 4

Prioritize pedestrian safety

GOAL 5

Foster inclusive transit-oriented development

Small Businesses Support

Business Technical Assistance



Support Fourth Plain Forward's Storefront Improvement Program



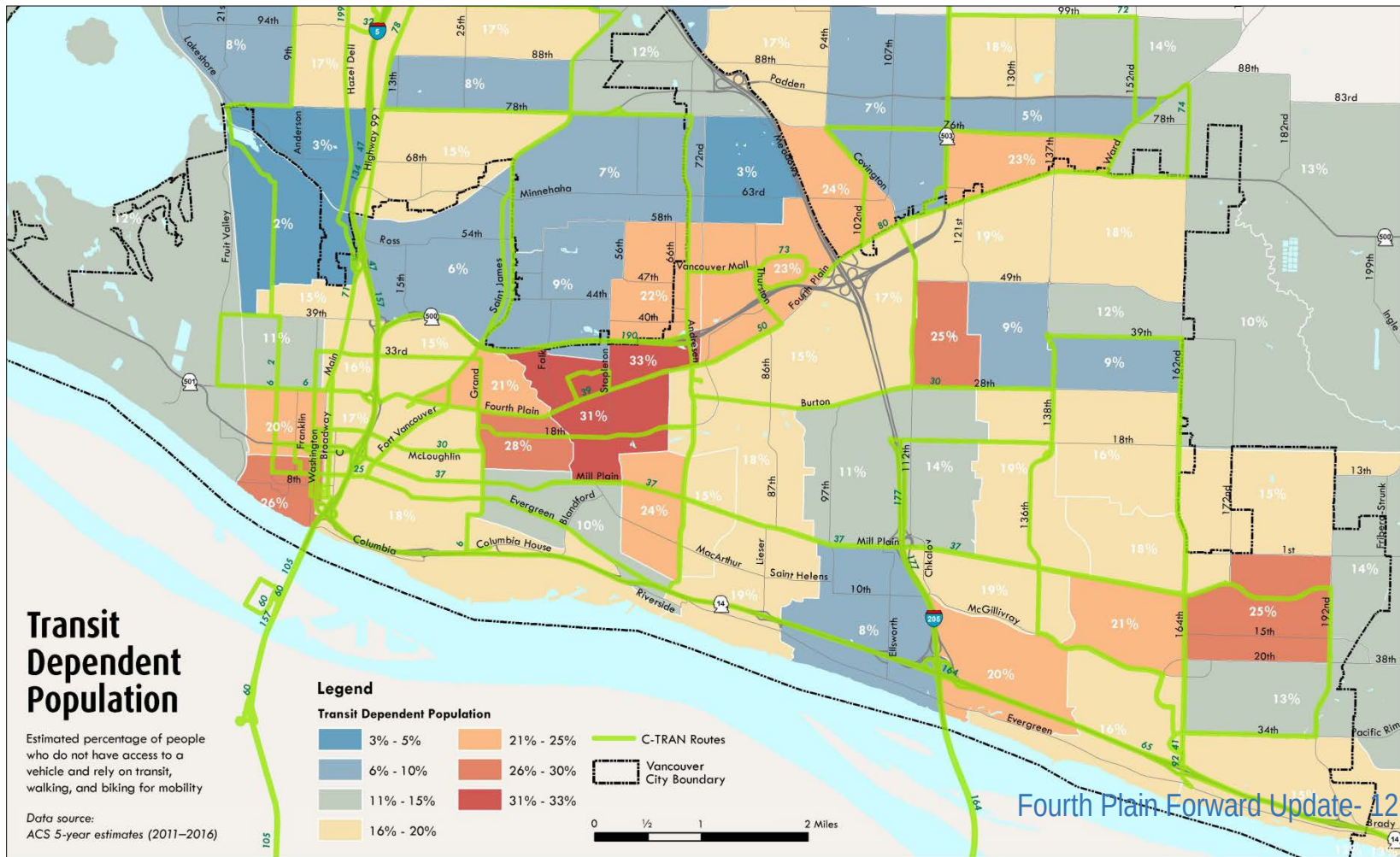
Fourth Plain Forward Update - 9

Community Development and Placemaking



Transit Dependency





Prioritize Pedestrian Safety

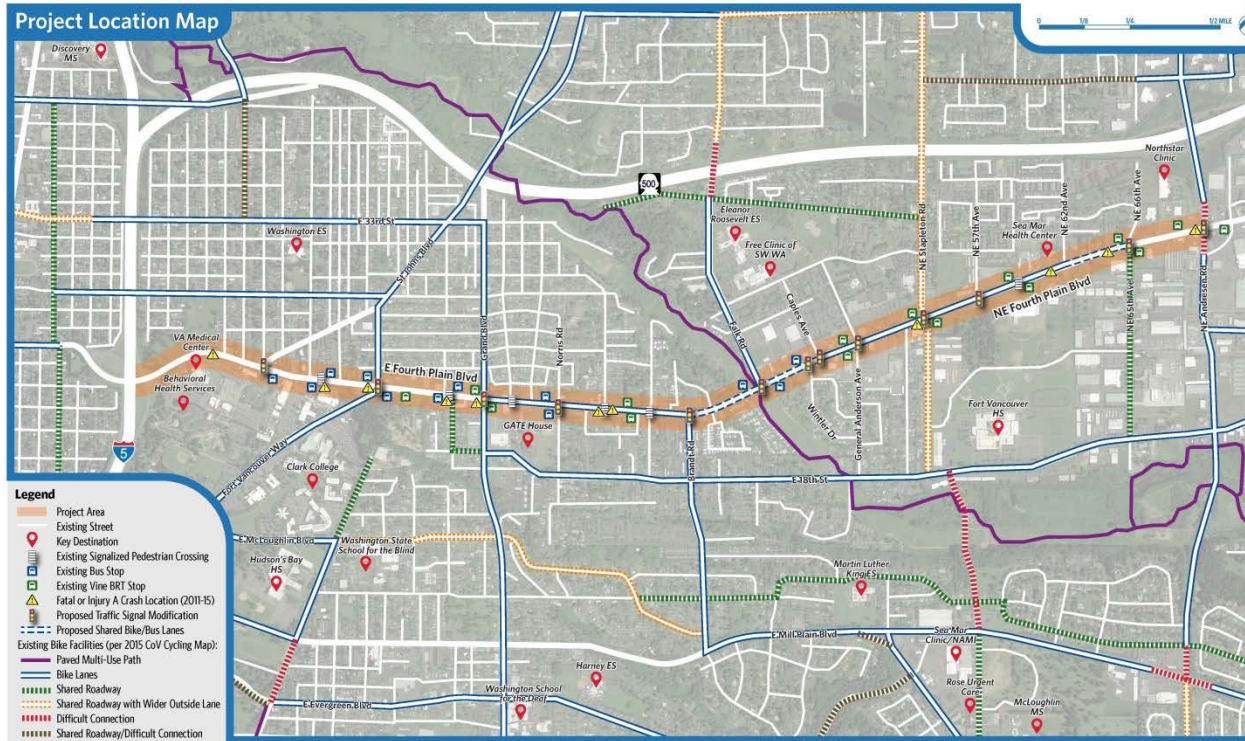


2017 Sidewalk Infill Project - Neals and Rossiter



Grant funded pedestrian improvements to intersection of Caples Ave./Wintler Dr. and Fourth Plain Blvd.

Fourth Plain Safety Improvement Project

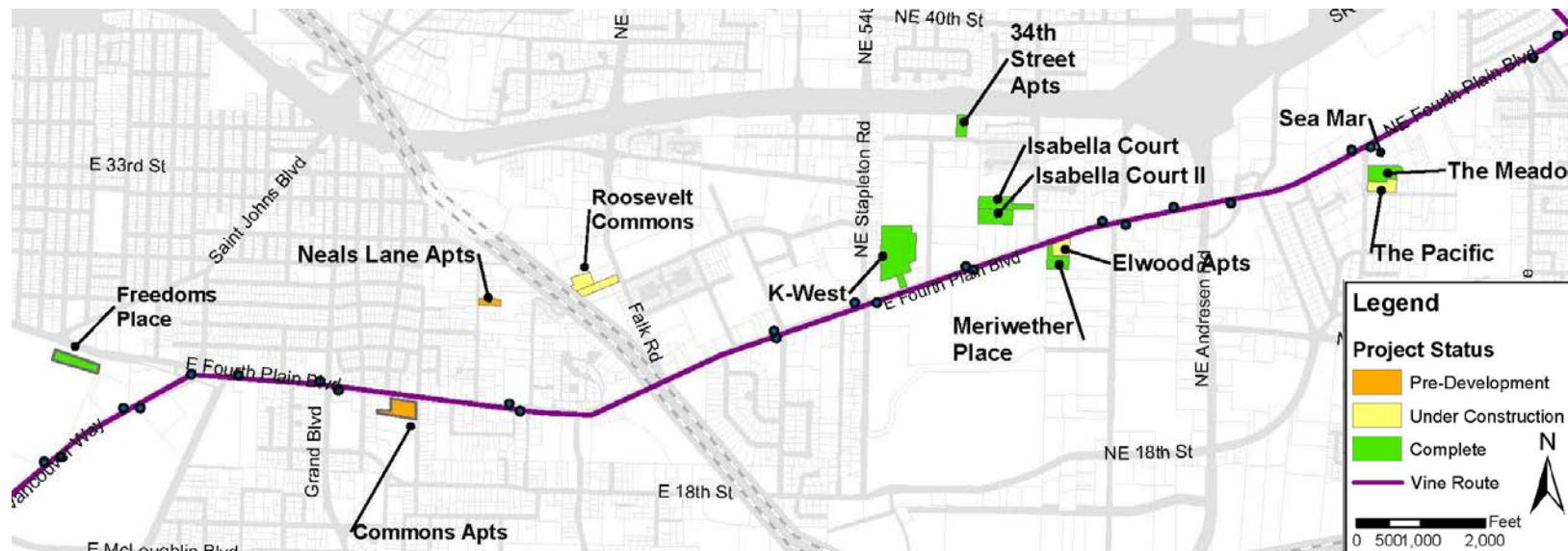


Foster Inclusive Transit-Oriented Development

Affordable Housing partners, with City and State support, have created or preserved 569 units of affordable housing along the corridor over the last 5 years (2016-2020)



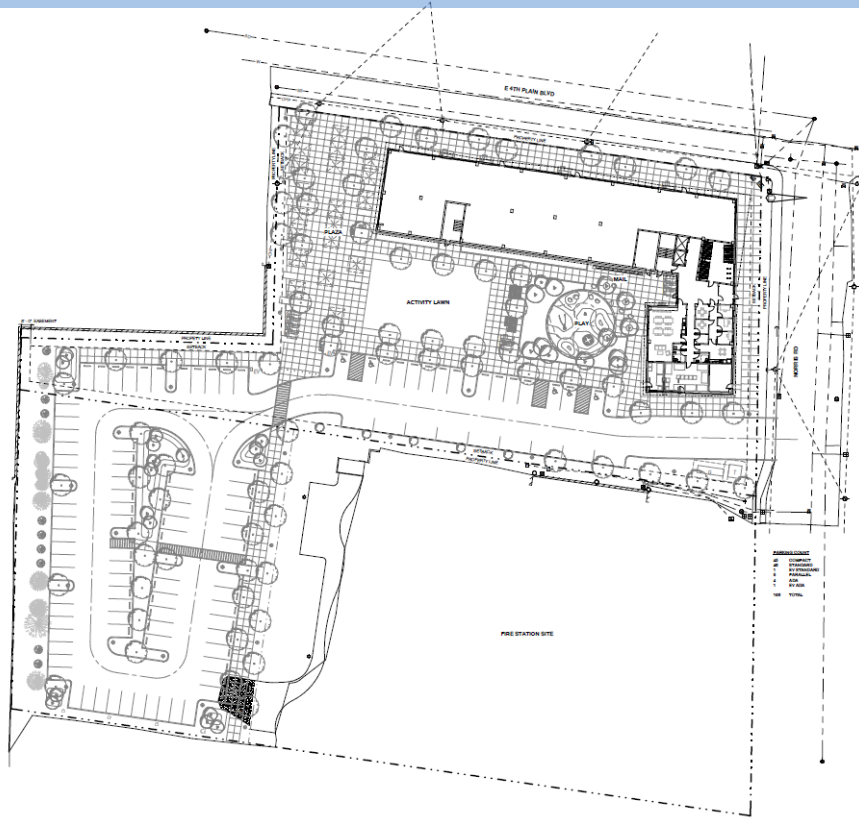
Foster Inclusive Transit-Oriented Development



Fourth Plain Commons

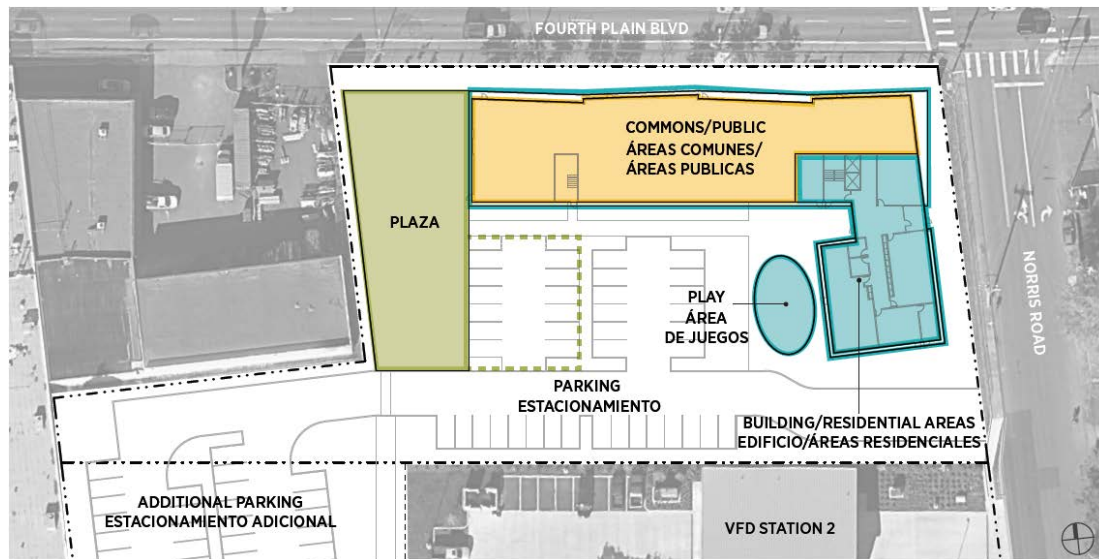


Fourth Plain Commons Site Plan



Fourth Plain Commons Funding

- State and local affordable housing funding- several sources
- State Capital Grant Award
- Potential: Section 108 Loan

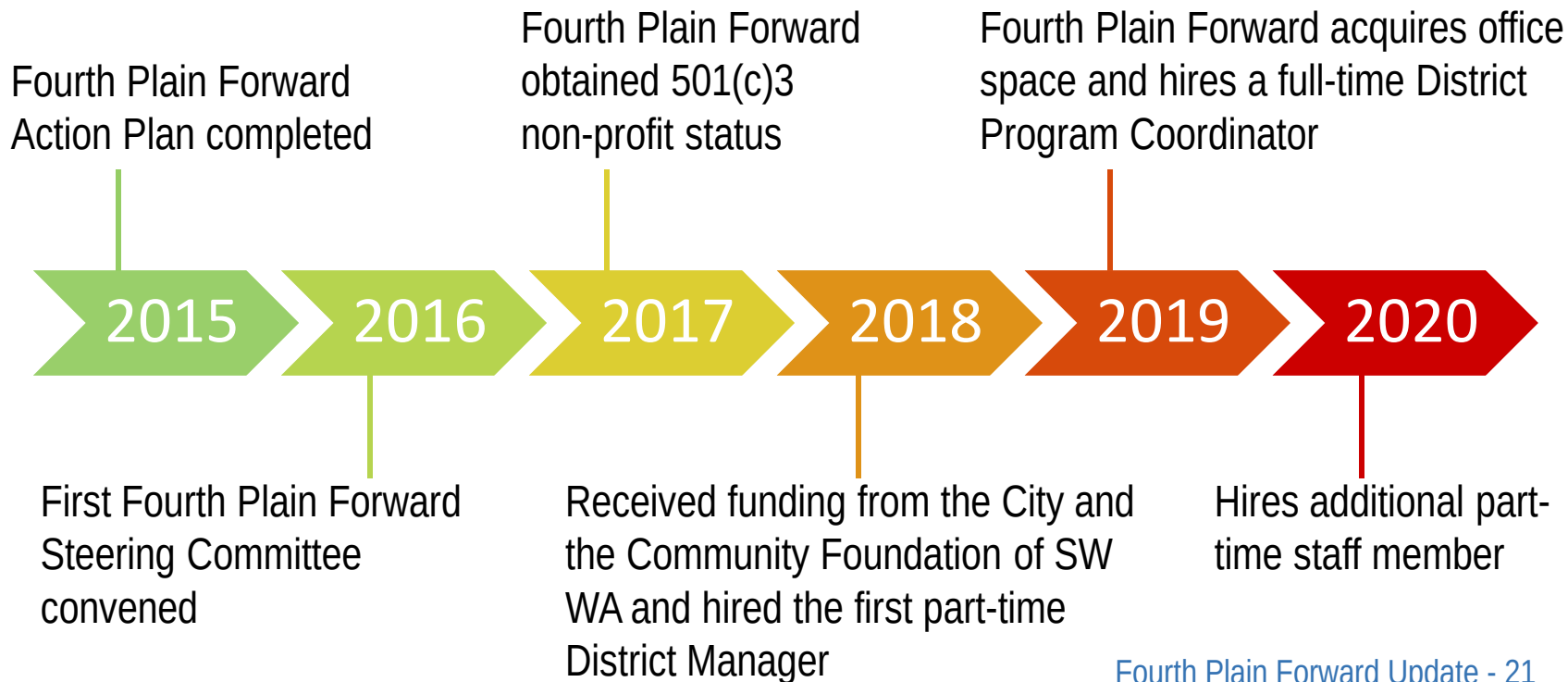


Fourth Plain Forward Non-Profit



- Summer of Murals
- Multicultural Festival
- Storefront Improvement
- Technical Assistance
- COVID-19 Small Business Emergency Grant Program

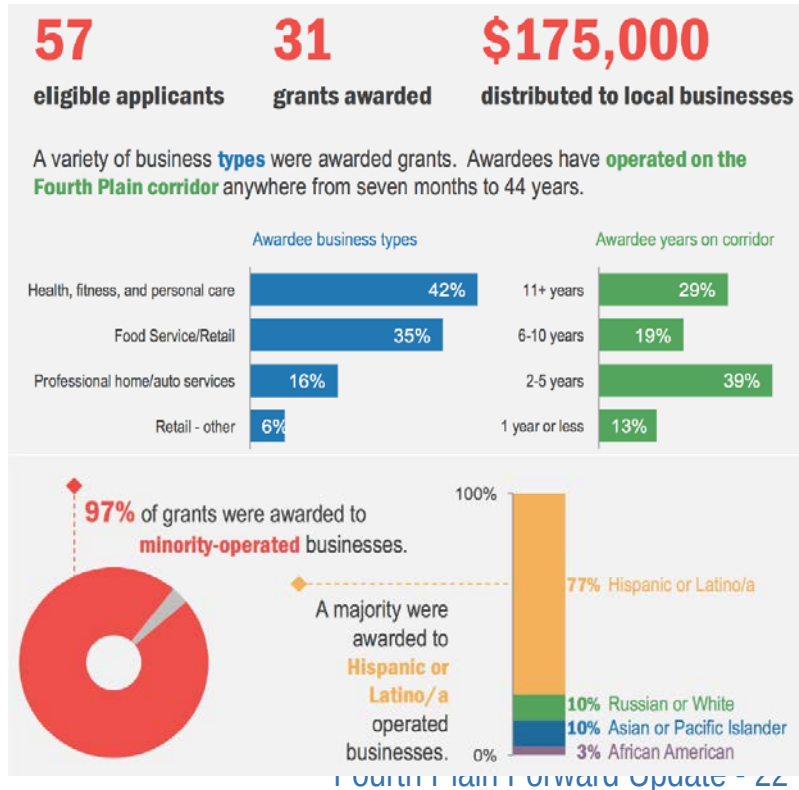
Fourth Plain Forward Non-Profit



Fourth Plain Forward Non-Profit

COVID-19 Response

- Small Business Emergency Grant, funded by Community Foundation for SW Washington
- Ongoing technical assistance
- Partnerships with other organizations to help distribute culturally appropriate COVID-related health information



Fourth Plain Coalition

Safe Streets, Community Wellness and Safety

Clark County Public Health

Kaiser Permanente

SWACH

Rose Village Community Health Workers

Americans Building Community

Vancouver Farmers Market

Food Systems Council

Bike Clark County

Free Clinic of Southwest Washington

PeaceHealth Southwest

Affordable Housing

City of Vancouver

Evergreen Habitat for Humanity

Vancouver Housing Authority

Council for the Homeless

Clark County Community Services

Clark County Volunteer Lawyers Program

Economic Opportunity

Fourth Plain Forward

Hispanic Metropolitan Chamber

Community Foundation for Southwest Washington

Workforce Southwest Washington

Clark College

Goodwill Job Connections

Family Support

Vancouver Public Schools

Educational Service District 112

Clark County Food Bank

Clark County Adventist Community Services

SW WA LULAC

Clark County Latino Youth Conference

The Noble Foundation Vancouver

NAACP

Latino Community Resource Group

Boys and Girls Club

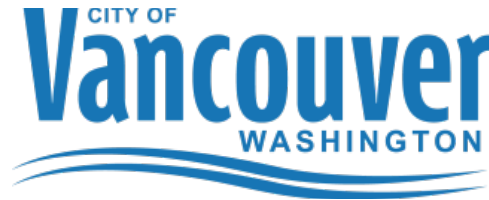
SELF

Fourth Plain Forward Update - 23

Fourth Plain Coalition Steering Committee



VANCOUVER
HOUSING AUTHORITY



workforce
SOUTHWEST WASHINGTON

Fourth Plain Community Advisory Committee

- Group of 12 Fourth Plain area residents
- Oversight and leadership group for the Coalition
- Provide guidance from a resident perspective
- Engage in various leadership and engagement opportunities



Fourth Plain Coalition Priorities



SAFE STREETS

Safe, accessible streets and sidewalks make walking and biking possible and enjoyable, thereby improving quality of life and promoting health



ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Economic opportunity via access to jobs, skills training opportunities, and small business assistance provides security and freedom for residents to live the lives they want, where they want



AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Quality, affordable housing reduces the threat of displacement and allows residents across income-levels to thrive in place and benefit from neighborhood improvements

Fourth Plain Coalition Successes

- \$177,000 BUILD Health Challenge Grant
- \$75,000 Washington Traffic Safety Commission School Walk Route Improvement Grant
- \$250,000 Kaiser Permanente HEAL Communities Grant, plus \$60,000 of additional support for coalition coordination and convening
- \$600,000 EPA Brownfields grant to help re-develop brownfields sites in Fourth Plain corridor
- \$115,000 from Peace Health to support the coalition, community engagement and engaging underrepresented groups in the Fourth Plain area
- \$265,000 Community Foundation of Southwest Washington: operational support for the Fourth Plain Forward non-profit operationally and funding for emergency small business grant program in response to COVID; also provide funding for Rx Play Program in partnership with Clark County Public Health, SeaMar, and COV Parks and Rec

Workforce Southwest Washington

Economic Opportunity

- What is Workforce Southwest Washington?
- Why does WSW partner with the Fourth Plain Coalition?
- How does WSW propose serving the Fourth Plain community? What is the “Thrive” Model?



workforce
SOUTHWEST WASHINGTON



A proud partner of the American^{Job}Center network



Fourth Plain COVID-19 Response

- Fourth Plain Forward COVID-19 related grant support
- Slow Streets | Healthy Neighborhoods Pilot



Addressing Systemic Disparities

- Disparities in access and outcomes related to housing, health, safety and economic opportunity are the result of systems of discrimination and disinvestment that have occurred and built up over decades
- Over the last five years, Fourth Plain Coalition partners have built relationships and structures to try to reverse the impacts of systemic discrimination, with some success
- Getting to a more equitable future, where broadly shared prosperity and access to opportunities is a fact of life for all citizens- regardless of race, ethnicity, socioeconomic status and zip code- is a long-term effort that will require sustained City leadership and commitment for years to come

Presentation Objectives

- Fourth Plain Forward Initiative: Confirmation that long-term efforts to address systemic barriers and disparate outcomes for the Fourth Plain community continues to be a City policy priority
- Fourth Plain Coalition: update on Coalition development and partnering efforts
- Fourth Plain Commons: update on project and introduction to funding components that we will return to discuss in more detail on 8/3

Next Steps

- Aug 3, 2020: Council review of Commons funding strategy
- Fall 2020: Online Open House and Survey for Commons
- 6 months: next Fourth Plain Forward update to Council
- Fourth Plain Coalition, steering committee and community advisory committee continue to meet regularly to advance community priorities
- 2020 Forward: Implement Reside Vancouver Anti-Displacement Strategy
- Q3 2021: Construction on Commons begins
- 2022: Construction on Commons complete

Questions and Discussion

Rebecca Kennedy, Planning Manager
Rebecca.Kennedy@cityofvancouver.us

www.cityofvancouver.us/fourthplainforward
<https://fourthplainforward.org/>



The Heights District Plan



July 20, 2020
City Council Workshop

Chad Eiken, CED Director
Rebecca Kennedy, Planning Manager

Presentation Overview

- 7/13 Workshop Follow Up related to scale of development
- Market Analysis & Redevelopment Potential
- Demographic/Socioeconomic Analysis
- Housing and Equitable Development Recommendations and Strategies
- Redevelopment Opportunities & Implementation Tools
- Review of Fiscal Impacts Analysis
- Questions and Discussion

Workshop Series

- July 13 – Project introduction and overview, EIS 101, review of Land Use and Parks & Open Space elements of Heights District Plan
- **July 20 – Market analysis, redevelopment opportunities & implementation tools, demographic/socioeconomic analysis, housing and equitable development strategies, fiscal impacts analysis**
- July 27 – Transportation recommendations and strategies, emergency services, utilities, environment, implementation strategy

Planning Commission/City Council Review

Planning Commission:

- March 27, 2018
- July 24, 2018
- December 11, 2018
- March 12, 2019
- June 11, 2019
- October 22, 2019
- December 10, 2019
- February 11, 2020 (PH)

City Council Workshops:

- July 2, 2018
- October 22, 2018
- February 4, 2019
- June 10, 2019
- September 17, 2019
- November 18, 2019
- March 2, 2020
- July 13, 2020

City Council Public Hearings to extend Tower Mall Development Moratorium:

- November 13, 2017
- May 14, 2018
- November 5, 2018
- April 15, 2019
- October 7, 2019
- March 16, 2020

Heights District Plan: Project Deliverables

1. ***Subarea Plan*** for the 205-acre Heights District that will include an overarching vision for the area, and make recommendations on design, land use, housing transportation, public space, and implementation priorities.
2. ***Detailed Redevelopment Plan*** for the 63-acre Tower Mall redevelopment area that will include a market analysis, feasibility study, phased redevelopment plan, and partnerships and implementation recommendations.
3. ***Environmental Impact Statement:*** Planned Action SEPA Analysis that includes thresholds for a mix of uses and will enable expedited review of future development proposals.

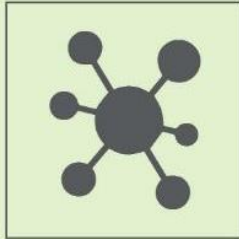
Heights District Plan: Project Goals

- Establish a vision for a **vibrant neighborhood center**
- Catalyze additional **private development** in the District
- **Involve the public** in the planning / design process
- Include **affordable** income-based housing
- Include accessible **public open space**
- Utilize innovative urban design and **sustainable development practices**
- Plan for the creative and functional **integration of transit**
- Increase **multi-modal connectivity** in the District uses



A Vision for the Heights

PRIMARY DRIVERS



1. Connectivity

- Creation of a walkable and bikeable street network with connections to nearby trails
- Maintain local and regional connections to services and amenities in Downtown Vancouver, Portland, etc.
- Improved traffic safety at intersections, through improved lighting, signals, and visibility



2. Community Health, Wellness & Equity

- Walkable, healthy food options, such as grocery stores and farmers markets
- Uses that promote “healthy” living, including playgrounds and exercise/athletic facilities
- Maintain social and support services for underserved families in the area



3. Sustainability

- Increase urban greenspace and trees while preserving existing significant trees
- Break up existing pattern of pavement and gravel
- Address drainage and flooding issues along major corridors

SECONDARY DRIVERS



4. Public Realm

- Creation of flexible gathering spaces that can accommodate community activities and events
- Provide a variety of active open spaces, including dog parks, playfields, and community gardens
- Well-maintained public spaces and sidewalks



5. Economic Development

- Restaurants and other food options that are affordable and easy to walk to
- Specialty, health-focused grocery store
- Maintain “small business” culture by saving existing locally owned businesses and attracting new local businesses



6. Mixed Income Housing

- Increased housing variety that includes mixed types (i.e. senior housing) and mixed incomes
- Mindful placement and integration of low-income housing
- Keeping housing options affordable for a diverse demographic, from seniors to young families



7. Urban Character/Form

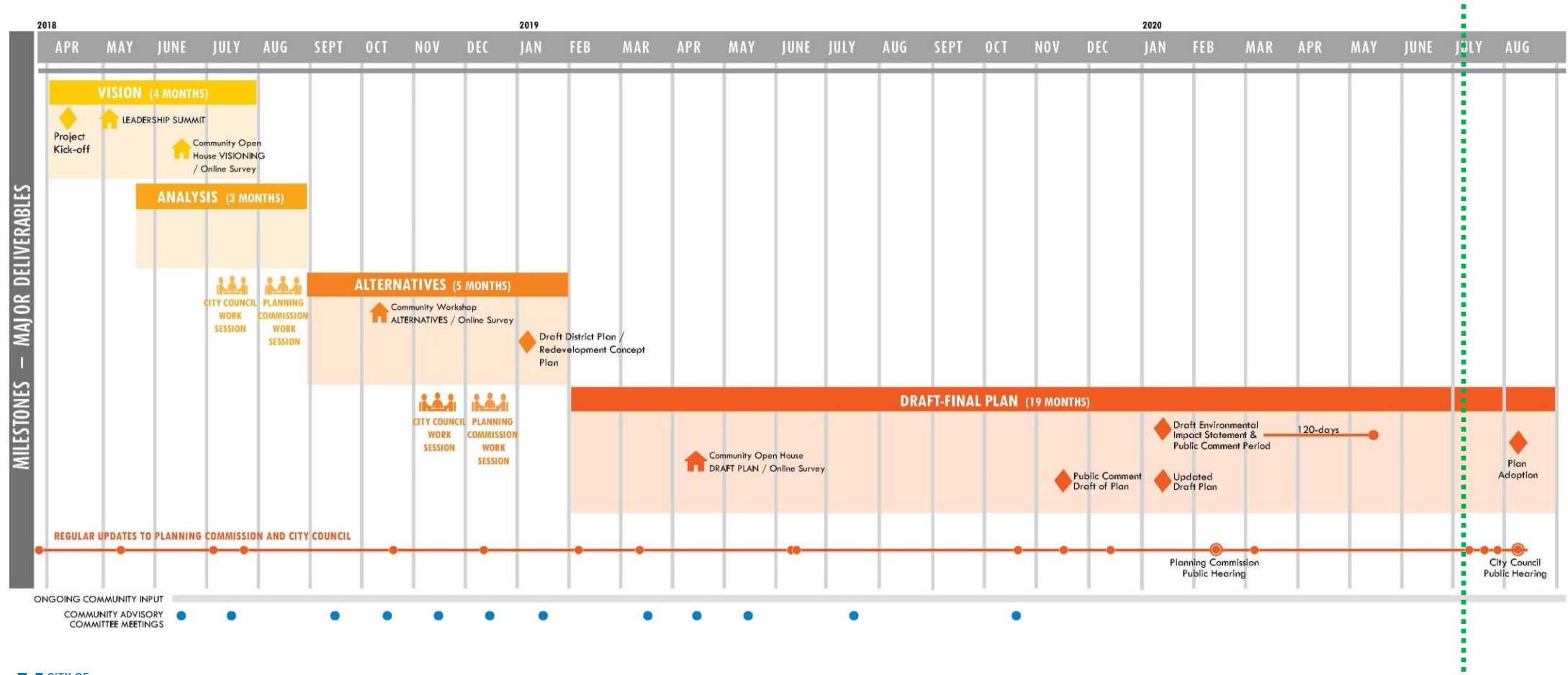
- Creation of a distinct identity through urban form
- Attractive, appealing architecture that complements existing neighborhood character
- Appropriate scale (number of stories) of buildings



8. Arts/Culture

- Installation of art pieces, such as murals, that can be participatory and reflect local history
- Dedicated, flexible venues for arts and cultural events
- Neighborhood library as a cultural amenity

Heights District Plan: Timeline & Phasing



Scale of Nearby Development: New Schools



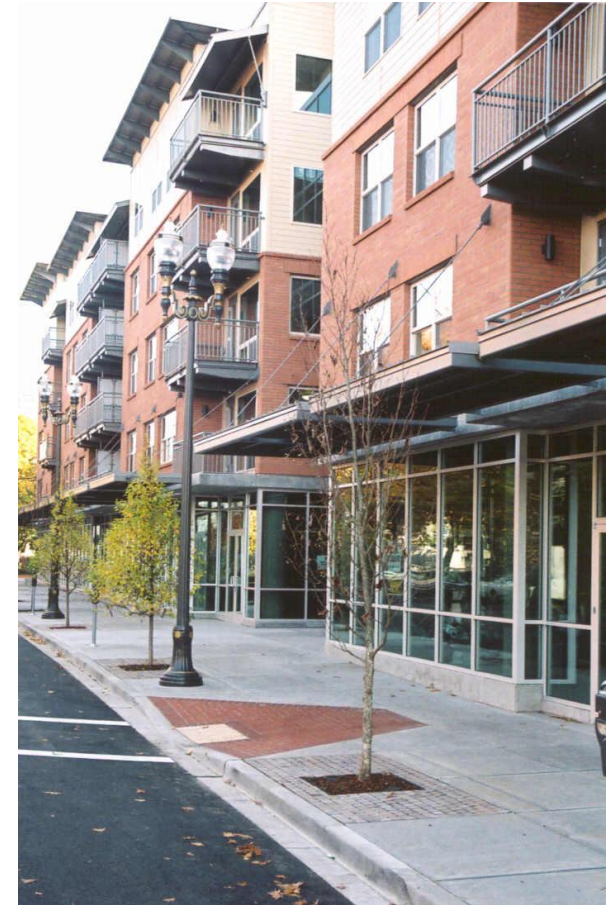
Scale of Nearby Development: PeaceHealth



Scale of Future Development: District Gateway



Scale of Future Development: Activity Center



Heights District: Existing Conditions Analysis

- Current Land Use Mix
- **Market Analysis & Redevelopment Potential**
- **Demographics**
- **Income-based housing**
- Transportation Network, Access & Impacts
- Sustainability program

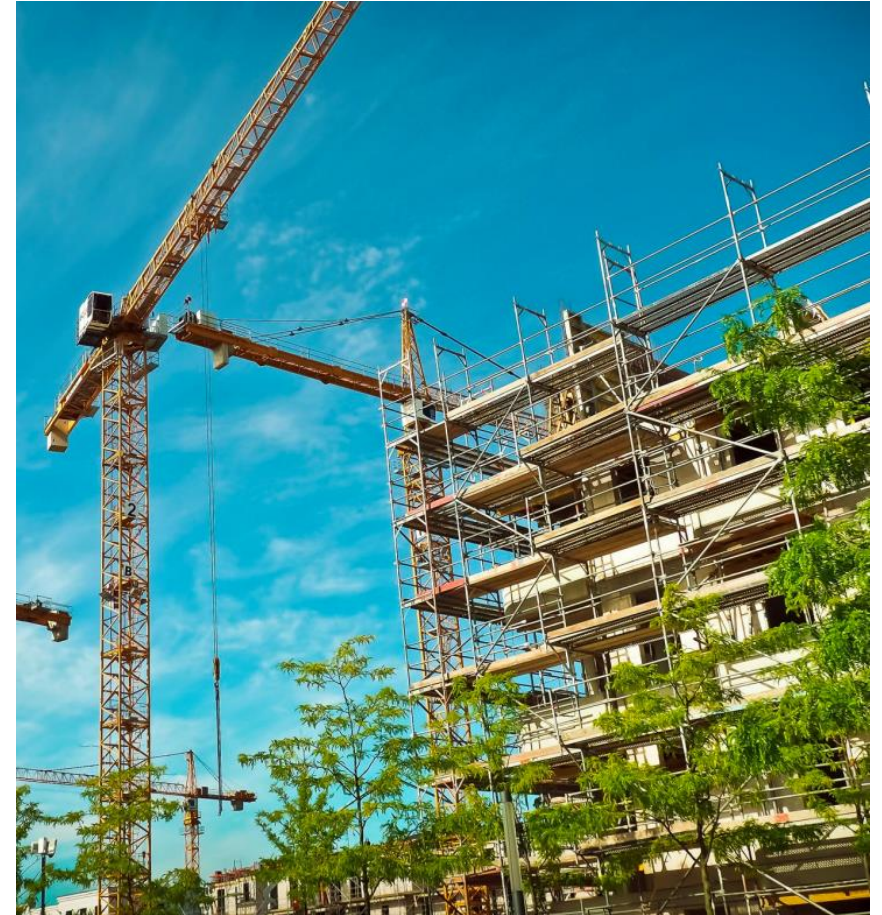


Market Analysis Components

- Market trends for retail, office, housing
- Household characteristics for income, composition, age
- Industry and employment growth
- Future population forecast
- Permit data
- Demand for housing at various income levels
- Interviews with the development community

Market Analysis

- Strong demand for housing at multiple income levels, including for below market housing as well as executive housing
- Retail difficult on its own, but can play a supportive role and be successful as part of a mixed-use development
- Office uses could also play a supportive role, but will not lead development



Demographic Trends

- Population Growth: in last two decades, Vancouver's population increased by approximately 33,000 people
- Aging Population: From 2000-2016, the number of people living in Vancouver between the ages of 50 and 64 years increased by 56%, or nearly 11,000 people
- Fewer Households with Children: Since 2010, the number of Vancouver households with children decreased by 10%
- Average incomes in Vancouver are lower than the regional average

Housing Trends

- More than half of Vancouver residents are renters, slightly less than half are homeowners
 - 89% of homeowners live in single family housing
 - 71% of renters live in multi-family housing
- Housing vacancy rate below 5%- indicates a constrained housing market
- Between 2016-2018, the median home sale price in Vancouver increased nearly \$60K, and average rents also increased, but on average housing in Vancouver is still more affordable than elsewhere in the region

Redevelopment Potential

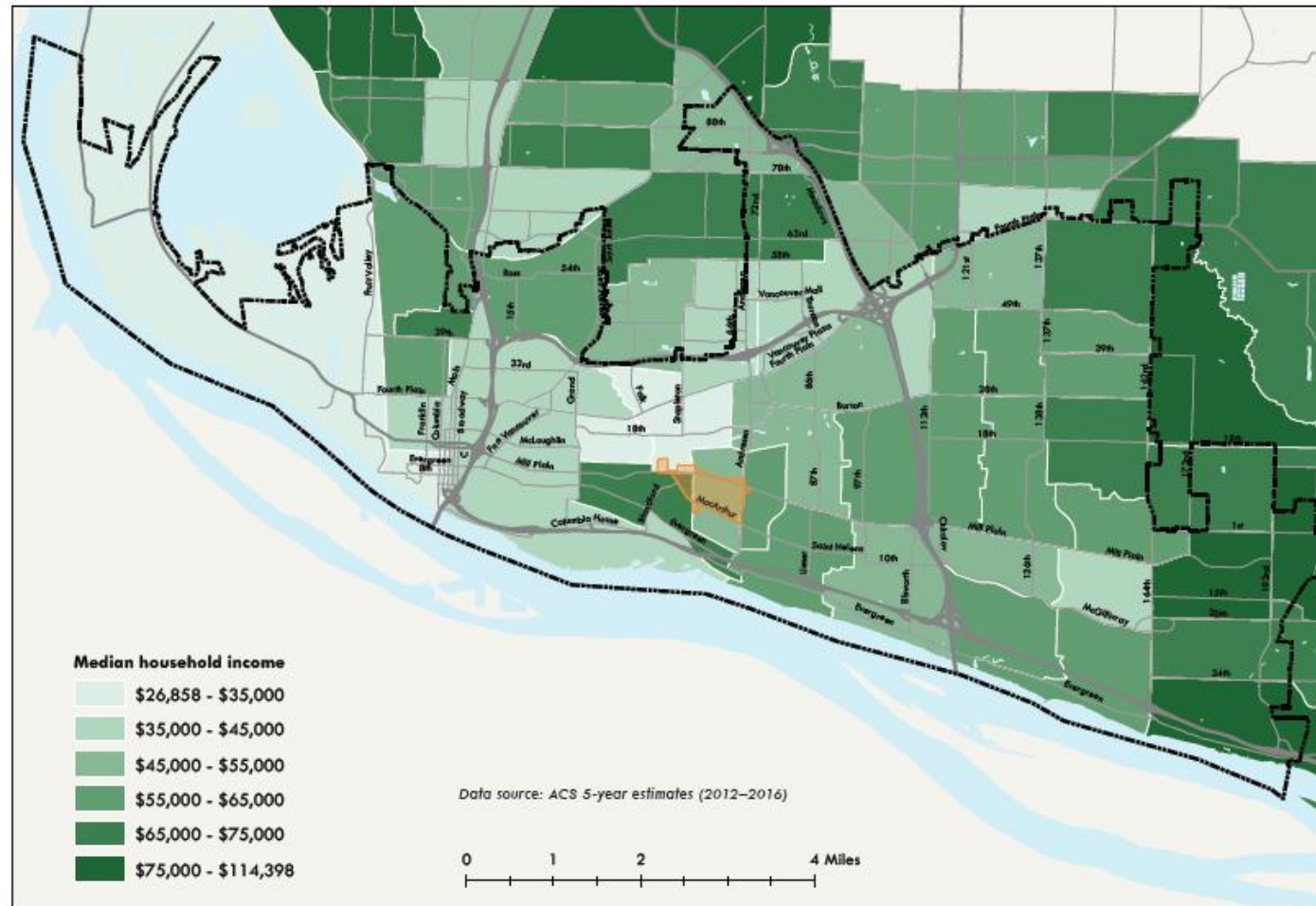


- An estimated 1,340 residential units are planned for the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area
- Areas outside the Redevelopment Area will likely redevelop in the mid-to-long-term, and will likely include a mix of uses, including approximately 500 additional residential units over the 20-year build out period
- Approximately 56,000 sf of commercial space within the Redevelopment Area, as part of mixed-use and stand alone commercial buildings
- Existing retail tenants in the Redevelopment Area will have the opportunity to integrate into new buildings

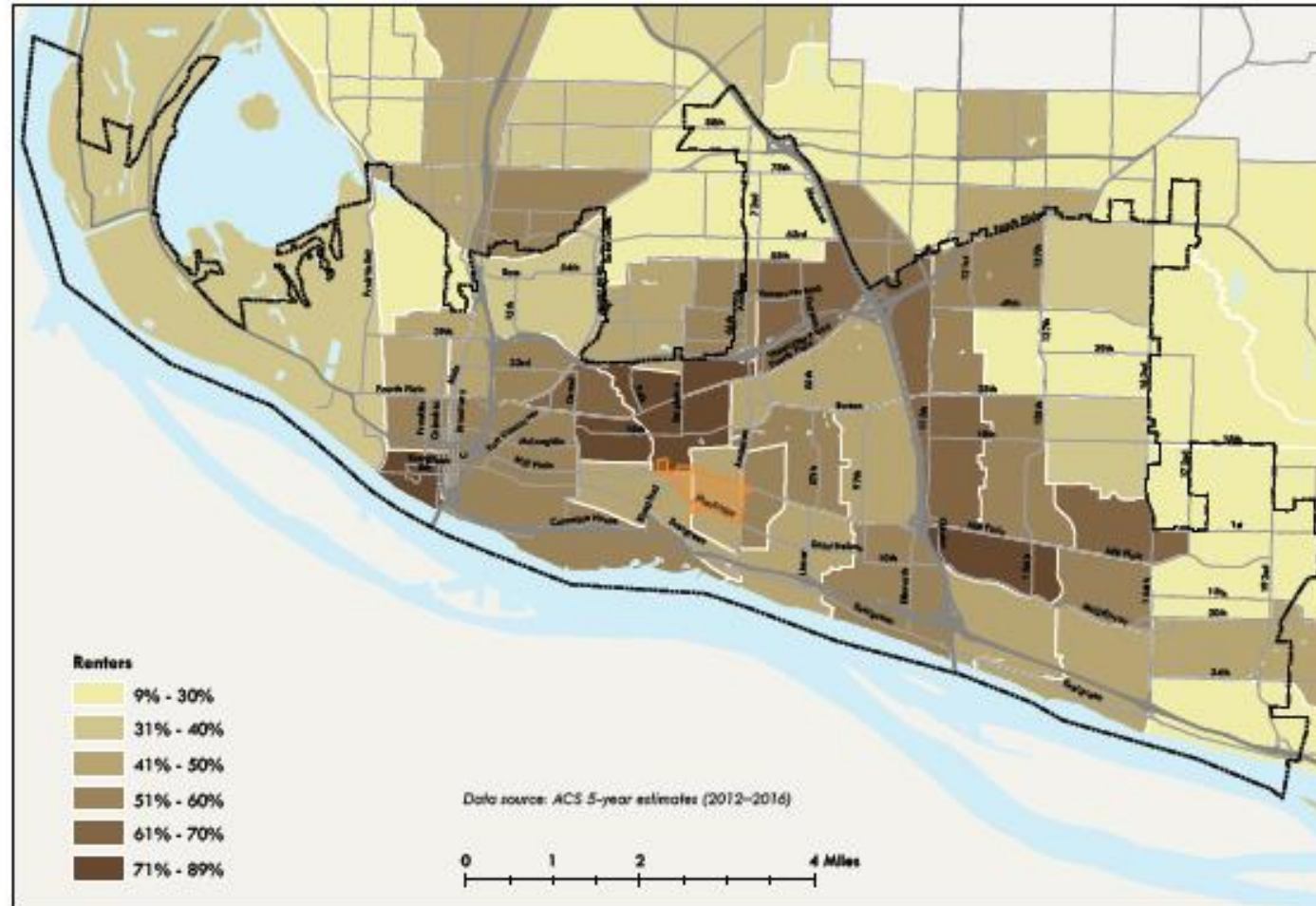
Diversity in the Heights

- WWII to present: history of racial and socioeconomic integration in the Heights
- 1943-45: 9,000 African Americans arrive in Vancouver, work in the Kaiser Shipyards and wartime industry
- Post-War: Closing of shipyards and demolition of wartime housing, employment and housing discrimination against African Americans
- 1960: Fewer than 500 African Americans reside in Vancouver
- Today: Communities of Color make up 20% of Vancouver's population; In Central Vancouver, Communities of Color make up nearly 40% of the population

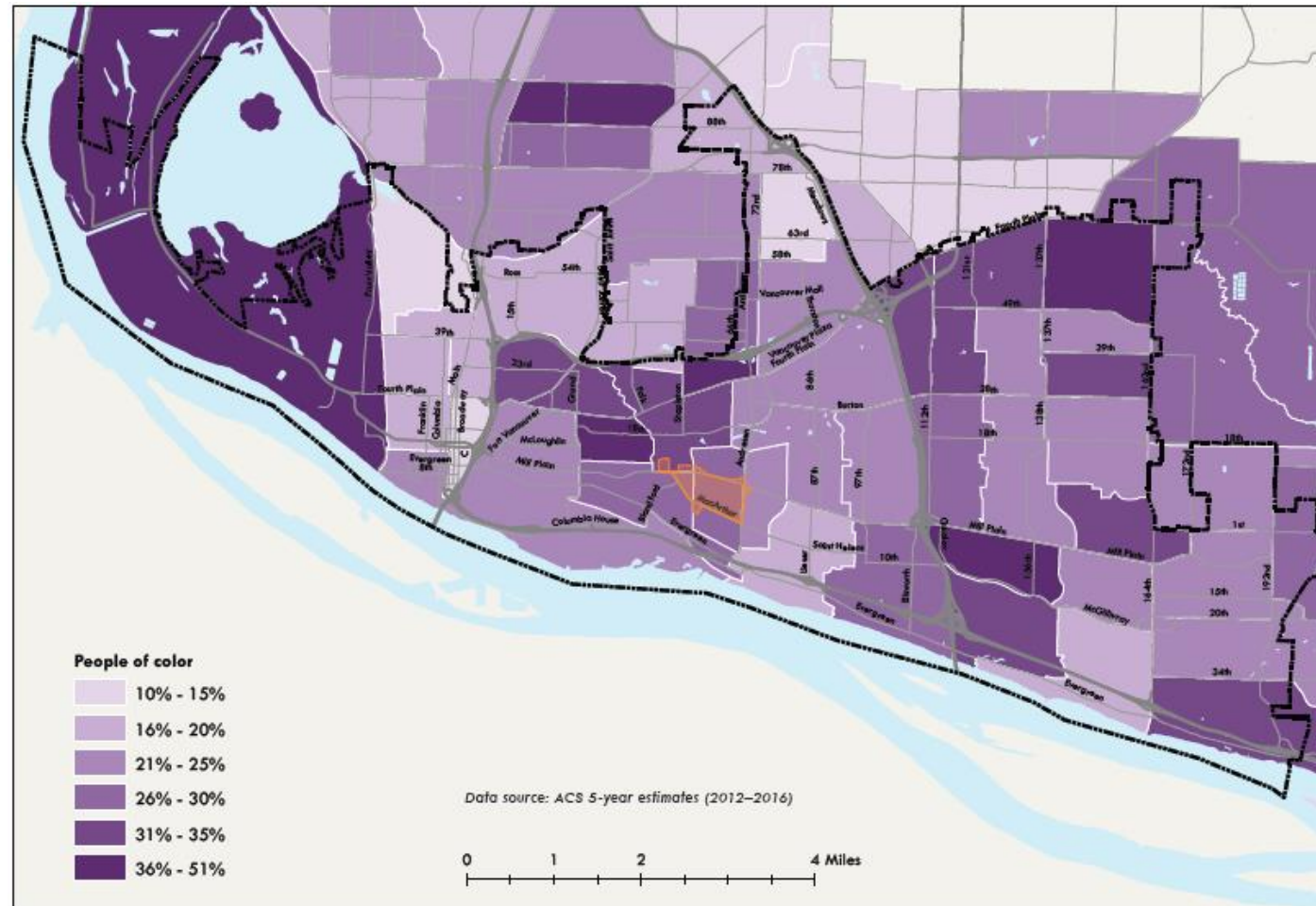
Demographics – Median Household Income



Demographics – Rental Households



Demographics – People of Color



Heights District Plan: Recommendations

- Land Use & Urban Design
- Public Realm & Open Space
- **Equity, Jobs & Housing**
- **Economic Vitality**
- Mobility, Access & Circulation
- Sustainability



Housing & Equitable Development Recommendations

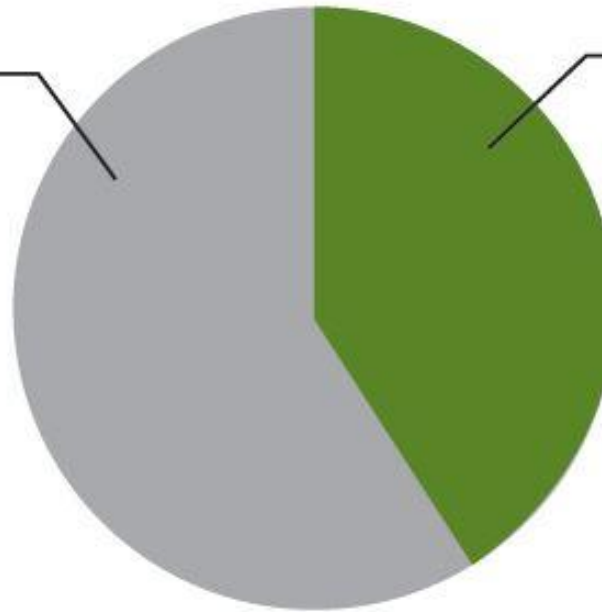
- Increase diversity in housing types (mix of unit types and sizes)
- Integrate affordable and market-rate housing
- Create opportunities for homeownership at a range of prices
- Expand employment opportunities suitable for a variety of educational and job training backgrounds, and the number of living wage jobs in the District
- Ensure opportunities for aging in place and accessibility for people of all abilities
- Support existing social services and the community center at Skyline Crest
- Retain existing locally-owned businesses and attract new local businesses, including minority-owned, women-owned and disadvantaged businesses

Mixed-Income Housing

60-75% MARKET RATE HOUSING

INCLUDING:

- Market rate units and condominiums
- A range of housing sizes and types: studios to 3-bedroom units, live/work units
- Attached single family as well as multi-family housing
- Rental and homeownership opportunities
- Housing appropriate for single individuals, families, and seniors



TARGET: 25-40% INCOME-BASED HOUSING (<100% AMI)

INCLUDING:

- Affordable to people and families with incomes below the Area Median Income (AMI)
- Rental and home-ownership opportunities
- A range of housing types and sizes: studios to 3-bedroom units, live/work units
- Housing designed for seniors living on restricted incomes
- A minimum of 250 units affordable to households earning at or below 60% of AMI

Redevelopment Levers and Tools

- Multi-Family Tax Exemption Program
- Impact fees & system development charges
- Affordable Housing Fund
- CDBG/HOME funding
- Disposition and Development Agreements for city-owned parcels
- State and Federal grants
- Zoning code incentives
- Public-private partnerships

Community Engagement Reflected in the Plan



Concern: Gentrification and displacement of existing low- and moderate-income residents

Response:

- Target 25-40% of new units as below market (less than 100% AMI)
- Target a minimum of 250 units affordable to households earning at or below 60 percent of Area Median Income (AMI)
- Retain existing local businesses; include new MWDBE businesses
- Prioritize family-wage jobs and other community benefits
- Implement Reside Vancouver: Anti-Displacement Strategy
- Increase affordable homeownership opportunities



Concern: Retain local businesses

Response: Commitment (through implementation plan) to retain existing local businesses and service providers where possible

Fiscal Impacts Analysis

The City conducted an analysis to understand the fiscal impacts of the following two scenarios:

- **Heights Project Alternative:** Assumes new development based on the recommendations in the Heights District Plan, including the proposed development program for the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area.
- **No Action Base:** Assumes growth occurs in a manner consistent with the 2011-2035 Vancouver Comprehensive Plan and the City's land use and development code, and that new development will occur on vacant parcels but no redevelopment of existing developed parcels.

Fiscal Impacts Analysis – Project Alternative

- Order of Magnitude Infrastructure Costs: **\$60-\$65M**
 - Includes streets and parks
 - Includes permitting, design, engineering, construction, fees, and taxes
- Project Revenues over a 25-year time period: **\$138M**
 - Includes revenues to the City, City Public Facilities District (PFD), County, State of WA, C-TRAN

Fiscal Impacts Analysis – No Action Base

- Order of Magnitude Infrastructure Costs: **None**
 - No action base scenario does not include any of the improvements included in the Heights District Plan (no major improvements to existing streets or the addition of parks and public spaces). **Therefore, there are no infrastructure costs.**
- Project Revenues over a 25-year time period: **\$18M**
 - Includes revenues to the City, City Public Facilities District (PFD), County, State of WA, C-TRAN

Key Themes of EIS Public Comment

- Number of residential units and impact of adjacent neighborhoods
- Concerns that income-based multi-family housing will have a negative impact on the area; specifically that income-based housing leads to increased crime and drug use, calls for emergency services, and issues related to building maintenance/appearance
- Comments in favor of high-end housing in first phase
- Support for housing affordable at a variety of income ranges
- Questions about the costs of redevelopment and who pays

Responses to EIS Public Comments

- Plan calls for a range of housing types affordable to people at a range of income levels
- District-wide design guidelines will ensure high-quality design regardless of housing type
- Continued commitment to equitable development and inclusion, and to maintaining existing demographic and socioeconomic diversity; implementation steps to ensure equitable development
- Detailed fiscal impact analysis included in the Heights District Plan appendix

Next Steps

- **July 27:** City Council Heights Workshop 3: Transportation, emergency services, utilities, environment/sustainability, implementation/next steps
- **August 3:** City Council First Reading for Heights District Plan
- **August 17:** City Council Public Hearing for Plan
- **Fall 2020:** Initial implementation steps, including separate PC and CC processes for adoption of new HX zoning district, design guidelines and planned action ordinance

Questions and Discussion

VANCOUVER
CITY HALL

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THE HEIGHTS DISTRICT PLAN



Plan Prepared For:
Community and Economic
Development Department
City of Vancouver, Washington

July 2020

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City of Vancouver acronyms:
CMO: City Manager’s Office
CED: Community and Economic Development
PW: Public Works
CDBG: Community Development Block Grants

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GLOSSARY

20-minute neighborhood

Neighborhoods with access to a mix of services and amenities (such as stores, restaurants, parks, schools, transit stations) accessible within a 20-minute walk.

Aging in place

The ability for seniors to remain living in their home and/or community safely, independently, and comfortably.

Bioretention

The process in which contaminants and sedimentation are removed from stormwater runoff, often with planted treatment areas such as bioswales or rain gardens, that filter water before they infiltrate into the soil and enter the stormwater drainage system.

Complete Streets

Streets designed to be safe and accessible for all users, ages, and abilities, regardless of how they choose to travel, typically including bike and pedestrian facilities as well as traffic calming features.

Comprehensive Plan

The City of Vancouver’s Comprehensive Plan provides the overall long-term vision and policy direction for managing the built and natural environment in Vancouver, and providing necessary public facilities. It addresses transportation, utilities, land use, recreation, housing, economic development, and city services, and is required by state law to be updated periodically.

Entitlements

Legal rights conveyed by approvals from governmental entities to develop a property for a certain use, intensity, building type or building placement.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

A planning document describing the positive and negative environmental effects of a proposed action, and usually comparing one or more alternative actions, as required by the Washington State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA). An EIS typically includes analysis of impacts to air, water, and soil quality, threatened or endangered species, historic and cultural sites, and social and economic impacts such as housing or noise, as well as how these impacts will be mitigated.

Equity

The ideal of fair and just treatment of all members of a community, recognizing that some people face greater burdens and disadvantages than others.

Festival street

A street or public place that can be temporarily closed to vehicle traffic for special events.

Income-based housing

Housing that is made available to households with incomes below a certain threshold (e.g. 60% of a metro area’s median household income) and priced to cost no higher than 30% of the household’s gross income.

Low impact development

Systems and practices that use or mimic natural processes that result in the infiltration, evapotranspiration or use of stormwater in order to protect water quality and associated aquatic habitat; an approach to land development that works with nature to manage stormwater as close to its source as possible.

Makerspace

A place where people can engage in hands-on, collaborative creation of crafts or innovative designs with low- or high-tech tools and supplies.

Mixed-use development

Urban development that combines different types of uses — residential, commercial, retail, office, cultural, institutional, or entertainment — in a building or complex of buildings.

Multimodal

When describing a street or transportation network, multimodal means it provides options for people to get around on foot, on bicycles, in transit, or in motorized vehicles.

Planned Action Ordinance (PAO)

An ordinance adopted by a municipality that formalizes a planned action, which is a development project whose impacts have been addressed by an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) associated with a plan for a specific geographic area before individual projects are proposed. Such up-front analysis of impacts and mitigation measures then facilitates environmental review of subsequent individual development projects.

Public realm

Space that the general public has access to, including streets, sidewalks, parks, and civic plazas.

Right-of-way

Land that is controlled by the city and reserved for public use such as for streets and sidewalks.

Shared parking

Parking spaces that are shared by more than one user, typically under a shared parking management strategy with the goal of creating greater efficiency. For example, a parking garage can be used by office workers during the day and by residents in the evening.

Stormwater management

The effort to reduce and/or improve the quality of runoff of rainwater into streets and watersheds.

Traffic calming

The use of design features to improve safety for motorists, pedestrians, and cyclists. This can include for example speed humps, curb extensions, or narrowing traffic lanes.

Transportation demand management

The application of strategies to reduce travel demand and/or redistribute demand to allow for more efficient use of transportation infrastructure, such as programs to encourage carpooling and transit usage.

TreeCAP

The City of Vancouver's Tree Canopy Achievement Program, which recognizes efforts to plant and maintain trees with a citywide goal of 28% tree canopy coverage by 2030. Read more online: www.cityofvancouver.us/publicworks/page/tree-canopy-achievement-program-treecap

Universal design

The design of buildings, products or environments to make them useable and accessible to all people, regardless of age, disability, mobility challenges, or other factors.

Urban center

Areas designated in Vancouver's Comprehensive Plan that are expected to accommodate future growth and include, or will include, a mixture of employment, housing, and cultural opportunities.

Walkshed

The land area within a defined walking distance from a specified destination, e.g. a 20-minute walkshed or a half-mile walkshed.

Washington State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA)

Enacted in 1971 to ensure that state and local agencies consider effects on the environment during their decision-making processes, SEPA requires the identification and evaluation of possible impacts a government proposal may have on the environment (see Environment Impact Statement).

Woonerf

A Dutch word for a low-speed, low-traffic street designed to be safely shared by pedestrians, bikes, and cars, which typically can be closed for events and programming.

Workforce housing

Housing that is affordable to people with incomes near the median for the region, and located in or near employment centers.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Fig 1: The proposed heart of the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area

THE OPPORTUNITY

The Heights District (The District) represents an opportunity to create a new vibrant mixed-use urban neighborhood that is strategically located in the heart of Vancouver. With easy access to major commercial uses, social services, schools, places of worship, parks and open spaces, and downtown, The District is well-positioned for redevelopment as an up-and-coming neighborhood center. Surrounded by stable yet growing neighborhoods, the District is recognized by many local residents as an area with a quiet character, where people have lived for many generations and are exceptionally friendly.

The Town Plaza building, formerly known as the Tower Mall, is the central structure in The District. It was built in 1970 and was initially successful, but has since faced significant decline. This site is the centerpiece of redevelopment opportunities in The Heights District.

Vancouver has experienced tremendous growth over the last decade, including on the west side in Downtown and on the Waterfront, and on the east side along the 164th and 192nd corridors. However, the Heights area and central Vancouver overall have not experienced the same level of investment as other parts of the City. In addition, neighborhoods around the Heights represent the spectrum of the City's social and economic diversity, and adjacent neighborhoods include both affluent and economically vulnerable residents. Thus, the Heights Plan is an opportunity for the City to partner with the private sector to bring new investment to central Vancouver, and ensure that new development provides benefits and opportunities to a broad range of residents now and in the future.

"The site of the former Tower Mall is the centerpiece of development opportunities in The Heights District"

THE PLAN

Developed through a rigorous stakeholder engagement process, the future Heights District is envisioned as a vibrant urban neighborhood center that is economically feasible and context sensitive. The objectives that support this vision involve leveraging sustainability and economic development initiatives, integrating income-based housing, creating and programming high-quality public open space, ensuring good urban design, and providing for a range of ways for people to get around.

The Plan area consists of the 63-acre Tower Mall Redevelopment Area within the broader 205-acre Heights District. Several groups of policies have been developed to guide The Heights toward fulfilling its vision statement, and a redevelopment plan has been developed to provide more specific guidance for the Redevelopment Area.



Fig 2: Study Area Showing The Heights District

VISION STATEMENT

"The Heights District is a vibrant, connected neighborhood center. The center seeks to promote community health, wellness and a shared identity. This identity reflects the value placed on the past and current community with an eye toward welcoming future generations in an inclusive, respectful and equitable manner."

KEY MEASURES OF SUCCESS

-  Residential units will increase from 232 to 1,800
 - A minimum of 10% will be family units with 3+ bedrooms
 - At least 25% of total units will be income-based
-  \$34M in tax revenue (sales, property and utilities) will be collected over 20 years
-  Fitwel Community certification / LEED Building certification (as appropriate) will be achieved
-  Jobs will increase from 650 (including the school district) to 900-1,000
 - 30% of local small businesses will be retained
-  TreeCAP Gold Leaf certification
 - 30% tree canopy coverage
-  10% reduction in driving alone trips
50% reduction in collisions between vehicles and bikes or people walking
-  Maintain client-facing social service capacity

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM FOR TOWER MALL REDEVELOPMENT AREA

The Proposed 20-year Development Program was established as part of the Plan process. The projections below apply to the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area.

Land Use	Proposed 20-Year Development Program
Residential	1,340* units (1,000 sf average)
Commercial	56,000 sf
Office	65,000 sf
Hospitality	83,000 sf (156 hotel rooms)
Civic	16,000 sf
Church/Multi-Purpose	20,000 sf
Parks & Open Space	6.1 acres
Total	1.58M sf



IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

The Heights District and Tower Mall Redevelopment Plan will be realized over a 20-year time period from adoption. These initial steps will set the stage for long-term fulfillment of the Plan.

2018–2019: INITIAL PLANNING

- The Heights District Plan
- Tower Mall Redevelopment Plan
- Urban Design Guidelines and Sustainability Program
- Conceptual Development Plan & Entitlements (next Phase)

2020–2021: POLICY UPDATES

- Comprehensive Plan
- Zoning Code
- Capital Facilities Plan
- Transportation Improvement Program

2021–2023: CONCEPT REFINEMENT

- Development Plan and Housing Strategy
- Streets and Public Realm Master Plan
- Lot Line Adjustments, Easements, and Acquisitions

2023–2039: DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

- Parks and Infrastructure
- Development Partnerships and Agreements
- Neighborhood Development Organizational Structure
- Building Project Delivery

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PURPOSE & PROCESS

PURPOSE

The Heights District Plan was conceived by the City of Vancouver as a means to:

- Identify a long-range land use and transportation vision and plan for The Heights District
- Catalyze revitalization and private investment in central Vancouver
- Develop a preferred conceptual development site plan for the 63-acre Tower Mall Redevelopment Area to support the City's use of its community renewal authority and eliminate blight within that area
- Prepare the required Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and Planned Action Ordinance (PAO) responding to applicable State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) requirements and other applicable local requirements, and provide support for City Council approval of the District Plan and Redevelopment Area Plan and completion of the Final EIS and PAO

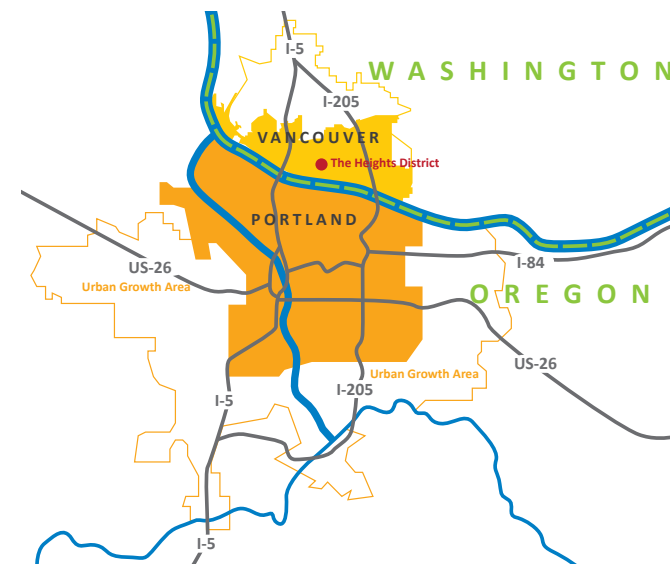


Fig 3: Regional Context



Fig 4: Vicinity Map

PROCESS

A robust public involvement effort guided the 18-month planning process, and was intended to solicit input on community values and aspirations. Concurrently, the team engaged in a series of interviews with stakeholders, staff, and agency partners to gain a shared understanding of existing conditions, market realities, and opportunities and challenges. This outreach informed the vision for the District, consisting of goals and objectives as well as guiding principles.

The vision and guiding principles are the shared values around which concepts were developed for the design, development, and programming of the overall Heights District and the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area. In the concept exploration phase, a wide range of physical and programmatic possibilities were introduced. Stakeholder and community feedback was incorporated to identify priorities related to different elements of each concept, with a Community Advisory Committee playing a vital role.

For the Redevelopment Area, three refined concepts with variations in neighborhood design and programs were developed and evaluated based on the key metrics defined by the community, including: mobility and access performance, land uses, and massing and scale. From the evaluation, a further refined Preferred Concept Plan for the Redevelopment Area emerged.

Finally, an action-oriented implementation strategy was developed, including options for a phased development approach to associated improvements. Measures of success were established to provide quantitative and qualitative targets that outline community expectations for the future of The Heights District. The draft Heights District Plan, Tower Mall Redevelopment Plan, and associated measures of success were presented to the community as part of the ongoing stakeholder engagement process and subsequently advanced to their final versions.



Fig 5: Notes placed on map by the public during an open house

"Early engagement ensured that the values and priorities of all parties were heard before any important decisions were made."

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Throughout the process of developing The Heights District Plan, input was sought through a series of public involvement efforts, including public open houses, workshops, focus groups, one-on-one interviews, and online surveys. The most direct public engagement process occurred through regular meetings with the Community Advisory Committee (CAC), a group of 21 stakeholders whose diverse perspectives informed and guided the vision, principles, and concepts that were advanced.

STAKEHOLDER GROUPS

The CAC, comprised of public and non-profit agencies, neighborhood representatives, local businesses and other community representatives, provided community-based insights to ensure that future investments and development serve both the adjacent neighborhoods and the larger community.

A series of interviews were conducted with City and agency staff concurrently to address technical, implementation, and coordination considerations. The Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), comprised of City department representatives, provided technical information and perspective based on multiple City interests in the study area.

One-on-one interviews and focus groups with key stakeholders added additional perspective on community values and desires, concerns and opportunities. Residents, local businesses, property owners, students, tenants, places of worship, social service agencies, neighborhood associations, and developers were consulted in the initial phase to help define priorities and a baseline of information used to inform the plan visioning process. A full summary of community engagement efforts is provided in Appendix A: Community Engagement.

PROCESS

Early engagement ensured that the values and priorities of all parties were heard before any important decisions were made. An initial Leadership Summit kick-off meeting was held to formally initiate the planning process and open the flow of ideas and preferences. A follow-up community open house and online survey were also carried out. The initial dialogue validated the City's project goals and set the tone for a positive exchange of ideas.

The initial visioning process also served as a means to evaluate and refine the vision statement, craft project goals and objectives, and guide design strategies intended to ensure a unique outcome and the success of the Plan's implementation over time. Attention has been focused on communities which historically have been underrepresented in traditional public participation forums.

After alternatives were developed based on the outcomes of the visioning process, they were presented to the community at a second open house, which also had an online option. The community's feedback, along with guidance from the CAC, helped to evaluate the concept alternatives relative to one another.

The community was then invited to a final physical and online open house to review and comment on the draft plan and redevelopment framework. Their comments were then considered and integrated into the final report. An account of all open houses can be found in Appendix A: Community Engagement.



Fig 6: Community Open House #1

The Heights District Plan reflects the aspirations, values and priorities of a diverse range of interests in the community.

PUBLIC PRIORITIES

As a result of the community and stakeholder engagement process, the planning team developed plans for The Heights District and Tower Mall Redevelopment Area that reflect the aspirations, values and priorities of a diverse range of interests in the community.

"I really do feel that the CAC were involved in all aspects of the planning process. Each meeting was well developed and we moved through the process deliberately, taking time to brainstorm on issues. This is the kind of project and process that makes me want to be involved."

—Community Advisory Committee member

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STRATEGIC VISION

VISION

The Heights District is a vibrant, connected neighborhood center. The center seeks to promote community health, wellness and a shared identity. This identity reflects the value placed on the past and current community with an eye toward welcoming future generations in an inclusive, respectful and equitable manner.

The future of The Heights District will take shape over a 20-year build-out period. The vision statement and project objectives were developed by key stakeholders, refined by the project Community Advisory Committee (CAC), and further vetted with the public. The vision and project objectives served as guideposts throughout the planning process. The Plan's policies and recommendations are fundamentally rooted in this vision.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- Establish a vision for a vibrant urban neighborhood center
- Leverage short- and long-term sustainable economic development initiatives
- Integrate income-based and market rate housing
- Catalyze private investment
- Include accessible public open spaces
- Utilize innovative urban design and sustainable development strategies
- Provide for the creative and functional integration of public transit
- Optimize multimodal connections within The District and surrounding areas

THE OPPORTUNITY

The District represents an opportunity to create a new vibrant mixed-use urban neighborhood destination that is strategically located in the heart of Vancouver. With easy access to major commercial uses, social services, healthcare facilities, schools, places of worship, parks and open spaces, and downtown, The District is well-positioned for a reevaluation of its market position and purpose as an important up-and-coming future neighborhood center. Surrounded by stable yet growing neighborhoods, the District is recognized by many local residents as an area with a quiet character, where people have lived for many generations and are exceptionally friendly.

The Town Plaza building, formerly called Tower Mall, is the central structure in The District. It was built in 1970 as the region's first indoor mall, and was initially successful, but has since faced decline. This site is the centerpiece of redevelopment opportunities in The District.

Vancouver has experienced tremendous growth over the last decade, including on the west side in Downtown and on the Waterfront, and on the

east side along the 164th and 192nd corridors. However, the Heights area and central Vancouver overall have not experienced the same level of investment as other parts of the City. In addition, neighborhoods around the Heights represent the spectrum of the City's social and economic diversity, and adjacent neighborhoods include both affluent and economically vulnerable residents. Thus, the Heights Plan is an opportunity for the City to partner with the private sector to bring new investment to central Vancouver, and ensure that new development provides benefits and opportunities to a broad range of residents now and in to the future.



Fig 7: Artist Rendering: Civic Plaza

STUDY AREA

Although “The Heights” colloquially refers to the whole plateau, “The Heights District” refers to the central, non-residential area that is the focus of this study. The District area is 205 acres bounded generally by MacArthur Boulevard, Mill Plain Boulevard, and Andresen Road (although some parcels are included beyond the streets in several locations).

Within The Heights District lies the 63-acre Tower Mall Redevelopment Area, the subject of the initial redevelopment plan. The Redevelopment Area, depicted in orange on the map to the right, consists of multiple parcels controlled by different owners. A map of existing parcels and their ownership can be found in Appendix F: Property Ownership.

“This process has been very transparent and multiple opportunities have been given to residents to share ideas and concerns. I feel the City has been very supportive and sensitive to needs of the neighborhoods.”

—Community Advisory Committee member



Fig 8: Map of The Heights District showing Tower Mall Redevelopment Area

BIG IDEAS

After existing conditions were overlaid and analyzed for gaps, a set of high-level opportunities was identified for further exploration. These opportunities represent possibilities to modify existing patterns of land use, mobility, and environmental systems to make progress towards achieving The District’s vision and goals. The existing conditions analysis and detailed discussion of opportunities and challenges can be found in Appendix J: Visioning & Analysis Summary.

The diagram below represents the broadest, most influential ideas that drove The Heights District Plan. More detail on these ideas and the complete concepts that resulted from them are described in the following chapters.

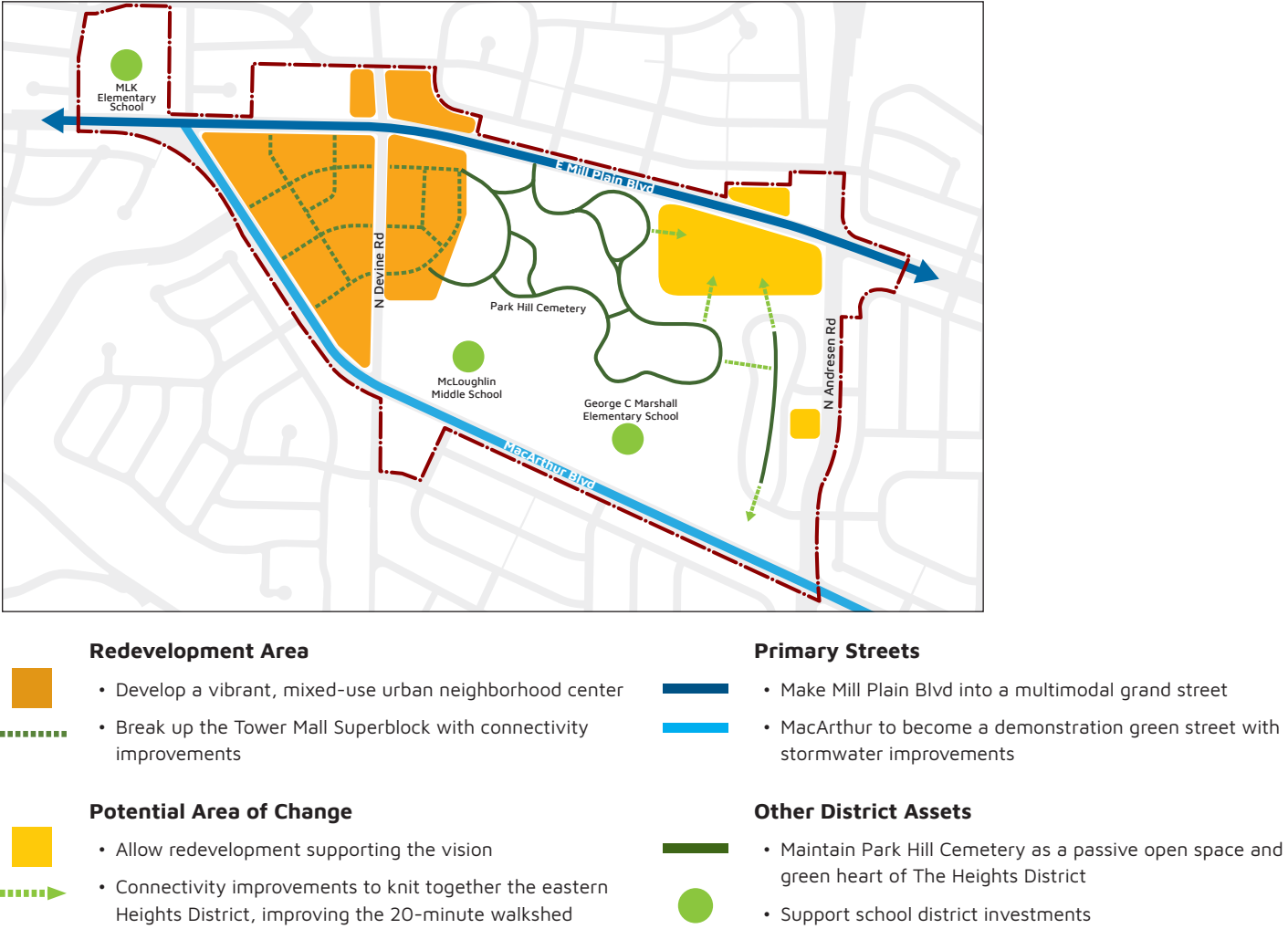


Fig 9: Big ideas guiding The Heights District Plan

ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING PLANS

The Heights District is identified in the City of Vancouver’s Comprehensive Plan as a future “center.” The Comprehensive Plan identifies centers and corridors as areas in the city where subarea planning has occurred or is planned. Centers and corridors are areas expected to contain a mixture of employment, housing, and cultural opportunities with the type and intensity of development depending on the surrounding context.

The Heights District (labeled MacArthur/Mill Plain in the Comprehensive Plan Centers & Corridors concept), is one of several commercial nodes expected to accommodate future development as the City grows. Upon completion, The Heights District Plan will be adopted by reference into the City’s Comprehensive Plan, fulfilling the subarea planning requirement envisioned for this area. Subarea plans are adopted under a Type IV procedure (initial review by the Planning Commission and decision by the City Council) per VMC 20.210. The Washington State Growth Management Act establishes mandatory and optional elements of comprehensive plans, and procedures for amending an adopted comprehensive plan. Subarea plans are optional elements (RCW 36.70A.080) and the initial adoption of a subarea plan can be completed outside the City’s annual comprehensive plan review cycle per RCW 36.70A.130.

In addition to the City’s Comprehensive Plan, transportation and infrastructure improvements envisioned in The Heights District Plan will be consistent with transportation and infrastructure goals and policies identified in the Transportation System Plan (TSP), Capital Facilities Plan (CFP), Stormwater Management Plan, Complete Streets Policy, and the 2016-2021 Strategic Plan. These documents identify future transportation and infrastructure improvements, including bicycle and pedestrian facilities and guidance on low impact development stormwater techniques and best management practices, to improve the efficiency and safety of Vancouver’s transportation and utility infrastructure systems.

20-minute neighborhoods

The Heights District Plan aims to fulfill Vancouver’s Strategic Plan Goal 6: to facilitate the creation of “20-minute neighborhoods” where residents can walk or bike to essential amenities and services. This concept is also outlined in the Comprehensive Plan, which envisions neighborhoods with restaurants, stores, public facilities, and employment opportunities near the residents that use them, and a network of roads, sidewalks, and bike paths to reach these destinations easily. The 20-minute neighborhood concept can enhance the livability and distinctiveness of individual neighborhoods while providing a wider range of transportation choices including shorter drives, walking, transit, or other options, and can generally promote opportunities for community interaction and social cohesion.

PRECEDENTS

The planning team undertook a case study research effort at the outset of The Heights District planning process. By evaluating successful mixed-use neighborhood development plans and their implementation in other cities across the country, the team gained additional insight into what could be accomplished in The Heights District. A portfolio of case studies can be found in Appendix G: Case Studies.



Fig 10: Holiday Neighborhood, Boulder, Colorado



Fig 12: Holiday Neighborhood, Boulder, Colorado



Fig 13: Holiday Neighborhood Community Garden, Boulder, Colorado



Fig 11: Public Square; Woodstock, Georgia



Fig 14: Woodstock Concept Plan, Woodstock, Georgia

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The planning team documented input from the community throughout the initial visioning process to determine opportunities and aspirations for The District. The team organized the information into major themes and presented these to the Community Advisory Committee (CAC) for further discussion. The CAC advanced these themes into Key Guiding Principles and prioritized the drivers into “primary” and “secondary” categories. These categories were adjusted as the project advanced and certain opportunities and priorities emerged as key drivers. For example, developing a robust mixed-income housing strategy and ensuring equitable development in The District became an overarching principle.

Overarching Guiding Principle

To create an equitable development that is inclusive of community members from a variety of economic and racial/ethnic backgrounds. Ensure that all community members have equitable access to services and amenities located in the District. Build on the area’s rich history of providing housing and workforce opportunities to a diverse range of people, from the WWII era to the present.

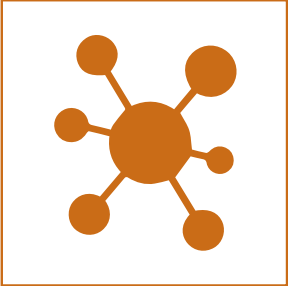


Mixed-Income Housing

To provide for a variety of housing types, affordable to people of different incomes

Primary

Through stakeholder engagement, these three guiding principles emerged as key drivers.



Connectivity

To strengthen multi-modal connections and improve accessibility throughout The District and within the 20-minute walkshed.



Community Health, Wellness & Equity

To embrace and promote healthy living, universal design and social equity as core values of The District.



Sustainability

To reflect social, economic and environmental responsibilities.

Secondary

These four guiding principles serve to supplement and reinforce the primary drivers.



Public Realm

To create a variety of vibrant community spaces to enrich the quality of life for all residents and visitors.



Arts/Culture

To promote arts and culture in The District.



Economic Development

To attract private investment and deliver equitable public benefit.



Urban Character/Form

To promote good urban form that invites high-quality design and enriches safe places to enjoy.

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THE HEIGHTS DISTRICT PLAN

OVERVIEW

The Heights District Plan addresses six broad categories that derive from the vision and goals for The District. These categories are:

- Land Use and Zoning
- Equity, Jobs, and Housing
- Economic Vitality
- Access and Circulation
- Public Realm and Open Space
- Environmental Sustainability

For each category, a series of policy statements explain how the vision and goals will be achieved. Finally, Measures of Success are identified which serve as an aspirational guide throughout the implementation process.



"Establish a vision for a vibrant urban neighborhood center that is economically feasible and context sensitive."
—The Heights District Plan Vision

Fig 15: Hudson Street Park, Lewisham, Australia

LAND USE AND ZONING

INTENT: Enrich the public and private life of residents, visitors, and employees by providing a mix of compatible land uses. Urban design standards will ensure high-quality built environments and architectural details of individual buildings and public spaces.

The urban form of The District will create a distinct identity based on a livable, mixed-density, mixed-use urban neighborhood center while respecting surrounding neighborhoods. The land use pattern will promote public health and sustainability by encouraging non-motorized transportation and increasing the return on public

investments for the upcoming C-TRAN bus rapid transit line. Urban design guidelines and standards will also address the creation of high-quality streets and pedestrian areas, architectural character, human-scale and aesthetically pleasing building design and amenities.

The District will contain unique and attractive neighborhoods and shopping experiences as well as parks and plazas for recreation and civic engagement. It will feature an array of cultural opportunities and gathering places for residents, employees, and visitors to enjoy, ranging from art fairs and cultural festivals to coffee shops, restaurants and community services. Public art will be integrated in the architecture and public spaces, enhancing the identity of The District and adding to its visual appeal.

Figure 16 shows proposed land uses for the District. The majority of the Redevelopment Area is already zoned mixed-use, and the existing Community Commercial (CC) zoning district allows residential as part of mixed-use buildings. Two parcels (the Fire Station property and the portion of Park Hill Cemetery currently utilized by the driving range) will be changed from Parks and Open Space and Public Facilities to mixed-use. These changes will allow for the creation of a new Heights-specific mixed-use zone (HX) that will be applied to the District, but do not represent a significant increase in density, as the current Comprehensive Plan designation and CC zoning (up to 50 feet in height, no density limit) already allow for mixed-use development at urban densities. The intent of the new HX zone is to take a more tailored approach to implementing the Plan than what is applied in the City’s more general commercial districts, including design requirements specific to the Heights, additional use restrictions, and the application of sub-districts that create unique “character areas” within the District. Existing uses that remain in their current form will continue as conforming uses, and upgrades and expansions will be allowed by new zoning standards.



Fig 16: The Heights District Proposed Land Use Plan

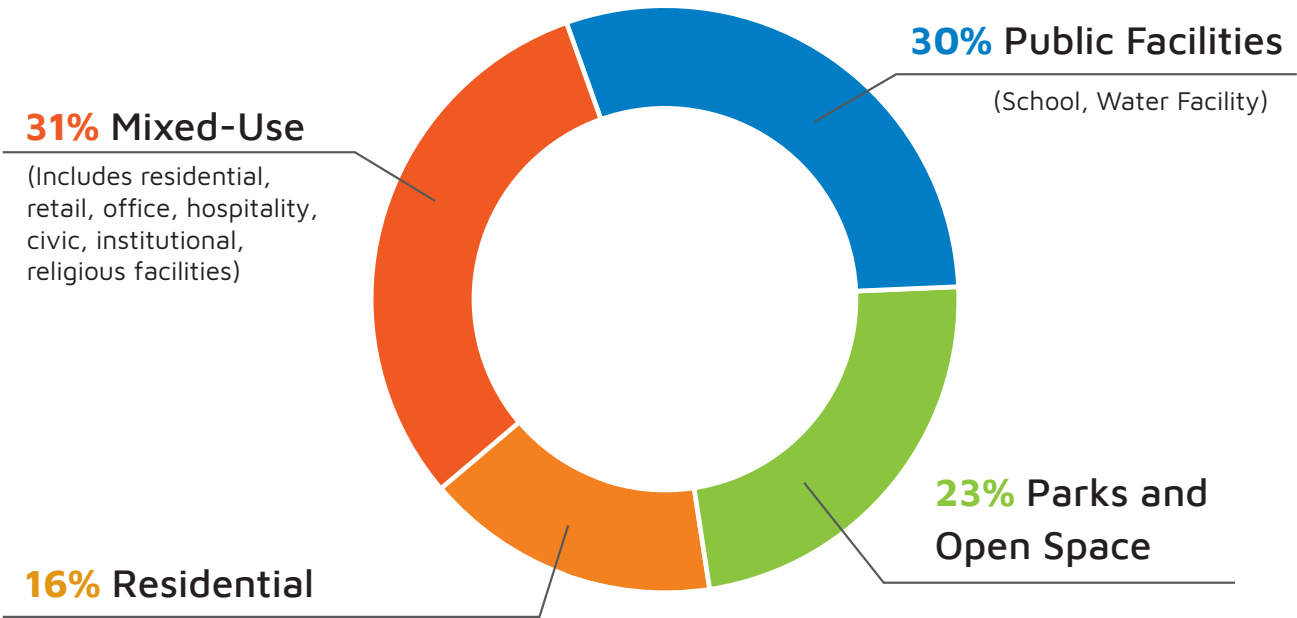


Fig 17: Proposed Land Use Distribution by Type

DISTRICT OPPORTUNITIES

An evaluation of opportunities within the District identified several ongoing and potential future projects that collectively will help enhance and connect the Heights District (see map below).



Fig 18: District-wide Opportunities

Rebuilding Schools in the District

The City is currently developing a master plan for the existing water station to address needed upgrades and seismic retrofits to this facility. Along with these upgrades, there is an opportunity to improve the overall appearance of the facility and its street frontage on Mill Plain Boulevard. Improvements could include a pedestrian connection from Mill Plain Avenue to the neighborhood to the north, as well as attractive fencing, public art and landscaping along the perimeter of the water facility. The existing water line that runs through the Redevelopment Area will be relocated to accommodate future street improvements within The District.

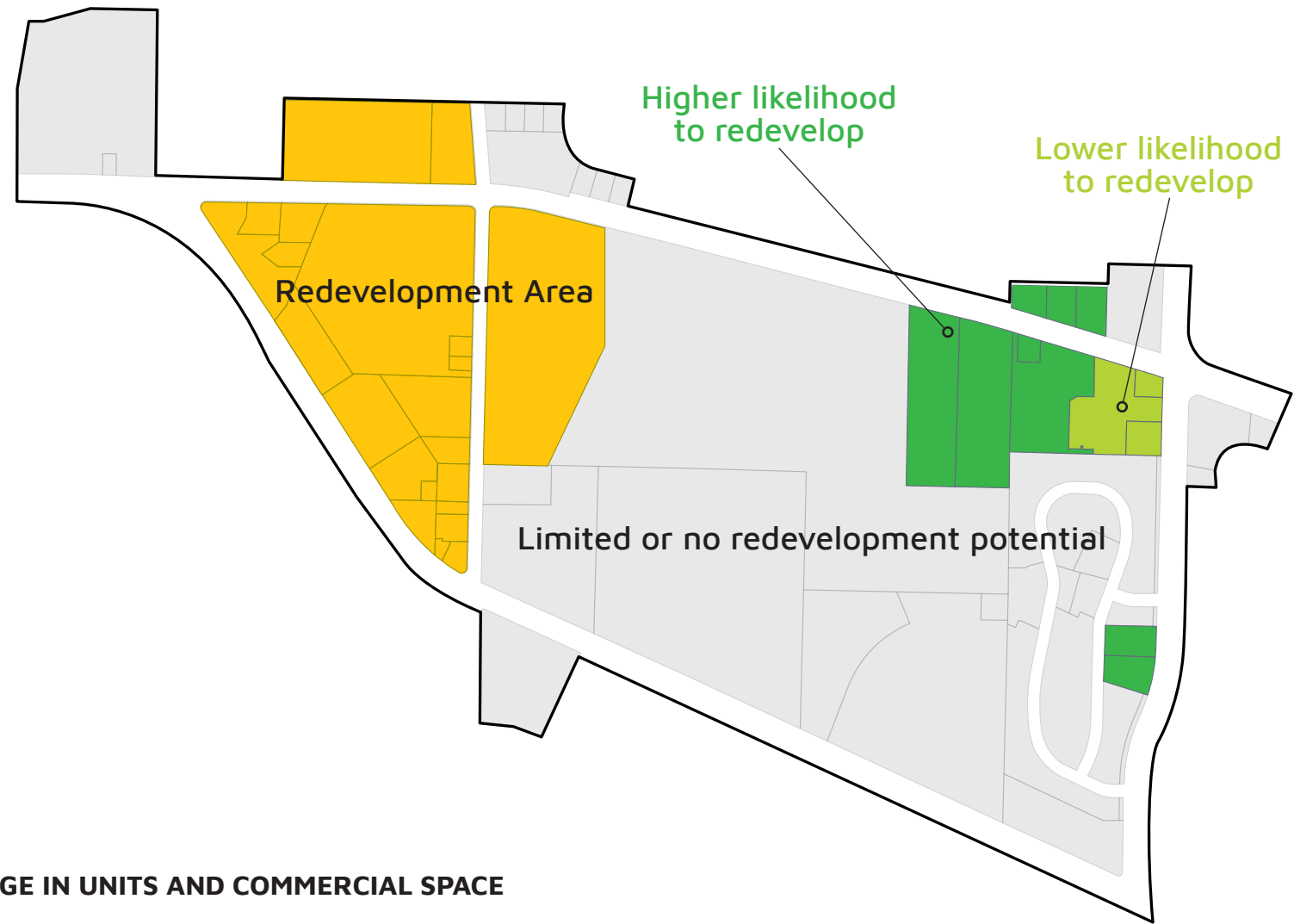
City of Vancouver Water Facility

The City is currently developing a master plan for the existing water station in the District, to address needed upgrades and seismic retrofits. In addition, the existing water line that runs south through the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area is also slated to be replaced and relocated. These improvements were identified as part of the City’s water system capital facility planning process, are required to serve the existing system, and are not triggered by redevelopment in the Heights District. However, they do provide another set of opportunities within the District, including: improving the overall appearance of the existing water facility and its street frontage on Mill Plain Blvd.; adding a pedestrian connection from Mill Plain to the neighborhood to the north; and investing in attractive fencing, public art and perimeter landscaping around the water station.

Skyline Crest

Skyline Crest is an existing Vancouver Housing Authority development that includes affordable housing, a Boys and Girls Club, the Bridgeview resource center, and a new income-based housing project called Caples Terrace. The resources located at Skyline Crest serve directly adjacent residents as well as the broader community, and there is an opportunity to better connect the rest of the District to these services.

FUTURE LAND USE SCENARIO



NET CHANGE IN UNITS AND COMMERCIAL SPACE

- An estimated 1,340 residential units are planned for the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area.
- Other properties outside the Redevelopment Area will likely redevelop in the mid- to long-term, and will also likely include some residential units. Based on the market analysis conducted as part of this process, the Plan estimates up to 460 additional residential units could be added on these parcels over the 20-year buildout timeline.
- Net commercial leasable space will effectively be unchanged. Vacant and underutilized space within the Tower Mall will be removed. Displaced commercial tenants will have an opportunity to integrate into the redevelopment.

Inside Redevelopment Area			
	Existing	Proposed	Total
Residential (Units)	2	1,340	1,342
Commercial ¹ (Sq. Ft.)	258,500 ⁵	204,000	204,000 ²
Institutional (Sq. Ft.)	178,500	163,000	163,000 ⁷
Outside Redevelopment Area - Higher Likelihood to Redevelop			
	Existing	Proposed ⁶	Total
Residential (Units)	0	360	360
Commercial ¹ (Sq. Ft.)	88,000	0 ³	88,000
Institutional (Sq. Ft.)	20,000	0	0
Outside Redevelopment Area - Low Likelihood to Redevelop			
	Existing	Proposed ⁶	Total
Residential Units	1	100	100
Commercial ¹ (Sq. Ft.)	87,000	0 ³	87,000
Institutional (Sq. Ft.)	70,500	0	0
Outside Redevelopment Area - Ltd. to No Likelihood to Redevelop			
	Existing	Proposed	Total
Residential (Units)	229	0	229
Commercial ¹ (Sq. Ft.)	12,000	0	0
Institutional (Sq. Ft.)	319,000	0	319,000
TOTAL			
	Existing	Proposed	Total
Residential (Units)	232	1,800	2,032 ⁴
Commercial ¹ (Sq. Ft.)	445,500	204,000	379,000 ²
Institutional (Sq. Ft.)	588,000	162,800	482,000

¹ Commercial includes retail, office, hospitality, and services

² The apparent net decrease in commercial space comes from demolishing the underutilized Tower Mall

³ These sites are likely to be redeveloped as mixed-use buildings, but with no net change in commercial space

⁴ Without “low likelihood to redevelop” area: 1,932 Units

⁵ This only counts the portion of Tower Mall currently used as commercial space

⁶ Estimated number of units based on existing zoning

⁷ The existing church inside the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area may be redeveloped over time. The total includes potential church/multi-purpose and civic uses (20,000 and 16,000 sf respectively)

URBAN DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

- Encourage attractive, appealing and diverse architectural styles that complement existing neighborhood character while also defining the desired future identity of The District.
- Follow best practices of urban design, such as varying building heights to optimize view sheds and providing pedestrian-scale design at the street level.
- Employ high-quality screening systems, art, or other methods to enhance the appearance of exposed parking structures, blank walls, and unattractive infrastructure.
- Build with high-quality materials at street level, along pedestrian corridors, and surfaces visible from parks and plazas.
- Urban form should provide for a comfortable, appealing, and functional pedestrian environment.
- The overall urban design strategy should balance elements of continuity that provide cohesiveness and identity for The District with elements of distinction that provide landmarks and visual interest.

POLICIES

In general, the policies set the framework for advancing the key priorities for The District, and identifying specific actions to achieve the vision through the Implementation Strategies. The following policies are intended to support the Land Use element of The Heights District Plan. Refer to Implementation Strategies for more information.

L-1 Establish a new HX (Heights District) mixed-use zone classification that promotes a flexible mix of residential, retail, and employment land uses and a walkable land use pattern, allowing living and working within walking distance of each other.

L-2 Ensure a mix of building typologies are applied to each land use throughout The District.

L-3 Encourage a pedestrian-scale environment and walkability through smaller blocks and narrow street rights-of-way.

L-4 Ensure public realm uses are prioritized, such as civic parks and neighborhood parks.

L-5 Program dedicated, flexible venue space for arts and cultural events.

L-6 Incentivize shared parking strategies that right-size the total number of stalls in The District.

L-7 Ensure the availability of live/work space, studio space, and other facilities to support local artists.

L-8 Consider adding a neighborhood branch library or other civic uses as cultural amenities.

L-9 Require transportation demand management for individual developments through zoning in order to promote a range of transportation options, reduce the need for parking through parking efficiency practices, and provide for adequate availability of bike parking, car share and other mobility options.

L-10 Ensure The District is accessible for people of all abilities by requiring universal design and other accessibility criteria for streets, sidewalks, parks and commercial areas.

L-11 Encourage an attractive and welcoming gateway feature at the intersection of Mill Plain and MacArthur, with thoughtful building design and placemaking elements such as public art.

L-12 Apply the new HX (Heights District) mixed-use zone classification to properties in the District that are not rezoned as part of original Plan implementation, if a rezone is requested in the future. Apply the District Gateway sub-district requirements (development standards) and District Gateway character area (design guidelines) to these properties, in order to facilitate compatibility with existing adjacent single-family development.

EQUITY, JOBS, AND HOUSING

INTENT: The Heights District will be a model of equitable redevelopment, providing housing opportunities for a diverse population of residents from a range of socioeconomic backgrounds, and reflecting the existing socioeconomic mix of adjacent neighborhoods.

The Heights District is intended to be inclusive of people from a variety of backgrounds, income levels, and abilities. The plan establishes a mixed-income housing strategy that will include a variety of market-rate as well as income-based housing, including setting a target of 25–40% of all housing to be affordable to households with incomes below the Area Median Income (AMI), and a minimum of 250 units affordable to households earning at or below 60% of AMI. The ratio is based on aspirational goals as well as realistic funding assumptions and implementation considerations. Income-based housing will be integrated into the rest of the development and supported with services.

Income-based housing will enable vital members of any community such as teachers, bus drivers and firefighters to live near where they work and among the communities they serve. These opportunities for potential residents of all incomes will extend to include units accommodating the unique needs of families and seniors. The District will provide opportunities for both rental and homeownership at a range of prices. For more information on the mixed-income housing strategy, refer to Appendix C: Income-Based Housing.

The Heights District will increase the number of jobs from 430 to an estimated 700-800 including an increase in the number of family wage jobs.

FEATURES OF SUCCESSFUL MIXED-INCOME COMMUNITIES

- Successful mixed-income communities apply an **inclusive design** approach to housing and public space
- Income-based housing is paired with **on-site or adjacent supportive services**, such as workforce training, healthcare and daycare facilities
- Income-based housing is **fully integrated as a part of** the neighborhood and the surrounding community

Income-Based Housing is defined as housing that is affordable to people or families with incomes below the Area Median Income (AMI) for the region, as defined by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development. It restricts monthly rent payments to no more than 30% of total income, and is adjusted according to family size.

School capacity

Vancouver Public Schools has been a partner in the planning of The Heights District. New students associated with the development can be accommodated at new school facilities currently under construction.

A historically integrated community

The Heights was originally developed during WWII as housing for families who migrated from all over the country to work in Kaiser shipyards and other wartime industries. While Portland and many other cities constrained African Americans’ opportunities with segregationist policies and real estate practices, Vancouver’s housing and community facilities were racially integrated.

60-75% MARKET RATE HOUSING

INCLUDING:

- Market rate units and condominiums
- A range of housing sizes and types: studios to 3-bedroom units, live/work units
- Attached single family as well as multi-family housing
- Rental and homeownership opportunities
- Housing appropriate for single individuals, families, and seniors

TARGET: 25-40% INCOME-BASED HOUSING (<100% AMI)

INCLUDING:

- Affordable to people and families with incomes below the Area Median Income (AMI)
- Rental and home-ownership opportunities
- A range of housing types and sizes: studios to 3-bedroom units, live/work units
- Housing designed for seniors living on restricted incomes
- A minimum of 250 units affordable to households earning at or below 60% of AMI

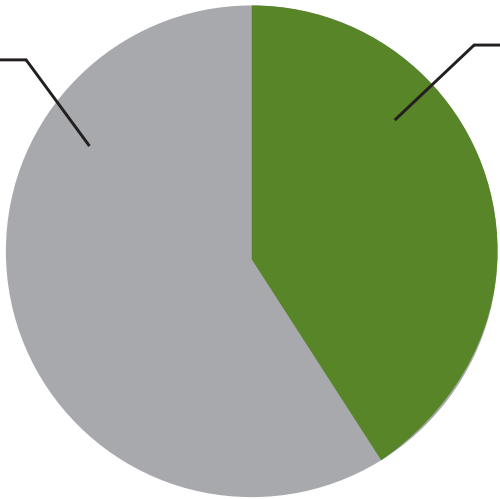


Fig 19: Housing Mix Diagram



POLICIES

The following policies support the Equity, Jobs, and Housing element of The Heights District Plan. Refer to the Implementation Strategies for more information.

D-1 Ensure residential units of all levels of affordability are constructed to a high standard of quality.

D-2 Create opportunities for homeownership at a range of prices.

D-3 Increase the variety of housing to include a mix of unit types from attached single-family houses to multifamily apartments and condos, with a focus on providing options appropriate for residents at all stages of life, including young professionals, working families, seniors, and people with disabilities.

D-4 Create diversity in housing types, as well as a mix of 2- and 3-bedroom units that are affordable for families, seniors and others on fixed or limited incomes.

D-5 Ensure affordable housing is sited and integrated appropriately with market rate housing.

D-6 Provide mixed-income housing affordable to people at a variety of income levels.

D-7 Ensure a range of employment opportunities suitable for a variety of educational and job training backgrounds.

D-8 Ensure opportunities for seniors to age in place in The District.

D-9 Ensure continuity of access to social and religious services as the area transitions.

D-10 Expand the reach of the community center and social services at Skyline Crest by connecting to The District both physically and programmatically.

D-11 Include social and environmental responsibility criteria for selecting developers for City-owned land.

D-12 Expand the number of living wage jobs in The District.

ECONOMIC VITALITY

INTENT: The Heights District Plan will establish a framework for long-term economic and community vitality that attracts private investment and ensures appropriate public benefits.

The District will be an economically healthy and sustainable development that provides economic opportunities for residents and employees to educate, innovate, and grow. It will efficiently utilize existing assets and investments, as well as implement new strategic investments to create broadly shared economic opportunity. The economic development of The District will go beyond the numbers to include a diversity of business sizes and types, providing an array of services and employment opportunities for residents and surrounding neighborhoods. Existing businesses are celebrated by the community and are part of The District’s rich history. The Heights District Plan will encourage local business development that has been hindered by high vacancy rates and buildings in disrepair, presenting opportunities for economic revitalization.



Community amenities

Implementation of the Plan will include a feasibility assessment of a public-private partnership driven mixed-use Innovation Hub to include a programmed consortium of supporting uses complemented with a small branch library and parks community center. Potential benefits include neighborhood gathering and meeting space, entrepreneurial start-up and creative work space, and community educational events.

Support for local, women-owned, and disadvantaged businesses

As a means to advance health, wellness, and equity in The District, the Plan promotes programs and strategies aimed at supporting social service agency retention as well as local businesses and State certified minority-owned, women-owned, or disadvantaged business enterprises.



POLICIES

The following policies are intended to support the Economic Vitality element of The Heights District Plan. Refer to the Implementation Strategies for more information.

E-1 Program locally owned and operated restaurants, food markets, and services that serve a range of preferences and affordability levels.

E-2 Work with development partners to promote healthy food options within The District.

E-3 Incentivize opportunities for education and innovation to occur within The Heights District.

E-4 Maintain a small business culture by retaining existing locally owned businesses and attracting new local businesses, including minority- and women-owned and disadvantaged business enterprises.

E-5 Ensure that branding and signage of larger businesses does not override the identity of The District.

E-6 Ensure that all economic strategies are feasible and attract private investment as intended.

E-7 Ensure that all economic strategies are equitable and deliver appropriate public benefit.

E-8 Employ a phased development approach, with incremental growth leading successful implementation of the long-term vision.

E-9 Avoid building the best site first, as it is more likely to realize its full potential after economic momentum has accrued.

E-10 Leverage city landownership to make strategic investments and build economic momentum.

E-11 Work to attract cafes, art galleries, incubator and maker spaces to activate the District. Consider interim uses like pop-up retail, food trucks, and temporary installations to provide short-term activation and energy.

E-12 Consider interim uses for existing buildings such as creative industries, maker spaces, artist studios, and small businesses.

E-13 Negotiate with property owners to seek tenants complementary to The Heights District vision, goals, and objectives.

E-14 Promote programs that build community and allow opportunities to share resources, such as tool libraries.

ACCESS / CIRCULATION

INTENT: To strengthen multimodal connections and improve accessibility throughout The District and within the 20-minute walkshed by connecting schools, homes, and jobs through a walkable, pedestrian-friendly, and bikeable street network and urban trail system.

Local and regional connections to services and amenities within The District will be improved by utilizing regional assets such as major arterial roads and the upcoming C-TRAN bus rapid transit line on Mill Plain Boulevard. Public health and sustainability will be advanced through the development of complete streets that allow for non-motorized forms of transportation. Connections will be accessible for pedestrians, bicyclists, transit, and vehicles and will include features to promote comfort and safety through improved lighting, signals, striping, visibility, and shelter.

The District will embrace and promote healthy living, universal design, and social equity as core values. Social sustainability will drive the future of The District to promote public health, wellness, and social equity. Residents and employees will have access to a non-motorized mobility network that is safe and comfortable to use, allowing for healthy alternatives to driving, as well as spaces that allow for outdoor exercise and recreation. For more information on the access and circulation strategy, refer to Appendix E: Mobility and Access. For information on the project Traffic Impact Study, refer to Appendix H: Traffic Impact Study.



Fig 20: Proposed Access and Circulation Improvements

MOBILITY IMPROVEMENTS

The following access and circulation improvements are key to achieving the mobility objectives of The District. More information can be found in Appendix E: Mobility and Access.

- **Redesign major roadways** with wider sidewalks, safer crossing opportunities, reduced travel lane widths, safe bicycle and pedestrian facilities, and better transit integration.
- **Create bulb-outs** at intersections and major cross streets, reducing vehicle speeds and pedestrian crossing distances.
- **Increase permeability** of The District with walkways and sidewalks that are visible, have clear wayfinding, and are well maintained. There is an opportunity to connect Park Hill Cemetery with adjacent properties to enhance pedestrian and bicycle mobility through the interior of The District.
- **Align BRT stations with crosswalks** to increase connectivity and safety. Also ensure ample space at BRT stations to avoid areas of conflict between pedestrians, cyclists and waiting passengers. Provide amenities for pedestrian comfort.
- **Ensure universal and accessible design** with all new facilities, and upgrade existing facilities to achieve universal access where necessary.

20-MINUTE WALKSHED

The 20-minute walkshed includes all the locations reachable within a 20-minute walk of The District. Access improvements such as sidewalks and crosswalks can increase the extent of the walkshed by providing more connectivity, and additional features and enhancements can improve safety and comfort for pedestrians.

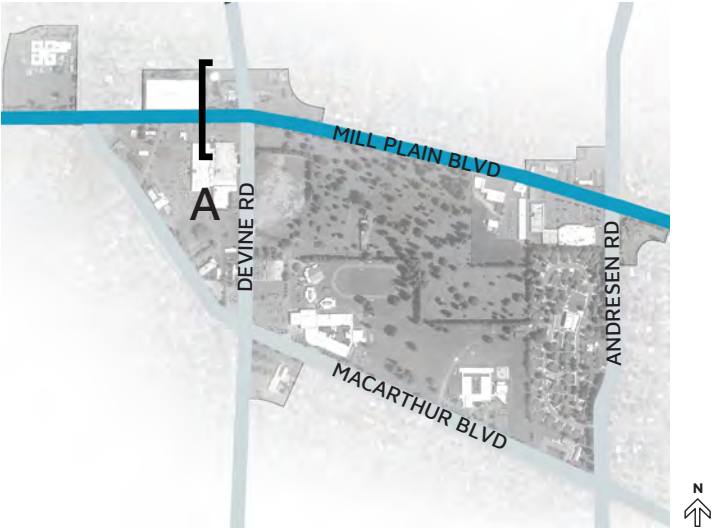
POLICIES

The following policies are support the Access / Circulation element of The Heights District Plan. Refer to the Implementation Strategies for more information.

- C-1** Design all streets to be “complete streets”, allowing comfortable and safe mobility for all modes of transportation, and provide universal access for all ages and abilities. Ensure compatibility with City of Vancouver Complete Streets Ordinance.
- C-2** Improve the safety of crosswalks along major arterials and add new crosswalks at key points, such as near bus stops and entrances to the cemetery and schools, enhancing connectivity within the 20-minute walkshed. Provide protected pedestrian crossings where needed.
- C-3** Foster the regional bike path network by creating protected bike lanes for both directions along all major roads.
- C-4** Ensure new transit stations have features for safety, accessibility, and comfort, such as lighting, shelter, art, informational displays, accessible ticketing and wayfinding, and ample space for transit riders. Ensure new transit stations are connected to key destinations through safe, accessible, and comfortable facilities. The proposed new BRT station at Devine Road in the heart of the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area should provide an enhanced station area with additional facilities and amenities, including bike parking and additional wayfinding in The District.
- C-5** Create a fine-grained network of accessible sidewalks, pathways and bike facilities that include lighting and shelter to allow pedestrians, cyclists and other users comfortable and direct access to and within the District. Capitalize on existing networks such as the internal cemetery streets and connections between Skyline Crest and nearby schools.

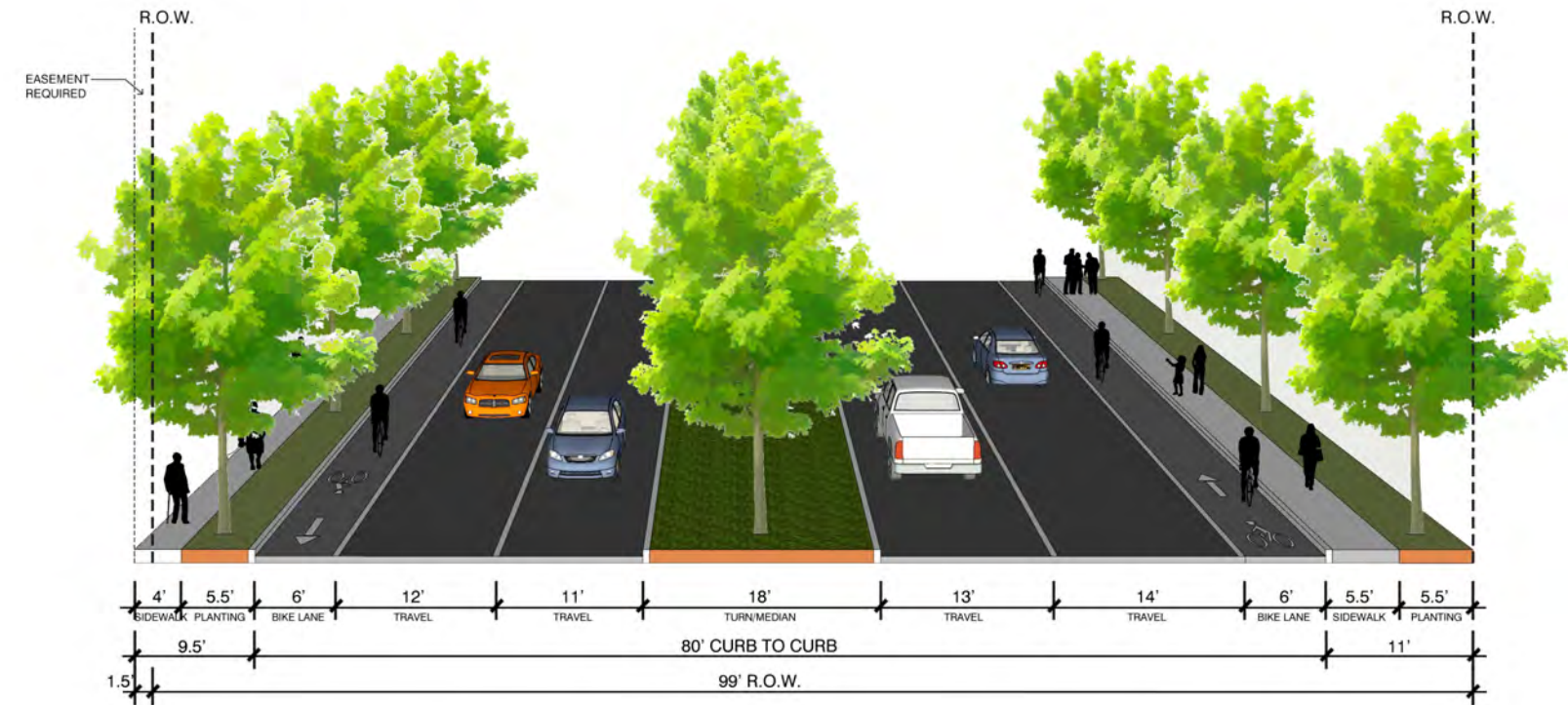
- C-6** Establish connections and reduce barriers to surrounding neighborhoods.
- C-7** Utilize service alleyways as efficiently as possible to consolidate negative impacts to the public realm such as blank walls and building services.
- C-8** Provide landscaped pedestrian walkways and safe crosswalks to BRT stations, and where feasible provide weather protection.
- C-9** Continue to allow for pedestrian access into Park Hill Cemetery. Provide for a visual delineation using vegetation and fencing to separate new residential uses from the cemetery grounds. Continue to maintain a non-gated roadway access to the cemetery grounds.
- C-10** Limit access to new development from neighborhood streets wherever possible, thus maintaining the character and safety of existing neighborhoods.
- C-11** Monitor neighborhood streets for increasing traffic volumes and speeds as The District redevelops, and address any emerging traffic safety challenges through traffic calming and other measures. Develop an annual plan for measuring impacts and establish thresholds that trigger improvements.
- C-12** Enhance existing and develop new walking routes that allow children in nearby neighborhoods to safely walk to and through The District to access school sites.
- C-13** Develop a network of greenways through adjacent neighborhoods, providing families safe walking and biking access to neighborhood parks and adding an additional loop that connects adjacent neighborhoods to each other.

KEY MAP

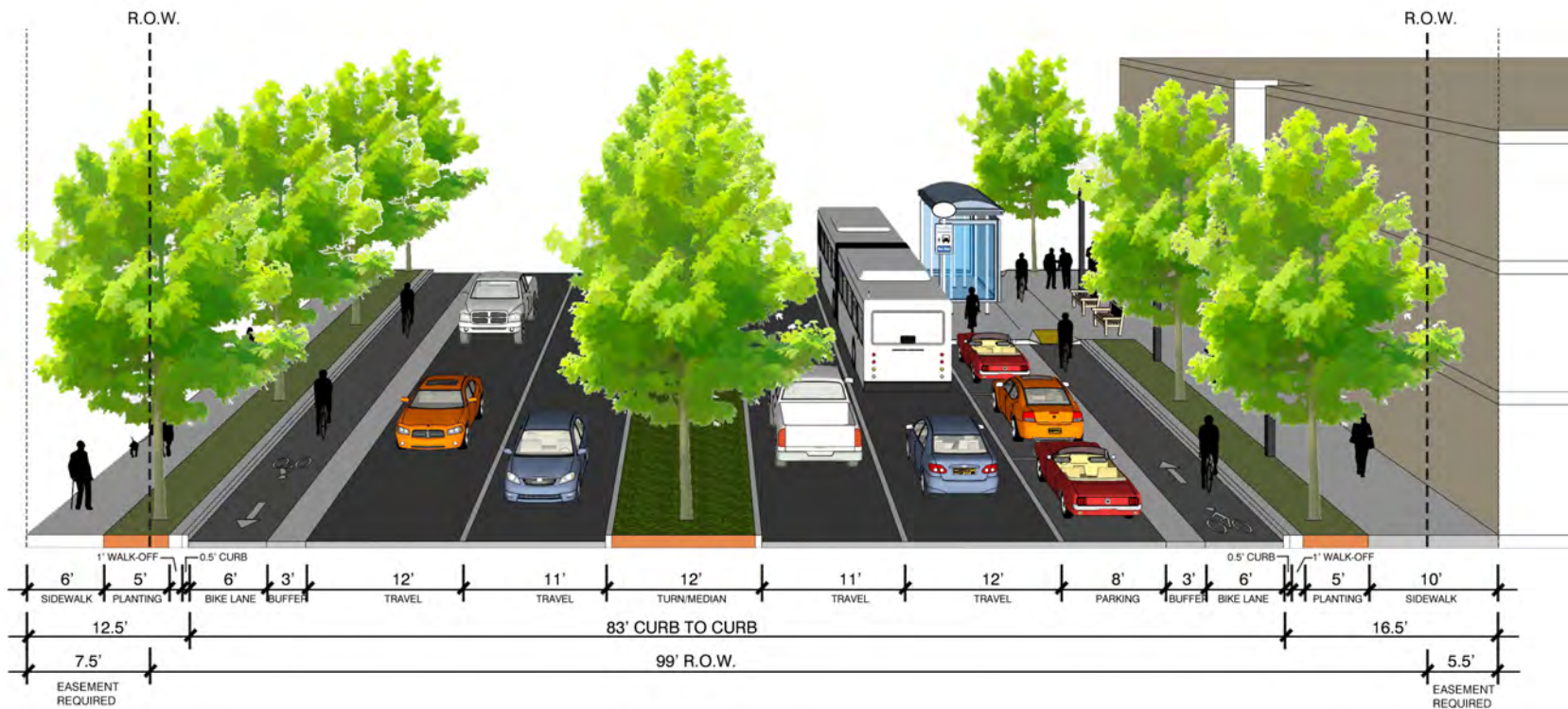


MILL PLAIN BOULEVARD

- A primary transit street, linking east to west
- New bus rapid transit (BRT) stations with improved District gateway intersections
- Continuous sidewalks with street trees, pedestrian lighting, and site furnishings
- Street parking will serve adjacent retail while providing traffic calming to new buffered bike lanes
- Maintain the current number of travel lanes
- Additional right-of-way or property easement may be required



MILL PLAIN: EXISTING STREET SECTION
SECTION A, LOOKING EAST



MILL PLAIN: PROPOSED STREET SECTION
SECTION A, LOOKING EAST

BIKE & PEDESTRIAN MOBILITY & RETAIL LOCATIONS

- Enhanced station design for BRT line, designed to integrate with future development
- Protected bike lane on street ramps up to same grade as sidewalk when jogging behind transit stations
- Retail fronting Mill Plain needs to be highly visible and accessible
- On-street parking on south side of Mill Plain Blvd.
- Optional on-street parking on south side of Mill Plain Blvd. at Park Hill Cemetery
- On-street protected bike lane on Mill Plain Blvd. to transition behind BRT station, with minimum 2-3' clear area

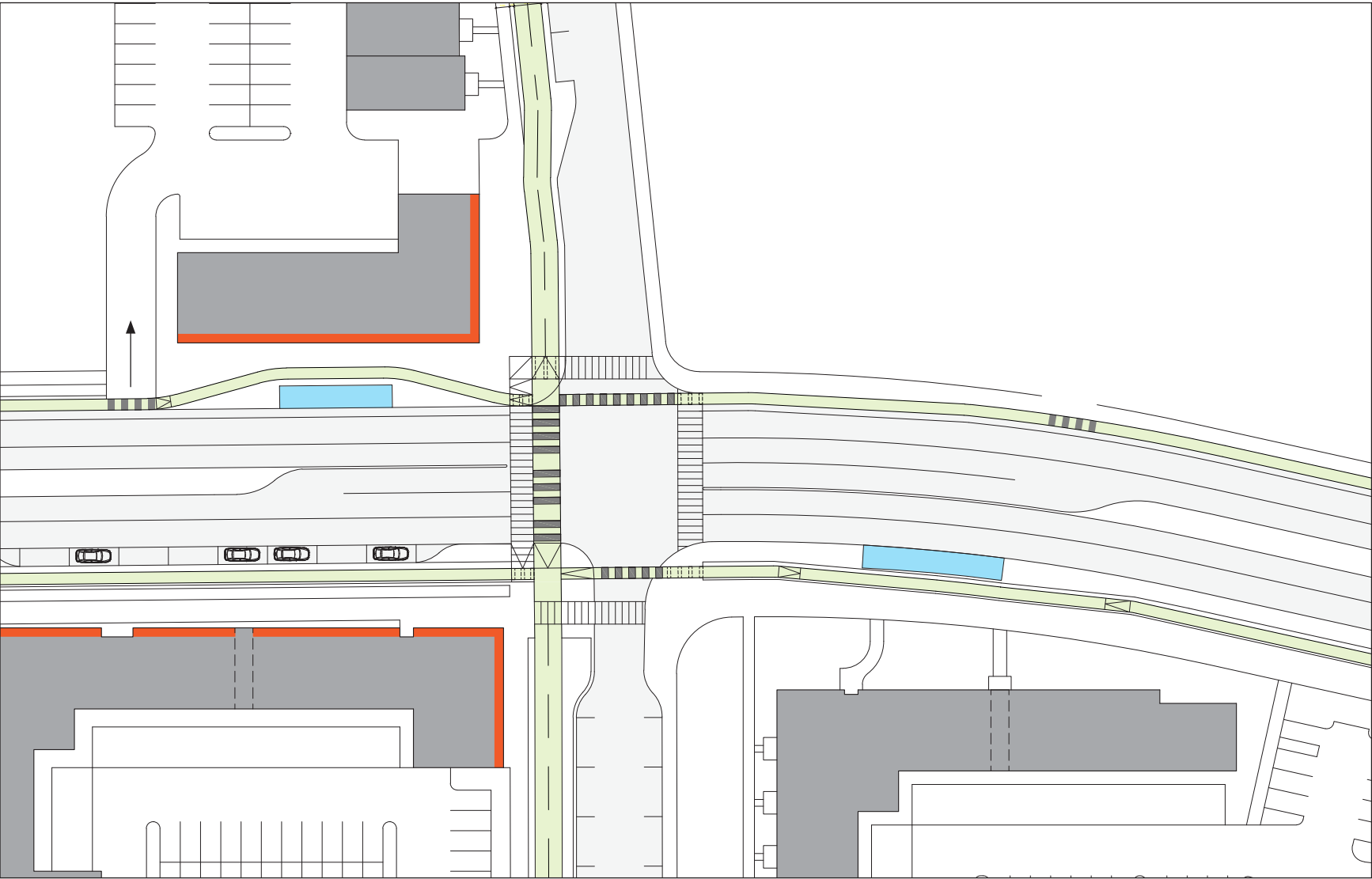
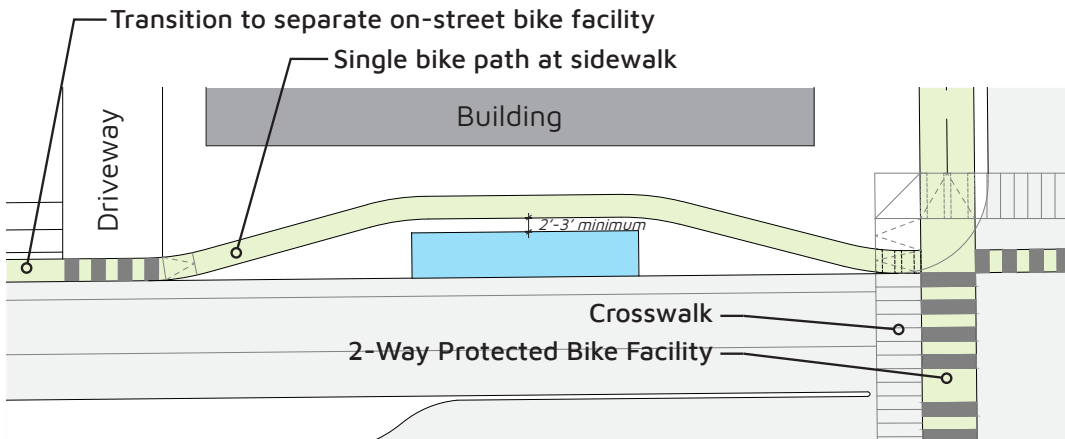


Fig 21: Bike & Pedestrian Infrastructure and Retail Frontage

Orange Retail Store Frontage Location Green Bicycle Infrastructure Blue BRT Station



2'-3' minimum clearance between bike lane and BRT station

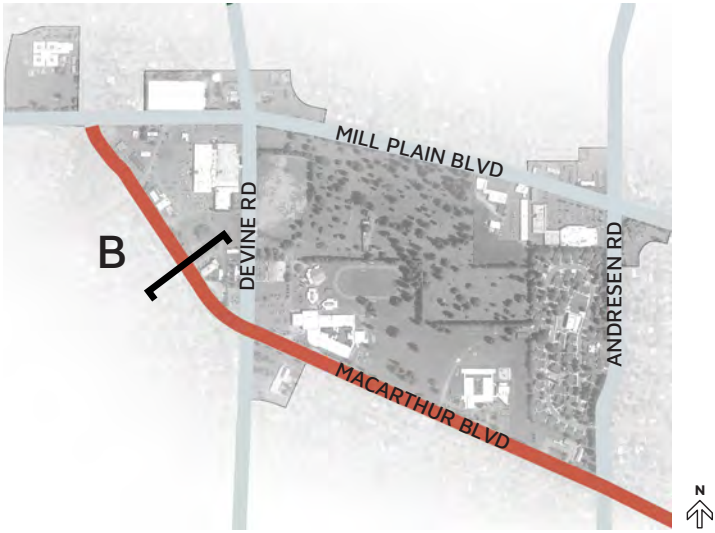


C-TRAN BRT Station Rendering



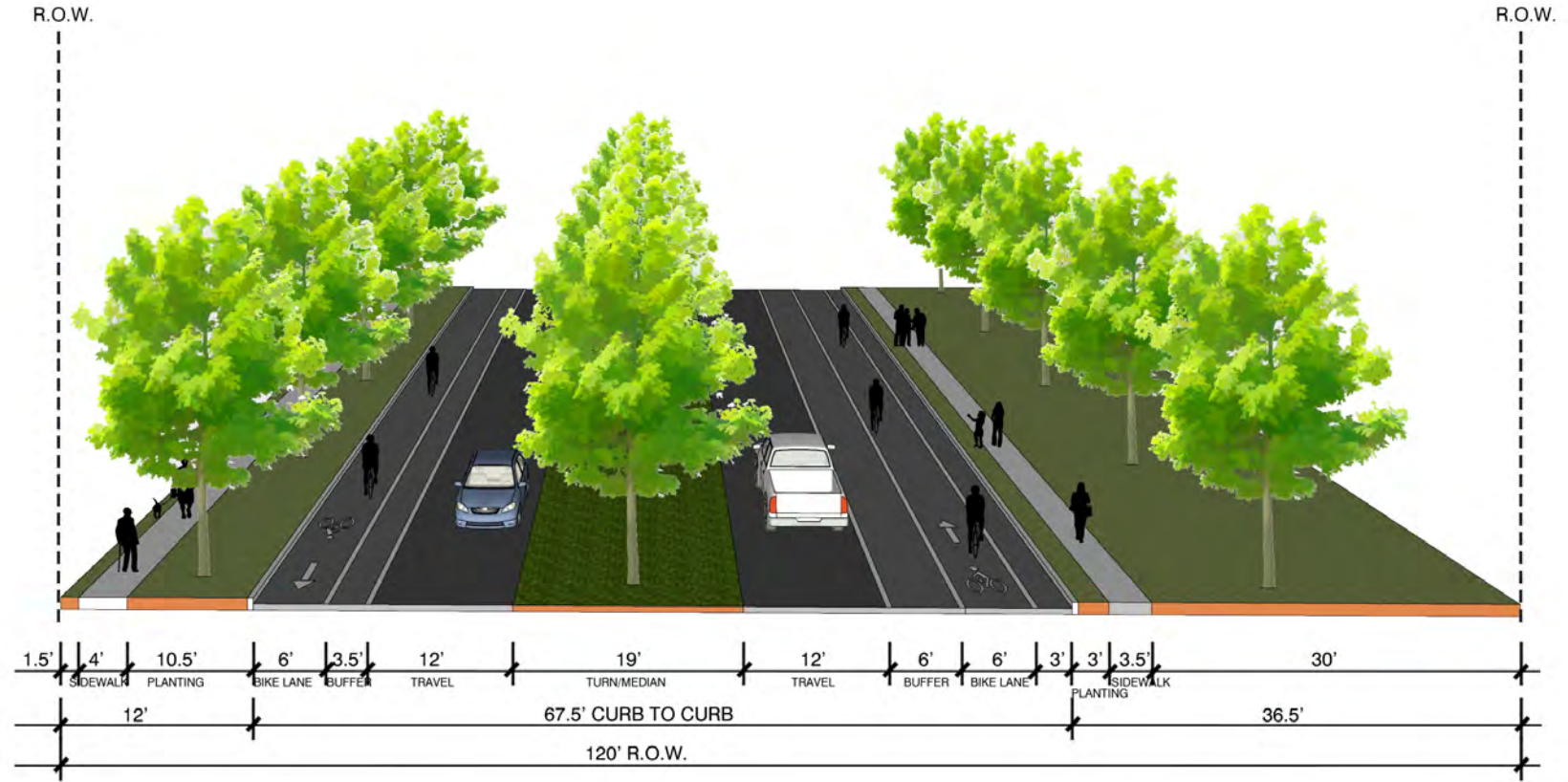
C-TRAN BRT Station Rendering

KEY MAP

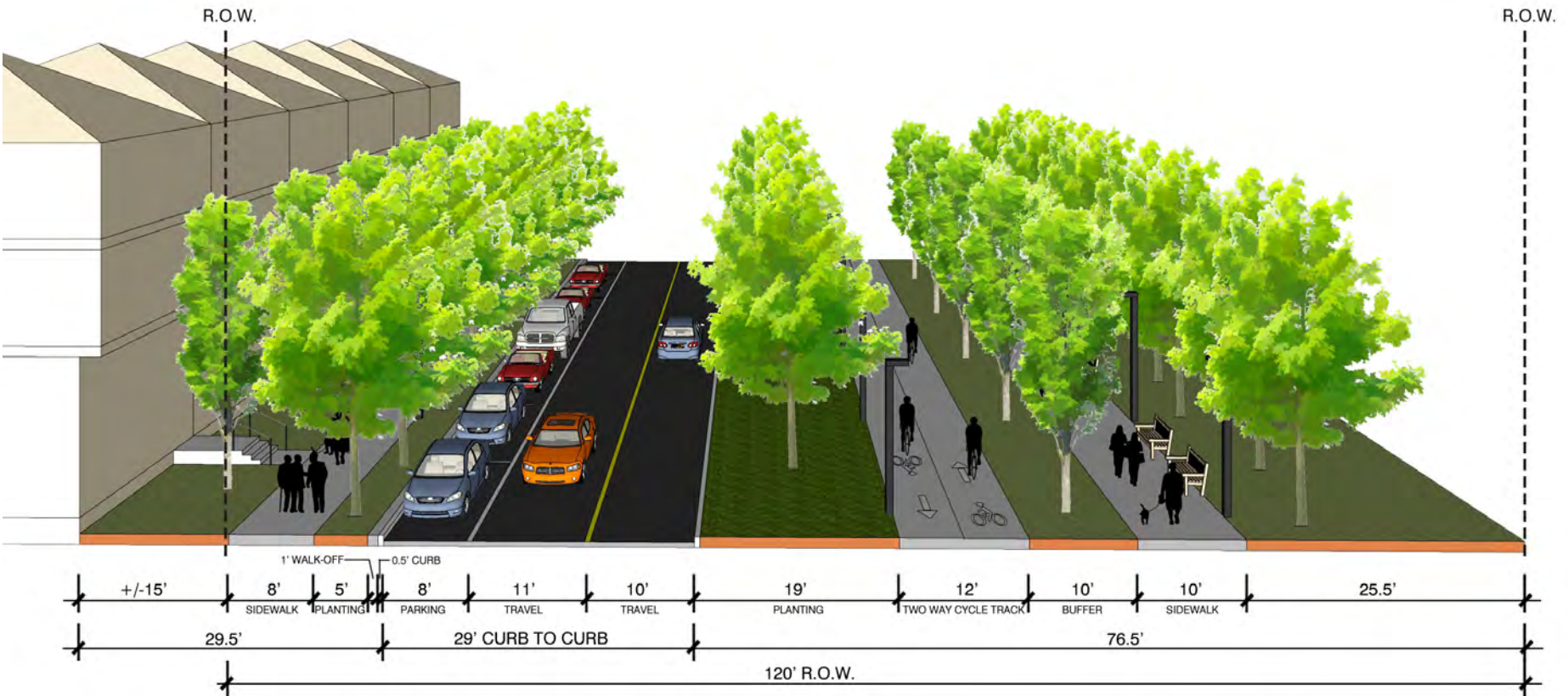


MACARTHUR BOULEVARD

- A primary bike facility, protected by an enhanced landscaped area with street trees and stormwater bioswales that doubles as a park-like buffer
- A greenbelt with a multi-use trail, lighting, and enhanced landscaping to connect people to the amenities of The District
- 2-way protected bike facility and greenbelt
- Additional right-of-way or property easement may be required

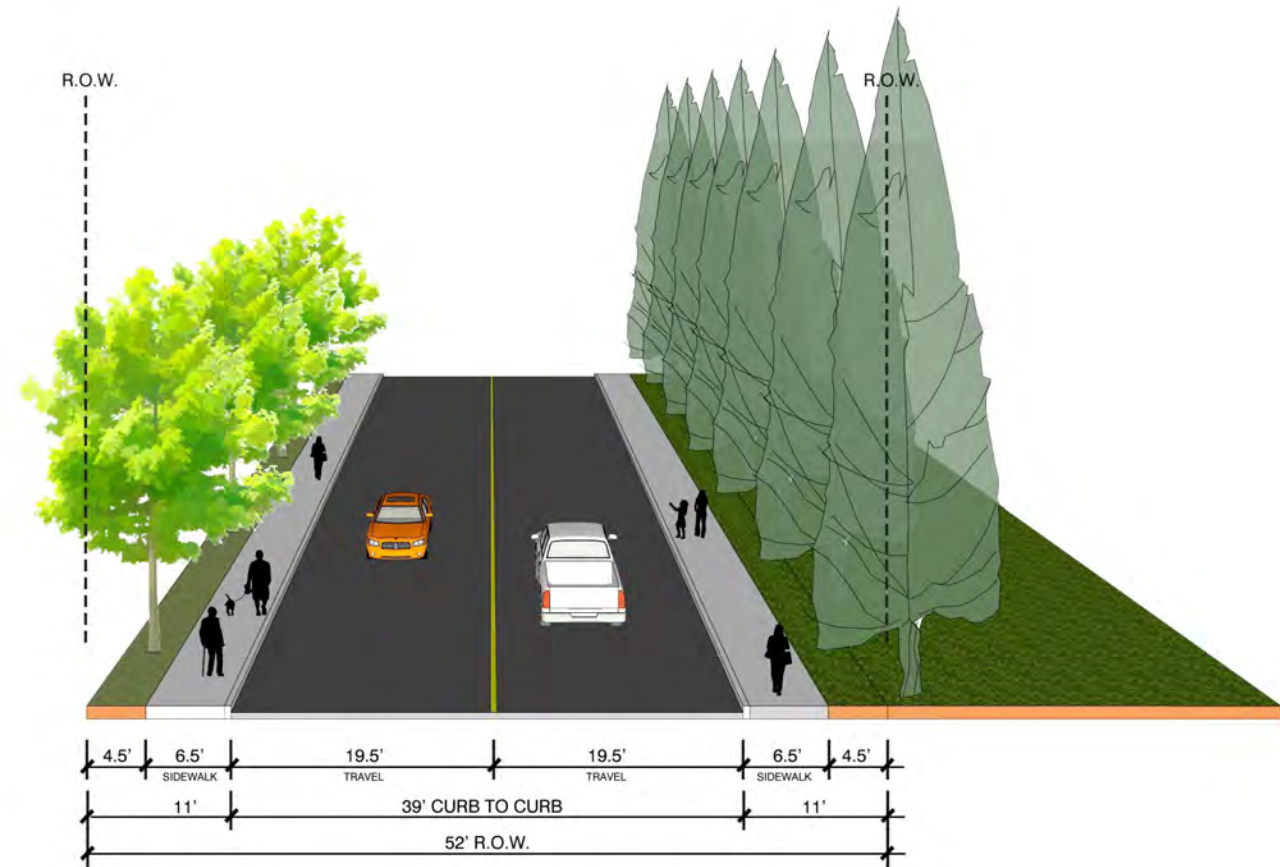
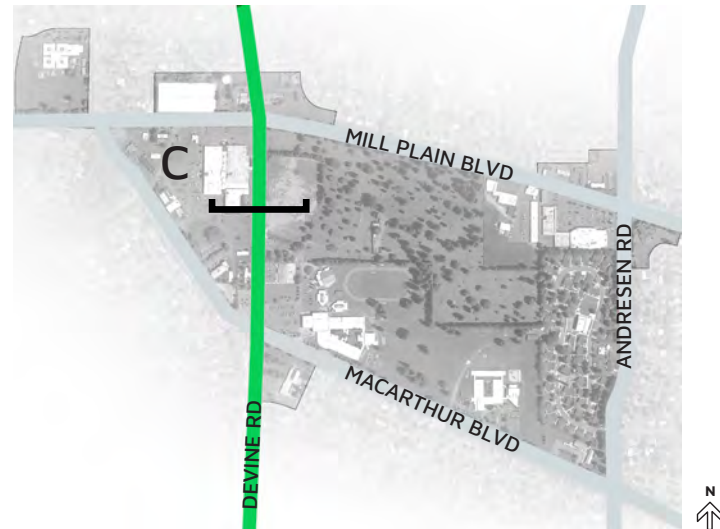


MACARTHUR BLVD: EXISTING STREET SECTION
SECTION B, LOOKING EAST



MACARTHUR BLVD: PROPOSED STREET SECTION
SECTION B, LOOKING EAST

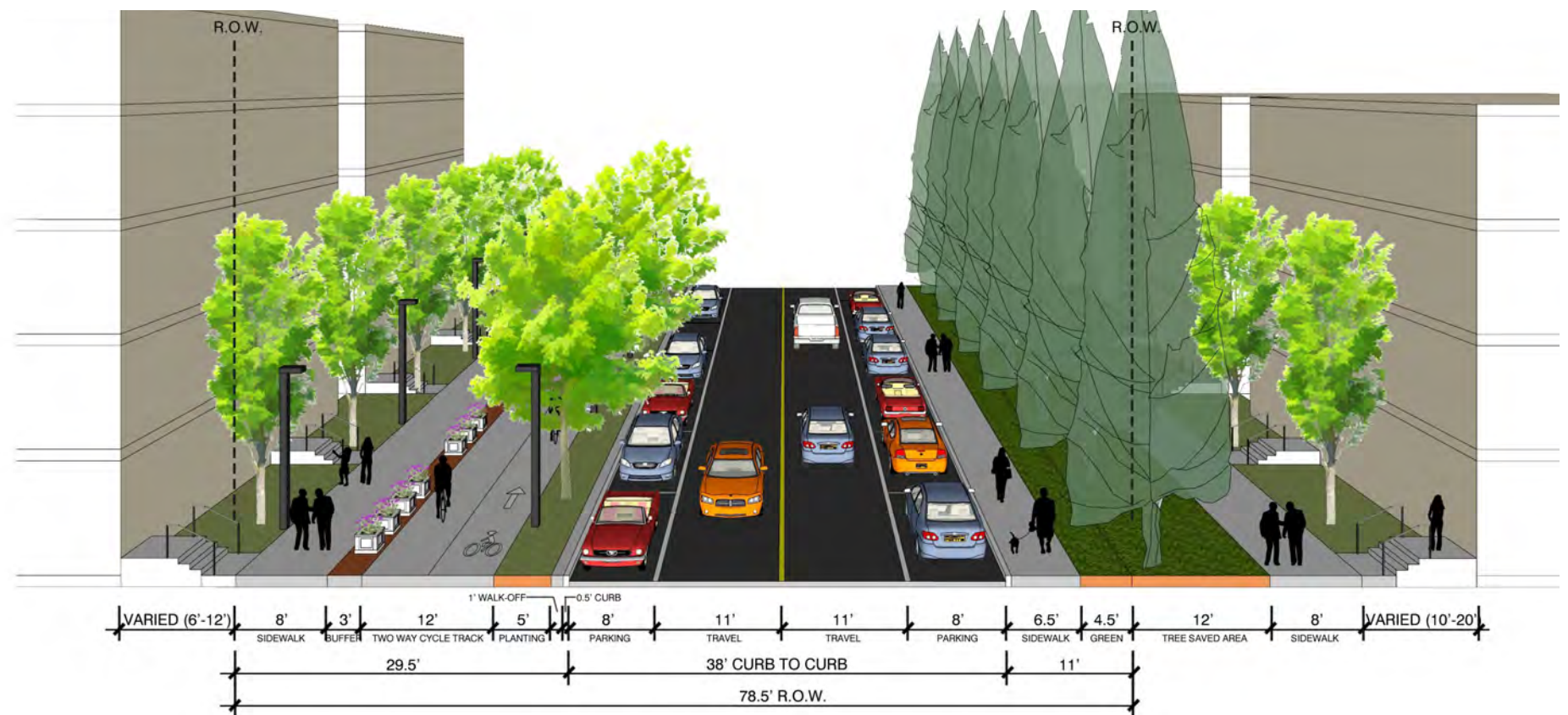
KEY MAP



DEVINE ROAD: EXISTING STREET SECTION
SECTION C, LOOKING NORTH

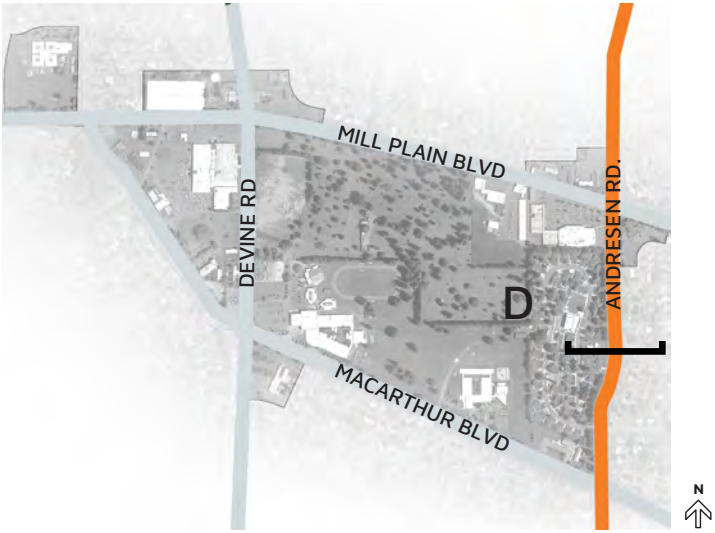
DEVINE ROAD

- Implement improvements that achieve a neighborhood **main street character**, with residential stoops and live-work spaces activating the street frontages
- **Preserve existing trees** along the east side of the street, with a new 2-way protected bike facility on the west side of the street linking to existing and planned bike facilities
- Additional **right-of-way or property easement** may be required



DEVINE ROAD: PROPOSED STREET SECTION
SECTION C, LOOKING NORTH

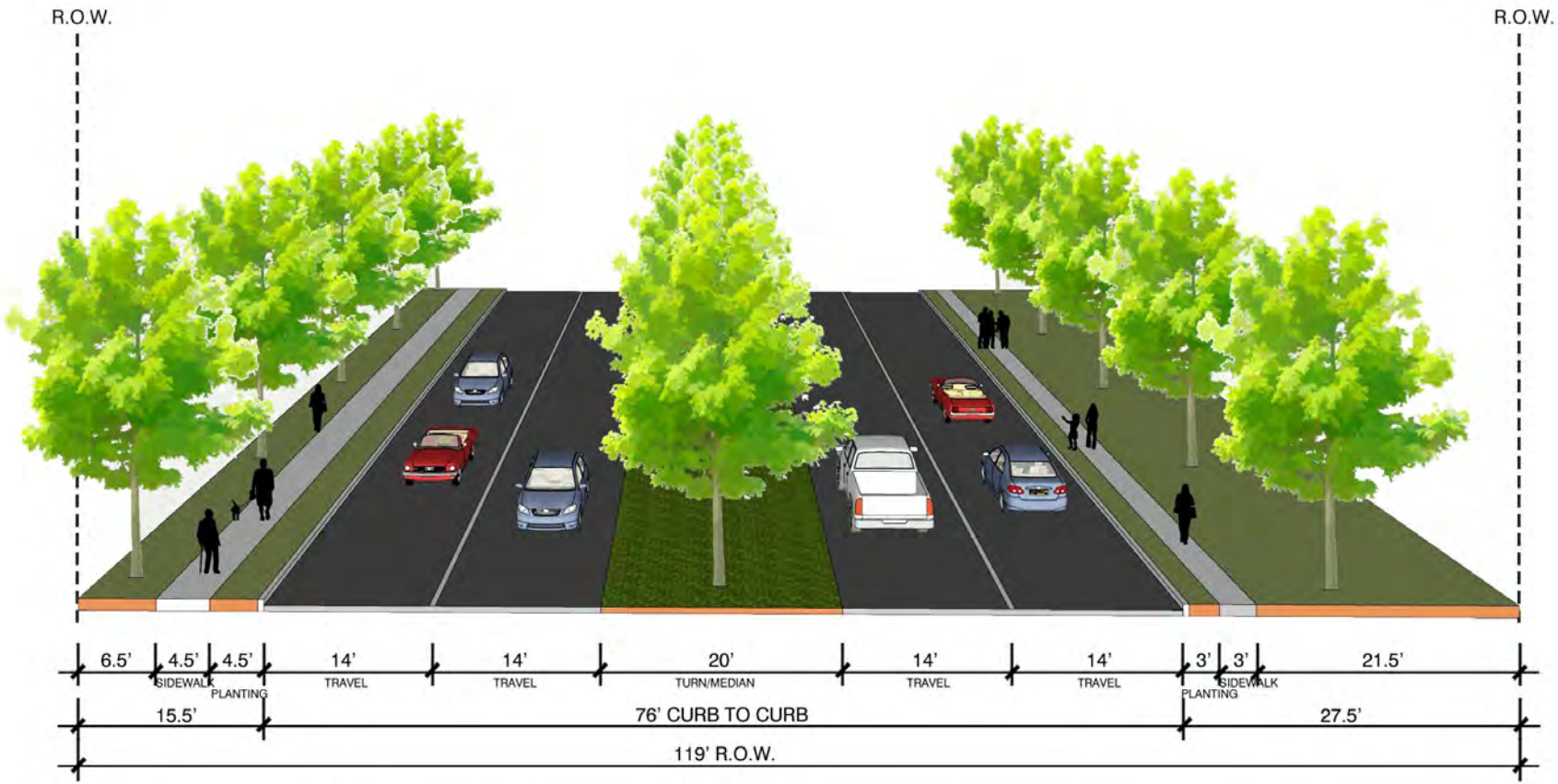
KEY MAP



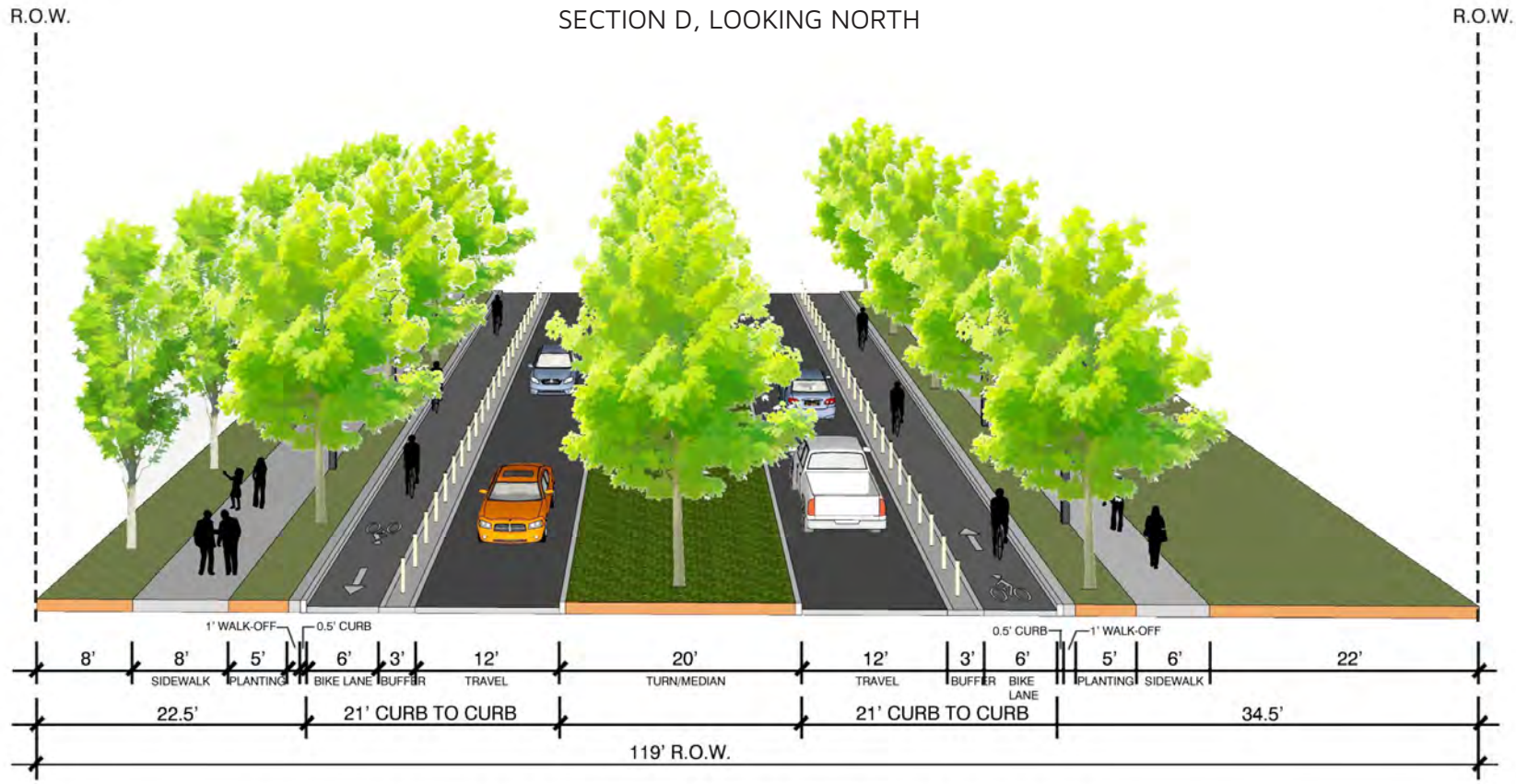
ANDRESEN ROAD



- New bike facilities
- Enhanced sidewalks
- Add protected pedestrian crossings
- Add street trees
- Add traffic calming and reduce speed limit



ANDRESEN ROAD: EXISTING STREET SECTION
SECTION D, LOOKING NORTH



ANDRESEN ROAD: PROPOSED STREET SECTION
SECTION D, LOOKING NORTH

BLANDFORD DRIVE

The following represents existing conditions along Blandford Drive. Blandford Canyon serves as a key connector from The District to the Lower Grand Employment Area, and links neighborhoods to the south and the Columbia River. This corridor is currently used by motorists, bicyclists, and locals as a recreational amenity and access corridor.

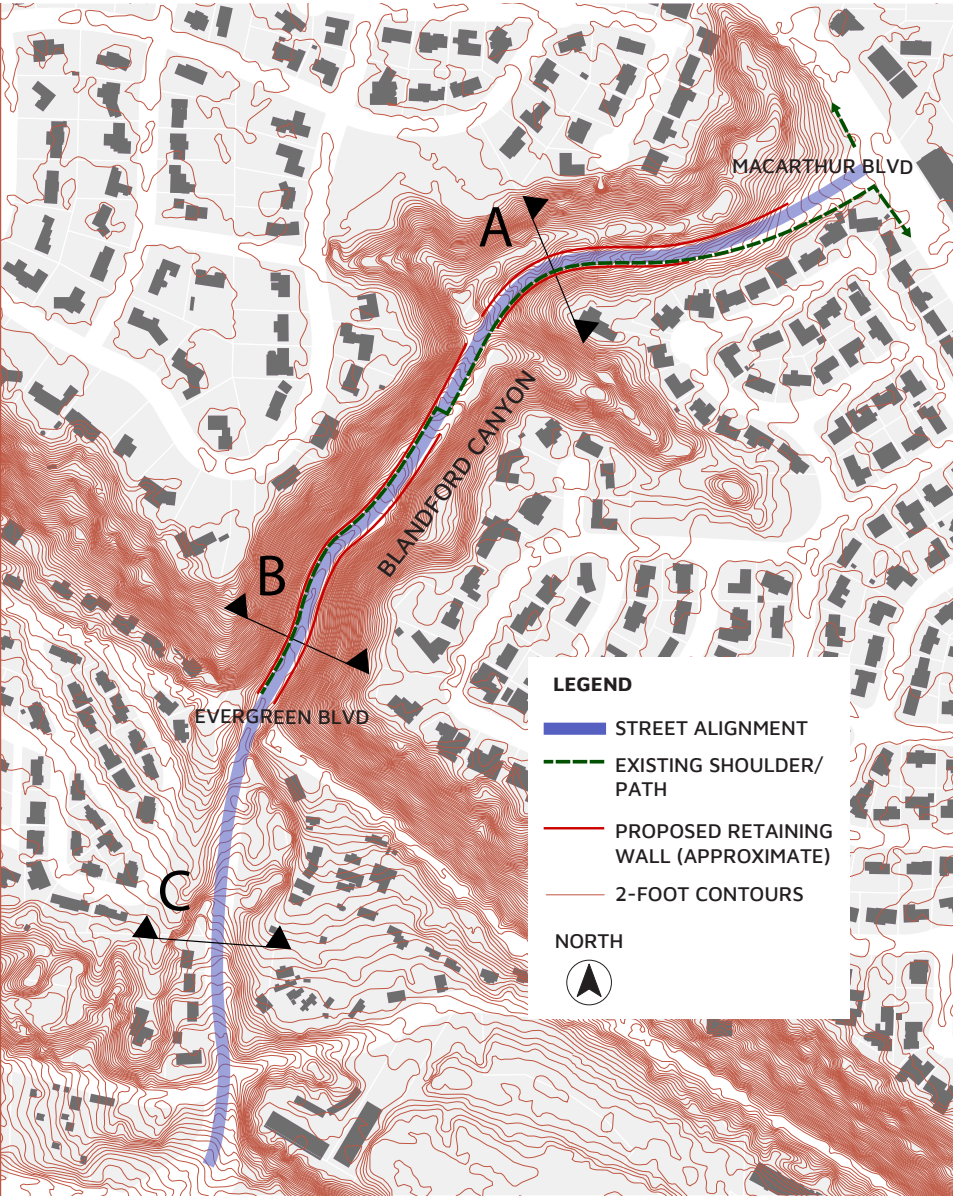
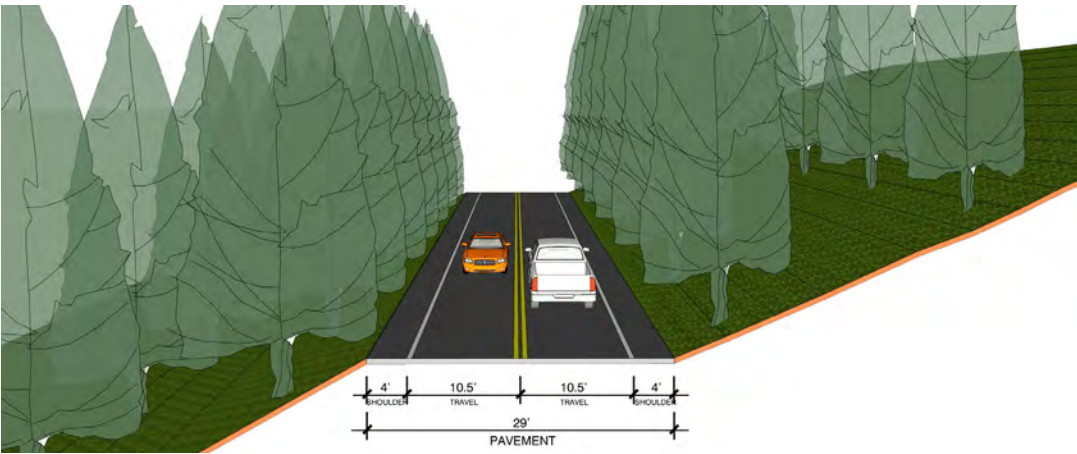
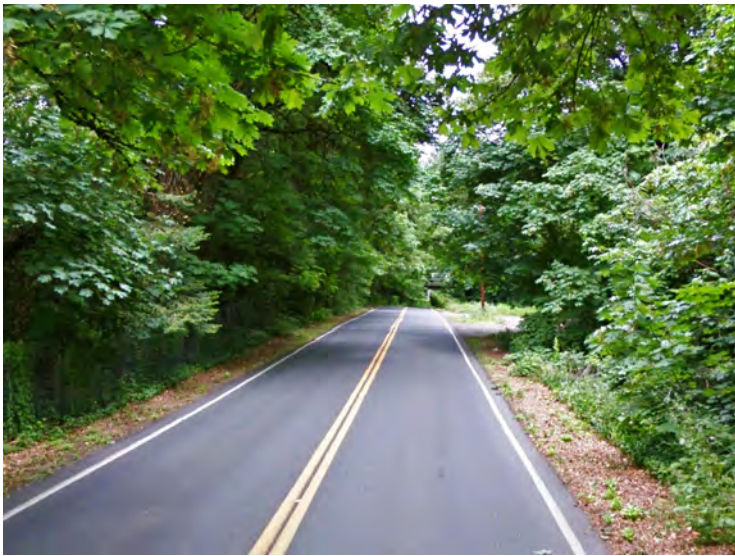
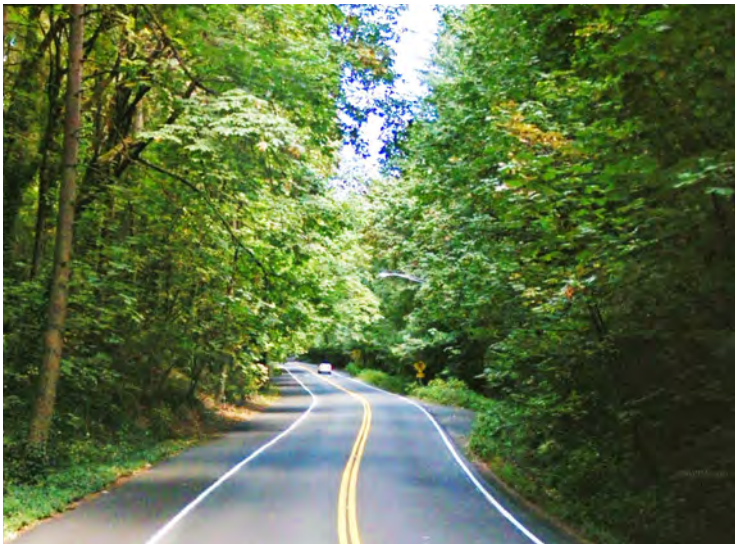
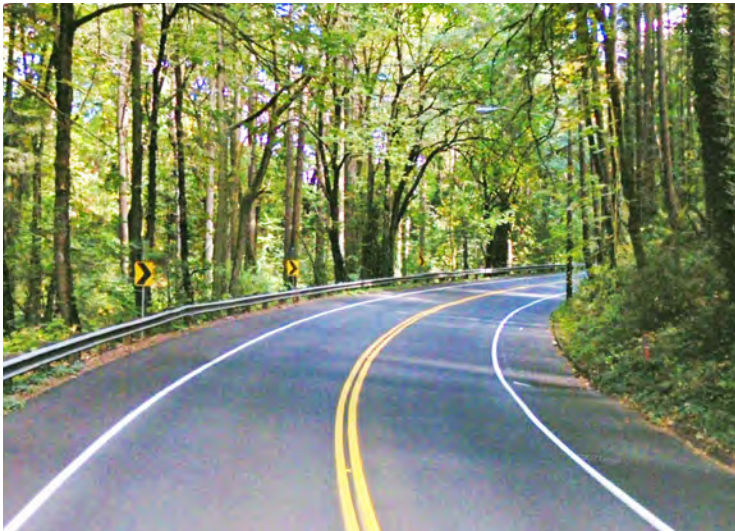
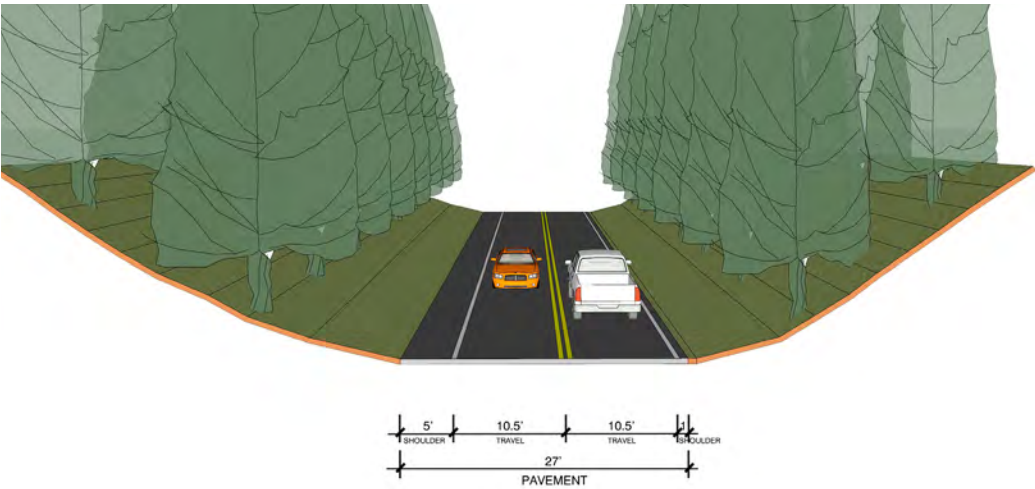


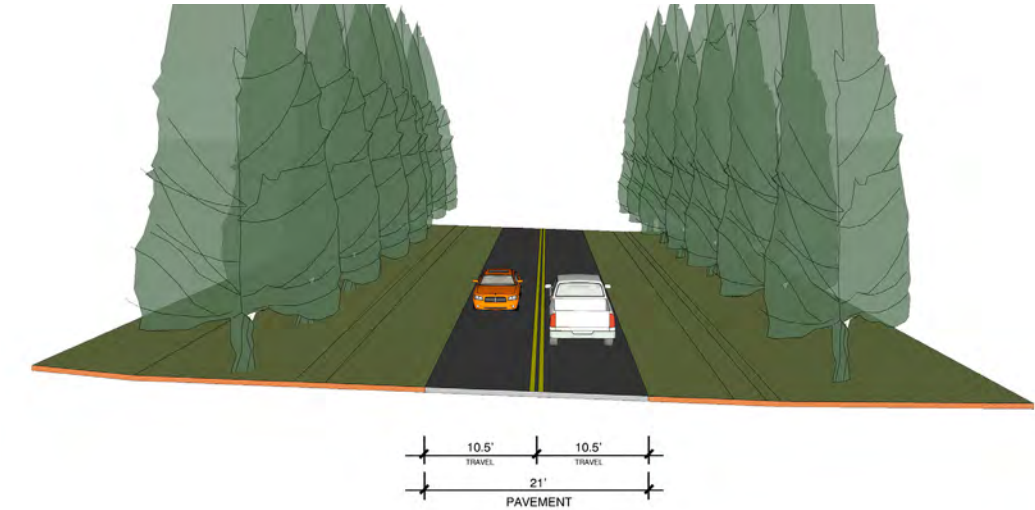
Fig 22: Blandford Drive



BLANDFORD DRIVE SECTION A: EXISTING



BLANDFORD DRIVE SECTION B: EXISTING



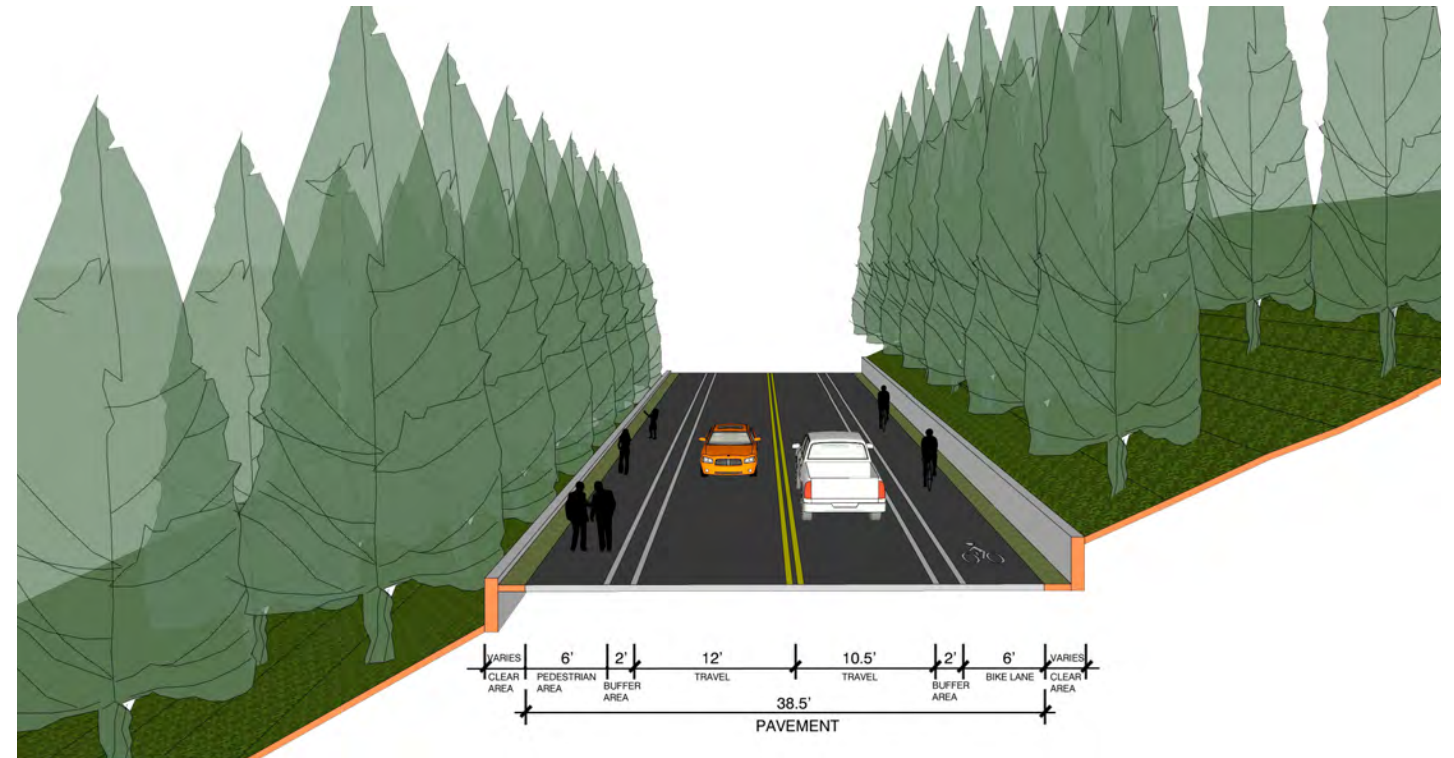
BLANDFORD DRIVE SECTION C: EXISTING

The following diagrams represent possible design ideas intended to improve bicycle and pedestrian safety and connectivity along Blandford Drive. Three high-level options, each providing for improved bicycle and pedestrian facilities, are defined.

NOTE: The cross section diagrams are representative only. Further analysis will be required to determine the feasibility and financial impact of proposed recommendations. A detailed corridor analysis will be required to include a corridor topographic survey, and pavement and stormwater management system designs.

Option 1

- A two-way pedestrian path separated by a 2'-3' buffer area
- Downhill shared bicycle/motor vehicle travel lane (12' travel lane)
- Uphill separated (2'-3') bicycle lane (6' wide)
- Retaining walls and stormwater systems as required
- Additional pavement area required



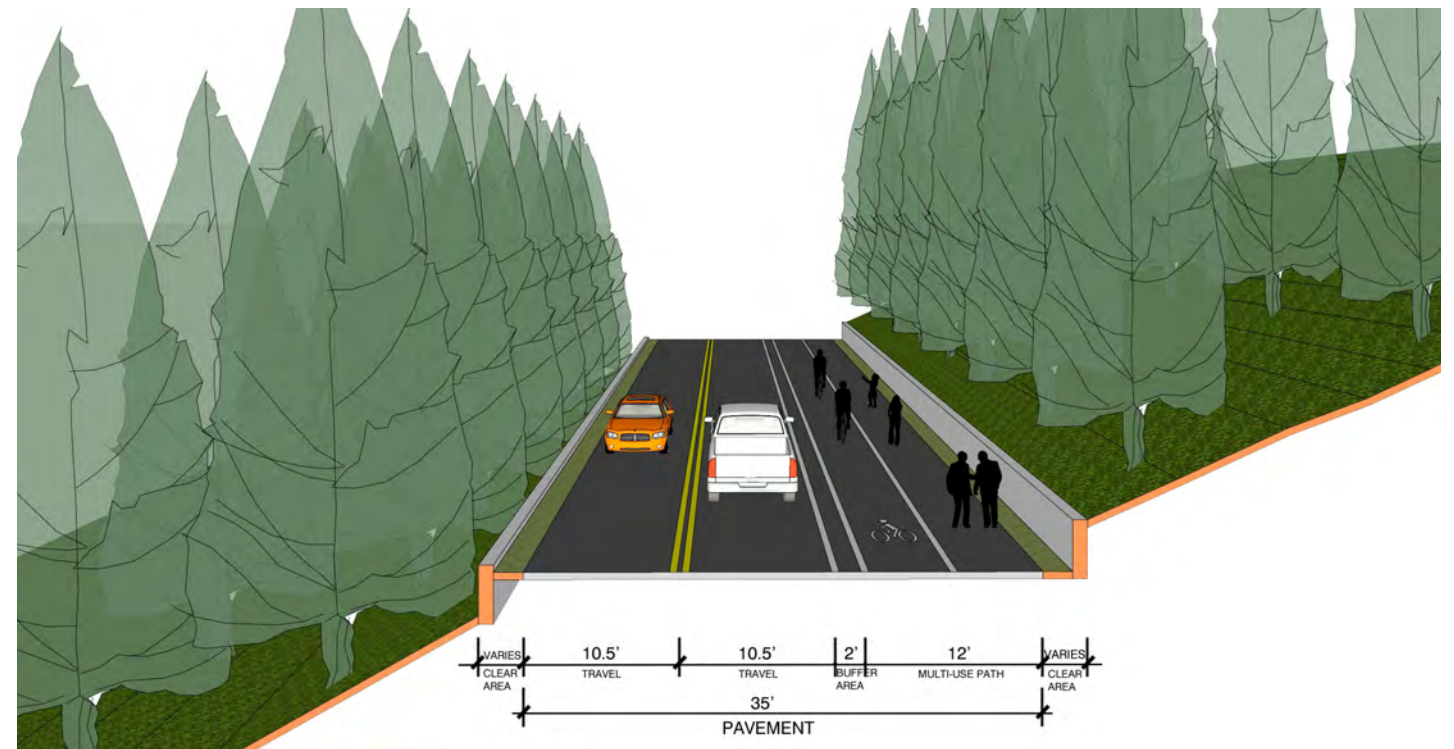
OPTION 1: BLANDFORD DRIVE SECTION A

Option 2

- Uphill bicycle travel lane is adjacent to the two-way pedestrian facility
- Downhill shared bicycle/motor vehicle travel lane
- Retaining walls and stormwater systems as required
- Additional pavement area required

Option 3 (not shown)

- A completely separated two-way multi-use path would be designed away from the existing street pavement
- Additional retaining walls and stormwater management and treatment improvements would be required
- The existing street pavement area would be retained as-is



OPTION 2: BLANDFORD DRIVE SECTION A

PUBLIC REALM / OPEN SPACE

INTENT: Provide a variety of community public spaces to enrich the quality of life for nearby residents and visitors. Improve connections to the diverse set of existing public parks and natural areas just outside the District.

The Heights District and surrounding neighborhoods are uniquely rich in existing parks and recreation facilities and passive open spaces, including several neighborhood parks, school ball fields, Park Hill Cemetery, Blandford Canyon, Burnt Bridge Creek, and the nearby David Douglas Park.

The District will have a rich public realm that embodies and celebrates the local community. Residents and visitors will enjoy spending time in well-designed and well-maintained parks, plazas, streetscapes, and urban trails. The public realm will unite The District and support its identity, providing an excellent venue for vibrant, active public life. Its vibrant community spaces will enrich the quality of life for all residents in and around The District. The Loop corridor within the Redevelopment Area will be the crown jewel of Central Vancouver through exemplary design and exceptional quality materials. Enhanced connectivity will improve access to multiple existing parks and open spaces in surrounding neighborhoods.



Fig 23: Parks and Playfields



POLICIES

The following policies support the Public Realm/ Open Space element of The Heights District Plan. Refer to the Implementation Strategies for more information.

- O-1** Create flexible gathering spaces that range in scale and purpose in order to accommodate community activities and events, and promote social interaction and community involvement.
- O-2** Provide a variety of active open spaces that provide recreational opportunities for all ages and abilities, including recreation areas and community gardens.
- O-3** Ensure that public spaces, streets, and alleyways are well-maintained. Develop an ongoing operations and maintenance plan for all open space areas.
- O-4** Maintain the Park Hill Cemetery road network as an open public pathway used for light recreation such as bicycling and dog walking. Explore opportunities to connect to adjacent properties, establishing the Cemetery as the green heart of The District while respecting its primary function as a resting place and burial ground.
- O-5** Develop a cohesive wayfinding strategy that adds richness to the public realm, reflects the neighborhood character, and is accessible and understandable for a diverse population.

- O-6** Create woonerfs (pedestrian focused shared streets) and activated alleyways where appropriate.
- O-7** Ensure streets function as both mobility infrastructure and as places through activation, pedestrian-scale design, and prioritization of non-motorized mobility.
- O-8** Develop an ongoing programming plan for public open spaces in The District. Identify resources for ongoing City programming by special events staff, and work with local organizations to activate open space with varied and enriching programming.
- O-9** Work with local organizations to design and program a public open space to be used as a weekly farmers market.
- O-10** Interpret and incorporate the neighborhood's rich history as a placemaking strategy.
- O-11** Promote intercultural understanding and represent the diversity of The District through open space programming such as festivals and performances.
- O-12** Incorporate public art such as murals, sculptures, and other mixed media artwork as a way to reflect neighborhood history and culture.
- O-13** Incorporate Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles into the design of all new public open spaces.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

INTENT: The Heights District will strive to achieve high levels of social, economic, and environmental sustainability.

The intent will be accomplished through robust stormwater management systems, energy efficient buildings, reducing the environmental impacts of transportation, and restoring the function of the natural landscape. Sustainable strategies will reduce pollutants in the local environment and respond to local environmental changes. Strategies to ensure environmental sustainability will be considered holistically with social and economic factors.

The graphic to the right depicts several aspects of environmental sustainability along with examples of how they can be addressed. These elements will be considered both independently and interrelatedly moving forward. Sustainability should be examined across multiple scales: at the regional level, district level, and specific to each site. This is not an inclusive list, but a starting point for considering sustainable strategies in The District.

There will be healthy food options available through farmers markets and other programs to supply local, fresh food to The District. Access to these healthy options for all residents will be accomplished through provision of affordable housing, local social services, and robust multimodal connections to transit, bicycle and pedestrian facilities.

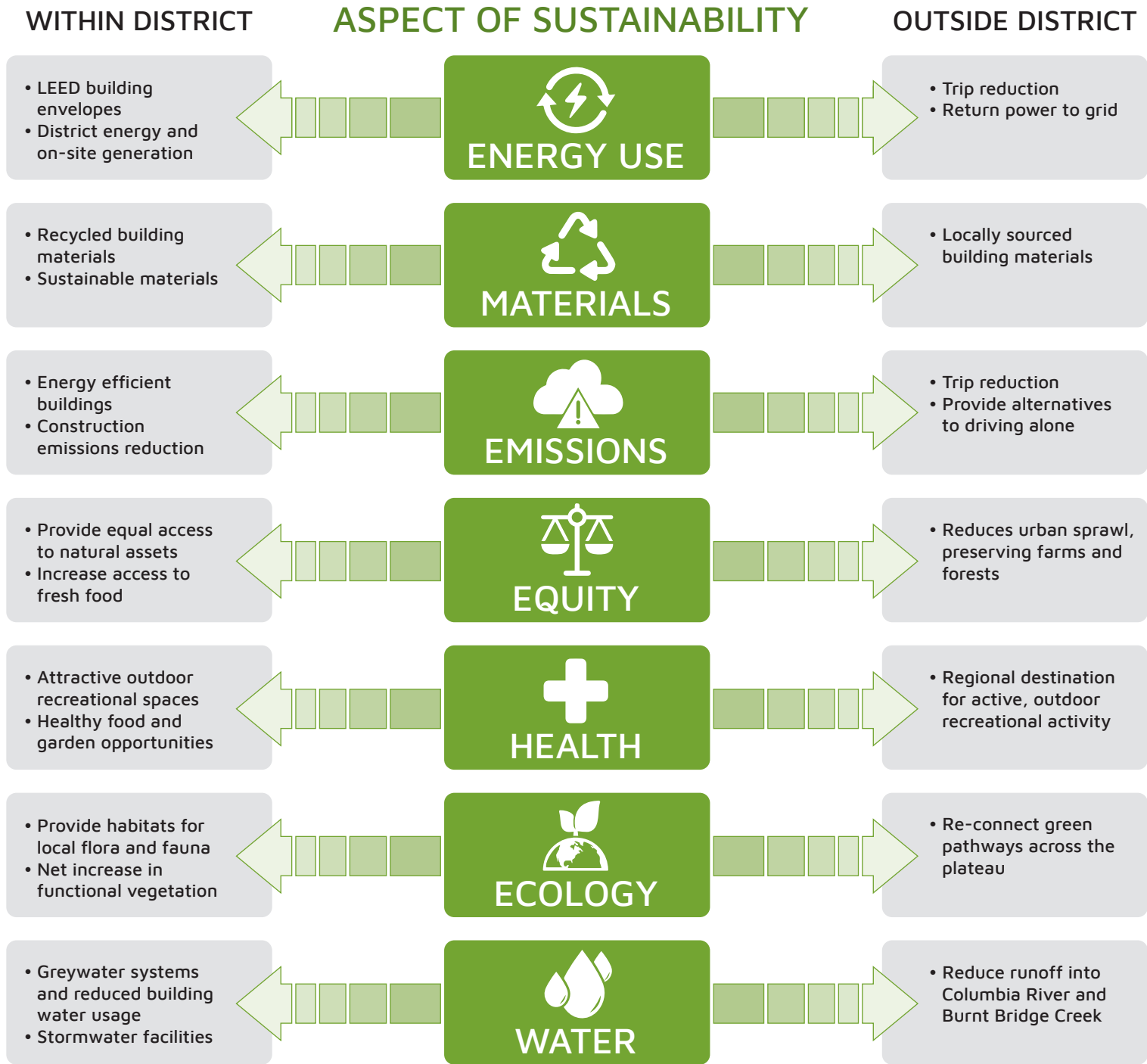


Fig 24: Aspects of sustainability and sample strategies that address them

NEIGHBORHOOD AND SITE-SPECIFIC CERTIFICATION SYSTEMS

Sustainable certification programs are a mechanism for achieving district-wide sustainability goals. Such programs provide tangible performance targets, tracking tools, technical assistance, and communication and marketing materials.

There are a spectrum of available neighborhood-scale certification systems, including USGBC's LEED for Neighborhoods (LEED-ND), Fitwel Community certification, Sustainable SITES Initiative, EcoDistricts, WELL Community Standard and ILFI's Living Community Challenge. Neighborhood-scale certification systems are often implemented over time, at either partial or full project development, or on a parcel-by-parcel basis during implementation. The Heights District Plan is pursuing Fitwel Community certification, as described on the following page.

Community gardens

Community gardens provide access to outdoor activities, fresh food for nearby residents, and can be utilized by nearby schools for project-based learning opportunities. Year-round community-based or third-party maintenance will be required in order to manage City maintenance obligations.



POLICIES

The following policies support the Environmental Sustainability element of The Heights District Plan. Refer to the Implementation Strategies for more information.

S-1 Meet the City of Vancouver's Tree Canopy Achievement Program (TreeCAP) Gold Leaf standard to increase urban tree canopy coverage. Provide opportunities for volunteers to participate in tree plantings through the existing Urban Forestry Program.

S-2 Design roads, roofs, and parking lots to minimize heat island effects.

S-3 Pursue Fitwel Community certification as a nationally certified project.

S-4 Strive to exceed relevant sustainability benchmarks for new buildings and infrastructure, similar to what is required for LEED certification standards. All publicly owned buildings shall meet or exceed LEED Gold Certification.

S-5 Create landscapes that demonstrate and embody sustainability, such as rain gardens and drought resistant plant palettes that contribute positively to the ecosystem.

S-6 Explore opportunities for district-level solutions to waste management and energy production.

S-7 Explore opportunities for local rainwater collection and use pervious paving materials where feasible.

S-8 Explore opportunities to reduce supply chains through local food production and create opportunities to buy food from local distributors at farmers markets, grocery stores, cafes, and restaurants.

S-9 Find ways to ecologically connect Park Hill Cemetery to Blandford Canyon and the ravines that lead to Burnt Bridge Creek, restoring the natural network across the plateau.

S-10 Create pollinator pathways and other natural features that connect the Blandford Canyon, Burnt Bridge Creek, and Park Hill Cemetery ecosystems.

S-11 Create robust, innovative, and visually appealing stormwater management infrastructure as part of a site wide strategy to fully treat and manage the water quality impacts of runoff. The infrastructure should work in harmony with the local ecological system.

FITWEL CERTIFICATION SYSTEM

The City of Vancouver is solidifying the Plan’s commitment to sustainability and community health by being the first municipality to pursue the Fitwel Community certification. The certification, currently in its pilot phase, is a new standard through the Center for Active Design (CfAD) for optimizing holistic health benefits in neighborhood-scale projects. Fitwel has been a leading sustainability certification system with a focus on recognizing buildings that are optimized to support health. The new Fitwel Community certification seeks to implement a vision where all buildings and communities are enhanced to strengthen health and well-being.

The Fitwel Community Scorecard evaluates the ability for a project to achieve strategies across seven health impact categories:

- Increasing physical activity
- Promoting occupant safety
- Reducing morbidity and absenteeism
- Supporting social equity for vulnerable populations
- Instilling feelings of well-being
- Impacting surrounding community health
- Enhancing access to healthy foods

These strategies for improving community health were determined through an analysis of more than 5,000 research studies and evidence-based resources. By participating in the pilot phase of the program, the City is helping to ensure the Fitwel Community Scorecard is practical, cost-effective, and scalable while still reflecting the strongest research available linking design with health.

Fitwel certification can be achieved through either a Design or Built Certification pathway within the scorecard. Design certification is available to projects in the master planning or design phases, and built certification is available for existing or recently completed projects. In addition to bringing national recognition to The Heights District, the pursuit of this certification ensures the Plan’s commitment to health, wellness, and the public realm is implemented over time, and presents the opportunity to continue this emphasis through the Built Certification as the District redevelops.



MEASURES OF SUCCESS

A successful Heights District will have achieved several key aspirational outcomes of this Plan. These outcomes are directly related to the vision and objectives as well as the Plan’s guiding principles.

The Measures of Success serve as a valuable metric-based evaluation tool and provide a guidepost that will influence future decisions as The District evolves over time. They cover a wide range of topics from housing to sustainability and are all addressed by policies and implementation strategies.

The key Measures of Success are broadly defined and are intended to ensure the long-term economic growth and viability of The District. The following categories of Measures of Success have been identified: Housing and Equity; Jobs and Economics; and Environment and Sustainability.

METRICS

The Measures of Success are represented by a series of quantifiable targets or metrics established for The District. These metrics are aspirational targets based on benchmark values. They are intended to gauge progress in realizing the vision and goals for The District over time.

JOBS AND ECONOMICS



Tax Revenue (sales, utility, property tax)

\$34M over 20 years



Total Number of Jobs

900–1,000 in The District



Diverse Business

At least 20% of businesses are women- and minority-owned



Local Business

Retain 30% of local small business

HOUSING AND EQUITY



Total Household Units

1,340 within Redevelopment Area and 500 outside



Housing Type Mix

Over 10% are 3+ bedrooms



Income-Based Housing

At least 25% of total units



Health and Wellness

Maintain client-facing social services capacity

ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY



Energy Performance

Pursue LEED and Fitwel Certification as appropriate.



Construction Waste Reduction

90% diverted to recycling



Trip Reduction

10% reduction in drive alone trips



Tree Canopy Coverage (TreeCAP Program)

Gold Leaf certification 30% canopy coverage



Traffic Collisions

50% reduction in collisions between pedestrians/bicycles and vehicles

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TOWER MALL REDEVELOPMENT PLAN

OVERVIEW

The Heights District is envisioned as a thriving, vibrant, mixed-income neighborhood. At its core is the 63-acre Tower Mall Redevelopment Area.

Envisioned as a 20-minute neighborhood, The District and the Redevelopment Area include a mix of uses with a network of public amenities linked by pedestrian-friendly complete streets, protected bike lanes, wide sidewalks, and a central placemaking element, The Loop.

The Loop is a three-quarter-mile pedestrian-oriented street and linear park that knits together shops, restaurants, residents, park spaces and workplaces as part of a neighborhood amenity. It will serve as the principal organizing element to unify the urban neighborhood and uses.

PROJECT INFORMATION

Site Area	63 acres
Existing Zoning	Varies
Existing Uses	Commercial office, retail
Property Ownership	11 property owners
Proposed Zoning	HX* (mixed-use)
Maximum Height	6
Parking Provided	2,160 spaces (estimated)

*HX is a proposed new zone classification for The Heights District. "Mixed-use" may include the following uses: residential, retail, office, hospitality, civic, public facilities, parks and plazas. The new proposed HX zoning district will not be applied to the Northcrest Church property through implementation of this Plan.



Fig 25: Artist Rendering: Tower Mall Redevelopment Area

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The projected 20-year development program is based on a market analysis of needs and absorption rates over a 20-year period. Findings from the market study demonstrate a significant need for mixed-income housing with a current and future demand for multi-family housing across a broad spectrum. In addition, neighborhood retail was identified to serve existing and proposed residential, office, and employment uses, with the integration of social and community services that are currently present in The District. The Proposed Land Use Plan knits the uses together with an appropriate level of density, public realm, and open space.

PROPOSED LAND USE PLAN



Fig 26: Proposed Land Use

Land Use	Proposed 20-Year Development Program
Residential	1,340 units (1,000 sf avg.)
Commercial	56,000 sf
Office	65,000 sf
Hospitality	83,000 sf (156 hotel rooms)
Civic	16,000 sf
Church/Multi-Purpose	20,000 sf
Parks & Open Space	6.1 acres
Total	1.58M sf

Fig 27: Projected Development Program

CONCEPT ALTERNATIVES

As part of the site planning process for the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area, a series of concept alternatives were developed and reviewed based on the established project guiding principles. The Community Advisory Committee (CAC) and the project team reviewed a series of high-level alternatives and refined them into a set of three preliminary concepts, shown on the next page.

The CAC evaluated each of the three preliminary concept alternatives based on quantifiable and qualitative criteria and the previously established project design drivers. These preliminary concepts were later presented at an Open House event and Online Survey.



Fig 28: The Loop, a pedestrian-focused walkway, serves as the principal organizing element to unify the urban neighborhood and uses

CONCEPT 1: PROMENADE



1172 UNITS

PROS

- Central civic space is a strong placemaking strategy
- Public realm is organized in an east-west orientation, with buildings optimized for solar gain
- Limited impacts on established residential uses adjacent to the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area

CONS

- No major transformation of Devine
- Limits opportunity along the southern edge of the site

CONCEPT 2: THE LOOP



1094 UNITS

PROS

- Connects a larger area of the neighborhood
- Brings a self-branding element to the neighborhood
- Strong links to adjacent open spaces
- Potential for variety and diversity of experiences

CONS

- Less direct relationship to Mill Plain
- Would take longer to build out

CONCEPT 3: GRAND PARK



877 UNITS

PROS

- Creates a signature, environmental placemaking feature that connects neighborhoods
- Brings a self-branding element to the neighborhood
- Provides the greatest density, tallest buildings, and mix of uses along Mill Plain
- Opportunity for urban agriculture, stormwater and sustainable design interventions

CONS

- Increased public investment cost to develop a new, signature Grand Park
- Maintenance and operational costs associated with the Grand Park

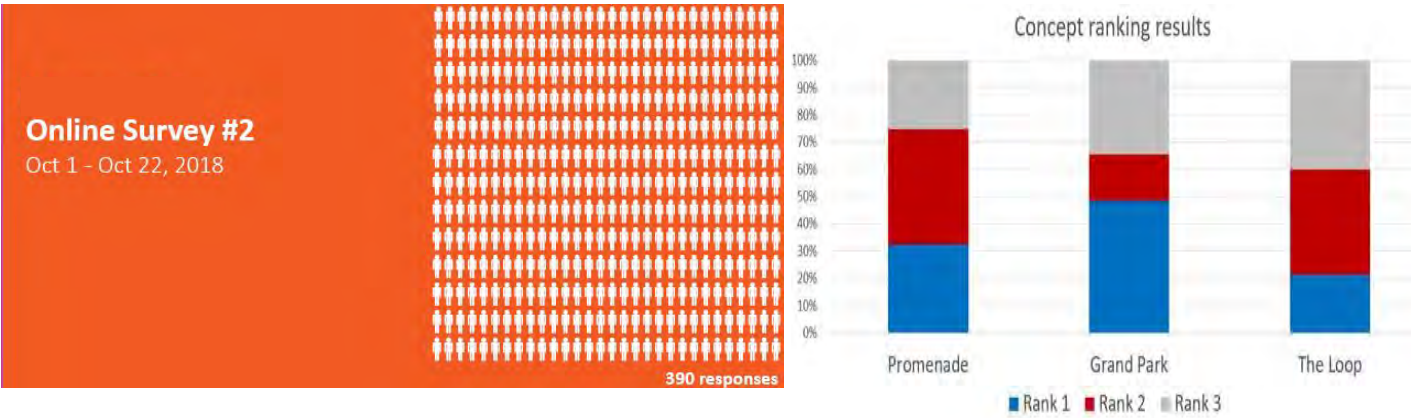
CONCEPT ALTERNATIVES EVALUATION

The Concept Alternatives process initially reviewed nine alternatives that were reduced to three through public input. The pros and cons of each were evaluated through a rigorous public involvement process.

Three Preliminary Concepts were evaluated by the Community Advisory Committee (CAC) with further input from City staff, as well as by the public through an Open House and online survey. The CAC evaluated each alternative based on quantifiable and qualitative criteria and established design drivers.

The input from each group in the process varied, with preferences ranging from one alternative to another (see graphs summarizing public input below right).

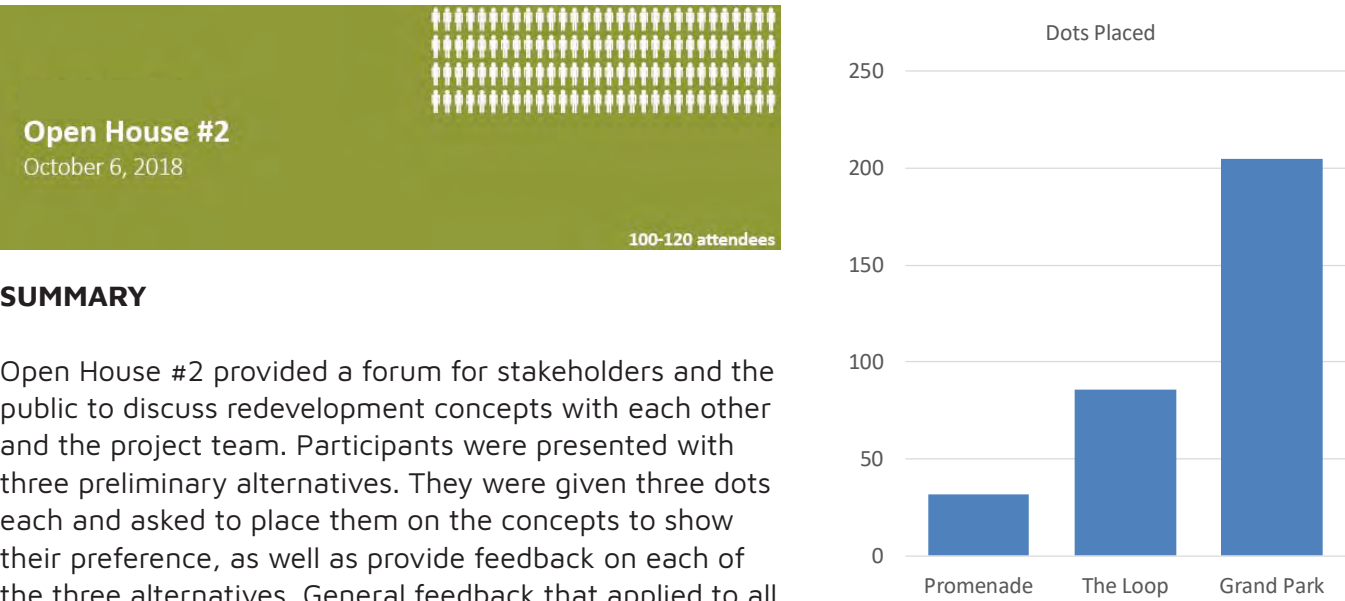
Overall, the outreach and engagement process resulted in advancing The Loop concept while merging key supported elements from the other concepts into a draft preferred site plan concept.



SUMMARY

Online Survey #2 was an option for project stakeholders and the general public to view and comment on the redevelopment concepts, complementing the second Open House. Like the in-person Open House, the Online Survey allowed participants to weigh in on their preferences among the three alternatives, as well as provide comments specific to each alternative.

THE HEIGHTS DISTRICT COMPARATIVE EVALUATION (Community Advisory Committee)



SUMMARY

Open House #2 provided a forum for stakeholders and the public to discuss redevelopment concepts with each other and the project team. Participants were presented with three preliminary alternatives. They were given three dots each and asked to place them on the concepts to show their preference, as well as provide feedback on each of the three alternatives. General feedback that applied to all concepts was also collected.

		11-1-2018		
		Promenade	Loop	Grand Park
Design Drivers	Priority Level			
Connectivity	4	32	48	20
Community Health Wellness and Equity	4	24	44	36
Sustainability	4	32	32	32
Economic Development	2	18	20	10
Urban Character / Form	2	22	22	12
Arts / Culture	2	20	20	16
Public Realm	2	16	18	18
Mixed income Housing	2	16	22	10
		180	226	154

PREFERRED CONCEPT PLAN

The Preferred Concept Plan leverages the proposed three-quarter-mile Loop as a primary organizing feature and public amenity. Inspired by the organic development patterns of the neighborhood and the connected system of trails throughout the District, the Loop is designed as a multimodal street for cyclists, pedestrians and slow-moving vehicles. Amenities for different sections of the Loop vary and respond to adjacent uses. The Loop includes enhanced paving, lighting, furnishings and integrated art. The Loop will function as a civic strolling and gathering place. In this concept, density is focused more towards the center of the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area and along Mill Plain. Development along the southern, western and eastern boundaries is predominantly lower in scale, contextually relating to the existing neighborhood fabric. Development in the northern section of the Redevelopment Area, which is north of Mill Plain and directly abuts the existing Northcrest Neighborhood, is intended to focus density along Mill Plain and transition to lower density buildings as it moves toward existing single family housing. This area will be uniquely addressed by updated zoning standards in order to minimize impacts on the neighborhood.

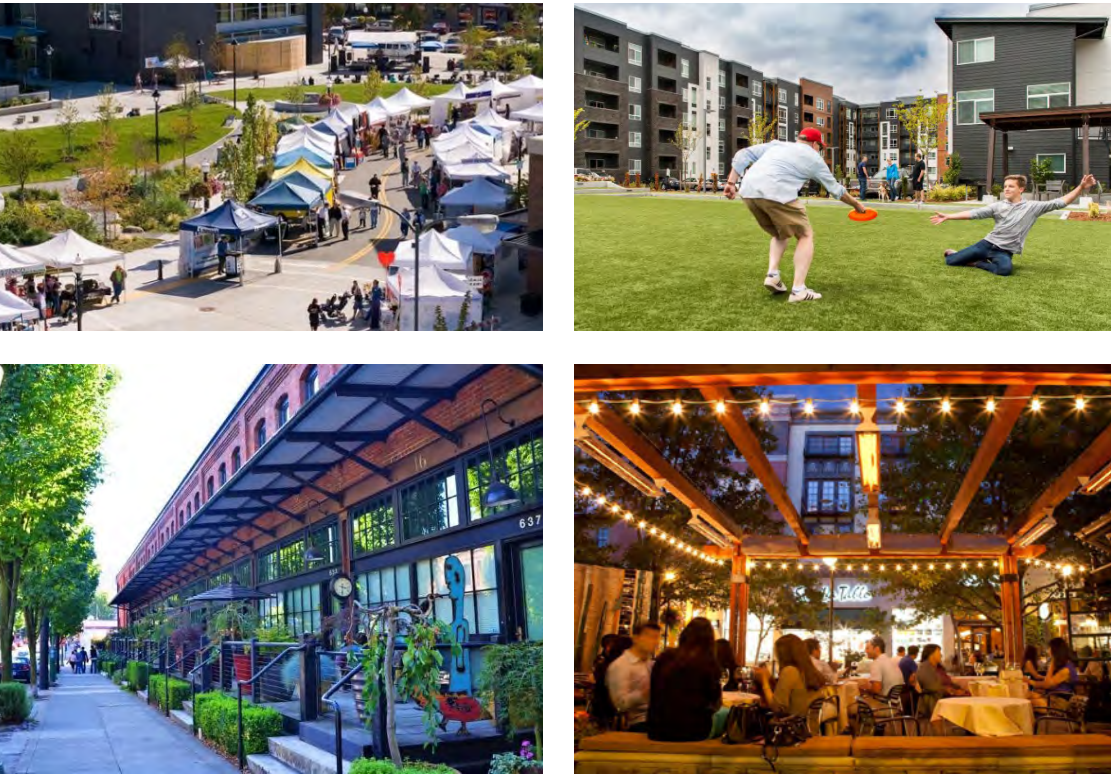


Fig 29: Redevelopment Area Concept Site Plan



Fig 30: Artist Renderings: Redevelopment Area

NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICTS

The Tower Mall Redevelopment Area’s organizational structure is defined by a series of character zones that provide a unique set of design pre-requisites. Each character zone is expressed differently to address unique character attributes, massing, scale and uses, as well as how they relate to the context of adjacent uses. The following character zones have been established for The District:

District Gateways serve as entries to The Heights District and include elements that define it. Buildings help frame the intersections, public art and signage provide wayfinding, and the scale and context of adjacent uses are acknowledged and respected.

The Activity Center is the “heart” of The District. This includes the most diversity of uses, highest density of buildings, highest quality of construction materials, and amenities.

The Residential Neighborhood includes lower-scale townhomes, family housing, quiet, tree-lined streets, and parks, with views toward Park Hill Cemetery’s open spaces and informal walking paths.

The Innovation Hub incorporates eclectic uses, such as health-supportive services, office employment, and live/work uses, at a comfortable scale adjacent to the proposed MacArthur Boulevard greenbelt.

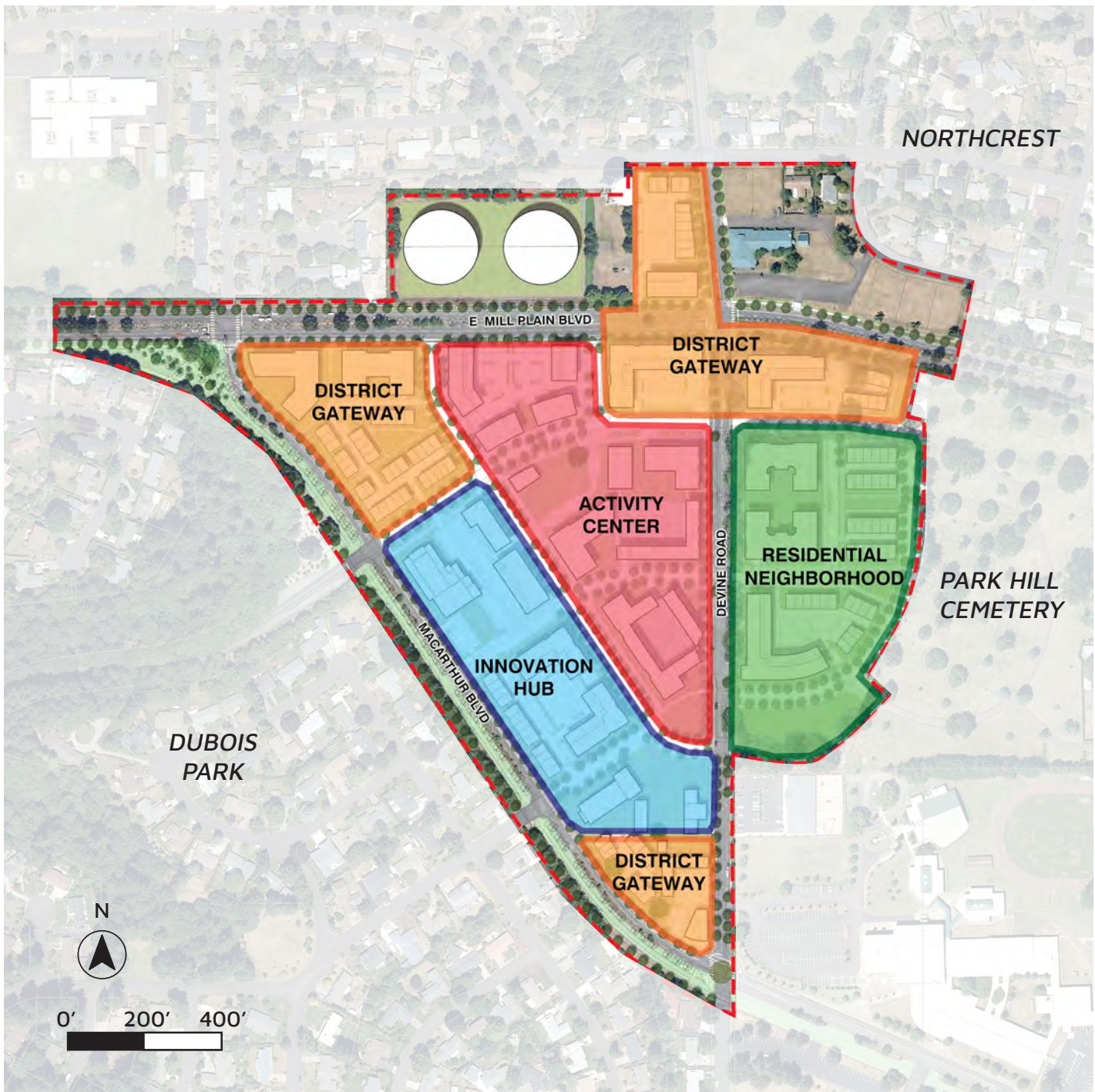


Fig 31: Neighborhood Districts



Fig 32: District Gateways

DISTRICT GATEWAYS

District Gateways serve as entries to The District and are expressed with gateway features such as buildings that front the street, iconic art, appropriately scaled signage, and contextual relationships between the street and adjacent uses.



ACTIVITY CENTER

The Activity Center is the “heart” of The District. This includes the most diversity of uses, highest density of buildings, and highest quality of construction materials and amenities. Proximity to future BRT stations and existing infrastructure creates synergies with adjacent neighborhoods within The District.

Anchored by a civic plaza and festival street for events and markets, mid-rise buildings with structured parking, hotel and retail uses emphasizing food and beverage, and market-rate housing with transparent, activated street fronts, weather protection, and a community building overlooking the plaza.



Fig 33: Activity Center



Fig 34: Residential Neighborhood

RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD

The Residential Neighborhood includes lower-scale townhomes, offices, family housing, quiet streets, and street end parks, with views to the trees and Park Hill Cemetery’s large open space and informal walking paths.



INNOVATION HUB

The Innovation Hub incorporates an eclectic collection of uses and structures that support healthcare services, retail, and flexible craftmaking and work spaces, designed at a comfortable scale adjacent to the MacArthur Boulevard greenbelt.



Fig 35: Innovation Hub

PUBLIC REALM AND OPEN SPACE

The District contains a network of connected, vibrant and diverse community spaces that help enrich the quality of life for residents and visitors. New public spaces within the Redevelopment Area are urban in nature, and seek to complement the variety of existing parks, open spaces and recreation facilities within and adjacent to the District. Key attributes of new open spaces within the Redevelopment Area include:

- A rich public realm that embodies, celebrates and welcomes the local community and provides venues for vibrant and active public life
- Well-designed and well-maintained parks, plazas, streetscapes and pathways where residents and visitors enjoy spending time
- Connections that link the sub-districts within the Redevelopment Area, and the Redevelopment Area to the rest of the District
- Design features and amenities that enrich the quality of life for residents within the Redevelopment Area, the District, and in surrounding neighborhoods
- Equal access for residents and visitors

6.1 ACRES OF PARKS AND PUBLIC OPEN SPACE*

Civic Park	1.0 acre
Neighborhood Park	1.5 acres
Pocket Parks	0.5 acres
Linear Plaza (The Loop)	0.5 acres
MacArthur Greenbelt	2.6 acres

Total Park Space 6.1 acres

* Additional public or quasi-public park and amenity space may be provided by individual development projects as part of the overall Tower Mall Redevelopment Plan. This may include small pocket parks, buffer areas, and/or alleyways. Long term maintenance and operations of all public and non-public spaces will be further defined through implementation of the Plan.



Fig 36: Public Realm and Open Space

CIVIC PARK

The estimated 1-acre Civic Park is the heart of the Redevelopment Area and serves as the event venue for The District. The urban park supports surrounding mixed uses and includes space and infrastructure for a farmers market, an event stage, an interactive spray feature for kids’ play, hardscape for gathering and circulation, lawn for flexible and daily use, a large tree alley for shade, and areas along the edges for bioretention.

- Program:
- Event plaza
 - Market stalls
 - Retail supportive seating & café space
 - Interactive water feature
 - Adjacent festival street that can be closed to vehicle traffic to support events



Fig 37: The Civic Park



Fig 38: Artist Rendering: Activity Center

NEIGHBORHOOD PARK

An estimated 1.5-acre Neighborhood Park spanning both sides of Devine Road supports residential uses of the development. The west side of the park is dedicated to community garden plots and a large sculpture serving as the southern entry gateway to the District. The east side of the park includes a compact off-leash dog park, with both natural and synthetic turf and mesh perimeter fence. Special treatment in the roadway and removable bollards create a larger event venue for outdoor movies and other community events when the Civic Park is at capacity or in use.

- Program:
- Community gardens
 - Outdoor movies and neighborhood events
 - Pet-friendly
 - Existing tree preservation
 - Outdoor art
 - Stormwater planters
 - Seating area



Fig 39: Neighborhood Park





Fig 40: Artist Rendering: Neighborhood Park

POCKET PARK

A series of small Pocket Parks with age-appropriate play areas are integrated with surrounding residential uses and provide connections to the adjacent Park Hill Cemetery that doubles as a public open space and walking loop.

- Program:
- Community gardens
 - Children’s play
 - Passive open space

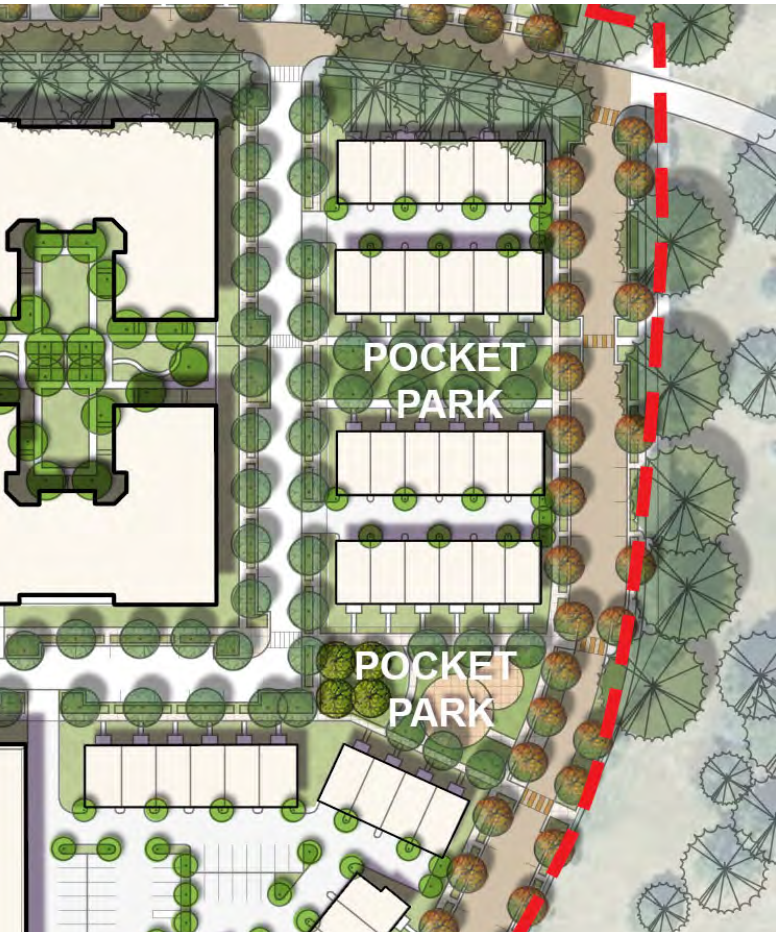


Fig 41: Pocket Parks





Fig 42: Artist Rendering: Pocket Park

MACARTHUR GREENBELT

The MacArthur Greenbelt is a multimodal and stormwater conveyance corridor offering passive open space that enhances the existing residential development as well as new residential uses. The Greenbelt provides access to adjacent neighborhoods and connection to the 20-minute walkshed.

- Program:
- Benches
 - Walking loop markers and interpretive signage
 - Integrated art representing culture, history, and environment
 - Stormwater planting
 - Separated pedestrian walkway
 - Two-way separated bike facility



Fig 43: MacArthur Greenbelt



Fig 44: Artist Rendering: MacArthur Greenbelt at Devine Road Roundabout

THE LOOP

The Loop is programmed and provides amenities such as specialty lighting, built-in and movable seating, and bioretention planters. The Loop is a path that links uses and parks while having its own park-like character and associated materials and amenities. It will feature outdoor dining, outdoor games, lounge seating, pathway markers and interpretive signage, integrated art representing culture, history, and the environment, and stormwater plantings.

The Loop Festival Street

The Loop passes through the mixed-use center of the project and through the neighborhood park. The festival street segment of The Loop features amenities such as raised crossings, special paving, and the ability to be closed down with removable bollards during festivals and events.

The Loop Residential Street

The Loop through the residential neighborhoods is park-like with large shade trees, stormwater planters and a variety of benches.

The Loop Retail Street

The Loop through the Activity Center is retail supportive with areas for outdoor dining, festival lighting, special paving and interpretive art.



Fig 45: Artist Rendering: The Loop at the Activity Center

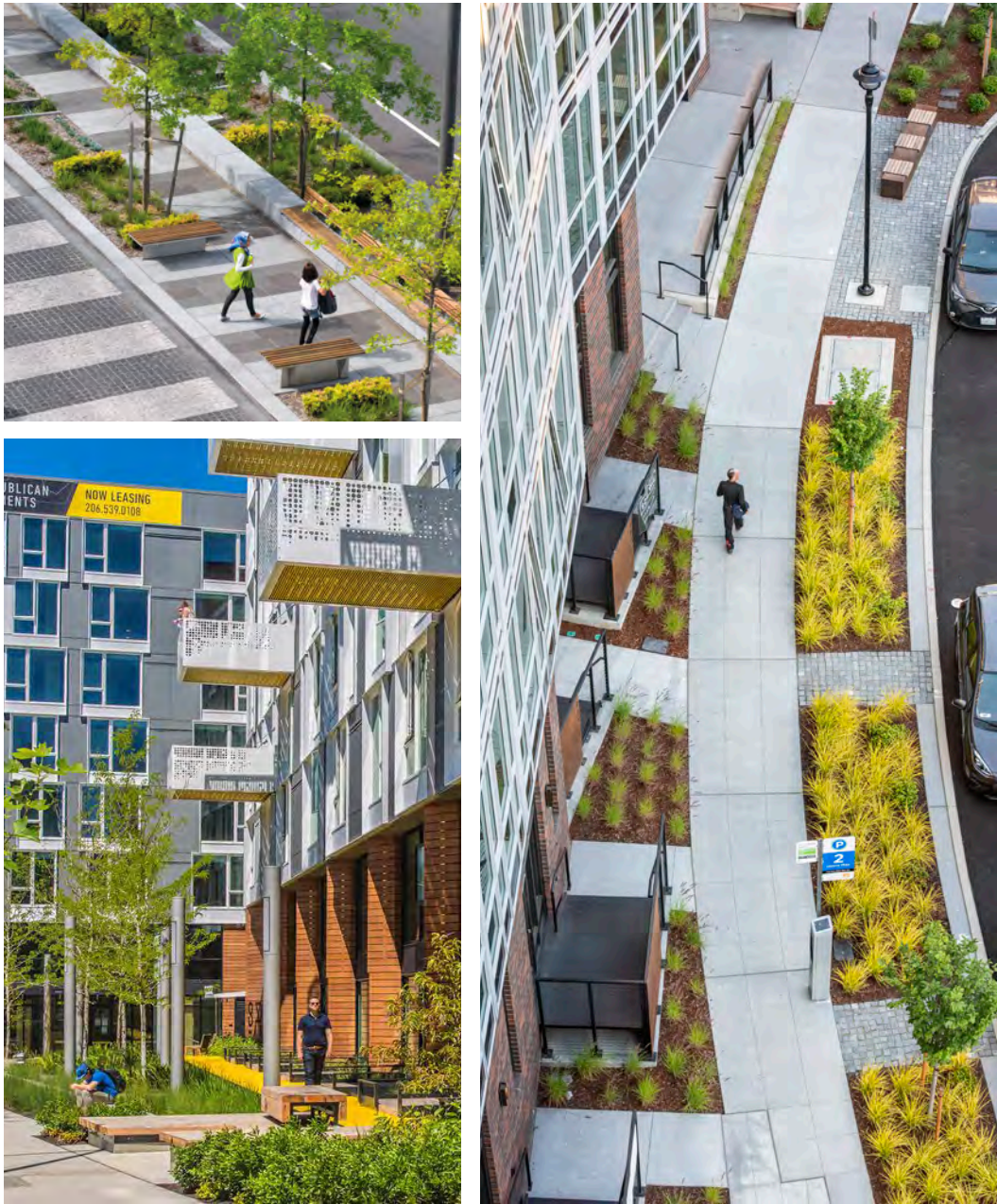
THE LOOP RETAIL STREET



THE LOOP FESTIVAL STREET



THE LOOP RESIDENTIAL STREET



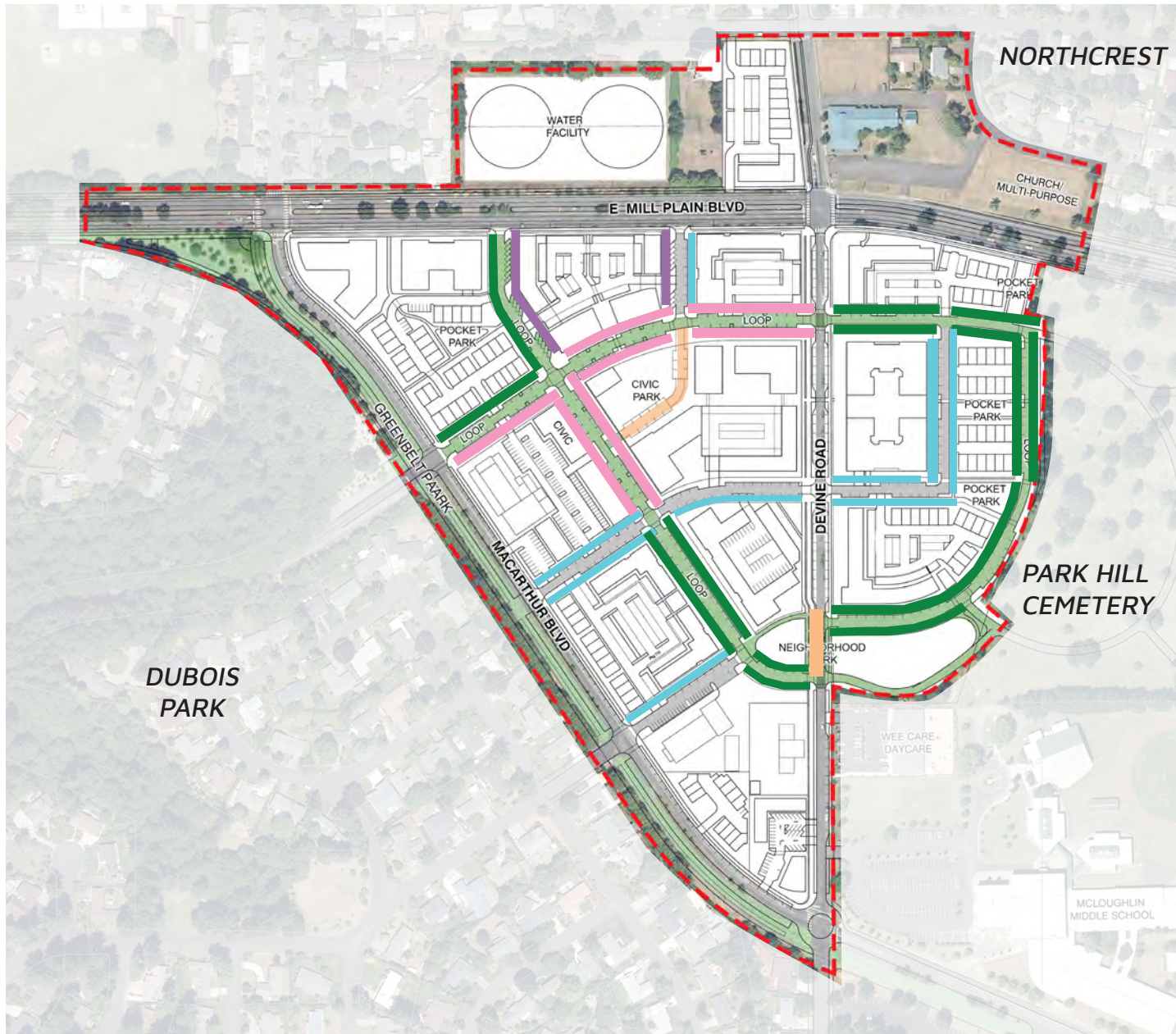


Fig 46: Internal Streets Diagram

INTERNAL STREETS

Internal streets within the Redevelopment Area are designed to provide a safe, multimodal function consistent with the character and context of adjacent uses. Each street type responds to the character and scale of the Redevelopment Area. Features that activate the street, such as outdoor restaurants, seating, patios, storefronts, entrances to residential buildings, and publicly accessible plazas, are important to the internal street network. All street types are intended to support on-street parking and shared bicycle facilities with sharrow pavement markings as needed. Figure 41 highlights the various Internal Street types for the Redevelopment Area.

- Loop Retail Street**
 The Retail Street is a major feature of the Activity Center. This street type supports retail uses and may include wider sidewalks, outdoor café seating, festival lighting, special paving, street trees and interpretive art.
- Loop Residential Street**
 The Loop Residential Street type is characterized as neighborhood-scale and park-like with large shade trees, stormwater planters, and a variety of seating areas with benches, lighting, and artworks that add interest and enjoyment.
- Loop Festival Street**
 A portion of The Loop in the mixed-use Activity Center is envisioned as a flexible festival street or woonerf (pedestrian-oriented shared street) that can support temporary closure for special events. This street type may include special placemaking amenities such as raised crossings, removable bollards, and paving materials and infrastructure for electrical power, lighting, and staging needs.
- Standard Street**
 The Standard Street is a low speed, traffic calmed street that includes shared travel lanes, street trees, pedestrian lighting and generous sidewalks.
- Internal Street with Angled Parking**
 Similar to the Standard Street, this low-speed street type accommodates shared travel lanes, sidewalks and street trees. On one side of the street is parallel parking while the other is reverse angle parking to expand event and retail parking during peak use. Sharrows are provided to inform motor vehicle operators that travel lanes are shared with bikes.

*Internal street typologies are designed to be paired with adjacent land uses (i.e. retail, residential, festival); flexibility in which typology is applied in which location should be considered based on the type of uses in each location.

THE LOOP RETAIL STREET

The Loop Retail Street is concentrated in the Activity Center. This street type supports retail uses and includes wider sidewalks, outdoor café seating, festival lighting, special paving, stormwater features, street trees, and interpretive art.



Fig 47: Key Map: The Loop Retail Street

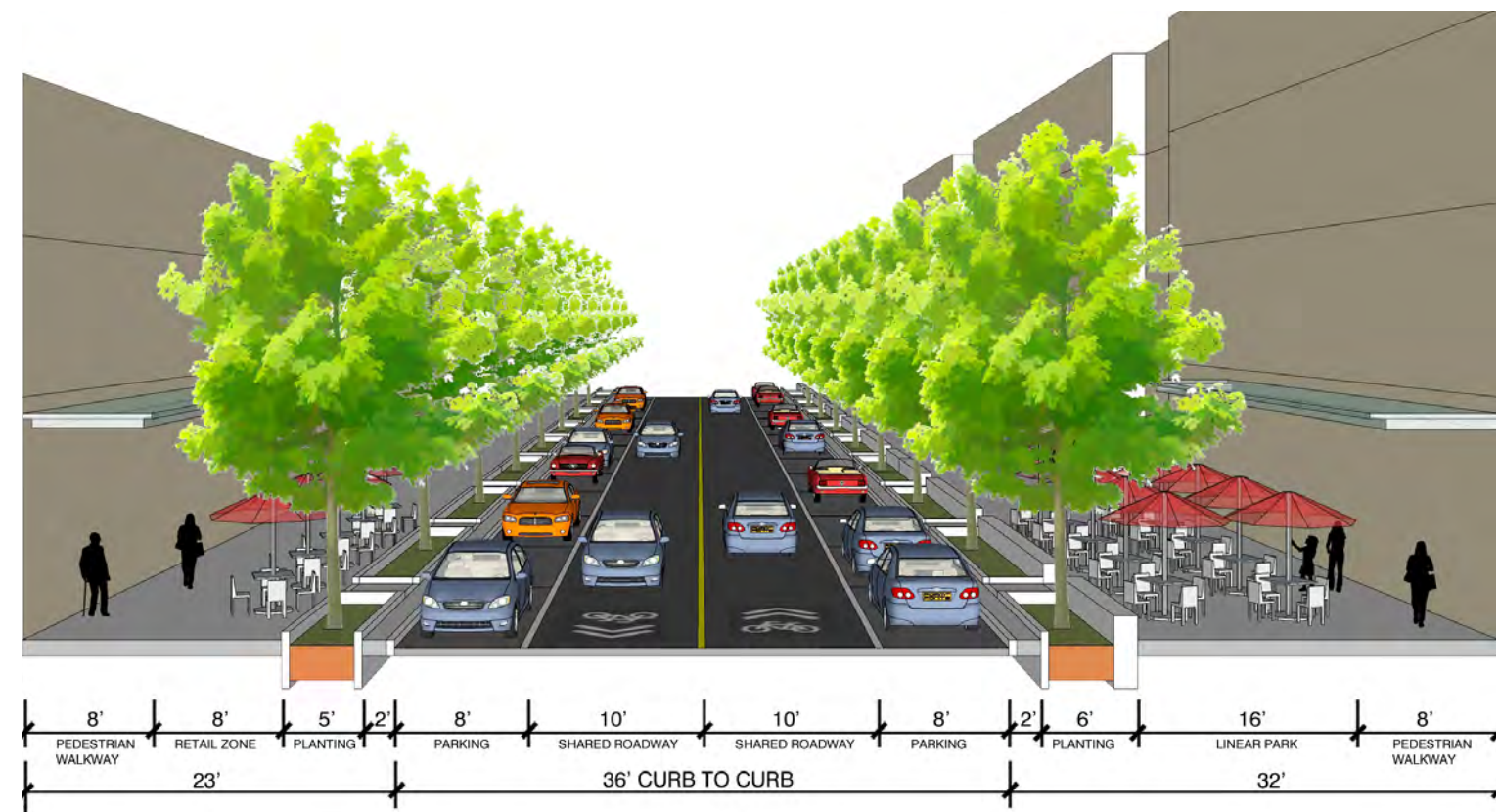


Fig 48: The Loop Retail Street Section (Linear Park Along Retail)

THE LOOP FESTIVAL STREET

A portion of The Loop in the mixed-use Activity Center is envisioned as a flexible festival street or woonerf (pedestrian-oriented shared street) that can support temporary closure for special events. This street type may include special placemaking amenities such as raised crossings, flush curbs, removable bollards, and paving materials and infrastructure for electrical power, greywater disposal, fresh water access, lighting, and staging needs.



Fig 49: Key Map: The Loop Festival Street



THE LOOP RESIDENTIAL STREET

The Loop Residential Street type is characterized as a neighborhood-scale and park-like street with large shade trees, stormwater planters, and a variety of seating areas with benches, lighting, and artworks that add interest and enjoyment.



Fig 50: Key Map: The Loop Residential Street

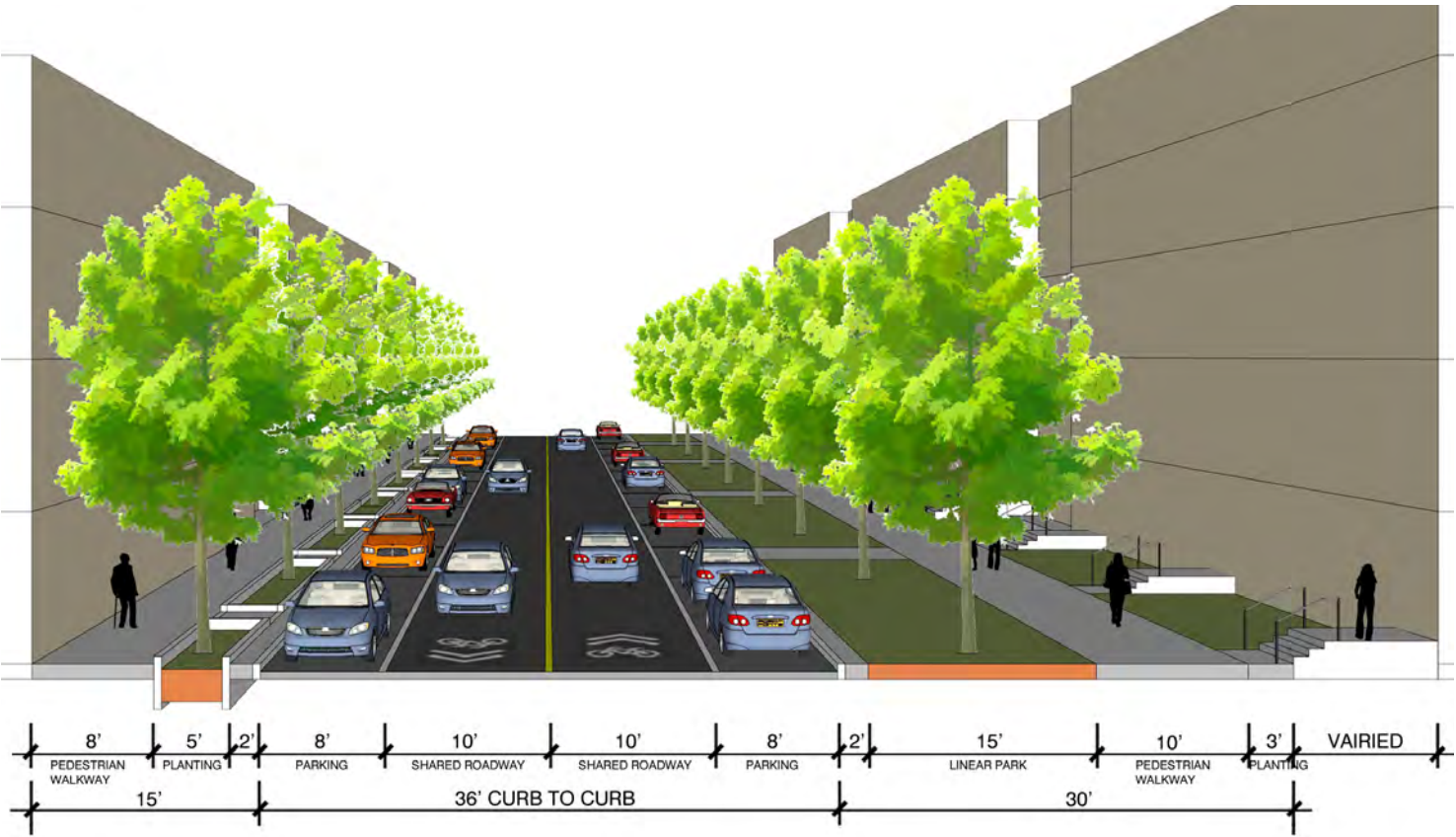


Fig 51: The Loop Residential Street Section (Linear Park Along Residential)

STANDARD STREET

The Standard Street is a low-speed, traffic-calmed street that includes shared travel lanes, street trees, pedestrian lighting, and generous sidewalks.



Fig 52: Key Map: Standard Streets

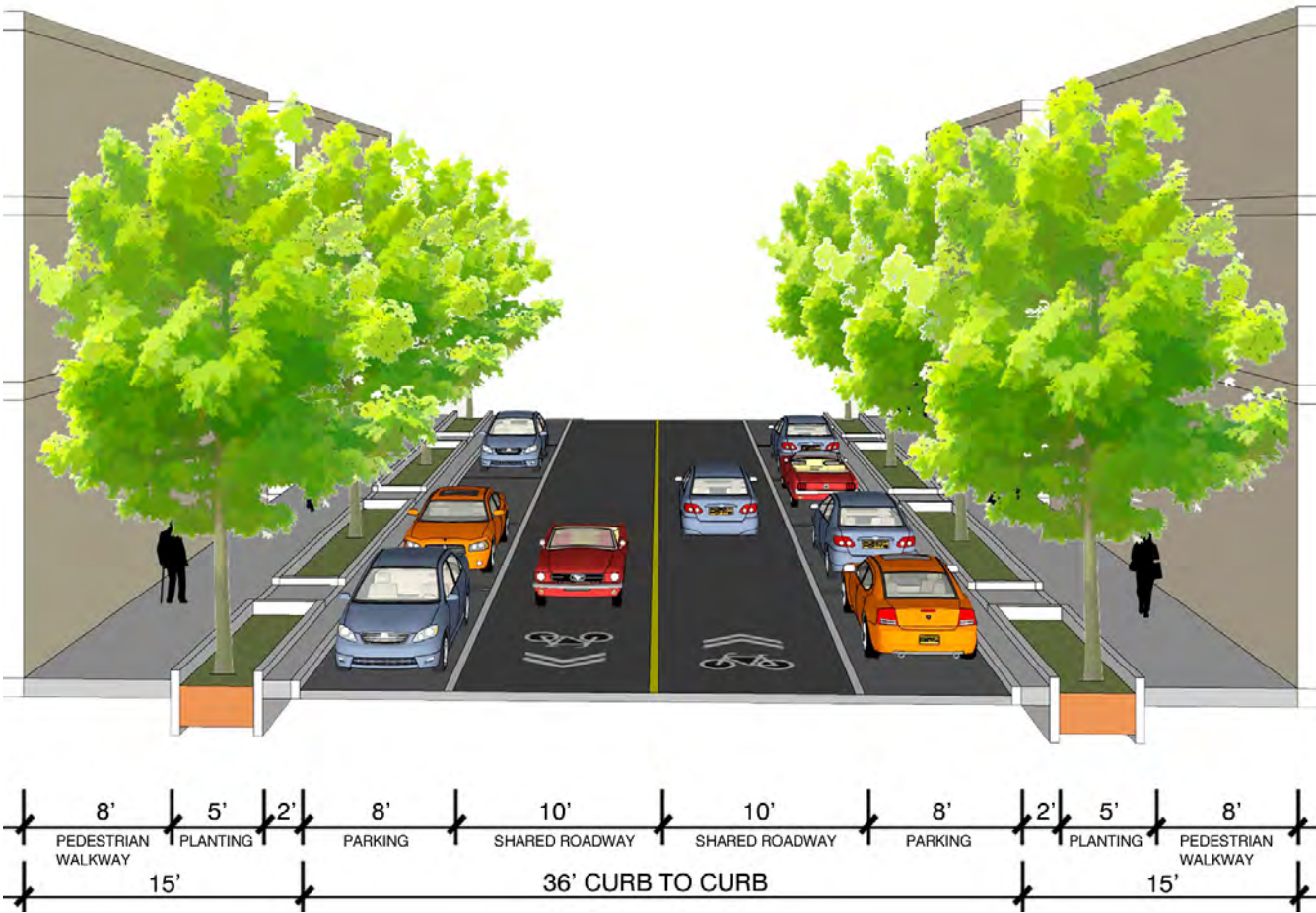


Fig 53: Standard Street Section

INTERNAL STREET WITH ANGLED PARKING

Similar to the Standard Street, this low-speed street type accommodates shared travel lanes, sidewalks, and street trees. On one side of the street is parallel parking while the other is reverse angle parking to expand event and retail parking during peak use. Sharrows are provided to inform motor vehicle operators that travel lanes are shared with bikes.



Fig 54: Key Map: Streets with Angled Parking

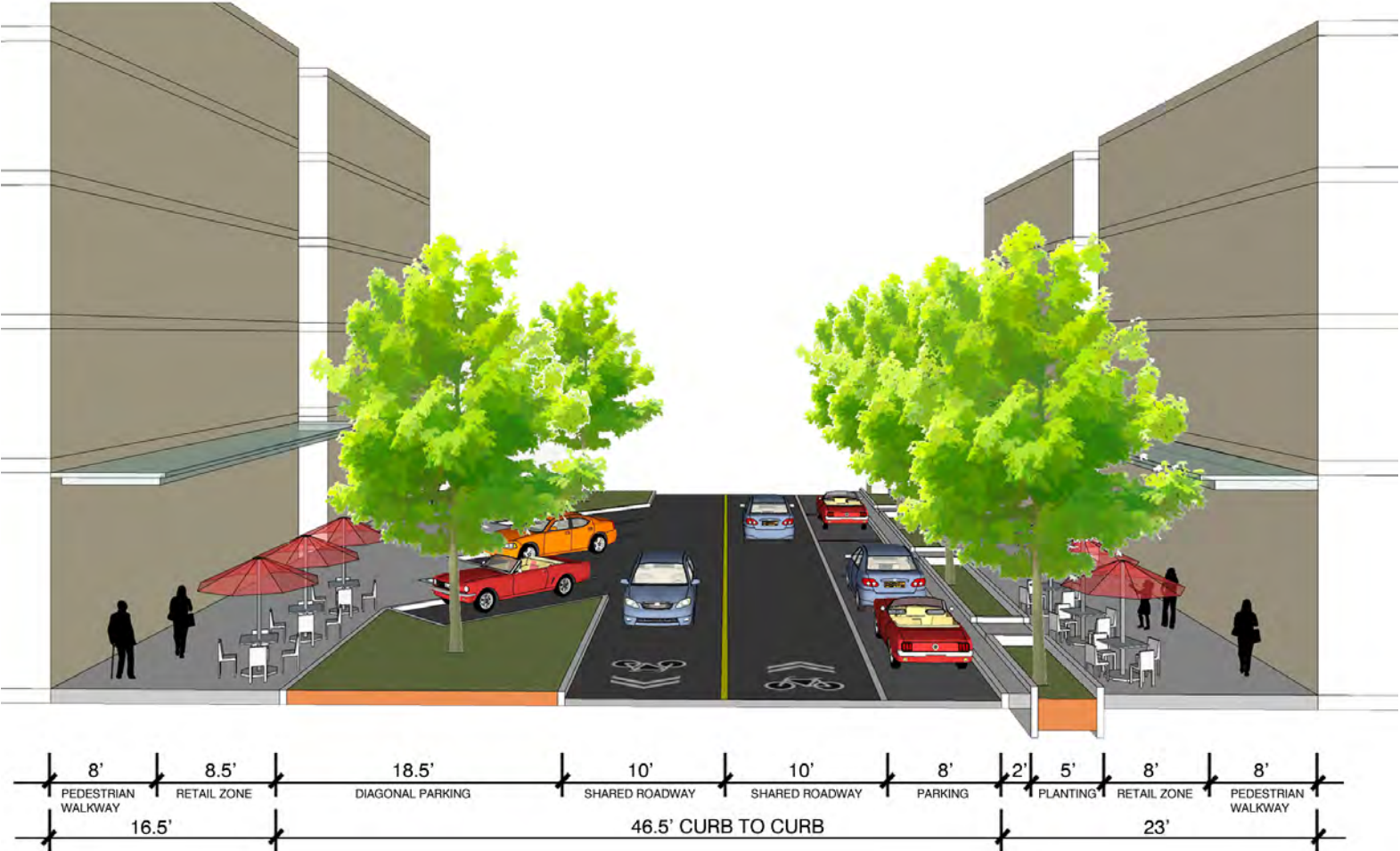


Fig 55: Internal Street Section with Angled Parking

ACTIVATED ALLEYS

Alleys connect uses and provide functional access to garages as well as trash and recycling pick-up. In a few key high-use areas, activated alleyways can provide retail and pedestrian focused amenities allowing additional programming and activities.

- Activated Alleyway: highly programmed space
- Service Alley: intended as pedestrian access space



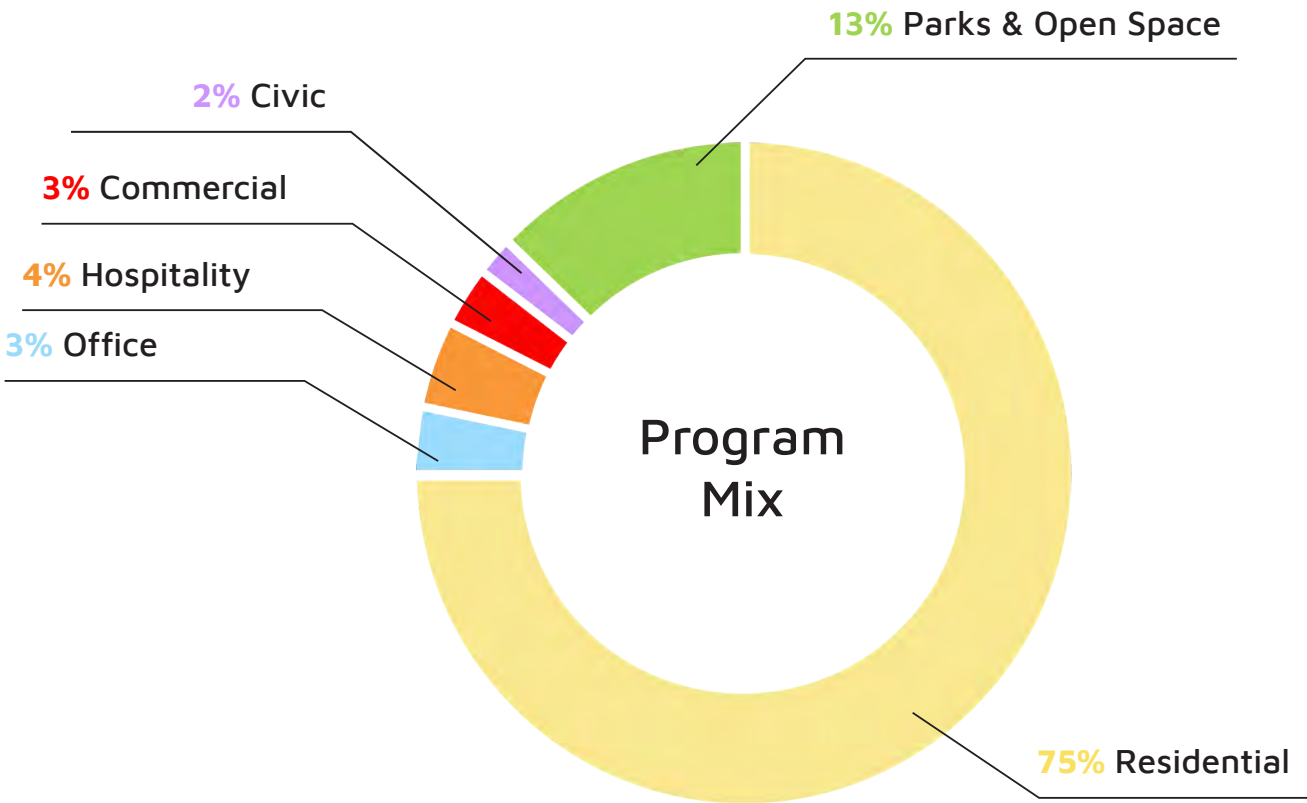
Fig 56: Key Map: Alleyway



PROPOSED LAND USE MIX



Fig 57: Proposed Land Use Mix



Heights Program	% Overall	Square Footage	Comments
Residential	75%	1,444,700	
Office	3%	65,000	
Hospitality	4%	83,000	
Commercial	3%	56,000	
Civic	2%	36,000	Includes 20,200 SF for Church/Multi-Purpose and 15,800 SF for Public Building with Library
Parks & Open Space	13%	245,000	
Total	100%	1,929,7000 (est.)	

Development area estimates includes street right-of-way, easements, and alleyways

PARKING

- The following strategies will ensure a right-sized parking approach for the Redevelopment Area:
- Parking for the Redevelopment Area is based on a multimodal, complete street model. The Redevelopment Area will be served by C-TRAN’s future Mill Plain Bus Rapid (BRT) Transit line, and new and enhanced bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure will support multimodal trips.
 - Parking strategies are based on anticipated market demands, balancing construction costs and market rents.
 - The majority of the proposed Redevelopment Area relies on a combination of structure, surface, and tuck-under parking (open ground-floor parking underneath the building). This approach is the most cost effective and also minimizes surface parking by prioritizing access to alternative options.
 - Townhomes are self-parked with garages under the units.
 - Within the mixed-use Activity Center, a combination of below and above grade parking is proposed. A shared parking approach is encouraged between daytime office employment parking needs and evening residential needs to maximize efficiency. The shared parking approach will accommodate higher demand without compromising placemaking.
 - Retail, parks and event parking are served by on-street parking and available shared event parking spaces.

PHASING

A detailed Redevelopment Area Phasing Strategy will be developed, and will impact how and when parking is constructed. Parking for residential townhomes, stacked flats and individual office uses are less costly and can be more easily implemented. The more intense mixed-use parcels in the Activity Center will require structured parking and will potentially include shared facilities. Given the costs associated with structured parking, these facilities will need to be refined through future design and development processes.

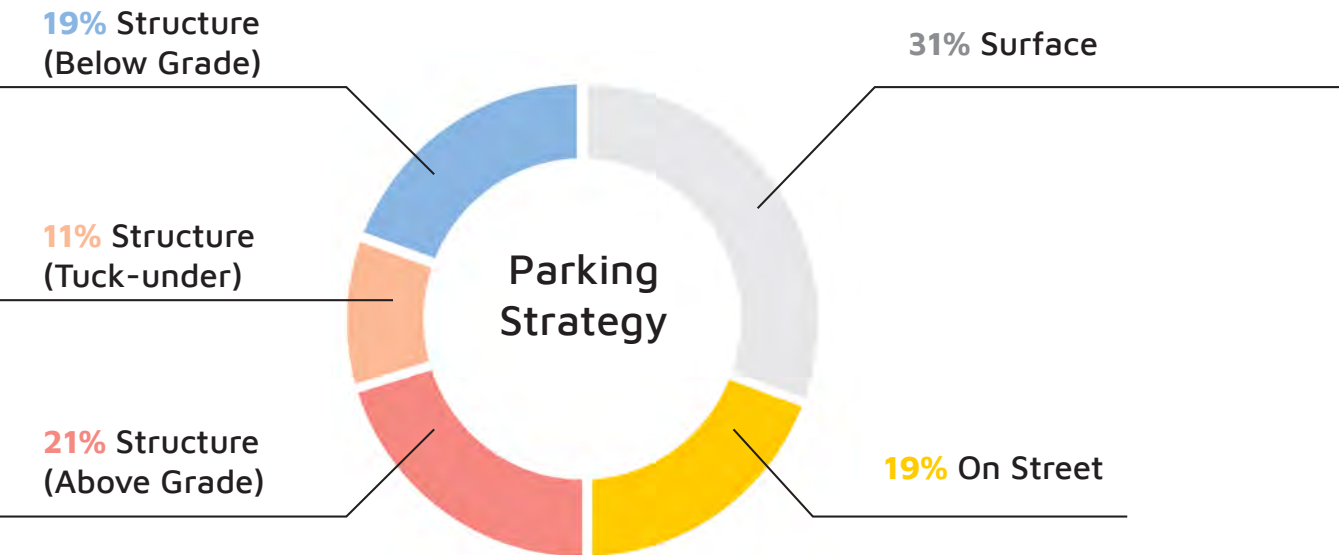


Fig 58: Parking Diagram

Parking Strategy	% Overall	Spaces
Surface/Tuck-under Parking	31%	665
On Street Parking	19%	405
Structure Parking (Above Grade)	21%	447
Structure Parking (Self Parked)	11%	228
Structure Parking (Below Grade)	19%	416
Total	100%	2,161

Parking Required: 2,658 spaces

- All data is preliminary and based on planning-level analysis
- Based on proposed uses
- Assumes mixed-use zoning
- Possibly to be reduced by 25% given Mill Plain BRT Corridor
- Possibly to be reduced by a shared parking strategy aimed at creating parking efficiencies between day and night time parking demands
- On-street parking will support retail and event activity

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IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

OVERVIEW

The Implementation Strategies outlined below address both The Heights District and the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area. This section serves as a delivery framework and is intended as a guide for future decision making and programming.

IDENTIFY A PROJECT CHAMPION

The City of Vancouver should identify a lead department and project champion to ensure the advancement of the next steps for The District and Redevelopment Plan implementation.

DISTRICT PLAN INTERDEPENDENCIES

As a lead agency and principal landowner in the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area, the City of Vancouver will assume a significant strategic role in leading and coordinating the next phases of concept development, design, and project delivery. The City is well-positioned to identify key project partnerships for the Redevelopment Area to ensure that the redevelopment of Tower Mall and District-wide project initiatives coincide with other citywide priorities.

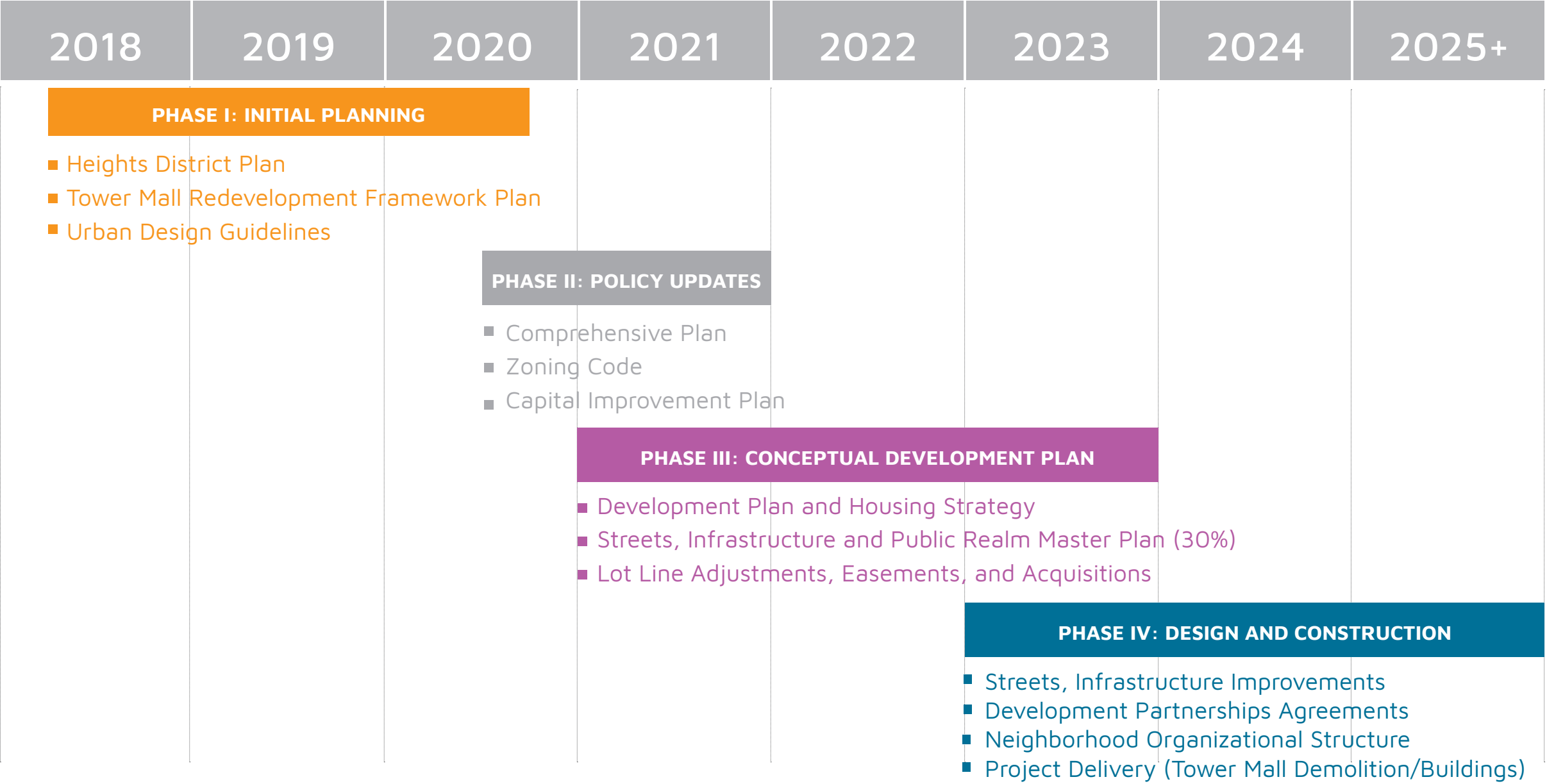
The Implementation Strategies associated with each category are critical to the success of The District. The Tower Mall Redevelopment Area will serve as a catalyst project to reinvigorate District-wide development. The overall redevelopment will be best served if the City provides the necessary leadership to define key partnerships, required resources and next steps in the process. The following categories and strategies will help ensure the success of the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area and the long-term health of The District.

POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT CODE AMENDMENTS

Integrating the vision framework findings and recommendations for The Heights District Plan will be a high priority for implementation. The City of Vancouver will advance necessary changes to the City's policies and adopted development regulations in order to guide decisions regarding future development, City investments in capital improvements, and other City programs that could impact The District. This will include modifications and amendments to the Comprehensive Plan, updates to the Land Use Development Code, changes to Transportation Standards, and development of urban design guidelines and sustainability standards.

IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE

The timeline below illustrates an estimated project phase schedule and key milestones anticipated over the next five to seven years. The project timeline will likely be adjusted depending on any number of variables. Phase I will culminate with the City Council’s adoption of the Heights District Plan. Following adoption, City staff will continue already initiated work on Phase II, updating policies and regulations to allow for future plan implementation.



SUPPORTING PLANS AND PROGRAMS

To implement The Heights District Plan, the City will be required to modify existing City plans and programs that may impact short- and long-term improvements in The District. This initial step will ensure that City-wide plans and programs are consistent with The District vision to create a vibrant urban neighborhood center that is economically feasible and context sensitive.

The City will seek implementation efficiencies where multiple plans or programs could provide leverage and/or funding to support The District vision. For example, the pedestrian and bicycle initiatives may have applicable funding sources that could be combined with funding for stormwater management and the City’s street tree program. The leveraging of funding sources for new District streets and rights-of-way improvements will help achieve each program’s goals in a more efficient manner.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMMING

The City will ensure that public investment projects associated with The District and the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area are included in the City of Vancouver 5-Year Capital Facilities Plan (CFP) and the 5-Year Transportation Improvement Program (TIP). Projects may include land acquisition/transfers, rights-of way and easements, dedications, design and construction of street rights-of-way, streetscape, utilities, public parks, civic spaces and/or open spaces, and any other improvements to publicly-owned land in the Redevelopment Area.

ONGOING COMMITMENT

The City may establish key metrics, performance targets, and standards associated with low impact development project requirements and sustainable development strategies, as well as ensure funding for long term care, maintenance, and operations are in keeping with the project vision, goals, and objectives.

PARTNERSHIPS

An essential element of implementing The Heights District Plan is to attract developers that share in the vision for the future of The District. This will involve soliciting proposals leading to a Master Development Agreement that encompasses the entire range of guiding principles. Non-profit organizations will also serve valuable roles such as providing income-based housing and programming open space. Finally, the national, state, and county governments will serve as valuable resources for funding and various programs that assist in achieving the vision.

PHASE II: LAND USE CODE AND POLICY UPDATES

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

RESPONSIBLE CITY DEPARTMENTS

LAND USE	
Comprehensive Plan Update Update the City of Vancouver Comprehensive Plan to align with the Heights District Plan goals and objectives and policies. Update any plans adopted by reference into the Comprehensive Plan, including the Capital Facilities Plan (CFP) and Transportation Improvement Program (TIP).	• Community and Economic Development (Long Range Planning, Current Planning)
Land Use Development Code Update Update the zoning map and text to address the policy recommendations of the Heights District Plan. Create and adopt new Heights Mixed Use (HX) Zoning District and associated Design Guidelines.	

PHASE II: LAND USE CODE AND POLICY UPDATES (CONTINUED)

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY		RESPONSIBLE CITY DEPARTMENTS
LAND USE (CONTINUED)		
Design Policy Develop and adopt design guidelines and standards to guide future development throughout the District.	• Community and Economic Development (Long Range Planning, Current Planning)	
Moratorium Eliminate the moratorium for the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area.		
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT		
Sustainability Program Establish and adopt a Sustainability Framework for the Heights District; Update relevant code sections to implement the strategy.	• Community and Economic Development (Long Range Planning, Economic Development)	
Stormwater Management Study the feasibility of a comprehensive and integrated stormwater management system to include low water use landscapes and bioswales, rain gardens and other stormwater management infrastructure in civic spaces, parks, open spaces and streets.	• Public Works (Surface Water Engineering, Urban Forestry, Streets and Transportation) • Community and Economic Development (Transportation Planning) • Parks & Recreation	
Stormwater Management Funding Identify and apply for relevant stormwater management grants from State of Washington.	• Community and Economic Development (Long Range Planning) • Public Works (Surface Water Engineering)	
Low Impact Development Create incentives, standards and metrics for low impact development in the Heights District.	• Community and Economic Development (Long Range Planning) • Public Works (Surface Water Engineering)	

PHASE II: LAND USE CODE AND POLICY UPDATES (CONTINUED)

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

RESPONSIBLE CITY DEPARTMENTS

HOUSING	
Mixed-Income Housing Strategy Implement mixed-income housing targets as established by the plan. Encourage a range of multi-family unit types and sizes, both rental and home ownership opportunities. Develop policies and programs to encourage/incentivize mixed-income buildings and neighborhoods.	• Community and Economic Development (Economic Development, Housing, Long Range Planning)
Multi-Family Tax Exemption (MFTE) Program Expand the City’s multi-family tax exemption program to apply to the Heights District. Structure program to support implementation of the income-based housing strategy and community benefits within the District, including adjusting the market-rate option to require one of the following: Contribution to infrastructure above what is typically required; contribution to parks and open space beyond what is typically required; payment in lieu to support income-based housing in other nearby developments; or payment in lieu to support development of public or non-profit-owned or operated community services.	• Community and Economic Development (Housing)
PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT	
Steward the Vision Create and support a long-term project champion to ensure the advancement of the next steps for the Heights District and Redevelopment Plan implementation over the next 20+ years.	• Community and Economic Development (Long Range Planning, Economic Development)
Town Plaza Building Demolition Plans/Permits Finalize demolition and deconstruction plans, and secure necessary permits.	• Community and Economic Development (Current Planning, Building) • Public Works (Engineering & Construction Services)
Capital Improvement Program Update Identify any improvements related to water, storm water, sewer, and utility facilities that should be included in the city’s Capital Improvement Program and update as appropriate.	• Public Works (Surface Water Engineering, Waste Water Collection and Treatment, Water Engineering)
Develop/Implement Marketing Materials Produce marketing materials to attract interest from private developers.	• Community and Economic Development (Economic Development)
Temporary Public Space Installations and Programming Coordinate with existing tenants to implement temporary installations or programming that will activate public and private spaces in the Heights. Temporary interventions could include murals and public art, temporary pop-ups such as library or shops, food trucks and stalls, public seating, or other projects that encourage placemaking.	

PHASE II: LAND USE CODE AND POLICY UPDATES (CONTINUED)

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

RESPONSIBLE CITY DEPARTMENTS

PUBLIC REALM, PARKS & OPEN SPACE	
Public Realm Development Incentives Create incentives for developers to contribute to street and public realm infrastructure systems and programming needs.	• Community and Economic Development (Economic Development) • Public Works (Streets & Transportation, Finance & Asset Management) • Parks & Recreation
District Wayfinding Program Develop a district-wide wayfinding system to guide the cohesive design of temporary and permanent navigational signage. The wayfinding should improve navigation to and within the District; encourage walking and exploration; support the vitality of the District businesses and services; and reflect its community character.	• Public Works (Streets & Transportation, Finance & Asset Management) • Parks & Recreation

PARTNERSHIPS	
Interagency Coordination Pursue opportunities to work with state, county and other agencies in order to deliver projects that fit with the vision for The Heights District.	• Community and Economic Development • Public Works
Private-Public Partnerships Identify all potential partners that may help contribute to the long-term success of The Heights District. Identify corporate and non-profit organizations that share similar intrinsic values and potential growth opportunities for The Heights District and Tower Mall Redevelopment Area.	• Community and Economic Development (Economic Development)
Adjacent Properties Coordinate with adjacent property owners in the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area on plan development and technical assistance as required.	• Community and Economic Development (Long Range Planning, Current Planning, Economic Development)
Ongoing Community Engagement Develop a framework to continue to facilitate community engagement and provide updates to key stakeholders as the Plan implementation progresses. Reconvene the CAC on an annual basis or as appropriate to provide updates and continue to solicit their feedback and support the engagement as project champions. Proactively communicate with adjacent neighborhoods and project stakeholders through all phases of the project.	• Community and Economic Development • Office of Neighborhoods

PHASE II: LAND USE CODE AND POLICY UPDATES (CONTINUED)

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

RESPONSIBLE CITY DEPARTMENTS

TRANSPORTATION	
Update Transportation Plans/Programs Incorporate public infrastructure investments identified through the Heights planning process into relevant transportation planning documents and programs, including the Transportation System Plan (TSP), Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) and the Traffic Impact Fee (TIF) Program. Develop new street standard details for streets internal to the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area, and updated street standard details for existing arterials within the Heights District.	• Community and Economic Development (Transportation Planning) • Public Works (Streets & Transportation)
Neighborhood Traffic Impacts Work with adjacent neighborhoods to identify and quantify existing traffic challenges, particularly with regard to diversion traffic. Implement a program to conduct baseline traffic speed and volume counts and annually update counts as redevelopment occurs. Identify thresholds to addressing neighborhood traffic challenges in accordance with the City’s existing Neighborhood Traffic Calming Program and Pavement Management Program. As redevelopment occurs, prioritize projects based on impact, safety, traffic speeds and volumes, level of congestion, and availability of resources. Tie priority improvements to redevelopment triggers.	

PHASE III: CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT REFINEMENTS

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

RESPONSIBLE CITY DEPARTMENTS

COMMUNITY & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	
Retain Local Businesses & Services Develop policy and programs to retain existing local businesses and service providers within the Heights District. Partner with existing local businesses and service providers to relocate to other spaces within the district as The Heights redevelops. Develop a preference policy for local businesses to be included in Development Agreements with private developers.	• Community and Economic Development (Economic Development, Long Range Planning, Housing)
Minority-Owned, Women-Owned and Disadvantaged Business Enterprises Establish targets for involvement of businesses in the District that are certified by Washington State Office of Minority & Women’s Business Enterprises (OMWBE), including policies and programs to increase OMWBE-certified participation in contracting opportunities, and targeted recruitment of OMWBE-certified businesses as tenants in retail, commercial, and office space. Integrate into development and disposition agreements (DDAs) and community benefits agreements and other resources to support desired outcomes. Provide technical assistance and other resources to support locally-owned and OMWBE-certified businesses.	• Community and Economic Development (Long Range Planning, Economic Development, Housing)
Prioritize Family Wage Jobs Develop policies and programs for recruiting family wage jobs to the District. Identify target sectors and clusters appropriate for creative office/mixed-use development program. Integrate into Disposition and Development Agreements (DDAs) and provide technical assistance and other resource to support desired outcomes.	• Community and Economic Development (Economic Development)
HOUSING	
Affordable Housing Providers Seek a variety of qualified housing providers to ensure diverse housing products and mixed-income housing typologies (market rate, affordable, workforce, senior living, etc.).	• Community and Economic Development (Housing, Economic Development)
Funding Strategies to Support Affordable Housing Development In addition to the MFTE program, develop policies and programs to support development of income-based housing in The Heights.	
Senior Citizen Property Tax Reduction Program Increase education efforts to help seniors on restricted incomes understand their options for reducing property taxes that may increase due to new investments in the District.	• Community and Economic Development (Housing, Economic Development) • Communications, Office of Neighborhoods

PHASE III: CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT REFINEMENTS (CONTINUED)

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	RESPONSIBLE CITY DEPARTMENTS
PROPERTY REDEVELOPMENT	
Concept Plan Refinement Continue Development Plan, Branding, Identity	• Community and Economic Development (Economic Development)
Geotechnical Survey Complete site, topographic, and boundary survey.	
Heights Master Development Agreement Initiate the documentation and solicitation for a Master Developer and Agreement to advance the Tower Mall Redevelopment Plan Concept.	
Land Ownership Pursue necessary parcel lot line adjustments and acquisitions necessary to secure access and utility easements.	
Conceptual Development and Entitlements Develop a Conceptual Development Plan and associated entitlements.	• Community and Economic Development (Economic Development, Current Planning) • Public Works (Streets & Transportation, Engineering & Construction Services)
Development Agreements on City-Owned Property Review and amend any existing development agreements, covenants, etc., that may conflict with or inhibit implementation of The Heights District Plan on City-owned property.	• Community and Economic Development (Economic Development)
Development Agreements on Privately-Owned Property Assist with reviewing and amending any existing development agreements, covenants, etc. that may conflict with or inhibit the facilitation and implementation of The Heights District Plan.	
Development Incentives Create/expand development incentives to support implementation of The Heights District Plan and the Tower Mall Redevelopment Plan. Examples include: • Multifamily Tax Exemption Program • Impact fee credits • Fee waivers • Commercial development tax incentive • Expedited review (similar to Downtown)	• Community and Economic Development (Economic Development, Housing) • Finance
Funding Strategies / Policy Identify various potential funding options, such as grants, capital improvement programs, and regional and statewide funding strategies. Examples include: • State funding programs: Commerce, Ecology • Tenant assistance programs • Local Improvement District (LID), Business Improvement District (BID), Master HOA	• Community and Economic Development (Economic Development, Housing) • Finance

PHASE III: CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT REFINEMENTS (CONTINUED)

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY		RESPONSIBLE CITY DEPARTMENTS
PROPERTY REDEVELOPMENT (CONTINUED)		
Monitoring and Reviews Establish a mechanism for reviewing and monitoring project development, design and delivery and key performance measures established by the Plan, including: architectural/urban design standards, sustainability certification, development thresholds, and housing goals (see Measures of Success on page 37 for full list).		• Community and Economic Development (Economic Development)
Demolition of Tower Mall Building Deconstruct building in accordance with sustainability goals.		• Community and Economic Development (Economic Development, Current Planning) • Public Works (Engineering & Construction Services)
Remediation of Former Tower Mall Building Site Remediate any contamination identified in accordance with legal obligations and sustainability goals.		
PUBLIC REALM, PARKS AND OPEN SPACE		
Public Realm Operations and Maintenance Plan Develop a detailed public realm plan to address programming of public spaces, strategies to implement projects, and long-term operations and maintenance needs and funding requirements for landscaping and the right-of-way.		• Public Works (Streets & Transportation, Operations & Maintenance, Engineering & Construction Services) • Parks and Recreation Department (Special Events Program)
Public Realm Development Incentives Create incentives for developers to contribute to street and public realm infrastructure systems and programming needs.		• Community and Economic Development (Economic Development) • Public Works (Streets & Transportation, Finance & Asset Management) • Parks & Recreation

PHASE III: CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT REFINEMENTS (CONTINUED)

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY		RESPONSIBLE CITY DEPARTMENTS
PARTNERSHIPS		
Interagency Coordination Purse opportunities to work with state, county and other agencies such as C-TRAN in order to deliver projects that fit with the vision for The Heights District.	• Community and Economic Development • Public Works	
Private-Public Partnerships Identify all potential partners that may help contribute to the long-term success of The Heights District. Identify corporate and non-profit organizations that share similar intrinsic values and potential growth opportunities for the Heights District and Redevelopment Area.	• Community and Economic Development (Economic Development)	
Adjacent Properties Coordinate with adjacent property owners in the Heights Redevelopment Area on plan development and technical assistance as required.	• Community and Economic Development (Long Range Planning, Current Planning, Economic Development)	
UTILITIES		
City Water Facility Master Plan Process Coordinate with Public Works as they move through their site plan process for Water Station #5. Design the streetscape frontage improvements along Mill Plain Blvd. to align with the vision for the District and enhance the pedestrian experience. Study the feasibility of a pedestrian connection from Mill Plain to the neighborhoods to the north, in order to improve access and connectivity to the District. Identify opportunities to add educational and/or artistic elements to new water facility structures and fencing.	• Public Works (Water Engineering, Streets & Transportation) • Community and Economic Development (Economic Development, Transportation Planning) • Culture, Arts & Heritage Program	
TRANSPORTATION		
Streets / Public Realm Master Plan Reach 15% design phase in order to facilitate entitlement process.	• Public Works (Streets & Transportation) • Community and Economic Development (Transportation Planning)	
Mill Plain Blvd. Design Mill Plain Blvd. from MacArthur Blvd. to N Andresen Rd. as a multimodal grand boulevard to include BRT stations, buffered sidewalks, protected bike lanes, on-street parking, safe street crossings, and landscaping. Consider creating a streetscape concept plan to ensure that development along the street matches the District vision.		
Mill Plain BRT Coordinate with C-TRAN to site and design BRT stations and bus travel lanes along Mill Plain Blvd. BRT stations at Devine Road, within the Redevelopment Area, should include special features and enhancements that visually and physically integrate and connect transit with the surrounding development, as well as additional amenities like bike parking and enhanced wayfinding.		

PHASE III: CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT REFINEMENTS (CONTINUED)

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

RESPONSIBLE CITY DEPARTMENTS

TRANSPORTATION (CONTINUED)	
MacArthur Blvd. Design MacArthur Blvd. from Mill Plain Blvd. to N Andresen Rd. as a neighborhood collector/green street to include enhanced stormwater management systems such as silva cells, protected bike facilities, a pedestrian greenway on the south side of the street, and roundabouts at Devine Rd. and Andresen Rd. Redesign intersection at MacArthur and Mill Plain Blvd.: slip lane will become bike-only; intersection will be redesigned to accommodate new turn lanes; and median area will include stormwater management, enhanced landscaping, and a gateway/entryway treatment for the District. Coordinate with adjacent neighborhoods to plan and design the greenbelt feature along MacArthur Blvd.	• Public Works (Streets & Transportation) • Community and Economic Development (Transportation Planning)
Andresen Rd. Redesign Andresen Road from Mill Plain Blvd. To MacArthur Blvd. Decrease travel lanes to one in each direction, add protected bike facilities on each side of the street. Increase sidewalk width, improve/add enhanced landscaping and/or stormwater management in planter strips and median, and add protected crossings where neighborhood streets intersection with the roadway to improve access and safety to the District.	
Devine Rd. Design Devine Rd. from Mill Plain Blvd. to MacArthur Blvd. to reduce the travel lane widths and provide for a two-way protected bike facility, wider sidewalks and landscape areas. Include an enhanced crossing and/or special pavement materials where the Neighborhood Park crosses Devine.	
Phase Improvements to Address and Enhance Neighborhood Livability Improvements to existing arterial streets should be phased to reduce congestion impacts and impacts to adjacent neighborhoods. The MacArthur-Lieser-St. Helens intersection, while not in the District, has a significant impact on the Level of Service (LOS) within the District and diversion into neighborhoods, and should be a top priority that is implemented prior to the Andresen roadway retrofit or the installation of a roundabout at the MacArthur and Andresen intersection. Similarly, the MacArthur/Andresen roundabout and Andresen roadway retrofit should happen concurrently; travel lanes on Andresen should not be reduced until or as part of implementation of the intersection improvements.	• Public Works (Streets & Transportation, Finance & Asset Management) • Community and Economic Development (Transportation Planning)
Tower Mall Redevelopment Area Internal Street Network Design new internal streets as per the Redevelopment Framework Plan. Identify and address all affected access and easement issues with adjacent properties. Adopt new street standards specific to the district. Design streets with speed limits of 20 mph or less.	
Land Acquisition / Easements Study land acquisition, land transfer, and/or easement requirements as a condition of development approval to create an expanded network of public right-of-way.	

PHASE III: CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT REFINEMENTS (CONTINUED)

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY		RESPONSIBLE CITY DEPARTMENTS	
TRANSPORTATION (CONTINUED)			
Transportation Demand Management Program Develop a Transportation Demand Management program for the District to manage parking demand and congestion, and reduce driver trips to and from the District. The program should include strategies to improve infrastructure for transit, walking, bicycling, and ride-sharing; implement efficient parking management practices; leverage partnerships, and provide reward programs for modal choices.		• Community and Economic Development (Transportation Planning)	
The Loop Road Plan, program and design the Loop as a multimodal linear park, including streets, parks and right-of way infrastructure. Achieve high-quality design standards with enhanced materials, landscaping, public amenities like street furniture and lighting, public art, and programming.		• Public Works (Streets & Transportation, Surface Water Engineering, Urban Forestry) • Community and Economic Development (Economic Development, Long Range Planning, Transportation Planning) • Parks & Recreation	
Multimodal Infrastructure and Amenities Ensure that multimodal infrastructure and amenities are included within the public right-of-way.		• Public Works (Streets & Transportation) • Community and Economic Development (Transportation Planning)	
Ongoing Safety Monitoring of Neighborhood Streets Determine measures for monitoring the safety of neighborhood streets during and after redevelopment.			
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT			
Enhance Urban Tree Canopy Achieve TreeCAP Gold Leaf certification by increasing the urban tree canopy to 30% canopy coverage throughout the District. Existing trees should be preserved where possible.		• Public Works (Urban Forestry, Surface Water Engineering)	

PHASE III: CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT REFINEMENTS (CONTINUED)

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	RESPONSIBLE CITY DEPARTMENTS
PROPERTY REDEVELOPMENT	
Geotechnical Survey Complete site, topographic, and boundary survey.	• Community and Economic Development (Economic Development)
Heights Master Development Agreement Initiate the documentation and solicitation for a Master Developer and Agreement to advance the Tower Mall Redevelopment Plan Concept.	
Demolition of Tower Mall Building Deconstruct building in accordance with sustainability goals.	• Community and Economic Development (Economic Development, Current Planning) • Public Works (Engineering & Construction Services)
Remediation of Former Tower Mall Building Site Remediate any contamination identified in accordance with legal obligations and sustainability goals.	

PHASE IV: PROJECT DELIVERY DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	RESPONSIBLE CITY DEPARTMENTS
PUBLIC REALM, PARKS AND OPEN SPACE	
Programming Public Open Space Develop a unique program of events and activities to serve residents and visitors and activate public open space. Integrate into existing Special Events Program, and facilitate events that reflect the vision for The Heights, including public markets, cultural events, classes and events focused on sustainability and health, organized walks/runs, and community building events like Movies in the Park.	• Parks & Recreation (Special Events Program)
Public Art Program Develop a comprehensive public art program and funding strategy. Work with the City of Vancouver Culture, Art & Heritage Commission, as well as local and regional arts councils and organizations to develop an arts plan containing an approach to selecting and siting public art. Identify a long-term funding mechanism for public art such as a 1 percent for art program.	• Culture, Arts & Heritage Program • Community and Economic Development (Economic Development)
Infrastructure Systems Schematic Design development of parks to appropriate level of design for each phase (30%, 60%, 100%).	• Parks & Recreation

PHASE IV: PROJECT DELIVERY DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION (CONTINUED)

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY		RESPONSIBLE CITY DEPARTMENTS
UTILITIES		
City Water Facility Utility Line Relocate the existing water utility line as part of the new proposed internal street system for the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area. Design the streetscape frontage along Mill Plain Blvd. and study the feasibility of a pedestrian path connection from Mill Plain Blvd. to the neighborhood to the north.		• Public Works (Water Engineering, Engineering & Construction Services)
Infrastructure Systems Schematic Design development of utilities to appropriate level of design for each phase (30%, 60%, 100%).		• Public Works (Surface Water Engineering, Waste Water Collection and Treatment, Water Engineering)
TRANSPORTATION		
Infrastructure Systems Schematic Design development of streets to appropriate level of design for each phase (30%, 60%, 100%).		• Public Works (Streets & Transportation)

NEXT STEPS

The Heights District Plan represents the long-range vision for The District and the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area. The build-out for the Redevelopment Area is anticipated to take many years to be fully realized. Updates to applicable plans, codes and policies are required to advance the plan. In addition, an aggressive capital investment program that identifies required funding to catalyze public and private investment for near and long-term needs will be critical.

The Plan vision will likely be realized incrementally. Establishing changes to the regulatory process and the adoption of development guidelines and standards will be a necessary first step. These changes to the comprehensive plan and regulatory framework require minimal financial investment while realizing the design and aesthetic character priorities established by the community. Additional study and analysis will be needed as the vision transitions to policy and investment.

THE HEIGHTS DISTRICT PLAN APPENDICES



Plan Prepared For:
Community and Economic
Development Department
City of Vancouver, Washington

July 2020

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APPENDIX A COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Heights District Plan is envisioned as a catalyst for creating a new, vibrant urban neighborhood center in central Vancouver, with new residential and commercial development, parks and open spaces, and transportation infrastructure that will benefit surrounding neighborhoods as well as new residents. In order to ensure that the plan reflects community values and the needs and aspirations of a variety of stakeholders, the project team undertook a robust community engagement process. Since planning for The Heights District was initiated in late 2017, the project team has conducted public outreach and involvement using a variety of methods, designed to engage a diverse group of stakeholders as well as the broader community.

Some highlights of the community engagement strategy include:

- The Community Advisory Committee (CAC), convened at the outset of the planning process and consisting of 20 members representing a broad spectrum of stakeholders, has met monthly since the beginning of the project to provide feedback and guidance on the plan.
- Three public open house events drew hundreds of participants who reviewed and gave feedback on the plan as it was developed. Each open house event was accompanied by an online open house, which presented similar information along with opportunities to provide feedback, attracting a combined 2,620 online visitors and gathering 585 survey responses.
- The project team organized nearly 60 meetings to interview or present to individuals, focus groups, community organizations, and student groups.
- The Heights District Plan and associated public involvement opportunities were promoted with a variety of methods including a project website, social media, email updates, media releases and interviews, distribution through schools, and postcards mailed to thousands of households.

- Recognizing that residents of the neighborhoods surrounding The Heights District include some of the most demographically and socioeconomically diverse communities in the City, the project team engaged in efforts to encourage engagement among communities that are typically underrepresented in planning processes, especially people of color, immigrants, renters, youth, and people with disabilities. In order to engage people whose first language is not English, materials were regularly translated and interpreters were provided on request for all in-person events.
- Feedback from the community was incorporated into the plan and reflected in the plan's design drivers, its emphasis on connectivity and public open spaces, and strategies to ensure compatibility of new development with the existing neighborhood fabric.

Community engagement goals and objectives

Engaging community members in the planning and public decision-making processes is a core commitment of the City of Vancouver. It is essential to understanding the unique characteristics, assets and challenges of an area, and creating a well-vetted plan that incorporates community values and achieves buy-in from the public. At the outset of The Heights District Plan process, the project team developed a Public Outreach and Communication Plan establishing the project's communication strategy and providing a roadmap for public engagement throughout the process. The foundation of the plan was a commitment to engage in a meaningful dialogue and involve a broad range of community and neighborhood stakeholders in developing the vision for The Heights District, and to incorporating stakeholders' concerns and aspirations into the final plan. Over the course of a nearly two-year process, community members provided thousands of comments on various elements of the plan, on topics ranging from the broad vision to street level issues impacting specific neighborhoods. Their feedback directly shaped key components of

the plan, from design principles to concept alternatives, and, ultimately, the development of a preferred plan for the Heights District and the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area.

The public involvement objectives for The Heights District Plan include the following:

- **Engage people with diverse experiences and views:** Ensure that people of different incomes, sectors of work, housing type, and racial and cultural identities can learn about and provide input for project decisions.
- **Strive to be inclusive and transparent** throughout the planning process.
- **Build on previous work:** In communicating with stakeholders, proactively provide information on existing policies, visions, and goals — including the Comprehensive Plan, neighborhood plans, and others — that apply to the District as those inform the criteria for developing and analyzing the vision and alternatives.
- **Ensure stakeholders are well informed:** Provide, clear, timely and accessible information about the project, its purpose, goals, schedule and what it will mean for stakeholders. Utilize a variety of communication methods in order to engage diverse communities.
- **Reflect and/or acknowledge input in decisions:** Show that the project is listening to stakeholders by reflecting how input influences designs, alternative evaluation, and other project decisions. Throughout the planning process, the City and the project team will document input and provide feedback on how public input has influenced the plan.
- **Strengthen community and empower participants:** Through involvement in the District planning process, educate, embolden and enable citizens as advocates and ambassadors in future City processes.
- **Recognize the City’s commitment to equity:** Communicate how the project will coordinate with city-wide plans and initiatives to serve all residents, particularly recognizing the historically disparate distribution of benefits and impacts among racial and socio-economic groups as neighborhoods and cities develop and change.
- **Engage the private sector:** Encourage accessibility and awareness of the shared vision and Vancouver’s commitment to the District so that private partners have the information they need to buy-in and invest.

With the goal of informing and engaging with a diverse set of stakeholders and the broader Vancouver community, the project team employed a range of methods to meet the objectives outlined above.

Community Advisory Committee

The project’s Community Advisory Committee (CAC) was formed to ensure representation of voices from the neighborhoods surrounding The Heights District as well as stakeholders from the broader Vancouver community. The 20-member group is comprised of neighborhood association leaders, business owners, and community advocates, as well as representatives from local government agency partners, community organizations, and the faith community. The CAC has met monthly since June 2018 (with the exceptions of August 2018 and February 2019), and has played a fundamental and leading role in the development of The Heights District Plan. They have provided direction on every major component of the plan. This includes a central role in establishing the primary projects drivers and essential urban design principles, and elevating areas of special importance, including affordable housing and sustainability strategies. Early on, the CAC established three primary design drivers that would guide the plan and provide a basis for the criteria used to evaluate preliminary design alternatives. The design drivers are: connectivity; community health, wellness, and equity; and sustainability.

The CAC also shaped the project’s Vision Statement, which originally was to “establish a vision for a vibrant urban center that is economically feasible and context sensitive.” CAC provided feedback that this needed to be more sensitive to the neighborhood context, and thus the Vision Statement was changed to replace the word “urban” with “neighborhood.” CAC members also engaged in broader public outreach efforts, taking on an “ambassador” role by answering questions and advocating for the plan in their communities and at project Open House events and coffee talk sessions.



CAC members who attended Open House #3 wore buttons with this design

OUTREACH EVENTS

Four major outreach events were held: a Leadership Summit kick-off meeting, and three Open House events held at McLoughlin Middle School in The Heights District. An estimated 500 total participants attended the open houses. Concurrently with each open house event, an Online Open House website was made available that presented much of the same information and provided the opportunity for visitors to respond with their feedback. The three online open houses counted a total of 2,620 unique visitors, 585 of whom responded to the survey.



Leadership Summit (May 3, 2018)

The purpose of the Leadership Summit (pictured above) was to introduce the project to key stakeholders, provide information related to timeline and process, and develop a shared understanding of key concepts related to urban mixed-use development. The 29 attendees at the meeting included elected officials, Planning Commission members, staff from City departments, representatives from partner agencies (C-TRAN, Vancouver Housing Authority, and Clark County Public Health), and CAC members. Participants engaged in a visioning exercise to identify measures of success for the project, and filled out a questionnaire to affirm the key community values that have informed the goals of the project.



Open House #1 (June 23, 2018)

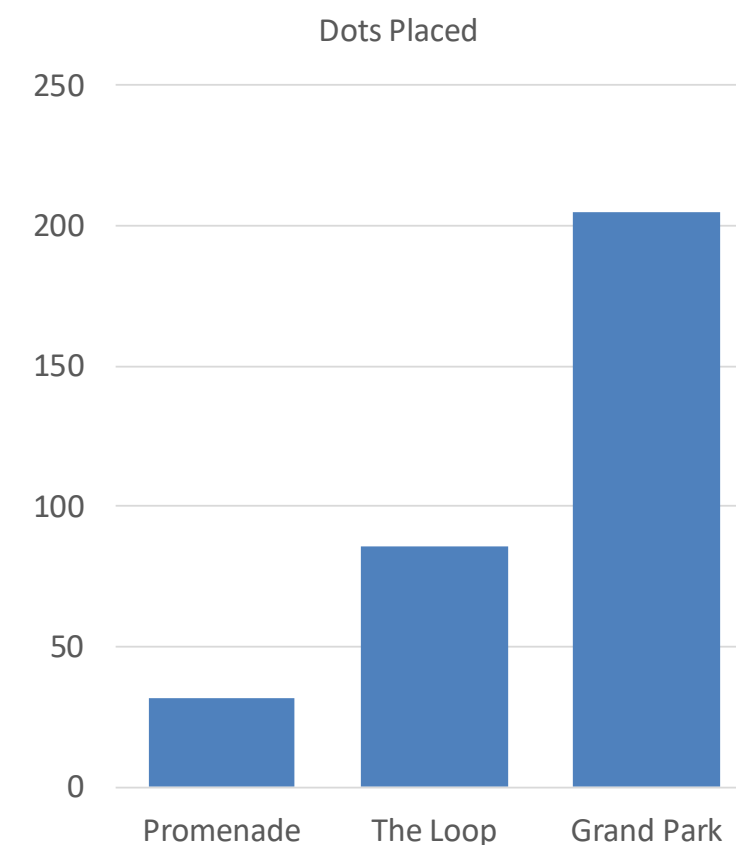
An estimated 230 participants attended the first Open House event (pictured above). The intent of the Open House was to introduce community members to The Heights District Plan and its goals, the geographic and socioeconomic context of The Heights, and relevant urban design concepts such as public realm and connectivity. Attendees were asked to mark on a map where they live and where they identify areas of concern and opportunity. As part of a visioning exercise, attendees were prompted to leave comments about The Heights regarding their concerns and aspirations for the neighborhood and measures of success. Some of the themes that emerged from participant feedback included:

- Residents value the area’s central location and access to other places, its safe and quiet character, walkable neighborhood streets, parks, and friendly neighbors.
- Residents desire neighborhood amenities such as restaurants, specialty grocery stores, parks and green open spaces, community gathering spaces, walkable connections, and sustainable development.
- Concerns about the neighborhood include housing affordability, quality of new buildings, and impacts associated with homelessness and new low-income housing.

The first online open house engaged 420 unique visitors, 167 of whom responded to one or more of the survey questions. The survey included open-ended questions that asked them what they like about Vancouver and The Heights, and opportunities to make The Heights better. Responses were similar to those gathered at the Open House event, indicating that people value the livability of Vancouver and would like to see more walkability and amenities in The Heights, including restaurants, retail, gathering spaces, and recreational opportunities. One question asked respondents to identify on a map the locations of transportation challenges in the area around The Heights; many of the responses described traffic safety issues such as places where drivers tend to go too fast or dangerous pedestrian crossings, or expressed desire for better sidewalks and bike facilities.

neighborhood businesses shopping great people area small park restaurants community tower space or small events art good live city green center places services



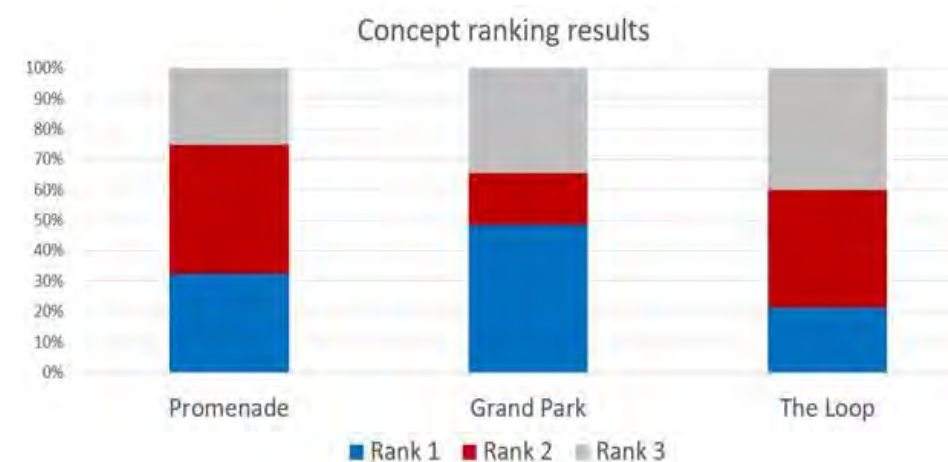


Open House #2 (October 6, 2018)

Approximately 110 people attended the second Open House, where participants reviewed three preliminary concept plans for the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area. Participants ranked their preference for the alternatives and provided comments about what they liked or did not like about each one. The intent was to gather information regarding specific features and amenities for each concept and why. The Grand Park alternative was ranked highest, with many participants appreciating the concept's large open space that would create a buffer separating dense new development from established suburban neighborhoods. Some expressed concern that such a large park would be costly to maintain, and that the residential development in the concept would be too dense and tall. The second-highest ranked alternative was the Promenade, which received positive comments about its central open space feature that would invite walking and gathering, although some felt it lacked accessibility to the surrounding area. The Loop was ranked lower although it was appreciated for its connectivity and the way green space is distributed around the area with walking connections that promote social interactions and a neighborhood feel. Negative comments included concerns about density and impacts to the neighborhood, and that it lacked sufficient retail activity along Mill Plain Boulevard.

Online Open House and Survey #2 (October 5–26, 2018)

With 2,003 visitors, the second Online Open House drew the largest number of participants among the three. Nearly 400 users submitted responses to the survey questions. The online version asked visitors to rank the three concept alternatives the same way as the Open House. Online responses, like those from the in-person Open House, showed top preference for the Grand Park alternative. However, there was stronger support for the Promenade and the Loop compared to the responses gathered at the in-person Open House.

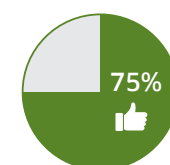




Open House #3 (April 13, 2019)

The focus of the third open house (pictured above) was the draft concept for the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area where most of the redevelopment in The Heights District is anticipated to take place. The estimated 250 attendees were invited to provide feedback about the proposed redevelopment concept and feedback forms prompted responses regarding the concept's mix of uses and urban form, income-based housing target, and parks and open spaces. Feedback on these topics was mixed but generally positive, though there were still significant concerns about density, traffic impacts, and the amount of green space within the area.

Presentation boards at the open house displayed several renderings of what the planned build-out could look like, as well as information about the plan's transportation elements, including new streets within the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area and improvements to existing streets in the District. Leadership students from McLoughlin Middle School presented the results of their survey project about The Heights.

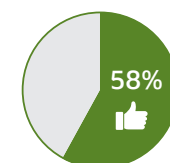


Income Based Housing

Main Takeaway: Around the right balance of Income-Based housing including family and senior housing

Concern: Too few ownership opportunities

Action Item: Investigate funding and implementation strategies that promote higher ownership rates

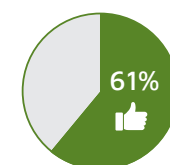


Public Space

Main Takeaway: Open space strategy provides a sufficient variety of functions and experiences

Concern: Not enough green space

Action Item: Utilize surrounding open space network and promote additional usable green spaces such as roof gardens



Mix of Uses and Urban Form

Main Takeaway: Strong support for loop concept and variety of experiences, so long as existing businesses are retained

Concern: Traffic and parking may spill over into adjacent neighborhoods

Action Item: Neighborhood traffic control measures and street improvements where appropriate

Online Open House and Survey #3 (April 12–May 3, 2018)

The third online open house attracted far fewer participants than the first two, with 211 visitors and 24 survey responses, although the same promotion methods were used. Survey questions prompted feedback on the topics of design/land use, mixed-income housing, streets, public realm/open space, and envisioned usage of The Heights. Themes emerging from the responses were similar to what was heard at the open house, with mixed opinions regarding the proposed design of the Tower Mall Redevelopment area. While many welcomed increased connections and amenities and new investment, others expressed concern about density, traffic, and parking.

MEETINGS AND PRESENTATIONS

Over the course of the planning effort for The Heights District, project staff and consultants have given presentations and talked with stakeholders and the general public at dozens of meetings and public events.

Focus groups

Three focus groups were convened in May and June 2018 to get feedback from stakeholders in The Heights District, including health and social service providers, churches, and business owners and managers. A fourth focus group in May 2019 convened representatives from the disability community.

Health and social service providers in The Heights discussed reasons why they have located in the area, such as its central location, low rents, and ample supply of parking. Providers that own their properties indicated they plan to stay in the neighborhood long-term, while those leasing space in the Tower Mall building expressed desire to remain in the neighborhood, if possible.

Discussion with church leaders revealed that they are open and optimistic toward potential changes coming to The Heights. Some have been reconsidering their mission, programs, and how they use their buildings, with an eye toward greater involvement in the community and finding new opportunities to activate and program buildings that are mainly used on Sunday mornings. Other churches have developed strong ties to the neighborhood through their charitable programs.

Owners and managers of small businesses in The Heights expressed some of the concerns they have about the neighborhood, such as perceived safety issues pertaining to homelessness and squatting in vacant properties. Business representatives observed that The Heights is gradually changing as long-term residents grow older and are replaced by younger families. They are optimistic about growth and economic activity arising from new development in The Heights.

The focus group of disability advocates, representing seniors and people with mobility challenges and visual impairments, engaged in a lively discussion about accessible design. They emphasized the importance of innovative design standards that go above and beyond minimum ADA guidelines, and provided insight into how mobility access and wayfinding can be improved. Members of the focus group advocated for changes to the plan’s policy language, and for more accessible formats for plan distribution, including tactile maps and greater compatibility with screen readers.

Individual meetings

Project staff and consultants have organized nearly 60 small meetings to speak with property owners, churches, businesses, agency partners, developers, and individual members of the Community Advisory Committee. This includes the 11 private property owners in the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area, as well as leaders of many of the churches and businesses in The Heights. Agency partners include: Vancouver Public Schools, which is currently constructing a new school building in the District and has plans to renovate another; Vancouver Housing Authority, which owns and operates the Skyline Crest community on Andresen Road and will likely be involved in developing new income-based housing in the District; and C-TRAN, which plans to build a new bus rapid transit line, similar to the Vine, along Mill Plain Boulevard. Staff have met individually with CAC members to address their questions and concerns, and to clarify aspects of the plan to better equip them to inform their neighbors and community organizations.

Presentations to community groups and schools

Staff have presented information about The Heights District Plan to community groups on an ongoing basis since the beginning of the plan process, including 18 presentations to neighborhood associations adjacent to or near The Heights District: Northcrest, Dubois Park, Vancouver Heights, Southcliff, Evergreen Shores, Evergreen Highlands, Edgewood Park, Harney Heights, and Ellsworth Springs, as well as the Vancouver Neighborhood Alliance. Outreach to educational institutions includes presentations to King Elementary School parents and staff and to the National Federation of the Blind chapter meeting at the Washington State School for the Blind. Staff also presented to students in the leadership course at McLoughlin Middle School (more about the students’ project below).

Staff presented information and answered questions about The Heights District Plan at public events, including the Vancouver Heights Neighborhood Association annual picnic, Harney Heights Festival in the Park, two National Night Out events attended by hundreds at neighborhood parks, and at an open house for C-TRAN’s Mill Plain BRT plan.

Coffee Talks

Staff participated in four “coffee talks” at coffee shops located in The Heights, which were designed as informal discussion sessions where community members could drop in to ask questions and provide feedback. Several Open House attendees indicated they felt the event format made it difficult for them to engage with staff, so the coffee talks were provided as a quieter and more relaxed forum. One or two Community Advisory Committee (CAC) members also participated in each coffee talk, serving as ambassadors for the project and as community-based experts able to answer questions about the plan and how the CAC as a whole landed on certain decisions. Approximately 30 community members attended the coffee talks.

MEDIA AND PUBLICITY

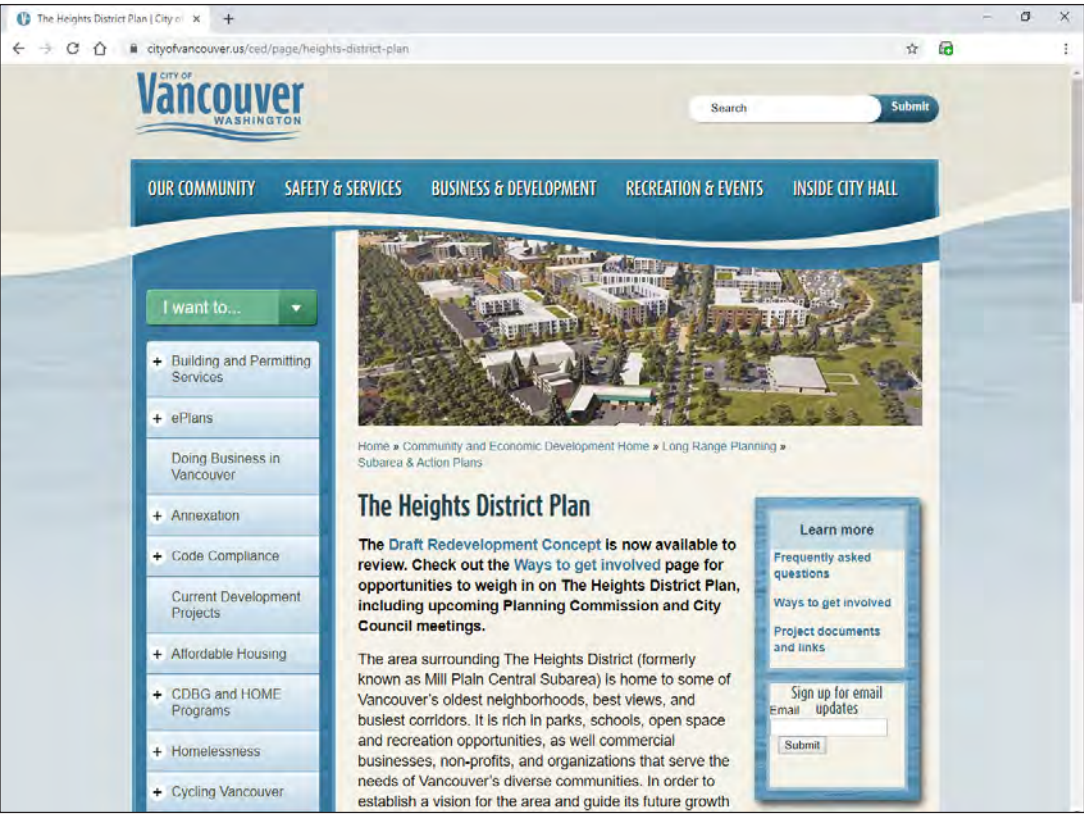
Project planning staff and consultants, with support from the City’s Communications department, have used an array of methods to inform the public about The Heights District Plan and to publicize outreach events, including a project website, social media, printed flyers and postcards, news releases, email updates, media interviews, and direct correspondence with Vancouver residents and stakeholders.

Project website

Four web pages were created and frequently updated for the project, hosted on the City of Vancouver’s website at cityofvancouver.us/theheights. The main page provides a project overview including a map, list of project goals, timeline, and a field to sign up for the email list; it has also been routinely updated to include prominent mention of upcoming outreach events such as the Open Houses. As of November 2019, the page has attracted nearly 8,000 views. The main page links to three other frequently asked questions; ways to get involved, with lists of past and upcoming community engagement opportunities; and a project documents and links page where project background documents, presentations, and deliverables are archived.

Open House promotion

In an effort to draw diverse participants, Open House events and their corresponding Online Open Houses were publicized with multiple methods. Event flyers were translated into Spanish, Russian, and Chuukese, and staff visited businesses and churches in the District to distribute them. Social media publicity included Facebook event pages that were “boosted” to users in Vancouver, as well as posts on Instagram and Nextdoor. Promotional postcards were mailed to thousands of households in the vicinity of The Heights. Flyers were distributed to families of McLoughlin Middle School students through the school’s Peachjar distribution system. News releases were sent to *The Columbian* and resulted in articles about the planning process and opportunities to get involved. Mentions of the Open House events appeared in neighborhood association newsletters, Vancouver Connects (a monthly email newsletter sent by the City of Vancouver to about 8,800 subscribers), City Five (a brief television news program produced by the City), and on the City’s online calendar of events. For the Online Open Houses, link tracking statistics show that most traffic came from links on Facebook and other social media.



City looks for feedback on Heights District plans

The Tower Mall site and surrounding areas seen as Vancouver’s next major urban center

By **Calley Hair**, *Columbian* staff writer
Published: April 8, 2019, 7:09 PM

The city of Vancouver is seeking public input on a draft plan detailing the future of the Heights District, which is being eyed as the city’s next major urban center.

City staff will solicit comment at a community open house from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. Saturday in the McLoughlin Middle School cafeteria, 5802 MacArthur Blvd., in Vancouver.

“This is the first opportunity for the public to weigh in on the draft plan for The Heights District, which reflects input received from the community over the past year,” a media release from Long Range Planning Manager Rebecca Kennedy stated. “It provides a framework for how the area will develop over the next 20-30 years.”

The draft plan includes three components: a plan for the entire 228-acre Heights District, including housing, business development and transportation; a detailed plan for the 53-acre city-owned Tower Mall site, and an Environmental Impact Statement that includes an analysis of how the proposed development might affect the area.

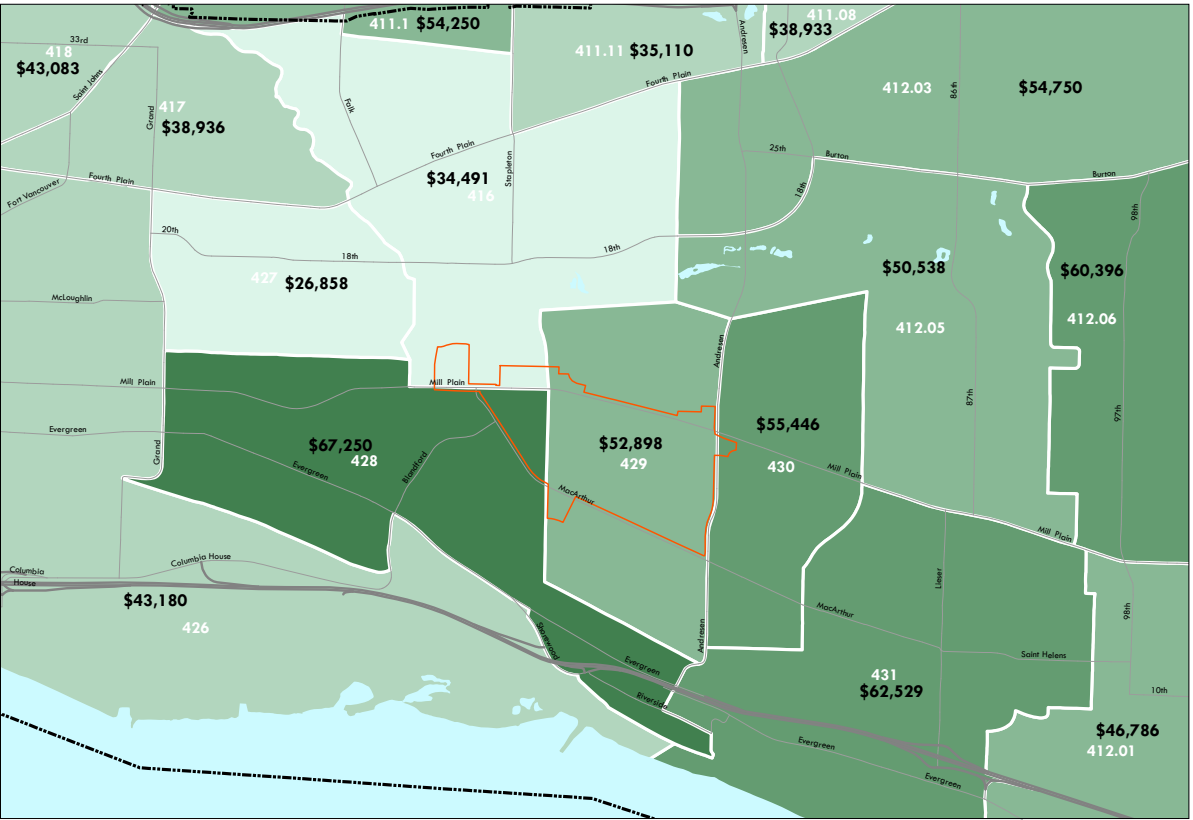
Originally developed as housing for wartime employees at the Kaiser shipyards, the city purchased a strategic chunk of the Heights District in 2017 to help revitalize the area.

The draft plan for that piece, the 53-acre Tower Mall property located at Mill Plain Boulevard and Devine

EFFORTS TO REACH UNDER-REPRESENTED COMMUNITIES

According to data from the US Census and American Community Survey, neighborhoods surrounding The Heights District are diverse in terms of socioeconomic status and populations of people of color. The Harney Heights neighborhood, to the northwest of the District, has larger shares of renter households and people of color and a lower median household income and median age than the rest of the city, while neighborhoods to the south and southeast of the District are among the most affluent in the city, with higher-than-average rates of homeownership and a smaller share of people of color. Planners often observe that participants in local planning processes skew toward a whiter, older, wealthier, home-owning demographic, and The Heights District Plan has been no exception, particularly for attendees at the large open house events and online open houses, which requested demographic information from participants. Project staff have engaged in multiple strategies to encourage participation among communities that are typically under-represented in planning, especially people of color, immigrants, renters, youth, and people with disabilities.

The following map shows the disparities in median household income (MHI) in census tracts surrounding The Heights District Plan (the plan boundary is shown as an orange outline). The MHI in tract 427, which includes most of the Harney Heights neighborhood, is less than half that of tract 428 immediately adjacent to the south, and tract 430 on the eastern edge of the District boundary.



Median Household Income in Census Tracts Near The Heights District

Email list

Regular project updates, including promotions for outreach events, are sent to an email list with 600 subscribers, primarily collected from a sign-up form on the project website and from sign-in sheets at public events. As of the time of this document’s publication in November 2019, 16 update emails have been sent to the list since May 2018. Subscribers will continue to be notified of future public involvement opportunities regarding the Plan’s adoption process and ongoing implementation.

Media interviews

Project staff have participated in phone and on-camera interviews with local media including *The Columbian*, *ClarkCountyToday.com*, and TV news programs.

Direct correspondence

Project staff have engaged in ongoing communication with individual stakeholders and interested community members through phone and email correspondence. Staff have responded to hundreds of email comments and requests for information, and have frequently followed up these communications by meeting one-on-one with community members with more detailed or nuanced questions.

Support from Communications staff and other City of Vancouver departments

Planning staff in the Long Range Planning division of City of Vancouver’s Community and Economic Development department have led community engagement efforts for The Heights District Plan with support from Communications department staff who have assisted in strategizing publicity methods, writing and distributing news releases, maintaining the project website, designing flyers and postcards, coordinating translations, creating and monitoring social media posts, and photographing events.

Staff from a variety of City departments and disciplines have been instrumental in informing the plan and providing citizens will follow up responses to specific questions or concerns. These include Parks and Recreation, Public Works, Community and Economic Development, Finance, Law, the Office of Neighborhoods, Vancouver Fire Department, and Vancouver Police Department.

Translation of project materials

Statistics collected by Vancouver Public Schools show that after English, the top three languages spoken in the central Vancouver area are Spanish, Russian, and Chuukese (from the Micronesian region of western Pacific islands). Flyers for Open House events were translated into these three languages and made available for download on the project website and through links in email updates and McLoughlin Middle School’s Peachjar newsletter. Printed flyers were distributed to neighborhood businesses (including those with Spanish-speaking clientele and employees) and churches (including one with a primarily Russian-speaking congregation) in The Heights. Open House flyers and postcards included the offer of interpretation services upon request. The project fact sheet has also been translated into Spanish.

Outreach to the disability community

As described above, a focus group was convened in May 2019 to discuss accessibility issues pertaining to The Heights District Plan. Staff have also presented to the National Federation of the Blind, the Washington State School for the Blind, and DeafVibe (an education/job training non-profit located in The Heights District), and consulted with people with vision impairments to improve the accessibility of outreach materials.

Outreach to schools

Project staff made efforts to increase the effectiveness of outreach to diverse populations by connecting with students at McLoughlin Middle School in The Heights District, where the student body is 68% people of color (higher than the school district-wide 43% share) and a quarter of the students are counted as English Language Learners (double the district-wide share). The second Open House event was promoted with the school’s Peachjar system that is used to distribute informational materials to students’ families. At the Open House, students were invited to participate in a mapping activity where they could locate their routes from home to school and view presentations about improvements to streets and walkways in the District that would make their commute safer and more pedestrian-friendly. Staff also worked with McLoughlin faculty to develop a project based learning opportunity for the leadership course taught by Preston Antisdell. City staff visited the class and gave an overview on urban planning and civic engagement, as well as specific information on the Heights District Plan. Students then surveyed people in their community (mainly their own relatives) about issues and concerns pertaining to urban planning and quality of life in the city, such as housing, safety, traffic, and public amenities. Approximately 45 students conducted more than 75 surveys, gathering input from communities that have been relatively difficult to reach through traditional methods. Students presented the results of their project at the third Open House event.

Project staff also met with the Hispanic Parents Group at King Elementary School in the District, sharing information about the planning process and ways to be involved in the project.

**ДЕНЬ ОТКРЫТЫХ ДВЕРЕЙ ДЛЯ
ОЗНАКОМЛЕНИЯ СООБЩЕСТВА С ПЛАНом
ЗАСТРОЙКИ РАЙОНА ХАЙТС**

13 августа 2019 г., суббота | 11:00 – 14:00
Кафетерий в средней школе Маклафлин | 5802 MacArthur Blvd.



ВОЗМОЖНОСТЬ ОЗНАКОМИТЬСЯ С ПРОЕКТом ПЛАНА ЗАСТРОЙКИ РАЙОНА ХАЙТС

Благодаря вкладу общественности были разработаны планы застройки района Хайтс, территории площадью 228 акров, обозначенной как районный общественный центр в комплексном плане города и расположенной на бульваре E. Mill Plain между бульваром MacArthur и улицей Andresen в центральной части г. Ванкувер.

Посетите это мероприятие для того, чтобы ознакомиться с проектом плана и высказать своё мнение относительно этого плана. В план застройки включена территория бывшего торгового центра Tower Mall и прилегающая к нему зона, где предусматривается строительство нового жилья, точек розничной торговли, офисных зданий, парков и общественных мест, а также усовершенствования транспортной системы и инфраструктуры. Будут предложены лёгкие напитки и закуски, а также развлечения для детей. Приглашаем всех желающих!

С вопросами и запросами на предоставление особых условий для лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья обращайтесь к Андреа Пастор по телефону (360) 487-7947 или andrea.pastor@cityofvancouver.us
Оставайтесь на связи с нами: www.cityofvancouver.us/theheights



PORTLAND STATE UNIVERSITY GRADUATE STUDENT PROJECT

The Master of Urban and Regional Planning (MURP) graduate program at Portland State University requires a capstone project in which student groups engage in a significant planning project in collaboration with a community organization or government agency. Recognizing that The Heights District Plan and other major planned municipal investments in central Vancouver will likely increase the cost of housing and commercial space and could result in displacement of vulnerable populations in the area, project staff worked with a group of six MURP students to develop an anti-displacement strategy for central Vancouver. The scope of work included demographic research, community outreach, and a set of policy recommendations. The student group, named Thread Community Planning, conducted months of outreach to renters and low-income residents in central Vancouver, including door-to-door canvassing at apartment buildings that reached over 500 people, 31 stakeholder interviews, four focus groups, 108 surveys, and nine community events. The final report, titled “Reside Vancouver: An Anti-Displacement Plan”, was released in June 2019 and includes a set of strategies to protect vulnerable people, preserve and produce affordable housing, and catalyze and support economic prosperity for area residents.

The report is available to download at www.cityofvancouver.us/ced/page/reside-vancouver-anti-displacement-strategy.



Participants in a focus group conducted by Thread Community Planning

HOW COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT HAS IMPACTED THE PLAN

Feedback from the extensive community engagement performed by project staff and consultants for The Heights District Plan has informed the development of the plan in significant ways. Early in the planning process, the Community Advisory Committee identified three primary values, or “design drivers”, for The Heights: connectivity; community health, wellness, and equity; and sustainability. As a result, connectivity is emphasized in the plan with the design of the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area’s street network and planned improvements to surrounding arterial streets, which will enhance connectivity in the area for all users. Active transportation, access to healthy food options, features that enable aging in place for older residents, and a range of housing types including income-based housing will enhance the community’s health and wellness and provide equitable opportunities. Sustainability is reflected in the plan’s emphasis on efficient land use, access to non-motorized transportation, and green features such as stormwater management and tree canopy.

Some prominent concerns have emerged in feedback from the general public and stakeholders, gathered through Open House events, surveys, and other outreach methods. Many residents expressed concern that the proposed housing density in preliminary concept alternatives for the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area was too high and incompatible with the surrounding neighborhoods, which are dominated by single family homes on large lots. In response, the planned number of housing units in the Redevelopment Area was reduced from 1,800 to 1,300. The plan also includes the creation of a new zoning district with design guidelines and height limits that will enhance the compatibility of development at the edges of the Redevelopment Area, to create a smoother transition between old and new. The positive response to the Grand Park concept, one of the three preliminary alternatives presented at the second Open House, indicated that residents value green space and tree canopy. In response, elements of the Grand Park concept were added to the preferred Loop concept, including the neighborhood park; the plan also includes significant new tree canopy on MacArthur Boulevard and preservation of mature trees along Devine Road, and enhances connections to existing parks and green spaces near the District. Residents of adjacent neighborhoods have expressed concern about dense development resulting in parking spillover and cut-through traffic on their quiet streets, and in response, the plan includes a generous supply of parking as well as neighborhood traffic control measures and street improvements where appropriate.

NEXT STEPS

Ongoing community engagement

After the Draft Plan is released in fall 2019, staff will continue to engage the public and solicit feedback through the remainder of the project planning timeline which is expected to conclude in early 2020 with adoption of the plan by City Council. The public is invited to provide comments to staff or to testify at public meetings of the City Council and Planning Commission. Details about additional engagement activities are available on the project website: www.cityofvancouver.us/theheights.

APPENDIX B

DEMOGRAPHICS

DIVERSITY IN THE HEIGHTS

From the 1940s to today, the neighborhoods surrounding The Heights District have been home to people of diverse socioeconomic status. Temporary housing built for World War II shipyard workers welcomed people of all races during a time when integrated housing was an exception to the norm. As shown by the maps on the following pages, the area today is home to racially diverse communities as well as some of Vancouver's most and least affluent neighborhoods with a wide range of homeownership rates. The Heights District Plan acknowledges this diversity and aims to support it in the following ways: by building new housing for individuals and families with a range of income levels, including a substantial amount of income-based housing for households with low and moderate incomes; by designing inclusive and accessible public open spaces that are welcoming to community members from a variety of backgrounds and experiences; and by improving the public right of way to ensure that people of all ages, abilities and mobility levels can access and safely move around the new district, regardless of whether they walk, bike, drive or take transit.

A history of integration

The Heights District is located in the area that was called McLoughlin Heights in the mid-20th century. Before World War II, the land was mainly farms and orchards. Vancouver's population was almost exclusively white, and African Americans living in the city were counted in the dozens at most. During WWII, the city's population exploded as wartime

industries attracted tens of thousands of workers and their families. Nearly 9,000 African Americans arrived in Vancouver between 1943 and 1945 and lived in temporary housing built and managed by the Vancouver Housing Authority (VHA) in McLoughlin Heights and other areas around the city. Unlike in Portland and many other places in the country at the time, VHA housing and associated community facilities were racially integrated, and the City of Vancouver did not adopt segregationist policies.

After the war's end in 1945, Vancouver shipyard jobs decreased substantially and most wartime workers moved away. Despite the lack of formal discriminatory policies in the city, many of the African American families who remained faced employment and housing discrimination as jobs became scarce and residents sought homes in the private market as wartime temporary housing was phased out and demolished. In response, the City of Vancouver promoted racial integration with activities such as the 1957 formation of the Committee on Open Housing to address the discrimination and racial friction that many African-American individuals experienced from white neighbors, home sellers, and landlords.

Beginning in the mid-1950s, VHA liquidated its housing in McLoughlin Heights and the land was sold to private developers who created suburban neighborhoods of single-family homes on large lots at prices affordable to middle class and affluent families. Surveys found that a majority of African American

residents of VHA housing wished to remain in Vancouver, although most lacked the means to purchase homes in the newly developed areas. Facing scarce housing and employment opportunities in the city, by 1960 fewer than 500 African Americans resided in Vancouver.

The Heights District Plan recognizes and acknowledges this history, and the communities of color that currently reside in neighborhoods and attend schools within and around the Heights. Through a robust mixed-income housing strategy and other policies designed to provide community benefits as the area redevelops, the Plan will ensure this area remains a place that is accessible, welcoming and attractive to families and individuals from a range of backgrounds, cultures and experiences.

Research sources:

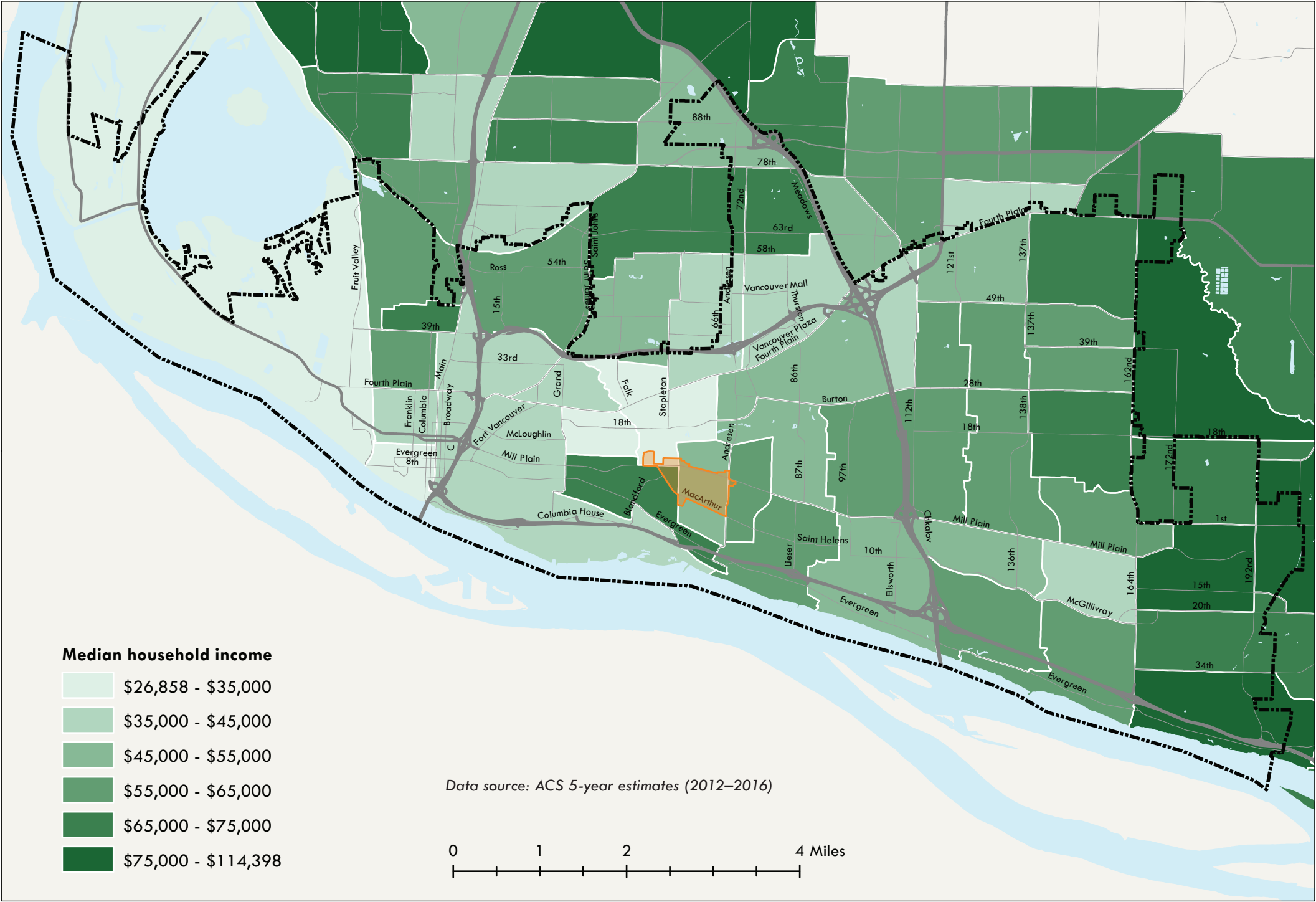
Jolotta, Pat. *Legendary Locals of Vancouver* (2012).

Vancouver Housing Authority. *Housing in War and Peace* (1972).

Williams, Melissa E. E. *Those Who Desire Very Much to Stay: African Americans and Housing in Vancouver, Washington, 1940 to 1960* (2007). Master's thesis, Washington State University.

INCOME

Median household income, by census tract



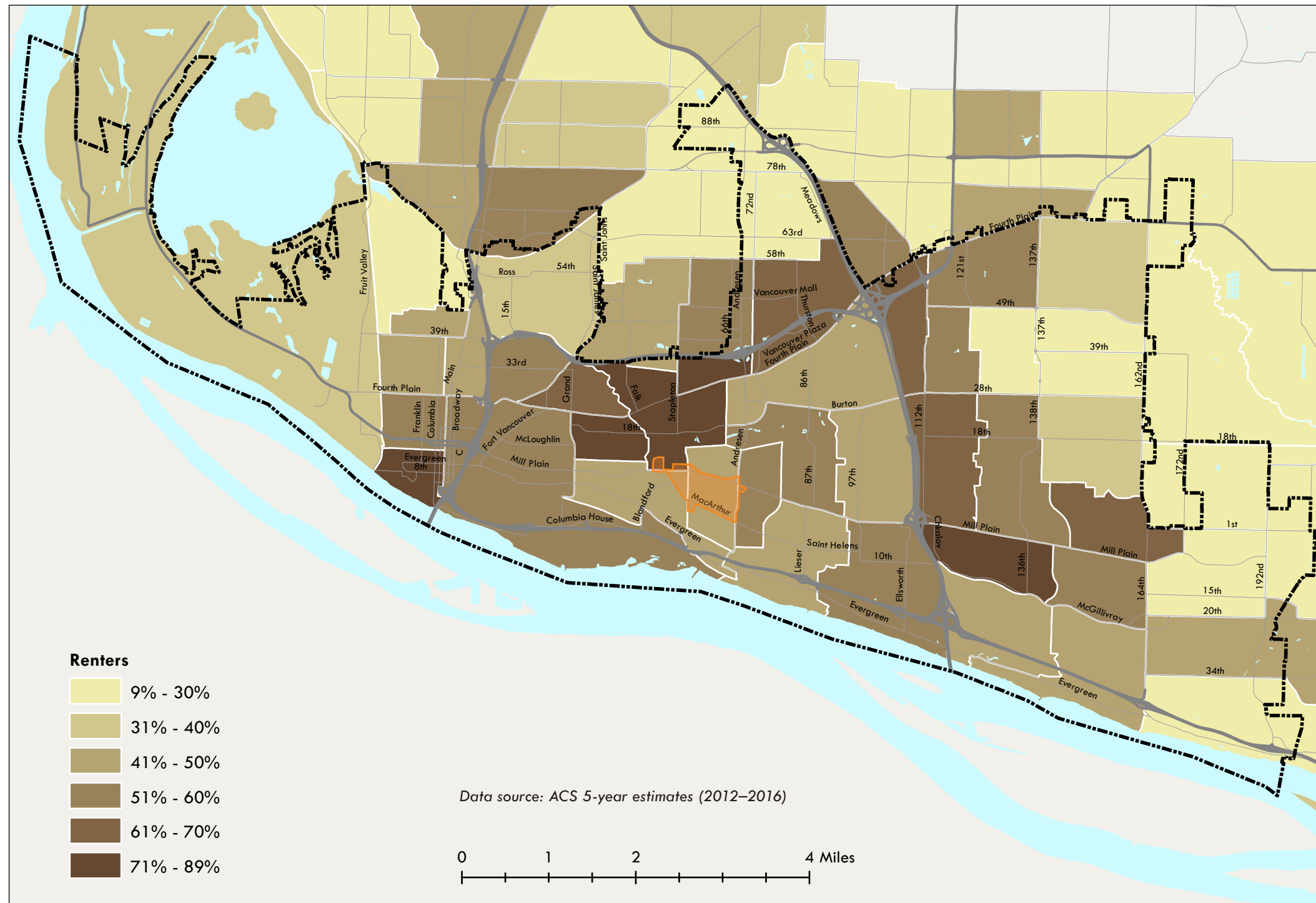
Elwood Caples and the Vancouver Housing Authority

"[Elwood Caples] is best known as the driving force of the Vancouver Housing Authority during the boom years of World War II. The construction of the six wartime cities was accomplished during his watch. Perhaps more than anyone else, Caples saw that the remnants of the wartime housing would become a horrendous slum. He convinced the Housing Authority to buy the Heights, dismantle the projects, and redevelop the areas. The transformation was accomplished and the mortgage was paid off in 18 months. More important was his determination that there be no segregation in housing in the new areas, or anywhere else. Working with churches, the NAACP, and volunteers, that goal was accomplished. The city today has no ghettos."

—Pat Jollota, *Legendary Locals of Vancouver*

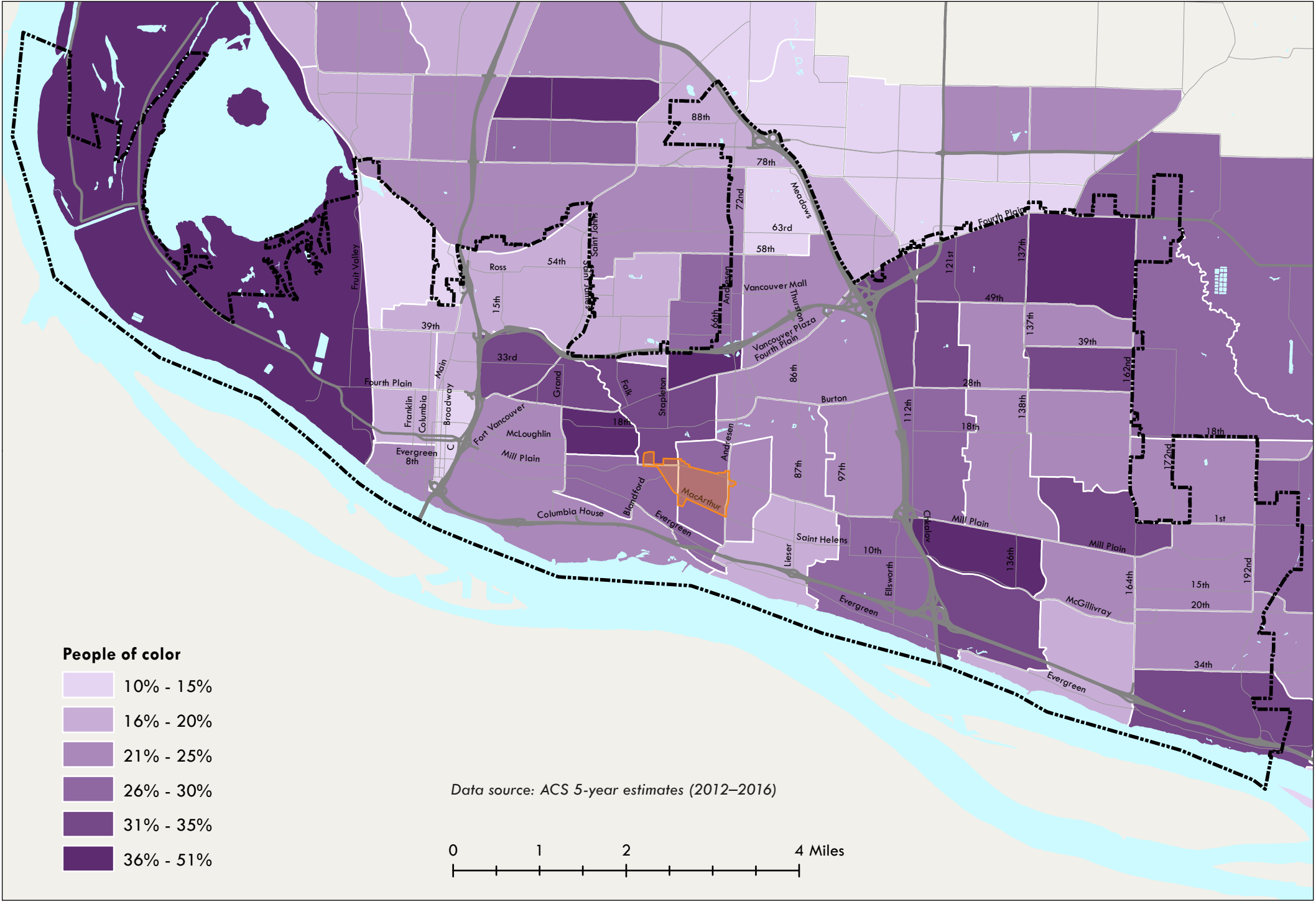
RENTERS

Share of rental households, by census tract



PEOPLE OF COLOR

Share of people of color, by census tract



APPENDIX C

INCOME-BASED HOUSING



DATE: June 21, 2019
TO: Rebecca Kennedy; City of Vancouver
FROM: Lorelei Juntunen, Matthew Craigie
SUBJECT: THE HEIGHTS – MIXED INCOME MEMORANDUM – REVISED

Mixed-income development is the intentional design of neighborhoods to include residents of diverse economic means. Research indicates that mixed-income development leads to the deconcentration of people in poverty and can help address the negative effects of historic urban planning policies that have resulted in spaces segregated by race and income with an unequal distribution of opportunities (such as quality schools, health care, and transit).

Recent mixed-income development projects have focused efforts on integrating housing units for low-income and public housing residents into market rate development programs to encourage greater community stability, safety, and access to opportunity for vulnerable populations. In the last two decades, many cities have adopted this strategy, facilitated by the federal government's HOPE VI program and more recently, the Choice Neighborhood Initiative, and by proactive equitable development strategies adopted by public sector agencies.

IDENTIFYING MIXED INCOME HOUSING TARGETS IN THE HEIGHTS DISTRICT

The City of Vancouver, its community partners, and a consultant team are working to develop a Subarea Plan for The Heights—a large contiguous urban infill area in central Vancouver. As the Subarea Plan moves closer to its final form, the project partners and key stakeholders want to better understand how to successfully incorporate income-based housing into the mix of proposed land uses. The City of Vancouver has multiple ongoing income-based housing efforts, and its partners are poised to provide income-based housing in The Heights.

Ultimately, the key question driving this analysis is: **What is an appropriate target ratio for income-based housing units to market rate housing units in the Heights?** The following are important considerations in determining an income-based housing ratio:

- What are the current and best practices for building successful mixed-income communities?
- The distribution of household incomes in The Heights will influence the type and scale of retail uses that choose to locate in the area. How will policy choices about housing type and density influence the local retail environment?

Infrastructure and ongoing programming and maintenance of public space represent significant future costs for the Heights and likely will be shared by the City and private sector partners. Affordable housing developers are often less able to fund off-site infrastructure improvements and ongoing programming and maintenance, and therefore, in most cases, market rate development supports more of these costs. Given these realities, what income-based housing targets are likely to enable a private sector contribution to infrastructure, programming, and maintenance without having a substantial affect on development feasibility?

INCOME-BASED HOUSING IN THE HEIGHTS: BEST PRACTICE REVIEW

A review of successful mixed-income communities around the country showed a wide range of income-based to market rate housing unit ratios (for more detail, see the case studies on page 118). Some, notably the communities that were funded through the Hope VI program, have a majority of income-based units. Others, like the Holiday Neighborhood in Colorado, feature only a small portion of income-based units. The split between income-based and market rate units within these communities is largely a result of two factors: development funding sources, and property ownership.

The case study communities with the highest income-based to market rate ratios have one important variable in common: they were funded through large-scale Federal programs (e.g. Hope VI). These programs, which are no longer active, provided significant funding and programmatic support for mixed income community development. These programs enabled mixed income communities to be built with a large portion of subsidized units—in fact, creating a large number of income-based units was the core goal of the program. More recently developed mixed income communities relied more heavily on limited Federal dollars (e.g. Low-Income Housing Tax Credits), and typically smaller allocations from state, regional, and local funding sources.

Another common factor across case studies is that the public sector either owned or acquired much of the property underlying the income-based units. Like any other mixed-income project, the production of income-based housing in Vancouver will rely largely upon publicly controlled property and the amount of funding that can be secured to finance the creation of non-market income-based housing units.

The City of Vancouver will need to leverage its property control and its partnerships with income-based housing funders, as well as its own resources, to implement a successful mixed income community at the Heights.

The information in this section provides a foundation for City discussions as it considers potential targets and other associated policies to implement income-based housing within the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area. Specifically, it uses information from the case studies as a foundation to identify the variables that are most important to ensuring successful implementation (site control and funding) and then considers those variables in the context of The Heights District Plan Area. This information supports our recommended targets in the next section.

What do we mean by ‘income-based housing’?

Definitions for ‘affordable housing’ can vary greatly, but they are often tied to median family income. In this study, we are using the term ‘income-based’ to mean housing units that are publicly subsidized and are made available to low-income households at price points below market rates. This is an imperfect, but frequently used definition. As conversations regarding the scale and target populations of income-based housing units continue, the City may want to create more specific definitions. Housing units for the lowest income households or those targeting special populations (e.g. low income seniors), have different designs and costs than other types of income-based housing units.

MIXED INCOME COMMUNITIES: ACHIEVING SUCCESS

Empirical research has shown that mixed income communities have historically had varying levels of success. The complex nature of mixed-income housing development means that each project must be adapted to address specific community and project goals, the needs of local target populations, and a range of constraints. For this study, we conducted case study research of mixed-income communities that share some similarities in geography and scale to The Heights. Our case study research found three common factors among notably successful mixed-income projects:

- A conscious design of the housing and public space
- A strong focus on supportive services for the target populations
- Spatial and economic integration of the project into the surrounding community

A survey of successful, new mixed-income communities identified key elements, described below. Many of these design related practices presented here are core tenets of good neighborhood planning for all types of communities. The Heights Master Plan already includes many of these ideas. Other practices, such as those related to property management and supportive services, arrive later in the development process.

Design

- Create shared communal spaces (parks, gardens, recreation center, etc.).
- Allow for a mix of unit sizes to accommodate larger and smaller families, single individuals, and couples.
- Construct buildings at various heights to break up uniformity.
- Maximize environmentally efficient components to ensure low utility bills for residents.
- Consider inclusive design beyond American with Disability Act (ADA) requirements that allows residents of various abilities and ages to live comfortably and safely.
- Allow flexibility in individual project development to assist developers in meeting their financial requirements.

Supporting Services

- Successful mixed income communities employ property management firms that are sensitive to the needs of low-income residents.
- Alternatively, since many market-rate leasing agencies are unfamiliar with the process of vetting incomes, contract with a supportive entity (e.g. a housing authority) that will assist with lease-up compliance on income-based units.
- Conduct strong outreach for market-rate units to help the long-term viability of the community.

- Establish targeted employment assistance services and job training for low-income residents.
- Provide neighborhood programs where residents of all income levels can interact.

Neighborhood Integration

- Encourage formalized and informal events that bring residents together such as farmers markets, barbecues, and cultural celebrations representative of local communities.
- Allow for a mix of rental and homeownership opportunities to respond to changing neighborhood economic conditions and promote economic longevity and stability within the community.
- Incorporate connectivity and walkability within the community and to nearby destinations and transit services. Align or integrate the community’s design into the surrounding street and transit networks.
- Encourage mixed-use development to activate ground-floor spaces and to bring visitors and shoppers into the community.
- Target commercial and retail businesses that meet the needs of residents with a variety of incomes, such as childcare services or medical services.

MIXED INCOME COMMUNITIES AND RETAIL ENVIRONMENT

Finding the best mix of retail tenants to support a mixed-income, mixed-use development requires proactive partnerships with developers and marketing of retail spaces. The distribution of household incomes in The Heights will have an influence on the type and scale of retail properties that locate in the area. To determine site location in The Heights, retailers will consider the total number of households surrounding a retail location as well as household incomes.

The case study research identified policy choices that the City of Vancouver and its development partners could make to promote a desirable retail environment. These include:

- Tenant mix. Achieving the desired retail tenant mix requires conversations with potential retail partners (brokers and prospective tenants) to understand their sizing requirements, complementary uses, key target demographics, and other considerations, especially the potential anchor tenants.
- Incentives. The City and its development partners can offer incentives to attract retailers, especially smaller local retailers. Incentives can include split financing or condoized spaces and subsidies or tax incentives.

- Creative ground floor uses. Many mixed income projects have seen success providing grants or set-asides to non-traditional alternatives to retail tenants that provide an amenity for the developments’ households, such as community gathering spaces.
- Design. Design approaches can maximize the utility of a development project for a diverse set of retail tenants through maximizing visibility of retail tenants along major roads, ensuring safe, well-lit, and accessible transit stops, and providing open spaces for the neighborhood.

The local retail environment will also be influenced by both the density of local housing and the incomes of local households, i.e. the number of total rooftops within the market area and the income distribution of the households those rooftops represent. A district with a higher concentration of low-income households is likely to have a different composition of retailers than an area with higher income households, because many retailers rely on proximity to households with select income profiles. Establishing income-based housing targets will require more City leadership and intervention to achieve a desired retail environment.

MIXED INCOME HOUSING TARGETS AND INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION

Income-based housing projects are less likely than market rate developments to be able to financially support local infrastructure development or other off-site costs that cities commonly look to the private sector to develop alongside their projects. If an area has a higher concentration of income-based housing projects, private resources are less likely to be available to pay for road connections, sidewalks, utilities, and other off-site infrastructure that is commonly tied to new market rate projects. In order to facilitate income-based housing development at the Heights, the City will likely need to identify other sources of funding to support infrastructure development, and should be prepared to invest in off-site improvements that would normally be completed by market-rate development.

Committing to a target ratio also has implications for phasing of redevelopment. At the current time, it is generally agreed among real estate experts that we are at or near the top of the development cycle. Real estate development has started to slow across most sectors, and noticeably in the housing sector. Income-based housing production, although partially reliant on market forces, primarily relies upon non-market related funding sources. For this reason, an income-based housing project is one of the strongest near-term development possibilities for The Heights. This timing may allow for income-based housing to lead development of The Heights, perhaps with a higher final ratio of income-based to market rate units. Leading with a significantly sized income-based housing project could also set the tone for the district, play a strong role in attracting retail tenants, and identify needs and locations for first phase infrastructure and open space investments.

MIXED-INCOME HOUSING TARGETS FOR THE HEIGHTS

The City of Vancouver is interested in seeing a meaningful but achievable amount of income-based housing developed at The Heights. Specifically, the City would like to set a target percentage of income-based units to provide clarity for partners about the City’s intent for the scale of development of income-based housing units at The Heights, to inform and focus funding and other implementation steps, and to support effective monitoring of the development’s overall success during the implementation phase.

Given our understanding of local market conditions, property control, and the type and scale of residential development proposed in The Heights District Plan, we recommend that the Plan’s policies target between 25 and 40 percent of all housing units as income-based. This would mean the development of 450 to 720 total income-based housing units in The Heights, roughly equivalent to two to three income-based multifamily apartment buildings or a combination of apartment units and income-based townhomes. This amount should be reasonably achievable given the amount of property that the City controls and the planned development on the sites, while still allowing for sufficient market rate development to support some key infrastructure investments and long-term success of retail tenants.

While creating certainty and leverage for the development of income-based units, this target ratio also still allows significant private, market-rate development on City-owned sites. It is important that some City-owned sites are able to develop in the private market for a variety of reasons. As with income-based development, land ownership is the most important tool that the City has to support implementation of a wide range of public benefits, and to support development of infrastructure, control phasing of development, and to ensure that the Master Plan’s income-based units are truly integrated with market-rate development in a mixed-income community.

This section describes a recommended target for income-based units and considerations for ensuring that it is successfully implemented, to support City discussions for arriving at Master Plan policies regarding affordability.

We provide the target in a range and recommend that the policies in the Master Plan also describe a target range, to allow flexibility to be responsive to changing market dynamics, funding sources, and partner interests. For example:

- Any income-based housing development on the parcels is likely to be led by income-based housing development partners, and those partners will have target markets, price points, and development types that they will want to achieve. For example, middle-income family-oriented developments will produce different unit counts than low-income senior living facilities. Each of these products may fit into the larger vision for The Heights as a mixed-income community, and the City will want to remain flexible to respond to partner needs.
- Funding sources have not yet been committed, and non-City sources may or may not be available to support implementation. While land value is the largest contribution the City is likely to make, other funding sources are likely to be necessary to achieve the upper end of the target range. Targeting a range provides motivation for the City to identify additional sources that it controls while also seeking opportunities to leverage its resources to identify other funding sources.
- Identifying a range allows for flexibility in income-based housing production. In general, it is more expensive and difficult to provide deeply affordable income-based units than to provide workforce or income-based homeownership units. The target range allows the City to flexibly respond to the widespread need for income-based housing in the City without being tied to a specific unit count.
- As discussed previously, establishing a target ratio of income-based to market rate housing units alone is unlikely to lead to successful outcomes. Relevant here is the need for supportive services for low income residents, which will need to be accounted for in the eventual development program and, depending on the mix and type of units and markets, may reduce or affect achievable unit count on any given site.

MIXED INCOME COMMUNITIES:CASE STUDIES

We examined six mixed income communities, each of which has seen successful outcomes for residents of all incomes. The case studies are diverse in their geographies, intended development goals, and income-based to market rate housing ratios. Despite these differences, they do share the three common factors of successful mixed income communities that we described in the previous section: strong elements of design, supporting services, and neighborhood integration. Exhibit 1 identifies the six communities and their split between income-based and market rate units. The communities show a range of income-based to market rate ratios, starting at 20 percent income-based units (Batik, a recent mixed-income project in Seattle) to 81 percent (Harbor Point, a project developed during the 1980s in Boston). The median split between income-based units and market rate units is 45 percent income-based units to 55 percent market rate units.

Exhibit 1. Mixed-Income Community Case Studies. Portion (%) of Units by Affordability Type

Community	Location	Share of Income-based Units	Share of Market-Rate Units
Batik	Seattle, WA	20%	80%
Woodward’s	Vancouver, BC. Canada	28%	72%
Holiday	Boulder, CO	42%	58%
High Point	Seattle, WA	48%	52%
New Columbia	Portland, OR	73%	27%
Harbor Point	Boston, MA	81%	19%

Source: ECONorthwest

Holiday Neighborhood, Boulder, CO (2008)

A low-rise, mixed-use community in Boulder, the Holiday Neighborhood is a clustered residential community with the dual goals of affordability and sustainability. A former drive-in theater that was later intended for box store development, the City annexed the 27-acre site and sold it at cost to Boulder Housing Partners (the local public housing authority) to be developed into a 333-unit mixed-income community. The City further assisted the feasibility of the site by increasing the density bonus, waiving some development fees, and providing other financing support. The neighborhood features connections to the local public transportation system (all residents receive bus passes), bike and pedestrian pathways to main arterial stops, and mixed-use and commercial spaces along its edges. With a mixture of income-based and market rate units, it also supports ten units designated for people transitioning from chronic homelessness, three units for homeless families in emergency or crisis situations, and ten for clients of the Boulder County Mental Health Center to both live and receive support services.

Targeted Mixed-Income Policies and Practices

- The street plan extended the city’s existing street network, providing direct connections into the neighborhood in contrast to nearby circuitous streets in the surrounding area.
- The neighborhood is designed with small blocks and off-street parking to facilitate a more pedestrian-friendly street interaction, and with a pedestrian mall extending through the community connecting the main park to the community gardens.
- The higher density doubled the number of units per acre allowing for a broader range of housing types including single detached, townhouse, studio mews, live/work, lofts, duplexes, triplexes, and apartments.

High Point, Seattle, WA (2003–2006)

High Point is a mixed-income development in Seattle located about a 15-minute drive from downtown. Developed in the early 1940s as a public housing development, High Point originally consisted of mainly one- and two-story apartment buildings. By the 1980s, the area became known for criminal activity, and the City sought to redevelop the site in 2003. Private investment funds combined with public funding of various sources including HOPE VI, tax-credit equity, tax-exempt loans, and other public sources helped create a mixed-income development. High Point offers 1,529 units in a mix of housing types available at both market rates and various levels of affordability.

A major factor in the overall success of the project was the planning of open spaces, including a four-acre park running through the center of the development, as well as other communal open spaces of various uses. This has helped bring neighbors together, knitting together the multi-family and single-family parts of the neighborhood and making it a desirable place to live for all residents.

Targeted Mixed-Income Policies and Practices

- Narrow streets with parking on one side, few garages, bioswales for stormwater mitigation, and a reintegrated street design helps create a transportation environment that encourages interaction while maximizing green space.
- Green building features, such as added insulation, tankless water heaters, and energy-efficient appliances, lighting and heating systems, help keep utility rates low for residents and offer shared environmental benefits, minimizing the project’s impact on the surrounding ecosystems.
- A variety of housing types that allows for single individuals, couples, small families, and larger families to coexist in the same project will enable families to scale up or down according to their life circumstances while remaining in the same neighborhood.
- Social service provision to those in subsidized housing including ESL and citizenship classes, basic financial advising, a community clinic, and a community center.

Batik, Seattle, WA (2016–2018)

Batik is one of the new multi-family, mixed-income buildings which will replace the public housing development of Yesler Terrace. Developed in the early 1940s, Yesler is a 30-acre site near downtown Seattle that served as the city’s first publicly subsidized housing community. In 2006, the City identified the need to replace Yesler’s infrastructure and 561 aging housing units. Due to its central location near employment and public transit options, the City recognized the site’s potential to be redeveloped as a mixed-income project through the Choice Neighborhood Initiative. In addition to replacing the existing units, the public and private partnership project will provide 5,000 housing units, 1,800 of which will be subsidized for low to moderate-income households.

Completed in 2018 as part of this development, Batik was funded through a mixture of private equity combined with the Multi-Family Tax Exemption program (MFTE). It offers 156 market-rate units and 39 units available to residents earning between 65-85% AMI. The building design includes ground-level apartments that have neighborhood stoops, retail open to a central plaza, and a community kitchen connected to a main pedestrian pathway. The broader development has incorporated a central park with several additional pocket parks (including a dog park), a green street loop, and a one-acre community garden.

Targeted Mixed-Income Policies and Practices

- The project has direct access to the broader neighborhood and public transportation options with improved connectivity to First Hill streetcar line, a rebuilt Yesler Way Bridge connecting to Pioneer Square, and the Hill Climb that links pedestrians to Little Saigon and the International District.
- Active social service support is offered to low-income residents through partnerships with local organizations, as well as provision of space for these services. The renovated Epstein Opportunity Center houses Neighborhood House’s Early Childhood Assistance and Education Program, Catholic Community Services Youth Tutoring Program, community rooms and an economic opportunities center. Other buildings within the neighborhood also provide space for community gatherings and are home to non-profits that provide family support and community health services.
- The whole Yesler site will be developed using a mix of public and private financing.
- The master plan aims for a balance of income-based housing and market rate units complemented by both ground-floor retail and office space.

New Columbia, Portland, OR (Built 2001–2006)

New Columbia, formally known as Columbia Villa, developed a reputation for crime and drugs, and was the site of Portland’s first drive-by shooting in the 1980s. It was organized in a curvilinear street pattern, a design element that disrupted the urban grid system and created an environment of isolation within it. In 2001, the Housing Authority of Portland (HAP) was awarded a \$35 million HOPE VI grant (supplemented by other sources for a total of \$151 million) to transform New Columbia into a mixed-income and mixed-use housing project over the 82-acre site.

The project provides 854 units in total arranged along a traditional street grid: 232 new for-sale units, 186 income-based apartments, 370 public housing and Section 8 rental units, and a 66-unit senior living facility. The focal point of New Columbia is the Community Campus, anchored by a new public elementary school, a Boys & Girls Club, and a new wing and gym for a city-owned recreation center.

Targeted Mixed-Income Policies and Practices

- The project focused on providing a community-friendly design with front porches, parks, and public spaces, and reincorporating the neighborhood into the North Portland grid.
- The main street serves as a draw for both the community and broader neighborhood with a variety of recreational, cultural, and educational opportunities. This includes a workforce development center, community education center, local grocery and retail, as well as the Rosa Parks elementary school and expanded University Park Community Center.
- New Columbia sought to offer homeownership (as well as rental housing) for first-time home buyers, and existing community residents. HAP provided home buyer counseling, education, and assistance with down payments, and exceeded their goal of thirty income-based homes with fifty-five homes purchased by households at 60 percent of median family income or lower.
- One redevelopment element of the New Columbia project was to foster local economic development and opportunities by generating new jobs, wages, and small business income. As a part of that goal, they made construction jobs available to local community members, with first priority given to graduates of the Evening Trades Apprenticeship Preparation program for HAP residents and local low-income community members.

Woodward’s, Vancouver, BC (2003–2010)

Woodward’s is a mixed-use, urban redevelopment project in Vancouver’s east side, close to downtown. It is located on the site of the historic Woodward’s department store (closed in 1993) and involved the restoration and adaptive use of one historic structure, construction of two new residential towers, a new educational and cultural space for Simon Fraser University, an atrium, a daycare center, and ground-level retail space.

In 2003, the City purchased the 2.3-acre site and facilitated a partnership with private developers to jointly address income-based housing needs as well as move forward on a plan to revitalize the Downtown Eastside. The site was designed around a central atrium and courtyard creating transitional between public and private space access from the three of the streets that immediately surround the project. To maintain financial viability, the City anchored the development with Simon Fraser University and a large retail grocery store which attracted retail and market-rate developers to an otherwise distressed area.

In addition to the University, public space, and parking, the development contains 746 housing units. The unit mix includes market rate condominiums, transitional housing for individuals needing support for mental health or substance abuse, income-based family units, and housing for individuals with disabilities. The development is complemented by 68,000 square feet of office space and 48,000 square feet of retail space.

Targeted Mixed-Income Policies and Practices

- The City worked with an architect experienced with social housing projects in the area who designed the buildings to fit into the existing neighborhood. The design aligned the public and atrium spaces with the grid, creating a pedestrian pathway into the development and the ground-floor retail.
- The original Woodward’s department store was famous for serving both high and low-income residents, so it was important to the City to incorporate retail and grocery to retain the historical nature of the site. The grocery store was an essential amenity and draw for marketing the market-rate housing and a necessary service for the income-based housing. The City provided incentives to the potential tenant to secure their commitment to the site early on in the process, which helped to attract other commercial tenants.
- The City partnered with two credible housing providers to serve the specific needs of families and transitional populations.

Harbor Point, Boston, MA (1988)

Harbor Point is a mixed-income development in Dorchester, MA, a neighborhood in South Boston that had historically been home to low-income and racial minority populations. Through several public-private partnerships, and a complex array of other public financing tools, the project redeveloped 1,500 units of public housing (350 were occupied at the time of redevelopment) into 1,283 mixed-income units in 1988. Its success became a model for housing officials seeking an alternative to the public housing approaches that had previously relied exclusively on government financing.

One of the defining features of Harbor Point is its commitment to property management and security. In contrast to the experience of the previous public housing development, the management sought to respond to residents' concerns promptly, and maintain a solid operating budget for the upkeep of landscaping, shared spaces, buildings and units. Increased surveillance, an on-site security force and a zero-tolerance policy toward violence contributed to improved security and reduced crime. Today, Harbor Point still maintains a similar tenant mix and is one of the safest and most desirable places to live in the area.

Targeted Mixed-Income Policies and Practices

- Designed to replicate a typical neighborhood instead of the historic public housing model, Harbor Point included a street-grid development design, sidewalks, front doors for each ground floor apartment and on-street parking. Modeled on Boston’s Commonwealth Avenue, the main commercial corridor serves as a link from the residential area to the public waterfront and park.
- No more than 50 percent of any of the individual buildings are comprised of low-income residents so that there is not a segregation of those households.
- Management placed an emphasis on attracting market-rate tenants by diversifying the design of units, the community safety measures, and the amenity package. With a swimming pool, tennis courts, fitness center, and free parking, Harbor Point offers services unavailable at similar rents in downtown Boston. For subsidized units, social services and active community programs are available to households, including a health clinic, daycare center, and youth-oriented activities.
- Tenant-at-Risk Committee, composed of resident leaders, meets with residents who repeatedly violate rules or are close to being evicted to help them get back on track and remain in the unit if possible.

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APPENDIX D

MARKET ANALYSIS

REAL ESTATE AND DEMOGRAPHICS

KEY FINDINGS AND IMPLICATIONS

The Heights District presents an unprecedented opportunity for new development in Vancouver. Given its location and size, redevelopment in the District has the potential to create a new urban community within the growing city. This market analysis explores the socioeconomic and real estate market drivers in the Vancouver market that will influence future land uses in The Heights. Using data from several sources, including local stakeholders and developers, we have synthesized this information to help inform The Heights District Plan. Sources are stated in the original presentation of the data in each section. This report, and other project related information, will be used by the District Plan project team, the City of Vancouver, and community members to chart a path for future land uses in The Heights. Here we summarize the key findings from our research.

KEY FINDINGS

Demographic trends show how communities have grown and how they will shape future growth. The following summarizes some of the key findings from our demographic analysis:

- The demographic profile of the population of Vancouver is one of a growing and aging community. In the last two decades, Vancouver grew by 23 percent. The city's population is expected to continue growing—by 2030, the population is forecast to be 202,300, a 15% increase from 2017. In addition to population growth, Vancouver's households are changing. Increasingly Vancouver's households are becoming older, smaller, and contain fewer children, following similar trends across the country as the baby-boomer generation ages. The population of Vancouver also has a lower median income and a larger share of low-income residents than surrounding communities in Clark County.

- Vancouver's housing market is also unique and is changing. Currently, about half of Vancouver residents are renters and of the multifamily housing stock only five percent are owner-occupied, i.e., condominiums. This is a distinct difference from other cities of a similar size, many of which have a higher number of home owners and a higher percentage of owner-occupied multifamily units.
- Vancouver has a low home vacancy rate, matching the county's, at five percent. Washington's home vacancy rate is nine percent indicating that housing supply is more constrained in Vancouver than other areas throughout the state.
- Since the recession, permits issued for new multifamily housing have increased significantly, and well beyond increases in single family homes, and other types of housing units. On average about 500 multifamily units have been delivered to the market annually since the year 2000; delivery of these units has not been consistent from year to year.
- Since the recession, average asking rents in Vancouver have edged upwards. This effect is partially due to increasing rents of existing buildings, but also as the result of new buildings being delivered to market with rent levels well above average.
- Vancouver currently has demand for all types of housing units—multifamily, single-family, and single-family attached. In the next two decades, Vancouver is projected to need almost 11,000 new dwelling units, at an annual average development trajectory of 540 units per year.



Figure 1: Multifamily Unit Rents and Vacancy Trend

IMPLICATIONS FOR THE HEIGHTS DISTRICT

- The Heights District is well-suited for residential development. Its proximity to downtown Vancouver, easy access to highways, and nestled location in established residential neighborhoods create the conditions to foster multifamily development. Further, demographic trends indicate a demand for more multifamily housing within the city—smaller and older households are ideal household types for denser housing types. There is also demand for low-income housing in Vancouver. The Heights District’s ease of access to retail centers and services makes it an appropriate location for affordable housing.
- Residential development in The Heights could take several forms. Using data gathered through our research, we recommend consideration of the five housing types shown below.
- Other types of commercial real estate—retail and office—have been focused in other areas of the city. Data and information from stakeholders indicate that there is a limited ability for the Heights

District to capture future retail and office uses. However, these could play a supportive role to residential uses in the Heights District. This is not to diminish their importance. Retail uses—especially those that create neighborhood vibrancy such as cafes and restaurants—add real value and a sense of place to local communities. Consideration should be given to strategically supporting and fostering appropriately sized retail and office uses that enliven and add value to the future Heights District.

- Discussions with stakeholders also indicate a strong interest in retaining many of the current businesses and services that already exist in The Heights District. Currently there are several churches, commercial businesses, and non-profits in the area. Redevelopment plans for the district should consider how to retain or enhance the presence of many of these uses.

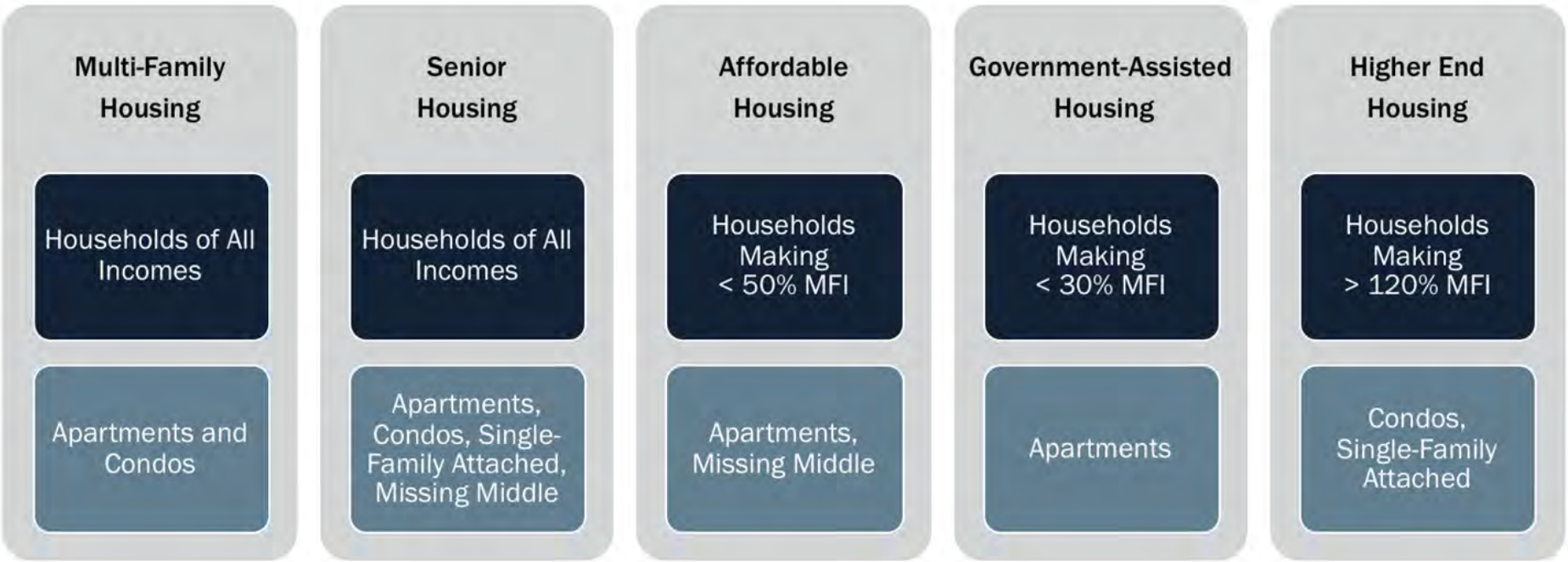


Figure 2: Housing Needs and Products that Meet those Needs

REAL ESTATE AND DEMOGRAPHICS OVERVIEW

In this section, we examine the demographic, economic, and real estate market trends that will influence future land uses in The Heights District. Additional market data and trends are located in appendix F.

DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

Demographic trends show how communities have grown and how they will shape future growth. The following summarizes some of the key findings from our demographic analysis:

- **Population Growth:** In the last two decades, Vancouver’s population has grown by about 33,000 people. By 2030, the population is forecast to grow by another 26,000 people.
- **Aging Population:** From 2000 to 2016, the 50 to 64 cohort grew by 56% (10,913 people) and the 65 and older cohort increased by 58% (8,865 people). In Clark County by 2040, the 60 and older cohort is forecast to grow from 14% of the population to 22% of the population.
- **Fewer Households with Children:** Since 2010, Vancouver households with children decreased by 10%. This coincides with findings that Vancouver has smaller households on average and more non-family households than those at county and state levels.
- **Lower Incomes:** As of 2016, Vancouver’s median household income was about \$52,000 which is lower than the county, Portland Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), and state by roughly \$10,000. From 2000 to 2016, adjusted for inflation, the share of Vancouver residents making higher incomes did increase, however, the share of lower income residents in Vancouver is higher than the larger comparative regions.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Growth in Vancouver’s population will impact demand for housing. Vancouver’s population has grown at an average annual rate of 1.22% from 2000 to 2017, adding close to 33,000 people to the community. By 2030, Vancouver’s population is expected to grow by 15%, adding another 25,900 people to the population. City staff attributes a sizeable portion of population growth in recent decades to City land annexations and net migration.

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) tracks migration rates across the United States at the county level. IRS tax records show that due to net migration, Clark County has gained almost 25,000 people in the last five years. The portion of these migrants moving into the Vancouver is unknown, but likely to be significant given Vancouver is the largest city in Clark County. The records show similar net migration trends to Clark County going back many more years. With a clear history of collecting new migrants, Clark County—and Vancouver—are likely to continue to see these trends in the future.

From 2000 to 2017, Vancouver grew by 32,840 people (23%). By 2030, Vancouver is forecast to grow by another 25,900 people (22%).

In the same time, Clark County grew by 125,762 people (36%). The county is expected to grow by 105,880 people (22%).

In 2017, Vancouver accounted for 37% of Clark County’s population. The 2030 forecast indicates that Vancouver will account for 35% of Clark County’s population.

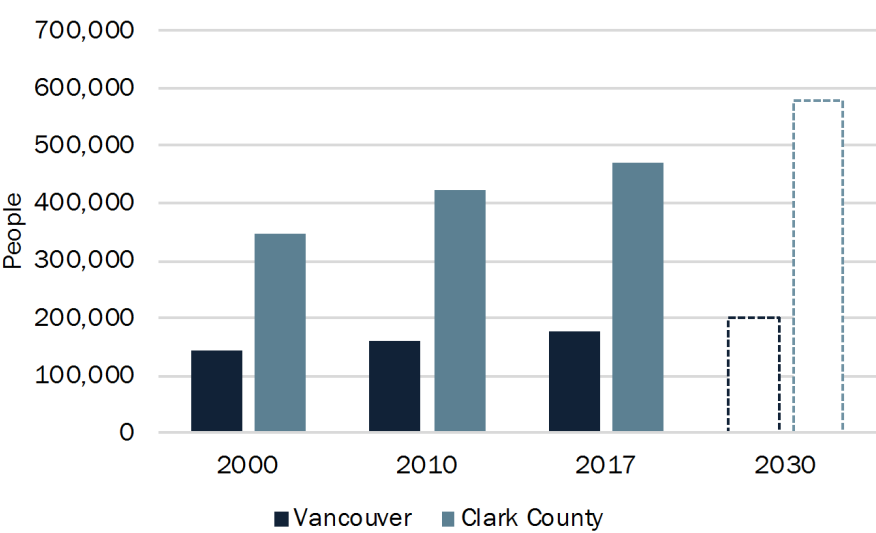


Figure 3: Population growth and forecast for Vancouver and Clark County

Since 2011, net migration has steadily increased in Clark County.

From 2011-2012 to 2015-2016, net migration increased by 128%.



Figure 4: Net migration trends for Clark County

The share of Hispanic and Latino residents is greater in Vancouver than Clark County.

From 2000 to 2016, the share of Hispanic and Latino residents grew by about 12,000 people (133%) in Vancouver and about 23,000 people (140%) in Clark County.

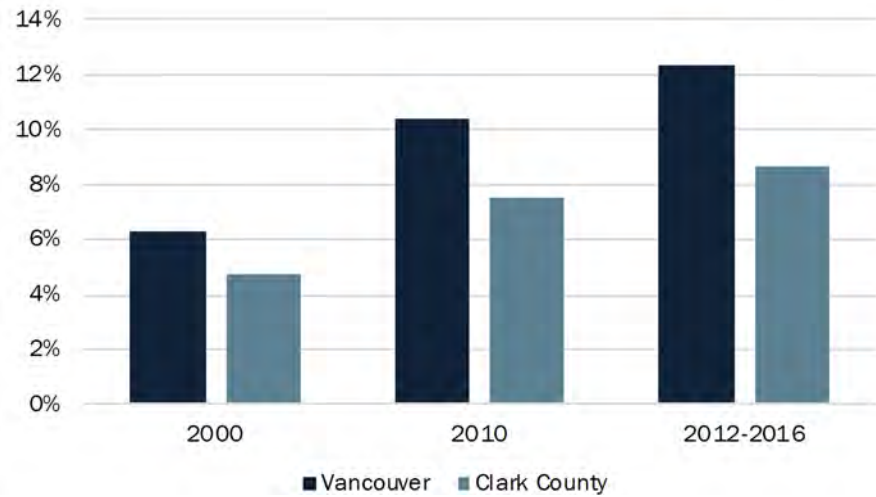


Figure 5: Hispanic and Latino Percentage Growth

AGE DISTRIBUTION

This section expands on Vancouver’s population trends, providing implications for future housing demand in the city:

- **Vancouver and Clark County have a growing share of elderly residents.** As Vancouver’s elderly population grows, it will have increasing demand for housing that is suitable for elderly residents. Vancouver’s population aged 50 to 64 and 65 and older grew the most from 2000 to 2012–2016, at 56% and 58%. Growth in the number of seniors will result in demand for housing types specific to seniors, such as small and easy-to-maintain dwellings (single-family attached/detached and multi-family), assisted living facilities, or age-restricted developments.
- **Vancouver has a large proportion of younger people under the age of 20.** About 25% of Vancouver’s population is under the age of 20 years, decreasing some from the year 2000 when those under the age of 20 accounted for about 29% of the population. Those in this cohort, who decide to stay in Vancouver, will be moving out on their own over the next couple decades. This demographic group will require smaller, affordable housing units and may have similar housing preferences to today’s Millennials.
- **Millennials may increase demand for rental units.** Those aged 20 to 34 make up about 23% of the total population as of 2016. The long-term housing preference of Millennials is less certain. Research suggests that Millennials’ housing preferences may be for smaller, less costly units. A recent survey of people living in the Portland region shows that Millennials prefer single-family detached housing, but housing price is the most important factor in choosing housing for younger residents. The survey results suggest Millennials are more likely than other groups to prefer housing in an urban neighborhood or town center.

Vancouver, Clark County, and Washington’s median age are similar – roughly 37 years old as of 2016. From 2000 to 2016, Vancouver’s median age increased by 3.4 years. Comparatively, Clark County’s median age increased by 3.6 years and Washington’s increased by 2.3 years.

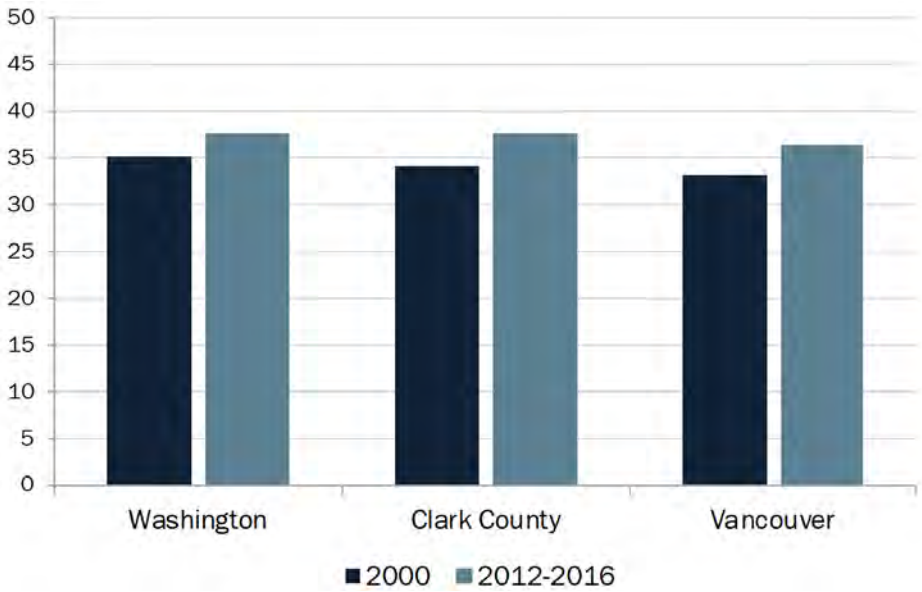


Figure 6: Median age, Years, 2000 to 2012–2016

While the population aged 20 and younger continue to make up a larger share of the total population, older demographic groups are growing at the fastest rate. From 2000 to 2012–16, those aged 50 to 64 grew by 56% (10,913 people) and those aged 65 and older increased by 58% (8,865 people).

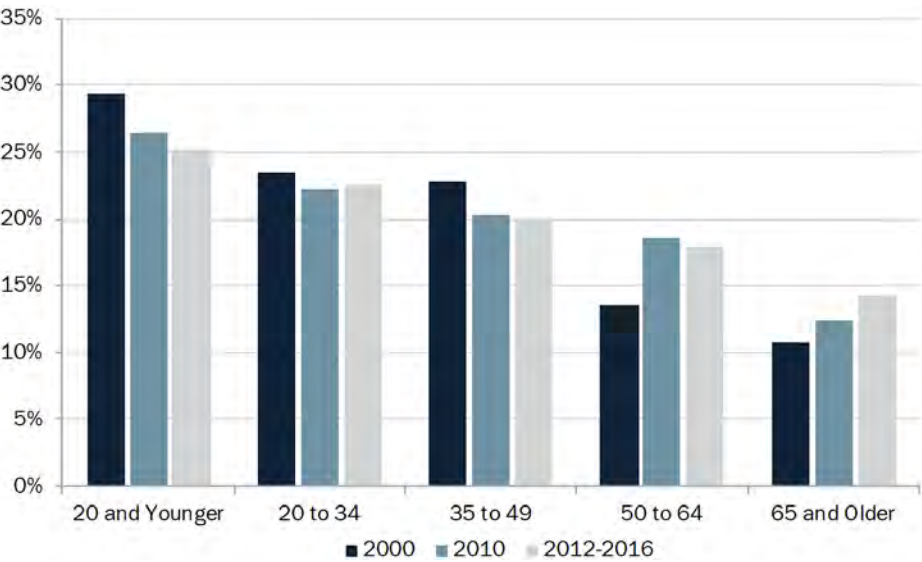


Figure 7: Population distribution by age over time

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Vancouver’s households are smaller than the region’s and the city has a larger percentage of non-family households. Data shows that family households without children are on the rise and households with children are declining.

Vancouver’s average household size is smaller than the county and state.

2.49 Persons
Vancouver

2.72 Persons
Clark County

2.57 Persons
Washington

Average household sizes remain static from 2000 to 2016. Vancouver’s average household size in 2000 and 2016 was about 2.5 people per household.

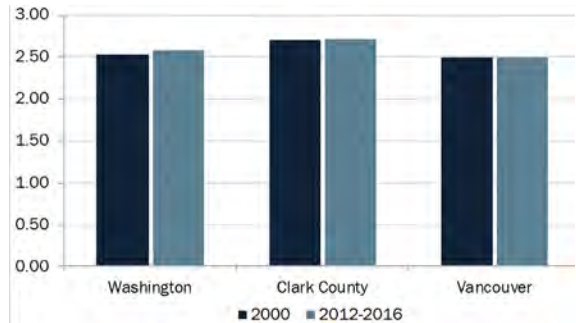


Figure 8: Change in average household size

Average household size for the population that is Hispanic/Latino has remained static from 2000 to 2010. Vancouver’s average household size for this population in 2000 and 2016 was 3.4 people per household.

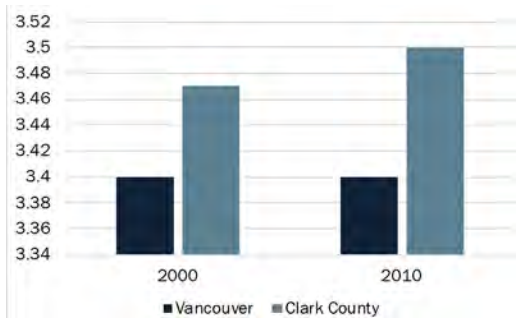


Figure 9: Change in average household size for hispanic and latino population

Vancouver has a larger share of nonfamily households as compared to its larger regions as well as a smaller share of family households without children.

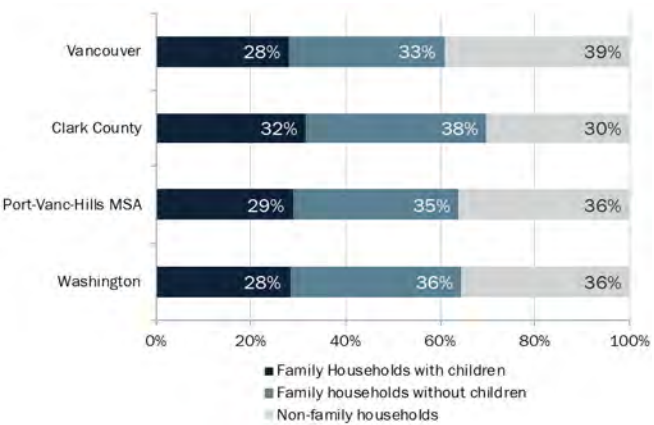


Figure 10: Household Child Status, Geography Comparison

Since 2010, households with children have decreased by 2,025 households. In this same time, family households without children increased by 2,405 households and non-family households increased by 1,271 households.

Households with Children: -10% (-2,025 households)

Family Households without Children: 12% (2,405 households)

Nonfamily Households: 5% (1,271 households)

INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

Income is one of the key determinants in housing choice and households’ ability to afford housing. While income for Vancouver residents has increased since 2000, households have comparatively lower incomes than the county, state, and MSA.

Vancouver’s median household income in 2012-16 was about \$52,000. Median household incomes for comparative regions was about \$63,000. From 2000 to 2012–2016, household median income in Vancouver, adjusted for inflation, decreased by 13% from \$59,766 to \$52,004.

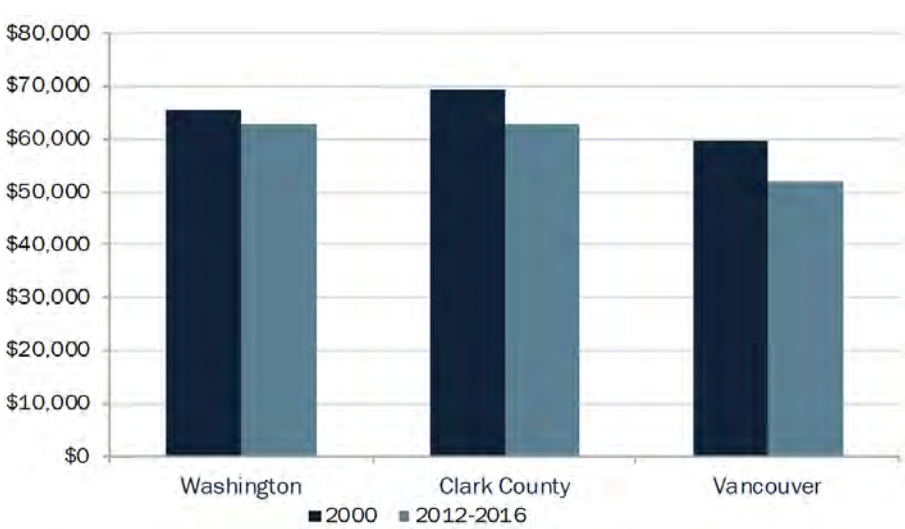


Figure 11: Median Household Income, Washington, Clark County, and Vancouver, 2000 (inflation-adjusted) and 2012–2016

Despite Vancouver’s median family income declining from 2000 to 2016, there is growth in households making higher incomes.



Figure 12: Change in Household Income Distribution, Vancouver, 2000 to 2012–2016, 2016 Inflation-adjusted Dollars

ECONOMIC TRENDS

Vancouver has a robust, diversified economy that continues to expand. The following are a few of our key economic findings:

- **More Employed Workers.** The unemployment rate dropped from almost 11% in 2011 down to 8% by 2016.
- **More Jobs.** Service providing jobs in Clark County increased by 16% from 2010 to 2016. In SW Washington, industries including Professional & Business Services, Construction, and Education and Health are projected to grow the most by 2025. From 2015 to 2025, Retail Trade will grow by 11%.
- **Similar Commute Tendencies.** As of 2015, about 58% of employed Vancouver residents work in either Vancouver or Portland, 35% and 23% respectively. This has stayed static since 2011.

EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS

From 2011 to 2016, Vancouver’s unemployment rate decreased by 2.8%.

2011 10.90% 2016 8.10%

From 2006 to 2016, the service, education, and finance sector grew. The service industry is Vancouver’s largest industry, employing over 26,000 people in 2016.

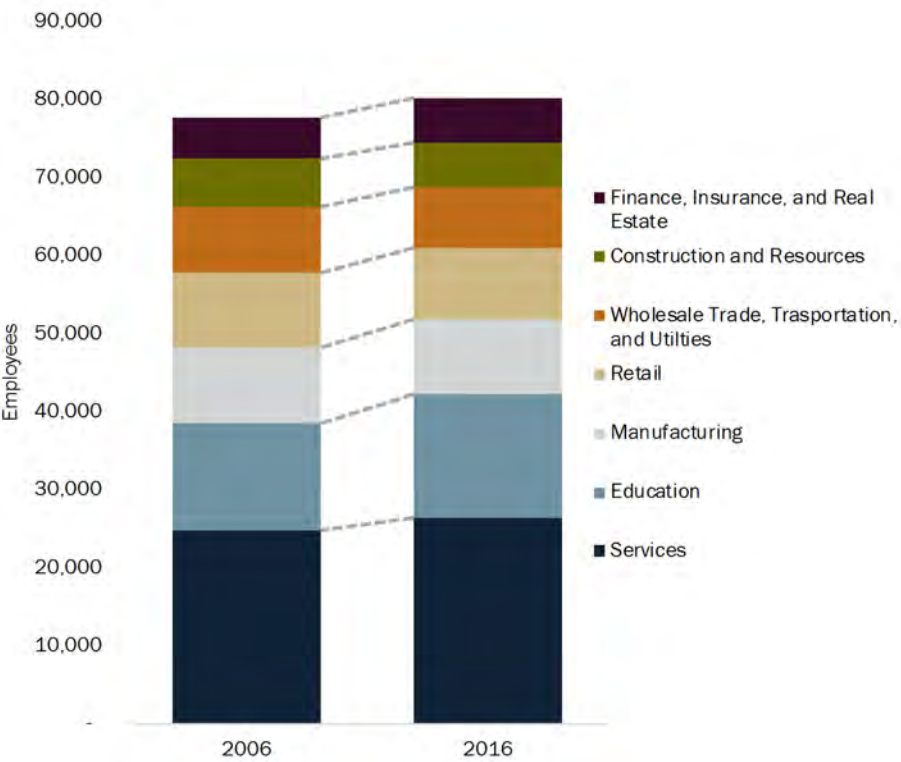


Figure 13: Industry Growth

JOB CENTERS AND COMMUTING PATTERNS

Residents of Vancouver work across Oregon and Washington, indicative of Vancouver’s influential position in the larger Pacific Northwest Region.

As of 2015, most residents of Vancouver, live and work in Clark County (49%) and Multnomah County (26%). Mostly, these residents are working in Vancouver and Portland.

Location	2011		2015	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Counties	64,753	100%	72,536	100%
Clark, WA	30,897	48%	35,766	49%
Multnomah, OR	16,992	26%	18,774	26%
Washington, WA	3,654	6%	3,764	5%
King, WA	3,669	6%	3,754	5%
Clackamas, OR	2,380	4%	2,534	3%
Cowlitz, WA	1,043	2%	1,206	2%
Pierce, WA	920	1%	984	1%
Thurston, WA	601	1%	802	1%
Marion, OR	526	1%	564	1%
Snohomish, WA	512	1%	479	1%
All other Counties	3,559	5%	3,909	5%
Cities	64,753	100%	72,536	100%
Vancouver, WA	21,717	34%	25,189	35%
Portland, OR	15,340	24%	16,911	23%
Camas, WA	1,597	2%	1,635	2%
Seattle, WA	1,447	2%	1,424	2%
Hazel Dell, WA	1,426	2%	1,529	2%
Gresham, OR	1,194	2%	1,359	2%
Beaverton, OR	1,104	2%	1,079	1%
Salmon Creek, WA	875	1%	994	1%
Tigard, OR	796	1%	870	1%
All other Cities	19,257	30%	21,546	30%
Total	64,753	100%	72,536	100%

Figure 14: Chart Depicting Where Vancouver Residents Work

REAL ESTATE TRENDS

This section, divided into residential and commercial uses, provides an overview of real estate trends for Vancouver and comparative regions.

RESIDENTIAL USES

This assessment of residential real estate trends addresses housing mix, housing tenure, vacancy, new housing development (particularly for multifamily uses), residential sales, and rental costs.

The Heights District is located just to the east of Vancouver’s city center and is mostly surrounded by residential uses. For these reasons, the District presents an opportunity for residential development, and in particular multifamily or attached residential development. Further, our findings indicate that there is demand for housing at all income levels. To briefly summarize, our key findings for residential real estate trends include:

- **The Number of Dwelling units in Vancouver increased by 18% from 2000 to 2016.** In that same time, the share of multifamily housing increased marginally from 37 to 39% and single family detached housing decreased from 58% to 55%.
- **About half of Vancouver residents are renters.** About 26% of all renters are between the age 25 and 34, 48% are between the ages of 35 and 64, and about 17% are 65 years of age and older.
- **Multifamily housing is dominated by renters.** As of 2016, 71% of renters live in multifamily housing, compared to the 5% of homeowners (e.g. condos, etc.).
- **Vancouver’s vacancy rate matches the rate of the county.** Both Vancouver and Clark County have a home vacancy rate of 5%. Washington’s home vacancy rate is much higher, at 9% indicating that housing supply is more constrained in Vancouver than many other cities in the state.
- **Since 2011, permits issued for new multifamily housing has picked up.** Permits issued for other housing types, such as single-family dwellings, mobile homes, and duplexes have been issued at lower rates than multifamily housing.
- **Multifamily units have been delivered at an annual average of about 500 per year, from 2000 to 2017.** Multifamily rents have been steadily increasing since 2000, while vacancy rates have been decreasing.

HOUSING MIX

Vancouver has added thousands of housing units over the past two decades which has increased the City’s housing stock by about 18%. The majority of housing units in the City and greater regions are single-family detached housing. That said, Vancouver has a larger share of multifamily housing than Clark County, the MSA, and Washington.

The total number of dwelling units in Vancouver increased by about 18% from 2000 to 2012–16. This amounted to a 10,611 unit increase over the analysis period.

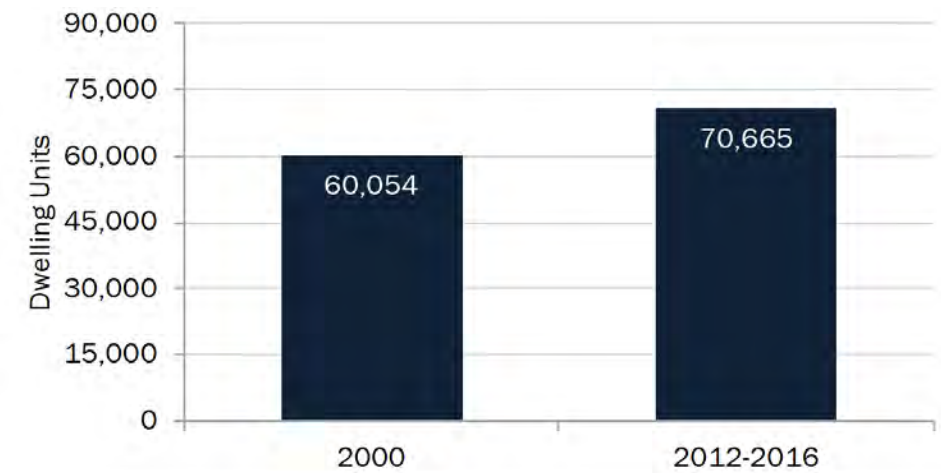


Figure 15: Total Dwelling Units Over Time

Vancouver’s housing mix in Vancouver shifted slightly toward multifamily housing from 2000 and 2012–2016.

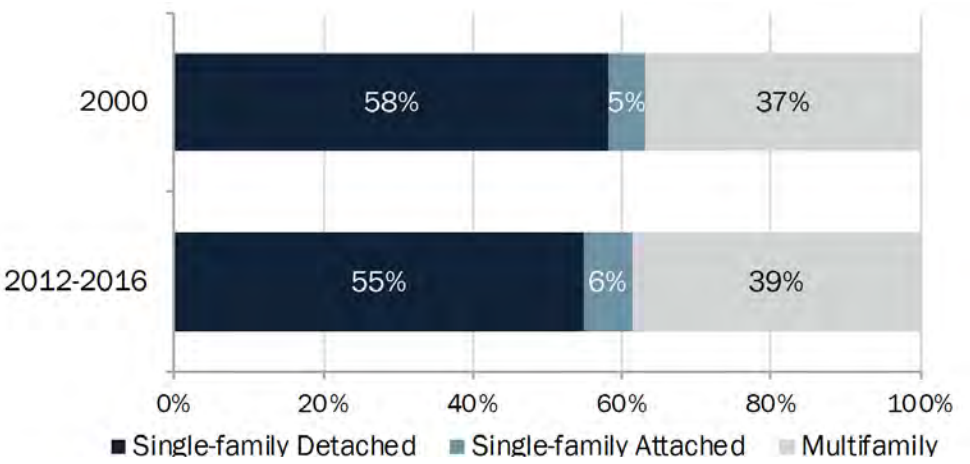


Figure 16: Change in Housing Mix Over Time

HOUSING TENURE

Housing tenure describes whether a dwelling unit is owner- or renter-occupied. This section shows:

- **Less than half of Vancouver’s households own their own home.**
The Vancouver’s homeownership rate is below other comparative regions.
- **Homeownership in Vancouver stayed relatively stable between 2000 and 2012-2016, only decreasing slightly.** In 2000, 53% of Vancouver’s households were homeowners. This dropped to 51% in 2010 and then again in 2012–2016 to 49%.
- **Most Vancouver homeowners (89%) live in single-family detached housing, while most renters (71%) live in multifamily housing, while a sizable portion of renters live in single-family detached housing as well (22%).**

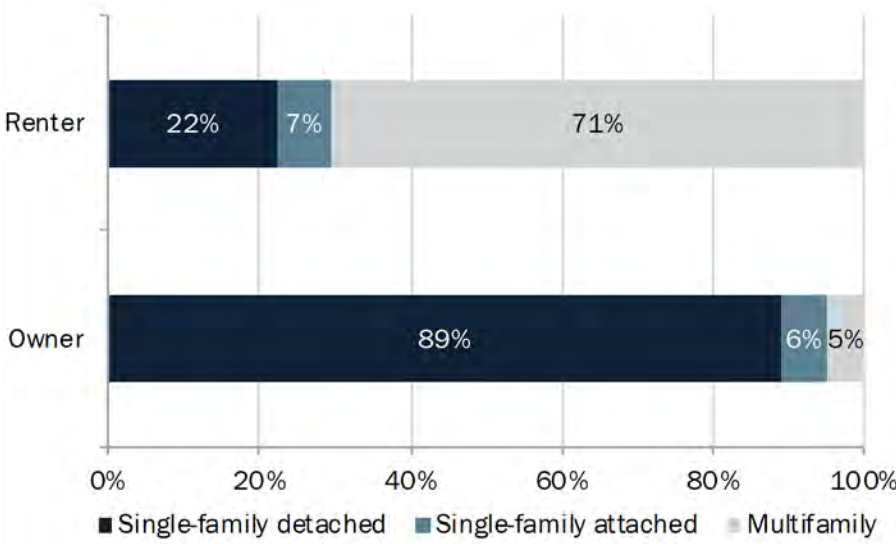


Figure 17: Housing Units by Type and Tenure

VACANCY

In 2016, Vancouver had an overall 5% residential vacancy rate suggesting that housing supply in Vancouver was more constrained than the state but similar to the rate at the county level.

The city’s multifamily residential vacancy rate is similar to the overall residential rate and has been decreasing over the past decade. On average, and across all bedroom sizes, the multifamily vacancy rate was at 4.9% in 2018 Q1, from 5.1% in 2013 and 6.1% in 2008.

From 2000 to 2012-2016, the vacancy rate in Vancouver has decreased slightly, while it did rise by 1% from 2000 to 2010 before dropping.

For the 2012–2016 period, the vacancy rate in Vancouver is similar to the counties, but lower than that of the state.

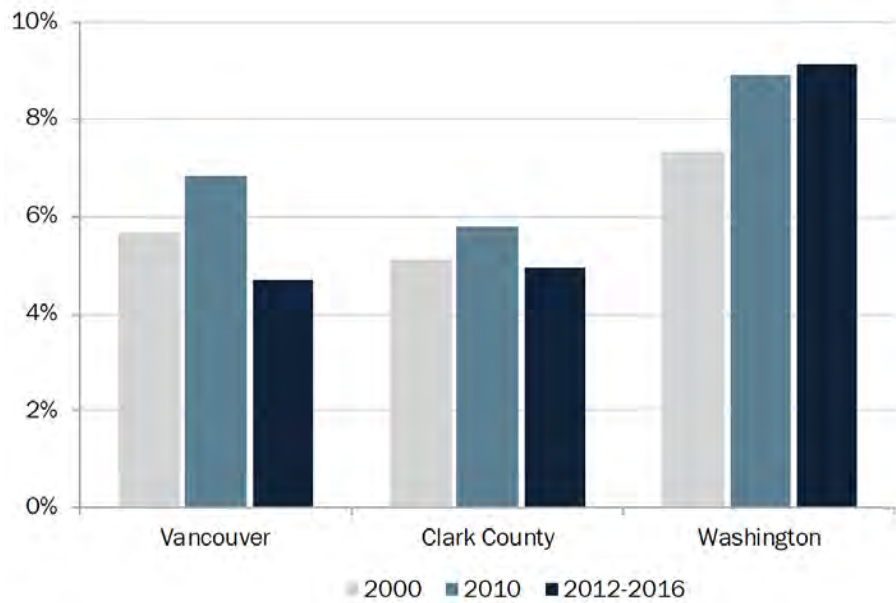


Figure 18: Vacancy Rate Over Time

HOUSING SUPPLY TRENDS

Since the recession, residential permits for multifamily units have increasingly been issued. Most recent data, Q1 2018, shows that Vancouver issued 184 permits, of which 67% were for single-family residences, 3% were for mobile home placements, 4% were for duplexes, and 26% were for multifamily units. The below diagram shows the dramatic upwards swing for multifamily permits that started in 2012-2013 and passed pre-recession permit levels in 2017.

From 2001 to 2017, Vancouver issued over 14,000 permits for new dwelling units. In this period, Vancouver issued 323 permits for single-family residences, 14 permits for mobile home placements, and 7 permits for duplexes per year and on average. The average for multi-family units was 517 per year.

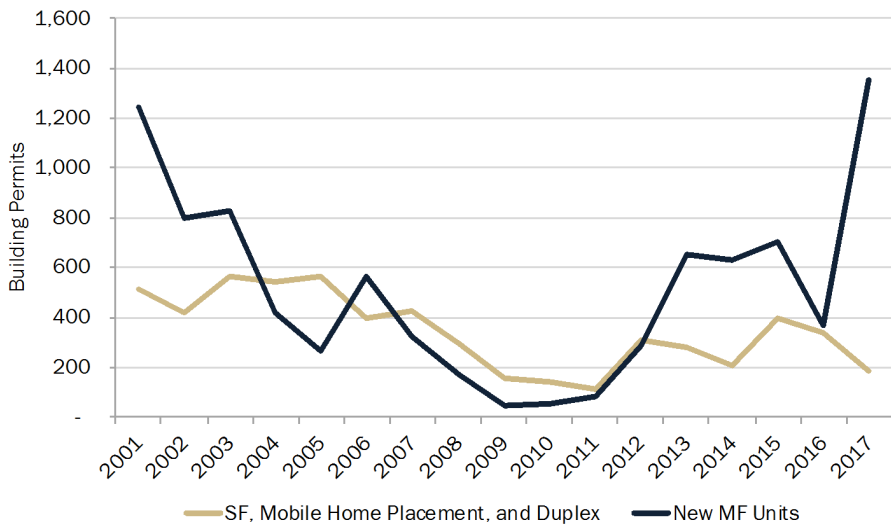


Figure 19: Building Permits by Unit Type

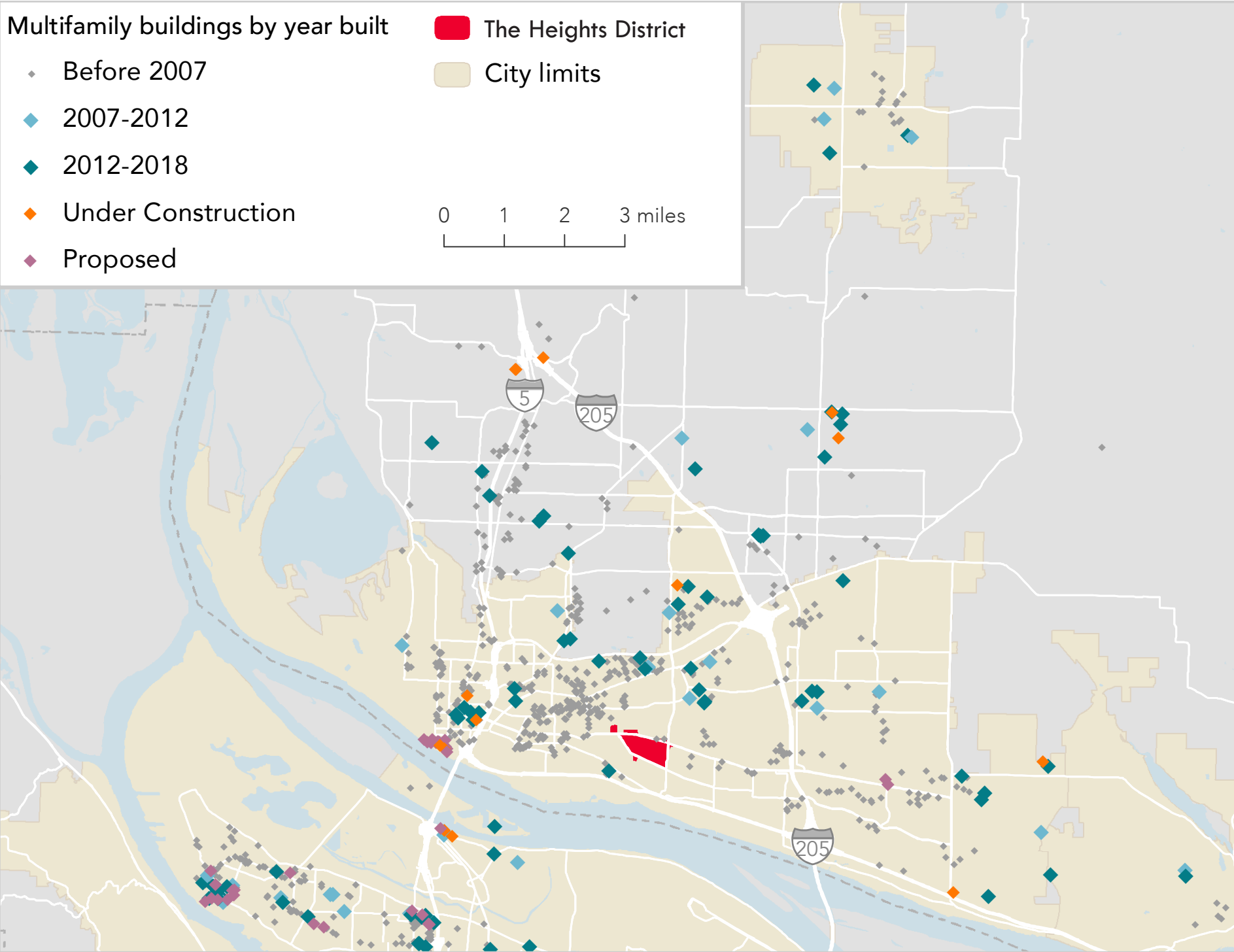


Figure 20: Multifamily Buildings by Year Built

An inventory of multifamily housing in Vancouver shows that there are currently 559 multifamily properties with approximately 32,408 units. On average for all bedroom sizes, units are about 880 to 900 sq. ft. As of Q1 2018, nine multifamily buildings were under construction accounting for 684 units. Of these 684 units, about 73% were studios, 10% were 1-bedroom units, 11% were 2-bedroom units, 6% were 3-bedroom units, and 1% were 4-bedroom units.

The diagram on the previous page shows the distribution of multifamily housing units around the city. There are concentrations of newly constructed multifamily units and those under construction or proposed in the downtown and waterfront areas.

Historical data indicates that on average of 500 multifamily units per year have been supplied to Vancouver.



Since 2013, multifamily unit deliveries increased above recent historical average of about 500 units per year. From 2015 to 2017, Vancouver has added approximately 2,350 multifamily units.

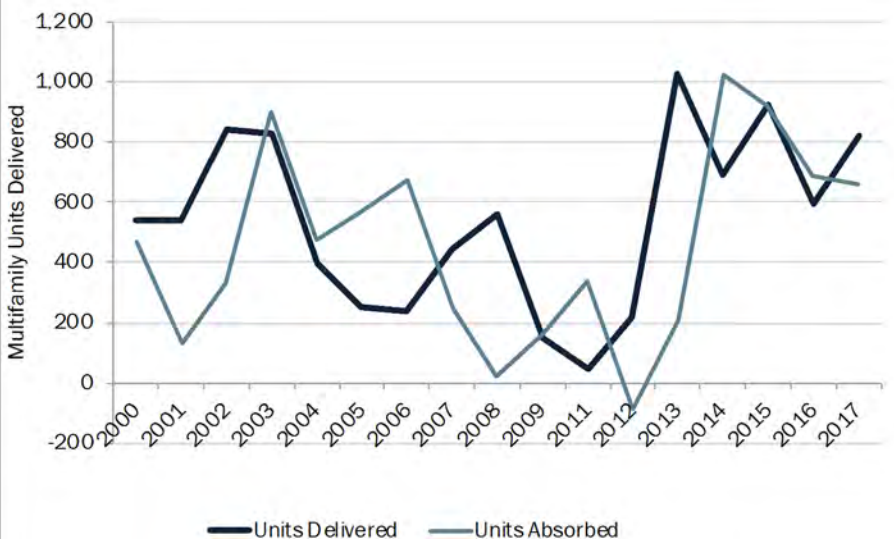


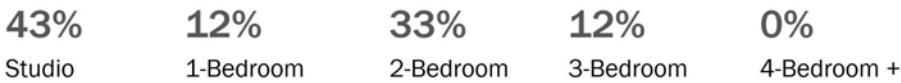
Figure 21: Multifamily Unit Delivery Over Time

In Clark County, there are 13 multifamily development projects currently under construction. All 13 buildings are market rate projects. These projects will deliver 905 units. Three of the 13 projects are within three miles of The Heights District. These projects will deliver 98 units.

Information on the three multifamily projects:

- Villas at Walnut Park, 5806 NE 72nd Avenue (19 units)
- Hamilton, 2000 Broadway Street (30 units)
- Our Heroes Place, 412 E 13th Street (49 units)

Of the 98 units under construction within three miles of the District, a majority are studio units.



MULTIFAMILY RENTAL RATES

Multifamily rental rates in Vancouver have steadily increased in the past decade. The average multifamily rental rate in Vancouver surpassed \$1 per square foot in 2014 and has continued to climb in recent years. Exhibit 25 shows rent per square foot escalation over the past decade and a half alongside Vancouver’s multifamily vacancy rate. The vacancy rate has fluctuated between 4 to 5%, while at the same time the rental rate has grown at an increasing rate.

These trends can also be illustrated in nominal levels. The percentage of Vancouver renters that were paying over \$1000 in rent per month grew from 32% in 2007–2011 to over 48% in 2012–2016. Multifamily rents do tend to be slightly less costly in Vancouver than in Clark County generally. As of 2016, 47% of renters were paying more than \$1,000 in gross rent, compared to 50% in Clark County and 52% in Washington.

From 2011 to 2016, gross rents for Vancouver residents have increased.

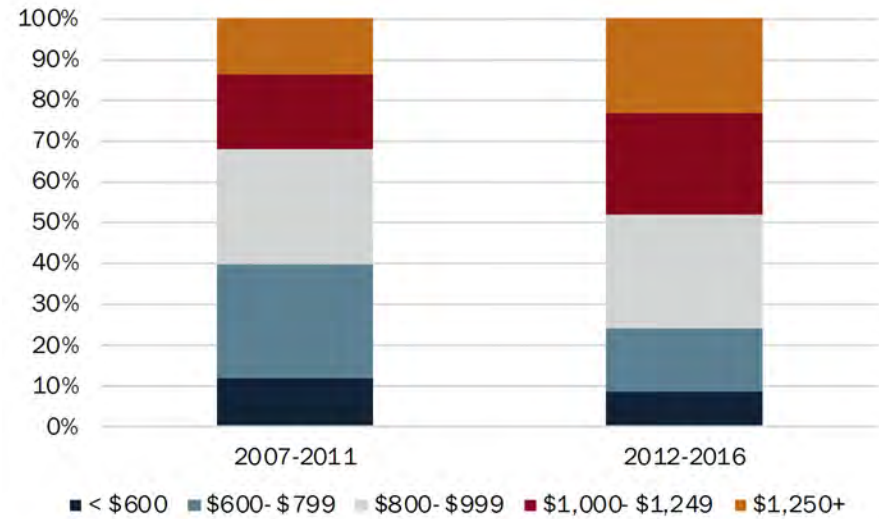


Figure 22: Rents Increase Over Time

In Vancouver, about 47% of renters pay more than \$1,000 per month for housing. About 23% of Vancouver renters pay \$1,250 or more in gross rent per month, less than Clark County or Washington.

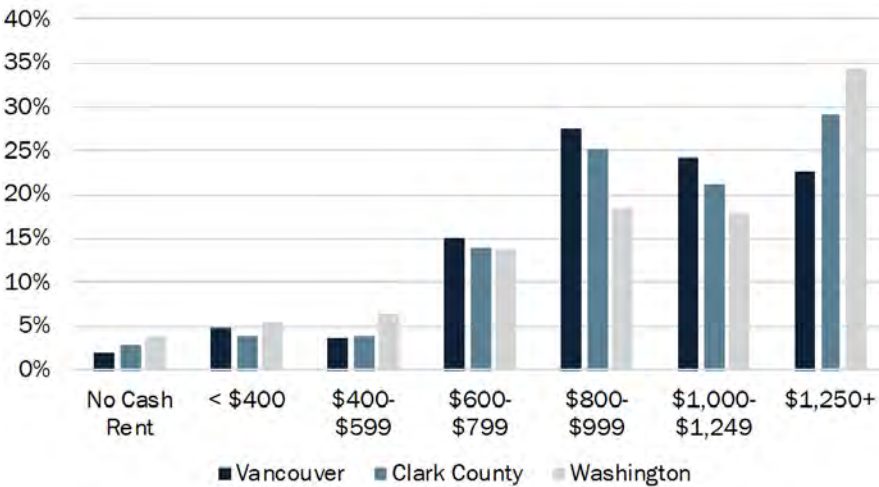


Figure 23: Rents Comparison Across Geographies

RESIDENTIAL SALES

With a median sales price of about \$279,000 in 2017, Vancouver’s housing sales were generally lower than all comparative areas in this analysis. Vancouver’s housing prices decreased after the recession, but since 2012, have steadily began to climb alongside regional trends.

Vancouver’s median home sales price was below that of Portland, Clark County, the MSA, and state. Vancouver’s median home sales price was 11% less than Clark County’s.

\$279K	\$392K	\$310K	\$348K	\$322K
Vancouver	Portland (City)	Clark County	Portland MSA	Washington

Between March 2008 to March 2018, home sales prices in Vancouver followed similar trends to comparative areas but tended to remain lower overall. Vancouver’s median home sales price is increasingly alongside regional trends.

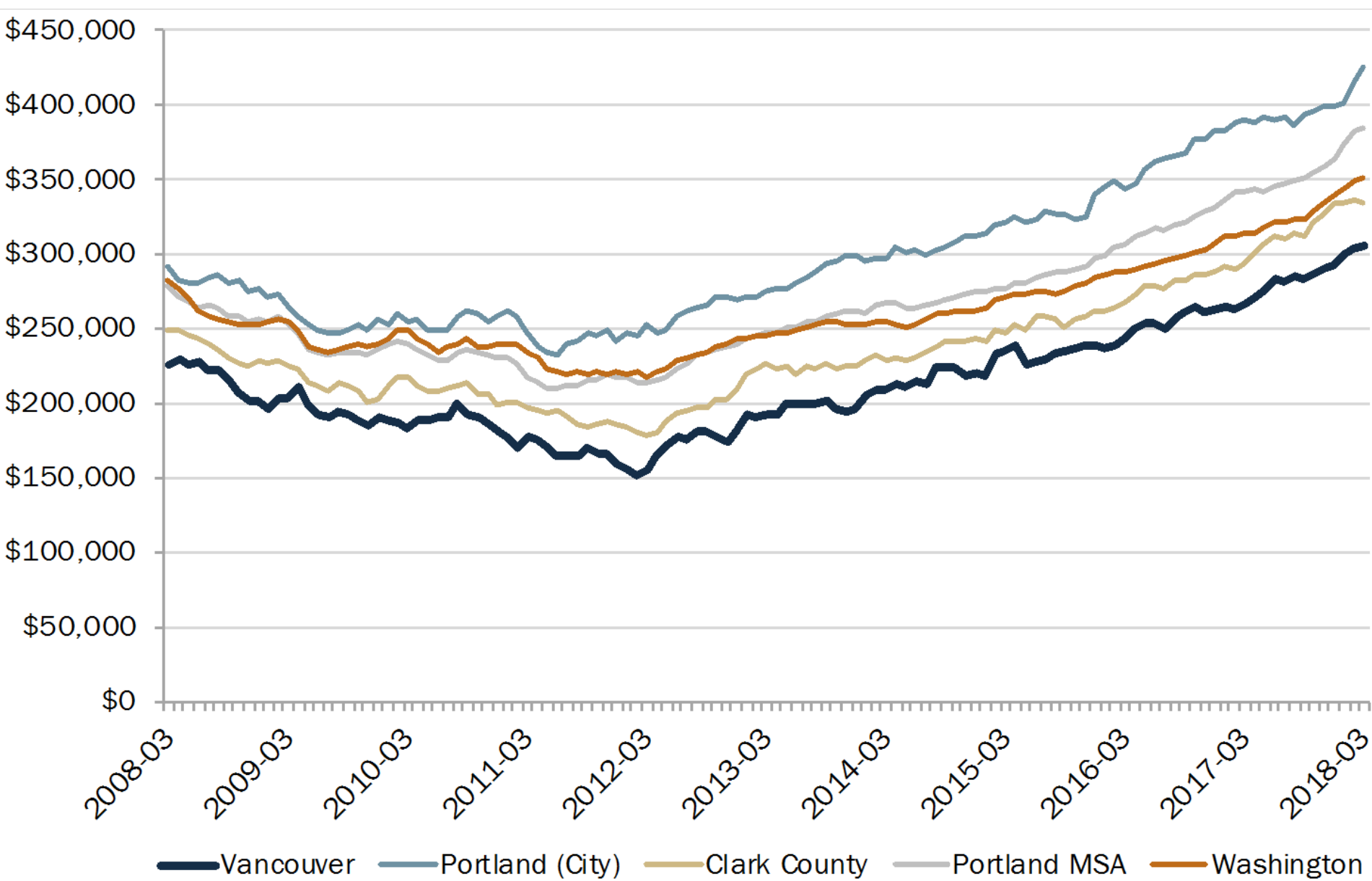


Figure 24: Median Home Sales Price Over Time

COMMERCIAL USES

This second sub-section is an assessment of Vancouver’s commercial real estate trends (office and retail).* In this assessment, we look at Vancouver’s commercial real estate conditions and trends that will influence the market appeal and viability of commercial uses in The Heights District. Key market findings are:

- **Market Deliveries.** The Vancouver commercial real estate market has been active during this market cycle. From 2010 to the first quarter of 2018, an average of 5 office buildings and 14 retail buildings were delivered per year.
- **Retail Lease Characteristics.** Retail rent per square foot dropped during the recession but is almost back up to pre-recession levels. In the last two years, retail rent per square foot has increased from \$19.21 to \$22.30, a 16% increase.
- **Office Market Characteristics** Office rents have increased slowly since 2011. Office vacancy rates have plummeted from a recession high of 14% to less than 8% today.

As of Q1 2018, the average office building was about 24,000 sq. ft. while the average retail building was about 17,000 sq. ft.

	Building Inventory	Total Square Feet	Vacant Square Feet (of Total)
Office Uses	128	3.1 million	7%
Retail Uses	323	5.5 million	5%

Figure 25: Nonresidential Building Inventory

From 2010 to Q1 2018, an average of 4 office buildings and 14 retail

Average Deliveries per Year		
	Building Deliveries	Square Feet Deliveries
Office Uses	4	105,355
Retail Uses	14	220,308
Total	19	325,663

Figure 26 Nonresidential Building Delivery

*Industrial properties are typically included in the grouping of commercial real estate. Because it is unlikely the industrial properties will play a role in The Heights District, we have focused exclusively on office and retail properties in this section.

Retail deliveries by square footage have declined from historical deliveries. Since 2015, about 466,700 square feet of retail space has been provided to the Vancouver market.

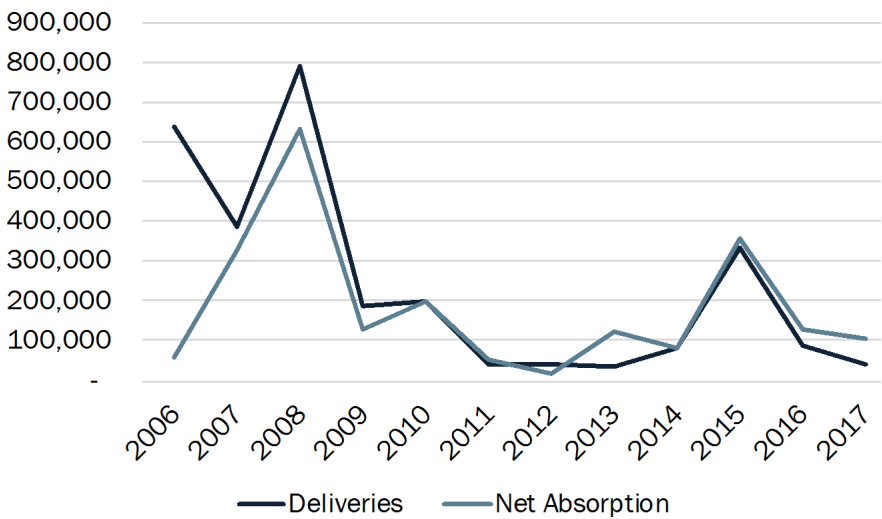


Figure 27: Retail Deliveries By Square Footage Over Time

Retail rent per square foot has declined since 2010. However, from 2016 to Q1 2018, retail rent per square foot has increased from \$19.21 to \$22.30 (\$3.09 or 16%). Meanwhile, with the exception of the small uptick in vacancy in Q1 2018, retail vacancy has steadily decreased, from 8.9% in 2010 to 4.2% in 2017.

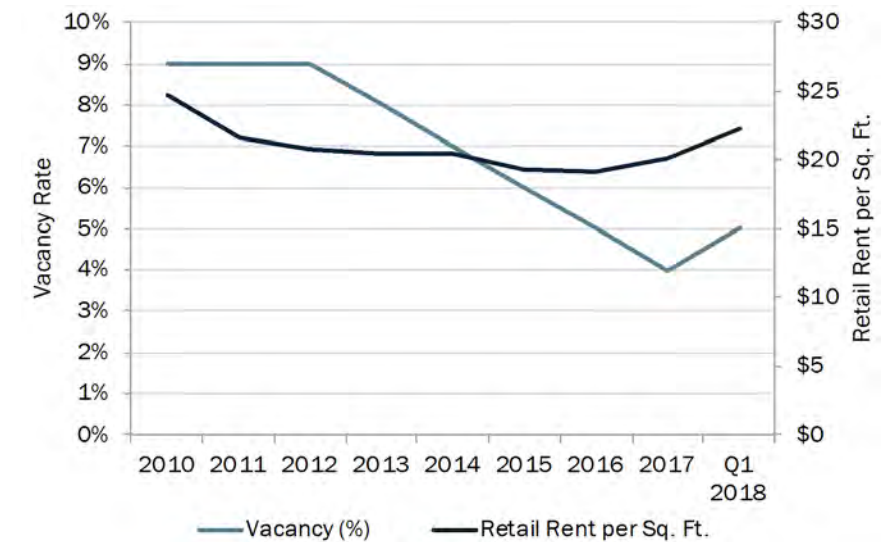


Figure 29: Retail Rent and Vacancy Over Time

Since 2015, about 302,000 square feet of office space have been delivered to Vancouver. This accounts for about 22% of all office space deliveries (sq. ft.) since 2006.

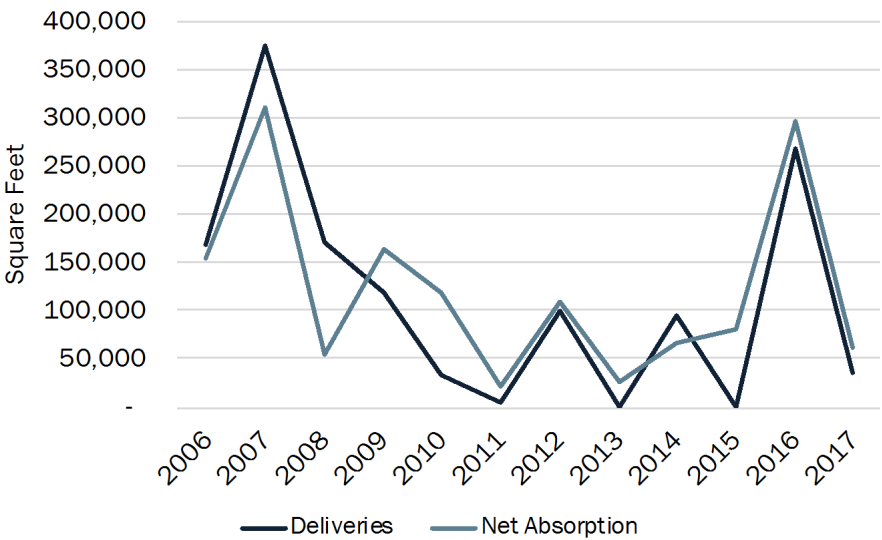


Figure 28: Office Deliveries By Square Footage Over Time

Office rents have increased slowly since 2011 as office vacancy rates have decreased. From 2010 to Q1 2018, office rents have increased by \$1.68/sq. ft. (7% change). In this same time, vacancy rates went from 14% in 2010 to 7% in Q1 2018.

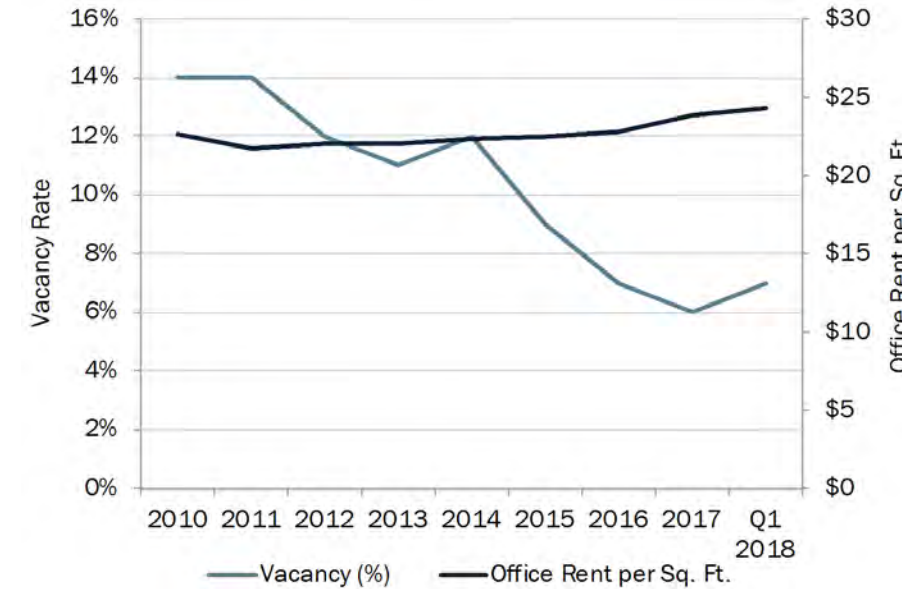


Figure 30: Office Rent and Vacancy Rate Over Time

FACTORS AFFECTING OFFICE AS A SUPPORTIVE USE

A supportive land use is one that helps to sustain a primary land use. Although the mix of future land uses at The Heights District has yet to be defined in the planning process, there are indications—from the community, project participants, and from the market—that multifamily uses will play a primary role, and retail and office uses are likely to play a supportive role.

For offices uses, there are several factors that make The Heights District not the most desirable area as a primary office location. The District has some physical constraints (topography) and its geographic location, within the context of the city of Vancouver and the larger metropolitan region is not a historic center of office uses. To accomplish a viable office sector in the District, it is more likely that the entire area would have to be redeveloped into an office park—an idea that is generally out of alignment with current District visioning, and interest from market participants (i.e., developers and office tenants).

For these reasons, Office uses are likely to play a supportive role in The Heights District. A supportive role could take the form of smaller commercial office spaces on first floor of residential buildings or services to support the needs of local and District residents.

FACTORS AFFECTING RETAIL AS A SUPPORTIVE USE

New residents will demand a number of products and services in close proximity. For this reason, supportive uses--likely restaurants, cafes, and other retail uses--will be needed to fulfill these demands. Mixed-use development is one option to fulfill this demand. Single story stand-alone retail buildings or adaptive reuse of current buildings in the area could also play a role in providing retail and service locations while maintaining area character and providing affordable commercial rents to existing or emerging businesses.

One of the most important decisions retail store owners make is where to locate their business. Location determines the accessibility of the store, customers’ interest in entering the store, and, for many types of retail, the sales potential of the establishment. In addition to geographical accessibility, a retail owner must ensure that the location is one that is saturated with potential customers. There are a number of factors that act as strong predictors of preferences within a community. By identifying the preferences and tendencies of consumers, a retail owner will be able to predict the success of their store.

Technological advances have changed consumer behavior and retail success dramatically. The growth of e-commerce makes it even more challenging for traditional brick-and-mortar stores to survive. This can create skepticism for local, “mom and pop” type shops to open their doors in certain communities. Understanding how community members tend to use technology (willingness to order items online or find better prices elsewhere) and their access to technology (smartphones, internet) is crucial to measuring the potential success of a given store. Accordingly, geographic location and the households that comprise the community, impact the survival of a retail store. If a store’s product is not aligned with the preferences of its potential customers, the store will fail. A significant amount of data collection and analysis must be performed before deciding to open a store in a new location. A summary of criteria considered when evaluating a potential establishment’s viability in a given area includes:

- **Population Size and Characteristics:** Total size and density, age distribution, average educational level, total disposable income, per capita disposable income, occupation distribution, percentage of residents owning a home
- **Availability of Labor:** Management, management trainees, clerical
- **Closeness to Sources of Supply:** Delivery costs, timeliness, number of manufactures, number of wholesalers, availability and reliability of product lines
- **Economic Base:** Dominant industry, extent of diversification, growth projections, freedom from economic and seasonal fluctuations, availability of credit and financial facilities
- **Competitive Situation:** Number and size of existing competition, evaluation of competitor strength/weaknesses, short-run and long-run outlook, level of saturation
- **Availability of Store Locations:** Number and type of store locations, access to transportation, owning versus leasing opportunities, zoning restrictions, costs
- **Regulations:** Taxes, licensing, operations, minimum wages, zoning

Retail Types	Population Factors	Locational Factors
Mid-Small Grocery Store (10,000 to 40,000 sq. ft.)	6,000 to 8,000 people per store	Clustered near other retail uses; High Visibility and Access
Supermarket (50,000 to 100,000 sq. ft)	10,000 people within 8 to 10-minute drive	Formulated for suburban shopping centers
Coffee Shop	15,000 to 20,000 people per store	Convenient access for pedestrians and drivers
Movie Theater	8,000 to 9,000 people per screen	Located at least 4 to 5 miles from another theater (film zone)

Figure 31: Factors Influencing the Location of Retail Uses

THE HEIGHTS FUTURE DEMAND ASSESSMENT

This section outlines demand for development at The Heights District over the next 20 years. This demand projection will inform the master planning process of the District—allowing for right-sizing of prospective development, amenity areas, and supportive infrastructure.

Demand projections allow us to answer the question: how much development can Vancouver expect over the next 20 years, and how much development can reasonably be captured in The Heights District?

As a first step in this process, this section outlines our projections for housing demand in the City of Vancouver. A latter step in The Heights District Plan will further detail demand for The Heights District and the capacity of the District to absorb that demand.

CITY OF VANCOUVER HOUSING DEMAND PROJECTIONS

Housing demand projections, like any type of forecast, rely on rational assumptions and methods and detailed data in order to be meaningful and a reliable indicator of future outcomes. Here we rely on the best available data that we were able to identify—future population projections provided in the 2011–2030 Vancouver Comprehensive Plan. Should better data become available, these projections may need to be adjusted.

- To forecast housing growth and demand, we call on the socio-economic and real estate trends uncovered in the first part of the Market Assessment. As a refresher, we note the following findings:
- Population growth in Vancouver is expected to continue to follow historical precedents.
 - Vancouver households are smaller on average and have lower incomes, compared to comparative regions.
 - Vancouver and Clark County exhibit low residential vacancy rates which indicate supply constraints.
 - Since 2000, an average of 500 multifamily units have been delivered per year.
 - Asking rents for multifamily housing has steadily increased alongside decreasing vacancy rates.

- These findings inform ECONorthwest’s assumptions to complete Vancouver’s housing forecast. These assumptions are:
- **Population.** A 20-year population forecast (in this instance, 2018 to 2038) is the foundation for estimating needed new dwelling units. The following exhibit shows that Vancouver will grow by 25,900 people.
 - **Household Size.** Vancouver’s average household size is 2.49 persons per household. Thus, for the 2018 to 2038 period, we assume an average household size of 2.49 persons per household.
 - **Vacancy Rate.** Vacancy rates are cyclical and represent the lag between demand and the market’s response to demand for additional dwelling units. Vacancy rates for rental and multifamily units are typically higher than those for owner-occupied and single-family dwelling units. We assume a 4.7% vacancy rate.

Accordingly, over the next 20 years, Vancouver will need close to 11,000 new dwelling units, developed an annual average of 540 units. **Population growth will drive demand for 10,797 new dwelling units over the 20-year period, with an annual average of 540 units.**

Variable	New Dwelling Units (2018-2038)
Change in persons	25,900
minus Change in persons in group quarters	367
equals Persons in households	25,533
Average household size	2.49
New occupied DU	10,312
times Aggregate vacancy rate	4.7%
equals Vacant dwelling units	485
Total new dwelling units (2018-2038)	10,797
Annual average of new dwelling units	540

Figure 32: Forecast of Demand for New Dwelling Units

Next, we project the mix of housing types in Vancouver over the 20-year period. Assuming the mix of housing remains about the same for housing developed over the next 20 years, the majority of new housing will be single-family detached housing, with a small amount of multifamily and attached housing. It is important to note that the mix of housing types is likely to shift as the demographics of the population changes. We provide this table below as a “status quo” scenario. Further analysis is warranted to consider how changing demographics may shift housing demand by unit type.

Vancouver will have growth of 5,938 single-family detached residences, 648 single-family attached residencies, and 4,211 multifamily units based on population growth forecasts.

Variable	Mix of New Housing Units (2018-2038)
Needed new dwelling units (2018-2038)	10,797
Dwelling units by structure type	
Single-family detached	
Percent single-family detached DU	55%
equals Total new single-family detached DU	5,938
Single-family attached	
Percent single-family attached DU	6%
equals Total new single-family attached DU	648
Multifamily	
Percent multifamily	39%
Total new multifamily	4,211
equals Total new dwelling units (2018-2038)	10,797

Figure 33: Forecast of Demand for New Dwelling Units by Unit Type

DEMAND FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING

A typical standard used to determine housing affordability is that a household should pay no more than a certain percentage of household income for housing, including payments and interest or rent, utilities, and insurance. HUD guidelines indicate that households paying more than 30% of their income on housing experience “cost burden,” and households paying more than 50% of their income on housing experience “severe cost burden.”

About 37% of Vancouver’s households are cost burdened. About 50% of renter households are cost burdened, compared with 24% of homeowners. To use an example, 20% of Vancouver households have income of less than \$25,000 per year. These households can afford rent of less than \$625 per month, or a home with a value of less than \$62,500. Most, but not all, of these households are cost burdened.

Renters are much more likely to be cost burdened than homeowners. In the 2012–2016 period, about 50% of renters were cost burdened, compared to 24% of homeowners.

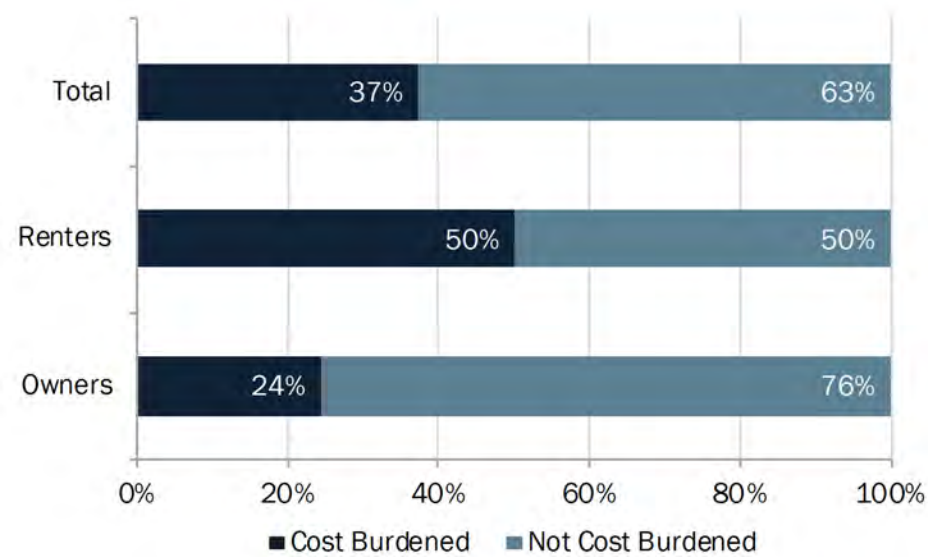


Figure 34: Cost Burden

While cost burden is a common measure of housing affordability, it does have some limitations. Two important limitations are:

- A household is defined as cost burdened if the housing costs exceed 30% of their income, regardless of actual income. The remaining 70% of income is expected to be spent on non-discretionary expenses, such as food or medical care, and on discretionary expenses. Households with higher incomes may be able to pay more than 30% of their income on housing without impacting the household’s ability to pay for necessary non-discretionary expenses.
- Cost burden compares income to housing costs and does not account for accumulated wealth. As a result, the estimate of how much a household can afford to pay for housing does not include the impact of a household’s accumulated wealth. For example, a household of retired people may have relatively low income but may have accumulated assets (such as profits from selling another house) that allow them to purchase a house that would be considered unaffordable to them based on the cost burden indicator.

Cost burden is only one indicator of housing affordability. Another way of exploring the issue of financial need is to review housing affordability at varying levels of household income.

Forty-three percent of Vancouver households have incomes of less than \$44,820 and cannot afford a two-bedroom apartment at Clark County’s 2017 identified Fair Market Rent* (FMR) of \$1,242.

**Fair Market Rent is a benchmark rent calculated by HUD to determine Section 8 Voucher rates. Other agencies and organizations also use FMR for various purposes. Generally, FMR represents a locally sensitive rent for a lower income housing unit.*

MFI % Categories	< 30%	30% to 60%	60% to 80%	80% to 120%	> 120%
Annual Income by % of MFI	< \$24,410	\$24,410 to \$44,820	\$44,820 to \$59,760	\$59,760 to \$89,640	> \$89,640
Monthly Affordable Housing Cost	< \$560	\$560 to \$1,121	\$1,121 to \$1,494	\$1,494 to \$2,241	> \$2,241
% of Vancouver Households	17%	26%	14%	18%	24%
Attainable Owner-Occupied Housing Types	None	Mfg. in parks	Single-family attached; condos; duplexes; mfg. on lots	All housing types of lower values	All housing types of higher values
Attainable Renter Housing Types	Apts.; new and used govt assisted housing	Apts.; mfg. in parks; duplexes	Single-family attached; detached; mfg. on lots; apts.	All housing types of lower values	All housing types of higher values
	Primarily Existing Homes			Primarily New Homes	

Figure 35: Financially attainable housing for households at various percentages of median family income

Fair Market Rent for a 2-bedroom apartment in Clark County is \$1,242/month				
\$946	\$1,053	\$1,242	\$1,808	\$2,188
Studio	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	3-Bedroom	4-Bedroom

A household must earn at least \$23.88 per hour to afford a two-bedroom unit at FMR in Clark County.

To explain housing affordability another way, we compare the number of households by income with the number of units affordable to those households in Vancouver. Vancouver currently has a deficit of housing affordable to households earning less than \$25,000. The deficit of housing for households earning less than \$25,000 results in these households living in housing that is more expensive than what they can afford. Households in these income ranges are generally unable to afford market rate rents. When lower cost housing (such as government subsidized housing) is not available, these households pay more than they can afford in rent. This is consistent with the data about renter cost burden in Vancouver.

Accordingly, we note in the diagram below that Vancouver has a deficit of housing types that are affordable such as apartments, duplexes, tri- and quad-plexes, manufactured housing, townhomes, and smaller single-family housing. Vancouver also has a deficit for executive housing.

Developing housing types at the lower end of this spectrum is a challenge because rents are lowered and generating economies of scale are sometimes limited. Appendix E provides a supplemental read on affordable housing.

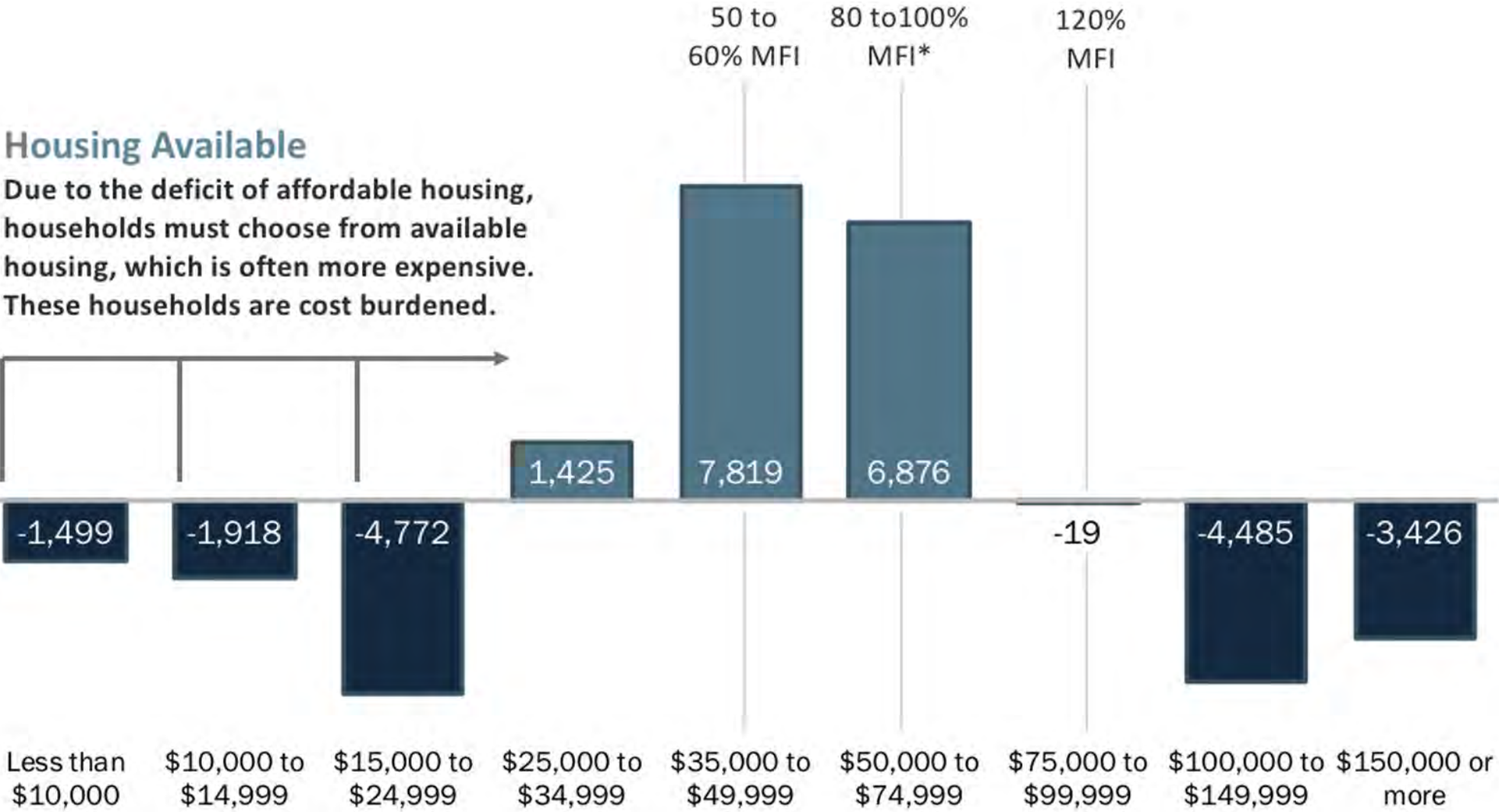


Figure 36: Housing Availability by Income Type

RESIDENTIAL HOUSING TYPE CUTSHEETS

This section presents several recently constructed developments in Vancouver as examples of housing types that may be possible in the District. These are provided to support discussions on appropriate housing types for The Heights. These examples have not been financially modeled however, and therefore financial feasibility, at this point, is unknown. The mix of precedents shown is also not intended to imply a balance of housing types expected or feasible within The District.

13 West Apartments

Location: Vancouver, WA
Year Built: 2017

- Housing Units: 92
- Unit Mix:
- Studio – 22%
 - 1-Bed – 54%
 - 2-Bed – 24%

Overall average asking rent: \$1.16 per sq. ft.
1-Bed average asking rent: \$1.11 per sq. ft.

Amenities: Breakfast/Coffee Concierge, Clubhouse, Dishwasher, Elevator, Fitness Center, Hardwood Floors, Microwave, Oven, Playground, Range, Refrigerator, Stainless Steel Appliances, Tub/Shower, Washer/Dryer



Vintage at Vancouver (Affordable, Senior)

Location: Vancouver, WA
Year Built: 2002

- Housing Units: 154
- Unit Mix:
- 1-Bed – 50%
 - 2-Bed – 50%
- Parking Ratio: 1.21 (160 stalls)

Overall average asking rent: \$1.15 per sq. ft.
1-Bed average asking rent: \$1.25 per sq. ft.

Amenities: Air Conditioning, Balcony, Business Center, Cable Ready, Ceiling Fans, Dishwasher, Disposal, Fitness Center, Gameroom, Grill, High Speed Internet Access, Laundry Facilities, Laundry Service, Microwave, Playground, Pool, Property Manager on Site ...



Midtown

Location: Vancouver, WA
Year Built: 2017

- Housing Units: 48
- Unit Mix:
- 1-Bed – 65%
 - 2-Bed – 35%
- Parking Ratio: .59 (18 stalls)

Overall average asking rent: \$3.00 per sq. ft.
1-Bed average asking rent: \$3.84 per sq. ft.

Amenities: Ceiling Fans, Fireplace, Granite Countertops, Hardwood Floors



The MEWS at Cascadia Village (Affordable)

Location: Vancouver, WA
Year Built: 2005

- Housing Units: 24
- Unit Mix:
- 1-Bed – 33%
 - 2-Bed – 25%
 - 3-Bed – 29%
 - 4-bed – 13%

Overall average asking rent: \$0.44 per sq. ft.
1-Bed average asking rent: \$0.50 per sq. ft.

Amenities: Air Conditioning, Balcony, Courtyard, Trash Pickup - Door to Door, Washer/Dryer, Wheelchair Accessible Rooms



APPENDIX E

MOBILITY AND ACCESS

ACCESS AND CIRCULATION

The purpose of this section is to describe proposed improvements for people traveling through or accessing destinations within the Heights District. Suggested improvements are focused on making walking, bicycling or transit use safer and more attractive travel options in support the City's efforts to create 20-minute neighborhoods where residents can walk and bike to essential amenities and services (Goal 6, City of Vancouver 2016-21 Strategic Plan).

This section includes proposed improvements for each of The Heights District's major roadway corridors: Mill Plain Boulevard, MacArthur Boulevard, Andresen Road (south of Mill Plain Boulevard), and Devine Road. For each corridor, a series of interventions or improvements were identified. The following describes proposed improvements for cross streets connecting adjacent neighborhoods with the Heights District. This section presents suggested general improvements to enhance connectivity for people walking, biking and taking transit.

NEIGHBORHOOD CROSS STREETS

- Facilitate safe walking to and from adjacent neighborhoods by providing sidewalks at cross streets, extending at least one block deep into the neighborhood. Construct 6-foot minimum sidewalks outside of the existing roadway footprint and construct 6-foot minimum curb extensions at the intersection to reduce the crossing distance.
- Add marked crosswalks to improve safety for people walking. Ladder style crosswalks (depicted) are preferable as they are more visible to drivers and are more durable than conventional crosswalks.

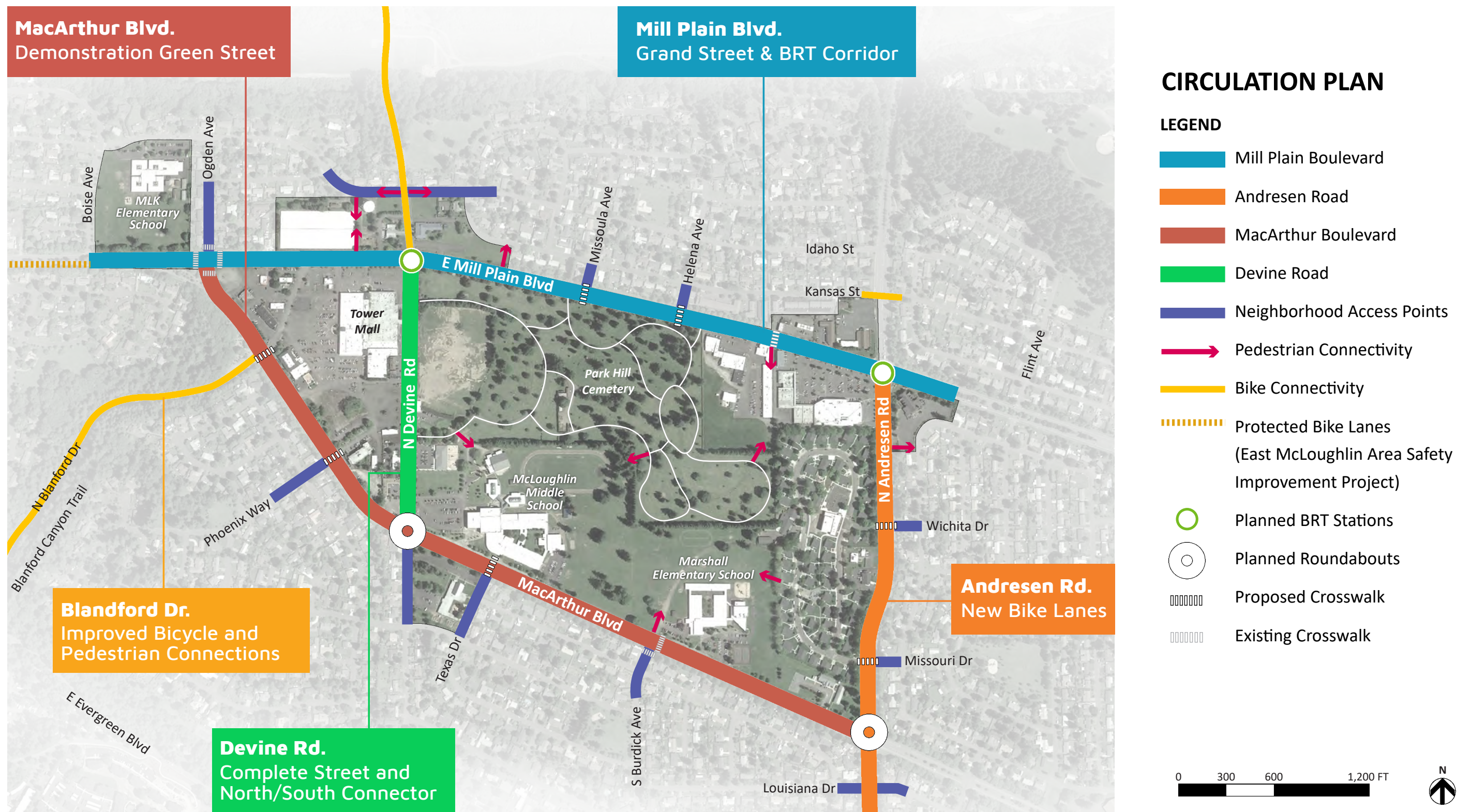
GENERAL PEDESTRIAN CONNECTIVITY

- Improve existing walkways connecting adjacent neighborhoods with the Heights District. Increase visibility of walkways with wayfinding signage and landscape maintenance. Add ADA curb ramps where missing.
- Add walkway connections where possible. The parking lots at Northcrest Community Church and People's Church are two near-term opportunities, as is a connection that utilizes the water station for a connection. Identify future connections as redevelopment occurs.

- Increase permeability of the cemetery by adding connections to enhance the walkway network. Opportunities exist to create connections between the cemetery and the Heights Shopping Center, Skyline Crest Apartments, and Burdick Avenue/Marshall Elementary School. Investigate alternative east-west connectivity along the southern edge of the cemetery connecting Skyline Crest with McLoughlin Middle School ball field, Propstra Aquatic Center, and Devine Road.

GENERAL BIKE CONNECTIVITY

- Construct the planned multiuse path on Devine Road between Mill Plain Blvd. and 18th Street, providing safe walking and biking facilities between the Heights and Burnt Bridge Creek and the Fourth Plain Corridor. Implement safer walking and biking facilities on Blandford Drive between MacArthur Blvd. and 5th Street, connecting the Heights with the Lower Grand Employment Area and Grand Central and Convene developments.
- Improve the shared roadway bike route along Kansas Street with improved crossings at Andresen Road and Devine Road.
- Carefully study circulation of two-way protected bike facilities at planned roundabouts, as drivers entering or exiting the roundabout may not expect people riding bikes arriving from both directions. Pavement markings, signage and/or the geometry of the protected bike facility alignment may improve the visibility of people riding bikes and alert drivers.



The map above provides an overview of the areas where improvements are proposed and identifies planned improvements as part of other projects (such as the City's East McLoughlin Area Safety Improvement Project or C-Tran's Mill Plain BRT project).

GENERAL TRANSIT ACCESS AND ACCOMMODATION

- Coordinate with C-Tran to ensure sidewalk and crosswalk improvements provide safe and convenient access to planned bus rapid transit stations on Mill Plain Boulevard at the intersections with Devine Road and Andresen Road.
- Ensure sidewalk widths near and adjacent to planned BRT stations are sufficient to accommodate platforms, station amenities, and pedestrian through travel.
- Where possible, align additional crosswalks with bus stops to improve access for people walking to and from transit stops.
- Ensure ADA-compliant access to bus stops and stations throughout The Heights District.

MILL PLAIN BOULEVARD

Improve the roadway section to better accommodate people riding bikes as follows:

- Reduce inside travel lane widths to 11 feet and outside travel lane width to 12 feet (to accommodate C-Tran vehicles). Restripe the roadway to add a striped buffer between the bike lanes and the travel lanes. The width of the striped buffer should be at least two feet and preferably three; the width of the bike lanes should be at least five feet and preferably six.
- Add vertical delineators (wands) to the bike lane buffer along stretches without frequent driveway interruptions.

Improve facilities for people walking along Mill Plain Boulevard as follows:

- Rebuild or widen sidewalks to at least six feet (except as noted otherwise) and improve existing landscape buffers with additional street trees; rebuild curb-tight sidewalks to include five-foot minimum landscape buffers; design to carefully consider conflicts with existing power line poles.
- Provide 10-foot minimum sidewalks on the south side west of Devine Road where active ground floor uses abut the sidewalk.
- Reduce the number of driveways by eliminating redundant access points to the same parcel or parking lot; encourage consolidating access points and providing internal circulation between parcels.
- Add landscape buffers between existing parking lots and sidewalks.
- Add on-street parking on the south side of Mill Plain Boulevard between MacArthur Boulevard and Devine Road

ANDRESEN ROAD

- Restripe the roadway to include bike lanes (at least five feet wide, six feet preferred) with a striped buffer (at least two feet wide, three feet preferred) and an on-street parking lane of at least seven feet.
- Rebuild or widen sidewalks to at least six feet wide and improve and/or widen landscape buffers with additional street trees or other plantings.
- Add a marked crosswalk at Missouri Drive and a marked mid-block crossing between Mill Plain Boulevard and Wichita Drive.
- Acquire right-of-way or easement and construct a walkway connecting Andresen Road with St Louis Way at the south end of the People’s Church parking lot (to be aligned with the proposed mid-block crosswalk).
- Reduce posted speed limit to 25 mph.

MACARTHUR BOULEVARD

- Reconstruct MacArthur Boulevard to provide two-way vehicular travel north of the existing landscaped median and a two-way separated bike facility south of the median.
- Remove vehicle traffic from the slip lane and convert it to a bike-only lane, and reroute vehicular traffic to make right turns at the signal at Mill Plain Boulevard and MacArthur Boulevard.
- Reduce posted speed limit to 25 mph.

Proposed cross section west of Devine Road:

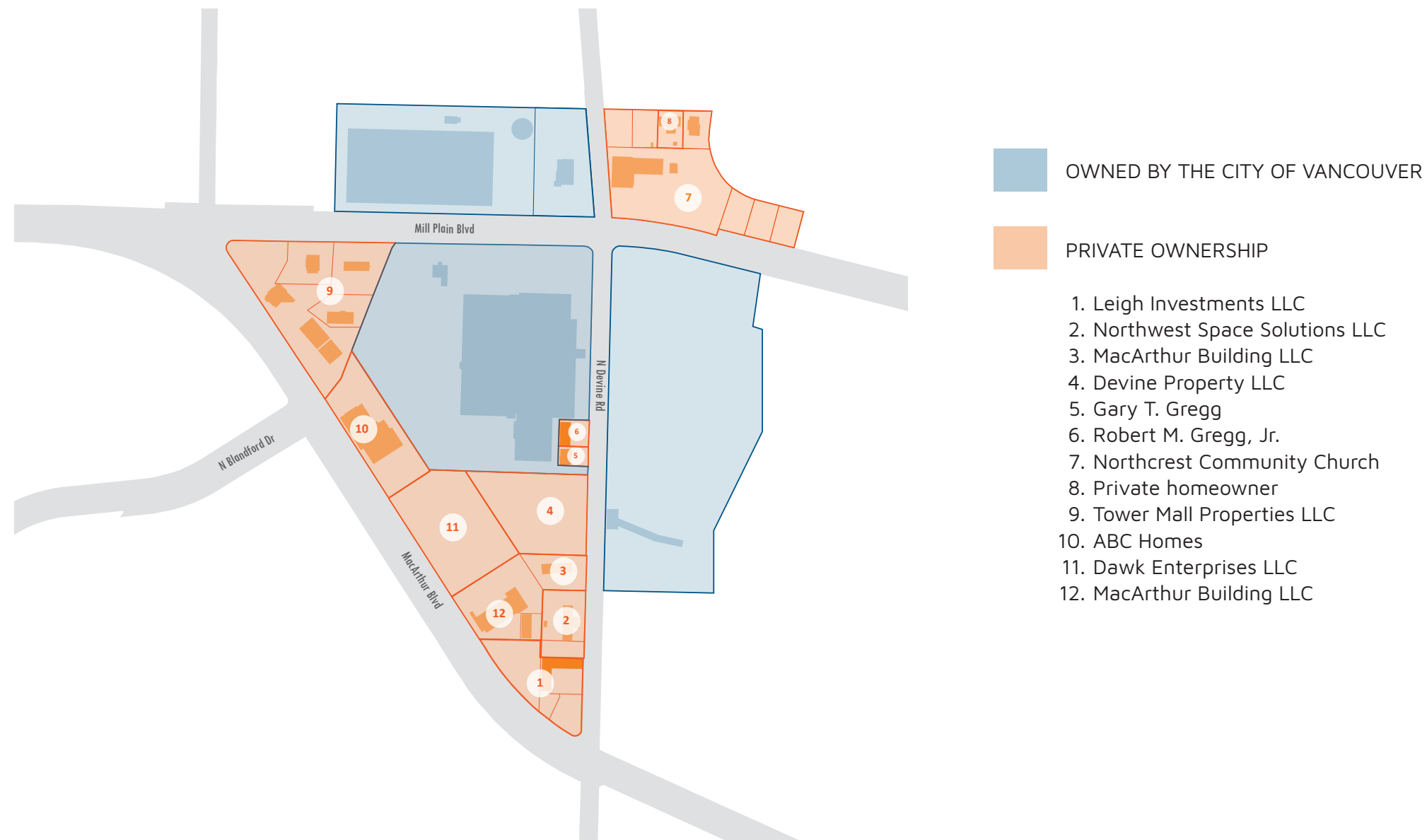
- 8-foot sidewalks on the north side, buffered from the roadway by a 6-foot minimum landscape buffer
- 7-foot minimum on-street parking on the north side
- Two 11-foot travel lanes north of the median
- 10-foot minimum, 12-foot preferred two-way separated bike facility south of the median
- 10-foot sidewalk along the south side, buffered from the separated bike facility by a 10-foot minimum landscape buffer
- Proposed cross section east of Devine Road at school sites:
- 10-foot minimum sidewalks at 15-foot minimum drop-off zones on the north side
- Two 11-foot travel lanes north of the median
- 10-foot minimum, 12-foot preferred two-way separated bike facility south of the median
- 10-foot sidewalk along the south side, buffered from the separated bike facility by a 10-foot minimum landscape buffer

DEVINE ROAD

- Reconstruct the roadway to include two 11-foot travel lanes.
- Provide parking lanes (at least seven feet wide) as needed on one or both sides.
- On the west side, provide a two-way protected bike facility (at least 10 feet wide, 12 feet preferred) separated from the curb by a furnishing zone (at least three feet wide) and delineated from the sidewalk by either a paver strip (at least one foot wide) or a landscape buffer (at least three feet wide).
- On the east side, maintain the existing curb-tight sidewalk in order to preserve the existing row of trees where applicable. Construct a new eight-foot sidewalk east of the trees to provide access to new development of Mill Plain Boulevard between MacArthur Boulevard and Devine Road.

APPENDIX F

PROPERTY OWNERSHIP



APPENDIX G

CASE STUDIES

HOLIDAY NEIGHBORHOOD Boulder, Colorado

Highlights

- Adaptive reuse (vacant drive-in theatre)
- New Urbanist form
- 2-3 story massing
- Small main street
- Neighborhood park amenity
- Integrated neighborhood, family friendly
- Regional bus pass for residents

Takeaways

- Complete neighborhood
- Local amenities
- Mix income / mix of uses
- Located within urban context (lower density)
- Focus on sustainability
- High quality plaza and park



HOLIDAY NEIGHBORHOOD, BOULDER, CO
~30 ACRES



THE HEIGHTS STUDY AREA, VANCOUVER, WA
~205 ACRES





WOODSTOCK TOWN CENTER
Woodstock, Georgia

Highlights

- Vertical mixed-use core around a central square
- Uses include civic, retail, office and multifamily housing with affordable, senior and market rate
- Over 11 acres of new parks and community open space
- Conservation areas for stormwater infiltration
- Catalyst for adjacent, complimentary private development

Takeaways

- Award winning infill housing project
- Small town that planned for and grew smartly from 2,000 to current
- Created an identity and living room for the town through visioning and phased development
- Reinvigorated a formerly bustling business district, added vibrant retail, 6 renovated and new restaurants
- Two-sided Main Street as extension of existing fabric



WOODSTOCK TOWN CENTER, GA
~80 ACRES



THE HEIGHTS STUDY AREA, VANCOUVER, WA
~205 ACRES



WOODSTOCK TOWN CENTER
Woodstock, Georgia



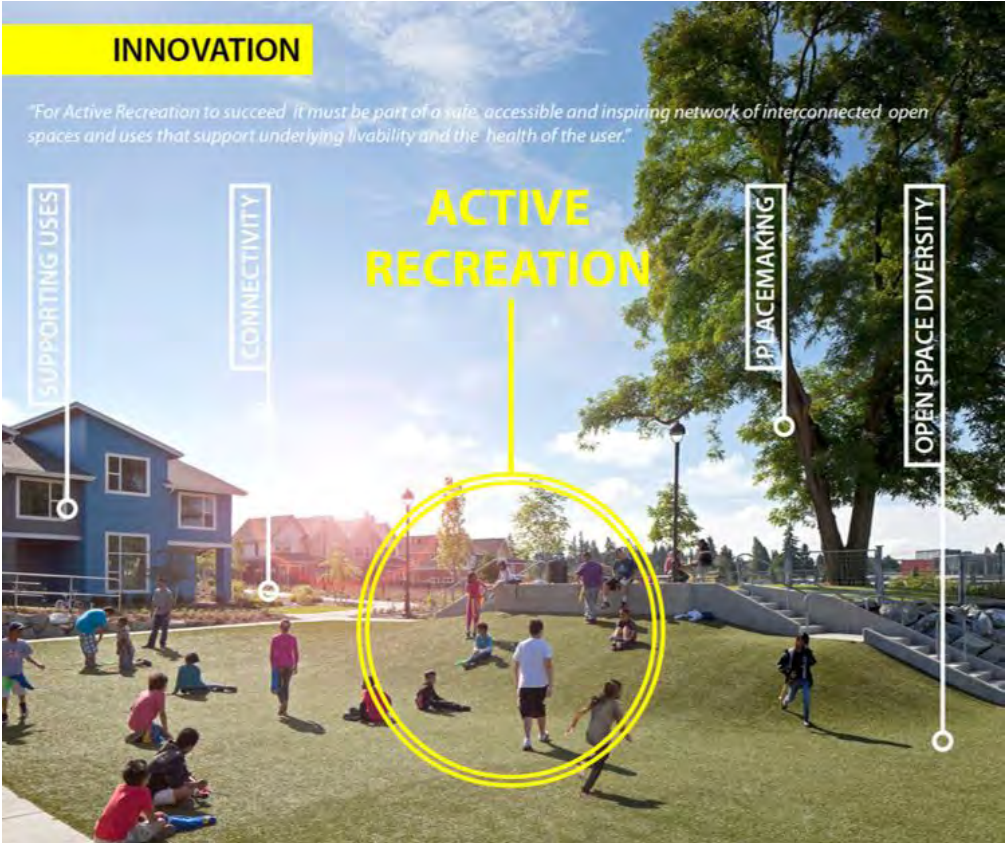
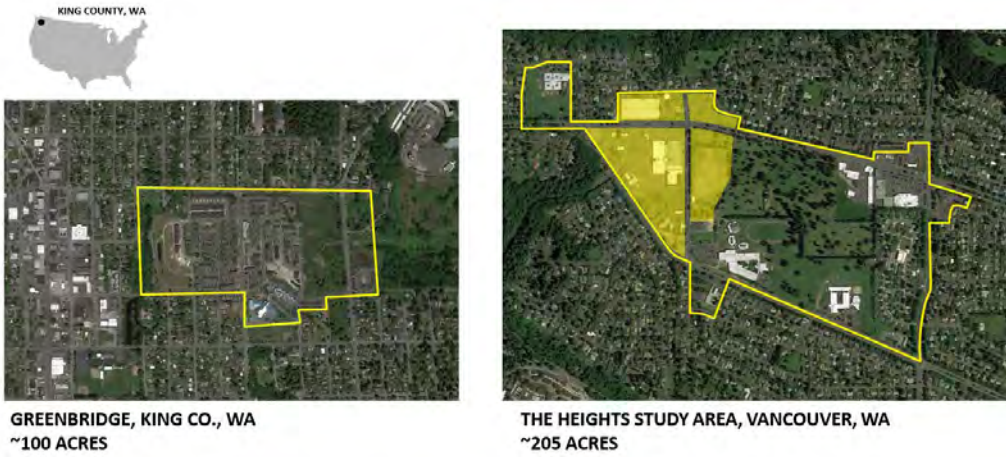
GREENBRIDGE King County, Washington

HIGHLIGHTS

- Mixed-income housing district
- Sustainable demonstration project
- 1,000 units of housing
- Catalyst for local redevelopment
- Incubator retail to complement Main St.
- Bus transit
- Transformational project
- Center for Active Design Excellence Award winner

TAKEAWAYS

- Range of housing typologies
- Range of incomes
- Integrated community services
- Live/work and experiential retail
- Neighborhood connectivity
- Park system
- Cultural expression
- Sustainable stormwater infrastructure



GREENBRIDGE
King County, Washington



ORENCO STATION
Hillsboro, Oregon

HIGHLIGHTS

- Transit Oriented Development (TOD)
- Over 1,800 dwelling units
- Mix of uses including housing, office, retail
- Mix of housing including single family homes, townhomes, multi-family housing
- Live/work units
- Alley parking
- Rezoned from industrial to mixed-use with ‘town center’ designation

TAKEAWAYS

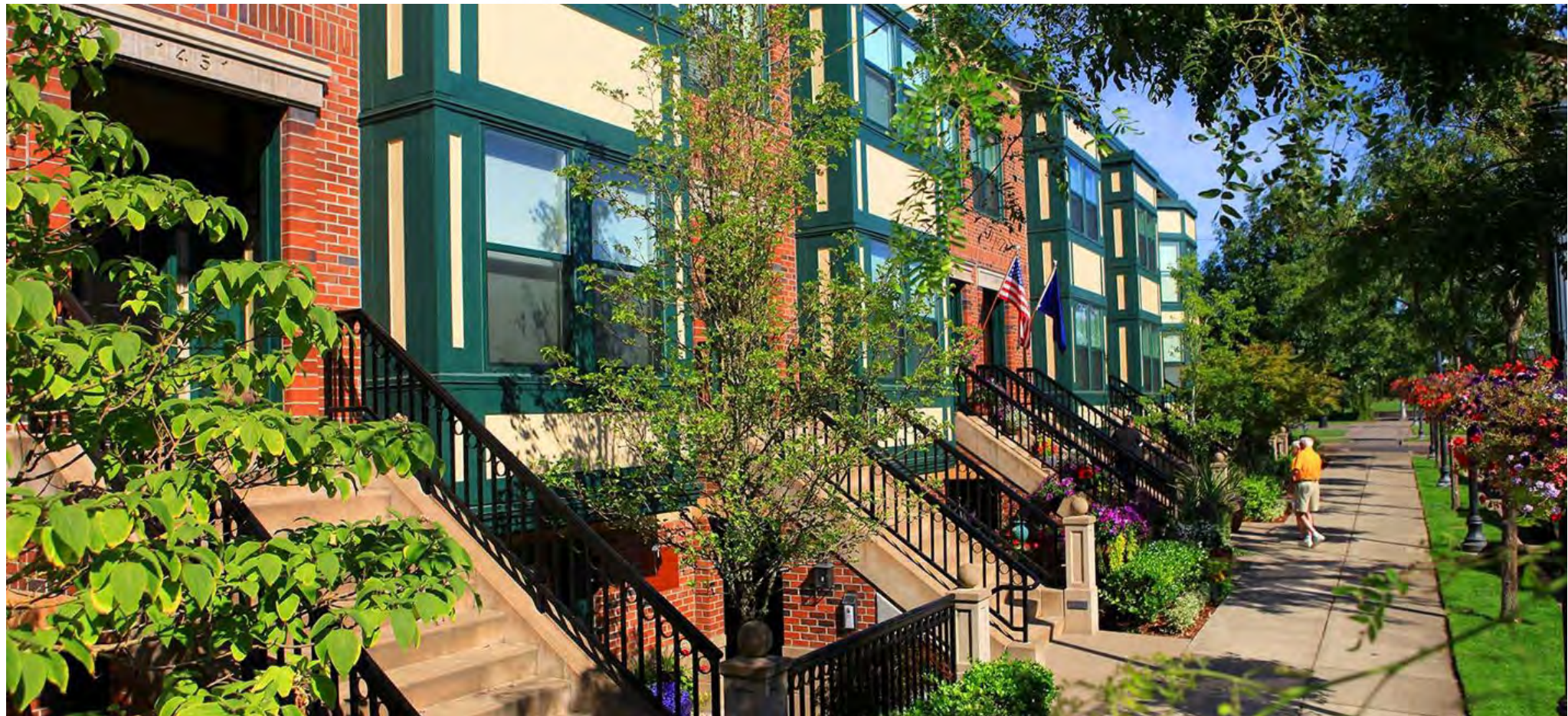
- Mix of densities
- Housing with ground related stoops and retail
- Phased over time, starting with lower density development to meet market design
- Held highest and best use sites for later phases and higher density development
- Compact development
- Fits within regional transportation system



ORENCO STATION, HILLSBORO, OR
~240 ACRES



THE HEIGHTS STUDY AREA, VANCOUVER, WA
~205 ACRES



ORENCO STATION
Hillsboro, Oregon



RINO ARTS DISTRICT
Denver, Colorado

HIGHLIGHTS

- Artists began moving in after decline of industrial uses
- Creative businesses, artists, and galleries
- Taxi Building (Phase I) / Drive Building (Phase 2) provides creative space for artists and designers
- Groun level retail and residential (top level)

TAKEAWAYS

- Transitional area
- Located near downtown
- Physically separated from downtown
- Artists as development drivers
- Potential for groundswell movement
- Mixed-use and incubator spaces for small businesses serve as catalyst



RiNo ARTS DISTRICT, DENVER, CO
~300 ACRES



THE HEIGHTS STUDY AREA, VANCOUVER,
~205 ACRES





CANARY COMMONS
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

HIGHLIGHTS

- Community theme of health & wellness
- Network of walkable streets & parks
- Walk score of 95/100
- Bike score of 100/100
- Transit score of 94/100
- Retail, restaurant, and office space
- Includes family supportive services: primary school, community center, YMCA
- 19% of the multi-family housing includes 2-3 bedroom suites to accommodate families

TAKEAWAYS

- Began as host to the 2015 Pan/Parapan Am Games Athletes Village
- 35-acre master-planned district
- Includes 82,000 sq.ft. YMCA, student residences, other residential buildings
- Health-focused, vibrant Front Street Promenade
- 18-acre Corktown Common park with connecting trails



CANARY COMMONS, TORONTO, CANADA
~40 ACRES



THE HEIGHTS STUDY AREA, VANCOUVER, WA
~205 ACRES





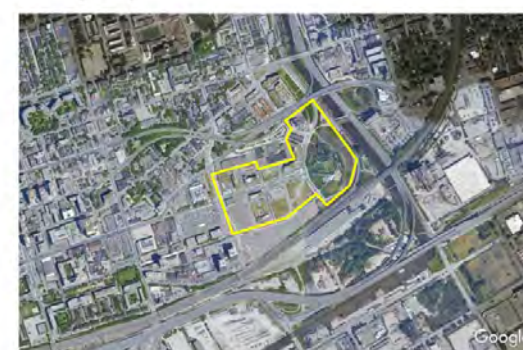
VITA HEALTH & WELLNESS DISTRICT
Stamford, Connecticut

TAKEAWAYS

- Wellness theme drives community lifestyle programs
- Mix of triplex, lowrise, and midrise structures
- Integration of new structures with adaptive reuse
- Concept integrated into surrounding neighborhoods
- Green open space positioned for wider community use

HIGHLIGHTS

- Partnership between affordable housing provider, hospital, and city
- Mixed-income housing community
- Communal urban farm
- Retail, restaurant, and office space
- Social support services, job training, nutrition
- Aid for small business



CANARY COMMONS, TORONTO, CANADA
~40 ACRES



THE HEIGHTS STUDY AREA, VANCOUVER, WA
~205 ACRES





UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA
British Columbia, Canada

HIGHLIGHTS

- Aging church buildings and decreasing congregation numbers led to province-wide strategy to repurpose underused properties owned by United Church of Canada
- Desire for multi-purpose or shared spaces for casual interaction between housing residents and congregation members
- Building form, shared amenity, and parking requirements differ based on municipality
- Congregation and municipality have expressed desire for church to be distinguishable, even when housed within non-traditional church building
- Each congregation has a development team that volunteers time to provide input on design process

TAKEAWAYS

- Affordable housing framework
- Enables church ministries to give back to community
- Nonprofit / market housing developers partnership
- Portfolio model where one redeveloped property can leverage future opportunities for other properties
- Emerging model of churches building less purpose-specific venues
- Faith-based communities retain ownership of housing projects on their land
- Helps maintain affordability over the long term





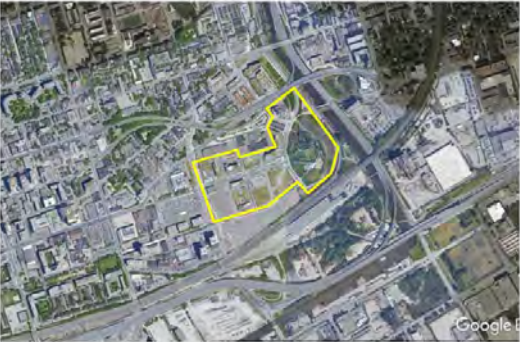
GLOBAL INNOVATION EXCHANGE (GIX)
Bellevue, Washington

HIGHLIGHTS

- 100,000SF innovation hub 36-acre transit-oriented development
- Wright Runstadt (developer)
- Microsoft, University of Washington, and Tsinghua University (Beijing, China)
- Symposium and presentation space
- Major corporate sponsor (\$40M seed money)
- Focus on science, tech, engineering, and design

TAKEAWAYS

- Public/private partnership
- Maker spaces, design studios, and technology labs
- Entrepreneurship and practical business programs



CANARY COMMONS, TORONTO, CANADA
~40 ACRES



THE HEIGHTS STUDY AREA, VANCOUVER, WA
~205 ACRES



SPRING DISTRICT, BELLEVUE, WA
~40 ACRES





APPENDIX H

TRAFFIC IMPACT STUDY

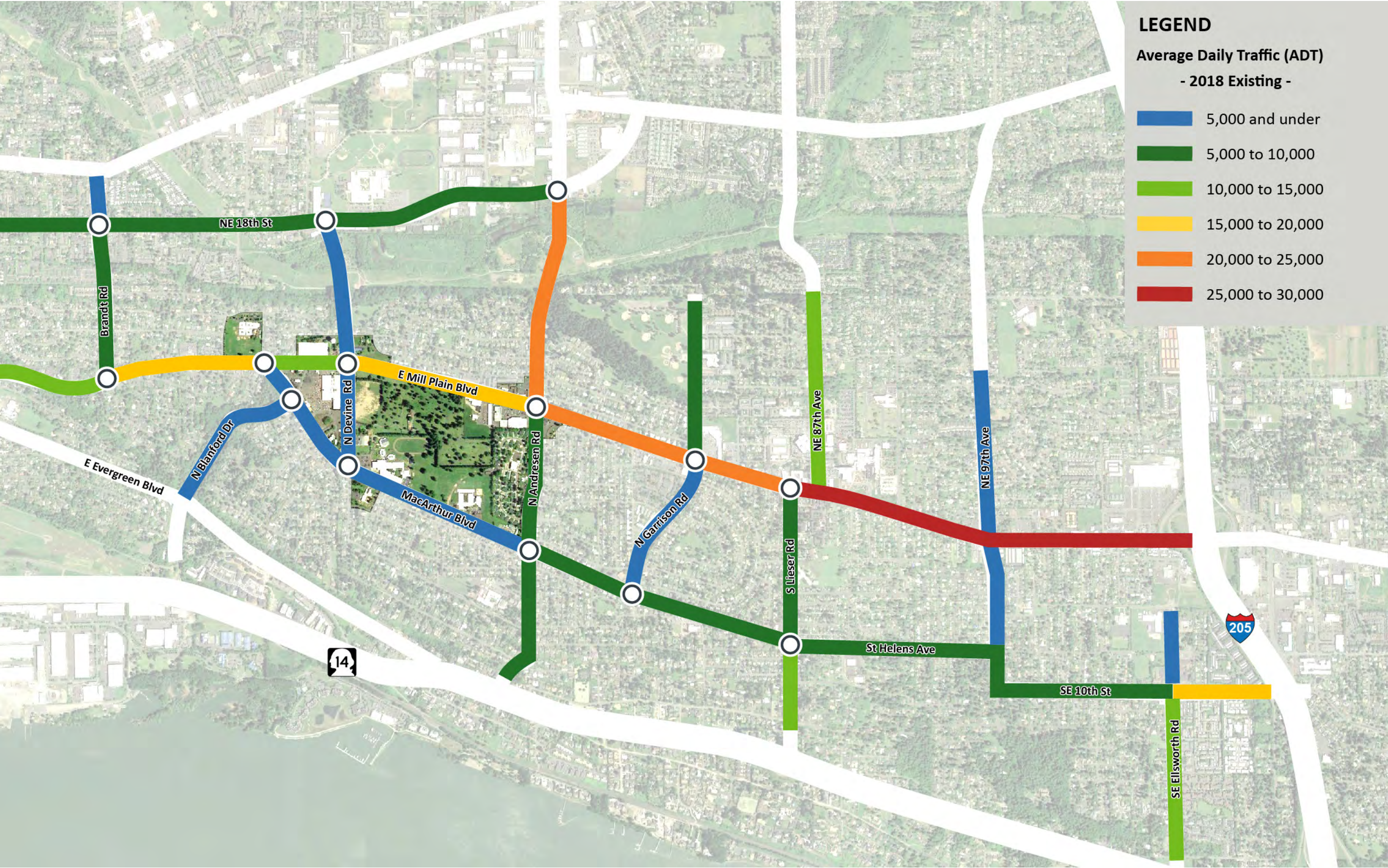
OVERVIEW

A traffic impact analysis was performed for The Heights District to assess existing and future traffic operations on the local street network. Existing traffic data was collected in early June 2018. This information was used to establish future year (2038) no-build and build traffic volumes in the study area. Projected traffic volumes were developed based on a projected 20-year development program using the Southwest Washington Regional Transportation Council (RTC) travel demand models and the 10th Edition of the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) Trip Generation Manual. The analysis addresses the preferred concept development and informs the draft Environmental Impact Statement and transportation needs for The District.

The Plan anticipates an estimated 1,800 new residential units that will generate approximately 700 to 850 new vehicle trips during the AM and PM peak hours. Assuming the planned BRT stations and new bike/pedestrian infrastructure in the study area, trip generation estimates may be reduced by six percent to account for multimodal trips. Unlike the planned residential development, the net commercial leasable space within the Redevelopment Area will effectively remain unchanged. As such, the traffic analysis did not include new commercial trips.

KEY FINDINGS

- While new development will bring increased traffic volumes to the study area, the analysis indicates that no mitigation is required on the local street network at this time.
- The existing roadway infrastructure, coupled with two proposed roundabouts along MacArthur Boulevard will provide for acceptable traffic operations with all study area intersections operating at level of service (LOS) D or better.
- A proposed traffic signal at the MacArthur Boulevard and N Lieser Road / St. Helens Avenue intersection (outside The District study area) will significantly improve traffic operations at the existing stop-controlled intersection, which is operating at LOS F in both the AM and PM peak hours under existing and future no-build conditions.
- The City, in conjunction with local neighborhoods, should develop and maintain a neighborhood traffic monitoring program and continuously work with adjacent neighborhoods to evaluate and plan for necessary traffic mitigation to address possible increases of traffic that may result from the new development over time.









Memo

Date: Monday, June 24, 2019

Project: The Heights District Plan

To: Keith Walzak, VIA and Mark Sindell, GGLO

From: Jeremy Jackson and Tom Shook, HDR

Subject: Traffic Impact Analysis Memorandum

Introduction

The purpose of this memo is to summarize the existing and future traffic analysis performed within The Heights District Plan area. The traffic impact analysis for the Redevelopment area will support the multi-modal transportation analysis, alternatives development, Draft Environmental Impact Statement, and inform transportation needs for the District Plan.

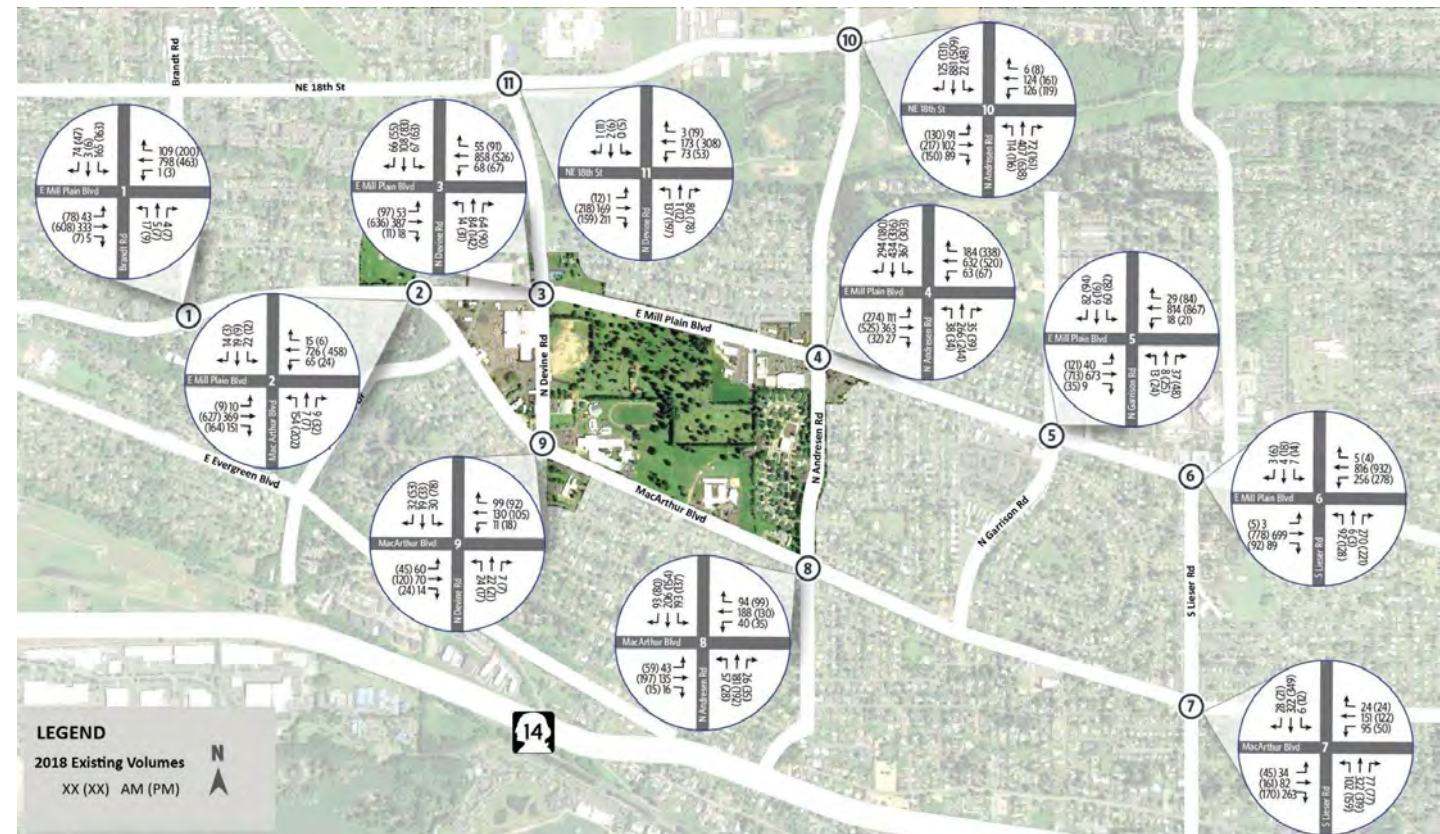
Traffic Data Collection

Weekday, 3-hour AM (7:00 AM to 10:00 AM) and 4-hour PM (2:00 PM to 6:00 PM) peak period turning movement counts were collected in early June 2018 at the following intersections:

1. E Mill Plain Boulevard at Brandt Road/Rhododendron Drive
2. E Mill Plain Boulevard at MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue
3. E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Devine Road
4. E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Andresen Road
5. E Mill Plain Boulevard at Garrison Road
6. E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Lieser Road
7. MacArthur Boulevard at N Lieser Road & St Helens Avenue
8. MacArthur Boulevard at N Andresen Road
9. MacArthur Boulevard at N Devine Road
10. N Andresen Road at NE 18th Street
11. N Devine Road at E 18th Street

Turning movement counts were collected before area schools were out for the season and included a 15-minute breakdown of pedestrians, bicyclists, passenger vehicles, and heavy vehicles. Data collection also consisted of obtaining existing signal timing from the City. The existing AM and PM peak hour volumes used for analysis are shown below in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Existing 2018 Peak Hour Volumes



Peak Hour Determination

The existing AM peak for most of the study area intersections was determined to be 7:45 AM to 8:45 AM. During the PM period, however, the peak hour varied significantly. As noted in the data collection, traffic volumes were collected between 2:00 PM and 6:00 PM to account for traffic near the local area schools. Because multiple intersections were heavily influenced by school traffic, it was determined that the individual PM peak hour for each intersection would be used. The peak hours used for analysis at each intersection are show below in Table 1.

Table 1. Intersection Peak Hours

Intersection	AM Peak	PM Peak
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Brandt Road/Rhododendron Drive	7:45 – 8:45	3:00 – 4:00
E Mill Plain Boulevard at MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue	7:45 – 8:45	3:00 – 4:00
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Devine Road	7:45 – 8:45	3:30 – 4:30
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Andresen Road	7:45 – 8:45	4:30 – 5:30
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Garrison Road	7:45 – 8:45	4:45 – 5:45
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Lieser Road	7:45 – 8:45	4:45 – 5:45
MacArthur Boulevard at N Lieser Road and St Helens Avenue	7:45 – 8:45	4:45 – 5:45
MacArthur Boulevard at N Andresen Road	7:45 – 8:45	2:45 – 3:45
MacArthur Boulevard at N Devine Road	7:45 – 8:45	3:30 – 4:30
N Andresen Road at NE 18th Street	7:45 – 8:45	4:30 – 5:30
N Devine Road at E 18th Street	7:45 – 8:45	4:00 – 5:00

Existing Conditions Analysis

An existing conditions traffic operations analysis for the project area intersections was performed using Synchro (version 10). The analysis results are based on the Synchro *Intersection: Lanes, Volumes, Timings* reports except for the unsignalized intersections on MacArthur Boulevard at N Lieser Road, N Andresen Road, and Devine Road. For the unsignalized intersections, the Highway Capacity Manual 6th Edition (HCM 6) all-way-stop-control (AWSC) reports were used. A summary of the AM and PM peak hour intersection delay and level-of-service (LOS) is provided in Table 2 and Table 3. A summary of the AM and PM peak hour intersection volume-to-capacity (v/c) ratios is provided in Table 4. Detailed Synchro, HCM, and Queue reports for existing conditions are provided in Attachment A.

As shown below, most project area intersections are operating at LOS D or better except for the unsignalized MacArthur Boulevard and N Lieser Road/St Helens Avenue intersection, which is operating at LOS F in both the AM and PM peak hours. Several intersections also have approaches that are operating at LOS E. Multiple intersections are operating over-capacity, with v/c ratios that exceed 1.0; including E Mill Plain Boulevard and N Andresen Road in the AM peak hour and the unsignalized MacArthur Boulevard and N Lieser Road/St Helens Avenue intersection in both the AM and PM peak hours. The E Mill Plain Boulevard and N Lieser Road intersection is operating close to capacity (v/c of 0.96) in the PM peak hour. The E Mill Plain and Garrison Road intersection is also operating at a v/c of 0.99 in the PM peak hour, but this is due to the low volume side street approach.

Table 2. 2018 Existing Intersection Delay and Level of Service – AM Peak

Intersection	Intersection Approach								Overall Intersection	
	Eastbound		Westbound		Northbound		Southbound			
	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Brandt Road/Rhododendron Drive	8.4	A	9.2	A	23.2	C	56.0	E	16.8	B
E Mill Plain Boulevard at MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue	6.2	A	8.0	A	22.8	C	12.4	B	9.7	A
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Devine Road	15.5	B	21.1	C	36.5	D	32.9	C	23.1	C
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Andresen Road	30.1	C	27.0	C	36.2	D	73.0	E	46.7	D
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Garrison Road	15.3	B	9.6	A	24.4	C	32.5	C	14.6	B
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Lieser Road	15.1	B	20.0	B	26.5	C	31.1	C	19.7	B
MacArthur Boulevard at N Lieser Road and St Helens Avenue**	109.2	F	83.5	F	134.4	F	106.4	F	111.7	F
MacArthur Boulevard at N Andresen Road**	18.8	C	18.8	C	16.2	C	21.3	C	19.3	C
MacArthur Boulevard at N Devine Road**	10.1	B	9.5	A	10.2	B	10.3	B	9.9	A
N Andresen Road at NE 18th Street	59.5	E	67.5	E	25.4	C	26.5	C	35.6	D
N Devine Road at E 18th Street	10.3	B	10.9	B	21.1	C	20.0	B	13.6	B

**Unsignalized intersection; intersection results based on HCM 6 AWSC report.
Red = Approach or intersection operating at LOS F.

Table 3. 2018 Existing Intersection Delay and Level of Service – PM Peak

Intersection	Intersection Approach								Overall Intersection	
	Eastbound		Westbound		Northbound		Southbound			
	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Brandt Road/Rhododendron Drive	8.2	A	4.0	A	12.0	B	32.4	C	10.0	A
E Mill Plain Boulevard at MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue	12.6	B	8.4	A	29.1	C	12.7	B	14.5	B
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Devine Road	27.5	C	29.8	C	29.6	C	18.4	B	27.7	C
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Andresen Road	34.2	C	35.1	D	61.5	E	44.4	D	40.3	D
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Garrison Road	18.5	B	10.8	B	75.6	E	69.0	E	23.1	C
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Lieser Road	20.7	C	28.1	C	38.2	D	38.8	D	27.2	C
MacArthur Boulevard at N Lieser Road and St Helens Avenue**	43.4	E	30.0	D	81.5	F	57.2	F	59.1	F
MacArthur Boulevard at N Andresen Road**	18.2	C	14.0	B	14.9	B	15.4	C	15.7	C
MacArthur Boulevard at N Devine Road**	11.6	B	9.9	A	10.4	B	13.7	B	11.6	B
N Andresen Road at NE 18th Street	55.1	E	83.2	F	40.3	D	27.1	C	45.7	D
N Devine Road at E 18th Street	14.7	B	16.3	B	22.9	C	21.4	C	17.6	B

**Unsignalized intersection; intersection results based on HCM 6 AWSC report.
Red = Approach or intersection operating at LOS F.

Table 4. 2018 Existing Intersection V/C Ratios

Intersection	Intersection Approach								Overall Intersection	
	Eastbound		Westbound		Northbound		Southbound		AM	PM
	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM		
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Brandt Road/Rhododendron Drive	0.24	0.32	0.49	0.38	0.13	0.14	0.86	0.77	0.86	0.77
E Mill Plain Boulevard at MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue	0.18	0.33	0.43	0.28	0.62	0.77	0.23	0.11	0.62	0.77
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Devine Road	0.28	0.66	0.72	0.72	0.61	0.67	0.61	0.26	0.72	0.72
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Andresen Road	0.59	0.77	0.68	0.60	0.51	0.75	1.20	0.78	1.20	0.78
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Garrison Road	0.49	0.74	0.40	0.47	0.42	0.84	0.57	0.99	0.57	0.99
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Lieser Road	0.48	0.54	0.86	0.96	0.75	0.81	0.11	0.23	0.86	0.96
MacArthur Boulevard at N Lieser Road and St Helens Avenue**	1.21	0.89	1.10	0.68	1.32	1.09	1.18	0.96	1.32	1.09
MacArthur Boulevard at N Andresen Road**	0.51	0.55	0.55	0.33	0.37	0.36	0.57	0.40	0.57	0.55
MacArthur Boulevard at N Devine Road**	0.18	0.32	0.26	0.21	0.16	0.12	0.22	0.45	0.26	0.45
N Andresen Road at NE 18th Street	0.81	0.85	0.76	0.92	0.73	0.78	0.64	0.53	0.81	0.92
N Devine Road at E 18th Street	0.48	0.49	0.22	0.35	0.62	0.62	0.03	0.19	0.62	0.62

**Unsignalized intersection; worst stop-controlled movement used for each approach and overall intersection v/c ratio.
Red = Approach or intersection v/c ratio exceeds 1.0

Future Year Volume Development

Baseline traffic volume forecasts for the future year 2038 No-Build condition were developed for the project area in coordination with City and Southwest Washington Regional Transportation Council (RTC) staff. Future No-Build volumes were post-processed using the most current existing (2010) and future (2035) RTC travel demand models. The RTC regional travel demand models include population and employment data, as well as current and proposed transportation networks for both existing conditions and the forecast year. The RTC models include background growth but do not include the proposed redevelopment in the Heights District Plan area. PM peak hour volume plots from the RTC models were used to determine annual growth rates for all PM peak hour turning movements at the study area intersections. Growth rates for the AM peak hour were developed using the reciprocal movement method; e.g. the growth rate for the northbound left-turn movement in the PM peak was used for the eastbound right-turn movement in the AM peak. If no growth was reported, or the future RTC model volume was zero, the existing volumes collected in the field were used. The future 2038 No-Build AM and PM peak hour volumes are provided in Figure 2.

No-Build Alternative Analysis

The No-Build alternative represents future conditions with no redevelopment and only Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) identified improvements. The only improvement assumed for the No-Build alternative is an additional westbound left-turn lane at the E Mill Plain Boulevard and N Lieser Road intersection. The No-Build alternative also includes signal timing optimization along the E Mill Plain Boulevard corridor and at the N Andresen Road at NE 18th Street intersection. Signal timing optimization included utilizing a 110 second cycle length for the AM peak and a 120 second cycle length for the PM peak (or half cycle lengths), as well as adjustments to splits, offsets, and lead/lag phasing for protected left turns. The No-Build alternative traffic operations analysis for the project area intersections was performed using Synchro (version 10). A summary of the AM and PM peak hour intersection delay and LOS is provided in Table 5 and Table 6. A summary of the AM and PM peak hour intersection v/c ratios is provided in Table 7. Detailed Synchro, HCM, and Queue reports for the No-Build condition are provided in Attachment B.

As shown below, most project area intersections are operating at LOS D or better except for the unsignalized MacArthur Boulevard and N Lieser Road/St Helens Avenue intersection, which is operating at LOS F in both the AM and PM peak hours. Several intersections also have approaches that are operating at LOS E or F, including the northbound approach of Garrison Road at E Mill Plain Boulevard in the PM peak hour. The unsignalized MacArthur Boulevard and N Lieser Road/St Helens Avenue intersection is operating over-capacity (v/c ratio > 1.2) in both the AM and PM peak hours. The E Mill Plain Boulevard and Garrison Road intersection is operating over capacity (v/c ratio of 1.06) in the PM peak, but this is due to the low volume side street approach. The N Andresen Road and NE 18th Street intersection is also operating over capacity in the AM peak (v/c ratio of 1.05) due to the northbound left-turn movement. The E Mill Plain Boulevard and N Andresen Road intersection had a v/c ratio of 1.20 in the existing AM peak hour but has been reduced to 0.90 in the No-Build alternative due to signal timing adjustments.

Figure 2. No-Build 2038 Peak Hour Volumes



Table 6. No-Build Intersection Delay and Level of Service – PM Peak

Intersection	Intersection Approach								Overall Intersection	
	Eastbound		Westbound		Northbound		Southbound			
	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Brandt Road/Rhododendron Drive	8.6	A	5.4	A	25.8	C	66.7	E	14.2	B
E Mill Plain Boulevard at MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue	7.3	A	9.7	A	28.4	C	12.7	B	11.9	B
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Devine Road	12.6	B	14.6	B	61.2	E	42.6	D	24.1	C
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Andresen Road	23.2	C	19.4	B	62.3	E	44.8	D	31.2	C
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Garrison Road	12.8	B	9.5	A	138.6	F	56.2	E	19.8	B
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Lieser Road	6.6	A	18.3	B	32.3	C	37.9	D	15.8	B
MacArthur Boulevard at N Lieser Road and St Helens Avenue**	123.8	F	32.7	D	51.3	F	48.7	E	71.9	F
MacArthur Boulevard at N Andresen Road**	30.6	D	16.6	C	15.7	C	15.8	C	20.0	C
MacArthur Boulevard at N Devine Road**	15.2	C	11.0	B	11.0	B	19.6	C	15.1	C
N Andresen Road at NE 18th Street	52.3	D	66.5	E	27.8	C	33.6	C	39.3	D
N Devine Road at E 18th Street	18.0	B	15.6	B	23.9	C	24.0	C	18.8	B

**Unsignalized intersection; intersection results based on HCM 6 AWSC report.
Red = Approach or intersection operating at LOS F.

Table 5. No-Build Intersection Delay and Level of Service – AM Peak

Intersection	Intersection Approach								Overall Intersection	
	Eastbound		Westbound		Northbound		Southbound			
	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Brandt Road/Rhododendron Drive	6.8	A	4.1	A	28.4	C	64.8	E	11.8	B
E Mill Plain Boulevard at MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue	6.9	A	10.5	B	28.1	C	11.9	B	12.0	B
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Devine Road	12.1	B	6.6	A	58.9	E	39.2	D	18.3	B
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Andresen Road	24.5	C	36.4	D	57.3	E	16.9	B	28.9	C
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Garrison Road	6.2	A	5.2	A	45.3	D	35.4	D	9.0	A
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Lieser Road	6.2	A	15.9	B	29.3	C	35.1	D	14.6	B
MacArthur Boulevard at N Lieser Road and St Helens Avenue**	191.6	F	130.1	F	69.2	F	92.2	F	125.5	F
MacArthur Boulevard at N Andresen Road**	20.7	C	31.0	D	16.7	C	26.1	D	24.9	C
MacArthur Boulevard at N Devine Road**	10.4	B	10.7	B	10.4	B	10.5	B	10.6	B
N Andresen Road at NE 18th Street	48.4	D	58.9	E	34.1	C	33.1	C	39.1	D
N Devine Road at E 18th Street	11.4	B	11.7	B	21.1	C	24.3	C	14.1	B

**Unsignalized intersection; intersection results based on HCM 6 AWSC report.
Red = Approach or intersection operating at LOS F.

Table 7. No-Build Intersection V/C Ratios

Intersection	Intersection Approach								Overall Intersection	
	Eastbound		Westbound		Northbound		Southbound			
	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Brandt Road/Rhododendron Drive	0.18	0.36	0.54	0.36	0.09	0.08	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83
E Mill Plain Boulevard at MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue	0.24	0.42	0.53	0.31	0.70	0.74	0.14	0.05	0.70	0.74
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Devine Road	0.27	0.48	0.64	0.42	0.85	0.86	0.58	0.59	0.85	0.86
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Andresen Road	0.49	0.71	0.90	0.72	0.74	0.77	0.78	0.93	0.90	0.93
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Garrison Road	0.45	0.78	0.48	0.53	0.59	1.06	0.57	0.92	0.59	1.06
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Lieser Road	0.45	0.56	0.73	0.74	0.74	0.73	0.08	0.17	0.74	0.74
MacArthur Boulevard at N Lieser Road and St Helens Avenue**	1.43	1.21	1.27	0.71	1.12	1.01	1.15	0.91	1.43	1.21
MacArthur Boulevard at N Andresen Road**	0.54	0.78	0.80	0.46	0.41	0.38	0.77	0.37	0.80	0.78
MacArthur Boulevard at N Devine Road**	0.19	0.50	0.38	0.26	0.13	0.11	0.18	0.61	0.38	0.61
N Andresen Road at NE 18th Street	0.77	0.87	0.77	0.77	1.05	0.85	0.81	0.59	1.05	0.87
N Devine Road at E 18th Street	0.53	0.58	0.29	0.35	0.62	0.64	0.01	0.11	0.62	0.64

**Unsignalized intersection; worst stop-controlled movement used for each approach and overall intersection v/c ratio.
Red = Approach or intersection v/c ratio exceeds 1.0

Trip Generation

The Heights District Plan area is bounded generally by MacArthur Boulevard, E Mill Plain Boulevard, and N Andresen Road, and contains 205 acres of non-residential area. The proposed redevelopment area, shown below in Figure 3, is 63 acres of mixed-use development. For the traffic impact analysis, the Heights District Plan area is assumed to include 1,800 new residential units in a mix of low-rise (townhomes and single family) and mid-rise (apartments and condominiums) development. The proposed redevelopment area includes 1,336 of these new residential units, with the remainder in the northeast corner of the Heights District Plan area near the intersection of E Mill Plain Boulevard and N Andresen Road. Unlike the residential development, the net commercial leasable space within the redevelopment area will effectively remain unchanged. Vacant and underutilized space within the existing Tower Mall will be removed and displaced tenants will have the opportunity to integrate into the redevelopment. There is approximately 258,000 square feet of existing commercial space and the proposed redevelopment only includes 204,000 square feet. For analysis purposes, it is assumed that no new trips will be generated by commercial redevelopment. The existing commercial trips within the study area are already being accounted for, and any new trips are likely to be pass-by trips that are included in the future baseline volumes or the new residential trips.

Trip generation for the Heights District Plan area was developed using the 10th Edition of the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) Trip Generation Manual. The ITE Trip Generation Manual provides average weekday vehicle trip rates and entering and exiting percentages for the AM and PM peak periods based on different land use codes (LUC). For the traffic impact analysis, the study area was divided into four zones based on their geographic location. The four zones are shown in Figure 3 and include three zones in the redevelopment area and one zone outside of the redevelopment area. The number of low-rise and mid-rise residential units in each zone of the redevelopment area is based on the proposed 20-year development program. In zone 4, outside of the redevelopment area, the total number of residential units was provided and was broken out into low-rise and mid-rise units based on the relative percentage of each unit type within the redevelopment area. The AM and PM peak hour trips for the proposed residential developments are provided in Table 8 and Table 9. During the AM peak hour, 699 new vehicle trips are estimated, with 180 entering trips and 519 exiting trips. During the PM peak hour, 853 new vehicle trips are estimated, with 523 entering trips and 330 exiting trips.

Trip Distribution

Trip distribution for the new residential trips was developed using the relative turning movement percentages at each study area intersection in the No-Build alternative. The new trips were distributed onto the existing roadway network based on the geographic location of each zone. All entering trips were assumed to originate outside of the study area and terminate within each zone. All exiting trips were assumed to originate within each zone and depart the area via the external study area intersections. It is important to note that the traffic impact analysis did not include an assessment of internal circulation within the redevelopment area. The analysis focused on the existing study area intersections to determine potential impacts and mitigation resulting from the new development. Given the planned bus rapid transit (BRT) stations and bike/pedestrian facilities within the redevelopment area, the trip generation provided in Table 8 and Table 9 was reduced by six percent to account for multimodal trips. The reduced trips were added to the future year No-Build volumes to develop the future year Build volumes (see Figure 4).

Figure 3. The Heights District and Redevelopment Area



Build Alternative Analysis

The Build alternative represents future conditions with RTP identified improvements and the proposed redevelopment. The RTP improvement includes an additional westbound left-turn lane at the E Mill Plain Boulevard and N Lieser Road intersection. As part of the proposed redevelopment, the existing stop-controlled intersections on MacArthur Boulevard at N Andresen Road and N Devine Road have been converted to roundabouts. Both intersections are assumed to be single lane roundabouts. In order to accomplish this, Andresen road will be converted to one-lane in each direction south of the Mill Plain and Andresen intersection. The MacArthur Boulevard and N Lieser Road/St Helens Avenue intersection is assumed to be signalized under the Build alternative. The Build alternative also includes signal timing optimization along the E Mill Plain Boulevard corridor and at the N Andresen Road at NE 18th Street intersection. Signal timing optimization included utilizing a 110 second cycle length for the AM peak and a 120 second cycle length for the PM peak (or half cycle lengths), as well as adjustments to splits, offsets, and lead/lag phasing for protected left turns.

The Build alternative traffic operations analysis for the project area intersections was performed using Synchro (version 10). A summary of the AM and PM peak hour intersection delay and LOS is provided in Table 10 and Table 11. A summary of the AM and PM peak hour intersection v/c ratios is provided in Table 12. Detailed Synchro, HCM, and Queue reports for the Build condition are provided in Attachment C. As shown below, all project area intersections are operating at LOS D or better in both the AM and PM peak hours. Several intersections also have approaches that are operating at LOS E, and the northbound approach of Garrison Road at E Mill Plain Boulevard is operating at LOS F in the PM peak, similar to the No-Build alternative. The unsignalized MacArthur Boulevard and N Lieser Road/Saint Helens Avenue intersection, which was operating at LOS F in the No-Build alternative, is operating at LOS C or better in the Build alternative with a traffic signal.

The E Mill Plain Boulevard and N Andresen Road intersection is operating near capacity, with a v/c ratio of 0.95 in the AM peak hour and a v/c ratio of 0.93 in the PM peak hour. The E Mill Plain Boulevard and Garrison Road intersection is operating over capacity (v/c ratio of 1.14) in the PM peak, but this is due to the low volume side street approach. The N Andresen Road and NE 18th Street intersection is also operating over capacity in the AM peak (v/c ratio of 1.10) due to the northbound left-turn movement. The unsignalized MacArthur Boulevard and N Lieser Road/St Helens Avenue intersection, which was operating significantly over-capacity (v/c ratio > 1.2) in both the AM and PM peak hours in the No-Build alternative, is operating at a v/c ratio of 0.83 in both the AM and PM peak hours with the proposed traffic signal.

Conclusion

The Heights District Plan and proposed redevelopment includes an estimated 1,800 new residential units that will generate approximately 700 to 850 new vehicle trips during the AM and PM peak hours. With the proposed BRT stations and bike/pedestrian facilities within the redevelopment area, the trip generation was reduced by six percent to account for multimodal trips. The new development will bring increased traffic volumes to the study area intersections, but the existing infrastructure and proposed roundabouts along MacArthur Boulevard will provide acceptable traffic operations, with all study area intersections operating at an overall

LOS D or better. Several intersection approaches are operating over-capacity, but the results are similar between the No-Build and Build alternatives.

Traffic operations could be further improved by providing protected/permitted left turns (flashing yellow arrow) at the E Mill Plain Boulevard and Garrison Road and N Andresen Road and NE 18th Street intersections. If site conditions permit the use of protected/permitted left turns, the v/c ratio at the N Andresen Road and NE 18th Street intersection in the Build alternative could be reduced from 1.10 to 0.67 in the AM peak hour.

Table 10. 2038 Build Intersection Delay and Level of Service – AM Peak

Intersection	Intersection Approach								Overall Intersection	
	Eastbound		Westbound		Northbound		Southbound			
	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Brandt Road/Rhododendron Drive	8.5	A	8.3	A	25.5	C	63.1	E	15.1	B
E Mill Plain Boulevard at MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue	10.0	A	13.0	B	30.0	C	10.1	B	14.8	B
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Devine Road	15.1	B	7.6	A	61.8	E	37.5	D	20.4	C
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Andresen Road	28.7	C	42.2	D	57.2	E	15.5	B	31.1	C
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Garrison Road	7.2	A	5.2	A	47.0	D	35.1	D	9.3	A
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Lieser Road	6.9	A	15.9	B	29.5	C	35.0	C	14.5	B
MacArthur Boulevard at N Lieser Road and St Helens Avenue	22.3	C	29.2	C	14.7	B	25.1	C	22.4	C
MacArthur Boulevard at N Andresen Road**	11.1	B	11.5	B	9.7	A	13.2	B	11.7	B
MacArthur Boulevard at N Devine Road**	4.6	A	9.4	A	4.1	A	5.7	A	7.5	A
N Andresen Road at NE 18th Street	47.9	D	58.8	E	36.3	D	34.8	C	40.4	D
N Devine Road at E 18th Street	11.8	B	13.2	B	19.3	B	26.0	C	14.5	B

**Unsignalized intersection; intersection results based on HCM 6 AWSC report.
Red = Approach or intersection operating at LOS F.

Table 11. 2038 Build Intersection Delay and Level of Service – PM Peak

Intersection	Intersection Approach								Overall Intersection	
	Eastbound		Westbound		Northbound		Southbound			
	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Brandt Road/Rhododendron Drive	11.3	B	5.9	A	22.6	C	64.0	E	15.5	B
E Mill Plain Boulevard at MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue	9.1	A	11.9	B	30.7	C	12.3	B	13.8	B
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Devine Road	16.8	B	13.5	B	61.2	E	45.6	D	26.2	C
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Andresen Road	26.7	C	23.8	C	58.8	E	47.6	D	33.8	C
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Garrison Road	11.1	B	11.5	B	167.6	F	55.3	E	20.5	C
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Lieser Road	13.6	B	18.6	B	32.5	C	37.1	D	18.6	B
MacArthur Boulevard at N Lieser Road and S. Helens Avenue	33.0	C	24.7	C	17.2	B	38.4	D	27.3	C
MacArthur Boulevard at N Andresen Road**	11.3	B	9.7	A	8.3	A	7.1	A	9.1	A
MacArthur Boulevard at N Devine Road**	8.0	A	7.0	A	6.4	A	7.5	A	7.4	A
N Andresen Road at NE 18th Street	52.9	D	65.5	E	33.9	C	37.6	D	42.8	D
N Devine Road at E 18th Street	20.9	C	18.2	B	23.3	C	27.3	C	20.8	C

**Unsignalized intersection; intersection results based on HCM 6 AWSC report.
Red = Approach or intersection operating at LOS F.

Table 12. 2038 Build Intersection V/C Ratios

Intersection	Intersection Approach								Overall Intersection	
	Eastbound		Westbound		Northbound		Southbound			
	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Brandt Road/Rhododendron Drive	0.21	0.45	0.64	0.41	0.08	0.07	0.86	0.85	0.86	0.85
E Mill Plain Boulevard at MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue	0.29	0.55	0.63	0.33	0.79	0.80	0.12	0.06	0.79	0.80
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Devine Road	0.37	0.60	0.74	0.48	0.90	0.88	0.58	0.71	0.90	0.88
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Andresen Road	0.64	0.72	0.95	0.81	0.74	0.74	0.77	0.93	0.95	0.93
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Garrison Road	0.50	0.79	0.49	0.56	0.61	1.14	0.57	0.92	0.61	1.14
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Lieser Road	0.51	0.60	0.73	0.76	0.74	0.74	0.08	0.17	0.74	0.76
MacArthur Boulevard at N Lieser Road and St Helens Avenue**	0.83	0.83	0.77	0.50	0.46	0.59	0.67	0.75	0.83	0.83
MacArthur Boulevard at N Andresen Road**	0.43	0.53	0.55	0.48	0.40	0.34	0.65	0.37	0.65	0.53
MacArthur Boulevard at N Devine Road**	0.16	0.36	0.53	0.37	0.07	0.10	0.19	0.39	0.53	0.39
N Andresen Road at NE 18th Street	0.78	0.88	0.78	0.76	1.10	0.73	0.83	0.67	1.10	0.88
N Devine Road at E 18th Street	0.55	0.67	0.35	0.39	0.59	0.67	0.02	0.26	0.59	0.67

**Unsignalized intersection; worst stop-controlled movement used for each approach and overall intersection v/c ratio.
Red = Approach or intersection v/c ratio exceeds 1.0

For Further Information:

The complete traffic analysis will be available to download from the project website: cityofvancouver.us/TheHeights

APPENDIX I URBAN DESIGN FRAMEWORK



THE HEIGHTS DISTRICT PLAN

Community and Economic Development Department
City Of Vancouver, Washington

2020



Appendix I

Urban Design Framework

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A

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Context

The Heights District (The District) represents an opportunity to create a vibrant mixed-use urban neighborhood destination that is strategically located in the heart of Vancouver. The 205-acre District is surrounded by stable yet growing neighborhoods, trails and recreation areas and parks and open spaces. The hallmark of The District may be its quiet character, where people have lived for many generations and are exceptionally welcoming and friendly.

Promoting health, equity and wellness, the Heights District Plan envisions a diverse, balanced neighborhood that includes residential, retail and commercial uses, supportive social services, healthcare, schools and places of worship. Key to The Plan is the future Mill Plain Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) line that will connect The District and points beyond, providing easy and safe access to the new neighborhood as a unique place to live and work.



Figure 1: Regional Context



Figure 2: The Heights District

2.0 The Heights District Vision & Design Guidance

2.1 Vision

"The Heights District is a vibrant, connected neighborhood center. The center seeks to promote community health, wellness and a shared identity. This identity reflects the value placed on the past and current community with an eye toward welcoming future generations in an inclusive, respectful and equitable manner."

— The Heights District Plan



Figure 3: The Heights Tower Mall Redevelopment Area

2.2 Universal Design Principles

The Heights District Plan is founded on a number of Universal Design Principles that help shape the character, urban form and public spaces of The District. The success of The District will rely on an understanding and application of the following elements:

- Neighborhood context, history and culture
- Proximity to the future Mill Plain BRT
- Sustainable design best practices
- Design character and compatibility
- Community health, well-being and equity

The following Design Drivers were established as part of The Heights District Plan process:

OVERARCHING DRIVER



MIXED INCOME HOUSING

A fundamental driver of The Heights District is the integration of a variety of housing types and sizes that are available to diverse community members, including; affordable, attainable and market rate housing.



PRIMARY DRIVERS

A series of Primary and Secondary Design Drivers have been established for The District to help inform high-quality design outcomes. The Primary and Secondary Drivers are as follows:



CONNECTIVITY

To strengthen multi-modal connections and improve accessibility throughout The District and within the 20-minute walkshed.



COMMUNITY HEALTH, WELLNESS AND EQUITY

To embrace and promote healthy living, universal design principles and social equity as core values of The District.



SUSTAINABILITY

To reflect responsible social, economic and environmentally-friendly best practices.



SECONDARY DRIVERS



PUBLIC REALM
To create a variety of vibrant community spaces that elevates the quality of life for all residents and visitors.



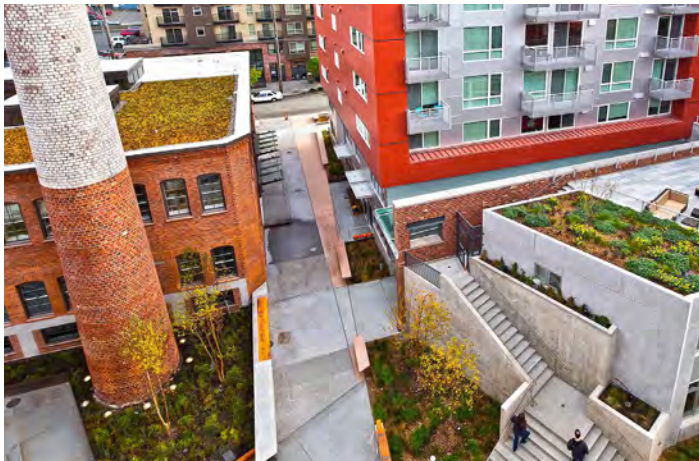
ARTS / CULTURE
To promote arts and culture in The District.



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
To attract private investment and deliver equitable public benefit.



URBAN FORM / CHARACTER
To promote good urban form that invites high-quality design and enriches safe places to enjoy.



2.3 Purpose

The Urban Design Framework (Framework) provides an organizational structure to guide high-quality, sustainable development in The Heights District over time. The Framework addresses key aspects of development — such as urban character, public realm, architecture, sustainability and other infrastructure considerations — that are deemed essential to creating a dynamic, safe and enjoyable neighborhood. Each element is informed by the project’s Design Principles and contributes to advancing the vision for The District.

Design Guidelines, intended to accompany development standards and provide options for meeting design requirements articulated in the code, will be provided for reference in both the Design Review and Heights Plan District sections. The Development Standards and Design Guidelines will define prescriptive development standards, as well as discretionary design guidelines that will be applied as part of the project review and approval process for individual projects in The District.

Once adopted, the Heights District Development Standards and Design Guidelines will be codified within the City of Vancouver Municipal Code (VMC) Title 20: Land Use and Development Code and will serve as the principal regulating tool for the City to review and approve projects in The District.

These tools will be developed as part of the next phase of the project and will include provisions in the current Commerical and Mixed Use District (20.430) and Design Review (20.265) section of the VMC. In addition, a new Heights Plan District section will be added to the Plan District (20.600) section of the code. This section will provide detailed Development Standards for future development at The Heights. Design Guidelines, intended to accompany development standards and provide options for meeting design requirements articulated in the code, will be provided for reference in both the Design Review and Heights Plan District sections.



2.4 Site Development Standards

The Heights District Site Development Standards will ensure the health and safety of residents and visitors of The District. The Standards will support the project’s vision to create a walkable, mixed-use neighborhood form of development and will emphasize universal design best practices to promote equitable, safe, accessible and sustainable development measures throughout The District.

Site Development Standards will address the following:

- **Land Use and Zoning Regulations:** Development standards for The District will be established as part of a new HX Zone classification, and will be supported by complementary Design Guidelines and a design review process for development.
- **Street Standards:** Unless noted otherwise, new proposed streets developed in the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area will be city rights-of-way. A limited number of private access and thoroughfares may be considered in The District.

- **Infrastructure Systems:** New public rights-of-way (streets and alleyways) will include paved streets and sidewalks, underground utilities, stormwater infrastructure, streetscape amenities, landscaping, wayfinding and signage.
- **Public Parks / Amenities:** A key public infrastructure feature for the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area is the proposed Loop - a landmark feature that connects a series of public park spaces within the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area. Access to The Loop and its amenities are purposefully connected by a series of pedestrian pathways, alleyways and plazas. Ground level retail, live/work and residential stops all serve to activate The Loop throughout The District.



2.5 Urban Design Guidelines

The Heights District Urban Design Guidelines will establish the foundation for the built urban form and public realm design and development in The Heights District. The Guidelines will serve as a tool for the city (or its designated review authority), property owners, developers and designers who are interested in developing in The Heights.

The **Urban Design Guidelines** will apply to all development in The District. Key considerations include:

- Built structures on private parcels shall be administratively reviewed and approved through the City of Vancouver administrative design review process on a case-by-case basis.
- The implementation of The District will evolve over time. Active participation of a variety of property owners, developers and designers will be required to fulfil the vision of The District.
- Individual building projects will respond to the overall design theme established for The District.

- The mixed-use buildings in the Activity Center include a vertically integrated mix of uses wherever feasible such as ground-level retail and customer services with residential or office uses above. The combination of uses will promote vitality and diversity within The District.
- A contemporary composition of buildings will reflect an architectural character that enhances the urban neighborhood, streetscapes and pedestrian experience emphasizing a variety of materials textures, forms, colors, and transparencies.
- Varying building typologies will help create a diversity of building forms and urban spaces and serve as a unifying feature for the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area.





Artist Rendering of a Pocket Park

B

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

1.0 Character Zones

The District organizational structure is defined by a series of character zones that provide a unique set of design prerequisites. Each character zone addresses unique neighborhood attributes and uses as well as massing and scale that are contextual to adjacent uses. The following Character Zones are established for The District:

- **District Gateways**
- **Activity Center**
- **Residential Neighborhood**
- **Innovation Hub**



Figure 4: Map of The Heights District Tower Mall Redevelopment Area

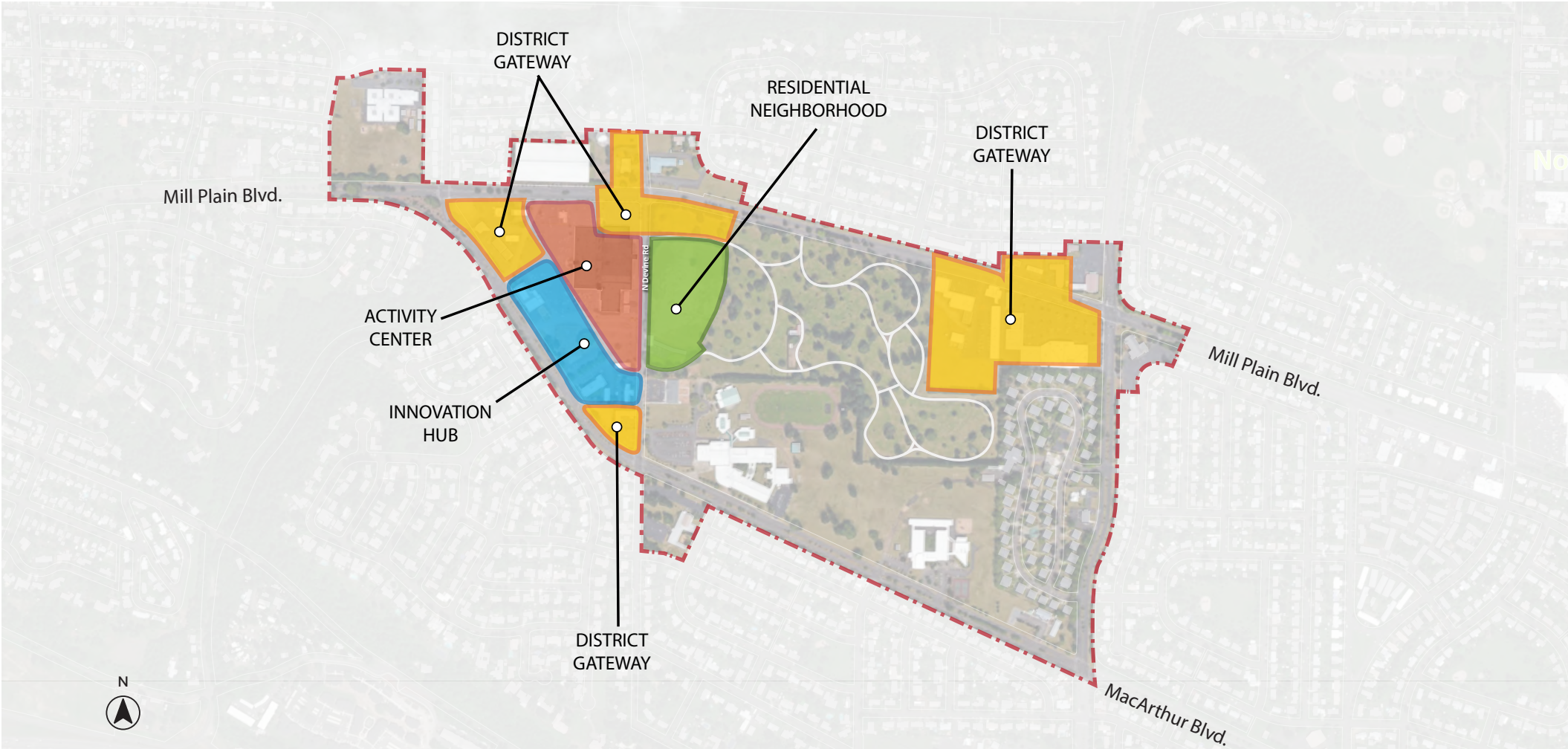


Figure 5: Map of The Heights District Character Zones

DISTRICT GATEWAYS

DISTRICT GATEWAYS serve as entries to The District and are delineated with varying architectural scales that respond to both The District and surrounding residential neighborhoods. The urban form at these Gateways should celebrate the physical corner sites while respecting the scale and context of adjacent uses.

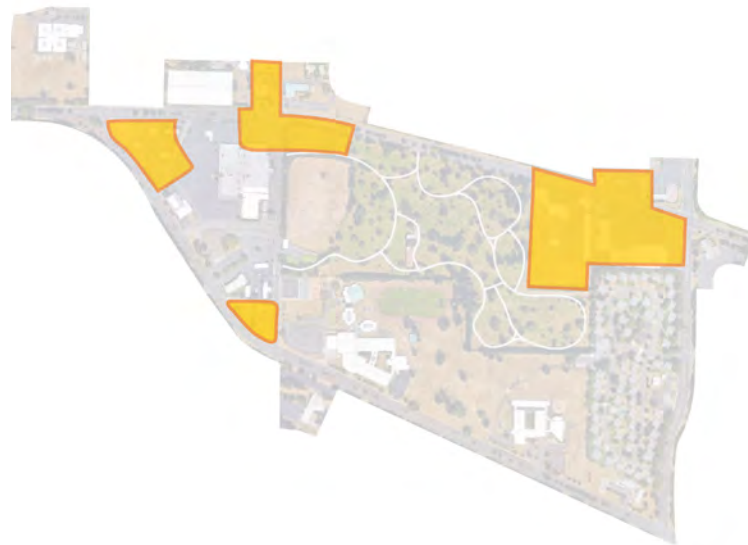


Figure 6: Key Map Showing District Gateways in The District

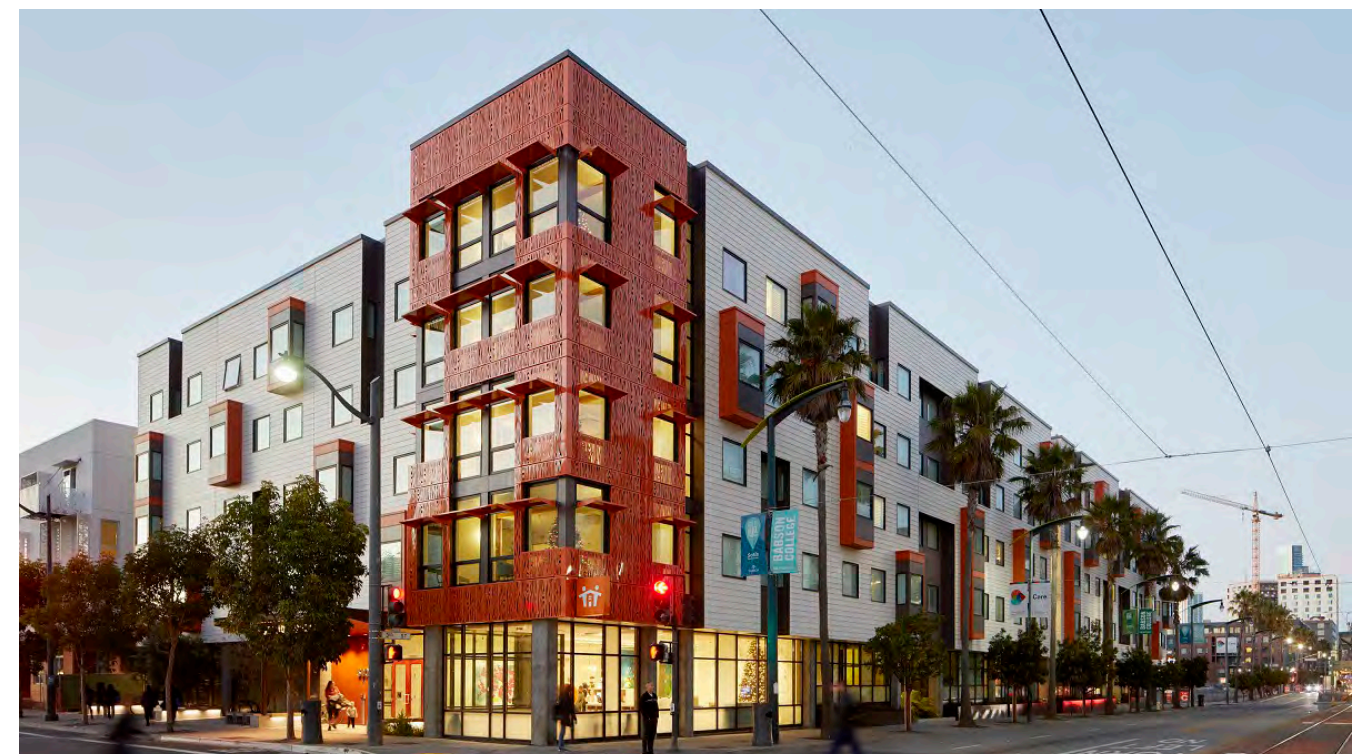


ACTIVITY CENTER

ACTIVITY CENTER is the 'Heart' of The District and includes a diversity of uses with taller, higher-density buildings, active streets, and quality of materiality and amenities..



Figure 7: Key Map Showing Activity Center in The District

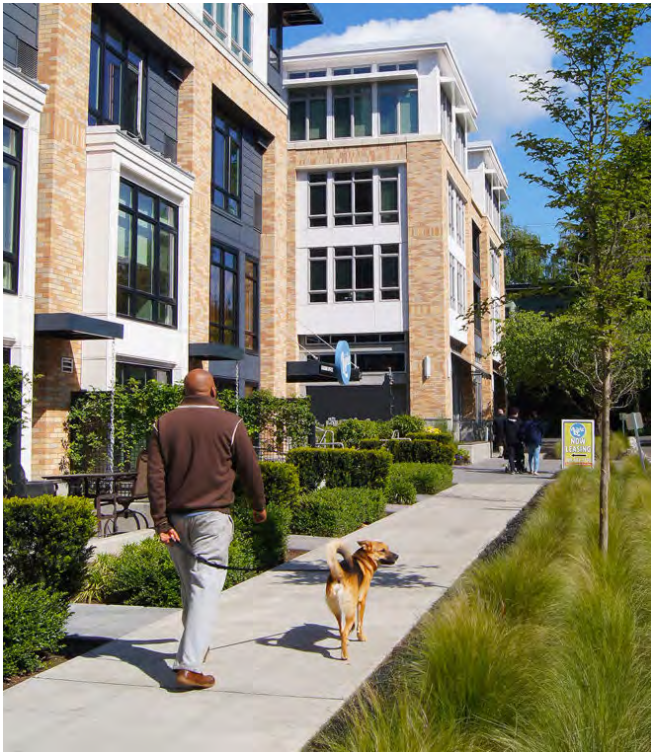


RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD

RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD includes lower scale townhomes, office, family housing, quiet streets and street end parks, with informal walking paths and views to open space and the Park Hill Cemetery.



Figure 8: Key Map Showing Residential Neighborhood in The District



INNOVATION HUB

INNOVATION HUB is likely to be built in the later phases of development and incorporates an eclectic mix of uses and new innovative building types that support flexible makers spaces, breweries, health supportive services, office/employment and residential uses. The scale of development is moderate and compliments adjacent uses and the proposed tree-lined MacArthur Boulevard Greenbelt.



Figure 9: Key Map Showing Innovation Hub in The District



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2.0 Public Realm

2.1 Streets & Blocks

01. Principle Street System

Emphasize a safe, well-connected multi-modal and pedestrian-oriented environment on all designated principle streets throughout The District.

02. Internal Streets

Design internal streets within the Redevelopment Area to provide a safe, multi-modal function consistent with the character and context of adjacent uses. (refer to Figure 11: Internal Street Diagram).

03. Blocks

Establish a maximum block length throughout the Redevelopment Area to encourage a compact, walkable and safe environment.



Public Safety of Streets with Traffic Calming

04. Streetscapes

Provide a comprehensively designed, safe, accessible, and enjoyable pedestrian environment that integrates materials and art forms that are well-designed and references cultural and historic uses where possible. Encourage the inclusion of sustainable features such as; rain gardens and bioswales, and provide urban amenities that promote public use and create engaging and visually interesting streetscapes, such as seating, planter boxes, vegetation, lighting, and public art.

05. Sidewalks

Provide a safe, well-connected and pedestrian-oriented environment that includes sidewalks and pathways throughout The District.

06. Traffic Calming

Create a safe, comfortable neighborhood that balances the needs of pedestrians, bicyclists, and vehicles alike.



Figure 10: Artist Rendering The Loop: Redevelopment Area Activity Center



Activated Streets with Retails



Streetscape Amenities - Seating, Vegetations, etc.

INTERNAL STREETS

A series of internal street types are identified for the Redevelopment Area. Each street is designed to provide a safe, multi-modal function consistent with the character, scale and context of adjacent uses. Activating features such as outdoor restaurant seating, patios, storefronts, entrances to residential buildings and publicly accessible plazas are key to the internal street network. All street types are intended to support on-street parking and shared bicycle facilities with sharrow pavement markings as needed.

Figure 11: Internal Street Diagram identifies individual street types. Additional information on street type cross-sections are provided in The Heights District Plan.

- The Loop Retail Street
- The Loop Residential Street
- The Loop Festival Street
- Standard Street
- Internal Street With Angled Parking



Figure 11: Internal Street Diagram

THE LOOP

01. Design Integration

Establish a unique and accessible environment that embraces walkability, health and well-being, active uses and engaging streets and buildings. The ¾-mile Loop features a consistent design quality with variation in scale and form to represent the unique qualities of each character zone: District Gateways, Activity Center, Residential Neighborhood and Innovation Hub.

02. Quality Finish Materials

Utilize design and finish materials that exemplify high quality design, pedestrian safety and comfort, and universal design best practices.

03. Connections

Serve as a unifying design element aimed at linking individual character zones and blocks within the Redevelopment Area. The Loop shall serve as a pedestrian corridor, but will be designed to accommodate vehicle and emergency vehicle access.

04. Access

Accommodate varying design features such as; seating, public art, bicycle parking and landscaping to accommodate adjacent uses and support the character zone and scale. Residential buildings fronting The Loop may include elevated stoops and entry plantings with building frontage facing the sidewalk.

05. Amenities

Concentrate The Loop Retail Street in the Activity Center to support retail uses, wider sidewalks, outdoor café seating, festival lighting, special paving, street trees and interpretive art.



Example of The Loop amenities



Figure 12: The Loop - Redevelopment Area Plan

2.2 Parks & Open Spaces

01. Diversity

Design public spaces to be welcoming to all of Vancouver's diverse population. Designs shall not reflect the specific interests or serve the specific needs of a limited demographic.

02. Privatization

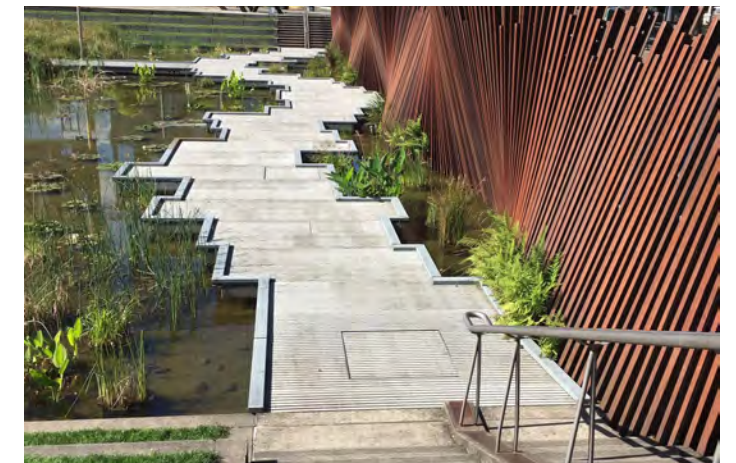
Design public spaces, particularly plazas and connections through blocks, to reflect their intended public use and accessibility. Avoid designs, configurations, and layouts that project an image of privatization.

03. Playful Design & Active Uses

Encourage whimsical and fun elements that are welcoming to users of all ages and demographics. Public spaces, including parks, plazas, and portions of primary active alleyways shall be framed by active uses such as markets and retail or commercial activity.



Figure 10: Public Realm and Open Space Diagram



Connection of Open Space



Placemaking Context

04. Design Integration

Design public spaces, supporting amenities, and artwork to pursue civic forms within the Activity Center and natural, organic and fluid forms within the Residential Neighborhood Zones.

05. Context Design

Frame public spaces, parks, and open spaces with activating adjacent uses and functions such as building facades and entries, commercial retail activities and transition areas.

06. Amenities

Incorporate art, lighting, and unique seating features to create dynamic and diverse public spaces. The design shall be high quality and complementary to the surrounding areas.

07. Public Life

Create a variety of formal public spaces including plazas, passageways and courtyard spaces. Each space shall integrate appropriate materials to accommodate people and various activities. Plazas shall be designed to create opportunities for seating and gathering with benches, turf lawns, shade trees, and be flexible in design to accommodate multiple purposes.

08. Property Owner Engagement

Coordinate with property owners to create dynamic and memorable park spaces that will include amenities, public art, programming for activation and event activity (farmer’s market and weekend events).

09. Food Vendors

Encourage vendor carts, food trucks, or kiosks within the public civic park area. The design shall be high quality and complementary to the surrounding areas. Vendor cart and kiosk design, hours of operation and associated storage facilities are subject to review and approval.

10. Durability

Encourage quality, durable paving materials and features that apply colors and textures to distinguish different functional uses.

11. Park / Open Space Area

Parks and open space are intended to be public spaces accessible to the general public. Additional pocket park spaces may be developed as part of private development opportunities.



CIVIC PARK**01. Civic Park Location**

Establish and reinforce a healthy and active civic park space at the center of the neighborhood that supports a range of activities and events where the greatest mix of uses occurs.

02. Programming

Surround civic park with ground-level activated spaces and uses including gathering areas, interactive play/water features, outdoor seating and public art elements.

03. Accessibility

Create the civic park to be a major character-defining element of the neighborhood that is accessible by streets and pedestrian pathways connecting to the Mill Plain BRT, MacArthur Greenbelt and other uses.

04. Scale & Form

Design the civic park to be appropriately scaled and contextual to relate to the center of the neighborhood.



Figure 11: Plan of Civic Park



Activation of Park



Playful Area



NEIGHBORHOOD / POCKET PARKS

01. Neighborhood / Pocket Park Locations

Fully integrate a variety of smaller-scale neighborhood and pocket parks to serve as local amenity spaces and support The District’s focus on health and well-being.

02. Programming

Program neighborhood and pocket parks to accommodate age-appropriate play areas, outdoor seating, landscaping and public art elements.

03. Incentive

Consider incentives to locate neighborhood and pocket parks within private development blocks to provide developers greater flexibility. Incentives may have low-to-moderate direct impact on the general public while creating a positive amenity in the form of parks and plaza spaces.

04. Scale & Context

Design neighborhood and pocket parks to be appropriately scaled and contextual to relate to adjacent uses.

05. Safety & Security

Design parks and plazas that are accessible to all and are well-lit to meet Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) standards.



Figure 12: Plan of Neighborhood Park



Figure 13: Location of Pocket Parks



Scale of Pocket/Neighborhood Park



Pocket Park

2.3 Public & Private Transitions

01. Public-Private Transitions

Include elements that provide transitional space between the public and private realms at residential ground floor entrances, such as; landscaped spaces, low walls, stoops, porches, or recessed entries.

02. Side Yard Setback

Provide a sensitive interface with adjacent properties to minimize overlook and, where appropriate, create a private connection from the front to rear of the property for residential uses.

03. Security

Encourage ground level residential uses to locate private terrace, garden or patio spaces in the ground level setback zone and adjacent to the public sidewalk to ensure adequate separation from the ground floor unit and the pedestrian way.

04. Proportionality & Circulation

Design public sidewalk areas to represent proportional space for landscape and circulation areas and public-private transitions.



Semi-private space of residential area



Semi-private space of residential area

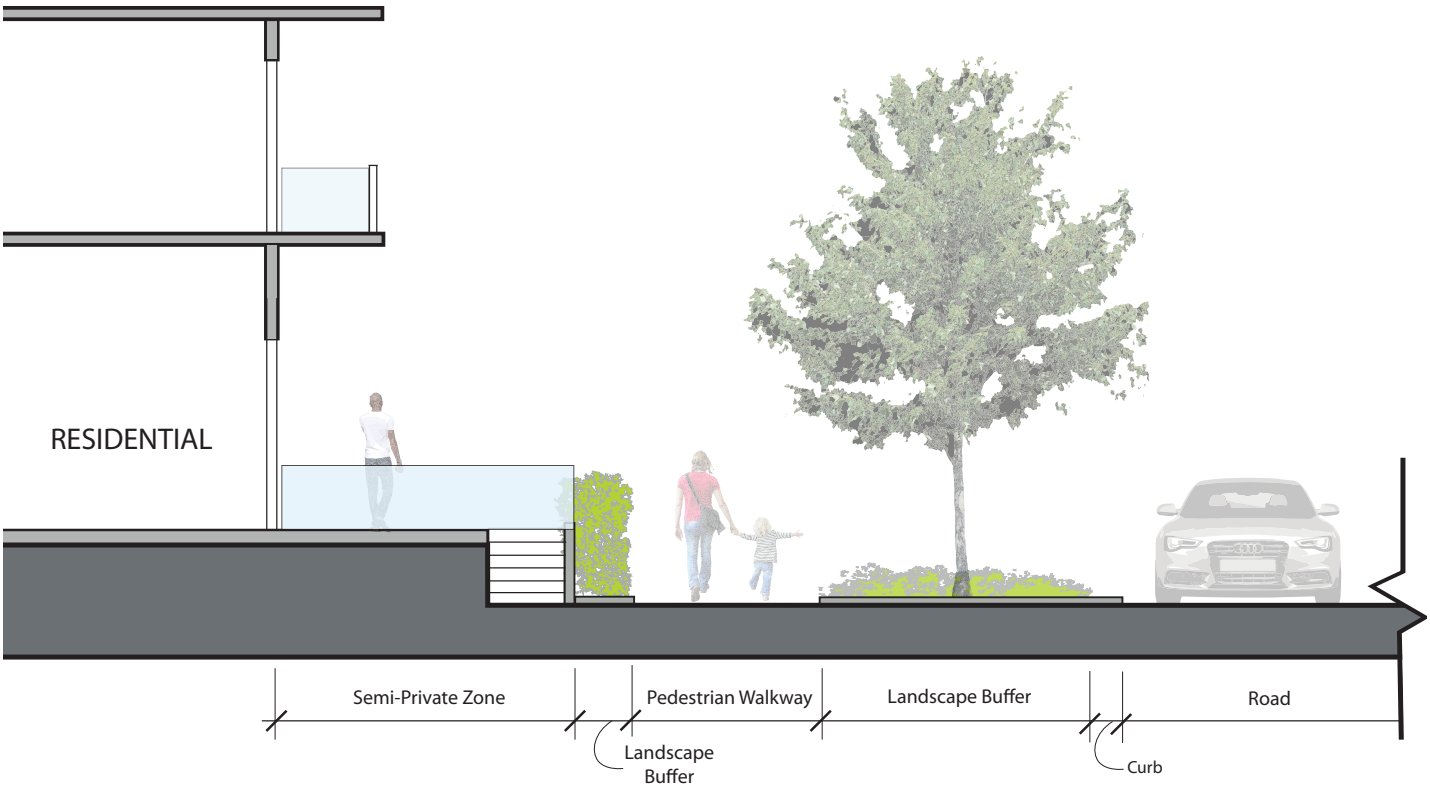


Figure 14: Ground and Upper Levels Setback Diagram - Residential Building

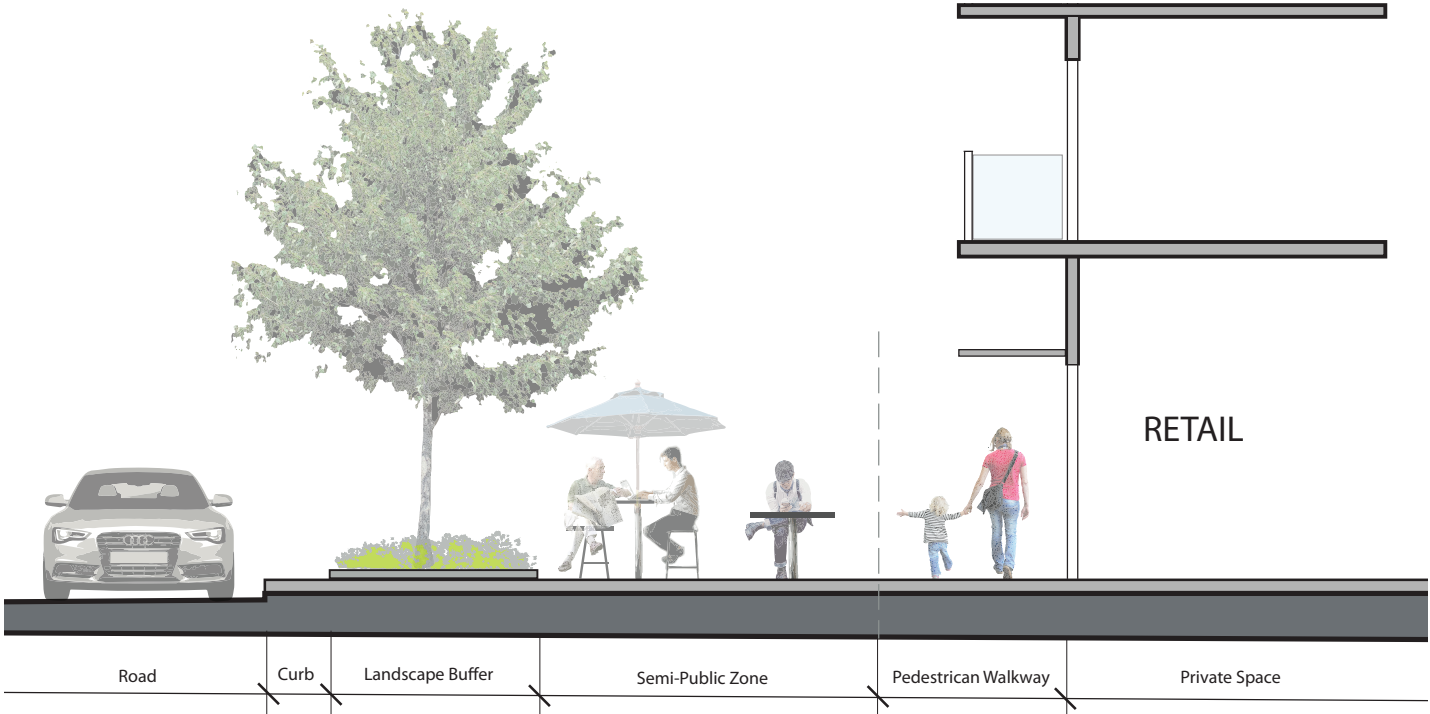


Figure 15: The Loop Retail Street Diagram

2.4 Landscape Design

01. Outdoor Experience

Define and enhance the outdoor experience and environment through landscape materials and design. Landscape design incorporates low-impact development strategies, such as vegetated roofs, permeable pavement, and bioretention cells (rain gardens), where feasible. Outdoor seating areas are encouraged to be oriented toward the south and west and to optimize views.

02. Planting

Apply preferred native and/or adaptive plant species as a primary resource for all at-grade planting areas. Landscape planting design shall meet project intent while responding to The District’s proximity to surrounding natural areas. Development shall comply with the City’s Tree, Vegetation, and Soil Conservation ordinance (VMC 20.770), including the protection and preservation of heritage trees consistent with VMC 20.770.12. In all public spaces, plants listed on the City’s noxious and invasive plant list are not allowed.

03. Tree Canopy Achievement Program

Establish minimum standards for The District to be consistent with the City of Vancouver Tree Canopy Achievement Program (TreeCAP).

04. Green Infrastructure

Ensure green Infrastructure elements, such as rain gardens, cisterns, permeable pavements and bioretention, are visible to the public when possible. These facilities shall encourage educational opportunities and provide an understanding and awareness of environmental systems.



Water Retention Landscape Design

05. Quality Materials

Incorporate high quality, pedestrian scale materials at the ground plane and in site amenities to define the pedestrian realm destinations, changes in use, and circulation patterns. Site furniture and materials shall fit into the architectural character of the surrounding landscapes. Corner parcel developments shall consider creating public spaces that blend with the right-of-way space and encourage pedestrian flow and social interaction.

06. Crime Prevention

Incorporate Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) best practices in landscape design and location planting with respect to views, prospect-refuge, and access points in all public open spaces.

07. Vegetative Roofs

Encourage vegetative roofs aimed to mitigate stormwater run-off and create roof top amenity spaces.

08. Street Trees

Utilize open planting beds designed for street trees and stormwater conveyance where possible. Street tree grates shall be provided where high pedestrian activity and/or on-street parking is present; otherwise, under-canopy planting is encouraged. Street plantings shall be designed and maintained to enhance view corridors and provide a level of safety and security for pedestrians.



Vegetative Stormwater System



Stepped-back Planter

3.0 Architecture

3.1 Building Typologies

The District represents a diverse range of building types that contribute to the overall character, placemaking and experience of users. Each typology reflects unique design elements to express individual building types.

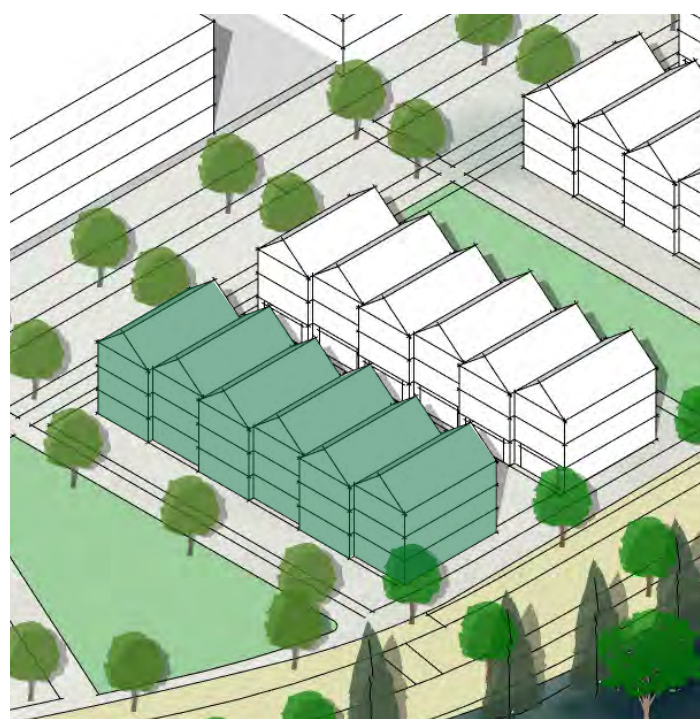
CIVIC, INSTITUTIONAL, RELIGIOUS

- Civic or institutional uses on predominant floors
- Wide variety of architectural styles
- Building frontage responds to public access and public realm
- Building expresses a singular and cohesive architectural concept



MULTI-FAMILY TOWNHOUSE

- Residential uses on each floor
- Diversity of architectural styles
- Variation in ground floor facades
- Alleyway garage or tuck-under parking
- Durable, high quality materials



MIXED-USE RESIDENTIAL

- Active ground plane with semi-private terrace, garden, stoop or entry
- Residential uses on each floor above ground floor
- Building frontage responds to public access areas and public realm
- Diversity of architectural styles



MIXED-USE COMMERCIAL

- Predominantly commercial uses on upper floors
- Active ground plane with retail, entry lobbies, civic, institutional or other public uses
- Building frontage responds to public access areas and public realm. Commercial uses are expressed on façade
- Primary entries are legible and facing principle streets



3.2 Architectural Design Elements

01. Massing & Scales

Provide for an appropriate building massing and scale consistent with the vision and in context with existing neighborhoods and uses in the area. A variety of building volumes to break down the visual appearance of taller structures and building mass. For example, taller buildings with perceived greater massing shall be located in the core Activity Center. Buildings shall step down in scale and height from the core area to the perimeter of the Redevelopment Area.

02. Modulation & Facade Articulations

Promote a balance of interest and functional design through building facades and architectural concepts that are human-scale and appropriately responds to the street and building context. Expression of different uses (retail, office and residential) within the building may provide opportunities to break up potentially monolithic building form.

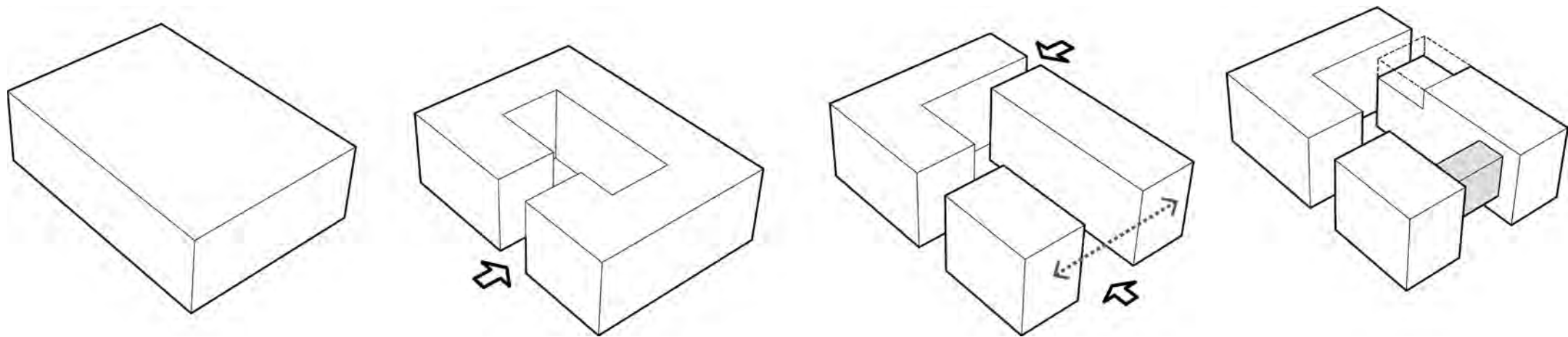


Figure 16: Building Massing Typology



03. Setbacks

Reduce the perceived mass of a building through ground level and upper level setbacks to create consistency in buildings across the block face.

04. Roof forms

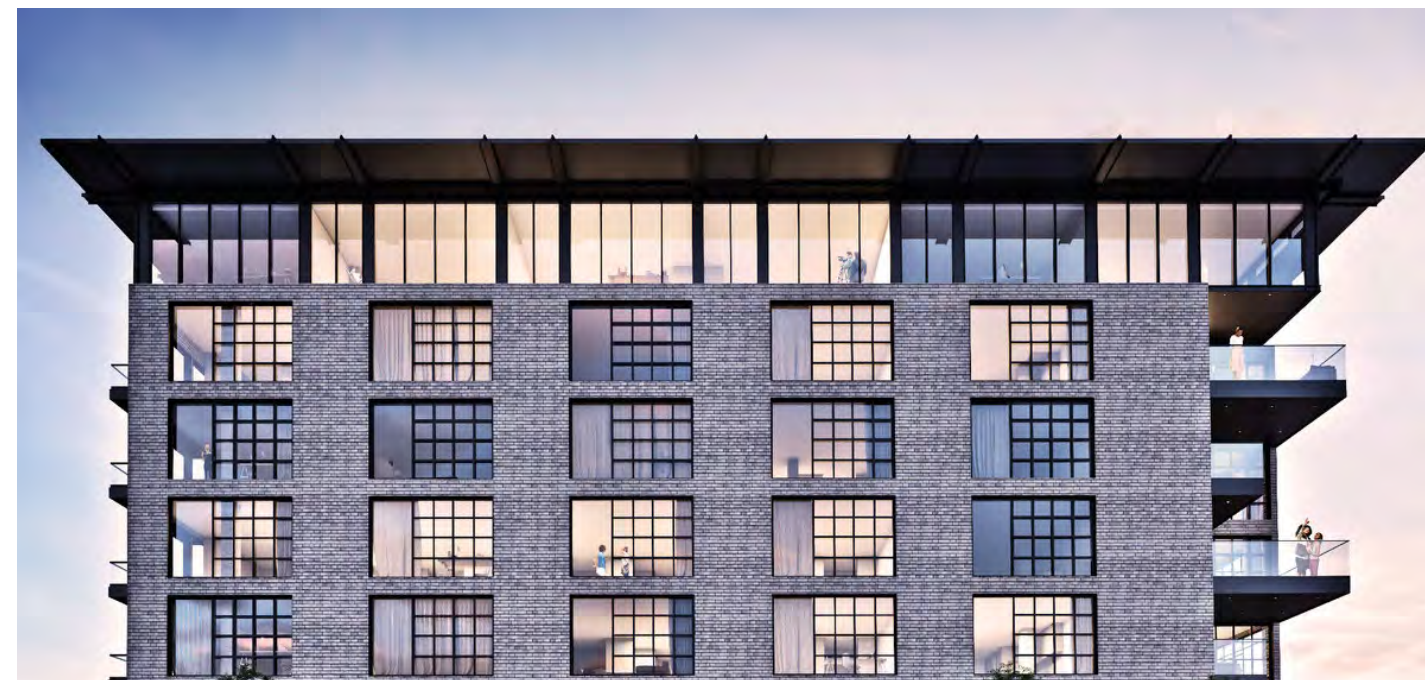
Encourage a variety of roof forms to achieve a diversity of architectural expression. Green roofs are encouraged when the roofscape will be visible to nearby buildings.

05. Building Facade Materials

Encourage building material and details such as material transitions, soffits, overhangs, exterior architectural features, ventilation systems, solar shades, awnings connections and material that articulate quality construction techniques and longevity. Stipulate the use of high quality, durable, urban materials and integrated design details, particularly in the pedestrian environment.

06. Transparency

Encourage ground level facade transparency on buildings along retail-oriented streets. Main entrances shall be easily identifiable through the use of building articulation and modulation.



Flat Roof with Deep Overhang

3.3 Building Material & Color

01. Use of Color

Provide guidance for a range of color choices to be applied on architectural facades in order to create visibly pleasing and cohesive expressions in the built environment.

02. Prohibited Materials

Prohibit the following exterior building materials: plastic laminates, glossy or large expanses of acrylic or Plexiglas, pegboard, mirror, highly polished or plated metals (except as trim), mirrored glass, fabric or paper wall coverings, plywood or particle board, sheet or modular vinyl, shingles, shakes and horizontal lap siding.

03. Ground Level Facades

Incorporate a deeper, finer grain, and high quality range of materials as part of ground level facades. Quality materials shall be considered equally for all building elevations

04. Window Details

Encourage high-quality windows designed to maximize energy efficiencies and daylighting into the buildings, with consideration of either dark color or non-vinyl window systems in residential applications.

05. Harmony

Provide guidance for a range of color choices to be applied on architectural facades in order to create visibly pleasing and cohesive expressions in the built environment. A harmonious range of color shall be used as part of the building exterior. Neon or bright colors, having the effect of unreasonably setting the building apart from others on the street, shall not be used.

06. Accent Colors

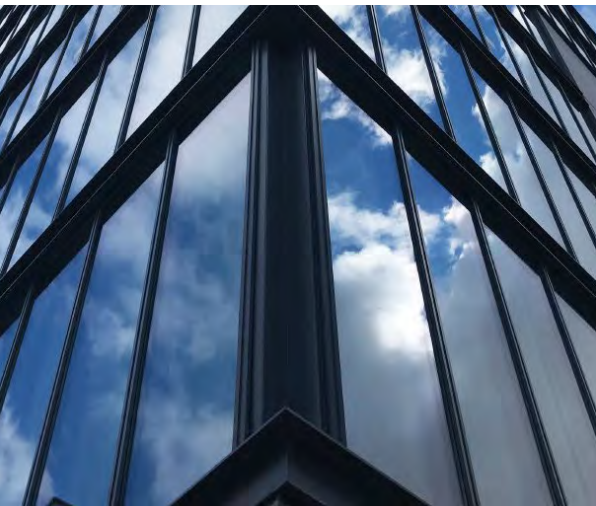
Encouraged accent colors to avoid overly bland or homogeneous building color palettes. Color may be used to accentuate and create contrast in the architectural massing and modulation. Bright colors shall generally only be used for trim or accent building features. Bright colors may be approved if the use is consistent with the building design intent or other design requirements.



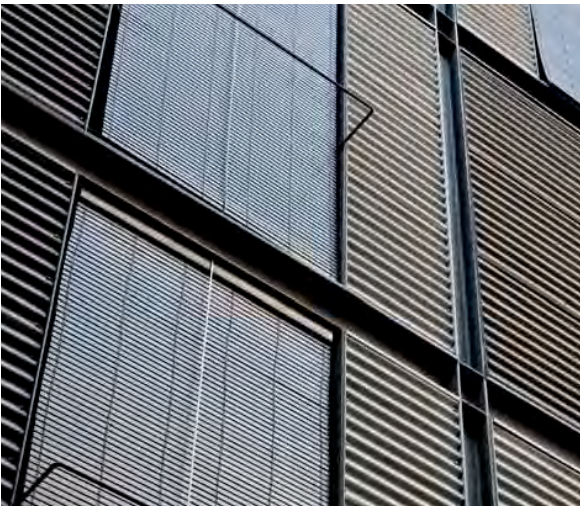
Corten Steel



Color of Brick



Steel and Glass/Curtain Wall Combination



Corrugated Metal



Concrete



Stone



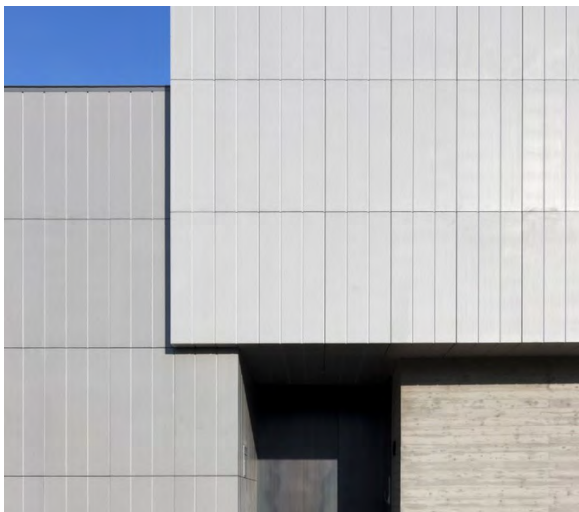
Random Pattern of Corrugated Metal



Combination of Diverse Materials



Combination of Diverse Materials



Combination of Diverse Materials

4.0 SUSTAINABILITY

4.1 Overview

SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT

The District is well suited to become a hub of sustainable transportation. The proposed expansion of the Mill Plain BRT, coupled with a new street grid with local streets, alleys with addresses, festival streets and pedestrian paths encourages walkability in a neighborhood historically dominated by cars. The vision for Mill Plain Blvd. as a grand boulevard with pedestrian-friendly sidewalks and bike lanes, as well as the BRT will encourage people moving through and within The District to choose walking and biking over driving.

HABITAT RESTORATION

The District vision recognizes the value of natural habitat corridors in the area as assets and encourages the preservation, restoration and enhancement of these corridors for future generations.

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

As streets and infrastructures are redesigned and development occurs in line with The Heights District Vision and Design Principles, significant strides will be made towards expansion of green infrastructure systems throughout the neighborhood. The urban canopy will grow as trees are planted both in the public rights-of-way planting zones, in public parks and plazas and in private developments. In addition to trees in the planting zones, bioswales for stormwater management will be provided to support The Loop and the MacArthur Blvd. Greenbelt. Other mitigation strategies will be considered along new local and low-capacity streets.



4.2 Enhanced Stormwater Management Systems

01. Integrated Stormwater Management Systems

Incorporate stormwater conveyance systems as a design element in order to manage and direct stormwater runoff while creating an opportunity to integrate public space amenities as part of the sustainable site management approach.

02. System Design

Design stormwater infrastructure as a complete system connecting buildings, sites, parcels and blocks as an interconnected system. The Loop feature is a key stormwater management infrastructure that shall be connected to the MacArthur Blvd. Greenbelt.

03. Sustainable Plant Materials

Select plant materials conducive to periods of high-water levels, as well as prolonged periods of drought shall be utilized to mitigate varying seasonal conditions.

04. The Loop

Incorporate park-like amenities including but not limited to low-impact stormwater systems, bioswales and vegetation (trees and understory plantings) appropriate for stormwater systems.

05. Natural Areas

Consider maintenance and restoration of natural areas and open spaces as part of the overall stormwater management approach.

06. Building Systems

Consider stormwater management strategies in building design, such as roof top gardens and cisterns, to help mitigate and slow down water run-off during storm events.



Integrated Stormwater Management Systems



Stormwater Management in the Sidewalk

4.3 Sustainable Site and Development Design

01. Sustainable Design & Environmental Design

Incorporate sustainable design concepts as integral components to the site, and integrate ecological landscape elements in site designs. Building orientation shall take advantage of solar exposure and natural ventilation when possible. Maximize daylight for interior and exterior spaces while controlling solar heat gain.

02. Sustainability Policy Framework

Adopt a sustainability policy framework for The Heights District that may include, among other strategies, that all new public use structures in the Redevelopment Area shall achieve LEED Certification or similar equivalent standard.

03. Fitwel Certification Pilot Program

Establish appropriate strategies and targets for The Heights District as a national Fitwel pilot project.

04. Low Impact Development

Incorporate low-impact development strategies, such as vegetated roofs, permeable pavement and rain gardens, where feasible.

05. EV / App-Based Infrastructure

Include Electric Vehicle (EV) Infrastructure within parking lots and parking structures and provide for drop-off and delivery zones as required.

06. Lighting Design Approach

Provide an energy optimized District-wide and site lighting system designed based on user safety and energy efficiencies. Pedestrian scale poles, bollards, pathway lights and architecturally integrated fixtures such as catenary supported fixtures or wall sconces shall meet acceptable energy efficiency standards.



5.0 ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 Parking

01. Parking Strategy

Provide a dispersed, shared parking strategy through a combination of surface, at-grade, podium and above-grade mixed-use parking structures that meet the demand of residents, visitors, and employees.

02. Parking Structures

Prohibit standalone parking structures. All structured parking shall be accessory to and integrated into a block and building envelop and will support multiple permitted uses in The District.

03. Change of Use

Retain existing surface parking lots until they are replaced by development of the parcels. New surface parking lots shall meet City development standards as required.

04. Parking Access

Provide access to structured parking only from alleys or side streets. Access to structured parking is anticipated to be from designated secondary streets consistent with the City of Vancouver standards or approved road modifications.



Bicycle Parking Structures



Bicycle Parking Structures



Decorative Screening of Garage Facade

05. Parking Screening

Screen any above grade parking from public view and leverage screening to enhance building design through the use of art, green walls and innovative building materials. Semi subterranean parking shall be screened along all sides with the exception of entrances and exits. Separate openings for ventilation shall be screened with landscape planting and /or metal mesh screens.

06. Bicycle Parking

Provide for long and short-term bicycle parking that meets the demand of residents, visitors and employees and encourages use of bicycles to access The District. Long-term bicycle parking shall be provided in an accessible and safe location that is convenient to building occupants. Signage shall be provided where the location is not clearly evident from public ways providing access to the building. Short-term bicycle parking shall be positioned in visible areas with appropriate lighting. Bicycle parking shall be provided consistent with the City of Vancouver Bicycle Parking Standards and Guidelines.

07. Integration of Public Art

Implement creative bike parking solutions that balance form and function, while providing opportunities to integrate public art.



5.2 Utilities and Screening

01. Utility Locations

Screen utilities away from highly visible areas and incorporate these elements into the building architecture. Utilities shall be located away from primary streets and pedestrian sidewalks and located on alleys or from secondary streets where ever possible. Utilities shall be located below grade in vaults or inside buildings where possible.

02. Mechanical Systems

Locate utilities below grade in vaults or inside buildings where possible. Utilities may be incorporated into landscape areas for screening while allowing clearance from any trees or large shrubs.

03. Venting System

Ensure venting of air exhaust and mechanical building systems is away from primary streets and main pedestrian areas, and incorporated architecturally into buildings.

04. Wall-Mounted Utilities

Design street and sidewalk fixtures to limit upward light and light pollution. Utilities mounted on building walls shall not intrude on the public right of way space adjacent to a pedestrian path of travel, shall be setback, or have a landscape zone for a buffer.

05. Rooftop Mechanical Systems

Screen rooftop mechanical equipment to mitigate views from adjacent buildings and ground level views from public spaces (streets and parks).



Building Screening



Utility Locations

5.3 Lighting & Public Art

01. Lighting Safety

Create a safe and comfortable night-time environment for The Heights District by providing street and urban path lighting consistent with the street lighting standards established for the City of Vancouver.

02. Lighting Scale

Incorporate light poles and fixtures for public streets that respond to the scale of the street right of way. Collector street lighting has different output requirements than for local streets and alleys. Major gateways shall have appropriately designed lighting to illuminate features during evening hours. Street light pole types and fixtures shall be consistent for the entire length of the street. All building mounted or façade lighting (in-grade, mounted, and entry lighting) shall be selected for scale, finish, light output, efficiency and architectural compatibility.

03. Value of Public Art

Create a vibrant neighborhood through the integration of art and involvement of artists throughout the built environment as an expression of the cultural, historic, social, and environmental values of The District.

04. Artist Diversity

Encourage a diversity of local, regional and national artists to engage in the implementation of artwork. Engage the school district and youth in defining the vision for art in The Heights.



Public Art & Lighting



Public Art - Design Festival

5.4 Wayfinding & Signage

01. Legibility

Provide a cohesive and intuitive system of signage, wayfinding, and branding. Clear and identifiable wayfinding shall be incorporated into urban design, streetscapes, and public space designs. All wayfinding shall be accessible to people of all abilities.

02. Code Compliance

Ensure all signage complies with the provisions of **Title 20 Land Use and Development Code** for sign location and size restrictions. Free-standing sidewalk signs and monument signs intended to advertise uses within the development are prohibited. Kiosk, wayfinding, and interpretive signage intended to promote a comprehensive District placemaking strategy shall be allowed upon review from the City.

03. Master Sign Programs

Develop a comprehensive District Wayfinding and Signage Program or Master Development Signage Program (MSP) to address the design of temporary and permanent signage for The District and individual buildings.

04. Durability

Incorporate signage that is constructed of high quality, durable materials and follow the design aesthetic as outlined by The District Wayfinding Program. Reclaimed materials shall be prominently used throughout the signage program.



Wayfinding on Trail

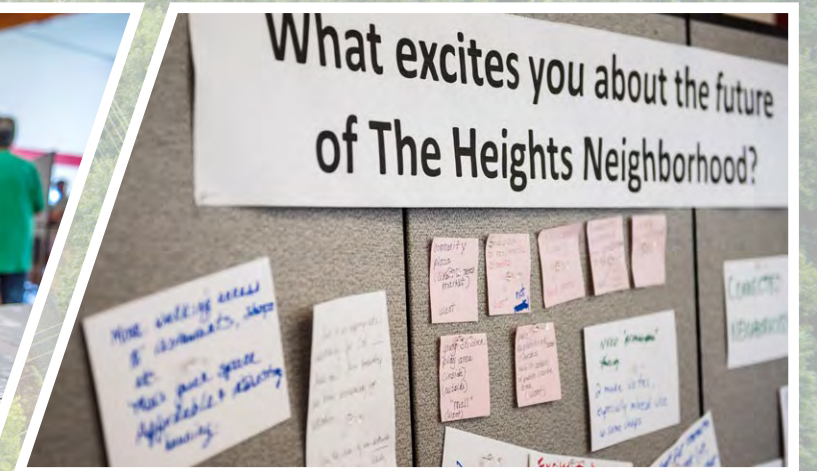


Building Entry Signage

The Heights District Plan

APPENDIX J: VISIONING & ANALYSIS SUMMARY

The March 20, 2019 Visioning & Analysis Summary is the Interim Report for the Heights District community planning process, which includes a supporting set of appendices. Appendix J: Visioning & Analysis Summary of the Final Heights District Plan has been amended to exclude the appendices that were included in the original document, although references within the Summary remain. The original Interim Report including the full set of appendices can be found on the project website.



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

City Council

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COMMUNITY ASSETS REFERENCE MAP

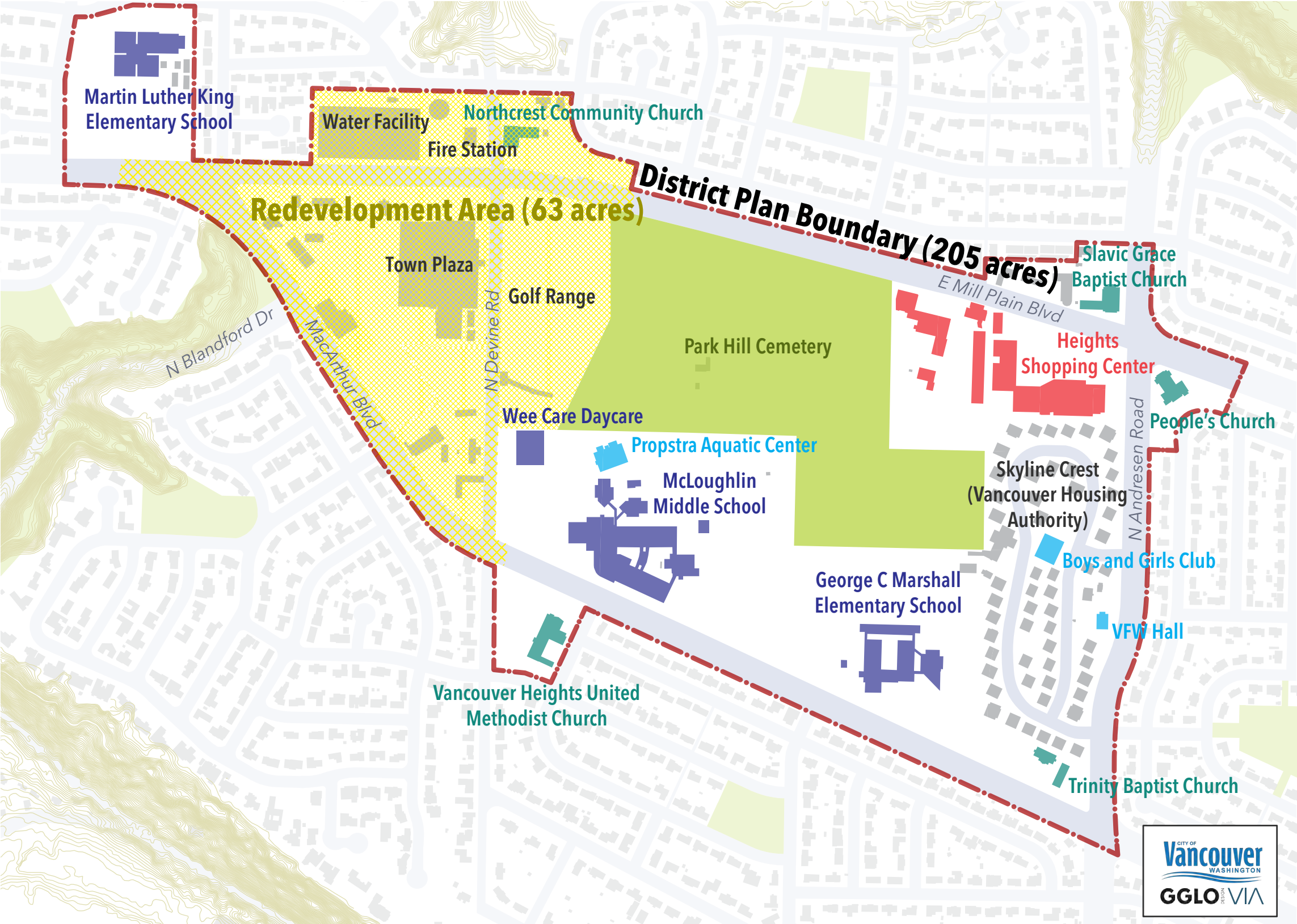


Figure 1. Community Assets Reference Map

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

OVERVIEW

The key objectives of The Heights District Plan are to:

- Identify a long-range land use and transportation vision and plan for The Heights District;
- Develop a preferred Conceptual Development Site Plan for the 63-acre Tower Mall Redevelopment Site* to support the City’s use of its community renewal authority and eliminate blight within that area;
- Prepare the required Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and Planned Action Ordinance (PAO) in response to applicable State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) requirements and other applicable local requirements;
- And provide support for City Council approval of the District Plan and Redevelopment Site Plan and completion of the Final EIS and PAO.

The Draft Interim Vision and Analysis Summary focuses on a District level assessment of existing land use, real estate, transportation and environmental systems for The Heights District. The assessment also includes a summary of the public engagement visioning process.

The existing conditions summary addresses the following:

- Demographic / Economic Studies
- Land Use and Zoning Regulations
- Transportation and Transit Data
- City Development Standards
- City Capital Improvement Plans
- Neighborhood Plans
- School District Plans and Capital Improvement Program
- Infrastructure Assessment Studies
- Current City-Owned Assets within the Subarea

**The Tower Mall Redevelopment Site is the 63-acre study area that includes the City owned Town Plaza (formerly “Tower Mall”) site, Northcrest church and adjacent properties, water utility, fire station, golf driving range, and portion of the cemetery site, as well as the adjoining privately-held parcels adjacent to the Tower Mall site. Refer to map on page 41.*

THE OPPORTUNITY

The Heights District represents an opportunity to create a new, vibrant, mixed-use urban neighborhood destination that is strategically located in the heart of Vancouver. With easy access to major commercial uses, social services, schools, places of worship, parks and open spaces, and downtown, The Heights District is well-positioned for a reevaluation of its market position and purpose as an important up-and-coming future neighborhood center. Recognized by many local residents as an area that is surrounded by stable, yet growing neighborhoods, the hallmark of The Heights may be its quiet character, where people have lived for many generations and are exceptionally friendly.

The Town Plaza mall is the central structure in the district. It was built in 1970 as the “Tower Mall” and was initially successful, but the opening of I-205 in 1975 and Vancouver Mall in 1977 siphoned business away and set it on a slow path of decline. After the 2009 recession, the mall struggled to find market tenants and the last decade has been characterized by vacancy and non-market tenants as the property’s value has continued to drop. This Town Plaza site is characterized by structures and areas that have been inadequately maintained and are in a substantially dilapidated and deteriorated condition with inadequate street layout such that it substantially impairs the sound growth of the area and constitutes a menace to public health and safety and is a blighted area in need of renewal. This site could be the centerpiece of where the main opportunities lie within The District and will benefit from the use of the City’s community renewal authority.

At the onset of the visioning process, stakeholders and community members engaged in a series of discussions to help define the important guiding principles for the study area. The stakeholders shared thoughts on what excites them about the planning study, what concerns they have, and important measures of success to help guide the plan as it moves forward through implementation.

A series of interviews were conducted with City and agency staff concurrently to review existing data on the long-range plan vision and goals and objectives for The Heights District and the Redevelopment Site. Information related to existing plans, future planned capital improvements, and regulatory policies that may affect future development in The Heights were discussed.

As a result of the initial visioning and outreach process, the planning team was able to develop a long-range vision and set of design principles that reflect the aspirations and values of a diverse range of interests in the community. The initial visioning process also served as a tool to evaluate and refine the vision statement, help craft project goals and objectives, and help craft key design strategies intended to ensure a unique outcome and the success of the plan implementation over time.

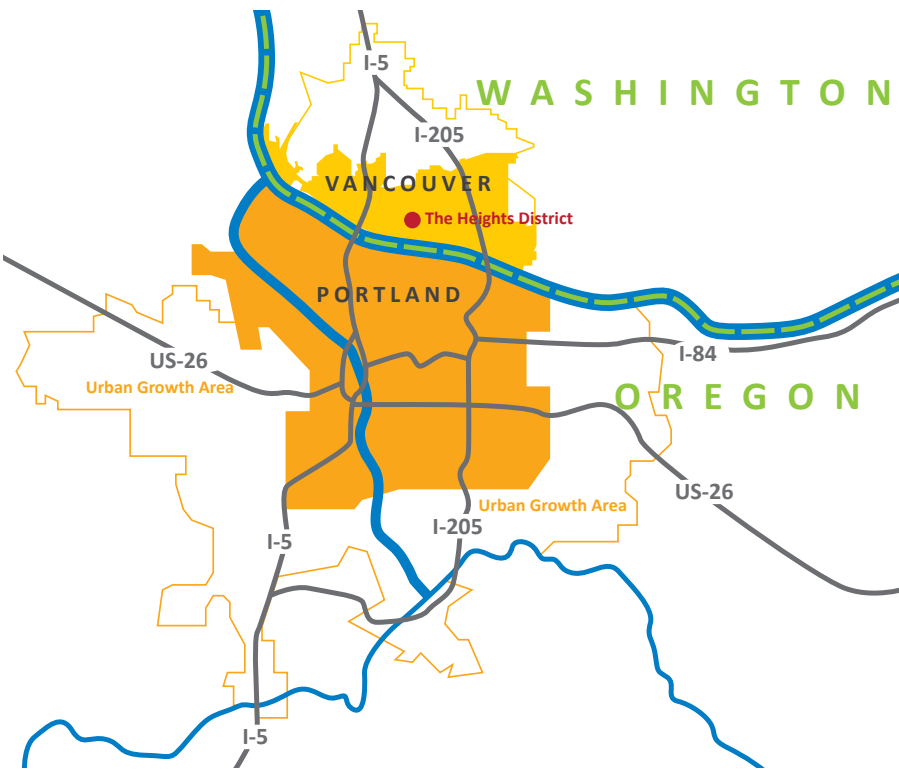


Figure 2: Regional Context Diagram

PURPOSE & METHODOLGY

The Heights District Plan was conceived by the City as a means to meet a number of important City objectives, in particular to establish a long-range vision for The Heights District and the renewal of the Tower Mall Redevelopment Site. The process for developing The Heights District Plan and Redevelopment Site began with the proactive City leadership and decision to acquire the aging 12-acre Tower Mall property. This investment served as the catalyst to engage in a community-driven planning process and strategic plan for The Heights District.

To date, the planning process has included a series of public outreach efforts intended to solicit input on community values and aspirations. Concurrently, the team engaged in a series of staff and agency interviews to gain a shared understanding of existing conditions, market realities, and opportunities and challenges which informed a set of guiding principles and a refined vision statement. The design principles and vision represent the shared values around which concepts were developed for the design, development, and programming of The Heights District and Redevelopment Site. Applying the project Guiding Principles, preliminary development concepts for the Tower Mall Redevelopment Site will be produced (ongoing at the time of this interim report), with a goal of illustrating a wide range of physical and programmatic possibilities for the site. Stakeholder and community feedback will be incorporated to determine consensus on different elements of each concept.

Three refined concepts with variations in neighborhood design and program have been developed and evaluated for financial feasibility, mobility, access performance, and estimated order of magnitude cost as well as metrics guided by community and stakeholder feedback. From the evaluation, a further refined Preferred Tower Mall Site Redevelopment Concept will emerge.

Finally, a strategic district-wide vision and development of a feasible concept for the Tower Mall Redevelopment Site requires an action-oriented implementation strategy and a phased development approach of associated improvements in the Redevelopment Site. As the plan process evolves, measures of success will be established to provide quantitative and qualitative targets that outline community expectations for development of the Redevelopment Site. The preferred redevelopment concept and measures of success will be presented to the community as part of the ongoing stakeholder engagement process.



Figure 3: Vicinity Map

2.0 PUBLIC PROCESS

DRAFT PROJECT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

At the onset of the project planning process, a series of draft goals and objectives were established as follows:

GOAL

“Establish a vision for a vibrant urban center that is economically feasible and context sensitive.”

OBJECTIVES

- *Establish a vision for a vibrant urban center*
- *Catalyze additional private development in the District*
- *Eliminate dilapidated and deteriorated structures and large areas of impermeable surfaces*
- *Involve the public in the planning and design process*
- *Consider affordable, workforce and/or mixed-income housing*
- *Include accessible public open space*
- *Utilize innovative urban design and sustainable development practices*
- *Plan for the creative and functional integration of transit*
- *Increase multi-modal connectivity in the District uses*

As the planning process advances and stakeholder and community feedback is taken into account, a final vision statement will be created along with a set of finalized goals and objectives. These goals will set a benchmark for outcomes based on design principles that came out of the community engagement process. The draft design principles can be found on page 18.

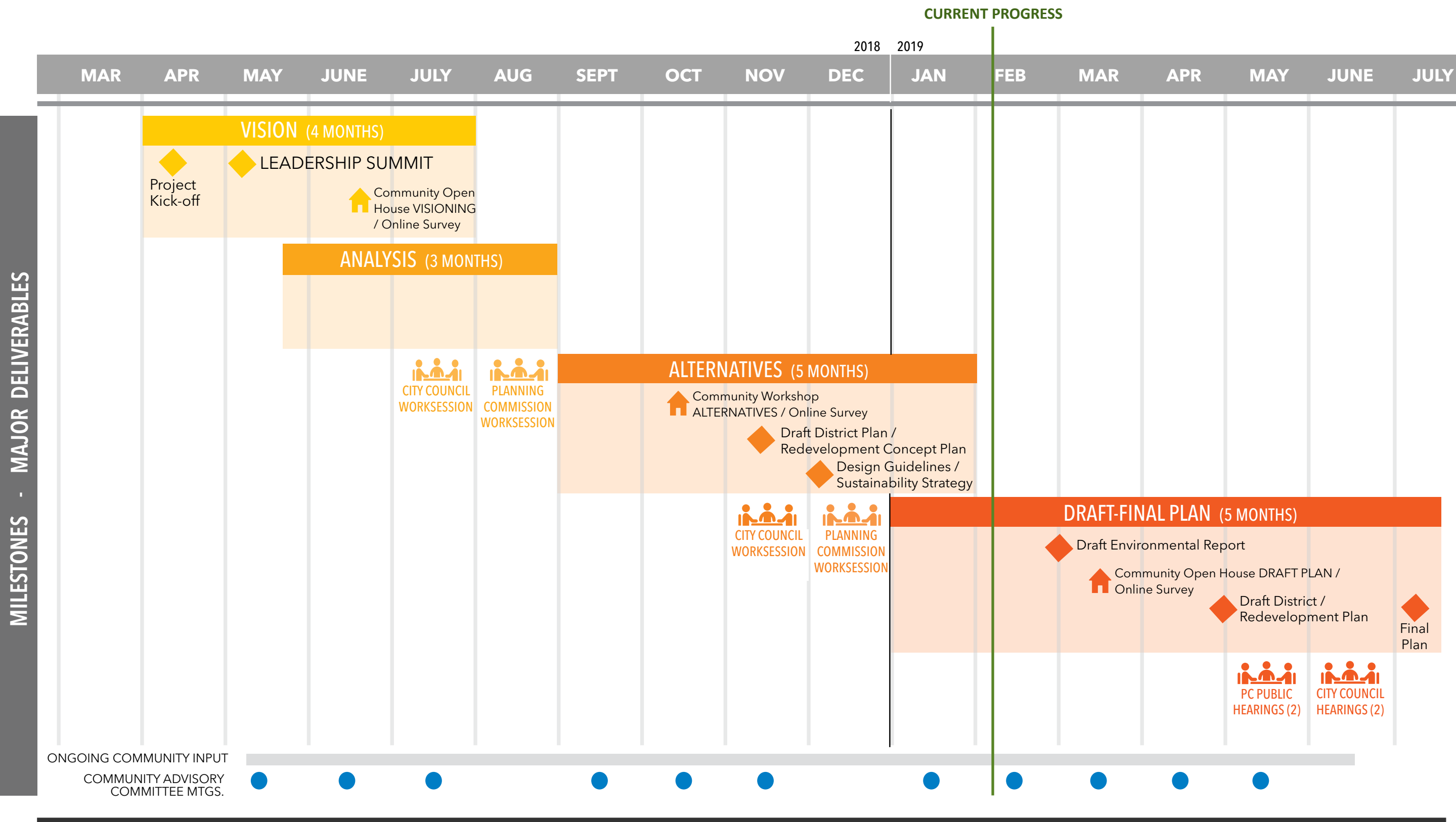
PROJECT TIMELINE

There are numerous scheduled stakeholder events that will occur throughout the project timeline. These primarily take the form of regular meetings with the Community Advisory Committee as well as community events such as workshops, open houses, and online surveys as well as other outreach and engagement events facilitated by the City as the plan process evolves.

There have been and will be many one-on-one meetings with stakeholders that are not depicted in the project timeline.

The next several pages contain further details on stakeholder events that have already occurred.

PUBLIC PROCESS | PROJECT TIMELINE



*Actual project schedule and plan elements to be finalized

Figure 4: Project Timeline

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The Heights District Plan Vision and Project Goals are preliminary and will be reviewed by the project stakeholders and City leadership in more detail. The draft Vision will be evaluated and refined with significant stakeholder engagement. Input was sought through a series of public engagement efforts, including public open houses, an online survey, one-on-one interviews, and focus group discussions conducted in and around The Heights District study area. The outreach and interview sessions aimed to capture a broader range of input and feedback on the community values, neighborhood identity and the potential for the growth in the neighborhood over time. Attention has been focused on communities which historically have been underrepresented in traditional public participation forums.

A Community Advisory Committee (CAC) composed of public and non-profit agencies, neighborhood representatives, and local businesses provide community-based insights to ensure that future investments and development serve both the adjacent neighborhoods and the broader Heights District and community interest. A Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) composed of City department representatives provides technical information and perspective based on multiple City interests in the study area.

One-on-one interviews and focus groups with key stakeholders added additional perspective on community values and desires, concerns and opportunities. Local business, property owners, tenants, places of worship, social service agencies, and developers were consulted in the initial phase to help define priorities and a baseline of information used to inform the plan visioning process.

Early engagement ensured that the values and priorities of all parties were heard before any important decisions were made. An initial Kick-off Leadership Summit was held to formally initiate the plan process and open the flow of ideas and preferences. The initial dialogue validated the City’s project goals and set the tone for a positive exchange of ideas. As part of the Phase I visioning process, a community open house and community online survey helped to define community values and perceptions as well as opportunities for The Heights District and Redevelopment Site.

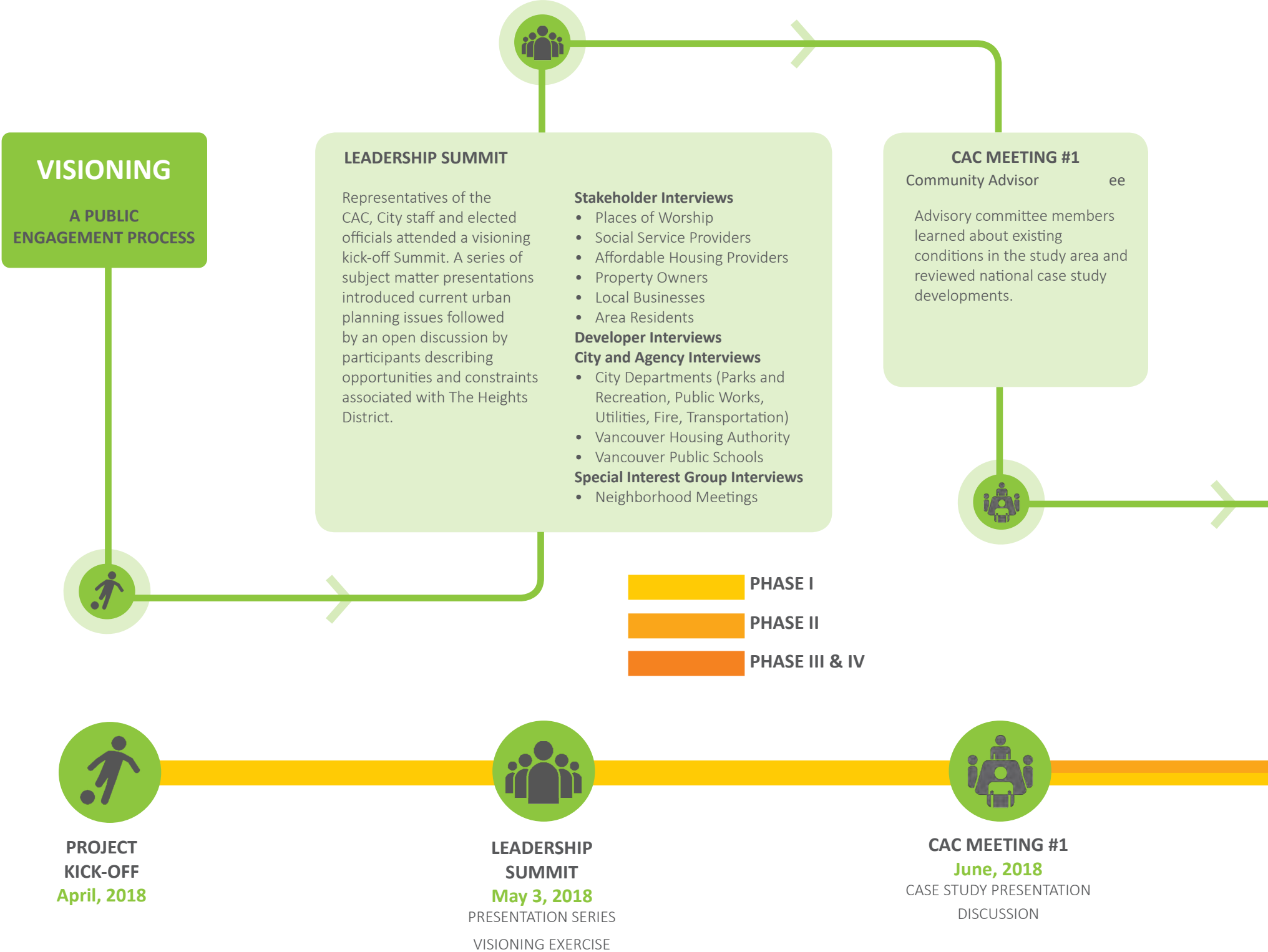
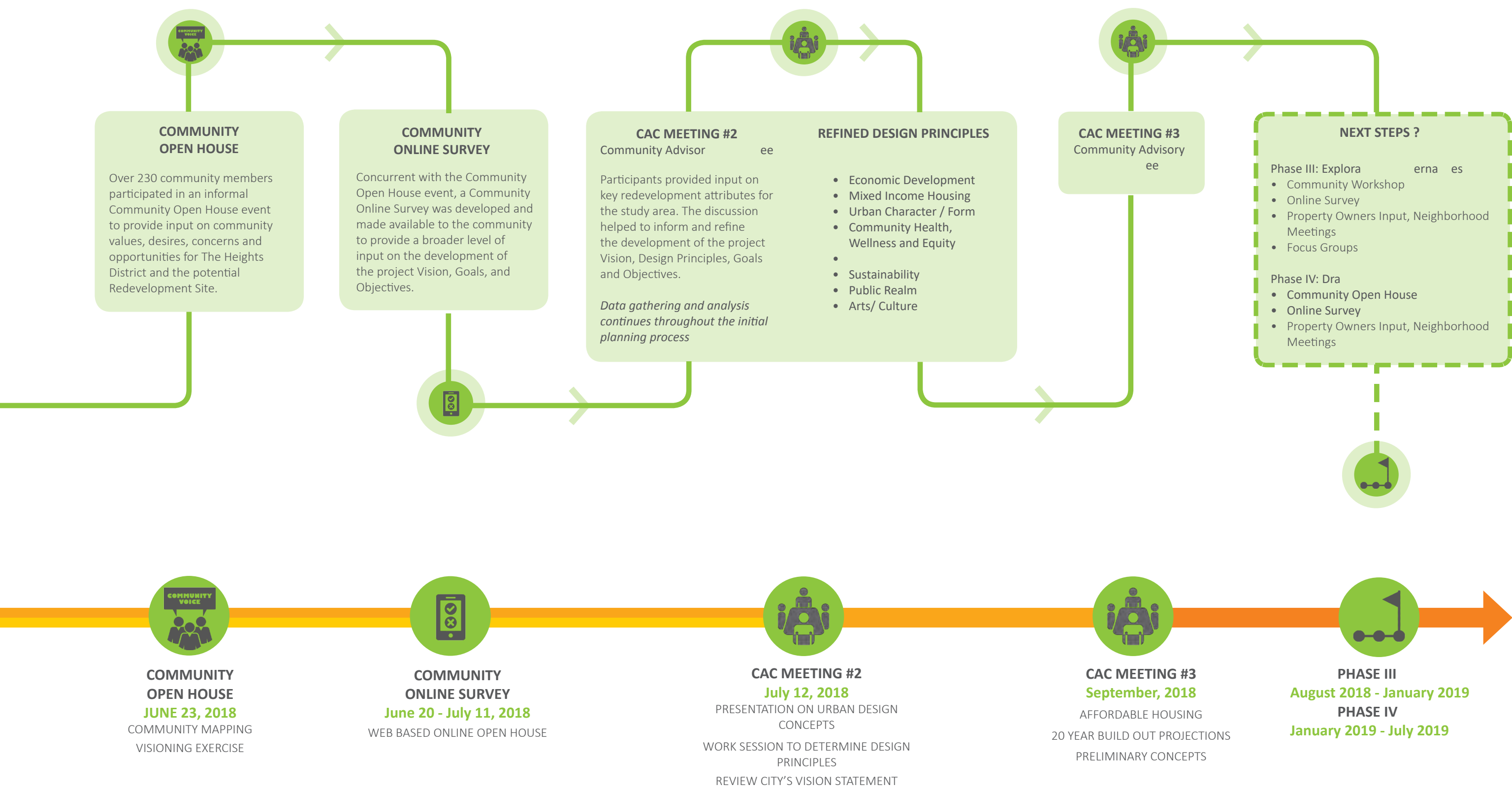


Figure 5: Stakeholder Engagement Timeline

PUBLIC PROCESS | OVERVIEW



PHASE I AND II



PHASE I VISIONING MEASURES

Leadership Summit	Representatives of the CAC, City staff and elected officials attended a visioning kick-off Summit. A series of subject matter presentations introduced current urban planning issues followed by an open discussion by participants describing opportunities and constraints associated with The Heights District.
Focus Group Interviews	• Neighborhood Associations • Places of Worship • Developers • Affordable Housing • Health and Social Service Providers
City and Agency Interviews	• City Departments (Parks and Recreation, Public Works, Utilities, Fire, Transportation) • Vancouver Housing Authority • Vancouver Public Schools
Special Interest Interviews	Interviews with communities who are underrepresented in traditional public participation forums.
CAC Mee	Advisory committee members learned about existing conditions in the study area and reviewed national case study developments.
Community Open House #1	Over 230 community members participated in an informal Community Open House event to provide input on community values, desires, concerns, and opportunities for The Heights District and the potential Redevelopment Site.
CAC Mee	Participants provided input on key redevelopment attributes for the study area. The discussion helped to inform and refine the development of the project vision, design principles, goals, and objectives.
Community Online Survey #1	Concurrent with the community open house event, a community online survey was developed and made available to the community to provide a broader level of input on the development of the project vision, goals, and objectives.
CAC Mee	Participants engaged in a discussion on the role of mixed-income / affordable housing, the 20 year projected development program, and preliminary site concepts.

Leadership Summit

May 3, 2018

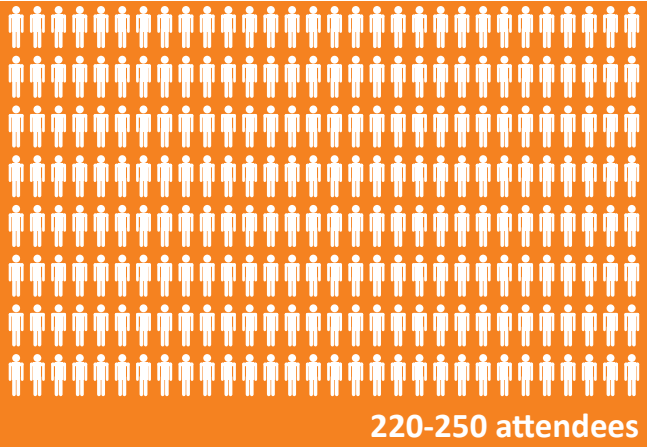
29 attendees

SUMMARY

The purpose of the Leadership Summit was to introduce the project to key stakeholders, provide information related to timeline and process, and develop a shared understanding of key concepts related to urban mixed use redevelopment. This was communicated primarily through a series of short presentations on issues and trends relevant to the planning process, including historical context, health, jobs/housing balance, mobility, placemaking, and urban design.



Community Open House
June 23, 2018



SUMMARY

The initial Community Open House provided a public forum for the community to share their concerns and desires for the future of The Heights District, including new businesses, transportation improvements, parking, and housing. Participants were presented with a series of existing conditions analyses on local socioeconomics and housing, land use and zoning, and mobility and access. Participants were also introduced to different urban design concepts that could be implemented within the Redevelopment Site.



Community Online Survey

June 20 - July 11, 2018



169 responses

SUMMARY

The first online open house for The Heights District Plan was publicly available June 20 through July 11, 2018. It was one way in which project stakeholders were able to learn about and provide input to the project, and complemented a community open house that was held June 23, 2018. Two additional online engagement opportunities are planned for future project phases. Goals of the online open house included:

- Introduce the project, inform and connect with the community
- Broaden engagement
- Gain actionable input on the big picture and key opportunities

More information on this open house and results can be found in Appendix H.

What would make The Heights District a more desirable place to spend time?

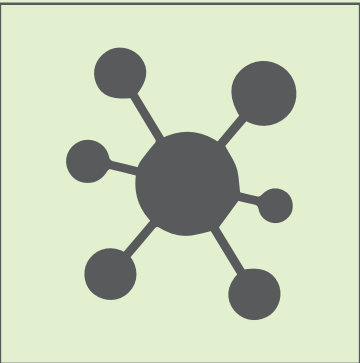


2.1 DESIGN PRINCIPLES

KEY DESIGN DRIVERS

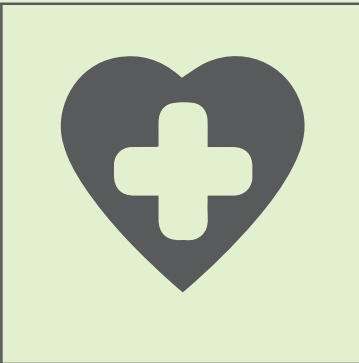
The planning and design team documented input received from the public throughout the initial visioning process to determine opportunities and desires. The team organized the information into major themes and presented to the CAC for further discussion. The CAC advanced these themes into Key Design Drivers and prioritized the drivers into ‘primary’ and ‘secondary’ categories.

PRIMARY DRIVERS



1. Connectivity

- Creation of a walkable and bikeable street network with connections to nearby trails
- Maintain local and regional connections to services and amenities in Downtown Vancouver, Portland, etc.
- Improved traffic safety at intersections, through improved lighting, signals, and visibility



2. Community Health, Wellness & Equity

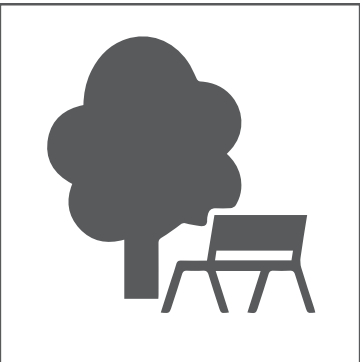
- Walkable, healthy food options, such as grocery stores and farmers markets
- Uses that promote “healthy” living, including playgrounds and exercise/athletic facilities
- Maintain social and support services for underserved families in the area
- Elimination of dilapidated structures and impermeable surfaces within Town Plaza



3. Sustainability

- Increase urban greenspace and trees while preserving existing significant trees
- Break up existing pattern of pavement and gravel
- Address drainage and flooding issues along major corridors

SECONDARY DRIVERS



4. Public Realm

- Creation of flexible gathering spaces that can accommodate community activities and events
- Provide a variety of active open spaces, including dog parks, playfields, and community gardens
- Well-maintained public spaces and sidewalks



5. Economic Development

- Restaurants and other food options that are affordable and easy to walk to
- Specialty, health-focused grocery store
- Maintain “small business” culture by saving existing locally owned businesses and attracting new local businesses



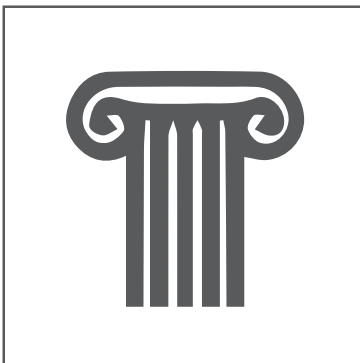
6. Mixed Income Housing

- Increased housing variety that includes mixed types (i.e. senior housing) and mixed incomes
- Mindful placement and integration of low-income housing
- Keeping housing options affordable for a diverse demographic, from seniors to young families



7. Urban Character/Form

- Creation of a distinct identity through urban form
- Attractive, appealing architecture that complements existing neighborhood character
- Appropriate scale (number of stories) of buildings



8. Arts/Culture

- Installation of art pieces, such as murals, that can be participatory and reflect local history
- Dedicated, flexible venues for arts and cultural events
- Neighborhood library as a cultural amenity

3.1 REAL ESTATE AND DEMOGRAPHICS

REAL ESTATE AND DEMOGRAPHICS KEY FINDINGS AND IMPLICATIONS

The Heights District presents an unprecedented opportunity for new development in Vancouver. Given its location and size, redevelopment in the District has the potential to create a new urban community within the growing city. This market analysis explores the socioeconomic and real estate market drivers in the Vancouver market that will influence future land uses in The Heights. Using data from several sources, including local stakeholders and developers, we have synthesized this information to help inform The Heights District Plan. Sources are stated in the original presentation of the data in each section. This report, and other project related information, will be used by the District Plan project team, the City of Vancouver, and community members to chart a path for future land uses in The Heights. Here we summarize the key findings from our research.

KEY FINDINGS

Demographic trends show how communities have grown and how they will shape future growth. The following summarizes some of the key findings from our demographic analysis:

- The demographic profile of the population of Vancouver is one of a growing and aging community. In the last two decades, Vancouver grew by 23 percent. The city’s population is expected to continue growing; by 2030, the population is forecast to be 202,300, a 15% increase from 2017. In addition to population growth, Vancouver’s households are changing. Increasingly Vancouver’s households are becoming older, smaller, and contain fewer children, following similar trends across the country as the baby-boomer generation ages. The population of Vancouver also has a lower median income and a larger share of low-income residents than surrounding communities in Clark County.

- Vancouver’s housing market is also unique and is changing. Currently, about half of Vancouver residents are renters, and of the multifamily housing stock only five percent are owner-occupied, i.e., condominiums. This is a distinct difference from other cities of a similar size, many of which have a higher number of home owners and a higher percentage of owner-occupied multifamily units.
- Vancouver has a low home vacancy rate, matching the county’s, at five percent. Washington’s home vacancy rate is nine percent, indicating that housing supply is more constrained in Vancouver than other areas throughout the state.
- Since the recession, permits issued for new multifamily housing have increased significantly, and well beyond increases in single family homes and other types of housing units. On average, about 500 multifamily units have been delivered to the market annually since the year 2000; delivery of these units has not been consistent from year to year.
- Since the recession, average asking rents in Vancouver have edged upwards. This effect is partially due to increasing rents of existing buildings, but also as the result of new buildings being delivered to market with rent levels well above average.
- Vancouver currently has demand for all types of housing units: multifamily, single-family, and single-family attached. In the next two decades, Vancouver is projected to need almost 11,000 new dwelling units, at an annual average development trajectory of 540 units per year.

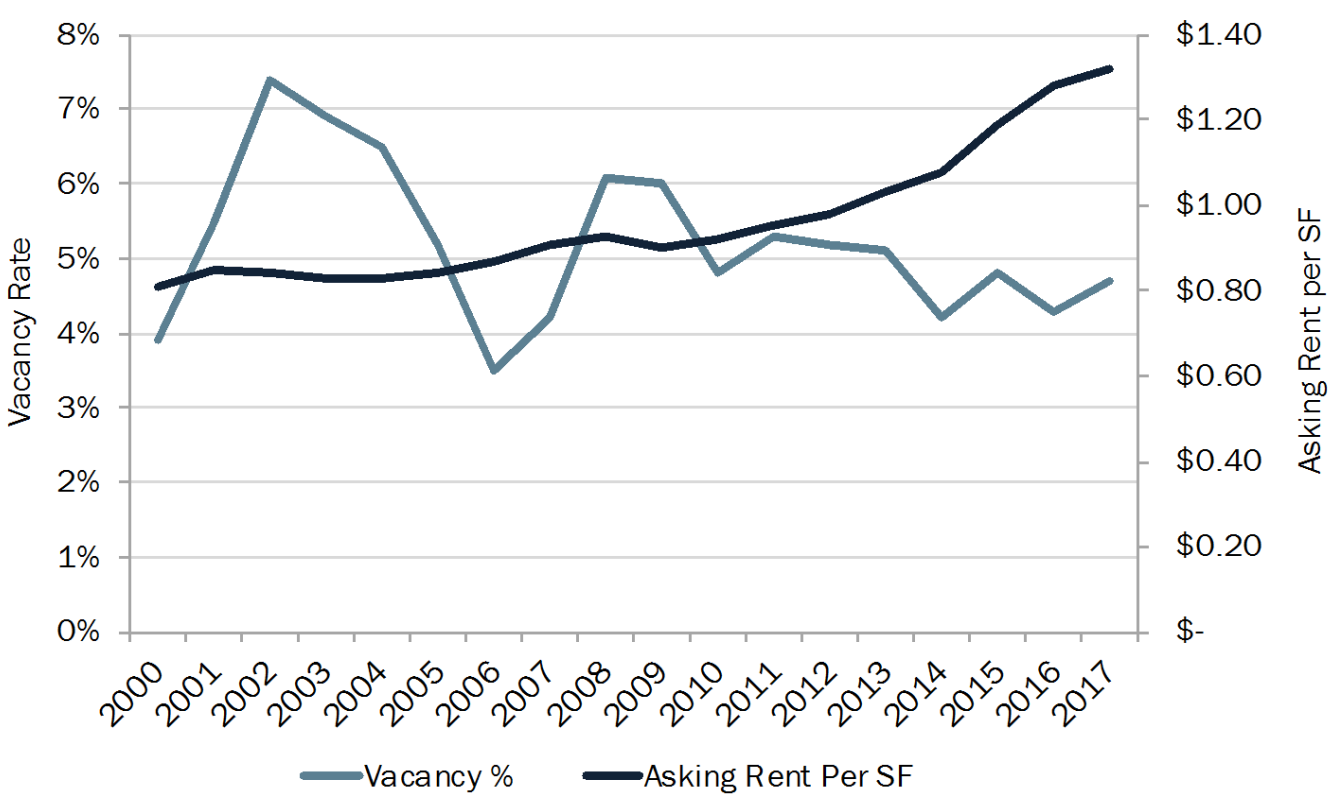


Figure 6: Multifamily Unit Rents and Vacancy Trend

IMPLICATIONS FOR THE HEIGHTS DISTRICT

- The Heights District is well-suited for residential development. Its proximity to downtown Vancouver, easy access to highways, and nestled location in established residential neighborhoods create the conditions to foster multifamily development. Further, demographic trends indicate a demand for more multifamily housing within the city; smaller and older households are ideal household types for denser housing types. There is also demand for low-income housing in Vancouver. The Heights District’s ease of access to retail centers and services makes it an appropriate location for affordable housing.
- Residential development in The Heights could take several forms. Using data gathered through our research, we recommend consideration of the five housing types shown below.
- Other types of commercial real estate—retail and office—have been focused in other areas of the city. Data and information from stakeholders indicate that there is a limited ability for the Heights District to capture future retail and office uses. However, these could play a supportive role to residential uses in the Heights District. This is not to diminish their importance. Retail uses, especially those that create neighborhood vibrancy such as cafes and restaurants, add real value and a sense of place to local communities. Consideration should be given to strategically supporting and fostering appropriately sized retail and office uses that enliven and add value to the future Heights District.
- Discussions with stakeholders also indicate a strong interest in retaining many of the current businesses and services that already exist in The Heights District. Currently there are several churches, commercial businesses, and non-profits in the area. Redevelopment plans for the district should consider how to retain or enhance the presence of many of these uses.

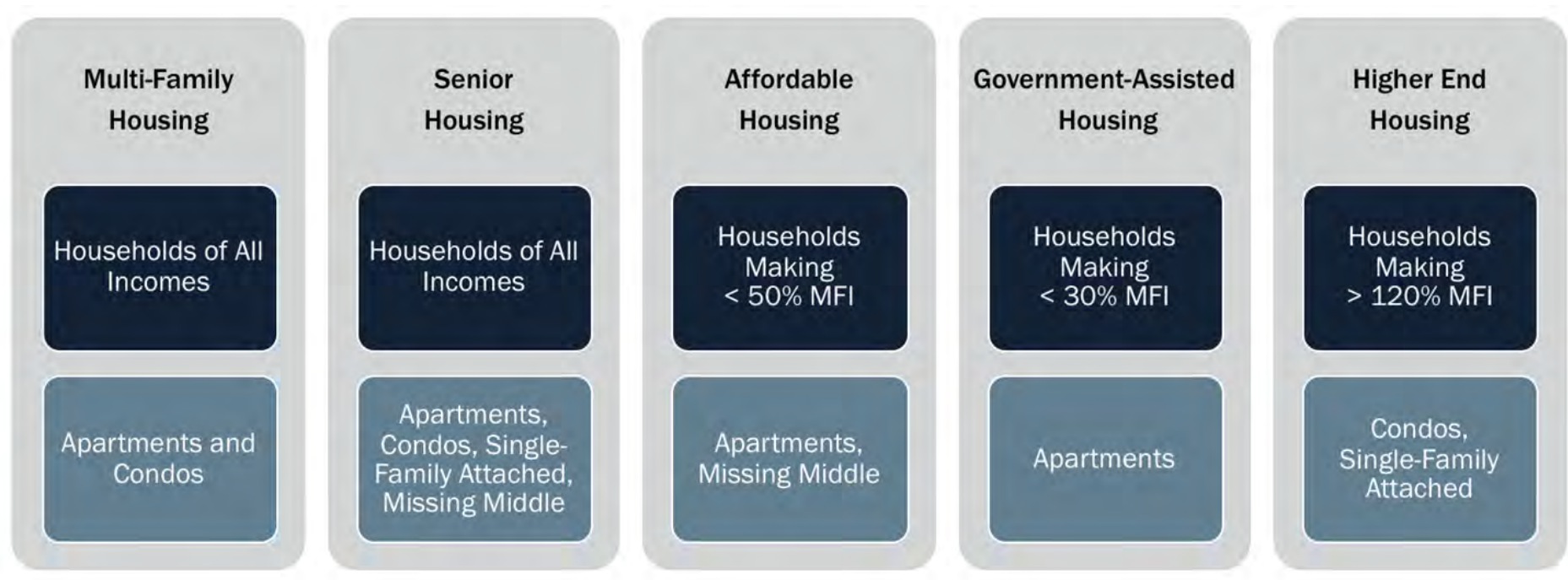


Figure 7: Housing Needs and Products that Meet those Needs

REAL ESTATE AND DEMOGRAPHICS OVERVIEW

In this section, we examine the demographic, economic, and real estate market trends that will influence future land uses in The Heights District. Additional market data and trends are located in appendix F.

DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

Demographic trends show how communities have grown and how they will shape future growth. The following summarizes some of the key findings from our demographic analysis:

- **Population Growth.** In the last two decades, Vancouver’s population has grown by about 33,000 people. By 2030, the population is forecast to grow by another 26,000 people.
- **Aging Population.** From 2000 to 2016, the 50 to 64 cohort grew by 56% (10,913 people) and the 65 and older cohort increased by 58% (8,865 people). In Clark County by 2040, the 60 and older cohort is forecast to grow from 14% of the population to 22% of the population.
- **Fewer Households with Children.** Since 2010, Vancouver households with children decreased by 10%. This coincides with findings that Vancouver has smaller households on average and more non-family households than those at county and state levels.
- **Lower Incomes.** As of 2016, Vancouver’s median household income was about \$52,000, which is lower than the county, Portland Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), and state by roughly \$10,000. From 2000 to 2016, adjusted for inflation, the share of Vancouver residents making higher incomes did increase; however, the share of lower income residents in Vancouver is higher than the larger comparative regions.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Growth in Vancouver’s population will impact demand for housing. Vancouver’s population has grown at an average annual rate of 1.22% from 2000 to 2017, adding close to 33,000 people to the community. By 2030, Vancouver’s population is expected to grow by 15%, adding another 25,900 people to the population. City staff attributes a sizeable portion of population growth in recent decades to City land annexations and net migration.

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) tracks migration rates across the United States at the county level. IRS tax records show that due to net migration, Clark County has gained almost 25,000 people in the last five years. The portion of these migrants moving into the Vancouver is unknown, but likely to be significant given Vancouver is the largest city in Clark County. The records show similar net migration trends to Clark County going back many more years. With a clear history of collecting new migrants, Clark County and Vancouver are likely to continue to see these trends in the future.

From 2000 to 2017, Vancouver grew by 32,840 people (23%). By 2030, Vancouver is forecast to grow by another 25,900 people (22%).

In the same time, Clark County grew by 125,762 people (36%). The county is expected to grow by 105,880 people (22%).

In 2017, Vancouver accounted for 37% of Clark County’s population. The 2030 forecast indicates that Vancouver will account for 35% of Clark County’s population.

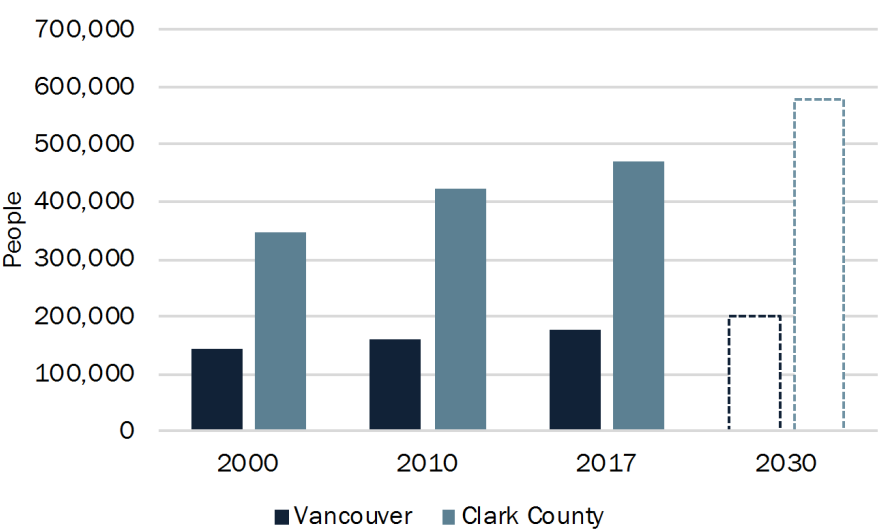


Figure 8: Population growth and forecast for Vancouver and Clark County

Since 2011, net migration has steadily increased in Clark County.

From 2011-2012 to 2015-2016, net migration increased by 128%.



Figure 9: Net migration trends for Clark County

The share of Hispanic and Latino residents is greater in Vancouver than Clark County.

From 2000 to 2016, the share of Hispanic and Latino residents grew by about 12,000 people (133%) in Vancouver and about 23,000 people (140%) in Clark County.

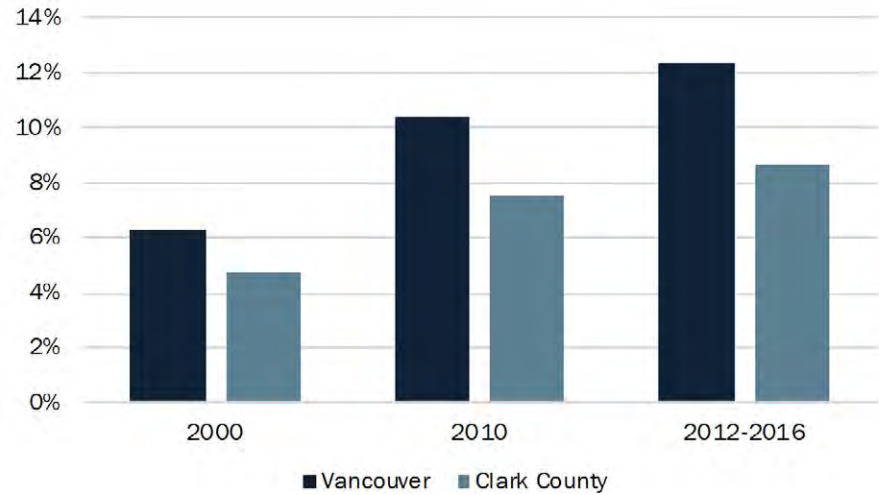


Figure 10: Hispanic and Latino Percentage Growth

AGE DISTRIBUTION

This section expands on Vancouver’s population trends, providing implications for future housing demand in the city:

- **Vancouver and Clark County have a growing share of elderly residents.** As Vancouver’s elderly population grows, it will have increasing demand for housing that is suitable for elderly residents. Vancouver’s population aged 50 to 64 and 65 and older grew the most from 2000 to 2012-2016, at 56% and 58%. Growth in the number of seniors will result in demand for housing types specific to seniors, such as small and easy-to-maintain dwellings (single-family attached/detached and multi-family), assisted living facilities, or age-restricted developments.
- **Vancouver has a large proportion of younger people under the age of 20.** About 25% of Vancouver’s population is under the age of 20 years, decreasing some from the year 2000 when those under the age of 20 accounted for about 29% of the population. Those in this cohort, who decide to stay in Vancouver, will be moving out on their own over the next couple decades. This demographic group will require smaller, affordable housing units and may have similar housing preferences to today’s Millennials. Those in this cohort, who decide to stay in Vancouver, will be moving out on their own over the next couple decades. This demographic group will require smaller, affordable housing units and may have similar housing preferences to today’s Millennials.
- **Millennials may increase demand for rental units.** Those aged 20 to 34 make up about 23% of the total population as of 2016. The long-term housing preference of Millennials is less certain. Research suggests that Millennials’ housing preferences may be for smaller, less costly units. A recent survey of people living in the Portland region shows that Millennials prefer single-family detached housing, but housing price is the most important factor in choosing housing for younger residents. The survey results suggest Millennials are more likely than other groups to prefer housing in an urban neighborhood or town center.

Vancouver, Clark County, and Washington’s median age are similar, roughly 37 years old as of 2016. From 2000 to 2016, Vancouver’s median age increased by 3.4 years. Comparatively, Clark County’s median age increased by 3.6 years and Washington’s increased by 2.3 years.

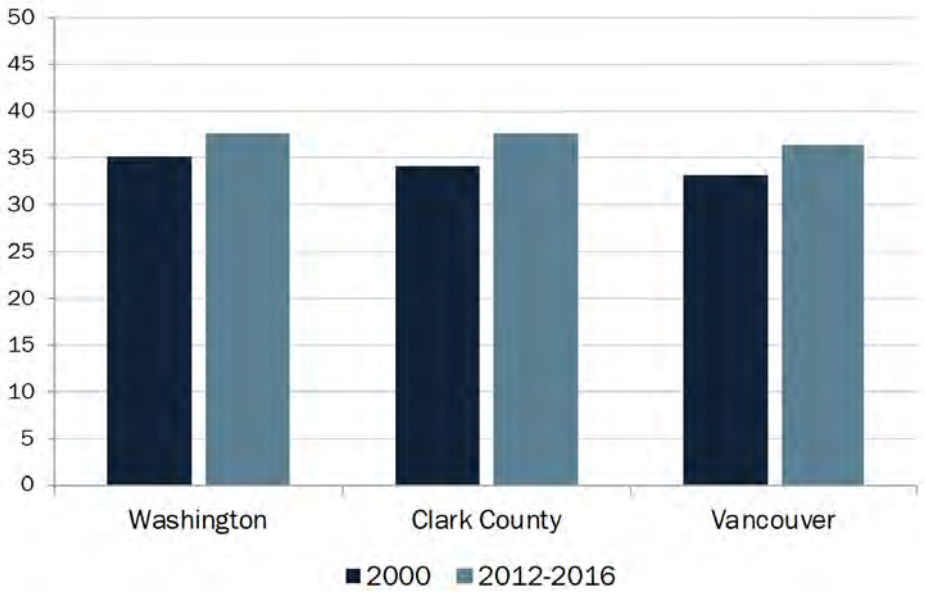


Figure 11: Median age, Years, 2000 to 2012-2016

While the population aged 20 and younger continue to make up a larger share of the total population, older demographic groups are growing at the fastest rate. From 2000 to 2012-16, those aged 50 to 64 grew by 56% (10,913 people) and those aged 65 and older increased by 58% (8,865 people).

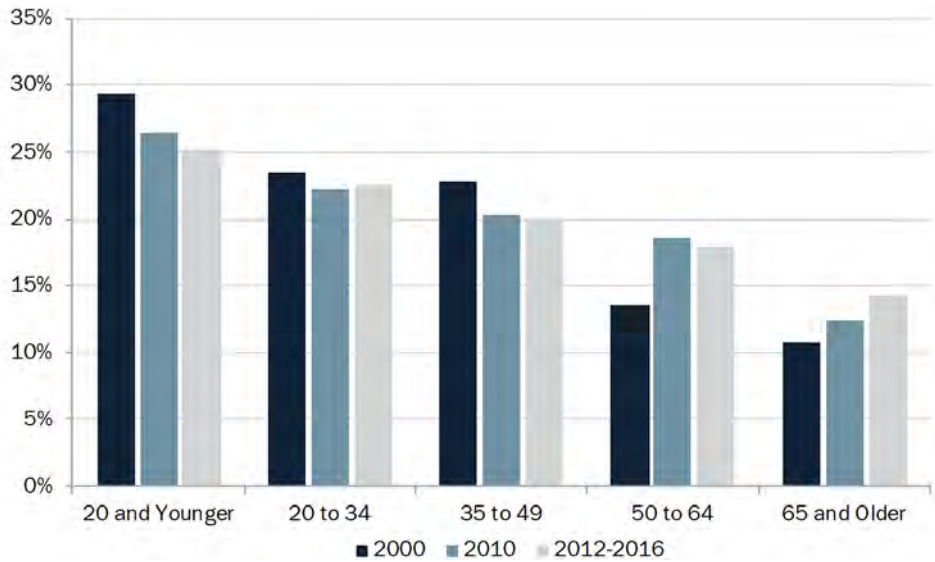


Figure 12: Population distribution by age over time

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Vancouver’s households are smaller than the region’s and the city has a larger percentage of non-family households. Data shows that family households without children are on the rise and households with children are declining.

Vancouver’s average household size is smaller than the county and state.

2.49 Persons
Vancouver

2.72 Persons
Clark County

2.57 Persons
Washington

Average household sizes remain static from 2000 to 2016.
Vancouver’s average household size in 2000 and 2016 was about 2.5 people per household.

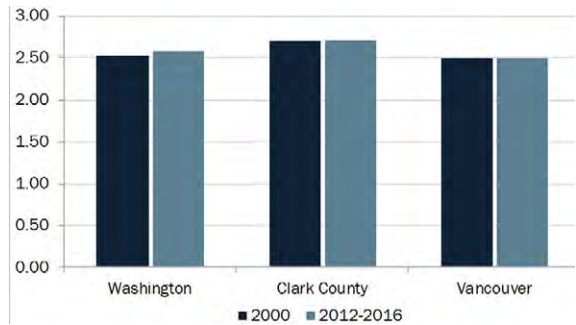


Figure 13: Change in average household size

Average household size for the population that is Hispanic/Latino has remained static from 2000 to 2010. Vancouver’s average household size for this population in 2000 and 2016 was 3.4 people per household.

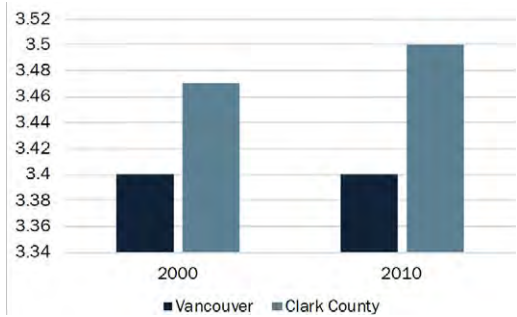


Figure 14: Change in average household size for hispanic and latino population

Vancouver has a larger share of nonfamily households as compared to its larger regions as well as a smaller share of family households without children.

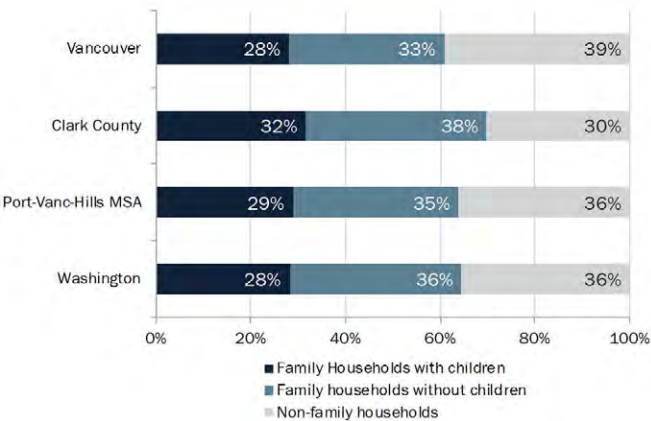


Figure 15: Household Child Status, Geography Comparison

Since 2010, households with children have decreased by 2,025 households. In this same time, family households without children increased by 2,405 households and non-family households increased by 1,271 households.

Households with Children: -10% (-2,025 households)

Family Households without Children: 12% (2,405 households)

Nonfamily Households: 5% (1,271 households)

INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

Income is one of the key determinants in housing choice and households’ ability to afford housing. While income for Vancouver residents has increased since 2000, households have comparatively lower incomes than the county, state, and MSA.

Vancouver’s median household income in 2012-16 was about \$52,000. Median household incomes for comparative regions was about \$63,000. From 2000 to 2012-2016, household median income in Vancouver, adjusted for inflation, decreased by 13% from \$59,766 to \$52,004.

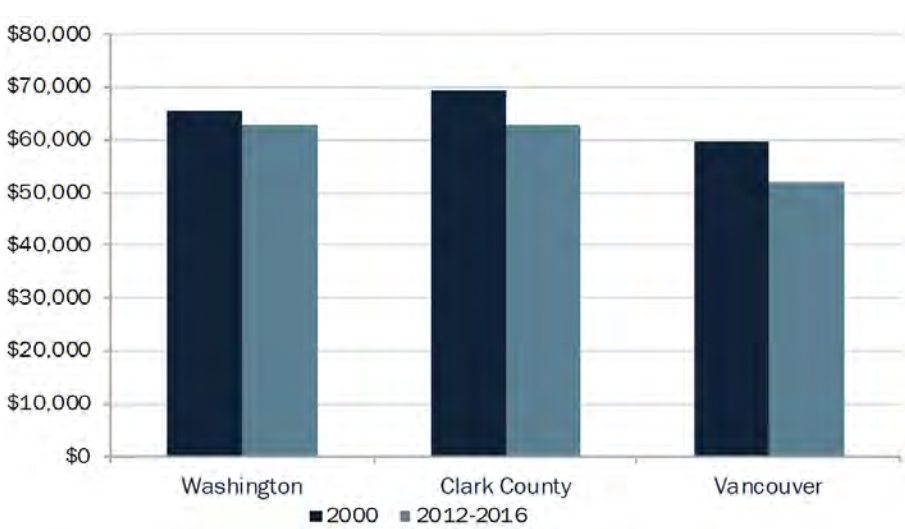


Figure 16: Median Household Income, Washington, Clark County, and Vancouver, 2000 (inflation-adjusted) and 2012-2016

Despite Vancouver’s median family income declining from 2000 to 2016, there is growth in households making higher incomes.

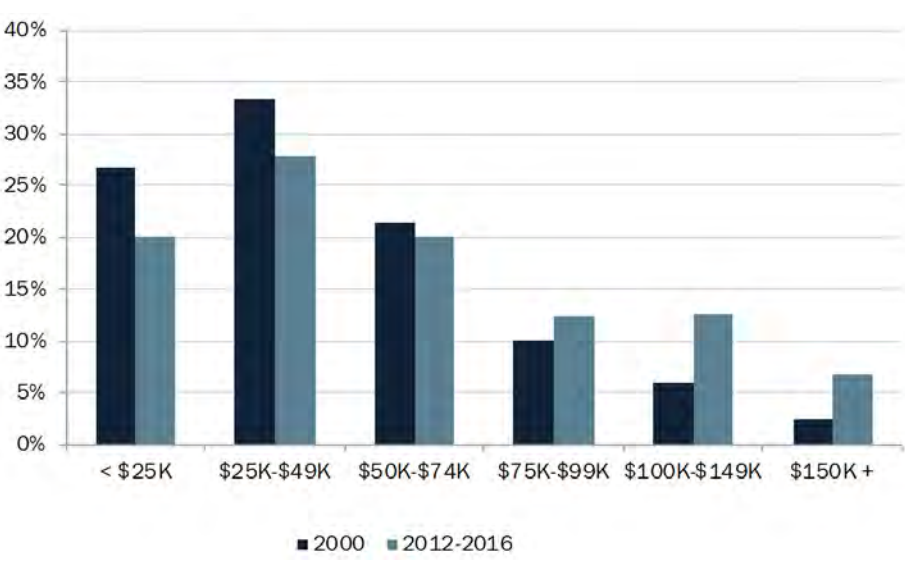


Figure 17: Change in Household Income Distribution, Vancouver, 2000 to 2012-2016, 2016 Inflation-adjusted Dollars

ECONOMIC TRENDS

Vancouver has a robust, diversified economy that continues to expand. The following are a few of our key economic findings:

- **More Employed Workers.** The unemployment rate dropped from almost 11% in 2011 down to 8% by 2016.
- **More Jobs.** Service providing jobs in Clark County increased by 16% from 2010 to 2016. In SW Washington, industries including Professional & Business Services, Construction, and Education and Health are projected to grow the most by 2025. From 2015 to 2025, Retail Trade will grow by 11%.
- **Similar Commute Tendencies.** As of 2015, about 58% of employed Vancouver residents work in either Vancouver or Portland, 35% and 23% respectively. This has stayed static since 2011.

As of 2015, most residents of Vancouver, live and work in Clark County (49%) and Multnomah County (26%). Mostly, these residents are working in Vancouver and Portland.

EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS

From 2011 to 2016, Vancouver’s unemployment rate decreased by 2.8%.

2011 10.90% 2016 8.10%

From 2006 to 2016, the service, education, and finance sector grew. The service industry is Vancouver’s largest industry, employing over 26,000 people in 2016.

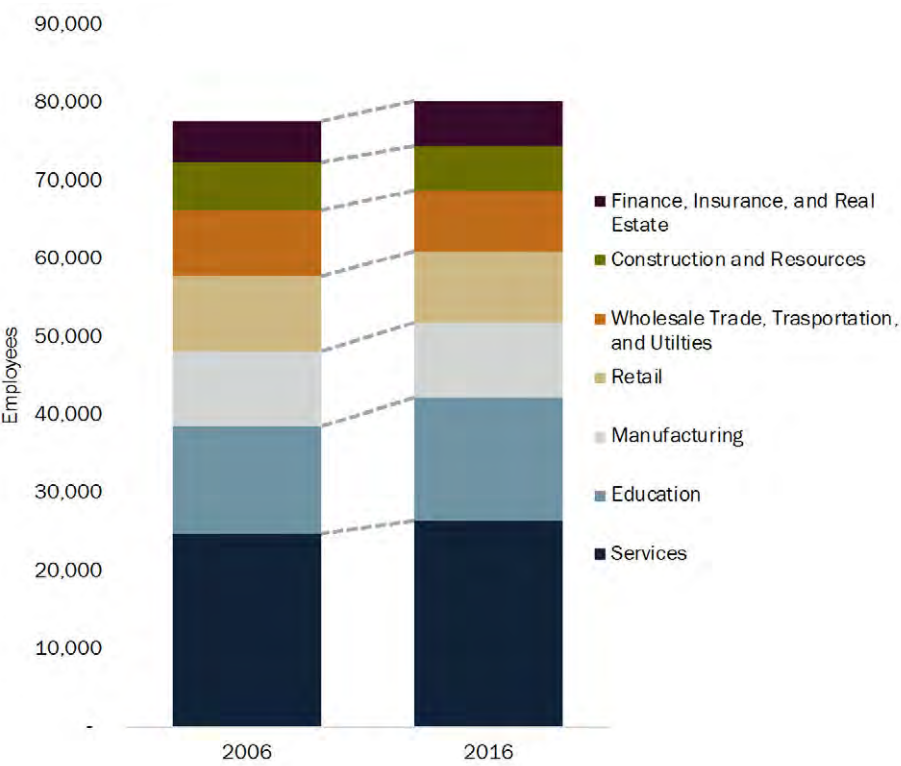


Figure 18: Industry Growth

JOB CENTERS AND COMMUTING PATTERNS

Residents of Vancouver work across Oregon and Washington, indicative of Vancouver’s influential position in the larger Pacific Northwest Region.

As of 2015, most residents of Vancouver, live and work in Clark County (49%) and Multnomah County (26%). Mostly, these residents are working in Vancouver and Portland.

Location	2011		2015	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Counties	64,753	100%	72,536	100%
Clark, WA	30,897	48%	35,766	49%
Multnomah, OR	16,992	26%	18,774	26%
Washington, WA	3,654	6%	3,764	5%
King, WA	3,669	6%	3,754	5%
Clackamas, OR	2,380	4%	2,534	3%
Cowlitz, WA	1,043	2%	1,206	2%
Pierce, WA	920	1%	984	1%
Thurston, WA	601	1%	802	1%
Marion, OR	526	1%	564	1%
Snohomish, WA	512	1%	479	1%
All other Counties	3,559	5%	3,909	5%
Cities	64,753	100%	72,536	100%
Vancouver, WA	21,717	34%	25,189	35%
Portland, OR	15,340	24%	16,911	23%
Camas, WA	1,597	2%	1,635	2%
Seattle, WA	1,447	2%	1,424	2%
Hazel Dell, WA	1,426	2%	1,529	2%
Gresham, OR	1,194	2%	1,359	2%
Beaverton, OR	1,104	2%	1,079	1%
Salmon Creek, WA	875	1%	994	1%
Tigard, OR	796	1%	870	1%
All other Cities	19,257	30%	21,546	30%
Total	64,753	100%	72,536	100%

Figure 19: Chart Depicting Where Vancouver Residents Work

REAL ESTATE TRENDS

This section, divided into residential and commercial uses, provides an overview of real estate trends for Vancouver and comparative regions.

RESIDENTIAL USES

This assessment of residential real estate trends addresses housing mix, housing tenure, vacancy, new housing development (particularly for multifamily uses), residential sales, and rental costs.

The Heights District is located just to the east of Vancouver’s city center and is mostly surrounded by residential uses. For these reasons, the District presents an opportunity for residential development, and in particular multifamily or attached residential development. Further, our findings indicate that there is demand for housing at all income levels. To briefly summarize, our key findings for residential real estate trends include:

- **The number of dwelling units in Vancouver increased by 18% from 2000 to 2016.** In that same time, the share of multifamily housing increased marginally from 37 to 39% and single family detached housing decreased from 58% to 55%.
- **About half of Vancouver residents are renters.** About 26% of all renters are between the age 25 and 34, 48% are between the ages of 35 and 64, and about 17% are 65 years of age and older.
- **Multifamily housing is dominated by renters.** As of 2016, 71% of renters live in multifamily housing, compared to the 5% of homeowners (e.g. condominiums, etc.).
- **Vancouver’s vacancy rate matches the rate of the county.** Both Vancouver and Clark County have a home vacancy rate of 5%. Washington’s home vacancy rate is much higher, at 9%, indicating that housing supply is more constrained in Vancouver than many other cities in the state.
- **Since 2011, permits issued for new multifamily housing has picked up.** Permits issued for other housing types, such as single-family dwellings, mobile homes, and duplexes have been issued at lower rates than multifamily housing.
- **Multifamily units have been delivered at an annual average of about 500 per year, from 2000 to 2017.** Multifamily rents have been steadily increasing since 2000, while vacancy rates have been decreasing.

HOUSING MIX

Vancouver has added thousands of housing units over the past two decades which has increased the city’s housing stock by about 18%. The majority of housing units in the city and greater regions are single-family detached housing. That said, Vancouver has a larger share of multifamily housing than Clark County, the MSA, and Washington.

The total number of dwelling units in Vancouver increased by about 18% from 2000 to 2012-16. This amounted to a 10,611 unit increase over the analysis period.

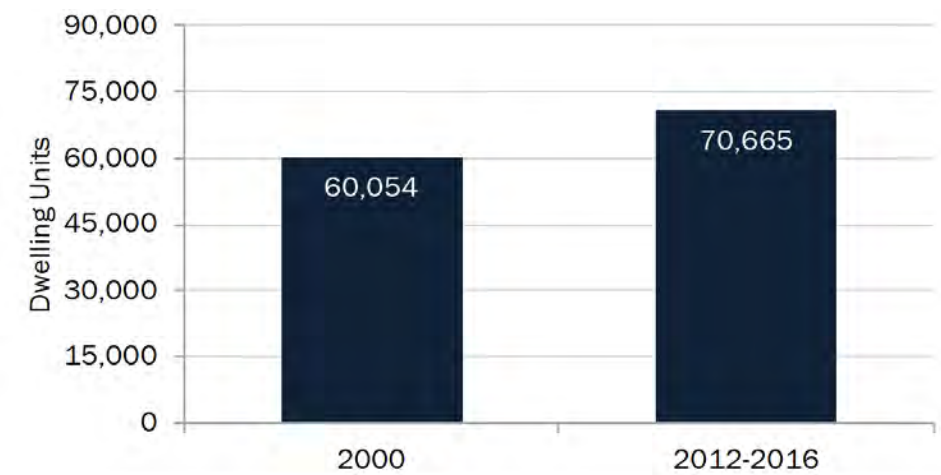


Figure 20: Total Dwelling Units Over Time

Vancouver’s housing mix in Vancouver shifted slightly toward multifamily housing from 2000 and 2012-2016.

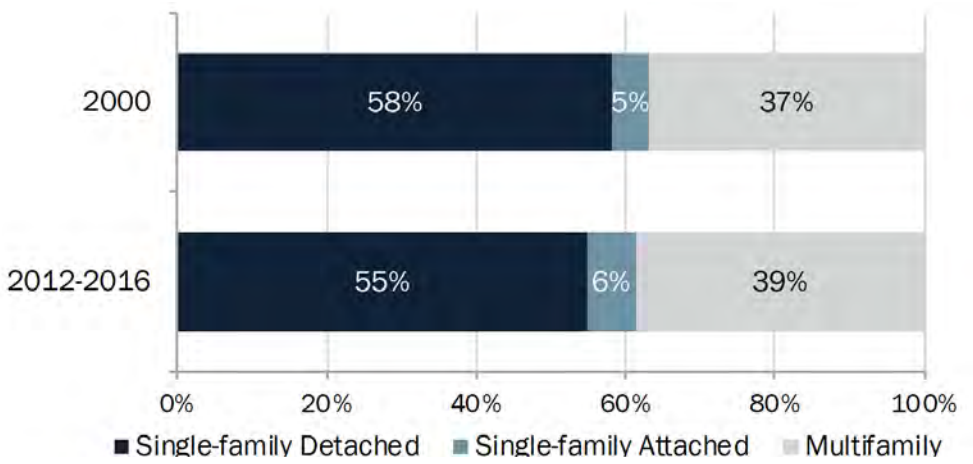


Figure 21: Change in Housing Mix Over Time

HOUSING TENURE

Housing tenure describes whether a dwelling unit is owner- or renter-occupied. This section shows:

- **Less than half of Vancouver’s households own their own home.** The Vancouver’s homeownership rate is below other comparative regions.
- **Homeownership in Vancouver stayed relatively stable between 2000 and 2012-2016, only decreasing slightly.** In 2000, 53% of Vancouver’s households were homeowners. This dropped to 51% in 2010 and then again in 2012-2016 to 49%.
- **Most Vancouver homeowners (89%) live in single-family detached housing, while most renters (71%) live in multifamily housing, while a sizable portion of renters live in single-family detached housing as well (22%).**

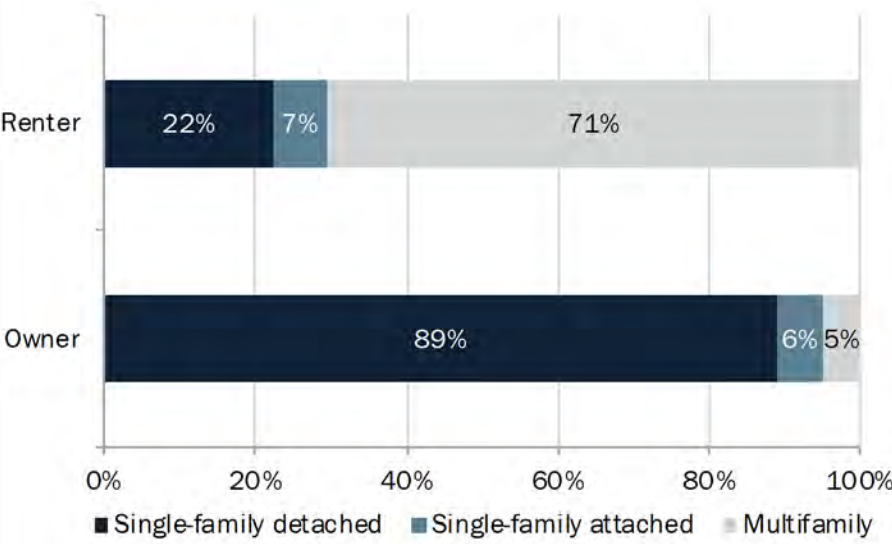


Figure 22: Housing Units by Type and Tenure

VACANCY

In 2016, Vancouver had an overall 5% residential vacancy rate, suggesting that housing supply in Vancouver was more constrained than the state but similar to the rate at the county level.

The city’s multifamily residential vacancy rate is similar to the overall residential rate and has been decreasing over the past decade. On average, and across all bedroom sizes, the multifamily vacancy rate was at 4.9% in 2018 Q1, from 5.1% in 2013 and 6.1% in 2008.

From 2000 to 2012-2016, the vacancy rate in Vancouver has decreased slightly, while it did rise by 1% from 2000 to 2010 before dropping.

For the 2012-2016 period, the vacancy rate in Vancouver is similar to the county’s, but lower than that of the state.

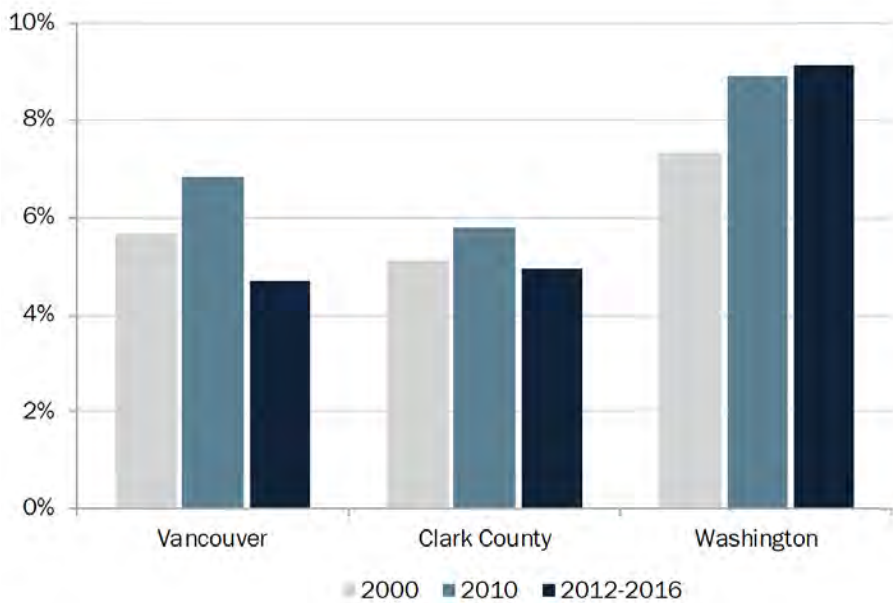


Figure 23: Vacancy Rate Over Time

HOUSING SUPPLY TRENDS

Since the recession, residential permits for multifamily units have increasingly been issued. Data for Q1 2018 shows that Vancouver issued 184 permits, of which 67% were for single-family residences, 3% were for mobile home placements, 4% were for duplexes, and 26% were for multifamily units. The diagram below shows the dramatic upwards swing for multifamily permits that started in 2012-2013 and passed pre-recession permit levels in 2017.

From 2001 to 2017, Vancouver issued over 14,000 permits for new dwelling units. In this period, Vancouver issued 323 permits for single-family residences, 14 permits for mobile home placements, and 7 permits for duplexes per year and on average. The average for multi-family units was 517 per year.

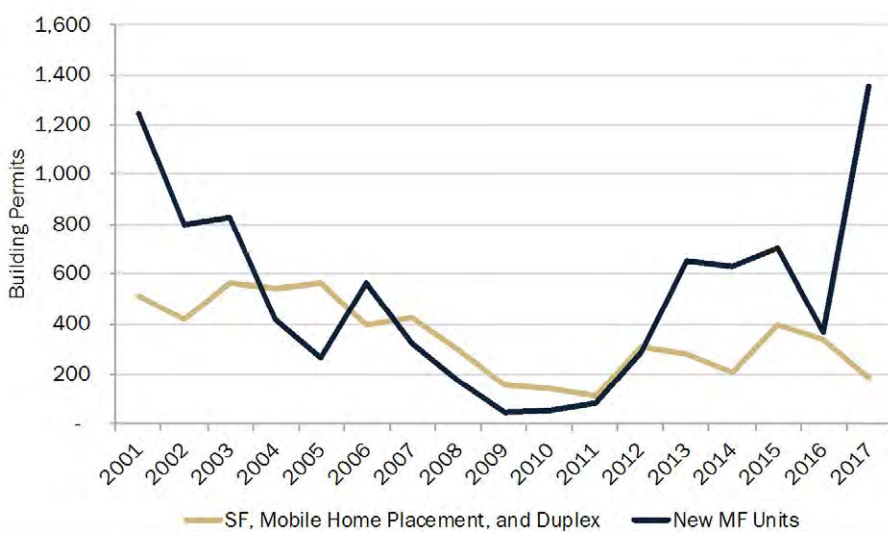


Figure 24: Building Permits by Unit Type

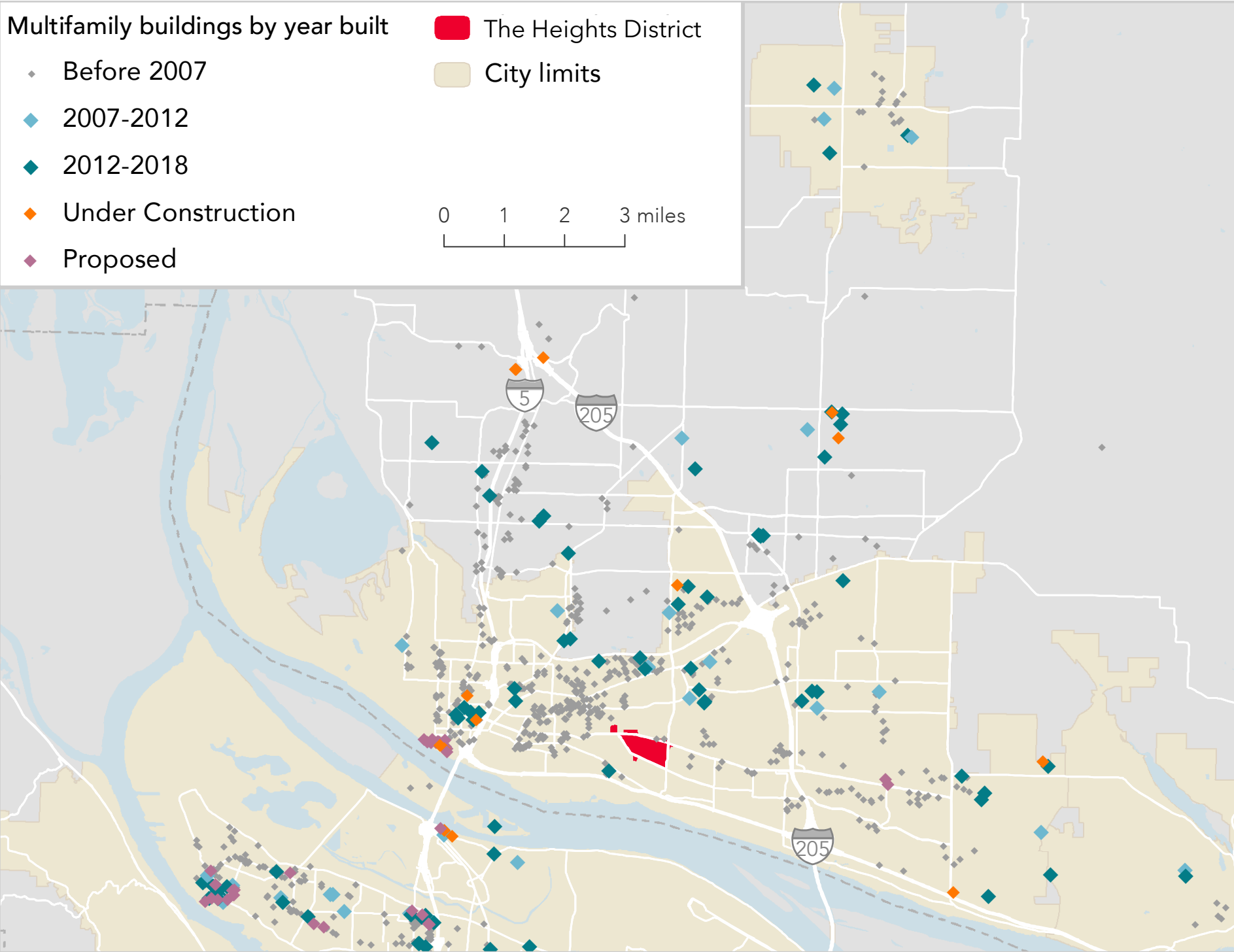


Figure 25: Multifamily Buildings by Year Built

EXISTING CONDITIONS | REAL ESTATE AND DEMOGRAPHICS

An inventory of multifamily housing in Vancouver shows that there are currently 559 multifamily properties with approximately 32,408 units. On average for all bedroom sizes, units are about 880 to 900 sq. ft. As of Q1 2018, nine multifamily buildings were under construction accounting for 684 units. Of these 684 units, about 73% were studios, 10% were 1-bedroom units, 11% were 2-bedroom units, 6% were 3-bedroom units, and 1% were 4-bedroom units.

The diagram on the previous page shows the distribution of multifamily housing units around the city. There are concentrations of newly constructed multifamily units and those under construction or proposed in the downtown and waterfront areas.



Since 2013, multifamily unit deliveries increased above recent historical average of about 500 units per year. From 2015 to 2017, Vancouver has added approximately 2,350 multifamily units.

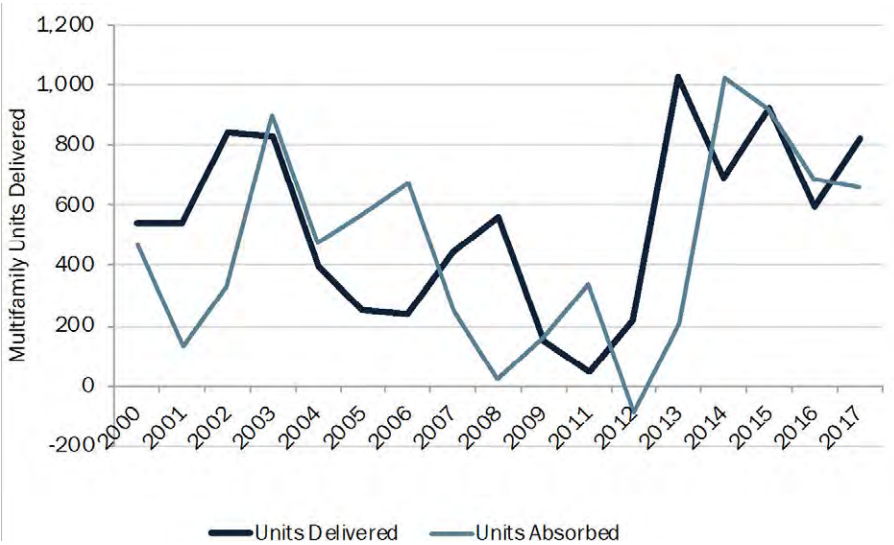


Figure 26: Multifamily Unit Delivery Over Time

In Clark County, there are 13 multifamily development projects currently under construction. All 13 buildings are market rate projects. These projects will deliver 905 units. Three of the 13 projects are within three miles of The Heights District. These projects will deliver 98 units.

- Information on the three multifamily projects:
- Villas at Walnut Park, 5806 NE 72nd Avenue (19 units)
 - Hamilton, 2000 Broadway Street (30 units)
 - Our Heroes Place, 412 E 13th Street (49 units)

Of the 98 units under construction within three miles of the District, a majority are studio units.



MULTIFAMILY RENTAL RATES

Multifamily rental rates in Vancouver have steadily increased in the past decade. The average multifamily rental rate in Vancouver surpassed \$1 per square foot in 2014 and has continued to climb in recent years. The vacancy rate has fluctuated between 4 to 5%, while at the same time the rental rate has grown at an increasing rate.

These trends can also be illustrated in nominal levels. The percentage of Vancouver renters who were paying over \$1000 in rent per month grew from 32% in 2007-2011 to over 48% in 2012-2016. Multifamily rents do tend to be slightly less costly in Vancouver than in Clark County generally. As of 2016, 47% of renters were paying more than \$1,000 in gross rent, compared to 50% in Clark County and 52% in Washington.

From 2011 to 2016, gross rents for Vancouver residents have increased.

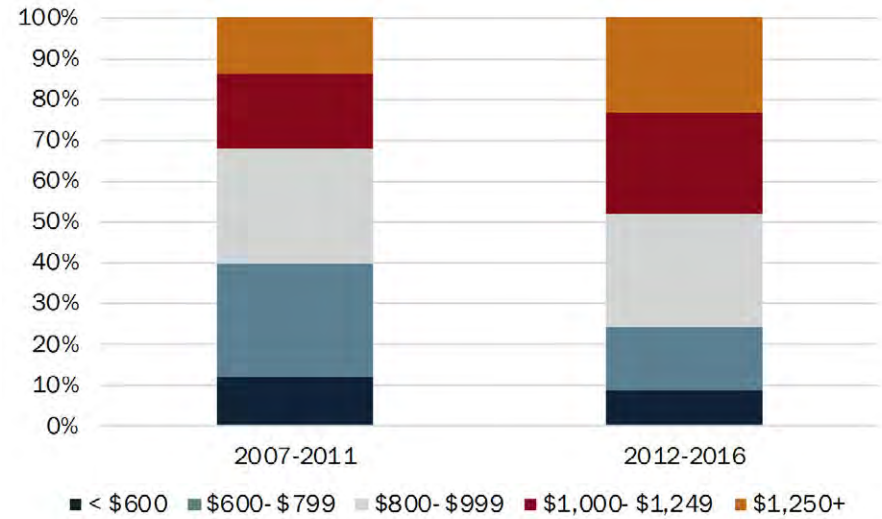


Figure 27: Rents Increase Over Time

In Vancouver, about 47% of renters pay more than \$1,000 per month for housing. About 23% of Vancouver renters pay \$1,250 or more in gross rent per month, less than Clark County or Washington.

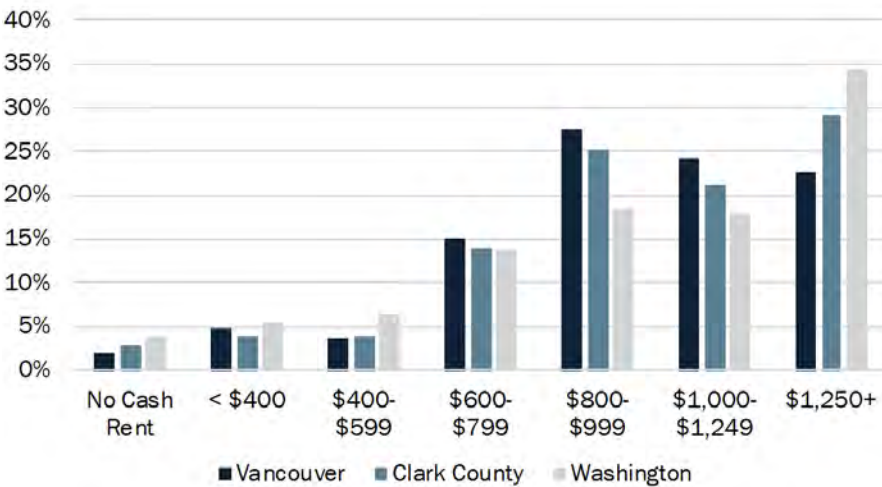


Figure 28: Rents Comparison Across Geographies

RESIDENTIAL SALES

With a median sales price of about \$279,000 in 2017, Vancouver’s housing sales were generally lower than all comparative areas in this analysis. Vancouver’s housing prices decreased after the recession, but since 2012, have steadily begun to climb alongside regional trends.

Vancouver’s median home sales price was below that of Portland, Clark County, the MSA, and state. Vancouver’s median home sales price was 11% less than Clark County’s.

\$279K	\$392K	\$310K	\$348K	\$322K
Vancouver	Portland (City)	Clark County	Portland MSA	Washington

Between March 2008 to March 2018, home sales prices in Vancouver followed similar trends to comparative areas but tended to remain lower overall. Vancouver’s median home sales price is increasingly alongside regional trends.

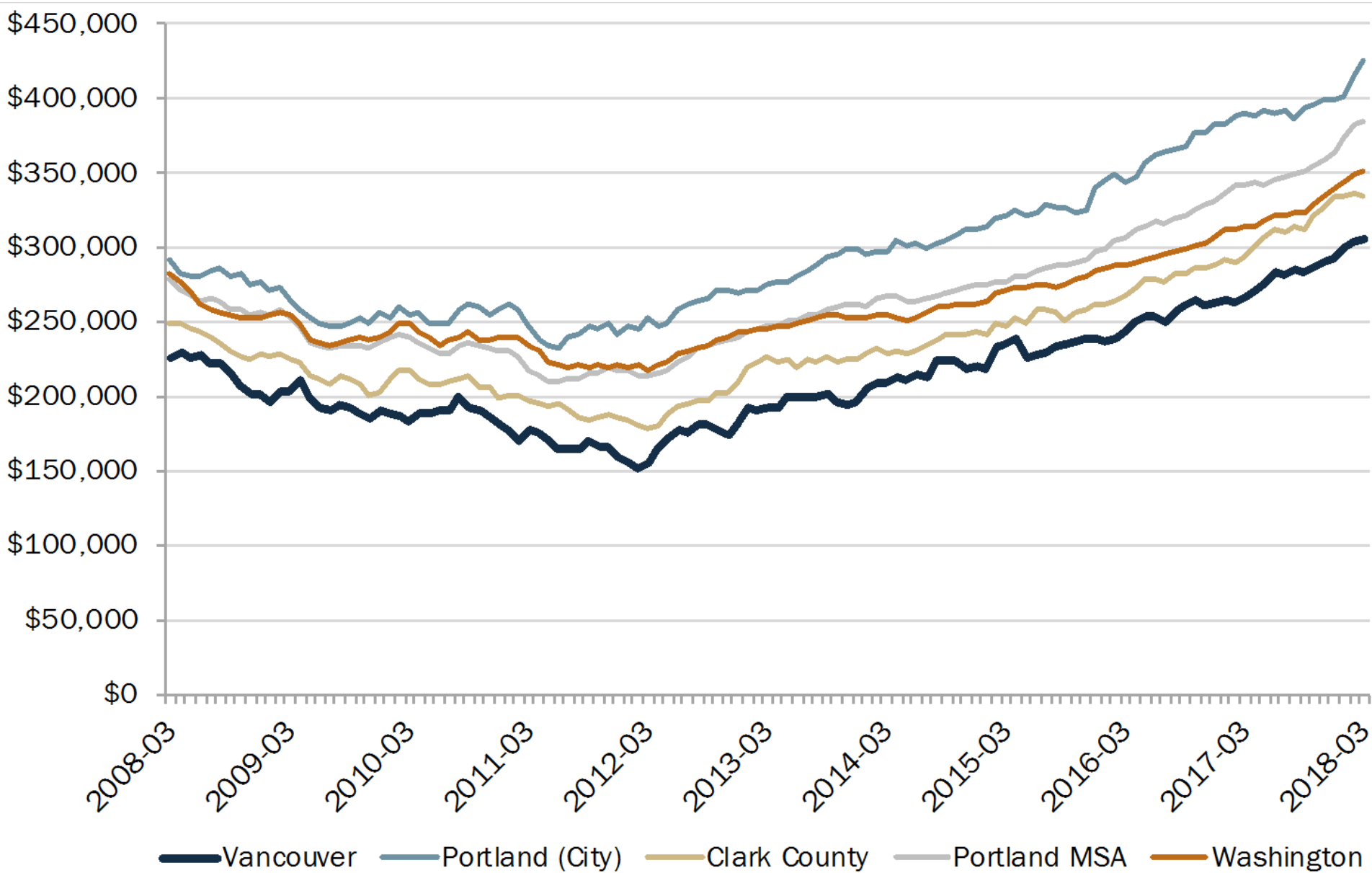


Figure 29: Median Home Sales Price Over Time

COMMERCIAL USES

This second sub-section is an assessment of Vancouver’s commercial real estate trends (office and retail).* In this assessment, we look at Vancouver’s commercial real estate conditions and trends that will influence the market appeal and viability of commercial uses in The Heights District. Key market findings are:

- **Market Deliveries.** The Vancouver commercial real estate market has been active during this market cycle. From 2010 to the first quarter of 2018, an average of 5 office buildings and 14 retail buildings were delivered per year.
- **Retail Lease Characteristics.** Retail rent per square foot dropped during the recession but is almost back up to pre-recession levels. In the last two years, retail rent per square foot has increased from \$19.21 to \$22.30, a 16% increase.
- **Office Market Characteristics** Office rents have increased slowly since 2011. Office vacancy rates have plummeted from a recession high of 14% to less than 8% today.

As of Q1 2018, the average office building was about 24,000 sq. ft. while the average retail building was about 17,000 sq. ft.

	Building Inventory	Total Square Feet	Vacant Square Feet (of Total)
Office Uses	128	3.1 million	7%
Retail Uses	323	5.5 million	5%

Figure 30: Nonresidential Building Inventory

From 2010 to Q1 2018, an average of 4 office buildings and 14 retail

Average Deliveries per Year		
	Building Deliveries	Square Feet Deliveries
Office Uses	4	105,355
Retail Uses	14	220,308
Total	19	325,663

Figure 31: Nonresidential Building Delivery

*Industrial properties are typically included in the grouping of commercial real estate. Because it is unlikely the industrial properties will play a role in The Heights District, we have focused exclusively on office and retail properties in this section.

Retail deliveries by square footage have declined from historical deliveries. Since 2015, about 466,700 square feet of retail space has been provided to the Vancouver market.

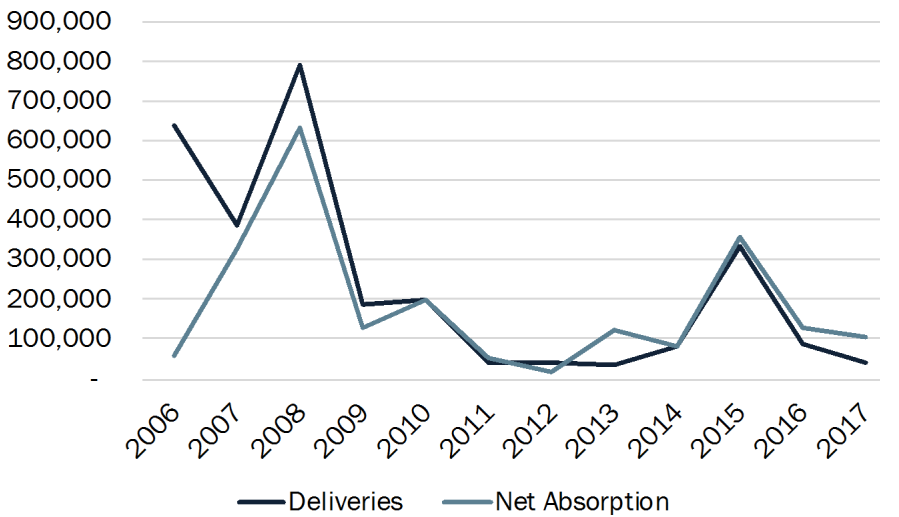


Figure 32: Retail Deliveries By Square Footage Over Time

Retail rent per square foot has declined since 2010. However, from 2016 to Q1 2018, retail rent per square foot has increased from \$19.21 to \$22.30 (\$3.09 or 16%). Meanwhile, with the exception of the small upturn in vacancy in Q1 2018, retail vacancy has steadily decreased, from 8.9% in 2010 to 4.2% in 2017.

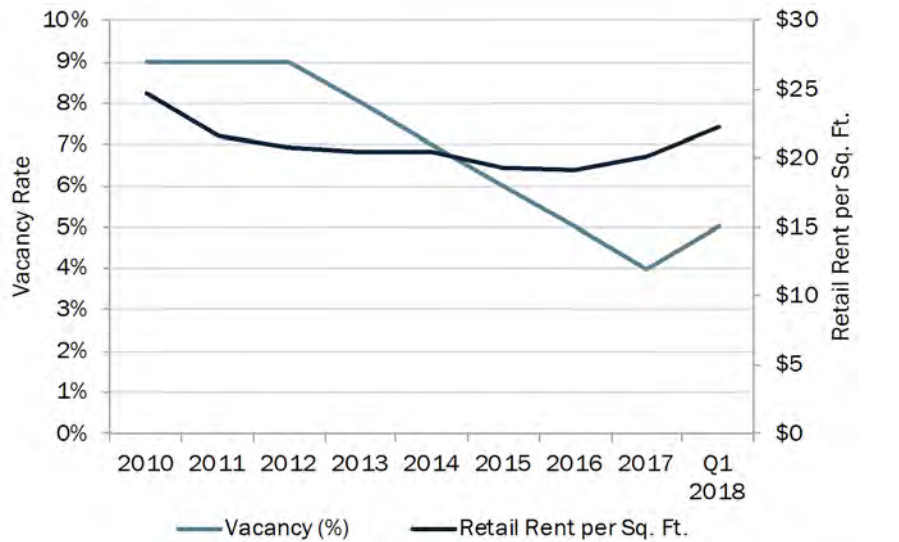


Figure 34: Retail Rent and Vacancy Over Time

Since 2015, about 302,000 square feet of office space have been delivered to Vancouver. This accounts for about 22% of all office space deliveries (sq. ft.) since 2006.

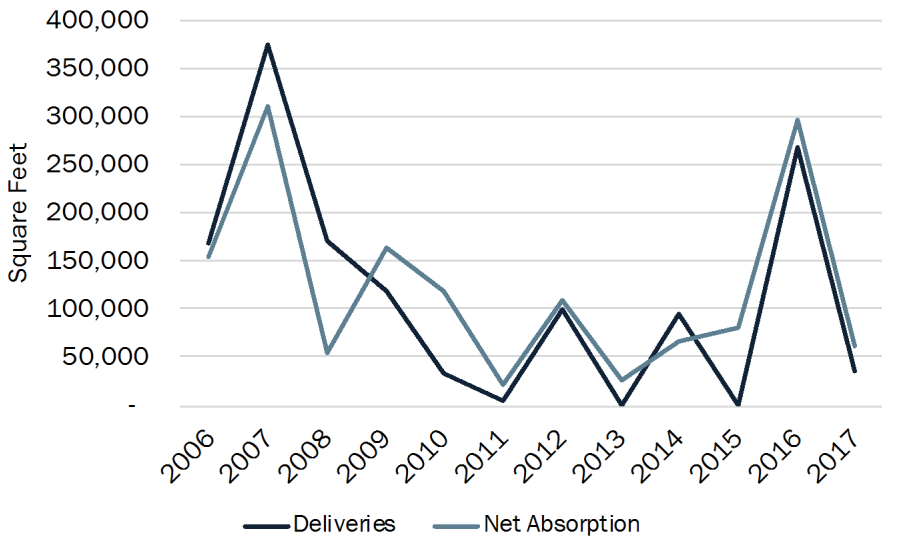


Figure 33: Office Deliveries By Square Footage Over Time

Office rents have increased slowly since 2011 as office vacancy rates have decreased. From 2010 to 2017, office rents have increased by \$1.68/ sq. ft. Office vacancy rates went from 14% in 2010 to 7% in Q1 2018.

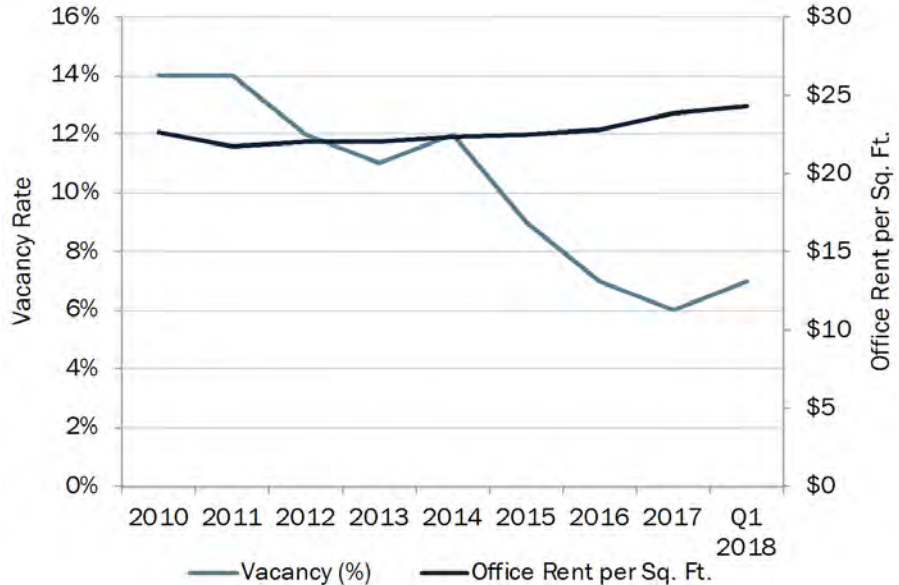


Figure 35: Office Rent and Vacancy Rate Over Time

FACTORS AFFECTING OFFICE AS A SUPPORTIVE USE

A supportive land use is one that helps to sustain a primary land use. Although the mix of future land uses at The Heights District has yet to be defined in the planning process, there are indications—from the community, project participants, and from the market—that multifamily uses will play a primary role, and retail and office uses are likely to play a supportive role.

For office uses, there are several factors that make The Heights District not the most desirable area as a primary office location. The District has some physical constraints (topography) and its geographic location, within the context of the city of Vancouver and the larger metropolitan region, is not a historic center of office uses. To accomplish a viable office sector in the District, it is more likely that the entire area would have to be redeveloped into an office park—an idea that is generally out of alignment with current District visioning, and interest from market participants (i.e., developers and office tenants).

For these reasons, office uses are likely to play a supportive role in The Heights District. A supportive role could take the form of smaller commercial office spaces on first floor of residential buildings or services to support the needs of local and District residents.

FACTORS AFFECTING RETAIL AS A SUPPORTIVE USE

New residents will demand a number of products and services in close proximity. For this reason, supportive uses—likely restaurants, cafes, and other retail uses—will be needed to fulfill these demands. Mixed-use development is one option to fulfill this demand. Single story stand-alone retail buildings or adaptive reuse of current buildings in the area could also play a role in providing retail and service locations while maintaining area character and providing affordable commercial rents to existing or emerging businesses.

One of the most important decisions retail store owners make is where to locate their business. Location determines the accessibility of the store, customers’ interest in entering the store, and, for many types of retail, the sales potential of the establishment. In addition to geographical accessibility, a retail owner must ensure that the location is one that is saturated with potential customers. There are a number of factors that act as strong predictors of preferences within a community. By identifying the preferences and tendencies of consumers, a retail owner will be able to predict the success of their store.

Technological advances have changed consumer behavior and retail success dramatically. The growth of e-commerce makes it even more challenging for traditional brick-and-mortar stores to survive. This can create skepticism for local, “mom and pop” type shops to open their doors in certain communities. Understanding how community members tend to use technology (willingness to order items online or find better prices elsewhere) and their access to technology (smartphones, internet) is crucial to measuring the potential success of a given store. Accordingly, geographic location and the households that comprise the community impact the survival of a retail store. If a store’s product is not aligned with the preferences of its potential customers, the store will fail. A significant amount of data collection and analysis must be performed before deciding to open a store in a new location. A summary of criteria considered when evaluating a potential establishment’s viability in a given area includes:

- **Population Size and Characteristics.** Total size and density, age distribution, average educational level, total disposable income, per capita disposable income, occupation distribution, percentage of residents owning a home
- **Availability of Labor.** Management, management trainees, clerical
- **Closeness to Sources of Supply.** Delivery costs, timeliness, number of manufactures, number of wholesalers, availability and reliability of product lines
- **Economic Base.** Dominant industry, extent of diversification, growth projections, freedom from economic and seasonal fluctuations, availability of credit and financial facilities
- **Competitive Situation.** Number and size of existing competition, evaluation of competitor strength/weaknesses, short-run and long-run outlook, level of saturation
- **Availability of Store Locations.** Number and type of store locations, access to transportation, owning versus leasing opportunities, zoning restrictions, costs
- **Regulations.** Taxes, licensing, operations, minimum wages, zoning

Retail Types	Population Factors	Locational Factors
Mid-Small Grocery Store (10,000 to 40,000 sq. ft.)	6,000 to 8,000 people per store	Clustered near other retail uses; High Visibility and Access
Supermarket (50,000 to 100,000 sq. ft)	10,000 people within 8 to 10-minute drive	Formulated for suburban shopping centers
Coffee Shop	15,000 to 20,000 people per store	Convenient access for pedestrians and drivers
Movie Theater	8,000 to 9,000 people per screen	Located at least 4 to 5 miles from another theater (film zone)

Figure 36: Factors Influencing the Location of Retail Uses

THE HEIGHTS FUTURE DEMAND ASSESSMENT

This section outlines demand for development at The Heights District over the next 20 years. This demand projection will inform the master planning process of the District—allowing for right-sizing of prospective development, amenity areas, and supportive infrastructure.

Demand projections allow us to answer the question: how much development can Vancouver expect over the next 20 years, and how much development can reasonably be captured in The Heights District?

As a first step in this process, this section outlines our projections for housing demand in the City of Vancouver. A latter step in The Heights District Plan will further detail demand for The Heights District and the capacity of the District to absorb that demand.

CITY OF VANCOUVER HOUSING DEMAND PROJECTIONS

Housing demand projections, like any type of forecast, rely on rational assumptions and methods and detailed data in order to be meaningful and a reliable indicator of future outcomes. Here we rely on the best available data that we were able to identify—future population projections provided in the 2011-2030 Vancouver Comprehensive Plan. Should better data become available, these projections may need to be adjusted.

- To forecast housing growth and demand, we call on the socio-economic and real estate trends uncovered in the first part of the Market Assessment. As a refresher, we note the following findings:
- Population growth in Vancouver is expected to continue to follow historical precedents.
 - Vancouver households are smaller on average and have lower incomes, compared to comparative regions.
 - Vancouver and Clark County exhibit low residential vacancy rates which indicate supply constraints.
 - Since 2000, an average of 500 multifamily units have been delivered per year.
 - Asking rents for multifamily housing has steadily increased alongside decreasing vacancy rates.

- These findings inform ECONorthwest’s assumptions to complete Vancouver’s housing forecast. These assumptions are:
- **Population.** A 20-year population forecast (in this instance, 2018 to 2038) is the foundation for estimating needed new dwelling units. The following exhibit shows that Vancouver will grow by 25,900 people.
 - **Household Size.** Vancouver’s average household size is 2.49 persons per household. Thus, for the 2018 to 2038 period, we assume an average household size of 2.49 persons per household.
 - **Vacancy Rate.** Vacancy rates are cyclical and represent the lag between demand and the market’s response to demand for additional dwelling units. Vacancy rates for rental and multifamily units are typically higher than those for owner-occupied and single-family dwelling units. We assume a 4.7% vacancy rate.

Variable	New Dwelling Units (2018-2038)
Change in persons	25,900
minus Change in persons in group quarters	370
equals Persons in households	25,500
Average household size	2.49
New occupied DU	10,240
times Aggregate vacancy rate	4.7%
equals Vacant dwelling units	480
Total new dwelling units (2018-2038)	10,720
Annual average of new dwelling units	540

Figure 37: Forecast of Demand for New Dwelling Units

This analysis shows that there will be increased demand for housing in Vancouver in the near to long term. Over the next twenty years, Vancouver will need close to 11,000 new dwelling units, developed an annual average of 540 units. Housing supply data and recent demographic trends suggest that many of these new housing units are likely to be multifamily units. As described in an early section of this report, the proportion of new multifamily housing units developed in Vancouver has been increasing in recent years. For example, from 2015 to 2017 approximately 2,350 multifamily housing units were developed within the city. Demographic trends, such as a decrease in households with children and shrinking household size, also point to future increased demand for multifamily housing.

DEMAND FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING

A typical standard used to determine housing affordability is that a household should pay no more than a certain percentage of household income for housing, including payments and interest or rent, utilities, and insurance. HUD guidelines indicate that households paying more than 30% of their income on housing experience “cost burden,” and households paying more than 50% of their income on housing experience “severe cost burden.”

About 37% of Vancouver’s households are cost burdened. About 50% of renter households are cost burdened, compared with 24% of homeowners. To use an example, 20% of Vancouver households have income of less than \$25,000 per year. These households can afford rent of less than \$625 per month, or a home with a value of less than \$62,500. Most, but not all, of these households are cost burdened.

Renters are much more likely to be cost burdened than homeowners. In the 2012-2016 period, about 50% of renters were cost burdened, compared to 24% of homeowners.

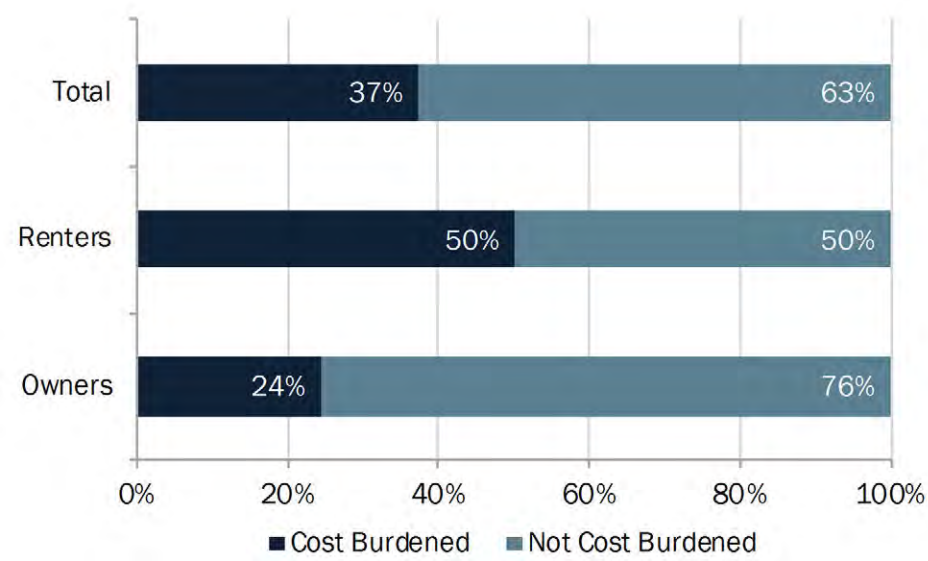


Figure 39: Cost Burden

- While cost burden is a common measure of housing affordability, it does have some limitations. Two important limitations are:
- A household is defined as cost burdened if the housing costs exceed 30% of their income, regardless of actual income. The remaining 70% of income is expected to be spent on non-discretionary expenses, such as food or medical care, and on discretionary expenses. Households with higher incomes may be able to pay more than 30% of their income on housing without impacting the household’s ability to pay for necessary non-discretionary expenses.
 - Cost burden compares income to housing costs and does not account for accumulated wealth. As a result, the estimate of how much a household can afford to pay for housing does not include the impact of a household’s accumulated wealth. For example, a household of retired people may have relatively low income but may have accumulated assets (such as profits from selling another house) that allow them to purchase a house that would be considered unaffordable to them based on the cost burden indicator.

Cost burden is only one indicator of housing affordability. Another way of exploring the issue of financial need is to review housing affordability at varying levels of household income.

Forty-three percent of Vancouver households have incomes of less than \$44,820 and cannot afford a two-bedroom apartment at Clark County’s 2017 identified Fair Market Rent* (FMR) of \$1,242.

**Fair Market Rent is a benchmark rent calculated by HUD to determine Section 8 Voucher rates. Other agencies and organizations also use FMR for various purposes. Generally, FMR represents a locally sensitive rent for a lower income housing unit.*

MFI % Categories	< 30%	30% to 60%	60% to 80%	80% to 120%	> 120%
Annual Income by % of MFI	< \$24,410	\$24,410 to \$44,820	\$44,820 to \$59,760	\$59,760 to \$89,640	> \$89,640
Monthly Affordable Housing Cost	< \$560	\$560 to \$1,121	\$1,121 to \$1,494	\$1,494 to \$2,241	> \$2,241
% of Vancouver Households	17%	26%	14%	18%	24%
Attainable Owner-Occupied Housing Types	None	Mfg. in parks	Single-family attached; condos; duplexes; mfg. on lots	All housing types of lower values	All housing types of higher values
Attainable Renter Housing Types	Apts.; new and used govt assisted housing	Apts.; mfg. in parks; duplexes	Single-family attached; detached; mfg. on lots; apts.	All housing types of lower values	All housing types of higher values
	Primarily Existing Homes			Primarily New Homes	

Figure 40: Financially attainable housing for households at various percentages of median family income

Fair Market Rent for a 2-bedroom apartment in Clark County is \$1,242/month				
\$946	\$1,053	\$1,242	\$1,808	\$2,188
Studio	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	3-Bedroom	4-Bedroom

A household must earn at least \$23.88 per hour to afford a two-bedroom unit at FMR in Clark County.

To explain housing affordability another way, we compare the number of households by income with the number of units affordable to those households in Vancouver. Vancouver currently has a deficit of housing affordable to households earning less than \$25,000. The deficit of housing for households earning less than \$25,000 results in these households living in housing that is more expensive than what they can afford. Households in these income ranges are generally unable to afford market rate rents. When lower cost housing (such as government subsidized housing) is not available, these households pay more than they can afford in rent. This is consistent with the data about renter cost burden in Vancouver.

Accordingly, we note in the diagram below that Vancouver has a deficit of housing types that are affordable such as apartments, duplexes, tri- and quad-plexes, manufactured housing, townhomes, and smaller single-family housing. Vancouver also has a deficit for executive housing.

Developing housing types at the lower end of this spectrum is a challenge because rents are lowered and generating economies of scale are sometimes limited. Appendix E provides a supplemental read on affordable housing.

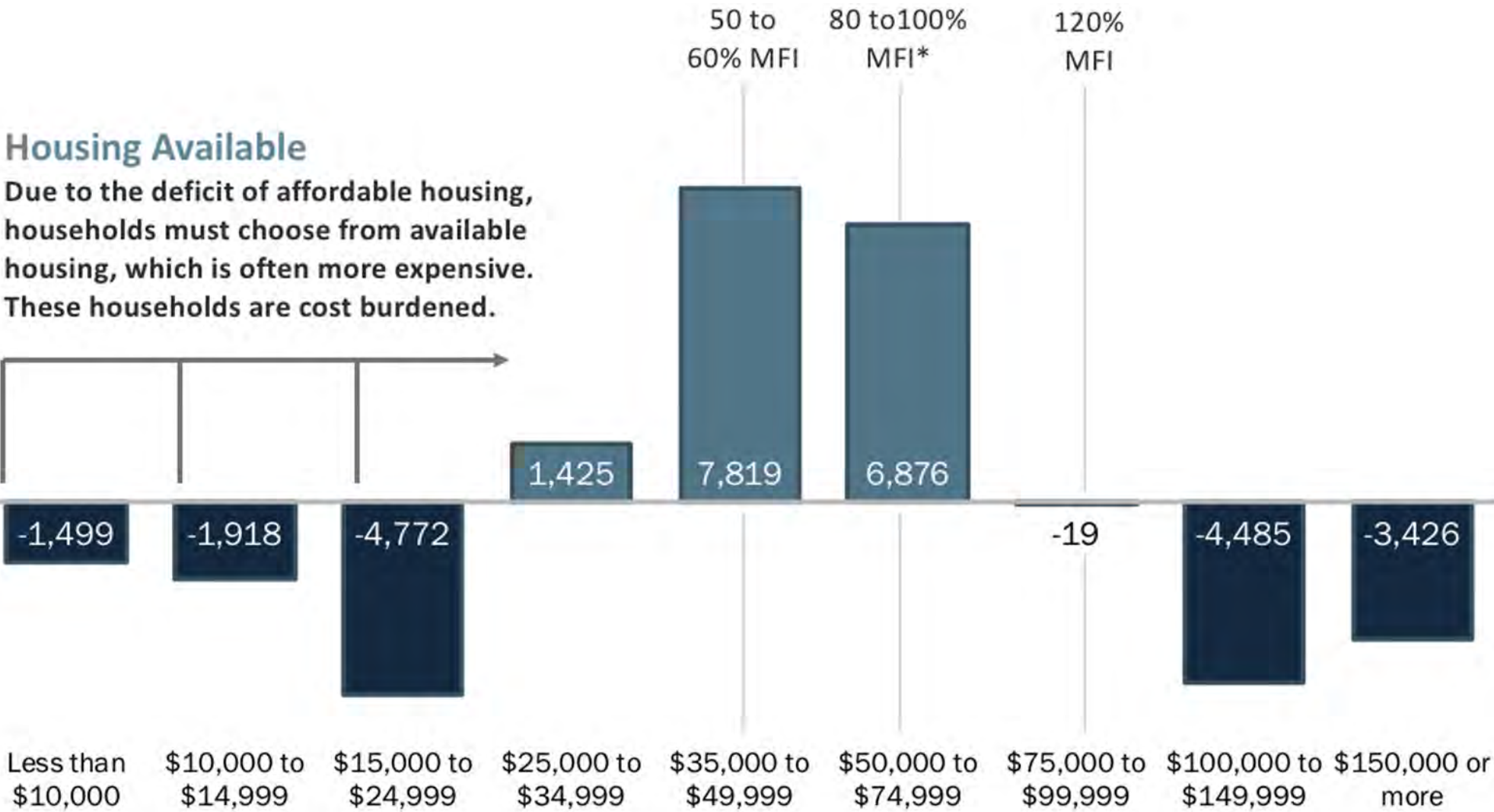


Figure 41: Housing Availability by Income Type

RESIDENTIAL HOUSING TYPE CUTSHEETS

This section presents several recently constructed developments in Vancouver as examples of housing types that may be possible in the District. These are provided to support discussions on appropriate housing types for The Heights. These examples have not been financially modeled however, and therefore financial feasibility, at this point, is unknown. The mix of precedents shown is also not intended to imply a balance of housing types expected or feasible within The District.

13 West Apartments

Location: Vancouver, WA
Year Built: 2017

- Housing Units: 92
- Unit Mix:
- Studio – 22%
 - 1-Bed – 54%
 - 2-Bed – 24%

Overall average asking rent: \$1.16 per sq. ft.
1-Bed average asking rent: \$1.11 per sq. ft.

Amenities: Breakfast/Coffee Concierge, Clubhouse, Dishwasher, Elevator, Fitness Center, Hardwood Floors, Microwave, Oven, Playground, Range, Refrigerator, Stainless Steel Appliances, Tub/Shower, Washer/Dryer



Vintage at Vancouver (Affordable, Senior)

Location: Vancouver, WA
Year Built: 2002

- Housing Units: 154
- Unit Mix:
- 1-Bed – 50%
 - 2-Bed – 50%
- Parking Ratio: 1.21 (160 stalls)

Overall average asking rent: \$1.15 per sq. ft.
1-Bed average asking rent: \$1.25 per sq. ft.

Amenities: Air Conditioning, Balcony, Business Center, Cable Ready, Ceiling Fans, Dishwasher, Disposal, Fitness Center, Gameroom, Grill, High Speed Internet Access, Laundry Facilities, Laundry Service, Microwave, Playground, Pool, Property Manager on Site ...



Midtown

Location: Vancouver, WA
Year Built: 2017

- Housing Units: 48
- Unit Mix:
- 1-Bed – 65%
 - 2-Bed – 35%
- Parking Ratio: .59 (18 stalls)

Overall average asking rent: \$3.00 per sq. ft.
1-Bed average asking rent: \$3.84 per sq. ft.

Amenities: Ceiling Fans, Fireplace, Granite Countertops, Hardwood Floors



The MEWS at Cascadia Village (Affordable)

Location: Vancouver, WA
Year Built: 2005

- Housing Units: 24
- Unit Mix:
- 1-Bed – 33%
 - 2-Bed – 25%
 - 3-Bed – 29%
 - 4-bed – 13%

Overall average asking rent: \$0.44 per sq. ft.
1-Bed average asking rent: \$0.50 per sq. ft.

Amenities: Air Conditioning, Balcony, Courtyard, Trash Pickup - Door to Door, Washer/Dryer, Wheelchair Accessible Rooms



3.2 LAND USE AND ZONING

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The known history of The Heights District starts with the Native population. Chinook people had villages along the Columbia River and used the lowlands around present-day Vancouver. Cowlitz people occupied the more inland area around Vancouver. Prairies often were maintained by burning to encourage specific plants and attract animals for subsistence. Introduced diseases swept through the area in the nineteenth century, decimating Native populations. Today, Native people with roots in the area are members of several different Tribes.

After Fort Vancouver was established, agricultural endeavors grew up around several prairies, and roads from the Fort passed through prairies, including nearby Mill Plain and Fifth Plain. During WWII, as people flocked to Vancouver for jobs in the shipyard and aluminum plant, housing was in short supply. The Heights was the second largest wartime housing project in the nation. Recreation centers provided after school activities for children while their parents worked. Land was set aside for people to plant “victory gardens” to help feed their families. Bus service was available to take residents to their jobs. After the war, the temporary homes were removed and the property redeveloped.

The building stock in and around The Heights reflects prevailing design trends during the postwar period, with wide single story homes and winding, unconnected streets with few sidewalks. This reflects an underlying assumption of automobiles being the primary mode of transportation anywhere outside the home. This is even reflected in home design, as the garage protrudes to take precedence over the front door as the primary entrance.

In contrast, the historic city center is based on a regular grid, which more evenly prioritizes pedestrian and bicycle movement, with smaller lots and larger houses reflecting pre-automobile design sensibilities. Newer subdivisions, despite still being primarily auto-oriented, partially recapture these historic characteristics. Although they have winding streets and large lots and blocks, they have sidewalks and cut-through paths to increase pedestrian access and home designs have largely restored the prominence of the front door over the garage.

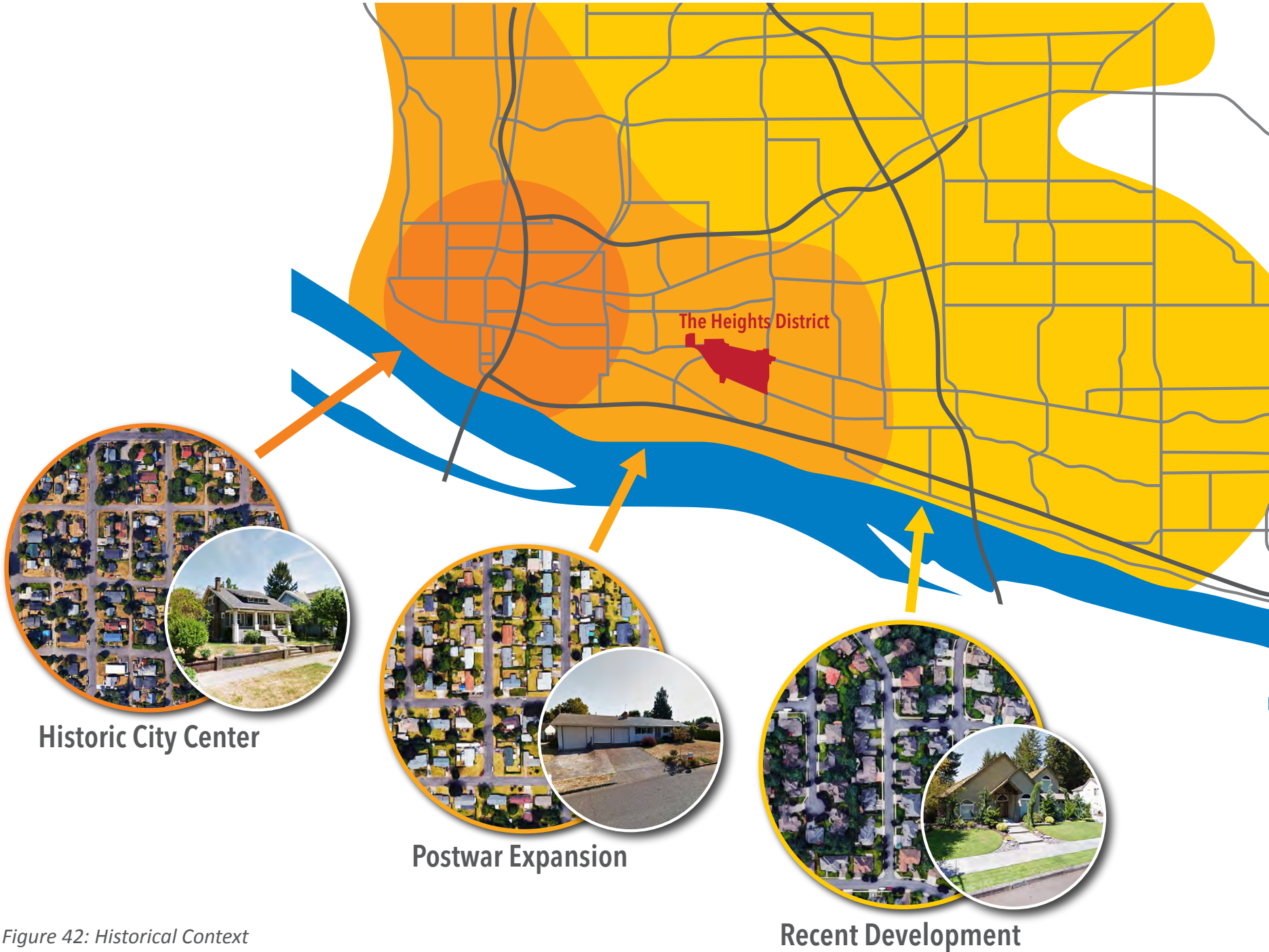
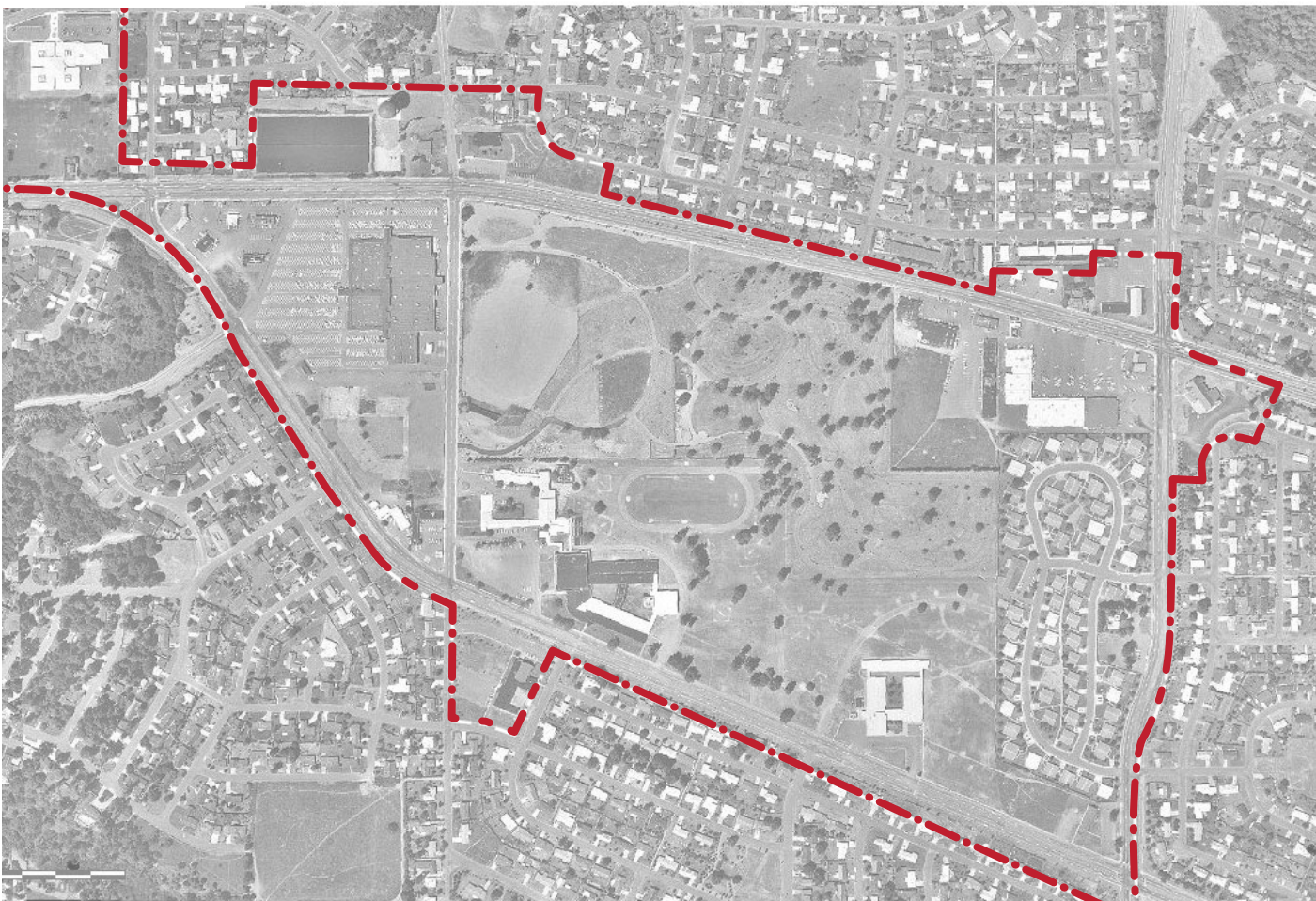


Figure 42: Historical Context

Research credit: Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc



1955
This historic photo shows the postwar condition of the Heights. There are few recognizable features from this time that persist today. Notable features are a shopping center that predated the Tower Mall near the corner of Devine Road and MacArthur Boulevard, the water utility site, and Park Hill Cemetery.



1974
In the twenty years preceding this photo, the neighborhoods were demolished and rebuilt into the form that persists today. Tower Mall, Skyline Crest, and the three schools were also built during this time. The shopping center at the corner of Andresen Road and Mill Plain Boulevard also began to take shape. By the time this photo was taken, most major features of the Heights were in place.

Source: Clark County Historical Museum

NATURAL FEATURES CONTEXT

The Heights District is positioned in the center of a wedge-shaped plateau, which is the highest area of the city. Drainage goes either down to the green belt to the north or south through Blandford Canyon to the Columbia River. Views from the District are restricted since there are several blocks of trees and houses seperating it from the edge of the plateau. The only properties having a view across the river towards Portland are the residential properties on the ridge south of the district. There are some views from the north side of the plateau towards Burnt Bridge Creek but they are mostly blocked by trees.

Most of the tree canopy is along the ridges, ravines, and larger parks, driven in part by the drainage patterns. Older neighborhoods to the west have more tree coverage than the newer ones to the east.

A more detailed site analysis, including tree canopy, soils conditions and drainage of the Redevelopment Site, will be developed as the planning process evolves.

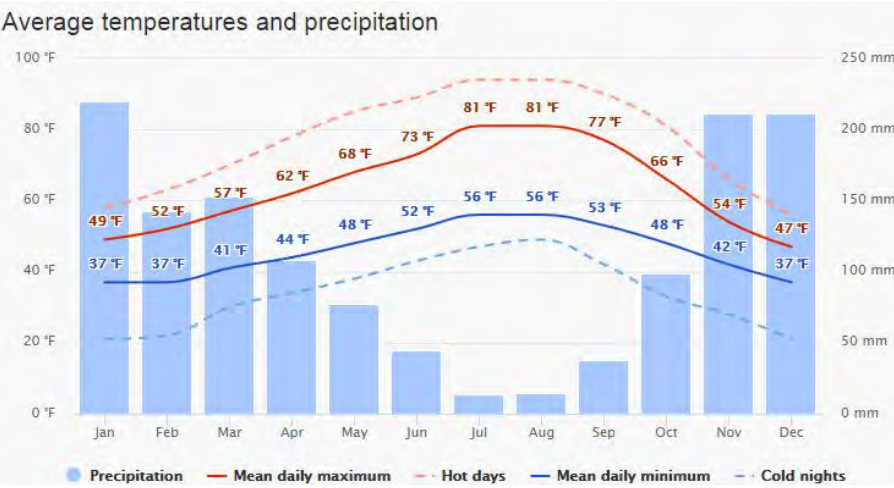


Figure 43: Average Temperatures and Precipitation

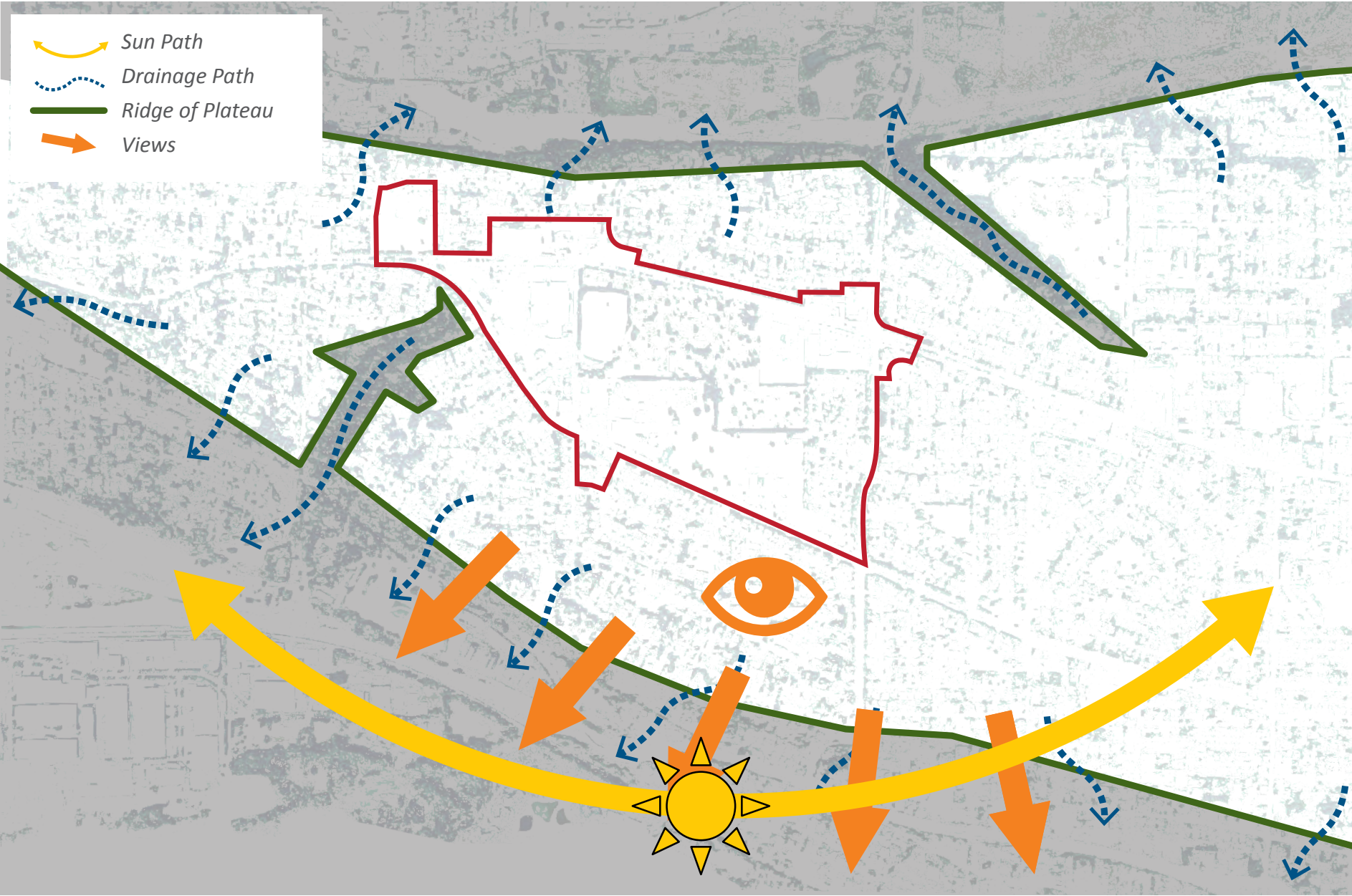


Figure 44: Natural Features Context

PLAN BOUNDARIES

Although “The Heights” colloquially refers to the whole plateau, “The Heights District” refers to the central, non-residential area that is the focus of this study. The Heights District is 205 acres and bounded generally by MacArthur Blvd, Mill Plain Blvd, and Andresen Rd, although it contains some parcels on the other side of the street in several locations.

Within The District, the “Tower Mall Redevelopment Area” will be the subject of a redevelopment plan for this 63 acre area, consisting of four clusters of parcels depicted in orange in the map to the right.



Figure 45: Plan Boundaries

LAND USE MAP

When examining land use by parcel, It becomes clear that schools and the cemetery form major components of the heights. Beyond this, there is a large variety of uses with notable concentrations of commercial uses encompassing restaurants and retail at the intersections of major roads.

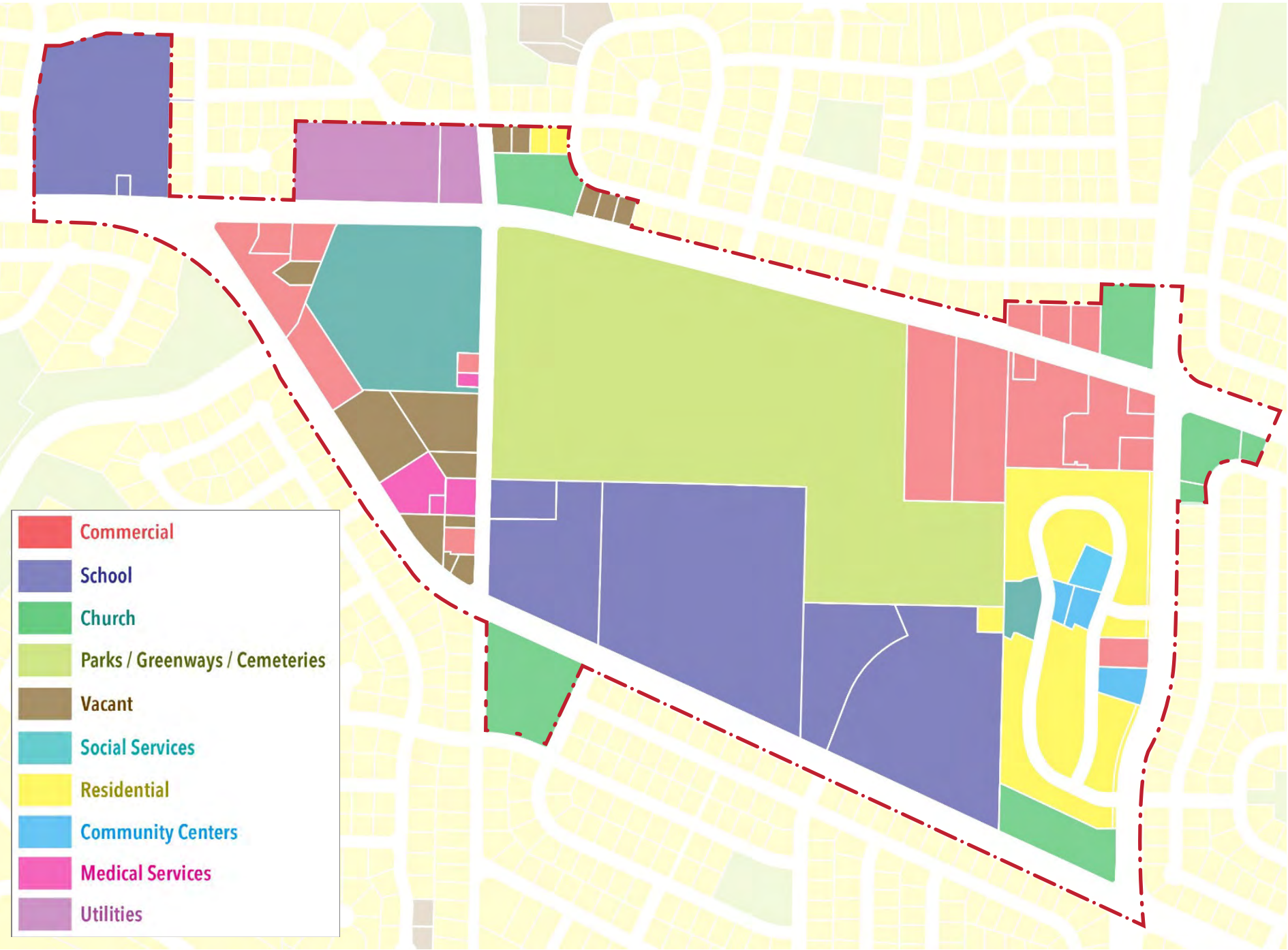
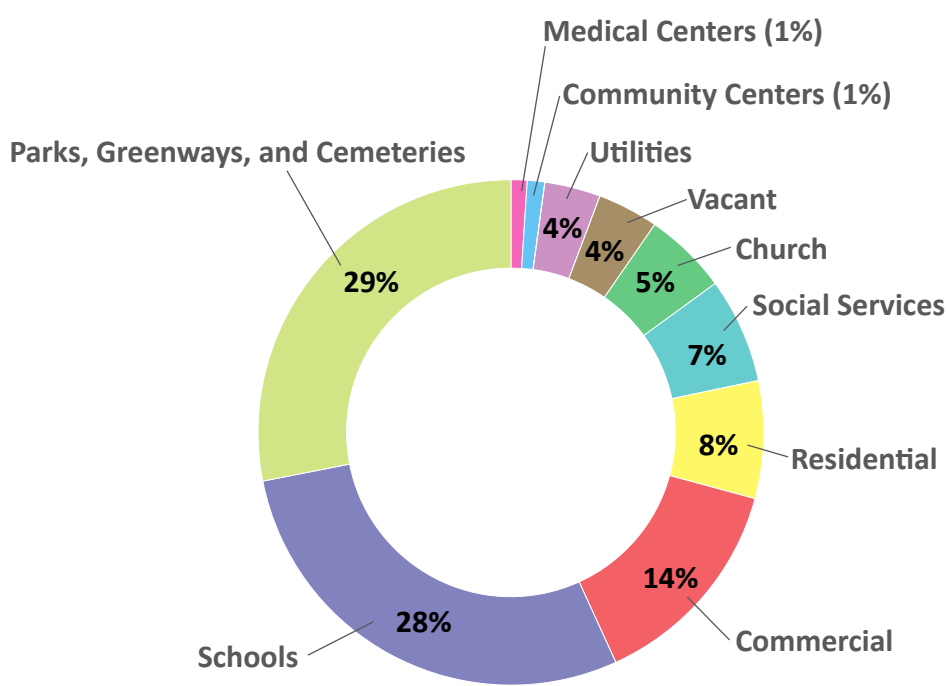


Figure 46: Land Use Map and Chart

BUILDINGS VS. OPEN AREA

The Heights District parcels are currently 85% open, which is typical of a suburban area where buildings are surrounded by green space and surface parking, rather than being located up against streets. The cemetery is also a major factor driving up this figure. The open space contained in Park Hill Cemetery and the schools combined comprise over 50% of the open area.

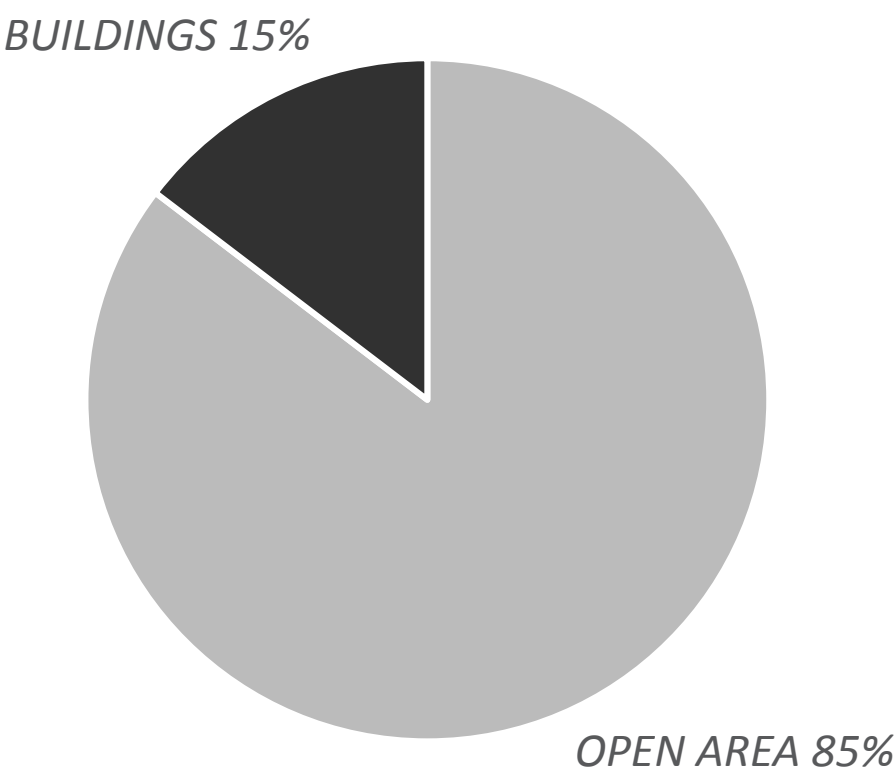


Figure 47: Buildings vs. Open Area Map and Chart

EXISTING OPEN AREA

As shown in a previous diagram, 85% of The Heights District is open space. As is typical of a suburban context, it is predominantly used for either parking or green open space. The commercial and office spaces are surrounded by surface parking, whereas the schools and cemetery are surrounded by green space.

To create this diagram, each parcel was categorized based on its open space. If it was more than 50% parking, it was considered to be a parking parcel whereas if it was more than 50% green space, it was considered to be a green space parcel. The percentages are based on the data aggregated by parcel.

As is typical of suburban areas, the commercial and office areas are surrounded mostly by surface parking, while schools and residences are surrounded mostly by open green area.

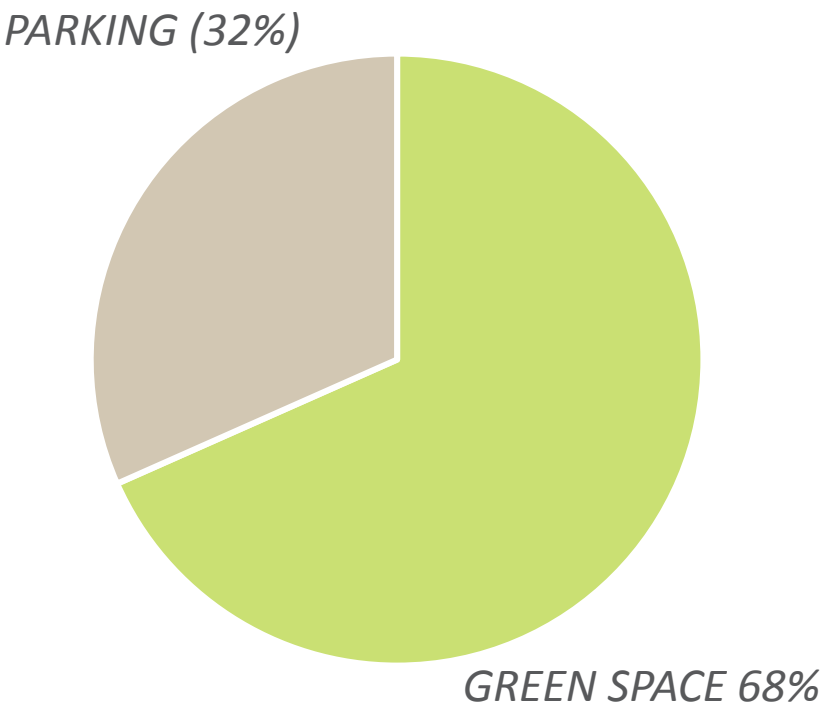


Figure 48: Existing Open Area Map and Chart

EXISTING BUILDING USE

As shown in a previous diagram, 15% of The Heights District is comprised of building footprints. This contains around 1.2 million square feet of enclosed space. This diagram reveals the diverse range of uses that take place within a single parcel and even within a single building. Town Plaza, for example, contains a church, a dance studio, and various social service organizations. The presence of churches is notably high. there is at least one church located at every major intersection. Additional churches are located inside structures such as Town Plaza and the commercial district in the northeast area of the Heights.

Other notable clusters of uses include the fire and water city services North of Town Plaza, a cluster of medical offices south of Town Plaza, VHA's Skyline Crest neighborhood on the eastern border of The Heights, and the strip mall anchored by a Safeway at the corner north of Skyline Crest.

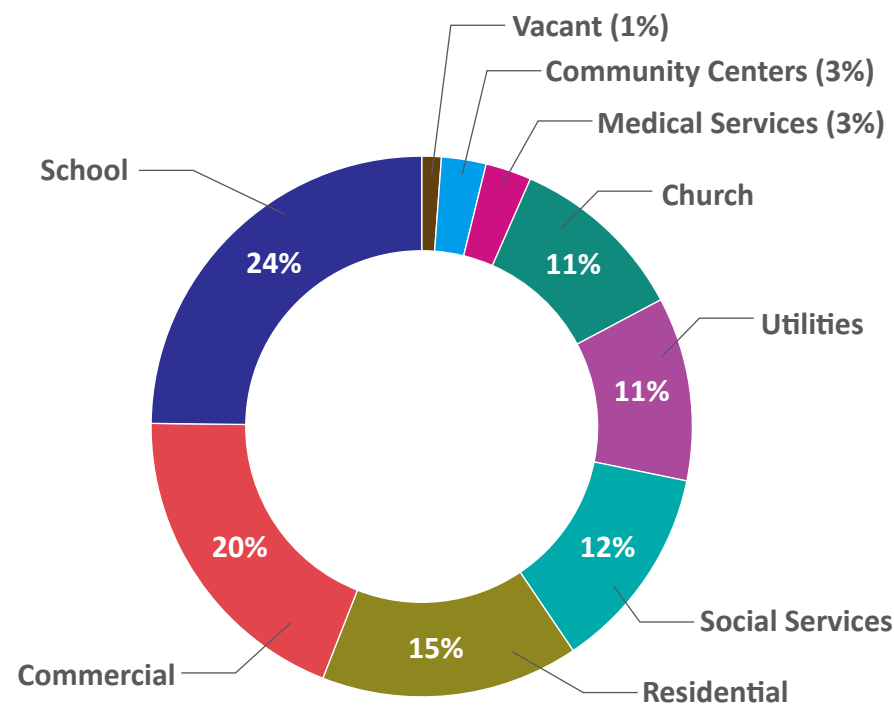


Figure 49: Existing Building Use Map and Chart



**VANCOUVER COMPREHENSIVE PLAN
PLANNED FUTURE LAND USE**

The City of Vancouver Comprehensive Plan’s future land use areas do not prescribe major modifications to the existing land uses. The major elements such as the schools, water utility, Park Hill Cemetery, and Skyline Crest are anticipated to remain. This was confirmed by stakeholder interviews with parties representing these areas. However, it was also discovered through these interviews that the borders of these areas are malleable in specific circumstances.

- Urban Low Density Residential
- Urban High Density Residential
- Industrial
- Commercial
- Parks and Open Space
- Public Facilitites

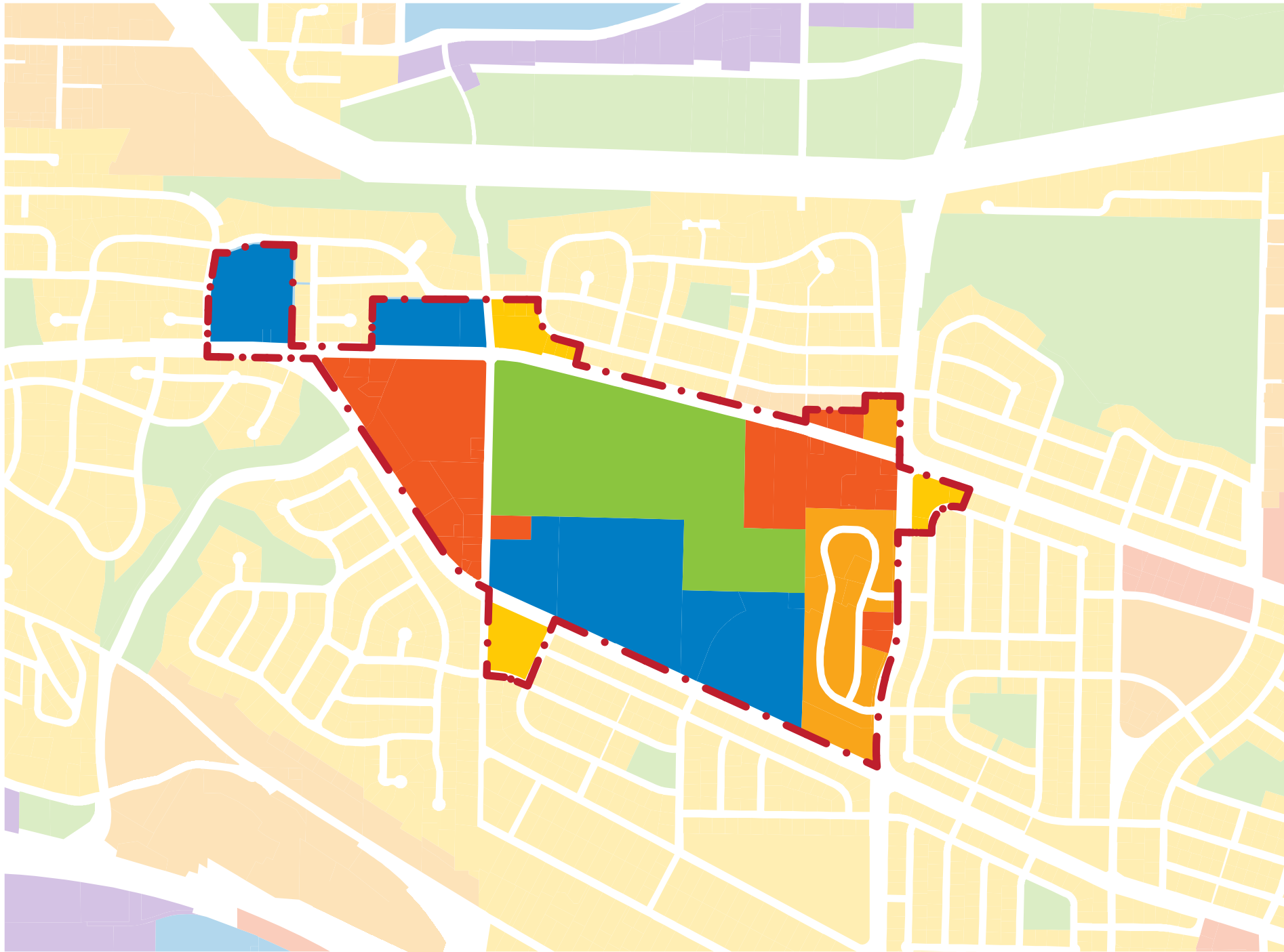


Figure 50: Vancouver Comprehensive Plan Planned Future Land Use

ZONING

The Heights District contains 4 residential zones, 2 mixed-use zones, and 1 open space zone. These zones regulate both uses as well as placement and dimensions of physical structures within their parcels.

The largest mixed use zone, Community Commercial (CC), allows a maximum density of 5 stories on 85% of the lot area (effectively allowing a floor area ratio of 4.25). This is somewhere in the middle of Vancouver’s spectrum of allowed densities.

Community Commercial and Neighborhood Commercial zones allow apartments, ground floor commercial space, and some office uses. Major office campuses and industrial facilities are not allowed in these zones. The remaining zones allow only residential use, with the exception of R18 which allows small commercial spaces.

Zone	Meaning	Min lot area	Setbacks			Height	Lot Coverage
			Front	Rear	Side		
R4	4 Houses Per Acre	10,000 SF	10'	5'	7'	35'	50%
R6	6 Houses per Acre	7,500 SF	10'	5'	5'	35'	50%
R9	9 Houses Per Acre	5,000 SF	10'	5'	5'	35'	50%
R18	18 Apartment Units Per Acre**	2,500 SF	10'	5'	5'	50'	50%
CN	Neighborhood Commercial***	N/A	10'*	10'*	10'*	35'	85%
CC	Community Commercial***	N/A	10'*	10'*	10'*	50'	85%

*0' if adjacent to CC
**some commercial / mixed use allowed
***also allows residential above ground floor

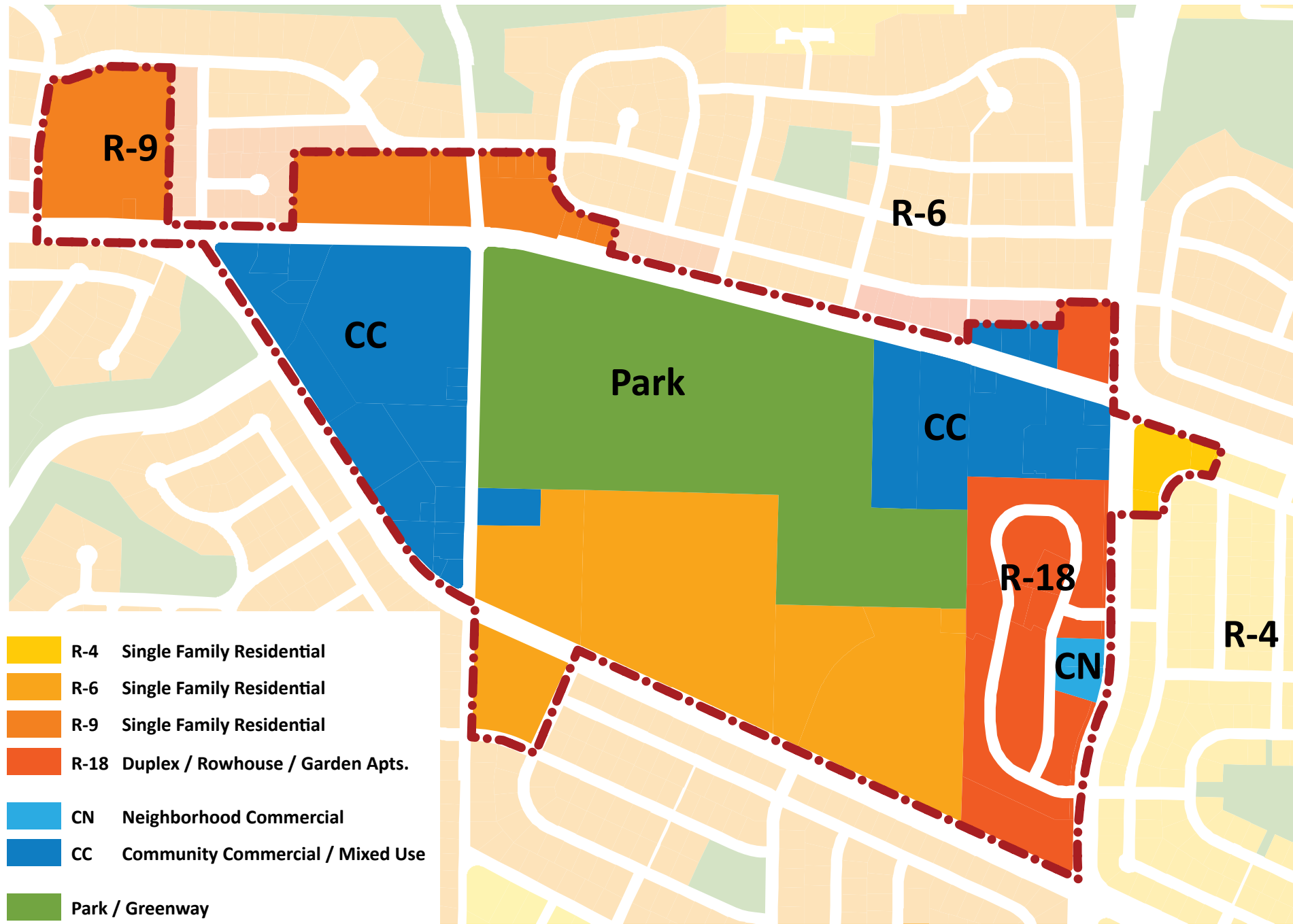


Figure 51: Zoning Diagram and Table

PARKING

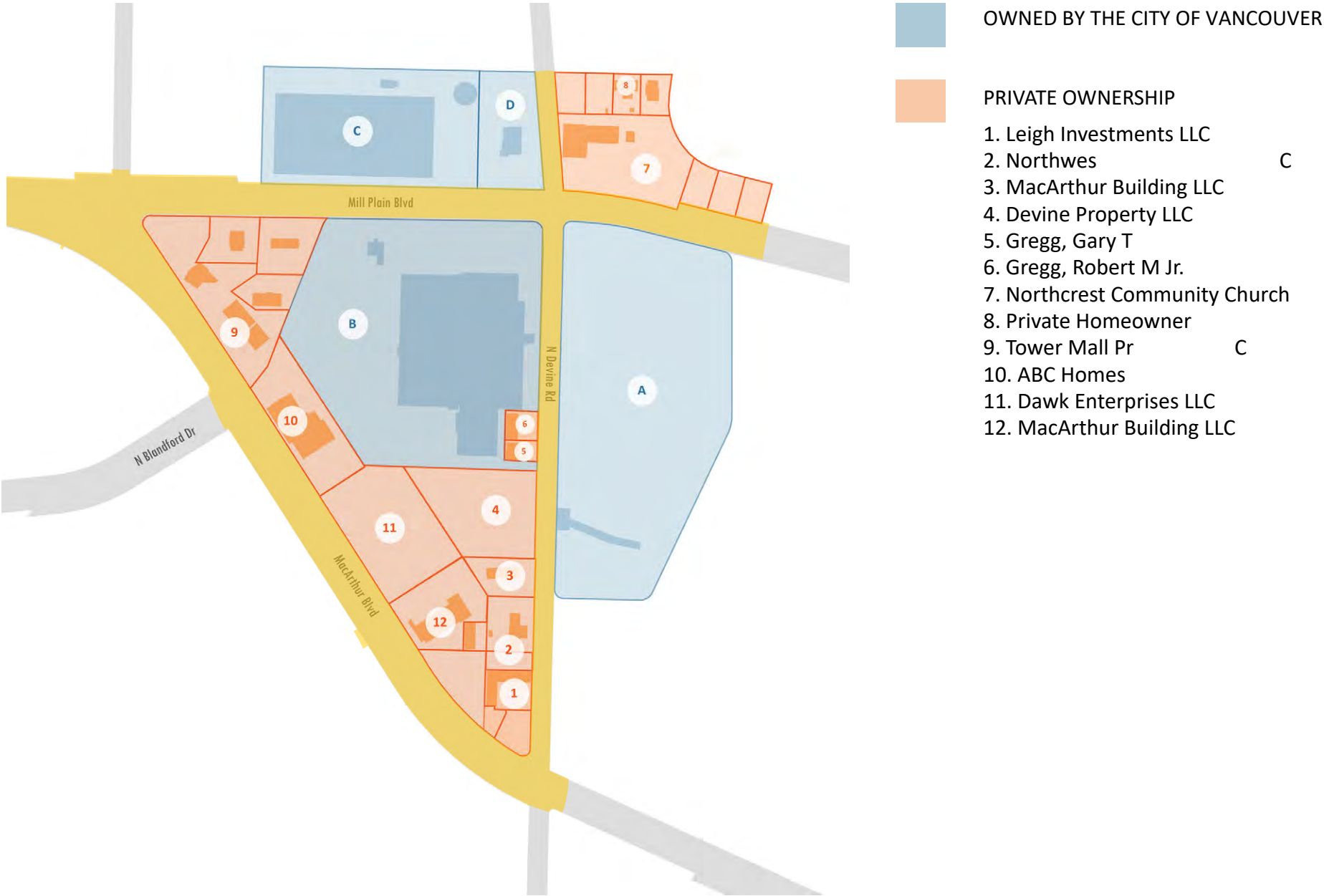
Although prescribed citywide instead of by zone, parking regulations are an integral part of the land use code that drives urban form. Parking regulations for residential uses range from 1 parking space per unit for houses and duplexes to 1.5 parking spaces per unit for apartments and condominiums. Commercial and office uses require between 1 parking space per 400 SF and 1 space per 200 SF.

The COV parking standards generally reflect a suburban form of development. If a more compact, walkable urban form is desired, one strategy may be to modify current parking requirements so that they may help promote walking and transit ridership as well as increasing the feasibility and efficiency of desired development.

Use	The Heights District	Portland	Vancouver, WA City Center
Duplex	1 per DU	1 per DU	1 per DU
Hotel	1 per DU	1 per DU	1 per DU
Multifamily	1.5 per DU	1 per DU	1 per 1000 SF
Cultural Institution	1 per 400 SF	None	1 per 1000 SF
Religious	1 per 6 seats	1 per 100SF Assembly	1 per 1000 SF
Theater/Stadium	1 per 6 seats	1 per 4 seats	1 per 1000 SF
Restaurant	1 per 250 SF	1 per 250 SF	1 per 1000 SF
Office	1 per 400 SF	1 per 500 SF	1 per 1000 SF
Retail	1 per 300 SF	1 per 500 SF	1 per 1000 SF
Medical	1 per 200 SF	1 per 500 SF	1 per 1000 SF
R&D	1 per 600 SF	1 per 750 SF	1 per 1000 SF

Figure 52: Parking Space Requirements Comparison

PROPERTY OWNERSHIP AND ACREAGE



AREA	
SQ.FT	ACRE
City of Vancouver, WA	
A. 531,281	12
B. 515,314	12
C. 230,868	5.3
D. 65,064	1.49
Total = 1,342,527 SQ.FT	31 AC.
Private Owners	
1. 58,805	1.3
2. 22,995	0.5
3. 20,908	0.47
4. 82,328	2
5. 6,098	0.13
6. 8,712	0.2
7. 157,065	3.6
8. 10,241	0.23
9. 150,281	3.44
10. 67,082	1.53
11. 97,574	2.23
12. 56,192	1.28
Total = 738,281 SQ.FT	17 AC.
Total = 2,080,808 SQ.FT	48 AC.
Right of way between redevelopment site parcels	15 AC.
Tower Mall Redevelopment Site total area	63 AC.

Figure 53: Parcel Ownership Diagram and Table

For more detailed information including property values, please refer to Appendix J: Property Ownership and Value

3.3 MOBILITY AND ACCESS

MOBILITY AND ACCESS OVERVIEW

The purpose of this section is to provide an overview of the existing mobility conditions for people traveling through or accessing destinations within The Heights District. This section provides a qualitative assessment of the existing transportation network and identifies conditions, such as access, facility conditions, and safety concerns that act as barriers to walking, bicycling and transit use.

REGIONAL CONNECTIONS

Regionally, The Heights District is well connected to the State and Interstate Highway system. Mill Plain Boulevard provides direct connections to I-5, about two miles to the west, and I-205, about two miles to the east. Andresen Road provides access to SR 500 about a mile and a half to the north, and MacArthur Boulevard connects to SR 14 via Lieser Road, about a mile to the southeast. Andresen Road and Blandford Road also both provide access to SR 14. These roads carry a fair amount of traffic, especially Mill Plain Boulevard and Andresen Road. Existing traffic data within and near The District is discussed in the relevant appendix.

REGULATORY / POLICY BACKGROUND

Two City of Vancouver policies that are important for The Heights District planning effort include the 20-minute neighborhood concept and the Complete Streets Ordinance.

The 20-minute neighborhood is a stated goal in the City’s Strategic Plan to “facilitate the creation of neighborhoods where residents can walk or bike to essential amenities and services” and “to improve amenities and services that allow residents to age in place”. Generally, the 20-minute neighborhood includes a mix of land uses that are accessed through a well-connected multi-modal transportation network.

The City also adopted a Complete Streets Ordinance in 2017, which calls for “a safe, accessible street system that benefits all users, ages, and abilities, regardless of how they choose to travel; a convenient and interconnected transportation network that improves accessibility to adjacent land uses and fits the dynamics and character of each neighborhood throughout the City”. Several projects based on this policy are currently underway, including bike and pedestrian improvements along Mill Plain Boulevard between Brandt Road and MacArthur Boulevard. The analysis of existing conditions presented in this section took these policies into consideration.

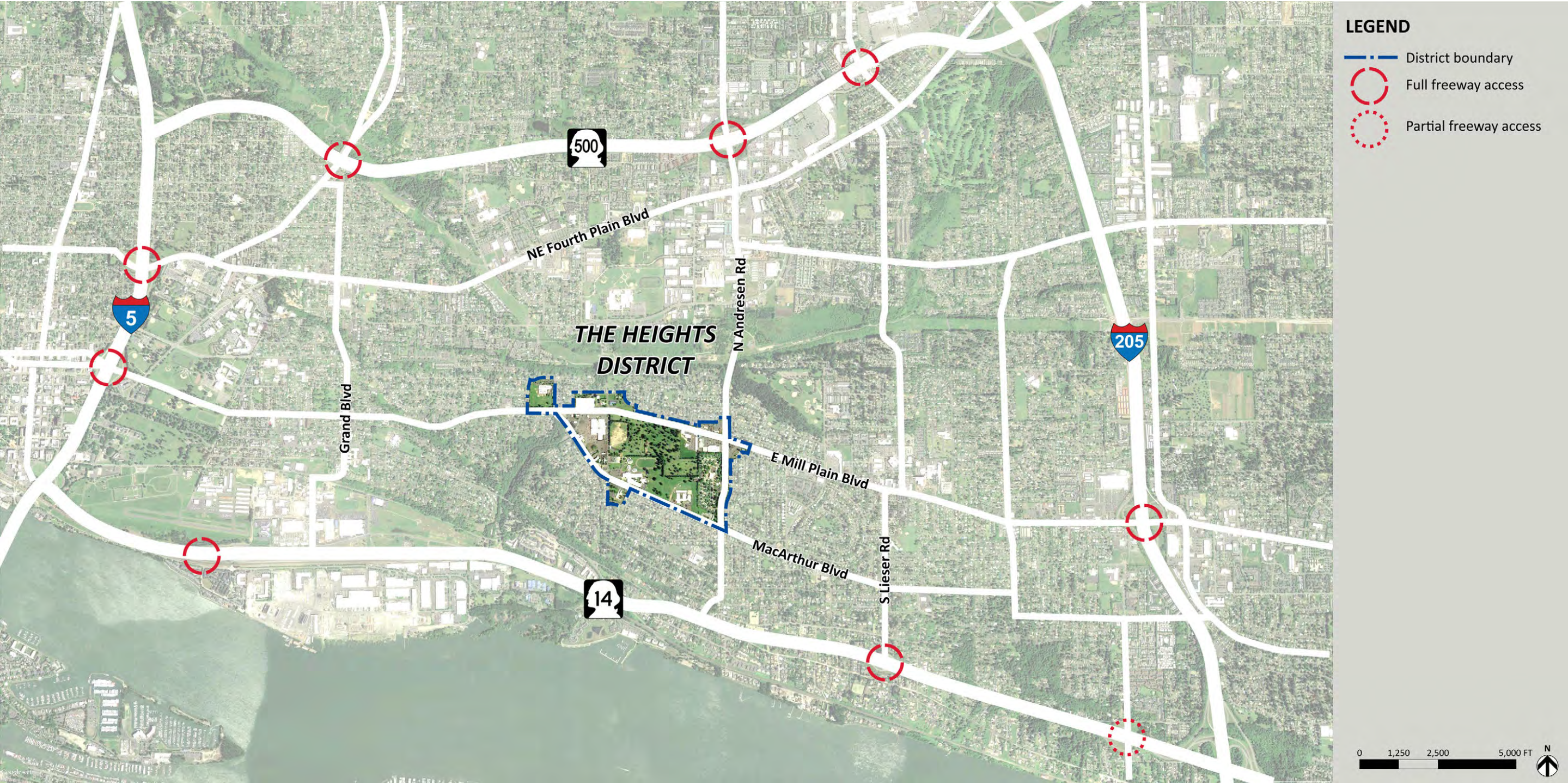


Figure 55: Regional Connections

NEIGHBORHOOD CONTEXT

The Heights District is surrounded by established, predominantly single-family neighborhoods that are oriented to and accessed from the major roadways around The Heights District. Due to its proximity to established residential areas, the Heights District is well situated to grow into a 20-minute neighborhood, provided that development within the District is of a type, scale and character that fosters walking, and the existing roadway network is improved to allow for safe, convenient and comfortable travel by bike and on foot as well access by transit. The following photos show representative views of streets in the neighborhoods around the Heights District. Typically, local streets in the adjacent neighborhoods are wide and lack sidewalks. The Skyline Crest Apartments are the exception and sidewalks are on both sides of Andresen Road.

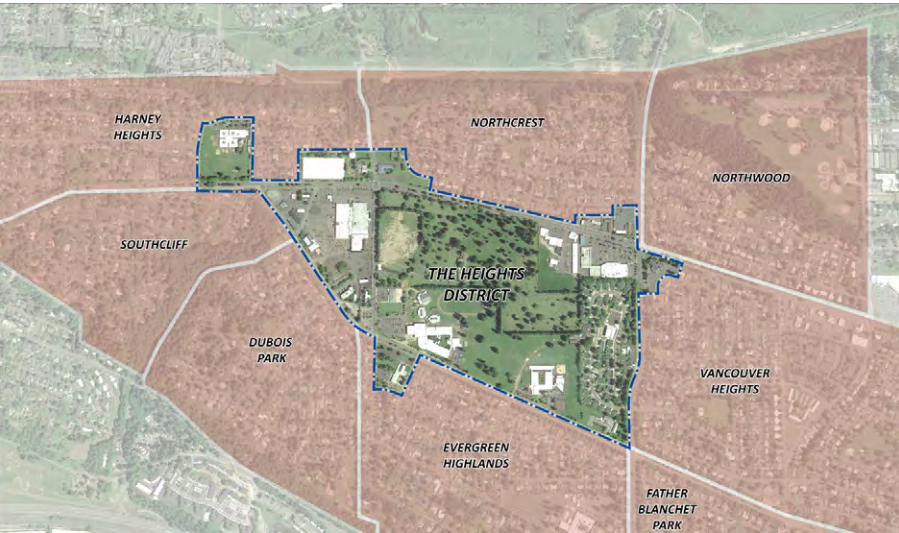


Figure 56: Surrounding Neighborhoods



Northcrest



Northwood



Dubois Park



Skyline Crest

THE HEIGHTS DESTINATIONS

The Heights District is home to a variety of destinations, including schools, churches, medical and recreational facilities, and social services. Many of these destinations are frequented by people who rely on walking or transit, so assessing their connectivity is critical for these users. Destinations beyond the Heights District boundary frequented by local residents include regional recreational amenities: David Douglas Park, an 88-acre community park with athletic fields, picnic areas, a playground, and walking paths, and the Burnt Bridge Creek Trail, an eight mile long paved shared-use trail.

While there are a multitude of destinations, access to them is often challenging, particularly for people on foot. In order to gauge the walkability of a place, Walk Score® is a helpful tool that measures walkability on a scale from 0 to 100 based on walking routes to destinations. Walk Score® identifies both locations as car-dependent. Residences in the immediate vicinity of the Heights District have similar Walk Scores. For instance, a residence on Phoenix Way in the Dubois Park neighborhood has a Walk Score of 37, a residence on Kansas Street in the Northcrest neighborhood has a Walk Score of 47, and a residence on Willamette Drive in the Southcliff neighborhood has a Walk Score of 41, all falling within the car-dependent Walk Score range of 25-49. Representative residences on St. Louis Way in the Vancouver Heights neighborhood and on Indiana Street in the Northwood neighborhood fared a little better with Walk Scores of 57 and 60, respectively, which are rated somewhat walkable (Walk Score range of 50-69).

Two types of destinations in The Heights District stand out for their specific access needs or traffic implications. Fire Station #3 at Mill Plain Boulevard and Devine Road requires emergency vehicle access. The Heights District schools – Martin Luther King Elementary School, McLoughlin Middle School, and George C Marshall Elementary School – generate traffic peaks for dropping off and picking up of students.

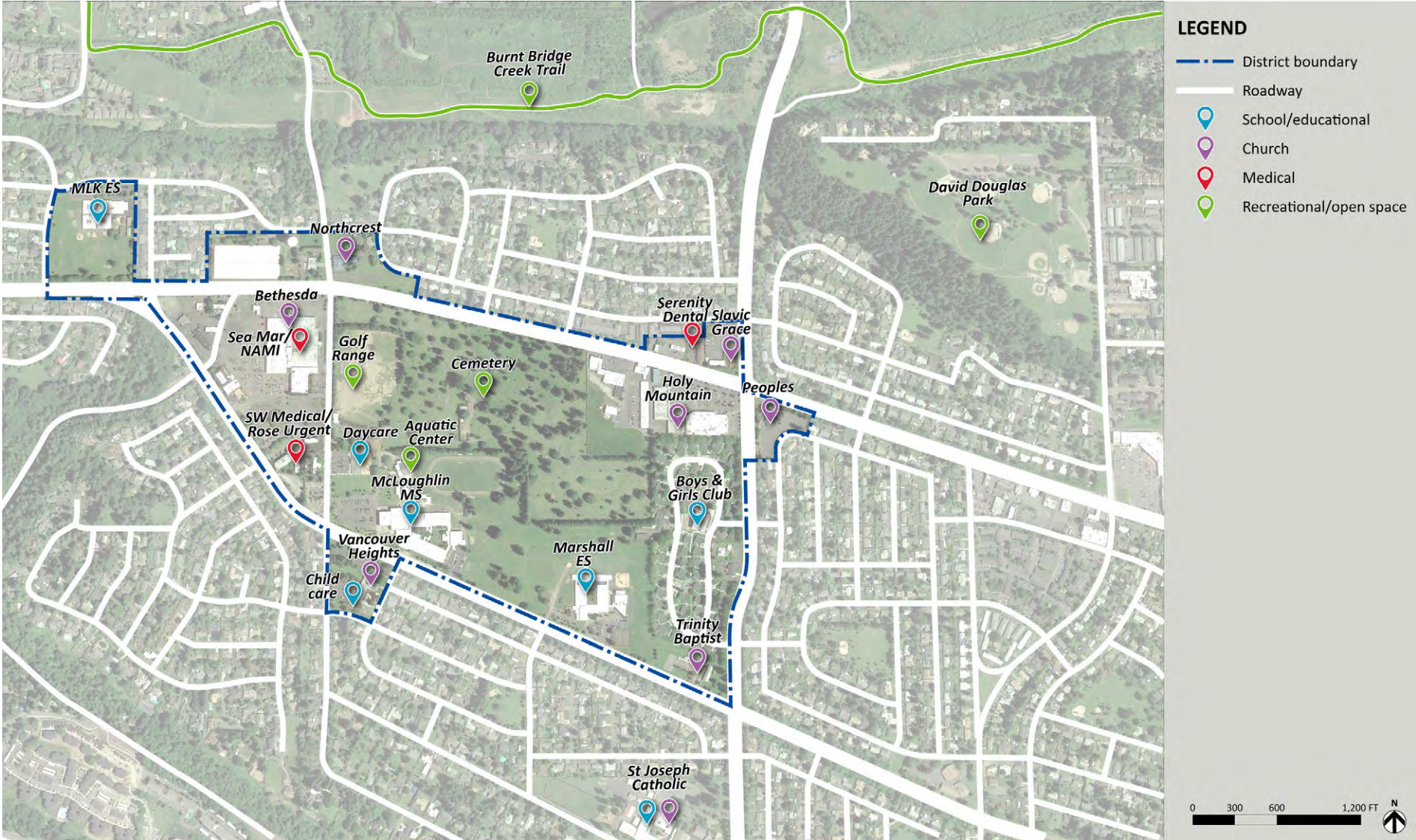


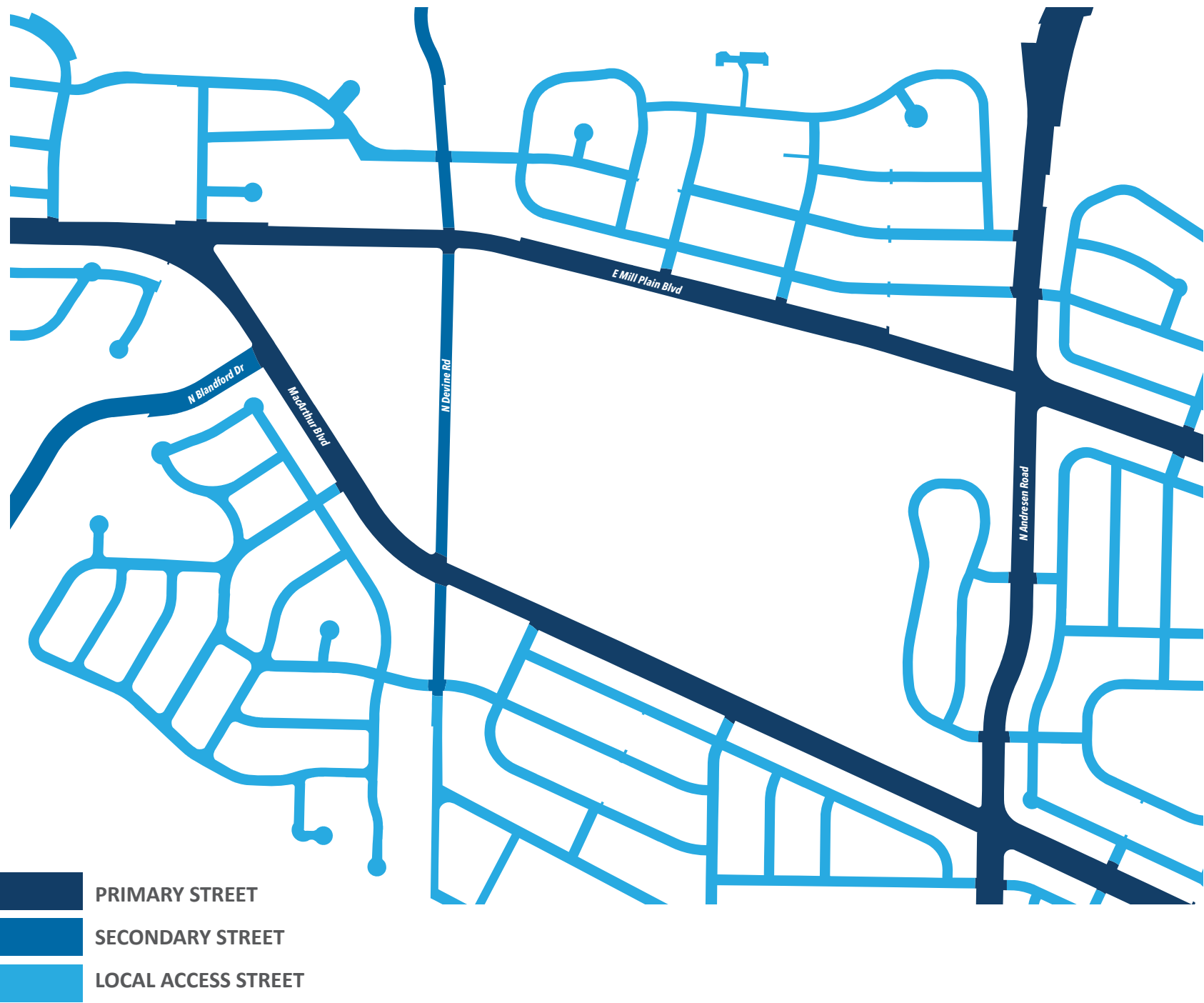
Figure 57: The Heights Destinations

STREET NETWORK AND ACCESS

Given the proximity of residential areas to a variety of existing services, why is The Heights District so car dependent? A closer look at the roadway network and access to and from The District provides an answer.

The abutting neighborhoods have relatively few access points to The District (Figure 58). As a result, relatively few streets have to carry all traffic to and from the adjacent neighborhoods, whether in a car, on a bike, or on foot. In addition, the small number of access points causes out-of-direction travel, which is particularly challenging and inconvenient for people walking or biking. This reflects the typical street network of postwar developments. The figure also highlights the lack of internal connectivity within The District. Devine Road is the only internal connection in the “superblock” created by Mill Plain Boulevard, MacArthur Boulevard, and Andresen Road, with no east west connectivity at all. The block east of Devine is more than 140 acres in size with a perimeter of about two miles.

In summary, the street network in The District presents connectivity challenges. The lack of internal connectivity results in reliance on few major roadways for all modes of travel – Mill Plain Boulevard, Andresen Road, and MacArthur Boulevard – which carry a fair amount of vehicular traffic, often at high speeds.



Street Hierarchy



Figure 58: Street Access Points

PEDESTRIAN NETWORK

The pedestrian network mostly consists of sidewalks along major streets. Local streets typically do not have sidewalks. There is a paved mid-block walkway in the Northcrest neighborhood. A few paved and unpaved trails in the vicinity of The District provide recreational walking and biking opportunities and include the Burnt Bridge Creek Trail, the Blandford Canyon Trail, and trails in David Douglas Park.

The upper left photo shows a stretch of Mill Plain Boulevard with a five foot wide sidewalk separated from the roadway by a narrow landscape buffer. The noticable lack of trees or other vertical landscape elements is unsafe because it limits pedestrian comfort and increases the speed of traffic.

The upper right photo shows that Devine Road between Mill Plain and MacArthur Boulevard has curb-tight sidewalks on both sides about six feet wide, which provide continuous pedestrian routes. While there is no landscape buffer, on-street parking could provide a buffer between pedestrians and moving traffic. However, street parking is currently infrequent and inconsistent due to frequent driveway interruptions and fairly low-intensity development, thus exposing pedestrians to moving traffic for significant stretches. As described above, at driveways the existing sidewalk dips to accommodate driveway aprons, necessitated by the lack of a planter strip, which makes for an uneven walk and a challenging condition for people with mobility devices. There is also a lack of ADA ramps at intersections.

The lower left photo photo shows the typical condition on local streets in the neighborhoods around The District. Local streets in the neighborhoods around The District tend to be wide, in the range of 32 to 40 feet. With few exceptions, neighborhood streets lack sidewalks or any other pedestrian facilities, forcing people to walk in the street.

The lower right photo shows the existing paved mid-block walkway in the Northcrest neighborhood provides a walking route from Mill Plain Boulevard deep into the neighborhood. This walkway counteracts the otherwise limited connectivity and allows for a more direct walking route for residents to transit and destinations along Mill Plain Boulevard. However, this pathway has no signage or marked crossings where it comes out at the street edge.



5' sidewalk with narrow buffer



6' curb-tight sidewalk



No sidewalk



Mid-block connections in neighborhoods



Figure 59: Pedestrian Network

PEDESTRIAN CROSSINGS

Pedestrian crossings in The Heights District and its immediate vicinity include full traffic signals, pedestrian-activated signals, four-way stops, and marked crosswalks.

This table identifies crossing locations and control devices. The City’s Transportation System Plan (TSP) identifies the four-way stops as future signal locations, but as of this writing, there are no plans underway to improve any of the intersections.

Location	Traffic Control	Notes
Mill Plain Blvd & Brandt Rd/Rhododendron Dr	Full signal	
Mill Plain Blvd & Ogden Ave/MacArthur Blvd	Full signal	Crossing of right turn slip lane onto MacArthur Blvd not signal protected
Mill Plain Blvd & Devine Rd	Full signal	
Mill Plain Blvd 750 feet west of Andresen Rd	HAWK (High intensity activated crosswalk)	Aligned with walkway in Northcrest neighborhood and 2 bus stops
Mill Plain Blvd & Andresen Rd	Full signal	
Mill Plain Blvd & Garrison Rd	Full signal	
MacArthur Blvd & Devine Rd	4-way stop	TSP identified future signal location
MacArthur Blvd & Burdick Ave	Marked crosswalk	East side of Burdick Ave only
MacArthur Blvd & Andresen Rd	4-way stop	TSP identified future signal location
Andresen Rd & Burnt Bridge Creek Trail	Pedestrian-activated signal	
Andresen Rd & Wichita Dr	Marked crosswalk	North side of Wichita Dr only
Andresen Rd & Louisiana Dr	Marked crosswalk	South side of Louisiana Dr only

Figure 60: Proposed Future Pedestrian Crossings



Full Traffic Signal



Pedestrian Activated Signal



Four Way Stop



Marked Crosswalk

The distances between crossings are significant and do not contribute to the fine-grained network indicative of a walkable environment and critical for a 20-minute neighborhood. For instance, the distance between the signal at Devine Road and the pedestrian-activated HAWK signal on Mill Plain Boulevard is almost half a mile, or about a ten minute walk. The tables below provide an overview of the walk times between pedestrian crossings along each of the three major roadways – Mill Plain Boulevard, MacArthur Boulevard, and Andresen Road.

Roadway segment	Approx. distance <i>feet</i>	Approx. walk time (4 ft/sec3) <i>minutes</i>
Brandt Rd to MacArthur Blvd	2,650	11.0
MacArthur Blvd to Devine Rd	1,300	5.4
Devine Rd to HAWK signal	2,350	9.8
HAWK signal to Andresen Rd	750	3.1
Andresen Rd to Garrison Rd	2,750	11.5

Figure 61: Walk times along Mill Plain Boulevard

Roadway segment	Approx. distance <i>feet</i>	Approx. walk time (4 ft/sec3) <i>minutes</i>
Mill Plain Blvd to Devine Rd	2,200	9.2
Devine Rd to Burdick Ave	1,700	7.1
Burdick Ave to Andresen Rd	1,450	6.0
Andresen Rd to Morrison Rd	1,850	7.7

Figure 62: Walk times along MacArthur Boulevard

Roadway segment	Approx. distance <i>feet</i>	Approx. walk time (4 ft/sec3) <i>minutes</i>
Burnt Bridge Creek Trail to Mill Plain Blvd	2,850	11.9
Mill Plain Blvd to Wichita Dr	1,000	4.2
Wichita Dr to MacArthur Blvd	1,350	5.6
MacArthur Blvd to Louisiana Dr	350	1.5

Figure 63: Walk times along Andresen Road

WALKSHEDS

This diagram shows five-minute walksheds centered on each of the pedestrian crossings in the Heights District. The area circumscribed by each circle represents how far the average person can walk in five minutes – approximately a quarter of a mile. The five-minute walkshed is a helpful tool in analyzing walkability, particularly with consideration of the 20-minute neighborhood concept. One can imagine a resident walking from their home along the edge of a walkshed, crossing at the center, and walking to the destination at the opposite end of the walkshed – a round trip of 20 minutes.

However, because of the disconnected street network, the effective walking routes do not capture the entire walkshed, that is to say, in many instances the edge of the walkshed is beyond a five-minute walk. As a result, walkability of the surrounding neighborhoods is limited, as suggested in the Walk Score discussion previously.

In summary, the pedestrian network has challenges due to limited access with few routes, incomplete sidewalks of varying quality and often unsafe walking conditions, facilities that do not provide ADA accessibility, and few pedestrian crossings spaced far apart, leading to either significant out-of-direction travel or unsafe crossings at uncontrolled locations.

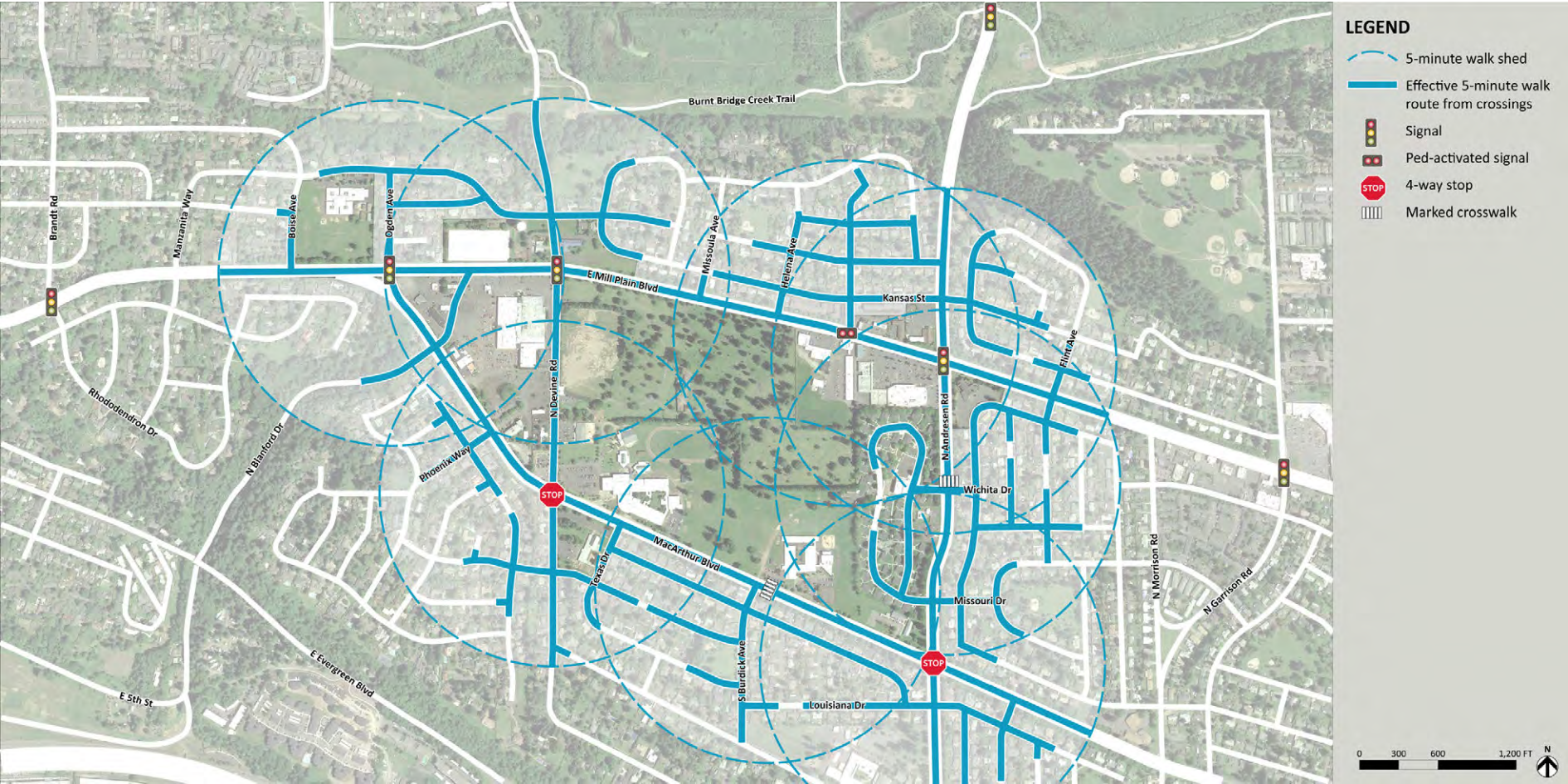


Figure 64: Walksheds

BICYCLE NETWORK

Within the District, dedicated bike facilities exist on Mill Plain Boulevard and MacArthur Boulevard. Beyond the District boundary, bike lanes exist on Andresen Road north of Mill Plain Boulevard, on Brandt Road, and on Evergreen Boulevard west of Blandford Drive.

A commonly used east-west route roughly parallels Mill Plain Boulevard, utilizing 13th Street and Idaho Street in the Harney Heights neighborhood, and Kansas Street in the Northcrest and Northwood neighborhoods. This east-west route is somewhat circuitous, and the uncontrolled crossing at Andresen Road can be challenging due to the amount of vehicular traffic. Other routes include Andresen Road south of Mill Plain Boulevard, although the posted speed of 35 miles per hour far exceeds the recommended speed for a shared facility, and Devine Road between Mill Plain Boulevard and MacArthur Boulevard, which has a posted speed limit of 25 miles per hour. Blandford Drive, also with a posted speed limit of 25 miles per hour, provides connections to bike routes on Evergreen Boulevard and 5th Street. However, while scenic, the roadway is narrow and winding and has significant slopes. The Burnt Bridge Creek Trail is relatively close by and provides great east-west regional connectivity, but access to the trail from the Heights is limited.

While some dedicated bike facilities exist in or near The Heights District, the bike lanes on Mill Plain Boulevard and Andresen Road offer no separation from traffic, the shared roadways without bike facilities can be challenging, and the connections to the regional network – including Evergreen Boulevard and the Burnt Bridge Creek Trail – are tenuous. As such, the bicycle network and facilities fall short of meeting the City of Vancouver’s Complete Street Policy, which specify that such facilities serve all users and modes, including people traveling with different levels of ability. As such, the existing bike lanes on Mill Plain Boulevard are insufficient, as are some of the shared roadways lacking any type of dedicated bike facilities. The Complete Street Policy also states the need to provide interconnected networks, recognizing that people require a network of safe, convenient travel routes. The existing bicycle network falls short of that principle due to the gaps in the network caused by lacking or inadequate bike facilities.



Figure 65: Bicycle Network

EXISTING CONDITIONS | MOBILITY AND ACCESS

BICYCLE FACILITIES

The upper left image shows that bicycle facilities in the Heights District include buffered bike lanes on MacArthur Boulevard. Unlike conventional striped bike lanes, buffered bike lanes include a horizontal buffer in form of painted roadway striping, which offers added safety to bicyclists by separating them a few feet further from moving vehicle traffic.

The upper right image shows that a recent bike box on MacArthur Boulevard at Mill Plain Boulevard provides added safety and visibility for bicyclists at that intersection.

The lower left image shows that conventional striped bike lanes are provided on Mill Plain Boulevard but offer no separation from traffic. Striped bike lanes on a high volume and high speed roadway are higher stress and have limited appeal to all but the most experienced bicyclists as they have to ride next to fast moving cars.

The lower right image shows Kansas Street. Kansas Street in the Northwood neighborhood is part of a commonly used neighborhood street network that provides a safer alternative to using Mill Plain Boulevard. As discussed above, the route is circuitous and the unmarked crossing at Andresen Road is challenging.

In summary, while some dedicated bike facilities exist in or near The Heights District, the bike lanes on Mill Plain Boulevard and Andresen Road offer no separation from traffic, the alternative neighborhood streets can be challenging, and the connections to the regional network – including Evergreen Boulevard and the Burnt Bridge Creek Trail – are difficult.



Striped Buffer Bike Lane



Bike Box



Striped Bike Lane



Shared Road

TRANSIT ROUTES AND ACCESS

Two C-TRAN bus routes provide service to The Heights District. Route 32 operates on Andresen Road and connects the Heights District with Downtown Vancouver to the west and Vancouver Mall to the northeast. Route 37 provides frequent bus service on Mill Plain Boulevard and connects The District with Downtown Vancouver to the west and East Vancouver, including the Fisher’s Landing Transit Center to the east. C-TRAN is currently working on a plan for Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) on Mill Plain Boulevard, which could improve service to and from the area.

In The District, though the internal connectivity to the north and east is fairly accessible, crossing Mill Plain Boulevard is a huge barrier for safety reasons: the width of the road combined with speeds and traffic volumes. MacArthur Boulevard is a barrier for those that need ADA accessible facilities.

Existing conditions include a variety of bus stops: in-lane stops without shelter, in-lane stops with shelter, and bus pullouts. The future BRT stop locations are not determined at this time and may differ from the current Route 37 stops.

In summary, The District transit has standard access with two routes, one of which has frequent service. However, the lack of sidewalks and curb ramps coupled with street widths make access to transit very difficult for those that are mobility impaired. Mill Plain Boulevard is a huge barrier, even if crossing at a signal. Access to bus stops from surrounding neighborhoods is more circuitous and may require crossing a major roadway.



In-lane stop without shelter



In-lane stop with shelter



Bus pullout with shelter

CONCLUSIONS

The Heights District has some of the ingredients necessary to establish a 20-minute neighborhood concept, a goal of the City’s Strategic Plan. These ingredients include:

- Access to transit service with connections to downtown, transit hubs and employment centers
- Existing mix of retail, service and civic uses within the District and proximity of established residential areas with latent demand for more or improved retail and services
- Some recent existing pedestrian and bicycle improvements providing a foundation for additional improvements
- An adopted complete streets policy providing regulatory means to make necessary mobility improvements

The challenges to substantially improving access and mobility for both motorized and non-motorized traffic in and around the Heights District include:

- A fragmented street network with access limitations, burdening few streets and generating out-of-direction travel
- Limited internal connectivity which causes reliance on a few major roadways
- An auto-oriented circulation network and development pattern
- Challenging crossings for pedestrians and bicyclists
- Lack of safe and accessible facilities for pedestrians and bicyclists
- Limited and circuitous connections to the larger network of bikeways and trails

As stated above, people traveling on foot or bike tend to be sensitive to real or perceived safety hazards, inconvenient or uninteresting routes, and facilities lacking in quality or amenities. Therefore, in order to provide an incentive to travel by means other than an automobile, mobility improvements in the Heights District should range from the macro level (network, connectivity) to the micro level (sidewalk and bike lane design).



Figure 66: Mobility and Access

3.4 INFRASTRUCTURE

MUNICIPAL UTILITIES OVERVIEW

The following section provides an overview of existing infrastructure conditions. The City is the municipal utility provider for water, sewer, and storm drainage. Irrigation is not separately provided. Similarly, storm drainage is provided by the City for areas within public right-of-way. Storm drainage for private property is the responsibility of the property owner and developer. In general, public utilities are available and extended throughout The District and all properties within the district are considered served with public utilities.

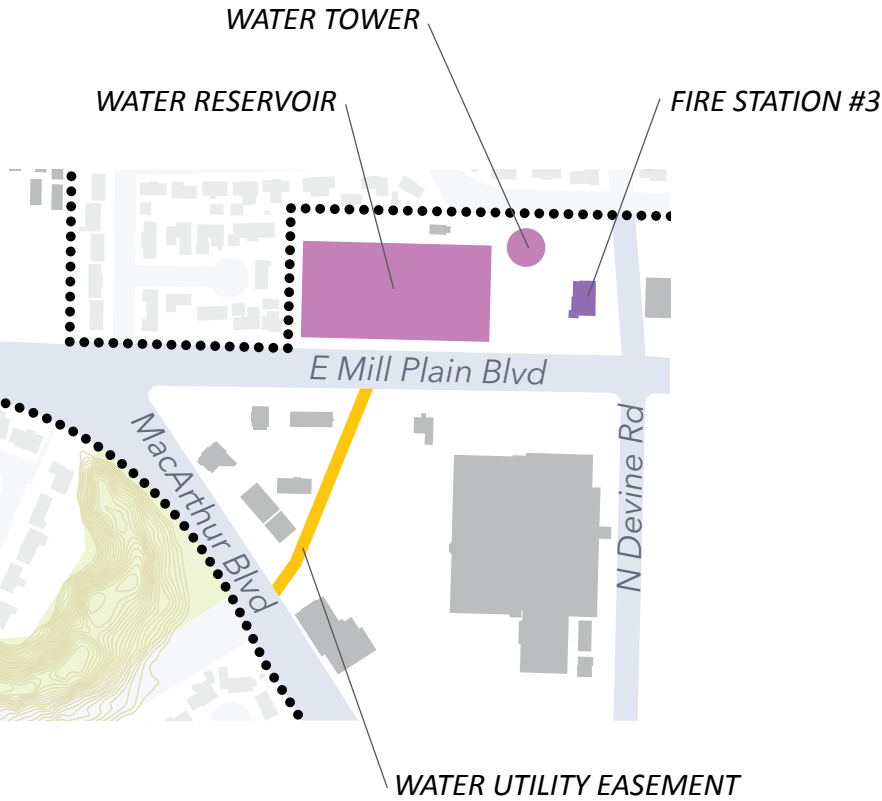


Figure 67: Water Utility and Fire Station Detail

MUNICIPAL WATER

Existing water is generally available throughout the District. The City’s Water Station No. 5 is located within the District. It includes an 8.0-million gallon (MG) partially buried water reservoir and an elevated 0.75-MG water tank. The reservoir serves the Heights Low Pressure Zone and a connected booster pump supplies water to the water tank, which serves the Heights High Pressure Zone.

The District is located within the Heights High Pressure Zone. The City’s water system plan identifies a number of distribution system improvements necessary within the Heights High Pressure Zone and within close proximity of The District. However, the improvements are primarily located outside the limits of The District. These improvements include replacing the transmission line in Blandford Drive with a new 30-inch-diameter transmission main and a new transmission line (T-27) paralleling Mill Plain to the north connecting Water Station No. 5 to 87th Avenue.

Water Station No. 5 improvements are expected to occur between 2021 and 2024. These improvements will primarily consist of replacing the existing 8 million gallon reservoir with two 4 million gallon tanks, sized at 200’ diameter by 20’ depth. The tanks must be reconstructed at the same elevation to maintain the necessary water pressure. The water utility is open to integrating other uses on the site, so long as the security of the water reservoir is maintained.

Additionally, there is an existing water utility easement running under the Redevelopment Site along Blandford Drive. This utility would need to be relocated if it is to be built upon. The cost to do this is unknown at this time.

Development projects are required under the Vancouver Municipal Code (VMC) to construct on-site and related water system improvements necessary to support their development. The City has indicated that depending upon the demands and final configuration of any redevelopment, some water system improvements will likely be required. However, without additional information, it would be difficult to determine the extent and cost of those improvements.

MUNICIPAL SEWER

Sewers are generally available throughout The District and generally flow towards to the southwest. Service capacity for The District is considered stable and available. District schools (MLK, McLoughlin, and Marshall), Park Hill Cemetery, Skyline Crest, the water station, and the churches are all considered well served. The District is located in Sewer Basin G1 and is summarized in Sheets 119 and 120 of Volume 2 of the 2011 General Sewer Plan (GSP). The basin is not mentioned in Section 7 of Volume 1 of the GSP, which indicates that no major sewer system improvements are necessary.

Most of the sewers within the District contribute to a trunk sewer located in MacArthur Boulevard with flows directed to the west. The trunk sewer turns to the southwest in Blandford Drive and heads south toward the Columbia River.

VMC 14.04.280, 14.08.050, and 14.16.010 state that developing lots are required to provide new public sewers as needed. The City identified that redevelopment of the Park Hill Shopping Center and Town Plaza properties will likely require extension of sewers depending upon redevelopment concepts.

The trunk sewer that occupies the existing water utility easement in Figure 67 is due for rehabilitation and will likely require a cured-in-place liner if not relocated as part of the Tower Mall redevelopment.

The City’s sewer system ultimately discharges to one of two treatment plants located along the Columbia River. The City’s treatment plants have the ability to divert flows depending upon capacity between the two treatment plants. The City’s treatment plants have sufficient capacity for the range of flows expected from any redevelopment within The Heights District.

MUNICIPAL STORMWATER

The City’s storm drainage system within the Heights District is focused on providing stormwater capture and conveyance for areas within the public right-of-way. On-site stormwater is handled by individual property owners.

The City’s storm drainage system is primarily located in North Devine Road and discharges south through a 36-inch-diameter storm drain. New or redeveloped areas within The District will need to meet new stormwater management regulations, including requirements to use low impact development (LID) techniques where feasible. In addition to LID, stormwater leaving redeveloped areas would need to meet current standards for water quality and runoff quantity likely requiring on-site treatment and detention. Many of the residential streets within the Heights portion of the City appear to rely predominantly upon infiltration to manage stormwater. Infiltration facilities, when properly designed and registered according to Underground Injection Control requirements, can meet the new LID standards.

FRANCHISE UTILITIES

Franchise utilities are likely not a limiting factor for redevelopment within The Heights District. The Heights District is largely fully built-out and includes a number of commercial and school facilities. Telecommunications facilities are in place throughout the District and serve the existing properties within. Of particular interest are the school and commercial nodes, which would already be served with broadband communications infrastructure. Similarly, customers in this area would have an option for service between at least two competing communication/cable franchisees.

Electrical power is provided by Clark Public Utilities. Local electrical transmission distribution infrastructure is provided primarily along the Mill Plain corridor. There are four distribution feeder circuits encompassing the District. The additional electrical loads anticipated from redevelopment should be able to be split amongst the existing circuits. If the proposed redevelopment project requires that existing overhead circuits be placed underground, additional capital improvements costs to do this work will be required. System Development Charges or installation fees will apply to all new electrical services.

Natural gas is provided by NW Natural. Natural gas is available within the District and provides service to many of the existing properties. Distribution system improvements are not anticipated to be necessary to provide for redevelopment; however, local distribution systems will be necessary to provide service for any redevelopment. NW Natural Gas reviews system reinforcement improvements as proposed redevelopment occurs.

VANCOUVER FIRE DEPARTMENT

Fire Station #3, a 5160 square foot structure with three employees, located at the northwest corner of Mill Plain Boulevard and Devine Road on a 65,000 square foot parcel, is currently planning to relocate to an area southeast of The Heights District. This is dependent on a capital recommendation package that will go to ballot in 2019. If the bond passes, the station will likely be demolished by 2022, freeing up the parcel for redevelopment.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

The Heights District currently contains Skyline Crest, a 138-unit affordable housing campus. All units were renovated in 2016, and a community center containing a health clinic and job center was recently completed. A 28-unit apartment building targeted at youth transitioning from homelessness is currently under construction and will be completed in June 2019.

VANCOUVER PUBLIC SCHOOLS

There are three Vancouver Public Schools (VPS) facilities currently located in the Heights District, including Martin Luther King Elementary, Marshall Elementary, and McLoughlin Middle School. In February 2017, voters approved a school bond measure that will fund replacement and upgrades to several Vancouver Public Schools, including reconstruction of King Elementary, and construction of a new building that will house both Marshall Elementary and McLoughlin Middle School, which is currently under construction. The building currently occupied by Marshall Elementary will remain and become the new home of VPS’s Lieser Campus.

These capital upgrades to schools within The Heights District coincide with The Heights District Plan community planning process, and provide opportunities to consider how the two projects can reinforce each other and work together to accomplish shared goals. Sustainability is a district-wide focus within Vancouver Public Schools, and faculty have expressed interest in working together to identify ways that public space within the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area can provide opportunities for students and families.

PARKS AND CEMETERY

There are several existing parks and open spaces within or adjacent to The Heights District. This includes Park Hill Cemetery as well as parks and natural areas located within residential areas adjacent to The Heights District.

Park Hill Cemetery was founded in 1911 and is owned and operated by the City of Vancouver. The cemetery contains sections for standing monuments, flat markers, an ash columbarium, and an ash scattering garden. About 25,000 graves are occupied, and 10,000 are sold but unoccupied. In recent years, demand for burial plots has decreased as cremation has become more popular. Given this reduced demand and the current rate at which burial plots are purchased, the cemetery has 91 years of existing capacity, not counting the vacant area where Vanco Golf Range is currently located. Internal roads are currently used for light recreational activity such as biking and dog walking as well as parking during burials. The cemetery currently has a staff of two full time employees. It is open to the public and largely unfenced, with the exception of the fence on the southern side of the cemetery, adjacent to Marshall Elementary and McLoughlin Middle School. Through the Heights District Planning process, there are opportunities to create new connections within the cemetery to neighboring properties, and to explore potential community activities that may take place in the cemetery.

Eight neighborhood parks are located within close proximity of The Heights District, as well as David Douglas Community Park, the city’s largest but most underutilized community park. David Douglas is an 88-acre site with 50 acres of wooded areas and the remainder committed exclusively to softball and Little League Baseball fields. This park is a high priority for revitalization to maximize the recreation potential of this hidden gem and provide the needed interconnection to the surrounding neighborhoods and trail system.

Burnt Bridge Creek, located to the north and connected to The Heights District by Devine Road, is part of the Burnt Bridge Creek Greenway and regional trail system, with eight miles completed. Blandford Canyon extends to the southwest of the subarea between MacArthur and Evergreen Highway. This 20-acre natural area offers a passive trail corridor and extensive open space to the surrounding area.



Figure 68: Cemetery Existing Conditions

*Not verified through technical survey boundary

PLANNED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

There are several planned projects currently scheduled for The Heights District known to the project team through interviews with the relevant public authorities.

Vancouver Housing Authority is removing its office on the west side of its property at Skyline Crest and replacing it with Caples Terrace, a 28-unit housing complex for youth transitioning from homelessness. Caples Terrace will be the final piece of a larger renovation at Skyline Crest, which included rehabilitation of existing housing, the addition of new landscaping, and construction of a community center that includes a health clinic and employment services. It will include a new parking lot to the south of the structure.

Vancouver Public Schools has plans to rebuild Martin Luther King Elementary School and McLoughlin Middle School. A new building that will house both McLoughlin Middle School and Marshall Elementary is currently under construction. The building currently occupied by Marshall will stay, and will become the new home of VPS’s Lieser Campus.

To remove deteriorated buildings and impermeable surfaces and to create opportunity for the Tower Mall Redevelopment Plan, the City plans to demolish Town Plaza (formerly known as the Tower Mall) in 2021.

The Vancouver Fire Department plans to vacate the existing Fire Station #3 and build a new station at a to-be-determined site to the southeast of the Heights District. The approximate timeline for this move is two to five years.

Vancouver Water Station #5 plans to renovate its existing tanks immediately southwest of the water tower. The two 8-million gallon tanks need to be replaced to ensure water security in the aftermath of a seismic event.

C-TRAN is currently planning a Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) corridor along Mill Plain Boulevard. The corridor plan will likely relocate and reconfigure bus stations and possibly modify the right of way on Mill Plain Boulevard.



Figure 69: Planned Capital Improvements

3.5 OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS



(A) Commercial Areas
The commercial areas of The Heights District have the greatest land use opportunities. They have the most flexible and permissive zoning and are underutilized relative to their zoned capacity, with a majority of the lots used as surface parking and single story structures where mid-rise structures are permitted. The existing commercial, office, and miscellaneous uses have a large capacity to expand, but the greatest underutilization of the land is currently the lack of residential uses. The area could contain several city blocks of mid-rise apartment units if the market would support it.

The existing constraints on land use in the commercial areas include fragmented parcelization, which can inhibit large, coordinated developments, existing lease agreements that run far into the future, and zoning regulations that still require some buffers and setbacks where they may not be needed.

Key constraint: Fragmented ownership pattern
Key opportunity: Zoned capacity

1 Gateway
The land at the corner of MacArthur and Mill Plain has the potential to serve as a gateway for The Heights District. The triangular nature of this area is a constraint that makes development challenging, but there are opportunities to create a gateway through landscaping or art.

Figure 70: Land Use Opportunities and Constraints Key Map

B Water Utility and Fire Station

The parcels on the northwest corner of Mill Plain and Devine contain the fire station, a water tower, and a water tank shed structure. The fire station is planned to be removed, so the corner parcel will open for redevelopment. A regulatory constraint here is the single-family zoning currently on this parcel. The water tank shed, as part of its scheduled renovation, also has the potential to be rebuilt in a more open configuration, creating open green space around the new tank structures. A pedestrian plaza and interpretive park could be developed at the site of the Fire Station #3.

Key constraint: Retaining utility
Key opportunity: Public open space

C Houses of Worship

The Heights District currently contains five freestanding churches. To keep churches sustainable community institutions as congregations downsize and The Heights District densifies, they could be consolidated, re-imagined as multi-purpose spaces, or redeveloped with a multifamily affordable housing component that supports the church mission. This possibility is constrained by current zoning, which would permit very few, if any units to be built in conjunction with a church.

Key constraint: Zoning
Key opportunity: Affordable housing

D Schools

Vancouver Public Schools is already proceeding with its own capital improvement plan which limits possibilities to take advantage of land use opportunities. However there is some flexibility to coordinate on specific opportunities to be determined.

Key constraint: Existing CIP
Key opportunity: Devine lot

2 Devine Lot

The Vancouver School District has in the past considered the idea of creating subsidized teacher workforce housing on lands owned by the School District. This idea should be further explored as the planning process evolves.

E Cemetery

Park Hill Cemetery is an ungated facility open to the public. It is currently used as an active cemetery. However, as a passive open space, local residents often use the space for casual walking and dog walking.

Key constraint: Existing use
Key opportunity: Non-motorized connections

3 West Cemetery

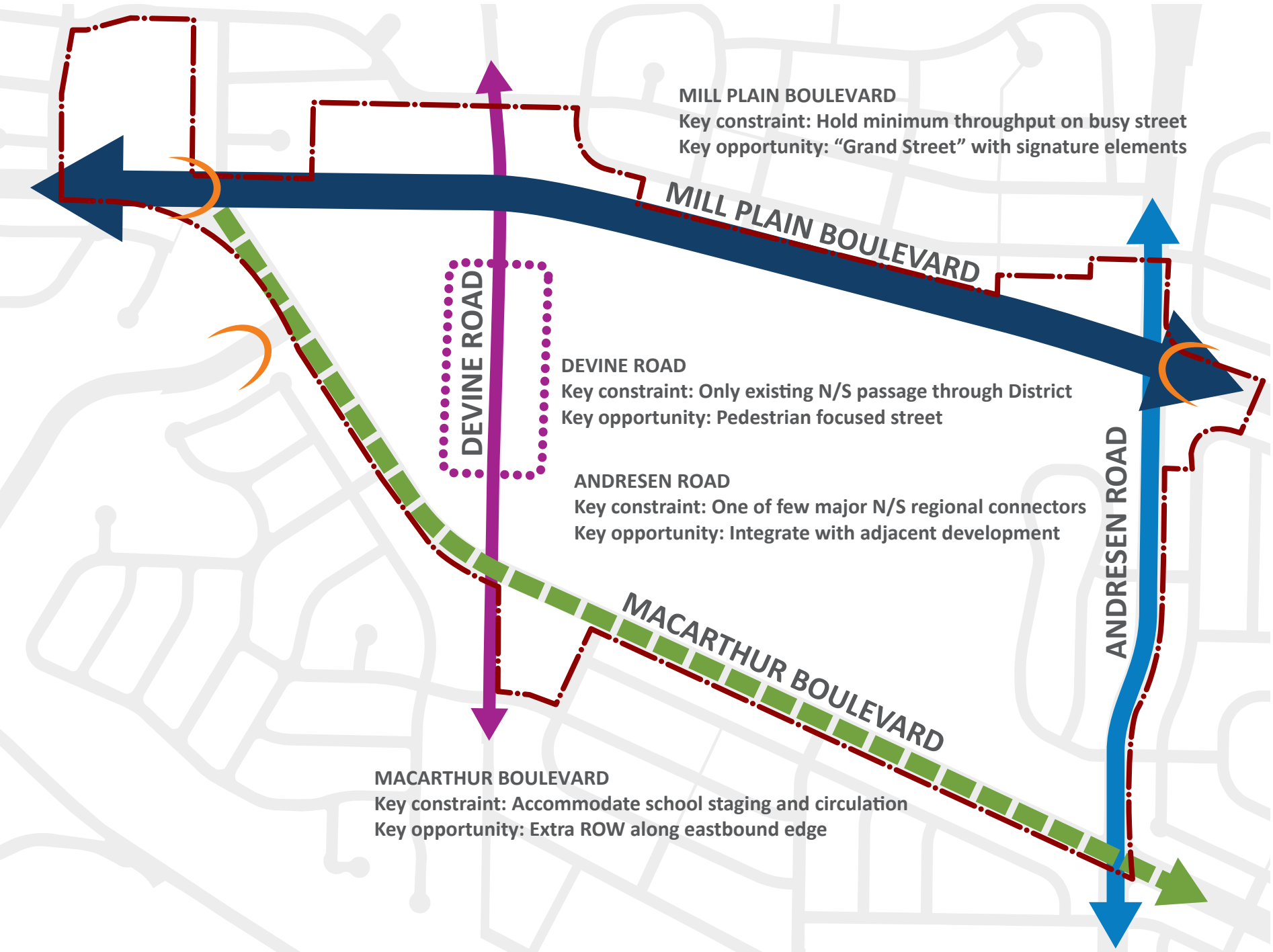
The western area of Park Hill Cemetery is owned by the City and currently has a lease through 2020 with the Vanco Golf range. The City may or may not extend the lease agreement in the future. Vancouver Housing Authority has expressed an interest to develop new affordable housing units and office space on the golf range site. No formal decisions have been reached at this time.

VHA’s current projected needs are 120 units of workforce housing, 80 units of senior housing, and a 14,000 SF office for themselves, with the possibility of additional space required by related service providers. The site will need a children’s playground as well as good access to the community center in Skyline Crest.

F Skyline Crest

Skyline Crest is an affordable housing development owned by Vancouver Housing Authority. Much like VPS, VHA has its own capital improvement plan. All units at Skyline Crest were renovated in 2016, so there is unlikely to be a major renovation on the horizon. The community center, health clinic, and employment center facilities however are new to the site, and there may be opportunities to integrate these uses into the wider neighborhood to increase the return on these investments.

Key constraint: Already built out
Key opportunity: Integrating community facilities into District



Opportunities to Improve Streets
Although streets in The Heights District are currently sufficient for motorized access, there are opportunities to improve the streets for non-motorized users. The bike path network currently in place could be upgraded from a striped system to one physically separated from traffic. The sidewalk could also be separated from vehicle traffic with a consistent buffer. Street improvements should focus on improving the safety and comfort of all users and should include street trees, bus shelters and adequate pedestrian safety crossings at key locations.

Mill Plain Boulevard
Mill Plain Boulevard is the primary access route to The Heights District. Within the District, it connects the Redevelopment Site to the node of activity at the intersection of Andersen Road. The opportunities along this road are critical to achieving success in the District, focusing on making the District a destination rather than an area to be driven through. This includes adding new cross streets at the Redevelopment Site as well as reconfiguring extra road capacity to serve placemaking objectives, making it a "Grand Street" with signature elements, defining The Heights District as a unique place. The restriction on this opportunity is that a minimum required throughput must be maintained along this arterial.

Devine Road
Although it is the narrowest and lowest-capacity road within The Heights District (not considering the internal streets of Skyline Crest), Devine is the only existing cross-street in the Redevelopment Site, with the Redevelopment Site running along both sides of its length as it passes through The District. The opportunity here is to create a more intimately scaled, pedestrian oriented streetscape enabled by the comparatively lower traffic volumes and noise relative to the other existing roads. This street would be the best candidate to implement a curbless street and/or a festival street.

Figure 71: Mobility Opportunities and Constraints: Streets

MacArthur Boulevard

Although MacArthur is the second largest right of way in The Heights District, it has relatively low traffic. It notably has vehicle lane-widths repainted for bikes as well as a wide green strip on its westbound side. It borders the Redevelopment Site on its West edge, and serves as a loading zone for the schools to the southeast. There is opportunity to use this space more efficiently to create robust Green Stormwater Infrastructure (GSI) and dedicated pedestrian/bicycle pathways, and given the school frontage, it is critical to create conditions for safe and comfortable mobility for all ages. There is also an opportunity to re-align it at the intersection with Mill Plain, creating something closer to a right angle. This would allow the road to be more space efficient and align more closely with the boundaries of what could be developable parcels.

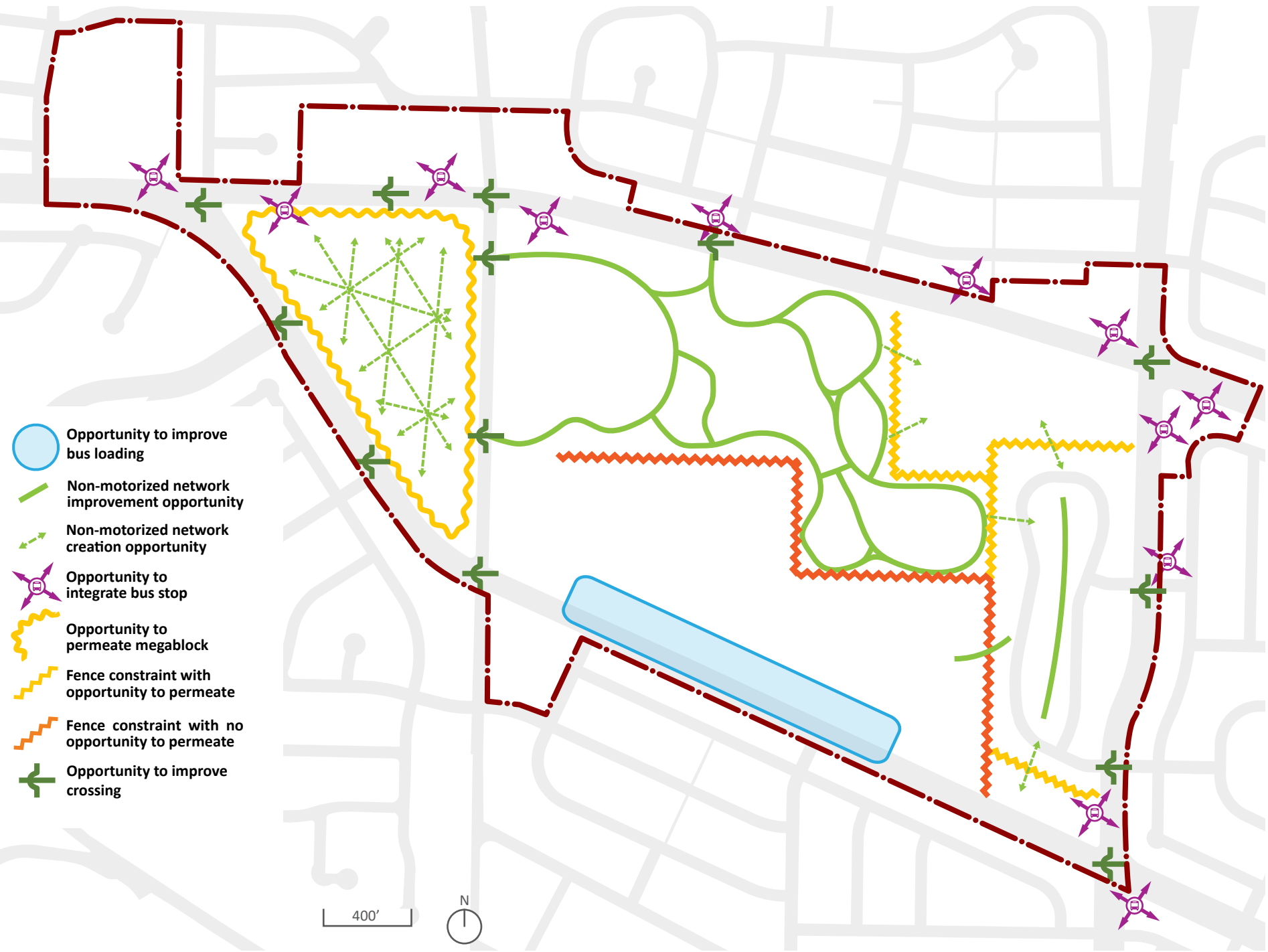
Andresen Road

Andresen Road runs along the eastern border of The Heights District along with non-motorized mobility improvements along its length, there are opportunities to better integrate it with Skyline Crest and the commercial center at the corner of Mill Plain Boulevard.



Gateway Opportunities

There are three main approaches to The Heights District that could be leveraged to create a gateway experience when coming into the site. These gateway experiences could provide a point of orientation, a sense of arrival, and a sense of identity to The Heights District. These are approaches from the east or west along Mill Plan Boulevard, which is the primary arterial road serving the site, as well as up from the ravine along Blandford Drive.



- ⊥ **Opportunity to Improve Crossing**
Crosswalks are a vital part of the districtwide non-motorized network. There are several opportunities to create or improve crosswalks. These improvements would have to be negotiated with traffic flow considerations.
- **Opportunity to Improve Bus Loading**
The long stretch of westbound MacArthur in front of the two adjacent schools is a school bus loading area. It could be reconfigured with additional infrastructure to improve the safety and comfort of students.
- **Non-Motorized Network Improvement Opportunity**
On existing non-motorized paths in Park Hill Cemetery and Skyline Crest there are opportunities to make these paths more accommodating to users, such as providing light and shelter or mitigating conflicts between cyclists and pedestrians.
- - - **Non-Motorized Network Creation Opportunity**
There are opportunities to create new non-motorized networks throughout the site, either by connecting existing ones or creating entirely new ones to follow non-motorized desire lines across parcels within the district. This would be supplemented by a framework of complete streets, which would ensure that all streets accommodate non-motorized traffic as well as cars.

Figure 72: Mobility Opportunities and Constraints: Other



Opportunity to Permeate Megablock

The triangular area formed by MacArthur Boulevard, Devine Road, and Mill Plain Boulevard is a very large area with no access through it, stifling opportunities to utilize the interior of the block. Creating new streets and non-motorized paths through this “megablock” would allow access to central areas, allowing for the land to be better utilized. It would also improve mobility across the district, improving access from Blandford Drive to the cemetery, for example.



Fence Constraint with Opportunity to Permeate

Skyline Crest, Heights Shopping Center, and Park Hill Cemetery are separated from one another by a system of fences. There is an opportunity to strengthen the connection and improve access between living, shopping, and recreation by permeating these fences with non-motorized paths. This would also improve the districtwide non-motorized network, improving access to various destinations in the district from surrounding neighborhoods.



Fence Constraint with No Opportunity to Permeate

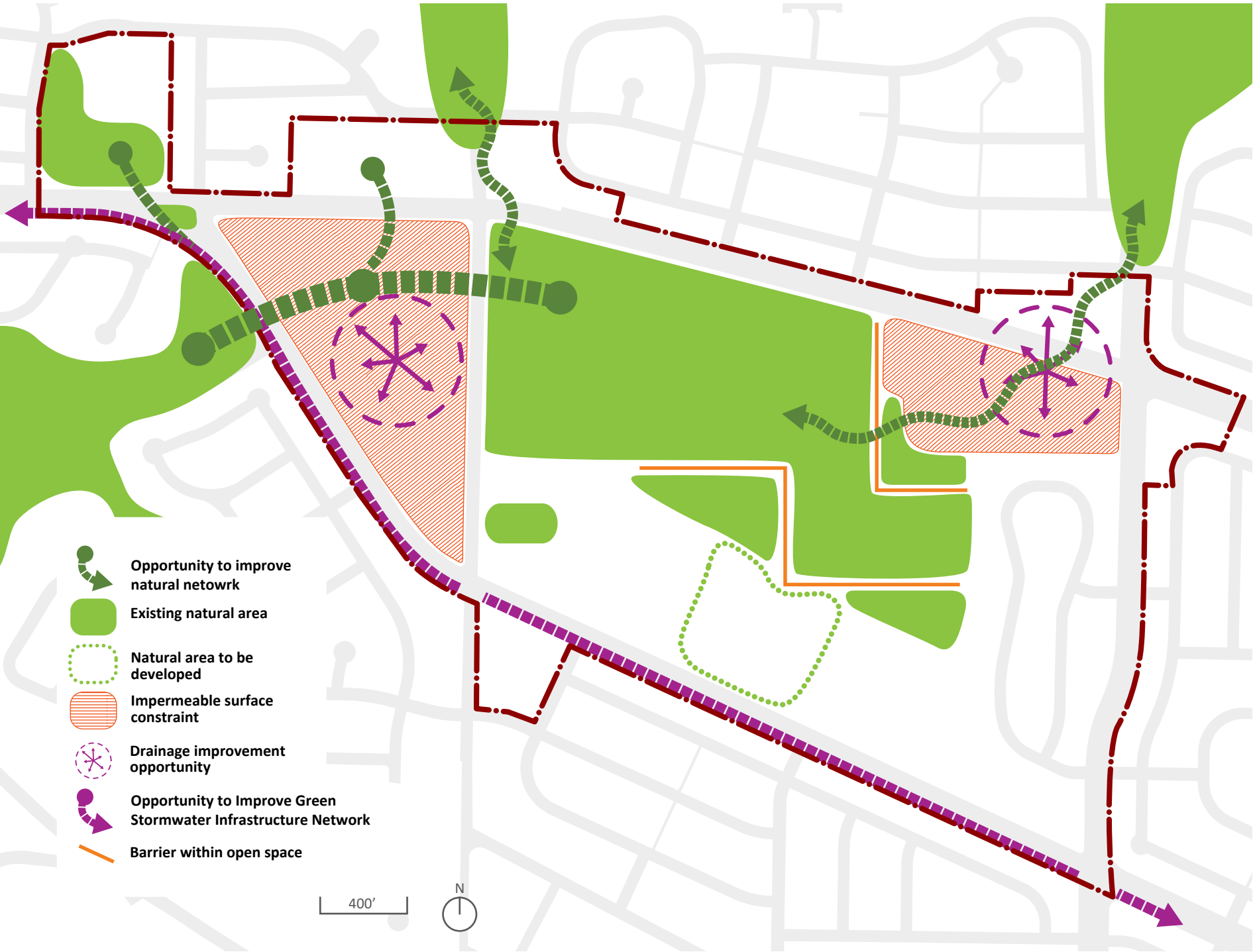
Vancouver Public Schools has indicated that they would not allow additional permeations in the fence surrounding their property. This constrains access across The Heights District in the north/south direction as well as access to the cemetery and the Heights shopping center from neighborhoods south of The Heights District.



Opportunity to Integrate Bus Stop

The Heights District is served by two C-TRAN bus routes: route #37 running east and west on Mill Plain Boulevard and route #32 running north and south on Andresen Road. Any changes to The Heights District should take the bus stops into account, particularly creating non-motorized infrastructure that follows desire lines toward the bus stop. Furthermore, with the planned upgrade of the Mill Plain Boulevard route to a BRT line, there are opportunities to enhance bus stop facilities, such as seating and shelter, as well as relocate the bus stops to coordinate with new development.

There is also an opportunity to create a pedestrian connection from neighborhoods to the north to the new planned BRT bus stops to the Redevelopment Site as part of the water utility facility project.



Existing Natural Area

The Heights contains and is nearby several natural areas of various sizes and characters. The large natural areas are Park Hill Cemetery and the ravine that runs along Blandford Drive, which contains South Cliff Park and Dubois Park. The small natural areas are the field of Martin Luther King elementary school, the “island” at the intersection of MacArthur Boulevard and Mill Plain Boulevard, and green “fingers” that run along Devine Road and Andresen Road that run from the plateau down to Burnt Bridge Creek, a large natural belt north of the area depicted in the diagram.

Development and roads constrain the borders of these environmental areas, but there are opportunities to preserve them and enhance their quality both as places of recreation as well as functional stormwater mitigation and habitat zones.

Opportunity to Improve Natural Network

The primary opportunity to improve upon the existing natural network is to connect the ravine that runs along Blandford Drive to Park Hill Cemetery. Although they are two very different kinds of green spaces — one narrow, densely planted, and steep while the other is wide, more sparsely planted, and flat — they both serve functions in channeling stormwater, wildlife, and recreational activity and both would be more effective if connected.

The secondary opportunity is to make a stronger connection to Burnt Bridge Creek to the north by creating a natural connection from The Heights District along Devine Road and Andresen Road toward the creek. This would improve stormwater management as it drains off the plateau as well as give access for pedestrians and wildlife from The Heights District to the extensive regional natural network formed by the creek.

Figure 73: Environmental Opportunities and Constraints



Opportunity to Improve Green Stormwater Infrastructure Network

MacArthur Boulevard has a wide setback on its south side which is currently open grass. There is an opportunity for this to become part of the natural network by creating green stormwater infrastructure (GSI) running along its length. This would facilitate stormwater drainage for the south side of The Heights District, which has fewer natural areas to drain to than the north side. It would also create a network for wildlife.



Barrier Within Open Space

The existing fencing between Park Hill Cemetery and Vancouver Public Schools property, as well as the fencing between the cemetery and the southwest part of Heights Shopping Center, divide the open green space in the center of The Heights District. This may serve as a barrier for some wildlife.



Natural Area to be Developed

The green field between George C Marshall Elementary School and McLoughlin Middle School is scheduled to be filled in with a new school and outdoor facilities.



Impermeable Surface Constraint

The commercial areas of The Heights District are currently covered in impermeable surfaces. These are primarily parking lots and secondarily building footprints. The dark asphalt of parking lots creates a “heat island” effect where the surrounding area is unnaturally warm. This can exacerbate the negative effects of high temperatures in the summer. The large amount of impermeable surfaces also contribute to polluted stormwater runoff. This runoff is left untreated by facilities that no longer meet current stormwater treatment requirements. There is an opportunity to improve this by reducing the parking area, adding vegetation to it, or changing the surface to be lighter and more permeable.



Drainage Improvement Opportunity

Large areas of impermeable surfaces can cause undesirable effects through runoff such as groundwater pollution and erosion. There is an opportunity to improve drainage at impermeable surfaces such as rooftops, parking lots, and streets by integrating GSI, making the surfaces permeable, or reducing the surface by adding vegetation.

APPENDIX K

FISCAL IMPACTS ANALYSIS



MEMORANDUM

Summary of Potential Fiscal Impacts for the Heights District Plan

The Heights District Plan envisions a vibrant, inclusive and connected neighborhood center that is economically feasible, context sensitive, and promotes community health and wellness. The Plan area consists of the 63-acre Tower Mall Redevelopment Area within the broader 205-acre Heights District. The Plan establishes a policy framework to guide the Heights District toward fulfilling this vision, and a redevelopment plan with a proposed 20-year development program for the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area (see Table 1).

Table 1. Tower Mall Redevelopment Area Proposed Development Program

Land Use	Proposed 20-Year Development Program
Residential	1,340 units (1,000 sf average)
Commercial	56,000 sf
Office	65,000 sf
Hospitality	83,000 sf (156 hotel rooms)
Civic	16,000 sf
Church/Multi-Purpose	20,000 sf
Parks & Open Space	6.1 acres
Total	1.56M SF

To understand the potential fiscal impacts of the proposed development in the Heights, the project team conducted a fiscal impact analysis for the Heights Plan, which includes revenue generated over a 25-year period for both the project alternative and no action base scenarios, as well as order of magnitude cost estimates for parks and public spaces, new streets and utilities that are included in the Heights District Plan (project alternative). In order to evaluate the fiscal impacts of the project, we have compared the vision outlined in the Plan with what would happen if development occurred under existing regulations and market conditions (no action base scenario):

- **Heights Project Alternative:** Assumes new development based on the recommendations in the Heights District Plan, including the proposed development program for the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area.
- **No Action Base:** Assumes growth occurs in a manner consistent with the 2011-2035 Vancouver Comprehensive Plan and the City’s land use and development code, and that new development will occur on vacant parcels but no redevelopment of existing developed parcels.

Heights Project Alternative

The Heights project alternative scenario estimates order of magnitude infrastructure costs between \$60-65 million and the creation of approximately 206 jobs over a 25-year period (2021-2046). The infrastructure costs incorporate development of streets, utilities, and parks and public spaces as identified in the Heights District Plan, and take into account permitting, design, engineering, construction, fees, and taxes (See Table 2).

Table 2. Order of Magnitude Infrastructure Cost Estimates

Source	Estimated Cost
Parks & Public Space	
Civic Park	\$5,767,000
Neighborhood Park	\$1,633,500
Pocket Parks	\$871,200
West Entryway	\$800,000
MacArthur Greenbelt	\$1,400,000
Subtotal Parks & Public Space	\$10,471,700
Streets	
The Loop Road	\$9,242,800
Other New Internal Streets	\$1,235,200
Mill Plain	\$2,432,200
MacArthur	\$1,569,000
Devine	\$1,824,900
Andresen	\$2,736,000
Utilities, Traffic Signal Modifications, Roundabouts	6,700,000
Streets Subtotal	\$25,740,100
Contractor mark up, permit/design/engineering fees, sales tax, contingency	\$23-29M
Total Estimated Cost	\$60-65M

The total estimated revenue from the Heights redevelopment is approximately \$138 million over a 25-year period, and includes revenue to the City, City Public Facilities District (PFD), Clark County, the State of Washington, and C-TRAN. For the City of Vancouver only, total estimated revenue is about \$41 million. Table 3 illustrates the estimate of total revenues that will be generated over a 25-year time period as a result of redevelopment in the subarea that is consistent with the Heights District Plan (project alternative).

Table 3. 25-Year Total Estimated Revenues of the Heights Project Alternative by Source

Source	Estimated Revenue ¹	Net Present Value ²
City of Vancouver	\$40,889,194	\$18,747,620
Vancouver PFD	\$321,121	\$165,021
Clark County	\$9,030,134	\$4,048,062
C-TRAN	\$4,723,870	\$2,430,018
State of Washington	\$82,860,458	\$41,177,098
Total	\$137,824,777	\$66,567,818

¹ Estimated revenue includes inflation
² Net Present Value (NPV) is the value of projected revenues in today's dollars.

No Action Base Scenario

The no action base scenario assumes that growth in a manner that is consistent with the 2011-2035 Vancouver Comprehensive Plan and the City's land use and development code, and that new development will occur on vacant parcels but no redevelopment of existing developed parcels. It does not include any of the improvements included in the Heights District Plan, including no major improvements to existing streets or the addition of parks and public spaces over a 25-year period (2021-2046). Thus, there are no infrastructure costs associated with the no action base scenario.

The total estimated revenue over a 25-year time period for the no action base scenario is summarized in Table 4, and includes revenues to all regional and state entities. Projected total revenues generated under the no build scenario is nearly \$100 million less than what is projected if the Heights District Plan is implemented. For the City of Vancouver only, total estimated revenue is about \$5 million, compared to \$41 million for the Heights redevelopment.

Table 4. 25-Year Total Estimated Revenues of the No Action Base Scenario by Source

Source	Estimated Revenue ³	Net Present Value ⁴
City of Vancouver	\$ 5,234,320	\$2,362,755
Vancouver PFD	\$44,042	\$22,338
Clark County	\$1,112,550	\$491,671
C-TRAN	\$650,084	\$328,750
State of Washington	\$10,891,267	\$5,344,537
Total	\$17,932,263	\$8,550,051

Revenue Analysis Methodology

The revenue model for both scenarios is the same and relies on fairly conservative construction timelines and absorption rates that anticipate a slow, methodical phase in of new development over the 20-year build out timeframe included in the Plan. For the project alternative, it assumes a limited number of residential units come on line as early as 2021 (most likely to occur on non-City owned properties) and the last residential units are completed in 2039. Similarly, for office and other commercial development, it assumes development begins in 2022 and 2026, respectively, and completion in 2038 and 2039. For any of the use categories, if absorption occurs prior to the estimate used in the model, revenues for the 25-year time period would increase due to increased time for property tax and utility tax revenues to accrue. For the no build base scenario, the model assumes that development comes on line in 2026 and occurs at 5 year intervals through 2036. The analysis uses a 25-year time period for calculating revenues in both scenarios. Like any model, this is a financial estimate based on the best available knowledge about current market conditions and phasing assumptions; actual development timelines will likely differ within the 25-year period based on the state of the economy and demand for space. All revenue projections are based on the City's existing tax and rate structure.

While the costs associated with the no build base scenario are inherently less than the Heights project alternative, the revenue to the City would also be significantly less over time and improvements and community amenities resulting from the Heights redevelopment would not be realized. These benefits include:

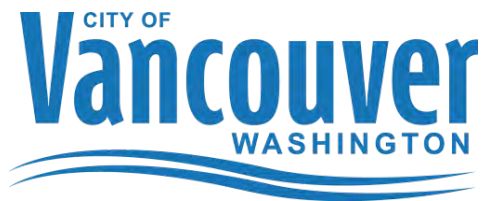
- Development that is cohesive, accessible, and context sensitive;
- Enhanced architecture and design elements for individual buildings as well as public spaces;
- Transportation infrastructure investments, including safety and multi-modal improvements;
- The addition of high-quality parks and public spaces, including lighting, wayfinding, landscaping and play features/gathering spaces;
- Robust stormwater management and tree canopy investments;

³ Estimated revenue is adjusted for inflation.
⁴ Net Present Value (NPV) is the value of projected revenues in today's dollars.

- Inclusive and high-quality market-rate and income-based housing that contributes to the City’s overall housing supply;
- Programs to retain existing local businesses within the District and add additional local businesses, including women and minority-owned businesses; and
- Additional employment opportunities near high-capacity transit and existing neighborhoods

Cost-benefit analyses are inherently quantitative, and do not capture the more qualitative benefits that cohesive 20-minute neighborhoods add to a community. This includes the benefits of having unique, attractive places for people to live, work, gather and locate businesses; proximity to services, amenities, recreation opportunities, existing employment centers, and accessible high-capacity transit; and the attachment to place and sense of community fostered by a healthy, equitable and inclusive development. Livability, walkability, sense of place, community safety and wellness, holistic sustainability and equity are values that are embedded in the Heights Plan, with the goal of bringing long-term value to the community that cannot be captured by quantitative measurements like revenue projections but nonetheless are essential for a thriving City.

APPENDIX L OUTREACH SUPPLEMENTAL



MEMORANDUM

Heights District Plan Public Engagement Supplemental Information

Throughout the Heights District planning process, the project team undertook a robust public outreach and engagement process to ensure the values, needs, aspirations and concerns of a variety of stakeholders were reflected in the final Plan recommendations. A summary of outreach conducted between September 2017 and March 2020 is included at the end of this memorandum, and is described in more detail in Appendix A of the Heights District Plan: Community Engagement. Additional information on feedback received through the planning process is available on the Heights project website on the [Ways to get involved webpage](#)¹ as well as in the [Visioning & Analysis Summary](#)² (available in full on the project website; abbreviated version is included as Appendix J to the Plan document).

In November 2019, the public comment draft of the Heights District Plan and Appendices was released for public review and comment. Based on the feedback we received and ongoing discussions with stakeholders and the community, the Plan was revised and a second draft was released in January 2020, along with the Draft Environment Impact Statement (EIS) for the project. The original 30-day public comment period for the Draft EIS was extended to 120 days. Since the release of the public comment draft in November of last year, the project team has received more than 115 comments from approximately 65 individuals. These comments have been submitted through online comment forms and surveys and in emails to the project team. Many individuals who submitted comment were contacted by the project team to provide a response and additional information; all EIS-related questions and comments submitted through the Draft EIS public comment process have been included in the Final EIS and received a response.

The below summary of public comment includes all written comments received between November 2019 when the public comment draft of the Plan was released, and the end of May 2020. This supplemental memo is intended to provide Council with additional information on the types of comments submitted by community members in this timeframe. Please note that this does not include in-person comments provided to the Planning Commission or City Council, but it does include written comments submitted as part of the Planning Commission public hearing process and included in the project record.

A summary of the key themes from the public comments include:

- **Number of residential units/density and impacts to the surrounding area:** Concerns have been expressed around the number of residential units planned within the Heights District and Tower Mall Redevelopment Area, with specific concern around the increased density and the number of units targeted for the Redevelopment Area, and impacts that the increase in population will have on the area and livability of the surrounding neighborhoods. Impacts cited in public comment include overflow parking onto neighborhood streets, traffic congestion and diversion through neighborhoods, increased crime and/or disorderly activity, and the capacity for city operations (such as maintenance) and emergency services to accommodate the increase in population. Other comments support increased housing in the

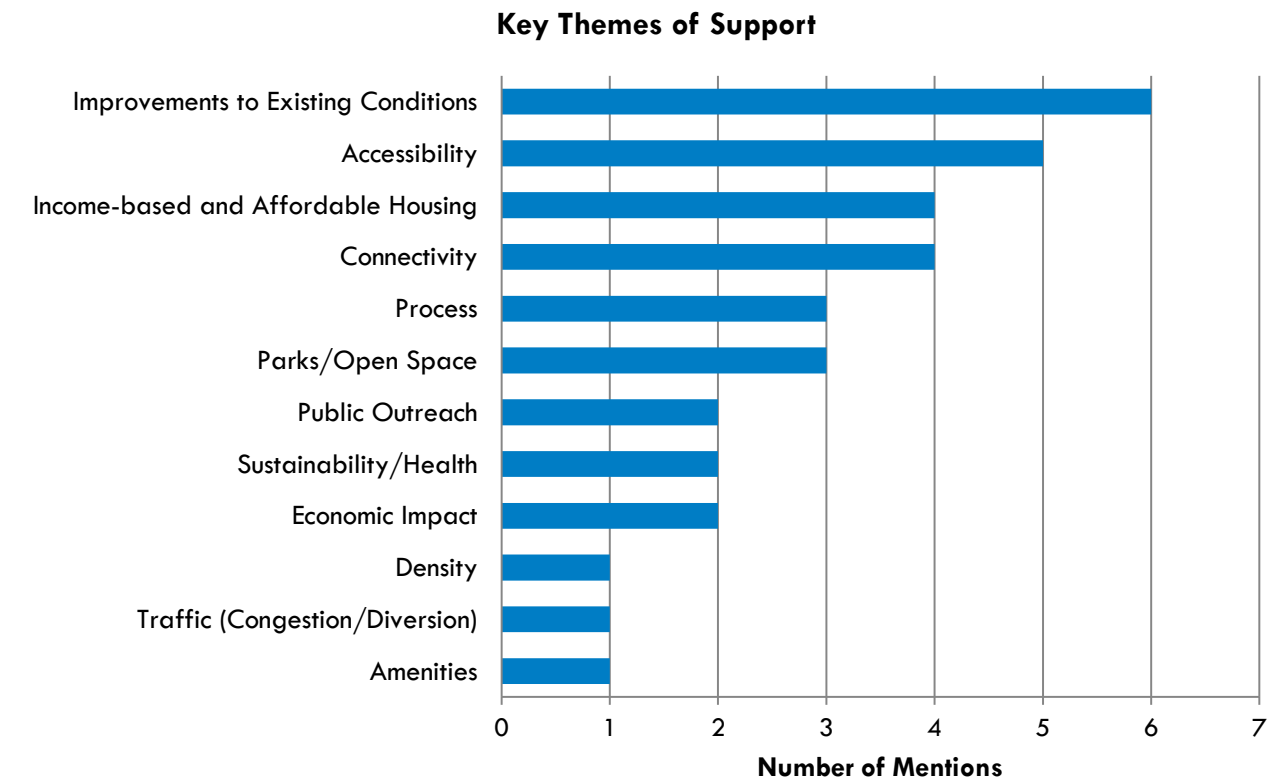
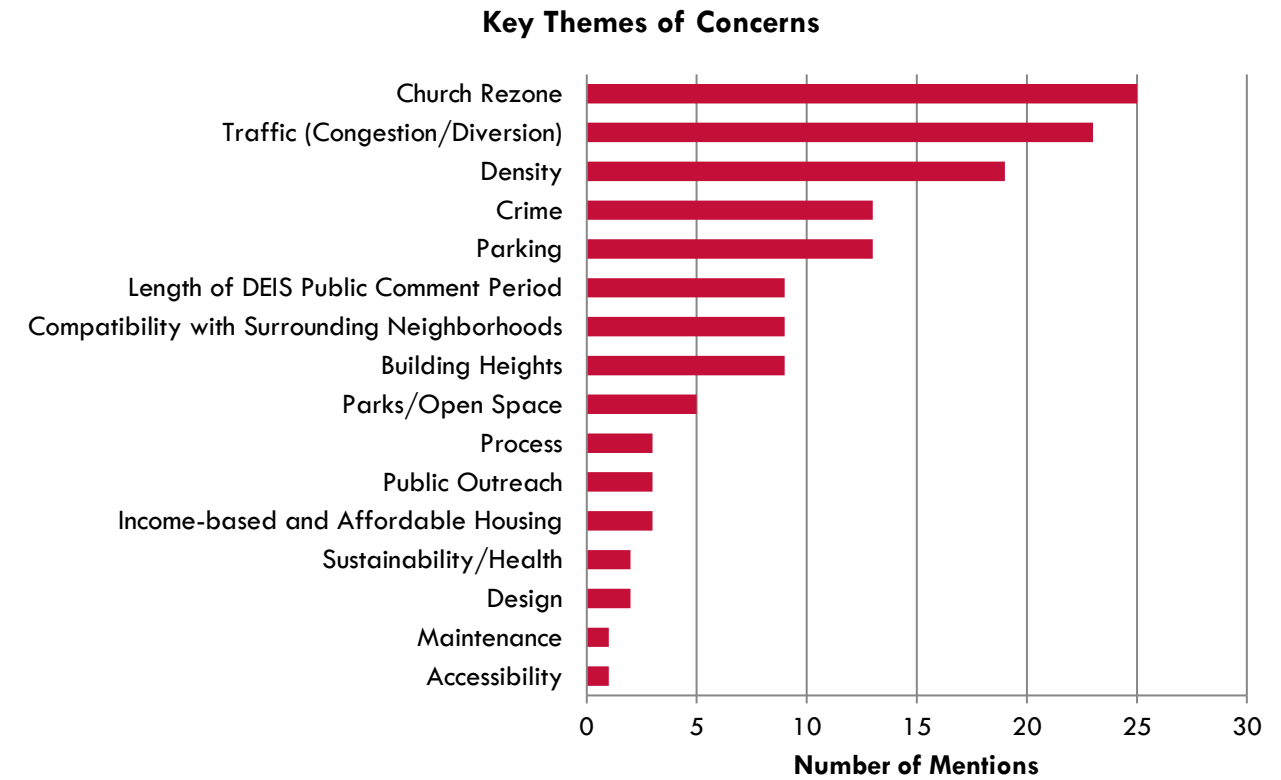
¹ <https://www.cityofvancouver.us/ced/page/ways-get-involved>

² http://www.cityofvancouver.us/sites/default/files/fileattachments/community_and_economic_development/page/38960/the_heights_district_plan_visioning_and_analysis_summary_june_2020_updates.pdf

area in order to provide housing options for community members at different life stages, including young professionals, families and seniors.

- **Income-based housing:** Public concerns have been voiced about the negative impacts low-income or income-based multi-family housing could have on the area, including concerns that income-based housing results in more crime and drug use, increased calls for emergency services, and issues related to the maintenance and appearance of buildings. Comments have also expressed support for a mixed-income development that includes units affordable to people with a variety of income ranges, including units that are affordable to families and seniors living on fixed incomes.
- **Rezone recommendations:** The community has submitted comment expressing concern about loss of the churches as community amenities as a result of the proposed redevelopment and what development could occur on those properties if they were rezoned to Heights Mixed-Use (HX) as a result of this process. Building heights, density, and multi-family residential and/or commercial uses that could be allowed on the Northcrest church property and other church properties throughout the District if they were rezoned to HX were specifically noted by the public, as well as negative impacts this could have on the livability of the adjacent single-family neighborhoods that have an established character. Concerns were also noted that the public outreach process did not communicate clearly enough that rezoning church properties in the District to HX would occur as a direct result of this process in the first stage of implementation (Note: churches have now been removed from the rezone recommendations).
- **Environmental Impact Statement (EIS):** The Draft EIS analyzes three alternatives (No Action Base, No Action High, and the Proposed Action/Project) to measure potential adverse impacts, and identifies measures that will be utilized to mitigate adverse impacts of implementation of the project alternative which is the Heights redevelopment. This discussion includes specifying the rezoning of church properties within the District to HX, which has spurred significant concern from the public. In addition to rezoning the church properties, there has also been confusion in the community regarding the purpose and function of the EIS in relation to the Plan, Washington state requirements for preparation and content of an EIS (for example, the use of the three alternatives). The detail included in the Draft EIS has also brought forward more specific concerns around the provision of affordable and income-based housing, and how the city will mitigate traffic, parking, environmental, police/fire and utility service capacity, and other potential adverse impacts as redevelopment occurs over the 20-year buildout timeframe. Because of the complexity of the EIS, the public has also requested extensions to the Draft EIS public comment period in order to fully review and understand implications.
- **Focus on accessibility for people of all ages and physical abilities:** The community has expressed support for recommendations and policy guidance in the plan focused on accessibility, universal design, wayfinding and signage accessible to people of all abilities, and multi-modal safety improvements that increase safe access for people with disabilities.
- **New amenities and destinations:** Public comments have expressed support for new amenities that are included in the Plan, including restaurants and shops, community facilities and services, increased walkability and connectivity, and new community gathering spaces.

The below charts summarize comments based on the theme and the number of times it has been included in correspondence from a community member. We divided these into comments expressing concern about a component of the Plan, and comments expressing support. Please note that the number of mentions do not correspond to number of individuals that provided comment, as some community members provided frequent comment on key items.



In response to public feedback, the City has made a number of changes to the policies and recommendations included in the Heights District Plan, including:

- The Draft EIS public comment period was extended from 30- to 120-days;
- Church properties within the District have been removed from the area that is recommended to be rezoned as part of the first phase of Plan implementation being rezoned in the first stage of implementation. Churches or other properties within the District that wish to pursue a rezone process in the future will need to initiate that through the City’s Annual Review process, which requires a separate review by the Planning Commission and City Council;
- A reduction of the number of residential units in the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area from 1,800 to 1,340 units;
- Sub-districts/character areas are included in the Plan document and will be implemented through the forthcoming zoning code and design guidelines, which include provisions for height reductions and enhanced buffering at the edges of the Redevelopment Area and on mixed-use parcels that abut single-family development;
- Significant investment in enhancing the tree canopy and adding robust stormwater management infrastructure. Healthy, large trees along Devine will be preserved;
- The development of a second, neighborhood connector loop that will allow residents to safely walk, bike and roll to neighborhood parks and other recreation opportunities located just outside the District;
- Policies to ensure that universal design is incorporated into all public spaces, including wayfinding, lighting, pathway design and at entryways.
- Intersection improvements on existing arterial streets to improve traffic throughput, decrease congestion, and reduce diversion traffic into neighborhoods, including provisions for phasing improvements to prioritize existing bottlenecks;
- Provisions for regularly monitoring and addressing neighborhood traffic safety issues if/when they arise over the 20-year build out period;
- Equitable development strategies to ensure mixed-income housing opportunities, prevent involuntary displacement of low-income residents and communities of color, retain existing businesses and add diverse new local businesses, and ensure community benefits result from public investment in the Heights;
- A commitment to ongoing and holistic sustainability through evaluation, monitoring and certification through the Fitwel Program at the Center for Active Design (CfAD).

Summary of Public Engagement conducted between September 2017 and March 2020 for the Heights District planning process:

- A Community Advisory Committee (CAC) that was comprised of 20 members and included representatives from neighborhoods directly adjacent to the Heights (7 of the 8 neighborhoods were represented on the CAC), small businesses, service providers, agency partners (Vancouver Public Schools, C-TRAN, Vancouver Housing Authority, and Clark County Public Health), the faith community, and other community stakeholders. The CAC met regularly throughout the planning process and provided direct guidance and input on all aspects of the plan and helped shape the recommendations included in it.
- A Leadership Summit in May 2018 that involved members of the Planning Commission and City Council, as well as community members who served on the project Community Advisory Committee (CAC).
- Three large community open houses that attracted hundreds of people and asked them to provide input and guidance at each major phase of the project, including the initial visioning, the development and evaluation of different concepts for the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area, and refinement of the final concept and design that is included in the Plan.
- Three online community open houses that were held concurrently with the in-person open houses referenced above, which provided an opportunity for community members that could not attend the in-person open house to weigh in and provide the same level of detailed comment and guidance as those who attended in person.
- Both the online and in-person open houses were promoted through a variety of channels, including direct mailing of informational postcards to hundreds of households located in neighborhoods adjacent to the

Heights. In addition, these events were publicized through flyers that were distributed to partner agencies and community groups and the people they serve, as well as using social media platforms and online newsletters and mailing lists, including an email distribution list set up specifically for this project that has hundreds of subscribers. Information was also sent out to families who have children at schools in the district using Vancouver Public Schools email distribution system.

- 25 presentations at neighborhood association meetings to solicit feedback, answer questions and engage neighborhood residents throughout the planning process.
- Presentations and meetings with faith institutions, service providers and community based organizations throughout the process.
- A series of four coffee talks in the Heights for drop in conversations with individuals and small groups of community members to discuss the project in April and May of 2019. The coffee talks were attended by more than 50 individuals.
- Presentations to school parent groups and McLoughlin Middle School Leadership students to engage them in the project. Leadership students were directly involved in providing and gathering input from their parents, friends and neighbors through a survey that they helped to develop.
- Individual and small groups meetings, both in person and over the phone, with a variety of community members, neighborhood residents and other stakeholders throughout the planning process, in addition to communicating via the project webpage, email list and other channels.
- 23 presentations to the Planning Commission and City Council 23 times throughout the planning process. These presentations were open to the public and materials have been posted on the Heights website.



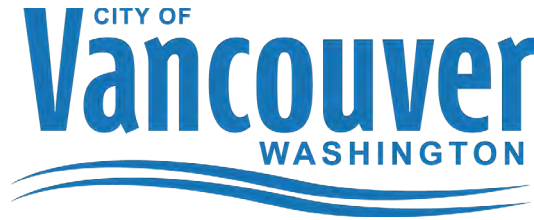
City of Vancouver, Washington

CITY OF VANCOUVER

THE HEIGHTS DISTRICT PLAN

PLANNED ACTION FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT





July 10, 2020

Subject: City of Vancouver Heights District Plan Final Environmental Impact Statement

Dear Reader:

The City of Vancouver (City) is pleased to present the Final Environmental Impact Statement (Final EIS) for the Heights District Plan, and we wish to thank everyone who commented on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS). Publication of this Final EIS follows more than a two year planning process, including a 120-day public comment period on the Draft EIS.

The Heights District Plan was initiated by the City of Vancouver in order to identify a community-based vision for the area, and to catalyze revitalization and private investment in central Vancouver. The Heights District is approximately 205 acres and includes the 63-acre Tower Mall Redevelopment Area, which includes the 12-acre site of the former Tower Mall that was acquired by the City in 2017. The Tower Mall Redevelopment Area is the focus of most of the redevelopment proposed in the Plan.

For the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area, three concept plans were prepared based on input received during an extensive neighborhood and stakeholder engagement process. The initial concepts consisted of the Promenade, the Loop, and the Grand Park. Based on community feedback, the concept plans were refined and a preferred concept called the Grand Loop was developed, which incorporated elements from all three concepts. The Grand Loop concept forms the basis of the Heights District Plan and is part of the Project Alternative evaluated in the EIS.

State Environmental Policy Act and EIS Process

The Washington State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) requires local governments to consider impacts to the environment in their decision making. The SEPA process is intended to provide information to both agencies and the public through the identification and evaluation of environmental impacts and the development of mitigation measures to reduce adverse environmental impacts. The City, as the SEPA lead agency, determined that the Heights District Plan would be considered a planned action (explained further below) and therefore would require the preparation of an EIS.

SEPA requires that an EIS consider different alternatives, including the “proposed action” and a “no action” alternative (see WAC 197-11-440). For the Heights, the proposed action is the adoption of the Heights District Plan and the redevelopment that is anticipated to occur as a result of the plan. The three alternatives analyzed in the Heights District Plan EIS include the Project Alternative (adoption of the Heights District Plan), a No Action Base Alternative, and a No Action High Alternative. The City chose to analyze two no action alternatives (instead of one as required under SEPA) in order to reflect different potential development scenarios that could occur under the existing Comprehensive Plan and zoning designations given current market conditions.

The no action alternatives do not imply that no development will occur; rather, they evaluate what could happen if development/redevelopment occurred without adoption of the Heights District Plan. Development under either of the no action alternatives would not conform to an overarching vision for the area, such as is proposed in the Heights District Plan. The alternatives analyzed in the EIS are further described in Chapter 2 of the EIS, beginning on page 17. For additional details about the environmental review process, see the Introduction chapter of the EIS.

Planned Actions

The City is proposing that future development within the Heights District Plan be designated a “planned action” as defined under WAC 197-11-164. As a planned action, future development applications that are determined to be

consistent with the Heights District Plan would not be subject to further environmental review under SEPA. If a proposed development is not consistent with what is envisioned in the plan and analyzed in the EIS, additional environmental analysis under SEPA will be required.

Draft EIS Comments and Revisions included in the Final EIS

During the 120-day public comment period (January 22-May 22 2020), the City received over 60 public comments through a public comment survey form and via email to City staff. Comments received are included in the Final EIS (Chapter 4). All comments were reviewed, and responses are provided in the Final EIS. Where comments have resulted in revisions to the Draft EIS, such revisions are shown with underlines and strikethroughs in the Final EIS. The primary changes to the Heights District Plan that resulted from public comments include the following:

1. Removal of five church properties and the Veterans of Foreign Wars property from the proposed rezone area in the Heights District Plan. It is important to note that because these properties are still included in the Heights District boundary and individual property owners could request site-specific rezones in the future, the rezoning of these properties is still considered in the EIS analysis of impacts (Chapter 3, page 26). The analysis included in the EIS does not result in any zone change for these properties, it only analyzes the potential impacts of those zone changes should they be requested in the future by individual property owners or by other consideration.
2. Clarification regarding the forthcoming development standards and height restrictions in the proposed HX Zoning District. Additional details related to building heights and transitions to adjacent neighborhoods are included in the EIS on page 37.
3. The previously named "Neighborhood Gateway" sub-district was renamed "District Gateway." This change is reflected throughout the EIS.

Next Steps

Following publication of the Final EIS, the City Council will review and consider adoption of the Heights District Plan. The City Council review schedule for the Heights District Plan is:

- July 13: Council Workshop, 4:30pm
- July 20: Council Workshop, 5pm
- July 27: Council Workshop, 5pm
- August 3: Council First Reading, 6:30pm
- August 17: Council Public Hearing, 6:30pm

This schedule is subject to change and those interested should consult the Vancouver City Council Agenda webpage noted below.

Public comments on the Heights District Plan will be accepted at the public hearing on August 17th. To submit comments on the plan or ask questions in advance of the hearing, contact Rebecca Kennedy, Long Range Planning Manager, at 360-487-7896 or Rebecca.Kennedy@cityofvancouver.us.

If the plan is adopted, the City will then finalize implementing regulations, including the new HX Zoning District and a planned action ordinance. The implementation measures will require additional review and approval by both the Planning Commission and City Council. The schedule for these actions has not yet been established. For additional information about the Heights District Plan and EIS, please visit <https://www.cityofvancouver.us/ced/page/heights-district-plan>.

Thank you for your interest in the Heights District Plan and for your participation in the planning and environmental review process.

Sincerely,



Chad Eiken, Community and Economic Development Director
City of Vancouver
SEPA Responsible Official

FACT SHEET

Project Title

The Heights District Plan

Proposed Action

The proposed action by the City of Vancouver (City) consists of the following elements.

- 1) Adoption of a subarea plan for the Heights District to guide development;
- 2) Adoption of amendments to Title 20, Land Use and Development Code of the Vancouver Municipal Code (VMC), including uses within zoning categories and development of a new zone and plan district;
- 3) Adoption of zoning map amendments, including property rezones;
- 4) Adoption of an ordinance designating the Heights District Plan as a planned action for purposes of future permit review and State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) compliance; and
- 5) Development of the Heights District consistent with adopted provisions.

Alternatives

For purposes of environmental review under SEPA, the environmental impact statement (EIS) considered three alternatives: a No Action Base Alternative, a No Action High Alternative, and a Project Alternative.

- No Action Base Alternative assumes growth consistent with *Vancouver Comprehensive Plan 2011-2030* and the City's land use and development code with no redevelopment of existing underutilized parcels.
- No Action High Alternative assumes growth consistent with the *Vancouver Comprehensive Plan 2011-2030* and land use and development code with the redevelopment of 50 percent of the land area included in the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area.
- Project Alternative is based on an assumption that the Heights District Plan, the planned action ordinance, and the corresponding comprehensive plan and zoning amendments are adopted, resulting in growth and development consistent with the Heights District Plan.

Location

The Heights District encompasses an area of approximately 205 acres and is bounded generally by MacArthur Boulevard to the south and west, Mill Plain Boulevard to the north, and Andresen Road to the east (see Figure 1 in Chapter 1 of this EIS).

Proponent

City of Vancouver

Lead Agency

City of Vancouver

Responsible Official

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Community & Economic Development, City of Vancouver

EIS Contact Person

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Community & Economic Development, City of Vancouver

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Required Approvals

City of Vancouver: Subarea plan adoption, amendment of the comprehensive plan, revised development regulations and planned action ordinance

EIS Authors and Principal Contributors

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Location of Background Information

City of Vancouver, Community & Economic Development Department

Prior Environmental Documents, Use of Existing Documents

These environmental documents are incorporated by reference for purposes of SEPA compliance:

- Vancouver Comprehensive Plan 2011-2030, November 7, 2011
- Vancouver Comprehensive Plan SEPA Determination of Non Significance, July 13, 2011
- Vancouver Comprehensive Plan Draft and Final Environmental Impact Statements, 2004

Date of Draft EIS Issuance

January 22, 2020

Draft EIS Public Comment Period

January 22, 2020 to May 20, 2020

Date of Final EIS Issuance

July 10, 2020

Availability of Final EIS

Hard copies are available for review at the City of Vancouver Permit Center, First Floor, 415 West 6th Street, Vancouver between 9 am and 4 pm Monday through Friday. At the time of publication, City offices are closed due to COVID-19. If you would like to review a hard copy of the FEIS, please contact Cayla Cothron at cayla.cothron@cityofvancouver.us or 360-487-7899 to make arrangements for review of the hard copy. Electronic copies are also available for review on the project website at <https://www.cityofvancouver.us/ced/page/heights-district-plan> or by email through request to Cayla Cothron.

DISTRIBUTION LIST

The following parties have been provided a notice of availability of the Heights District Plan Final EIS.

Federal Agencies

US Army Corps of Engineers – Southwest Washington Field Office

State Agencies

Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

Washington Department of Commerce

Washington Department of Ecology

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

Washington Department of Natural Resources

Washington Department of Transportation

Local and Regional Agencies

Clark County Public Health

Clark County Community and Economic Development

Clark Public Utilities

Northwest Natural Gas

Port of Vancouver USA

Southwest Washington Clean Air Agency

Southwest Washington Regional Transportation Council

Vancouver School District

City of Vancouver Departments

City Manager's Office

Community and Economic Development

Fire

Law

Parks and Recreation

Police

Public Works

Community Stakeholders

Clark County Neighbors

Columbia Riverkeeper

Vancouver's Downtown Association

Media

The Columbian

The Oregonian

Interested Individuals, Property Owners, and Organizations

Interested parties included on the Heights District Plan project email list and those who provided scoping and Draft EIS comments

Broader Community

Posting through the City's social media channels and on the Heights District Plan website:

www.cityofvancouver.us/ced/page/heights-district-plan

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND INITIALIZATIONS

ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
AINW	Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc.
BEERC	Bridgeview Education and Employment Resource Center
BGEPA	Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act
BMP	best management practice
BRT	bus rapid transit
CAC	Community Advisory Committee
CC	Community Commercial (zoning district)
COM	Commercial and Mixed Use (zoning district)
CPTED	crime prevention through environmental design
CTR	Commute Trip Reduction
CWA	Clean Water Act
DAHP	Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
DEIS	draft environmental impact statement
DS	determination of significance
EIS	environmental impact statement
EMS	Emergency medical service
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FEIS	final environmental impact statement
GEO	Governor's Executive Order
GHG	greenhouse gas
GMA	Growth Management Act
gpm	gallons per minute
GSP	General Sewer Plan
HCM	Highway Capacity Manual
HX	Heights Mixed Use (proposed zoning district)
IPaC	Information for Planning and Consultation database
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (U.S. Green Building Council [USGBC] Certification)
LID	low impact development
LOS	level of service
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MG	million gallons
MGD	million gallons per day
MTCO ₂ e	metric tons of carbon dioxide
NA	not applicable
NAAQS	U.S. National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NC	Neighborhood Commercial (zoning district)
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries)
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NWI	National Wetlands Inventory
PHS	Priority Habitat and Species
P/OS	Parks and Open Space (zoning district)
PF	Public Facilities (zoning district)
PHS	priority habitats and species

ACRONYMS AND INITIALIZATIONS

ppm	Parts per million
R-4	Low-Density Residential (2.3 to 4.4 units/net acre) (zoning district)
R-6	Low-Density Residential (4.5 to 5.8 units/net acre) (zoning district)
R-9	Low-Density Residential (5.9 to 8.7 units/net acre) (zoning district)
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
RMA	riparian management areas
RTC	Regional Transportation Council
RTP	Regional Transportation Plan
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
SEPA	State Environmental Policy Act
SIP	state implementation plans
SPA	special protection areas
SWCAA	Southwest Clean Air Agency
TAC	technical advisory committee
TDM	transportation demand management
UH	Urban High Density Residential (zoning district)
UL	Urban Low Density Residential (zoning district)
USDA-NRCS	U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGCRP	U.S. Global Change Research Program
v/c	volume-demand-to-capacity ratio
VBLM	Vacant Buildable Land Model
VFD	Vancouver Fire Department
VHA	Vancouver Housing Authority
VMC	Vancouver Municipal Code
VMT	vehicle miles traveled
VPD	Vancouver Police Department
VPRD	Vancouver Parks and Recreation Department
VPS	Vancouver Public Schools
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WDFW	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
WHR	Washington Heritage Register
WISAARD	Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data
WNHP	Washington Natural Heritage Program
WSDOT	Washington Department of Transportation

CHAPTER 1

SUMMARY

Introduction P 1

Summary of Environmental Impacts,
Mitigation, and Significant Unavoidable Impacts P 4



Introduction

The City of Vancouver (City) proposes to adopt a subarea plan for the Heights District, an approximately 205-acre area in central Vancouver (see Figure 1). Development here began during World War II, and over time, a mature, treed neighborhood with few vacant lots has developed in what locals refer to as the Heights. Most of the land in the Heights is developed for single-family residential use, but there are some higher density uses. The main commercial uses are scattered along Mill Plain Boulevard, with small commercial pockets along Andresen Road, MacArthur Boulevard, and St. Helens Avenue. Large trees are characteristic of the residential streets and of the center islands in some arterials.

The Heights District is generally bounded by MacArthur Boulevard to the south and west, Mill Plain Boulevard to the north, and Andresen Road to the east. The plan envisions a vibrant, mixed-use urban neighborhood that provides a range of housing choices, accessible open spaces, and an integrated multimodal transportation system¹.

The Heights District Plan (plan) was conceived by the City to identify a long-range land use and transportation vision for the Heights District and catalyze revitalization and investment in central Vancouver. The plan includes the 63-acre Tower Mall Redevelopment Area (Redevelopment Area) that encompasses the former Tower Mall on a 12-acre site acquired by the City in 2018. The Tower Mall Redevelopment Area is the focus of most of the redevelopment proposed in the plan.

Planning Process

The City's comprehensive plan, *Vancouver Comprehensive Plan 2011-2030* (Comprehensive Plan), identifies centers and corridors throughout the city where subarea planning has occurred or is planned. These areas are expected to contain a mixture of employment, housing, and cultural opportunities with the type and intensity of development dependent on the surrounding context. The Comprehensive Plan identified the area included in the Heights District Plan as the MacArthur/Mill Plain Center, and the Heights District Plan was prepared to fulfill the subarea planning goal identified in the Comprehensive Plan.

The development of the Heights District Plan included extensive community and stakeholder outreach over an approximately 2-year period. The initial outreach process established a vision and guiding principles which provided the framework for plan development. The visioning process was guided by a technical advisory committee (TAC) composed of representatives of City departments, and a community advisory committee (CAC) composed of representatives of public and nonprofit agencies and the surrounding neighborhoods and owners of local businesses who provided insights throughout the project. In addition to the two committees, the project included one-on-one interviews and focus groups that included owners of local businesses and properties, tenants, and representatives of places of worship, social service agencies, neighborhood associations, and developers.

¹ A multimodal transportation system accommodates several modes of transportation, such as motor vehicle, bicycle, pedestrian, and public transit.

Summary

Outreach also included three community open houses and online surveys. The results of the visioning process, and an existing conditions analysis, were captured in the Heights District Plan Visioning and Analysis Summary (Appendix A).

For the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area, three concept plans were prepared and refined through the public and stakeholder engagement process described above. The concepts included the Promenade, the Loop, and the Grand Park (see Figure 2).

The Promenade concept provided a central civic space with an east-west orientation of buildings to optimize for solar gain. The Loop concept provided a pedestrian-focused greenway through the Redevelopment Area to link adjacent open spaces and provide connections to the surrounding neighborhoods. The Grand Park concept created a signature park through the center of the Redevelopment Area and concentrated density along Mill Plain Boulevard (see Figure 2).

Figure 1. Vicinity Map



The review of the concept plans through community and stakeholder engagement led to the development of a preferred redevelopment concept plan that is a hybrid of the original concepts and forms the basis for redevelopment within the area.

The final step in the plan development process was the preparation of an implementation strategy and phasing approach which outline the actions necessary to implement the plan. The final results of the planning process were captured in the Heights District Plan, which will be adopted as a subarea plan. Following subarea plan adoption, the City will prepare implementing regulations and development standards to be codified in the Vancouver Municipal Code (VMC) and a planned action ordinance to establish mitigation measures and conditions for future projects within the Heights District to qualify as planned actions.

Figure 2. Concept Plans



Concept 1: Promenade



Concept 2: The Loop



Concept 3: Grand Park

Environmental Review Process

The State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) requires all state agencies and local governments in Washington to consider impacts to environmental resources in decision making. The SEPA review process is intended to provide information to agencies and the public through the identification and evaluation of environmental impacts and the development of mitigation measures to reduce adverse environmental impacts.

The Heights District Plan Planned Action EIS (EIS) analyzes the potential environmental impacts resulting from the adoption of the Heights District Plan. The City, as the SEPA lead agency, determined that the subarea plan would be considered a planned action per RCW 43.21C.440 and, therefore, under RCW 43.21C.030 (2)(c), would require an EIS.

Per the requirements of WAC 197-11-360, the City published and issued a determination of significance (DS) and scoping notice on 1 October 2018. The scoping notice preliminarily identified the following elements of the environment for discussion in the EIS.

- ⇒ Land Use
- ⇒ Transportation
- ⇒ Public Services and Utilities
- ⇒ Air
- ⇒ Groundwater
- ⇒ Plants and Animals

During the scoping period, comments about the scope of the EIS were received at the second project open house on 6 October 2018, and afterward via mail and electronic mail. During the scoping comment period, which expired on 9 November 2018, 19 comments were received. They focused on concerns related to transportation, land use (including historic and cultural resources), public services, air, water, and plants and animals. The comments were consistent with the elements that had been preliminarily identified for study in the DS and scoping notice. Appendix B is a summary of the scoping comments.

Based on the scoping process, a DEIS was prepared that analyzed the environmental impacts on land use, transportation, public services and utilities, air, water (including groundwater), and plants and animals that could occur as a result of the following actions:

- Adoption of City Comprehensive Plan amendments, including the incorporation of the Heights District Plan by reference.
- Adoption of amendments to VMC Title 20, Land Use and Development Code, including uses within zoning categories and development of a new zone and plan district.

- Adoption of design standards and guidelines for the Heights District.
- Adoption of zoning map amendments, including property rezones.
- Adoption of an ordinance designating the Heights District Plan as a planned action for purposes of future permit review and SEPA compliance.
- Future development undertaken consistent with the Heights District Plan.

The DEIS was issued for public comment on January 22, 2020. The comment period closed on May 20, 2020. This FEIS includes the public and agency comments received, responses to all substantive comments, and text revisions to address comments where necessary.

Final EIS Format

The FEIS includes five chapters.

- **Chapter 1: Summary** presents a synopsis of the technical information in Chapters 2 and 3.
- **Chapter 2: Alternatives** details the three alternatives evaluated in the EIS.
- **Chapter 3: Affected Environment, Significant Impacts, Mitigation Measures, and Unavoidable Impacts** includes sections for each element of the environment evaluated in the EIS. Each section in Chapter 3 describes existing conditions, impacts associated with each alternative, mitigation measures for the Project Alternative, and identifies any significant unavoidable adverse impacts.
- **Chapter 4: Draft EIS Comments and Responses** includes all comments submitted on the DEIS and responses to all substantive comments.
- **Chapter 5: References** is a list of references used in the analysis and preparation of the EIS. In-text citations are used throughout the EIS to correspond to the reference list in Chapter 5.

Changes from the DEIS to the FEIS that were made to address comments and/or reflect new information obtained by the City are shown in Chapters 2 and 3 with new text identified in underline and deleted text in ~~strikethrough~~ format. Edits to figures are identified with a red X through the original figure with the new figure immediately following. Minor revisions, such as spelling errors and typos are not in underline and strikethrough format. Revisions to Chapter 1, Summary, are also not in underline and strikethrough format for document readability and because it is a summary chapter.

Planned Action

The City is proposing that future development within the Heights District be designated a planned action as defined under WAC 197-11-164. Future projects developing under the planned action will not require individual environmental review at the time of permit application if they are consistent with the range of alternatives and mitigation studied in this EIS. Cities and counties planning under the Growth Management Act (GMA) are given the authority to designate planned actions per RCW 43.21C.440. Planned actions, defined under RCW 43.21C.440 and WAC 197-11-164, are projects that:

- Are designated planned actions by an adopted ordinance or resolution.
- Whose significant environmental impacts have been adequately addressed in an EIS prepared in conjunction with a comprehensive plan or subarea plan adopted under RCW 36.70A, or a master planned development or a phased project.
- Are subsequent to or are implementing projects for the plans listed above.
- Are located within an urban growth area, as defined in RCW 36.70A.030.
- Are not essential public facilities, as defined in RCW 36.70A.200.
- Are consistent with a comprehensive plan adopted under RCW 36.70A.

To be designated a planned action, a future project within the Heights District Plan area will require review under VMC Section 20.790.530, Planned Action Review.

Summary of Environmental Impacts, Mitigation, and Significant Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

This section contains a summary of the impacts and mitigation measures detailed in Chapter 3. As the Project Alternative is the only alternative requiring specific actions by the City, mitigation measures are only provided for the Project Alternative.

Table 1. Summary of Impacts

Element of the Environment	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Unavoidable Adverse Impacts
Land Use			
No Action Base	• An increase of 192 residential units and approximately 7,200 square feet of commercial development, which equate to approximately 478 more people and 19 new jobs in the Heights District. • Inconsistent with Comprehensive Plan policies directing growth to urban centers and corridors.	NA	None
No Action High	• An increase of approximately 1,650 residential units and 62,000 square feet of commercial development, which would equate to approximately 4,113 more people and 161 new jobs. • Inconsistent with Comprehensive Plan policies directing growth to urban centers and corridors • Intensification of existing land use pattern • Displacement of existing uses through redevelopment	NA	None

Element of the Environment	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Unavoidable Adverse Impacts
Project Alternative	- At full buildout the Project Alternative would add 1800 residential units (4,482 people), 490-510 new jobs, 36,000 SF of institutional space, and 6.1 acres of parks and open spaces. Existing commercial space would be redeveloped, but an increase in commercial square footage is not anticipated. - Intensification of existing land use pattern - Displacement of existing uses through redevelopment - Comprehensive plan map amendments resulting in conversion of 27 acres to commercial from residential, public facility, and open space designations - Rezoning of approximately 70 acres to a new HX zone - Uses within some existing buildings would become legal, non-conforming uses following the rezoning of properties	Mitigation Measures Designed into the Project - Adoption and adherence to the standards included in a new HX zone and Heights Plan District to implement the Heights District Plan, including standards to address building height adjacent to residential zones. - Adoption and adherence to the Heights District design standards and guidelines, which include standards to address building scale and mass, landscaping, lighting, and infrastructure design. - Adherence to parking standards for the Heights Plan District and included within VMC 20.945, Parking and Loading. Existing Regulations and Other Mitigation - Legal non-conforming uses created by the adoption and implementation of the Heights District Plan are regulated under VMC 20.930, Nonconforming Situations. - Adherence to the standards and provisions included in VMC 20.935, Off-Site Impacts.	None
Aesthetics, Light and Glare			
No Action Alternatives (Base and High)	Retention of existing surface parking lots with little landscaping could result in light and glare impacts from on-site and off-site vehicles	NA	None
Project Alternative	- An increase in the density of man-made structures will change the visual character of the area - An increase in light sources from buildings, streets, and pathway lighting	Mitigation Measures Designed into the Project - Adoption and enforcement of the Heights District urban design standards and guidelines, including requirements for lighting that will provide a safe and comfortable environment and limit light pollution - Incorporation of parking lot, street, and pathway landscaping will reduce light and glare impacts from vehicles	None
Historic and Cultural Resources			
No Action Alternatives (Base and High)	No impacts anticipated given the level of prior disturbance	NA	None

Summary

Element of the Environment	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Unavoidable Adverse Impacts
Project Alternative	- Potential impacts to archaeological resources could occur as a result of site disturbance on parcels not previously studied - Redevelopment could impact the Vancouver Heights United Methodist Church, which was identified as potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP	Mitigation Measures Designed into the Project - No specific measures are identified in the Project Alternative Existing Regulations and Other Mitigation - All development will be required to demonstrate consistency with VMC 17.39 and 20.710, as well as state requirements for the preservation of archaeological and historic resources - Any future development that involves federal funding or permitting or state funding would require a cultural resource survey for archaeological and historic resources to comply with the NHPA and/or GEO 05-05 - The Archaeological and Historic Resources Report identified four resources within the Heights District as possibly eligible for listing in the NRHP. These include Park Hill Cemetery, Vancouver Heights United Methodist Church, McLoughlin Middle School, and George C. Marshall Elementary School. McLoughlin Middle School is scheduled for demolition and no additional work is recommended. Additional research is recommended for the other three resources to evaluate their historical significance and NRHP eligibility. - Development on the four City-owned parcels (Tower Mall parcel, Water Station No. 5, Fire Station No. 3, or Vanco Golf Range) should follow the recommendations detailed in the mitigation measures included in the Historic and Cultural Resource section of Chapter 3.	
Transportation			
No Build Alternative (includes No Action Base and High, see the Transportation section for details)	- MacArthur Boulevard and N Lieser Road/St Helens Avenue intersection operating over capacity (v/c ratio > 1.2) and at LOS F in both the AM and PM peak hours - Would not further the City's Complete Streets Policy - Lack of pedestrian and ADA access and connectivity improvements	NA	None
Project Alternative	- Improved conditions at the MacArthur Boulevard and N Lieser Road/St Helens Avenue intersection over the No Build Alternative - E Mill Plain Boulevard and Garrison Road intersection is operating over capacity (v/c ratio of 1.14) in the PM peak, due to the low volume side street approach. - N Andresen Road and NE 18th Street intersection operating over capacity in the AM peak (v/c ratio of 1.10) due to the northbound left-turn movement - Improved transit access over the No Build Alternative - Improved bicycle and pedestrian connectivity over the No Build Alternative - Approximately 2,113 parking spaces are needed to support the proposed development based on current code standards	Mitigation Measures Designed into the Project Motor Vehicle - Convert existing stop-controlled intersections on MacArthur Boulevard at N Andresen Road and N Devine Road to single lane roundabouts. - Convert existing stop-controlled intersection on MacArthur Boulevard/St Helens Avenue at N Lieser Road to a signalized intersection. - Reduce N Andresen Road to one travel lane in each direction from just south of the Mill Plain Boulevard intersection to Highland Drive with protected bike facilities. - Signal timing optimization along the E Mill Plain Boulevard corridor and at the N Andresen Road at NE 18th Street intersection. Signal timing optimization includes 110 second cycle length for the AM peak and a 120 second cycle length for the PM peak (or half cycle lengths), as well as adjustments to splits, offsets, and lead/lag phasing for protected left turns.	None

Element of the Environment	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Unavoidable Adverse Impacts
		Transit • Coordinate with C-TRAN to ensure sidewalk and crosswalk improvements provide safe and convenient access with future BRT stations on Mill Plain Boulevard, preliminarily planned near the intersections with Devine Road and Andresen Road. • Ensure sidewalk widths near and adjacent to planned BRT stations are sufficient to accommodate platforms, station amenities, and pedestrian through travel. • Where possible, align additional crosswalks with bus stops to improve pedestrian access to and from stops. • Ensure ADA-compliant access to bus stops and stations throughout the Heights District. Bicycle and Pedestrian • Mill Plain Boulevard: Install buffered bike lanes and continuous sidewalks with street trees, pedestrian lighting, and site furnishings. • MacArthur Boulevard: Install two-way protected bike facility and greenbelt with multiuse trail, lighting, and enhanced landscaping on the south side. • Devine Road: Install two-way protected bike facility on the west side of Devine Road through the Redevelopment Area. • Install buffered bike lanes on N Andresen Road between MacArthur Boulevard and Mill Plain Boulevard. • Improve crosswalks along major arterials and add crosswalks and ADA curb ramps at key points within the Heights District. • Provide landscaped pedestrian walkways and safe crosswalks to BRT stops and where feasible, weather protection. • Increase access to Park Hill Cemetery and add pedestrian circulation improvements to create a more connected walkway network. Potential walkway connections include to Heights Shopping Center, Skyline Crest Apartments, Burdick Avenue/ Marshall Elementary School, Northcrest Community Church, and People's Church. Future connections would be identified in individual redevelopment projects. • Improved crossings on Kansas Street at Andresen Road and Idaho Street at Devine Road, which will improve connections between neighborhoods and MLK Elementary. • Improved safety and connectivity on Blandford Drive, which could include on or off-street bicycle facilities to connect the Heights District to the Lower Grand Employment Area, neighborhoods to the south, and the Columbia River. • Improved bicycle facilities on Devine Road north of Mill Plain to connect the Heights District to existing bike facilities (including Burnt Bridge Creek Trail and Evergreen Boulevard). • Improve existing pedestrian walkways connecting adjacent neighborhoods with the Heights District, add ADA curb ramps where missing, and increase visibility of walkways through wayfinding signage and landscape maintenance. Parking • The City will develop a Heights District shared use parking plan and require businesses within the Heights District to implement TDM techniques.	

Summary

Element of the Environment	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Unavoidable Adverse Impacts
		Existing Regulations and Other Mitigation Traffic • Compliance with VMC 11.70.060, Transportation Concurrency, is required, including the submittal of trip generation reports for future projects. • Payment of traffic impact fees in accordance with VMC 20.915.040 • Protected/permitted left turns (flashing yellow arrow) at the E Mill Plain Boulevard and Garrison Road and N Andresen Road and NE 18th Street intersections Parking • The City will actively manage the on-street parking system within the Heights District through time limits, metering, or other measures to ensure sufficient parking for visitors and guests. • The City will monitor parking demand as development occurs within the Heights District to determine if there is spillover parking into adjacent residential neighborhoods. If it is determined that spillover parking is occurring, then additional measures would be introduced to reduce or eliminate spillover parking. Measures could include but are not limited to residential permit parking or time limits for on-street parking in affected areas.	
Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Emissions			
No Action Base	• Net increase in GHG emissions of 2,678 MTCO₂e per year • Inconsistent with Comprehensive Plan goals and the state's campaign to reduce GHG emissions	• NA	• There is no standard significance threshold for GHG emissions in the SEPA rules (WAC 197-11-330). Scientific research and analysis tools sufficient to determine the climate change effects of GHG emissions at a local scale are not yet available and any conclusions would be speculative. While any level of GHG emissions contributes to climate change, the impact occurs
No Action High	• Net increase in GHG emissions of 21,777 MTCO₂e per year • Inconsistent with Comprehensive Plan goals and the state's campaign to reduce GHG emissions	• NA	
Project Alternative	• Net increase in GHG emissions of 24,006 MTCO₂e per year • Lowest annual emissions per capita and per job compared to the other alternatives • Consistent with Comprehensive Plan goals and policies • Consistent with state goals to reduce VMT	Mitigation Measures Designed into the Project • Implementation of strategies to reduce GHG emissions from energy use such as: daylighting and green roofs, retaining mature trees and planting new trees to provide carbon sequestration, air purification, and cooling, and generating power on site (e.g., solar panels). • Implementation of strategies to reduce VMT, such as increasing access to multi-modal transit options including improved access to BRT service and bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure improvements. • Implementation of LID and LEED standards (or equivalent) • The City will establish a Heights-specific TDM program to encourage developers to provide TDM strategies such as subsidized transit passes, bike parking, and shared use vehicles on site. • Implementation of Heights District Plan policies L-1, L-3, L-6, C-3, C-5, S-2, S-4, S-6, S-8 (see the Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Emissions section for policy text) Existing Regulations and Other Mitigation • Compliance with state energy code • Compliance with Evergreen Sustainability Development Standard for affordable housing	

Element of the Environment	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Unavoidable Adverse Impacts
		Continued implementation of existing City initiatives and codes: CTR program, energy efficiency standards (VMC 17.09), landscaping (VMC 20.925), and tree, vegetation, and soil conservation standards (VMC 20.770)	only within the context of past and present emissions.
Public Services and Utilities			
Fire and Emergency Medical Services			
No Action Base	Increased service calls for construction inspections and response to potential construction-related accidents	NA	None
No Action High	- Increased service calls for construction inspections and response to potential construction-related accidents - Increase in population and employment may result in an increase in call volume	NA	None
Project Alternative	- Increased service calls for construction inspections and response to potential construction-related accidents - Increase in population and employment may result in an increase in call volume - Adoption of the subarea plan and coordinated planning efforts by the City could result in redevelopment at a pace that outpaces the growth of the VFD	Mitigation Measures Designed into the Project - The Heights District Plan promotes compact growth and development within an existing urban framework, which could reduce growth in outlying areas of the City. This compact form of development close to existing VFD services could result in more efficient service delivery. Existing Regulations and Other Mitigation - Increases in population and employment resulting from the Heights District Plan will be reviewed annually as part of the VFD's annual performance evaluation. Any required staffing or equipment needs would be planned through the Department's capital facilities planning to offset potential impacts to fire and emergency service delivery, including response time. - All new buildings constructed under the Heights District Plan would be constructed in compliance with the most current version of the International Fire Code, as adopted by the City under VMC 16.04. Most buildings, because of the size and type of construction, would include automatic fire sprinklers which reduce the size, spread, and severity of fires but do not negate the need for an emergency response or reduce the need for other types of emergency response. Adequate fire flow to serve new developments, emergency access standards, and required spacing standards for fire hydrants would be as required by the City's specific code requirements. - Redevelopment of the Heights District Plan area will result in additional tax revenues, including construction and retail sales tax, property tax, utility tax, licenses and permits, and other fees. A portion would accrue to the City and VFD which would help offset the increase in demand for fire and emergency services. - Potential construction-related impacts would be mitigated through compliance with all local, state, and federal safety regulations and standards on site and coordination with the VFD to maintain proper emergency access during construction.	None

Summary

Element of the Environment	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Unavoidable Adverse Impacts
Police			
No Action Base	• Increase in demand for police services during construction, such as calls for service for construction vandalism or theft.	• NA	• None
No Action High	• Increase in demand for police services during construction, such as calls for service for construction vandalism or theft. • Increase in call volume resulting from an increase in population and employment	• NA	• None
Project Alternative	• Increase in demand for police services during construction, such as calls for service for construction vandalism or theft. • Increase in call volume resulting from an increase in population and employment. • Adoption of the subarea plan and coordinated planning efforts by the City could result in redevelopment at a pace that outpaces the growth of the VPD. • Safety may be improved in the Heights District over time as a result of a more consistent and increased level of activity in the area.	Mitigation Measures Designed into the Project • The Heights District Plan promotes compact growth and development within an existing urban framework, which could reduce growth in outlying areas of the City. This compact form of development could result in a more efficient police service delivery. • CPTED measures, such as orienting buildings towards the street and public spaces, providing public connections between buildings, and providing adequate lighting and visibility, will be used to help reduce criminal activity and calls for service. Existing Regulations and Other Mitigation • Upon full implementation of the 2017 funding package, the VPD will add 42 commissioned officers and 19 civilian staff. In addition to these increases, the VPD analyzes staffing, equipment, and facility needs through the City's strategic planning and biennial budgeting processes. Increases in employees and residents over the buildout period of the Heights District, as well as general growth in the City, would be assessed as part of this process and additional resources added as needed to offset impacts to police services. • Redevelopment of the Heights District Plan area would result in additional tax revenues from construction and retail sales tax, property tax, utility tax, licenses and permits, and other fees. A portion would accrue to the City and VPD to help offset the increase in demand for police services. • Potential construction-related impacts would be mitigated through compliance with all local, state, and federal safety regulations and standards on the site and coordination with the VPD to maintain proper police access during construction.	• None
Schools			
No Action Base	• Potential increase in travel time for students and limited access to school sites due to construction-related road closures and traffic delays. • Increase of approximately 47 students at full buildout.	• NA	• None
No Action High	• Potential increase in travel time for students and limited access to school sites due to construction-related road closures and traffic delays. • Increase of approximately 404 students at full buildout.	• NA	• None

Element of the Environment	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Unavoidable Adverse Impacts
Project Alternative	- Potential increase in travel time for students and limited access to school sites due to construction-related road closures and traffic delays. - Increase of approximately 440 students at full buildout. - Potential benefits to schools could result from the connectivity and safety improvements for all modes of travel and users included in the Heights District Plan.	Mitigation Measures Designed into the Project - Connectivity and walkability improvements within an existing urban framework would improve access and safety for students attending schools within the Heights District. Existing Regulations and Other Mitigation - Increases in the student population resulting from the Heights District Plan will be reviewed annually. Additional capacity needs would be planned through VPS's capital facilities planning to ensure an adequate LOS at VPS facilities. - New residential development in the Heights District would be required to pay school impact fees per unit in accordance with VMC Chapter 20.915.060 to help offset additional demand for services in the Heights District. - Redevelopment of the Heights District Plan area will result in additional tax revenues, including construction and retail sales tax, property tax, utility tax, licenses and permits, and other fees. A portion would accrue to the City and VPS. - Potential construction-related impacts would be mitigated through compliance with all local, state, and federal safety regulations and standards on the site and coordination with the VPS.	None
Water Service			
No Action Base	- Potential water pressure drops - Peak hour water demand of 2,100 gpm	NA	None
No Action High	- Potential water pressure drops - Peak hour water demand of 3,120 gpm	NA	None
Project Alternative	- Potential water pressure drops - Peak hour water demand of 3,298 gpm (50 percent increase over existing conditions)	Mitigation Measures Designed into the Project - The Heights District Plan encourages the development of buildings and infrastructure that exceed sustainability benchmarks required to achieve Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) standards. All new publicly financed buildings are required to meet or exceed LEED Gold Certification. These sustainability standards will support water conservation and reduce the impacts to water demand. Existing Regulations and Other Mitigation - New water service connections will require payment of connection fees and system development charges to mitigate for development impacts to source, supply, and storage capacities. - New development would be required to meet Department of Health and City municipal codes that would, at a minimum, maintain existing system performance. - The City uses a hydraulic network model to evaluate capacity and make a determination of water availability. If there is a gap between what the existing system can provide and what a development needs, the developer is required to upgrade the existing system to meet demand. Upgrades may include replacing existing water mains when the existing system does not have sufficient fire flow capacity and/or the water mains are not sufficiently sized for the domestic and/or fire services needed for the development. Minimum 12-inch water mains and 8-inch on-site water lines would be required to support future development in the Heights District. Developers may also be required to install fire	None

Summary

Element of the Environment	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Unavoidable Adverse Impacts
		hydrants. New development and redevelopment is required by the plumbing code to include efficient plumbing fixtures. This requirement would reduce the overall impact to water demand resulting from the Project Alternative. - The following improvements are identified in the City's water system plan to address pressure deficiencies and balance system pressures regardless of development of the Heights District. - Replace the transmission line in Blandford Drive with a new 30-inch-diameter transmission main. - A new transmission line (T-27) paralleling Mill Plain to the north connecting Water Station No. 5 to 87th Avenue.	
Sewer Service			
No Action Base	Peak hour sanitary demand of 1,750 gpm	NA	None
No Action High	Peak hour sanitary demand of 2,600 gpm	NA	None
Project Alternative	Peak hour sanitary demand of 2,748 gpm	Mitigation Measures Designed into the Project - Implementation of greywater systems to collect gently-used water from bathroom sinks, showers, tubs, and washing machines for reuse as water for laundry and toilet flushing, as well as outdoor irrigation. - Replacement of the 10-inch sewer in Devine Road with an 18-inch pipe to convey increased flow from the Heights District. This improvement is not identified within the City's General Sewer Plan, but is required due to increased flows resulting from development density. Existing Regulations and Other Mitigation - Adherence to City sewer codes - Updates to the Capital Improvement Plan to include all improvements required for sewer service. - Rehabilitation and structural strengthening (such as a cured-in place liner) of the existing trunk sewer located south across Mill Plain Blvd on the west end of the Redevelopment Area near the intersection of MacArthur Blvd and Mill Plain Blvd on parcel 37910109. The sewer was previously deeded to the City, but an easement will be required in conjunction with future development. - Planned capacity expansion at the Marine Park Reclamation Facility.	None
Franchise Utilities			
All Alternatives	Future development under any of the studied alternatives would increase the demand on franchise utilities and project-specific improvements may be required. However, the existing utility infrastructure is sufficient to support future development and no significant capital improvements are anticipated.	Mitigation Measures Designed into the Project - No specific measures are identified in the Project Alternative. Existing Regulations and Other Mitigation - Future development will be required to pay system development charges or installation fees for new electrical service. Additionally, the undergrounding of existing overhead power lines may be required for development proposals within the Heights District.	None

Element of the Environment	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Unavoidable Adverse Impacts
Parks and Recreation			
No Action Base	The existing deficit of community park space would increase by approximately 1.4 acres.	NA	None
No Action High	- The existing deficit of community park space would increase by approximately 34.8 acres. - A deficit of 3.6 acres of neighborhood park space	NA	None
Project Alternative	The existing deficit of community park space within the Heights District service area would increase by approximately 36 acres.	Mitigation Measures Designed into the Project - Development of a 1-acre civic park in the center of the Redevelopment Area that supports surrounding commercial and retail uses. - Development of an approximately 1.5-acre neighborhood park spanning both sides of Devine Road. - Development of a series of small pocket parks to support age-appropriate play areas, integrated into the residential areas of the Heights District. - Development of the MacArthur Greenbelt as a corridor greenspace offering passive open space along the redesigned MacArthur Boulevard. - Development of passive recreation and pedestrian amenities along different segments of The Loop throughout the Redevelopment Area. - Development of enhanced connectivity to and from the Park Hill Cemetery and ongoing maintenance of the cemetery road network as open, public pathways for light recreation. Existing Regulations and Other Mitigation - Payment of park impact fees in accordance with VMC 20.915.050 - City pursuit of the following activities: - Pursue the acquisition of additional parks and recreation lands when available. - Redevelop David Douglas and Bagley Parks for community park amenities. - Potential alternative park standards within the project boundaries to accommodate a more intense urban form and allow for smaller parks with a higher development standard. - VPRD should continue to work closely with the City's Transportation Department to plan and create user-friendly pedestrian and bicycle systems and promote healthy lifestyle choices.	None
Air			
All Alternatives	Impacts to air quality would occur under any of the alternatives as the result of construction emissions (e.g., emissions associated with construction vehicles, equipment, and activities) or under operation. The demolition of existing structures would require the removal and disposal of building materials that could possibly contain asbestos and lead-based paint. While no large industrial or commercial uses are anticipated under any of the alternatives, each alternative would see an increase in vehicle emissions associated with increased traffic.	Mitigation Measures Designed into the Project - Implementation of Heights District Plan policies L-1, L-3, L-6, C-3, C-5, S-4, S-6, (see the Air section for policy text) Existing Regulations and Other Mitigation - Adherence to existing regulations for regional air pollution control as incorporated into the SWCAA permitting program. - Implementation of required BMPs to reduce emissions related to construction.	None

Summary

Element of the Environment	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Unavoidable Adverse Impacts
Water			
All Alternatives	Under any of the alternatives, stormwater infiltration from development of the plan area could increase interflow and groundwater base flows, and has the potential to pollute groundwater. Groundwater can be impacted during standard construction activities, such as excavation, grading, and placement of foundations. Contaminated soil and/or groundwater may be encountered during excavation when properties in the study area are redeveloped under any of the alternatives. One site within the subarea is listed on Ecology's Confirmed and Suspected Contaminated Sites List, while two others were previously listed but have received a No Further Action decision from Ecology (Ecology 2019).	Mitigation Measures Designed into the Project - Development of the proposed MacArthur Greenbelt would provide a continuous stormwater feature. - Implementation of low-water use landscapes and bioswales in civic spaces, parks, open spaces, and streets - Implementation of Heights District Plan policies S-4, S-5, S-11 (see the Water section for policy text) Existing Regulations and Other Mitigation - Implementation of stormwater and erosion control BMPs - Adherence to stormwater capture and conveyance requirements included in VMC 14.25 and 14.26. - Additional site investigations to determine the potential for contamination to be present on the property. - Additional site investigations of soil and groundwater to evaluate the type, concentration, and extent of contamination, if present. - Cleanup of contamination sources (e.g. removal of underground storage tanks, excavation of contaminated soil) in accordance with Ecology's current guidelines and regulations. - Handling and disposing of contaminated soil and groundwater according to local and state regulations.	None
Plants and Animals			
All Alternatives	- No priority plant or animal species are known or likely to occur in the Heights District and therefore, no impacts are anticipated. - There are no known heritage trees in the Heights District. If any are added to the inventory they will be protected per VMC 20.770.120. The Project Alternative is striving to incorporate and protect healthy mature trees.	Mitigation Measures Designed into the Project While no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required, the following measures designed into the Project Alternative would have the potential to have a positive impact on priority species outside of the Heights District. - Limit impervious surfacing - Increase green infrastructure and reduce stormwater runoff - Add new parks, open space, and community gardens - Use native and adaptive plant species Existing Regulations and Other Mitigation - Protect and enhance urban tree canopy in accordance with VMC 20.770	None

Table Acronyms

ADA = Americans with Disabilities Act

BRT = bus rapid transit

CPTED = crime prevention through environmental design

CTR = Commute Trip Reduction

GEO = Governor's Executive Order

GHG = greenhouse gas

gpm = gallons per minute

HX = The Heights zoning district

LEED = Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design

LID = low impact development

LOS = level of service

MTCO₂e = metric tons of carbon dioxide

NA = Not applicable

NHPA = National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

NRHP = National Register of Historic Places

SEPA = State Environmental Policy Act

SWCAA = Southwest Clean Air Agency

TDM = transportation demand management

VFD = Vancouver Fire Department

VMC = Vancouver Municipal Code

VMT = Vehicle miles travelled

VPD = Vancouver Police Department

VPRD = Vancouver Parks and Recreation Department

VPS = Vancouver Public Schools

WAC = Washington Administrative Code

Summary of Cumulative Impacts

The City's development review map (available at <https://www.cityofvancouver.us/projects>) was used to identify projects in review, approved, and under construction within approximately a 1/2 mile of the Heights District. A 1/2 mile radius is the area in which other development is proximate enough to the Heights District that potential impacts to traffic, utilities, visual character, and other environmental resources, could overlap. Projects were reviewed to determine whether they had the potential to contribute to cumulative impacts when potential impacts from the proposed action are combined with other nearby development. Proposals considered are identified in Table 2.

Table 2. Development within 1/2 mile of the Heights District

Proposal	Project Status	Location
Creekside Plaza (two 12,000 SF light industrial buildings)	In Review	South of NE 18th St. and west of Andresen Rd. (parcel 29472014)
Garrison Development Townhomes (nine single-family lots with attached townhomes)	In Review	915 N. Garrison Rd.
Homan Short Subdivision (subdivide two existing parcels into 8 single-family lots)	In Review	807 SE Morgan Rd.
Liu Business Park (two light industrial buildings – 16,500 SF and 4,400 SF)	In Review	South of NE 18th St. and east of Devine Rd. (parcel 29400000)
Martin Luther King Jr. Elementary School (demolish and rebuild a 68,000 SF elementary school)	Under Construction	4801 Idaho St.
McLoughlin Middle and Marshall Elementary Schools (replacement of existing schools with a new combined school)	Construction Completed in June 2020	5802 MacArthur Blvd.
Sunset Terrace (11 single-family lots)	In Review	7016 SE Middle Way
Thunderbird Apartments (two apartment buildings with a total of 12 units)	In Review	4601 E. 18th St.
Vancouver Housing Authority Bridgeview Education and Employment Resource Center (BEERC) (8,400 SF human services facility)	In Review	500 Omaha Way

Source: City 2019.

The projects in review and under construction or recently constructed within the Heights District (Martin Luther King Elementary School, McLoughlin Middle School, Marshall Elementary School, and the BEERC) are assumed to be complete at full buildout of the plan and are part of the baseline environmental conditions within the Heights District.

The remaining projects included in Table 2 are either exempt from SEPA or will require individual SEPA review to assess potential impacts and provide recommended mitigation. Given the scale and number of development proposals within the project vicinity the proposed action together with other planned development is not anticipated to result in impacts different or greater than those otherwise identified in the effects analysis.

CHAPTER 2

ALTERNATIVES

No Action Alternatives

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Project Alternative

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Alternatives

The planned action EIS assesses the potential impacts associated with three alternatives. They are:

- **No Action Base Alternative**, which assumes that neither the actions described in the Planning Process section nor any coordinated redevelopment in the area occur. Development and growth would occur consistent with existing policy and regulatory documents, including the City's Comprehensive Plan and its land use and development code.
- **No Action High Alternative**, which is the same as the No-Action Base Alternative, except that 50 percent of the land within the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area redevelops and growth occurs consistent with existing policy and regulatory documents, including the City's Comprehensive Plan and its land use and development code.
- **Project Alternative**, which assumes adoption of the Heights District Plan and implementing code amendments that result in growth consistent with the vision established in the plan.

Table 3 summarizes the development totals proposed under each alternative and the sections that follow include further descriptions. The methodology and assumptions used to determine the development totals are discussed in Appendix C.

Table 3. Summary of Alternatives

	No Action (Base)	No Action (High)	Project Alternative
Residential Units	424 units	1884 units	2032 units ^a
Population ^b	1056 people	4691 people	5060
Commercial Square Footage (retail, office)	440,700 SF	361,581 SF	308,000 SF
Hospitality	0	0	83,000 SF (156 keys)
Jobs	677 jobs	737 jobs	984 to 1004 jobs ^c
Institutional (churches, schools, community centers, and government services)	583,000 SF ^d	549,000 SF ^e	482,000 ^f
Parks and Open Space	Approximately 43 acres (Park Hill Cemetery)	Approximately 43 acres (Park Hill Cemetery)	Approximately 46.5 acres ^g

a The Project Alternative includes 1800 new residential units and retains the existing 232 units.

b Population assumes 2.49 persons per household per the Heights District Plan Visioning and Analysis Summary.

c Includes 410 new jobs in the Redevelopment Area, 271 existing jobs outside the Redevelopment Area, 223 existing jobs in three schools in the subarea, and either 100 jobs if mixed-use areas redevelop with retail or 80 jobs if mixed-use areas redevelop with office.

d Based on building use analysis shown on page 45 of the Heights District Plan Visioning and Analysis Summary. Approximately 5,200 square feet removed to account for relocation of existing Fire Station 3, which the Vancouver Fire Department (VFD) plans to remove.

e Assumes the same square footage included in the No Action Base with the existing church (approximately 34,000 SF) in Tower Mall removed with redevelopment.

f Within the Redevelopment Area, the Institutional category includes 20,000 square feet of new church/multipurpose space, 16,000 square feet of new civic space, and existing City-owned property associated with the existing water facility. Outside the Redevelopment Area, the Institutional category includes existing schools and community centers identified within the areas assumed to have limited or no likelihood to redevelop. The existing churches and community spaces within areas identified as higher or low likelihood to redevelop are removed from the total, as it is assumed they will redevelop into multi-family over time.

g Includes 6.1 acres in the Redevelopment Area and 40.4 acres (Park Hill Cemetery minus 2.6 acres in the northwest corner adjacent to Mill Plain Boulevard identified for redevelopment) retained outside the Redevelopment Area.

No Action Alternatives

A No Action Alternative is a required alternative under SEPA. The purpose of a No Action Alternative is to evaluate impacts that would occur without the proposed action to allow decision makers and the public to compare levels of environmental impacts of the alternative. In this case, "no action" is the anticipated redevelopment of the Heights District without a guiding subarea plan and under the existing zoning and development regulations currently in place. "No action" does not mean "no development" as property development would still occur in the Heights District without a subarea plan.

For the Heights District Plan EIS, two No Action Alternatives are considered in order to account for different levels of potential redevelopment within the plan boundaries. Under either No Action Alternative, the City would not adopt the Heights District Plan or new and revised implementation tools (zoning, design standards, building heights) for the Heights District. Both of the No Action Alternatives assume continued development of the Heights District based on the current zoning, land use designations, and development standards.

Alternatives

Under the No Action Alternatives, development throughout the Heights District would occur parcel-by-parcel. Individual property owners would propose to redevelop according to current land use and zoning designations, perceived market opportunities, and their individual goals for their properties. Because development under a No Action Alternative would not be part of an adopted subarea plan and planned action ordinance, future applicants would be required to comply with SEPA for each individual project. Any required mitigation would be decided project-by-project. Utility infrastructure and transportation improvements would occur as planned in existing City capital improvement and transportation plans and as necessary to support future development.

Anticipated development and assumptions for both No Action Alternatives are outlined below.

No Action Base Alternative

The No Action Base Alternative would add 201 housing units, 19 jobs, and 7,196 square feet of commercial development. No new institutional uses or parks or open spaces are included in the No Action Base Alternative. The following assumptions were used to develop the No Action Base Alternative.

- Existing residential units and commercial square footage within the Heights District will remain.
- No redevelopment of existing developed areas will occur.
- Vacant land as identified in the Clark County Vacant Buildable Lands Model (VBLM) will be developed.²
- To identify the developable area of the vacant land, per the VBLM, a 20 percent reduction was applied for mixed-use sites to account for infrastructure.
- The mix of residential and commercial uses likely to develop will be similar to recently submitted projects in commercial zones throughout the City. This results in development that is 95 percent residential. Recently submitted projects are identified in the Methodology and Assumptions Memorandum (Appendix C).
- For 95 percent of the developable area of the vacant parcels, residential units will develop at an average density that is the same as the average density for recently submitted projects (61 units/acre).

- The existing fire station (Fire Station 3) located northwest of the Mill Plain Boulevard/Devine Road intersection will be removed and relocated outside the Heights District.
- The number of jobs assumes 50 percent of the commercial space will develop as retail and 50 percent as office, which is consistent with recently submitted projects in commercial zones. The number of jobs per square foot for retail and office is based on a jobs analysis completed during the planning process and reflects industry averages for jobs per square foot by use.³

Total development anticipated with the No Action Base Alternative is shown in Table 4.

Table 4. No Action Base Alternative - Total Development

	Existing ^a	Proposed (Base)	No Action Base Total
Residential Units	232 units	192 units	424 units
Population ^b	578 people	478 people	1,056 people
Commercial Square Footage (retail, office, and hospitality)	445,500 SF	7,196 SF	440,700 SF
Institutional (churches, schools, community centers, and government services)	583,000 SF ^c	0	583,000 SF ^c
Jobs	658 jobs ^d	19 jobs	677 jobs
Parks and Open Space	Approximately 43 acres (Park Hill Cemetery)	0	Approximately 43 acres (Park Hill Cemetery)

^a Assumes the existing residential units and the existing commercial square footage remain.

^b Population assumes 2.49 persons per household per the Heights District Plan Visioning and Analysis Summary.

^c Based on building use analysis provided on page 45 of Heights District Plan Visioning and Analysis Summary (Appendix A). Approximately 5,200 SF removed to account for the relocation of existing Fire Station 3, as planned by the VFD.

^d Existing jobs include 223 jobs in the three schools located in the subarea and 435 jobs in commercial sectors.

²The County VBLM identifies 4.13 acres of commercial vacant land. The remainder of the land within the Heights District is classified as "built." VBLM classifies "underutilized" land, but none of the land within the Heights District is included in that category.

³ The EcoNorthwest jobs analysis prepared for the Heights District Plan assumes one job per 588 square feet of retail development and one job per 288 square feet of office development.

No Action High Alternative

The No Action High Alternative would add 1,525 housing units, 161 jobs, and 54,886 square feet of commercial development. No new institutional uses or parks or open spaces are included in the No Action High Alternative. The following assumptions were used to develop the No Action High Alternative.

- Vacant land identified in the County VBLM will be developed.
- Redevelopment will occur on 50 percent of the proposed Tower Mall Redevelopment Area. Redevelopment will occur at the same residential-commercial mix (95 percent residential) identified for the No Action Base scenario (based on recently submitted projects).
- Existing residential units will remain within the Heights District and the existing commercial space will be reduced by 146,000 SF, given the likelihood that the Tower Mall property will be included in the portion of the site that is assumed to redevelop.
- The existing fire station (Fire Station 3) located northwest of the Mill Plain Boulevard/Devine Road intersection will be removed and relocated outside the Heights District.
- To identify the developable area of the vacant and re-developable land, per the VBLM, a 20 percent reduction was applied for mixed-use sites to account for infrastructure.
- The mix of residential and commercial uses likely to develop will be similar to recently submitted projects in commercial zones throughout the City. This results in development that is 95 percent residential.
- Residential units will develop at an average density that is the same as the average density for recently submitted projects (61 units/acre). The residential density is calculated for 95 percent of the developable area of the vacant and re-developable parcels.
- The number of jobs assumes 50 percent of the commercial space will develop as retail and 50 percent as office, which is consistent with the recently submitted projects in commercial zones. Jobs per square foot for retail and office is based on the jobs analysis completed during the planning process and reflects industry averages for jobs per square foot by use.

Total development anticipated with the No Action High Alternative is outlined in Table 5.

Table 5. No Action High Alternative - Total Development

	Existing ^a	Proposed (High)	No Action High Total
Residential Units	232 units	1,652 units	1,884 units
Population ^b	578 people	4,113 people	4,691 people
Commercial Square Footage (retail, office, and hospitality)	299,500 SF	62,081 SF	361,581 SF
Institutional (churches, schools, community centers, and government services)	549,000 SF ^c	0	549,000 SF ^c
Jobs	576 jobs	161 jobs	737 jobs
Parks and Open Space	Approximately 43 acres (Park Hill Cemetery)	0	Approximately 43 acres (Park Hill Cemetery)

a Assumes the existing residential units remain and the existing commercial space is reduced by 146,000 SF given the likelihood that the Tower Mall property would be included in the portion of the site that is assumed to redevelop. In this scenario, existing jobs are reduced by 82, which is 50 percent of jobs currently included in the Redevelopment Area per a jobs analysis prepared by EcoNorthwest for the Heights District Plan.

b Population assumes 2.49 persons per household per the Heights District Plan Visioning and Analysis Summary.

c Assumes the same square footage included in the No Action Base Alternative with the existing church (approximately 34,000 SF) in Tower Mall removed with redevelopment.

Project Alternative

The City proposes to adopt the Heights District Plan as a subarea plan for a 205-acre area in central Vancouver. The Project Alternative would add 1,800 residential units, 204,000 square feet of commercial development (accommodating 490-510 jobs), 36,000 square feet of institutional development, and 6.1 acres of parks and open space. The Project Alternative includes the following actions:

- Adoption of amendments to the Comprehensive Plan, including the incorporation of the Heights District Plan by reference. Additional details are provided in the Land Use section.
- Adoption of amendments to Vancouver Municipal Code (VMC) Title 20, Land Use and Development Code, including provisions for a new zone within the Commercial and Mixed Use Zones (VMC 20.430), Transit Overlay District (VMC 20.550), and Parking and Loading (VMC 20.945). Additional details are provided in the Land Use section.

- Adoption of amendments to the capital facilities plan and street standards to reflect infrastructure improvements necessary to support redevelopment in the Heights District. Additional details are provided in the Transportation and Public Service and Utilities sections.
- Adoption of urban design standards and guidelines for the Heights District.
- Adoption of Comprehensive Plan and zoning map amendments.
- Adoption of an ordinance designating the Heights District Plan as a planned action for purposes of future permit review and SEPA compliance.
- Development of the Heights District consistent with adopted provisions.

Plan Vision and Principles

The following vision and guiding principles are identified in the plan for the Heights District.

Vision

The Heights District is a vibrant, connected, and sustainable neighborhood center that promotes community health, wellness and equity.

Design Principles

The success of the Heights District will rely on an understanding and application of the following principles:

- Neighborhood context, culture, and history
- Proximity to future Mill Plain bus rapid transit (BRT)
- Sustainable design best practices
- Design character and compatibility
- Community health, well-being, and equity

These principles are further defined and implemented through adherence to overarching, primary, and secondary drivers as described below.

Overarching Guiding Principle: Mixed-Income Based Housing

A fundamental principle of the Heights District is the integration of a variety of housing types and a balanced mixed-income housing approach toward affordable, attainable, and market-rate housing.

Primary Drivers

- **Connectivity** – Strengthen multimodal connections and improve accessibility throughout the Heights District and within the 20-minute walkshed.
- **Community Health, Wellness, and Equity** – Embrace and promote healthy living, universal design and social equity as core values of the Heights District.
- **Sustainability** – Reflect social, economic, and environmental responsibilities.

Secondary Drivers

- **Public Realm** – Create a variety of vibrant community spaces to enrich the quality of life for all residents and visitors.
- **Arts/Culture** – Promote arts and culture in the Heights District.
- **Economic Development** – Attract private investment and deliver equitable public benefit, including housing and amenities that serve residents of diverse racial/ethnic and socioeconomic backgrounds.
- **Urban Form/Character** – Promote good urban form that invites high-quality design and supports safe and vibrant public spaces.

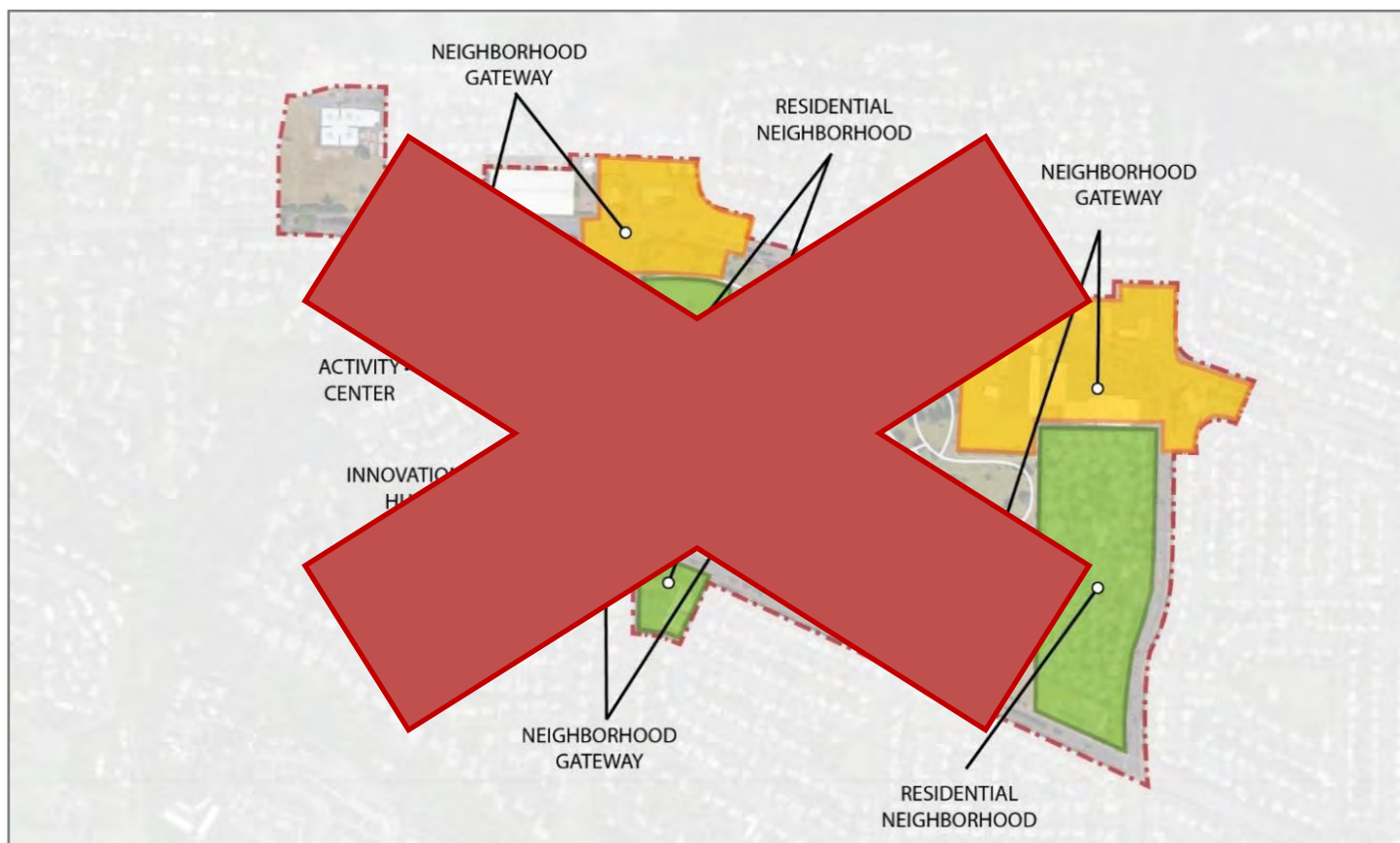
Urban Design Standards and Guidelines

The Urban Design Framework (Appendix D) provides an organizational structure to guide proposed, high-quality, sustainable development in the Heights District over time. The Framework addresses key aspects of development, such as urban character, public realm, architecture, sustainability and other infrastructure considerations that are deemed essential to creating a dynamic, safe and enjoyable neighborhood.

The Framework will be used to inform the future Heights District Site Development Standards and Urban Design Guidelines. The standards and guidelines will be specifically established for the Heights District, and once adopted, will be codified within VMC Title 20 (Land Use and Development Code) and will serve as the principal regulating tool for the City to review and approve projects in the Heights District.

These tools will be developed as part of the next phase of the project, and are anticipated to include provisions in the current Commercial and Mixed Use Districts (VMC 20.430) and Design Review (VMC 20.265) sections of the VMC. In addition, a new Heights Plan District section will be added to the Plan Districts (VMC 20.600) section of the code, which will provide detailed Development Standards for future development in the Heights. Design Guidelines, intended to accompany development standards and provide options for meeting design requirements articulated in the code, will be provided for reference in both the Design Review and Heights Plan District sections.

Figure 3. Heights District Character Zones



Character Zones

To further define and implement the urban design intent of the plan, the Framework includes a series of character zones for the Heights District. The zones address particular character attributes, massing and scale, and uses and context for different areas of the Heights District. Character zones are defined below and identified on Figure 3.

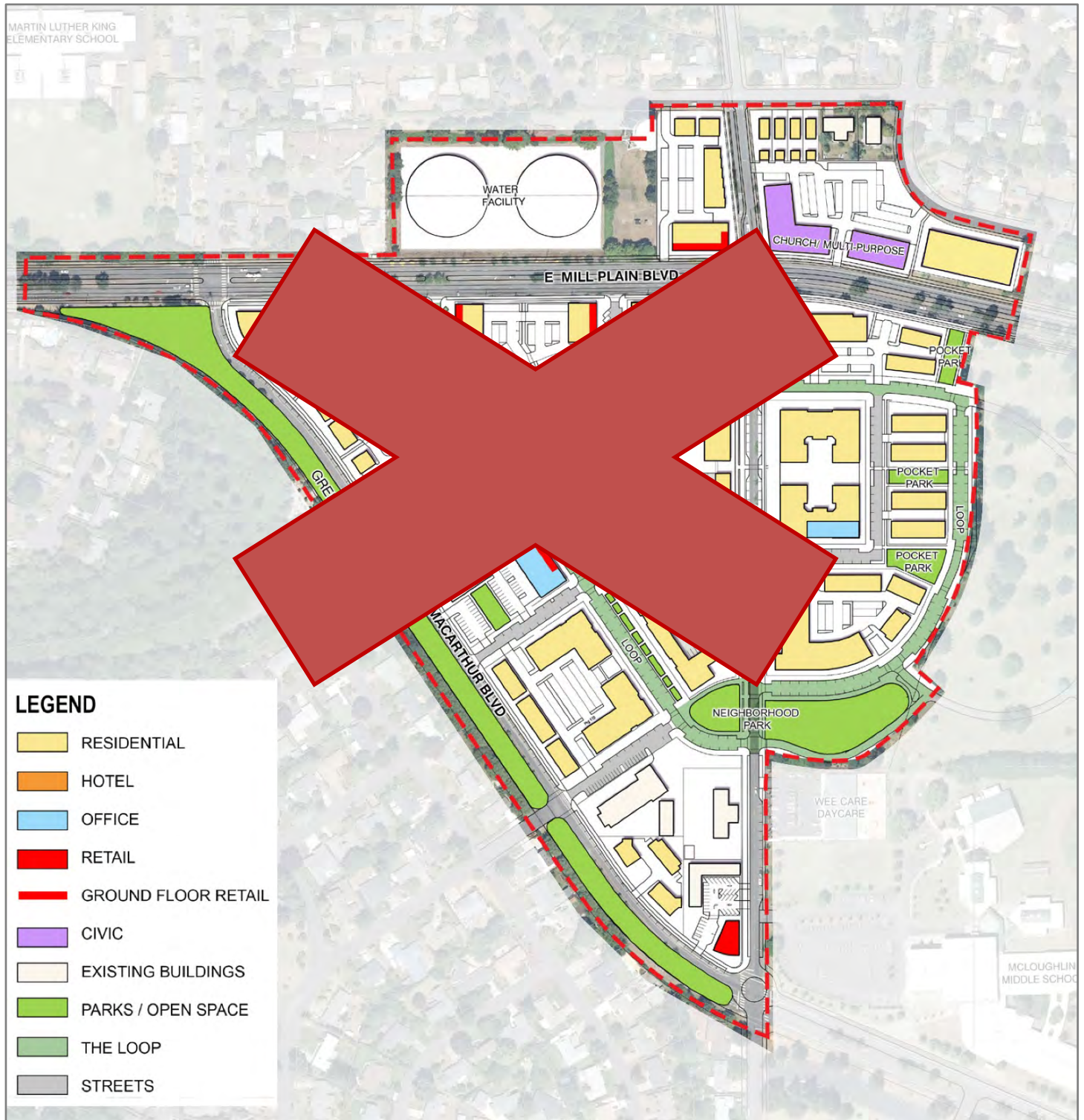
- **Neighborhood District Gateways** – serve as entries to the Heights District with iconic art, signage and scale within the context of the adjacent uses, varying from north to south and east to west.
- **Activity Center** – is the “heart” of the Heights District and includes the most diverse uses, highest density of buildings, and highest quality of materiality and amenities.
- **Residential Neighborhood** – includes lower scale townhomes, offices, family housing, quiet streets, street-end parks, and views of trees, large open space, and informal walking paths in the Park Hill Cemetery.
- **Innovation Hub** – is likely to be built in later phases of the Heights District buildout and incorporates an eclectic mix of existing uses, health supportive services, and office/employment at a comfortable scale adjacent to the proposed MacArthur Boulevard Greenbelt.

Tower Mall Redevelopment Area

Redevelopment within the Heights District is focused on the 63-acre Tower Mall Redevelopment Area. Under the Project Alternative, the Redevelopment Area is envisioned as a 20-minute walkable neighborhood⁴ and would become a mixed-use destination defined by an integrated system of public amenities linked by complete streets. A central element of the area is the Loop – a 3/4-mile linear, walkable park/street that knits together civic and neighborhood parks, shops, restaurants, living spaces and workplaces (see Figure 4).

⁴ A 20-minute walkable neighborhood is an area with a range of uses and services (residential, commercial, office, institutional, and parks and open spaces) that can be reached within a 20-minute walk. Access improvements such as sidewalks and crosswalks can increase the extent of the 20-minute walk by providing better connectivity.

Figure 4. Proposed Land Uses – Redevelopment Area





Methodology and Assumptions

The calculation of development totals for the Project Alternative used the following methodology and assumptions.

- Existing commercial uses within the Redevelopment Area will be redeveloped into mixed-use properties.
- Existing church properties within and outside the Redevelopment Area may be redeveloped in the future, and could include some multi-family units. While these properties are not included in the rezone area in the plan, individual property owners could request site-specific rezones in the future. To account for these potential future changes, the development totals for the Project Alternative assumes some redevelopment of the church properties. If this redevelopment does not occur, it is assumed the multi-family units and/or commercial square footage envisioned on these properties would be absorbed somewhere else in the District and the overall development totals would remain the same. Furthermore, the Project Alternative includes 20,000 square feet of new church/multi-use space within the Redevelopment Area, as it assumes that Northcrest Church will continue to operate on its current property but may develop a new multipurpose building.
- The existing fire station (Fire Station 3) located northwest of the Mill Plain/Devine intersection will be removed and relocated outside the Heights District.
- Existing jobs within the Redevelopment Area will be maintained or replaced with new jobs proposed in the Project Alternative.
- The number of jobs per square foot for retail and office is based on the jobs analysis completed during the planning process and reflects industry averages for jobs per square foot by use.
- The portion of the Park Hill Cemetery included in the Redevelopment Area is not occupied by gravesites and will be redeveloped in the Project Alternative.

Anticipated Development

As previously described, the Project Alternative would add 1,800 residential units, 204,000 square feet of commercial development (accommodating 490 to 510 jobs), 36,000 square feet of institutional development, and 6.1 acres of parks and open space. Most of this redevelopment would occur within the Tower Mall. Future development under the Project Alternative would be subject to the development regulations codified to implement the Heights District Plan. Table 6 and Table 7 outline the existing, proposed, and total development anticipated for the Project Alternative within and outside the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area.

Table 6. Project Alternative – Development within Redevelopment Area

	Existing	Proposed (Project Alt)	Project Alt Total
Residential Units	2 units	1,340 units	1,342 units
Population ^a	5 people	3,334 people	3,339 people
Commercial Square Footage (retail, office, and hospitality)	258,500 SF	204,000 SF	204,000 SF ^b
Institutional (churches, schools, community centers, and government services)	178,500 SF	36,000 SF ^c	163,000 SF ^d
Jobs	164 jobs	410 jobs	410 jobs ^e
Parks and Open Space	Approximately 2.6 acres (portion of Park Hill Cemetery)	6.1 acres	6.1 acres ^f

^aPopulation assumes 2.49 persons per household per the Heights District Plan Visioning and Analysis Summary.

^bAssumes redevelopment of existing commercial square footage inside the Redevelopment Area; the total commercial square footage inside the Redevelopment Area is therefore the same as the proposed commercial square footage.

^cIncludes 20,000 SF of new church/multipurpose space and 16,000 SF of new civic space.

^dThe total institutional square footage included inside the Redevelopment Area in the Project Alternative equals the proposed Institutional uses (36,000 SF) plus a City-owned property associated with the existing water facility (approximately 127,000 SF). The other existing institutional uses (approximately 51,500 SF) is anticipated to be redeveloped. existing church property inside the redevelopment area is likely to redevelop at some time in the future. This use is anticipated to continue to operate on its current property, but may develop a new building. The existing fire station is planned for removal in current VFD planning documents (see the Fire and Emergency Medical Services section for additional details). Therefore, the total for Institutional development inside the redevelopment area equals the proposed Institutional uses plus a City-owned property associated with the existing water facility (approximately 127,000 SF).

^eExisting jobs within the Redevelopment Area are anticipated to be maintained or replaced with jobs proposed in the Project Alternative; therefore, total jobs in the Redevelopment Area are the same as proposed jobs.

^fThe portion of the Park Hill Cemetery included in the Redevelopment Area is not occupied by gravesites and is anticipated to be redeveloped in the Project Alternative; therefore, the total parks and open space in the Redevelopment Area is the same as the proposed parks and open space.

**Table 7. Project Alternative –
Development outside Redevelopment Area**

	Existing	Proposed (Project Alt)	Project Alt Total
Residential Units	230 units	460 units	690 units
Population ^a	573 people	1,145 people	1,718 people
Commercial Square Footage (retail, office, and hospitality)	187,000 SF	187,000 SF ^b	187,000 SF ^b
Institutional (churches, schools, community centers, and government services)	409,500 SF	0	319,000 SF ^c
Jobs	494 jobs ^d	80-100 jobs ^e	574-594 jobs
Parks and Open Space	Approximately 40.4 acres (remainder of Park Hill Cemetery)	0	40.4 acres

^aPopulation assumes 2.49 persons per household per the Heights District Plan Visioning and Analysis Summary.

^bProposed development includes the redevelopment of existing commercial sites into mixed-use buildings, which will result in no net change of commercial square footage.

^cThe Heights District Plan envisions redevelopment of some institutional properties located within the District, including the existing church properties and an existing Veterans of Foreign Wars center are anticipated to be relocated and the properties redeveloped with the Project Alternative; therefore, the total institutional square footage outside the Redevelopment Area is less than the existing institutional square footage.

^dIncludes 223 jobs in three schools in the District and 271 jobs in commercial sectors.

^eThe range in proposed jobs results from two mixed-use development scenarios where commercial space develops either as retail (100 jobs) or other commercial uses (80 jobs).

Total development (inside and outside the Redevelopment Area) anticipated as a result of the Project Alternative is shown in Table 8.

**Table 8. Project Alternative –
Total Development**

	Existing	Proposed (Project Alt)	Project Alt Total
Residential Units	232 units	1800 units	2032 units
Population ^a	578 people	4482 people	5060 people
Commercial Square Footage (retail, office, and hospitality)	445,500 SF	204,000 SF	391,000 SF ^b
Institutional (churches, schools, community centers, and government services)	588,000 SF	36,000 SF	482,000 ^c
Jobs	658 jobs	490-510 jobs	984-1004 jobs ^d
Parks and Open Space	43 acres	6.1 acres	46.5 acres ^e

^aPopulation assumes 2.49 persons per household per the Heights District Plan Visioning and Analysis Summary.

^bThe total commercial square footage is less than the existing commercial square footage as a result of anticipated redevelopment inside the Redevelopment Area.

^cThe Heights District Plan envisions redevelopment of some institutional properties located within the District, including the existing church properties and an existing Veterans of Foreign Wars center; therefore, the total institutional square footage is less than the current existing institutional square footage. The total institutional square footage included in the Project Alternative equals the proposed institutional uses (36,000 SF) plus a City-owned property associated with the existing water facility (approximately 127,000 SF), the existing school properties (approximately 288,000 SF), and a community center within the Skyline Crest housing development (approximately 31,000 SF). The total institutional square footage is less than the existing institutional square footage as a result of anticipated redevelopment of existing church and other institutional properties.

^dExisting jobs include 164 inside Redevelopment Area and 494 outside Redevelopment Area. Only the 494 outside the Redevelopment Area would remain at full build-out. Therefore, the total jobs anticipated in the Project Alternative equals proposed jobs (490-510) plus 494 existing jobs.

^eThe total parks and open space acreage includes the proposed parks and open space included in the Redevelopment Area (6.1 acres) in redevelopment area and plus the portion of Park Hill Cemetery outside the Redevelopment Area (40.4 acres). The portion of Park Hill Cemetery within the Redevelopment Area minus (2.6 acres in the northwest corner adjacent to Mill Plain Blvd) is envisioned to redevelop in the Heights District Plan and is therefore removed from the total parks and open space acreage in the Project Alternative identified for redevelopment).

The redevelopment of the Heights District would also result in capital improvements to support the anticipated development. The following physical improvements will support the proposed mixed-use development.

- **Development of the Loop** – a 3/4-mile linear, walkable park/street. The Loop is intended to provide circulation through the Redevelopment Area in a park-like setting with pedestrian amenities, including built-in and moveable seating, outdoor dining areas, and interpretive and historic markers. The Loop will include bio-retention planters and interactive elements such as water features and outdoor game areas.
- **Development of new parks within the Redevelopment Area**, including a civic park, neighborhood park, and greenbelt park.
- **Redesign/reconstruction of Mill Plain Boulevard from MacArthur Boulevard to N Andresen Road** as a multi-modal boulevard to include BRT stations, buffered sidewalks, protected bike lanes, on-street parking, safe street crossings, and landscaping.
- **Redesign of MacArthur Boulevard from Mill Plain Boulevard to N Andresen Road** as a neighborhood collector, green street to include a stormwater management system, protected bike facilities, and pedestrian greenway.
- **Redesign of Devine Road from Mill Plain Boulevard to MacArthur Boulevard** to reduce the travel lane widths and provide a two-way protected bike facility, wider sidewalks, and landscape areas.
- **Redesign of Andresen Road from just south of the Mill Plain Boulevard/Andresen Road intersection to Highland Drive** to reduce travel lanes to one lane in each direction and add protected bike facilities.

Transportation improvements are further described in the Transportation section and utility improvements in the Public Services and Utilities section.

CHAPTER 3

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT, SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS, MITIGATION MEASURES, AND UNAVOIDABLE IMPACTS

Land Use	P 29
Aesthetics, Light and Glare	P 42
Historic and Cultural Resources	P 46
Transportation	P 50
Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Emissions	P 63
Public Services and Utilities	P 68
Air	P 90
Water	P 94
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The following sections describe the affected environment, the impacts of the Proposed Action(s) and Alternatives, relevant mitigation measures, and any significant unavoidable adverse impacts that may occur. For each element of the environment, potential significant impacts are evaluated for the two No Action Alternatives and the Project Alternative.

Mitigation measures are identified for the Project Alternative, as it is the only alternative requiring specific actions by the City. The mitigation measures are listed under two categories – “Mitigation Designed into the Project” and “Existing Regulations and Other Mitigation.” Mitigation Designed into the Project includes measures to offset potential impacts that are unique to the Heights District Plan, such as proposed infrastructure improvements and the creation of new land use and development standards. Existing Regulations and Other Mitigation includes the existing regulations applicable to future development envisioned in the Heights District Plan and other measures to further reduce impacts, such as monitoring potential spillover parking into adjacent residential areas.

Land Use

This section describes existing conditions and addresses the potential significant adverse impacts of the Project Alternative (adoption of the Heights District subarea plan) and the No Action Alternatives. Under either No Action alternative, the City would not adopt the Heights District Plan or new and revised implementation tools (zoning, design standards) for the Heights District. This section discusses the impacts to land use, population and employment, and existing City regulatory documents for each alternative.

Affected Environment

This section presents the distribution of existing land uses within the study area and the existing development standards that govern development currently. The description of the project site for the affected environment applies to all alternatives.

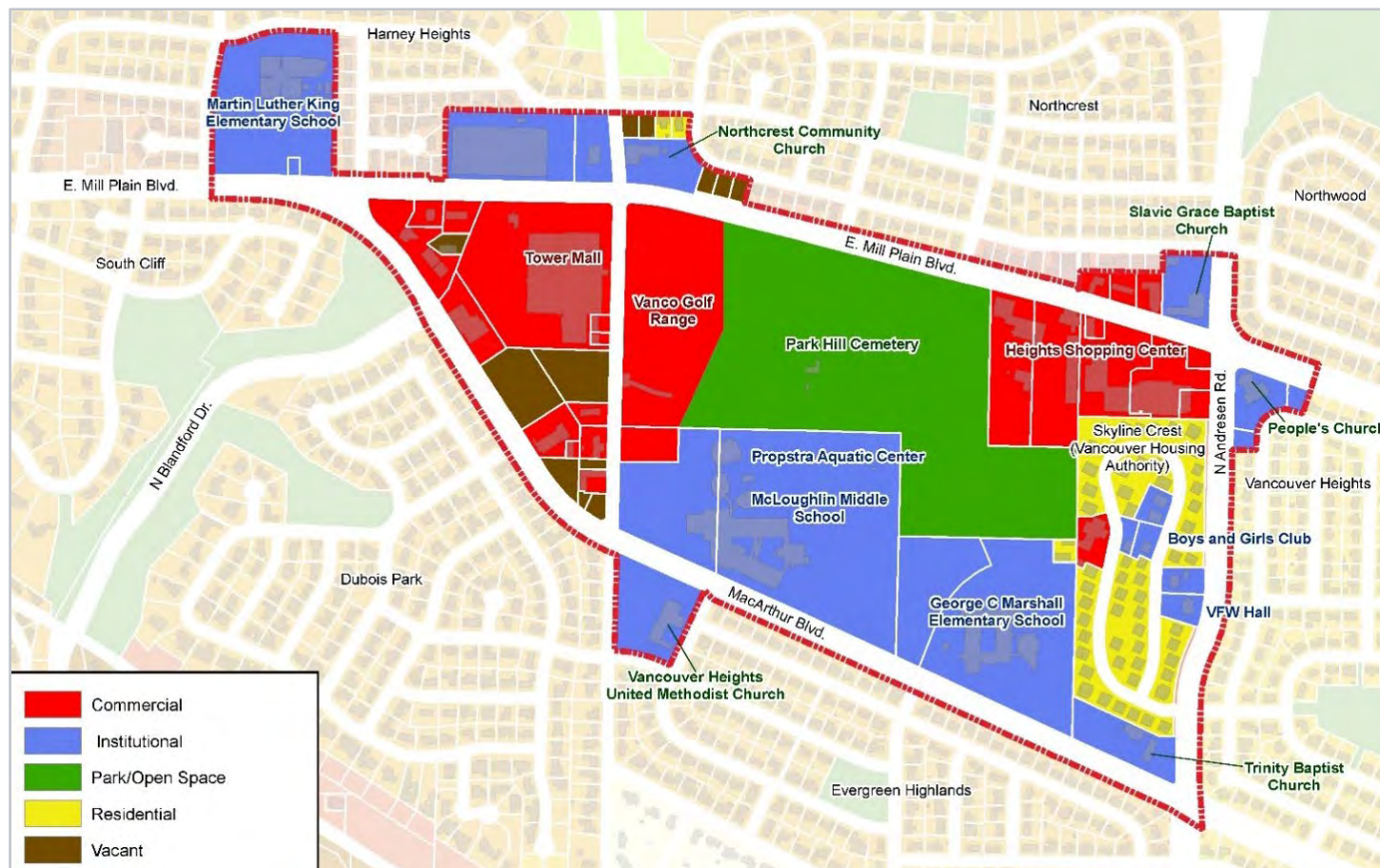
Existing Land Uses

The Heights District consists of approximately 205 acres and contains many types of uses with a significant portion of the land in the subarea used for public schools (approximately 57 acres) and a cemetery (approximately 43 acres). Buildings comprise 15 percent of the subarea while 85 percent is open area, including parking lots, the Park Hill Cemetery, and school properties. Existing land use categories are defined in Table 9 and identified on Figure 5.

Table 9. Land Use Categories

Land Use Category	Description	Acreage
Commercial	Commercial uses within the Heights District include retail, entertainment, food and beverage, social services, and professional and medical offices.	54
Institutional	Institutional uses within the Heights District include schools, religious institutions, community centers, and public utility facilities.	74
Parks and Open Spaces	Parks and open spaces within the Heights District include the Park Hill Cemetery.	43
Residential	Residential uses within the Heights District include an affordable housing complex and a few single-family homes	14
Vacant	Vacant land identified in Figure 5 includes undeveloped parcels within the Heights District. This land use category includes more parcels than identified as vacant in the County VBLM.	7

Figure 5. Existing Land Use Categories



Commercial

There are a variety of commercial uses throughout the subarea that comprise approximately 22 percent of the land area. Commercial uses are concentrated at the Andresen Road/Mill Plain Boulevard intersection (the Heights Shopping Center), and within the triangular area between MacArthur Boulevard, Mill Plain Boulevard, and N Devine Road (including the Tower Mall property). These areas consist primarily of retail and food service uses with some social service and medical offices. The Heights Shopping Center is anchored by a Safeway store and includes other retail, professional office, and restaurant uses. Commercial uses within the Tower Mall property include a dance studio and various social service offices.

Institutional and Civic Uses

Approximately 38 percent of the subarea is currently in institutional or civic use. This includes a fire station, water station, three public schools, community centers, and five churches.

Fire Station 3 is a 5,160-square foot structure on a 65,000-square foot parcel, located at the northwest corner of Mill Plain Boulevard and Devine Road. The Vancouver Fire Department (VFD) plans to relocate the station to an area southeast of the Heights District. Fire service is further described in the Fire and Emergency Medical Services section.

Vancouver Water Station 5 is located immediately west of the fire station. Water Station 5 includes an 8.0-million gallon (MG) partially buried water reservoir and an elevated 0.75-MG water tank. Water service is further described in the Water Service section.

There are five freestanding churches within the subarea. Two are located along N Devine Road (Northcrest Community Church and Vancouver Heights United Methodist Church) and three are located along Andresen Road (Slavic Grace Baptist Church, People's Church, and Trinity Baptist Church).

Three schools (Martin Luther King Elementary, George C. Marshall Elementary, and McLoughlin Middle School) and the Propstra Aquatic Center owned by Vancouver Public Schools (VPS) are located within the subarea. The school facilities and aquatic center account for 28 percent of the existing land use in the subarea. In February 2017, voters approved a school bond measure that will fund replacement and upgrades to several public schools, including the reconstruction of King Elementary, and the current construction of a new building that will house both Marshall Elementary and McLoughlin Middle School. The building now occupied by Marshall Elementary will remain and become the new home of VPS's Lieser Campus, a nontraditional education option for students in kindergarten through 12th grade. Schools are further described in the Schools section and the aquatic center in the Parks and Recreational Facilities section.

Community center uses in the subarea include a Boys and Girls Club and a Veterans of Foreign Wars center. Both are located off Andresen Road.

Parks/Open Space

Park Hill Cemetery accounts for approximately 29 percent of the land area in the Heights District. The Park Hill Cemetery is owned and managed by the City and includes over 25,000 burial sites. In addition, there are several existing parks and open spaces adjacent to or within walking distance of the Heights District, but the cemetery is the only land designated as open space by the City's Comprehensive Plan within the subarea. Internal cemetery roads are informally used for light recreational activities such as biking and dog walking. The western area of the cemetery, also designated as open space, is leased through 2024 by the Vanco Golf Range. The golf range is a commercial driving range and no cemetery or grave sites are located in this area.

Residential

Residential development accounts for approximately 8 percent of the subarea which currently contains 232 residential units. Most of the residential uses are within Skyline Crest, an affordable housing campus owned by the Vancouver Housing Authority (VHA) and located northwest of the Andresen/MacArthur intersection. Additionally, in 2019, VHA completed Caples Terrace, a 28-unit housing complex for young people transitioning from homelessness. Caples Terrace is located on the west side of Skyline Crest. The Heights District also includes two single-family homes to the north of the fire station.

Vacant and Underutilized Land

The Clark County VBLM identifies approximately 4.13 acres of vacant land within the subarea. These properties are located within the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area south of the Tower Mall property. The VBLM does not identify any underutilized land in the subarea; however, the Tower Mall property and surrounding areas could be considered underutilized with large expanses of surface parking and vacant buildings. After the 2009 recession, Tower Mall struggled to find market-rate tenants and the last decade has been characterized by vacancy and non-market tenants.

Population, Housing, and Employment

There are 232 dwelling units and approximately 580 people currently living in the Heights District.⁵ Nearly all of the housing consists of single-story duplexes located in VHA's Skyline Crest neighborhood on the eastern border of the Heights District.

There are approximately 658⁶ jobs within the subarea, including 223 jobs at the three Vancouver Public Schools (VPS) sites and 435 jobs in commercial sectors. Given the limited amount of residential development in the Heights District, most ~~residents~~ people working outside the Heights District live outside the District.

Vancouver Comprehensive Plan

The Comprehensive Plan land use map shows a variety of designations in the Heights District, including low and high density residential, commercial, parks and open space, and public facilities. Existing Comprehensive Plan designations are shown on Figure 6 and described in Table 10.

⁵ Based on an average household size of 2.49 people per ECONorthwest household demographic analysis included in Heights District Plan Visioning and Analysis Summary (Appendix A).

⁶ Data provided by the City of Vancouver. Source: Longitudinal Employment Household Dynamics Survey, U.S. Census Bureau and VPS.

Figure 6. Existing Comprehensive Plan Designations

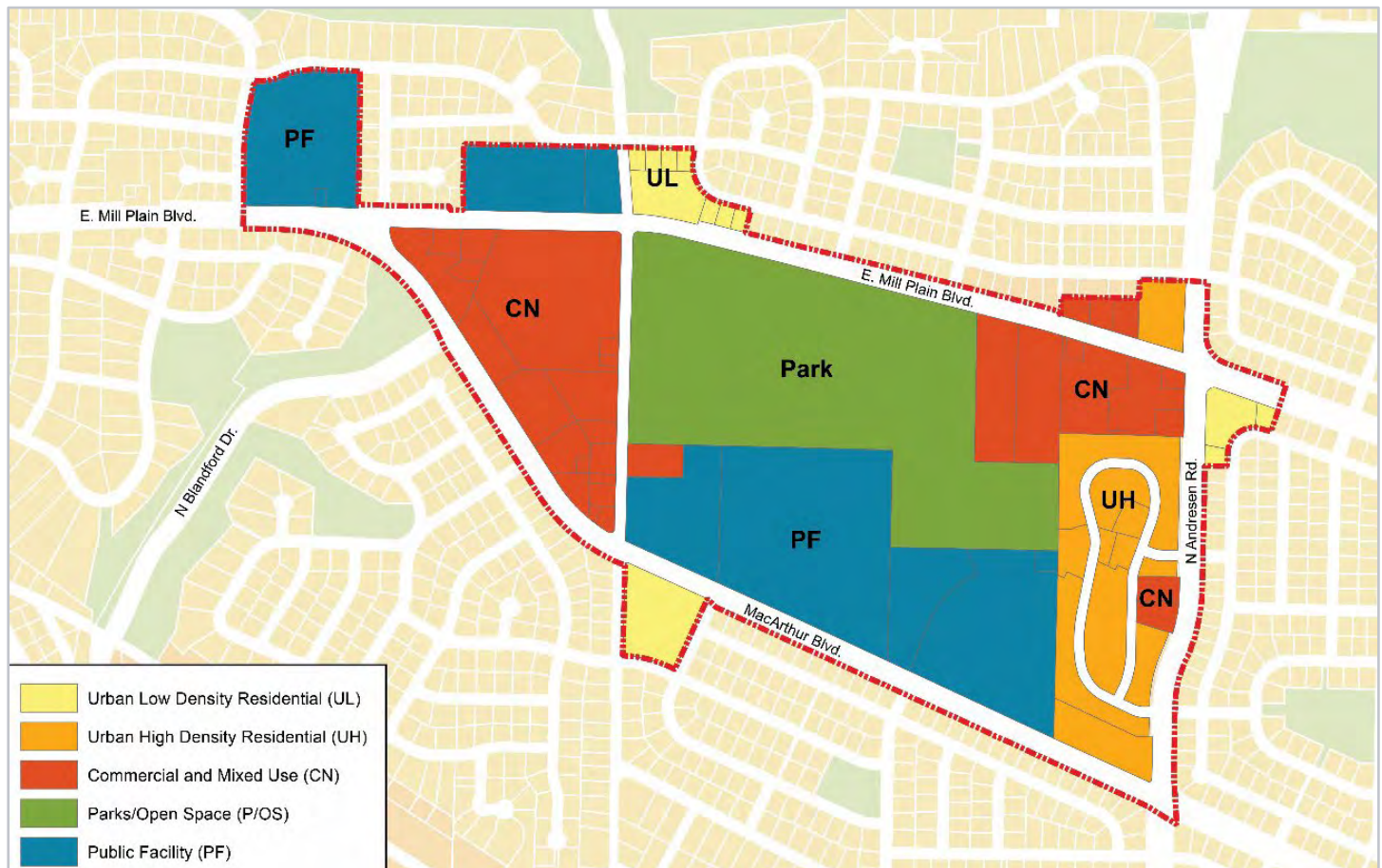


Table 10. Comprehensive Plan Designations

Designation	Corresponding Zoning	General Intent
Urban Low Density Residential (UL)	R-4, R-6, R-9	Predominantly single-family detached residential development, with some allowances for duplexes, townhouses, and single-family homes on small lots using infill standards.
Urban High Density Residential (UH)	R-18	Predominantly apartments and condominiums, with some allowance for attached housing (such as duplexes, townhouses, and small-lot single-family homes) and mixed use.
Commercial and Mixed Use (COM)	CN	Small scale commercial uses and services primarily serving nearby residences. Designated areas are typically less than 2 acres in size. These areas provide services within walking distance for the frequent needs of the surrounding residents and are generally small areas designed to be compatible with the surrounding residentially zoned neighborhoods.
	CC	Medium scale commercial uses and services, typically serving more than one neighborhood. Designated areas are typically between 2 and 10 acres in size, located near collector or arterial street intersections.
Parks and Open Space (P/OS)	P	Areas intended for parks, greenways, and natural areas.
Public Facilities (PF)	All zones	Areas developed with schools, fire stations, colleges, hospitals, and other large facilities serving the public.

In addition to the land use map, several sections of the City's Comprehensive Plan address development in the Heights District Plan area. The community development chapter identifies urban centers and corridors where subarea planning has occurred or is planned. As previously stated, the Heights District is identified as the MacArthur/Mill Plan urban center in the Comprehensive Plan. Policy CD-4 relates to development within urban centers and corridors.

Policy CD-4 - Urban centers and corridors: Achieve the full potential of existing and emerging urban activity centers and the corridors that connect them, by:

- Promoting or reinforcing a unique identity or function for individual centers and corridors
- Planning for a compact urban form with an appropriate mix of uses
- Working with stakeholders to develop flexible standards to implement the vision for that center or corridor
- Encouraging innovative, attractive private development that efficiently uses available land and resources
- Establishing connectivity within each center and to other areas to provide accessibility
- Providing a range of transportation options
- Investing in public facilities and amenities to enhance livability

In addition, the Comprehensive Plan includes policies related to integrated area planning (CD-12), connected and integrated communities (CD-14), promoting improved public health through integrated land use and street patterns (CD-15), providing higher density housing near public transportation facilities and in designated centers and corridors (H-5), and using level of service (LOS) standards for public facilities and services to encourage growth in designated centers and corridors (PFS-2).

Zoning Designations and Development Standards

The Heights District contains four residential zones, two commercial zones, and one open space zone (Figure 7).

Figure 7. Existing Zoning Designations



As described in Vancouver Municipal Code (VMC) Chapter 20.430, the general intent of commercial and mixed-use districts is to ensure the availability of a full range of retail and office uses throughout the City. The code also states the importance of creating more opportunities for mixed uses in new and redeveloping commercial areas. The Community Commercial (CC) district is designed to provide for retail goods and services purchased regularly by residents of nearby neighborhoods. The zone also allows office, housing, and institutional development. The Neighborhood Commercial (CN) district is designed to provide small-scale, convenience commercial uses to serve adjacent residential neighborhoods. Above the ground floor housing and some civic and institutional uses are allowed conditionally. Both the CC and CN districts promote walking, biking, and transit trips through building design, landscaping, and access.

Higher density residential districts are intended to promote a range of housing choices. Some non-residential uses are permitted outright and others conditionally (VMC 20.420). However, the VMC indicates the development of mixed-use areas should not result in a predominance of business or commercial uses in residential districts. The Heights District includes land zoned R-18, which supports duplexes, row houses, and garden-type apartments at a minimum lot size of 1,800 square feet per unit.

Low density residential districts are designed to preserve and promote low density single-family detached neighborhoods with nonresidential development, such as elementary schools, churches, parks, and child care facilities permitted at appropriate locations and scales (VMC 20.410). The Heights District includes three low density districts: R-9, R-6, and R-4. All three support single-family residential development with or without accessory residential units, and some civic and institutional uses are permitted as limited or conditional uses. Densities per zone are included on Table 12.

Open space districts are intended to provide for a full range of passive and active uses as well as environmental protection and enhancement for the future (VMC 20.450). The Heights District includes land within the Parks zoning district. This zone includes land that has been, or is intended to be, developed to provide for moderate- to high-intensity recreational activities in addition to passive or low-intensity recreational experiences.

Table 11 identifies the development standards for the commercial/mixed use zones and Table 12 outlines the development standards for residential zones included in the Heights District. The development standards for the parks zone are the standards of the most restrictive zoning district located adjacent to the property.

Table 11. Commercial/Mixed-Use and Open Space Development Standards

Standard	CN	CC
Minimum lot size	None	None
Minimum lot width	None	None
Minimum lot depth	None	None
Maximum lot coverage	Determined by compliance with other applicable standards (e.g., landscaping)	
Minimum setbacks adjacent to residential district	Pursuant to the screening and buffering standards contained in VMC Tables 20.925.030-1 and 20.925.030-2, plus an additional 1/2 foot for each foot the building exceeds 20 feet in height to a maximum setback requirement of 40 feet. Buildings in excess of 20 feet may be stepped.	
Minimum setbacks adjacent to nonresidential districts	Pursuant to screening and buffering standards contained in VMC Tables 20.925.030-1 and 20.925.030-2.	
Maximum height	35 feet	50 feet
Minimum landscaping	15 percent	15 percent

Table 12. Residential Development Standards

Standard	R-18	R-9	R-6	R-4
Minimum lot size	1,800 sf	5,000 sf	7,500 sf	10,000 sf
Maximum lot size	NA	7,400 sf	10,500 sf	19,000 sf
Min/max density ^a	12/18 units per acre	5.9/8.7 units per acre	4.5/5.8 units per acre	2.3/4.4 units per acre
Maximum lot coverage	50%	50%	50%	50%
Minimum lot width/depth	20'/50'	45'/65'	50'/90'	80'/90'
Front setback	10'	10'	10'	10'
Rear and through yards	0-5'	5'	5'	5'
Side setback	0-5'	0-5'	0-5'	7'
Street side yard	10'	10'	10'	10'
Maximum height	50'	35'	35'	35'
Minimum landscaping	10%	10%	10%	10%
Minimum off-street parking	1 per unit	1 per unit	1 per unit	1 per unit

^aMinimum and maximum density are only used to calculate densities of planned unit developments, infill development, density transfer, and when an existing house is allowed on a lot that is larger than the maximum lot size.

Other Vancouver Development Codes

In addition to the zoning codes identified above, the following sections of VMC Title 20, the City's Land Use and Development Code, apply to the Heights District.

Parking and Loading

VMC Chapter 20.945, which deals with parking and loading, regulates parking requirements in the City. These requirements specify the number of off-street parking spaces (including loading berths) per land use (e.g., one space per single-family home and one space per 250 square feet for an eating or drinking establishment). Properties zoned CN may count available on-street parking spaces that are immediately adjacent to the development toward the minimum on-site parking requirement.

Tree, Vegetation, and Soil Conservation

VMC Chapter 20.770, the tree, vegetation, and soil conservation ordinance, provides for the protection, preservation, replacement, proper maintenance, and use of trees, vegetation, and soils. A tree, vegetation, and soil plan is required when a project needs a tree removal permit. The detail required on the plan depends on the level of disturbance, but generally includes a site plan identifying the existing vegetation, the trees to be retained and removed, and the locations of new trees for mitigation (if required), and describing how trees, vegetation, and soils will be protected during construction. The required minimum tree density is 30 tree units per acre for new development, and 30 tree units per acre of site disturbance for commercial, industrial and multi-family (more than four units).

Requirements for street trees are included in VMC Chapter 20.925 (Landscaping); they include requirements that all planting lists be approved by the Planning Official, and that trees be spaced no further than 30 feet apart along the frontage of a development.

Landscaping

VMC Chapter 20.925, which regulates landscaping, contains numerous requirements for landscaping and screening development, in addition to the street tree requirements noted above. Landscaping requirements include protecting existing vegetation, buffering and screening storage areas, standards for conserving water, and landscape plan requirements.

Critical Areas Protection

VMC Chapter 20.740, the City's critical areas protection ordinance, provides protection for critical areas, which are defined as wetlands, fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas, geologically hazardous areas, and frequently flooded areas. Critical aquifer recharge areas are protected in VMC Chapter 14.26. Protection of these areas is consistent with the GMA as well as the City's Comprehensive Plan. Critical areas protection stipulates that activity, including development activity, may result in no net loss of functions and values in the critical areas. The critical areas present, or with the potential to be present, in the Heights District are discussed in the Plants and Animals section of this FEIS.

Archaeological Resource Protection

VMC Chapter 20.710 encourages the identification and preservation of cultural, archaeological, and historic resources. The code requires an archaeological predetermination when the existence of an archaeological site within a disturbance area is probable, as determined based on the Clark County predictive model; or when the disturbance area is proposed within a quarter-mile of a known, recorded archaeological site; or when any item of archaeological interest is discovered during ground-disturbing action; or when the Planning Official determines that reliable and credible information indicates the probable existence of an archaeological site. Additional information related to archaeological resources is included in the Historic and Cultural Resources section.

Site Plan Review

VMC Chapter 20.270 requires site plan review prior to the issuance of building permits, the establishment of any new uses, or the commencement of any site work. The purpose of site plan review is to ensure the design of site improvements and building improvements is consistent with applicable standards, minimizes adverse impacts on surrounding land uses, and allows and encourages flexibility in the design and layout of site improvements and buildings and innovation in design and construction.

Impacts

This section describes the potential land use impacts that could result from each of the three alternatives considered in the EIS.

No Action Alternatives

Under both No Action Alternatives, the City would not adopt a subarea plan or associated implementing tools (zoning or code amendments) for the Heights District. The existing Comprehensive Plan land use and zoning designations and development ordinances would remain unchanged. The type, form, and amount of development would depend on market conditions and the situations and goals of individual property owners consistent with the established regulations. Redevelopment would not be guided by a cohesive plan or overarching vision. Land use impacts unique to each No Action alternative are discussed below.

No Action Base Alternative

Land Uses and Land Use Patterns

Under the No Action Base Alternative, land use patterns in the Heights District are not anticipated to change. No cohesively planned redevelopment is assumed in the No Action Base Alternative and, therefore, the Tower Mall property and others would remain underutilized and no existing land uses would be displaced. Over time, the area might redevelop but not according to a cohesive plan. Pedestrian and vehicle circulation improvements, which can affect adjacent land uses, also would occur incrementally as development is proposed. Given the limited amount of development anticipated under the No Action Base Alternative, the low density land use character of the area is not anticipated to be impacted.

Population and Employment

The No Action Base Alternative assumes an increase of 192 residential units and approximately 7,200 square feet of commercial development, which equate to approximately 478 more people and 19 new jobs in the Heights District. This increase would occur incrementally over time, as development would not be driven by a coordinated planning effort. No adverse impacts on population and employment are expected.

Plans and Policies

The Comprehensive Plan identifies the MacArthur/Mill Plain intersection as one of several future “urban centers” where the City intends to develop and adopt subarea plans. Under the No Action Base Alternative, the City would not adopt a subarea plan for the Heights District and, therefore, this alternative would not align with Comprehensive Plan policies directing growth to urban centers and corridors.

Compliance with Zoning and Applicable Ordinances

Development in the plan area under the No Action Base Alternative is expected to comply with the City land use and development code. Therefore, no impacts or changes to the code are expected.

No Action High Alternative

Land Uses and Land Use Patterns

Under the No Action High Alternative, the proposed residential and limited commercial land uses would be consistent with the current land uses present in the Heights District. Over time, the quantity of residential development assumed under the No Action High Alternative would intensify the low density residential nature of existing development with a shift to more medium and higher density residential development. Impacts to existing land uses would occur as properties within the area are redeveloped. As development under this alternative would occur incrementally over time, existing land uses could be impacted by piecemeal development and an overall intensification of the land use pattern of the area.

Population and Employment

Under the No Action High Alternative, development would add approximately 1,650 residential units and 62,000 square feet of commercial development, which would equate to approximately 4,113 people and 161 jobs. This increase would occur incrementally over time and would be anticipated to be incorporated into future Comprehensive Plan growth projections. No adverse impacts to population or employment are expected.

Plans and Policies

Similar to the No Action Base Alternative, the No Action High Alternative would not result in the adoption of a subarea plan for the Heights District and, therefore, would not align with Comprehensive Plan policies directing growth to urban centers and corridors.

Compliance with Zoning and Applicable Ordinances

Development in the plan area under the No Action High Alternative is expected to comply with the city's land use and development code. Therefore, no impacts or changes to the code are expected.

Project Alternative

Under the Project Alternative, the Heights District Plan would be formally adopted as an amendment to the Comprehensive Plan. The plan provides direction for new business and housing developments, as well as improvements to open space and transportation facilities. At full buildout, the Project Alternative would provide approximately 1,800 new dwelling units, 4,482 more people, and 490-510 new jobs.

Land Uses and Land Use Patterns

Implementation of the Heights District Plan would contribute to an intensification of residential, office, and commercial uses within the Heights District and would alter the existing character of the Heights District and surrounding area.

Adoption of the subarea plan would result in the incremental redevelopment over time of underutilized properties within all zoning districts in the subarea. This would result in some displacement of existing businesses. However, it is anticipated these businesses would have the opportunity to relocate within new mixed-use developments. At full buildout, the plan includes approximately the same commercial square footage that currently exists within the Heights District. The proposed increase in jobs is based on the type of commercial uses included in the plan.

The Project Alternative anticipates significant public and private investment in the plan area. As described in the Project Alternative section, the plan includes the development of the Loop, redesign and reconstruction of the existing roadways through and surrounding the Heights District, and the development of new parks and civic spaces. While these infrastructure improvements do not directly result in changes to land use, together with the proposed mixed-use development included in the Project Alternative, they would change the character of the plan area.

Mitigation to offset impacts associated with this densification and intensification of land uses is described in the Heights District Plan and identified in the Land Use Mitigation Measures section.

Population and Employment

Over a 20-year period, development under the plan would result in 1,800 additional residential units, which equates to approximately 4,482 additional residents. The plan is also expected to increase employment by approximately 490-510 new jobs. Although development under the plan would result in more people living and working in the Heights than under either of the No Action Alternatives, the increase would still occur incrementally over time. The City's Comprehensive Plan identifies a citywide population increase of 40,095 people from 2011 to 2030. The Comprehensive Plan does not identify a population increase specific to the Heights District. It is assumed that the population increase associated with the Heights District Plan would be accommodated within the overall growth projections for the City.

Additionally, the Heights District Plan calls for mixed-income housing and the integration of a variety of housing types, which can have a positive impact on the overall socioeconomic conditions of the plan area. The plan targets 25 to 40 percent of housing units as income based units, including low to moderate income family housing, senior housing, and live/work units.

Plans and Policies

The Project Alternative is the only alternative that would align with the City's Comprehensive Plan. The Comprehensive Plan identifies the area as a future "urban center," and the adoption of the Heights District Plan would constitute the completion of the subarea planning process as envisioned in the Comprehensive Plan. Per the Comprehensive Plan, urban centers can provide opportunities for growth where services can be provided more efficiently, and are envisioned as areas expected to contain a mixture of employment, housing, and cultural opportunities. The proposed mixed-use development and infrastructure improvements included in the Heights District Plan are consistent with the goal established in the Comprehensive Plan for urban centers.

The plan is also consistent with other Comprehensive Plan policies supporting the integration of land uses and transportation systems and providing for higher density development near public transportation facilities. Adoption of the plan would allow the coordinated improvement of utilities and transportation infrastructure, which would support the Comprehensive Plan. Implementation of the plan would include updates to the City's capital facility and transportation plans to reflect the improvements included in the Heights District Plan. Based on these implementation measures, the Heights District Plan is consistent with applicable City plans and policies.

Compliance with Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Designations

Adoption of the Heights District Plan would result in amendments to the Comprehensive Plan designation and zoning of some areas identified on Figures 8 and 9, respectively. In addition to these areas, there are five church properties (Vancouver Heights United Methodist Church, Northcrest Community Church, People's Church, Slavic Grace Baptist Church, and Trinity Baptist Church) and the Veterans of Foreign Wars property included within the plan boundary that were previously identified for rezoning. Based on public comments received on the draft Heights District Plan and the DEIS, the Heights District Plan does not propose the rezone of these properties. However, individual property owners could request site-specific rezones in the future and therefore, the impacts of rezoning these properties is still evaluated below. This evaluation only analyzes the potential impacts of those zone changes should they be requested in the future by individual property owners or by other consideration.⁷

~~In the near term, a~~ Adoption of the plan plus the addition of the church properties and the Veterans of Foreign Wars property would increase the amount of land in the subarea designated Commercial by the comprehensive land use map. Table 13 identifies the ~~proposed potential~~ Comprehensive Plan map amendments (based on the plan and potential future rezoning of church properties and the Veterans of Foreign Wars property). In total, 27 acres ~~would will~~ be converted to Commercial from residential, public facility, and open space designations. Corresponding zone changes ~~would will~~ convert approximately 70 acres to a new use zone proposed under the plan. The zone changes include the 27 acres included in the Comprehensive Plan designation amendments and an additional 43 acres of existing commercial property. Zone changes are outlined in Table 14. ~~Figure 8 shows the location of the proposed comprehensive plan map amendments and Figure 9 shows the location of the proposed zone changes.~~

Table 13. Comprehensive Plan Map Amendments

Existing Designation	Proposed Designation	Acreage
Public Facilities	Commercial	1.5
Urban Low Density Residential	Commercial	9.8
Urban High Density Residential	Commercial	4.7
Open Space	Commercial	11.0
Total		27.0

Table 14. Zone Changes

Existing Zone	Proposed Zone	Acreage
R-18	Heights Mixed Use	4.7
R-9	Heights Mixed Use	5.3
R-6	Heights Mixed Use	4.0
R-4	Heights Mixed Use	2.0
Park	Heights Mixed Use	11.0
CC	Heights Mixed Use	41.5
CN	Heights Mixed Use	1.5
Total		70.0

⁷ Policy L-12 in the Land Use section of the Heights District Plan, indicates properties that request a rezone in the future should be rezoned to HX with the District Gateway sub-district design standards and guidelines applied.

Figure 8. Proposed Comprehensive Plan Map Amendments in the Heights District Plan

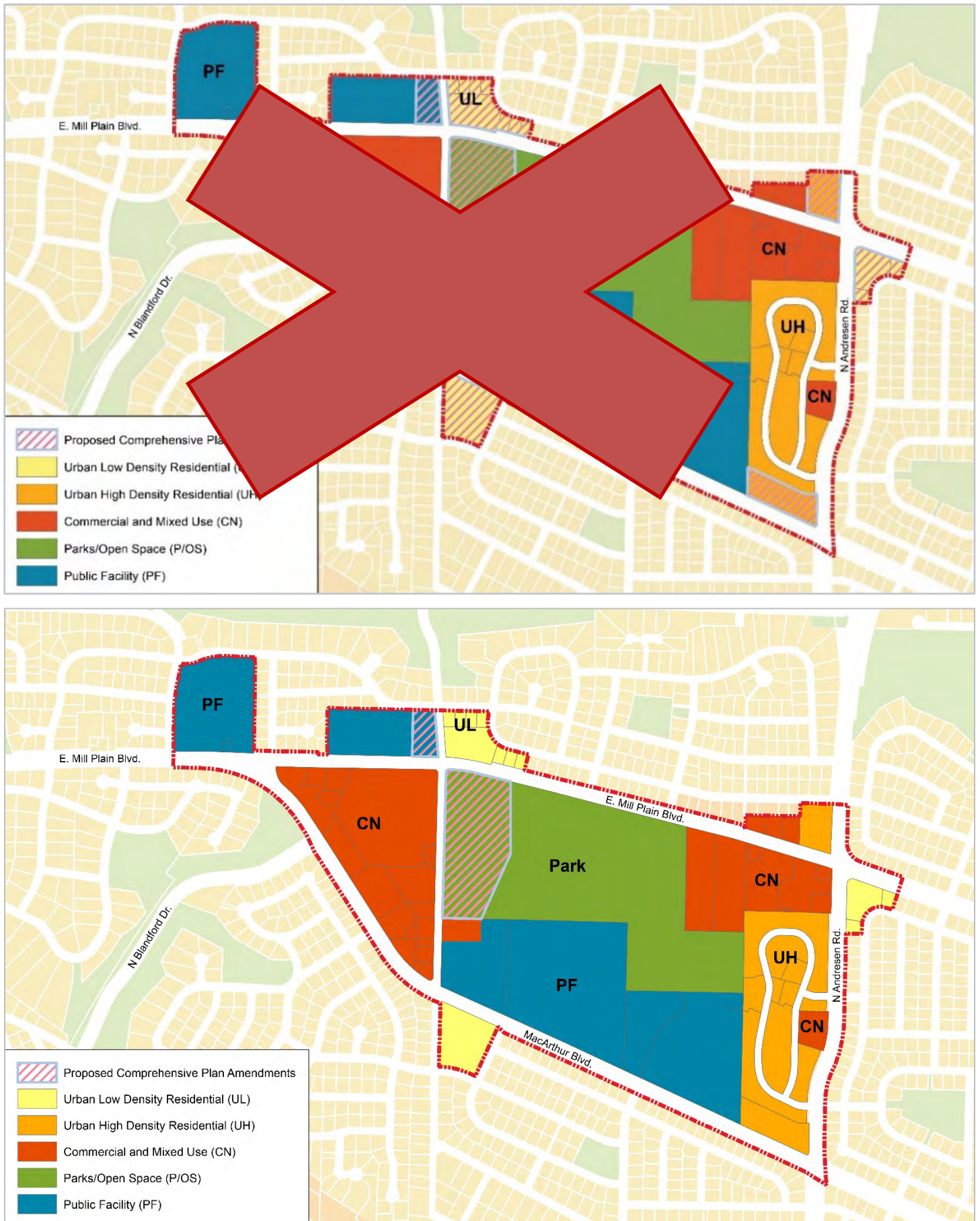
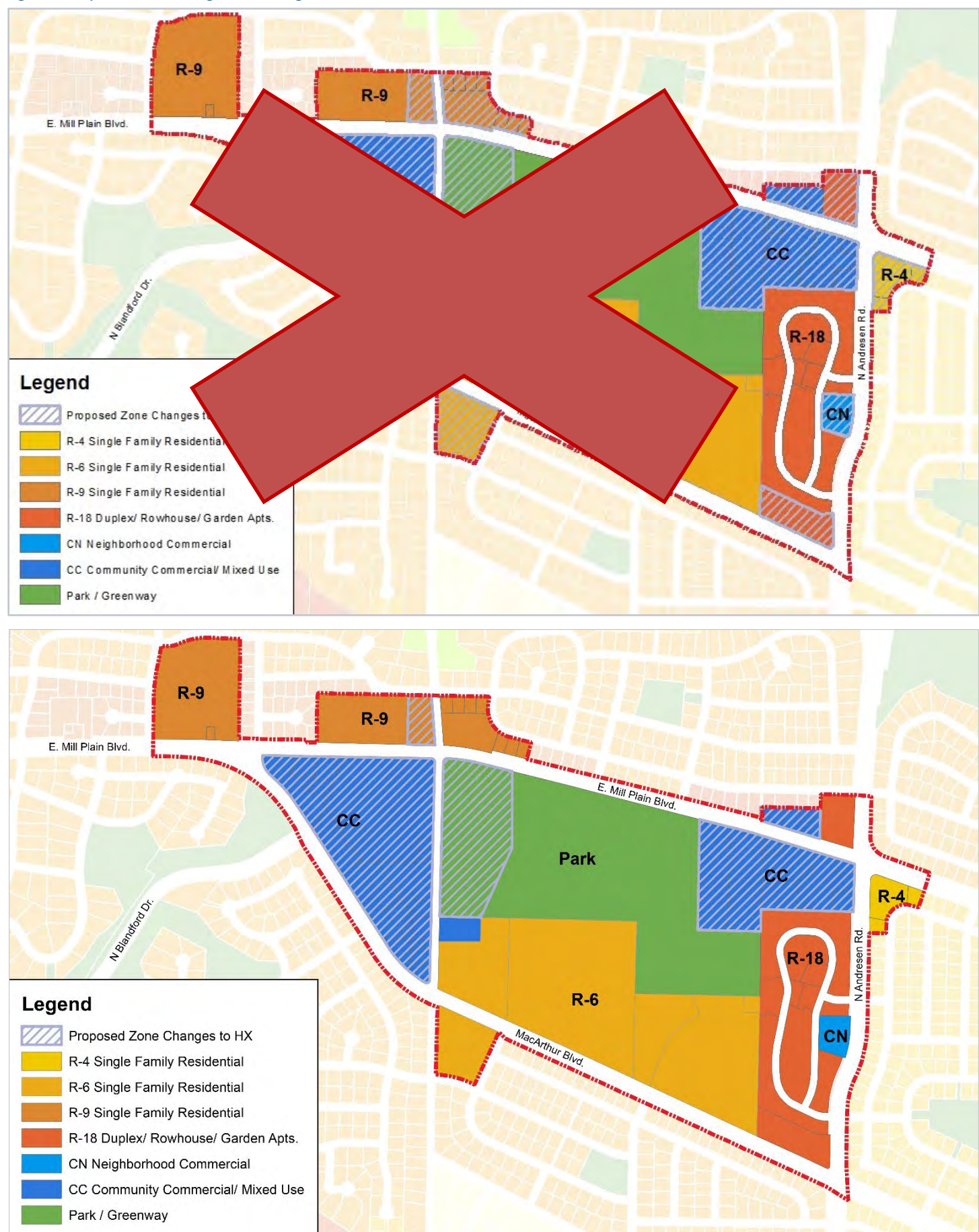


Figure 9. Proposed Zone Changes in the Heights District Plan



Compliance with Applicable Ordinances

The proposed plan recommends amendments to various chapters within Title 20. The amendments include the addition of a new mixed-use zone (Heights Mixed Use [HX]) and plan district for plan implementation. Development standards for the HX zone and associated design guidelines will be created as part of the first stage of implementation of the plan, and will require a separate Planning Commission and City Council adoption process, including opportunities for public input and review. The new zone ~~is~~ will be based on the City's current CX zone and is anticipated to include specific standards and requirements related to building massing and scale, articulation, and other considerations in the application of sub-districts. Development standards for the proposed HX zone, compared to current standards for the CN and CC zones (applicable zones under the No Action Alternatives), are listed in Table 15. Uses allowed in the HX zone are similar to those allowed in the CC and CN zones and include residential, commercial, retail, commercial, office, hospitality, civic, public facilities, and parks and open spaces.

Table 15. Proposed HX Development Standards

Standard	CN	CC	Proposed HX
Minimum lot size	None	None	None
Minimum lot width	None	None	None
Minimum lot depth	None	None	None
Maximum lot coverage	Determined by compliance with other applicable standards (e.g., landscaping)		100% (subject to additional development standards applicable to the Heights Plan District)
Minimum setbacks adjacent to residential district	Adjacent to residential district: Pursuant to the screening and buffering standards contained in VMC Tables 20.925.030-1 and 20.925.030-2, plus an additional 1/2 foot for each foot the building exceeds 20 feet in height to a maximum setback requirement of 40 feet. Buildings in excess of 20 feet may be stepped. Adjacent to nonresidential district: Pursuant to screening and buffering standards contained in VMC Tables 20.925.030-1 and 20.925.030-2.		Front: Commercial/ Office/Institutional: None. Activity zone requires a build-to line at the property line. Residential: 6 feet minimum and 10 foot maximum. Rear and rear through street: None. Side: 5 feet when abutting existing residential uses; otherwise none. Street Side: None
Maximum height	35 feet	50 feet	80 feet (6 stories) <u>Taller structures and buildings with perceived greater massing will be located in the core Activity Center sub-district, and buildings will be subject to height transition requirements from the core area to the perimeter of the Redevelopment Area.</u> <u>Development in the District Gateway sub-district will be subject to height transition requirements and standards that vary based on applicable conditions, including but not limited to: abutting or adjacent to single-family residential uses, and adjacent or abutting different roadways based on classification (i.e. principal arterial, minor arterials, and collector arterials).</u>
Minimum landscaping	15 percent	15 percent	None (subject to additional design standards and guidelines included in the Heights Plan District).

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measures Designed into the Project

With the adoption of the Heights District Plan and a planned action ordinance, the Proposed Alternative enables a planned approach to site redevelopment ensuring a consistent quality and character of design throughout the Heights District. The Project Alternative includes the following measures to mitigate potential impacts associated with increased development and density.

- Adoption and adherence to the standards included in a new HX zone and Heights Plan District to implement the Heights District Plan, including standards to address building height adjacent to residential zones.
- Adoption and adherence to the Heights District design standards and guidelines, which include standards to address building scale and mass, landscaping, lighting, and infrastructure design.
- ~~Regulation of legal non-conforming uses created by the adoption and implementation of the Heights District Plan under VMC 20.930, Nonconforming Situations.~~
- Adherence to parking standards for the Heights Plan District and included within VMC 20.945, Parking and Loading.
- ~~Adherence to the standards and provisions included in VMC 20.935, Off-Site Impacts.~~

Existing Regulations and Other Potential Mitigation

- Legal non-conforming uses created by the adoption and implementation of the Heights District Plan are regulated under VMC 20.930, Nonconforming Situations.
- Adherence to the standards and provisions included in VMC 20.935, Off-Site Impacts.

No additional mitigation measures have been identified beyond existing regulations and those already included in the project, as described above.

Significant Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

The impacts of increased bulk and scale would be mitigated with the implementation of the Heights District design standards and guidelines and new HX zone regulations codified in the VMC. While the study area will potentially change in character and scale compared to existing conditions, if proposed mitigation strategies are implemented, no significant unavoidable adverse impacts are anticipated.

Aesthetics, Light and Glare

This section assesses the details of the existing visual setting of the Heights District and evaluates how development associated with the study alternatives would affect the visual character, including landforms, land cover, scenic views, and light and glare.

Affected Environment

This section describes the applicable regulations associated with the assessment of aesthetics, the existing landscape setting, including the extent of vegetation and open space, as well as the area of potential effect as it relates to aesthetics, light and glare.

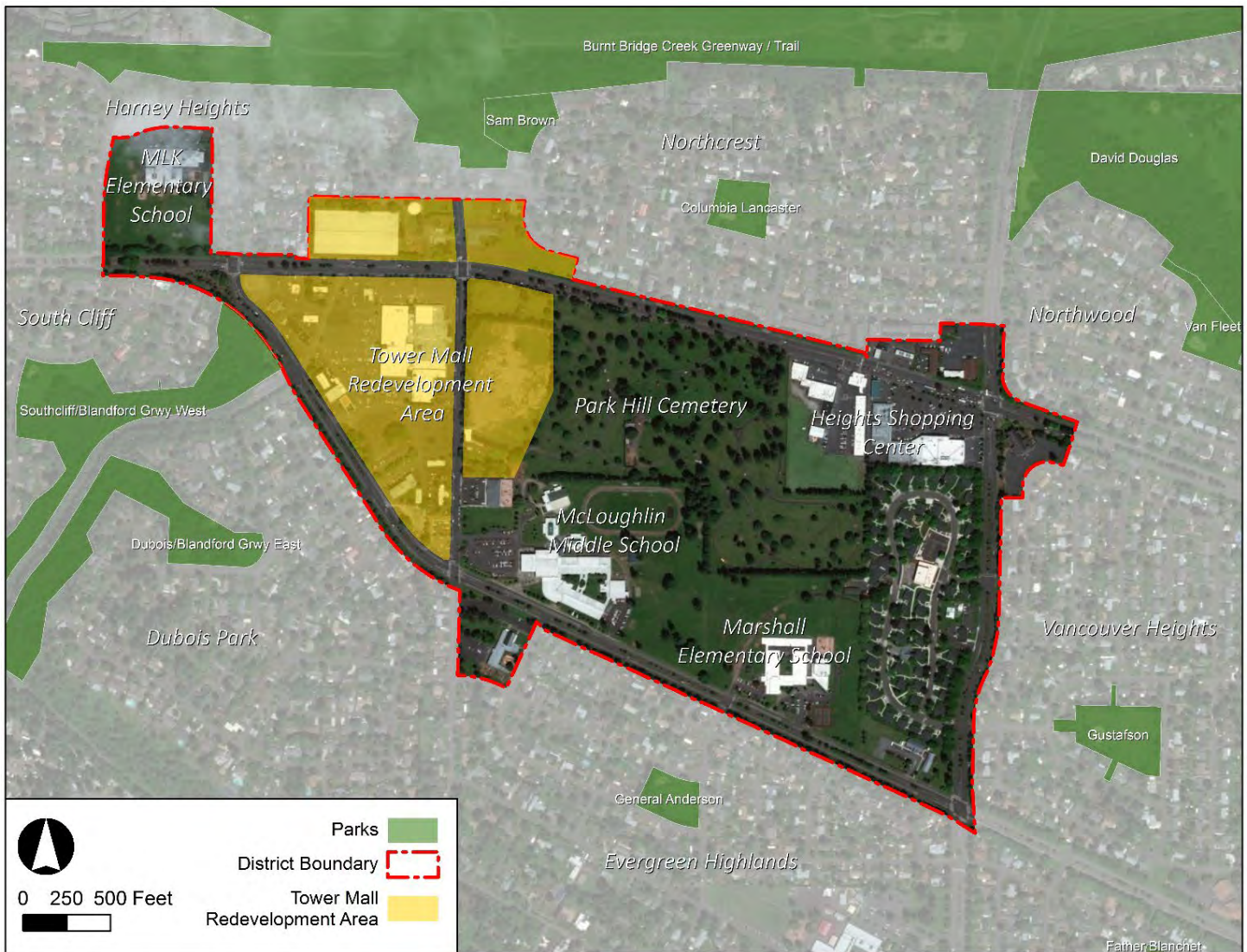
Applicable Regulations

State and local regulations, statutes, and guidelines require review of the potential environmental impacts that could result from the study alternatives. WAC 197-11-444 (2biii and iv) identifies aesthetics and light and glare as elements of the environment applicable to SEPA review. City SEPA regulations are codified in VMC 20.790 and per VMC 20.790.310, the City adopts by reference the SEPA rules for preparing environmental impact statements.

Regional and Local Landscape Settings

The Heights District is located within an urbanized setting amid a natural landscape that is characteristic of the Pacific Northwest region of the United States. Existing terrain elevation varies by only a few feet across the Heights District with large deciduous and evergreen trees as the dominant natural features within the Park Hill Cemetery property. The remainder of the Heights District is dominated by views of the built environment, including existing commercial, retail, civic, and residential areas. Figure 10 identifies existing parks, open space, and natural areas and development within and surrounding the Heights District.

Figure 10. Existing Visual Character



The Heights District and immediate surroundings are heavily modified from their original natural state and typified by relatively flat expanses of impervious surfaces (streets, parking lots, and man-made structures) (Figure 11). Residential areas provide some ornamental landscaping and vegetated areas (Figure 12). The Park Hill Cemetery, Vanco driving range, and school sites also provide some landscaping and open space. The surrounding area also includes the Burnt Bridge Creek Greenway to the north of the Heights District and several parks of varying sizes (see Figure 10).

Figure 11. Surrounding Residential Area (Dubois Park)



Figure 12. Tower Mall Site



Area of Visual Effect

Existing land uses and vegetation completely obscure the Heights District for viewers beyond approximately 0.5 mile. No direct views to or from the site are expected beyond 0.5 mile. Therefore, the area of visual effect (AVE) for the Heights District Plan is for viewers within a foreground proximity zone.

Impacts

The section describes the potential aesthetic, light and glare impacts that could result from each of the three alternatives considered in the EIS. Development under any of the three alternatives would change the aesthetic character of the Heights District and have the potential to impact light and glare. Impacts are addressed qualitatively compared to existing conditions as described in the affected environment section.

No Action Alternatives

Impacts to visual resources and light and glare are anticipated to be similar for each of the No Action Alternatives. Because development under the No Action Alternatives would be limited to uses allowed under existing zoning and applicable development regulations, new development is expected to be similar in scale, form, and materiality to the existing development found in the area. Under the No Action Base Alternative, the existing commercial development is anticipated to remain and no redevelopment is assumed. Under the No Action High Alternative, the density of man-made structures would increase and some redevelopment, including demolition and redevelopment of the Tower Mall property, is anticipated. Under the No Action Alternatives, existing street lights, parking lot lights and light sources on existing buildings will remain. Existing light fixtures may be dated and can contribute to urban light pollution. Furthermore, existing expansive parking lots with little landscaping do not sufficiently reduce light and glare impacts from on-site vehicles or from vehicles traveling along adjacent roadways. Additional light sources would be included in redeveloped areas and would require compliance with current regulations. Development under either of the No Action Alternatives will likely be visually compatible with existing development. No significant scenic views exist on or off the site. Impacts to light and glare could be improved in redeveloped areas, but are anticipated to remain unchanged throughout much of the site. Overall impacts to visual quality are expected to be neutral.

Project Alternative

The Project Alternative will have a coordinated set of aesthetic guidelines that will regulate scale, form, massing, and materiality throughout the Heights District. The development will be visually compatible even as the density of man-made structures is increased. Landscape requirements for streets, parking lots and individual sites will help to unify the development and screen light and glare impacts. Views into the Heights District from surrounding areas will change as a result of the increased density included in the Project Alternative. However, no significant scenic views exist on or off the site and adherence to the Heights urban design guidelines will ensure continuity of design and the new open space, parks, and greenways included in the plan will add visual interest to the Heights District, which is anticipated to provide an overall improvement to views.

The Project Alternative will result in new light sources, including building, street, and pathway lighting. However, the overall amount of light emanating from the proposed development is expected to result in less light pollution because of the lighting design standards incorporated into the plan as well as the increase in site and street landscaping, which will reduce vehicular light and glare.

Aesthetic, light, and glare conditions will be enhanced as existing expansive parking lots, vacant structures, and outdated lighting are replaced. Overall impacts to visual quality from the Project Alternative are expected to be beneficial.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measures Designed into the Project

Adoption and enforcement of the Heights District urban design standards and guidelines will help shape the character, urban form, and public spaces of the Heights District. The guidelines establish baseline development standards, as well as flexible guidelines to implement the overall plan vision and goals. The standards include requirements for light fixtures to reduce light pollution. Adherence to the design standards and guidelines will minimize impacts to visual resources and light and glare.

Existing Regulations and Other Mitigation

No additional mitigation measures ~~are recommended~~ have been identified beyond those already included in the project, as described above.

Significant Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

With the implementation of the project's mitigation measures, no significant unavoidable adverse impacts to visual resources or light and glare are anticipated.

Historic and Cultural Resources

This section summarizes the known or potential historic and cultural resources within the Heights District, and assesses the potential impacts, mitigation measures, and unavoidable adverse environmental impacts of the project on archaeological sites and historic buildings and structures.

AINW conducted historical research, a historic building survey, and an overview of archaeological resources for the City between May and June 2019. AINW's report is included as Appendix E.

Affected Environment

This section summarizes applicable regulations and the results of background research and a field reconnaissance to verify and identify potential archaeological and historic resources within the Heights District.

Applicable Federal, State, and Local Regulations

National Register of Historic Places

The National Park Service administers the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) which is the official national list of districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects deemed significant in United States history, architecture, archeology, engineering and culture. Nominations for listings in Washington are coordinated by the Washington State Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, under the umbrella of the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP).

Section 106

If the future development of parcels within the Heights subarea involves federal funding or permitting, those developments may also be subject to review under Section 106 of the NHPA.

Washington State Historic and Archeological Resource Protection

Historic properties and sites in Washington are protected under RCW Chapter 27.34 (State Historical Societies-Historic Preservation) and Chapter 27.48 (Preservation of Historical Materials). Archaeological discoveries are protected under Chapter 27.44 (Indian Graves and Records) and RCW Chapter 27.53 (Archaeological Sites and Resources). The state requires investigation of known archaeological sites and burials, and disturbance of these sites is subject a permit from DAHP.

The Washington Heritage Register (WHR) is the official listing of historically significant districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects. The list is maintained by DAHP and includes any sites listed in the NRHP. If future development of parcels within the Heights subarea involves state capital funding, those developments may also be subject to review under Governor's Executive Order (GEO) 05-05.

City of Vancouver Historic and Archeological Resource Protection

Under VMC Chapter 17.39 (Historic Preservation), the City provides a process for the identification, evaluation, and protection of cultural and historic resources and encourages the preservation, restoration, and rehabilitation of these resources for future generations. This applies to properties that are listed in or eligible for listing in the historic or cultural resource inventory for Clark County and to properties that are listed in or eligible to be listed in the NRHP, the WHR, and the Clark County Heritage Register. The Clark County Historic Preservation Commission serves as the reviewer for historic properties within the City of Vancouver.

Under VMC Chapter 20.710 (Archaeological Resource Protection), the City provides procedures and specific standards for identifying, documenting, and preserving Vancouver's cultural, archaeological, and historic resources. The City adopted a "predictive model" for identifying the probability of an area to contain archeological resources. The City designates the higher probability areas as Level A and the lower probability areas as Level B.

An archaeological study (predetermination) is required for development review of ground-disturbing activities within Level A, or if the disturbance area is at least 5 acres in size and entirely within Level B. In addition, a predetermination is required if the disturbance area is within 1/4 mile of a known, recorded archaeological site.

Existing Conditions

Archaeology

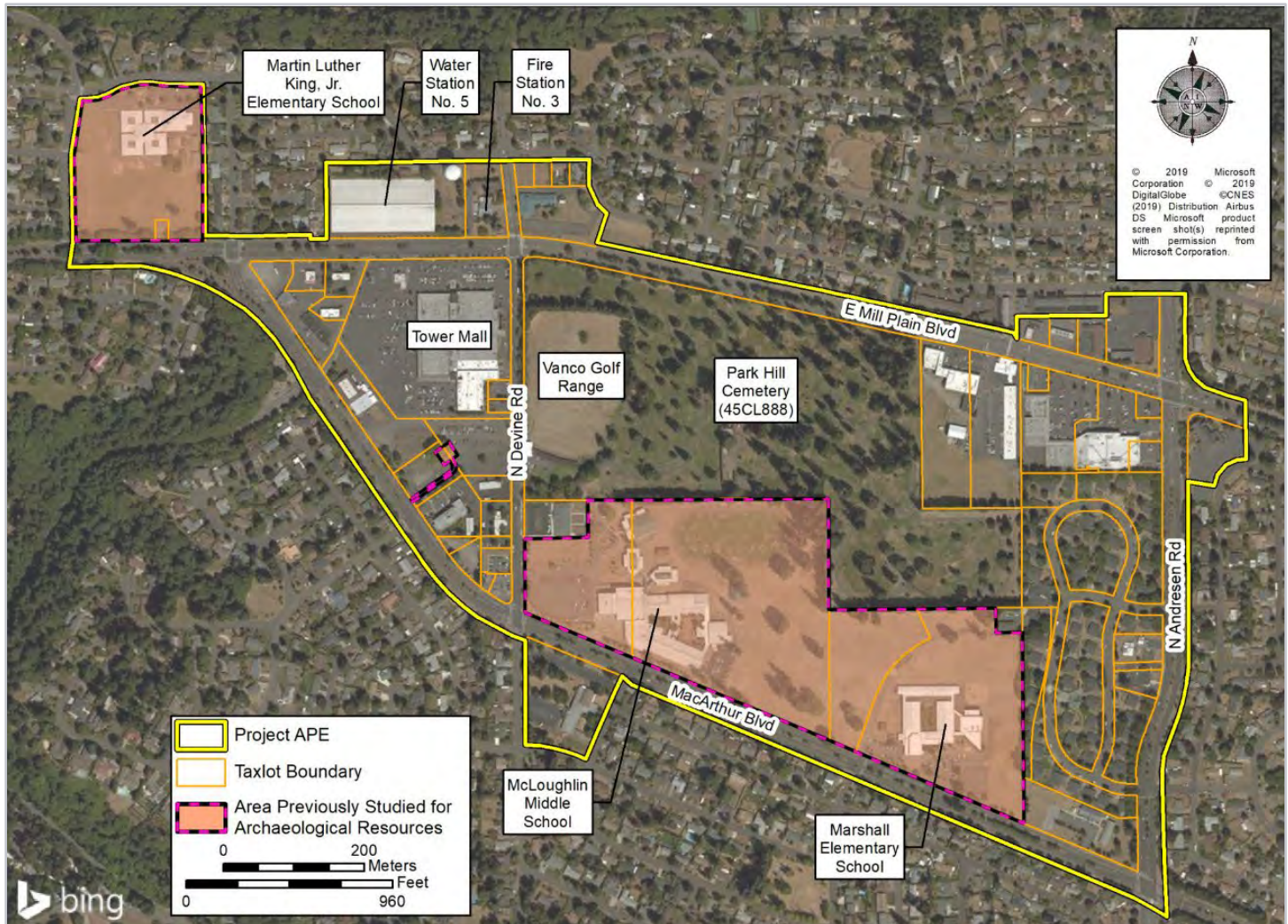
AINW reviewed records available in DAHP's online database, known as the Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD). To date, no archaeological resources have been recorded within the Heights District. Park Hill Cemetery has been assigned a Smithsonian number (45CL888) by DAHP, but it has not been recorded as an archaeological or historic resource.

Washington's statewide archaeological predictive model (available on WISAARD) indicates that the Heights District falls within the category labeled Archaeological Survey Highly Advised: Very High Risk for archaeological resources. Clark County's archaeological predictive model classifies the majority of the Heights District as Level B - Lower Probability for archaeological resources. The northwest portion of the project area is mapped as Level A - Higher Probability for archaeological resources.

Most of the 205-acre project area has not been studied for archaeological resources. Three previous investigations overlap the Heights District (Figure 13). Of these, two were archaeological predetermination studies for Martin Luther King, Jr., Elementary School (Colón 2017) and for the adjoining Marshall Elementary and McLoughlin Middle Schools (Sarjeant and Fackler 2017). The third study was a small archaeological survey completed in 2014 on the north side of MacArthur Boulevard west of Devine Road (Maceyko and Holschuh 2014). All three studies included excavation of shovel tests to look for evidence of buried archaeological deposits. The results of shovel testing for these studies indicated previous subsurface disturbance in these locations. No artifacts or evidence of an archaeological site were identified as a result of these three archaeological studies.

On May 21, 2019, a supervising archaeologist from AINW conducted a field reconnaissance for this project. The reconnaissance included walking along the major roadways within and around the perimeter of the Heights subarea to view existing conditions and assess the potential for subsurface archaeological deposits. Many of the parcels in the Heights District are developed with buildings and paved asphalt and concrete surfaces. Undeveloped and unpaved land was observed on some parcels around existing buildings, at Park Hill Cemetery, and at Vanco Golf Range.

Figure 13. Locations of Previous Archaeological Studies



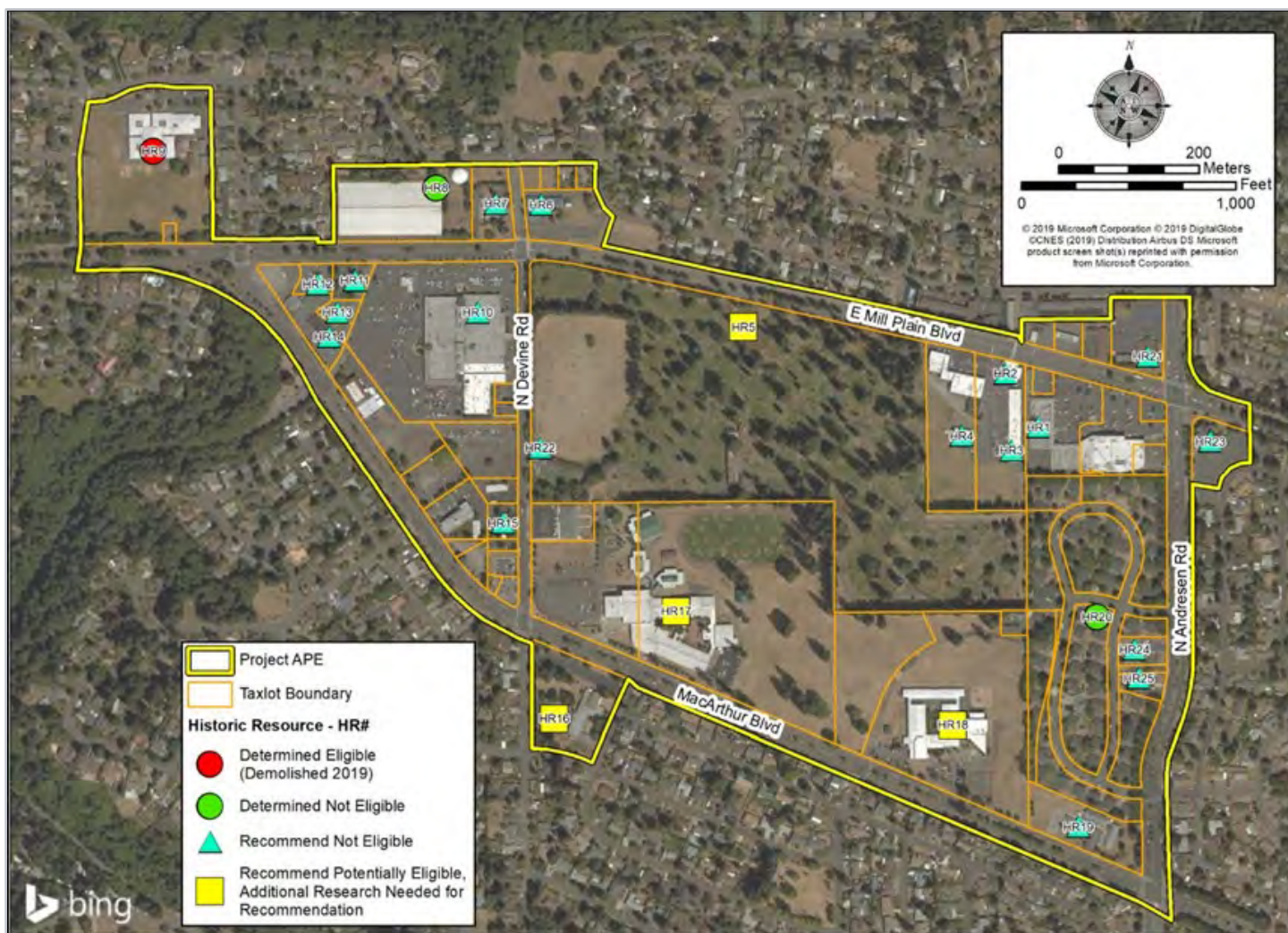
Historic Resources

The May 21, 2019 AINW field reconnaissance evaluated buildings and structures that were built in or before 1974. AINW also reviewed historical aerial imagery available on Clark County's MapsOnline GIS and Tax Assessor information to confirm dates of construction. Records available on DAHP's WISAARD online database were reviewed to determine which buildings and structures had been previously inventoried and/or evaluated for eligibility for listing in the NRHP. The results of the historic resource analysis are summarized below. Additional information is included in Appendix E.

In total, 25 historic resources were identified within the Heights District (see Figure 14). Twenty-two historic resources have not yet been inventoried or evaluated for NRHP eligibility and three historic resources were previously inventoried and have been evaluated for NRHP eligibility. The three resources previously inventoried include:

- Martin Luther King, Jr., Elementary School (HR9) was documented as a historic resource in 2019 (Gall 2019). According to information available on WISAARD, DAHP determined the school to be eligible for listing in the NRHP in June 2019. The school building was subsequently demolished in 2019. No further cultural resource work is recommended.
- Skyline Crest (HR20) and Water Station No. 5 (HR8) were previously documented for other projects (Mattia 2011, 2012; Pinyerd 2010; Reule 2014). According to WISAARD, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) determined Skyline Crest to be not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and Water Station No. 5. was determined by DAHP to be not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Figure 14. Historic Resources within Heights District



Impacts

This section describes the potential archaeological and historic resource impacts that could result from each of three alternatives considered in the EIS.

No Action Alternatives

The potential impacts to archaeological and historic resources are similar for both No Action Alternatives. Under both No Action Alternatives, the Heights District would experience some development and redevelopment (No Action High Alternative). Under both alternatives, new development is assumed to take place on existing vacant parcels identified by the Clark County VBLM. These parcels are located between MacArthur Boulevard and Devine Road (parcels 37910132 and 37910164), and a portion of the sites was previously studied for archaeological resources (Maceyko and Holschuh 2014). As indicated above, the prior study found evidence of previous subsurface disturbance but identified no artifacts or evidence of an archaeological site. Additionally, no historic resources are located on these parcels.

Under the No Action High Alternative, some redevelopment is anticipated and it is assumed this would occur on the Tower Mall site. While no prior archaeological studies have been conducted for this site, it has been previously disturbed and is currently occupied with a paved parking lot and defunct shopping mall. The Tower Mall building was constructed prior to 1974. However, the Archaeological and Historic Resource Report preliminarily identified the structure as not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Given the level of prior disturbance, impacts to archaeological and historic resources are not anticipated with either No Action alternative. Archaeological predetermination-level studies (or survey-level studies, depending on compliance requirements) are recommended for parcels that have not yet been studied and where development is proposed.

Project Alternative

The Project Alternative assumes a higher level of redevelopment than the No Action Alternatives and would therefore result in greater site disturbance. Most of the Redevelopment Area and areas identified for redevelopment outside the Redevelopment Area (i.e., corner of E. Mill Plain Boulevard and Andresen Road) have not been previously studied for archaeological resources. However, these areas have been previously developed and prior subsurface disturbance is likely. Recommended mitigation measures are described below to offset any potential impacts to unknown archaeological resources.

As shown on Figure 14, several historic resources are located within the Redevelopment Area. The Archaeological and Historic Resource Report identified all of these resources as

“recommended not eligible” for listing in the NRHP. In addition, Water Station No. 5 was previously evaluated and determined not eligible for listing by DAHP.

Redevelopment under the Project Alternative outside the Redevelopment Area could impact historic structures. Of the historic structures outside the Redevelopment Area, the Archaeological and Historic Resource Report identified only one, the Vancouver Heights United Methodist Church located south of MacArthur Boulevard, as potentially eligible for listing. Recommended mitigation measures are described below to offset potential impacts to this resource.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measures Designed into the Project
The Project Alternative does not identify any specific measures to address potential impacts to Historic and Cultural Resources. Existing regulations and other mitigation to offset potential impacts are identified below.

Existing Regulations and Other Mitigation

Under any alternative, all development projects will be required to demonstrate consistency with VMC 17.39 and 20.710, as well as state requirements as listed above. Development review would ensure compliance with VMC, which requires an archaeological study (or predetermination) when any part of the land is in Predictive Model Probability Level A, or when the development is 5 acres or more in size and within Predictive Model Probability Level B, or when it is within 1/4 mile of a recorded archaeological site. All areas that have not been previously included in an archaeological study are recommended for a predetermination-level study.

Specific recommendations are provided below for four parcels owned by the City. None of the City’s parcels were previously investigated for archaeological resources. For each of these parcels, an archaeological predetermination study is recommended prior to development, in accordance with VMC Chapter 20.710. For each parcel, at least a portion of the parcel is classified as high probability for archaeological resources according to the Clark County and/or statewide predictive models. If future developments within the Heights District involve federal funding or permitting or state funding, a cultural resource survey for archaeological and historic resources would also be needed to comply with the NHPA and/or GEO 05-05, as applicable.

- **The 11.83-acre Tower Mall parcel (tax lot 37910148) is entirely covered with asphalt and concrete. For that reason, archaeological fieldwork is recommended to include monitoring of geotechnical investigations (if geotechnical investigations are needed) and/or subsurface sampling with a backhoe to investigate subsurface conditions beneath the pavement.**

- Water Station No. 5 (tax lot 37910014) measures 5.3 acres in size. Archaeological fieldwork is recommended to consist of a pedestrian survey and excavation of three to four shovel tests to look for evidence of buried archaeological deposits.
- Fire Station No. 3 (tax lot 36359292) measures 1.49 acres in size. An archaeological pedestrian survey and excavation of one to two shovel tests is recommended to look for evidence of buried archaeological deposits.
- Vanco Golf Range is within the western portion of tax lot 37909805, which includes Park Hill Cemetery. The level of effort recommended for archaeological fieldwork at Vanco Golf Range is a pedestrian survey and excavation of up to eight shovel tests to look for evidence of buried archaeological deposits.

Based on the results of the field reconnaissance and background research, the Archaeological and Historic Resource Report offers preliminary recommendations for the historic resources that have not yet been documented.

- Of the 22 buildings and structures, 18 are recommended to be not eligible for listing in the NRHP. These include commercial buildings, churches, a single-family residence, a Veterans of Foreign Wars post, and a circa 1965 building at Vanco Golf Range.
- Four resources are possibly eligible for listing in the NRHP. These include Park Hill Cemetery (HR5), Vancouver Heights United Methodist Church (HR16), McLoughlin Middle School (HR17), and George C. Marshall Elementary School (HR18). McLoughlin Middle School is scheduled for demolition and no additional work is necessary. Additional research is recommended for the other three resources to evaluate their historical significance and NRHP eligibility. ~~Additional research is recommended to evaluate the historical significance of these resources in order to evaluate their NRHP eligibility.~~

Significant Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

With the implementation of the mitigation measures described above, no significant unavoidable adverse impacts to archaeological or historic resources are anticipated.

Transportation

This section discusses the transportation study area and affected environment, potential environmental consequences of project alternatives, and potential mitigation measures. The transportation analysis addresses impacts to level of service for motor vehicles, transit, biking, and walking, as well as parking and the overall transportation system. A traffic impact analysis was completed for the Heights District Plan and is included as Appendix F.

Affected Environment

This section summarizes the characteristics and performance of the existing transportation system in the project area and connections to surrounding areas.

Regional Connections

Regionally, the Heights District is well connected to the State and Interstate Highway system. Mill Plain Boulevard provides direct connections to I-5, approximately two miles to the west, and I-205, approximately 2 miles to the east. Andresen Road provides access to SR 500 approximately a mile and a half to the north, and MacArthur Boulevard connects to SR 14 via Lieser Road, approximately a mile to the southeast. Andresen Road and Blandford Road also provide access to SR 14. See Figure 15 below.

Figure 15. Regional Connectivity

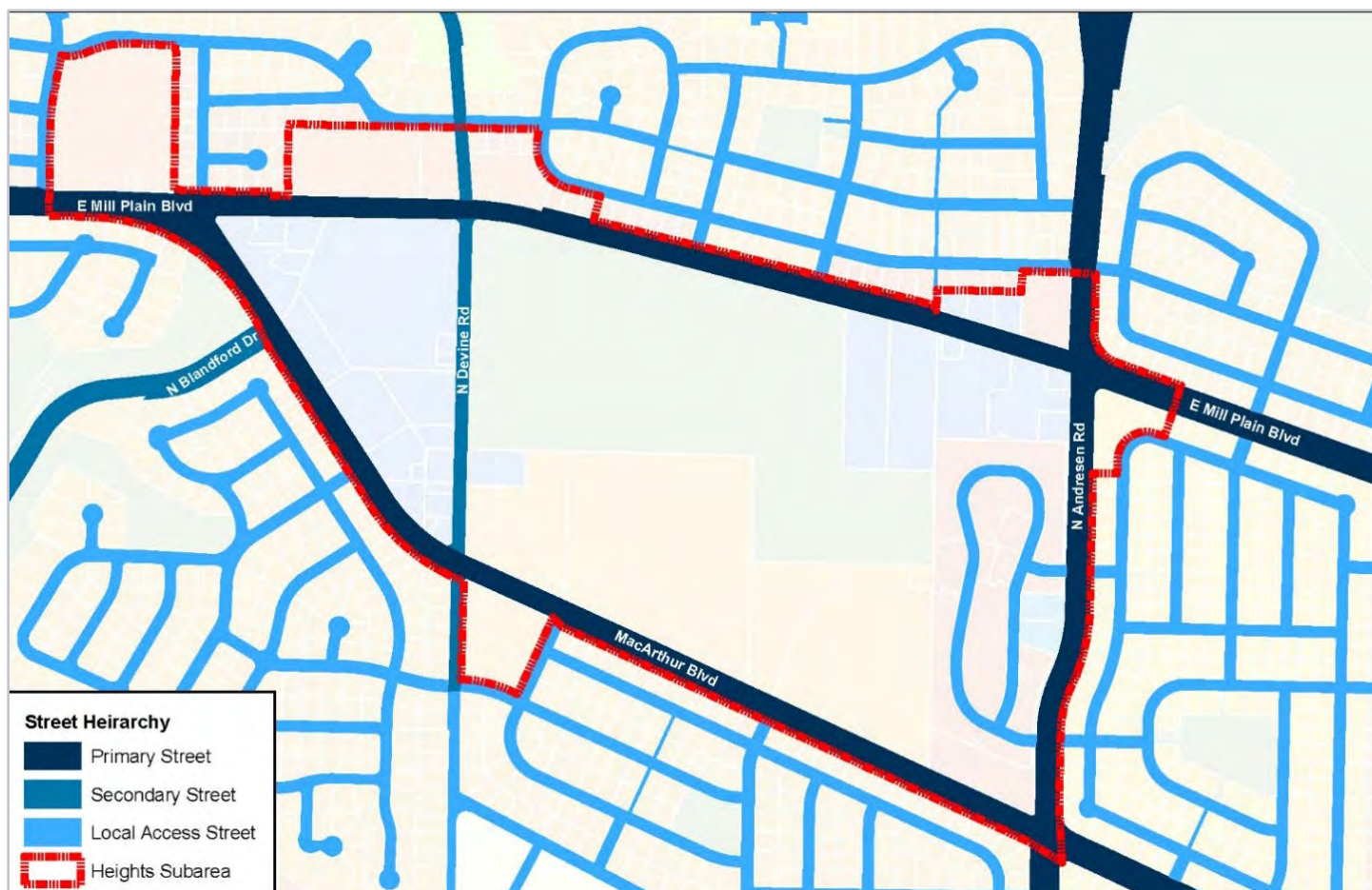


Motor Vehicle Travel

The existing street network surrounding the Heights District reflects the typical network of postwar developments. Connectivity in and around the Heights District is limited and as shown on Figure 16, abutting neighborhoods have relatively few access points into the Heights District. As a result, a few streets carry the burden of the large majority of traffic to and from the adjacent neighborhoods for all modes of travel (people in cars, on bikes, and on foot). In addition, the relatively few number of access points causes out-of-direction travel, which is particularly challenging and inconvenient for people walking or biking.

Figure 16 also highlights the lack of internal connectivity within the Heights District. Devine Road is the only internal connection in the “superblock” created by Mill Plain Boulevard, MacArthur Boulevard, and Andresen Road, with no east west connectivity. The block east of Devine Road is more than 140 acres in size with a perimeter of approximately two miles.

Figure 16. Street Network



Peak Hour Operations

The existing AM peak for most of the study area intersections was determined to be 7:45 AM to 8:45 AM. During the PM period, however, the peak hour varied significantly. Traffic volumes were collected between 2:00 PM and 6:00 PM to account for traffic near the local area schools. Because multiple intersections were heavily influenced by school traffic, it was determined that the individual PM peak hour for each intersection would be used. The peak hours used for analysis at each intersection are shown below in Table 16.

Table 16. Intersection Peak Hours

Intersection	AM Peak	PM Peak
E Mill Plain Blvd at Brandt Rd/Rhododendron Dr.	7:45 – 8:45	3:00 – 4:00
E Mill Plain Blvd at MacArthur Blvd/Ogden Ave.	7:45 – 8:45	3:00 – 4:00
E Mill Plain Blvd at N Devine Rd.	7:45 – 8:45	3:30 – 4:30
E Mill Plain Blvd at N Andresen Rd.	7:45 – 8:45	4:30 – 5:30
E Mill Plain Blvd at Garrison Rd.	7:45 – 8:45	4:45 – 5:45
E Mill Plain Blvd at Lieser Rd.	7:45 – 8:45	4:45 – 5:45
MacArthur Blvd at N Lieser Rd and St Helens Ave.	7:45 – 8:45	4:45 – 5:45
MacArthur Blvd at N Andresen Rd	7:45 – 8:45	2:45 – 3:45
MacArthur Blvd at N Devine Rd	7:45 – 8:45	3:30 – 4:30
N Andresen Rd at NE 18th St	7:45 – 8:45	4:30 – 5:30
N Devine Rd at E 18th St	7:45 – 8:45	4:00 – 5:00

Existing Traffic Operations

An existing conditions traffic operations analysis for the project area intersections was performed using Synchro (version 10). A summary of the AM and PM peak hour intersection delay and level-of-service (LOS), and a summary of the AM and PM peak hour intersection volume-to-capacity (v/c) ratios, are provided in the tables below. Detailed Synchro, HCM, and Queue reports for existing conditions are provided in Appendix F.

As shown in Table 17 and Table 18, most project area intersections are operating at level of service (LOS) D or better except for the unsignalized MacArthur Boulevard and N Lieser Road/St Helens Avenue intersection, which is operating at LOS F in both the AM and PM peak hours. Several intersections also have approaches that are operating at LOS E. As indicated in Table 19, multiple intersections are operating over-capacity, with v/c ratios that exceed 1.0; including E Mill Plain Boulevard and N Andresen Road in the AM peak hour and the unsignalized MacArthur Boulevard and N Lieser Road/St Helens Avenue intersection in both the AM and PM peak hours. The E Mill Plain Boulevard and N Lieser Road intersection is operating close to capacity (v/c of 0.96) in the PM peak hour.

Table 17. Existing Intersection Delay and Level of Service – AM Peak

Intersection	Intersection Approach								Overall Intersection	
	Eastbound		Westbound		Northbound		Southbound		Delay	LOS
	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS		
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Brandt Road/Rhododendron Drive	8.4	A	9.2	A	23.2	C	56.0	E	16.8	B
E Mill Plain Boulevard at MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue	6.2	A	8.0	A	22.8	C	12.4	B	9.7	A
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Devine Road	15.5	B	21.1	C	36.5	D	32.9	C	23.1	C
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Andresen Road	30.1	C	27.0	C	36.2	D	73.0	E	46.7	D
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Garrison Road	15.3	B	9.6	A	24.4	C	32.5	C	14.6	B
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Lieser Road	15.1	B	20.0	B	26.5	C	31.1	C	19.7	B
MacArthur Boulevard at N Lieser Road and St Helens Avenue**	109.2	F	83.5	F	134.4	F	106.4	F	111.7	F
MacArthur Boulevard at N Andresen Road**	18.8	C	18.8	C	16.2	C	21.3	C	19.3	C
MacArthur Boulevard at N Devine Road**	10.1	B	9.5	A	10.2	B	10.3	B	9.9	A
N Andresen Road at NE 18th Street	59.5	E	67.5	E	25.4	C	26.5	C	35.6	D
N Devine Road at E 18th Street	10.3	B	10.9	B	21.1	C	20.0	B	13.6	B

**Unsignalized intersection; intersection results based on HCM 6 AWSC report.

Red = Approach or intersection operating at LOS F.

Table 18. Existing Intersection Delay and Level of Service – PM Peak

Intersection	Intersection Approach								Overall Intersection	
	Eastbound		Westbound		Northbound		Southbound			
	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Brandt Road/Rhododendron Drive	8.2	A	4.0	A	12.0	B	32.4	C	10.0	A
E Mill Plain Boulevard at MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue	12.6	B	8.4	A	29.1	C	12.7	B	14.5	B
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Devine Road	27.5	C	29.8	C	29.6	C	18.4	B	27.7	C
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Andresen Road	34.2	C	35.1	D	61.5	E	44.4	D	40.3	D
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Garrison Road	18.5	B	10.8	B	75.6	E	69.0	E	23.1	C
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Lieser Road	20.7	C	28.1	C	38.2	D	38.8	D	27.2	C
MacArthur Boulevard at N Lieser Road and St Helens Avenue**	43.4	E	30.0	D	81.5	F	57.2	F	59.1	F
MacArthur Boulevard at N Andresen Road**	18.2	C	14.0	B	14.9	B	15.4	C	15.7	C
MacArthur Boulevard at N Devine Road**	11.6	B	9.9	A	10.4	B	13.7	B	11.6	B
N Andresen Road at NE 18th Street	55.1	E	83.2	F	40.3	D	27.1	C	45.7	D
N Devine Road at E 18th Street	14.7	B	16.3	B	22.9	C	21.4	C	17.6	B

**Unsignalized intersection; intersection results based on HCM 6 AWSC report.

Red = Approach or intersection operating at LOS F.

Table 19. Existing Intersection Volume/Capacity Ratios

Intersection	Intersection Approach								Overall Intersection	
	Eastbound		Westbound		Northbound		Southbound			
	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Brandt Road/Rhododendron Drive	0.24	0.32	0.49	0.38	0.13	0.14	0.86	0.77	0.86	0.77
E Mill Plain Boulevard at MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue	0.18	0.33	0.43	0.28	0.62	0.77	0.23	0.11	0.62	0.77
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Devine Road	0.28	0.66	0.72	0.72	0.61	0.67	0.61	0.26	0.72	0.72
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Andresen Road	0.59	0.77	0.68	0.60	0.51	0.75	1.20	0.78	1.20	0.78
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Garrison Road	0.49	0.74	0.40	0.47	0.42	0.84	0.57	0.99	0.57	0.99
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Lieser Road	0.48	0.54	0.86	0.96	0.75	0.81	0.11	0.23	0.86	0.96
MacArthur Boulevard at N Lieser Road and St Helens Avenue**	1.21	0.89	1.10	0.68	1.32	1.09	1.18	0.96	1.32	1.09
MacArthur Boulevard at N Andresen Road**	0.51	0.55	0.55	0.33	0.37	0.36	0.57	0.40	0.57	0.55
MacArthur Boulevard at N Devine Road**	0.18	0.32	0.26	0.21	0.16	0.12	0.22	0.45	0.26	0.45
N Andresen Road at NE 18th Street	0.81	0.85	0.76	0.92	0.73	0.78	0.64	0.53	0.81	0.92
N Devine Road at E 18th Street	0.48	0.49	0.22	0.35	0.62	0.62	0.03	0.19	0.62	0.62

**Unsignalized intersection; worst stop-controlled movement used for each approach and overall intersection v/c ratio.

Red = Approach or intersection v/c ratio exceeds 1.0

Transit

Two C-TRAN bus routes provide service to the Heights District. Route 32 operates on Andresen Road and connects the Heights District with Downtown Vancouver to the west and Vancouver Mall to the northeast. Route 37 provides frequent bus service on Mill Plain Boulevard and connects the Heights District with Downtown Vancouver to the west and East Vancouver, including the Fisher's Landing Transit Center, to the east. C-TRAN is currently working on a plan for Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) on Mill Plain Boulevard, which could improve service to and from the area. The Mill Plain Boulevard BRT project is currently in the planning phase and construction funding has not been secured.

Existing transit conditions include a variety of bus stops: in-lane stops without shelter, in-lane stops with shelter, and bus pullouts. The future BRT stop locations are not determined at this time and may differ from the current Route 37 stops.

The existing transit service provides standard access surrounding the Heights District. However, the lack of sidewalks on surrounding residential streets, and lack of curb ramps coupled with existing street widths, make access to transit from within and surrounding the Heights District difficult for those that are mobility impaired. Crossing Mill Plain Boulevard is a barrier for safety reasons, including the width of the roadway, traffic speeds, traffic volumes, and distance between intersections/crossings. Additionally, MacArthur Boulevard is a barrier for those that need Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) accessible facilities. Access to bus stops from the Heights District and surrounding neighborhoods is circuitous and may require crossing a major roadway.

Bicycle

Within the Heights District, dedicated bike facilities exist on Mill Plain Boulevard and MacArthur Boulevard. Beyond the Heights District boundary, bike lanes exist on Andresen Road north of Mill Plain Boulevard, on Brandt Road, and on Evergreen Boulevard west of Blandford Drive.

Outside the Heights District, commonly used east-west bike route alternatives to Mill Plain Boulevard are Brandt Road to McLoughlin Boulevard, and 13th Street and Idaho Street in the Harney Heights neighborhood, and Kansas Street in the Northcrest and Northwood neighborhoods. Some of these east-west routes are somewhat circuitous as the uncontrolled crossing at Andresen Road can be challenging due to the amount of vehicular traffic. Blandford Drive, with a posted speed limit of 25 miles per hour, provides connections to bike routes on Evergreen Boulevard and 5th Street. However, while scenic, the roadway is narrow and winding and has significant slopes.

The Burnt Bridge Creek Trail is relatively close to the Heights District to the north and provides regional east-west connectivity. Access to the trail from the Heights District is provided by Devine Road and Andresen Road. No bike facilities exist on Devine Road, but on-street bike lanes are present on Andresen Road north of Mill Plain.

Pedestrian

The pedestrian network within the Heights District mostly consists of sidewalks along major streets. Devine Road between Mill Plain and MacArthur Boulevard has curb-tight sidewalks on both sides about six feet wide, which provide continuous pedestrian routes. While there is no landscape buffer, on-street parking could provide a buffer between pedestrians and moving traffic. However, street parking is currently infrequent and inconsistent due to frequent driveway interruptions and lower density development, thus exposing pedestrians to moving traffic for significant stretches. As described above, at driveways the existing sidewalk dips to accommodate driveway aprons, necessitated by the lack of a planter strip, which makes for an uneven walk and a challenging condition for people with mobility devices. There is also a lack of ADA ramps at intersections.

Local streets in the neighborhoods around the Heights District tend to be wide, in the range of 32 to 40 feet. With few exceptions, neighborhood streets lack sidewalks or any other pedestrian facilities, forcing people to walk in the street.

There is an existing paved mid-block walkway between N Andresen Road and Helena Avenue that provides a walking route from Mill Plain Boulevard into the Northcrest neighborhood to the north. This walkway counteracts the otherwise limited connectivity and allows for a more direct walking route for residents to transit and destinations along Mill Plain Boulevard. These pathways have no signage or marked crossings when they come out at the street edge.

Parking

Parking in the Heights District and surrounding area is currently characterized by surface parking lots that serve existing commercial and institutional uses and on-street parking allowed on surrounding residential streets. The majority of the surface parking lots are underutilized, as many of the commercial properties are vacant or also underutilized.

Impacts

No Action Alternatives

The No Action alternatives assume growth consistent with the City's currently adopted planning and policy documents, including the Comprehensive Plan and transportation system plan. While the No Action alternatives considered in this EIS anticipate different levels of population and employment growth within the Heights District, it is assumed that, without the adoption of a subarea plan, development would occur incrementally over time and would align with forecasted growth totals for the City. Therefore, the traffic analysis considers a single No Build Alternative, which uses a baseline traffic volume forecast for the planning horizon of 2038. This forecast was developed for the Heights District in coordination with City and Southwest Washington Regional Transportation Council (RTC) staff. Future No Build volumes were post-processed using the most current existing (2010) and future (2035) RTC travel demand models. The RTC regional travel demand models include population and employment data, as well as current and proposed transportation networks for both existing conditions and the forecast year.

Motor Vehicle

PM peak hour volume plots from the RTC models were used to determine annual growth rates for all PM peak hour turning movements at the study area intersections. Growth rates for the AM peak hour were developed using the reciprocal

movement method. For example, the growth rate for the northbound left-turn movement in the PM peak was used for the eastbound right-turn movement in the AM peak. If no growth was reported, or the future RTC model volume was zero, the existing volumes collected in the field were used.

The No Build Alternative represents future conditions with no redevelopment and only Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) identified improvements. The only improvement assumed for the No Build Alternative is an additional westbound left-turn lane at the E Mill Plain Boulevard and N Lieser Road intersection. The No Build Alternative also includes signal timing optimization where applicable. It is assumed that future redevelopment proposed in the Heights District would require concurrency review and additional transportation improvements could be required at that time.

A summary of the AM and PM peak hour intersection delay and LOS, as well as the AM and PM peak hour intersection v/c ratios, is provided in the tables below. Detailed Synchro, HCM, and Queue reports for the No Build Alternative are provided in Appendix F.

As shown on Table 20 and Table 21, most project area intersections are operating at LOS D or better except for the unsignalized MacArthur Boulevard and N Lieser Road/St Helens Avenue intersection, which is operating at LOS F in both the AM and PM peak hours. Several intersections also have approaches that are operating at LOS E. These conditions are similar to the existing conditions.

Table 20. No Build Intersection Delay and Level of Service – AM Peak

Intersection	Intersection Approach								Overall Intersection	
	Eastbound		Westbound		Northbound		Southbound		Delay	LOS
	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS		
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Brandt Road/Rhododendron Drive	6.8	A	4.1	A	28.4	C	64.8	E	11.8	B
E Mill Plain Boulevard at MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue	6.9	A	10.5	B	28.1	C	11.9	B	12.0	B
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Devine Road	12.1	B	6.6	A	58.9	E	39.2	D	18.3	B
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Andresen Road	24.5	C	36.4	D	57.3	E	16.9	B	28.9	C
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Garrison Road	6.2	A	5.2	A	45.3	D	35.4	D	9.0	A
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Lieser Road	6.2	A	15.9	B	29.3	C	35.1	D	14.6	B
MacArthur Boulevard at N Lieser Road and St Helens Avenue**	191.6	F	130.1	F	69.2	F	92.2	F	125.5	F
MacArthur Boulevard at N Andresen Road**	20.7	C	31.0	D	16.7	C	26.1	D	24.9	C
MacArthur Boulevard at N Devine Road**	10.4	B	10.7	B	10.4	B	10.5	B	10.6	B
N Andresen Road at NE 18th Street	48.4	D	58.9	E	34.1	C	33.1	C	39.1	D
N Devine Road at E 18th Street	11.4	B	11.7	B	21.1	C	24.3	C	14.1	B

**Unsignalized intersection; intersection results based on HCM 6 AWSC report.

Red = Approach or intersection operating at LOS F.

Table 21. No Build Intersection Delay and Level of Service – PM Peak

Intersection	Intersection Approach								Overall Intersection	
	Eastbound		Westbound		Northbound		Southbound			
	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Brandt Road/Rhododendron Drive	8.6	A	5.4	A	25.8	C	66.7	E	14.2	B
E Mill Plain Boulevard at MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue	7.3	A	9.7	A	28.4	C	12.7	B	11.9	B
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Devine Road	12.6	B	14.6	B	61.2	E	42.6	D	24.1	C
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Andresen Road	23.2	C	19.4	B	62.3	E	44.8	D	31.2	C
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Garrison Road	12.8	B	9.5	A	138.6	F	56.2	E	19.8	B
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Lieser Road	6.6	A	18.3	B	32.3	C	37.9	D	15.8	B
MacArthur Boulevard at N Lieser Road and St Helens Avenue**	123.8	F	32.7	D	51.3	F	48.7	E	71.9	F
MacArthur Boulevard at N Andresen Road**	30.6	D	16.6	C	15.7	C	15.8	C	20.0	C
MacArthur Boulevard at N Devine Road**	15.2	C	11.0	B	11.0	B	19.6	C	15.1	C
N Andresen Road at NE 18th Street	52.3	D	66.5	E	27.8	C	33.6	C	39.3	D
N Devine Road at E 18th Street	18.0	B	15.6	B	23.9	C	24.0	C	18.8	B

**Unsignalized intersection; intersection results based on HCM 6 AWSC report.

Red = Approach or intersection operating at LOS F.

As indicated on Table 22, only the unsignalized MacArthur Boulevard and N Lieser Road/St Helens Avenue intersection is operating over-capacity (v/c ratio > 1.2) in both the AM and PM peak hours. The E Mill Plain Boulevard and N Andresen Road intersection had a v/c ratio of 1.20 in the existing AM peak hour but has been reduced to 0.79 in the No Build Alternative due to signal timing optimization. The E Mill Plain Boulevard corridor is currently utilizing a 100 second cycle length in the existing AM peak period, whereas a 130 second cycle length was used in the No Build AM peak period, along with changes to lead/lag phasing for protected left turns. The existing PM peak period is utilizing a 120 second cycle length but was optimized to 110 seconds in the No Build Alternative.

Table 22. No Build Intersection Volume/Capacity Ratios

Intersection	Intersection Approach								Overall Intersection	
	Eastbound		Westbound		Northbound		Southbound			
	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Brandt Road/Rhododendron Drive	0.18	0.36	0.54	0.36	0.09	0.08	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83
E Mill Plain Boulevard at MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue	0.24	0.42	0.53	0.31	0.70	0.74	0.14	0.05	0.70	0.74
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Devine Road	0.27	0.48	0.64	0.42	0.85	0.86	0.58	0.59	0.85	0.86
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Andresen Road	0.49	0.71	0.90	0.72	0.74	0.77	0.78	0.93	0.90	0.93
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Garrison Road	0.45	0.78	0.48	0.53	0.59	1.06	0.57	0.92	0.59	1.06
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Lieser Road	0.45	0.56	0.73	0.74	0.74	0.73	0.08	0.17	0.74	0.74
MacArthur Boulevard at N Lieser Road and St Helens Avenue**	1.43	1.21	1.27	0.71	1.12	1.01	1.15	0.91	1.43	1.21
MacArthur Boulevard at N Andresen Road**	0.54	0.78	0.80	0.46	0.41	0.38	0.77	0.37	0.80	0.78
MacArthur Boulevard at N Devine Road**	0.19	0.50	0.38	0.26	0.13	0.11	0.18	0.61	0.38	0.61
N Andresen Road at NE 18th Street	0.77	0.87	0.77	0.77	1.05	0.85	0.81	0.59	1.05	0.87
N Devine Road at E 18th Street	0.53	0.58	0.29	0.35	0.62	0.64	0.01	0.11	0.62	0.64

**Unsignalized intersection; worst stop-controlled movement used for each approach and overall intersection v/c ratio.

Red = Approach or intersection v/c ratio exceeds 1.0

Transit

The No Build Alternative includes existing transit service and improvement of the existing Mill Plain Boulevard transit line (Line 37) to BRT service. The BRT service will improve frequency, capacity, and user comfort, and is currently planned to serve stops at Devine Road and Andresen Road. The No Build Alternative does not include any access improvements (i.e., crosswalks or sidewalks) to improve accessibility to the existing or planned transit facilities. No impacts to transit are anticipated as a result of the No Build Alternative.

Bicycle and Pedestrian

The No Build Alternative includes existing bicycle and pedestrian facilities, as well as improvements included in the East McLoughlin Safety Improvement Project (East McLoughlin project). The East McLoughlin project is a City-led project to improve bicycle and pedestrian facilities to meet complete street standards. The first phase of the project is being implemented as a pilot project from the summer of 2019 to the ~~summer-fall of 2020~~ fall of 2020-2021 (the pilot period was extended due to COVID-19 and the difficulty in evaluating the pilot given reduced travel for all modes). The first phase includes the following improvements in or in the vicinity of the Heights District.

- Permanent installation of speed cushions on McLoughlin Boulevard from Reserve Street to Brandt Road
- Permanent pedestrian crossing improvements at 13th Street and 32nd Avenue
- Pilot installation of buffered bike lanes on McLoughlin Boulevard from Reserve Street to Grand Boulevard
- Pilot installation of sharrows/shared street on McLoughlin Boulevard from Grand Boulevard to Brandt Road
- ~~Buffered bike lanes on Brandt Road from McLoughlin Boulevard to Mill Plain Boulevard~~
- ~~Bike-only slip lane (southbound) from Mill Plain Boulevard to MacArthur Boulevard~~
- Protected bike lanes on Mill Plain Boulevard from Brandt Road to MacArthur Boulevard

A future phase of the project is planned to include the following:

- Buffered bike lanes on Brandt road from McLoughlin Boulevard to Mill Plain Boulevard
- Bike-only slip lane (southbound) from Mill Plain Boulevard to MacArthur Boulevard
- Protected bike lanes⁸ on Mill Plain Boulevard from Brandt Road to MacArthur Boulevard

Future development proposed under the No Build Alternative may include bicycle or pedestrian facility improvements; however, improvements would be project-specific and are not anticipated to substantially change the bicycle and pedestrian environment that currently exists in the Heights District. The bike network will likely continue to be comprised of striped bike lanes adjacent to higher speed, higher volume traffic, and shared roadway facilities with limited connectivity to the regional network. Likewise, the pedestrian environment would continue to include narrow, curb-tight sidewalks with frequent driveway crossings and limited connectivity.

The street network under the No Build Alternative would not comply with the city's Complete Streets Policy, which envisions a safe, accessible, interconnected street network that serves all users and modes of travel.

Parking

Under the No Build Alternative, parking in the Heights District would be developed/redeveloped in conjunction with future development proposals consistent with city parking standards. It is anticipated that parking would continue to be developed as surface lots. No parking impacts are expected as a result of the No Build Alternative.

Project Alternative

Motor Vehicle

The Project Alternative anticipates an estimated 1,800 new residential units that will generate approximately 700 to 850 new vehicle trips during the AM and PM peak hours. Assuming the planned BRT stations and new bike/pedestrian infrastructure in the study area, trip generation estimates were reduced by six percent to account for multimodal trips. While there is an increase in jobs anticipated under the Project Alternative (due to the type of commercial uses included in the plan), the net commercial leasable space will effectively remain unchanged. As such, the traffic analysis did not include new commercial trips compared to the No Build Alternative.

⁸ Protected bike lanes include some form of barrier (landscape planter, curb, parked cars, posts, etc.) to separate bikes from vehicular traffic.

The Project Alternative represents future conditions with RTP identified improvements and the proposed redevelopment. The RTP improvement includes an additional westbound left-turn lane at the E Mill Plain Boulevard and N Lieser Road intersection. As part of the proposed redevelopment, the existing stop-controlled intersections on MacArthur Boulevard at N Andresen Road and N Devine Road have been converted to single lane roundabouts. N Andresen Road currently has two lanes in each direction but will be reduced to one travel lane in each direction with protected bike facilities. N Andresen Road will transition back to two lanes in each direction south of the E Mill Plain Boulevard intersection.

The MacArthur Boulevard and N Lieser Road/St Helens Avenue intersection is assumed to be signalized under the Project Alternative. The Project Alternative also includes signal timing optimization along the E Mill Plain Boulevard corridor and at the N Andresen Road at NE 18th Street intersection. Signal timing optimization included utilizing a 110 second cycle length for the AM peak and a 120 second cycle length for the PM peak (or half cycle lengths), as well as adjustments to splits, offsets, and lead/lag phasing for protected left turns.

A summary of the AM and PM peak hour intersection delay and LOS, as well as peak hour intersection v/c ratios, is provided in Table 23, Table 24, and Table 25. Detailed Synchro, HCM, and Queue reports for the Project Alternative are provided in Appendix F. As shown below, all project area intersections are operating at LOS D or better in both the AM and PM peak hours. Several intersections have approaches that are operating at LOS E and the northbound approach of Garrison Road at E Mill Plain Boulevard is operating at LOS F in the PM peak, similar to the No Build Alternative. The unsignalized MacArthur Boulevard and N Lieser Road/Saint Helens Avenue intersection, which was operating at LOS F in the No Build Alternative, is operating at LOS C or better in the Project Alternative with a signal.

The E Mill Plain Boulevard and N Andresen Road intersection is operating near capacity, with a v/c ratio of 0.95 in the AM peak hour and a v/c ratio of 0.93 in the PM peak hour. The E Mill Plain Boulevard and Garrison Road intersection is operating over capacity (v/c ratio of 1.14) in the PM peak, but this is due to the low volume side street approach. The N Andresen Road and NE 18th Street intersection is also operating over capacity in the AM peak (v/c ratio of 1.10) due to the northbound left-turn movement. The unsignalized MacArthur Boulevard and N Lieser Road/St Helens Avenue intersection, which was operating significantly over-capacity (v/c ratio > 1.2) in both the AM and PM peak hours in the No Build Alternative, is operating at a v/c ratio of 0.83 in both the AM and PM peak hours with the proposed traffic signal.

Table 23. 2038 Project Alternative Intersection Delay and Level of Service – AM Peak

Intersection	Intersection Approach								Overall Intersection	
	Eastbound		Westbound		Northbound		Southbound		Delay	LOS
	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS		
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Brandt Road/Rhododendron Drive	8.5	A	8.3	A	25.5	C	63.1	E	15.1	B
E Mill Plain Boulevard at MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue	10.0	A	13.0	B	30.0	C	10.1	B	14.8	B
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Devine Road	15.1	B	7.6	A	61.8	E	37.5	D	20.4	C
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Andresen Road	28.7	C	42.2	D	57.2	E	15.5	B	31.1	C
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Garrison Road	7.2	A	5.2	A	47.0	D	35.1	D	9.3	A
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Lieser Road	6.9	A	15.9	B	29.5	C	35.0	C	14.5	B
MacArthur Boulevard at N Lieser Road and St Helens Avenue	22.3	C	29.2	C	14.7	B	25.1	C	22.4	C
MacArthur Boulevard at N Andresen Road**	11.1	B	11.5	B	11.7	B	28.1	D	17.7	C
MacArthur Boulevard at N Devine Road**	4.6	A	9.4	A	4.1	A	5.7	A	7.5	A
N Andresen Road at NE 18th Street	47.9	D	58.8	E	36.3	D	34.8	C	40.4	D
N Devine Road at E 18th Street	11.8	B	13.2	B	19.3	B	26.0	C	14.5	B

**Roundabout intersection; intersection results based on HCM 6 Roundabout report.

Red = Approach or intersection operating at LOS F.

Affected Environment, Impacts, Mitigation

Table 24. 2038 Project Alternative Intersection Delay and Level of Service – PM Peak

Intersection	Intersection Approach								Overall Intersection	
	Eastbound		Westbound		Northbound		Southbound		Delay	LOS
	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS		
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Brandt Road/Rhododendron Drive	11.3	B	5.9	A	22.6	C	64.0	E	15.5	B
E Mill Plain Boulevard at MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue	9.1	A	11.9	B	30.7	C	12.3	B	13.8	B
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Devine Road	16.8	B	13.5	B	61.2	E	45.6	D	26.2	C
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Andresen Road	26.7	C	23.8	C	58.8	E	47.6	D	33.8	C
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Garrison Road	11.1	B	11.5	B	167.6	F	55.3	E	20.5	C
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Lieser Road	13.6	B	18.6	B	32.5	C	37.1	D	18.6	B
MacArthur Boulevard at N Lieser Road and S. Helens Avenue	33.0	C	24.7	C	17.2	B	38.4	D	27.3	C
MacArthur Boulevard at N Andresen Road**	11.3	B	9.7	A	11.2	B	11.4	B	10.9	B
MacArthur Boulevard at N Devine Road**	8.0	A	7.0	A	6.4	A	7.5	A	7.4	A
N Andresen Road at NE 18th Street	52.9	D	65.5	E	33.9	C	37.6	D	42.8	D
N Devine Road at E 18th Street	20.9	C	18.2	B	23.3	C	27.3	C	20.8	C

**Roundabout intersection; intersection results based on HCM 6 Roundabout report.

Red = Approach or intersection operating at LOS F.

Table 25. 2038 Project Alternative Volume/Capacity Ratios

Intersection	Intersection Approach								Overall Intersection	
	Eastbound		Westbound		Northbound		Southbound		AM	PM
	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM		
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Brandt Road/Rhododendron Drive	0.21	0.45	0.64	0.41	0.08	0.07	0.86	0.85	0.86	0.85
E Mill Plain Boulevard at MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue	0.29	0.55	0.63	0.33	0.79	0.80	0.12	0.06	0.79	0.80
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Devine Road	0.37	0.60	0.74	0.48	0.90	0.88	0.58	0.71	0.90	0.88
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Andresen Road	0.64	0.72	0.95	0.81	0.74	0.74	0.77	0.93	0.95	0.93
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Garrison Road	0.50	0.79	0.49	0.56	0.61	1.14	0.57	0.92	0.61	1.14
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Lieser Road	0.51	0.60	0.73	0.76	0.74	0.74	0.08	0.17	0.74	0.76
MacArthur Boulevard at N Lieser Road and St Helens Avenue	0.83	0.83	0.77	0.50	0.46	0.59	0.67	0.75	0.83	0.83
MacArthur Boulevard at N Andresen Road**	0.43	0.53	0.55	0.48	0.45	0.43	0.85	0.55	0.85	0.55
MacArthur Boulevard at N Devine Road**	0.16	0.36	0.53	0.37	0.07	0.10	0.19	0.39	0.53	0.39
N Andresen Road at NE 18th Street	0.78	0.88	0.78	0.76	1.10	0.73	0.83	0.67	1.10	0.88
N Devine Road at E 18th Street	0.55	0.67	0.35	0.39	0.59	0.67	0.02	0.26	0.59	0.67

**Roundabout intersection; intersection results based on HCM 6 Roundabout report.

Red = Approach or intersection v/c ratio exceeds 1.0

Transit

Similar to the No Build Alternative, the Project Alternative includes existing transit service and improvement of the existing Mill Plain Boulevard transit line (Line 37) to BRT service. The BRT service will improve frequency, capacity, and user comfort, and is currently planned to serve stops at Devine Road and Andresen Road. In addition, the Project Alternative includes access improvements such as sidewalks and crosswalks to improve accessibility and universal access to transit facilities. Aligning crosswalks with new BRT stops will increase connectivity and safety. Furthermore, the area around the planned Devine Road BRT stop is within the Redevelopment Area and envisioned as an enhanced station area with supportive facilities and amenities, including bike parking. The overall vision for the Heights District and increased density included in the plan will support increased transit access and is anticipated to have a net benefit on transit service.

Bicycle and Pedestrian

The access/circulation intent of the Heights District Plan is to strengthen multimodal connections and improve accessibility throughout the Heights District and within the 20-minute walkshed⁹ by connecting schools, homes, and jobs through a walkable, pedestrian-friendly, and bikeable street network and urban trail system. It is anticipated that the Project Alternative would increase bicycle and pedestrian trips into and out of the Heights District. As described in the mitigation measures (section 0), the proposed bicycle and pedestrian facility improvements included in the Heights District Plan are designed to offset potential impacts and enhance the functionality and safety for people riding bicycles, people walking, and people using assistance devices.

Parking

The Project Alternative would increase parking demand in the Heights District. The parking required based on the proposed HX zone is included in Table 26.

Table 26. Required Parking

Proposed Development	Parking Standard	Required Spaces
1,800 Multi-Family Residential Units	1 space/dwelling unit	1,800
121,000 SF Commercial (retail and office)	1 space/1,000 SF of floor area	121
83,000 SF (156 rooms) Hospitality	1 space/unit	156
36,000 SF Institutional (churches, schools, community centers, and government services)	1 space/1,000 SF of floor area	36
6.1 acres Parks and Open Space	To be determined by Parks Department	0 ^a
Total		2,113

^aIt is anticipated that on-street parking would satisfy the parking need of the proposed parks and open spaces within the Heights District.

To meet the required parking, the Heights District Plan proposes a parking strategy that includes a combination of structured parking, surface and tuck-under parking, and on-street parking. The proposed parking is based on a multimodal, complete street model that anticipates increased transit service through the new BRT line on Mill Plain Boulevard and the proposed enhanced bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure within and surrounding the Heights District. Future development will be required to provide the parking necessary to meet the standards of the HX zone. However, if parking demand within the Heights District exceeds supply, people who live or work in the Heights District could seek parking in adjacent residential neighborhoods. This spillover parking has the potential to increase on-street parking demand in affected areas; thereby increasing parking congestion in the affected area and making it more difficult for residents of the affected area to find parking within close proximity of their homes.

⁹ A 20-minute walkshed includes all locations reachable within a 20-minute walk of the Heights District.

Mitigation Measures

Implementation of the following mitigation measures would offset potential impacts to transportation and parking associated with development under the Heights District Plan. ~~Development under any studied alternative would be required to meet City codes and pay traffic impact fees in accordance with VMC 20.915.040.~~

Mitigation Measures Designed into the Project

The following motor vehicle, transit, and bicycle and pedestrian improvements are proposed within the Heights District Plan to offset potential impacts associated with the Project Alternative.

Motor Vehicle

- Convert existing stop-controlled intersections on MacArthur Boulevard at N Andresen Road and N Devine Road to single lane roundabouts.
- Convert existing stop-controlled intersection on MacArthur Boulevard/St Helens Avenue at N Lieser Road to a signalized intersection.
- Reduce N Andresen Road to one travel lane in each direction from just south of the Mill Plain Boulevard intersection to Highland Drive with protected bike facilities.
- Signal timing optimization along the E Mill Plain Boulevard corridor and at the N Andresen Road at NE 18th Street intersection. Signal timing optimization includes 110 second cycle length for the AM peak and a 120 second cycle length for the PM peak (or half cycle lengths), as well as adjustments to splits, offsets, and lead/lag phasing for protected left turns.
- ~~Compliance with VMC 11.70.060, Transportation Concurrence, is required, including the submittal of trip generation reports for future projects.~~

Transit

- Coordinate with C-TRAN to ensure sidewalk and crosswalk improvements provide safe and convenient access with future BRT stations on Mill Plain Boulevard, preliminarily planned near the intersections with Devine Road and Andresen Road.
- Ensure sidewalk widths near and adjacent to planned BRT stations are sufficient to accommodate platforms, station amenities, and pedestrian through travel.
- Where possible, align additional crosswalks with bus stops to improve pedestrian access to and from stops.
- Ensure ADA-compliant access to bus stops and stations throughout the Heights District.

Bicycle and Pedestrian

- Mill Plain Boulevard: Buffered bike lanes and continuous sidewalks with street trees, pedestrian lighting, and site furnishings.

- MacArthur Boulevard: Two-way protected bike facility and greenbelt with multiuse trail, lighting, and enhanced landscaping on the south side.
- Devine Road: Two-way protected bike facility on the west side of Devine Road through the Redevelopment Area.
- Buffered bike lanes on N Andresen Road between MacArthur Boulevard and Mill Plain Boulevard.
- Improved crosswalks along major arterials and added crosswalks and ADA curb ramps at key points within the Heights District.
- Landscaped pedestrian walkways and safe crosswalks to BRT stops and where feasible, weather protection.
- Increase access to Park Hill Cemetery and add pedestrian circulation improvements to create a more connected walkway network. Potential walkway connections include to Heights Shopping Center, Skyline Crest Apartments, Burdick Avenue/ Marshall Elementary School, Northcrest Community Church, and People's Church. Future connections shall be identified in individual redevelopment projects and provided where feasible.

In addition to the proposed bicycle and pedestrian facilities included within the Heights District, the plan includes the following connectivity improvements to improve the bicycle and pedestrian circulation in surrounding areas.

- Improved crossings on Kansas Street at Andresen Road and Idaho Street at Devine Road, which will improve connections between neighborhoods and MLK Elementary.
- Improved safety and connectivity on Blandford Drive, which could include on or off-street bicycle facilities to connect the Heights District to the Lower Grand Employment Area, neighborhoods to the south, and the Columbia River.
- Improved bicycle facilities on Devine Road north of Mill Plain to connect the Heights District to existing bike facilities (including Burnt Bridge Creek Trail and Evergreen Boulevard).
- Improve existing pedestrian walkways connecting adjacent neighborhoods with the Heights District, add ADA curb ramps where missing, and increase visibility of walkways through wayfinding signage and landscape maintenance.

Parking

In order to reduce the overall parking demand of future development, the City will develop a Heights District shared use parking plan and require businesses within the Heights District to implement traffic demand management (TDM) techniques (policy L-9 in the Land Use section of the Heights District Plan).

Existing Regulations and Other Potential Mitigation

Traffic

Development under any studied alternative would be required to meet City codes and pay traffic impact fees in accordance with VMC 20.915.040.

While new development will bring increased traffic volumes to the study area intersections, the analysis indicates that with the planned improvements, no additional off-site mitigation is required. However, traffic operations could be further improved by providing protected/permitted left turns (flashing yellow arrow) at the E Mill Plain Boulevard and Garrison Road and N Andresen Road and NE 18th Street intersections. If site conditions permit the use of protected/permitted left turns, the v/c ratio at the N Andresen Road and NE 18th Street intersection in the Project Alternative could be reduced from 0.92 to 0.80 in the AM peak hour. Additionally, compliance with VMC 11.70.060, Transportation Concurrency, is required, including the submittal of trip generation reports for future projects.

Parking

~~In order to reduce the overall parking demand of future development, the City will develop a Heights District shared use parking plan and require businesses within the Heights District to implement traffic demand management (TDM) techniques (policy L-9 in the Heights District Plan). In addition, t~~The City will actively manage the on-street parking system within the Heights District through time limits, metering, or other measures to ensure sufficient parking for visitors and guests. The City will also monitor parking demand as development occurs within the Heights District to determine if there is spillover parking into adjacent residential neighborhoods. If it is determined that spillover parking is occurring, then additional measures would be introduced to reduce or eliminate spillover parking. Measures could include but are not limited to residential permit parking or time limits for on-street parking in affected areas.

Significant Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

With the implementation of the mitigation measures described above, no significant unavoidable adverse impacts to transportation are anticipated.

Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Climate change is defined by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) as “a change in the state of the climate that can be identified by changes in the mean and/or variability of its properties, and that persists for an extended period, typically decades or longer.” One facet of climate change is global warming, which refers to the gradual increase (observed and projected) in global surface temperature as a consequence of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. This analysis consists of a qualitative discussion of the potential impacts of the proposed alternatives on global climate change based upon the best information available at this time.

Affected Environment

Washington has made it a state priority to address climate change and global warming through a reduction in GHG emissions. Washington faces serious impacts to its snowpack, infrastructure, and water supplies as the climate changes and temperatures climb. Municipalities in the state are already experiencing trends that are consistent with a warming climate, from warmer temperatures to rising sea levels to melting snow and ice to more drought and extreme rainfall. Ecology has identified nine key indicators and projections of climate change affecting Washington (Adelsman, Hedia and Ekrem, Joanna, 2012):

1. **Increasing carbon dioxide levels**
2. **Warmer air temperatures**
3. **Drier summers and reduced snowfall**
4. **More frequent and severe extreme weather events**
5. **Rising sea levels**
6. **More acidic marine waters**
7. **Warmer water temperatures**
8. **Increasing frequency and severity of wildfires**
9. **Increasing frequency and severity of flooding**

In 2008, the state legislature adopted reduction targets for GHGs which include carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆). The complete list of GHGs regulated by the state for their global warming potential is provided in WAC 173-441-040.

Washington's current targets are to:

- Reduce overall greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2020
- Reduce overall greenhouse gas emissions 25 percent below 1990 levels by 2035
- Reduce overall greenhouse gas emissions 50 percent below 1990 levels by 2050

The legislature also acknowledged that the emissions goals (above) will not be met without a substantial reduction in transportation emissions and adopting policies to reduce GHGs from the transportation sector by reducing vehicle miles traveled (VMT) (RCW 70.235.070). The policies also recognize the role that land use plays in VMT and vehicle emissions.

WSDOT's Public Transportation Division administers the state's Commute Trip Reduction (CTR) law to reduce carbon emissions and keep the busiest commute routes flowing.

In the Pacific Northwest, planning level efforts to prepare for climate change tend to focus on climate resiliency. This includes supporting resilient agro-ecosystems, using green or hybrid green/gray infrastructure, and strengthening social networks in frontline communities (e.g. tribal lands and coastal fishing communities) to assist in meeting basic needs (May et al. 2018). In an urban environment, such as the City of Vancouver, planning efforts focus on fostering "urban resilience", which is defined as the capability to anticipate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from significant multi-hazard threats with minimum damage to social wellbeing, the economy, and the environment (Maxwell et al. 2018). Frequently, urban resilience is tied to the ability of an area's infrastructure (e.g., water, transportation, energy) to withstand extreme weather events.

Comprehensive Plan Policies

The 2009 Creating a More Sustainable Vancouver Plan identified a range of goals and strategies directed at both the City's operations and the community at large to reduce GHG emissions and encourage energy efficiency and the responsible use of resources. The plan included a GHG inventory of the City's emissions. The Comprehensive Plan adopted the plan and associated studies by reference. The following policies from the Comprehensive Plan were identified as applicable to the reduction of GHG emissions in the City.

***EN-3 Energy Conservation:** Promote and facilitate energy conservation and alternative energy sources and generation.*

***PFS-5 System balance:** Allocate resources to balance transportation choices. Promote development of a broader range of transportation options including pedestrian, bike, and transit systems, rather than focusing all resources on satisfying peak commuting demand with roadway capacity alone.*

***CD-16 Sustainability:** Facilitate sustainable land use development through measures including but not limited to the following:*

- ***Develop integrated land use patterns and transportation networks that foster reduced vehicle miles traveled and associated greenhouse gas emissions***
- ***Develop individual buildings that minimize energy and resource consumption. Encourage home based efficiencies such as insulation retrofits, efficient water and air heating systems, and use of solar panels or other forms of energy capture.***

Impacts

GHG emissions from development within the subarea were estimated using the *King County SEPA Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory Worksheets*. The worksheet was developed by King County in order to help SEPA applicants determine GHG emissions over the life span of a given project. Although the worksheet was designed to evaluate individual projects rather than large planned developments, it remains a useful tool to assess the magnitude of GHG emissions associated with different kinds of development.

The worksheet estimates GHG emissions associated with obtaining construction materials, fuel used during construction, energy consumed during a building's operation, and transportation by building occupants. GHG emission estimates are reported in metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents or MTCO₂e. CO₂e means the number of metric tons of CO₂ emissions with the same global warming potential as one metric ton of another GHG. GHGs are usually quantified as CO₂e, based on their relative longevity in the atmosphere and their related global warming potential.¹⁰

A summary of the results for each alternative, as well as existing development, is provided in Table 27. Under all the alternatives, GHG emissions would be generated by new building construction, heating and cooling, waste production, and on-road vehicles. The completed worksheets for all alternatives, as well as an explanation of the methodology and assumptions used to create the estimates, are included as Appendix G to this FEIS.

¹⁰ Additional information on global warming potentials can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/understanding-global-warming-potentials>.

Table 27. Alternatives Annual Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Source	Annual Emissions (MTCO ₂ e)	Change in Annual Emissions (MTCO ₂ e) over Existing Development
Existing Development	22,155	NA
No Action Base Alternative	24,833	2,678
No Action High Alternative	43,932	21,777
Project Alternative	46,161	24,006

Source: See Appendix G

Table 28 provides a summary of annual emissions per capita (person) and per job for each alternative. To determine the per capita and per job emissions, the annual emissions for each alternative in Table 27 were divided by the number of people and number of jobs anticipated under each alternative.

Table 28. Annual Greenhouse Gas Emissions Per Capita and Job

Source	Subarea Population	Annual Emissions Per Capita (MTCO ₂ e)	Change in Annual Emissions Per Capita over Existing Development (MTCO ₂ e)	Subarea Jobs	Annual Emissions per Job (MTCO ₂ e)	Change in Annual Emissions Per Job over Existing Development (MTCO ₂ e)
Existing Development	578	38.3	NA	658	33.7	NA
No Action Base Alternative	1,056	23.5	-14.8 (decrease)	677	36.7	3.0
No Action High Alternative	4,691	9.4	-29.0 (decrease)	737	59.6	25.9
Project Alternative	5,060	9.1	-29.2 (decrease)	984-1004	46.0	12.3

Source: See Chapter 2.0 (Alternatives) for a description of the proposed population and jobs per alternative. See Appendix G for an analysis of annual emissions.

As shown in Tables 27 and 28, all three alternatives would have GHG-related impacts, and the relative difference in the magnitude of these impacts is directly attributable to the density of growth.

The GHG emissions associated with urban development primarily consist of well-mixed GHGs that are circulated and mixed around the globe affecting climate change in the same manner irrespective of the location of the emission source (U.S. Global Change Research Program [USGCRP] 2017). Thus GHG emissions originating from urban development in Vancouver have the same effects as GHG emissions from any other location and vice versa. While the consensus is that GHG emissions from human activities are a cause of climate change, it is the cumulative effect of past and present emissions in the atmosphere rather than individual sources that is the cause (USGCRP 2017). It is also not generally possible to equate a specific climate change response to a specific emissions source from an individual project (U.S. Forest Service, 2009; Environmental Protection Agency [EPA], 2009; California Air Pollution Control Officers Association, 2008; Council on Environmental Quality, 2016; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS], 2008; IPCC, 2007; National Marine Fisheries Service [NMFS], 2017).

Therefore, project-related GHG emissions in relation with state, federal and global emissions are used to identify the relative impact. Because of global scale of climate change, projects typically are evaluated on their cumulative impacts. The GHG emissions from any of the project alternatives, or a single development under a given alternative, would not increase GHG emissions such that it would have a discernible impact on climate change. Rather, it can be assumed that this development would contribute to global development, and as such would cumulatively increase GHG emissions and contribute to climate change.

As such, the impacts from the three alternatives can reasonably be assumed to be similar, and as a result of development and GHG emissions, all of the alternatives would contribute to the impacts affecting the nine key indicators and projections of climate change affecting Washington cited above. Some of these impacts would not directly impact the Heights District. For example, the Heights District is located outside the flood district and there are no surface water resources in the immediate area, and so an increase in the frequency and severity of flooding would not impact the area directly.

No Action Base Alternative

GHG emissions from the No Action Base Alternative are presented in Table 27 and Table 28. That alternative would increase GHG emissions by 26,678 MTCO₂e per year over existing conditions, and would have the lowest GHG emissions of the three alternatives. The results reflect the differences in land use when assuming the Heights District will develop under existing conditions and under the growth assumptions outlined in the Land Use section. The alternative would also see a decrease in per capita emissions, as a result of anticipated population growth over existing conditions. However, the No Action Base Alternative has greater emissions per capita as compared to the No Action High Alternative and the Project Alternative, as it would not develop as densely as those scenarios.

As previously noted, the City's Comprehensive Plan contains several policies related to climate change which align with the state's initiatives for reducing GHG emissions –namely, promoting energy conservation and the use of alternative energy sources (such as developing buildings that are energy and water efficient), and providing for multi-modal transportation (thereby reducing VMT).

This alternative would not benefit from the proposed plan's sustainability initiatives, including LEED certification for buildings and new pedestrian pathways. Both No Action Alternatives would be limited to carrying out existing City initiatives and policies, such as the CTR program.

While the No Action Base Alternative would result in the smallest net increase in GHG emissions when compared to the other alternatives, it would not contribute to achieving the City's Comprehensive Plan goals and the state's campaign to reduce GHG emissions.

No Action High Alternative

GHG emissions from the No Action High Alternative are presented in Table 27 and Table 28. That alternative would increase GHG emissions by 21,777 MTCO₂e per year over existing conditions. The results reflect the differences in land use when assuming the Heights District will develop under existing conditions and under the assumptions outlined in the Land Use section. The No Action High Alternative would have the same types of impacts as the base alternative, but would have a higher level of impact as the development would be greater than under the base alternative. When the projected population and job growth is taken into account, the No Action High Alternative has greater emissions per capita and per job than the Project Alternative.

As previously noted, the City's Comprehensive Plan contains several climate change related policies, which align with the state's initiative for reducing GHG emissions – namely, promoting energy conservation and the use of alternative energy sources (such as developing buildings that are energy and water efficient), and providing for multi-modal transportation (thereby reducing VMT).

This alternative would not benefit from the proposed plan's sustainability initiatives, including LEED certification for buildings and new pedestrian pathways. Both of the No Action Alternatives would be limited to existing City initiatives and policies, such as the CTR program.

While the No Action High Alternative would result in a smaller net increase in GHG emissions when compared to the Project Alternative, it would not contribute to achieving the City's Comprehensive Plan goals and the state's campaign to reduce GHG emissions. As previously described, the GHG emissions impacts from the three alternatives can reasonably be assumed to be similar.

Project Alternative

GHG emissions from the Project Alternative are presented in Table 27 and Table 28. Compared to existing conditions, the Project Alternative would result in a net increase in GHG emissions of 24,006 MTCO₂e per year. When population and employment growth is considered (Table 28), the Project has lower per capita emissions than existing development and the No Action Alternatives, and lower per job emissions than the No Action High Alternative. This is due to the proposed density of the subarea, as co-locating people and jobs is more efficient than a sprawled environment. By encouraging development in the Heights District, the Project Alternative may help reduce development pressure in other areas that are more peripheral and less suited to development (e.g., lacking existing infrastructure). As such, the increased density and infill development within the Subarea may reduce the City's need to expand the UGA over time.

While the Project Alternative would be subject to the proposed plan's sustainability initiatives, including LEED certification for buildings and new pedestrian pathways, both No Action Alternatives would be limited to carrying out existing City initiatives. In addition, some of the policies and design elements of the Project Alternative would address the nine key indicators of climate change in Washington. For example, the use of green infrastructure (e.g. green roofs, rain gardens, street trees) would reduce the heat island effect, in turn addressing the anticipated increase in global temperatures.

The Project Alternative would support city-wide goals and policies included in the Comprehensive Plan as well as additional GHG reduction measures proposed under the Heights District Plan. Mitigation measures to address GHG

emissions are still warranted in order for the Project Alternative to contribute to achieving the goals of the City and state. Mitigation measures to reduce GHG emissions, consistent with City and state policies, are identified below.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measures Designed into the Project

The project would implement strategies to reduce VMT, such as increasing access to multi-modal transit options including improved access to BRT service and bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure improvements. In addition to reducing VMT, other strategies can further reduce GHG emissions from energy use. Some of these strategies include employing design features that naturally reduce a project's energy use. Examples include features such as daylighting and green roofs, retaining mature trees and planting new trees to provide carbon sequestration, air purification, and cooling, and generating power on site (e.g., solar panels).

The Project Alternative would implement the Heights District Plan, thereby increasing density in an already urbanized area, advocating for low impact development (LID) and LEED credentials, and increasing access to multi-modal transit options. These facets of the Heights District would enact policies EN-3, PFS-5, and CD-16 of the City's Comprehensive Plan, and help minimize GHG emissions from increased development.

Additionally, implementation of LID and LEED sustainability standards (or equivalent) will support energy and water conservation, and reduce the impacts to energy water demand. Therefore, the LID and LEED standards (or equivalent) specified in the Project Alternative will contribute to urban resiliency.

The City will also establish a Heights-specific TDM program to require developers to provide TDM strategies such as subsidized transit passes, bike parking, and/or shared use vehicles on site.

The following policies, included in the Land Use, Access/Circulation, and Environmental Sustainability sections of the Plan (updated to reflect the current plan policies) ~~from the plan~~ would reduce VMT or energy use associated with the project.

L-1 Establish a new HX (Heights District) mixed-use zone classification that promotes a flexible mix of residential, retail, and employment land uses and a walkable land use pattern, allowing living and working within walking distance of each other.

L-3 Encourage a pedestrian-scale environment and walkability through smaller blocks and narrow street rights-of-way.

L-6 Incentivize shared parking strategies that reduce the total number of stalls in the District.

C-3 Foster the regional bicycle network by creating protected bike lanes for both directions along all major arterials.

C-5 Create a fine-grained network of accessible sidewalks, pathways and bike facilities that include lighting and shelter to allow pedestrians, cyclists, and others users comfortable and direct access to and within the-District. Capitalize on existing networks such as the internal cemetery streets and connections between Skyline Crest and nearby schools.

S-2 Design roads, roofs, and parking lots to minimize heat island effects.

S-4 Strive to exceed relevant sustainability benchmarks for new buildings and infrastructure, similar to what is required for LEED certification standards. All publicly owned buildings shall meet or exceed LEED Gold Certification.

S-6 Explore opportunities for district level solutions to waste management and energy production.

S-8 Explore opportunities to reduce supply chains through local food production and create opportunities to buy food from local distributors at farmers markets, grocery stores, cafes, and restaurants.

Existing Regulations and Other Mitigation

Existing City initiatives that will help to mitigate impacts include the following.

- CTR program – VMC 18.12
- Energy efficiency – VMC 17.09
- Landscaping – VMC 20.925
- Tree, vegetation, and soil conservation – VMC 20.770
- Compliance with state energy code
- Compliance with Evergreen Sustainability Development Standard for affordable housing

Significant Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

There is no standard significance threshold for GHG emissions in the SEPA rules (WAC 197-11-330). Scientific research and analysis tools sufficient to determine the climate change effects of GHG emissions at a local scale are not yet available and any conclusions would be speculative. While any level of GHG emissions contributes to climate change, the impact occurs only within the context of past and present emissions.

Although the Project Alternative would increase development over both No Action Alternatives, the severity of the impact would be reduced through the identified mitigation, and the Project Alternative would be consistent with both state and City climate change and GHG reduction goals. When considering the per capita and per jobs emissions shown in Table 28, the Project Alternative would have lower per capita emissions than existing development and the No Action Alternatives; and lower per job emissions than the No Action High Alternative. By encouraging

development in the Heights District, the Project Alternative may help reduce development pressure in other areas that are more peripheral and less suited to development (e.g., lacking existing infrastructure).

Public Services and Utilities

The following sections address public services and utilities within the Heights District, including fire and emergency medical services, police, schools, utility service, and parks and recreation facilities.

Fire and Emergency Medical Services

Affected Environment

The Heights District is located in the Vancouver Fire District and is served by the Vancouver Fire Department (VFD), the primary purveyor of fire and emergency services for the City. The VFD serves a population of almost 250,000 from 10 stations covering 90 square miles. A total of 12 frontline fire crews run over 20,000 calls per year. VFD's emergency medical service (EMS) program provides paramedic first response to residents in VFD's service area (City 2019a).

One VFD station is located in the Heights District – Fire Station 3, on the northeast corner of the Mill Plain Boulevard/Devine Road intersection. This 5,160-square foot structure sits on a 65,000-square foot parcel. Three firefighters are on duty for each shift. Station 3 has a service area of 6.2 square miles and, in 2014, the population within that service area was 25,732 (4,152 people per square mile). The station received 3,171 calls in 2014 (Citygate Associates 2015).

The VFD's capital facilities planning identified several fire stations that require significant improvements or reconstruction to meet the Department's current needs and address structural deficiencies at the existing stations. Fire Station 3 is identified for relocation and reconstruction. VFD plans to relocate the station southeast of the Heights District, potentially near the intersection of Andresen Road and MacArthur Boulevard (City 2019b). VFD anticipates constructing a new station and demolishing the existing station by 2022. Fire Station 3 would continue to provide the primary response for fire and emergency service calls within the Heights District from its new location.

Level of Service

RCW 35.103.040 requires the VFD to report service level performance annually. The 2018 report, presented to the City Council on 1 July 2019, indicates the Department has a target response time of 7:59 for all Priority 1 and Priority 2 (highest priority) calls. According to the VFD, some calls originating from the Heights District exceeded the target response time. Overall, the Department met the response time target 94 percent of the time (City 2019c).

Impacts

Development under the Project Alternative or the No Action Alternatives would have the potential to impact fire service delivery through an increase in population and potential increases in call volume. In addition, under any of the alternatives, construction-related impacts could result in increased service calls for construction inspections and response to potential construction-related accidents. Impacts are described below for each alternative based on a qualitative analysis of how proposed development would potentially impact fire and emergency medical services.

No Action Base Alternative

The No Action Base Alternative represents the lowest amount of development among the alternatives. The increase in population and employment (roughly 500 people and 19 new jobs) associated with the No Action Base Alternative would be incremental over time and is not anticipated to result in a significant increase in fire service calls or to affect VFD response time.

No Action High Alternative

The No Action High Alternative assumes some redevelopment of existing underutilized sites within the existing Tower Mall property. Like the No Action Base Alternative, the No Action High Alternative would result in incremental development over time. However, the greater increase in population and employment (roughly 4,113 people and 161 jobs) would result in higher demand for fire and emergency services than anticipated in the No Action Base Alternative.

Based on the results of the Department's annual performance evaluation, the VFD anticipates being able to plan for sufficient staffing and equipment to respond to any increase in calls associated with the No Action High Alternative while maintaining its target response times.

Project Alternative

At build-out, the Project Alternative would result in approximately 4,482 additional residents and 490 to 510 new jobs. Among the alternatives, the Project Alternative would result in the highest demand for fire and emergency services because its redevelopment levels are the highest. Because of the adoption of the subarea plan and coordinated planning efforts by the City to promote redevelopment in the Heights District, the Project Alternative is also anticipated to result in the quickest increase in population and employment from existing conditions. This faster pace of redevelopment could result in fire service delivery needs that could outpace the growth of the Department (staffing and equipment). However, the VFD anticipates being able to maintain target response times and plan for sufficient staffing and equipment to respond to any increase in calls associated with the Project Alternative.

Mitigation Measures

The following mitigation measures would help address potential impacts to fire and emergency services associated with development under the Heights District Plan.

Mitigation Measures Designed into the Project

- The Heights District Plan promotes compact growth and development within an existing urban framework, which could reduce growth in outlying areas of the City. This compact form of development close to existing VFD services could result in more efficient service delivery.

Existing Regulations and Other Potential Mitigation

- Increases in population and employment resulting from the Heights District Plan will be reviewed annually as part of the VFD's annual performance evaluation. Any required staffing or equipment needs would be planned through the Department's capital facilities planning to offset potential impacts to fire and emergency service delivery, including response time.
- All new buildings constructed under the Heights District Plan would be constructed in compliance with the most current version of the International Fire Code, as adopted by the City under VMC 16.04. Most buildings, because of the size and type of construction, would include automatic fire sprinklers which reduce the size, spread, and severity of fires but do not negate the need for an emergency response or reduce the need for other types of emergency response. Adequate fire flow to serve new developments, emergency access standards, and required spacing standards for fire hydrants would be provided as required by the City's specific code requirements.
- Redevelopment of the Heights District Plan area will result in additional tax revenues, including construction and retail sales tax, property tax, utility tax, licenses and permits, and other fees. A portion would accrue to the City and VFD which would help offset the increase in demand for fire and emergency services.
- Potential construction-related impacts would be mitigated through compliance with all local, state, and federal safety regulations and standards on site and coordination with the VFD to maintain proper emergency access during construction.

Significant Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

With the implementation of the mitigation measures described above, no significant unavoidable adverse impacts to fire and emergency services are anticipated.

Police

Affected Environment

The Vancouver Police Department (VPD) is currently authorized for 227 sworn staff and 63 civilian staff. VPD serves approximately 50 square miles, divided into two precincts which are further divided into two districts per precinct. Each district is then divided into beats and individual patrol officers are responsible for handling calls for service within each beat. VPD has various units under the crime prevention division, including home safety/burglary prevention, pedestrian safety, and traffic safety. VPD also operates specialty units that include neighborhood response teams, school resource officers, and the Safe Streets Task Force (City 2019a).

The Heights District is located in VPD's Precinct 2 and is split between West District 2 and East District 3 (Clark County MapsOnline 2019). The area to the east of Devine Road south of Mill Plain Boulevard and north of MacArthur Boulevard is located in East District 3. The area west of Devine Road, north of Mill Plain, and south of MacArthur is located in West District 2. The Heights District also overlaps two beats – beats 22 and 31 (VPD 2019). In the Heights District, the beat boundary is the same as the VPD district boundary with the western portion of the plan area in beat 22 and the eastern portion in beat 31. The closest police station to the Heights District is located roughly 2 miles north on NE Stapleton Road.

Call History

Over the last 6 years, call volumes have risen citywide from 47,315 in 2013 to 60,698 in 2018. In the Heights District, call volumes have remained relatively stable with 581 calls in 2013 and 573 calls in 2018. Table 29 is a summary of call volume from 2013 to 2018 citywide and in the Heights District.

Table 29. Call Volume History

Year	Citywide	Heights District
2013	47,315	581
2014	48,790	564
2015	53,528	636
2016	57,089	550
2017	57,575	527
2018	60,698	573

Source: Vancouver Police Department

To address this increasing call volume, the City adopted a funding package in 2017 that supported the hiring of 42 commissioned officers and 19 civilians for VPD (City 2019c).

Average response time citywide from 2013 to 2018 was 8.3 minutes for Priority 1 calls and 9.5 minutes for Priority 2 calls. In the Heights District, the average response time was 7.9 minutes for Priority 1 and 11 minutes for Priority 2 calls (VPD 2019).

Impacts

Development under the Project Alternative or the No Action Alternatives would have the potential to impact police services in the Heights District. Under any of the alternatives, there could be an increase in demand for police services during construction, such as calls for service for construction vandalism or theft. The existing numbers of VPD staff are expected to be sufficient to handle any increased calls for service during construction activities under all alternatives.

No Action Base Alternative

The No Action Base Alternative represents the lowest amount of development among alternatives. The increase in population and employment (roughly 500 people and 19 new jobs) would be incremental over time and is not anticipated to result in a discernible increase in police service calls or impact VPD response times.

No Action High Alternative

The No Action High Alternative assumes some redevelopment of existing underutilized sites within the existing Tower Mall property. Similar to the No Action Base Alternative, the No Action High Alternative would result in incremental development over time. However, the greater increase in population and employment (roughly 4,113 people and 161 jobs) would result in higher demand for police services and increased call volumes compared with those anticipated in the No Action Base Alternative.

Based on annually analyzing incident response data, the VPD anticipates being able to plan for sufficient staffing and equipment and to respond to any increase in calls associated with the No Action High Alternative while maintaining the Department's target response times.

Project Alternative

At full build-out, the Project Alternative would result in approximately 4,482 additional people and 490 to 510 new jobs. The Project Alternative would result in the highest demand for police services due to higher redevelopment levels when compared with the other two alternatives. Because of the adoption of the subarea plan and coordinated planning efforts by the City to promote redevelopment in the Heights District, the Project Alternative is also anticipated to result in the quickest increase in population and employment as compared with existing conditions. This faster pace of redevelopment could result in police service needs that outpace the Department's growth. However, the VPD analyzes incident response on an annual basis and

anticipates being able to maintain target response times and plan for sufficient staffing and equipment to respond to any increase in calls associated with the Project Alternative.

Additionally, safety may be improved in the Heights District over time under the Project Alternative. The increase in residential and employment density that would occur would result in a more consistent and increased level of activity in the area. Such an increase in activity would contribute to improved safety and potentially to reduced criminal activity. In addition, new development could include crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) features to reduce criminal activity and calls for services, including providing adequate lighting, ensuring appropriate visibility, and orienting buildings towards the street and public spaces.

Mitigation Measures

The following mitigation measures would help address potential impacts to police services associated with development under the Heights District Plan:

Mitigation Measures Designed into the Project

- **The Heights District Plan promotes compact growth and development within an existing urban framework, which could reduce growth in outlying areas of the City. This compact form of development could result in more efficient police service delivery.**
- **CPTED measures, such as orienting buildings towards the street and public spaces, providing public connections between buildings, and providing adequate lighting and visibility, will be used to help reduce criminal activity and calls for service.**

Existing Regulations and Other Potential Mitigation

- **On full implementation of the 2017 funding package, the VPD will add 42 commissioned officers and 19 civilian staff. In addition to these increases, the VPD analyzes staffing, equipment, and facility needs through the City's strategic planning and biennial budgeting processes. Increases in employees and residents over the buildout period of the Heights District, as well as general growth in the City, would be assessed as part of this process and additional resources added as needed to offset impacts to police services.**
- **Redevelopment of the Heights District Plan area would result in additional tax revenues from construction and retail sales tax, property tax, utility tax, licenses and permits, and other fees. A portion would accrue to the City and VPD to help offset the increase in demand for police services.**
- **Potential construction-related impacts would be mitigated through compliance with all local, state, and federal safety regulations and standards on the site and coordination with the VPD to maintain proper police access during construction.**

Significant Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

With the implementation of the mitigation measures described above, no significant unavoidable adverse impacts to police service are anticipated.

Schools

The Heights District Plan area is located in the Vancouver Public Schools (VPS) district. VPS covers roughly 58 square miles in western Vancouver, serves roughly 24,000 students, and employs 3,300 people. The school district comprises 21 elementary schools, six middle schools, and five high schools. Most of the Heights District is located within the attendance boundaries of Marshall Elementary School, McLoughlin Middle School, and Fort Vancouver High School. A small portion of the northwestern corner of the plan area, including Martin Luther King Elementary School, is within the Martin Luther King Elementary attendance boundary.

According to VPS, 24 percent of its students speak a language at home other than English and nearly half (48 percent) are eligible for free or reduced-price lunch (VPS 2019a). A comparison of school and district-wide demographics is shown in Table 30.

Table 30. School and District Demographics

Demographic	Marshall	MLK	McLoughlin	Fort Vancouver	VPS District
African American	3.1%	2.9%	3%	4%	2.5%
American Indian	1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%
Asian	2%	2%	3.3%	4.5%	3.2%
Hispanic	35%	55.6%	48.3%	40.9%	26.6%
Multi-racial	7.9%	9.2%	7.2%	6.2%	8.2%
Pacific Islander	2.8%	4.5%	5.8%	5.8%	2.1%
White	48.2%	25.7%	32.2%	38.4%	57%

Source: VPS 2019b.

VPS parcels comprise roughly 28 percent of existing land uses in the Heights District (City 2018). As identified in Table 30, the three VPS facilities located in the area of the Heights District Plan (Martin Luther King Elementary along Mill Plain Boulevard and George C. Marshall Elementary School and McLoughlin Middle School along MacArthur Boulevard) and Fort Vancouver High School, which also serves the Heights District, are generally more demographically diverse than VPS as a whole (VPS 2019b).

In February 2017, voters approved a school bond measure to fund the upgrade and replacement of several VPS facilities. The bond measure included demolishing McLoughlin Middle School and constructing a new building in the same general area. The new building would house both George C. Marshall Elementary School and McLoughlin Middle School. As proposed, the combined school building is roughly 202,500 square feet and is located on the same parcel as the existing McLoughlin Middle School. The new, combined school is currently under construction and will be operational in spring 2020. The building currently occupied by George C. Marshall Elementary School will become VPS's Lieser Campus. The bond measure also included reconstructing Martin Luther King Elementary School on its existing lot (City 2018).

Enrollment and Capacity

VPS provided the numbers of current and projected enrollment and capacity for each of the schools that serve the Heights District. Enrollment is shown in Table 31 and capacity in Table 32.

Table 31. Current and Projected Enrollment

School	2017 ^a	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
MLK	490	447	432	414	416	419	425
Marshall	365	373	372	375	399	405	415
McLoughlin	988	1023	1046	1048	958	918	879
Fort Vancouver	1467	1522	1510	1569	1643	1647	1695

^a2017 enrollment based on actual headcount; projected enrollment forecasted from 2017 headcount.

Source: VPS 2019c.

Table 32. School Capacity

School	Capacity ^a
MLK	430 students
Marshall	520 students
McLoughlin	1068 students
Fort Vancouver	1900 students

^aCapacity information for Martin Luther King Elementary, McLoughlin Middle, and Marshall Elementary is based on the planned capacity of the new schools, which are currently under construction and scheduled to open in 2020.

Source: VPS 2019c.

Based on current and projected enrollment and capacity, Marshall Elementary, McLoughlin Middle, and Fort Vancouver High are currently under capacity. Martin Luther King Elementary is over capacity, but projected to meet future capacity as forecasted.

Impacts

Development under the Project Alternative or the No Action Alternatives would have the potential to impact schools within the Heights District and existing school capacities. Increases in population within the Heights District would result in an associated increases in new students at VPS facilities. New students generated by residential development in the Heights District would represent an increase in annual VPS enrollment, in particular in the schools serving the plan area. With the exception of Martin Luther King Elementary, the existing schools that serve the plan area currently have capacity to serve additional students; however, most of the plan area is within the Marshall Elementary attendance boundary and development is not anticipated to impact Martin Luther King Elementary.

Projected student generation for each alternative is based on the average student generation rate currently used by VPS. Table 33 identifies student generation rates per multi-family housing unit.

Table 33. VPS Average Student Generation Rate (October 2018)

Level	Generation
Elementary (K-5)	0.123
Middle (6-8)	0.059
High (9-12)	0.063

In addition to direct impacts, under any of the alternatives, construction-related impacts could result in increased travel time for students and limited access to school sites because of road closures and/or construction-related traffic delays.

No Action Base Alternative

The No Action Base Alternative represents the lowest amount of residential development among the alternatives, with a projected total of 192 new multi-family housing units. Residential development under this alternative would generate approximately 47 new students, including approximately 24 elementary students, 11 middle school students, and 12 high school students. The increase in population and students associated with the No Action Base Alternative would be incremental over time. Based on these projections and current VPS enrollment and capacity as noted in Table 31 and Table 32, it is anticipated that new students associated with the No Action Base Alternative could be absorbed into current school capacity and no impacts to schools are expected.

No Action High Alternative

The No Action High Alternative represents a greater amount of residential development with a projected total of 1652 new housing units in the Heights District. Residential development under this alternative would generate approximately 404 students, including approximately 203 elementary students, 97 middle school students, and 104 high school students. These additional students could cause the schools that serve the Heights District to exceed capacity. However, the increase in population associated with the No Action High Alternative would be incremental over time and, therefore, it is anticipated that new students could be absorbed into current school capacity and no impacts to schools are expected.

Project Alternative

The Project Alternative represents the highest amount of residential development among the alternatives with a projected total of 1,800 new residential units in the Heights District. Residential development under this alternative would generate approximately 440 students, including approximately 221 elementary students, 106 middle school students, and 113 high school students. Because of the adoption of the subarea plan and coordinated planning efforts by the City to promote redevelopment in the Heights District, the Project Alternative is anticipated to result in the quickest increase in population from current conditions. However, development would still occur incrementally over time and it is anticipated that new students resulting from redevelopment could be absorbed into current school capacity.

The Project Alternative may also benefit the schools and students in the Heights District. Its redevelopment will include connectivity and safety improvements for all modes of travel and users. For example, a reconfiguration of the MacArthur Boulevard corridor with additional multimodal infrastructure could improve the safety and comfort of students traveling to and from school (City 2018). The upgrades to VPS facilities in the Heights District coincide with the Heights District planning process, providing opportunities for faculty and students to work with the project team in providing a mutually-beneficial design. In the past, VPS has considered the idea of creating subsidized teacher workforce housing on lands owned by the school district. This idea is being incorporated in the Heights District planning process with the potential placement of this housing along MacArthur Boulevard near the future combined school (City 2018). This kind of collaboration meets the family-community resource centers goal from the VPS strategic plan (VPS 2014).

Mitigation Measures

As noted above, the increase in multi-family housing units and students associated with the Heights District Plan would occur incrementally over time. With the exception of Martin Luther King Elementary, the existing schools that serve the plan area currently have capacity to serve additional students; however, the number of students proposed could cause the schools to exceed capacity. The following mitigation measures are proposed to offset potential impacts to schools associated with development under the Heights District Plan.

Mitigation Measures Designed into the Project

The Heights District Plan promotes connectivity and walkability improvements within an existing urban framework, improving access and safety for students attending schools within the Heights District.

Existing Regulations and Other Potential Mitigation

- **Increases in the student population resulting from the Heights District Plan will be reviewed annually. Additional capacity needs would be planned through VPS's capital facilities planning to ensure an adequate LOS at VPS facilities.**
- **New residential development in the Heights District would be required to pay school impact fees per unit in accordance with VMC Chapter 20.915.060 to help offset additional demand for services in the Heights District.**
- **Redevelopment of the Heights District Plan area will result in additional tax revenues, including construction and retail sales tax, property tax, utility tax, licenses and permits, and other fees. A portion would accrue to the City and VPS.**
- **Potential construction-related impacts would be mitigated through compliance with all local, state, and federal safety regulations and standards on the site and coordination with the VPS.**

Significant Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

No significant unavoidable adverse impacts to schools in the Heights District have been identified as a result of the proposed alternatives.

Water Service

Affected Environment

The City of Vancouver owns and operates its own municipal water system serving the City and surrounding areas of Clark County including the area encompassing the Height District Plan. The City obtains all of its water supply from groundwater sources.

The Heights District is entirely within the Heights high pressure zone. The City's Water Station No. 5 (WS 5) is located within the Heights District along East Mill Plain Boulevard at East Devine Road. WS 5 supplies Heights low and Heights high pressure zones. WS 5 includes an 8.0-million gallon (MG) partially buried water reservoir and an elevated 0.75-MG water tank. The reservoir serves the Heights low pressure zone and a connected booster pump supplies water to the water tank, which serves the Heights high pressure zone. The Heights high pressure zone is the largest in the City's system.

The 2015 Comprehensive Water System Plan (water system plan) identifies a volume/flow deficiency of 0.4-MG by 2024 and 3.1-MG by 2034 for the Heights high pressure zone, due to the large standby storage and equalizing storage requirements. This was proposed to be remedied by reallocating excess storage from the Heights low zone (6.2-MG in 2034) using existing pumping capacity available from the booster pump at WS 5.

The water system plan indicates the City has adequate water rights through 2034 for average and maximum day demands. However, system facilities are limited in capacity and could be improved to increase supply redundancy during maximum day demands.

Distribution within the Heights District is accomplished through existing water mains. These include 12-inch and larger lines in Mill Plain Boulevard and MacArthur Boulevard and an 8- to 10-inch line in Devine Road. Individual users are served by private lines from these mains.

Impacts

Future development under the Project Alternative or the No Action Alternatives would have the potential to affect water pressure in the Heights District. The City is projected to experience pressure drops in the Heights high pressure zone due to increased system demand draining of the elevated reservoir. The potential pressure drops are a result of anticipated new development throughout the Heights high pressure zone and could occur during peak demand under any alternative. To address these anticipated pressure drops the City is currently examining potential options for the replacement of the aging reservoirs, tank, pumps, and controls at WS 5.

The City's water system plan identifies a number of distribution system improvements within the Heights high pressure zone and within close proximity of the Heights District to address existing pressure deficiencies and balance system pressures. These improvements would apply to all alternatives to address future deficiencies and are identified in the mitigation measures.

Development projects are required under the VMC to construct on-site and related water system improvements necessary to support their development. Impacts specific to each alternative follow.

No Action Alternatives

While the peak hour water demand is higher for the No Action High Alternative (3,120 gallons per minute [gpm] compared to 2,100 gpm for the No Action Base Alternative), the type and scale of development anticipated under each alternative is similar. Under both No Action Alternatives, capital improvements for water supply would occur incrementally in the context of project-by-project development. Projects would continue to be guided by the City's current 5-Year Capital Improvement Plan. Individual developers would propose to develop or redevelop properties within the Heights District according to their own project, current land use and zoning designations, and the market trends at that given point in time. Because development under the No Action Alternatives would not be part of an adopted subarea plan or covered under a planned action ordinance, future applicants would be required to

comply with SEPA for individual projects. Project-specific impacts and any required mitigation (including on-site or off-site improvements) would occur on a project-by-project basis as identified through development review and consistent with the City's water system plan.

The No Action Base Alternative would require minimum 10-inch water mains and the No Action High Alternative would require minimum 12-inch water mains in Devine Road and The Loop to provide adequate flow. Both No Action Alternatives would require 8-inch lines on site to serve individual development projects. Based on the incremental nature of development anticipated under the No Action Alternatives and the City requirement for development projects to construct on-site and related water system improvements necessary to support the proposed development, no impacts to water service delivery from the No Action Alternatives is anticipated.

Project Alternative

Development anticipated under the Project Alternative would increase peak demand from existing conditions by approximately 50 percent to 3,298 gpm. This increase in demand is similar to the No Action High Alternative and would be supplied from the City's existing well production volumes, and would require installation of 12-inch water mains in Devine Road and the proposed Loop roadway and 8-inch on site water lines to serve individual development projects. The increased density and intensity of development anticipated under the Project Alternative would result in greater demand on the water supply and distribution system and improvements would likely be required to provide adequate water pressure. The installation of water conserving features, such as high efficiency plumbing fixtures, native and drought-tolerant landscaping, and grey water reuse systems can reduce per capita water demand. Water system improvements necessary to meet projected demand for the Project Alternative and maintain adequate pressure are identified in the mitigation measures below.

Mitigation Measures

Implementation of the following mitigation measures would offset potential impacts to water demand associated with development under the Heights District Plan.

Mitigation Measures Designed into the Project

- **The Heights District Plan encourages the development of buildings and infrastructure that exceed sustainability benchmarks required to achieve Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) standards. All new publicly financed buildings are required to meet or exceed LEED Gold Certification. These sustainability standards will support water conservation and reduce the impacts to water demand.**

- ~~New water service connections will require payment of connection fees and system development charges to mitigate for development impacts to source, supply, and storage capacities.~~

Existing Regulations and Other Potential Mitigation

- New water service connections will require payment of connection fees and system development charges to mitigate for development impacts to source, supply, and storage capacities.
- New development would be required to meet Department of Health and City municipal codes that would, at a minimum, maintain existing system performance.
- Improvements required for water service will be included in the Capital Improvement Plan
- The City uses a hydraulic network model to evaluate capacity and make a determination of water availability. If there is a gap between what the existing system can provide and what a development needs, the developer is required to upgrade the existing system to meet demand. Upgrades may include replacing existing water mains when the existing system does not have sufficient fire flow capacity and/or the water mains are not sufficiently sized for the domestic and/or fire services needed for the development. Minimum 12-inch water mains and 8-inch on-site water lines would be required to support future development in the Heights District. Developers may also be required to install fire hydrants. New development and redevelopment is required by the plumbing code to include efficient plumbing fixtures. This requirement would reduce the overall impact to water demand resulting from the Project Alternative.
- The following improvements are identified in the City's water system plan to address pressure deficiencies and balance system pressures regardless of development of the Heights District.
 - Replace the transmission line in Blandford Drive with a new 30-inch-diameter transmission main
 - A new transmission line (T-27) paralleling Mill Plain to the north connecting Water Station No. 5 to 87th Avenue.

Significant Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

With the implementation of the mitigation measures described above, no significant unavoidable adverse impacts on the water supply system are anticipated.

Sewer

Affected Environment

The City operates a wastewater collection system that includes two wastewater treatment facilities, approximately ~~176-802~~ miles of total sewer lines, and 41 pump stations. These pumping stations provide a means of moving wastewater from areas lacking gravity lines to an adjacent area where gravity lines exist. The total size of the collection system expands each year due to growth. As of November 2019, the City sewer district served an estimated 231,303 residents across ~~55.861~~ 9 square miles (City 2019a).

Wastewater from the Heights District is conveyed through the City's conveyance system to the Marine Park Reclamation Facility located at 4650 Southeast Columbia Way. The facility is designed with the capacity of approximately 16.0 million gallons per day (MGD).¹¹ ~~Treated wastewater is discharged to an outfall to the Columbia River.~~

~~In 2010, water throughput~~ Average daily flow in 2019 was estimated at 10.67 MGD (City 2011), leaving a remaining 5.43 MGD available in the system. The facility is rated for a peak hour flow of 41.8 MGD.¹² Actual peak hour flow is not tracked on a regular basis by the City, but it generally falls well below 41.8 MGD. Treated wastewater is discharged to an outfall to the Columbia River.

Existing sewers are generally available to collect wastewater generated from the Heights District, the existing schools, Park Hill Cemetery, and Skyline Crest. The sewers generally flow towards the southwest. The Heights District is located in Sewer Basin G1 and is summarized in Sheets 119 and 120 of Volume 2 of the 2011 General Sewer Plan (GSP). The GSP does not identify any major sewer system improvements for Sewer Basin G1.

Most of the sewers within the Heights District flow to a 24-inch-diameter trunk sewer located in MacArthur Boulevard, which flows directly to the west. The trunk sewer turns to the southwest in Blandford Drive and heads south toward the Columbia River. The City's sewer system ultimately discharges to one of two treatment plants located along the Columbia River. The City's treatment plants have the ability to divert some flows depending upon capacity between the two plants.

Impacts

Impacts to sewer service were analyzed based on the water demands and wastewater generation rates anticipated from the development proposed under each alternative. The existing 24-inch gravity line in MacArthur and 20-inch forcemain in Mill Plain between MacArthur and Devine would be sufficient to serve future development under all

¹¹ A capacity of 16 MGD means the average of each day's incoming flow over the course of a month must be less than 16 MGD.

¹² Peak hour flow is the peak flow rate occurring during a one-hour period.

alternatives. The existing trunk sewer located south across Mill Plain on the west end of the Redevelopment Area near the intersection of MacArthur Blvd and Mill Plain on parcel 37910109 is outside of the public right-of-way and was identified by City staff to require structural rehabilitation to address increased structural loads of development over the existing trunk sewer. The existing 10-inch line in Devine Road would require upgrading to an 18-inch line under all alternatives. While the peak hourly sanitary demand is higher for the Project Alternative than either No Action Alternative, the required minimum conveyance pipe size is the same. The City's treatment plants have sufficient capacity for the range of flows expected from any redevelopment within the Heights District (City 2019b). However, the City is anticipating a need to build more capacity at the Marine Park Reclamation Facility to accommodate growth throughout the City, regardless of development in the Heights District (City 2020a). This additional capacity would further support the increased flow resulting from the No Action Alternatives or the Project Alternative. Impacts specific to each alternative are identified below.

No Action Alternatives

Under both No Action Alternatives, capital improvements for sewer would occur incrementally. Improvements would occur in the context of project-by-project development and projects would continue to be guided by the City's current 5-Year Capital Improvement Plan. Because development under the No Action Alternatives would not be part of an adopted subarea plan or covered under a planned action ordinance, future applicants would be required to comply with SEPA for each individual project. Any required mitigation would occur on a project-by-project basis. Peak hourly sanitary demand for the No Action Base Alternative is 1,750 gpm, which is equivalent to 2.52 MGD or 6% of the 41.8 MGD peak hour flow the Marine Park Reclamation Facility is designed to accommodate. and for Peak hourly sanitary demand for the No Action High Alternative is 2,600 gpm, both of which can be handled by the 5.3 MGD additional capacity available at the which is equivalent to 3.74 MGD or 9% of the peak hour flow rating for the Marine Park Reclamation Facility. The increase in peak hour flow from either No Action Alternative could be accommodated at the Marine Park Reclamation Facility.

Project Alternative

Although the Project Alternative would increase the peak discharge to the sanitary system, the relative difference between the No Action Alternatives is not significant enough to increase the diameter of the conveyance pipe. Furthermore, the use of water efficient plumbing fixtures would result in reduced loads on the system. The Project Alternative also includes the use of greywater systems to

reduce the volume entering the City sewer system. The anticipated peak hourly demand for the Project Alternative is 2,748 gpm, which is equivalent to 3.96 MGD or 9.5% approximately 0.02% of the total capacity and 0.05% of the remaining capacity of the peak hour flow rating for the Reclamation Facility. The increase in peak hour flow from the Project Alternative could be accommodated at the Marine Park Reclamation Facility.

Mitigation Measures

Implementation of the following mitigation measures would offset potential impacts to sewer demand associated with development under the Heights District Plan. Development under any studied alternative would be required to meet City sewer codes that would offer improved sewer system management over existing conditions.

Mitigation Measures Designed into the Project

- Implementation of greywater systems to collect gently-used water from bathroom sinks, showers, tubs, and washing machines for reuse as water for laundry and toilet flushing, as well as outdoor irrigation.
- Replacement of the 10-inch sewer in Devine Road with an 18-inch pipe to convey increased flow from the Heights District. This improvement is not identified within the City's General Sewer Plan, but is required due to increased flows resulting from development density.

Existing Regulations and Other Potential Mitigation

- Development under any studied alternative would be required to meet City sewer codes that would offer improved sewer system management over existing conditions.
- Improvements required for sewer service will be included in the Capital Improvement Plan.
- Replacement of the 10-inch sewer in Devine Road with an 18-inch pipe to convey increased flow from the Heights District. This improvement is not identified within the City's General Sewer Plan, but is required due to increased flows resulting from development density.
- Rehabilitation and structural strengthening (such as a cured-in place liner) of the existing trunk sewer located south across Mill Plain on the west end of the Redevelopment Area near the intersection of MacArthur Blvd and Mill Plain on parcel 37910109. The sewer was previously deeded to the City, but an easement will be required in conjunction with future development.
- Planned capacity expansion at the Marine Park Reclamation Facility will accommodate growth throughout the City.

Significant Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

No significant unavoidable adverse impacts on the sewer system are anticipated.

Franchise Utilities

Affected Environment

Telecommunication

Telecommunications facilities are in place throughout the Heights District and serve existing development. The existing school sites and commercial areas along Mill Plain Boulevard are served with broadband communications infrastructure. Customers in this area have an option for service between at least two competing communication/cable franchisees.

Electricity

Electrical power in the Heights District is provided by Clark Public Utilities. Local electrical transmission distribution infrastructure is provided primarily along Mill Plain Boulevard. There are four distribution feeder circuits encompassing the Heights District.

Natural Gas

Natural gas in the Heights District is provided by NW Natural. Natural gas is available within the Heights District and provides service to many of the existing properties.

Impacts

Franchise utilities are not a limiting factor for redevelopment within the Heights District and there are no current identified deficiencies or shortages in service from these utilities. Future development under any of the studied alternatives would increase the demand on franchise utilities and project-specific improvements may be required. However, the existing utility infrastructure is sufficient to support future development and no significant capital improvements are anticipated. The additional electrical loads anticipated from redevelopment would be able to be split amongst the existing electrical circuits. Distribution system improvements are not anticipated to be necessary to provide for redevelopment. Future development will require the installation of onsite utilities to be connected to the existing distribution system.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measures Designed into the Project

No significant capital improvements are anticipated as a result of the Project Alternative to support franchise utility service for future development and therefore, no specific measures to address potential impacts are incorporated into the project. Existing regulations to ensure adequate service are identified below.

Existing Regulations and Other Mitigation

Future development will be required to pay system development charges or installation fees for new electrical service. Additionally, the undergrounding of existing overhead power lines ~~may will~~ be required for development proposals within the Heights District. ~~However, no impacts to franchise utility service is anticipated as a result of the Project Alternative and therefore, no additional mitigation measures are recommended.~~

Significant Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

No significant unavoidable adverse impacts on franchise utilities are anticipated.

Parks and Recreational Facilities

This section considers existing conditions, potential impacts, mitigation measures, and unavoidable significant adverse impacts of the Project Alternative and the No Action Alternatives on recreational opportunities (parks, recreation facilities, and open space) within and surrounding the Heights District.

Affected Environment

This section describes the existing parks and recreation conditions within and surrounding the Heights District and the existing policy documents that govern park and recreation facility development.

Planning Document Guidance

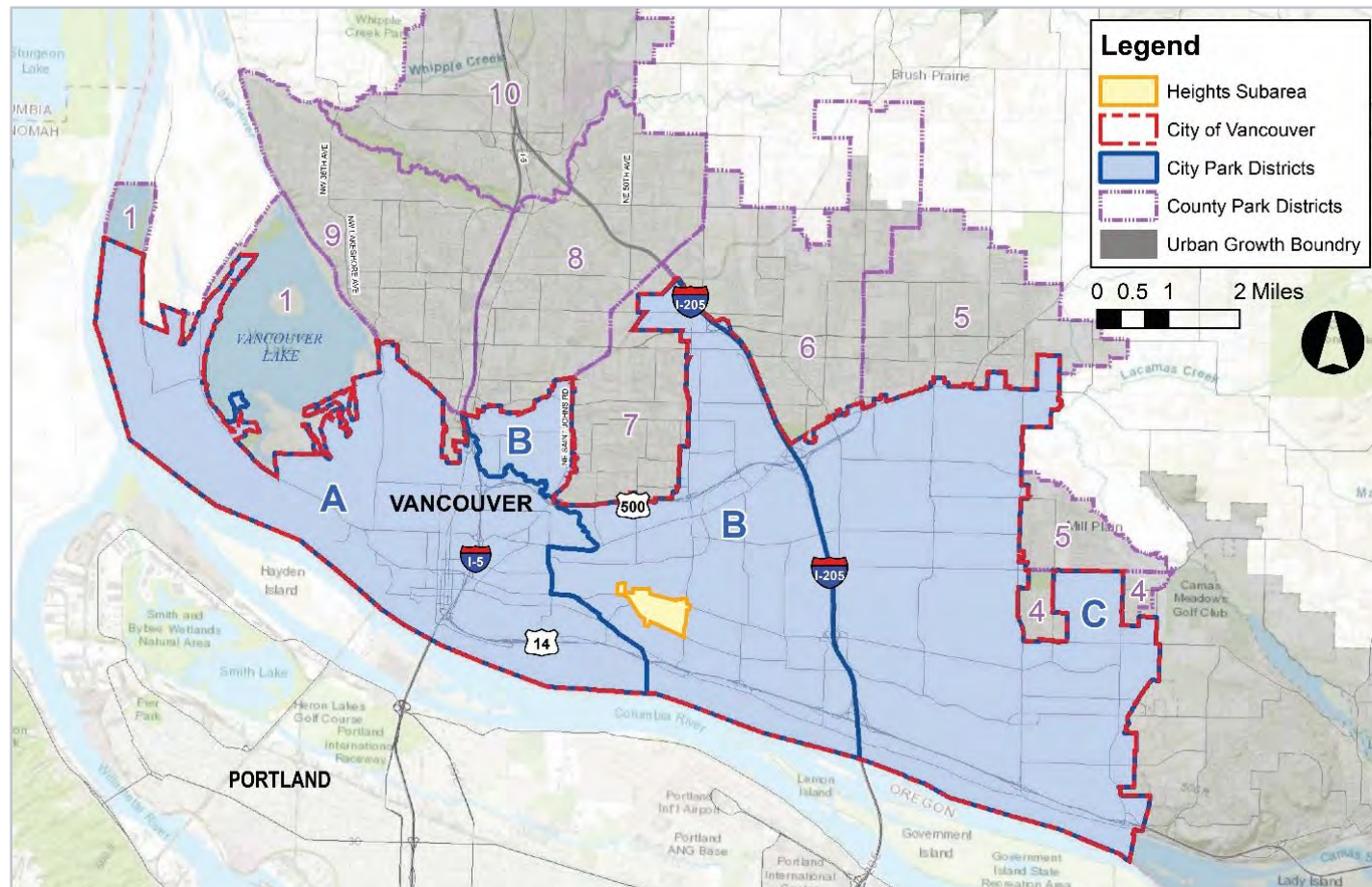
The Vancouver Parks and Recreation Department (VPRD) has established a community-based framework for a healthy, beautiful, and livable city through the adoption of the Vancouver Comprehensive Parks, Recreation and Natural Areas Plan 2014-2020 (parks plan). VPRD strives to provide a diverse and healthy park system that meets residents' diverse interests and needs and enhances their quality of life. The goals and objectives of the parks plan as they apply to VPRD are to:

- 1) **Provide a balanced, comprehensive, and interconnected system of parks, trails, and natural areas**
- 2) **Provide diverse recreational opportunities for all residents,**
- 3) **Be effective stewards of the land**
- 4) **Preserve our historic and cultural heritage**
- 5) **Maintain and enhance existing parks and recreation facilities and assets**
- 6) **Create a dynamic and effective organization**
- 7) **Acquire adequate funding to meet needs**
- 8) **Build strong partnerships**
- 9) **Reflect the community VPRD serves**

Affected Environment, Impacts, Mitigation

To help plan for today and the future and to achieve fairness and equity in the provision of park and open space amenities, VPRD divides the City into three park planning districts (see Figure 17). The Heights District is located within Park District B. Parks district boundaries were designed to “reflect barriers to pedestrian circulation, both natural and man-made, and to support a strong nexus between residents funding this program and those served through land acquisition and park development” (City 2014). The majority of funding for park acquisition and development is from park impact fees collected within the respective district with lesser amounts from grants, general fund and real estate excise taxes.

Figure 17. Parks District Map



The parks plan contains adopted parkland acquisition standards, which are derived through an evaluation of local needs in each park district. There are three different population-based park classifications: neighborhood parks, community parks, and natural areas. Regional parks and special facilities and trails are based on characteristics other than population and are independent of park districts.

Neighborhood Parks – These serve nearby residents by giving them access to basic recreation opportunities, enhancing neighborhood identity, and preserving neighborhood open space. These parks generally provide amenities like playgrounds, unprogrammed open turf fields, pathways and trails, picnic tables, benches, sports courts, and community gardens and mostly serve residents within a 10-minute walking distance, a radius of approximately a half-mile (see Figure 19). Sites are generally 2 to 5 acres in size but the size may vary depending upon particular site characteristics, opportunities, and land availability. The acquisition standard for neighborhood parks is 2.0 acres per 1,000 people. Where preferred acreage and level of service (LOS) are not possible due to funding limitations or land availability, VPRD may address the need for public park spaces by acquiring smaller urban parcels and developing them to provide increased user capacity where possible.

Community Parks – Typically 20 to 100 acres, community parks are a larger gathering place for a wider segment of the population. They generally have a half-mile to a 3-mile service area (see Figure 20). Because of their larger service area, community parks require more support facilities such as parking and restrooms. Community parks may include fields for programmed and organized sports, skate parks, community gardens, water access, play courts, programmed elements (such as the amphitheater at Esther Short Park), and/or recreational facilities such as community or senior centers. Community parks may also incorporate passive recreation space and natural areas. The acquisition standard for community parks is 3.0 acres per 1,000 people. In urban areas where a site of adequate size is not available, or in areas that are poorly served by community parks, VPRD may modify neighborhood park standards to compensate. In particular, consideration may be given to increasing the site size and type of development of neighborhood parks to allow increased recreation opportunities.

Urban Natural Areas – These include greenways, natural areas, conservation areas, and open space and are collectively referred to as urban open spaces. They are primarily managed for natural ecological value and their light recreational amenities and can provide relief from urban density (see Figure 21). Light, nature-based recreational opportunities may include trails for walking, running, hiking, and biking, viewpoints, interpretive signage, bird-watching, and environmental education. Urban natural areas may include wetlands, forests, wildlife habitats, or stream corridors that preserve or protect environmentally sensitive areas, such as endangered animal habitat and native plant communities. They range in size but are typically based on natural characteristics such as topography or surface water and are independent of population or parks district area and, therefore, do not have a standard service size. The acquisition standard for urban natural areas is 1 acre of open space per 1,000 people.

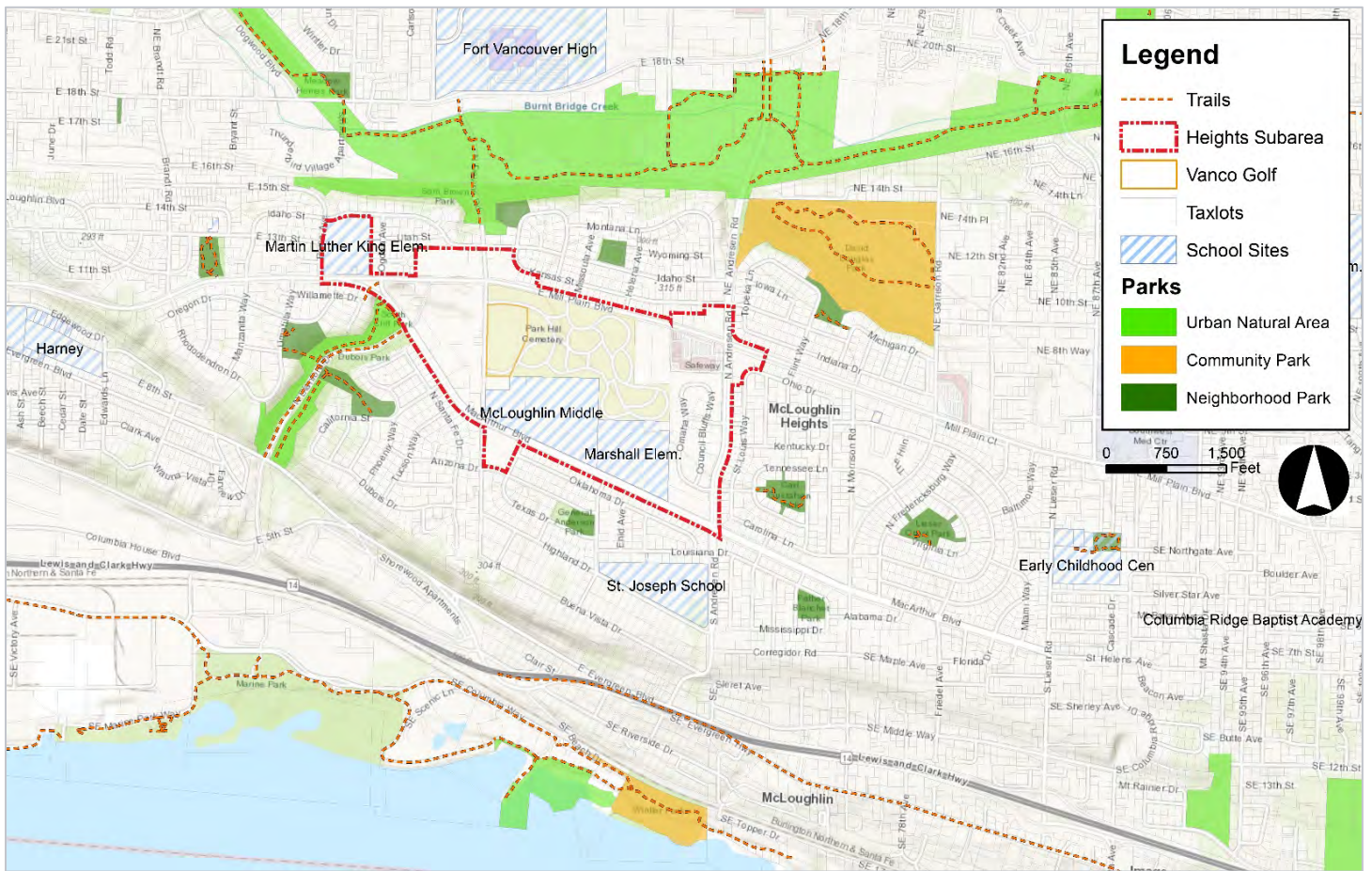
Figure 18 shows existing parks, trails, and open spaces. The VPRD program establishes an LOS standard for urban parks, including neighborhood and community parks. The acquisition standard is 6 acres per 1,000 people.

Existing Conditions

There are no formal public parks within the Heights District boundaries; however, the Park Hill Cemetery, school sites, and Vanco Golf Range provide recreation opportunities in the Heights District. Outside the Heights District, there are multiple existing neighborhood and community parks, and greenway/open space areas that serve the Heights District. Parks and recreation facilities are identified on Figure 18 and further described below.

Figure 18. Existing Parks Map





Recreational Facilities within the Heights District

There are no formal designated City-owned parks facilities within the Heights District but a number of uses do support recreational activities. The Park Hill Cemetery, which is owned and managed by the City, occupies a 50-plus acre parcel in the center of the subarea. There are more than 25,000 burials on approximately 42.9 acres of the site and it is open to new interments. While the cemetery is not used for active recreation, it is valuable green space and is used for passive recreation such as walking. The subarea's two elementary schools (9.7-acre Martin Luther King and 16.8-acre Marshall) have school buildings, parking lots, open fields, playgrounds, and sports courts. The McLoughlin Middle School site occupies approximately 19.6 acres and has school buildings, parking lots, open and sports fields, a running track, and courtyard areas. That site also includes the Propstra Aquatic Center, which is owned and operated by Vancouver Public Schools (VPS) but is open to the public. None of these school sites have joint use agreements with VPRD for public park use but they do provide some green space and recreational facilities that benefit the community. It should be noted that, outside of an interagency agreement, public school facilities are not available to the general public during most daylight hours of the school year, and many schools provide after school care that further preclude public use of the grounds after typical school hours.

While not a parks and recreation facility, the Vanco Golf Range does provide recreational activities. The range is a privately-operated business that leases approximately 11.56 acres of the cemetery parcel. The facility is open to the public and includes 26 covered tees, eight grass tees, three practice greens, and one practice bunker.

Neighborhood Parks Surrounding the Heights District

While there are no existing public neighborhood parks within the subarea, there are 11 neighborhood parks that serve the Heights District. They range from 1.9-acre General Anderson Park to 5.2-acre Dubois Park and generally provide non-organized recreation and access to basic recreational opportunities such as play equipment, benches, trails, picnic tables, and multi-use playfields. They also enhance neighborhood identity and preserve natural resource areas. Sam Brown Park is a 2.5-acre undeveloped neighborhood park site that is contiguous to the Burnt Bridge Greenway and provides habitat area and informal recreational open space and enhances neighborhood identity but could be developed to provide typical neighborhood park elements as well (City 2014).

Figure 19. Neighborhood Park Map

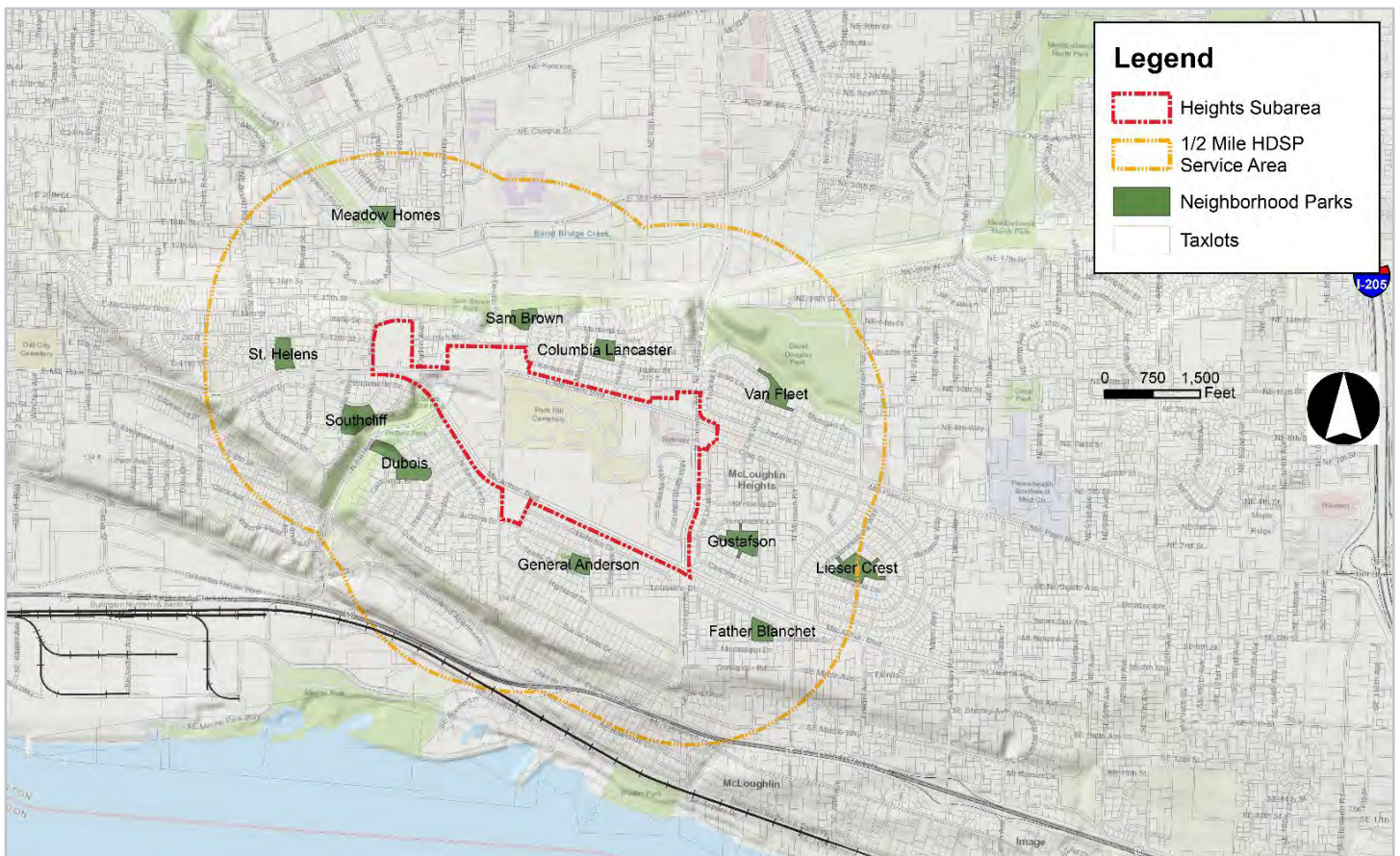
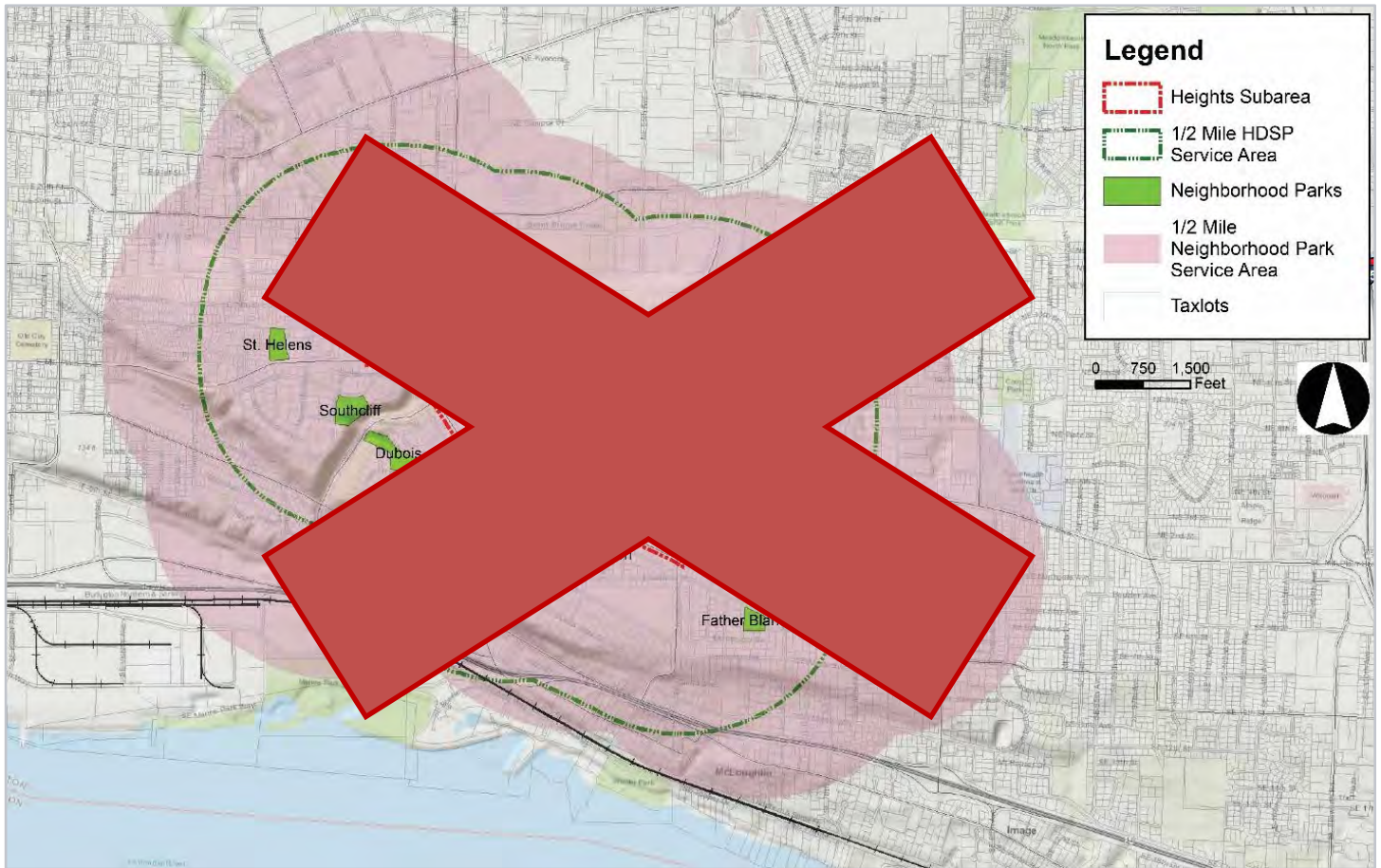


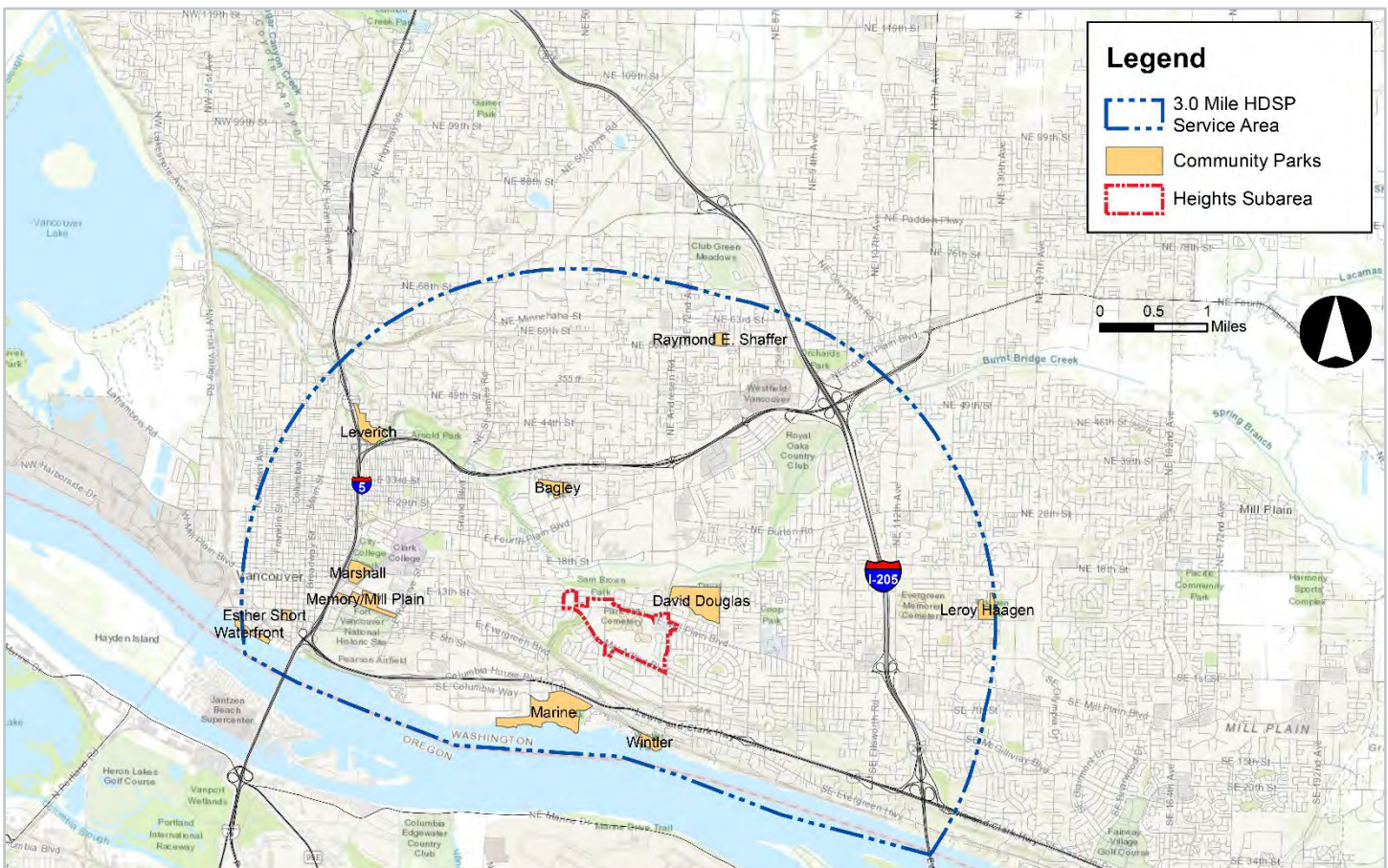
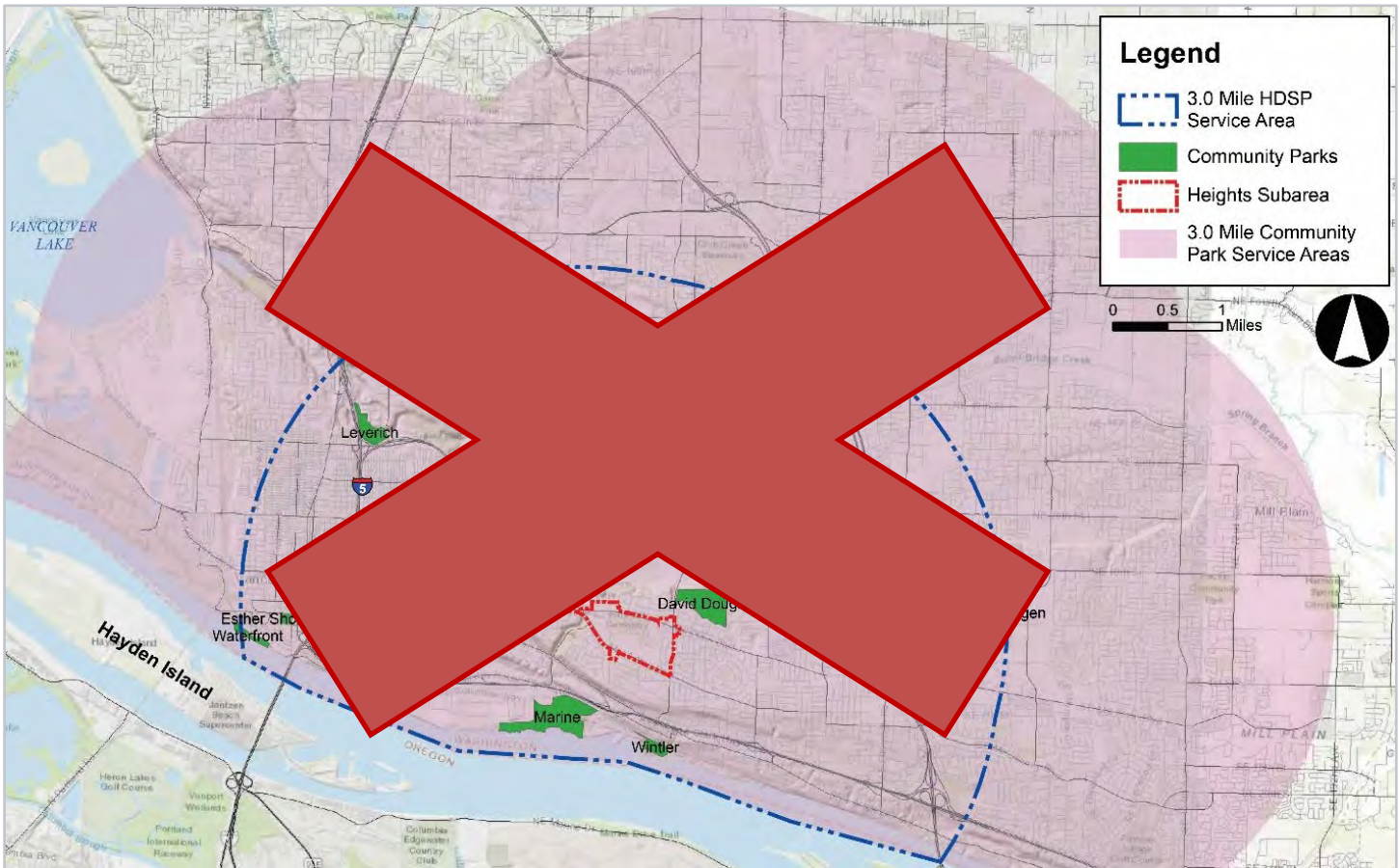
Table 34. Neighborhood Parkland *within 0.5 Miles Service Area of the Heights District*

Developed Neighborhood Parks		Park District	Acres	Distance (miles)	Features
1	Columbia Lancaster	B	2.4	0.1	Benches, picnic tables, open lawn, playground with swings
2	Dubois	B	3.5	0.2	Benches, picnic tables, open lawn, playground with swings
3	Father Blanchet	B	2.5	0.3	Benches, picnic tables, open lawn, playground with swings
4	General Anderson	B	1.9	0.1	Benches, picnic tables, open lawn, playground with swings
5	Carl Gustafson	B	4.0	0.1	Benches, picnic tables, open lawn, playground with swings, walking paths
6	Lieser Crest	B	4.6	0.4	Benches, picnic tables, open lawn, playground with swings, sports court with basketball, walking paths
7	Meadow Homes	B	2.7	0.3	Benches, picnic tables, open lawn, playground with swings
8	South Cliff	B	4.4	0.2	Benches, picnic tables, open lawn, playground with swings, walking paths
9	St. Helens	B	3.0	0.2	Benches, picnic tables, open lawn, playground with swings, walking paths
10	Van Fleet	B	2.8	0.2	Benches, picnic tables, playground with swings
Undeveloped Neighborhood Parks		Park District	Acres	Distance (miles)	Features
1	Sam Brown	B	2.5	0.1	Habitat areas, undeveloped open space
Total Neighborhood Park Acres serving Heights District			34.3		

Community Parks Surrounding the Heights District

There are 11 community parks that serve the Heights District that range in size from 5.3-acre Esther Short Park to 104-acre Marine Park. David Douglas Community Park is within 0.5 miles while the Vancouver Waterfront and Leroy Haagen community parks lie at the edge of the 3-mile service area.

Figure 20. Community Park Map



Affected Environment, Impacts, Mitigation

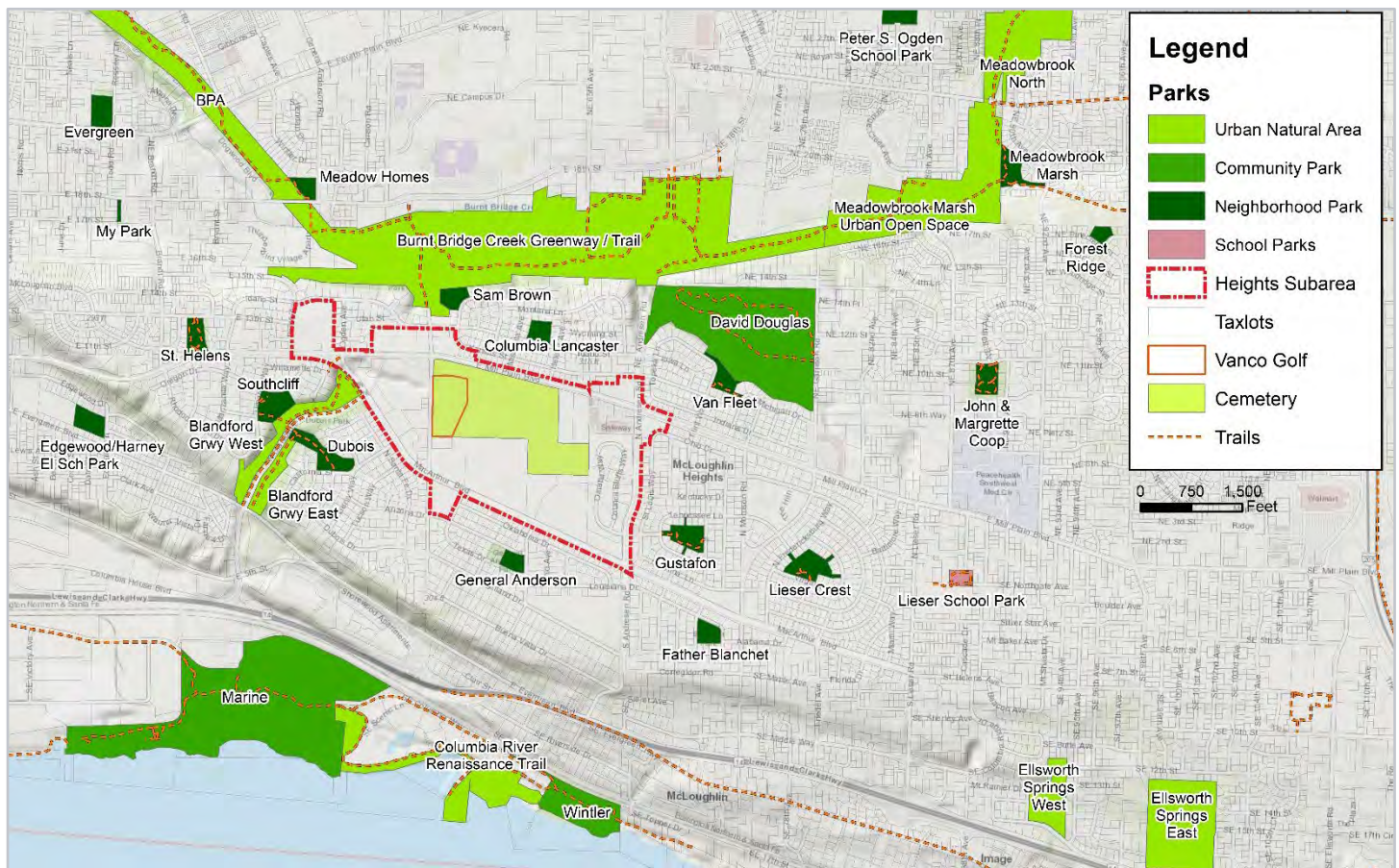
Table 35. Developed Community Parkland within 3.0 Miles of the Heights District Service Area

Developed Community Parks		Park District	Acres	Distance (miles)	Features
1	Bagley	B	16.2	0.9	Benches, picnic tables, playground with swings, restroom, sports court with basketball, walking paths
2	David Douglas	B	65.7	0.1	Ball fields, benches, picnic tables, open lawn, picnic shelter, playground, restrooms, walking paths
3	Esther Short	A	5.3	2.5	Benches, gazebo, open lawn, picnic shelter/stage, playground with swings, restrooms, walking paths, water feature/fountain
4	Leroy Haagen	C	17.3	2.9	Benches, picnic tables, picnic shelter, playground with swings, restrooms, sports court, walking paths
5	Leverich	A	28.5	2.2	Benches, picnic shelter, playground with swings, restrooms, walking paths, disc golf
6	Marine	A	103.7	0.6	Ball fields, benches, picnic tables, boat launch, open lawn area, picnic shelter, playground with swings, restrooms, walking paths, water fountain
7	Marshall	A	20.1	1.8	Ball fields, open lawn area, picnic shelter, playground with swings, restrooms
8	Memory/Mill Plain	A	29.5	1.7	Ball fields, restroom
9	Vancouver Waterfront	A	10.9	2.8	Benches, picnic tables, open lawn areas, playground, restrooms, walking paths
10	Waterworks	A	6.0	1.3	Benches, picnic tables, gazebo and picnic shelter, skate park, walking paths
101	Wintler	B	14.0	0.7	Beach access, benches, picnic tables, restrooms, walking paths
Undeveloped Community Parks		Park District	Acres	Distance (miles)	Features
1	Raymond E. Shaffer	B	10.1	2.6	Habitat areas, undeveloped open space, walking trails
Total Community Park Acres serving the Heights District			3271.3		
Total Community Park Acres in District B			106.0		

Urban Natural Areas and Trails Surrounding the Heights District

There are several urban natural areas in the vicinity of the Heights District. Designated greenways along Burnt Bridge Creek, Blandford Canyon, and the Columbia River Renaissance Trail provide 291 acres of natural green space within 1.0 mile of the Heights District. Both the Burnt Bridge Creek and Columbia River Renaissance greenways offer multi-use trails that connect to additional greenways and open spaces, including the Clark County Regional Trail and Bikeway System. Additionally, all most neighborhood and community parks provide internal path networks.

Figure 21. Urban Natural Area and Trail Map



Level of Service Standards

The existing LOS for each park type is determined by comparing the existing population and the acreage of the existing park inventory and the latest population data for a specified geographic area; in this case, the City of Vancouver Park District B. Within Park District B, there are currently 27 neighborhood parks, 6 community parks, and 13 urban natural areas to serve the existing population of 69,064 people.¹³ Current LOS needs, or the acreage required to meet the stated park standards, is based on the existing park facilities and population within Park District B.

Parkland need in Park District B is identified in Table 36 below. Based on the existing neighborhood park land inventory and existing population, there is currently a shortage of 6.9 acres of neighborhood parks within Park District B. Similarly, there is an existing shortage of 73.1 acres of community park land. Because of the extensive area of the Burnt Bridge Creek Greenway, there is an abundance of urban natural areas in Park District B. Because of the number of neighborhood parks within the subarea, there is a current excess of 4.61 acres of neighborhood parkland that could potentially accommodate 4,610 additional residents; however, the area has an existing shortage of 22.47 acres of community parkland (see Table 36). Because of the extensive area of the Burnt Bridge Creek Greenway, the subarea enjoys an abundance of urban natural areas. The existing capital facilities plan component of the parks plan does not call for any acquisitions or improvements within Park District B (the subarea) through 2020.

Table 36. Parkland Needs in Heights District Service Areas Park District B

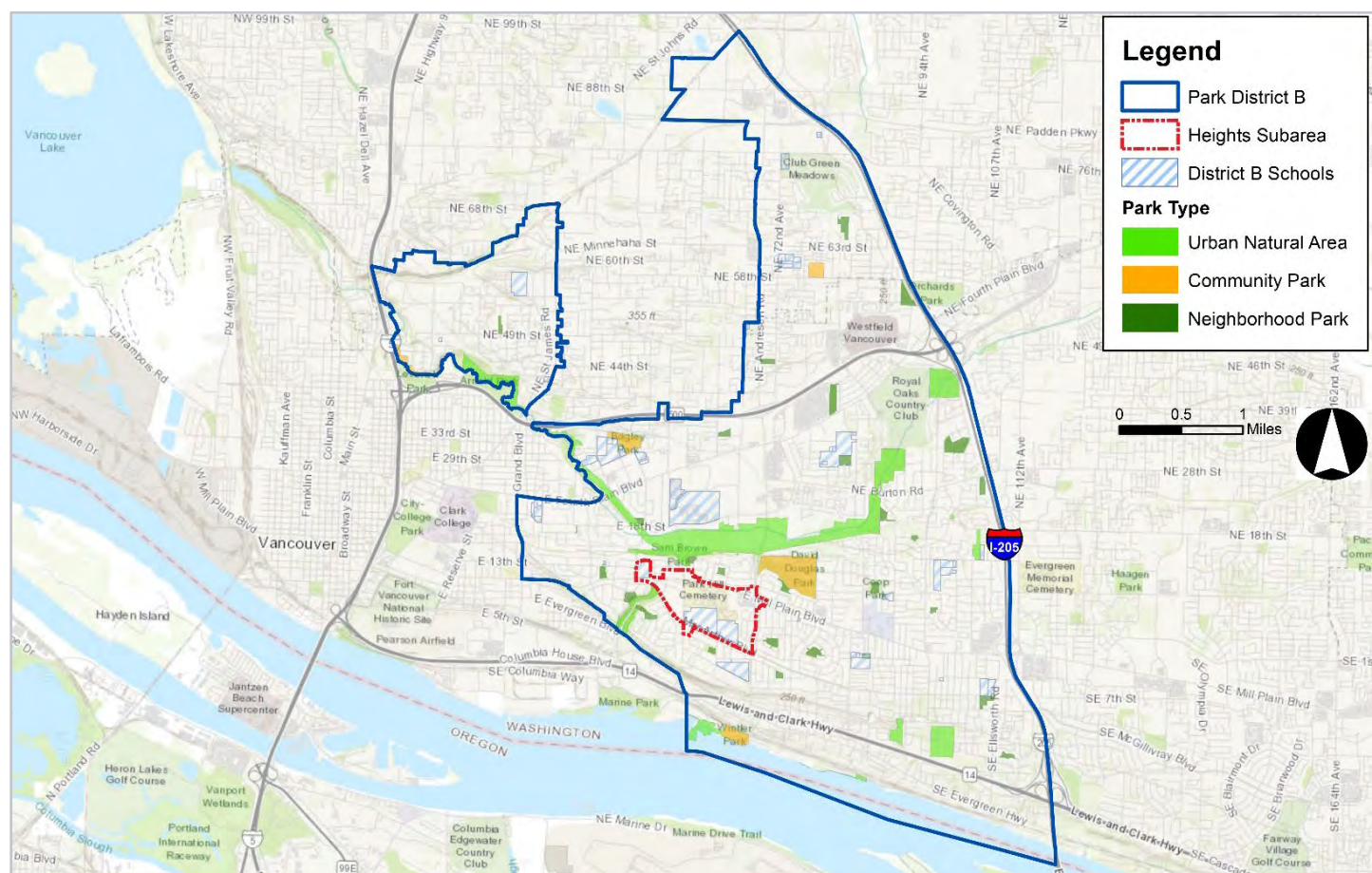
Park Type	Total (Acres)	Population in Service Area	Existing Acres/ 1000 people	Standard (Acres/1000)	Gap (Acres/1000)	Existing Acres Needed ^a
Neighborhood	34.3-128.7	14,862-69,064	2.3-1.9	2.0	+0.3-0.1	-4.6-6.9
Community	327.3-134.1	116,591-69,064	2.8-1.9	3.0	-0.2-1.1	22.5-73.1
Urban Natural Area	291.0-615.2	69,064	4.2-8.9	1.0	+3.2-7.9	-221.70-546.1

^aAcres needed is expressed as a positive number if there is currently a deficit in parkland and a negative number if there is currently a surplus. Therefore, currently an additional 6.9 acres of neighborhood parks and 22.573.1 acres of community park space is needed to meet LOS while there is a surplus of neighborhood parks and urban natural areas.

^bPopulation data is based on the 2010 Census block information obtained from Clark County GIS (last updated October 19, 2016). 22.5 acres of community park space is needed to meet LOS while there is a surplus of neighborhood parks and urban natural areas.

¹³ Park District B population data was obtained from Clark County GIS, last updated on October 19, 2016 and based on the 2010 Census Block Group.

Figure 22. District Wide Parkland- Park District B



Impacts

As a result of projected population increases, development under the Project Alternative or the No Action Alternatives would have the potential to impact parks and recreational facilities that serve the Heights District. All three alternatives will face situations where residents of Park District B could be underserved at development buildout and adopted park standards might not be met, particularly for neighborhood and community parkland. The existing deficit of neighborhood and community parkland for the Heights District within Park District B would increase under all alternatives; however, this impact would be offset by the informal park space and recreational opportunities provided in the Park Hill Cemetery (under all alternatives) and the Vanco Golf Range (under the No Action alternatives), as well as additional park and open space amenities provided in the Project Alternative. Although the public schools and Propstra Aquatic Center provide some public access, they have extremely limited availability due to school activities. The following sections assess park and recreation facility impacts specific to each alternative.

No Action Base Alternative

In the No Action Base Alternative, current land use and zoning will remain in place. No development or redevelopment is assumed to occur in existing developed areas and new development will occur only on the 4.13 acres of vacant land identified in the VBLM. No new dedication of parkland is anticipated under the No Action Base Alternative. Based on the LOS standards established in the parks plan, the No Action Base Alternative would be adequately served by neighborhood parks and urban natural areas. The existing deficit of neighborhood parks would increase by 1 acre for a total service gap of 7.9 acres and community park space would increase by approximately 1.5 acres for a total service gap of 74.6 acres. Table 37 provides an analysis of park space needs for the No Action Base Alternative.

Table 37. No Action Base Alternative Park Analysis

Park Type	LOS Standard (Acres/1000 people)	Existing Acres Needed to Meet LOS ^a	Acres required to Serve Additional Population ^b	Acres provided in No Action Base	Service Gap (Acres) ^c
Neighborhood	2.0	-4.66.9	1.0	0	-3.67.9
Community	3.0	22.573.1	1.5	0	2474.6
Urban Natural Area	1.0	-221.7-546.1	0.5	0	-221.2-546.6

^aPer City adopted LOS as identified in Table 36.

^bThe No Action Base Alternative anticipates an increase in population of 478 people.

^cA negative number represents an excess in park land needed to meet the LOS standard and a positive number represents a deficit in park land to meet LOS standards.

No Action High Alternative

Under the No Action High Alternative current residential units would remain, new development would occur on the same vacant parcels assumed to develop under the No Action Base Alternative, and the Tower Mall area would redevelop with residential and limited commercial development. No new dedication of parkland is anticipated under the No Action High Alternative. Based on the LOS standards established in the parks plan, the No High Alternative would be adequately served by urban natural areas. An additional 3.6 acres of neighborhood park land and 34.8 acres of community park land would be required to meet the existing LOS standards. The existing deficit of neighborhood parks would increase by 8.2 acres for a total service gap of 15.1 acres and the existing deficit of community park space would increase by approximately 12.3 acres for a total service gap of 85.4 acres to meet the existing LOS standards. Table 38 provides an analysis of park space needs for the No Action High Alternative.

Table 38. No Action High Alternative Park Analysis

Park Type	LOS Standard (acres/1000 people)	Existing Acres Needed to meet LOS ^a	Acres required to serve additional population ^b	Acres provided in No Action High	Service Gap (acres) ^c
Neighborhood	2.0	-4.66.9	8.2	0	3.615.1
Community	3.0	22.573.1	12.3	0	34.885.4
Urban Natural Area	1.0	-221.7-546.1	4.1	0	-217.6-542

^aPer City adopted LOS as identified in Table 36.

^bThe No Action High Alternative anticipates an increase in population of 4,113 people.

^cA negative number represents an excess in park land needed to meet the LOS standard and a positive number represents a deficit in park land to meet LOS standards.

Project Alternative

The overall use and activity levels of existing parks, urban natural areas, and recreation facilities that serve the Heights District will increase with the growth of residential and employment populations under the Project Alternative. The increase of 4,482 people anticipated in the Project Alternative would require additional park space to meet the needs of future residents and the LOS standards of the City. The Project Alternative includes the dedication and development of the parks and open space amenities listed in Table 39.

Table 39. Proposed Parkland

Proposed Parks	Size (Acres)	Classification
Civic Park	1.0	Special facility
Neighborhood Park	1.5	Neighborhood
Pocket Parks	0.5	Neighborhood
Linear Parks	0.5	Neighborhood
MacArthur Greenbelt Park	2.6	Neighborhood
Total Proposed Park Space	6.12.5 Acres	

Note: Additional public or quasi-public open space may offer additional park spaces in individual development areas.

In addition to the proposed Civic Park and Neighborhood Park, the Project Alternative would also include a series of small pocket parks (approximately 0.5 acres total) integrated into the proposed residential areas, the MacArthur Greenbelt, an approximately 2.6 acre multimodal corridor, and the Loop, an approximately 0.5 acre linear park connecting proposed residential and commercial areas and other park facilities. While these facilities would not meet the City's standards from the parks plan for neighborhood parks, community parks, or urban natural areas, they would provide important open space amenities and recreation opportunities in the Heights District. Furthermore, these facilities would support the overall intent of the public realm and open space element of the Heights District Plan, which is to provide a variety of community and neighborhood spaces to enrich the quality of life for all residents and visitors. The parkland and open space amenities proposed under the Project Alternative would include playgrounds, trails, unprogrammed open spaces, planters, and space for neighborhood events. These amenities would primarily benefit the residents of the proposed development and would be considered neighborhood park space. Pedestrian corridors with enhanced paving will link to parks and open space areas. The corridors would function as civic spaces for commuting and strolling and include lighting, furnishings, and art amenities which would help unify the development. The civic park will include a plaza space, water feature, and adjacent retail supportive spaces that are expected to benefit residents within and surrounding the Heights District. The civic space would be classified as a special facility. No additional urban natural area is proposed in the Project Alternative.

Based on the LOS standards established in the parks plan, the existing parkland in the vicinity of the Heights District combined with the parkland proposed in the Project Alternative would result in adequate neighborhood parks and urban natural areas to serve existing and projected populations. The existing deficit of neighborhood parks would increase by 9.0 acres for a total service gap of 13.4 acres and the existing deficit of community park space would increase by approximately 13.5 acres for a total service gap of 86.6 acres to meet the existing LOS standards (see Table 40). An additional 36 acres of community park land would be required to meet the existing LOS standards. Table 40 provides an analysis of park space for the Project Alternative.

Table 40. Project Alternative Park Analysis

Park Type	LOS Standard (acres/1000 people)	Existing Acres Needed to meet LOS	Acres required to serve additional population ^b	Acres provided in Project Alternative	Service Gap (acres) ^c
Neighborhood	2.0	-4.6 <u>6.9</u>	9.0	5.1	-0.7 <u>13.4</u>
Community	3.0	22.5 <u>73.1</u>	13.5	0	36 <u>86.6</u>
Urban Natural Area	1.0	-221.7 <u>546.1</u>	4.5	0	-217.2 <u>541.6</u>

^aPer City adopted LOS as identified in Table 36.

^bThe Project Alternative anticipates an increase in population of 4,482 people.

^cA negative number represents an excess in park land needed to meet the LOS standard and a positive number represents a deficit in park land to meet LOS standards.

Mitigation Measures

Implementation of the following mitigation measures would offset potential impacts to parks and recreation facilities associated with development under the Heights District Plan. Development under any studied alternative would be required to meet City codes and pay park impact fees in accordance with VMC 20.915.050.

Mitigation Measures Designed into the Project

The following park and recreation facility improvements are proposed within the Heights District Plan to offset potential impacts associated with the Project Alternative.

- A 1-acre civic plaza in the center of the Redevelopment Area that supports surrounding commercial and retail uses. The civic plaza would be designed with an event plaza, market stalls, retail supportive seating and café space, interactive water feature, and an adjacent festival street that could be closed to vehicular traffic during events.
- An approximately 1.5-acre neighborhood park spanning both sides of Devine Road. The west side of the park would be dedicated to community garden plots and an entry gateway. The east side of the park would be an off-leash dog park.
- A series of small pocket parks to support age-appropriate play areas, integrated into the residential areas of the Heights District.
- The MacArthur Greenbelt would be a corridor greenspace offering passive open space along the redesigned MacArthur Boulevard. The greenbelt would include benches, art installations, and interpretive signage.
- Passive recreation and pedestrian amenities along different segments of The Loop throughout the Redevelopment Area.
- Enhanced connectivity to and from the Park Hill Cemetery and ongoing maintenance of the cemetery road network as open, public pathways for light recreation.

Existing Regulations and Other Potential Mitigation Development under any studied alternative would be required to meet City codes and pay park impact fees in accordance with VMC 20.915.050.

In addition to existing regulations and the park and recreation facility improvements designed into the Heights District Plan, the City should pursue the following measures to further offset potential impacts.

- Pursue the acquisition of additional parks and recreation lands when available. Acquisition and development funds may be produced through a combination of park impact fees, real estate excise tax, grants, and/or other sources.
- Redesign and develop David Douglas and Bagley Parks for community park amenities.
- The VPRD may consider alternative park standards within the project boundaries. Typical acre-to-population ratios for park standards may be lower and impact fees higher than in lower density suburban settings. A Heights District-specific standard would accommodate a more intense urban form and allow for smaller parks with a higher development standard.
- VPRD should continue to work closely with the City's Transportation Department to plan and create user-friendly pedestrian and bicycle systems and promote healthy lifestyle choices. This system should increase connectivity, improve the overall streetscape, enhance visual attractions to the project area, ensure public safety, and provide attractive parks, greenway, and open spaces and amenities.

Significant Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

With the implementation of the mitigation measures described above, no significant unavoidable adverse impacts to parks, recreation, and open space are anticipated.

Air

This section assesses the potential impacts of the proposed project, the No-Action Alternatives, and related actions on air quality. This section describes the air quality environment at the project site and discusses general indications of air quality status and attainment status of the project vicinity. GHG emissions and climate change are evaluated separately under the Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Emissions section.

Affected Environment

This section provides an overview of federal, state, and local regulations applicable to future development and describes the existing conditions related to air quality within the Heights District.

Applicable Federal, State, and Local Regulations

Three agencies have jurisdiction over the ambient air quality in the proposed project location: the EPA, Ecology, and Southwest Clean Air Agency (SWCAA). These agencies establish regulations that govern the concentrations of pollutants in the outdoor air. Air quality is generally assessed in terms of whether concentrations of air pollutants are higher or lower than ambient air quality standards set to protect human health and welfare. Ambient air quality standards are set for "criteria" pollutants (e.g., carbon monoxide, particulate matter [in two size ranges described later], nitrogen dioxide, and sulfur dioxide).

The U.S. National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) address harmful pollutants and are established by the EPA. Geographic areas in which concentrations of a pollutant exceed the NAAQS are classified as nonattainment areas. Federal regulations require states to prepare state implementation plans (SIPs) establishing methods to bring air quality into compliance with the NAAQS and to maintain the compliance. Nonattainment areas that return to compliance are called maintenance areas.

Applicable local, state, and federal ambient air quality standards are displayed in Table 41.

Table 41. Applicable Ambient Air Quality Standards for Criteria Pollutants

Pollutant	Terms of Compliance ^a	Concentration
Total Suspended Particulate		
Annual Average (µg/m ³)	Geometric mean; not to exceed	60 µg/m ³
24-Hour Average (µg/m ³) WA State only; no federal standard	Not to be exceeded more than once per year	150 µg/m ³
Inhalable Particulate Matter (PM10)		
Annual Average (µg/m ³)	Arithmetic mean; not to be exceeded	50 µg/m ³ ^b
24-Hour Average (µg/m ³)	The 3-year average of the 98th percentile of the daily concentrations must not exceed	150 µg/m ³
Fine Particulate Matter (PM2.5)		
Annual Average (µg/m ³)	The 3-year annual average of daily concentrations must not exceed	12 µg/m ³
24-Hour Average (µg/m ³)	The 3-year average of the 98th percentile of daily concentrations must not exceed	35 µg/m ³
Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) (b)		
Annual Average (ppm)	Annual arithmetic mean of 1-hour averages must not exceed	0.02 ppm ^b
24-Hour Average (ppm)	24-hour average must not exceed	0.10 ppm ^b
1-Hour Average (ppm)	1-hour average must not exceed	0.40 ppm ^b
1-Hour Average (ppm)	The 3-year average of the 99th percentile of daily max 1-hour conc. must not exceed	0.075 ppm
1-Hour Average (ppm)	No more than twice in 7 consecutive days may 1-hour average exceed	0.25 ppm ^b
Carbon Monoxide (CO)		
8-Hour Average (ppm)	The 8-hour average must not exceed more than once per year	9 ppm
1-Hour Average (ppm)	The 1-hour average must not exceed more than once per year	35 ppm
Ozone (O₃)		
8-Hour Average (ppm)	The 3-year average of the 4th highest daily maximum 8-hour average must not exceed	0.075 ppm
8-Hour Average (ppm) Revised effective 12/28/2015	The 3-year average of the 4th highest daily maximum 8-hour average must not exceed	0.070 ppm
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)		
Annual Average (ppm)	The annual mean of 1-hour averages must not exceed	0.053 ppm
1-Hour Average (ppm)	3-year avg. of 98th percentile of daily max 1 hour averages must not exceed	0.1 ppm
Lead (Pb)		
Rolling 3-month Average	Rolling 3-month average not to exceed	0.15 µg/m ³

Note: µg/m³ = micrograms per cubic meter; ppm = parts per million

^a All limits are federal and state air quality standards except as noted. All indicated limits represent "primary" air quality standards intended to protect human health.

^b Washington State standards; Washington applies more stringent annual and 24-hour limits for SO₂ than in federal rules. There is also a federal 0.5 ppm 3-hour average "secondary" standard for SO₂ to protect welfare.

Existing Conditions

Air quality in Southwest Washington has improved since the early 1980s, when the area was designated as a nonattainment area for carbon monoxide and ground level ozone concentrations. The Vancouver area is designated as a maintenance area for carbon monoxide and ozone and an attainment area for all other pollutants. The SWCAA maintains the carbon monoxide maintenance plan and the ozone maintenance plan for the Vancouver air quality maintenance area (AQMA). The Vancouver AQMA meets the current air quality health standards for both carbon monoxide and ozone, and the area is now in compliance with all federal air quality standards.

Impacts

The City's implementation of the Heights District Plan (Project Alternative) would increase the density of development over the No Action Alternatives. Table 42 summarizes the differences in growth assumptions in the future for the Project Alternative and the No Action Alternatives.

Table 42. Growth Assumptions under the Alternatives

	No Action Base Alternative	No Action High Alternative	Project Alternative
New Residential Units	192 units	1652 units	1800 units
New Residents	478 people	4113 people	4482 people
New Jobs	19 jobs	161 jobs	490-510 jobs

Impacts to air quality would occur under any of the alternatives as the result of construction emissions (e.g., emissions associated with construction vehicles, equipment, and activities) or under operation. The demolition of existing structures would require the removal and disposal of building materials that could possibly contain asbestos and lead-based paint. While no large industrial or commercial uses are anticipated under any of the alternatives, each alternative would see an increase in vehicle emissions associated with increased traffic.

SWCAA has control measures for regional air pollution control incorporated into the general air quality regulations. In particular, commercial and industrial emission sources are required to register or obtain an operating permit. Many transportation system improvements are reviewed to ensure that they do not contribute to or worsen air quality impacts. The SWCAA regulations will apply to individual developments or transportation projects that result from the implementation of any alternative.

No Action Base Alternative

Impacts to air quality would occur as the result of the construction of site-specific development and, depending on the development, could occur as the result of operations. Additional traffic associated with new development would result in increased vehicle emissions. Based on the anticipated development intensity and vehicle trips generated, emissions under this scenario would be fewer than with the No Action High Alternative or the Project Alternative. However, this alternative would not include ~~BRT stations and the~~ bike/pedestrian facilities within the Redevelopment Area, as proposed under the Project Alternative. It is anticipated that vehicle emissions under this scenario would be lowest of the three alternatives.

SWCAA regulations and motor vehicle regulations will continue to apply to individual developments or transportation projects under this alternative.

No Action High Alternative

The potential causes of impacts to air quality under this alternative are the same as under the No Action Base Alternative; however, the intensity of development would be greater, resulting in more impacts to air quality as the result of construction and vehicle emissions.

Based on the anticipated development intensity, trips generated under this scenario would be greater than under the No Action Base Alternative but only slightly less than the Project Alternative. However, this alternative would not include ~~BRT stations and the~~ bike/pedestrian facilities within the Redevelopment Area, as proposed under the Project Alternative. Per the traffic analysis, these improvements reduced the trip generation by 6 percent to account for multimodal trips. Impacts to air quality under this alternative would be similar to those under the Project Alternative.

SWCAA regulations and motor vehicle regulations will continue to apply to individual developments or transportation projects under this alternative.

Project Alternative

The intensity of development under the Project Alternative would be higher intensity than the No Action Base Alternative, and slightly higher than with the No Action High Alternative.

The Project Alternative is designed to encourage a livable, mixed density, mixed-use urban neighborhood center while respecting surrounding neighborhoods. The proposed land use pattern is intended to promote public health and sustainability by encouraging non-motorized transportation and increasing the return on public investment for the upcoming C-TRAN BRT line.

The traffic analysis performed for the Heights District Plan indicates that the plan and proposed redevelopment would generate approximately 700 to 850 new vehicle trips during the AM and PM peak hours. With the proposed BRT stations and bike/pedestrian facilities within the Redevelopment Area, the trip generation was reduced by 6 percent to account for multimodal trips. The vehicle emissions and impacts to air quality under this alternative would be higher than under the No Action Base Alternative, but only slightly higher than under the No Action High Alternative.

SWCAA regulations and motor vehicle regulations will continue to apply to individual developments or transportation projects under this alternative.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measures Designed into the Project

The existing federal and state regulations for regional air pollution control are incorporated into the SWCAA permitting program. Commercial and industrial emission sources are required to register or obtain an operating permit, and some transportation system improvements are reviewed by SWCAA to ensure that they do not contribute to air quality impacts. These regulations will apply to individual developments or transportation projects that result from the implementation of the Project Alternative, or development that occurs under the No Action Alternatives.

Under existing regulations, construction contractors would be required to comply with all relevant federal, state, and local air quality rules. In addition, implementation of required best management practices (BMPs) would reduce emissions related to the construction of the developments. Demolition contractors would be required to comply with the existing federal and state regulations related to the safe removal and disposal of any asbestos-containing materials.

Construction equipment and material hauling can affect traffic flow in a project area if construction vehicles travel during peak periods or other heavy traffic hours of the day and pass through congested areas, thereby further impeding traffic flow.

The following policies included in the subarea plan Land Use and Access/Circulation sections of the plan (updated to reflect the current plan) support a reduction in vehicle emissions.

L-1 Establish a new HX (Heights District) mixed-use zone classification that promotes a flexible mix of residential, retail, and employment land uses and a walkable land use pattern, allowing living and working within walking distance of each other.

L-3 Encourage a pedestrian-scale environment and walkability through smaller blocks and narrow street rights-of-way.

L-6 Incentivize shared parking strategies that reduce the total number of stalls in the District.

C-3 Foster the regional bicycle network by creating protected bike lanes for both directions along all major arterials.

C-5 Create a fine-grained network of accessible sidewalks, pathways and bike facilities that include lighting and shelter to allow pedestrians, cyclists, and others users comfortable and direct access to and within the District. Capitalize on existing networks such as the internal cemetery streets and connections between Skyline Crest and nearby schools.

The following policies included in the Environmental Sustainability section of the plan (updated to reflect the current plan) support energy efficiency and associated emissions reductions.

S-4 Strive to exceed relevant sustainability benchmarks for new buildings and infrastructure, similar to what is required for LEED certification standards. All publicly owned buildings shall meet or exceed LEED Gold Certification.

S-6 Explore opportunities for district level solutions to waste management and energy production.

Existing Regulations and Other Potential Mitigation

The existing federal and state regulations for regional air pollution control are incorporated into the SWCAA permitting program. Commercial and industrial emission sources are required to register or obtain an operating permit, and some transportation system improvements are reviewed by SWCAA to ensure that they do not contribute to air quality impacts. These regulations will apply to individual developments or transportation projects that result from the implementation of the Project Alternative, or development that occurs under the No Action Alternatives.

Construction equipment and material hauling can affect traffic flow in a project area if construction vehicles travel during peak periods or other heavy-traffic hours of the day and pass through congested areas, thereby further impeding traffic flow. Under existing regulations, construction contractors would be required to comply with all relevant federal, state, and local air quality rules. In addition, implementation of required best management practices (BMPs) would reduce emissions related to the construction of the developments. Demolition contractors would be required to comply with the existing federal and state regulations related to the safe removal and disposal of any asbestos-containing materials.

No mitigation measures beyond the existing regulations and mitigation built into the project are necessary or proposed to address potential impacts associated with the proposal or alternatives.

Significant Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

No significant unavoidable adverse impacts to air quality are anticipated under any of the alternatives.

Water

This section assesses the potential impacts of the proposed project, the No-Action Alternatives, and related actions on water quality and quantity. There are no surface water resources (streams, lakes, or ponds) located within the subarea, and therefore this discussion focuses on groundwater only (see the Water Service section for a discussion of potable water and stormwater infrastructure). This section summarizes existing groundwater conditions in the project vicinity, identifies land uses with a higher potential for groundwater impacts, and assesses whether the Project Alternative or No Action Alternatives could change the risks to groundwater within and immediately adjacent to the subarea, with consideration of the existing regulatory framework.

Affected Environment

This section provides an overview of federal, state, and local regulations applicable to future development and describes the existing conditions related to water resources within the Heights District.

Applicable Federal, State, and Local Regulations

At the federal level, water quality is controlled by the Clean Water Act (CWA) (33 US Code [U.S.C.] § 1251 et seq.) and the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) (42 U.S.C. §300f et seq.). While the CWA and SDWA are enforced at the federal level by the EPA, they are administered at the state level by various state departments. In Washington, Ecology administers the CWA and SDWA.

Ecology also administers the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program. NPDES permits address water pollution by regulating sources that discharge to waters of the United States. The permit includes limits on discharge, monitoring and reporting requirements, and other provisions to ensure that the discharge does not negatively impact water quality or people's health.

On the local level, water quality is protected by several ordinances codified under the municipal code. These include the City's erosion control ordinance (VMC 14.24), stormwater ordinance (VMC 14.25), and water resources protection ordinance (VMC 14.26).

Generally, for erosion and sediment control, property owners who conduct land-disturbing activities must comply with the requirements and best management practices (BMPs) established in Ecology's *Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington*. The greater the land-disturbing activity, the more stringent the requirements.

In summary, all development in the City is governed by the VMC and development standards (including those in the Ecology manual), and is reviewed for conformance by the City through its development review process.

Existing Conditions

All drinking water in the City comes from local groundwater, and is supplied from wells tapping three aquifers: the Orchards, Troutdale, and Sand-and-Gravel aquifers (City 2018). The City is the third largest municipal provider of water in the state of Washington. As part of the SDWA, the City's water utility publishes an annual water quality report, which discloses the results of tests for more than 238 different substances. The 2018 report stated that all results were below the maximum levels set by federal and state agencies.

Groundwater can become contaminated through a process known as "base flow," which refers to when runoff at the surface infiltrates downward through the soil until it reaches an aquifer. An increase in impervious surfaces can also have a negative effect on groundwater recharge, as water is carried across surfaces or in stormwater infrastructure and away from the underlying aquifer.

The Heights District is positioned in the center of a wedge-shaped plateau, which is the highest area of the City. Drainage goes either north to the Burnt Bridge Creek Greenway or south through Blandford Canyon to the Columbia River. Soils on the site are primarily mapped as Lauren gravelly loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes (LbG), which is a non-hydric soil with high hydraulic conductivity. The estimated depth to groundwater is more than 80 inches (USDA-NRCS 2019).

While many urbanized areas in the City are characterized by a high percentage of impervious coverage, development in the Heights District is more characteristic of a suburban area where buildings are surrounded by green space and/or surface parking, rather than being located up against streets. The commercial and office areas are surrounded mostly by surface parking, while schools and residences are surrounded mostly by green space. In the subarea, building footprints account for approximately 15 percent of the land, with the rest being "open area" (surface parking or green space). Of this "open area," approximately 68 percent is green space (pervious), which includes the open space contained in Park Hill Cemetery and the various schools (see Appendix A).

The City's storm drainage system within the Heights District is focused on providing stormwater capture and conveyance for areas within the public right of way. On-site stormwater is handled by individual property owners. Many of the residential streets within the Heights rely predominantly upon infiltration to manage stormwater. Infiltration facilities, when properly designed and registered according to underground injection control requirements, can meet LID standards.

The water resources protection ordinance (VMC 14.26) establishes regulations for the protection of water resources within the City, including regulations for critical aquifer recharge areas in order to protect groundwater resources. The entire City is designated as a critical aquifer recharge area per VMC 14.26, and the protections under that ordinance apply to all areas within the City. Under VMC 14.26, the City prohibits the development of certain land uses known to have a higher risk of groundwater contamination (e.g. outdoor wood preservation, hazardous materials disposal sites, etc.).

The City further protects groundwater by designating areas within 1,900 feet of municipal water stations as special protection areas (SPAs) and further restricting land uses in them.

While the subarea is not located within a SPA, it is located within the 5-year and 10-year wellhead protection areas associated with an SPA for Water Station 4 (WS-4) located to the southwest of the subarea. Water wellhead protection areas are the area where groundwater flows to a water supply well.

Impacts

Development would have the potential to impact groundwater quality. Under any of the alternatives, stormwater infiltration from development of the plan area could increase interflow and groundwater base flows, and has the potential to pollute groundwater. Groundwater can be impacted during standard construction activities, such as excavation, grading, and placement of foundations. Contaminated soil and/or groundwater may be encountered during excavation when properties in the study area are redeveloped under any of the alternatives. One site within the subarea is listed on Ecology's Confirmed and Suspected Contaminated Sites List ([Ecology Site ID 3024](#)), while two others were previously listed but have received a No Further Action decision from Ecology (Ecology 2019).

Some land uses are known to have a higher risk of groundwater contamination than other land uses. These include auto repair or wrecking facilities, dry cleaning facilities, municipal landfills, and some industrial or agricultural uses.

No Action Base Alternative

Development projects would continue to be required under the VMC to construct on-site and related water system improvements necessary to support their development. However, this alternative would not benefit from the vision of MacArthur Boulevard becoming a demonstration green street with stormwater improvements.

No Action High Alternative

This alternative would have the same impacts as the No Action Base Alternative, but may have a slightly higher impact as the level of development would be greater than under the base alternative. Development projects would continue to be required under the VMC to construct on-site and related water system improvements necessary to support their development.

Proposed Alternative

Like the No Action Alternatives, development projects under the Proposed Alternative would continue to be required under the VMC to construct on-site and related water system improvements necessary to support their development. In addition to these site-specific improvements, runoff in the subarea would be improved in public areas and public rights of way through the stormwater infrastructure projects proposed under the subarea plan. Proposed improvements are included in the mitigation measures below.

Mitigation Measures

~~Under any alternative, all development projects will be required to provide stormwater capture and conveyance on site in accordance with VMC 14.25 and 14.26. Most of the area is located within a wellhead protection area, and development may require compliance with protective measures and certain uses may be either prohibited or discouraged within especially sensitive areas (e.g., users of high-risk contaminants such as wood preserving/treating). These types of higher risk uses are not included in the Project Alternative.~~

~~Development review would ensure compliance with City's requirements for surface water/stormwater design and construction and with Ecology's *Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington*.~~

Mitigation Measures Designed into the Project

Development of the proposed MacArthur Greenbelt would provide a continuous stormwater feature extending beyond Andresen Road. Capital improvements throughout the District would include low water use landscapes and bioswales in civic spaces, parks, open spaces, and streets. Under the [Environmental Sustainability section of the plan](#), several policies relating to groundwater protection would be adopted under the City's Comprehensive Plan. Under development review, projects would be required to

demonstrate their compliance with these policies (updated to reflect the current District Plan), which include the following.

S-4 Strive to exceed relevant sustainability benchmarks for new buildings and infrastructure, similar to what is required for LEED certification standards. All publicly owned buildings shall meet or exceed LEED Gold Certification.

S-5 Create landscapes that demonstrate and embody sustainability such as raingardens and drought resistant plant palettes that contribute positively to the ecosystem.

S-11 Create robust, innovative, and visually appealing stormwater management infrastructure as part of a site wide strategy to fully treat and manage the water quality impacts of runoff. The infrastructure should work in harmony with the local ecological system.

In addition to the City's Comprehensive Plan, infrastructure improvements envisioned in the Heights District Plan will implement infrastructure goals and policies identified in the City's Capital Improvement Plan, stormwater management plan, and complete streets policy. These documents identify infrastructure improvements, including low impact development stormwater techniques and BMPs, to improve the safety of Vancouver's water infrastructure and systems.

Existing Regulations and Other Potential Mitigation

Under any alternative, all development projects will be required to provide stormwater capture and conveyance on site in accordance with VMC 14.25 and 14.26. Most of the area is located within a wellhead protection area, and development may require compliance with protective measures and certain uses may be either prohibited or discouraged within especially sensitive areas (e.g., users of high-risk contaminants such as wood preserving/treating). These types of higher risk uses are not included in the Project Alternative.

Development review would ensure compliance with City's requirements for surface water/stormwater design and construction and with Ecology's Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington.

Under any of the alternatives, mitigation may be necessary to address site-specific impacts that could occur, depending on the development proposed. The following mitigation measures could be required during property redevelopment:

- **Additional site investigations to determine the potential for contamination to be present on the property.**
- **Additional site investigations of soil and groundwater to evaluate the type, concentration, and extent of contamination, if present.**
- **Cleanup of contamination sources (e.g. removal of underground storage tanks, excavation of**

contaminated soil) in accordance with Ecology's current guidelines and regulations.

- **Handling and disposing of contaminated soil and groundwater according to local and state regulations.**

Significant Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

No significant unavoidable adverse impacts to water quality have been identified as a result of any of the proposed alternatives.

Plants and Animals

The purpose of this section is to evaluate the potential impacts of the proposed project, the No Action Alternatives, and related actions on plant and animal resources, including fisheries and aquatic wildlife. This section describes the plant and animal resources at the project site and assesses potential impacts to plant and animal resources that could occur because of the construction and operation of the Project Alternative and No-Action Alternatives.

Affected Environment

This section describes the applicable regulations and the general habitat types and characteristics of the project site and the surrounding area.

Applicable Federal, State, and Local Regulations

Federal Endangered Species Act

The Endangered Species Act (ESA), as amended in 1988, establishes a national program for the conservation of threatened and endangered species of fish, wildlife, and plants and the preservation of the ecosystems on which they depend.

The ESA is administered jointly by USFWS (plants and most terrestrial and freshwater wildlife species) and by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries (most marine and anadromous species). The ESA defines procedures for listing species, designating critical habitat for listed species, and preparing recovery plans. It also specifies prohibited actions and exceptions.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) implements various treaties and conventions between the United States and other countries, including Canada, Japan, Mexico, and the former Soviet Union, for the protection of migratory birds (16 U.S.C. 703-712, July 3, 1918, as amended 1936, 1960, 1968, 1969, 1974, 1978, 1986, and 1989). Under the MBTA, taking, killing, or possessing migratory birds or their eggs or nests is unlawful. Most species of birds are classified as migratory under the MBTA, with the exception of upland and nonnative birds such as house sparrows, European starlings, and rock doves.

Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) of 1940 prohibits the taking, possessing, or transporting of a bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) or golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), or their parts, nests, or eggs without prior authorization. This includes inactive nests as well as active nests. “Take” means to pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, destroy, molest, or disturb. “Disturb” is defined as agitating or bothering an eagle to a degree that causes, or is likely to cause, injury, or either a decrease in productivity or nest abandonment by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior. In 2009, the USFWS promulgated a final rule on two new permit regulations that authorize under BGEPA the non-purposeful (incidental) take of eagles and removal of eagle nests in certain situations (50 CFR 22.26, 22.27).

Vancouver Critical Areas Ordinance

VMC Chapter 20.740 (Critical Areas) establishes regulations that are protective of sensitive plant, fish, and wildlife resources. VMC 20.740.110 establishes fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas and associated riparian management areas and riparian buffers, which are protective of fish and wildlife habitat resources. VMC 20.740.140 establishes protections for wetlands and associated buffers, which are also indirectly protective of fish and wildlife resources that rely on wetland habitats. If critical areas are determined to be present or likely to be present on the site of a proposed development, a detailed habitat analysis (critical areas report) is typically required in order to establish the presence of critical areas, anticipated impacts of a proposed development, and what mitigation is proposed to address impacts to critical areas. Depending on the scope of the proposed activities, the following City reviews could be required.

- Critical areas permit
- Shorelines permit
- SEPA review

Methodology

The characterization of the affected environment and the assessment of the potential impacts of the proposed project and the alternatives used the following methodology and data sources. Project scientists reviewed existing literature and reference material to identify resources within the project area that have the potential to be impacted by the Project Alternative and No Action Alternatives. Sources of publicly available information used to document existing conditions of plants and animal resources at the site include:

- [NOAA West Coast Salmon and Steelhead listings \(NOAA 2019a\)](#)

- Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) Priority Habitats and Species (PHS) on the Web database (WDFW 2019a)
- WDFW SalmonScape GIS database (WDFW 2019b)
- Washington Natural Heritage Program (WNHP) database (WNHP 2019)
- USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) database (USFWS 2019a)
- USFWS Critical Habitat Mapper (USFWS 2019b)
- [USFWS Environmental Conservation Online System \(USFWS 2019c, 2019e, and 2019g\)](#)
- USFWS National Wetland Inventory (NWI) (USFWS 2019d)
- [USFWS Streaked horned lark species information page \(USFWS 2019f\)](#)
- ~~USFWS Threatened and Endangered Species List (USFWS, 2019d)~~
- [United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service \(USDA-NRCS 2019\)](#)
- Clark County GIS data (Clark County MapsOnline 2019)
- City of Vancouver Heritage Tree Inventory (City 2019)

Information regarding the potential presence of special-status plant species came from the USFWS IPaC database and species list (USFWS 2019a) and from a review of the WNHP database (WNHP 2019). A list of species documented as occurring or potentially occurring in the project vicinity was generated based on the potential presence or absence of appropriate habitat for each species.

The USFWS website (USFWS 2019a) and the NOAA Fisheries website (NMFS 2019a) supplied information regarding the potential presence of special-status fish and wildlife species. Additional information was obtained from two online WDFW databases (PHS on the Web [WDFW 2019a] and SalmonScape [WDFW 2019b]) and from the 2008 PHS list (WDFW 2008).

Information regarding the potential presence of wetlands at the project site was obtained from reviews of the NWI (USFWS 2019c), soils data (USDA-NRCS 2019), and Clark County GIS database MapsOnline (Clark County MapsOnline 2019).

Threatened and Endangered Species

A review of the USFWS IPaC database indicates that five federally listed threatened species have the potential to occur within the project area.

- Streaked horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris strigata*)
- Yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*)
- Bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*)
- Golden paintbrush (*Castilleja levisecta*)
- Water howellia (*Howellia aquatilis*)

According to the USFWS IPaC website, the primary information used to generate a species list is the known or expected range of individual species and additional areas of influence for a species. (Areas of influence include areas outside of the expected species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in the area, such as the placement of a dam.) The IPaC website also states that because species can move and site conditions can change, the species that occur on a list are not guaranteed to be found on or near a specified project site (USFWS 2019a). Therefore, it is unlikely that any of these species could or may occur within the Heights District. A description of each ESA-listed species is included in Appendix H.

Priority Habitats and Species

The WDFW PHS on the Web database shows the presence of one priority habitat within the vicinity of the project area: biodiversity areas and corridor. This area is mapped in association with South Cliff Park/Dubois Park to the southwest and the Burnt Bridge Creek stream corridor to the north; both areas are located outside the project area, and this priority habitat is unlikely to be affected by either the proposed project or the No-Action Alternatives.

A review of the USFWS NWI database and Clark County MapsOnline wetland spatial data does not indicate the presence of wetland habitats anywhere within or near the project area.

Impacts

As described in the affected environment section, the habitat functions of the Heights District are substantially limited by existing and past development. While nearly one-third of the project area consists of green open space (primarily the parks, greenways, and cemeteries cemetery and schools), these areas do not provide the unique and complex habitat characteristics required by any of the priority plant or animal species known or with the potential to occur in the vicinity of the project. In addition, no exceptional or heritage trees have been listed in the Heights District.

Existing vegetation in the area consists primarily of grass, ornamental lawn plants, and trees. Animals are limited to species commonly found in urbanized environments, such as squirrels, raccoons, small rodents, and pigeons.

No Action Base Alternative

Under the No Action Base Alternative, development projects would continue to be required under the VMC to identify and mitigate any impacts to critical areas. As there are no identified critical areas in the project area, it is unlikely that this item would be needed.

Potential impacts include increased impervious surfaces and stormwater runoff and additional non-point source pollutants. However, site development would be required to meet the City's stormwater standards, and it is likely that new development would be held to higher regulatory standards than existing development in the subarea.

Existing grass lawns, shrubs, and trees may be cleared during future development in the study area; however, VMC Chapter 20.925 requires landscaping and screening for most residential, commercial, and industrial developments, which would mitigate any site-specific vegetation loss within the Heights District.

Under this alternative, environmentally friendly measures proposed under the Project Alternative would not occur. Several of these measures would likely have a positive impact on plants and animals in the project area.

No Action High Alternative

This alternative would have the same impacts as the No Action Base Alternative, but may have a slightly higher impact as the level of development would be greater than under the base alternative. The assumed redevelopment of 50 percent of the Tower Mall site would likely have some benefits to priority species through improved stormwater runoff south of the project area, as any new development would require cleaning up debris/and or site contamination and compliance with City landscaping standards and stormwater requirements.

As with the No Action Base Alternative, this alternative would not include several measures included in the Project Alternative that are expected to have a beneficial impact on plants and animal habitat in the Heights District.

Proposed Alternative

The Project Alternative would result in the greatest amount of redevelopment in the Heights District. Impacts associated with this alternative are the same types of impacts as with the No Action Alternatives, namely increased impervious surfaces and stormwater runoff, additional non-point source pollutants, and the removal of existing vegetation. As previously noted, there are no known heritage trees in the Heights District. If any are found, all heritage trees would be subject to the requirements of VMC 20.770.120. The Project Alternative is striving to incorporate and protect healthy mature trees.

Under the Project Alternative, the Vanco Golf Range would be converted to mixed uses, such as commercial and multi-family developments. The golf range provides open space that may be used by common urban species (e.g., squirrels), but does not support any priority plant or animal species, and its development therefore would not impact any priority species.

Landscaping under the Project Alternative would be required to meet the standards and guidelines enumerated in the Heights District design standards and guidelines. Under the Project Alternative, these standards would be adopted, and new developments would need to demonstrate compliance during design review. The new standards would have a beneficial impact on the amount of vegetation in the project area. However, no rare or priority plant species would be included as part of future landscaping. Plants used under this alternative, including those in the landscaped buffers and medians associated with new roadways, would consist of adaptive plant species listed on the Preferred Native and Adaptive Plant Species List under the design standards and guidelines.

New parks proposed under this alternative would create an estimated 6.1 acres of new park space. As there are no known or likely priority animal species in the project area, it is not known whether any would use these new park facilities. In addition, these would be urban parks – as opposed to natural areas – which are less conducive to priority species habitat. However, it is possible that bird species would use these spaces as resting points between the priority habitat areas associated with the Columbia River to the south, and the priority habitat areas associated with the Burnt Creek Bridge Greenway to the north.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measures Designed into the Project

As there are no known or likely priority plant or animal species in the project area, no mitigation is needed to address impacts to these resources. The following measures included under the Project Alternative have the potential to have a positive impact on priority species outside of the Heights District.

- Limit impervious surfacing
- Increase green infrastructure and reduce stormwater runoff
- Add new parks, open space, and community gardens
- Use native and adaptive plant species
- ~~Protect and enhance the urban tree canopy in accordance with VMC 20.770~~

Existing Regulations and Other Potential Mitigation

Development under any alternative would be required to protect and enhance the urban tree canopy in accordance with VMC 20.770. No other mitigation measures are needed or proposed, as there are no anticipated impacts to plants or animal species or habitat under the Project Alternative.

Significant Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

There are no unavoidable significant adverse impacts to plant or animal habitat functions that are likely to occur as a result of implementing the Project Alternative or the No Action Alternatives.

CHAPTER 4

DRAFT EIS COMMENTS AND RESPONSES



Comments and Responses

This chapter includes all comments submitted on the Heights District Plan Planned Action DEIS, followed by a response to all substantive comments. Comments on the DEIS were accepted by the City from January 22, 2020 to May 20, 2020 through a public comment survey form, via email to City staff, and at the Planning Commission Public Hearing for the Heights District Plan. Over 60 comments were received. All comments received are included in the following pages and substantive comments are followed by a detailed response. As appropriate, responses include additional details to clarify the EIS analysis, references to text included in the EIS and/or Heights District Plan, and/or changes made in the FEIS. Some comments had multiple segments and are delineated with a, b, c, etc. Responses to these comments are delineated the same way (i.e. comment 1a and response 1a). To avoid repetition throughout the responses, standard responses were prepared to address similar comments received by multiple parties. These responses are included in the next section, prior to the individual comments and responses.

Comments are organized into three categories

- **Comments received via email to City staff**
- **Comments received through a public comment survey form**
- **Comments received as part of the Planning Commission Hearing on the Heights District Plan.**

The primary changes to the Heights District Plan and EIS that resulted from public comments include the following:

- **Removal of five church properties from the proposed rezone area in the Heights District Plan. As noted in the Land Use section of this EIS, because these properties are still included in the Heights District boundary and individual property owners could request site-specific rezones in the future, the rezoning of the church properties is still considered in the EIS analysis of impacts. The analysis included in the EIS does not result in any zone change for the church properties, it only analyzes the potential impacts of those zone changes should they be requested in the future by individual property owners or by other consideration.**
- **Clarification around the development standards and height restrictions in the proposed new HX zone. Additional details related to building heights and transitions to adjacent neighborhoods is included in the Land Use section of this EIS.**
- **The previously named, Neighborhood Gateway sub-district was renamed District Gateway. This change is reflected throughout the EIS.**

Acronyms and initializations are used throughout the comments and responses. See page vii of the EIS for a list of acronyms and initializations.

Standard Responses

To avoid repetition, the City prepared detailed Standard Responses for the following ten issues that were commented on by multiple parties. Standard Responses are referenced in response to individual comments where applicable.

Standard Response 1 - EIS Comment Period Extension

Comment

Commenters requested an extension of the comment period for the DEIS following the initial release of the DEIS on January 22, 2020 and again following the first 30-day extension of the comment period.

Response

The DEIS was issued on January 22, 2020 with an initial comment period closing on February 23, 2020. The 30-day DEIS comment period is the standard time period established by the state SEPA rules (codified under WAC 197-11-502). In response to public comments received and at the direction of the City Council, the City extended the comment period to March 22, 2020 to allow for additional time for the public to review the DEIS. Following that extension, additional public comments were received that requested further extension of the comment period. At the direction of the City Council, the City extended the comment period for another 60 days until May 20, 2020. The comment period for the DEIS closed on May 20, 2020.

Standard Response 2 - EIS Comment Period Extension due to COVID-19

Comment

Following the Governor's Stay Home, Stay Healthy order, commenters requested an additional extension in the comment period with some commenters requesting a suspension in the process.

Response

Despite the disruption to our nation and community from COVID-19, the City strongly believes the 120-day comment period provided sufficient opportunity for the public to access and review all documents related to the DEIS, ask questions of staff, and send in their comments which are addressed in the Final EIS.

Even though City Hall was closed during a portion of the comment period due to COVID-19 and the Governor's Stay Home, Stay Healthy order, staff continued to work remotely and were available for questions and requests for information. Staff continued to provide hard copies of the Plan, supporting analyses, and DEIS to anyone that requested one.

Standard Response 3 – Rezoning of Church Properties

Comment

Commenters expressed concern regarding the effect of plan implementation measures involving the rezoning of several properties within the Heights District that are owned by religious organizations and used as houses of worship.

Response

Based on public comments and at the direction of the Vancouver City Council, church properties have been removed from the rezone area included in the Heights District Plan. The Project Alternative description in the EIS (page 19) was revised to reflect this change. Because these properties are still included in the subarea and individual property owners could request site-specific rezones in the future, the rezoning of the church properties is still considered in the EIS analysis of land use impacts (Chapter 3, page 37). The analysis included in the EIS does not result in any zone changes affecting the church properties, it only analyzes the potential impacts of those zone changes should they be requested in the future by individual property owners or by other consideration.

If the Heights District Plan is adopted, the church properties will remain in their current zoning designation. The plan includes an implementation policy that indicates future rezones within the District boundary should be to HX in order to ensure redevelopment meets the intent of the Heights District Plan and includes provisions to protect the existing single-family neighborhoods surrounding the District (policy L-12 on page 19 of Heights District Plan). Should a site-specific rezone request be made in the future and if that request were approved by the City Council, the property would be subject to all development standards and provisions included for the HX zoning designation and specific provisions for the District Gateway sub-district. As noted on page 41 of the EIS, building height transition requirements are proposed for the District Gateway sub-district. These requirements will vary based on site-specific conditions, including but not limited to abutting or adjacent to single-family residential and adjacent or abutting different roadways based on classification (i.e. principal arterials, minor arterials, and collector arterials).

Standard Response 4 – Police and Fire Response Times and Service Levels

Comment

Commenters expressed concerns over the impact to police and fire service delivery based on the projected population increase included in the Project Alternative and requested additional details regarding how level of service standards would be maintained.

Response

The analysis completed for the EIS related to police and fire service was qualitative with impacts evaluated based on the expected increase in population. Due to the incremental nature of the proposed population increase (i.e. it will happen over a 20-year buildout of the plan area), the City determined that a specific plan was not needed to mitigate identified impacts.

The VFD actively evaluates its performance and staffing as needed to ensure that City services are brought provided in an appropriate manner. As required by RCW 35.103.040, the VFD reports service level performance annually, which evaluates how the Department meets target response times for the highest priority calls. Based on this annual evaluation, the VFD assesses if they are continuing to meet target response times as the city grows (including the growth anticipated as a result of the Heights District Plan). Any additional staffing or equipment needs required to address service level and meet target response times would be planned through the Department's capital facilities planning and City budgeting process, and as part of VFD's Standard of Cover. A Standard of Cover (also referred to as a Deployment Plan or Community Risk Reduction Plan) utilizes data, national standards and/or recognized best practices, and internal policies to provide a performance analysis and risk profile for a fire Department's protection area and plan for future goals. Most Standard of Covers utilize a model that looks at fire and Emergency Medical Service risk for the community, while others may take into account specific protection needs of a community such as wildfire threat, water hazards, or natural disasters.

Similar to the VFD, the VPD evaluates staffing, equipment, and facility needs on a regular basis through the City's strategic planning and budgeting processes. Through this process, the VPD evaluates whether its staffing and equipment needs are continuing to be met as additional population is added throughout the City (including within the Heights District). The VPD responds to calls based on priority rather than using response times as an evaluative tool for determining the appropriateness of its service delivery. This is because of factors such as traffic, road conditions, etc., which often influence response times and do not provide a clear picture of VPD's ability to respond. Priority is a value assigned to a call by the 911 call taker. Violence, whether a call is in-progress or not, whether the suspect is still present, and whether the call involves a threat to life or property are all factors in determining the priority level of the call. Calls with a Priority of 1 or 2 typically require an immediate response, while calls of a lower priority may be allowed to "pend" until units are available and higher priority calls have been addressed. Additionally, the VPD divides the City into sections called beats for purposes of response times, staffing, and resources. A beat is a geographic area typically patrolled

by one officer. The Department routinely evaluates the calls for service in a given geographic region and may increase staffing for that area or adjust the geographic boundaries of the beat to more evenly spread the workload for assigned officers.

Providing continued police and fire services in the Heights would be done in a manner consistent with services across the City. The VPD and VFD will continue to evaluate their needs across the city (including the increase in population in the Heights District) through the City's strategic planning and budgeting processes. Because the increase in population will occur incrementally over time and is included in overall population projections for the City planned for in the City's current Comprehensive Plan, this evaluation will enable VFD and VPD to assess, and as necessary to make adjustments in, staffing and equipment to ensure they can meet the service needs of the area. Growth projections for the City are reviewed annually by the City and used to adjust planning assumptions for a range of City services (fire, police, water, sewer, etc.).

Standard Response 5 – Funding for Police and Fire Services

Comment

Commenters asked how funding for police and fire services is allocated and how development in the Heights District will affect funding.

Response

There is a proportional relationship between increased revenues resulting from new development and new residential and commercial users and the City's overall general fund budget. The majority (approximately 66 percent) of City tax revenues are dedicated to funding Police, Fire and other public safety services. As revenues increase from new development and new residential and commercial users, a portion of this revenue supports Police and Fire budgets and services.

Standard Response 6 – Parking/Spillover Parking

Comment

Commenters expressed concerns with the adequacy of the parking provided in the Heights District Plan and the potential for spillover parking into adjacent residential areas.

Response

The Heights District Plan includes a parking strategy for the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area (see page 71 in the plan). The parking strategy does not rely on adjacent neighborhood streets to absorb parking needs for the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area specifically or for the District in general. Through the zoning standards that will be adopted to

implement the Heights District Plan, new development will be required to provide adequate parking to serve its needs. The proposed parking strategy incorporates a variety of parking options and tools to manage parking demand, including:

- **A combination of parking lots, parking garages, and individual parking spaces to serve residents, employees, and visitors**
- **On-street parking on all new roads within the Tower Mall Redevelopment area to serve the needs of people visiting shops, offices, and special events**
- **Strategies to require housing and office developments to reduce demand for parking by encouraging transit use and active transportation such as walking, biking, and rolling**
- **A shared parking approach between daytime/weekday office needs, evening residential needs, and weekend event needs/visitor parking. The parking system will be managed efficiently to ensure parking is both available and well-used.**

In addition, policy recommendations (see policy C-10) in the plan call for limiting vehicle access from the new development to existing neighborhoods in order to maintain the character and safety of these areas.

Through the strategies, policies, and tools listed above, the plan seeks to ensure a "right-sized" parking approach that serves new development without unnecessarily driving up the cost of housing by requiring projects to build more parking than is needed.

Parking impacts associated with the Project Alternative (the Heights District Plan) are evaluated in the EIS beginning on page 61. The analysis includes an assessment of the potential for spillover parking and whether spillover parking is occurring to a degree that it increases parking congestion and makes it more difficult for residents to find on-street parking within close proximity to their homes. To offset potential parking impacts, the EIS provides mitigation measures based on the parking strategy included in the plan. Parking mitigation measures are identified on pages 62 and 63 of the EIS.

Standard Response 7 – Building Height

Comment

Commenters asked questions about the maximum building height evaluated in the EIS, specifically how the scale of buildings would impact adjacent single-family neighborhoods.

Response

Under the Heights District Plan a maximum building height of 80 feet (which accommodates approximately 6 stories) is envisioned for the new HX zone. However, as planned, this height would only be allowed in the Activity Center sub-district in the center of the Redevelopment Area, away from

existing single-family residential neighborhoods. As envisioned in the plan and evaluated in the EIS, the new HX zone would also require transition areas with height reductions at the edges of the Redevelopment Area to limit impacts to existing neighborhoods. Proposed building heights and mitigation measures requiring adherence to the standards included in a new HX zone are identified in the EIS on page 42. Evaluation of aesthetic impacts is included in the Aesthetics, Light and Glare section in Chapter 3 of the EIS.

Standard Response 8 – EIS Alternatives

Comment

Commenters asked questions about the difference between the three alternatives evaluated in the EIS and the three concept plans evaluated by the public as part of the District Plan planning process. Commenters also asked why the No Action alternatives do not include concept plans and how the City Council chooses between alternatives in the EIS.

Response

An EIS is prepared by agencies to comply with SEPA and the SEPA rules that are a part of the WAC and VMC. SEPA requires that an EIS consider different alternatives, including the “proposed action” and a “no action” alternative (see WAC 197-11-440). For the Heights, the proposed action is the adoption of the Heights District Plan and the redevelopment that is anticipated to occur as a result of the plan. The three alternatives analyzed in the Heights District Plan EIS include the Project Alternative (adoption of the Heights District Plan), a No Action Base Alternative, and a No Action High Alternative. For the Heights District Plan EIS, the City chose to analyze two no action alternatives (instead of one as required under SEPA) in order to reflect different potential development scenarios that could occur based on current market conditions under the existing Comprehensive Plan and zoning for the area covered by the Heights District Plan. The “no action” alternatives do not mean no development will occur, but instead that development/redevelopment is not based on a specific “action” taken by the City and would occur on a parcel by parcel basis reflecting market conditions and development plans of individual property owners. Development under the no action alternatives would not conform to an overarching concept for the area or be based on the proposed Heights District Plan. The alternatives analyzed in the EIS are described in Chapter 2 of the EIS, beginning on page 17. Public comment on the alternatives considered in an EIS is taken during the DEIS comment period.

Different alternatives are required in an EIS to inform decision makers of the environmental impacts of taking action or not taking action. The No Action alternatives are specifically provided to compare the impacts of the proposed action of adoption of the Heights District Plan and taking no action (not adopting the Heights District Plan). The City Council considers the environmental analysis included in an EIS in their decision on the underlying action (i.e. the Heights District Plan), but the Council does not take formal action on the EIS. An EIS is not adopted by the City Council, but rather published to inform a decision on the action or project alternative analyzed in the EIS.

The EIS alternatives included in the Heights District Plan EIS are different from the three concept plans developed during the Heights District Plan planning process. The process for development and evaluation of the three concept plans (Promenade, The Loop, and Grand Park) is described on page 2 of the EIS. More information on the full public process and documents associated with various phases of outreach are available in the Heights District Plan and on the Heights District Plan project website (<https://www.cityofvancouver.us/ced/page/heights-district-plan>). Based on community feedback, the concept plans were refined, and a preferred concept called the Grand Loop was developed, which incorporated elements from all three prior concepts. The Grand Loop concept forms the basis of the Heights District Plan and is part of the Project Alternative considered in the EIS.

Concept plans are not developed for no action alternatives because these alternatives are based on the City pursuing “no action”. With no action, the Heights District Plan would not be adopted, and the area would develop based on existing zoning and current development standards.

Standard Response 9 – City Budgeting/ Financial Impact of the Plan

Comment

Commenters asked how adoption of the Heights District Plan would affect the City's budget and revenue moving forward.

Response

The Heights District Plan planning process has been underway since April of 2018. Budgeting and funding required to complete the plan have already taken place and no additional funding or City revenue is required to adopt the Heights District Plan. Many of the future projects identified in the plan will be undertaken and funded by private development. Identified infrastructure improvements that may be funded by the City will be included in the City's Capital Improvement Plan and funding for those projects will be evaluated through the City's annual budgeting process.

Standard Response 10 – School Impacts

Comment

Commenters asked how the projected population increase under the Heights District Plan would impact school capacity.

Response

Impacts to schools, including the anticipated number of students, are detailed on page 73 of the EIS. Residential development was assumed to be 1800 units, which includes 1,342 units in the Redevelopment Area. Based on the student generation rate provided by VPS, 1800 units would generate approximately 440 students across grades K-12. VPS provided the City with projected enrollment as well as the school capacity for each facility (Tables 31 and 32 on page 72 of the EIS). Based on the available capacity at each school, projected enrollment, and the incremental nature in which development is anticipated to occur under the Heights District Plan (i.e. 440 students would be incrementally added over 20 years), the VPS schools will be able to accommodate the new students. In addition, increases in the student population are reviewed annually by VPS, and additional capacity needs are planned through VPS's capital facilities planning. Under any alternative, new residential development in the Heights District is required to pay school impact fees per unit in accordance with VMC Chapter 20.915.060 to help offset additional demand for services in the Heights District.

Email Comments

The following comments were received via email to City staff.

Email Comment 1

-----Original Message-----

From: Jim [REDACTED]
Sent: Saturday, February 15, 2020 3:18 PM
To: Kennedy, Rebecca; Holmes, Eric
Cc: Glover, Linda; Paulsen, Erik; McEnerny-Ogle, Anne
Subject: Comments on "Heights DEIS"

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the City of Vancouver. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

To: Rebecca Kennedy
Senior Planner

Please include these comments in the Official Record.

We have only recently had the opportunity to review the lengthy "Heights" DEIS. The draft plan would significantly and adversely impact existing single family residential neighborhoods, including our own neighborhood and home. Traffic congestion and safety concerns must be more comprehensively addressed. Multi family housing may not be reasonable given these and other issues.

The following are general comments. We hope to provide additional comments after further review. Until then, we adopt as our own the comments of the several Neighborhood Association Representatives offered before the Planning Commission.

- A 1. The DEIS was issued on January 22, with comments proposed to be closed February 23.
- A 2. The DEIS 30 days comment period is unreasonable for such a significant plan. It needs to be extended for at least 60 days.
- B 3. Proposed zoning changes should not be considered or adopted until the "Heights Plan" is finally adopted. No zoning changes are required at this time. Zoning should "follow" whatever plan is finally adopted.
- C 4. The March 2 City Council workshop on the "draft plan" is reasonable "for information only" but final Council action is premature.

Jim and Liz Luce
[REDACTED]

Response to Email Comment 1 – Jim and Liz Luce

Response to Comment 1A

The comment period was extended to May 20, 2020. Additional details are provided in standard response 1.

Response to Comment 1B

The EIS must consider proposed zone changes included within the plan in order to assess potential impacts that could result from those zone changes. The zone changes evaluated in the EIS have been identified as a measure necessary to implement the district plan. The City Council, as the ultimate decision maker for the plan, will make a final decision on the plan and any implementation measures.

Response to Comment 1C

Comment noted. Council action was not taken at the March 2nd City Council workshop. Additional Council workshops and hearings are scheduled as noted in the FEIS Cover Letter.

Email Comment 2

From: Janice Ritter [REDACTED]
Sent: Sunday, February 16, 2020 12:51 PM
To: Kennedy, Rebecca
Cc: [REDACTED]; 'Rebecca Wright'
Subject: Questions for City

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the City of Vancouver. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

We appreciate the opportunity to opt in instead of forced into zoning restrictions.

I still have answers that I would like answered. Attached is the PowerPoint I mentioned at the Meeting on 2/11/2020.

Questions:

- A 1. On Figure 8 shown on page 35 of Draft EIS or page 49 of the pdf version, for the Proposed Comprehensive Plan Map Amendments shows the blue area north of McArthur as Public Facility, but on Figure 9 showing the Proposed Zone Changes on the next page show area zoned as R-6. Why is not the area shown in blue on figure 9, not marked on yellow for Urban Low Density Residential (UL)? It is not marked for change to HX.**
- B 2. Are you acquiring more easement or ROW from the Vancouver Heights United Methodist Church?**
- C 3. How will traffic be handled when you close roads for special events?
Where will people park then?**

- D** 4. How does flexible work hours (quite common nowadays) affect your vision of “shared parking”?
- E** 5. How will the neighborhood parks and other recreational area discourage homeless use?
- F** 6. Will there be public bathrooms in the public realms and open spaces?
- G** 7. You activated alleys provide a plan to access garages. Trash, and recycling, but what are the plans for mail delivery?
- H** 8. Will these plans be contracted out as a Design/Build to shorten construction?
- I** 9. Is there a C-tran light rail in the future? Are the C-tran mass transit buses?
- J** 10. There are walking areas that run across the Blandford corridor from the Dubois Park to the other park on the other side. Will these paths be blocked because of the retaining walls?
- K** 11. The city did a poor job of planning the planting of trees along Devine Road from McArthur to Arizona. They are planted too close to the road and will cause future maintenance problems with their roots. Please provide a better arborist for all the plantings you plan to do.
- L** 12. What happens to the VFW in the rezoning?
- M** 13. Are you planning solar panels?
- N** 14. There seems to be a misquote from a public meeting concerning a Saturday Market on the corner of Devine and Arizona.

Your DEIS show the possible location somewhere in the middle of Tower Mall, but with the zoning of the Methodist church, we are concerned that it may be at Devine and Arizona.

- O 15. There are other projects besides the Heights District, like the ones on the west and east side of Vancouver.**
- a. How do these other projects affect the proposed timeline and budget?**
 - b. Has the Heights District become a priority?**
- P 16. If your plan is to have a walkable community, then why are you removing 2 paths from the cemetery?**

Response to Email Comment 2 – Janice Ritter

Response to Comment 2A

The area north of MacArthur Boulevard shown on Figure 8 in the EIS with a Comprehensive Plan designation of Public Facilities includes McLoughlin Middle School and Marshall Elementary School. These properties currently have a Public Facilities Comprehensive Plan designation and no changes to this designation are proposed. Only those properties identified with hatchmarks on Figure 8 are proposed for Comprehensive Plan amendments. The Public Facilities designation allows for residential zoning designations.

Response to Comment 2B

Additional right-of-way may be required to implement the improvements proposed to MacArthur Boulevard. Right-of-way requirements will be addressed as part of future development.

Response to Comment 2C

The Heights District Plan includes the construction of a new internal street network within the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area. This includes a “festival street” that can be closed for temporary and weekend activities and events like farmer’s markets and outdoor gatherings. The festival street represents a very small portion of the new internal street network in the Heights and a small amount of the new on-street parking that will be provided once these streets are built. The majority of the internal street network and on-street parking within the Heights will remain open during events. In addition, the plan calls for a shared parking approach between daytime/weekday office needs, evening residential needs, and weekend event needs/visitor parking. The parking system will be managed efficiently to ensure parking is both available and well-used and to provide additional visitor parking on weekends and during events.

Specific requirements of special events are handled on a case by case basis through the City's Event Planning office. Special events that require a street closure or use of public rights-of-way must submit a special event permit and include a traffic control plan in their application.

Response to Comment 2D

The implementation of the Heights District Plan will include preparation of a shared use parking plan, which will consider proposed land uses and parking trends.

Comments and Responses

Response to Comment 2E

The parks and open areas included in the Heights District Plan that will be managed by the City will be governed by the same rules and policies that govern all park spaces throughout the City. The parks will be open to all members of the public during open park hours and closed to all members of the public during closed park hours. The City does not ban any user group from using public facilities as long as the rules and policies established for that facility, such as prohibiting camping in public parks, are being followed.

In addition, the plan includes a policy to incorporate CPTED principles in the design of public open spaces (policy O-13). CPTED includes design elements that discourage negative behaviors by limiting low-visibility spaces, maintaining sight lines, including adequate lighting, and integrating activity generators that keep eyes and feet on the street, among others.

Response to Comment 2F

The park facilities included in the Heights District Plan have different classifications based on standards included in the City's Comprehensive Parks, Recreation, and Natural Areas Plan (see Table 39 on page 88 of the EIS). The Civic Park would be classified as a special use facility, which may include public restrooms. The Neighborhood Park would be classified as a neighborhood park, which do not typically have public restrooms. The other open spaces included in the Heights District Plan are small pocket parks to serve residential areas and linear parks and greenways. These types of open spaces do not meet specific park classifications identified in the Parks Plan and are not anticipated to have public restrooms.

Response to Comment 2G

Locations of mailboxes will be addressed during review of individual site developments and will meet all applicable requirements of the U.S. Postal Service.

Response to Comment 2H

Design and construction methods will be dictated by individual developers and are not known at this time.

Response to Comment 2I

C-TRAN is developing a bus rapid transit line on Mill Plain Boulevard with planned stations at or near the Redevelopment Area. No plans for light rail are included in the Heights District Plan.

Response to Comment 2J

Blandford Drive is outside the Heights District but is identified in the Heights District Plan as a key connector from the District to the south (page 31 of the Heights District Plan). The potential pedestrian and bicycle improvements identified in the plan (page 32 of the plan) and in the EIS (page 62 of the EIS) are conceptual and would require additional analysis prior to implementation. Maintaining the existing crossings of Blandford Drive would be considered at that time.

Response to Comment 2K

Comment noted. Development within the Heights District will be following landscape design standards and best management practices to ensure that street trees and plantings are appropriate for the region, contribute to managing stormwater runoff and reduce future conflicts with the built environment.

Response to Comment 2L

The Heights District Plan does not propose to change the zoning on the Veterans of Foreign Wars property. However, because this property is still included in the District and an individual property owner could request a site-specific rezone in the future, the rezoning of the Veterans of Foreign Wars property is still considered in the EIS analysis of land use impacts (Chapter 3, page 38). The analysis included in the EIS does not result in any zone changes affecting the Veterans of Foreign Wars property, it only analyzes the potential impacts of the zone change should it be requested in the future by an individual property owner or by other consideration.

Response to Comment 2M

The Heights District Plan does not require the installation of solar panels. However, solar orientation was considered in the proposed land use plan for the Redevelopment Area. Furthermore, environmental sustainability policies are included within the Plan. See page 36 in the Heights District Plan.

Response to Comment 2N

A specific location for a Saturday Market is not identified in the EIS. Page 89 of the EIS indicates the proposed civic park, located in the center of the Redevelopment Area, would be designed to support market stalls, but no decision regarding the presence or location of a future market has been made.

Response to Comment 2O

Following adoption of the Heights District Plan and corresponding implementation measures, development would occur based on market conditions. Planning for future development in the Heights District is a priority for the City and is why the City undertook the Heights District planning process.

Response to Comment 2P

The internal roadway network in the Park Hill Cemetery will be maintained under the Heights District Plan and can accommodate an open public pathway used for light recreation (plan policy O-4). There currently are no dedicated pedestrian paths within the Park Hill Cemetery. Any modifications or relocations of the cemetery road network would seek to expand and improve pedestrian access and mobility.

Email Comment 3

On Feb 19, 2020, at 3:10 PM, Richard Gales [REDACTED] wrote:

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the City of Vancouver. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Good Afternoon Ms. Lebowsky:

Back on February 8th of this month I submitted an email letter to your office with two important questions related to the Heights District Plan. I have not heard back from your office, so I wanted to resubmit, and add an additional question for clarity.

The critical piece missing from the many meetings and documents is how City Council will make decisions and/or compromises on one of the three "alternatives":

- o No Acton Base
- o No Action High
- o Project Alternative

It is important to know our leaders are making transparent decisions based on clear guidelines, thresholds and priorities impacting our neighborhoods, and the recorded input is clearly reflected in your decisions. Having guidelines for how your decisions will be made seems like the only prudent and transparent approach to decisions impacting our collective future.

QUESTIONS

- A** 1. I would like to know how the City can be the property owner, permit grantor, zoning regulator for their own development, and produce their own Environmental Impact Study without a conflict of interest?
- B** 2. Is the City Council and Planning Commission willing to define how they will make decisions on this, and other projects, so the process of decision making is open and transparent with defined guidelines, thresholds and priorities informed by the listening? If so, how can citizens gain access to these documents?
- C** 3. There are three "alternatives" noted in the EIS document for the Heights Plan that provide very different levels of development:
 - o No Acton Base
 - o No Action High
 - o Project Alternative

The community was invited to vote on three "concept plans" which included the **Promenade**, the **Loop** and the **Grand Park**. However, there was no mention in the EIS report that these three concepts plans are specific to the Project Alternative. In addition, there are no "concept plans" for the No Action Base or the No Action High alternative. It is very confusing to have three "alternatives" with three "concept plans" all relating to the Project Alternative.

- If there are three equally valid and potential "alternatives" up for consideration, can the City explain why there were no "concept plans" developed for anything but the Project Alternative?

It is clear the City is interested in meeting housing needs for the future, generating tax revenue, and making improvements to our community. How you go about accomplishing these goals is more important than the goal itself.

Thank You!

Rick Gales

Response to Email Comment 3 – Richard Gales

Response to Comment 3A

The SEPA rules include specific requirements for lead agencies. WAC 197-11-926 specifies that if an agency initiates a proposal it is the lead agency and responsible for SEPA compliance. Cities make decisions all of the time that potentially impact properties that the public owns without presenting an inherent conflict of interest, because the decision-makers have a duty to act in the best interest of the overall community. By controlling property within the District, the City is best positioned to ensure that future developments on such properties be designed and utilized in ways that will benefit the surrounding neighborhoods and community overall.

Response to Comment 3B

Decision making procedures for the City Council and Planning Commission on land use planning projects, such as the Heights District Plan, are codified in VMC Chapter 20.210. Operations and procedures for the Planning Commission are located in VMC 20.220; Operations and procedures for the City Council are located within the City Charter. These procedures include requirements for public hearings to ensure an open and transparent process.

The City Council will consider adoption of the Heights District Plan at a duly-noticed public hearing following public testimony on the Plan, using the same criteria that the Planning Commission did in making its recommendation regarding the Heights District Plan at a public hearing in February 2020. Sections 20.285.050 and 20.285.070 of the zoning code requires amendments to the Comprehensive Plan text and map, such as adoption of the Heights Subarea Plan, to be consistent with the balance of applicable policies of the Vancouver Strategic Plan, and Vancouver Comprehensive Plan. Applicable Strategic Plan policies to be considered include Goal 6: Facilitate the creation of neighborhoods where residents can walk or bike to essential amenities and services- “20 minute neighborhoods”, and Goal 8: Strengthen commercial, retail, and community districts throughout the city. Applicable Comprehensive Plan policies include Policy CD-2, Efficient development patterns; CD-4, Urban centers and corridors; CD-5, Mixed use development; CD-6, Neighborhood livability; CD-8, Design; CD-9, Compatible uses; CD-10, Complementary uses; CD-12, Integrated area planning; CD-14, Sustainability; H-1, Housing options; H-5, Housing placement near services and centers; EC-2, Family-wage employment; EC-5, No net loss of employment capacity; and PFS-1, Service availability. The City Council must consider these and any other applicable policies, but is allowed flexibility in weighting and balancing the policies. The Council will also consider written and oral testimony from the public and interested parties at the public hearing.

Response to Comment 3C

See standard response 8 related to EIS alternatives.

Email Comment 4

STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
PO Box 47775 • Olympia, Washington 98504-7775 • (360) 407-6300
711 for Washington Relay Service • Persons with a speech disability can call 877-833-6341

February 21, 2020

Rebecca Kennedy, Long Range Planning Manager
City of Vancouver
Community & Economic Development
PO Box 1995
Vancouver, WA 98668

Dear Rebecca Kennedy:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the draft environmental impact statement (DEIS) for The Heights District Plan as proposed by City of Vancouver. The Department of Ecology (Ecology) reviewed the information provided. Ecology's previous comments submitted October 22, 2018 on the scoping, still apply to the project described (see enclosure). After further review, Ecology has the following additional comment(s):

**A TOXICS CLEANUP PROGRAM: Nicholas Acklam, Unit Supervisor
(360) 407-6347 | nicholas.acklam@ecv.wa.gov**

The proposed planned action area is located at a toxic cleanup site (Custom Care Cleaners) where hazardous substances have been or are suspected to have been released to the environment. The cleanup of this toxic cleanup site is regulated under the Washington Model Toxics Control Act (MTCOA), Chapter 70.105D RCW, and implementing regulations contained in Chapter 173-340 WAC. The site has been designated by Ecology as Cleanup Site ID 3024; Facility Site ID 1049.

As currently known to Ecology, hazardous substances (stoddard solvent, perchloroethylene, and DF-2000) have been used or stored at this facility. The nature and extent of hazardous substances released to the environment has not yet been adequately determined (WAC 173-340-350). A cleanup action has not yet been selected (WAC 173-340-360) or implemented (WAC 173-340-400). Cleanup standards have not yet been determined (WAC 173-340-700).

Ecology recommends that pollution in the environment be cleaned up in compliance with WAC 173-340 prior to the construction of the proposed project to ensure the protection of human and health and the environment. For this independent cleanup conducted under WAC 173-340-515, the cleanup would be complete when a no further action opinion letter is issued for toxic cleanup site under WAC 173-340-515(5)(b).

Rebecca Kennedy
February 21, 2020
Page 2

Ecology's comments are based upon information provided by the lead agency. As such, they may not constitute an exhaustive list of the various authorizations that must be obtained or legal requirements that must be fulfilled in order to carry out the proposed action.

If you have any questions or would like to respond to these comments, please contact the appropriate reviewing staff listed above.

Department of Ecology
Southwest Regional Office

(MLD: 202000407)
Enclosure

cc: Nicholas Acklam, TCP
Chris Montague-Breakwell, WQ



STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

PO Box 47775 • Olympia, Washington 98504-7775 • (360) 407-6300
711 for Washington Relay Service • Persons with a speech disability can call 877-833-6341

October 22, 2018

Rebecca Kennedy, Long Range Planning Manager
City of Vancouver
Community & Economics Development
PO Box 1995
Vancouver, WA 98668

Dear Ms. Kennedy:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the determination of significance/scoping (DS/Scoping) for The Heights District Plan. The Department of Ecology (Ecology) reviewed the environmental checklist and has the following comment(s):

B WATER QUALITY: Chris Montague-Breakwell (360) 407-6364

For future projects developing under the Planned Action:

Erosion control measures must be in place prior to any clearing, grading, or construction. These control measures must be effective to prevent stormwater runoff from carrying soil and other pollutants into surface water or stormdrains that lead to waters of the state. Sand, silt, clay particles, and soil will damage aquatic habitat and are considered to be pollutants.

Any discharge of sediment-laden runoff or other pollutants to waters of the state is in violation of Chapter 90.48 RCW, Water Pollution Control, and WAC 173-201A, Water Quality Standards for Surface Waters of the State of Washington, and is subject to enforcement action.

The following construction activities require coverage under the Construction Stormwater General Permit:

1. Clearing, grading and/or excavation that results in the disturbance of one or more acres **and** discharges stormwater to surface waters of the State; and
2. Clearing, grading and/or excavation on sites smaller than one acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale, if the common plan of development or sale will ultimately disturb one acre or more **and** discharge stormwater to surface waters of the State.
 - a) This includes forest practices (including, but not limited to, class IV conversions) that are part of a construction activity that will result in the disturbance of one or more acres, **and** discharge to surface waters of the State; and

Rebecca Kennedy, Long Range Planning Manager
 October 22, 2018
 Page 2

3. Any size construction activity discharging stormwater to waters of the State that Ecology:
 - a) Determines to be a significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the State of Washington.
 - b) Reasonably expects to cause a violation of any water quality standard.

If there are known soil/ground water contaminants present on-site, additional information (including, but not limited to: temporary erosion and sediment control plans; stormwater pollution prevention plan; list of known contaminants with concentrations and depths found; a site map depicting the sample location(s); and additional studies/reports regarding contaminant(s)) will be required to be submitted.

You may apply online or obtain an application from Ecology's website at: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/stormwater/construction/-Application>. Construction site operators must apply for a permit at least 60 days prior to discharging stormwater from construction activities and must submit it on or before the date of the first public notice.

Ecology's comments are based upon information provided by the lead agency. As such, they may not constitute an exhaustive list of the various authorizations that must be obtained or legal requirements that must be fulfilled in order to carry out the proposed action.

If you have any questions or would like to respond to these comments, please contact the appropriate reviewing staff listed above.

Department of Ecology
 Southwest Regional Office

(MLD:201805445)

cc: Chris Montague-Breakwell, WQ

Response to Email Comment 4 – Department of Ecology, Southwest Regional Office

Response to Comment 4A

The toxic cleanup site is referenced on page 95 of the EIS. Mitigation measures to evaluate the potential for contamination and address cleanup are identified on page 96. The Ecology Site ID was added to the toxic cleanup description on page 95 and a statement indicating cleanup should occur in accordance with Ecology's current guidelines and regulations was added to the mitigation measures on page 96.

Response to Comment 4B

Comment noted. Mitigation measures on page 96 of the EIS require compliance with the City and Ecology's stormwater and erosion control regulations.

Email Comment 5

From: Richard Gales [REDACTED]
Sent: Sunday, February 23, 2020 10:43 AM
To: Kennedy, Rebecca
Subject: Heights District Plan EIS Questions

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the City of Vancouver. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Hello Rebecca-

I am writing to you with my questions related to the Heights EIS.

Thank You!

Rick Gales

One of my primary concerns related to the EIS is why there are three alternatives noted, the No Action Base, the No Action High Alternative, and the Project Alternative, but the Heights District Plan never offered alternatives until they appeared in the January 22nd EIS.

- A • Why were these three options not put on the table before January 22nd, so neighbors could comment on something other than the full development with three concept plans?
- B • Since there were three options noted, what guides and thresholds will the City council use to decide which option is most appropriate given the community feedback about minimizing density, limiting traffic, and greater demand for emergency services?
- C • Is the City Council and Planning Commission willing to define how they will make decisions on this project and others, so the process of decision making is open and transparent with defined guidelines, thresholds and priorities informed by the listening? If so, how can citizens gain access to these documents?

The City effort to create and promote the benefits of the Heights Plan, noting the Plan has **"no unavoidable adverse impacts,"** suggests there is far more opinion than fact in the EIS to promote the development in the best interest of the City. Many neighbors have spoken up countering the opinion, pointing out the adverse impacts from traffic to crime. The people of the Heights will be the ones impacted the most if the District Plan does not work as planned, emergency services can't meet demand, and traffic control is as poor as it is currently. With no back up plan identified, and reality seldom following pre-determined pathways for success, citizens of the Heights have a great deal to lose if and when things don't go to plan.

The City effort to create and promote the benefits of the Heights Plan, noting the Plan has “**no unavoidable adverse impacts,**” suggests there is far more opinion than fact in the EIS to promote the development in the best interest of the City. Many neighbors have spoken up countering the opinion, pointing out the adverse impacts from traffic to crime. The people of the Heights will be the ones impacted the most if the District Plan does not work as planned, emergency services can’t meet demand, and traffic control is as poor as it is currently. With no back up plan identified, and reality seldom following pre-determined pathways for success, citizens of the Heights have a great deal to lose if and when things don’t go to plan.

Emergency Service Delivery

The EIS report states under the Project Alternative 4,482 new residents (page 62) will be added along with 490-510 individuals holding jobs in the area. The faster pace of development in this alternative could result in “fire service delivery needs could outpace the growth of the department staffing and equipment to respond to increased call demand. However, the VFD anticipates being able to maintain target response times and plan for sufficient staffing and equipment to respond to any increase in calls associated with the Project Alternative.” (page 61)

- D • What specific plan is in place to maintain VFD response times with an increased population of nearly 5,000 people if staff and equipment needs are inadequate, and funding is not keeping pace with the needs?
- E • What is the threshold for what is “adequate” and what is not in terms of staffing, equipment and response times for VFD?

The EIS (page 61) mitigation plan states “The compact form of development close to existing VFD services could result in more efficient service delivery.

- F • What plan does the City have documented if the compact form of development does not result in more efficient service delivery, causing harm to citizens?
- G • What is the backup Plan if staff and equipment do not keep pace with the population increase and harm to citizens is real?

Redevelopment in the Heights District Plan will result in additional tax revenues through a variety of sources. "A portion will accrue to the City and VFD which would **help** offset the increase demand for fire and emergency services."

- H • What financial modeling has been done to indicate the anticipated portion of tax revenue from the development will be adequate to support VFD and its ability to maintain target response times, provide adequate staff and equipment under rapid development? Where can citizens access this data?
- I • What additional (guaranteed) funding is available to support VFD beyond the anticipated offset from additional taxes to ensure adequate resources are available to VFD relative to thousands more people in the Heights?
- J • If there are no additional funding sources guaranteeing adequate funding levels for VFD, the funding for the mitigation is purely speculative. Why should citizens rely on speculative funding sources for emergency services in this EIS report?
- K • The development Plan is based on the convergence of developers to build the structures, people and retail re-locating to the Heights and filling vacancies, demand to generate retail success, tax revenue to partially fund services. What is Plan B if one or more critical factors fail to meet the current expectations, assumptions are off, and real time conditions do not allow for the mitigation success as planned?

Police

According to the Police Executive Research Forum, "Fewer people are applying to become police officers, and more people are leaving the profession, often after only a few years on the job." They also note "the workforce crisis is affecting law enforcement agencies of all sizes and types—large, medium, and small; local, state, and federal. And it is hitting departments in all parts of the country."

Vancouver faces these same challenges.

The Heights Development Plan does not appear to take this national trend into consideration, anticipating VPD can maintain target response times despite difficulties in maintaining current staff levels with retirement, and the current attrition rates of officers.

Development Impact Questions

No Action High Alternative- Greater increase in population and employment (roughly 4,113 people and 1612 jobs- *no mention of workers, visitors or consumers adding to the numbers*) would result in a higher demand for police services and increased call volumes."

Project Alternative- This option would "result in approximately 4,482 additional people and 490 to 510 new jobs." The faster pace of redevelopment "could result in police service needs that outpace the departments growth, yet VPD "anticipates being able to maintain target response times and plan for sufficient staffing and equipment to respond to any increase in calls associated with the Project Alternative. (page 61)

- L** • What specific plan is there to maintain VPD response times with an increased population of nearly 5,000 people if staff and equipment needs are proven to be inadequate, and new officer hiring and equipment does not keep pace with needs?
- M** • Does the EIS opinion have data or a documented plan to support how VPD will be able to meet service needs?
- N** • What additional (guaranteed) funding is available to support VFD beyond the anticipated offset from additional taxes to ensure adequate resources are available to VFD relative to thousands more people in the Heights? The key to this question is “guaranteed” funding allocations.
- O** • If there are no additional funding sources guaranteeing adequate funding levels for VFD, the funding for the mitigation is purely speculative. Speculative funding should not be considered a solution.

P What is the threshold for what is adequate and what is not in terms of staffing, equipment and response times for VPD? If funding or staffing ability are unable to keep pace with the increase in population, how will the City guarantee delivery of police services to keep the community safe at adequate levels that are equal or better than the current service level?

- Q** • Is there an reliable metric available to the public defining equipment and staff requirements for graduated population increases in the Heights that informed the opinion VPD “anticipates” (verb. regard as probable; expect or predict) being able to maintain target response rates?
- R** • The development Plan is based on the convergence of developers to build the structures, people and retail re-locating to the Heights and filling vacancies, demand to generate retail success, tax revenue and VPD ability to respond despite a national shortage of new police officers. What is Plan B if one or more critical factors fail to meet the current expectations, assumptions are off, and real time conditions do not allow for the mitigation success as planned?

Water

"Future development under the Project Alternative or the No Action Alternatives would have the potential to affect water pressure in the Heights District." (page 66)

"Development anticipated under the Project Alternative would increase peak demand from existing conditions by approximately 50% to 3,298 gpm." (page 66)

"The increased density and intensity of development anticipated under Project Alternative would result in greater demand of the water supply and distribution system and improvements would likely be required to provide adequate water pressure." (page 66)

- S** • Mitigation possibilities include replacing the transmission line in Blandford Drive with a new 30" diameter transmission main. Does the developer pay for this mitigation, or do ratepayers cover the cost of this mitigation?
- T** • Who covers the cost for a new transmission line (T-27) paralleling Mill Plain to the north connecting Water Station No.5 to 87th Avenue?
- U** • Upgrades to the current system appear necessary to deliver water to the new development, and maintain adequate water pressure for hydrants and existing homes. How are these costs going to be covered?
- V** • The EIS notes "no significant unavoidable adverse impacts on the water supply system are anticipated." What about adverse impacts related to potential rate increase to pay for the upgrades and mitigation efforts. These seem to be adverse impacts from the tax payer point of view. How is it that only system impacts are noted as adverse?
- W** • The mitigation plan looks at a limited range of impacts, often specific to systems, discounting broader negative impacts to citizens. Why is this view so limited, giving the impression the plan has the impacts minimized when they are clearly not?

Sewers

Peak hourly sanitation demand for the No Action Base Alternative is 1,750 gpm, and for the No Action High Alternative is 2,600 gpm, both of which can be handled by the 5.3 MGD additional capacity available at Marine Park." (page 68)

"Although the Project Alternative would increase the peak discharge to the sanitary system, the relative difference between the No Action Alternatives is not significant enough to increase the diameter of the conveyance pipe." (page 68)

- X • If something changes and the assumptions no longer reflect the ability of the current system to manage the waste as planned, who will cover the costs for mitigation?
- Y • The EIS notes “no significant unavoidable adverse impacts on the sewer system are anticipated.” What happens if the assumptions are wrong and something unforeseen occurs requiring costly mitigation?
- Z • Who pays for mitigation efforts that are unforeseen?

Parks

It has been common for parks to have no water for the grass in the summer months, and equipment in existing parks removed, or left worn or damaged due to limited funding to maintain parks.

- AA • How will adding new park spaces, on already stretched budgets, allow for maintenance and enhancements to new parks, recreation facilities and assets?
- AB • Are current park impact fees, grants, general fund fees and real estate excise taxes able to fully fund our current parks to the level desired? Please explain.
- AC • Are these additional funding sources guaranteed to provide adequate funding levels for parks, or are these sources speculative?
- AD • Are these same sources able to cover the costs associated with new parks in the Plan? If not, how does the City plan to maintain new parks if current resources are inadequate?
- AE • Many people regard cemeteries as sacred places, not playgrounds or parks. Trampling grave markers and using headstones for seating can be viewed as disrespectful. How can the City designate a cemetery as a park given the sanctity of burial grounds and include these spaces as recreational areas?

Response to Email Comment 5 – Richard Gales

Response to Comments 5A and 5B

See standard response 8, related to EIS alternatives.

Response to Comment 5C

See response to email comment 3B above.

Response to Comment 5D

Regarding VFD response times, see standard response 4. Regarding funding for City services, see standard response 5.

Response to Comment 5E

From a SEPA perspective, the threshold that is used to evaluate impacts is whether or not the impact is “significant” and if so, whether or not it can be mitigated. The SEPA Rules from the Department of Ecology state that significant means “a reasonable likelihood of more than a moderate adverse impact on environmental quality.” To make the determination of significance in the Heights EIS, the analysis included a review of existing (VFD response times and whether the increased population would impact those response times (see the Fire and Emergency Medical Services section in the EIS, beginning on page 68.

The City Council determines the adequacy of the VFD through its oversight of the VFD including adoption of the budget. Section 1.04 of the City Charter specifies that the City shall provide for fire service.

Response to Comment 5F

See standard response 4 related to service levels for the VFD, including details on the VFD's annual evaluation of staffing and equipment needs.

Response to Comment 5G

The Heights District Plan and EIS do not specifically identify a backup plan. If this situation were to occur the City would need to evaluate the situation and determine a course of action. Through the annual service level evaluation, the VFD will be able to review if service levels are continuing to be met as the City grows. See standard response 4 for additional details.

Response to Comment 5H

The City has completed financial modeling to project tax revenues associated with future development in the Heights District – please see Appendix K to the Heights District Plan. The VFD budget is established during the budget process through the Consolidated Fire Fund. It is anticipated that funding to support the VFD services across the City will continue to be allocated in this way. It is also important to note that VFD staffing and equipment needs are assessed based on the population of the entire service area (currently approximately 250,000 people). While the Heights District Plan proposes an increase in population in one area of the city, it does not represent an overall increase in population beyond what has already been planned for in the City's current Comprehensive Plan.

Additional details on the VFD's evaluation of performance and staffing needs is included in standard response 4.

Response to Comment 5I

While it is challenging to predict exact funding in the future, the VFD receives dedicated funding through the City budget and as part of Rural Fire District 5 proportionally. It is important to note that VFD's system of 10 (soon to be 11) stations are designed to work together to meet response time targets as call volumes vary by time of day, and over time as population of the fire district grows. Additional details on funding City services is provided in standard response 5.

Response to Comment 5J

The SEPA EIS did not identify a specific impact to fire service that required a specific mitigation measure (such as a new station or new piece of equipment). The mitigation is identified qualitatively based on the current tax system in the City and is not speculative.

Response to Comment 5K

If development does not happen as anticipated under the Heights District Plan, the increased demand on the VFD would not occur and the required mitigation would not apply.

Regarding VFD evaluation of service levels, see standard response 4.

Response to Comment 5L

Regarding VPD response times, see standard response 4. Regarding funding for police service, see standard response 5.

Response to Comment 5M

Impacts to the VPD were evaluated based on an estimated increase in population. The City determined that a specific plan was not needed to mitigate identified impacts, as the provision of continued police services in the Heights will be done in a manner consistent with services across the City. See standard response 4 for additional details related to police response times and service levels and funding for City services is addressed in standard response 5.

Response to Comment 5N

See response to Comment 3I regarding VFD funding.

The current budget for the VPD includes a 2020 staffing plan that added positions over a five year period (2016-2020), positioning the Department to serve the increased population of Vancouver. Included in this staffing plan is adding units to address property crimes, traffic, homeless outreach, patrol officers, and neighborhood police officers to support an emphasis on community policing, as well as non-sworn positions to support the overall addition of positions and service to the community. Over the five years of the 2020 staffing plan, 42 sworn positions were added to the VPD budget. The VPD is funded in the General Fund, which relies on a variety of funding sources, including property and sales tax revenue. While there is no guarantee what these revenues will be in the short term, the City of Vancouver anticipates being able to continue funding public safety at its current level within the funding sources we currently utilize.

Regarding funding for police service, see standard response 5.

Response to Comment 5O

The SEPA EIS did not identify a specific impact to police service that required a specific mitigation measure (such as a new station, equipment, or personnel). The mitigation is identified qualitatively based on the current tax system in the City and is not speculative.

Response to Comment 5P

Police services is defined as a Tier II concurrency item by the Comprehensive Plan and there is no formal level of service established for police services that applies to specific development or actions. The City's Comprehensive Plan establishes a goal of 1.2 officers per thousand citizens. The City uses this as a gauge to determine staffing levels. VPD also evaluates staffing, equipment, and facility needs on a regular basis through the City's strategic planning and budgeting processes. Through this process, the VPD will be able to evaluate if staffing and equipment needs are continuing to be met as additional population is added throughout the City (including within the Heights District). See standard response 4 for additional details. Regarding funding, see standard response 5.

Response to Comment 5Q

As noted in response to comment 3P, the City has a goal of 1.2 officers per thousand citizens.

Response to Comment 5R

If development does not happen as anticipated under the Heights District Plan, the increased demand on the VPD would not occur and the required mitigation would not apply.

Response to Comment 5S

As stated in the EIS, this improvement is identified in the City's current Comprehensive Water System Plan that was finalized in 2015. The project is a necessary improvement to address pressure deficiencies and balance system pressures. It was identified as a needed improvement prior to and separate from the Heights District planning process, and will occur regardless of the development proposed as part of the Heights District Plan. This improvement is funded through existing utility funds - an enterprise fund that is supported by and pays for improvements that benefit users of the utility, in this case water utility rate payers. Therefore, the majority of costs associated by this project will be funded by water utility rate payers.

Response to Comment 5T

Like the transmission line in Blandford Drive, this improvement is identified in the City's 2015 Comprehensive Water System Plan as a necessary improvement to address pressure deficiencies and balance system pressures regardless of development of the Heights District. Therefore, this improvement will not be developer funded and will be funded through existing water utility funds.

Response to Comment 5U

Upgrades to the current water system are not necessary to deliver water to the new development, only expansion of the system is necessary through the addition of new piping throughout the development. Water service infrastructure to support future development is typically installed by developers at their expense. Additionally, new water service connections require payment of connection fees and system development charges to mitigate for development impacts to the broader city system (source, supply, and storage capacities). Improvements that are necessitated by future development associated with the Heights District Plan will be developer funded.

Response to Comment 5V

As noted above and included as a mitigation measure in the EIS, new water service connections require payment of connection fees and system development charges to mitigate for development impacts to the broader city system. Impacts to utility rates would not be anticipated as rates are set by overall system needs and not individual developments.

Response to Comment 5W

The intent of the EIS is to evaluate a range of potential impacts for different elements of the environment as required by the SEPA, and identify how the proposed project could impact environmental systems, city services and infrastructure, population and surrounding land uses, etc. While the impacts associated with water and sewer service are specific to those systems, other sections of the EIS address potential impacts to other elements including surrounding land uses and population, etc. Additionally, as noted above and included as mitigation in the EIS, new water/sewer service connections require payment of connection fees and system development charges to mitigate for development impacts to the broader city system.

Response to Comment 5X

If conditions change throughout the City in such a way that the citywide sewer system is impacted, this would be addressed through the City's capital facilities planning and improvements would be funded through utility funds. If, at the time of development review for a project proposed in the Heights District, additional infrastructure improvements are required to support that specific proposed development, the developer would be required to fund those improvements or the development would not be allowed to proceed. Additionally, it is important to note that state law requires cities to plan for and provide adequate sewer service.

Response to Comment 5Y

The overall sewer needs of the City are assessed through the City's General Sewer Plan, capital facilities planning and requirements of individual developments are assessed at the time of development review. Because of the relatively small increase in sewer demand resulting from the Heights District in comparison to the overall sewer treatment needs of the City, impacts to the sewer system would be highly unlikely and this is reflected in the conclusions in the EIS.

Response to Comment 5Z

See response to Email Comment 3X.

Response to Comment 5AA

The City anticipates budgeting funds for the park spaces included in the Heights District Plan as well as working with private partners to fund a maintenance agreement. The City uses a similar process at the Waterfront Parks.

Response to Comment 5AB

Current impact fees will not fund the parks included in the Heights District Plan. However, real estate excise taxes, grants and other sources could be utilized. The City funding needed will depend on the negotiated maintenance agreements with private development partners.

Response to Comment 5AC

Additional City resources as well as private partnership funds are anticipated to establish a strong maintenance program in the Heights District.

Response to Comment 5AD

New funds would be budgeted for the park spaces included in the Heights District Plan, coupled with future private partner funding.

Response to Comment 5AE

The plan does not designate the Cemetery as a park, and the intent of identifying it as a passive recreation space is to recognize the way it is currently used and preserve this use while continuing to respect its primary purpose as a resting place and burial ground.

Email Comment 6

From: [Kristin Hammond](#)
To: [Kennedy, Rebecca](#)
Subject: you were fabulous
Date: Wednesday, February 26, 2020 9:57:24 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the City of Vancouver. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Kudos to the city of Vancouver, you are a wonderful representative. Giving me a timeline of 5 years, before ground will be broken, and 20 to completion, makes me 78 when the project begins and dead by the time it's completed. Perfect! I will rest much easier.

I went to Mac High, graduated from Bay in '64 and moved back to Vancouver 16 years ago into DuBois Park (formerly Braewood), which was just getting started in the 60's. I loved the neighborhood then and I love it even more as a resident. Changing the dynamics of this area is upsetting because, as my daughter has said, "it's the safest neighborhood I've ever seen." She has actually told her kids (7 & 5) they can go around the block without her. (She lives in Portland and never lets them out of her sight).

I know change is inevitable, but I love not being impacted... the heights has changed very little since I was a child, and for this reason I dread seeing an additional 1340 residents across the street. Please make the buildings attractive, not like the ones west of I-5 on the river front. If I have to look at a big housing complex, make it something I'd like to move into, an architectural beauty.

Have a wonderful day,
 Kris Hammond (the lady that wanted to know about parking)

Sent from my iPad

Response to Email Comment 6– Kristin Hammond

Comment noted. Development in the Heights District will be required to comply with design standards codified in the VMC. These standards will implement the Urban Design Framework developed with the Heights District Plan (see Appendix D to the EIS).

Email Comment 7

From: Jim [REDACTED]
Date: March 2, 2020 at 11:47:35 AM PST
To: [REDACTED]

Subject: Jim Luce - Preliminary / Draft Policy Issue and Questions Regarding The Heights District Plan

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the City of Vancouver. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

DRAFT 2/3/2020

To: City Council
Rebecca Kennedy
From: Jim Luce
Re: Preliminary Issue and Questions Regarding the "The Heights Project"

Will "New Urbanism"(1) work in a Mature Single Family Residential Neighborhood

The Heights District Plan is a "mini- Oranco Station(
https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oranco_Station, Hillsboro, Oregon) of "new urbanist development" but without the benefit of a large mass of undeveloped land, and with the handicap of being located in an existing 70 year single family residential community

A threshold policy question for the Council is whether a "new urbanist development" is appropriate for the Heights in the interest of creating a "mixed income/housing" Project.

The Planning Department hypothesis is that there is enough land to make this work. My opinion is that while it could work well in an undeveloped area - Cascade Park - it will not work in the Heights.

Only after that first question is answered should the second question be answered: Should the Council designate the Heights as a "Urban Center or Corridor" consistent with the "New Urbanism" policy.

These are 2 different question

Questions on the Draft EIS

- A 1. Has the Heights Project been benchmarked against any comparable size residential/commercial development? Which ones? Does the EIS reflect these benchmarks? If not, why not?
- B 2. Height “restrictions” are 6 stories (Page 40. The same as Oranco Station)
 - a. What is “the height” of 6 stories in feet.
 - b. Is this for only the “hotel.” Or residential as well?
 - c. Explain how 6 stories is consistent with a single family residential neighborhood when largest existing multi story is 2 stories.
- C 3. Will housing be allowed in the “innovation zone” fronting on MacArthur? Devine and Mill Plain on the north?
- D 4. What is total number of single family residential homes currently in the Heights District?
- E 5. How many new residential units (1342)?
 - a. Are these within the Tower Mall footprint, measured by Devine -MacArthur-Boulevard?
 - b. And how many parking spaces within this footprint.
 - c. How does the EIS measure the potential “spill over parking” to existing residential neighborhoods?
- F 6. How many school age children are estimated for 1342 residential units?
- G 7. Has the VSD planned for these students in the new schools?
- H 8. Affordable housing is required for 25-40% of housing.
- I 9. Please explain “the affordability example” based on the “real Median Income” for a family of four. What would their income be?
- J 10. Is the “Affordability Index” measured for our City – Vancouver – only or for the Portland Metropolitan area?
- J 11. Why is it measured this way?
- J 12. Does it have to be measured this way? What would the income levels be if measured for Vancouver only?
- K 13. The draft EIS says “home ownership” is possible? What percentage? Is this based on the “affordability index”?
- L 14. The Plan provides only 3 Options – The Preferred Alternative includes nearly all infrastructure improvements while the No Action Base and the Base do more to retain the residential character of the neighborhood.
- L 15. Why only these 2 Options
- L 16. Were other alternatives considered by the Planning Department or Citizens Advisory Committee?
- L 17. Did the Citizens Advisory Committee make a written recommendation or affirmatively support any of the 3 Options?
- L 18. Does the DEIS appendix include notes fro the CAC meetings?
- M 19. The Heights Plan is based upon a policy of “mixed income communities.” P23 of the DEIS ascribes this to “The City of Vancouver.” Is this a City policy or a Planning Department policy which it is encouraging the City to adopt?
- N 20. The same is true for “mixed income housing policy” Is this a Planning Department proposal, an existing City Policy, or a Planning Department recommendation for the entire City of Vancouver?
- O 21. Should “the churches” be included or left out with an “option” to-opt-in at a later date? What impact would the “opt-in” at a later date have? Would zoning allow developers be able to build 6 story residential unit and has the DEIS considered the visual, traffic and other impacts this would have on the existing neighborhoods?

Response to Email Comment 7 – Jim Luce

Response to Comment 7A

The EIS evaluates the impacts associated with three alternatives - the Project Alternative (adoption and implementation of the Heights District Plan) and two No Action alternatives. The impacts associated with each alternative are identified in Chapter 3 of the EIS. No other comparisons or benchmarking was done for the project and none is required by SEPA.

Response to Comment 7B

The maximum building height evaluated in the EIS is 80 feet (6 stories) for the new HX zone. See additional details in standard response 7.

Response to Comment 7C

The Project Alternative description in the EIS includes a description of each Character Zone included in the Heights District Plan (see page 22 of the EIS). The "Innovation Hub" is described as an "eclectic mix of existing uses, health supportive services, and office/employment. However, the Innovation Hub area is within the Redevelopment Area proposed for rezoning to HX (see Figure 9, page 40 in the EIS). As noted on page 41 of the EIS under "Compliance with Applicable Ordinances", the HX zone will allow residential uses.

Response to Comment 7D

Existing uses within the plan boundary are identified in the Land Use section of Chapter 3 of the EIS. In total, there are 232 existing residential units in the Heights District, of which two are single-family homes north of the fire station (see page 31 of the EIS).

Response to Comment 7E

The Heights District Plan contemplates a total of 1,800 residential units (see Project Alternative description, beginning on page 19 of the EIS) and would include a mix of housing types, including attached single family residences. Of these, 1,342 would be located in the Redevelopment Area (the area bounded by Devine Road, MacArthur Boulevard, and Mill Plain Boulevard, as well as the area currently in use as Vanco Golf Range) (see Table 6 in the Project Alternative section of Chapter 2 of the EIS). Required parking for the Project Alternative is identified on page 61 of the EIS, which includes a total of 2,113 parking spaces. The plan estimates that 2,160 parking spaces would be provided within the Redevelopment Area (see page 40 of the Heights District Plan). Additional parking would be required for any residential units outside of the Redevelopment Area.

See standard response 6 related to spillover parking.

Response to Comment 7F AND 7G

See standard response 10, related to school impacts.

Response to Comment 7H

The EIS does not include a requirement for affordable housing. The Heights District Plan indicates a target of 25-40% of all housing to be affordable to households with incomes below the Area Median Income, and a minimum of 250 units affordable to households earning at or below 60% of Area Median Income (page 20 of the Heights District Plan), which is generally reflective of the incomes in and surrounding the Heights District Plan boundaries.

Response to Comment 7I

Income characteristics and what it means for housing to be "affordable" are summarized on pages 25 and 35 of the Visioning and Analysis Summary (Appendix A of the EIS). Affordability is also discussed in the Equity, Jobs, and Housing section of the Heights District Plan (beginning on page 20). A typical standard used to determine housing affordability is that a household should pay no more than 30% of their household income on housing.

The Area Median Income is defined as the midpoint of a region's income distribution – half of families in a region earn more than the median and half earn less than the median. For housing policy, income thresholds set relative to the area median income identify households eligible to live in income-restricted housing units and the affordability of housing units to low-income households.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines and calculates different levels of area median income for geographic areas across the country by household size. Clark County, Washington is part of the Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA Metropolitan Statistical Area, which consists of the following counties:

- Clackamas County, OR
- Columbia County, OR;
- Multnomah County, OR
- Washington County, OR
- Yamhill County, OR
- Clark County, WA
- Skamania County, WA

The general concept of a metropolitan or statistical area is that of a core area containing a substantial population nucleus, together with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that core. The title of each metropolitan statistical area consists of the names of up to three of its principal cities and the name of each state. Each metropolitan statistical area must have at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more inhabitants. The HUD calculated 2019 area median income for the Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA Metropolitan Statistical Area for a family of four persons was \$87,000.

Response to Comment 7J

Area Median Income as calculated in the analysis for the Heights District Plan is the Area Median Income for the Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro Metropolitan Statistical Region. It is done this way in order to be consistent with the Federal Housing and Urban Development Department standards for calculating income for purposes of federal funding. Vancouver incomes are lower than the regional average. If income levels were measured for Vancouver alone, the Area Median Income would be lower than what is shown in the Heights District Plan.

Response to Comment 7K

The Heights District Plan includes a policy (D-2 on page 21 of the Plan) to create opportunities for home ownership at a range of prices. There is not a percentage identified in the plan for home ownership. However, the policy statement is intended to encourage future development to provide rental and ownership opportunities to support market-rate and affordable housing. One example of a housing type that is conducive to home ownership is attached townhomes, which are specifically envisioned by the Plan.

Response to Comment 7L

The three alternatives analyzed in the EIS provide three different potential development scenarios - the Project Alternative includes development consistent with the Heights District Plan and the two No Action alternatives include development under two different scenarios were the City to take "no action" (i.e. no adoption of the Heights District Plan). Because the No Action alternatives are based on the City taking no action, these alternatives would not involve any infrastructure improvements beyond those identified in the city's capital facilities plan and/or any infrastructure improvements required by a developer. It should be noted that there is no guarantee that the No Action alternatives would retain the existing neighborhood character. Development would occur parcel by parcel with no overarching framework or associated guiding principles, and the transportation and infrastructure improvements identified under the Project Alternative would not take place. No additional alternatives were considered in the development of the EIS. See standard response 8 for additional details related to the EIS alternatives.

The CAC did not review or provide input on the EIS alternatives. CAC meeting information is included on the Heights District Plan project website (<https://www.cityofvancouver.us/ced/page/heights-district-plan>).

Response to Comment 7M

There is no reference to mixed-income communities on page 23 of the DEIS. Mixed-Income Based Housing is identified on page 20 of the FEIS under Plan Vision and Principles as the "Overarching Guiding Principle". Mixed-income housing is also referenced on page 37 of the FEIS under the Population and Employment impacts of the Project Alternative. No specific mixed-income housing or community policies are referenced in the EIS; however, the Heights District Plan does include policies related to mixed-income housing and providing a range of housing types (page 21 of the Plan). Policies in the Heights District Plan, including the policies related to mixed-income housing, are not city-wide policies and would only apply to the Heights District.

Response to Comment 7N

As noted in response to Comment 4M, no specific mixed-income housing or community policies are referenced in the EIS and the Heights District Plan is not recommending any new city-wide policies. Any new policies in the Heights District Plan would only be adopted for the Heights District. Mixed-income housing policies are listed on page 21 of the Heights District Plan.

Response to Comment 7O

Based on direction from the Vancouver City Council, the draft Heights District Plan was revised to reflect an assumption that the church properties were removed from the rezone area included in the Heights District Plan would not be rezoned as part of the plan implementation, but would remain within the boundaries of the plan. Although individual church properties may be rezoned in the future upon request, such action is not contemplated by the Plan. See additional details in standard response 3.

Visual, traffic and other impacts associated with development under the Heights District Plan are addressed throughout Chapter 3 of the EIS.

Email Comment 8

From: [Pamla Wolf](#)
To: [Jim](#)
Cc: [McEnerny-Ogle, Anne](#); [Glover, Linda](#); [Kennedy, Rebecca](#); [Hansen, Bart](#); [Holmes, Eric](#); [eric.paulsen@cityofvancouver.us](#); [Lebowsky, Laurie \(City Council\)](#); [Fox, Sarah](#)
Subject: Re: Request for a 60 Day Extension of Time beyond March 22 to Review and Adequately Comment on the Heights District Plan Draft EIS
Date: Friday, March 6, 2020 1:54:46 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the City of Vancouver. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

On Fri, Mar 6, 2020 at 1:53 PM Pamla Wolf <[REDACTED]> wrote:

On Fri, Mar 6, 2020 at 1:30 PM Jim <[REDACTED]> wrote:

To: Rebecca Kennedy
 Long Range Planning Manager

Re: Extension of Time to Comment on Heights District Plan DEIS

From: Jim Luce

On behalf of myself and other concerned citizens residing within the boundaries of the "Heights District Plan," I respectfully request an additional 60 days comment period beyond the existing March 22d comment period deadline.

The Heights District Plan which we are reviewing is a complex and technical document of more than 500 pages, including appendices. It significantly and irrevocably affects our single family residential environment in the following and other ways.

- a. Proposing 1340 new residential units with inadequate parking.
- b. Enabling 6 story structures in a predominately residential Residential neighborhood.
- c. Increasing the existing deficit of community park space by 36 acres.
- d. Making major changes to existing traffic patterns

As lead agency the City of Vancouver has discretion to extend the comment period under WAC 197-11-455 and we respectfully request that it do so.

James Luce
 [REDACTED]

Response to Email Comment 8 – Pamla Wolf

See standard response 1 related to comment period extensions.

Comments and Responses

Email Comment 9

From: Kate Fernald [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, March 6, 2020 10:59 PM
To: Kennedy, Rebecca
Cc: Holmes, Eric; McEnerny-Ogle, Anne; Glover, Linda; Hansen, Bart; eric.paulsen@cityofvancouver.us; Fox, Sarah; Lebowsky, Laurie (City Council); Stober, Ty; bill.turlay@cityofvancouver.us
Subject: Extension Request for DEIS for The Heights Project

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the City of Vancouver. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

To whom it may concern:

A On behalf of myself and other concerned citizens residing within the boundaries of the "Heights District Plan," I respectfully request an additional 60 days comment period beyond the existing March 22d comment period deadline.

The Heights District Plan which we are reviewing is a complex and technical document of more than 500 pages, including appendices. It significantly and irrevocably affects our single family residential environment in the following and other ways.

- a. Proposing 1340 new residential units with inadequate parking.
- b. Enabling 6 story structures in a predominately residential Residential neighborhood.
- c. Increasing the existing deficit of community park space by 36 acres.
- d. Making major changes to existing traffic patterns

As lead agency the City of Vancouver has discretion to extend the comment period under WAC 197-11-455 and we respectfully request that it do so.

Kate Fernald
[REDACTED]

Response to Email Comment 9 – Kate Fernald

See standard response 1 related to comment period extensions.

Email Comment 10

From: [Pamla Wolf](#)
To: [Jim](#); [Kennedy, Rebecca](#); [Hansen, Bart](#)
Subject: C.C
Date: Friday, March 6, 2020 2:28:22 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the City of Vancouver. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Im asking you to please give our DuBois neighborhood a 60 day extension regarding the final decision due March 22...pertaining to the Tower Mall property...a few of us still have questions that have not been addressed and/or statements we don't understand..

Thank you for your consideration...

Pamla Wolf

Response to Email Comment 10 – Pamla Wolf

See standard response 1 related to comment period extensions.

Email Comment 11

From: [Jim Kennedy, Rebecca](#)
To: [Holmes, Eric; McEnemy-Ogle, Anne; Glover, Linda; Hansen, Bart; eric.paulsen@cityofvancouver.us; Fox, Sarah; Lebowsky, Laurie \(City Council\)](#)
Subject: Request for a 60 Day Extension of Time beyond March 22 to Review and Adequately Comment on the Heights District Plan Draft EIS
Date: Friday, March 6, 2020 1:30:28 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the City of Vancouver. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

To: Rebecca Kennedy
Long Range Planning Manager

Re: Extension of Time to Comment on Heights District Plan DEIS

From: Jim Luce

On behalf of myself and other concerned citizens residing within the boundaries of the "Heights District Plan," I respectfully request an additional 60 days comment period beyond the existing March 22d comment period deadline.

The Heights District Plan which we are reviewing is a complex and technical document of more than 500 pages, including appendices. It significantly and irrevocably affects our single family residential environment in the following and other ways.

- a. Proposing 1340 new residential units with inadequate parking.
- b. Enabling 6 story structures in a predominately residential Residential neighborhood.
- c. Increasing the existing deficit of community park space by 36 acres.
- d. Making major changes to existing traffic patterns

As lead agency the City of Vancouver has discretion to extend the comment period under WAC 197-11-455 and we respectfully request that it do so.

James Luce



Response to Email Comment 11 – James Luce

See standard response 1 related to comment period extensions.

Email Comment 12

> On Mar 7, 2020, at 7:32 PM, Dave Schmoldt [REDACTED] wrote:
>

Dear Rebecca,

I am requesting a 60 day extension (beyond March 22) to review and respond to the Heights District Plan Draft EIS.

I could tell at the neighborhood meeting where you presented that a lot of work has gone into the plan, but I was surprised by the more than 500 pages, including appendices. This is going to be a challenge to get through. The environmental impacts that I can already see are as follows:

- a. Density—Proposing 1340 new residential units.
- b. The urban impact of allowing 6 story structures in a predominately residential area.
- c. Planning for inadequate parking.
- d. Not providing enough usable park space. It appears that this will add to the existing deficit of community park space by 36 acres.
- e. Increased traffic that does not appear to be adequately planned for.

My understanding is that the City of Vancouver has discretion to extend the comment period under WAC 197-11-455 and I respectfully request that you do so.

Sincerely,

Dave Schmoldt
[REDACTED]

Response to Email Comment 12 – Dave Schmoldt

See standard response 1 related to comment period extensions.

Email Comment 13

From: [Terry Phillips](#)
To: [Kennedy, Rebecca](#)
Cc: [Holmes, Eric](#); [McEnery-Ogle, Anne](#); [Glover, Linda](#); [Hansen, Bart](#); [erik.paulsen@cityofvancouver.us](#); [Fox, Sarah](#); [Lebrowsky, Laurie \(City Council\)](#); [ty.Stober@cityofvancouver.us](#)
Subject: Request for a 60 Day Extension beyond March 22 for Review and Adequate Comment on the Heights District Plan DEIS
Date: Monday, March 9, 2020 6:11:53 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the City of Vancouver. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

I respectfully request an additional 60 days comment period beyond the existing March 22nd comment period deadline.

The Heights District Plan is an extremely complex and technical document of more than 500 pages, including appendices. It significantly and irrevocably affects our single family residential environment in many ways:

- a. Proposing Hi-Density development (1340 new residential units) with inadequate parking.
- b. Enabling 6 story structures in a predominately residential low-density Residential neighborhood.
- c. Increasing the existing deficit of community parks in the city.
- d. Major changes to existing traffic patterns adding significant trips to a low density existing neighborhood.

As lead agency, the City of Vancouver has discretion to extend the comment period under WAC 197-11-455 and is respectfully requested.

Terry Phillips



Response to Email Comment 13 – Terry Phillips

See standard response 1 related to comment period extensions.

Email Comment 14

-----Original Message-----

From: Jim [REDACTED]

Sent: Friday, March 20, 2020 1:50 PM

To: Eiken, Chad; Kennedy, Rebecca; Holmes, Eric

Cc: McEnery-Ogle, Anne; Fox, Sarah; Stober, Ty; Hansen, Bart; Glover, Linda; Lebowsky, Laurie (City Council);

Paulsen, Erik; Calley Hair

Subject: I Respectfully Request the City "Toll/Suspend":the May 20 Comment Deadline for Heights Plan DEIS

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the City of Vancouver. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Rebecca

My understanding is that the City is in a virtual lockdown and business as usual is suspended.

Further, the Corona Virus has made it impossible for me, as much as I would like to, to focus and comment on the Heights DEIS, and I know that others are similarly situated.

For this reason, I respectfully request that the City "toll/suspend" the May 20 deadline for comments to the Heights Plan DEIS until a time TBD when business returns to normal and to do so by formal notice to myself, the Heights Coalition, the Columbian and other interested parties that the City knows are following this process.

Parenthetically, I assume that other City processes similarly situated are also "tolled/suspended" until a later date TBD.

Stay safe,

Jim Luce
[REDACTED]

Response to Email Comment 14 – Jim Luce

See standard response 2 related to comment period extensions based on COVID-19.

Email Comment 15

From: [Dave Schmoldt](#)
To: [Kennedy, Rebecca](#)
Cc: [Holmes, Eric](#); [Fox, Sarah](#); [Glover, Linda](#); [Hannon, Julie](#); [Lebowsky, Laurie \(City Council\)](#); [McEnerny-Ogle, Anne](#); [Paulsen, Erik](#)
Subject: Additional Request Re: 60 Day Extension Request beyond March 22 to Respond to the Heights District Plan Draft EIS
Date: Monday, March 23, 2020 11:10:00 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the City of Vancouver. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Dear Rebecca,

With the Coronavirus requiring social isolation, it is difficult to meet the review deadline. I want to get a print out of the document from the City and go to all the meetings on the Heights District Plan, but I don't feel that is prudent or possible currently. I also would like to meet with my neighbors and other neighborhood associations, but that really can't be done in an effective way currently.

Given the disruption occurring due to the Coronavirus, I request that all review periods and milestone due dates be extended and recalculated based on the number of days we have to socially isolated until the virus has run its course.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Response to Email Comment 15 – Dave Schmoldt

See standard response 2 related to comment period extensions based on COVID-19.

Email Comment 16

Chad

Thank you for your response to our request to further extend the May 20 deadline for DEIS comments. I understand that - as you say - you are "not inclined" to further extend the comment period.

The COVID emergency has changed the landscape and our request. Our new request is to defer further work on the Heights Plan until May 22, one year from the date when comments would have been due.

We do recognize that the City management and City Council are facing very different and higher priorities than the Heights Plan, and doing so with reduced revenue for this and other projects that can be deferred.

Many who would, for example, have otherwise commented are preoccupied with children because the schools are closed. Or they lost their jobs and are busy looking for work, or seeking unemployment. Or looking for money to pay rent or make mortgage payments.

To be clear, while we see the "Heights Plan" as very important in the long run, we are sure that significantly reduced City revenues and other higher City priorities can allow deferral for 1 year.

A prompt reply is respectfully requested

Jim Luce

Response to Email Comment 16 – Jim Luce

See standard response 2 related to comment period extensions based on COVID-19.

Email Comment 17

From: [Kate Fernald](#)
To: [Jim](#)
Cc: [Eiken, Chad](#); [Kennedy, Rebecca](#); [Holmes, Eric](#); [Heights Coalition](#); [McEnerny-Ortiz, Anne](#); [Paulsen, Erik](#); [Glover, Linda](#); [Stober, Ty](#); [Fox, Sarah](#); [Lebowitz, Laurie \(City Council\)](#); [Hansen, Bart](#); [Jeanne Farber](#)
Subject: Re: Heights Request City that Defers "Height Plan" Work for 1 Year
Date: Monday, April 13, 2020 3:40:11 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the City of Vancouver. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Good afternoon, all,

I'd like to second Jim's suggestion to defer further work on the Heights Plan. It is very frustrating and disappointing to see some believe May 22, 2020 is still a reasonable deadline for feedback given this global pandemic.

As Jim so aptly pointed out, young families just like mine are in over our heads right now. Small business grants, payroll protection programs, loan applications, mortgage extensions and tax payment deferrals are just a few of the COVID-19-related inconveniences that absorb our time and energy. We are literally focused on analyzing the next steps we need to take so that we may continue to afford a home and put food in the mouths of our children. At no time in my life have I ever been more consumed by the worries of providing basic necessities. This irreverent response from the City that fails to acknowledge the impact COVID-19 has on our community and our ability to provide thoughtful feedback is heartbreaking. Are we to be ruled by a despotic government unafraid to exercise its absolute power over the people, or are we to be valued citizens contributing to a direct democracy?

This is the important post in which fortune has placed you, Mayor, Council and City Planners: holding the balance and preservation of a harmonious relationship which may only continue between the City and its citizens when the people's right to contribute meaningful commentary is honored by deferring work on the Heights Plan until the global pandemic is past.

I believe there is leadership within the City that will do what is right for Vancouver. I believe there is leadership that values Vancouver's citizens. Please, make the right choice in these unprecedented times where people's actions will undoubtedly be remembered; defer the Heights Plan so we may all focus on what is most important.

Sincerely,
Kate Fernald

Response to Email Comment 17 – Kate Fernald

See standard response 2 related to comment period extensions based on COVID-19.

Email Comment 18

From: Sandi McClary [REDACTED]
Sent: Thursday, April 23, 2020 10:23 PM
Cc: McEnerny-Ogle, Anne; Hansen, Bart; Fox, Sarah; Stober, Ty; Glover, Linda; Lebowsky, Laurie (City Council); Paulsen, Erik; Holmes, Eric; Eiken, Chad; Kennedy, Rebecca
Subject: Heights Project Consideration

Dear Vancouver Leaders,

In light of the massive disruption caused by the worldwide COVID-19 pandemic, it seems appropriate that the City Council would place a hold on going forward with the Heights Project for at least one year while all stakeholders can take time to re-evaluate the plan. The EIS should be considered with fresh eyes given the impact of density on the health of the population at large. I urge you to defer moving forward on any aspect of the plan for at least one year or until the economy stabilizes and the impact of high density on spread of contagious diseases can be thoroughly evaluated.

Sincerely,
Sandi McClary
[REDACTED]

Response to Email Comment 18 – Sandi McClary

See standard response 2 related to comment period extensions based on COVID-19.

Email Comment 19

From: Kate Fernald [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, April 24, 2020 8:57 AM
To: Kennedy, Rebecca
Subject: Heights Plan DEIS Question

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the City of Vancouver. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Good morning, Rebecca,

With The Columbian's article on COVID's impact on City revenue, it got me wondering about the Heights Plan. Does the DEIS define how each project / alternative will impact the City's budget? If so, where? If not, can you help me find the answers?

I sure would love to learn they varying dollar amounts each project option is forecasted to bring the City.

I'd imagine the Low Income Housing Tax Incentives, subsidies and forecasted property taxes will vary widely across the 3 project options (project, no action high and no action base) but it'd be helpful to see the actual anticipated numbers.

Like you, I care deeply for our Vancouver, and I want to make sure the City has financial resources to pay our first responders etc.

Thank you for any insight you can provide,
Kate Fernald

Response to Email Comment 19 – Kate Fernald

The EIS compares the "Project Alternative," which is the vision outlined in the draft Heights District Plan, to No Action Base and No Action High alternatives. The no actions were analyzed in order to understand, measure and assess the potential impacts of the Project Alternative. This means that they are what would happen if the area developed under current regulations and market conditions, without the guidance and updated regulatory framework (zoning, design guidelines) and investments (parks, roads, open spaces) that are proposed in the Project Alternative. For the purpose of the EIS, the no action alternatives were assumed to not involve any City financial contribution beyond addressing existing infrastructure deficiencies.

For the Project Alternative, information on costs and anticipated revenues generated is outlined in the last Heights Update to Council on March 2, 2020. Both costs and revenues are estimated over the 25-year implementation timeline for the project alternative. It is also worth noting that the majority of these costs will not come from local funding like other projects of this nature (Esther Short Redevelopment, Waterfront redevelopment), implementation investments will be made by private development partners (through impact fees and requirements to build needed public infrastructure as part of individual development projects), and state and federal grants, in addition to locally-funded improvements.

Email Comment 20

From: Kate Fernald [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, April 24, 2020 9:43 AM
To: Kennedy, Rebecca
Subject: Heights Plan DEIS Questions

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the City of Vancouver. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Hello again, Rebecca,

Here are a few more questions that have come up for me regarding the Heights Plan DEIS.

- A** 1. What funding sources did the City use to purchase Tower Mall? Do the funding sources have any deadline requirements that impact the "Heights Plan" deadlines like DEIS feedback due date?
- B** 2. Are there any development deadlines the City must meet to qualify for the Housing Finance Commission's Low-Income Housing Tax Credit?
- C** 3. What type of subsidies will the city receive in each project alternative for building mixed-income housing?

If you can help me find these answers in the DEIS or provide the answers, I'd be so grateful!

Hope this finds you healthy and well, and, as always, thank you for your outstanding hard work. I hope you know how lucky the City is to have you!

Kate Fernald

Response to Email Comment 20 – Kate Fernald

Response to Comment 20A

The City purchased the Tower Mall property with one-time general fund dollars in 2017, based on Council direction and approval. This was local funding and there are no specific deadline requirements associated with the funding.

Response to Comment 20B

The City does not apply for housing tax credits or build or operate affordable housing. Therefore, any deadlines associated with Low-Income Housing Tax Credits are not applicable to the EIS or adoption of the Heights District Plan.

Response to Comment 20C

The EIS analyzes the impacts associated with the Project Alternative (adoption of the Heights District Plan, associated implementation measures, and future development as proposed in the Plan). The Heights District Plan does not identify a financing strategy to achieve the mixed-income housing goals outlined in the Plan. Financing of future projects will be identified on a project by project basis in conjunction with future development partners. Therefore, there are no subsidies associated with the Project Alternative.

Email Comment 21

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, April 27, 2020 5:47 PM
To: Kennedy, Rebecca
Subject: Heights Plan - # of residential units & other

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the City of Vancouver. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Hi Rebecca,

I hope this email finds you well and safe.

I'm sure you've been either copied on or looped into many of the communications about extending the DIES comment period. The request is simply to freeze the clock since we were given the extension and the "stay home" order. I wanted to shoot you an email to let you know that the feedback I'm getting from neighbors is that they aren't satisfied with either the response or the timeliness of the responses. Given that the clock is ticking when the comment period ends, could you ask your colleagues to make sure they get back to people (even it's to say they need a couple days)?

As far as the overall Plan goes, I believe the outstanding areas neighbors are fretting about are based around the number of residents/mix, and the parking situation. I wanted to give you some insight as to what the area's of concern are for the Coalition and neighbors that contact me for help or to vent.

- A** 1. About the number of residents – is there a minimum number of units or people living up at the Tower Mall area that are required to make the Plan work? I know the unit count was 1800 and was dropped to 1300. It's my understanding that the 500 will go somewhere else in the sub-area. Can you clarify/confirm that?
- B** 2. About the mix – affordable/regular housing. I've seen 25-40% At what point in the process is that solidified as the goal? The ambiguity of the spread is cause for unrest and pushback.
 - a. Affordable Housing – Seeing that housing for Seniors has been mentioned is really exciting. Can you provide clarity to what % of the affordable housing would be for older adults?
 - b. What type of affordable housing will be going in? Can you definitely say it won't be section 8? Any clarity that removes the ambiguity would really help.
- C** 3. Parking – 2200 spots for 4500 residents, retail and commercial employees and customers is scary. Especially given the sensitivity of the Westside Bike Project and the impact of losing those parking spaces. Is there any room to modify the allotted parking?
 - a. If so, when is the opportunity for public testimony to Council or Planning commission to get more parking spots in the plan?
- D** • I understand conceptually that the idea is that people will use transit, bike or walk, and maybe 20-30 years from now that will be the case. But in today's world, people drive. And they want to be able to park reasonably close to their home, office or where they shop.

Folks feel they need to work to get the above clarified and in writing before the Plan is approved and moves forward. Being that the world is on lockdown, we can't meet, we are all super stressed out, trying to work things out during the pandemic while the clock ticks away is unnerving.

I look forward to hearing back from you. And, just wanted to be completely transparent with you about what's happening and being discussed out here in the neighborhood.

Warmly,
Michelle

Response to Email Comment 21 – Michelle Briede

See standard response 2 related to comment period extensions based on COVID-19.

Response to Comment 21A

The number of residential units included in the plan is based on a market analysis prepared in conjunction with the plan (see Appendix D to the Heights District Plan) and the number of units required to support the commercial and retail uses also proposed in the Plan. While there is not a minimum number of residential units required to make the plan work, the number of units included in the plan is based on an analysis of other successful mixed use developments locally, regionally and nationally, as well as interviews with local developers who understand the Vancouver market. The 500 units removed from the Redevelopment Area during the planning process were not added to other areas within the District.

Response to Comment 21B

The affordable housing targets included in the Heights District Plan reflect the income and renter/homeowner mix desired by the City to ensure new development in the District is consistent with the income and ownership mix of existing adjacent neighborhoods and continues to be an inclusive place where people of a variety of incomes can afford to live. The affordable housing targets also reflect an analysis of other successful mixed-income projects, and the mix of rents and housing types that will be needed to support retail and commercial uses proposed for the District. Additionally, because the City does not control many of the properties in the District, and therefore cannot compel other property owners to provide any affordable housing, a range was the most appropriate way to reflect the City's goals. This range is included in the Draft Heights District Plan, and would become official upon adoption by City Council.

The affordable housing targets do not specify a specific type of housing, but are intended to accommodate a range of options as the area builds out over time. Regarding Section 8 housing, the Federal Fair Housing Act prohibits discrimination in housing based on source of income. It is illegal to ban Section 8 vouchers, which constitute a subsidy that bridges the gap between the cost of housing and the amount someone can afford to pay based on a person paying no more than 30 percent of their income for housing. Paying more than 30 percent of income for housing is the trigger for being "rent burdened," which is a federal standard for when someone is paying more for housing than they can realistically afford while also meeting other expenses. Section 8 vouchers are not based on a specific income, but people qualify based on area rents and what they can afford to pay based on their income and the 30 percent threshold. Many people in our community qualify for Section 8 vouchers simply because our housing prices are high relative to median incomes.

Response to Comment 21C

The parking standards proposed in the Heights District Plan are in line with what is required in the rest of the City, where parking for multi-family units range from 1 per unit to 1.5 per unit, depending on the location, and 1 per unit for single family houses. This is just the required minimum, and developers can and often do build more parking depending on the population they are targeting. Parking minimums will be codified in the VMC as part of the new HX zone. The public can continue to comment on the parking recommendations included in the Heights District Plan through the plan adoption process. If the plan is adopted, the next phase of the project is the development of implementation measures, including the HX zone standards, which will require separate Planning Commission and City Council public hearings with additional opportunities for public input. Those hearings are not yet scheduled, but will be advertised per City public notice requirements.

The EIS analyzed potential parking impacts and includes mitigation measures to offset those impacts. See pages 62 and 63 of the EIS.

Response to Comment 21D

See response to email comment 21C above, which addresses parking standards.

Email Comment 22

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Thursday, May 7, 2020 5:45 PM
To: Kennedy, Rebecca
Cc: 'Paul Pedone'; 'Jim'
Subject: Heights District Plan - Draft Environmental Impact Statement, dated January 22, 2020.

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the City of Vancouver. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Dear Rebecca:

We want to comment on the Heights District Plan Draft Environmental Impact Statement, dated January 22, 2020.

We are dismayed that under the current emergency conditions, the City is proceeding with the referenced plan. We urge the City to suspend action until the COVID Emergency, and the widespread financial fall-out to private and public sectors, has definitively ended. At that point, the City should take stock of the city's financial condition and outlook, to identify the highest priority expenditures, and should also consider the financial condition of Vancouver neighborhoods and families.

I am copying Paul Pedone of the Southcliff Neighborhood Association to keep him in the loop. I will also send copies to all City Council members.

Thank you for adding this email to the official record.

Ann T. Donnelly, Ph.D. and Michael F. Donnelly, Ph.D.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Response to Email Comment 22 – Donnelly

See standard response 2 related to comment period extensions based on COVID-19.

Email Comment 23

May 7, 2020

Director Chad Eakin
Attn: Rebecca Kennedy
City of Vancouver, Washington

Re: Comments on "The Heights District Plan" Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Dear Director Eakin

I respectfully offer the following comments on the City of Vancouver, Washington's (City) Heights District Plan "Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), dated January 22, 2020.

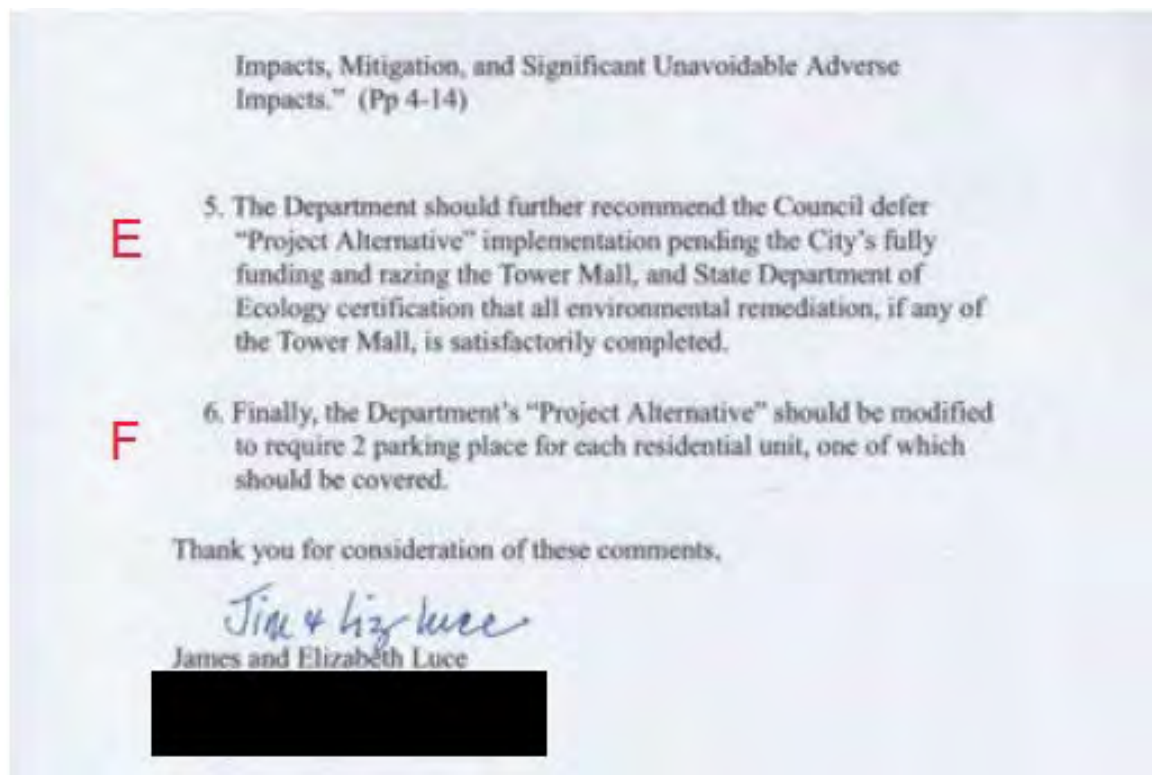
- A 1. The City, for reasons previously described in an e mail to Planning Director Chad Eakin, and responded to by him on May 1, should indefinitely suspend further work on the DEIS.
- B 2. As noted by Council member Sarah Fox in an April 27, 2020 e mail to me, this is not an appropriate time for the City to pursue long range planning.

"Dear Jim,
Thank you for sending me your thoughts on the Heights project. I agree ~~now is not the time to pursue any of the city's long range plans~~. I am certain that we will revisit the legislative priorities and calendar when we are all allowed to return to public life. This is very tough on so many of us.

I hope that you and Liz are staying healthy and safe?

Best,
Sarah

- C 3. There is also a financial imperative for suspending work. Planning Department funds come from the General Fund and the City faces a revenue shortfall of \$30-60 million. Funds spent on finishing the DEIS and making any recommendation to the City Council can at this time be better spent on higher priorities.
- D 4. If the Department nonetheless proceeds, and proposes its preferred "Project Alternative," it should recommend Council approval only on the Council's first fully funding the infrastructure improvements the DEIS recommends, including those referenced in the "mitigation measures" described in "Summary of Environmental



Response to Email Comment 23 – Jim and Liz Luce

Response to Comment 23A

See standard response 2 related to comment period extensions based on COVID-19.

Response to Comment 23B

Comment noted.

Response to Comment 23C

Comment noted.

Response to Comment 23D

The infrastructure improvements included in the Heights District Plan and identified as mitigation measures in the EIS will be included in the City's Capital Improvement Plan and will be considered in future budget discussions by City Council. Although individual developments will be responsible for public improvements, the City intends to fund key public infrastructure such as certain internal streets and public spaces, including parks. Additionally, new service connections require payment of connection fees and system development charges to mitigate for development impacts to the broader city system. Infrastructure improvements identified as necessary to support existing City deficiencies (such as a water transmission line in Blandford Drive) would be required regardless of development in the Heights District. These improvements are funded through existing utility funds which are enterprise funds. Enterprise funds are funds that are supported in general by users of the service. Therefore, the majority of costs are supported by utility rate payers.

Response to Comment 23E

Mitigation measures to evaluate the potential for contamination and address cleanup are identified on page 96 of the EIS. The Ecology Site ID was added to the toxic cleanup description on page 95 and a statement indicating cleanup should occur in accordance with Ecology's current guidelines and regulations was added to the mitigation measures on page 96.

Response to Comment 23F

The parking standards proposed in the Heights District Plan are in line with what is required in the rest of the City, where parking for multi-family units range from 1 per unit to 1.5 per unit, depending on the location, and 1 per unit for single family houses.

Email Comment 24

From: [Pamela Myles](#)
To: [Kennedy, Rebecca](#)
Subject: The Heights District Project
Date: Tuesday, May 12, 2020 4:42:09 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the City of Vancouver. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

To Rebecca and all concerned,

We have made our voices heard before, but we understand that the city is accepting public comment on the Draft of the Environmental Impact Statement, so we wanted to share our opinion once again.

As residents of Northcrest Neighborhood who will be deeply impacted by the Heights project, we have a number of concerns.

However, first we want to thank you for including Northcrest in helping to determine the zoning code requirements for the property north of Mill Plain along with Northcrest Church and the city. (pg. 76) Since this area sits on the edge of our neighborhood, we have high stakes in how this is developed. We would much prefer it be left as is, as well as the fire station area across Devine. But at least you are giving us a say in what will happen to this property. We are also happy that nearby churches are left out of the rezoning process at this time.

We were also impressed that you will be seeking out minority and women owned businesses to locate in the renewed area as well as locally owned and operated restaurants, food markets, etc., and that there will be affordable housing. We are impressed that every effort will be made to build with environmentally sound and sustainable materials and to provide a park like setting with a canopy of trees.

Since we are the Neighborhood Gateway most affected by this project, and the plan expresses it wants to limit access to neighborhood streets to "maintain the character of existing neighborhoods",

(C 10, pg. 25), we are extremely concerned about parking and traffic. We live close to Devine, and it is hard to imagine, even with access to parking from Devine for the proposed housing there, how traffic will be managed unless there can be a regular traffic light. It is already a busy road, really a small thoroughfare down to Fourth Plain through Stapelton. With 1300 plus new residences in the area, we imagine chaos on little Devine Road. This will probably mean that many cars choose to drive our neighborhood streets to try to get away from all the traffic. And with residences where Northcrest Church is now, which will eventually come to pass, we can see the overflow parking spilling onto our streets. Though it feels as though the city has made up it's mind (and we know we will have some say down the road on zoning of this area), we still strongly urge that the project be kept on the south side of Mill Plain. We also find that adding parking to Mill Plain by the Project thus thus narrowing the four existing lanes will just add to the traffic woes. We can't imagine traffic coming to a halt every time someone wants to pull in or out of a parking spot. We know the city is hoping for lots of transit use, but people love their cars. We are highly against putting parking on this major thoroughfare!

We also continue to be concerned with building heights. As our struggle with Covid 19 continues, perhaps there is a message about population density for us all. We retired here about ten years ago because it was such a lovely quiet neighborhood. We know most all the neighbors from walking our dogs twice a day. Our neighborhood has very little traffic and

there are many people who walk our streets daily with never a worry about traffic. We know there has already been some downsizing of the number of residences planned. Even with them downsized, with some being three bedroom, we know that there will be many many more people than residences, and that means many many more cars. Please continue to rethink and re-plan to lessen the coming traffic clog that will be inevitable to all the surrounding neighborhoods, especially, Northcrest!

Thank you for giving some consideration to our concerns.

Sincerely,
Pam and Kevin Myles

Response to Email Comment 24 – Pam and Kevin Myles

Regarding traffic impacts, the traffic impacts associated with the Project Alternative, as well as proposed mitigation measures to offset potential impacts, are addressed in the Transportation section of Chapter 3 of the EIS (beginning on page 50).

The Heights District Plan includes recommendations for a variety of transportation system improvements that will address increased traffic generated by new development as well as existing congestion issues, including:

- Roundabouts at MacArthur and Andresen and MacArthur and Devine
- A new traffic signal at the MacArthur /Lieser/St. Helens intersection
- Improving signal timing along Mill Plain Boulevard and at the intersection of Andresen Road and 18th Street

In addition to addressing congestion, roadway improvements are proposed for Mill Plain, Andresen, Devine, and MacArthur that will provide safer, more comfortable options for people walking, biking, and rolling. These improvements will also modify the street design to reduce traffic speeds by narrowing travel lanes (Mill Plain and MacArthur) and reducing the number of travel lanes (Andresen). Other safety improvements to existing streets will include new and improved crossings at intersections to increase safety for people walking and rolling. Policy recommendations and implementation strategies in the plan (see plan policy C-10 and the Neighborhood Traffic Impacts Implementation Strategy) call for limiting vehicle access from the new development to existing neighborhoods in order to maintain the character and safety of these areas, monitoring neighborhood streets for any changes in traffic volumes and speeds as development occurs, and addressing any traffic safety issues through traffic calming and other design improvements if challenges emerge. The forthcoming Mill Plain Bus Rapid Transit line will also provide frequent transit service connecting the Heights to major employment centers in Downtown Vancouver and Columbia Tech Center (CTC) in east Vancouver, including the Clark College CTC campus.

Regarding building height, see standard response 7.

Email Comment 25

May 14, 2020

Director, Chad Eakin
 Ms. Rebecca Kennedy
 Mr. Eric Holmes
 City of Vancouver
 415 W. 6th Street
 Vancouver, WA 98660

RE: Comments on "The Heights District Plan" Draft Environmental Impact Statement

In the May 8 Columbian ("City Budget Shortfall delays bike lanes project on Columbia Street--Transportation Fund shrinks due to I-976, pandemic's impact"), Mayor McEnerny-Ogle is quoted saying "I don't know what our revenue is going to be." By that statement, she acknowledges the City is rightfully concerned about the potentially devastating effects of the COVID-19 economic disaster on city budgets. As a result, repairs to existing infrastructure are halted indefinitely (e.g., pavement resurfacing, traffic lights, sidewalks).

If budgetary concerns have already halted repairs to existing streets and sidewalks used by residents daily, why then would a costly project such as the Heights District Plan (a new development) not also be delayed? Who would think it wise to continue spending money on something so non-essential when it is acknowledged we don't have enough money to pay for essentials such as roadway repairs?

The deadline for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Heights District Plan is May 20. In a time of such unprecedented economic upheaval and uncertainty, it feels reckless of City leaders to continue a project that is non-essential. While this may indeed be a good project for revitalizing the Tower Mall area, it would likely still be a good project once the economy has recovered from the yet-to-be-determined economic devastation brought upon us by the COVID-19 pandemic. Until such time, City leaders should make the responsible decision to postpone the EIS and put the Heights Plan on-hold until it is prudent to continue.

Thank you for consideration.

Regards,



Kim Lee

Response to Email Comment 25 – Kim Lee

See standard response 9 related to City budgeting and financial implications of the plan.

Email Comment 26

Dear Rebecca and other Draft EIS responders:

Thank you again for your years of work on planning The Heights District project and the time spent on public engagement. I do appreciate Rebecca's hard-working efforts and the many others who have worked alongside her. I also appreciate the COV allowing many opportunities for citizen input and for the City Council and Planning Commission listening to the citizens and making some changes along the way in response to input.

I am writing to share some thoughts and concerns and to also ask questions re: more details for the following items in response to the Draft EIS for the Heights District Sub-area plan.

A 1. Fire/EMT and Police Coverage:

Public safety is a number one priority. Assurances are given in the DEIS on page 61 and 63 that "no significant unavoidable adverse impacts to fire and emergency services and police services are anticipated" given "implementation of mitigation measures". However, it is widely known via local and national news and local community presentations that police departments are having a difficult time finding recruits. VPD is no different. Presently, Vancouver can not get enough police recruits to cover attrition needs plus expand the size of the police force to meet increasing needs due to population growth. How can the public safety needs be met in the Heights area with 4,000-5,000 more residents in a concentrated area? Please be specific on the plans to guarantee being able to hire enough police recruits and train them in time to meet the need when it currently is not happening. The wait time to get into the training academy is another factor. These 2 critical factors must be addressed even if the funds are available for hiring.

Secondly, the VFD is running on a lean staff and relies on overtime to be able to meet staffing needs according to local firefighters. Then re: VFD response time, although improvement has been made on meeting the response target according to the latest available reports from 2019 relative to 2017-2018, the target response time of 7:59 minutes is still not being met in all areas of Vancouver. The VFD annual report was shared July 1, 2019 with City Council and was also referenced in the Columbian on July 6, 2019. The Columbian article notes that the funding for key components of addressing better response times will require the passage of A Stronger Vancouver. What if A Stronger Vancouver does not pass in the election? What if the projected increased tax revenue from The Heights Plan falls short? Then what is the contingency plan to achieve the necessary funding to pay for the additional personnel and resources needed due to rapid population growth in the Heights?

I am also curious to know what the projected impact will be to public safety response time and coverage in Central Vancouver with the additional projected population

increase when the next future redevelopment occurs in a few years at the COV Public Works site within 1.3 miles of the Tower Mall redevelopment. Please share the possible impacts that could occur with overlapping development of two locations in close proximity.

B 2. Song Birds:

Loss of the presence of song birds can occur during construction and development according to a spokesman at the Portland Audubon Society. Park Hill cemetery provides a rich habitat for many birds including the area that has been re-zoned and slated for redevelopment into multi-family housing. I know this project is designed to be “green” and “earth friendly.” There are no mitigation measures mentioned in the Draft EIS in the Plant and Animal section, pg. 84-87, to protect the habitat for the birds in the long term construction and development phase. Noted is the plan to increase the tree canopy, pg. 87, but that will take years. Please share what mitigation will occur during construction and development.

One possible suggestion is the fact that the Portland Audubon Society plans to begin including Clark County in offering their Backyard Habitat Certification Program, which will start with small numbers here. Although a limited opportunity, this could be one means of partially ensuring that song birds remain in the Heights at current levels if current and future neighbors participate. The Heights Plan may want to look at this program, as well as others, for additional ideas on how to make the redevelopment more bird friendly. This would include, but not be limited to, the planned landscaping. This may have been partially considered but was not a detail I found in the EIS.

C 3. Cemetery space:

I have a hard time understanding how COV can trade limited city cemetery space for high density housing. I think it is short sighted vision, unless you know the world is coming to end in 90 years, or that no-one will want to be buried in a cemetery. Both current and future generations will have limited options for burial grounds when you take away the cemetery space at Park Hill Cemetery. Park Hill is the only city owned cemetery available for new internments. You can not bring the cemetery space back when you run out of land in 50-100 years! How will COV mitigate a deficit of cemetery space in 5 generations?

A desirable feature of the Heights Plan is having everything you need in a 20 minute walkable zone. People often want their loved ones interned nearby. They don't want a long commute across the city or to the outskirts of the county. Citizens need and want cemetery space inside the main part of Vancouver where they live.

What if the death rate increases more rapidly than expected, such as we are currently facing in our nation with Covid-19? 93,000 people have died in the US since March 1st of Covid-19! It is well known that Covid-19 affects a much higher percentage of the elderly citizens who are more likely to be buried than cremated. Covid-19 came along

after the COV made the plans to change the zoning of some of the cemetery space to multi family housing. As you can see, COV can not predict the future based on the past, even recent past. Furthermore, trends change just as fashion changes and often recycles back. I suggest COV take a pause on moving forward with the development on the former Park Hill cemetery property, and re-evaluate and look at options for developing new cemeteries within the City of Vancouver before taking action.

Finally, I do think a cemetery is a sacred place to most and has been so for generations. To have people use a cemetery and refer it as a park, and to incorporate it into a residential neighborhood, seems not only incongruent but disrespectful. If the Heights Plan with multi-family housing does move forward at the former cemetery portion, please share how you will address the concern about maintaining Park Hill Cemetery in a respectful manner.

D 4. Building Height:

After hearing testimony at City Council meetings of the neighbors adjacent to the new schools being built, I am concerned about the building height causing shadows. Additionally, I have been concerned about the loss of an open skyline. The new schools are only 2-3 stories high so the impact is going to be greater with 4-6 stories high. The open skyline is one of the natural and wonderful elements in this area, and until the past few years, most of Vancouver. I hate to lose open views of the sky when you look horizontally, without the need to crane your neck to look up perpendicular. Sunlight, open space and sky have a positive impact on overall health, mentally and physically. It is nature's gift and a valued benefit to most.

Another question I have is why the plan is to go 4-6 stories high, when many of the new multi-housing buildings near Uptown and the Downtown Mill Plain area or Evergreen Blvd are only 3-4 stories high. Why must COV build taller buildings in the Heights? I know the answer to building height is likely tax revenue since the COV or a developer needs enough units to make the revenue exceed the cost of the project and meet the investment goal. Is tax revenue the primary reason for the building height? If so, please be direct and just say so.

E 5. Financial Analysis: Cost Breakdown

I have wondered for many months about the financial details. It is not spelled out in any detail in the DEIS. I was told once that it was being worked on and would be presented in Jan/Feb 2020 at a City Council meeting or workshop, but I did not ever hear or see any budget or details. Please share specific line items in the Heights Plan proposed budget, even if it is general categories such as buildings, streets, infrastructure, and landscaping. Who is paying for what, COV or the developer? Who owns what and how is the income/revenue divided between the COV and building contractors?

F 6. Home Ownership vs. Renting

I am pleased to read that the COV has heard a call for more home ownership opportunities in the new Heights Plan. Home ownership benefits and adds stability to the homeowner and neighborhoods. Win-win. Please share some details on how many more units are now designated for home ownership compared to the original plan.

Furthermore, I would like details on how the COV plans to look for additional opportunities and partnership programs to assist greater numbers of our new neighbors becoming home owners vs. renters. Habitat for Humanity homes were recently built in Father Blanchet neighborhood. Are there other programs that would fit into the Heights Plan to assist in home ownership? Specifically, has COV explored looking for programs that would assist with down payments, as this is often the key factor that prevents even middle class working families from becoming home owners?

G 7. Senior Housing and Needs:

Please give more specifics on the number of units being considered for senior housing. This is the type of housing that the current neighborhoods have indicated is most needed. It is very interesting to note that in Heights Plan documents, seniors are the age group mostly likely to move to Vancouver. I have not heard this age group featured as much in community presentations. They should be given more consideration. Seniors have somewhat different needs and interests so how are those being specifically incorporated into the Heights Plan with regard to safety features, accessibility, amenities, and design of the units and the overall plan? Note that I am not primarily referring to being ADA accessible, but multiple facets.

Of course one of the biggest concerns that has been voiced by many, including in the presentations or open houses is the likely increase in property taxes and the impact it will have on senior neighbors with fixed incomes who may be priced out of their homes. It is clear many may not qualify for tax deferral programs, but just miss the cut off income wise, and therefore be forced to sell before they wish and lose their long time home. What other options besides the tax deferral program can COV offer so this does not occur?

H 8. Fiscal Responsibility: Economic Changes and Potential Overbuilding

Firstly, Covid-19 has clearly impacted the economy. Obviously no one yet understands and sees the full impact, nor will we for awhile. How is COV addressing this unforeseen economic downturn going forward with the Heights Plan? I know it may take time to address this topic, but think it must be considered as well as any other economic changes that may occur in the next few years.

Covid-19 is only one illustration of a major economic downturn. Many of us recall the recession in 2008-2009 which took years of recovery. What is the contingency plan for the Heights Plan for dealing with these changes in the economy over the 20 year build

out as there are bound to be some? Wise investors plan ahead to weather the inevitable economic storms of the future. Public tax payer funds are being used in this project and as stakeholders, we ought to know the contingency plans City planners have in place. We don't want to end up with large numbers of vacancies in the future causing financial losses to the COV and then be passed on to the tax payers. Tax payers may potentially suffer from budget cuts or have their taxes raised.

Secondly, I became baffled in Jan/Feb 2020 when I started hearing in multiple public meetings the number of units in the "pipeline" in Vancouver. This number varied depending on who was sharing it: the mayor, a City Council member, a city planner, etc., but ranged from approx. 6K-8K units. When I asked how long it would take to build these units, I was informed most would be built within the year or a year and a half. Even with some delays, you could expect the current units in the pipeline to be built in 2 years. I was also told to keep in mind new units are always being added to the pipeline. As stated in the Heights Plan and in public meetings, the number of new housing units needed per year is approx. 2K. In the EIS the number is lower if you look at pg. 34. It states citywide population increase is expected to be 40,095 over 19 years from 2011-2030, which is 2,110 new residents/year. Each new resident would not need their own housing unit. Why is COV potentially overbuilding? Wouldn't this contribute to a higher vacancy rate? Won't this have a negative impact on our economy and reduce the tax gains? Please address the financial implications of the higher rate of units being built vs the projected need.

9. Covid-19 Public Health Implications:

Again, this is a new and unexpected change with unknown future health implications. However, it is here. It is a fact that Covid-19 is more prevalent in higher density communities and a much higher risk of serious illness and death for seniors. Given these two facts, what plans will COV be considering to address these new and potentially life threatening concerns in high density housing pockets of Vancouver?

10. Progress Reports on Mitigation Measures:

How will the public be kept informed of mitigation measures put in place? What agency oversees required mitigation is done and done properly? Is it a third party or does COV oversee itself? If the latter, how will COV avoid a conflict of interest? Are there any inspection reports and documentation required that will be shared with the public throughout the construction process?

In conclusion, thank you in advance for your time to respond. It is respectful and good to include the community in working together on the Heights Plan as it impacts all of us in the Heights area neighborhoods, many of whom have lived here for decades.

Kindly,

Sandy Gales

Response to Email Comment 26 – Sandy Gales

Response to Comment 26A

See standard response 4 related to police and fires service delivery.

Regarding police staffing, the Community Resource Team that was activated in 2015/2016 helped to develop a staffing plan looking forward to 2020. This staffing plan included Police Service Technicians) as well as sworn officers. As the City progress into the next biennium, VPD will continue to assess staffing needs and hire as the Department is able. VPD takes pride in the selection process for hiring new and lateral-entry officers. The process is slow by design to allow background investigators ample time to thoroughly examine each candidate. It is a process that has resulted in the selection of highly qualified officers to serve the community, and one the Department cannot afford to compromise for the sake of expediency.

Circumstances beyond the Department and City's control have limited police academy class sizes. Getting student officers into the Police Academy can take months after they are hired. To mitigate this, VPD hires a mix of lateral and new officers. Lateral officers are deployable to the street in a relatively short amount of time as they have already attended an academy.

To handle lower level calls, VPD has expanded use of Police Service Technicians. These personnel respond to calls that don't require the presence of an officer – often "cold" calls where there is little or no suspect information. Appropriately utilizing our Police Service Technicians has provided relief to our sworn officers, enabling them to focus on being proactive and responding to higher priority calls for service.

Our Neighbors On Watch (NOW) volunteer team has over 125 volunteers. They are a valuable resource in maintaining community visibility and being an extra set of eyes to assist in reporting crime, deterring crime by their presence, and patrolling in commercial/retail areas.

The Department has the flexibility to adjust its resources to meet the needs of the growing community. The projected increases in population will drive VPD to continue analysis of crime and allocation of personnel.

Response to Comment 26B

The majority of the Park Hill Cemetery parcel will remain undisturbed as a result of development envisioned in the Heights District Plan. The parcel of land that includes the cemetery is over 50 acres with approximately 42.9 acres used for the cemetery. This acreage will remain as a cemetery and existing vegetation will be retained. The cemetery parcel also includes the Vanco Golf Range, which is proposed for redevelopment in the Heights District Plan.

Response to Comment 26C

The parcel of land that includes the cemetery is over 50 acres with approximately 42.9 acres used for the cemetery. The 42.9 acres will remain as a cemetery for existing and new interments and has additional capacity for an estimated 80 years. Improved connections to the cemetery and improvements to the internal roadway network are proposed to promote passive recreation while respecting the cemetery's primary function as a resting place and burial ground. The cemetery parcel also includes the Vanco Golf Range, which is proposed for redevelopment in the Heights District Plan.

Response to Comment 26D

See standard response 7 related to building heights. The proposed maximum building height is based on the height required to achieve the proposed land use (residential, commercial, and office) capacity, as well as based on input received from the public, Heights CAC, and local developers through the planning process.

Response to Comment 26E

Cost estimates for changes to existing and proposed streets and public spaces is included in the Fiscal Impact Analysis (Appendix K to the Heights District Plan). The funding source for future projects included in the Heights District Plan will depend on the specific project. Private developers will be responsible for public improvements in conjunction with individual developments and the City intends to fund key public infrastructure such as certain internal streets and public spaces, including parks. The EIS also identifies some utility infrastructure improvements that the City will be responsible for (such as the water transmission line in Blandford Drive) that will be needed to address existing system deficiencies, regardless of development of the Heights District. These improvements will be funded through existing utility funds.

Funding for transportation-related improvements for new internal streets and adjacent arterial streets will likely be from a combination of sources, including private developers through construction of required improvements and through the payment of development impact fees, as well as some City-funded improvements and funding through state and federal grants if awarded.

Comments and Responses

Buildings will be paid for by private development entities. Publicly owned facilities will require some public investment, which will also be determined in a future phase of implementation.

In addition, public parks and open spaces and infrastructure investments that cannot be tied to specific developments will require some level public funding. Funding sources for these improvements will be identified through the implementation process.

Response to Comment 26F

The Heights District Plan does not provide a specific goal for home ownership and the City cannot regulate ownership. The plan establishes policies that are meant to encourage the development of a variety of housing types that provide rental and ownership opportunities. Specifically, townhouse-type residences (attached, on individual lots) are one type of housing that is envisioned by the plan. The City does not currently have any program that can provide down payment assistance, but the City's multi-family tax exemption program could, if extended to the redevelopment area, be used to reduce property taxes on multi-family residences (including condominiums) for 8-10 years.

The City can encourage home ownership opportunities through the selection of development partners and projects that add home ownership products to the Heights District. Policy recommendations in the Heights District Plan related to homeownership goals and attainable housing, as well as public-private partnerships, provide guidance on this topic (see Equity, Jobs, and Housing policies in the plan).

Response to Comment 26G

The Heights District Plan does not provide a specific goal for senior housing. The plan establishes policies that are meant to encourage the development of a variety of housing types, including housing to support the unique needs of seniors.

The City can support the development of senior housing opportunities through the selection of development partners and projects that add senior housing options the Heights. Policy recommendations in the plan related to income-based housing, senior housing and attainable housing provide guidance on this.

The Heights District Plan would not require specific tax increases in order for the vision to be implemented, but new development would incrementally increase the City's overall tax base. Taxes are based on property value and levy rates and the plan does not include actions that directly impact either.

Response to Comment 26H

The Heights District Plan planning process has been underway since April of 2018. Budgeting and funding required to complete the plan have already taken place and no additional funding or City revenue is required to adopt the Heights District Plan. The infrastructure improvements included in the Heights District Plan and identified as mitigation measures in the EIS will be included in the City's Capital Improvement Plan and will be considered in future budget discussions by City Council. Although individual developments will be responsible for public improvements, the City intends to fund key public infrastructure such as certain internal streets and public spaces, including parks. The economic impacts of COVID-19 are unknown at this time. Depending on the economic effects, the Heights District may take longer than 20 years or more to build out. As with all long-range planning documents in the City, the City will continue to monitor the implementation of the Heights District Plan and could make adjustments in the future if warranted.

The market analysis prepared for the Heights District Plan (Appendix D to the plan) indicates a residential vacancy rate in the City of approximately 5 percent. The analysis further indicates that over the last decade the vacancy rate has been decreasing as rent prices have been increasing, which can indicate a constrained housing market and rising housing costs. The number of residential units proposed throughout the City is largely determined by private development and the real estate market. If recent trends continue, additional housing will continue to be needed to meet population projections and keep housing prices affordable. However, the pace at which these units are added will depend on market factors and could potentially be slowed due to an economic downturn as a result of COVID-19.

Response to Comment 26I

The City will continue to monitor and consider recommendations from public health officials related to COVID-19. If at any time, public health recommendations warrant a change in the policy recommendations included in the Heights District Plan, the City can amend the plan through the text and map amendment procedures described in VMC 20.285. Current recommended best practices by health officials apply equally to groups and individuals whether they live in high- or low-density residential communities and, as evidenced by the effective control of COVID-19 in many highly populated countries and cities, density is not necessarily a good predictor of how the virus will spread.

Response to Comment 26J

The mitigation measures included in the EIS will be specified in a planned action ordinance following adoption of the Heights District Plan. The planned action ordinance will specify the mitigation required by future development and those measures will be reviewed and implemented as part of development review applications for future development proposals in the District. Development review procedures, including provisions for public notice are included in VMC, Title 20, Land Use and Development Code. Additionally, mitigation measures related to the adoption of new codes or standards and amendments to existing policy documents will occur in accordance with the provisions in VMC 20.285, Text and Map Amendments, including opportunities for public input and public hearing requirements.

Comments and Responses

Email Comment 27

From: Sandi McClary [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, May 20, 2020 5:01 PM
To: Kennedy, Rebecca
Subject: EIS Comments for Heights Project

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the City of Vancouver. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Comments on the EIS for Heights District

- A** 1. Potential traffic continues to be an unresolved issue in the EIS, even after being raised as a concern numerous times in the Citizens Advisory Committee. Of course, traffic is not at capacity now. We have not added over 4000 new residents. “No avoidable adverse impacts” based on a current study is insufficient information to appease our concerns that our adjoining neighborhoods will not be impacted by “cut through” traffic as well as gridlock on MacArthur.
- B** 2. The cost of developing a sufficient water supply for the new development is concerning. How will this affect the taxes of those Vancouver taxpayers not living in the Heights redevelopment area? The EIS does not contain sufficient information that the water mitigation plan will be workable.
- C** 3. Most important of all, the impact of urban density on human health is painfully obvious through the spread of Covid-19. Adding a dense housing area is the exact opposite of a sensible idea. Those in surrounding areas will be adversely affected by this density being imposed upon us.

Sandi McClary
[REDACTED]

Response to Email Comment 27 – Sandi McClary

Response to Comment 27A

The traffic analysis in the EIS is based on the projected buildout of the District and considered the additional residents proposed in the Heights District Plan (Project Alternative).

Response to Comment 27B

As noted in the EIS in the Water Service section (beginning on page 73), the City of Vancouver water utility currently has adequate water supply available to support development in the Heights District without additional capital investment. However, onsite water infrastructure improvements will be required to serve future development.

Water service infrastructure to support future development is typically installed by developers at their expense. Additionally, new water service connections require payment of connection fees and system development charges to mitigate for development impacts to the broader City system (source, supply, and storage capacities). The EIS identifies some infrastructure improvements (such as the transmission line in Blandford Drive) that are required to address existing system deficiencies, regardless of development of the Heights District. These improvements will not be developer funded and will be funded through existing utility funds which is an enterprise fund. Enterprise funds are funds that are supported in general by users of the service. Therefore, the majority of costs associated with improvements not tied to future development are supported by utility rate payers. Water utility infrastructure is not paid for by taxes.

Response to Comment 27C

Comment noted.

Email Comment 28

From: Jack McClary [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, May 20, 2020 4:38 PM
To: Kennedy, Rebecca
Subject: Heights District EIS comments

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Comments for the Heights District Plan

- A** 1800 units can result in as many as 2700 cars, (at 1.5 cars /unit). Parking has not been clearly defined and designated at the housing property. Area home owners are very concerned that their streets will become the parking site for these cars. No sidewalks are available in this area so school children will be forced to walk well out in the traffic area of the street at great risk to their lives.
- B** The increase in population will put great pressure on playgrounds and parks. Restrooms at these parks does not exist and no plans are provided for addition of restrooms to these areas.
- C** Water pressure variance is not adequately expanded to cover the 1800 added units.
- D** Sewer size of existing area infrastructure put in before WW II is not adequate to handle 1800 more living units.

Jack McClary
 [REDACTED]

Response to Email Comment 28 – Jack McClary

Response to Comment 28A

See standard response 6 related to parking.

Response to Comment 28B

Mitigation measures to offset potential impacts to parks are identified on pages 89 and 90 of the EIS. Measures include a series of small pocket parks to support age-appropriate play areas, integrated into the residential areas of the Heights District.

Regarding the provision for public restrooms, the park facilities included in the Heights District Plan have different classifications based on standards included in the City's Comprehensive Parks, Recreation, and Natural Areas Plan (Parks Plan) (see Table 39 on page 88 of the EIS). The Civic Park would be classified as a special use facility, which may include public restrooms. The Neighborhood Park would be classified as a neighborhood park, which do not typically have public restrooms. The other open spaces included in the Heights District Plan (small pocket parks to serve residential areas and linear parks and greenways) would provide open space amenities in the Heights District, but would not be classified as a community park, neighborhood park, or special facility (as outlined in the Parks Plan) and are not anticipated to have public restrooms.

Response to Comment 28C

The EIS identifies water infrastructure improvements to support development proposed under the Project Alternative. These improvements include projects identified in the City's water system plan to address pressure deficiencies and balance system pressures regardless of development of the Heights District. Water mains servicing the Heights District are adequately sized to support a development of this magnitude without a noticeable impact to system pressures. See the Water Service section of the EIS beginning on page 73.

Response to Comment 28D

The EIS identifies sewer infrastructure improvements to support development proposed under the Project Alternative. See the Sewer section of the EIS beginning on page 75.

Email Comment 29

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, May 20, 2020 11:58 PM
To: heightsdistrictcoalition@gmail.com; Kennedy, Rebecca
Subject: Heights Project

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the City of Vancouver. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

We have lived here in the Heights for over 60 years and have seen lots of change some for better some not so good. Change is usually good only when done correctly and hopefully for the benefit of all involved. We were happy that the city bought the old Tower Mall property until we all heard and saw the city's plan for it. The parking, the traffic, adding parking along Mill Plain Blvd. & Macarthur Blvd and the 3 story buildings in the neighborhood? This is the city we all love but you have failed us on a few fronts to name a few, The Navigation Center, West side mobility project or New I-5 Bridge; We have attended several town hall meetings, Church meetings, neighborhood meetings and City Hall meetings. From the beginning, the City's efforts to inform all neighbors involved was minimal to say the least. We have been restricted as of late in voicing our opinions due to this very unexpected quarantine. This seems like another agenda that has good intentions but when we as a united community (Heights Coalition) plus all of our neighbors have serious concerns you should listen to us and not turn our beautiful neighborhoods into Portland? We ask that the City postpone the decisions on this project for 1 year. Not exactly sure where they will find investors after this Covid 19 experience?

Bobby Roberts
[REDACTED]

Response to Email Comment 29 – Bobby Roberts

See standard response 2 related to comment period extensions based on COVID-19.

Email Comment 30

From: Kate Fernald [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, May 20, 2020 9:27 PM
To: Kennedy, Rebecca; Eiken, Chad
Subject: The Heights District Plan Draft Environmental Impact Statement Commentary

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the City of Vancouver. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

May 20, 2020

Director Chad Eiken
 Attn: Rebecca Kennedy
 City of Vancouver, Washington

Re: "The Heights District Plan" Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comments

Dear Director Eiken,

We respectfully offer our commentary on "The Heights District Plan" Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

1. Due to the City's projected \$30-60 million dollar deficit, the City should postpone any further work on and investment in The Heights District Plan.
 - A a. If postponing further work on The Heights Plan has any tangible, negative impact on the City or its budget, then the FEIS should explain how and why.
 - b. Likewise, if continuing with The Heights Plan and adoption of the "Project Alternative" impacts the City's financial revenue, those numbers and an explanations of how and why should be clearly, transparently articulated in the FEIS.
- B 2. The Department should recommend City Council reopen the "Comprehensive Plan: 2011-2030." The Department's intention to reopen and amend the "Comprehensive Plan" is already discussed ("Affected Environment, Impacts, Mitigation" p. 34-35). Because the "Comprehensive Plan" can be reopened and amended, the Department should further recommend City Council do away with designating The Heights as an "urban center." the "Comprehensive Plan's" notion to redefine The Heights' character from "a 'hometown feel' within the big city" (Appendix D P. 110) to an "urban center" is unsupported by current Heights residents, and Stanford's 10 year research study shows mixed-income housing developments that are unsupported by their wealthy, higher-income residents ultimately fail (<https://www.gsb.stanford.edu/insights/affordable-housing-good-neighborhood>).
- C 3. The Department should request City Council to commit to fully funding infrastructure improvements recommended in the DEIS before approval.
- D 4. The Department should make safety a key priority by recommending City Council commit to fully funding hiring enough first responders to meet the anticipated population growth before they approve the project.
- E 5. If the Department pursues The Heights District Plan regardless of citizen's outcries against it, then we respectfully request the following modifications to the "Project Alternative:"
 - a. Further reduce the number of residential units (1340 is not low enough).
 - b. Restrict all new housing developments within The Heights boundaries to exclusive use by Vancouver's fastest growing population – people aged 65 and older ("Visioning and Analysis Summary Report" p. 23). Because "growth in the number of seniors will result in demand for housing types specific to seniors, such as . . . age-restricted developments" (p. 23) The Heights Plan should meet and cater to this need.
 - c. Modify parking requirements to 2 parking spots per residential unit.

Thank you for your time and thoughtful consideration.

Joe and Kate Fernald
 [REDACTED]

Response to Email Comment 30 – Joe and Kate Fernald

Response to Comment 30A

See standard response 9 related to the City's budgeting process.

Response to Comment 30B

Comment noted.

Response to Comment 30C

The infrastructure improvements included in the Heights District Plan and identified as mitigation measures in the EIS will be included in the City's Capital Improvement Plan. Improvements identified to support future development are typically installed by developers at their expense. Additionally, new service connections require payment of connection fees and system development charges to mitigate for development impacts to the broader city system. Infrastructure improvements identified as necessary to support existing City deficiencies (such as a water transmission line in Blandford Drive) would be required regardless of development in the Heights District. These improvements are funded through existing utility funds which is an enterprise fund. Enterprise funds are funds that are supported in general by users of the service. Therefore, the majority of costs are supported by utility rate payers.

In addition, the Implementation Plan section of the Heights District Plan includes a policy about phasing improvements to existing arterial streets to enhance neighborhood livability. The language included in the plan is as follows:

Improvements to existing arterial streets should be phased to reduce congestion impacts and impacts to adjacent neighborhoods. The MacArthur-Lieser-St. Helen's intersection, while not in the District, has a significant impact on the LOS in the District and diversion into neighborhoods, and should be a top priority that is implemented prior to the Andresen roadway retrofit or the installation of a roundabout at the intersection of MacArthur and Andresen. Similarly, the MacArthur/Andresen roundabout and Andresen roadway retrofit should happen concurrently; travel lanes on Andresen should not be reduced until or as part of implementation of the intersection improvements.

Improvements to existing streets and intersections are included in the City's 6-Year Transportation Improvement Program, which prioritizes them for funding and implementation.

Response to Comment 30D

See standard response 4 related to maintaining response times and service levels for the Vancouver Police and Fire Departments.

Response to Comment 30E

The City Council will make the final decision on the residential units and mix of development types, as well as the proposed zoning recommended in the Heights District Plan. If the City Council adopts the Heights District Plan with the current recommendations, parking requirements for future development will be codified in the VMC as part of the new HX zone. The development and adoption process for the HX zone standards would occur after adoption of the Heights District Plan as part of the implementation process. This process would involve additional public outreach, including public hearings before the Planning Commission and City County.

Regarding senior housing, the Heights District Plan establishes policies that are meant to encourage the development of a variety of housing types, including housing to support the unique needs of seniors. Much of the Heights District is in private ownership and the City is not able to restrict the type of housing provided on private property as long as it meets the density and development standards of the zoning district.

Email Comment 31

From: Dave Schmoldt [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, May 20, 2020 12:20 PM
To: Kennedy, Rebecca
Cc: Holmes, Eric; Eiken, Chad
Subject: Citizen Response to Draft EIS for the Heights District Plan

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the City of Vancouver. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Dear Rebecca,

Due to COVID-19, we would have appreciated more time to respond to you on this. We would have liked to have had more possibility of interacting with our neighbors, but given the current comment deadline, here are our comments to the EIS for the Heights District Plan. Please make them part of the permanent record and share with City Planning and City Council. We hope you will find our comments beneficial and actionable in continuing to help refine the Heights District Plan so the future development will be a jewel for the the City of Vancouver and its citizens.

- A** 1. We support the concept of continuing to increase the desirability of living, working, and recreating in the city of Vancouver.
- B** 2. We are grateful the city purchased the Tower Mall property and is putting in so much time, effort, and thought into the plan including soliciting substantial community feedback.
- C** 3. The Promenade concept with a pedestrian/focused greenway through the redevelopment area enabling a “Grand Park” concept sounds very appealing.
- D** 4. The improvement to the road infrastructure and bicycle paths are most welcome.
- E** 5. We believe with what we are experiencing with COVID-19 that the plan should be adjusted. Our strong recommendation is the density of the Heights District Plan be reduced and the assumption of reliance on public transportation be eliminated. Increased requirements to HVAC systems be added with enhanced air filtration systems. Additionally, assumptions around retail and restaurant spaces should be determined

after the post-COVID world establishes our new norms.

- F 6. The plan should be adjusted to having the maximum height of the development be four stories and still maintaining the stepped down approach next to the current neighborhoods. Most of the photos in the EIS are of three and four story buildings. They look reasonable, but six stories would be too imposing and not fit in with the existing neighborhoods.
- G 7. The development needs to keep an aesthetic that goes well with single bedroom communities. We recommend more of a residential look and feel, more like a village.
- H 8. The parking assumption for each living unit needs to be two parking spaces with one being covered. Although the City may feel more people should use public transportation, it is just not a preferred choice by its citizens. Now with COVID, it shows that public transportation is not a safe and healthy choice.
- I 9. The existing green spaces along MacArthur and the cemetery should not be counted in the calculation for green space and parks for this redevelopment. The redevelopment needs to stand on its own and provide the needed park and recreation space.
- J 10. It is not clear what the Innovation Space is for. We recommend the City remove this so you can use the space to reduce the height of the redevelopment structures.
- K 11. We request that before proceeding further the City commit to (a) leveling Tower mall (b) obtaining Washington Department of Ecology environmental clearances and (c) construct the infrastructure (MacArthur Blvd, the 'roundabout' at MacArthur and Andresen etc).
- L 12. Our final request is that the City find a way through zoning and permitting that the affordable housing not be built first. **Please ensure the high end units are built first.** We do not accept that the City can't control how this redevelopment rolls out. The surrounding communities should not have to accept the possibility that the high end units will never be built. We implore the City to step up to this level of planning and supervision. Please do not solely rely on the opinions of consultants who likely will never live here. Consultants can be wrong and the community should not have to live with their mistakes.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

David & Eliana Schmoldt

Response to Email Comment 31 – David and Eliana Schmoldt

See standard response 2 related to comment period extensions based on COVID-19.

Response to Comments 31A-D

Comments noted.

Response to Comment 31E

The City will continue to monitor and consider recommendations from public health officials related to COVID-19. If at any time, public health recommendations warrant a change in the policy recommendations included in the Heights District Plan, the City can amend the plan through the text and map amendment procedures described in VMC 20.285.

Response to Comment 31F

Comment noted. See standard response 7 related to building heights.

Response to Comment 31G

Comment noted.

Response to Comment 31H

The parking standards proposed in the Heights District Plan are in line with what is required in the rest of the City, where parking for multi-family units range from 1 per unit to 1.5 per unit, depending on the location, and 1 per unit for single family houses. This is just the required minimum, and developers can and often do build more parking depending on the population they are targeting. Parking minimums will be codified in the VMC as part of the new HX zone. The public can continue to comment on the parking recommendations included in the Heights District Plan through the plan adoption process. If the plan is adopted, the next

phase of the project is the development of implementation measures, including the HX zone standards, which will require separate Planning Commission and City Council public hearings with additional opportunities for public input. Those hearings are not yet scheduled, but will be advertised per City public notice requirements.

Furthermore, providing a variety of transportation options, including public transportation, will continue to be a priority for the City. Many residents are unable to afford single-occupancy vehicles and the City's transportation system and policies must be equitable for all users. The City will continue to monitor and consider recommendations from public health officials related to COVID-19. If at any time, public health recommendations warrant a change in the policy recommendations included in the Heights District Plan, the City can amend the plan through the text and map amendment procedures described in VMC 20.285 or implement other methods that would apply citywide.

Response to Comment 31I

The park facilities included in the Heights District Plan have different classifications based on standards included in the City's Comprehensive Parks, Recreation, and Natural Areas Plan (see Table 39 on page 88 of the EIS). The Civic Park would be classified as a special use facility. The Neighborhood Park would be classified as a neighborhood park. The other open spaces included in the Heights District Plan are small pocket parks to serve residential areas and linear parks and greenways, including the MacArthur Greenbelt. These types of open spaces, as well as the existing green spaces in the District such as the Park Hill Cemetery, do not meet specific park classifications identified in the Parks Plan; however, these spaces provide important open space amenities in the Heights District and would support the overall intent of the public realm and open space element of the Heights District Plan to support a variety of community and neighborhood spaces to enrich the quality of life for all residents and visitors. Park impacts associated with the Project Alternative are described in the Parks section of the EIS, beginning on page 77.

Response to Comment 31J

As described on page 22 of the EIS, the Innovation Hub sub-district is intended to support a variety of uses, such as health care supportive services, office/employment, and live/work units.

Response to Comment 31K

Comment noted. The demolition of Tower Mall and other existing structures is evaluated in the EIS in the Aesthetics, Light, and Glare section (beginning on page 42) and the Air section (beginning on page 90). The demolition of Tower Mall is required to meet the vision outlined in the Heights District Plan.

Mitigation measures to evaluate the potential for contamination and address cleanup are identified on page 96 of the EIS. A statement indicating cleanup should occur in accordance with Ecology's current guidelines and regulations was added to the mitigation measures on page 96.

The infrastructure improvements included in the Heights District Plan and identified as mitigation measures in the EIS will be included in the City's Capital Improvement Plan.

Response to Comment 31L

The EIS does not address housing affordability as this is not an element of the environment requiring analysis under SEPA. The City cannot regulate the type of housing constructed as long as the housing meets the density and development standards of the zoning district. The timing and type of development in the District will be determined in coordination with private developers. It is not yet known what the first phase of development in the District will be. Furthermore, the City is committed to providing a variety of housing that is affordable to community members of all income ranges within the Heights and throughout the City and would support affordable housing during any phase of development in the Heights District.

Survey Form Comments

The following comments were submitted through an online survey form.

Survey Comment 1

Collector:	Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started:	Wednesday, January 22, 2020 6:36:54 PM
Last Modified:	Wednesday, January 22, 2020 7:23:34 PM
Time Spent:	00:46:39
IP Address:	[REDACTED]

Page 1: Provide your feedback on the Draft EIS for the Heights District Plan

Q1

Provide your comments related to the draft EIS in the space provided.

Typo on page 38. The picture captions are transposed. We are very concerned about the impact this plan might have on our beloved neighborhood, Dubois Park. I haven't proofed your whole report but I pray the city does a better job of "planning" this project than it does with their proofing public-facing material. Good grief!

Response to Survey Comment 1

Comment noted. The figure titles have been corrected in the FEIS.

Survey Comment 2

Collector:	Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started:	Thursday, January 23, 2020 8:09:58 AM
Last Modified:	Thursday, January 23, 2020 8:16:46 AM
Time Spent:	00:06:47
IP Address:	[REDACTED]

Page 1: Provide your feedback on the Draft EIS for the Heights District Plan

Q1

Provide your comments related to the draft EIS in the space provided.

I am concerned about the management of traffic flow. I live on a dead end street off of Lieser Rd. between Middle Way and SR-14, and it is currently difficult for me to leave my street because of a steady stream of cars going down Lieser hill at 40 mph (speed limit is 25). Lieser would be one of the roads impacted by more traffic from the development as it would be the primary access to SR-14 eastbound to the I-205 bridge and east Portland. Douglas Myerst is difficult

Response to Survey Comment 2

The transportation impact analysis for the Heights District Plan (Appendix F to the EIS) did not indicate a significant increase in traffic on Lieser as a result of the Project Alternative. The traffic analysis included study of the Mill Plain/Lieser and MacArthur/Lieser intersections. Increases in traffic volumes in 2038 for the Heights District Plan compared to increases in volumes that would occur without the plan are noted below.

- Mill Plain (eastbound) turning south on Lieser: increase of 12 AM trips and 6 PM trips
- MacArthur (eastbound) turning south on Lieser: increase of 17 AM trips and 13 PM trips

For additional details, see the Transportation section of the EIS, beginning on page 50, and Appendix F to the EIS.

Survey Comment 3

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Wednesday, January 29, 2020 10:38:40 PM
Last Modified: Wednesday, January 29, 2020 10:44:29 PM
Time Spent: 00:05:49
IP Address: [REDACTED]

Page 1: Provide your feedback on the Draft EIS for the Heights District Plan

Q1

Provide your comments related to the draft EIS in the space provided.

Reduce N Andresen Road to one travel lane in each direction from just south of the Mill Plain Boulevard intersection to Highland Drive with protected bike facilities. I'm concerned that this suggestion doesn't take into account traffic and parking at St. Joseph Church and School. Would turn lanes (like the right turn lane in front of Marshall Elementary on MacArthur) be added in front of the church? Currently it can get quite congested at school drop off and pick up times and just before and just after mass times, but the traffic flow is minimally affected because of the road being two lanes in each direction. There is also plenty of room for on street parking on both sides of Andresen (and that is frequently used during masses) that it is unclear whether it would remain once the bike lanes are added.

Response to Survey Comment 3

Design details such as turn lanes, bike lanes, on-street parking, and other elements will be considered during the design phase of the specific improvement to implement this element of the Heights District Plan. Parking, bike lanes, and turn lanes may or may not be included depending on the availability of right-of-way and traffic characteristics. A separate public outreach process from the Heights District Plan will be held before any improvements are made. The City will work with adjacent property owners to understand and address potential impacts during the design phase for this project.

Survey Comment 4

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Monday, February 03, 2020 8:16:16 PM
Last Modified: Monday, February 03, 2020 8:18:03 PM
Time Spent: 00:01:46
IP Address: [REDACTED]

Page 1: Provide your feedback on the Draft EIS for the Heights District Plan

Q1

Provide your comments related to the draft EIS in the space provided.

I am in support of the whole project. Some of my neighbors are not respecting personal property rights and are trying to take a property owners ability to do what they will with their property.

Response to Survey Comment 4

Comment noted.

Survey Comment 5

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Wednesday, February 05, 2020 9:00:30 AM
Last Modified: Wednesday, February 05, 2020 9:00:40 AM
Time Spent: 00:00:10
IP Address: [REDACTED]

Page 1: Provide your feedback on the Draft EIS for the Heights District Plan

Q1

Provide your comments related to the draft EIS in the space provided.

The Vancouver Heights United Methodist Church on MacArthur and Devine should only be zoned for residential or church uses. A common sense view of the map shows it is in a residential only neighborhood in a way the rest of the project is not. In a larger view, studies of comparable projects should be done to analyze the crime impact of this project.

Response to Survey Comment 5

The church properties have been removed from the rezone area included in the Heights District Plan. See standard response 3. Regarding the comment on crime impact, crime is not an element of the environment that requires analysis under SEPA and is therefore not evaluated in the EIS.

Survey Comment 6

Collector:	Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started:	Wednesday, February 05, 2020 9:01:22 AM
Last Modified:	Wednesday, February 05, 2020 9:07:21 AM
Time Spent:	00:05:59
IP Address:	[REDACTED]

Page 1: Provide your feedback on the Draft EIS for the Heights District Plan

Q1

Provide your comments related to the draft EIS in the space provided.

I live in the area and am opposed to this plan. I think the height of the buildings is out of scale for the area. In addition, I'd like to see the Methodist church taken out of the rezoning as it adds a lot to the neighborhood. Finally, I feel that Vanco Golfs is so very important to the city and neighborhood that it saddens me greatly that it will be lost. It is a greenspace, a gathering place and an offline activity all of which are becoming lost in this day and age. Please let it stay and give kids and adults somewhere to go and be active.

Response to Survey Comment 6

See standard responses 3 and 7 that address church rezoning and building height respectively. Regarding Vanco Golf Range, the City approved an extension to the lease allowing for the driving range to continue for up to five additional years. However, the Heights District Plan, if implemented, does not reflect continuing use of this City-owned property for a driving range. Open space amenities included in the Heights District Plan are outlined in the Parks section of the EIS, beginning on page 77.

Survey Comment 7

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Wednesday, February 05, 2020 9:34:01 AM
Last Modified: Wednesday, February 05, 2020 9:37:12 AM
Time Spent: 00:03:10
IP Address: [REDACTED]

Page 1: Provide your feedback on the Draft EIS for the Heights District Plan

Q1

Provide your comments related to the draft EIS in the space provided.

We are residents of Father Blanchet neighborhood and are very concerned about the spillover effect of traffic coming down Corrigedor/Maple trying to get to Leiser/HWY 14. It's already BAD, people speeding, not paying attention. Someone is going to get hurt or killed. What is the plan to mitigate this? We don't see much about it in the EIS. Also, we support a longterm solution that enables the driving range to remain in business on the city property. Thank you.

Response to Survey Comment 7

The analysis of traffic conditions completed for the project assumes completion of various improvements that are intended to improve traffic conditions within the district boundary and surrounding areas. These improvements include installing a signal at the intersection of MacArthur Boulevard and Lieser Road, which is an existing bottleneck in the transportation system. Improving the efficiency of this intersection will reduce existing congestion during the busiest times, improve the intersection's overall performance, and reduce the amount of traffic that diverts from this location to other streets due to congestion. Improving traffic efficiency throughout the district boundary and surrounding areas is intended to prevent traffic from diverting onto neighborhood streets.

The Heights District Plan includes a policy for monitoring neighborhood streets, evaluating traffic volumes and speeds on an annual basis, and prioritizing improvements needed to address increased traffic (see Heights District Plan, page 25, C-11). These efforts are also addressed in the Implementation Strategy outlined in the plan document (page 79). This analysis will be completed in coordination with the City's Neighborhood Traffic Calming Program and Pavement Management Program. The implementation strategy specifically calls for evaluating existing traffic speeds and volumes, measuring changes over time, and developing standards for when improvements to reduce and/or calm traffic will be implemented.

Regarding Vanco Golf Range, the City approved an extension to the lease allowing for the driving range to continue for up to five additional years. However, the Heights District Plan, if implemented does not reflect continuing use of this City-owned property for a driving range.

Survey Comment 8

Collector:	Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started:	Tuesday, February 11, 2020 3:11:46 PM
Last Modified:	Tuesday, February 11, 2020 3:13:58 PM
Time Spent:	00:02:12
IP Address:	[REDACTED]

Page 1: Provide your feedback on the Draft EIS for the Heights District Plan

Q1

Provide your comments related to the draft EIS in the space provided.

Build it! We need more density to accomodate population growth. Mixed use limits traffic by putting people near jobs and shops. The only way this could be better is if it included light rail between the development, downtown Vancouver and Portland

Response to Survey Comment 8

Comment noted.

Survey Comment 9

Collector:	Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started:	Tuesday, February 11, 2020 11:20:54 PM
Last Modified:	Tuesday, February 11, 2020 11:31:35 PM
Time Spent:	00:10:40
IP Address:	[REDACTED]

Page 1: Provide your feedback on the Draft EIS for the Heights District Plan

Q1

Provide your comments related to the draft EIS in the space provided.

The initial planning stage must have considered the reaction of the church members upon realizing their houses of worship would be taken away. There must be some flexibility in the plan to allow some or all of these churches to remain in place.

Response to Survey Comment 9

The Heights District Plan does not propose the removal of the houses of worship included in the District boundary. These properties were initially included in the plan area proposed for rezoning; however, the church properties have been removed from the rezone area included in the Heights District Plan. See standard response 3 for additional details.

Survey Comment 10

Collector:	Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started:	Wednesday, February 12, 2020 10:58:30 AM
Last Modified:	Wednesday, February 12, 2020 11:00:14 AM
Time Spent:	00:01:43
IP Address:	

Page 1: Provide your feedback on the Draft EIS for the Heights District Plan

Q1

Provide your comments related to the draft EIS in the space provided.

I am concerned about 2 items: adequate parking for cars for residential and commercial development that avoids spillover to adjacent areas and the impacts of the planned densification on adjacent properties and quality of life.

Response to Survey Comment 10

See standard response 6 related to spillover parking. Impacts associated with increased density are addressed throughout Chapter 3 of the EIS.

Survey Comment 11

Collector:	Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started:	Thursday, February 13, 2020 12:19:59 PM
Last Modified:	Thursday, February 13, 2020 12:20:58 PM
Time Spent:	00:00:59
IP Address:	[REDACTED]

Page 1: Provide your feedback on the Draft EIS for the Heights District Plan

Q1

Provide your comments related to the draft EIS in the space provided.

32 days is not enough time to review this 504 page document.

Response to Survey Comment 11

The comment period was extended to May 20, 2020. See standard response 1 related to comment period extensions.

Survey Comment 12

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Saturday, February 15, 2020 3:05:49 PM
Last Modified: Saturday, February 15, 2020 3:07:45 PM
Time Spent: 00:01:55
IP Address: [REDACTED]

Page 1: Provide your feedback on the Draft EIS for the Heights District Plan

Q1

Provide your comments related to the draft EIS in the space provided.

Close attention needs to be paid to the traffic impact. There are several schools in the Heights District and the traffic load will make their journey to and from school very hazardous.

Response to Survey Comment 12

Comment noted. Traffic impacts and proposed improvements under the Project Alternative are detailed in the Transportation section in Chapter 3 of the EIS. Transportation improvements in the Project Alternative include new crosswalks, sidewalks, and multimodal infrastructure to improve safety and connectivity throughout the District, including to/from the existing schools.

Survey Comment 13

Collector:	Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started:	Saturday, February 15, 2020 3:10:22 PM
Last Modified:	Saturday, February 15, 2020 3:16:30 PM
Time Spent:	00:06:07
IP Address:	[REDACTED]

Page 1: Provide your feedback on the Draft EIS for the Heights District Plan

Q1

Provide your comments related to the draft EIS in the space provided.

- A 1. The "comment period" needs to be extended for at least 60 days.. February 23 is an unreasonably short time for review.
- B 2. The "zoning changes" proposed the Planning Commission are premature. Zoning should not be changed until the "plan" is finished.
- C 3. The DEIS impacts are significant and adverse in a legal sense and a "finding of no significant impact" is not warranted. I will submit additional comments in writing. But in the interim I agree with the public comments offered at the Planning Commission hearing.

Response to Survey Comment 13

Response to Comment 13A

The comment period was extended to May 20, 2020. Additional details are provided in standard response 1.

Response to Comment 13B

The EIS must consider proposed zone changes included within the plan in order to assess potential impacts that could result from those zone changes. The zone changes evaluated in the EIS have been identified as a measure necessary to implement the Heights District Plan. The City Council, as the ultimate decision maker for the plan, will make a final decision on the plan and any implementation measures.

Response to Comment 13C

Comment noted. A more specific response cannot be provided as no details were provided in the comment as to how the impacts noted in the EIS for the Project Alternative would meet the definition of "significant and adverse" as defined in the SEPA rules (WAC 197-11-794).

Survey Comment 14

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Wednesday, February 19, 2020 4:24:11 PM
Last Modified: Wednesday, February 19, 2020 4:29:24 PM
Time Spent: 00:05:12
IP Address: [REDACTED]

Page 1: Provide your feedback on the Draft EIS for the Heights District Plan

Q1

Provide your comments related to the draft EIS in the space provided.

I am in favor of the plans I've seen. I would like a variety of housing - low to high income, similar to New Columbia in Portland just south of the sewer park. Green space with shade, plaza space WITHOUT vehicle traffic, benches to sit (although I realize there are some impacts with benches), walkable, bikable with some retail and services. A 20 minute neighborhood if at all possible for the space and those living around it. I think the churches would like to stay. I don't go to church, but if they want to stay, it would be good to let them unless there are impacts that really outweigh their history here.

Response to Survey Comment 14

The City is committed to ensuring a diversity of housing types across the City, including in the Heights District. Several City policies relevant to your comments directly informed the Heights District Plan, including:

- 2016-21 Strategic Plan Goal 1: Develop and maintain a safe, balanced and innovative transportation system that will meet the needs of future generations.
- 2016-21 Strategic Plan Goal 6: Facilitate the creation of neighborhoods where residents can walk and bike to essential services and amenities.
- 2016-21 Strategic Plan Goal 8: Strengthen commercial, retail and community districts throughout the City.
- 2016 Affordable Housing Task Force Recommendations, including addressing the lack of affordable housing as well as long-term housing supply issues.
- Complete Streets Policy: directs the City to develop a safe and accessible street system that benefits all users of all ages and abilities, regardless of how they choose to travel.

Regarding the church properties, see standard response 3.

Survey Comment 15

Collector:	Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started:	Wednesday, February 19, 2020 9:54:51 AM
Last Modified:	Thursday, February 20, 2020 2:40:32 PM
Time Spent:	Over a day
IP Address:	

Page 1: Provide your feedback on the Draft EIS for the Heights District Plan

Q1

Provide your comments related to the draft EIS in the space provided.

It looks like someone copy and pasted a lot of text into a template without much real work being done here. The fact that the document title is still "STYLE TEMPLATE - " sort of gives that away. That said you're adding a lot of housing and saying there is no impact to the schools where were scoped to only cover growth based on current housing not adding net new. There is no way we don't have an overcrowding problem in the brand new schools after we add new housing. Please actually provide the data rather than copy/paste.

Response to Survey Comment 15

Impacts to schools, including the anticipated number of students, are detailed on page 73 of the EIS. Current and projected enrollment and school capacity is outlined in Tables 31 and 32 on page 72 of the EIS. Mitigation measures to address impacts to schools are included on page 73 of the EIS. Additional information provided in standard response 10, related to school impacts.

Regarding the comment on "STYLE TEMPLATE", staff could not find reference to this language in the EIS PDF document. Furthermore, this language is related to document properties and is not reflective of the project-specific analysis completed for the EIS.

Survey Comment 16

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Monday, March 02, 2020 11:06:04 AM
Last Modified: Monday, March 02, 2020 11:26:32 AM
Time Spent: 00:20:27
IP Address: [REDACTED]

Page 1: Provide your feedback on the Draft EIS for the Heights District Plan

Q1

Provide your comments related to the draft EIS in the space provided.

My home is in a residential neighborhood: [REDACTED] We face south and currently look at an open grassy park area with fire station in distance. I understand that whole space is to be redeveloped. My demand is that home that are built across from us on Idaho street are also single family residences to continue that neighborhood feel. Not multi family. Idaho Street is is residential neighborhood. It should continue to feel residential as I look out my window and sit on my front porch.

Response to Survey Comment 16

Comment noted. The area south of Idaho Street within the Heights District is in the District Gateway sub-district. The new HX zone will include development standards for the District Gateway sub-district to address compatibility with existing single-family residential neighborhoods.

Survey Comment 17

Collector:	Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started:	Tuesday, March 03, 2020 8:12:01 AM
Last Modified:	Tuesday, March 03, 2020 8:20:33 AM
Time Spent:	00:08:32
IP Address:	[REDACTED]

Page 1: Provide your feedback on the Draft EIS for the Heights District Plan

Q1

Provide your comments related to the draft EIS in the space provided.

I love the idea of roundabouts on the two proposed streets. I'm concerned about the added stress to our neighborhood streets, schools, police and firefighters. How will this impact response time for our first responders? Do you have enough police to adequately meet the current needs of our area, let alone add more residents? Traffic on Mill Plain, as you go East can be very busy. What changes are you going to make to not slow down traffic time as it is? I live in the Father Blanchet neighborhood.

Response to Survey Comment 17

Roundabouts will be designed to ensure emergency services can use them in a safe and efficient manner. There are roundabouts in several locations around the City that provide sufficient space and are designed to ensure emergency services can still access and respond to issues within neighborhoods.

The Heights District Plan includes recommendations for a variety of transportation system improvements that will address increased traffic generated by new development as well as existing congestion issues, including:

- **Roundabouts at MacArthur and Andresen and MacArthur and Devine**
- **A new traffic signal at the MacArthur /Lieser/St. Helens intersection**
- **Improving signal timing along Mill Plain Boulevard and at the intersection of Andresen Road and 18th Street**

In addition to addressing congestion, roadway improvements are proposed for Mill Plain, Andresen, Devine, and MacArthur that will provide safer, more comfortable options for people walking, biking, and rolling. These improvements will also modify the street design to reduce traffic speeds by narrowing travel lanes (Mill Plain and MacArthur) and reducing the number of travel lanes (Andresen). Other safety improvements to existing streets will include new and improved crossings at intersections to increase safety for people walking and rolling. Policy recommendations in the plan (see plan policy C-10 and the Neighborhood Traffic Impacts Implementation Strategy) call for limiting vehicle access from the new development to existing neighborhoods in order to maintain the character and safety of these areas, monitoring neighborhood streets for any changes in traffic volumes and speeds as development occurs, and addressing any traffic safety issues through traffic calming and other design improvements if challenges emerge. The forthcoming Mill Plain Bus Rapid Transit line will also provide frequent transit service connecting the Heights to major employment centers in Downtown Vancouver and Columbia Tech Center (CTC) in east Vancouver, including the Clark College CTC campus.

Impacts to traffic, schools, and public services are addressed in Chapter 3 of the EIS. Regarding police and fire response times, see standard response 4.

Survey Comment 18

Collector:	Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started:	Wednesday, March 04, 2020 8:22:17 AM
Last Modified:	Wednesday, March 04, 2020 8:30:10 AM
Time Spent:	00:07:52
IP Address:	[REDACTED]

Page 1: Provide your feedback on the Draft EIS for the Heights District Plan

Q1

Provide your comments related to the draft EIS in the space provided.

Blandford Canyon is a treasure in this community and will be a major access point to the new complex. I am deeply concerned about the many impacts this plan has on Blandford. I am deeply concerned this impact has not been addressed in the EIS

Response to Survey Comment 18

Blandford Drive is outside the project boundary and the transportation impact analysis did not identify Blandford Drive as directly impacted by the project. The plan does propose pedestrian and bicycle improvements on Blandford Drive (page 32 of the plan and page 62 of the EIS), which are conceptual and would require additional analysis prior to implementation.

Survey Comment 19

Collector:	Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started:	Friday, March 06, 2020 11:20:54 AM
Last Modified:	Friday, March 06, 2020 11:30:35 AM
Time Spent:	00:09:40
IP Address:	[REDACTED]

Page 1: Provide your feedback on the Draft EIS for the Heights District Plan

Q1

Provide your comments related to the draft EIS in the space provided.

I've lived on the Heights for about 50 years. Cramming more homes and a projected 4000 folks in a small space near existing neighborhoods invites more crime, congestion and problems. Consider those neighborhoods with apartments/duplexes near them to observe the impact. We already have issues with people from other areas outside our neighborhood using our park and creating a nuisance by unleashing their dogs, leaving garbage and dog poop behind, as well as two individuals (which I witnessed while walking my dog) urinating on park trees. Traffic, foot and vehicle, in existing neighborhoods will increase. Homes bordering MacArthur will see more problems such as graffiti/vandalism, noise pollution, etc. What makes our neighborhood great (even if there is park issues at times) is the relaxed community feeling that you get in a neighborhood where there is a pride of ownership. An additional four thousand people will whisk away that contentment away fairly quickly.

Response to Survey Comment 19

Comment noted.

Survey Comment 20

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Saturday, March 07, 2020 11:31:49 AM
Last Modified: Saturday, March 07, 2020 11:38:45 AM
Time Spent: 00:06:55
IP Address: [REDACTED]

Page 1: Provide your feedback on the Draft EIS for the Heights District Plan

Q1

Provide your comments related to the draft EIS in the space provided.

I'm NOT AGREE to build this project. [REDACTED]

Response to Survey Comment 20

Comment noted.

Survey Comment 21

Collector:	Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started:	Sunday, March 08, 2020 11:42:37 AM
Last Modified:	Sunday, March 08, 2020 11:53:41 AM
Time Spent:	00:11:03
IP Address:	[REDACTED]

Page 1: Provide your feedback on the Draft EIS for the Heights District Plan

Q1

Provide your comments related to the draft EIS in the space provided.

Please know that our short, but soon to be elongated Street, Sleret Avenue is going to be negatively impacted by all the building and infill already happening here! We do not have good response times from the police officers in Vancouver already! We have cars stolen from here AND we often have stolen cars dumped on our street! The drug activity which has happened and we think continues to happen at [REDACTED] has not been stopped by the Vancouver Police Department. Make sure we have enough officers to respond to this type of activity BEFORE you continue allowing more infill. Thank you for your time!!!!

Response to Survey Comment 21

Sleret Avenue is outside the Heights District Plan boundary and no specific changes are proposed to this street as part of the plan. Impacts to police service are addressed in Chapter 3 of the EIS. See standard response 4, related to police response times and service levels.

Additionally, as part of the Neighborhood Police Officers program, the VPD has assigned a police officer to each of the four districts in the City to assist with managing livability issues and chronic criminal activity. Neighborhood Police Officers can assist in developing long-term solutions to neighborhood problems bringing the appropriate police resources to bear. VPD has resolved crime issues associated with particular locations throughout the City.

Survey Comment 22

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Sunday, March 08, 2020 4:12:29 PM
Last Modified: Sunday, March 08, 2020 4:37:13 PM
Time Spent: 00:24:43
IP Address: [REDACTED]

Page 1: Provide your feedback on the Draft EIS for the Heights District Plan

Q1

Provide your comments related to the draft EIS in the space provided.

- A** Pat Freeman 1. I am very concerned about services for all these new residents in the proposed area. Fire and police. We don't have enough support now. Where will funding come from? The fire station is scheduled to be moved. Where will they be? We are short of police. We will need more services! What's the plan for that?
- B** 2. Blandford and MacArthur as an entry to the Tower Mall. How will that work? New signal? A two way stop like we have now won't cut it, it doesn't work now. Many people use Blandford as a cut through to Mill Plain.
- C** 3. Five story buildings are too many people and too high! Our neighborhood is mostly one and two stories, we can't handle that many cars, people, and traffic.
- D** 4. Changing zoning seems to be disingenuous to all of the residents who have purchased property in this area over the last 50 plus years. They bought anticipating that this would remain a single family community. The biggest rub is to recent residents who bought here because it was single family, one and two level homes, with quiet neighborhoods and traffic that was manageable. Statement to City Council: You as our representatives are asking us to accept a lot of change. Some of it will be helpful to our community, some of it overwhelming. It's Too much change in such a short period of time. People in general have problems with change. When it involves our homes, neighborhoods and ideas of community it's too much. There are so many parts of this town that need help and change you should focus on those areas.

Response to Survey Comment 22

Response to Comment 22A

Regarding police and fire response times and service levels, see standard response 4.

Regarding the relocation of Fire Station 3, the VFD recently constructed two new Fire Stations (Fire Station 1 is located at the corner of Main Street and E. Fourth Plain Boulevard.; Fire Station 2 is located on Norris Road just south of Fourth Plain Blvd.). Due to the relocations of these Fire Stations, Fire Station 3 also needs to be relocated in order to ensure optimal spacing between fire stations, which helps ensure equitable response times across the City. The City has not secured a new location for Fire Station 3 at this time, but it will likely be relocated somewhere to the south and east of its current location. Funding to reconstruct Fire Station 3 will be allocated through VFD's capital facilities planning process and come from the City's general fund budget, which supports fire and emergency services. Please note that relocation and reconstruction of Fire Station 3 is not tied to the Heights District Plan; it has been identified as a capital facility need for several years and is required whether or not the Heights District Plan is implemented.

Regarding funding for City services, see standard response 5.

Response to Comment 22B

The primary motor vehicle entry points to the Redevelopment Area would be Devine Road from Mill Plain Boulevard and MacArthur Boulevard. Based on projected traffic volumes and considering the transportation improvements planned throughout the District, the transportation analysis did not identify new stop control measures as warranted at Blandford Drive and MacArthur Boulevard. Transportation impacts are addressed beginning on page 56 of the EIS.

Response to Comment 22C

Comment noted.

Response to Comment 22D

Comment noted. No existing single-family residential neighborhoods are planned for redevelopment in the Heights District Plan.

Survey Comment 23

Collector:	Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started:	Tuesday, March 10, 2020 5:35:24 PM
Last Modified:	Tuesday, March 10, 2020 5:43:48 PM
Time Spent:	00:08:23
IP Address:	[REDACTED]

Page 1: Provide your feedback on the Draft EIS for the Heights District Plan

Q1

Provide your comments related to the draft EIS in the space provided.

Not enough Comercial space in Tower redevelopment. There is really no place to go in the Heights area for restaurants or shopping, let alone walk to. No more than 25% income targeted housing. There is already plenty of low income housing around the area already. Schools start to suffer when you get beyond the 25% mix.

Response to Survey Comment 23

Comment noted. The amount of commercial space and affordable housing targets planned in the Heights District are based on a market analysis. See Appendix D to the Heights District Plan. The EIS does not set requirements for affordable housing.

Survey Comment 24

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Tuesday, March 10, 2020 7:30:16 PM
Last Modified: Tuesday, March 10, 2020 7:34:49 PM
Time Spent: 00:04:32
IP Address: [REDACTED]

Page 1: Provide your feedback on the Draft EIS for the Heights District Plan

Q1

Provide your comments related to the draft EIS in the space provided.

Macarthur Blvd. will become a main road with all the influx of people and as a local I want to revive the double lane road as it was before , make a separate single lane for cyclist as the road has width to make it so. Thank you for the consideration

Response to Survey Comment 24

The Heights District Plan proposes a new street cross section for MacArthur Boulevard that includes one travel lane in each direction, on-street parking on the north side of the street, and a separated greenbelt with multiuse path on the south side of the street. See page 28 of the Heights District Plan.

Survey Comment 25

Collector:	Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started:	Thursday, March 12, 2020 10:52:13 AM
Last Modified:	Thursday, March 12, 2020 10:56:35 AM
Time Spent:	00:04:22
IP Address:	[REDACTED]

Page 1: Provide your feedback on the Draft EIS for the Heights District Plan

Q1

Provide your comments related to the draft EIS in the space provided.

I think the increased traffic in on Mac Arthur Blvd. will be detrimental to the quality of life in the Dubois Park neighborhood.

Response to Survey Comment 25

Comment noted.

Survey Comment 26

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Monday, May 11, 2020 11:54:10 AM
Last Modified: Monday, May 11, 2020 11:55:07 AM
Time Spent: 00:00:57
IP Address: [REDACTED]

Page 1: Provide your feedback on the Draft EIS for the Heights District Plan

Q1

Provide your comments related to the draft EIS in the space provided.

- A I am not opposed to the redevelopment of the Tower Mall property. And I do think it has many merits. But I also have grave concerns: • Realizing that the parking standards proposed for the Heights are in line with what is required for the rest of the City - I am suggesting that it will not be sufficient - in terms of managing parking in adjacent neighborhoods. Substantial more parking than what is proposed will be needed – at least in the forceable future.
- B • I have concerns that the new schools that have been built – will not accommodate the proposed new population in the Heights development. And those additional costs will be substantial. And need to be addressed sooner rather than later. As well as planning for daycares.
- C • In light of the Pandemic – I have concerns about the type of housing proposed. High density housing, is more efficient for land use, but not safe during a pandemic– common entrances to multi-floor apartments with stair rails and elevator buttons, and buildings served by HVAC systems designed to efficiently distribute heat or ventilation (and airborne viruses).
- D • The Vine is being touted as the latest and greatest along Fourth Plain Blvd. In terms of efficiency, it appears to be successful, but in terms of ridership – not so much. Because the bus is set up to board and un-board in a traffic lane – rather than space apart from the traffic lane – traffic backs up behind the busses. From the drawings I have viewed – it appears that more of the same is proposed for Mill Plain. • Fourth Plain has turned into an “urban jungle” – too many apartments and not enough services, and too many people packed together in apartment complex, after apartment complex; a parking nightmare and high crime area. It boggles my mind as to why we would want another neighborhood in the city like this one. WE DO NOT.

Response to Survey Comment 26

Response to Comment 26A

See standard response 6 related to parking and spillover parking.

Response to Comment 26B

See standard response 10 related to school impacts.

Response to Comment 26C

Comment noted.

Response to Comment 26D

See standard response 6 related to parking. Additionally, development in the Heights District will be subject to urban design standards as outlined in the Urban Design Framework, Appendix D to the EIS. These standards and guidelines are intended to create a walkable, mixed-use urban center with different development standards than currently allowed in other general commercial areas of the city, including along Fourth Plain Boulevard.

Survey Comment 27

Collector:	Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started:	Wednesday, May 13, 2020 2:27:08 PM
Last Modified:	Wednesday, May 13, 2020 2:41:57 PM
Time Spent:	00:14:49
IP Address:	[REDACTED]

Page 1: Provide your feedback on the Draft EIS for the Heights District Plan

Q1

Provide your comments related to the draft EIS in the space provided.

THE HEIGHTS DISTRICT PLAN SHOULD IMMEDIATELY BE SHELVED!! In the midst of the greatest economic devastation since the Great Depression, if City leaders do not immediately initiate a moratorium on this project, they are being fiscally irresponsible with taxpayer dollars. As the Columbian has already reported other projects being put on hold already due to reduction in tax revenue collected (e.g., the onerous Columbia Street closure to residents with automobiles) and staffing reductions, the Heights District Plan should be put on hold until such time as the economy has recovered.

Response to Survey Comment 27

Comment noted.

Survey Comment 28

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Wednesday, May 20, 2020 9:23:45 PM
Last Modified: Wednesday, May 20, 2020 9:24:42 PM
Time Spent: 00:00:57
IP Address: [REDACTED]

Page 1: Provide your feedback on the Draft EIS for the Heights District Plan

Q1

Provide your comments related to the draft EIS in the space provided.

- A We respectfully offer our commentary on "The Heights District Plan" Draft Environmental Impact Statement. 1. Due to the City's projected \$30-60 million dollar deficit, the City should postpone any further work on and investment in The Heights District Plan. a. If postponing further work on The Heights Plan has any tangible, negative impact on the City or its budget, then the FEIS should explain how and why. b. Likewise, if continuing with The Heights Plan and adoption of the "Project Alternative" impacts the City's financial revenue, those numbers and an explanations of how and why should be clearly, transparently articulated in the FEIS.
- B 2. The Department should recommend City Council reopen the "Comprehensive Plan: 2011-2030." The Department's intention to reopen and amend the "Comprehensive Plan" is already discussed ("Affected Environment, Impacts, Mitigation" p. 34-35). Because the "Comprehensive Plan" can be reopened and amended, the Department should further recommend City Council do away with designating The Heights as an "urban center." the "Comprehensive Plan's" notion to redefine The Heights' character from "a 'hometown feel' within the big city" (Appendix D P. 110) to an "urban center" is unsupported by current Heights residents, and Stanford's 10 year research study shows mixed-income housing developments that are unsupported by their wealthy, higher-income residents ultimately fail (<https://www.gsb.stanford.edu/insights/affordable-housing-good-neighborhood>).
- C 3. The Department should request City Council to commit to fully funding infrastructure improvements recommended in the DEIS before approval.
- D 4. The Department should make safety a key priority by recommending City Council commit to fully funding hiring enough first responders to meet the anticipated population growth before they approve the project.
- E 5. If the Department pursues The Heights District Plan regardless of citizen's outcries against it, then we respectfully request the following modifications to the "Project Alternative:" a. Further reduce the number of residential units (1340 is not low enough). b. Restrict all new housing developments within The Heights boundaries to exclusive use by Vancouver's fastest growing population – people aged 65 and older ("Visioning and Analysis Summary Report" p. 23). Because "growth in the number of seniors will result in demand for housing types specific to seniors, such as . . . age-restricted developments" (p. 23) The Heights Plan should meet and cater to this need. c. Modify parking requirements to 2 parking spots per residential unit. Thank you for your time and thoughtful consideration. Joe and Kate Fernald [REDACTED]

Response to Survey Comment 28

Response to Comment 28A

See standard response 9 related to City budgeting and the financial implications of the Heights District Plan.

Response to Comment 28B

Through the adoption process, the City Council will evaluate the appropriateness of the development proposed in the Heights District Plan. If the Heights District Plan is adopted, the City's Comprehensive Plan will be amended to reflect the proposed Comprehensive Plan map amendments included in the District Plan and to reference the Heights District Plan as an adopted subarea plan for the Heights District.

Response to Comment 28C

The infrastructure improvements included in the Heights District Plan and identified as mitigation measures in the EIS will be included in the City's Capital Improvement Plan. Improvements identified to support future development are typically installed by developers at their expense. Additionally, new service connections require payment of connection fees and system development charges to mitigate for development impacts to the broader city system. Infrastructure improvements identified as necessary to support existing City deficiencies (such as a water transmission line in Blandford Drive) would be required regardless of development in the Heights District. These improvements are funded through existing utility funds which is an enterprise fund. Enterprise funds are funds that are supported in general by users of the service. Therefore, the majority of costs are supported by utility rate payers.

In addition, the Implementation Plan section of the Heights District Plan includes a policy about phasing improvements to existing arterial streets to enhance neighborhood livability. The language included in the plan is as follows:

Improvements to existing arterial streets should be phased to reduce congestion impacts and impacts to adjacent neighborhoods. The MacArthur-Lieser-St. Helen's intersection, while not in the District, has a significant impact on the Level of Service (LOS) in the District and diversion into neighborhoods, and should be a top priority that is implemented prior to the Andresen roadway retrofit or the installation of a roundabout at the intersection of MacArthur and Andresen. Similarly, the MacArthur/Andresen roundabout and Andresen roadway retrofit should happen concurrently; travel lanes on Andresen should not be reduced until or as part of implementation of the intersection improvements.

Improvements to existing streets and intersections are included in the City's 6-Year Transportation Improvement Program (TIP), which prioritizes them for funding and implementation.

Response to Comment 28D

See standard response 4 related to maintaining response times and service levels for the Vancouver Police and Fire Departments.

Response to Comment 28E

The City Council will make the final decision on the residential units and mix of development types recommended in the Heights District Plan. Parking requirements for future development will be codified in the VMC as part of the new HX zone. The development and adoption of the HX zone standards will occur after adoption of the Heights District Plan as part of the implementation process. This process will involve additional public outreach, including public hearings before the Planning Commission and City Council.

Public Hearing Comments

The following comments were provided as oral testimony at the City of Vancouver Planning Commission meeting held on February 11, 2020. The public comments responded to below are limited to those that related to the DEIS. Comments that pertained only to the underlying Heights District Plan, and not the EIS analysis, were recorded and considered separately by the City.

The oral testimony was transcribed from the audio recording of the Planning Commission public hearing and names and testimony may have inaccuracies. A recording of the meeting is available on the Planning Commission website:

<https://www.cityofvancouver.us/pc/page/planning-commission-meeting-46>

Public Hearing Comment 1 – Kathy Ault

I live in the Harney Heights neighborhood [address redacted]. The plans I've seen show [what] looks like 5 story buildings lining Mill Plain to the south. And I have a couple of concerns about those. One is the noise, when you get a wall there it is going to bounce the noise north, so there goes our quiet neighborhood, right? And I've not seen that acknowledged or addressed. The other [concern] is for the people that live just across Mill Plain there, they're going to be in the shadow in the winter of these large apartment buildings, and I think that's really inappropriate. We need to look at the heights that are in the plan for this development, and we need to make sure that we don't cast shadows on the existing neighborhood. If people want to convert to solar sometime, or add panels to their house, they're not going to be able to do that and they're going to be in the dark. As we come out of the doldrums of winter now, to put those people in the dark in winter I don't think is an appropriate thing to do.

I certainly have concerns about traffic and parking because I have been to Seattle and Portland and I know what has happened there as they have added density. Areas end up with neighborhood parking permits and I shudder to think that we will have to end up there. I am concerned, again as people have said. We don't have sidewalks in our neighborhoods for the most part. I walk, I bike, I drive in all these neighborhoods around the development and I don't want to have parking create a difficult problem for those kinds of activities. Particularly on Idaho as you go to the east, from the school towards Devine, there's an S curve in the road that is particularly dangerous. People need to slow down a bit more there. It is near the fire station and I'm concerned that people are going to park on both sides of the road there and narrow down the walking area, and that is going to be a hazard for people coming through that area on foot or on bike. A lot of bikers come down Idaho.

Response to Public Hearing Comment 1

Regarding the comment on noise, reflected noise can increase the experienced noise levels when a site is currently shielded from direct noise exposure. However, in the case of the existing neighborhoods to the north of Mill Plain Boulevard, the properties are not currently shielded from the traffic noise on Mill Plain. Any noise reflecting off new buildings to the south of Mill Plain would have further to travel to reach the existing neighborhoods than the noise source itself (traffic on Mill Plain). Therefore, an increase in traffic noise is not anticipated as a result of the proposed plan. Furthermore, the proposed urban design and landscaping standards (outlined in the Urban Design Framework, Appendix D to the EIS) would require variation in the building facades and would preclude the construction of a continuous wall adjacent to Mill Plain Boulevard.

Regarding shadows and building height, see standard response 7 that outlines required building height transitions adjacent to residential areas.

See standard response 6 related to spillover parking. Traffic and parking impacts are addressed in the Transportation section of the EIS (beginning on page 58).

Public Hearing Comment 2 – Jack McClary

My main concern has to do with the environmental impact statement that was just put out, where they specify that they have to prepare for 1,800 cars/parking spaces. We live about halfway between St Joseph's church and the Tower Mall project. During Easter time, when church is on, we quite often have cars park right in front of my house. So I am wondering if the 1,800 cars from the Tower Mall project are going to be placed on the property or they are going to be in the neighborhood. Because they talk in the environmental impact statement about parking meters being installed - so our concern is the traffic issue with the cars parked, and where are they going to be - more specifically speaking than generally. The other thing that I wanted to mention is that in the environmental impact statement, the zoning change to HX for Tower Mall allows for 80-foot high buildings. That's a six story building according to my numbers. So if we're talking six stories and apartment houses, we're talking about a mass population in a very small area. And again, it's traffic issues that are our main concern.

Response to Public Hearing Comment 2

See standard response 6 related to parking and spillover parking. Additionally, traffic impacts are evaluated in the Transportation section of the EIS, beginning on page 50.

Public Hearing Comment 3 – Sandi McClary (reading letter from Rick Gales)

The City plan to “create a new vibrant mixed-use urban neighborhood destination that is strategically located in the heart of Vancouver” is located adjacent to my Heights neighborhood. I chose to live here because it was a safe neighborhood with large yards, established for decades away from a commercial district. Living in the Heights gave us the desired low-density we desired, and access to the community churches we attended among many other fine attributes.

In the 18 years we have lived here, we’ve seen the neighborhood impacted by positive change and some not so desirable changes. More recently we have had people camping in the bushes near Blandford and at Park Hill Cemetery, a thwarted robbery next door, and just this week a stabbing at another neighbor’s front door. Crime is showing no signs of slowing down. It is increasing and becoming more violent and regular.

The Heights Plan will double the population of the five area neighborhoods bordering the Old Town Mall. Higher density will add to existing traffic issues and demand for emergency services already stretched. Traffic calming measures include stop signs and speed limits that have proven unsuccessful in mitigating the problems to date. Increasing density only adds to the problems despite the opinion in the EIS report that states “no significant unavoidable adverse impacts” related to traffic, emergency services, police, environment are envisioned. I take issue with that opinion on nearly all the mitigation strategies.

Re-zoning the church properties opens the door for our neighborhoods to include commercial enterprises and multi-story housing inconsistent with the neighborhood character, further adding to crime and traffic. Many of us moved here because it was low-density single-family housing with a stable population away from commercial activities and close to schools.

While it may generate tax revenue and solve your “under-utilized” property designation, it will not be welcomed by neighbors or improve livability of the neighborhoods. It will only add to the problems we face, reduce property values, and encourage my family and I to relocate where density is at a level that enticed us to this area, along with the area churches.

Our local churches are the glue that brings neighbors together, making the Heights such a great place to live and raise kids in a safe environment. These same churches contribute to the social fabric and economics of the community by their quiet efforts to give back. Compassion Vancouver Heights is offers free basic health care and social service networking to under insured members of the community. Our churches participate in this effort and much more. Their members are the first to volunteer and support neighborhood clean ups, emergency services during a disaster, host neighborhood picnics, provide a place to worship, food pantries, day-care, classes for new parents and so much more.

The City tells us in their Plan summary, the development will provide easy access to “places of worship, parks and open spaces” among other services and benefits. If the City truly wishes to allow for “easy access to churches,” why would they need to re-zone church properties to allow commercial and multi-family housing in their place? Re-zoning paves the way for the churches to disappear from the landscape, pushed out by economic and social engineering over meaningful action to make our neighborhood and the community at large more livable.

I urge the Planning Commission and City Council to remove ALL the churches from the Heights Plan boundary and allow the churches to serve the community as they have done for decades without the need for meeting new (and undefined) design standards, including new zoning requirements that could radically change the flavor and livability of our neighborhoods.

Below I’ve listed two questions I hope can be answered to help gain clarity into your decision making and prioritization strategies beyond “listening” to what neighbors have to say. I certainly appreciate the effort to listen, but I have yet to hear how our feedback will amount to meaningful compromises, and how those decisions will be made.

Transparency in what drives priorities and decision making should be a required element in any municipal project so the citizens clearly understand how the information gathered informs decisions that impact how we live. I believe this is a significant contributor to the angst and mistrust that eats away at our faith in government.

Comment 3A

I would like to know how the City can be the property owner, permit grantor, zoning regulator for their own development, and produce their own Environmental Impact Study without a conflict of interest?

Comment 3B

2. Is the City Council and Planning Commission willing to define how they will make decisions on this, and other projects, so the process of decision making is open and transparent with defined guidelines, thresholds and priorities informed by the listening? If so, how can citizens gain access to these documents?

It is clear the City is interested in meeting housing needs for the future, generating tax revenue, and making improvements to our community. How you go about accomplishing these goals is more important than the goal itself. When our government officials

understand this, and open the process to transparency in how decisions are made, you will find champions to your cause and a more unified community. Listening is not enough. We need to know how the data informs solutions so we can be confident you not only listened, but you heard the concerns and made meaningful compromises as a result. We are all in this together.

Response to Public Hearing Comment 3

The impacts outlined in the EIS are based on qualitative and quantitative analysis. From a SEPA perspective, the threshold that is used to evaluate impacts is whether or not the impact is “significant” and if so, whether or not it can be mitigated. The SEPA Rules (WAC 197-11) state that significant means “a reasonable likelihood of more than a moderate adverse impact on environmental quality.” Based on the analysis included in the EIS, the guidance provided by the SEPA rules, and the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures, no significant unavoidable adverse impacts were identified.

Regarding the church properties, see standard response 3.

Response to Comment 3A

See response to email comment 3A from Rick Gales.

Response to Comment 3B

See response to email comment 3B from Rick Gales.



CHAPTER 5

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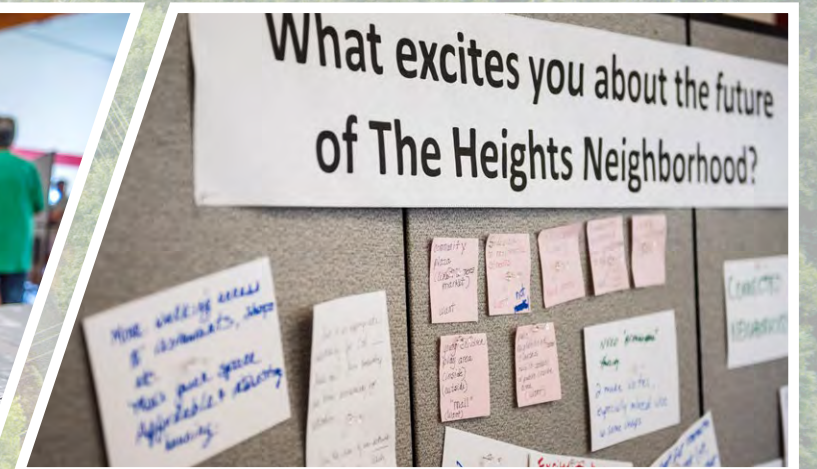
APPENDIX A

HEIGHTS DISTRICT PLAN VISIONING AND ANALYSIS SUMMARY



The Heights District Plan

VISIONING & ANALYSIS SUMMARY



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COMMUNITY ASSETS REFERENCE MAP

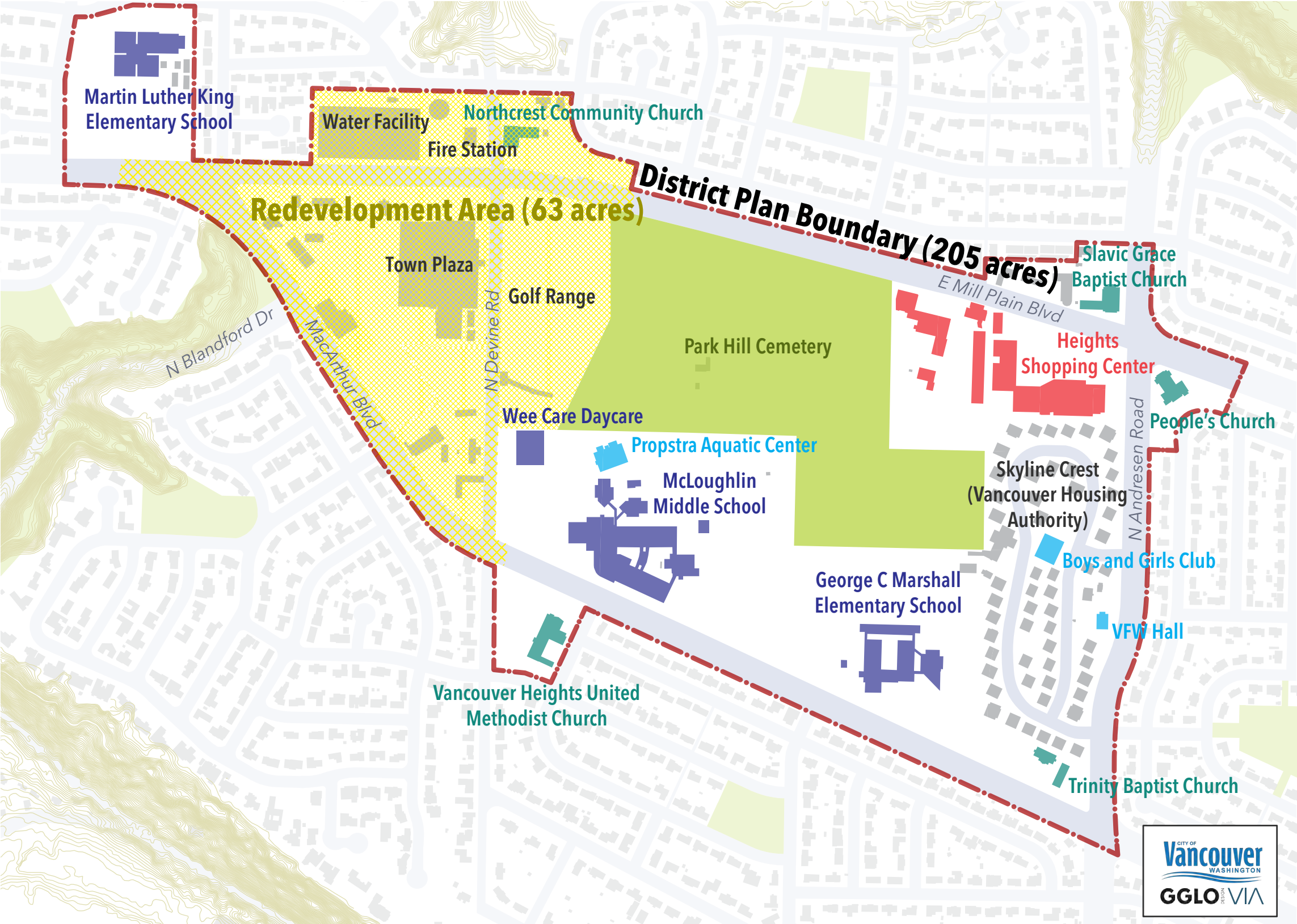


Figure 1. Community Assets Reference Map

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

OVERVIEW

The key objectives of The Heights District Plan are to:

- Identify a long-range land use and transportation vision and plan for The Heights District;
- Develop a preferred Conceptual Development Site Plan for the 63-acre Tower Mall Redevelopment Site* to support the City’s use of its community renewal authority and eliminate blight within that area;
- Prepare the required Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and Planned Action Ordinance (PAO) in response to applicable State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) requirements and other applicable local requirements;
- And provide support for City Council approval of the District Plan and Redevelopment Site Plan and completion of the Final EIS and PAO.

The Draft Interim Vision and Analysis Summary focuses on a District level assessment of existing land use, real estate, transportation and environmental systems for The Heights District. The assessment also includes a summary of the public engagement visioning process.

The existing conditions summary addresses the following:

- Demographic / Economic Studies
- Land Use and Zoning Regulations
- Transportation and Transit Data
- City Development Standards
- City Capital Improvement Plans
- Neighborhood Plans
- School District Plans and Capital Improvement Program
- Infrastructure Assessment Studies
- Current City-Owned Assets within the Subarea

**The Tower Mall Redevelopment Site is the 63-acre study area that includes the City owned Town Plaza (formerly “Tower Mall”) site, Northcrest church and adjacent properties, water utility, fire station, golf driving range, and portion of the cemetery site, as well as the adjoining privately-held parcels adjacent to the Tower Mall site. Refer to map on page 41.*

THE OPPORTUNITY

The Heights District represents an opportunity to create a new, vibrant, mixed-use urban neighborhood destination that is strategically located in the heart of Vancouver. With easy access to major commercial uses, social services, schools, places of worship, parks and open spaces, and downtown, The Heights District is well-positioned for a reevaluation of its market position and purpose as an important up-and-coming future neighborhood center. Recognized by many local residents as an area that is surrounded by stable, yet growing neighborhoods, the hallmark of The Heights may be its quiet character, where people have lived for many generations and are exceptionally friendly.

The Town Plaza mall is the central structure in the district. It was built in 1970 as the “Tower Mall” and was initially successful, but the opening of I-205 in 1975 and Vancouver Mall in 1977 siphoned business away and set it on a slow path of decline. After the 2009 recession, the mall struggled to find market tenants and the last decade has been characterized by vacancy and non-market tenants as the property’s value has continued to drop. This Town Plaza site is characterized by structures and areas that have been inadequately maintained and are in a substantially dilapidated and deteriorated condition with inadequate street layout such that it substantially impairs the sound growth of the area and constitutes a menace to public health and safety and is a blighted area in need of renewal. This site could be the centerpiece of where the main opportunities lie within The District and will benefit from the use of the City’s community renewal authority.

At the onset of the visioning process, stakeholders and community members engaged in a series of discussions to help define the important guiding principles for the study area. The stakeholders shared thoughts on what excites them about the planning study, what concerns they have, and important measures of success to help guide the plan as it moves forward through implementation.

A series of interviews were conducted with City and agency staff concurrently to review existing data on the long-range plan vision and goals and objectives for The Heights District and the Redevelopment Site. Information related to existing plans, future planned capital improvements, and regulatory policies that may affect future development in The Heights were discussed.

As a result of the initial visioning and outreach process, the planning team was able to develop a long-range vision and set of design principles that reflect the aspirations and values of a diverse range of interests in the community. The initial visioning process also served as a tool to evaluate and refine the vision statement, help craft project goals and objectives, and help craft key design strategies intended to ensure a unique outcome and the success of the plan implementation over time.

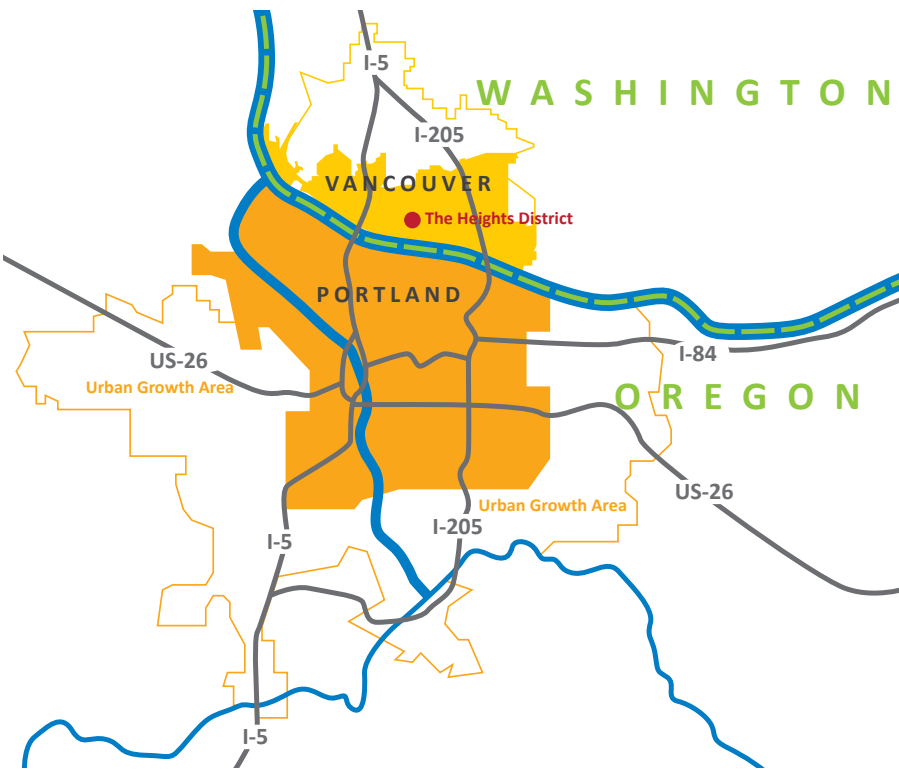


Figure 2: Regional Context Diagram

PURPOSE & METHODOLGY

The Heights District Plan was conceived by the City as a means to meet a number of important City objectives, in particular to establish a long-range vision for The Heights District and the renewal of the Tower Mall Redevelopment Site. The process for developing The Heights District Plan and Redevelopment Site began with the proactive City leadership and decision to acquire the aging 12-acre Tower Mall property. This investment served as the catalyst to engage in a community-driven planning process and strategic plan for The Heights District.

To date, the planning process has included a series of public outreach efforts intended to solicit input on community values and aspirations. Concurrently, the team engaged in a series of staff and agency interviews to gain a shared understanding of existing conditions, market realities, and opportunities and challenges which informed a set of guiding principles and a refined vision statement. The design principles and vision represent the shared values around which concepts were developed for the design, development, and programming of The Heights District and Redevelopment Site. Applying the project Guiding Principles, preliminary development concepts for the Tower Mall Redevelopment Site will be produced (ongoing at the time of this interim report), with a goal of illustrating a wide range of physical and programmatic possibilities for the site. Stakeholder and community feedback will be incorporated to determine consensus on different elements of each concept.

Three refined concepts with variations in neighborhood design and program have been developed and evaluated for financial feasibility, mobility, access performance, and estimated order of magnitude cost as well as metrics guided by community and stakeholder feedback. From the evaluation, a further refined Preferred Tower Mall Site Redevelopment Concept will emerge.

Finally, a strategic district-wide vision and development of a feasible concept for the Tower Mall Redevelopment Site requires an action-oriented implementation strategy and a phased development approach of associated improvements in the Redevelopment Site. As the plan process evolves, measures of success will be established to provide quantitative and qualitative targets that outline community expectations for development of the Redevelopment Site. The preferred redevelopment concept and measures of success will be presented to the community as part of the ongoing stakeholder engagement process.



Figure 3: Vicinity Map

2.0 PUBLIC PROCESS

DRAFT PROJECT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

At the onset of the project planning process, a series of draft goals and objectives were established as follows:

GOAL

“Establish a vision for a vibrant urban center that is economically feasible and context sensitive.”

OBJECTIVES

- *Establish a vision for a vibrant urban center*
- *Catalyze additional private development in the District*
- *Eliminate dilapidated and deteriorated structures and large areas of impermeable surfaces*
- *Involve the public in the planning and design process*
- *Consider affordable, workforce and/or mixed-income housing*
- *Include accessible public open space*
- *Utilize innovative urban design and sustainable development practices*
- *Plan for the creative and functional integration of transit*
- *Increase multi-modal connectivity in the District uses*

As the planning process advances and stakeholder and community feedback is taken into account, a final vision statement will be created along with a set of finalized goals and objectives. These goals will set a benchmark for outcomes based on design principles that came out of the community engagement process. The draft design principles can be found on page 18.

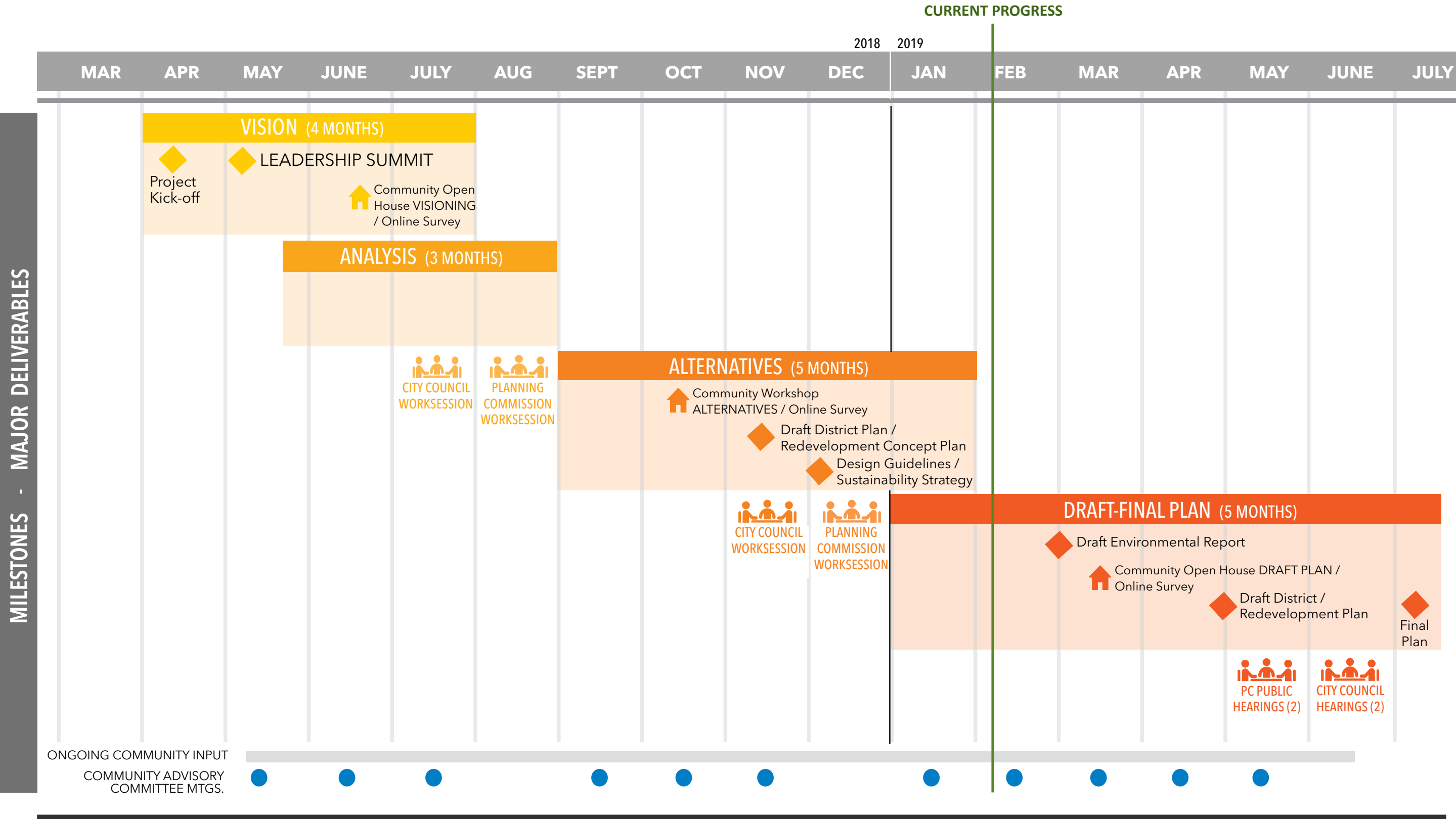
PROJECT TIMELINE

There are numerous scheduled stakeholder events that will occur throughout the project timeline. These primarily take the form of regular meetings with the Community Advisory Committee as well as community events such as workshops, open houses, and online surveys as well as other outreach and engagement events facilitated by the City as the plan process evolves.

There have been and will be many one-on-one meetings with stakeholders that are not depicted in the project timeline.

The next several pages contain further details on stakeholder events that have already occurred.

PUBLIC PROCESS | PROJECT TIMELINE



*Actual project schedule and plan elements to be finalized

Figure 4: Project Timeline

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The Heights District Plan Vision and Project Goals are preliminary and will be reviewed by the project stakeholders and City leadership in more detail. The draft Vision will be evaluated and refined with significant stakeholder engagement. Input was sought through a series of public engagement efforts, including public open houses, an online survey, one-on-one interviews, and focus group discussions conducted in and around The Heights District study area. The outreach and interview sessions aimed to capture a broader range of input and feedback on the community values, neighborhood identity and the potential for the growth in the neighborhood over time. Attention has been focused on communities which historically have been underrepresented in traditional public participation forums.

A Community Advisory Committee (CAC) composed of public and non-profit agencies, neighborhood representatives, and local businesses provide community-based insights to ensure that future investments and development serve both the adjacent neighborhoods and the broader Heights District and community interest. A Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) composed of City department representatives provides technical information and perspective based on multiple City interests in the study area.

One-on-one interviews and focus groups with key stakeholders added additional perspective on community values and desires, concerns and opportunities. Local business, property owners, tenants, places of worship, social service agencies, and developers were consulted in the initial phase to help define priorities and a baseline of information used to inform the plan visioning process.

Early engagement ensured that the values and priorities of all parties were heard before any important decisions were made. An initial Kick-off Leadership Summit was held to formally initiate the plan process and open the flow of ideas and preferences. The initial dialogue validated the City’s project goals and set the tone for a positive exchange of ideas. As part of the Phase I visioning process, a community open house and community online survey helped to define community values and perceptions as well as opportunities for The Heights District and Redevelopment Site.

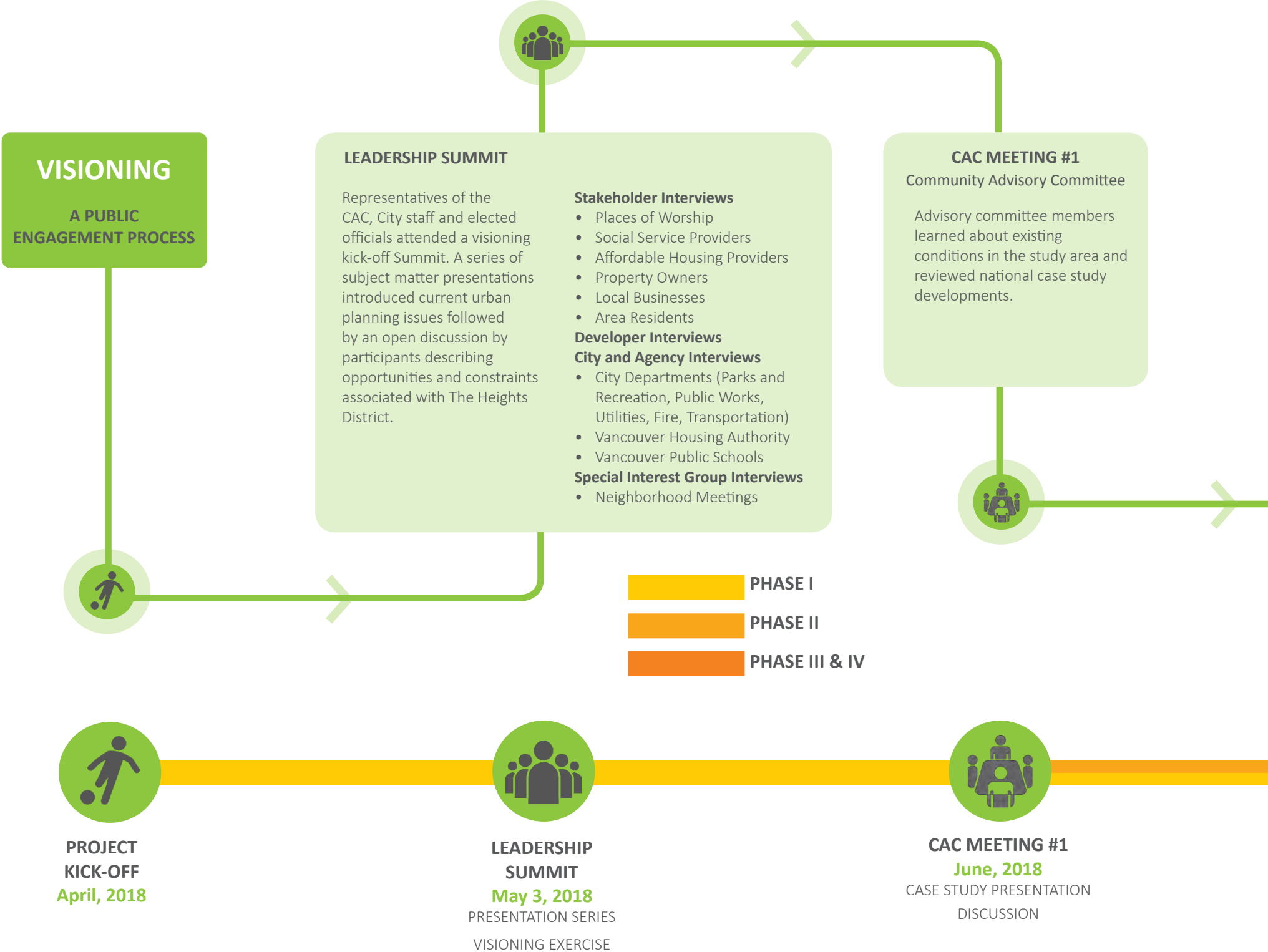
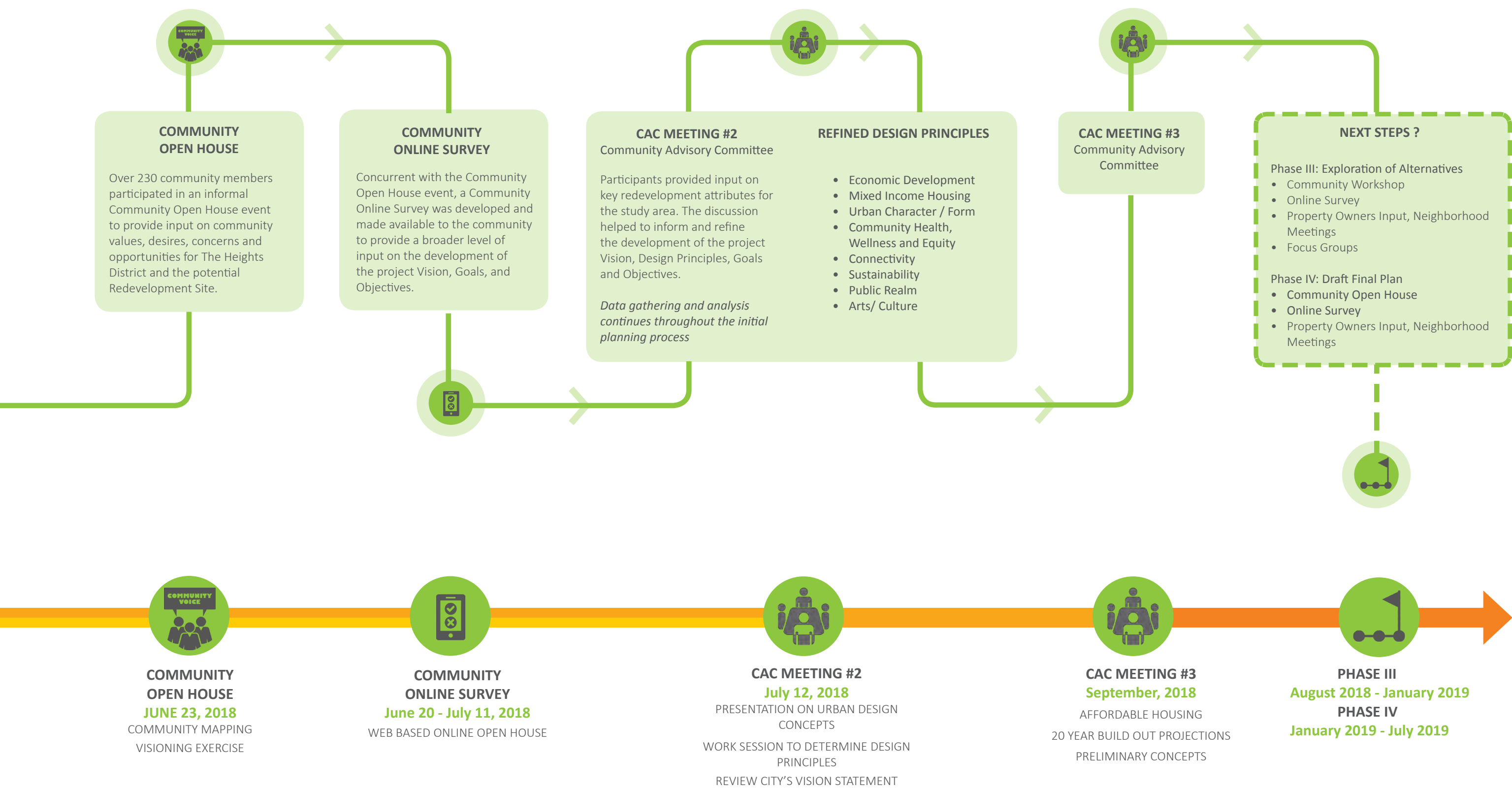


Figure 5: Stakeholder Engagement Timeline

PUBLIC PROCESS | OVERVIEW



PHASE I AND II



PHASE I VISIONING MEASURES

Leadership Summit	Representatives of the CAC, City staff and elected officials attended a visioning kick-off Summit. A series of subject matter presentations introduced current urban planning issues followed by an open discussion by participants describing opportunities and constraints associated with The Heights District.
Focus Group Interviews	• Neighborhood Associations • Places of Worship • Developers • Affordable Housing • Health and Social Service Providers
City and Agency Interviews	• City Departments (Parks and Recreation, Public Works, Utilities, Fire, Transportation) • Vancouver Housing Authority • Vancouver Public Schools
Special Interest Interviews	Interviews with communities who are underrepresented in traditional public participation forums.
CAC Meeting #1	Advisory committee members learned about existing conditions in the study area and reviewed national case study developments.
Community Open House #1	Over 230 community members participated in an informal Community Open House event to provide input on community values, desires, concerns, and opportunities for The Heights District and the potential Redevelopment Site.
CAC Meeting #2	Participants provided input on key redevelopment attributes for the study area. The discussion helped to inform and refine the development of the project vision, design principles, goals, and objectives.
Community Online Survey #1	Concurrent with the community open house event, a community online survey was developed and made available to the community to provide a broader level of input on the development of the project vision, goals, and objectives.
CAC Meeting #3	Participants engaged in a discussion on the role of mixed-income / affordable housing, the 20 year projected development program, and preliminary site concepts.

Leadership Summit

May 3, 2018

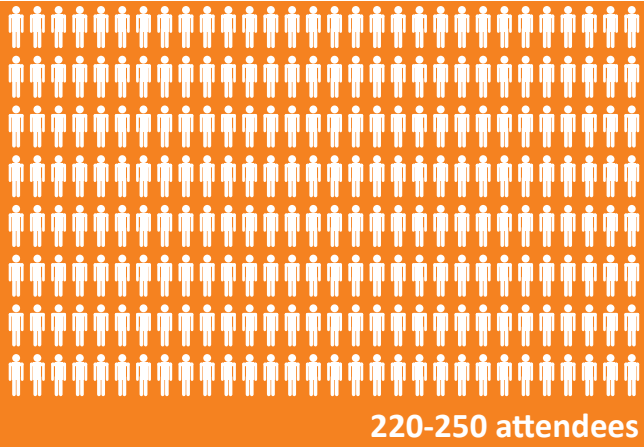
29 attendees

SUMMARY

The purpose of the Leadership Summit was to introduce the project to key stakeholders, provide information related to timeline and process, and develop a shared understanding of key concepts related to urban mixed use redevelopment. This was communicated primarily through a series of short presentations on issues and trends relevant to the planning process, including historical context, health, jobs/housing balance, mobility, placemaking, and urban design.



Community
Open House
June 23, 2018



SUMMARY

The initial Community Open House provided a public forum for the community to share their concerns and desires for the future of The Heights District, including new businesses, transportation improvements, parking, and housing. Participants were presented with a series of existing conditions analyses on local socioeconomics and housing, land use and zoning, and mobility and access. Participants were also introduced to different urban design concepts that could be implemented within the Redevelopment Site.



Community Online Survey

June 20 - July 11, 2018



169 responses

SUMMARY

The first online open house for The Heights District Plan was publicly available June 20 through July 11, 2018. It was one way in which project stakeholders were able to learn about and provide input to the project, and complemented a community open house that was held June 23, 2018. Two additional online engagement opportunities are planned for future project phases. Goals of the online open house included:

- Introduce the project, inform and connect with the community
- Broaden engagement
- Gain actionable input on the big picture and key opportunities

More information on this open house and results can be found in Appendix H.

What would make The Heights District a more desirable place to spend time?

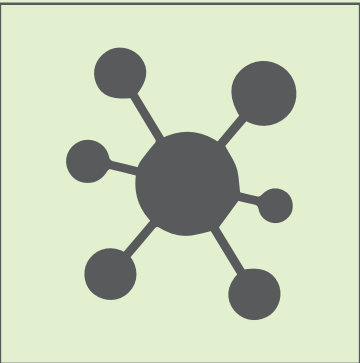


2.1 DESIGN PRINCIPLES

KEY DESIGN DRIVERS

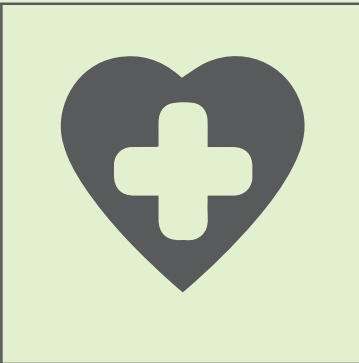
The planning and design team documented input received from the public throughout the initial visioning process to determine opportunities and desires. The team organized the information into major themes and presented to the CAC for further discussion. The CAC advanced these themes into Key Design Drivers and prioritized the drivers into ‘primary’ and ‘secondary’ categories.

PRIMARY DRIVERS



1. Connectivity

- Creation of a walkable and bikeable street network with connections to nearby trails
- Maintain local and regional connections to services and amenities in Downtown Vancouver, Portland, etc.
- Improved traffic safety at intersections, through improved lighting, signals, and visibility



2. Community Health, Wellness & Equity

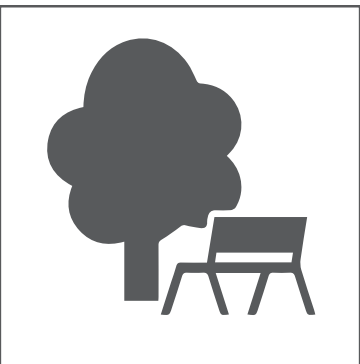
- Walkable, healthy food options, such as grocery stores and farmers markets
- Uses that promote “healthy” living, including playgrounds and exercise/athletic facilities
- Maintain social and support services for underserved families in the area
- Elimination of dilapidated structures and impermeable surfaces within Town Plaza



3. Sustainability

- Increase urban greenspace and trees while preserving existing significant trees
- Break up existing pattern of pavement and gravel
- Address drainage and flooding issues along major corridors

SECONDARY DRIVERS



4. Public Realm

- Creation of flexible gathering spaces that can accommodate community activities and events
- Provide a variety of active open spaces, including dog parks, playfields, and community gardens
- Well-maintained public spaces and sidewalks



5. Economic Development

- Restaurants and other food options that are affordable and easy to walk to
- Specialty, health-focused grocery store
- Maintain “small business” culture by saving existing locally owned businesses and attracting new local businesses



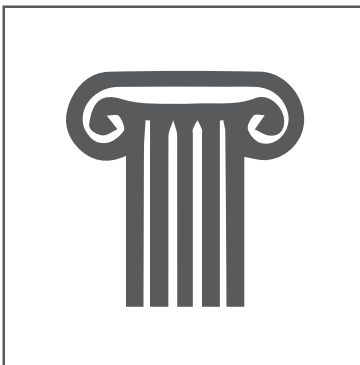
6. Mixed Income Housing

- Increased housing variety that includes mixed types (i.e. senior housing) and mixed incomes
- Mindful placement and integration of low-income housing
- Keeping housing options affordable for a diverse demographic, from seniors to young families



7. Urban Character/Form

- Creation of a distinct identity through urban form
- Attractive, appealing architecture that complements existing neighborhood character
- Appropriate scale (number of stories) of buildings



8. Arts/Culture

- Installation of art pieces, such as murals, that can be participatory and reflect local history
- Dedicated, flexible venues for arts and cultural events
- Neighborhood library as a cultural amenity

3.1 REAL ESTATE AND DEMOGRAPHICS

REAL ESTATE AND DEMOGRAPHICS KEY FINDINGS AND IMPLICATIONS

The Heights District presents an unprecedented opportunity for new development in Vancouver. Given its location and size, redevelopment in the District has the potential to create a new urban community within the growing city. This market analysis explores the socioeconomic and real estate market drivers in the Vancouver market that will influence future land uses in The Heights. Using data from several sources, including local stakeholders and developers, we have synthesized this information to help inform The Heights District Plan. Sources are stated in the original presentation of the data in each section. This report, and other project related information, will be used by the District Plan project team, the City of Vancouver, and community members to chart a path for future land uses in The Heights. Here we summarize the key findings from our research.

KEY FINDINGS

Demographic trends show how communities have grown and how they will shape future growth. The following summarizes some of the key findings from our demographic analysis:

- The demographic profile of the population of Vancouver is one of a growing and aging community. In the last two decades, Vancouver grew by 23 percent. The city’s population is expected to continue growing; by 2030, the population is forecast to be 202,300, a 15% increase from 2017. In addition to population growth, Vancouver’s households are changing. Increasingly Vancouver’s households are becoming older, smaller, and contain fewer children, following similar trends across the country as the baby-boomer generation ages. The population of Vancouver also has a lower median income and a larger share of low-income residents than surrounding communities in Clark County.

- Vancouver’s housing market is also unique and is changing. Currently, about half of Vancouver residents are renters, and of the multifamily housing stock only five percent are owner-occupied, i.e., condominiums. This is a distinct difference from other cities of a similar size, many of which have a higher number of home owners and a higher percentage of owner-occupied multifamily units.
- Vancouver has a low home vacancy rate, matching the county’s, at five percent. Washington’s home vacancy rate is nine percent, indicating that housing supply is more constrained in Vancouver than other areas throughout the state.
- Since the recession, permits issued for new multifamily housing have increased significantly, and well beyond increases in single family homes and other types of housing units. On average, about 500 multifamily units have been delivered to the market annually since the year 2000; delivery of these units has not been consistent from year to year.
- Since the recession, average asking rents in Vancouver have edged upwards. This effect is partially due to increasing rents of existing buildings, but also as the result of new buildings being delivered to market with rent levels well above average.
- Vancouver currently has demand for all types of housing units: multifamily, single-family, and single-family attached. In the next two decades, Vancouver is projected to need almost 11,000 new dwelling units, at an annual average development trajectory of 540 units per year.

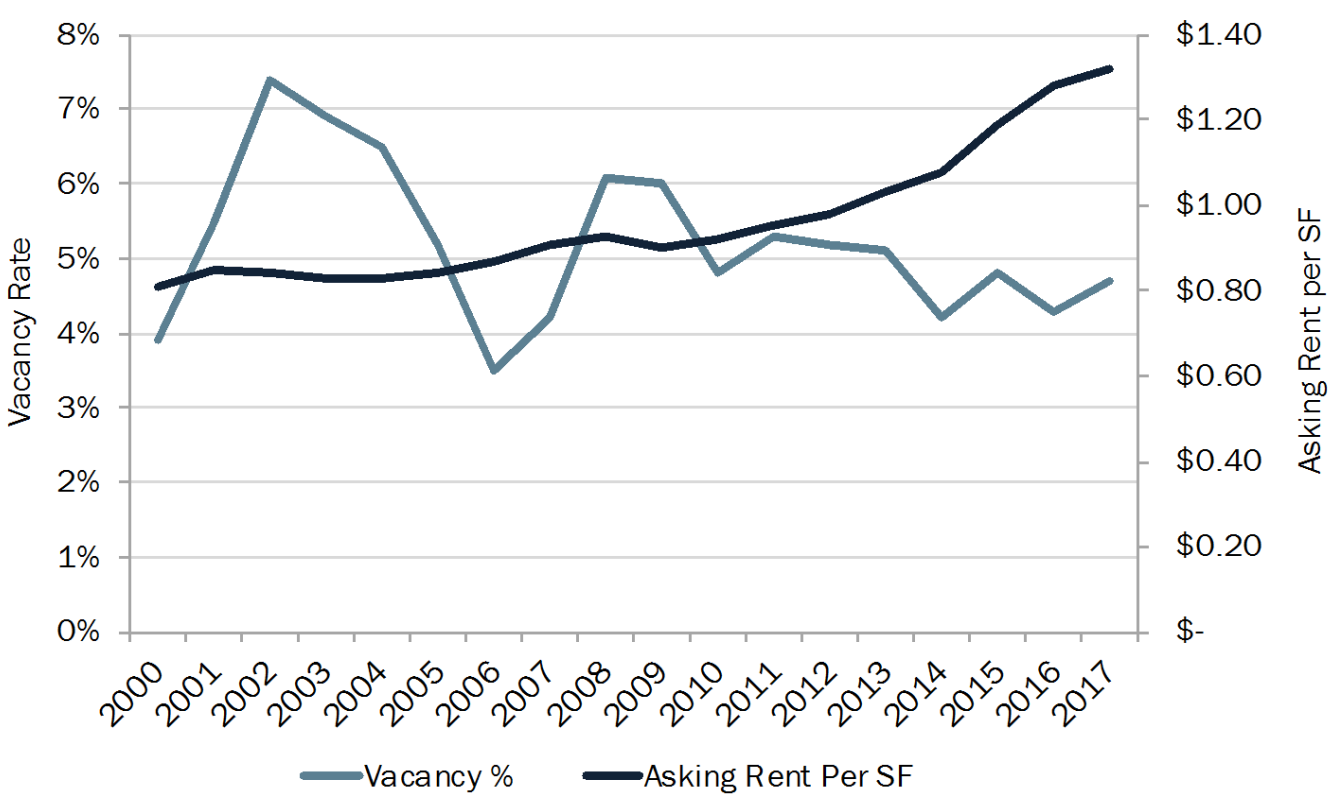


Figure 6: Multifamily Unit Rents and Vacancy Trend

IMPLICATIONS FOR THE HEIGHTS DISTRICT

- The Heights District is well-suited for residential development. Its proximity to downtown Vancouver, easy access to highways, and nestled location in established residential neighborhoods create the conditions to foster multifamily development. Further, demographic trends indicate a demand for more multifamily housing within the city; smaller and older households are ideal household types for denser housing types. There is also demand for low-income housing in Vancouver. The Heights District’s ease of access to retail centers and services makes it an appropriate location for affordable housing.
- Residential development in The Heights could take several forms. Using data gathered through our research, we recommend consideration of the five housing types shown below.
- Other types of commercial real estate—retail and office—have been focused in other areas of the city. Data and information from stakeholders indicate that there is a limited ability for the Heights District to capture future retail and office uses. However, these could play a supportive role to residential uses in the Heights District. This is not to diminish their importance. Retail uses, especially those that create neighborhood vibrancy such as cafes and restaurants, add real value and a sense of place to local communities. Consideration should be given to strategically supporting and fostering appropriately sized retail and office uses that enliven and add value to the future Heights District.
- Discussions with stakeholders also indicate a strong interest in retaining many of the current businesses and services that already exist in The Heights District. Currently there are several churches, commercial businesses, and non-profits in the area. Redevelopment plans for the district should consider how to retain or enhance the presence of many of these uses.

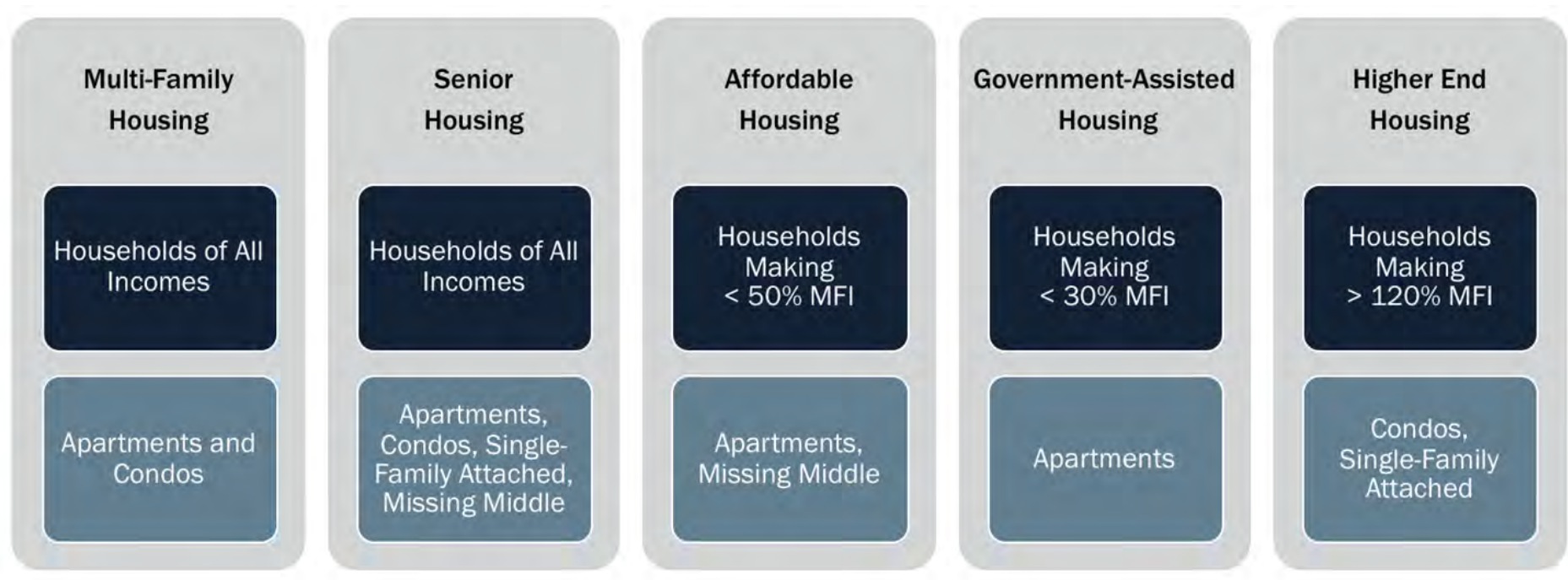


Figure 7: Housing Needs and Products that Meet those Needs

REAL ESTATE AND DEMOGRAPHICS OVERVIEW

In this section, we examine the demographic, economic, and real estate market trends that will influence future land uses in The Heights District. Additional market data and trends are located in appendix F.

DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

Demographic trends show how communities have grown and how they will shape future growth. The following summarizes some of the key findings from our demographic analysis:

- **Population Growth.** In the last two decades, Vancouver’s population has grown by about 33,000 people. By 2030, the population is forecast to grow by another 26,000 people.
- **Aging Population.** From 2000 to 2016, the 50 to 64 cohort grew by 56% (10,913 people) and the 65 and older cohort increased by 58% (8,865 people). In Clark County by 2040, the 60 and older cohort is forecast to grow from 14% of the population to 22% of the population.
- **Fewer Households with Children.** Since 2010, Vancouver households with children decreased by 10%. This coincides with findings that Vancouver has smaller households on average and more non-family households than those at county and state levels.
- **Lower Incomes.** As of 2016, Vancouver’s median household income was about \$52,000, which is lower than the county, Portland Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), and state by roughly \$10,000. From 2000 to 2016, adjusted for inflation, the share of Vancouver residents making higher incomes did increase; however, the share of lower income residents in Vancouver is higher than the larger comparative regions.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Growth in Vancouver’s population will impact demand for housing. Vancouver’s population has grown at an average annual rate of 1.22% from 2000 to 2017, adding close to 33,000 people to the community. By 2030, Vancouver’s population is expected to grow by 15%, adding another 25,900 people to the population. City staff attributes a sizeable portion of population growth in recent decades to City land annexations and net migration.

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) tracks migration rates across the United States at the county level. IRS tax records show that due to net migration, Clark County has gained almost 25,000 people in the last five years. The portion of these migrants moving into the Vancouver is unknown, but likely to be significant given Vancouver is the largest city in Clark County. The records show similar net migration trends to Clark County going back many more years. With a clear history of collecting new migrants, Clark County and Vancouver are likely to continue to see these trends in the future.

From 2000 to 2017, Vancouver grew by 32,840 people (23%). By 2030, Vancouver is forecast to grow by another 25,900 people (22%).

In the same time, Clark County grew by 125,762 people (36%). The county is expected to grow by 105,880 people (22%).

In 2017, Vancouver accounted for 37% of Clark County’s population. The 2030 forecast indicates that Vancouver will account for 35% of Clark County’s population.

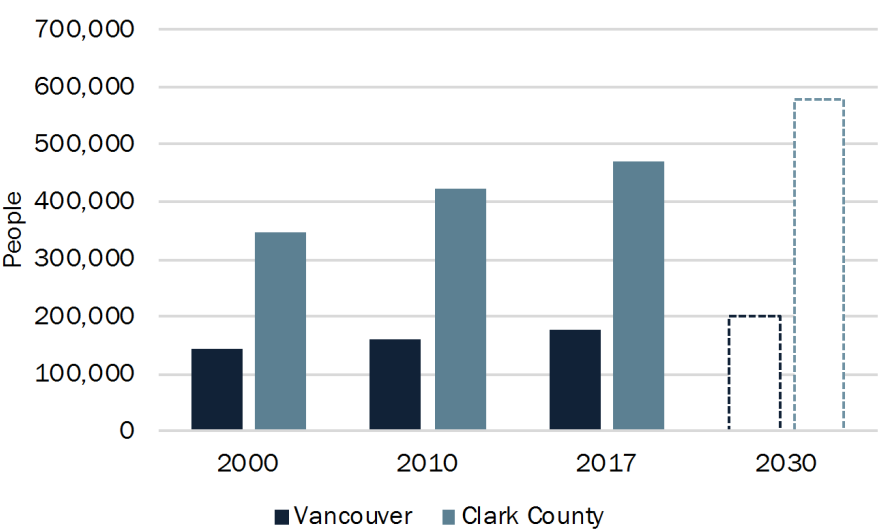


Figure 8: Population growth and forecast for Vancouver and Clark County

Since 2011, net migration has steadily increased in Clark County.

From 2011-2012 to 2015-2016, net migration increased by 128%.



Figure 9: Net migration trends for Clark County

The share of Hispanic and Latino residents is greater in Vancouver than Clark County.

From 2000 to 2016, the share of Hispanic and Latino residents grew by about 12,000 people (133%) in Vancouver and about 23,000 people (140%) in Clark County.

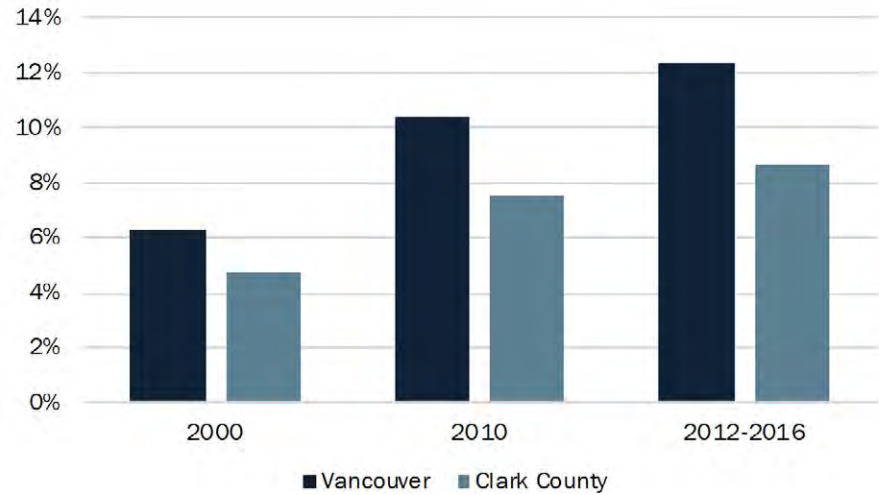


Figure 10: Hispanic and Latino Percentage Growth

AGE DISTRIBUTION

This section expands on Vancouver’s population trends, providing implications for future housing demand in the city:

- **Vancouver and Clark County have a growing share of elderly residents.** As Vancouver’s elderly population grows, it will have increasing demand for housing that is suitable for elderly residents. Vancouver’s population aged 50 to 64 and 65 and older grew the most from 2000 to 2012-2016, at 56% and 58%. Growth in the number of seniors will result in demand for housing types specific to seniors, such as small and easy-to-maintain dwellings (single-family attached/detached and multi-family), assisted living facilities, or age-restricted developments.
- **Vancouver has a large proportion of younger people under the age of 20.** About 25% of Vancouver’s population is under the age of 20 years, decreasing some from the year 2000 when those under the age of 20 accounted for about 29% of the population. Those in this cohort, who decide to stay in Vancouver, will be moving out on their own over the next couple decades. This demographic group will require smaller, affordable housing units and may have similar housing preferences to today’s Millennials. Those in this cohort, who decide to stay in Vancouver, will be moving out on their own over the next couple decades. This demographic group will require smaller, affordable housing units and may have similar housing preferences to today’s Millennials.
- **Millennials may increase demand for rental units.** Those aged 20 to 34 make up about 23% of the total population as of 2016. The long-term housing preference of Millennials is less certain. Research suggests that Millennials’ housing preferences may be for smaller, less costly units. A recent survey of people living in the Portland region shows that Millennials prefer single-family detached housing, but housing price is the most important factor in choosing housing for younger residents. The survey results suggest Millennials are more likely than other groups to prefer housing in an urban neighborhood or town center.

Vancouver, Clark County, and Washington’s median age are similar, roughly 37 years old as of 2016. From 2000 to 2016, Vancouver’s median age increased by 3.4 years. Comparatively, Clark County’s median age increased by 3.6 years and Washington’s increased by 2.3 years.

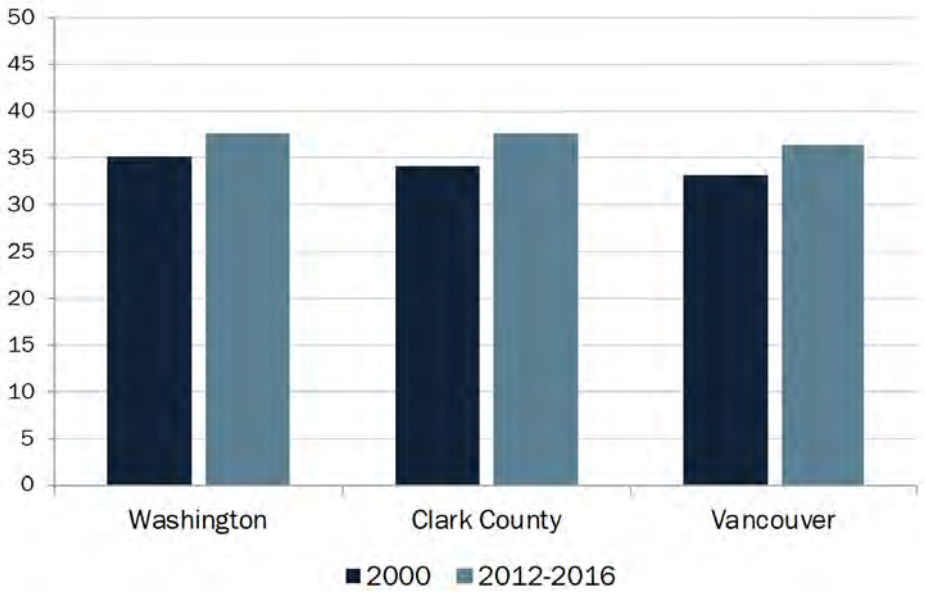


Figure 11: Median age, Years, 2000 to 2012-2016

While the population aged 20 and younger continue to make up a larger share of the total population, older demographic groups are growing at the fastest rate. From 2000 to 2012-16, those aged 50 to 64 grew by 56% (10,913 people) and those aged 65 and older increased by 58% (8,865 people).

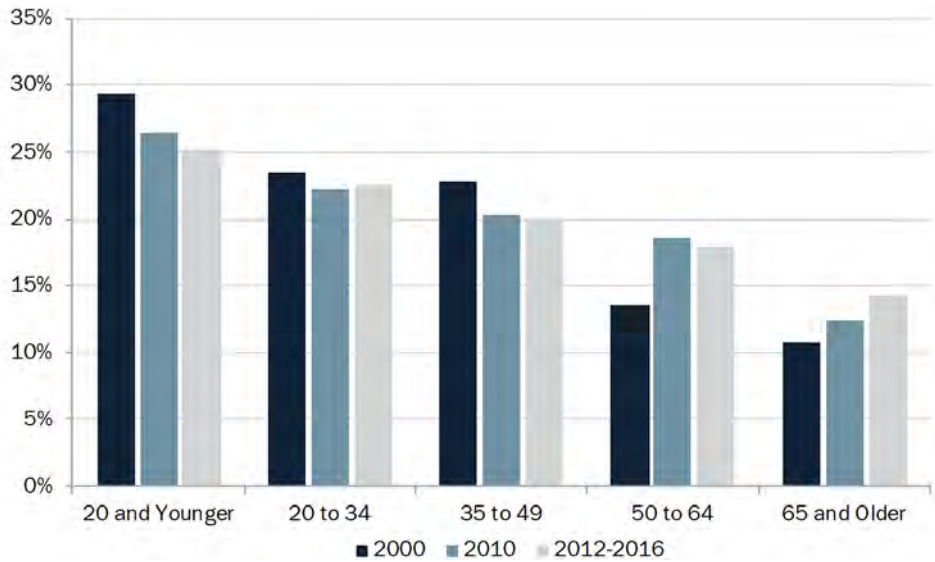


Figure 12: Population distribution by age over time

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Vancouver’s households are smaller than the region’s and the city has a larger percentage of non-family households. Data shows that family households without children are on the rise and households with children are declining.

Vancouver’s average household size is smaller than the county and state.

2.49 Persons
Vancouver

2.72 Persons
Clark County

2.57 Persons
Washington

Average household sizes remain static from 2000 to 2016. Vancouver’s average household size in 2000 and 2016 was about 2.5 people per household.

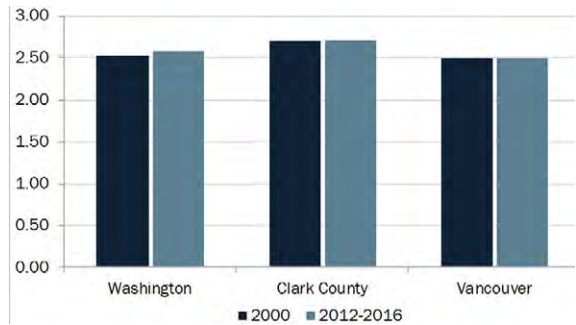


Figure 13: Change in average household size

Average household size for the population that is Hispanic/Latino has remained static from 2000 to 2010. Vancouver’s average household size for this population in 2000 and 2016 was 3.4 people per household.

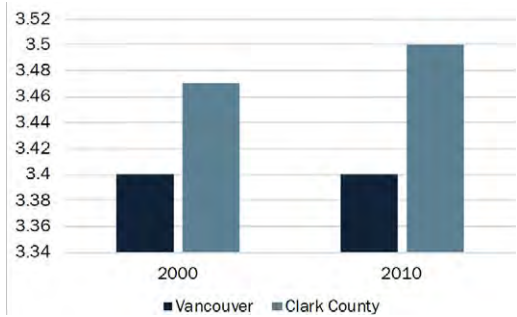


Figure 14: Change in average household size for hispanic and latino population

Vancouver has a larger share of nonfamily households as compared to its larger regions as well as a smaller share of family households without children.

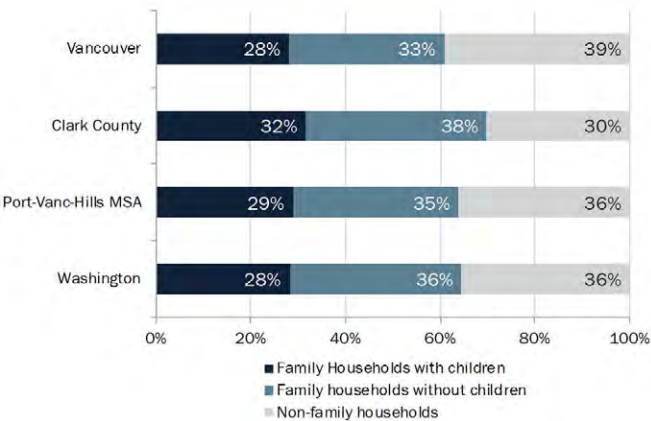


Figure 15: Household Child Status, Geography Comparison

Since 2010, households with children have decreased by 2,025 households. In this same time, family households without children increased by 2,405 households and non-family households increased by 1,271 households.

Households with Children: -10% (-2,025 households)

Family Households without Children: 12% (2,405 households)

Nonfamily Households: 5% (1,271 households)

INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

Income is one of the key determinants in housing choice and households’ ability to afford housing. While income for Vancouver residents has increased since 2000, households have comparatively lower incomes than the county, state, and MSA.

Vancouver’s median household income in 2012-16 was about \$52,000. Median household incomes for comparative regions was about \$63,000. From 2000 to 2012-2016, household median income in Vancouver, adjusted for inflation, decreased by 13% from \$59,766 to \$52,004.

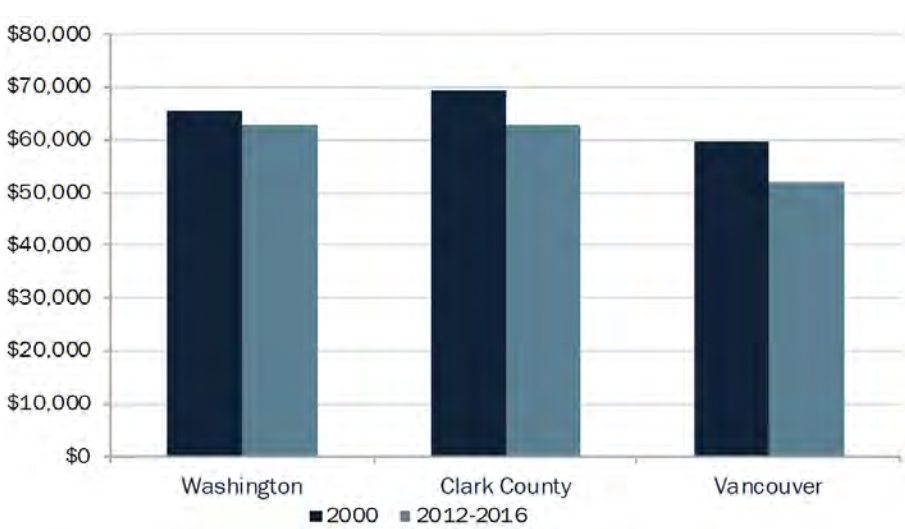


Figure 16: Median Household Income, Washington, Clark County, and Vancouver, 2000 (inflation-adjusted) and 2012-2016

Despite Vancouver’s median family income declining from 2000 to 2016, there is growth in households making higher incomes.

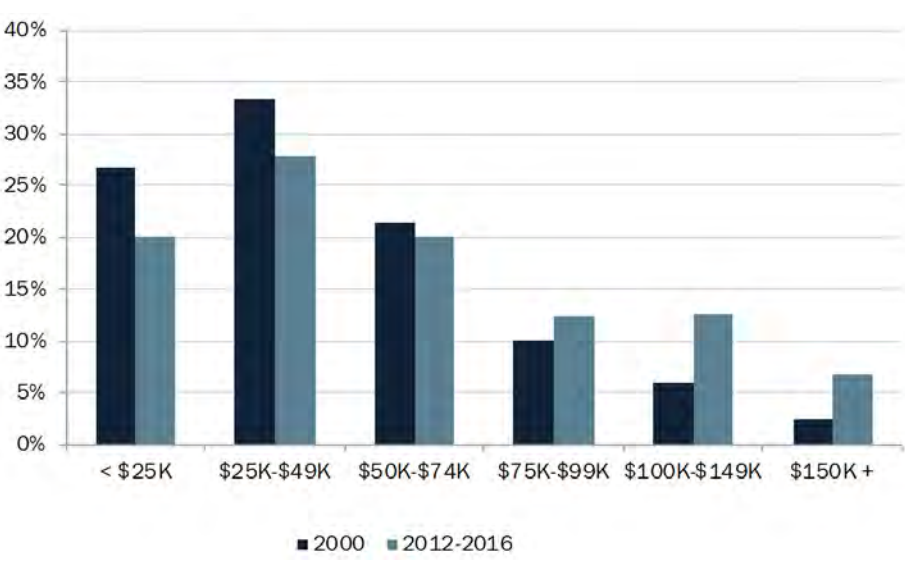


Figure 17: Change in Household Income Distribution, Vancouver, 2000 to 2012-2016, 2016 Inflation-adjusted Dollars

ECONOMIC TRENDS

Vancouver has a robust, diversified economy that continues to expand. The following are a few of our key economic findings:

- **More Employed Workers.** The unemployment rate dropped from almost 11% in 2011 down to 8% by 2016.
- **More Jobs.** Service providing jobs in Clark County increased by 16% from 2010 to 2016. In SW Washington, industries including Professional & Business Services, Construction, and Education and Health are projected to grow the most by 2025. From 2015 to 2025, Retail Trade will grow by 11%.
- **Similar Commute Tendencies.** As of 2015, about 58% of employed Vancouver residents work in either Vancouver or Portland, 35% and 23% respectively. This has stayed static since 2011.

As of 2015, most residents of Vancouver, live and work in Clark County (49%) and Multnomah County (26%). Mostly, these residents are working in Vancouver and Portland.

EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS

From 2011 to 2016, Vancouver’s unemployment rate decreased by 2.8%.

2011 10.90% 2016 8.10%

From 2006 to 2016, the service, education, and finance sector grew. The service industry is Vancouver’s largest industry, employing over 26,000 people in 2016.

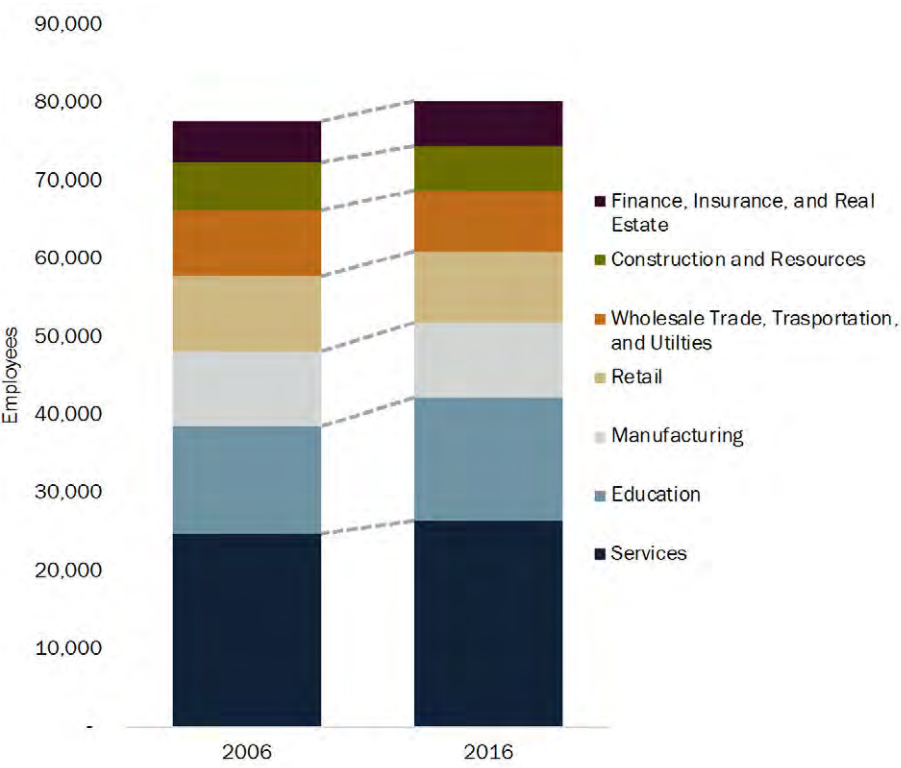


Figure 18: Industry Growth

JOB CENTERS AND COMMUTING PATTERNS

Residents of Vancouver work across Oregon and Washington, indicative of Vancouver’s influential position in the larger Pacific Northwest Region.

As of 2015, most residents of Vancouver, live and work in Clark County (49%) and Multnomah County (26%). Mostly, these residents are working in Vancouver and Portland.

Location	2011		2015	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Counties	64,753	100%	72,536	100%
Clark, WA	30,897	48%	35,766	49%
Multnomah, OR	16,992	26%	18,774	26%
Washington, WA	3,654	6%	3,764	5%
King, WA	3,669	6%	3,754	5%
Clackamas, OR	2,380	4%	2,534	3%
Cowlitz, WA	1,043	2%	1,206	2%
Pierce, WA	920	1%	984	1%
Thurston, WA	601	1%	802	1%
Marion, OR	526	1%	564	1%
Snohomish, WA	512	1%	479	1%
All other Counties	3,559	5%	3,909	5%
Cities	64,753	100%	72,536	100%
Vancouver, WA	21,717	34%	25,189	35%
Portland, OR	15,340	24%	16,911	23%
Camas, WA	1,597	2%	1,635	2%
Seattle, WA	1,447	2%	1,424	2%
Hazel Dell, WA	1,426	2%	1,529	2%
Gresham, OR	1,194	2%	1,359	2%
Beaverton, OR	1,104	2%	1,079	1%
Salmon Creek, WA	875	1%	994	1%
Tigard, OR	796	1%	870	1%
All other Cities	19,257	30%	21,546	30%
Total	64,753	100%	72,536	100%

Figure 19: Chart Depicting Where Vancouver Residents Work

REAL ESTATE TRENDS

This section, divided into residential and commercial uses, provides an overview of real estate trends for Vancouver and comparative regions.

RESIDENTIAL USES

This assessment of residential real estate trends addresses housing mix, housing tenure, vacancy, new housing development (particularly for multifamily uses), residential sales, and rental costs.

The Heights District is located just to the east of Vancouver’s city center and is mostly surrounded by residential uses. For these reasons, the District presents an opportunity for residential development, and in particular multifamily or attached residential development. Further, our findings indicate that there is demand for housing at all income levels. To briefly summarize, our key findings for residential real estate trends include:

- **The number of dwelling units in Vancouver increased by 18% from 2000 to 2016.** In that same time, the share of multifamily housing increased marginally from 37 to 39% and single family detached housing decreased from 58% to 55%.
- **About half of Vancouver residents are renters.** About 26% of all renters are between the age 25 and 34, 48% are between the ages of 35 and 64, and about 17% are 65 years of age and older.
- **Multifamily housing is dominated by renters.** As of 2016, 71% of renters live in multifamily housing, compared to the 5% of homeowners (e.g. condominiums, etc.).
- **Vancouver’s vacancy rate matches the rate of the county.** Both Vancouver and Clark County have a home vacancy rate of 5%. Washington’s home vacancy rate is much higher, at 9%, indicating that housing supply is more constrained in Vancouver than many other cities in the state.
- **Since 2011, permits issued for new multifamily housing has picked up.** Permits issued for other housing types, such as single-family dwellings, mobile homes, and duplexes have been issued at lower rates than multifamily housing.
- **Multifamily units have been delivered at an annual average of about 500 per year, from 2000 to 2017.** Multifamily rents have been steadily increasing since 2000, while vacancy rates have been decreasing.

HOUSING MIX

Vancouver has added thousands of housing units over the past two decades which has increased the city’s housing stock by about 18%. The majority of housing units in the city and greater regions are single-family detached housing. That said, Vancouver has a larger share of multifamily housing than Clark County, the MSA, and Washington.

The total number of dwelling units in Vancouver increased by about 18% from 2000 to 2012-16. This amounted to a 10,611 unit increase over the analysis period.

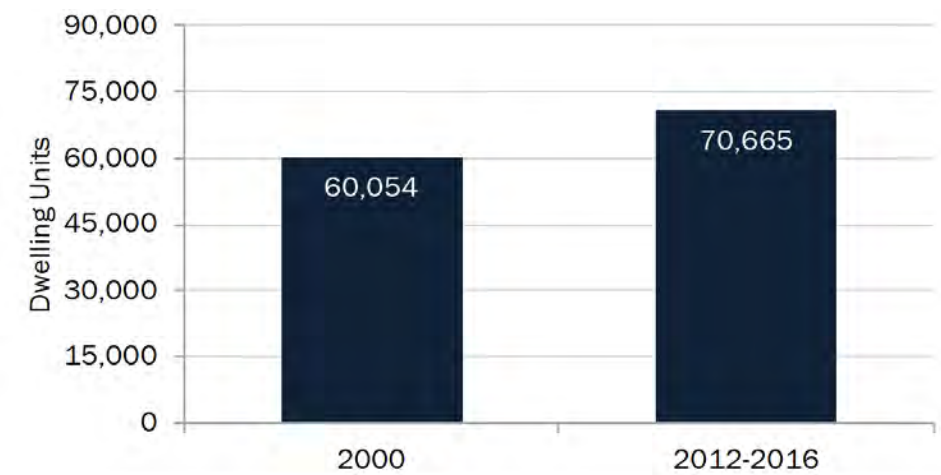


Figure 20: Total Dwelling Units Over Time

Vancouver’s housing mix in Vancouver shifted slightly toward multifamily housing from 2000 and 2012-2016.

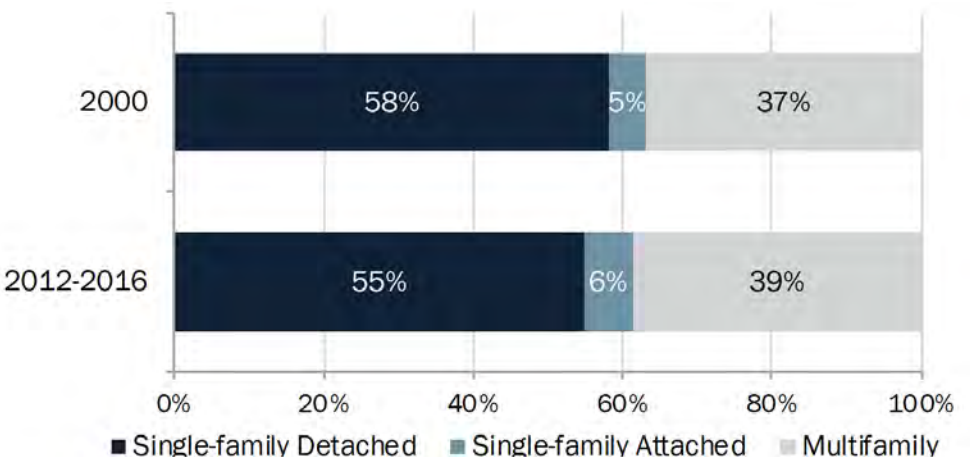


Figure 21: Change in Housing Mix Over Time

HOUSING TENURE

Housing tenure describes whether a dwelling unit is owner- or renter-occupied. This section shows:

- **Less than half of Vancouver’s households own their own home.** The Vancouver’s homeownership rate is below other comparative regions.
- **Homeownership in Vancouver stayed relatively stable between 2000 and 2012-2016, only decreasing slightly.** In 2000, 53% of Vancouver’s households were homeowners. This dropped to 51% in 2010 and then again in 2012-2016 to 49%.
- **Most Vancouver homeowners (89%) live in single-family detached housing, while most renters (71%) live in multifamily housing, while a sizable portion of renters live in single-family detached housing as well (22%).**

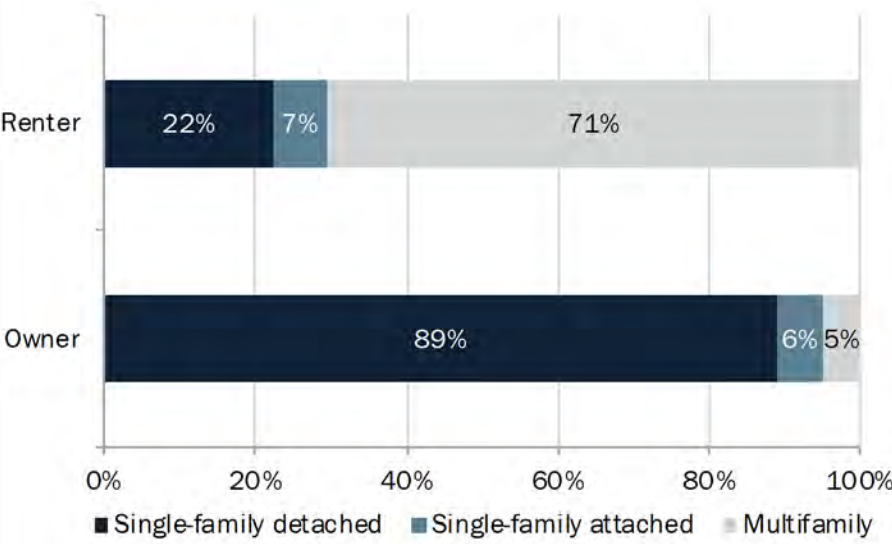


Figure 22: Housing Units by Type and Tenure

VACANCY

In 2016, Vancouver had an overall 5% residential vacancy rate, suggesting that housing supply in Vancouver was more constrained than the state but similar to the rate at the county level.

The city’s multifamily residential vacancy rate is similar to the overall residential rate and has been decreasing over the past decade. On average, and across all bedroom sizes, the multifamily vacancy rate was at 4.9% in 2018 Q1, from 5.1% in 2013 and 6.1% in 2008.

From 2000 to 2012-2016, the vacancy rate in Vancouver has decreased slightly, while it did rise by 1% from 2000 to 2010 before dropping.

For the 2012-2016 period, the vacancy rate in Vancouver is similar to the county’s, but lower than that of the state.

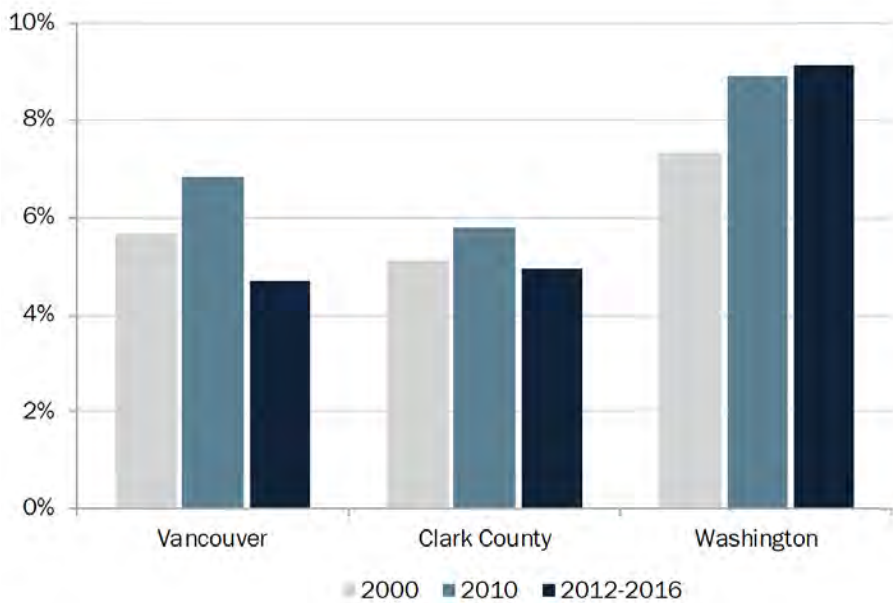


Figure 23: Vacancy Rate Over Time

HOUSING SUPPLY TRENDS

Since the recession, residential permits for multifamily units have increasingly been issued. Data for Q1 2018 shows that Vancouver issued 184 permits, of which 67% were for single-family residences, 3% were for mobile home placements, 4% were for duplexes, and 26% were for multifamily units. The diagram below shows the dramatic upwards swing for multifamily permits that started in 2012-2013 and passed pre-recession permit levels in 2017.

From 2001 to 2017, Vancouver issued over 14,000 permits for new dwelling units. In this period, Vancouver issued 323 permits for single-family residences, 14 permits for mobile home placements, and 7 permits for duplexes per year and on average. The average for multi-family units was 517 per year.

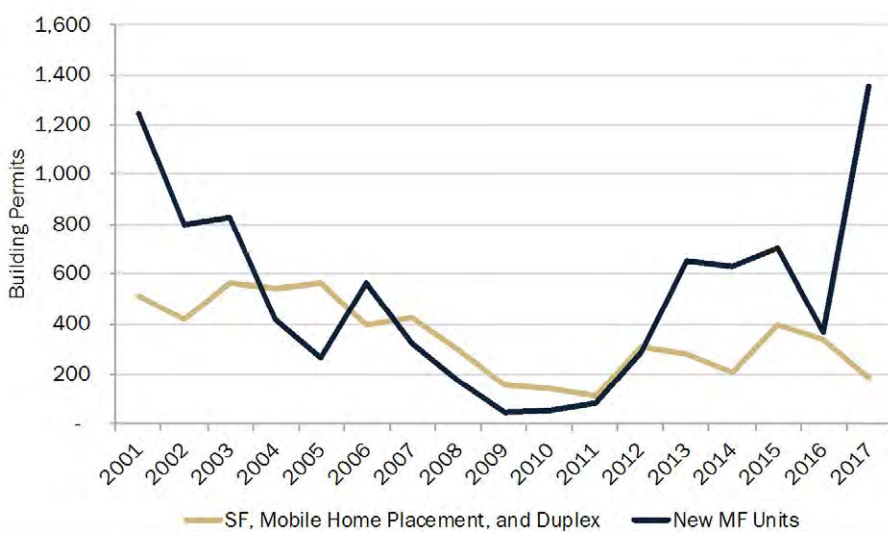


Figure 24: Building Permits by Unit Type

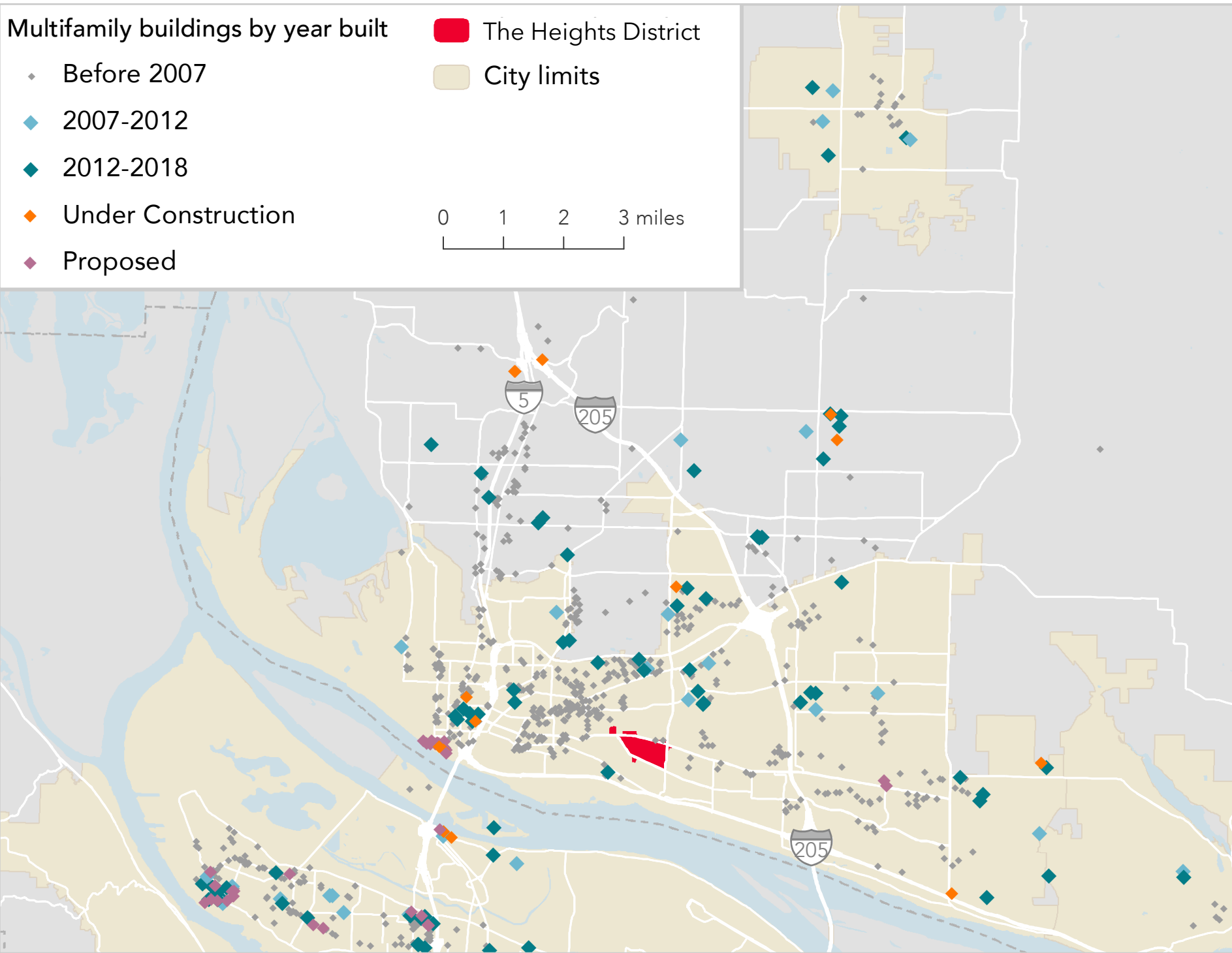


Figure 25: Multifamily Buildings by Year Built

EXISTING CONDITIONS | REAL ESTATE AND DEMOGRAPHICS

An inventory of multifamily housing in Vancouver shows that there are currently 559 multifamily properties with approximately 32,408 units. On average for all bedroom sizes, units are about 880 to 900 sq. ft. As of Q1 2018, nine multifamily buildings were under construction accounting for 684 units. Of these 684 units, about 73% were studios, 10% were 1-bedroom units, 11% were 2-bedroom units, 6% were 3-bedroom units, and 1% were 4-bedroom units.

The diagram on the previous page shows the distribution of multifamily housing units around the city. There are concentrations of newly constructed multifamily units and those under construction or proposed in the downtown and waterfront areas.



Since 2013, multifamily unit deliveries increased above recent historical average of about 500 units per year. From 2015 to 2017, Vancouver has added approximately 2,350 multifamily units.

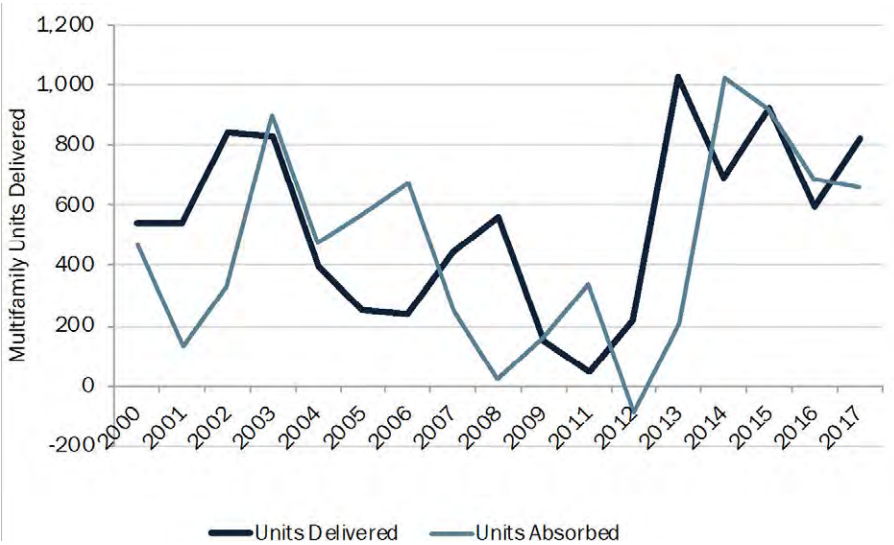


Figure 26: Multifamily Unit Delivery Over Time

In Clark County, there are 13 multifamily development projects currently under construction. All 13 buildings are market rate projects. These projects will deliver 905 units. Three of the 13 projects are within three miles of The Heights District. These projects will deliver 98 units.

- Information on the three multifamily projects:
- Villas at Walnut Park, 5806 NE 72nd Avenue (19 units)
 - Hamilton, 2000 Broadway Street (30 units)
 - Our Heroes Place, 412 E 13th Street (49 units)

Of the 98 units under construction within three miles of the District, a majority are studio units.



MULTIFAMILY RENTAL RATES

Multifamily rental rates in Vancouver have steadily increased in the past decade. The average multifamily rental rate in Vancouver surpassed \$1 per square foot in 2014 and has continued to climb in recent years. The vacancy rate has fluctuated between 4 to 5%, while at the same time the rental rate has grown at an increasing rate.

These trends can also be illustrated in nominal levels. The percentage of Vancouver renters who were paying over \$1000 in rent per month grew from 32% in 2007-2011 to over 48% in 2012-2016. Multifamily rents do tend to be slightly less costly in Vancouver than in Clark County generally. As of 2016, 47% of renters were paying more than \$1,000 in gross rent, compared to 50% in Clark County and 52% in Washington.

From 2011 to 2016, gross rents for Vancouver residents have increased.

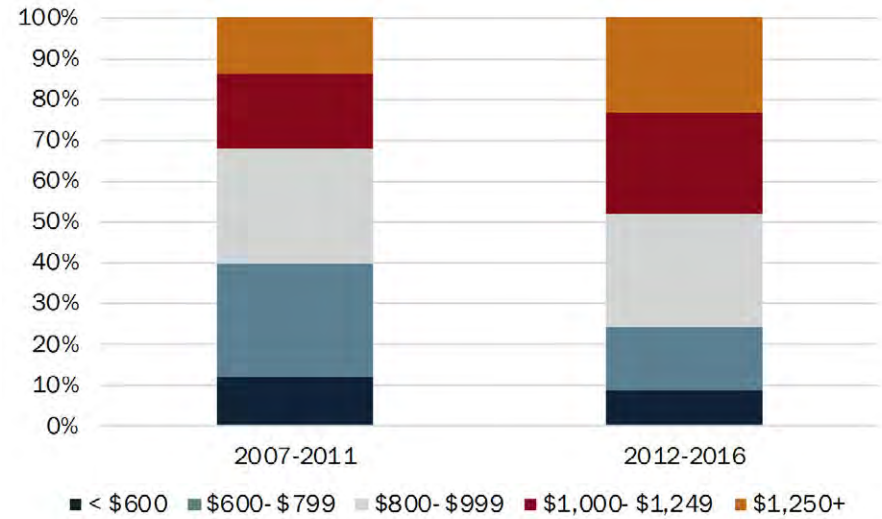


Figure 27: Rents Increase Over Time

In Vancouver, about 47% of renters pay more than \$1,000 per month for housing. About 23% of Vancouver renters pay \$1,250 or more in gross rent per month, less than Clark County or Washington.

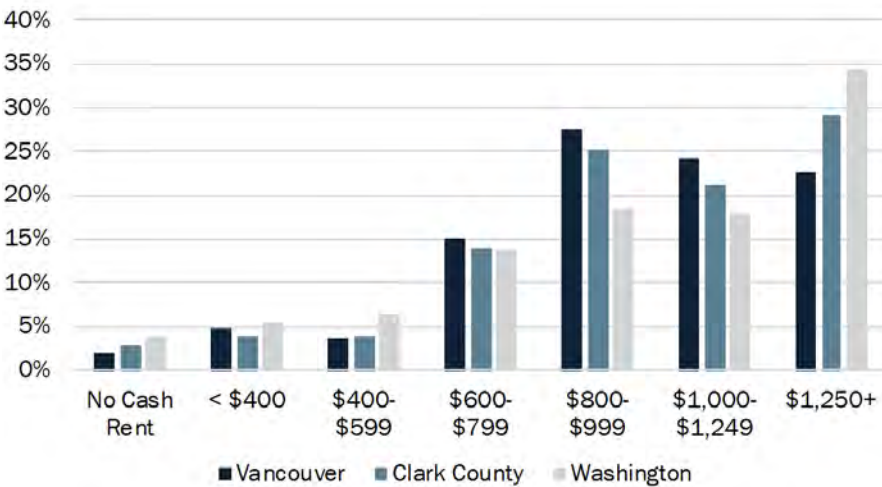


Figure 28: Rents Comparison Across Geographies

RESIDENTIAL SALES

With a median sales price of about \$279,000 in 2017, Vancouver’s housing sales were generally lower than all comparative areas in this analysis. Vancouver’s housing prices decreased after the recession, but since 2012, have steadily began to climb alongside regional trends.

Vancouver’s median home sales price was below that of Portland, Clark County, the MSA, and state. Vancouver’s median home sales price was 11% less than Clark County’s.

\$279K	\$392K	\$310K	\$348K	\$322K
Vancouver	Portland (City)	Clark County	Portland MSA	Washington

Between March 2008 to March 2018, home sales prices in Vancouver followed similar trends to comparative areas but tended to remain lower overall. Vancouver’s median home sales price is increasingly alongside regional trends.

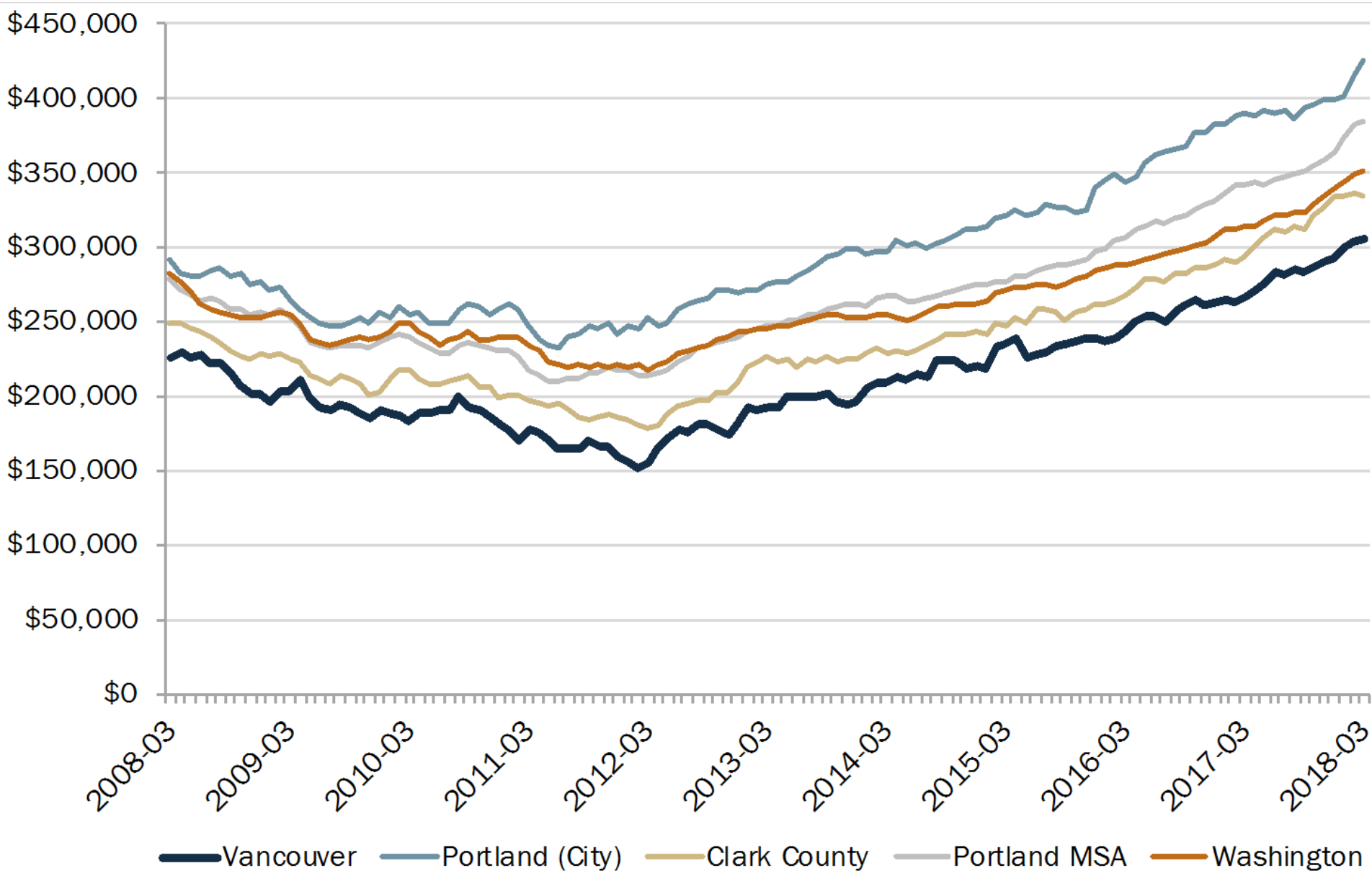


Figure 29: Median Home Sales Price Over Time

COMMERCIAL USES

This second sub-section is an assessment of Vancouver’s commercial real estate trends (office and retail).* In this assessment, we look at Vancouver’s commercial real estate conditions and trends that will influence the market appeal and viability of commercial uses in The Heights District. Key market findings are:

- **Market Deliveries.** The Vancouver commercial real estate market has been active during this market cycle. From 2010 to the first quarter of 2018, an average of 5 office buildings and 14 retail buildings were delivered per year.
- **Retail Lease Characteristics.** Retail rent per square foot dropped during the recession but is almost back up to pre-recession levels. In the last two years, retail rent per square foot has increased from \$19.21 to \$22.30, a 16% increase.
- **Office Market Characteristics** Office rents have increased slowly since 2011. Office vacancy rates have plummeted from a recession high of 14% to less than 8% today.

As of Q1 2018, the average office building was about 24,000 sq. ft. while the average retail building was about 17,000 sq. ft.

	Building Inventory	Total Square Feet	Vacant Square Feet (of Total)
Office Uses	128	3.1 million	7%
Retail Uses	323	5.5 million	5%

Figure 30: Nonresidential Building Inventory

From 2010 to Q1 2018, an average of 4 office buildings and 14 retail

Average Deliveries per Year		
	Building Deliveries	Square Feet Deliveries
Office Uses	4	105,355
Retail Uses	14	220,308
Total	19	325,663

Figure 31: Nonresidential Building Delivery

*Industrial properties are typically included in the grouping of commercial real estate. Because it is unlikely the industrial properties will play a role in The Heights District, we have focused exclusively on office and retail properties in this section.

Retail deliveries by square footage have declined from historical deliveries. Since 2015, about 466,700 square feet of retail space has been provided to the Vancouver market.

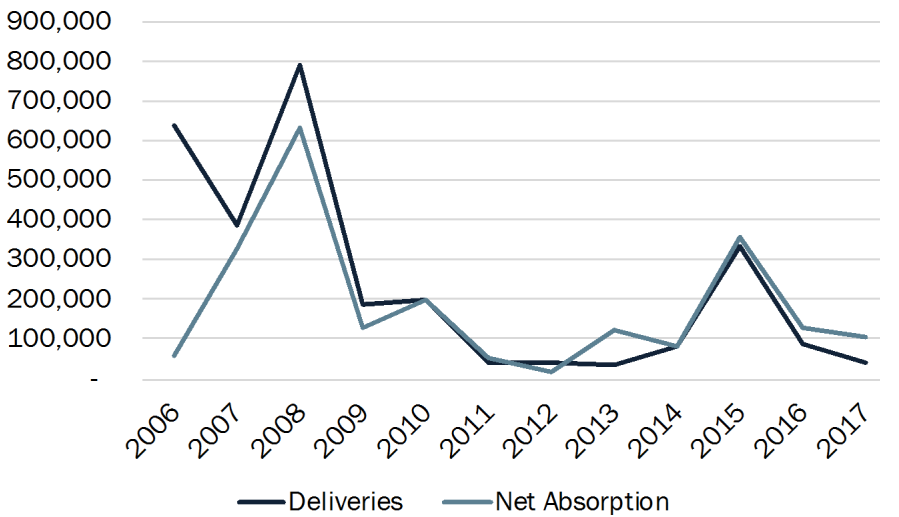


Figure 32: Retail Deliveries By Square Footage Over Time

Retail rent per square foot has declined since 2010. However, from 2016 to Q1 2018, retail rent per square foot has increased from \$19.21 to \$22.30 (\$3.09 or 16%). Meanwhile, with the exception of the small uptick in vacancy in Q1 2018, retail vacancy has steadily decreased, from 8.9% in 2010 to 4.2% in 2017.

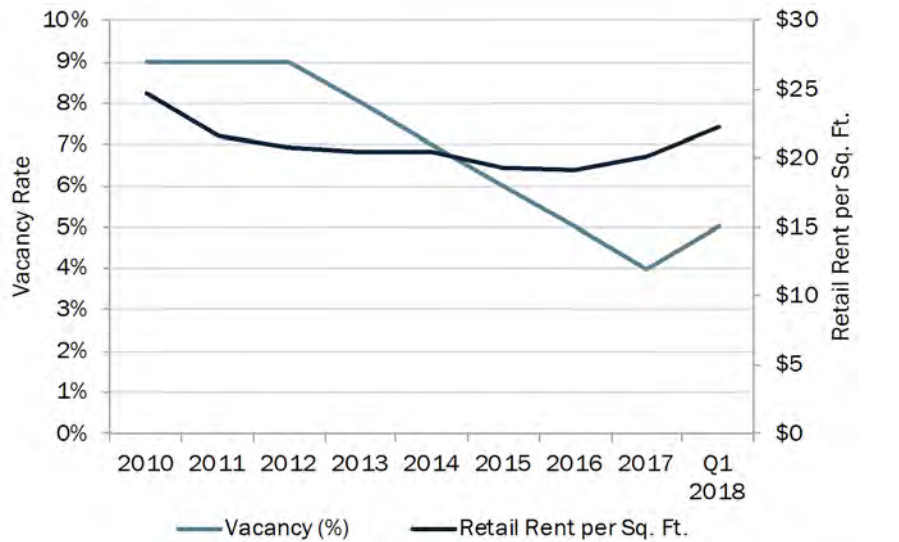


Figure 34: Retail Rent and Vacancy Over Time

Since 2015, about 302,000 square feet of office space have been delivered to Vancouver. This accounts for about 22% of all office space deliveries (sq. ft.) since 2006.

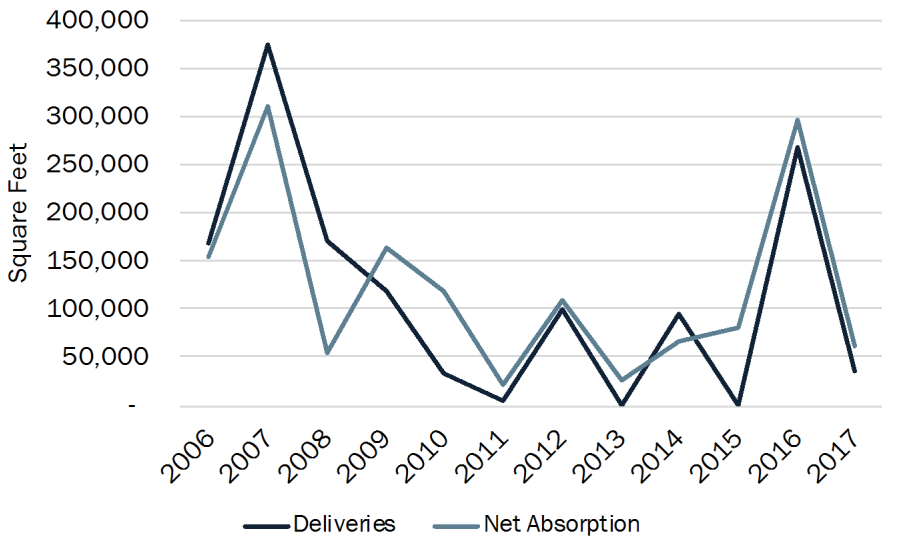


Figure 33: Office Deliveries By Square Footage Over Time

Office rents have increased slowly since 2011 as office vacancy rates have decreased. From 2010 to Q1 2018, office rents have increased by \$1.68/sq. ft. (7% change). In this same time, vacancy rates went from 14% in 2010 to 7% in Q1 2018.

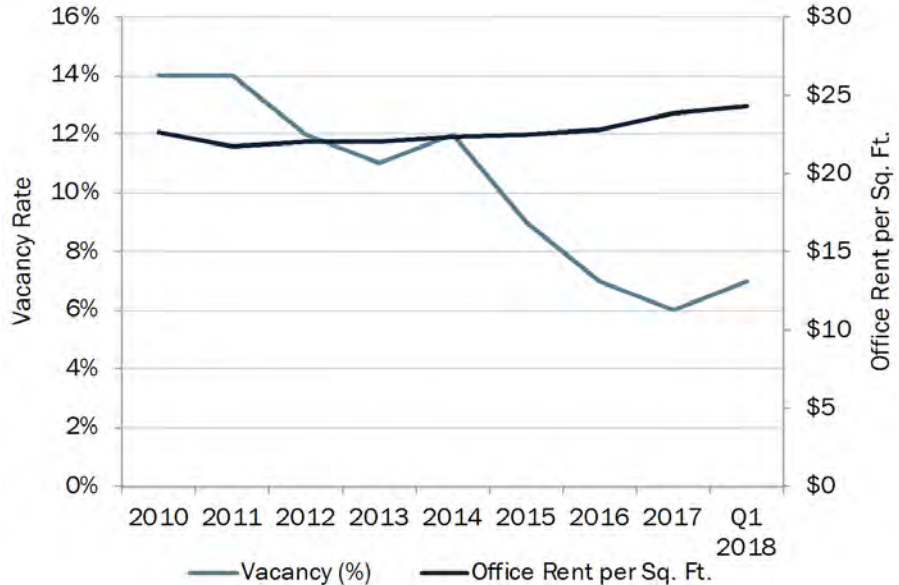


Figure 35: Office Rent and Vacancy Rate Over Time

FACTORS AFFECTING OFFICE AS A SUPPORTIVE USE

A supportive land use is one that helps to sustain a primary land use. Although the mix of future land uses at The Heights District has yet to be defined in the planning process, there are indications—from the community, project participants, and from the market—that multifamily uses will play a primary role, and retail and office uses are likely to play a supportive role.

For office uses, there are several factors that make The Heights District not the most desirable area as a primary office location. The District has some physical constraints (topography) and its geographic location, within the context of the city of Vancouver and the larger metropolitan region, is not a historic center of office uses. To accomplish a viable office sector in the District, it is more likely that the entire area would have to be redeveloped into an office park—an idea that is generally out of alignment with current District visioning, and interest from market participants (i.e., developers and office tenants).

For these reasons, office uses are likely to play a supportive role in The Heights District. A supportive role could take the form of smaller commercial office spaces on first floor of residential buildings or services to support the needs of local and District residents.

FACTORS AFFECTING RETAIL AS A SUPPORTIVE USE

New residents will demand a number of products and services in close proximity. For this reason, supportive uses—likely restaurants, cafes, and other retail uses—will be needed to fulfill these demands. Mixed-use development is one option to fulfill this demand. Single story stand-alone retail buildings or adaptive reuse of current buildings in the area could also play a role in providing retail and service locations while maintaining area character and providing affordable commercial rents to existing or emerging businesses.

One of the most important decisions retail store owners make is where to locate their business. Location determines the accessibility of the store, customers’ interest in entering the store, and, for many types of retail, the sales potential of the establishment. In addition to geographical accessibility, a retail owner must ensure that the location is one that is saturated with potential customers. There are a number of factors that act as strong predictors of preferences within a community. By identifying the preferences and tendencies of consumers, a retail owner will be able to predict the success of their store.

Technological advances have changed consumer behavior and retail success dramatically. The growth of e-commerce makes it even more challenging for traditional brick-and-mortar stores to survive. This can create skepticism for local, “mom and pop” type shops to open their doors in certain communities. Understanding how community members tend to use technology (willingness to order items online or find better prices elsewhere) and their access to technology (smartphones, internet) is crucial to measuring the potential success of a given store. Accordingly, geographic location and the households that comprise the community impact the survival of a retail store. If a store’s product is not aligned with the preferences of its potential customers, the store will fail. A significant amount of data collection and analysis must be performed before deciding to open a store in a new location. A summary of criteria considered when evaluating a potential establishment’s viability in a given area includes:

- **Population Size and Characteristics.** Total size and density, age distribution, average educational level, total disposable income, per capita disposable income, occupation distribution, percentage of residents owning a home
- **Availability of Labor.** Management, management trainees, clerical
- **Closeness to Sources of Supply.** Delivery costs, timeliness, number of manufactures, number of wholesalers, availability and reliability of product lines
- **Economic Base.** Dominant industry, extent of diversification, growth projections, freedom from economic and seasonal fluctuations, availability of credit and financial facilities
- **Competitive Situation.** Number and size of existing competition, evaluation of competitor strength/weaknesses, short-run and long-run outlook, level of saturation
- **Availability of Store Locations.** Number and type of store locations, access to transportation, owning versus leasing opportunities, zoning restrictions, costs
- **Regulations.** Taxes, licensing, operations, minimum wages, zoning

Retail Types	Population Factors	Locational Factors
Mid-Small Grocery Store (10,000 to 40,000 sq. ft.)	6,000 to 8,000 people per store	Clustered near other retail uses; High Visibility and Access
Supermarket (50,000 to 100,000 sq. ft)	10,000 people within 8 to 10-minute drive	Formulated for suburban shopping centers
Coffee Shop	15,000 to 20,000 people per store	Convenient access for pedestrians and drivers
Movie Theater	8,000 to 9,000 people per screen	Located at least 4 to 5 miles from another theater (film zone)

Figure 36: Factors Influencing the Location of Retail Uses

THE HEIGHTS FUTURE DEMAND ASSESSMENT

This section outlines demand for development at The Heights District over the next 20 years. This demand projection will inform the master planning process of the District—allowing for right-sizing of prospective development, amenity areas, and supportive infrastructure.

Demand projections allow us to answer the question: how much development can Vancouver expect over the next 20 years, and how much development can reasonably be captured in The Heights District?

As a first step in this process, this section outlines our projections for housing demand in the City of Vancouver. A latter step in The Heights District Plan will further detail demand for The Heights District and the capacity of the District to absorb that demand.

CITY OF VANCOUVER HOUSING DEMAND PROJECTIONS

Housing demand projections, like any type of forecast, rely on rational assumptions and methods and detailed data in order to be meaningful and a reliable indicator of future outcomes. Here we rely on the best available data that we were able to identify—future population projections provided in the 2011-2030 Vancouver Comprehensive Plan. Should better data become available, these projections may need to be adjusted.

- To forecast housing growth and demand, we call on the socio-economic and real estate trends uncovered in the first part of the Market Assessment. As a refresher, we note the following findings:
- Population growth in Vancouver is expected to continue to follow historical precedents.
 - Vancouver households are smaller on average and have lower incomes, compared to comparative regions.
 - Vancouver and Clark County exhibit low residential vacancy rates which indicate supply constraints.
 - Since 2000, an average of 500 multifamily units have been delivered per year.
 - Asking rents for multifamily housing has steadily increased alongside decreasing vacancy rates.

- These findings inform ECONorthwest’s assumptions to complete Vancouver’s housing forecast. These assumptions are:
- **Population.** A 20-year population forecast (in this instance, 2018 to 2038) is the foundation for estimating needed new dwelling units. The following exhibit shows that Vancouver will grow by 25,900 people.
 - **Household Size.** Vancouver’s average household size is 2.49 persons per household. Thus, for the 2018 to 2038 period, we assume an average household size of 2.49 persons per household.
 - **Vacancy Rate.** Vacancy rates are cyclical and represent the lag between demand and the market’s response to demand for additional dwelling units. Vacancy rates for rental and multifamily units are typically higher than those for owner-occupied and single-family dwelling units. We assume a 4.7% vacancy rate.

Variable	New Dwelling Units (2018-2038)
Change in persons	25,900
minus Change in persons in group quarters	370
equals Persons in households	25,500
Average household size	2.49
New occupied DU	10,240
times Aggregate vacancy rate	4.7%
equals Vacant dwelling units	480
Total new dwelling units (2018-2038)	10,720
Annual average of new dwelling units	540

Figure 37: Forecast of Demand for New Dwelling Units

This analysis shows that there will be increased demand for housing in Vancouver in the near to long term. Over the next twenty years, Vancouver will need close to 11,000 new dwelling units, developed an annual average of 540 units. Housing supply data and recent demographic trends suggest that many of these new housing units are likely to be multifamily units. As described in an early section of this report, the proportion of new multifamily housing units developed in Vancouver has been increasing in recent years. For example, from 2015 to 2017 approximately 2,350 multifamily housing units were developed within the city. Demographic trends, such as a decrease in households with children and shrinking household size, also point to future increased demand for multifamily housing.

DEMAND FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING

A typical standard used to determine housing affordability is that a household should pay no more than a certain percentage of household income for housing, including payments and interest or rent, utilities, and insurance. HUD guidelines indicate that households paying more than 30% of their income on housing experience “cost burden,” and households paying more than 50% of their income on housing experience “severe cost burden.”

About 37% of Vancouver’s households are cost burdened. About 50% of renter households are cost burdened, compared with 24% of homeowners. To use an example, 20% of Vancouver households have income of less than \$25,000 per year. These households can afford rent of less than \$625 per month, or a home with a value of less than \$62,500. Most, but not all, of these households are cost burdened.

Renters are much more likely to be cost burdened than homeowners. In the 2012-2016 period, about 50% of renters were cost burdened, compared to 24% of homeowners.

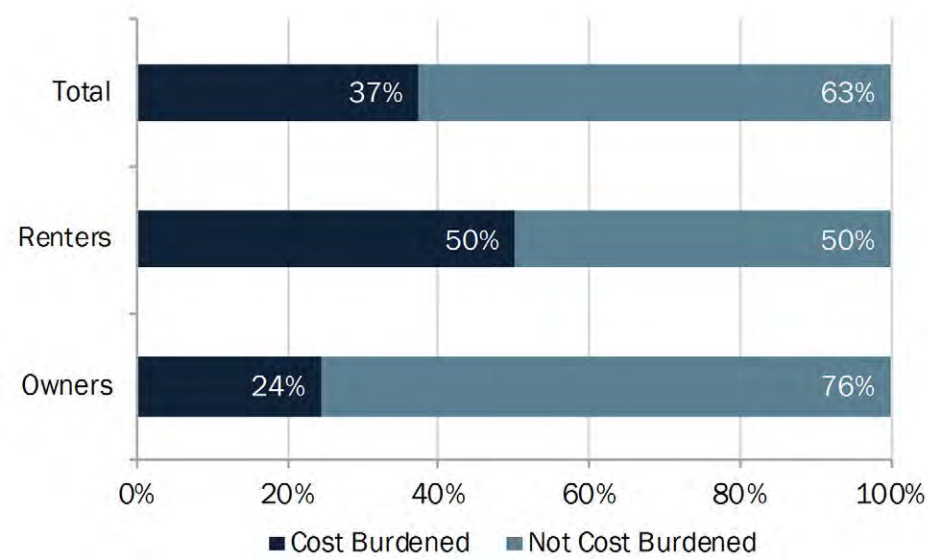


Figure 39: Cost Burden

While cost burden is a common measure of housing affordability, it does have some limitations. Two important limitations are:

- A household is defined as cost burdened if the housing costs exceed 30% of their income, regardless of actual income. The remaining 70% of income is expected to be spent on non-discretionary expenses, such as food or medical care, and on discretionary expenses. Households with higher incomes may be able to pay more than 30% of their income on housing without impacting the household’s ability to pay for necessary non-discretionary expenses.
- Cost burden compares income to housing costs and does not account for accumulated wealth. As a result, the estimate of how much a household can afford to pay for housing does not include the impact of a household’s accumulated wealth. For example, a household of retired people may have relatively low income but may have accumulated assets (such as profits from selling another house) that allow them to purchase a house that would be considered unaffordable to them based on the cost burden indicator.

Cost burden is only one indicator of housing affordability. Another way of exploring the issue of financial need is to review housing affordability at varying levels of household income.

Forty-three percent of Vancouver households have incomes of less than \$44,820 and cannot afford a two-bedroom apartment at Clark County’s 2017 identified Fair Market Rent* (FMR) of \$1,242.

**Fair Market Rent is a benchmark rent calculated by HUD to determine Section 8 Voucher rates. Other agencies and organizations also use FMR for various purposes. Generally, FMR represents a locally sensitive rent for a lower income housing unit.*

MFI % Categories	< 30%	30% to 60%	60% to 80%	80% to 120%	> 120%
Annual Income by % of MFI	< \$24,410	\$24,410 to \$44,820	\$44,820 to \$59,760	\$59,760 to \$89,640	> \$89,640
Monthly Affordable Housing Cost	< \$560	\$560 to \$1,121	\$1,121 to \$1,494	\$1,494 to \$2,241	> \$2,241
% of Vancouver Households	17%	26%	14%	18%	24%
Attainable Owner-Occupied Housing Types	None	Mfg. in parks	Single-family attached; condos; duplexes; mfg. on lots	All housing types of lower values	All housing types of higher values
Attainable Renter Housing Types	Apts.; new and used govt assisted housing	Apts.; mfg. in parks; duplexes	Single-family attached; detached; mfg. on lots; apts.	All housing types of lower values	All housing types of higher values
	Primarily Existing Homes			Primarily New Homes	

Figure 40: Financially attainable housing for households at various percentages of median family income

Fair Market Rent for a 2-bedroom apartment in Clark County is \$1,242/month				
\$946	\$1,053	\$1,242	\$1,808	\$2,188
Studio	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	3-Bedroom	4-Bedroom

A household must earn at least \$23.88 per hour to afford a two-bedroom unit at FMR in Clark County.

To explain housing affordability another way, we compare the number of households by income with the number of units affordable to those households in Vancouver. Vancouver currently has a deficit of housing affordable to households earning less than \$25,000. The deficit of housing for households earning less than \$25,000 results in these households living in housing that is more expensive than what they can afford. Households in these income ranges are generally unable to afford market rate rents. When lower cost housing (such as government subsidized housing) is not available, these households pay more than they can afford in rent. This is consistent with the data about renter cost burden in Vancouver.

Accordingly, we note in the diagram below that Vancouver has a deficit of housing types that are affordable such as apartments, duplexes, tri- and quad-plexes, manufactured housing, townhomes, and smaller single-family housing. Vancouver also has a deficit for executive housing.

Developing housing types at the lower end of this spectrum is a challenge because rents are lowered and generating economies of scale are sometimes limited. Appendix E provides a supplemental read on affordable housing.

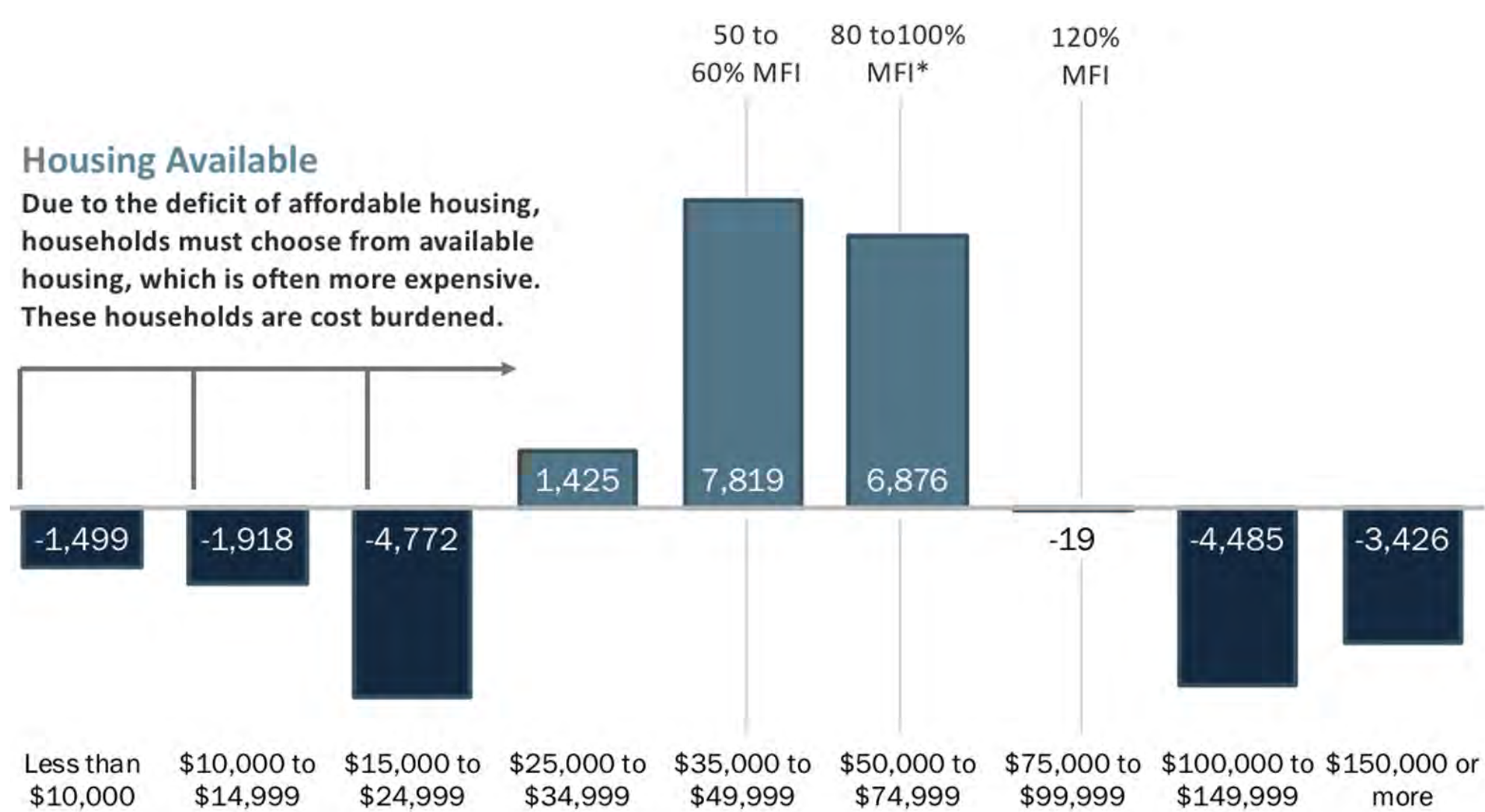


Figure 41: Housing Availability by Income Type

RESIDENTIAL HOUSING TYPE CUTSHEETS

This section presents several recently constructed developments in Vancouver as examples of housing types that may be possible in the District. These are provided to support discussions on appropriate housing types for The Heights. These examples have not been financially modeled however, and therefore financial feasibility, at this point, is unknown. The mix of precedents shown is also not intended to imply a balance of housing types expected or feasible within The District.

13 West Apartments

Location: Vancouver, WA
Year Built: 2017

- Housing Units: 92
- Unit Mix:
- Studio – 22%
 - 1-Bed – 54%
 - 2-Bed – 24%

Overall average asking rent: \$1.16 per sq. ft.
1-Bed average asking rent: \$1.11 per sq. ft.

Amenities: Breakfast/Coffee Concierge, Clubhouse, Dishwasher, Elevator, Fitness Center, Hardwood Floors, Microwave, Oven, Playground, Range, Refrigerator, Stainless Steel Appliances, Tub/Shower, Washer/Dryer



Vintage at Vancouver (Affordable, Senior)

Location: Vancouver, WA
Year Built: 2002

- Housing Units: 154
- Unit Mix:
- 1-Bed – 50%
 - 2-Bed – 50%
- Parking Ratio: 1.21 (160 stalls)

Overall average asking rent: \$1.15 per sq. ft.
1-Bed average asking rent: \$1.25 per sq. ft.

Amenities: Air Conditioning, Balcony, Business Center, Cable Ready, Ceiling Fans, Dishwasher, Disposal, Fitness Center, Gameroom, Grill, High Speed Internet Access, Laundry Facilities, Laundry Service, Microwave, Playground, Pool, Property Manager on Site ...



Midtown

Location: Vancouver, WA
Year Built: 2017

- Housing Units: 48
- Unit Mix:
- 1-Bed – 65%
 - 2-Bed – 35%
- Parking Ratio: .59 (18 stalls)

Overall average asking rent: \$3.00 per sq. ft.
1-Bed average asking rent: \$3.84 per sq. ft.

Amenities: Ceiling Fans, Fireplace, Granite Countertops, Hardwood Floors



The MEWS at Cascadia Village (Affordable)

Location: Vancouver, WA
Year Built: 2005

- Housing Units: 24
- Unit Mix:
- 1-Bed – 33%
 - 2-Bed – 25%
 - 3-Bed – 29%
 - 4-bed – 13%

Overall average asking rent: \$0.44 per sq. ft.
1-Bed average asking rent: \$0.50 per sq. ft.

Amenities: Air Conditioning, Balcony, Courtyard, Trash Pickup - Door to Door, Washer/Dryer, Wheelchair Accessible Rooms



3.2 LAND USE AND ZONING

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The known history of The Heights District starts with the Native population. Chinook people had villages along the Columbia River and used the lowlands around present-day Vancouver. Cowlitz people occupied the more inland area around Vancouver. Prairies often were maintained by burning to encourage specific plants and attract animals for subsistence. Introduced diseases swept through the area in the nineteenth century, decimating Native populations. Today, Native people with roots in the area are members of several different Tribes.

After Fort Vancouver was established, agricultural endeavors grew up around several prairies, and roads from the Fort passed through prairies, including nearby Mill Plain and Fifth Plain. During WWII, as people flocked to Vancouver for jobs in the shipyard and aluminum plant, housing was in short supply. The Heights was the second largest wartime housing project in the nation. Recreation centers provided after school activities for children while their parents worked. Land was set aside for people to plant “victory gardens” to help feed their families. Bus service was available to take residents to their jobs. After the war, the temporary homes were removed and the property redeveloped.

The building stock in and around The Heights reflects prevailing design trends during the postwar period, with wide single story homes and winding, unconnected streets with few sidewalks. This reflects an underlying assumption of automobiles being the primary mode of transportation anywhere outside the home. This is even reflected in home design, as the garage protrudes to take precedence over the front door as the primary entrance.

In contrast, the historic city center is based on a regular grid, which more evenly prioritizes pedestrian and bicycle movement, with smaller lots and larger houses reflecting pre-automobile design sensibilities. Newer subdivisions, despite still being primarily auto-oriented, partially recapture these historic characteristics. Although they have winding streets and large lots and blocks, they have sidewalks and cut-through paths to increase pedestrian access and home designs have largely restored the prominence of the front door over the garage.

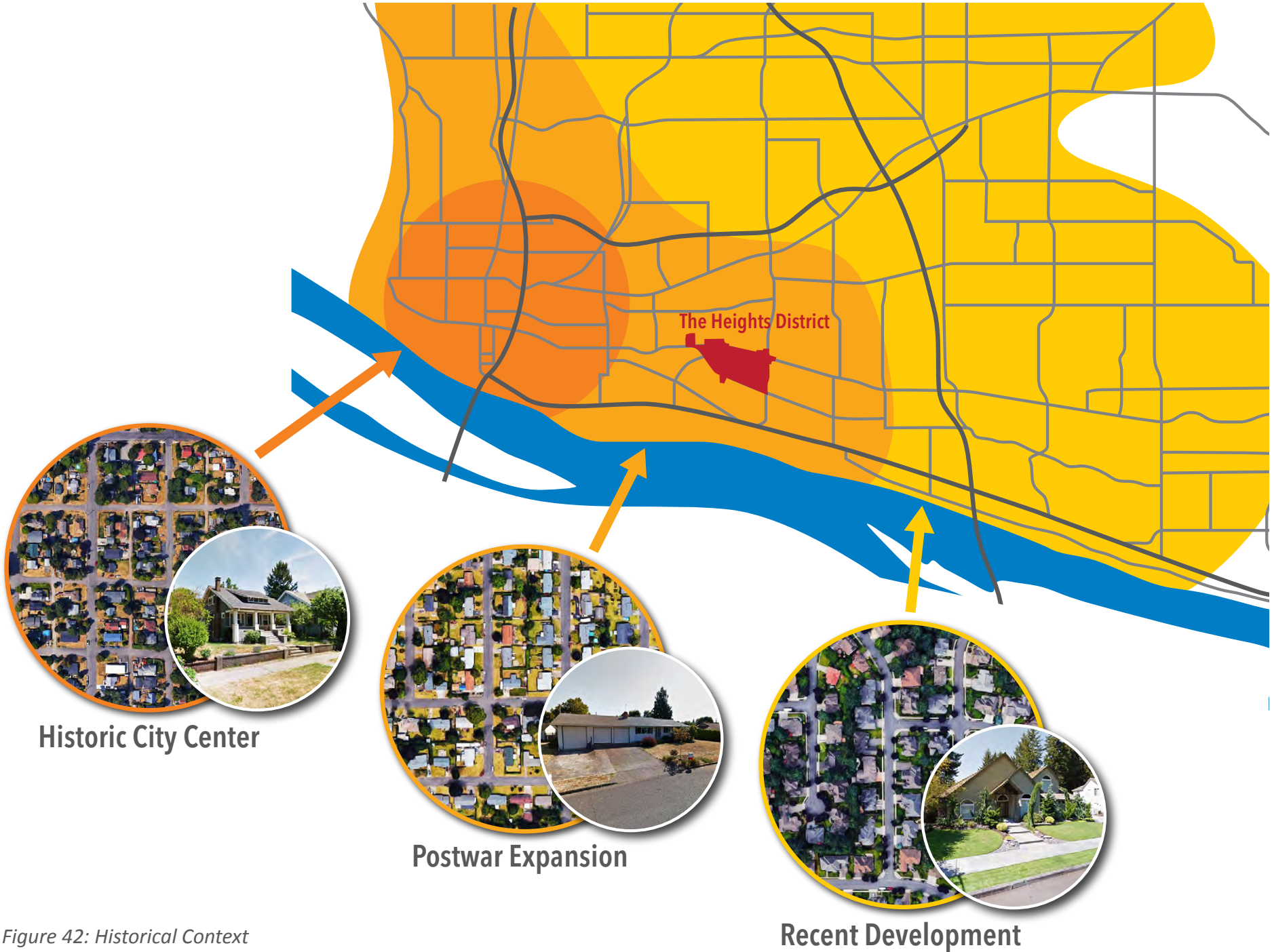
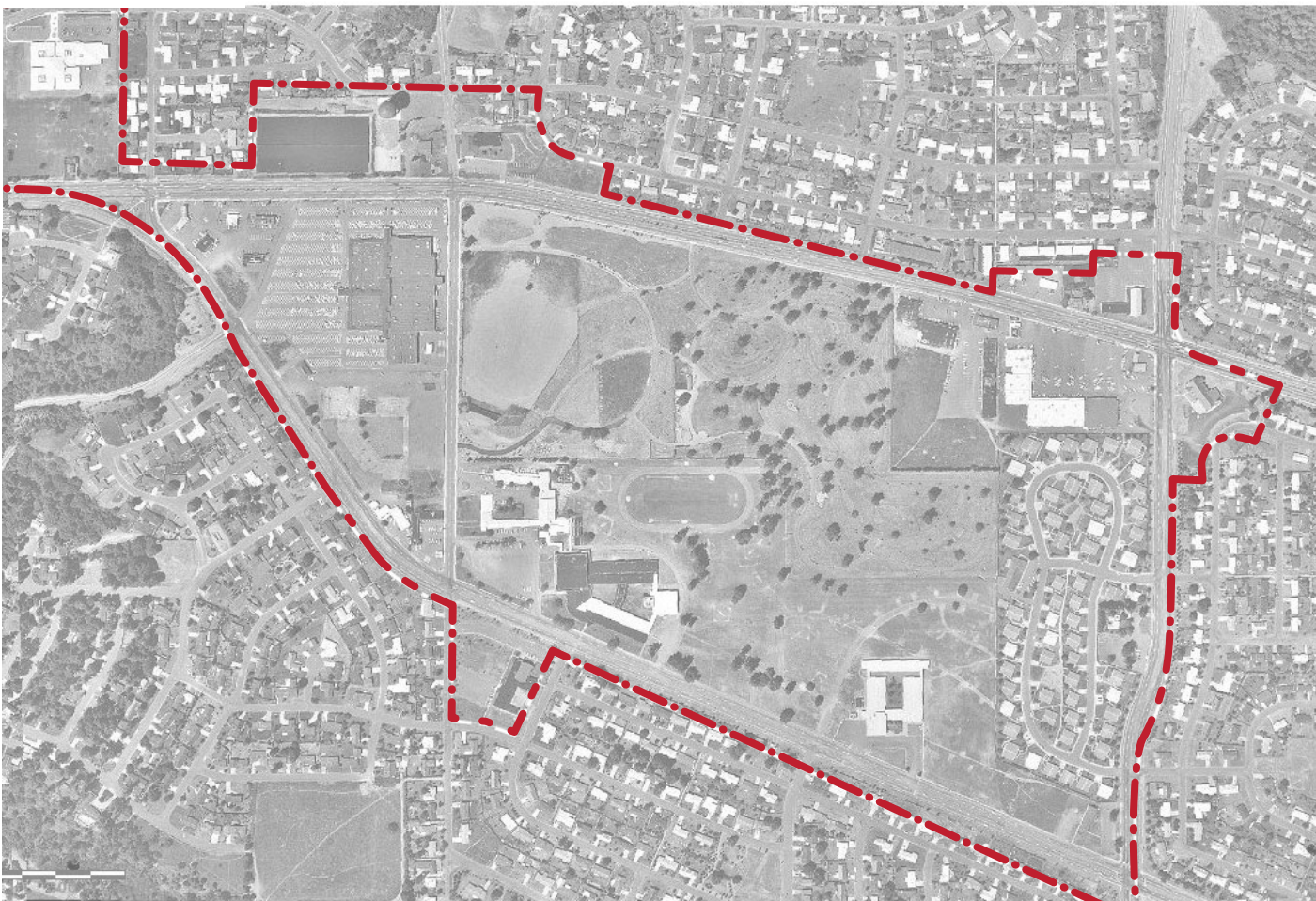


Figure 42: Historical Context

Research credit: Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc



1955
This historic photo shows the postwar condition of the Heights. There are few recognizable features from this time that persist today. Notable features are a shopping center that predated the Tower Mall near the corner of Devine Road and MacArthur Boulevard, the water utility site, and Park Hill Cemetery.



1974
In the twenty years preceding this photo, the neighborhoods were demolished and rebuilt into the form that persists today. Tower Mall, Skyline Crest, and the three schools were also built during this time. The shopping center at the corner of Andresen Road and Mill Plain Boulevard also began to take shape. By the time this photo was taken, most major features of the Heights were in place.

Source: Clark County Historical Museum

NATURAL FEATURES CONTEXT

The Heights District is positioned in the center of a wedge-shaped plateau, which is the highest area of the city. Drainage goes either down to the green belt to the north or south through Blandford Canyon to the Columbia River. Views from the District are restricted since there are several blocks of trees and houses seperating it from the edge of the plateau. The only properties having a view across the river towards Portland are the residential properties on the ridge south of the district. There are some views from the north side of the plateau towards Burnt Bridge Creek but they are mostly blocked by trees.

Most of the tree canopy is along the ridges, ravines, and larger parks, driven in part by the drainage patterns. Older neighborhoods to the west have more tree coverage than the newer ones to the east.

A more detailed site analysis, including tree canopy, soils conditions and drainage of the Redevelopment Site, will be developed as the planning process evolves.

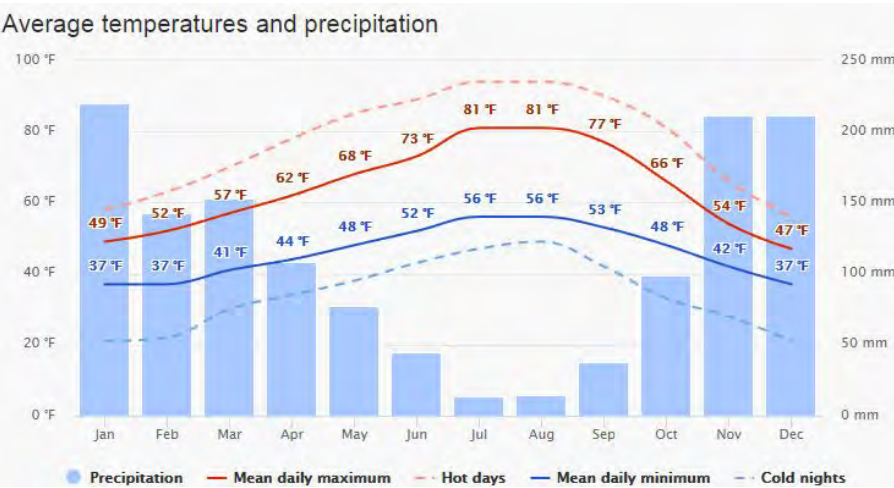


Figure 43: Average Temperatures and Precipitation

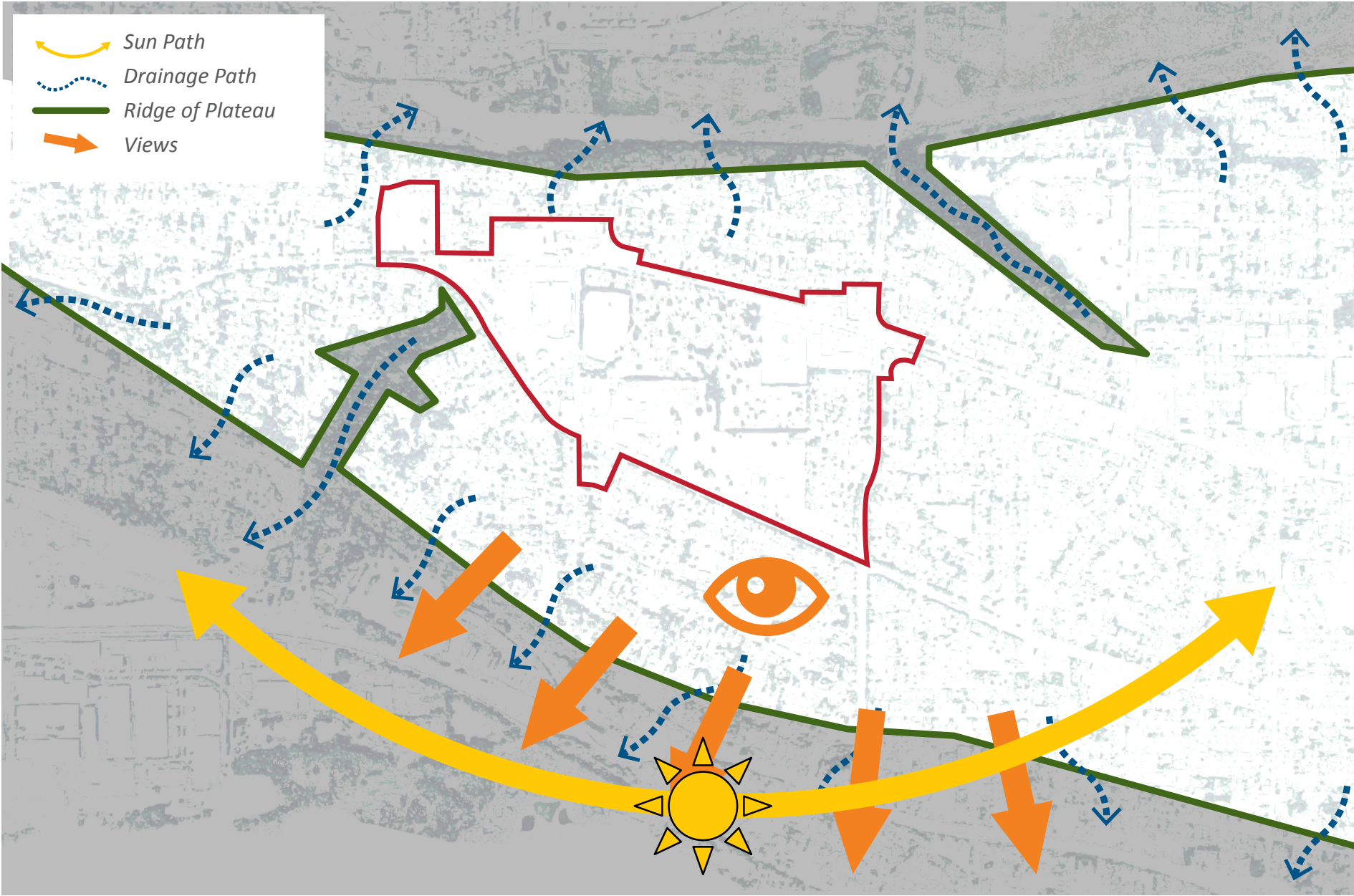


Figure 44: Natural Features Context

PLAN BOUNDARIES

Although “The Heights” colloquially refers to the whole plateau, “The Heights District” refers to the central, non-residential area that is the focus of this study. The Heights District is 205 acres and bounded generally by MacArthur Blvd, Mill Plain Blvd, and Andresen Rd, although it contains some parcels on the other side of the street in several locations.

Within The District, the “Tower Mall Redevelopment Area” will be the subject of a redevelopment plan for this 63 acre area, consisting of four clusters of parcels depicted in orange in the map to the right.



Figure 45: Plan Boundaries

LAND USE MAP

When examining land use by parcel, It becomes clear that schools and the cemetery form major components of the heights. Beyond this, there is a large variety of uses with notable concentrations of commercial uses encompassing restaurants and retail at the intersections of major roads.

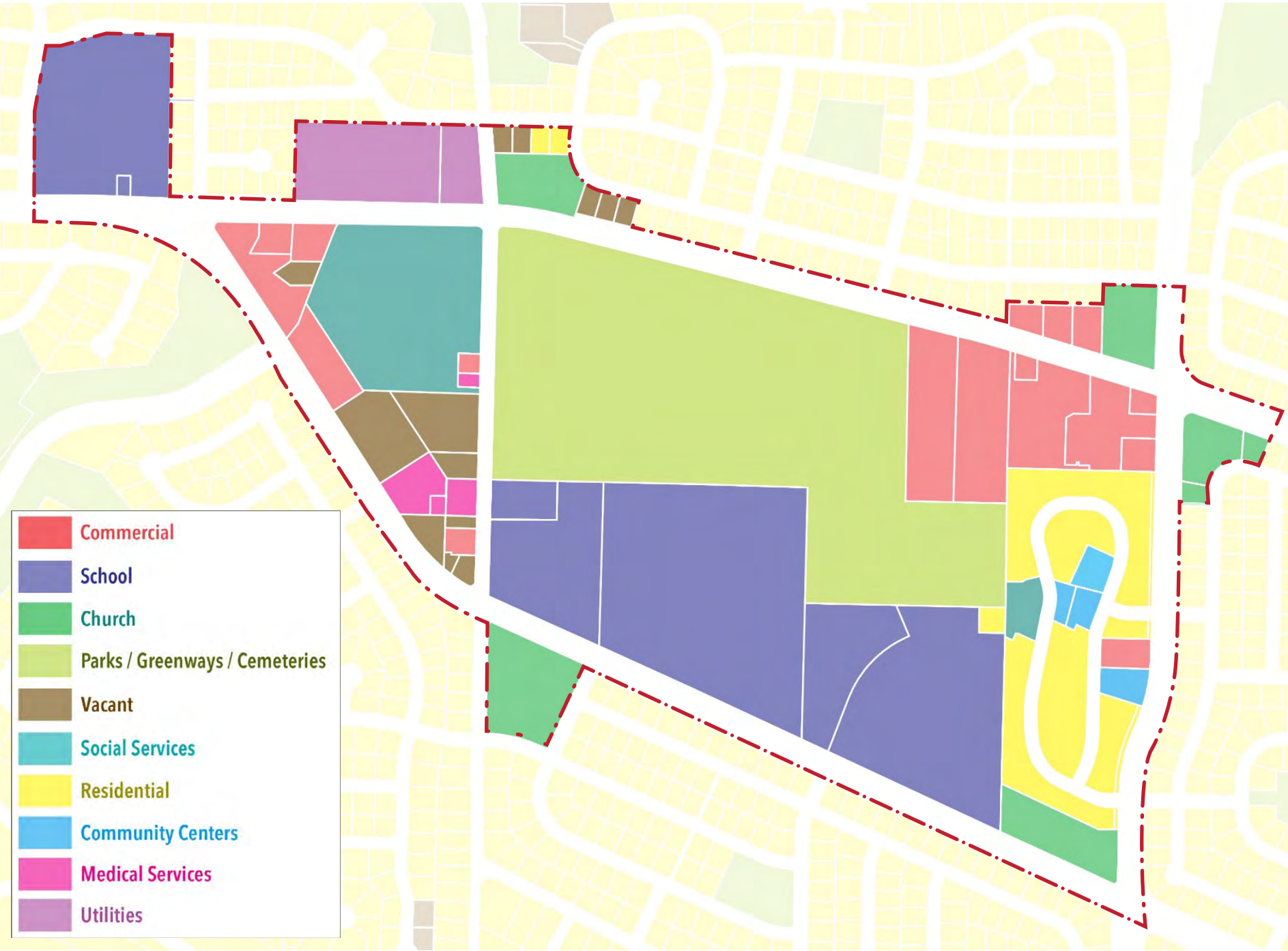
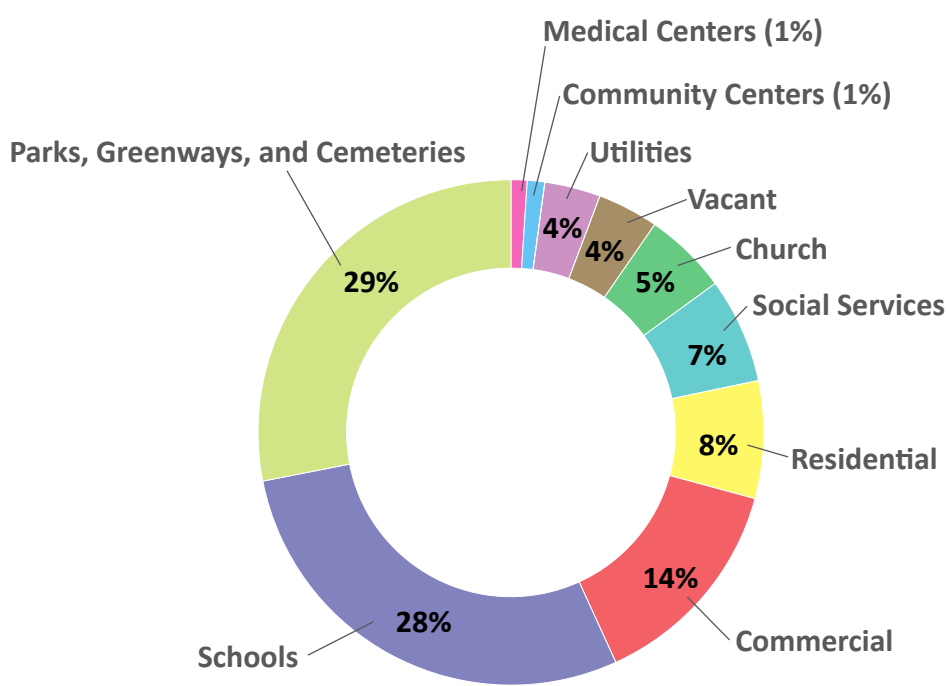


Figure 46: Land Use Map and Chart

BUILDINGS VS. OPEN AREA

The Heights District parcels are currently 85% open, which is typical of a suburban area where buildings are surrounded by green space and surface parking, rather than being located up against streets. The cemetery is also a major factor driving up this figure. The open space contained in Park Hill Cemetery and the schools combined comprise over 50% of the open area.

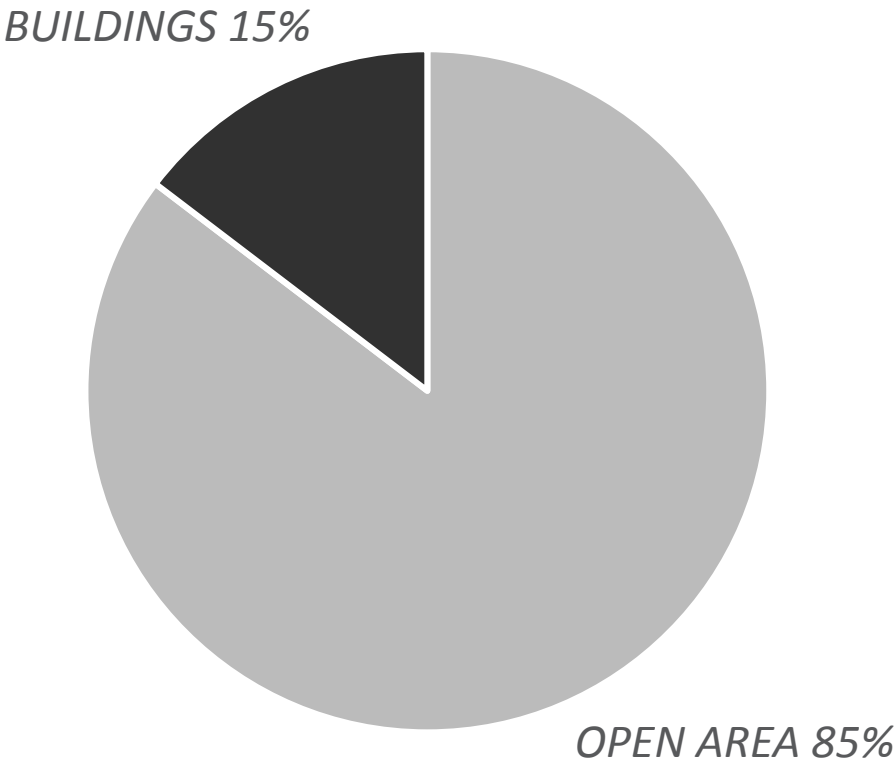


Figure 47: Buildings vs. Open Area Map and Chart

EXISTING OPEN AREA

As shown in a previous diagram, 85% of The Heights District is open space. As is typical of a suburban context, it is predominantly used for either parking or green open space. The commercial and office spaces are surrounded by surface parking, whereas the schools and cemetery are surrounded by green space.

To create this diagram, each parcel was categorized based on its open space. If it was more than 50% parking, it was considered to be a parking parcel whereas if it was more than 50% green space, it was considered to be a green space parcel. The percentages are based on the data aggregated by parcel.

As is typical of suburban areas, the commercial and office areas are surrounded mostly by surface parking, while schools and residences are surrounded mostly by open green area.

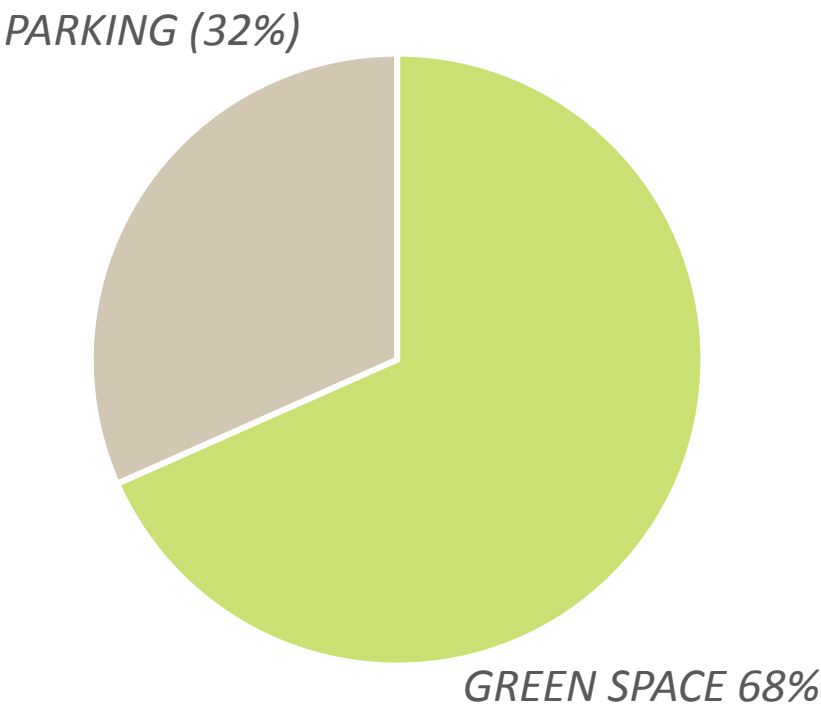


Figure 48: Existing Open Area Map and Chart

EXISTING BUILDING USE

As shown in a previous diagram, 15% of The Heights District is comprised of building footprints. This contains around 1.2 million square feet of enclosed space. This diagram reveals the diverse range of uses that take place within a single parcel and even within a single building. Town Plaza, for example, contains a church, a dance studio, and various social service organizations. The presence of churches is notably high. there is at least one church located at every major intersection. Additional churches are located inside structures such as Town Plaza and the commercial district in the northeast area of the Heights.

Other notable clusters of uses include the fire and water city services North of Town Plaza, a cluster of medical offices south of Town Plaza, VHA's Skyline Crest neighborhood on the eastern border of The Heights, and the strip mall anchored by a Safeway at the corner north of Skyline Crest.

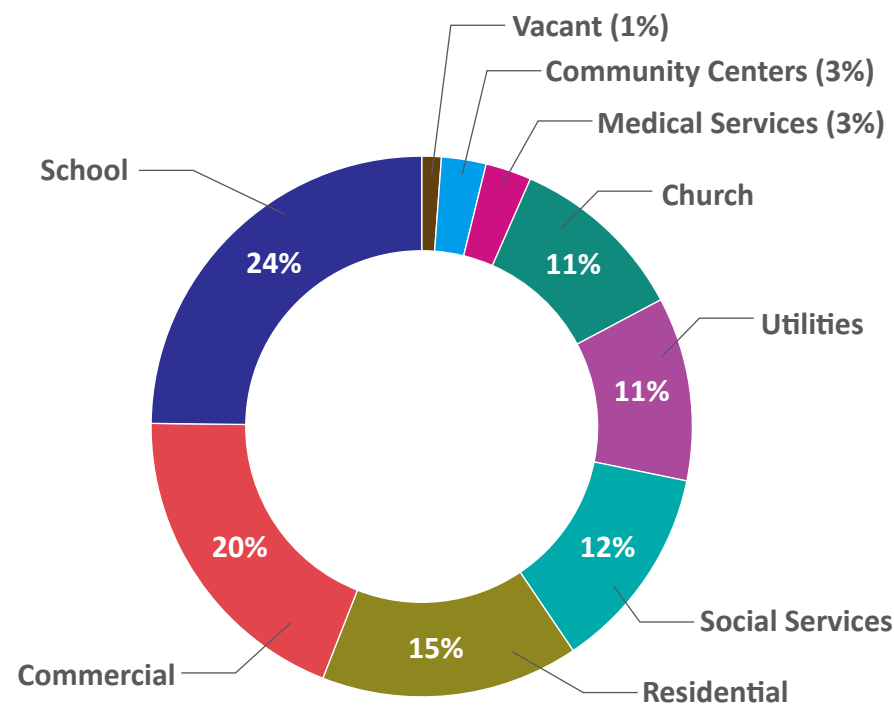
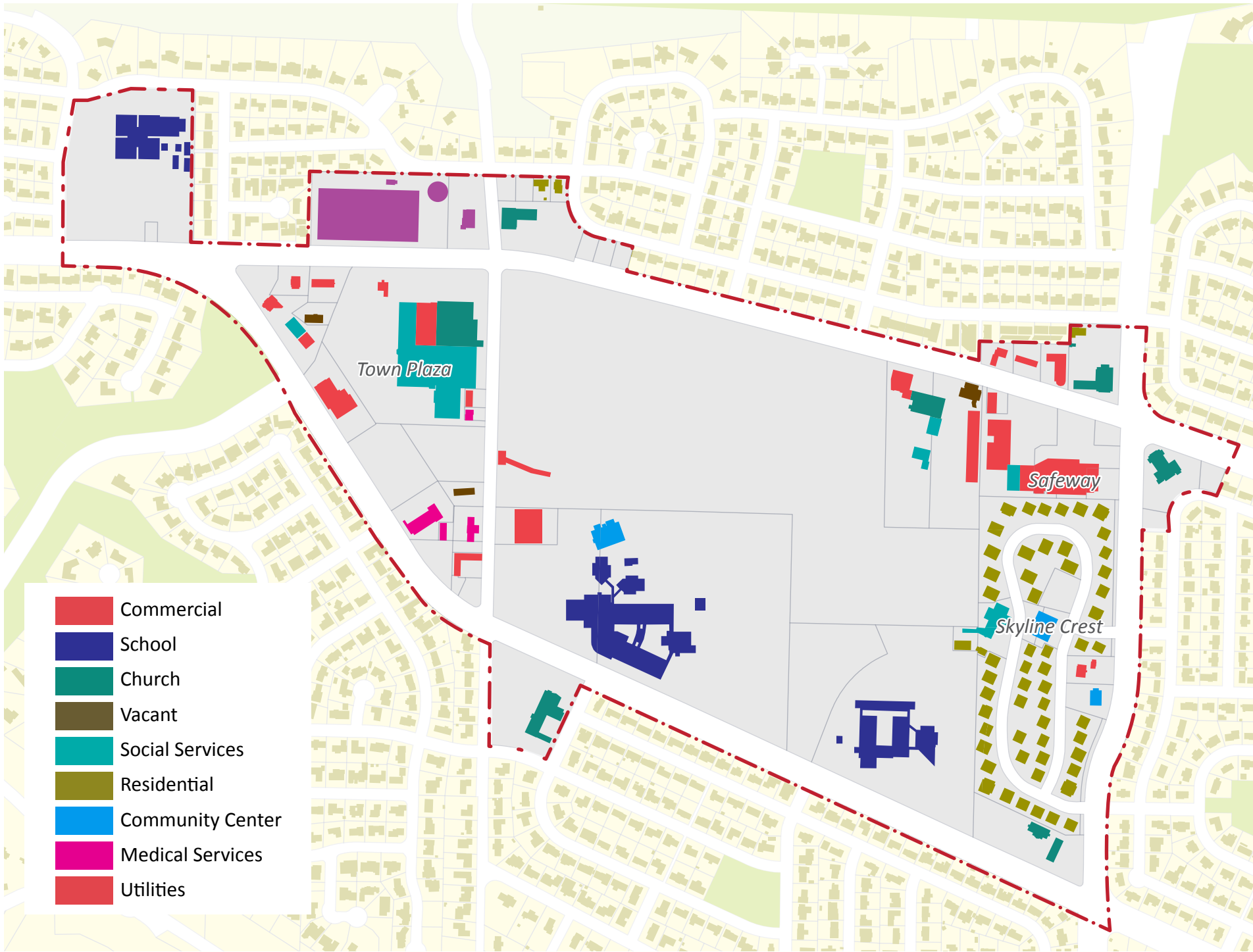


Figure 49: Existing Building Use Map and Chart



**VANCOUVER COMPREHENSIVE PLAN
PLANNED FUTURE LAND USE**

The City of Vancouver Comprehensive Plan’s future land use areas do not prescribe major modifications to the existing land uses. The major elements such as the schools, water utility, Park Hill Cemetery, and Skyline Crest are anticipated to remain. This was confirmed by stakeholder interviews with parties representing these areas. However, it was also discovered through these interviews that the borders of these areas are malleable in specific circumstances.

- Urban Low Density Residential
- Urban High Density Residential
- Industrial
- Commercial
- Parks and Open Space
- Public Facilities

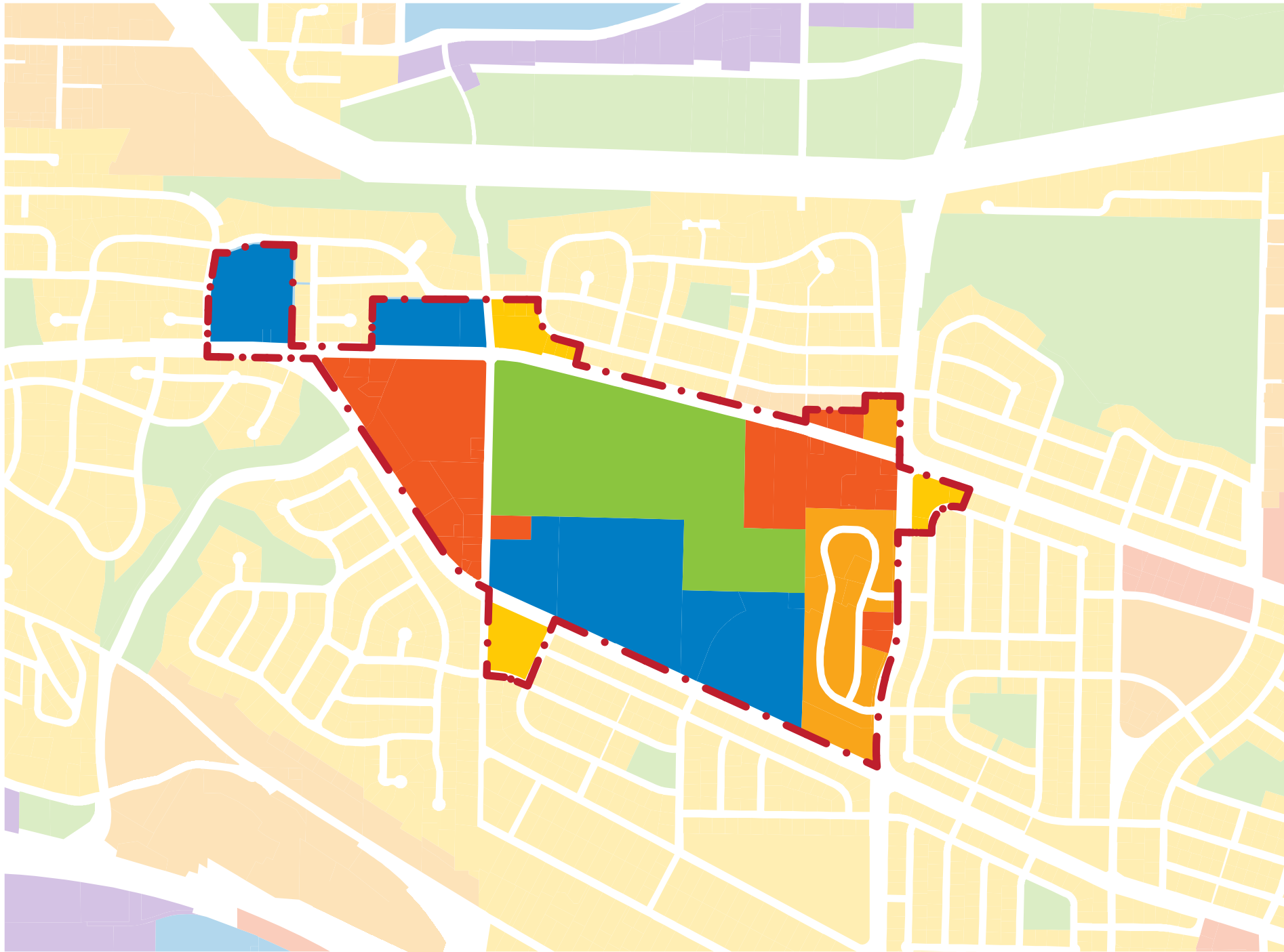


Figure 50: Vancouver Comprehensive Plan Planned Future Land Use

ZONING

The Heights District contains 4 residential zones, 2 mixed-use zones, and 1 open space zone. These zones regulate both uses as well as placement and dimensions of physical structures within their parcels.

The largest mixed use zone, Community Commercial (CC), allows a maximum density of 5 stories on 85% of the lot area (effectively allowing a floor area ratio of 4.25). This is somewhere in the middle of Vancouver’s spectrum of allowed densities.

Community Commercial and Neighborhood Commercial zones allow apartments, ground floor commercial space, and some office uses. Major office campuses and industrial facilities are not allowed in these zones. The remaining zones allow only residential use, with the exception of R18 which allows small commercial spaces.

Zone	Meaning	Min lot area	Setbacks			Height	Lot Coverage
			Front	Rear	Side		
R4	4 Houses Per Acre	10,000 SF	10'	5'	7'	35'	50%
R6	6 Houses per Acre	7,500 SF	10'	5'	5'	35'	50%
R9	9 Houses Per Acre	5,000 SF	10'	5'	5'	35'	50%
R18	18 Apartment Units Per Acre**	2,500 SF	10'	5'	5'	50'	50%
CN	Neighborhood Commercial***	N/A	10'*	10'*	10'*	35'	85%
CC	Community Commercial***	N/A	10'*	10'*	10'*	50'	85%

*0' if adjacent to CC
**some commercial / mixed use allowed
***also allows residential above ground floor

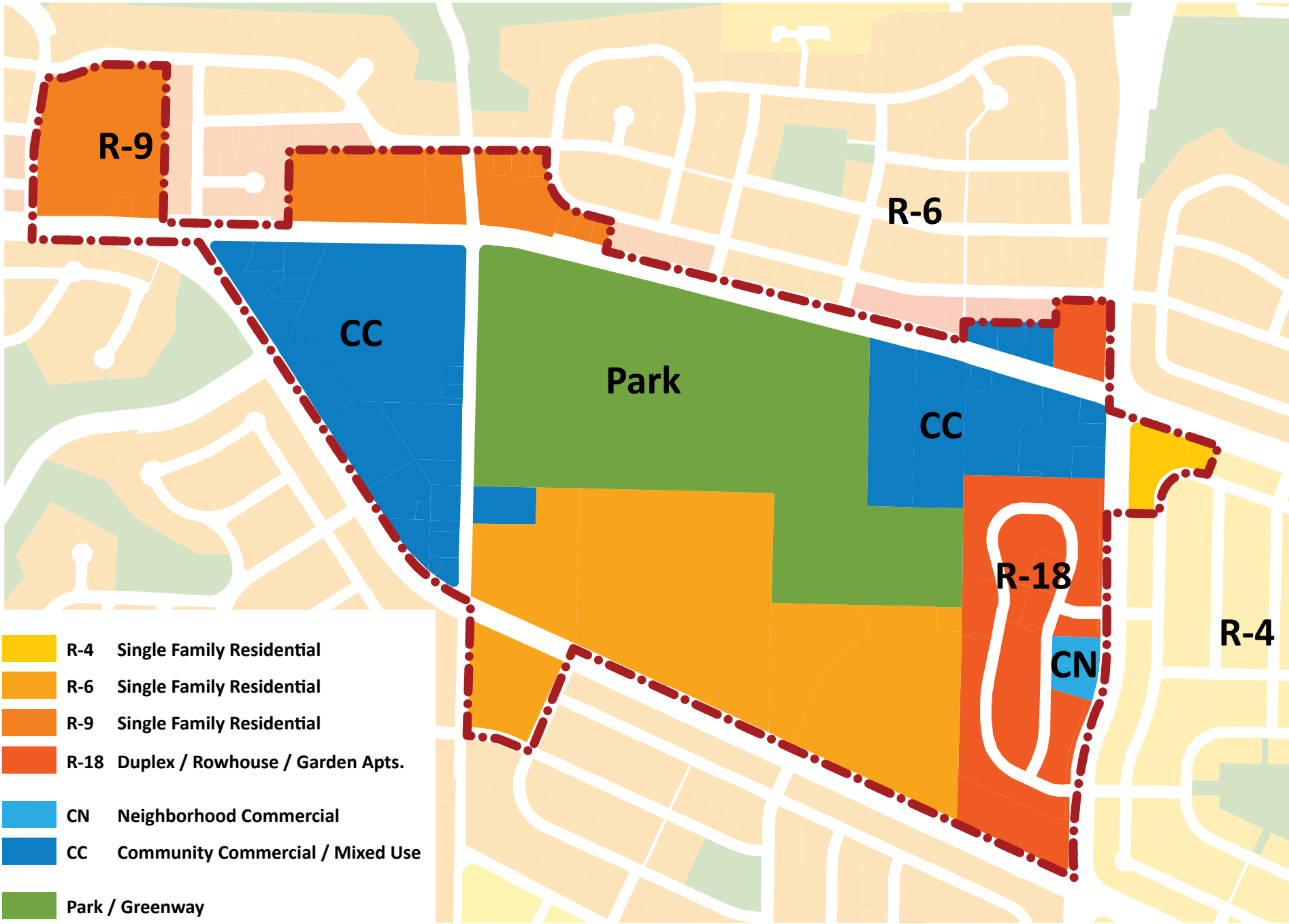


Figure 51: Zoning Diagram and Table

PARKING

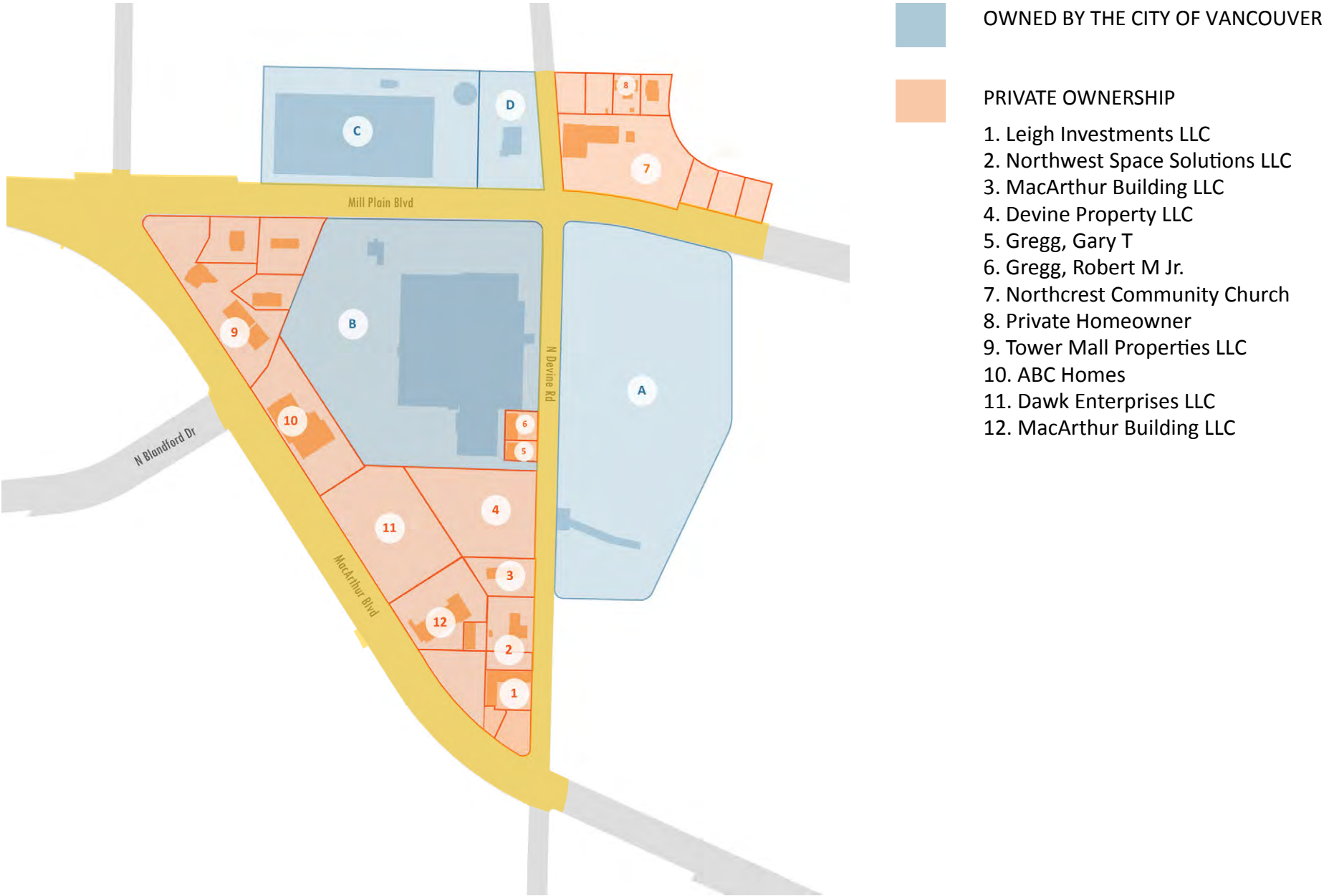
Although prescribed citywide instead of by zone, parking regulations are an integral part of the land use code that drives urban form. Parking regulations for residential uses range from 1 parking space per unit for houses and duplexes to 1.5 parking spaces per unit for apartments and condominiums. Commercial and office uses require between 1 parking space per 400 SF and 1 space per 200 SF.

The COV parking standards generally reflect a suburban form of development. If a more compact, walkable urban form is desired, one strategy may be to modify current parking requirements so that they may help promote walking and transit ridership as well as increasing the feasibility and efficiency of desired development.

Use	The Heights District	Portland	Vancouver, WA City Center
Duplex	1 per DU	1 per DU	1 per DU
Hotel	1 per DU	1 per DU	1 per DU
Multifamily	1.5 per DU	1 per DU	1 per 1000 SF
Cultural Institution	1 per 400 SF	None	1 per 1000 SF
Religious	1 per 6 seats	1 per 100SF Assembly	1 per 1000 SF
Theater/Stadium	1 per 6 seats	1 per 4 seats	1 per 1000 SF
Restaurant	1 per 250 SF	1 per 250 SF	1 per 1000 SF
Office	1 per 400 SF	1 per 500 SF	1 per 1000 SF
Retail	1 per 300 SF	1 per 500 SF	1 per 1000 SF
Medical	1 per 200 SF	1 per 500 SF	1 per 1000 SF
R&D	1 per 600 SF	1 per 750 SF	1 per 1000 SF

Figure 52: Parking Space Requirements Comparison

PROPERTY OWNERSHIP AND ACREAGE



AREA	
SQ.FT	ACRE
City of Vancouver, WA	
A. 531,281	12
B. 515,314	12
C. 230,868	5.3
D. 65,064	1.49
Total = 1,342,527 SQ.FT	31 AC.
Private Owners	
1. 58,805	1.3
2. 22,995	0.5
3. 20,908	0.47
4. 82,328	2
5. 6,098	0.13
6. 8,712	0.2
7. 157,065	3.6
8. 10,241	0.23
9. 150,281	3.44
10. 67,082	1.53
11. 97,574	2.23
12. 56,192	1.28
Total = 738,281 SQ.FT	17 AC.
Total = 2,080,808 SQ.FT	48 AC.
Right of way between redevelopment site parcels	15 AC.
Tower Mall Redevelopment Site total area	63 AC.

Figure 53: Parcel Ownership Diagram and Table

For more detailed information including property values, please refer to Appendix J: Property Ownership and Value

3.3 MOBILITY AND ACCESS

MOBILITY AND ACCESS OVERVIEW

The purpose of this section is to provide an overview of the existing mobility conditions for people traveling through or accessing destinations within The Heights District. This section provides a qualitative assessment of the existing transportation network and identifies conditions, such as access, facility conditions, and safety concerns that act as barriers to walking, bicycling and transit use.

REGIONAL CONNECTIONS

Regionally, The Heights District is well connected to the State and Interstate Highway system. Mill Plain Boulevard provides direct connections to I-5, about two miles to the west, and I-205, about two miles to the east. Andresen Road provides access to SR 500 about a mile and a half to the north, and MacArthur Boulevard connects to SR 14 via Lieser Road, about a mile to the southeast. Andresen Road and Blandford Road also both provide access to SR 14. These roads carry a fair amount of traffic, especially Mill Plain Boulevard and Andresen Road. Existing traffic data within and near The District is discussed in the relevant appendix.

REGULATORY / POLICY BACKGROUND

Two City of Vancouver policies that are important for The Heights District planning effort include the 20-minute neighborhood concept and the Complete Streets Ordinance.

The 20-minute neighborhood is a stated goal in the City’s Strategic Plan to “facilitate the creation of neighborhoods where residents can walk or bike to essential amenities and services” and “to improve amenities and services that allow residents to age in place”. Generally, the 20-minute neighborhood includes a mix of land uses that are accessed through a well-connected multi-modal transportation network.

The City also adopted a Complete Streets Ordinance in 2017, which calls for “a safe, accessible street system that benefits all users, ages, and abilities, regardless of how they choose to travel; a convenient and interconnected transportation network that improves accessibility to adjacent land uses and fits the dynamics and character of each neighborhood throughout the City”. Several projects based on this policy are currently underway, including bike and pedestrian improvements along Mill Plain Boulevard between Brandt Road and MacArthur Boulevard. The analysis of existing conditions presented in this section took these policies into consideration.



Figure 55: Regional Connections

NEIGHBORHOOD CONTEXT

The Heights District is surrounded by established, predominantly single-family neighborhoods that are oriented to and accessed from the major roadways around The Heights District. Due to its proximity to established residential areas, the Heights District is well situated to grow into a 20-minute neighborhood, provided that development within the District is of a type, scale and character that fosters walking, and the existing roadway network is improved to allow for safe, convenient and comfortable travel by bike and on foot as well access by transit. The following photos show representative views of streets in the neighborhoods around the Heights District. Typically, local streets in the adjacent neighborhoods are wide and lack sidewalks. The Skyline Crest Apartments are the exception and sidewalks are on both sides of Andresen Road.

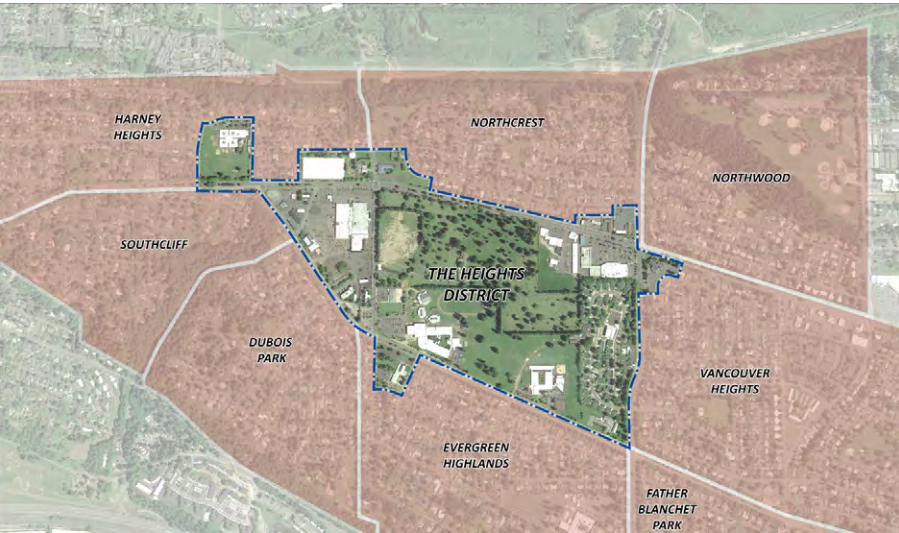


Figure 56: Surrounding Neighborhoods



Northcrest



Northwood



Dubois Park



Skyline Crest

THE HEIGHTS DESTINATIONS

The Heights District is home to a variety of destinations, including schools, churches, medical and recreational facilities, and social services. Many of these destinations are frequented by people who rely on walking or transit, so assessing their connectivity is critical for these users. Destinations beyond the Heights District boundary frequented by local residents include regional recreational amenities: David Douglas Park, an 88-acre community park with athletic fields, picnic areas, a playground, and walking paths, and the Burnt Bridge Creek Trail, an eight mile long paved shared-use trail.

While there are a multitude of destinations, access to them is often challenging, particularly for people on foot. In order to gauge the walkability of a place, Walk Score® is a helpful tool that measures walkability on a scale from 0 to 100 based on walking routes to destinations. Walk Score® identifies both locations as car-dependent. Residences in the immediate vicinity of the Heights District have similar Walk Scores. For instance, a residence on Phoenix Way in the Dubois Park neighborhood has a Walk Score of 37, a residence on Kansas Street in the Northcrest neighborhood has a Walk Score of 47, and a residence on Willamette Drive in the Southcliff neighborhood has a Walk Score of 41, all falling within the car-dependent Walk Score range of 25-49. Representative residences on St. Louis Way in the Vancouver Heights neighborhood and on Indiana Street in the Northwood neighborhood fared a little better with Walk Scores of 57 and 60, respectively, which are rated somewhat walkable (Walk Score range of 50-69).

Two types of destinations in The Heights District stand out for their specific access needs or traffic implications. Fire Station #3 at Mill Plain Boulevard and Devine Road requires emergency vehicle access. The Heights District schools – Martin Luther King Elementary School, McLoughlin Middle School, and George C Marshall Elementary School – generate traffic peaks for dropping off and picking up of students.

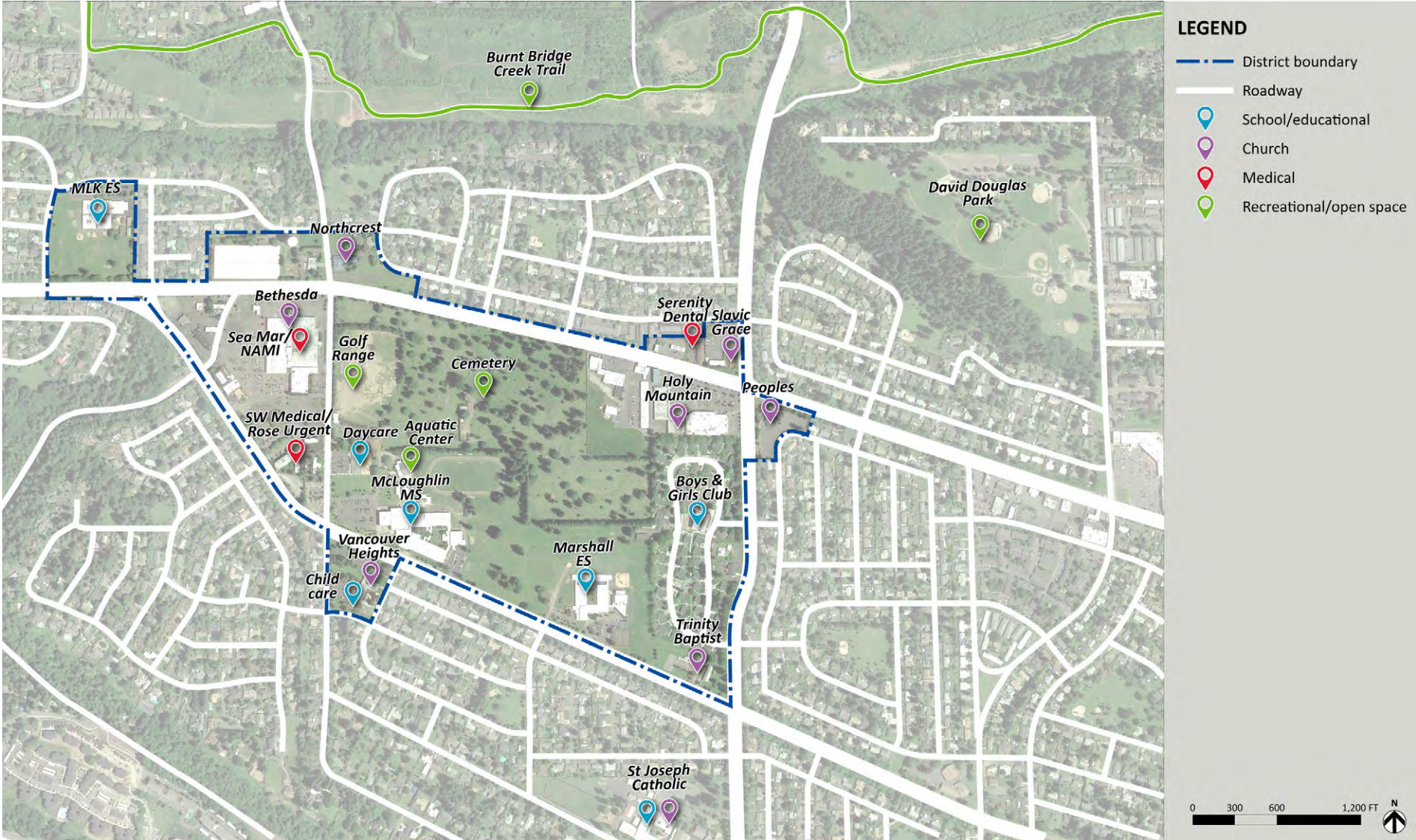


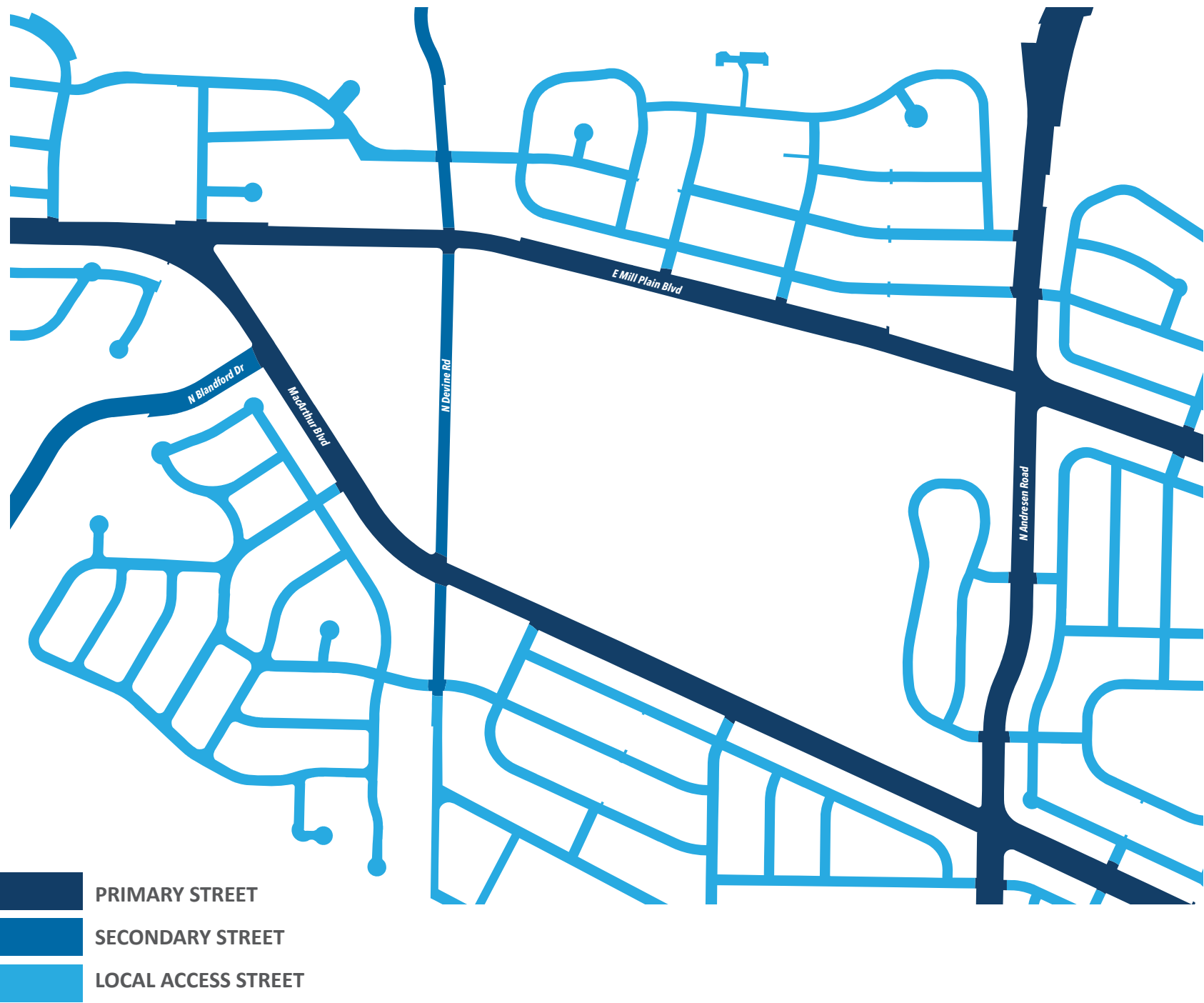
Figure 57: The Heights Destinations

STREET NETWORK AND ACCESS

Given the proximity of residential areas to a variety of existing services, why is The Heights District so car dependent? A closer look at the roadway network and access to and from The District provides an answer.

The abutting neighborhoods have relatively few access points to The District (Figure 58). As a result, relatively few streets have to carry all traffic to and from the adjacent neighborhoods, whether in a car, on a bike, or on foot. In addition, the small number of access points causes out-of-direction travel, which is particularly challenging and inconvenient for people walking or biking. This reflects the typical street network of postwar developments. The figure also highlights the lack of internal connectivity within The District. Devine Road is the only internal connection in the “superblock” created by Mill Plain Boulevard, MacArthur Boulevard, and Andresen Road, with no east west connectivity at all. The block east of Devine is more than 140 acres in size with a perimeter of about two miles.

In summary, the street network in The District presents connectivity challenges. The lack of internal connectivity results in reliance on few major roadways for all modes of travel – Mill Plain Boulevard, Andresen Road, and MacArthur Boulevard – which carry a fair amount of vehicular traffic, often at high speeds.



Street Hierarchy



Figure 58: Street Access Points

PEDESTRIAN NETWORK

The pedestrian network mostly consists of sidewalks along major streets. Local streets typically do not have sidewalks. There is a paved mid-block walkway in the Northcrest neighborhood. A few paved and unpaved trails in the vicinity of The District provide recreational walking and biking opportunities and include the Burnt Bridge Creek Trail, the Blandford Canyon Trail, and trails in David Douglas Park.

The upper left photo shows a stretch of Mill Plain Boulevard with a five foot wide sidewalk separated from the roadway by a narrow landscape buffer. The noticable lack of trees or other vertical landscape elements is unsafe because it limits pedestrian comfort and increases the speed of traffic.

The upper right photo shows that Devine Road between Mill Plain and MacArthur Boulevard has curb-tight sidewalks on both sides about six feet wide, which provide continuous pedestrian routes. While there is no landscape buffer, on-street parking could provide a buffer between pedestrians and moving traffic. However, street parking is currently infrequent and inconsistent due to frequent driveway interruptions and fairly low-intensity development, thus exposing pedestrians to moving traffic for significant stretches. As described above, at driveways the existing sidewalk dips to accommodate driveway aprons, necessitated by the lack of a planter strip, which makes for an uneven walk and a challenging condition for people with mobility devices. There is also a lack of ADA ramps at intersections.

The lower left photo photo shows the typical condition on local streets in the neighborhoods around The District. Local streets in the neighborhoods around The District tend to be wide, in the range of 32 to 40 feet. With few exceptions, neighborhood streets lack sidewalks or any other pedestrian facilities, forcing people to walk in the street.

The lower right photo shows the existing paved mid-block walkway in the Northcrest neighborhood provides a walking route from Mill Plain Boulevard deep into the neighborhood. This walkway counteracts the otherwise limited connectivity and allows for a more direct walking route for residents to transit and destinations along Mill Plain Boulevard. However, this pathway has no signage or marked crossings where it comes out at the street edge.



5' sidewalk with narrow buffer



6' curb-tight sidewalk



No sidewalk



Mid-block connections in neighborhoods



Figure 59: Pedestrian Network

PEDESTRIAN CROSSINGS

Pedestrian crossings in The Heights District and its immediate vicinity include full traffic signals, pedestrian-activated signals, four-way stops, and marked crosswalks.

This table identifies crossing locations and control devices. The City’s Transportation System Plan (TSP) identifies the four-way stops as future signal locations, but as of this writing, there are no plans underway to improve any of the intersections.

Location	Traffic Control	Notes
Mill Plain Blvd & Brandt Rd/Rhododendron Dr	Full signal	
Mill Plain Blvd & Ogden Ave/MacArthur Blvd	Full signal	Crossing of right turn slip lane onto MacArthur Blvd not signal protected
Mill Plain Blvd & Devine Rd	Full signal	
Mill Plain Blvd 750 feet west of Andresen Rd	HAWK (High intensity activated crosswalk)	Aligned with walkway in Northcrest neighborhood and 2 bus stops
Mill Plain Blvd & Andresen Rd	Full signal	
Mill Plain Blvd & Garrison Rd	Full signal	
MacArthur Blvd & Devine Rd	4-way stop	TSP identified future signal location
MacArthur Blvd & Burdick Ave	Marked crosswalk	East side of Burdick Ave only
MacArthur Blvd & Andresen Rd	4-way stop	TSP identified future signal location
Andresen Rd & Burnt Bridge Creek Trail	Pedestrian-activated signal	
Andresen Rd & Wichita Dr	Marked crosswalk	North side of Wichita Dr only
Andresen Rd & Louisiana Dr	Marked crosswalk	South side of Louisiana Dr only

Figure 60: Proposed Future Pedestrian Crossings



Full Traffic Signal



Pedestrian Activated Signal



Four Way Stop



Marked Crosswalk

The distances between crossings are significant and do not contribute to the fine-grained network indicative of a walkable environment and critical for a 20-minute neighborhood. For instance, the distance between the signal at Devine Road and the pedestrian-activated HAWK signal on Mill Plain Boulevard is almost half a mile, or about a ten minute walk. The tables below provide an overview of the walk times between pedestrian crossings along each of the three major roadways – Mill Plain Boulevard, MacArthur Boulevard, and Andresen Road.

Roadway segment	Approx. distance feet	Approx. walk time (4 ft/sec3) minutes
Brandt Rd to MacArthur Blvd	2,650	11.0
MacArthur Blvd to Devine Rd	1,300	5.4
Devine Rd to HAWK signal	2,350	9.8
HAWK signal to Andresen Rd	750	3.1
Andresen Rd to Garrison Rd	2,750	11.5

Figure 61: Walk times along Mill Plain Boulevard

Roadway segment	Approx. distance feet	Approx. walk time (4 ft/sec3) minutes
Mill Plain Blvd to Devine Rd	2,200	9.2
Devine Rd to Burdick Ave	1,700	7.1
Burdick Ave to Andresen Rd	1,450	6.0
Andresen Rd to Morrison Rd	1,850	7.7

Figure 62: Walk times along MacArthur Boulevard

Roadway segment	Approx. distance feet	Approx. walk time (4 ft/sec3) minutes
Burnt Bridge Creek Trail to Mill Plain Blvd	2,850	11.9
Mill Plain Blvd to Wichita Dr	1,000	4.2
Wichita Dr to MacArthur Blvd	1,350	5.6
MacArthur Blvd to Louisiana Dr	350	1.5

Figure 63: Walk times along Andresen Road

WALKSHEDS

This diagram shows five-minute walksheds centered on each of the pedestrian crossings in the Heights District. The area circumscribed by each circle represents how far the average person can walk in five minutes – approximately a quarter of a mile. The five-minute walkshed is a helpful tool in analyzing walkability, particularly with consideration of the 20-minute neighborhood concept. One can imagine a resident walking from their home along the edge of a walkshed, crossing at the center, and walking to the destination at the opposite end of the walkshed – a round trip of 20 minutes.

However, because of the disconnected street network, the effective walking routes do not capture the entire walkshed, that is to say, in many instances the edge of the walkshed is beyond a five-minute walk. As a result, walkability of the surrounding neighborhoods is limited, as suggested in the Walk Score discussion previously.

In summary, the pedestrian network has challenges due to limited access with few routes, incomplete sidewalks of varying quality and often unsafe walking conditions, facilities that do not provide ADA accessibility, and few pedestrian crossings spaced far apart, leading to either significant out-of-direction travel or unsafe crossings at uncontrolled locations.

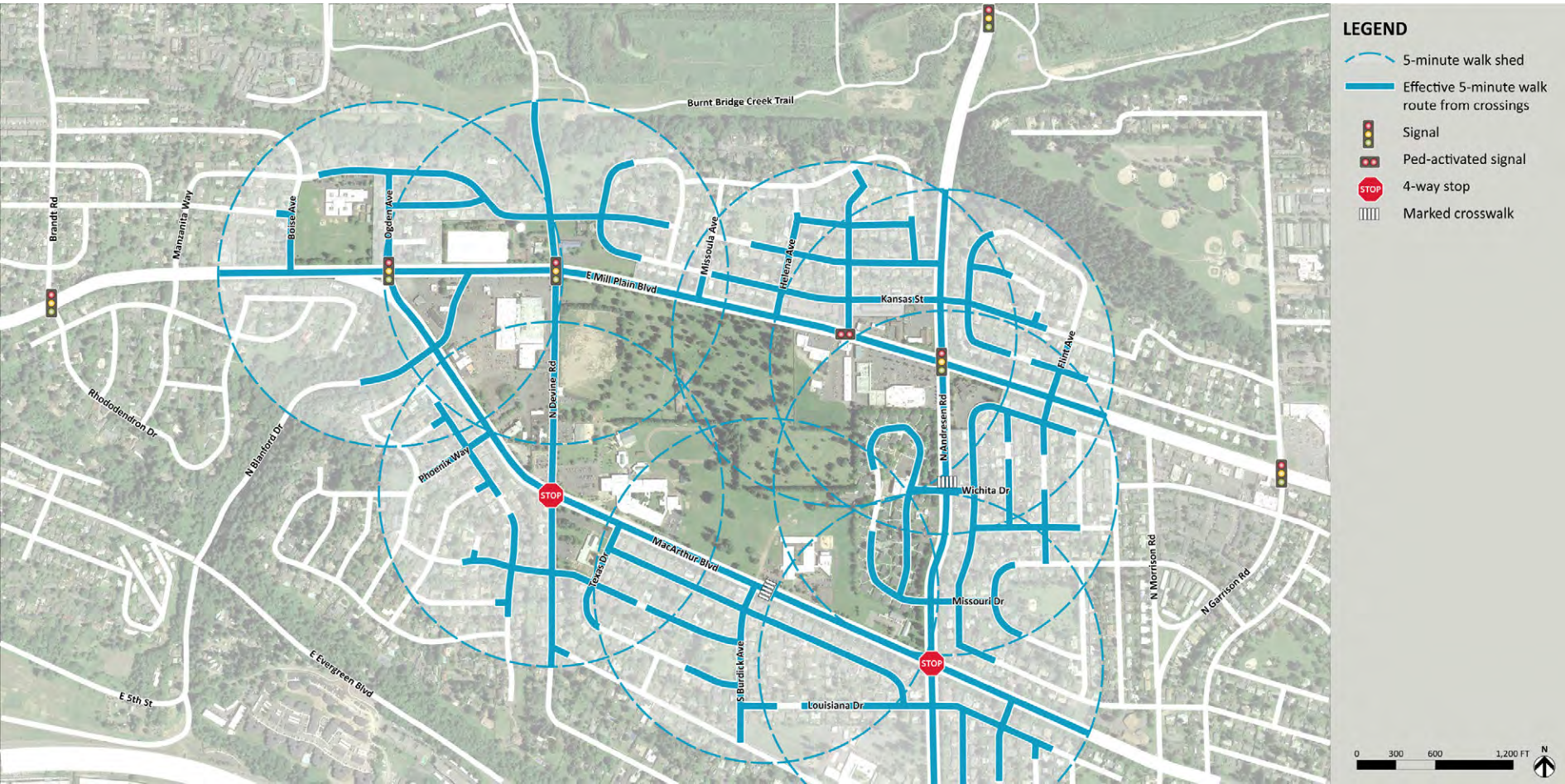


Figure 64: Walksheds

BICYCLE NETWORK

Within the District, dedicated bike facilities exist on Mill Plain Boulevard and MacArthur Boulevard. Beyond the District boundary, bike lanes exist on Andresen Road north of Mill Plain Boulevard, on Brandt Road, and on Evergreen Boulevard west of Blandford Drive.

A commonly used east-west route roughly parallels Mill Plain Boulevard, utilizing 13th Street and Idaho Street in the Harney Heights neighborhood, and Kansas Street in the Northcrest and Northwood neighborhoods. This east-west route is somewhat circuitous, and the uncontrolled crossing at Andresen Road can be challenging due to the amount of vehicular traffic. Other routes include Andresen Road south of Mill Plain Boulevard, although the posted speed of 35 miles per hour far exceeds the recommended speed for a shared facility, and Devine Road between Mill Plain Boulevard and MacArthur Boulevard, which has a posted speed limit of 25 miles per hour. Blandford Drive, also with a posted speed limit of 25 miles per hour, provides connections to bike routes on Evergreen Boulevard and 5th Street. However, while scenic, the roadway is narrow and winding and has significant slopes. The Burnt Bridge Creek Trail is relatively close by and provides great east-west regional connectivity, but access to the trail from the Heights is limited.

While some dedicated bike facilities exist in or near The Heights District, the bike lanes on Mill Plain Boulevard and Andresen Road offer no separation from traffic, the shared roadways without bike facilities can be challenging, and the connections to the regional network – including Evergreen Boulevard and the Burnt Bridge Creek Trail – are tenuous. As such, the bicycle network and facilities fall short of meeting the City of Vancouver’s Complete Street Policy, which specify that such facilities serve all users and modes, including people traveling with different levels of ability. As such, the existing bike lanes on Mill Plain Boulevard are insufficient, as are some of the shared roadways lacking any type of dedicated bike facilities. The Complete Street Policy also states the need to provide interconnected networks, recognizing that people require a network of safe, convenient travel routes. The existing bicycle network falls short of that principle due to the gaps in the network caused by lacking or inadequate bike facilities.



Figure 65: Bicycle Network

EXISTING CONDITIONS | MOBILITY AND ACCESS

BICYCLE FACILITIES

The upper left image shows that bicycle facilities in the Heights District include buffered bike lanes on MacArthur Boulevard. Unlike conventional striped bike lanes, buffered bike lanes include a horizontal buffer in form of painted roadway striping, which offers added safety to bicyclists by separating them a few feet further from moving vehicle traffic.

The upper right image shows that a recent bike box on MacArthur Boulevard at Mill Plain Boulevard provides added safety and visibility for bicyclists at that intersection.

The lower left image shows that conventional striped bike lanes are provided on Mill Plain Boulevard but offer no separation from traffic. Striped bike lanes on a high volume and high speed roadway are higher stress and have limited appeal to all but the most experienced bicyclists as they have to ride next to fast moving cars.

The lower right image shows Kansas Street. Kansas Street in the Northwood neighborhood is part of a commonly used neighborhood street network that provides a safer alternative to using Mill Plain Boulevard. As discussed above, the route is circuitous and the unmarked crossing at Andresen Road is challenging.

In summary, while some dedicated bike facilities exist in or near The Heights District, the bike lanes on Mill Plain Boulevard and Andresen Road offer no separation from traffic, the alternative neighborhood streets can be challenging, and the connections to the regional network – including Evergreen Boulevard and the Burnt Bridge Creek Trail – are difficult.



Striped Buffer Bike Lane



Bike Box



Striped Bike Lane



Shared Road

TRANSIT ROUTES AND ACCESS

Two C-TRAN bus routes provide service to The Heights District. Route 32 operates on Andresen Road and connects the Heights District with Downtown Vancouver to the west and Vancouver Mall to the northeast. Route 37 provides frequent bus service on Mill Plain Boulevard and connects The District with Downtown Vancouver to the west and East Vancouver, including the Fisher’s Landing Transit Center to the east. C-TRAN is currently working on a plan for Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) on Mill Plain Boulevard, which could improve service to and from the area.

In The District, though the internal connectivity to the north and east is fairly accessible, crossing Mill Plain Boulevard is a huge barrier for safety reasons: the width of the road combined with speeds and traffic volumes. MacArthur Boulevard is a barrier for those that need ADA accessible facilities.

Existing conditions include a variety of bus stops: in-lane stops without shelter, in-lane stops with shelter, and bus pullouts. The future BRT stop locations are not determined at this time and may differ from the current Route 37 stops.

In summary, The District transit has standard access with two routes, one of which has frequent service. However, the lack of sidewalks and curb ramps coupled with street widths make access to transit very difficult for those that are mobility impaired. Mill Plain Boulevard is a huge barrier, even if crossing at a signal. Access to bus stops from surrounding neighborhoods is more circuitous and may require crossing a major roadway.



In-lane stop without shelter



In-lane stop with shelter



Bus pullout with shelter

CONCLUSIONS

The Heights District has some of the ingredients necessary to establish a 20-minute neighborhood concept, a goal of the City’s Strategic Plan. These ingredients include:

- Access to transit service with connections to downtown, transit hubs and employment centers
- Existing mix of retail, service and civic uses within the District and proximity of established residential areas with latent demand for more or improved retail and services
- Some recent existing pedestrian and bicycle improvements providing a foundation for additional improvements
- An adopted complete streets policy providing regulatory means to make necessary mobility improvements

The challenges to substantially improving access and mobility for both motorized and non-motorized traffic in and around the Heights District include:

- A fragmented street network with access limitations, burdening few streets and generating out-of-direction travel
- Limited internal connectivity which causes reliance on a few major roadways
- An auto-oriented circulation network and development pattern
- Challenging crossings for pedestrians and bicyclists
- Lack of safe and accessible facilities for pedestrians and bicyclists
- Limited and circuitous connections to the larger network of bikeways and trails

As stated above, people traveling on foot or bike tend to be sensitive to real or perceived safety hazards, inconvenient or uninteresting routes, and facilities lacking in quality or amenities. Therefore, in order to provide an incentive to travel by means other than an automobile, mobility improvements in the Heights District should range from the macro level (network, connectivity) to the micro level (sidewalk and bike lane design).



Figure 66: Mobility and Access

3.4 INFRASTRUCTURE

MUNICIPAL UTILITIES OVERVIEW

The following section provides an overview of existing infrastructure conditions. The City is the municipal utility provider for water, sewer, and storm drainage. Irrigation is not separately provided. Similarly, storm drainage is provided by the City for areas within public right-of-way. Storm drainage for private property is the responsibility of the property owner and developer. In general, public utilities are available and extended throughout The District and all properties within the district are considered served with public utilities.

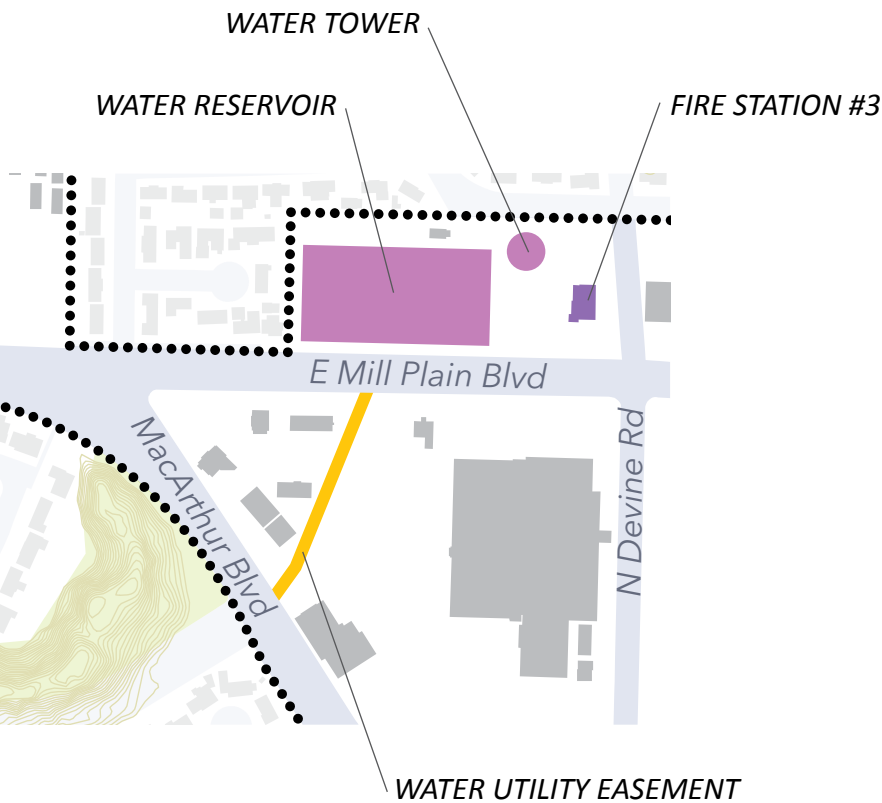


Figure 67: Water Utility and Fire Station Detail

MUNICIPAL WATER

Existing water is generally available throughout the District. The City's Water Station No. 5 is located within the District. It includes an 8.0-million gallon (MG) partially buried water reservoir and an elevated 0.75-MG water tank. The reservoir serves the Heights Low Pressure Zone and a connected booster pump supplies water to the water tank, which serves the Heights High Pressure Zone.

The District is located within the Heights High Pressure Zone. The City's water system plan identifies a number of distribution system improvements necessary within the Heights High Pressure Zone and within close proximity of The District. However, the improvements are primarily located outside the limits of The District. These improvements include replacing the transmission line in Blandford Drive with a new 30-inch-diameter transmission main and a new transmission line (T-27) paralleling Mill Plain to the north connecting Water Station No. 5 to 87th Avenue.

Water Station No. 5 improvements are expected to occur between 2021 and 2024. These improvements will primarily consist of replacing the existing 8 million gallon reservoir with two 4 million gallon tanks, sized at 200' diameter by 20' depth. The tanks must be reconstructed at the same elevation to maintain the necessary water pressure. The water utility is open to integrating other uses on the site, so long as the security of the water reservoir is maintained.

Additionally, there is an existing water utility easement running under the Redevelopment Site along Blandford Drive. This utility would need to be relocated if it is to be built upon. The cost to do this is unknown at this time.

Development projects are required under the Vancouver Municipal Code (VMC) to construct on-site and related water system improvements necessary to support their development. The City has indicated that depending upon the demands and final configuration of any redevelopment, some water system improvements will likely be required. However, without additional information, it would be difficult to determine the extent and cost of those improvements.

MUNICIPAL SEWER

Sewers are generally available throughout The District and generally flow towards to the southwest. Service capacity for The District is considered stable and available. District schools (MLK, McLoughlin, and Marshall), Park Hill Cemetery, Skyline Crest, the water station, and the churches are all considered well served. The District is located in Sewer Basin G1 and is summarized in Sheets 119 and 120 of Volume 2 of the 2011 General Sewer Plan (GSP). The basin is not mentioned in Section 7 of Volume 1 of the GSP, which indicates that no major sewer system improvements are necessary.

Most of the sewers within the District contribute to a trunk sewer located in MacArthur Boulevard with flows directed to the west. The trunk sewer turns to the southwest in Blandford Drive and heads south toward the Columbia River.

VMC 14.04.280, 14.08.050, and 14.16.010 state that developing lots are required to provide new public sewers as needed. The City identified that redevelopment of the Park Hill Shopping Center and Town Plaza properties will likely require extension of sewers depending upon redevelopment concepts.

The trunk sewer that occupies the existing water utility easement in Figure 67 is due for rehabilitation and will likely require a cured-in-place liner if not relocated as part of the Tower Mall redevelopment.

The City's sewer system ultimately discharges to one of two treatment plants located along the Columbia River. The City's treatment plants have the ability to divert flows depending upon capacity between the two treatment plants. The City's treatment plants have sufficient capacity for the range of flows expected from any redevelopment within The Heights District.

EXISTING CONDITIONS | INFRASTRUCTURE

MUNICIPAL STORMWATER

The City’s storm drainage system within the Heights District is focused on providing stormwater capture and conveyance for areas within the public right-of-way. On-site stormwater is handled by individual property owners.

The City’s storm drainage system is primarily located in North Devine Road and discharges south through a 36-inch-diameter storm drain. New or redeveloped areas within The District will need to meet new stormwater management regulations, including requirements to use low impact development (LID) techniques where feasible. In addition to LID, stormwater leaving redeveloped areas would need to meet current standards for water quality and runoff quantity likely requiring on-site treatment and detention. Many of the residential streets within the Heights portion of the City appear to rely predominantly upon infiltration to manage stormwater. Infiltration facilities, when properly designed and registered according to Underground Injection Control requirements, can meet the new LID standards.

FRANCHISE UTILITIES

Franchise utilities are likely not a limiting factor for redevelopment within The Heights District. The Heights District is largely fully built-out and includes a number of commercial and school facilities. Telecommunications facilities are in place throughout the District and serve the existing properties within. Of particular interest are the school and commercial nodes, which would already be served with broadband communications infrastructure. Similarly, customers in this area would have an option for service between at least two competing communication/cable franchisees.

Electrical power is provided by Clark Public Utilities. Local electrical transmission distribution infrastructure is provided primarily along the Mill Plain corridor. There are four distribution feeder circuits encompassing the District. The additional electrical loads anticipated from redevelopment should be able to be split amongst the existing circuits. If the proposed redevelopment project requires that existing overhead circuits be placed underground, additional capital improvements costs to do this work will be required. System Development Charges or installation fees will apply to all new electrical services.

Natural gas is provided by NW Natural. Natural gas is available within the District and provides service to many of the existing properties. Distribution system improvements are not anticipated to be necessary to provide for redevelopment; however, local distribution systems will be necessary to provide service for any redevelopment. NW Natural Gas reviews system reinforcement improvements as proposed redevelopment occurs.

VANCOUVER FIRE DEPARTMENT

Fire Station #3, a 5160 square foot structure with three employees, located at the northwest corner of Mill Plain Boulevard and Devine Road on a 65,000 square foot parcel, is currently planning to relocate to an area southeast of The Heights District. This is dependent on a capital recommendation package that will go to ballot in 2019. If the bond passes, the station will likely be demolished by 2022, freeing up the parcel for redevelopment.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

The Heights District currently contains Skyline Crest, a 138-unit affordable housing campus. All units were renovated in 2016, and a community center containing a health clinic and job center was recently completed. A 28-unit apartment building targeted at youth transitioning from homelessness is currently under construction and will be completed in June 2019.

VANCOUVER PUBLIC SCHOOLS

There are three Vancouver Public Schools (VPS) facilities currently located in the Heights District, including Martin Luther King Elementary, Marshall Elementary, and McLoughlin Middle School. In February 2017, voters approved a school bond measure that will fund replacement and upgrades to several Vancouver Public Schools, including reconstruction of King Elementary, and construction of a new building that will house both Marshall Elementary and McLoughlin Middle School, which is currently under construction. The building currently occupied by Marshall Elementary will remain and become the new home of VPS’s Lieser Campus.

These capital upgrades to schools within The Heights District coincide with The Heights District Plan community planning process, and provide opportunities to consider how the two projects can reinforce each other and work together to accomplish shared goals. Sustainability is a district-wide focus within Vancouver Public Schools, and faculty have expressed interest in working together to identify ways that public space within the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area can provide opportunities for students and families.

PARKS AND CEMETERY

There are several existing parks and open spaces within or adjacent to The Heights District. This includes Park Hill Cemetery as well as parks and natural areas located within residential areas adjacent to The Heights District.

Park Hill Cemetery was founded in 1911 and is owned and operated by the City of Vancouver. The cemetery contains sections for standing monuments, flat markers, an ash columbarium, and an ash scattering garden. About 25,000 graves are occupied, and 10,000 are sold but unoccupied. In recent years, demand for burial plots has decreased as cremation has become more popular. Given this reduced demand and the current rate at which burial plots are purchased, the cemetery has 91 years of existing capacity, not counting the vacant area where Vanco Golf Range is currently located. Internal roads are currently used for light recreational activity such as biking and dog walking as well as parking during burials. The cemetery currently has a staff of two full time employees. It is open to the public and largely unfenced, with the exception of the fence on the southern side of the cemetery, adjacent to Marshall Elementary and McLoughlin Middle School. Through the Heights District Planning process, there are opportunities to create new connections within the cemetery to neighboring properties, and to explore potential community activities that may take place in the cemetery.

Eight neighborhood parks are located within close proximity of The Heights District, as well as David Douglas Community Park, the city’s largest but most underutilized community park. David Douglas is an 88-acre site with 50 acres of wooded areas and the remainder committed exclusively to softball and Little League Baseball fields. This park is a high priority for revitalization to maximize the recreation potential of this hidden gem and provide the needed interconnection to the surrounding neighborhoods and trail system.

Burnt Bridge Creek, located to the north and connected to The Heights District by Devine Road, is part of the Burnt Bridge Creek Greenway and regional trail system, with eight miles completed. Blandford Canyon extends to the southwest of the subarea between MacArthur and Evergreen Highway. This 20-acre natural area offers a passive trail corridor and extensive open space to the surrounding area.



Figure 68: Cemetery Existing Conditions

*Not verified through technical survey boundary

PLANNED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

There are several planned projects currently scheduled for The Heights District known to the project team through interviews with the relevant public authorities.

Vancouver Housing Authority is removing its office on the west side of its property at Skyline Crest and replacing it with Caples Terrace, a 28-unit housing complex for youth transitioning from homelessness. Caples Terrace will be the final piece of a larger renovation at Skyline Crest, which included rehabilitation of existing housing, the addition of new landscaping, and construction of a community center that includes a health clinic and employment services. It will include a new parking lot to the south of the structure.

Vancouver Public Schools has plans to rebuild Martin Luther King Elementary School and McLoughlin Middle School. A new building that will house both McLoughlin Middle School and Marshall Elementary is currently under construction. The building currently occupied by Marshall will stay, and will become the new home of VPS’s Lieser Campus.

To remove deteriorated buildings and impermeable surfaces and to create opportunity for the Tower Mall Redevelopment Plan, the City plans to demolish Town Plaza (formerly known as the Tower Mall) in 2021.

The Vancouver Fire Department plans to vacate the existing Fire Station #3 and build a new station at a to-be-determined site to the southeast of the Heights District. The approximate timeline for this move is two to five years.

Vancouver Water Station #5 plans to renovate its existing tanks immediately southwest of the water tower. The two 8-million gallon tanks need to be replaced to ensure water security in the aftermath of a seismic event.

C-TRAN is currently planning a Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) corridor along Mill Plain Boulevard. The corridor plan will likely relocate and reconfigure bus stations and possibly modify the right of way on Mill Plain Boulevard.



Figure 69: Planned Capital Improvements

3.5 OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS



(A) Commercial Areas
The commercial areas of The Heights District have the greatest land use opportunities. They have the most flexible and permissive zoning and are underutilized relative to their zoned capacity, with a majority of the lots used as surface parking and single story structures where mid-rise structures are permitted. The existing commercial, office, and miscellaneous uses have a large capacity to expand, but the greatest underutilization of the land is currently the lack of residential uses. The area could contain several city blocks of mid-rise apartment units if the market would support it.

The existing constraints on land use in the commercial areas include fragmented parcelization, which can inhibit large, coordinated developments, existing lease agreements that run far into the future, and zoning regulations that still require some buffers and setbacks where they may not be needed.

Key constraint: Fragmented ownership pattern
Key opportunity: Zoned capacity

1 Gateway
The land at the corner of MacArthur and Mill Plain has the potential to serve as a gateway for The Heights District. The triangular nature of this area is a constraint that makes development challenging, but there are opportunities to create a gateway through landscaping or art.

Figure 70: Land Use Opportunities and Constraints Key Map

B Water Utility and Fire Station

The parcels on the northwest corner of Mill Plain and Devine contain the fire station, a water tower, and a water tank shed structure. The fire station is planned to be removed, so the corner parcel will open for redevelopment. A regulatory constraint here is the single-family zoning currently on this parcel. The water tank shed, as part of its scheduled renovation, also has the potential to be rebuilt in a more open configuration, creating open green space around the new tank structures. A pedestrian plaza and interpretive park could be developed at the site of the Fire Station #3.

Key constraint: Retaining utility
Key opportunity: Public open space

C Houses of Worship

The Heights District currently contains five freestanding churches. To keep churches sustainable community institutions as congregations downsize and The Heights District densifies, they could be consolidated, re-imagined as multi-purpose spaces, or redeveloped with a multifamily affordable housing component that supports the church mission. This possibility is constrained by current zoning, which would permit very few, if any units to be built in conjunction with a church.

Key constraint: Zoning
Key opportunity: Affordable housing

D Schools

Vancouver Public Schools is already proceeding with its own capital improvement plan which limits possibilities to take advantage of land use opportunities. However there is some flexibility to coordinate on specific opportunities to be determined.

Key constraint: Existing CIP
Key opportunity: Devine lot

2 Devine Lot

The Vancouver School District has in the past considered the idea of creating subsidized teacher workforce housing on lands owned by the School District. This idea should be further explored as the planning process evolves.

E Cemetery

Park Hill Cemetery is an ungated facility open to the public. It is currently used as an active cemetery. However, as a passive open space, local residents often use the space for casual walking and dog walking.

Key constraint: Existing use
Key opportunity: Non-motorized connections

3 West Cemetery

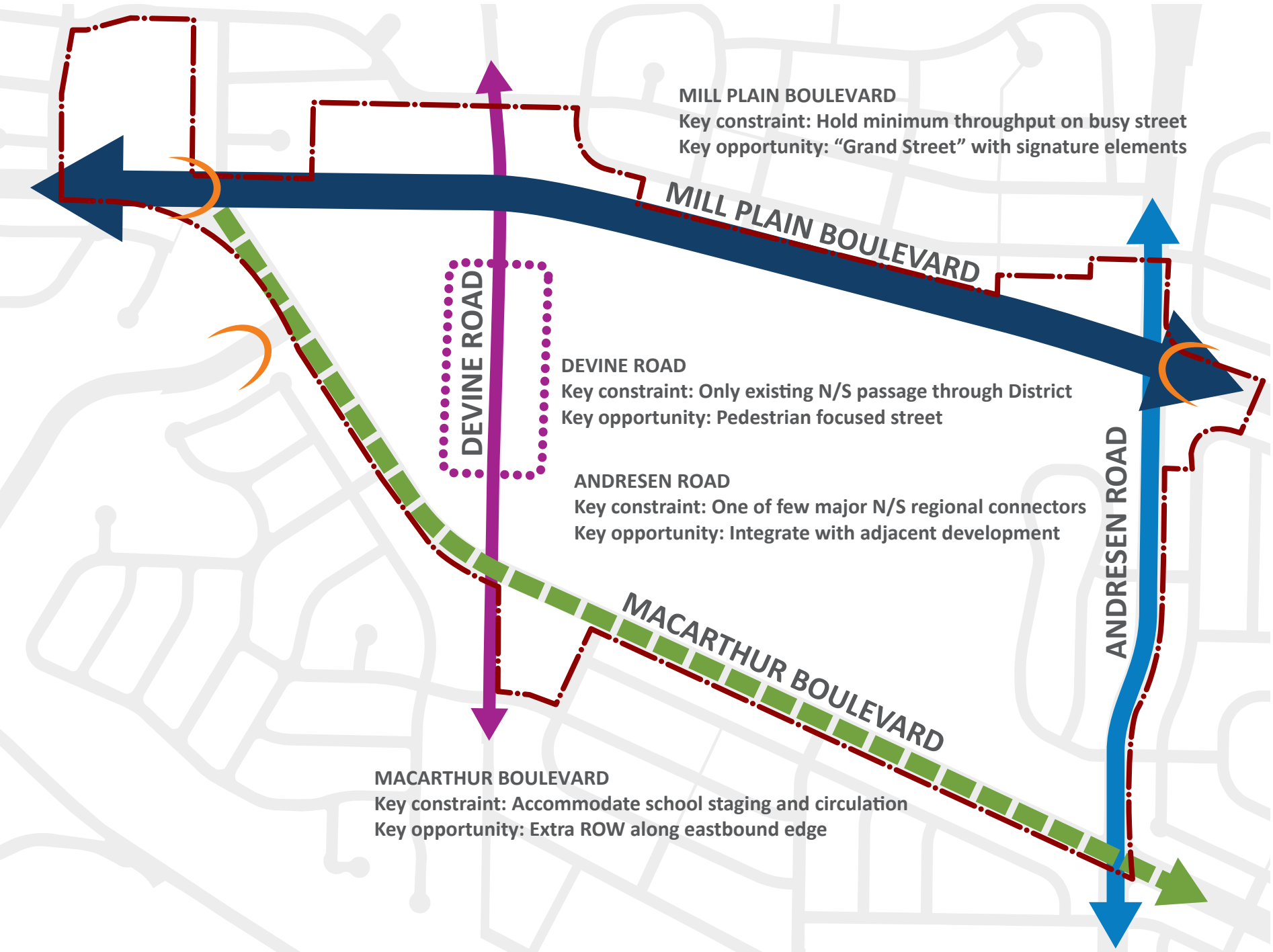
The western area of Park Hill Cemetery is owned by the City and currently has a lease through 2020 with the Vanco Golf range. The City may or may not extend the lease agreement in the future. Vancouver Housing Authority has expressed an interest to develop new affordable housing units and office space on the golf range site. No formal decisions have been reached at this time.

VHA’s current projected needs are 120 units of workforce housing, 80 units of senior housing, and a 14,000 SF office for themselves, with the possibility of additional space required by related service providers. The site will need a children’s playground as well as good access to the community center in Skyline Crest.

F Skyline Crest

Skyline Crest is an affordable housing development owned by Vancouver Housing Authority. Much like VPS, VHA has its own capital improvement plan. All units at Skyline Crest were renovated in 2016, so there is unlikely to be a major renovation on the horizon. The community center, health clinic, and employment center facilities however are new to the site, and there may be opportunities to integrate these uses into the wider neighborhood to increase the return on these investments.

Key constraint: Already built out
Key opportunity: Integrating community facilities into District



Opportunities to Improve Streets
Although streets in The Heights District are currently sufficient for motorized access, there are opportunities to improve the streets for non-motorized users. The bike path network currently in place could be upgraded from a striped system to one physically separated from traffic. The sidewalk could also be separated from vehicle traffic with a consistent buffer. Street improvements should focus on improving the safety and comfort of all users and should include street trees, bus shelters and adequate pedestrian safety crossings at key locations.

Mill Plain Boulevard
Mill Plain Boulevard is the primary access route to The Heights District. Within the District, it connects the Redevelopment Site to the node of activity at the intersection of Andersen Road. The opportunities along this road are critical to achieving success in the District, focusing on making the District a destination rather than an area to be driven through. This includes adding new cross streets at the Redevelopment Site as well as reconfiguring extra road capacity to serve placemaking objectives, making it a "Grand Street" with signature elements, defining The Heights District as a unique place. The restriction on this opportunity is that a minimum required throughput must be maintained along this arterial.

Devine Road
Although it is the narrowest and lowest-capacity road within The Heights District (not considering the internal streets of Skyline Crest), Devine is the only existing cross-street in the Redevelopment Site, with the Redevelopment Site running along both sides of its length as it passes through The District. The opportunity here is to create a more intimately scaled, pedestrian oriented streetscape enabled by the comparatively lower traffic volumes and noise relative to the other existing roads. This street would be the best candidate to implement a curbsless street and/or a festival street.

Figure 71: Mobility Opportunities and Constraints: Streets

MacArthur Boulevard

Although MacArthur is the second largest right of way in The Heights District, it has relatively low traffic. It notably has vehicle lane-widths repainted for bikes as well as a wide green strip on its westbound side. It borders the Redevelopment Site on its West edge, and serves as a loading zone for the schools to the southeast. There is opportunity to use this space more efficiently to create robust Green Stormwater Infrastructure (GSI) and dedicated pedestrian/bicycle pathways, and given the school frontage, it is critical to create conditions for safe and comfortable mobility for all ages. There is also an opportunity to re-align it at the intersection with Mill Plain, creating something closer to a right angle. This would allow the road to be more space efficient and align more closely with the boundaries of what could be developable parcels.

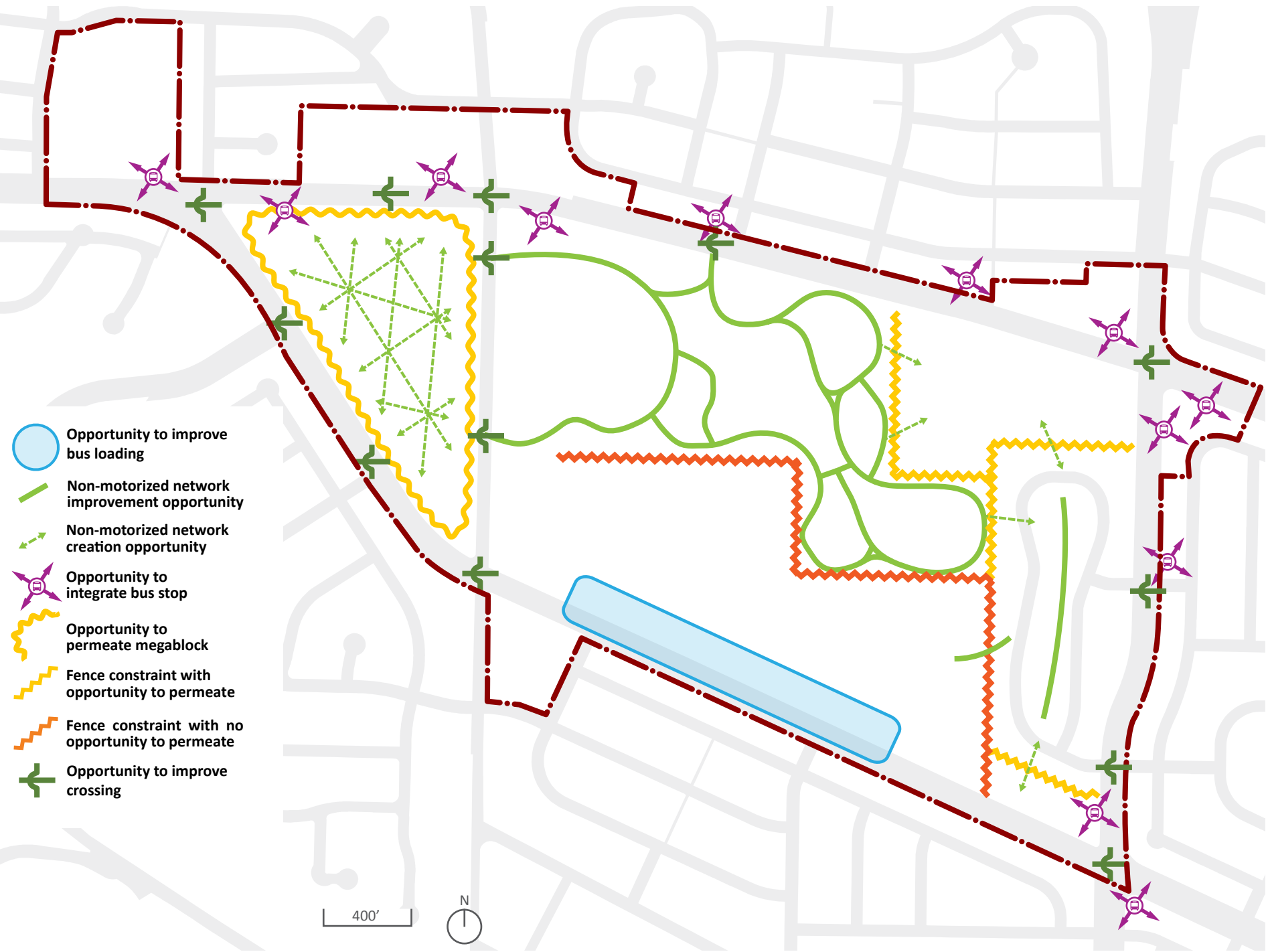
Andresen Road

Andresen Road runs along the eastern border of The Heights District along with non-motorized mobility improvements along its length, there are opportunities to better integrate it with Skyline Crest and the commercial center at the corner of Mill Plain Boulevard.



Gateway Opportunities

There are three main approaches to The Heights District that could be leveraged to create a gateway experience when coming into the site. These gateway experiences could provide a point of orientation, a sense of arrival, and a sense of identity to The Heights District. These are approaches from the east or west along Mill Plan Boulevard, which is the primary arterial road serving the site, as well as up from the ravine along Blandford Drive.



- ⊕ **Opportunity to Improve Crossing**
Crosswalks are a vital part of the districtwide non-motorized network. There are several opportunities to create or improve crosswalks. These improvements would have to be negotiated with traffic flow considerations.
- **Opportunity to Improve Bus Loading**
The long stretch of westbound MacArthur in front of the two adjacent schools is a school bus loading area. It could be reconfigured with additional infrastructure to improve the safety and comfort of students.
- **Non-Motorized Network Improvement Opportunity**
On existing non-motorized paths in Park Hill Cemetery and Skyline Crest there are opportunities to make these paths more accommodating to users, such as providing light and shelter or mitigating conflicts between cyclists and pedestrians.
- - - **Non-Motorized Network Creation Opportunity**
There are opportunities to create new non-motorized networks throughout the site, either by connecting existing ones or creating entirely new ones to follow non-motorized desire lines across parcels within the district. This would be supplemented by a framework of complete streets, which would ensure that all streets accommodate non-motorized traffic as well as cars.

Figure 72: Mobility Opportunities and Constraints: Other



Opportunity to Permeate Megablock

The triangular area formed by MacArthur Boulevard, Devine Road, and Mill Plain Boulevard is a very large area with no access through it, stifling opportunities to utilize the interior of the block. Creating new streets and non-motorized paths through this “megablock” would allow access to central areas, allowing for the land to be better utilized. It would also improve mobility across the district, improving access from Blandford Drive to the cemetery, for example.



Fence Constraint with Opportunity to Permeate

Skyline Crest, Heights Shopping Center, and Park Hill Cemetery are separated from one another by a system of fences. There is an opportunity to strengthen the connection and improve access between living, shopping, and recreation by permeating these fences with non-motorized paths. This would also improve the districtwide non-motorized network, improving access to various destinations in the district from surrounding neighborhoods.



Fence Constraint with No Opportunity to Permeate

Vancouver Public Schools has indicated that they would not allow additional permeations in the fence surrounding their property. This constrains access across The Heights District in the north/south direction as well as access to the cemetery and the Heights shopping center from neighborhoods south of The Heights District.



Opportunity to Integrate Bus Stop

The Heights District is served by two C-TRAN bus routes: route #37 running east and west on Mill Plain Boulevard and route #32 running north and south on Andresen Road. Any changes to The Heights District should take the bus stops into account, particularly creating non-motorized infrastructure that follows desire lines toward the bus stop. Furthermore, with the planned upgrade of the Mill Plain Boulevard route to a BRT line, there are opportunities to enhance bus stop facilities, such as seating and shelter, as well as relocate the bus stops to coordinate with new development.

There is also an opportunity to create a pedestrian connection from neighborhoods to the north to the new planned BRT bus stops to the Redevelopment Site as part of the water utility facility project.



Existing Natural Area

The Heights contains and is nearly several natural areas of various sizes and characters. The large natural areas are Park Hill Cemetery and the ravine that runs along Blandford Drive, which contains South Cliff Park and Dubois Park. The small natural areas are the field of Martin Luther King elementary school, the “island” at the intersection of MacArthur Boulevard and Mill Plain Boulevard, and green “fingers” that run along Devine Road and Andresen Road that run from the plateau down to Burnt Bridge Creek, a large natural belt north of the area depicted in the diagram.

Development and roads constrain the borders of these environmental areas, but there are opportunities to preserve them and enhance their quality both as places of recreation as well as functional stormwater mitigation and habitat zones.

Opportunity to Improve Natural Network

The primary opportunity to improve upon the existing natural network is to connect the ravine that runs along Blandford Drive to Park Hill Cemetery. Although they are two very different kinds of green spaces — one narrow, densely planted, and steep while the other is wide, more sparsely planted, and flat — they both serve functions in channeling stormwater, wildlife, and recreational activity and both would be more effective if connected.

The secondary opportunity is to make a stronger connection to Burnt Bridge Creek to the north by creating a natural connection from The Heights District along Devine Road and Andresen Road toward the creek. This would improve stormwater management as it drains off the plateau as well as give access for pedestrians and wildlife from The Heights District to the extensive regional natural network formed by the creek.

Figure 73: Environmental Opportunities and Constraints



Opportunity to Improve Green Stormwater Infrastructure Network

MacArthur Boulevard has a wide setback on its south side which is currently open grass. There is an opportunity for this to become part of the natural network by creating green stormwater infrastructure (GSI) running along its length. This would facilitate stormwater drainage for the south side of The Heights District, which has fewer natural areas to drain to than the north side. It would also create a network for wildlife.



Barrier Within Open Space

The existing fencing between Park Hill Cemetery and Vancouver Public Schools property, as well as the fencing between the cemetery and the southwest part of Heights Shopping Center, divide the open green space in the center of The Heights District. This may serve as a barrier for some wildlife.



Natural Area to be Developed

The green field between George C Marshall Elementary School and McLoughlin Middle School is scheduled to be filled in with a new school and outdoor facilities.



Impermeable Surface Constraint

The commercial areas of The Heights District are currently covered in impermeable surfaces. These are primarily parking lots and secondarily building footprints. The dark asphalt of parking lots creates a “heat island” effect where the surrounding area is unnaturally warm. This can exacerbate the negative effects of high temperatures in the summer. The large amount of impermeable surfaces also contribute to polluted stormwater runoff. This runoff is left untreated by facilities that no longer meet current stormwater treatment requirements. There is an opportunity to improve this by reducing the parking area, adding vegetation to it, or changing the surface to be lighter and more permeable.



Drainage Improvement Opportunity

Large areas of impermeable surfaces can cause undesirable effects through runoff such as groundwater pollution and erosion. There is an opportunity to improve drainage at impermeable surfaces such as rooftops, parking lots, and streets by integrating GSI, making the surfaces permeable, or reducing the surface by adding vegetation.

APPENDIX A: CASE STUDIES

Introduction

The following case studies showcase a variety of contexts, development models, methods, and results of subarea planning. These case studies were selected because some of their aspects may be relevant to The Heights District.

GREENBRIDGE (King County, WA)

Highlights

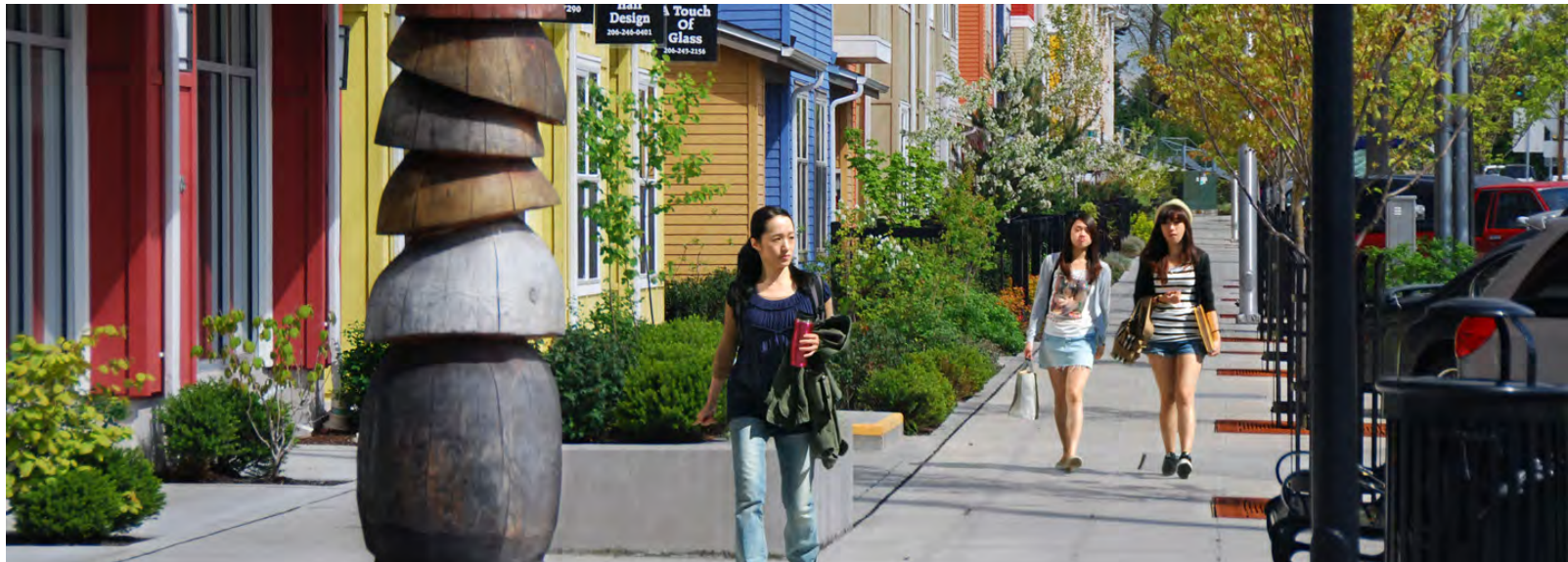
- Mixed-Income housing district
- Sustainable demonstration project
- 1,000 units of housing (phased)
- Catalyst for local redevelopment
- Incubator retail to complement main street
- Bus transit
- Transformational project
- Active Design Award winner

Takeaways

- Range of housing typologies
- Range of incomes
- Integrated community services
- Live/work and experiential retail
- Neighborhood connectivity
- Park system
- Cultural expression
- Sustainable stormwater infrastructure



APPENDIX A: CASE STUDIES



APPENDIX A: CASE STUDIES

HOLIDAY NEIGHBORHOOD (Boulder, CO)

Highlights

- Adaptive re-use (vacant drive-in theatre)
- New Urbanist form
- Mixed-income / mixed product
- 2-3 story massing
- Small main street
- Neighborhood park amenity
- Integrated neighborhood-family friendly
- Regional bus pass for residents

Takeaways

- Complete neighborhood
- Local amenities
- Mixed-Income / mix of uses
- Located within urban context (lower density)
- Focus on sustainability
- High quality plaza and park



APPENDIX A: CASE STUDIES



APPENDIX A: CASE STUDIES

WOODSTOCK TOWN CENTER (Woodstock, GA)



APPENDIX A: CASE STUDIES

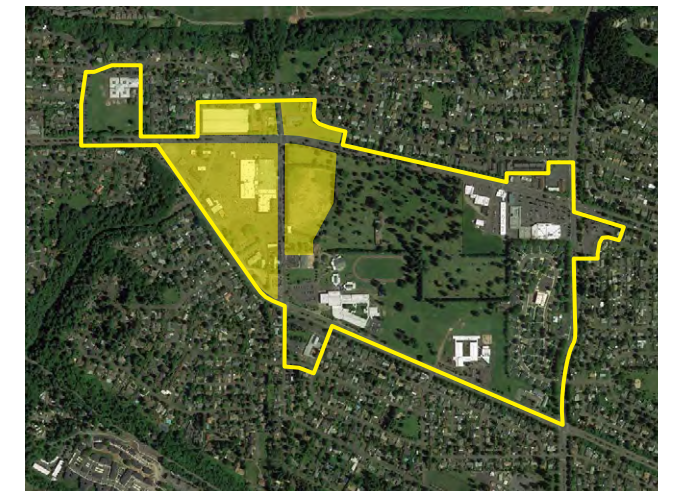
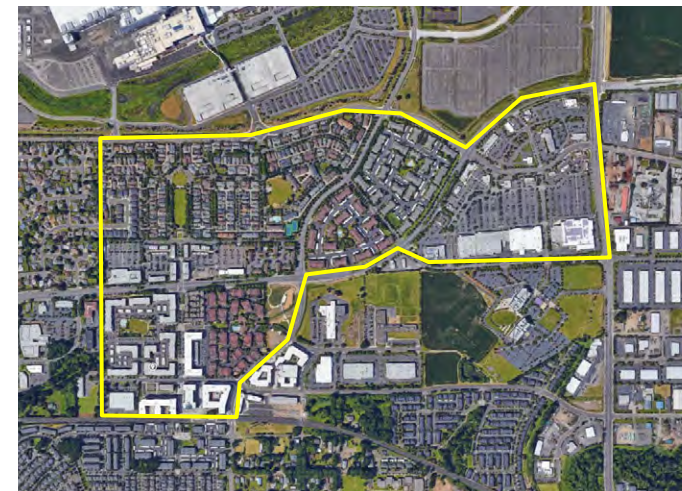


APPENDIX A: CASE STUDIES

ORENCO STATION (Hillsboro, OR)



APPENDIX A: CASE STUDIES



APPENDIX A: CASE STUDIES

RINO ARTS DISTRICT (Denver, CO)

Highlights

- Individual artists / production artist began moving in after decline of industrial uses
- Creative businesses, artists, and galleries
- Taxi Building (Phase I) / Drive Building (Phase 2) provides creative space for artists and designers
- Ground-level retail and residential (top level)

Takeaways

- Transitional area
- Located near downtown
- Physically separated from downtown
- Artists as development drivers
- Potential for groundswell movement
- Mixed-use and incubator spaces for small businesses serve as catalyst



APPENDIX A: CASE STUDIES



APPENDIX A: CASE STUDIES

CANARY COMMONS (Toronto, ON)

Highlights

- Community theme of Health & Wellness
- Network of walkable streets and parks
- Walk score of 95/100
- Bike score of 100/100
- Transit score of 94/100
- Retail, restaurant, and office space
- Includes family supportive services: Primary School, Community Center, YMCA
- 19% of the multi-family housing includes 2-3 bedroom suites to accommodate families

Takeaways

- Began as host to the 2015 Pan Am/Parapan American Games Athletes Village
- 35-acre master-planned district
- Includes 82,000 sq.ft. YMCA, student residences, other residential buildings
- Health-focused, vibrant Front Street Promenade
- 18-acre Corktown Common park with connecting trails



APPENDIX A: CASE STUDIES



APPENDIX A: CASE STUDIES

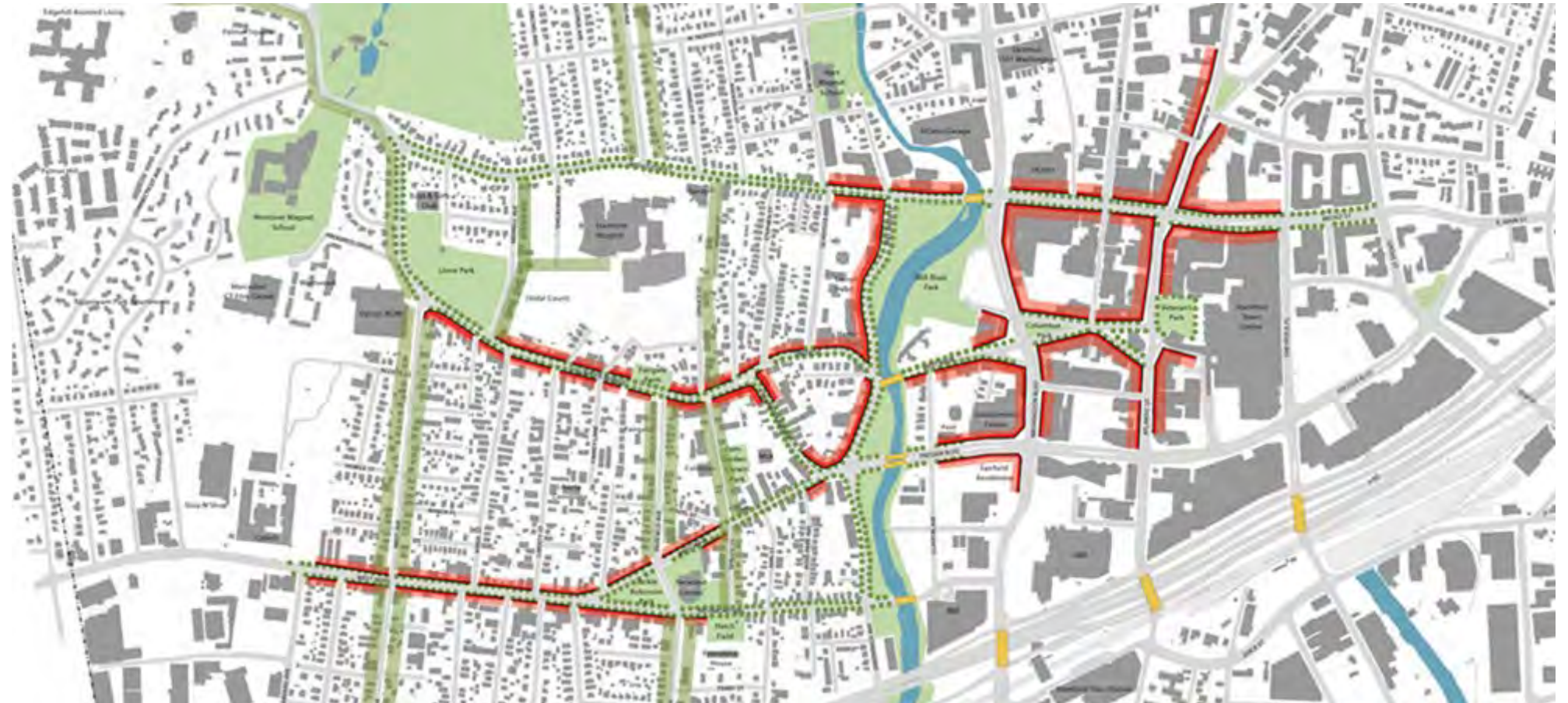
VITA HEALTH AND WELLNESS DISTRICT (Stamford, CT)

Highlights

- Partnership between affordable housing provider, hospital, and city
- Mixed income housing community
- Communal urban farm
- Retail, restaurant, and office space
- Social support services, job training, nutrition
- Aid for small business

Takeaways

- Wellness theme drives community lifestyle programs
- Mix of triplex, lowrise, and midrise structures
- Integration of new structures with adaptive reuse
- Concept integrated into surrounding neighborhoods
- Green open space positioned for wider community use



APPENDIX A: CASE STUDIES



APPENDIX A: CASE STUDIES

UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA (BC, CA)

Highlights

- Aging church buildings and decreasing congregation numbers led to province-wide strategy to repurpose underused properties owned by United Church of Canada (BCCUCC)
- Desire for multi-purpose or shared spaces for casual interaction between housing residents and congregation members
- Building form, shared amenity, and parking requirements differ based on municipality
- Congregation and municipality have expressed desire for church to be distinguishable, even when housed within non-traditional church building
- Each congregation has a development team that volunteers time to provide input on design process

Takeaways

- Affordable housing framework
- Enables church ministries to give back to community
- Nonprofit / market housing developers partnership
- Portfolio model where one redeveloped property can leverage future opportunities for other properties
- Emerging model of churches building less purpose-specific venues
- Faith-based communities retain ownership of housing projects on their land
- Helps maintain affordability over the long term



APPENDIX A: CASE STUDIES



APPENDIX A: CASE STUDIES

GLOBAL INNOVATION EXCHANGE (GIX) (Bellevue, WA)

Takeaways

- Competed in 2017 (part of the larger Spring District transit-oriented development in Bellevue)
- 100,000SF Innovation hub 36 acre Transit Oriented Development (TOD)
- Public / Private Partnership
- Wright Runstadt (developer)
- Microsoft
- University of Washington
- Tsinghua University, Beijing, China
- Symposium and presentation space
- Maker spaces, design studios, and technology labs
- Major corporate sponsor (\$40M seed money)
- Focus on science, tech, engineering, and design
- Entrepreneurship and practical business programs



APPENDIX A: CASE STUDIES



APPENDIX B: PUBLIC INPUT COMMENTS

The following are unedited comments received at various public outreach events as part of The Heights Visioning process.

LEADERSHIP SUMMIT INPUT (MAY 3 2018)

How do you identify (describe) your neighborhood?

1. Old/ rundown
2. Historic
3. Stuck in time
4. Run down
5. Dilapidated
6. Historic
7. Water tower
8. Rich in social services
9. Cemetery- interesting
10. Vanco- how much used?
11. VHA Rehab of Skyline Crest
12. Boys and Girls Club and forthcoming community center
13. Schools
14. Swimming Pools
15. Bike lane on MacArthur
16. Churches
17. Schools
18. Open green space
19. Heavy metal brewing ‘yea’
20. Active neighborhood associations
21. Central
22. Non-descript
23. Unanchored
24. Homogeneous development
25. Older commercial development
26. Underdeveloped
27. Vacant space
28. Residential
29. Disjointed uses
30. Single family-owner occupied
31. Limited MF
32. Underdeveloped infrastructure (paving, lighting, etc.)

33. Underutilized
34. Established
35. Lots of roads
36. Not enough access to your destination
37. Unconnected population
38. Devoid or limited commercial services
39. Well served by transit
40. Densely populated
41. Family oriented – four people can travel together
42. Adjacent neighborhoods- socio-economically diverse
43. Diverse: economically, age, ethnically similar to the rest of the city
44. Families
45. Long term home owners
46. Middle class
47. Diverse population
48. Quiet crossroads
49. Perception that it is uninviting/ no reason to go there
50. TM/ Redevelopment area- not pleasant to walk through/ no vegetation
51. Welcoming
52. Affordable
53. Sleepy

What excites you about your community and the Heights planning opportunity?

1. Bring different elements of community together
2. Bringing the neighborhoods together
3. Live/work/play, community center
4. It looks like the heart, like a center point
5. Opportunity for creative design
6. Freedom for risk, innovation in design
7. Opportunity for citywide anchor- arts/ commercial institutional
8. Could become a magnet- people come there for amenities/ retail/ fun
9. A new public gathering place where community can experience art, culture, music, and gather
10. Parks for people to gather, exercise
11. Central gathering place- events
12. Vibrant public spaces for gathering, diverse, safe. Activate spaces
13. Public space
14. Activation of green spaces
15. Add vegetation, remove asphalt

APPENDIX B: PUBLIC INPUT COMMENTS

LEADERSHIP SUMMIT INPUT (CONTINUED)

- 16. Underground utilities- big trees, fast growing, leafy no visual dist.
- 17. Parks and active transportation
- 18. Murals that reflect heritage/ involve kids/ students
- 19. Opportunity for new identity
- 20. A place for all ages to enjoy and have access to
- 21. Potential for library
- 22. Employment workspace/ co-working
- 23. Inclusionary housing/ mixed income/ different life stages
- 24. Variety of housing sizes/ types
- 25. Multi-family housing
- 26. Growth opportunities
- 27. Economic growth for established businesses
- 28. Increase in property values
- 29. Mixed uses, supporting each other
- 30. More people, more money, better schools
- 31. Local convenience (shopping options)
- 32. Having something to walk to
- 33. Essential business amenities nearby again
- 34. Opportunity that a public/ private partnership can offer planning for future generations
- 35. A chance for rejuvenation
- 36. Opportunity to rethink land uses with schools
- 37. Opportunity for density done well
- 38. Increased walkability, mixed income housing, economic vibrancy, jobs
- 39. Shared service space
- 40. Integrate services into new development
- 41. NPO/ Health/ Resources in one place
- 42. Opportunity to serve local community (social/health)
- 43. Improve food access
- 44. Opportunity for integrated 20 minute neighborhood
- 45. Next to BRT line on Mill Plain
- 46. Transit
- 47. Center- BRT, station with amenities, transit align with services
- 48. Ability to connect parts of the city
- 49. Link to downtown
- 50. To connect employment centers
- 51. Connection between Blandford, Burnt Bridge Creek Green way
- 52. Enhanced connectivity/ accessibility
- 53. Connection through Blandford Dr.
- 54. Connection for trail park

- 55. Bring neighborhoods together/ bridge/ connect
- 56. Connect to Burnt Bridge trail
- 57. Reconfigure traffic flow for safety, smoothness, especially Mill and 4th, walkability for all abilities
- 58. Widen sidewalks, more options for car-free mobility
- 59. No-car zones
- 60. Cycle territory
- 61. Potential for MacArthur Blvd.
- 62. Potential for Blandford Canyon
- 63. Unique opportunity with city right of way “MacArthur Corridor”
- 64. Central location to I-5 and I-205
- 65. Proximity to schools
- 66. Increased efficiency
- 67. Build on/ revive historical context
- 68. Transition from what is to what will be
- 69. Keep grocery store
- 70. Redevelop without gentrification
- 71. Stabilize neighborhood

What concerns do you have?

- 1. No easy access to SR-14
- 2. More employees at HD Quote center- not well connected
- 3. Need better access for future amenities
- 4. Gentrification that leads to displacement
- 5. Gentrification
- 6. Gentrification
- 7. Impact on housing affordability
- 8. Non-profits losing their spot
- 9. Design for many implementors- not one size fits all
- 10. Include implementation steps, not just broad goals
- 11. Not meeting objectives
- 12. Who will live in new housing- this has been expressed by Nbd’s, need to educate
- 13. Buy in for property owners
- 14. Status quo thinking (design)
- 15. NIMBYism- include all voices
- 16. Miss the community needs
- 17. Seeing the project through
- 18. Scale and fit into space
- 19. Merging new and old

APPENDIX B: PUBLIC INPUT COMMENTS

LEADERSHIP SUMMIT INPUT (CONTINUED)

- 1. Don't want this area to die again
- 2. Flexibility in internal road network
- 3. Traffic and pedestrian safety
- 4. Need for broader transportation safety plan
- 5. Blandford and cyclists, Evergreen

List Measures of success?

- 1. Plan that attracts developers and private investment
- 2. Retail and community uses on site
- 3. Wine bar, quality restaurants
- 4. Scaled for profit
- 5. Attract people and businesses from outside area
- 6. Ice cream
- 7. Broadband/ free wifi/ fiber
- 8. Quality design/ appearance
- 9. Support of the plan by neighborhoods
- 10. Broad support from community neighborhood
- 11. Public/ political support
- 12. Engaging neighborhoods, businesses
- 13. Not just associations
- 14. Outreach to families through schools, community centers, (Boys and Girls Club)
- 15. Talking to businesses further down Mill Plain (Rally Pizza, etc.)
- 16. Potential open house locations
- 17. Outreach/ engagement
- 18. Canvassing
- 19. Online
- 20. School outreach
- 21. Block party/ events
- 22. Get people excited!
- 23. Distinctiveness
- 24. When people take pride in the neighborhood
- 25. It's a place I want to move to
- 26. Trees, kids, activity, feels inviting
- 27. Clear vision
- 28. Happy people
- 29. Provides point of pride
- 30. Iconic identity
- 31. Social services and family support services on site

- 32. Measurable socioeconomic indicators for undeserved communities
- 33. New offers the opportunity for all including non-profits
- 34. Connectivity achieved
- 35. No parking or right sized parking (ML)
- 36. Designed to encourage transit
- 37. In step with changing economics/lifestyles now and going forward
- 38. Seasonally responsive
- 39. Economically viable
- 40. Sustainable timeline

APPENDIX B: PUBLIC INPUT COMMENTS

OPEN HOUSE INPUT (JUNE 23, 2018)

What do you love about your neighborhood?

- 1. Affordable, low income housing
- 2. Interesting houses
- 3. Lots of parks and green spaces
- 4. Open with lots of green space
- 5. Parks
- 6. Green space & parks
- 7. Love Sam Brown Park
- 8. Near open green walking space --> Cemetery
- 9. Open
- 10. Love New Restaurants
- 11. Centrally Located
- 12. Old established neighborhood
- 13. Large Lots
- 14. Beautiful views
- 15. Beautiful Views
- 16. Bikable
- 17. Close to everything
- 18. Accessibility to the rest of the city
- 19. Easy access to all things -- airport, downtown, transportation
- 20. Close to schools, parks, and stores
- 21. Easy Access to Portland
- 22. Accessible
- 23. Connected
- 24. Close to Bridge and Downtown
- 25. Freeway access
- 26. Easy Access to Highways
- 27. I like the proximity to both freeways and SR14 — grocery store, gas, park, bank, cleaners, health care — all good!
- 28. Near freeway access
- 29. Low Traffic
- 30. Safe Walking
- 31. Walkable and Safe
- 32. Lots of safe walking & biking areas
- 33. Safe Walking
- 34. Walkability
- 35. Walkable
- 36. Walkability

- 37. Wide streets
- 38. Wide streets - good for walking and biking
- 39. Low, middle, and high income
- 40. Multicultural community
- 41. More young families
- 42. Family-Oriented
- 43. Friendly
- 44. Friendly
- 45. Friendly
- 46. My Neighbors
- 47. Neighborly
- 48. “All American City”
- 49. Clean
- 50. Low Density
- 51. Quiet walks
- 52. Quiet
- 53. Quiet neighborhood due to the horseshoe shaped streets with limited access. Don’t ever change those streets
- 54. Quiet
- 55. Quiet
- 56. Quiet
- 57. Quiet
- 58. Quiet
- 59. Quiet neighborhoods
- 60. Quiet
- 61. Quiet
- 62. Stable

What excites you about the future of The Heights?

- 1. The chance to create a “place” identity
- 2. Diversity
- 3. Interior community space
- 4. An area like Esther Short with green space for neighborhoods to gather— playgrounds, housing, and businesses access and a special park for dogs
- 5. Community plaza (like Farmers Market)
- 6. Green spaces
- 7. Safe community green spaces
- 8. Green space

APPENDIX B: PUBLIC INPUT COMMENTS

OPEN HOUSE INPUT (CONTINUED)

1. Urban green spaces that draw people to sit, talk, eat among the retail areas
2. Open Spaces
3. Open/artistic spaces to enjoy
4. Add awesome playground, like Columbia Tech Center Nature Area
5. Young children, play area (inside) (outside)
6. Opportunity to master plan a large area in a thoughtful and comprehensive approach
7. Visual appeal
8. Less disgusting asphalt
9. Beautify derelict area
10. Please add good space for high income businesses (i.e. law offices, arch, retail estate, consultants, IT)
11. Increase density to support new businesses, restaurants, and walkability
12. Walking access to food, retail, entertainment venues
13. Projects like “The Mill”
14. New restaurants
15. Fun restaurants and shops
16. Restaurants
17. Shops
18. Add shops and restaurants to walk to
19. Community Center, people oriented with shops and restaurants
20. Pub/restaurant within walking distance and affordable
21. Small businesses
22. Neighborhood restaurants
23. Small shops, coffee shops, and bakeries — walkable
24. Adding retail that people want/need
25. Walkable shopping (Retail, Grocery)
26. Specialty grocery (New Seasons or like grocery)
27. Excited to have retail for food within walking distance (A New Seasons market, perhaps)
28. A small grocery store would be nice (Trader Joe’s, New Seasons)
29. Natural food stores
30. A Whole Foods or New Seasons would be a real added value (walkable)
31. Affordable housing
32. Increasing the variety of housing stock
33. Red brick multifamily housing with retail below, making the site a community in of itself, but open to the neighborhoods around
34. Apartments to purchase for seniors
35. Community swimming pool accessible to all
36. Great schools
37. Public neighborhood/center with classes held in school or public inside area
38. Library in the neighborhood

39. This a short, flat commute to tech areas easy (HP. Banfield, etc.) --> Jump on that angle
40. Easy to Portland and Downtown Vancouver
41. Love the idea of an active neighborhood — tracks, bikes, easy walkability
42. Wheelchair/stroller accessible sidewalk curbs
43. Walkability & bike network
44. Better walkability
45. Bike/walk/transit safety + opportunity
46. Bikability/walkability
47. Walkability
48. Walkability
49. Bicycle access
50. Safe walking paths
51. Walking and biking trails
52. Sidewalks on residential streets

What concerns do you have about the neighborhood?

1. Striking a balance between improving the neighborhood and keeping it affordable
2. Affordability impact
3. Impact on affordability
4. I would like to see housing and commercial rents stay reasonable so we can accommodate local businesses
5. Poorly designed (cheap) apartment buildings
6. Quality and attractiveness of housing planned
7. Avoid the newer, multi-storied apartments (over 3 levels) that the city has allowed Downtown
8. Housing to blend in with existing housing
9. Don’t want high density in Northcrest
10. Low income --- No!!!!
11. Low-income housing needs to be carefully & mindfully maintained
12. Low income housing is a horrible idea! It will destroy our neighborhood
13. Avoid over concentration of low income housing and social services
14. Low income housing mixed with more expensive housing improves diversity and provides more opportunity for a variety of businesses. Let’s not become elitist!
15. Mix retail + housing + community center
16. We need to be open to diversity of all kinds and welcome all kinds of people
17. Add more single family homes
18. Crime
19. No homeless shelter!!!
20. Architecture that prevents homeless camping & bench sleeping, use “hostile architecture”

APPENDIX B: PUBLIC INPUT COMMENTS

OPEN HOUSE INPUT (CONTINUED)

- 21. Impact on existing neighborhoods
- 22. Respect established neighborhoods
- 23. Existing businesses?
- 24. Multi generational income gap - Blue collar jobs disappearances -- no new mid-high income jobs
- 25. Not enough parking for commercial/residential
- 26. Please account for care + maintenance of what you build. Take care of stuff!
- 27. We shouldn't have to send our kids to private school
- 28. Value of education: schools need to perform to attract young
- 29. Taxes being raised dramatically + pot sale will drop house values
- 30. Poorly maintained parks
- 31. Keep tree on south side of water reservoir -- like park-like look
- 32. Preserve tree along water facility
- 33. Concerns about Sam Brown Park
- 34. Enough parks & rec for increased population
- 35. Make water station & fires station park-like
- 36. Satellite paths to connect neighborhood
- 37. Not enough sidewalks
- 38. Lack of sidewalks
- 39. No sidewalks
- 40. Lack of sidewalks
- 41. Decreased or eliminated non-neighborhood car traffic
- 42. Clean up medians please
- 43. Bad road surface conditions
- 44. Liesser + MacArthur intersection needs a traffic light. It's a "free for all" right now

What opportunities are we missing?

- 45. High rise or mid rise housing — affordable
- 46. More affordable housing for young people — amenities to make it attractive for them
- 47. Seize schools and utilize land to build A+ development that attracts people with money. Then rebuild schools to A+ performance that will attract people which will make development prosper
- 48. Look at Vancouver as a growing space — program events and incentivize businesses to locate here
- 49. Increase beauty and accessibility for most businesses and offices
- 50. Incorporation of low-income housing into mixed-income developments
- 51. Redevelop the Plaza Area (shops, restaurants, etc.)
- 52. Accessible housing for seniors
- 53. More senior housing
- 54. Put solar panels on top of water facility
- 55. Raze Tower Mall but save/reuse any material

- 56. Include an off-leash dog park proximate to higher density housing
- 57. Too much pavement and gravel at present
- 58. Giant asphalt lot needs to be broken up and greened up — trees, grass, fountains
- 59. Green space — park, community garden, low-maintenance plantings, shade
- 60. Open area with fountains, places for families to feel safe
- 61. Fields for baseball, tennis, etc. — Only two in the entire area
- 62. Need way more trees
- 63. Trees
- 64. More trees
- 65. Make the architecture appealing
- 66. More young people and families to revitalize the neighborhood and schools
- 67. Draw young and old people to live here and spend their money here
- 68. Keep the "family feel"
- 69. Exciting opportunity to plan a community inviting to all
- 70. Brand to the Heights, Vancouver, the PNW
- 71. Install murals/sculptures like downtown
- 72. Sidewalks and better pedestrian access
- 73. Traffic calming: Narrow streets by adding sidewalks where they don't exist
- 74. Need better traffic lights on MacArthur at Lieser and Andresen — please!
- 75. Walkable paths for everyone
- 76. Flexible use spaces — event space that is enclosed and convertible
- 77. A central area to provide for summer concerts or movies
- 78. Public square
- 79. Community center
- 80. Opportunities for small business and co-work space. Live/work in the same area
- 81. Community entertainment
- 82. A farmers market location
- 83. Love a natural foods store/restaurants
- 84. New Trader Joe's store
- 85. We need an upscale grocery store (like New Seasons)
- 86. Decent grocery store option
- 87. Grocery store
- 88. Need a New Seasons grocery store
- 89. We need to work with Safeway to be sure they stay for all purpose for everyone
- 90. More walkable, bikeable, and healthy living areas
- 91. Population is aging, but wants to stay fit
- 92. Encourage library to move headquarters here when lease expires
- 93. Small business, fitness shops, food
- 94. Chuck's — please come!

APPENDIX B: PUBLIC INPUT COMMENTS

OPEN HOUSE INPUT (CONTINUED)

- 1. Decent restaurant
- 2. Restaurants
- 3. Need more local shops and restaurants to walk to
- 4. Social services used to be at Tower Mall on a bus line, lots of parking. New OSHS has moved. Social Security is Downtown (pay parking!) Please put “help” on a bus line — need more low cost housing
- 5. I want everything now

What are measures of success?

- 1. Tidy and maintained private and public spaces
- 2. Make space for what people do
- 3. Lively interactive spaces (spaces for coffee, housing, dry cleaners, yoga class, active)
- 4. Neighborhood involvement
- 5. Jobs paying a livable wage
- 6. Ample job opportunities that pay a living wage
- 7. Use local artists, garden sculptor
- 8. Enhance all property values — bring in more young families
- 9. Open Space
- 10. Dog park
- 11. Community garden
- 12. Fountain
- 13. Dog Park
- 14. Green space
- 15. Include small “pocket” parks, at least two, in the redevelopment area
- 16. People want to live and work here
- 17. Something Vancouver can be proud of
- 18. Transparency and community involvement
- 19. Livable and vibrant neighborhoods
- 20. Healthy schools
- 21. Schools that people want to attend
- 22. Improved performance at schools
- 23. Lower percentage of suspensions and expulsions at schools
- 24. Bicycle access
- 25. Connectivity between housing an retail
- 26. Connection
- 27. No red lights
- 28. Paved sidewalks
- 29. Walkability
- 30. Attractive, appealing, quality architecture and public spaces

- 31. Mixed income housing from subsidized to high-end look the same
- 32. Business incubator space
- 33. Community meeting spaces “flex spaces”
- 34. Housing accessible for seniors
- 35. Units that can thrive
- 36. Orenco Station type of multi-use development (dense, attractive, places to eat, shop, gather, live work)
- 37. Prepared take-out or specialty grocery restaurants
- 38. Food truck pod
- 39. Food truck pod, family-oriented microbrewery
- 40. Restaurants
- 41. Walkable shops, restaurants, bakery
- 42. Shopping (New Seasons, Whole Foods, something healthy)
- 43. Shops
- 44. Bike shop
- 45. Cinema
- 46. Good close retail that is walkable
- 47. Thriving small businesses
- 48. Tower Mall Area needs to be a “destination” -- shops, restaurants, easier pedestrian access, outdoor dining, etc.

Where are areas of opportunity and concern?

- 1. Need more city maintained public parks
- 2. Better park signage needed at each entry points of Carl Gustafson Park
- 3. No expansion preferred for the existing cemetery
Saving existing trees and neighborhood parks
- 4. Green space needed near new developments and schools
- 5. Community Garden can be added
- 6. Dog Parks are needed
- 7. Community Hall/ center needed
- 8. Library needed
- 9. Upscale grocery stores are needed
- 10. Post office/ package delivery services are needed
- 11. Electric fuel station can be added
- 12. Bike Park can be added
- 13. Small skate park can be added
- 14. Pickle ball court can be added in McLaughlin Middle School
- 15. Public square with water features can be added
- 16. Center median floods on MacArthur Blvd

APPENDIX B: PUBLIC INPUT COMMENTS

- 18. Fix storm drainage at Missouri and Andresen Rd
- 19. Disconnected sidewalks in MacArthur Blvd, poorly maintained sidewalks
- 20. Adding curbs and sidewalks throughout
- 21. Ensure pedestrian safety in the crossings near schools
- 22. Green walk and bike ways away from E Mill Plain Blvd will provide better ways to get to the new town center
- 23. Better pedestrian and bike path are needed along N Devine Rd
- 24. Improving bike access across the city
- 25. MacArthur has one of the best bike lanes in the city
- 26. High speed traffic and dangerous intersection near Montana Ln and Pocatello Ave
- 27. Pedestrian and bikers safety concern in S Blandford Dr
- 28. Pedestrian and bike way opportunity to provide better access and connections between S Blandford and Evergreen Blvd
- 29. Adding speed bumps and sidewalks in Highland dr.
- 30. Ensuring pedestrian safety in Roundabouts
- 31. Better street lighting, traffic signal and roundabouts near the intersection of MacArthur Blvd and S Andresen Rd.
- 32. Closing Buena Vista Dr. at S Andresen Rd and adding stop signage can solve a range of current traffic issues (?)
- 33. Need direct bus service to the airport on E Mill Plain Blvd
- 34. S Morrison Rd needs street lights
- 35. Slowing down traffic within the neighborhoods adjacent to SE Middle way
- 36. Better street lighting and traffic control (improvement needed regarding signals, 4 way stops, flashing lights, and roundabouts)
- 37. Save existing grocery stores and coffee shops
- 38. Encourage/increase locally owned shops and restaurants
- 39. Encourage mixed use development (Local businesses + housing + Improved pedestrian and bike connection + Green space and parks + adequate parking)
- 40. Homeless population concentration and camps near natural areas, cemetery, public parks and schools
- 41. More low cost senior housing are needed
- 42. Apartments/condos integrated with green space and parks
- 43. Ensure good aesthetics and architecture for new developments in the area that fits the neighborhood character and identity
- 44. Keep housing height maximum of two or three stories
- 45. Make sure residents have more say than property owners and developers
- 46. Listen to neighbors who will be most affected by the changes

CAC #2 WORK SESSION (JULY 12, 2018)

Economic Development

- 1. Small Business
- 2. Business relevant to neighborhood
- 3. Local Business
- 4. Affordable Commercial rent
- 5. Environmental studies
- 6. Food truck park
- 7. Focus on local independent non-chain businesses
- 8. Niche market vs. general
- 9. Rental rates vs. types of rental restaurants
- 10. Urban form as an economic driver
- 11. Draw people here
- 12. Mid century modern character
- 13. Something unique to Vancouver, WA
- 14. Less is more size
- 15. Learn to say “NO” if there is no longevity
- 16. Productivity for the family
- 17. Live/Work development
- 18. Limited corporate influence
- 19. Living wage jobs

Mixed-Income Housing

- 1. Senior housing
- 2. Mixed housing types including low, mid and higher income
- 3. Inclusionary zoning
- 4. Stigma of low-income
- 5. Fear of negative impacts of mixed-income
- 6. Design for mixed income and benefit of it
- 7. Condos, Home ownership vs. rentals, Apartments
- 8. “Work Force” Housing
- 9. Provide for affordable options
- 10. “Modesty” is key

Urban Character/Form

- 1. Broad appeal in appearance
- 2. Destination center

APPENDIX B: PUBLIC INPUT COMMENTS

CAC #2 WORK SESSION (CONTINUED)

- 1. Mini “Pioneer Square”
- 2. “Town” feeling rather than “Urban”
- 3. Compliment existing neighborhood
- 4. Sense of Place
- 5. Theme
- 6. MCM Design
- 7. 5-6 stories max.
- 8. Design that inspires
- 9. Breathe “new” life in “older” community
- 10. Make the streetscapeBreath in width??
- 11. Vertical element not present
- 12. Daring design

Community Health, Wellness & Equity

- 1. Inclusive
- 2. Walk-In Clinic
- 3. Medical/ Dental office
- 4. Social services
- 5. ADA
- 6. Access to “Healthy Living”- food, open space, physical amenities
- 7. Farmer’s market
- 8. Specialty grocery vs. affordable grocery
- 9. Existing public health services
- 10. Playgrounds
- 11. Accessibility
- 12. Feeling safe
- 13. Driving range provides valuable access for youth to athletes
- 14. Access to healthy food

Connectivity

- 1. Improve Devine and Balanford (Car, walk, bike)
- 2. Improve access (bike/walk/wheelchair through out)
- 3. MacArthur bike connection-Extremely important
- 4. Redevelop connections along perimeter
- 5. River connection
- 6. Grand central access from Blandford
- 7. MacArthur - Traffic counts, appears lightly traveled
- 8. Vehicular traffic to Mill Plain - slower/ multi-modal traffic to MacArthur
- 9. Devine - Concern about loss of a connection, how to replace if Devine is lost

- 10. Pedestrians have priority
- 11. Woonerf “Devine”

Sustainability

- 1. Flexible design
- 2. Earthquake Standards
- 3. Design for long haul
- 4. Design sustainability
- 5. Environmental vs. resiliency
- 6. Material choices
- 7. “LEGO” like community
- 8. Focus on draining the Mill Plain and addresses business so they don’t move away

Public Realm

- 1. Sustained funding for maintenance for public space
- 2. Regional Destination
- 3. Walkable
- 4. Devine - shared street
- 5. Green spaces
- 6. Gateway - great intro to the space
- 7. Quiet-ish gathering space
- 8. NACTO Street Design guide
- 9. MacArthur Promenade - space is there

Arts/Culture

- 1. Mini amphitheater
- 2. Space for local art display
- 3. “First Friday” event space
- 4. Dedicated space for arts and related activities
- 5. Tie to Heights/ Vancouver history
- 6. Community “Participates” - creates art
- 7. Destination
- 8. DT Vancouver’s culture is the reason for it’s revitalization
- 9. Encourage creativity
- 10. Encourage higher learning facility of traditional pottery glassware
- 11. Color on the horizontal

APPENDIX C: TRAFFIC ANALYSIS

Memo

Date:	Wednesday, July 25, 2018
Project:	The Heights District Plan
To:	Jennifer Campos and Rebecca Kennedy, City of Vancouver
From:	Jeremy Jackson and Tom Shook, HDR
Subject:	Existing Conditions Traffic Analysis Memorandum (DRAFT)

Introduction

The purpose of this memo is to summarize the existing conditions traffic analysis and results within The Heights District Plan area. The analysis will support the multi-modal transportation analysis, alternatives development, Draft Environmental Impact Statement, and inform transportation needs for the District Plan.

Traffic Data Collection

Weekday, 3-hour AM (7 AM to 10 AM) and 4-hour PM (2 PM to 6 PM) peak period turning movement counts were collected at the following intersections (see Figure 1):

1. E. Mill Plain Boulevard at Brandt Road/Rhododendron Drive
2. E. Mill Plain Boulevard at MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue
3. E. Mill Plain Boulevard at N. Devine Road
4. E. Mill Plain Boulevard at N. Andresen Road
5. E. Mill Plain Boulevard at Garrison Road
6. E. Mill Plain Boulevard at N. Lieser Road
7. MacArthur Boulevard at N. Lieser Road & St. Helens Avenue
8. MacArthur Boulevard at N. Andresen Road
9. MacArthur Boulevard at Devine Road
10. N. Andresen Road at NE. 18th Street
11. N. Devine Road at E. 18th Street

Turning movement counts were collected in early June before area schools were out for the season and included a 15-minute breakdown of pedestrians, bicyclists, passenger vehicles, and heavy vehicles. Data collection also consisted of obtaining existing signal timing from the City.

Peak Hour Determination

The existing AM peak hour for the majority of the study area intersections was determined to be 7:45 AM to 8:45 AM. During the PM period, however, the peak hour varied significantly. As noted in the data collection, traffic volumes were collected between 2:00 PM and 6:00 PM to account for traffic near the local area schools. Because multiple intersections were heavily influenced by school traffic, it was determined that the individual peak hour for each intersection would be used for the PM peak analysis. The AM and PM peak hours used for analysis at each intersection are show below in Table 1.

Table 1. Intersection Peak Hours

Intersection	AM Peak	PM Peak
E. Mill Plain Boulevard at Brandt Road/Rhododendron Drive	7:45 – 8:45	3:00 – 4:00
E. Mill Plain Boulevard at MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue	7:45 – 8:45	3:00 – 4:00
E. Mill Plain Boulevard at N. Devine Road	7:45 – 8:45	3:30 – 4:30
E. Mill Plain Boulevard at N. Andresen Road	7:45 – 8:45	4:30 – 5:30
E. Mill Plain Boulevard at Garrison Road	7:45 – 8:45	4:45 – 5:45
E. Mill Plain Boulevard at N. Lieser Road	7:45 – 8:45	4:45 – 5:45
MacArthur Boulevard at N. Lieser Road & St. Helens Avenue	7:45 – 8:45	4:45 – 5:45
MacArthur Boulevard at N. Andresen Road	7:45 – 8:45	2:45 – 3:45
MacArthur Boulevard at Devine Road	7:45 – 8:45	3:30 – 4:30
N. Andresen Road at NE. 18th Street	7:45 – 8:45	4:30 – 5:30
N. Devine Road at E. 18th Street	7:45 – 8:45	4:00 – 5:00

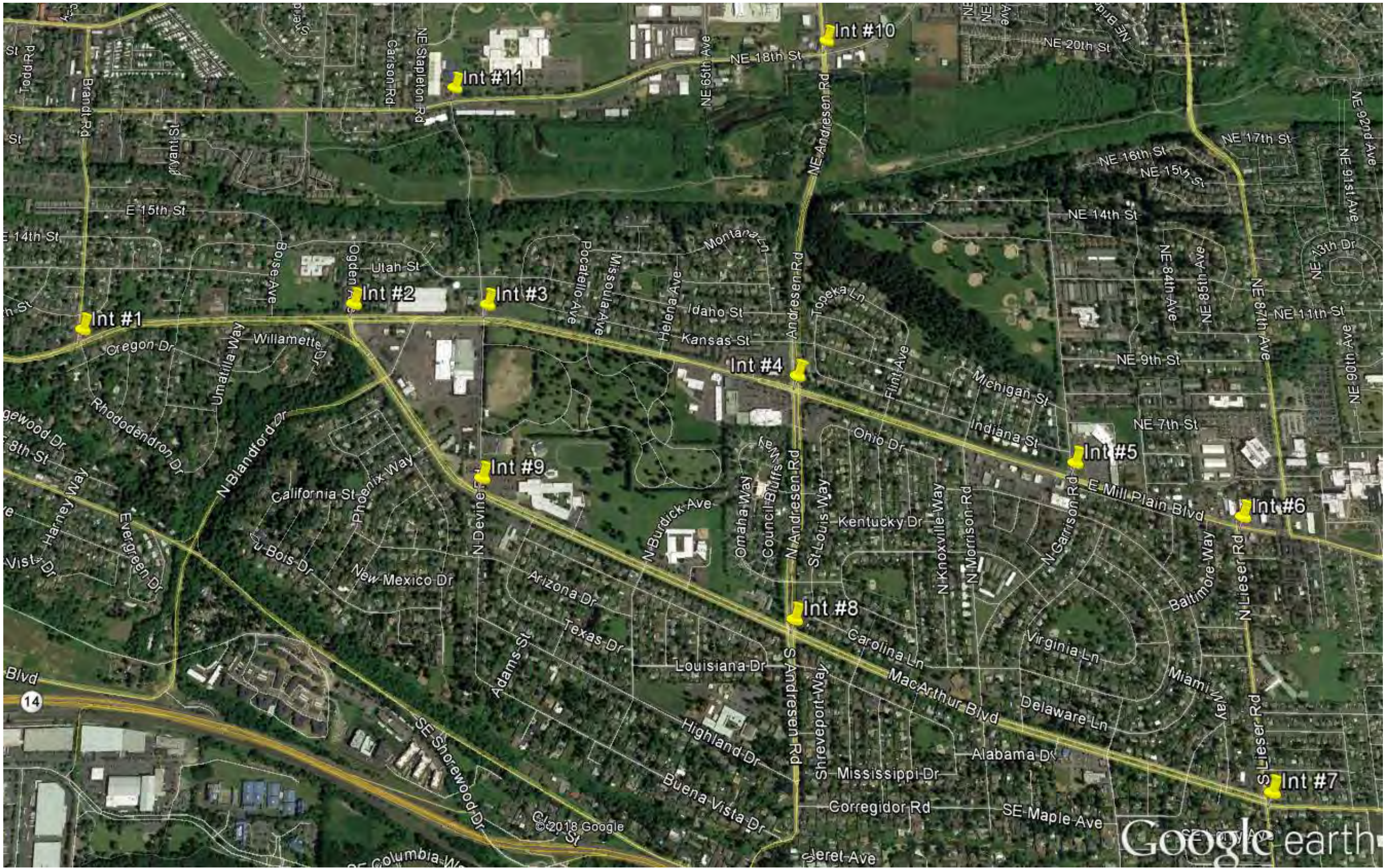
Traffic Operations Analysis

A traffic operations analysis for the project area intersections was performed using Synchro (version 9). The analysis results are based on the Synchro output with the exception of the unsignalized intersections on MacArthur Boulevard at N. Lieser Road and N. Andresen Road. Synchro was not reporting results for these intersections due to the configuration and the HCM 2010 AWSC reports were instead used. For unsignalized intersections, the overall intersection delay is based on the worst stop-controlled approach. A summary of the AM and PM peak hour intersection delay and level-of-service (LOS) is provided in Table 2 and Table 3. A summary of the AM and PM peak hour intersection volume-to-capacity (v/c) ratios is provided in Table 4.

As shown below, most project area intersections are operating at LOS D or better except for the unsignalized MacArthur Boulevard and N. Lieser Road/St. Helens Avenue intersection, which is operating at LOS F in both the AM and PM peak hours. Several intersections also have approaches that are operating at LOS E. Multiple intersections are operating over-capacity, with v/c ratios that exceed 1.0; including E. Mill Plain Boulevard and N. Andresen Road in the AM peak hour and the unsignalized MacArthur Boulevard and N. Lieser Road/St. Helens Avenue intersection in both the AM and PM peak hours. The E. Mill Plain Boulevard and N. Lieser Road intersections is operating close to capacity (v/c of 0.95) in the PM peak hour.

APPENDIX C: TRAFFIC ANALYSIS

Figure 1. Traffic Count Locations



APPENDIX C: TRAFFIC ANALYSIS

Table 2. Intersection Delay and Level of Service – AM Peak

Intersection	Intersection Approach								Overall Intersection	
	Eastbound		Westbound		Northbound		Southbound			
	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
E. Mill Plain Boulevard at Brandt Road/Rhododendron Drive	8.4	A	8.5	A	23.2	C	56.0	E	16.3	B
E. Mill Plain Boulevard at MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue	6.9	A	8.0	A	22.8	C	12.4	B	9.8	A
E. Mill Plain Boulevard at N. Devine Road	23.7	C	30.0	C	41.7	D	38.9	D	31.1	C
E. Mill Plain Boulevard at N. Andresen Road	30.0	C	29.2	C	33.6	C	71.2	E	46.4	D
E. Mill Plain Boulevard at Garrison Road	15.2	B	10.4	B	24.4	C	32.5	C	14.9	B
E. Mill Plain Boulevard at N. Lieser Road	15.9	B	18.4	B	26.5	C	31.1	C	19.2	B
MacArthur Boulevard at N. Lieser Road & St. Helens Avenue**	107.6	F	69.6	F	149.0	F	97.8	F	149.0	F
MacArthur Boulevard at N. Andresen Road**	18.8	C	18.8	C	16.2	C	21.3	C	21.3	C
MacArthur Boulevard at Devine Road**	10.1	B	9.5	A	10.2	B	10.3	B	10.3	B
N. Andresen Road at NE. 18th Street	52.6	D	59.4	E	25.4	C	30.6	C	35.6	D
N. Devine Road at E. 18th Street	11.6	B	11.1	B	20.5	C	19.3	B	14.0	B

Table 3. Intersection Delay and Level of Service – PM Peak

Intersection	Intersection Approach								Overall Intersection	
	Eastbound		Westbound		Northbound		Southbound			
	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
E. Mill Plain Boulevard at Brandt Road/Rhododendron Drive	8.2	A	8.8	A	12.0	B	32.4	C	12.0	B
E. Mill Plain Boulevard at MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue	9.0	A	8.4	A	29.1	C	12.7	B	13.0	B
E. Mill Plain Boulevard at N. Devine Road	37.1	D	38.3	D	35.6	D	29.4	C	36.4	D
E. Mill Plain Boulevard at N. Andresen Road	33.2	C	24.1	C	52.1	D	47.9	D	36.3	D
E. Mill Plain Boulevard at Garrison Road	14.2	B	11.4	B	54.5	D	48.6	D	18.5	B
E. Mill Plain Boulevard at N. Lieser Road	28.7	C	27.7	C	38.8	D	39.1	D	30.0	C
MacArthur Boulevard at N. Lieser Road & St. Helens Avenue**	42.9	E	25.9	D	93.5	F	54.8	F	93.5	F
MacArthur Boulevard at N. Andresen Road**	18.2	C	14.0	B	14.9	B	15.4	C	18.2	C
MacArthur Boulevard at Devine Road**	11.6	B	9.9	A	10.4	B	13.7	B	13.7	B
N. Andresen Road at NE. 18th Street	50.2	D	77.5	E	23.1	C	28.6	C	37.7	D
N. Devine Road at E. 18th Street	15.8	B	17.0	B	20.8	C	20.1	C	17.7	B

APPENDIX C: TRAFFIC ANALYSIS

Table 4. Intersection V/C Ratios

Intersection	Intersection Approach								Overall Intersection	
	Eastbound		Westbound		Northbound		Southbound			
	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM
E. Mill Plain Boulevard at Brandt Road/Rhododendron Drive	0.24	0.32	0.49	0.38	0.13	0.14	0.86	0.77	0.86	0.77
E. Mill Plain Boulevard at MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue	0.18	0.33	0.43	0.28	0.62	0.77	0.23	0.11	0.62	0.77
E. Mill Plain Boulevard at N. Devine Road	0.32	0.77	0.80	0.78	0.61	0.66	0.59	0.36	0.80	0.78
E. Mill Plain Boulevard at N. Andresen Road	0.52	0.69	0.73	0.65	0.47	0.61	1.20	0.78	1.20	0.78
E. Mill Plain Boulevard at Garrison Road	0.49	0.74	0.40	0.48	0.42	0.70	0.57	0.82	0.57	0.82
E. Mill Plain Boulevard at N. Lieser Road	0.49	0.54	0.81	0.95	0.75	0.82	0.11	0.23	0.81	0.95
MacArthur Boulevard at N. Lieser Road & St. Helens Avenue**	1.11	0.85	0.96	0.62	1.22	1.08	1.07	0.92	1.22	1.08
MacArthur Boulevard at N. Andresen Road**	0.51	0.55	0.55	0.33	0.37	0.36	0.57	0.40	0.57	0.55
MacArthur Boulevard at Devine Road**	0.18	0.32	0.26	0.21	0.16	0.12	0.22	0.45	0.26	0.45
N. Andresen Road at NE. 18th Street	0.75	0.80	0.68	0.90	0.64	0.70	0.69	0.46	0.75	0.90
N. Devine Road at E. 18th Street	0.53	0.56	0.22	0.39	0.61	0.59	0.03	0.18	0.61	0.59

**Unsignalized intersection; worst stop-controlled movement used for each approach and overall intersection v/c ratio.
Red = Approach or intersection v/c ratio exceeds 1.0

APPENDIX D: APPLICABLE CODES AND STANDARDS

The following is a summary of applicable City of Vancouver Codes and Standards and the relationship these regulations may have on The Heights District planning process.

VANCOUVER MUNICIPAL CODE	
Citation	Summary and Key Issues
Plan Districts – General. VMC 20.610. VMC 20.610 establishes the criteria and method for adopting a subarea plan. .	• The Heights District Plan would need to be adopted under a Type IV procedure per VMC 20.210. Subarea plans do not need to follow normal calendar for plan amendments. • The plan must meet the following four criteria (VMC 20.610.040) 1. <i>The area proposed for the plan district has special characteristics or constraints of a natural, economic, historic, public facility, transitional land use or development nature that are not common to other areas of the City;</i> 2. <i>Existing base and overlay zone provisions are inadequate to achieve a desired public benefit or to address an identified problem in the area;</i> 3. <i>The proposed plan district and regulations are the result of a legislative study or plan documenting the special characteristics or problems of the area and how a plan district will best address relevant issues; and</i> 4. <i>The regulations of the plan district are in conformance with the Comprehensive Plan and continue to meet the general purpose and intent of the base zone, and any overlay zones applied in the district and do not prohibit uses or development allowed by the base zone without clear justification.</i>
Existing Zoning (R-4, R-6, R-18, CC, CN, Park)	If existing zoning does not align with the land uses and/or densities proposed under the plan, rezoning or amendments are subject to VMC 20.285. This will include minimum/maximum lot sizes, block sizes, setbacks, and proposed land uses.
Existing land use designations (COM, UH, P/OS, PF)	If existing designations do not align with the land uses proposed under the subarea plan, plan amendments will be required subject to VMC 20.285.060.

Archaeological Resource Protection (VMC 20.710)	• The Predictive Model maps the majority of the area is within Level B (Lower Probability), however the northwest tip near the confluence of Mill Plan Blvd and McArthur Blvd is mapped as Level A (Higher Probability). • Lots vacant and or serving as parking lots, both paved and unpaved, could contain subsurface cultural resources that could be affected by proposed developments
Parks. VMC Title 15.	The City of Vancouver will continue to collect park impact fees for all new residential housing units constructed in Park District #2. Any new parks will require a rezoning to Park.
Off-Street Parking. VMC 20.945.070	Minimum off-street parking requirements are set by land use per VMC Table 20.945.070-2. Off street parking requirements will need to be assessed in light of potential increases in density. Parking is determined at the time development occurs.
Cemeteries. VMC 20.895.030 and 13.04.	No issues identified related to Park Hill Cemetery.
Wellhead Protection Areas. VMC. 14.26	The majority of the area is located within a wellhead protection area (Vancouver Water Station 4 – 1, 5, and 10 year). Development may require compliance with protective measures and certain uses may be either prohibited or discouraged within especially sensitive areas (e.g., users of high-risk contaminants such as wood preserving/treating).
Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas. VMC 20.740.110.	Mapped non-riparian Habitat Conservation Area is associated with the Southcliff/Blandford Canyon Greenway and the Burnt Bridge Creek Greenway. Development may require a critical areas report and permit if within the mapped area or buffer.
Geologic Hazard Areas. VMC 20.740.130	Mapped landslide hazards are associated with the Southcliff/Blandford Canyon Greenway and the Burnt Bridge Creek Greenway. The entire area is designated NEHRP Class C, which is designated as a seismic hazard by the City. Development may require a critical areas report and permit, with a supporting geotechnical analysis. These areas may not be appropriate for certain sensitive land uses, such as emergency healthcare facilities.
VANCOUVER COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2011-2030	
Citation	Summary and Key Issues
Community Development Policies (Ch. 1)	• CD-2 Efficient development patterns: Encourage efficient development throughout Vancouver to ensure achievement of average density of 8 units per acre set by countywide planning policies. Encourage higher density and more intense development in areas that are more

APPENDIX D: APPLICABLE CODES AND STANDARDS

	extensively served by facilities, particularly transportation and transit services. • CD-3 Infill and redevelopment: Where compatible with surrounding uses, efficiently use urban land by facilitating infill of undeveloped properties, and redevelopment of underutilized and developed properties. Allow for conversion of single to multi-family housing where designed to be compatible with surrounding uses. • CD-4 Urban centers and corridors: Achieve the full potential of existing and emerging urban activity centers and the corridors that connect them, by: (a) Promoting or reinforcing a unique identity or function for individual centers and corridors (b) Planning for a compact urban form with an appropriate mix of uses (c) Working with stakeholders to develop flexible standards to implement the vision for that center or corridor (d) Encouraging innovative, attractive private development that efficiently uses available land and resources (e) Establishing connectivity within each center and to other areas to provide accessibility (f) Providing a range of transportation options (g) Investing in public facilities and amenities to enhance livability • CD-5 Mixed-use development: Facilitate development that combines multiple uses in single buildings or integrated sites. • CD-6 Neighborhood livability: Maintain and facilitate development of stable, multi-use neighborhoods that contain a compatible mix of housing, jobs, stores, and open and public spaces in a well-planned, safe pedestrian environment. • CD-7 Human scale, accessible development, and interaction: Facilitate development that is human scale and encourages pedestrian use and human interaction. • CD-8 Design: Facilitate development and create standards to achieve the following: (a) Increased street front use, visual interest, and integration with adjacent buildings (b) Improved pedestrian connections and proximity of uses within developments (c) Enhanced sense of identity in neighborhoods and subareas (d) Publicly and/or privately owned gathering spaces facilitating interaction		• CD-9 Compatible uses: Facilitate development that minimizes adverse impacts to adjacent areas, particularly neighborhoods. • CD-10 Complementary uses: Locate complementary land uses near one another to maximize opportunities for people • CD-12 Integrated area planning: Promote cohesive, integrated planning of areas and sites through use of subarea planning, master planning, and planned developments, or other methods. • CD-14 Connected and integrated communities: Facilitate the development of complete neighborhoods and subareas containing stores, restaurants, parks and public facilities, and other amenities used by local residents. • CD-16 Sustainability: Facilitate sustainable land use development through measures including but not limited to the following: (a) Develop integrated land use patterns and transportation networks that foster reduced vehicle miles traveled and associated greenhouse gas emissions (b) Develop individual buildings that minimize energy and resource consumption. Encourage home based efficiencies such as insulation retrofits, efficient water and air heating systems, and use of solar panels or other forms of energy capture. (c) Implement recommendations of the Vancouver-Clark County Sustainable Affordable Residential Development Report
		Economic Development Policies (Ch. 2)	• EC-6 Efficient use of employment land: Maximize utilization of land designated for employment through more intensive new building construction and redevelopment and intensification of existing sites.
		Housing Policies (Ch. 3)	• H-1 Housing options: Provide for a range of housing types and densities for all economic segments of the population. Encourage equal and fair access to housing for renters and homeowners. • H-5 Housing placement near services and centers: Facilitate siting of higher density housing near public transportation facilities and in designated centers and corridors.
		Environmental Policies (Ch. 4)	• EN-2 Stewardship: Demonstrate and promote environmental stewardship and education.

APPENDIX D: APPLICABLE CODES AND STANDARDS

	• EN-8 Water quality and quantity: Enhance and protect surface water, stormwater, and groundwater quality from septic discharge, impervious surface runoff, improper waste disposal, and other potential contaminant sources. Ensure safe and adequate water supplies and promote wise use and conservation of water resources. • EN-9 Trees and other vegetation: Conserve and restore tree and plant cover, particularly native species, throughout Vancouver. Promote planting using native vegetation. Protect historic and other significant trees. Work towards the Vancouver Urban Forestry Program goal of covering 28% of Vancouver’s surface area with tree canopy. • EN-11 Hazard areas: Manage development in geologically hazardous areas and floodplains to protect public health and safety.		• PFS-18 Street design: Design city streets to achieve safety and accessibility for all modes. Arterial streets shall provide facilities for automobile, bike, pedestrian and transit mobility, and shall include landscaping and adequate lighting. • PFS-25 Stormwater management: Manage storm water to safely pass floodwaters, maintain and improve water quality of receiving streams, lakes, and wetlands, protect and enhance fish and wildlife habitat, promote recreational opportunities, and enhance community aesthetics. • PFS-30 Open spaces and parks: Provide and maintain parks, open spaces, and recreational services for all segments of the community consistent with adopted level-of-service standards. Facilities and services should support recreational activities, environmental or historical resource protection, and should preserve and enhance neighborhood identity and function. • PFS-31 Trails: Provide a system of trails linking public and private open spaces, parks, recreational uses and transportation facilities within and between jurisdictions. Encourage use of greenspaces and riparian corridors as pedestrian and nonauto-oriented linkages within the urban area, in balance with habitat protection.
Public Facilities and Services (Ch. 5)		NEIGHBORHOOD ACTION PLANS	
		Citation	Summary and Key Issues
		Neighborhood Action Plans (General)	• The general purpose of a neighborhood action plan is to identify issues that are of concern to the residents of the neighborhood, and to devise strategies for addressing these concerns. It should be noted that many of these plans were created 10-20 years ago and reflect the views of residents at that point in time. There have been many changes in conditions to the area and city at large since these plans were developed. • The general policy statements included in the action plans were intended to be used by the City Council to guide future decisions involving development proposals and plan amendments affecting the neighborhoods.
		Vancouver Heights Neighborhood Action Plan (1997)	• This plan was developed in 1997 reflects the views of residents at that point in time. • The Vancouver Heights action plan vision focuses on a “home town” feel within the big city, and the routing traffic
	• PFS-4 Transportation system: Develop and maintain an interconnected and overlapping transportation system grid of pedestrian walkways, bicycle facilities, roadways for automobiles and freight, transit and high-capacity transit service. Include support programs such as traffic operations, transportation demand management, neighborhood traffic management, and the regional trails program. Work towards completing and sustaining individual components and programs to ensure success of the entire system. • PFS-6 Transportation safety: Ensure high safety standards for motorists, pedestrians, and bicyclists through the development and capital improvement processes. Allocate city capital resources to high risk and collision locations for motorists, bicyclists, and pedestrians • PFS-10 Livable streets: Design streets and sidewalks and manage vehicular traffic to encourage livability, interaction, and sense of neighborhood or district ownership in linkage with adjacent land uses. Encourage multi-modal travel, and provide accessible, human scale opportunities for transferring between travel modes. • PFS-13 Neighborhood traffic: Protect and enhance neighborhoods with an active program that focuses on safety, safe routes to school, traffic calming, education, and enforcement.		

APPENDIX D: APPLICABLE CODES AND STANDARDS

	around the neighborhoods, with alternative transportation options (walking, biking) throughout. Objectives focus on community appearance, community building, economic development, housing, land use, mobility, noise/nuisance, open space and recreation, public facilities, and public safety. • The Vancouver Heights plan area is larger than the Heights District boundaries: “The neighborhood is bounded on the east by 98th Ave., on the north by Mill Plain Boulevard, on the west by Devine Road, and generally on the south by MacArthur Boulevard from Devine Road, east to Friedel where the boundary steps down to SR14, and then follows the North side of 98th Avenue.” • Most objectives are not specific to the portion of the planning area that overlaps with the Heights District area, or are transportation-related and may not reflect the existing conditions of the area and changes that have occurred since 1997. For example, one objective is to “create a tree lined boulevard along MacArthur”, which has occurred since the plan was published.
Harney Heights Neighborhood Action Plan (2001)	• This plan was developed in 2001 and reflects the views of residents at that point in time. • Action plan area overlaps with the Heights District in two locations north of E Mill Plain Blvd: to the west at the MLK Elementary school and to the east at N Andresen Road and Kansas Street, • There are no objectives or actions specific to the area where the plans overlap.
Northcrest Neighborhood Action Plan (2001)	• This plan was developed in 2001 and reflects the views of residents at that point in time. • Action plan area overlaps with the Heights District only in the north portion bounded by Idaho Street to the north and Kansas Street to the east. • The plan contains an action to “Investigate options for traffic calming and/or additional stop control at the following intersections: At Montana Lane and Kansas; At Montana Lane and Idaho.” • The plan also contains an action to “Improve the ineffective crosswalk on Mill Plain Blvd. 500 feet west of Andresen or replace with pedestrian traffic signal,” however this crosswalk no longer appears to exist.

Evergreen Highlands Neighborhood Action Plan (1996)	• This plan was developed in 1996 and reflects the views of residents at that point in time. • Action plan area overlaps with the Heights District only in the portion south of MacArthur Blvd., bounded by N Devine Road, Arizona Drive, and Texas Drive. • The plan notes concerns over the intersections of Devine Road and Arizona Drive, and Arizone Drive and Texas Drive. • The plan notes that residents value the presence of the Vancouver Heights United Methodist Church as contributing to open space and a sense of community.
	•
TRANSPORTATION	
Citation	Summary and Key Issues
Devine Road	• Designated as a 2-lane Collector Arterial - Will need to meet City street design standards. • TSP 20-year plan identifies the road as a proposed bike route.
MacArthur Blvd	• Designated as a Minor Arterial - Will need to meet City street design standards. • TSP 20-year plan identifies new signals at Andresen and Devine; proposed pedestrian improvements; and bike lanes.
E Mill Plain Blvd	• Designated as a Primary Arterial - Will need to meet City street design standards. • TSP 20-year plan identifies blvd as a Phase I ITS Route; and Tier 1 corridor w/ transit nodes at Devine and Andresen
Andresen Rd - Arterial	• Designated as a Principal Arterial - Will need to meet City street design standards. • TSP 20-year plan identifies proposed pedestrian improvements; and proposed bike lanes.
Blandford Dr – Public/Other	• Designated as a Collector Arterial south of MacArthur and a local road north of MacArthur - Will need to meet City street design standards. • TSP 20-year plan identifies proposed pedestrian improvements

Bus rapid transit (BRT)	C-Tran is planning and designing the Mill Plain Bus Rapid Transit Project.
Complete Streets Program	The adopted <i>What's Next Vancouver! Building Our City's Future 2016-2021 Strategic Plan</i> includes goals relating to establishing a complete streets program, and a Complete Streets ordinance was adopted in 2017. One project underway is a Complete Streets project extending from Reserve Street to MacArthur Boulevard along McLoughlin Boulevard, Brandt Road, and Mill Plain Boulevard.
PUBLIC AMENITIES/FACILTIES	
Citation	Summary and Key Issues
Schools: <i>Marshall Elementary</i> <i>McLoughlin Middle School</i> <i>MLK Elementary</i>	• Both McLoughlin Middle School and Marshall Elementary are undergoing construction over the next few years, which will rebuild the schools as connected structures. • The subarea plan will need to take into account the new site plan for the two connected schools, including the new traffic patterns that this will create along MacArthur Blvd.
Parks and Greenways: <i>Southcliff/Blandford Canyon Grwy West</i> <i>Burnt Bridge Creek Greenway / Trail</i> <i>Columbia Lancaster neighborhood park</i> <i>Sam Brown neighborhood park</i> <i>General Andresen neighborhood park</i>	• The plan will need to consider proposed expansions or acquisitions under the Vancouver <i>Comprehensive Parks, Recreation & Natural Areas Plan - 2014-2020</i>. This includes a proposed shared use path from Marine Park to Burnt Bridge Creek Trail along Devine and MacArthur.

APPENDIX E: AFFORDABLE HOUSING SUPPLEMENTAL READ

AFFORDABLE HOUSING IN VANCOUVER

In the early 1940s, a population influx helped to establish the Vancouver Housing Authority (VHA) which developed over 11,000 temporary, affordable units. Since then, these units have been sold and rebuilt, giving way to Vancouver’s current neighborhoods. Given the region’s current affordable housing crisis, Vancouver still possesses a need for affordable and supportive housing for those with low incomes, those with special needs, and those teetering on the edge of homelessness.

However, developing supportive housing is difficult, and conceivably, nothing feels as staggering as the dwindling supply of affordable housing subsidies and entitlements. For example, the Clark County HOME program alone saw a 39% decrease in entitlements from 1992-2016 and a 45% decrease from 2000-2016. This has stirred the community to create new sources, such as Vancouver’s affordable housing levy to fund the Affordable Housing Trust Fund.

As of 2015², Vancouver had 97 sites with at least one affordable housing unit. These sites held 3,953 affordable units, accounting for 65% of the County’s affordable housing stock and 6.2% of the greater region’s (Clackamas, Clark, Multnomah, and Washington Counties). The VHA alone houses 3,400 households in subsidized housing and provides an additional 1,600 units of affordable apartments. Still, the community finds itself in an affordable housing deficit which mirrors the state². A non-profit affordable housing developer that works in the region explains it by using a well-known narrative: “if you build it, they will come.”

¹ Oregon Metro. (2015). 2015 Regional Inventory of Regulated Affordable Housing Summary Report.

² “There is a shortage of nearly 164,000 affordable homes for the most vulnerable, extremely-low income Washingtonians, an increase of 53,000 from 2000,” Retrieved from Office of U.S. State Senator Maria Cantwell. (n.d.). Meeting the Challenges of the Growing Affordable Housing Crisis. Expanding and Improving the Housing Tax Credit.

IMPLICATIONS TO DEVELOPING AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Today, financing affordable housing requires a piecemeal approach; multiple affordable housing equity sources are needed to cover the cost of development. Because these funding sources are highly competitive and regulated, it often takes longer to develop affordable housing projects as well. Teaming up with an affordable housing development consultant is often necessary to streamline the process and to help sidestep avoidable hurdles. Because many affordable housing subsidy sources do not pair well together, an affordable housing development consultant can also provide essential advice and lessons learned.

Further, populations served by a proposed project may affect the project itself (e.g. project size, architectural style, and location). To explain, a requisite to using most affordable housing sources is that a percentage of the total units are reserved for households with lower incomes. These requirements create rent caps which limit returns. And, because communities have land use and zoning laws, other challenges are created, like limitations in the number of units permitted per acre and design constraints like minimum setbacks and height requirements. Ultimately, this can make it difficult to generate the densities or economies of scale necessary to make an affordable housing project pencil.

IMPLICATIONS TO USING THE LOW-INCOME HOUSING TAX CREDIT

Here we provide a brief summary of one of the most prominent affordable housing funding sources, the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit. Over the last decade alone, the 9% LIHTC funded over 8,500 affordable housing units in Washington state, nearly half of which were reserved for extremely low income or homeless households. (Office of U.S. State Senator Maria Cantwell. (n.d.). Meeting the Challenges of the Growing Affordable Housing Crisis. Expanding and Improving the Housing Tax Credit.)

Low Income Housing Tax Credit Considerations	
The Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) is a federal program which allocates an income tax credit to states to pass on to developers as a way to incentivize the construction and rehabilitation of affordable housing. The program has helped develop most of the affordable housing that the U.S. has today.	
There are two program distinctions. The first is referred to as 4% LIHTC, where the credits subsidize 40% of eligible project costs (qualified basis). The second distinction is referred to as 9% LIHTC, where the credits subsidize 70% of eligible project costs.	
Jurisdictions managing LIHTC evaluate applications across a range of selection criteria. One important requisite is target population. Because the LIHTC program is intended to target households earning at or below 60% of Area Median Gross Income (AMGI), there is a federally mandated minimum set aside of affordable housing within the project. A developer may limit 40% of the project’s units to households earning at or below 60% AMGI (40/60 test), or they may limit 20% of the project’s units to households earning at or below 50% of AMGI (20/50 test).	
Washington’s Compliance and Procedures Manual for the LIHTC program indicates that the tax credits may only go toward “costs associated with the affordable units and not for market-rate units and that the economics generally promote properties that are 100% or nearly 100% ‘low-income’”. Even with LIHTC allocation, the project will likely still have a gap requiring more density (i.e. more rent to cover debt service) or additional affordable housing resources and capital.	
Different target populations and project scales will mean different capital stack options (e.g. 4% vs. 9%). Here are some additional considerations for each option:	
LIHTC 4%	LIHTC 9%
▪ Non-competitive process ▪ Lower credit rate ▪ Typically, rehabilitation and acquisition ○ New construction if also financed with tax-exempt bonds or other federal funds	▪ Competitive process ▪ Higher credit rate ▪ Typically, new construction and substantial rehabilitation³ ▪ Limits use of other federal funds

³ To use the 9% LIHTC for rehabilitation, a developer must get preauthorization (i.e. you are encouraged to go after 4% for rehabilitation in most cases), a project must have been placed in service 20 years before the year of the 9% application (e.g. only 15 years is required for 4%), the developer must get a 20-year Capital Needs Assessment (CNA) from a 3rd-party consultant, and minimum hard costs per unit must be at least \$40,000 and supported by the CNA.

APPENDIX F: MARKET DATA AND TRENDS DETAIL

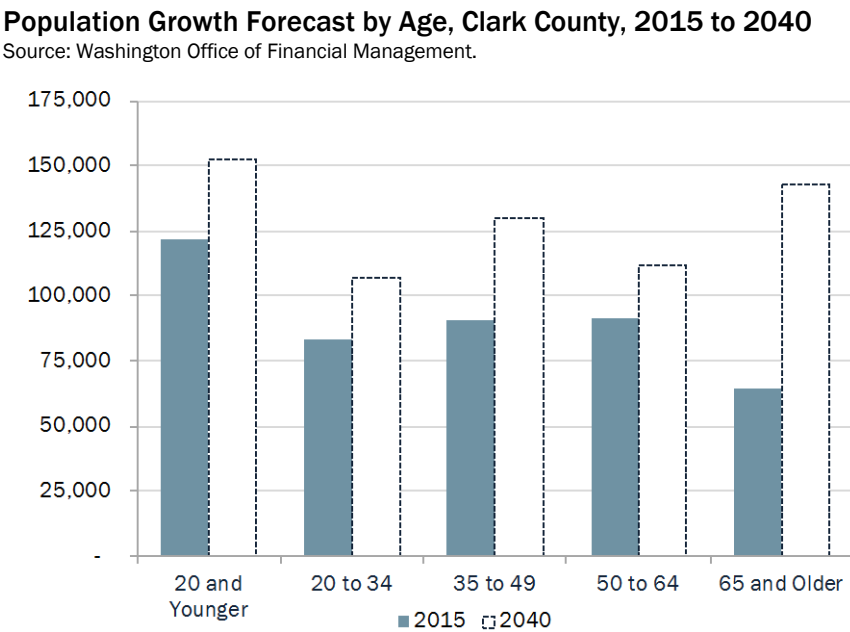
DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

This section shows population forecast data for Clark County and income distribution data for Vancouver and comparative regions.

CLARK COUNTY POPULATION FORECAST

In Clark County, all age groups are forecast to grow by 2040.
From 2015 to 2040, those aged 20 and younger will grow by 25%, those aged 20 to 34 by 28%, those aged 35 to 49 by 43%, those aged 50 to 64 by 23%, and those aged 65 and older by 121%.

Those aged 65 and older are forecast to grow the most, by 78,132 people by 2040.



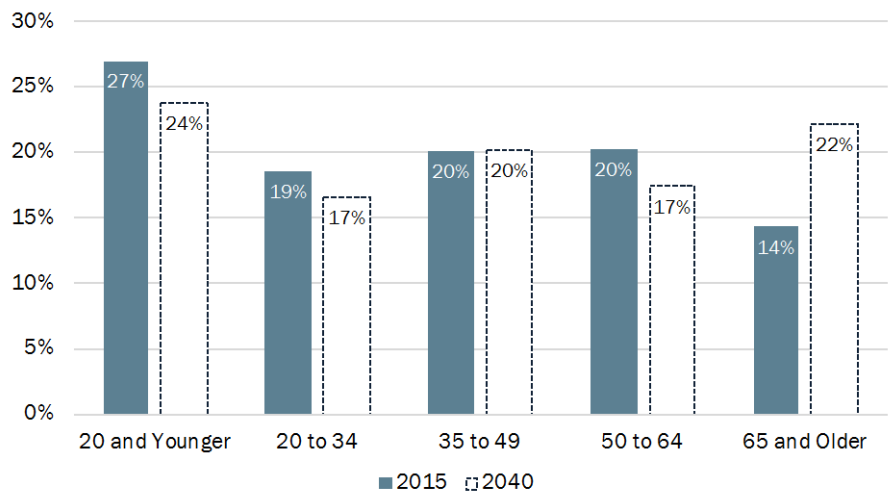
By 2040, age distribution in Clark County will also change with those aged 65 and older and 20 and younger making up the largest share of the population.

That said, the share of the population aged 20 and younger, 20 to 34, and 50 to 64 will decline from 2015 to 2040.

The share of the population aged 35 to 49 will stay the same from 2015 to 2040 and the share of the population aged 65 and older will be the only age group to grow.

Forecasted Change in Age Distribution, Clark County, 2015 to 2040

Source: Washington Office of Financial Management.



COMPARISON OF REGIONAL INCOME DISTRIBUTION

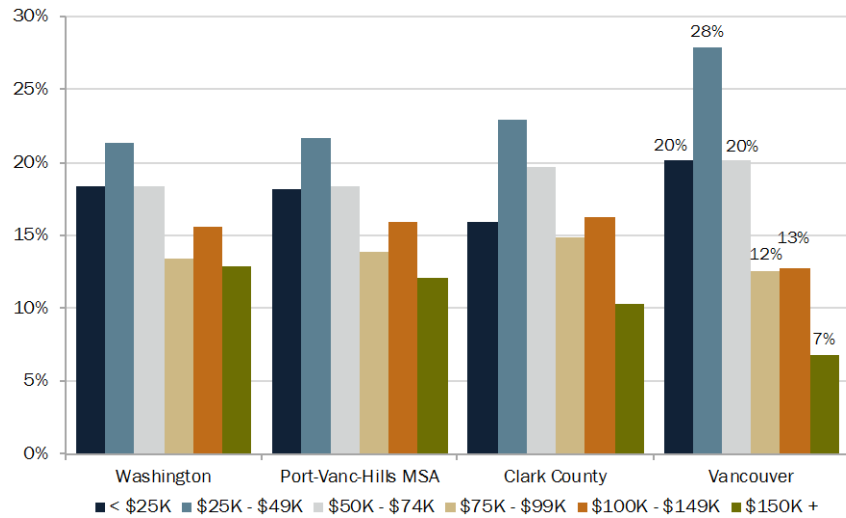
Nearly 30% of households in Vancouver make between \$25,000 and \$50,000 annually.

Vancouver has a larger share of households making less than \$25,000 per year as compared to the county, metro area, and state.

In Vancouver only 32% of households make over \$75,000 per year compared to 41-42% of households in comparative regions.

Household Income Distribution, Vancouver, Comparative Regions, 2012-2016

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 ACS 5-year estimate, Table B19001.



APPENDIX F: MARKET DATA AND TRENDS DETAIL

ECONOMIC TRENDS

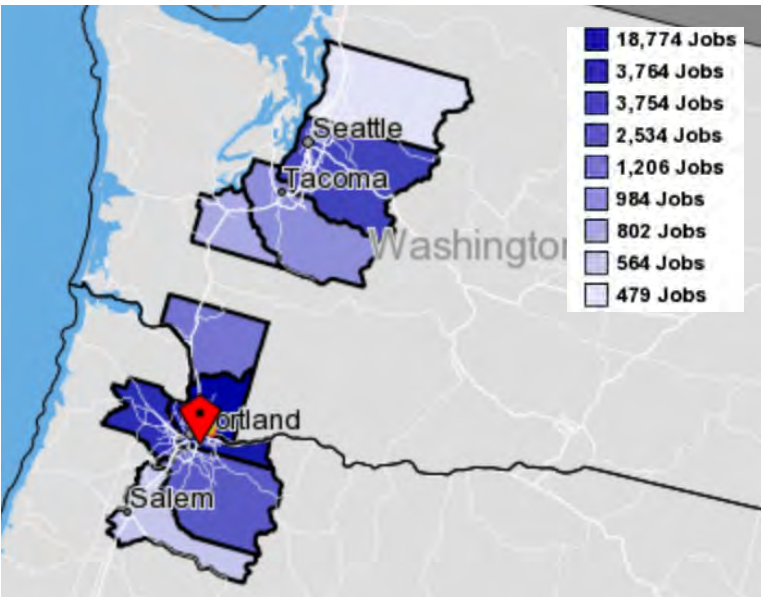
This section shows commute trends for Vancouver residents and employment characteristics for Clark County and Southwest Washington.

COMMUTE TRENDS

A majority of Vancouver residents work in the Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Many also commute to the Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue MSA.

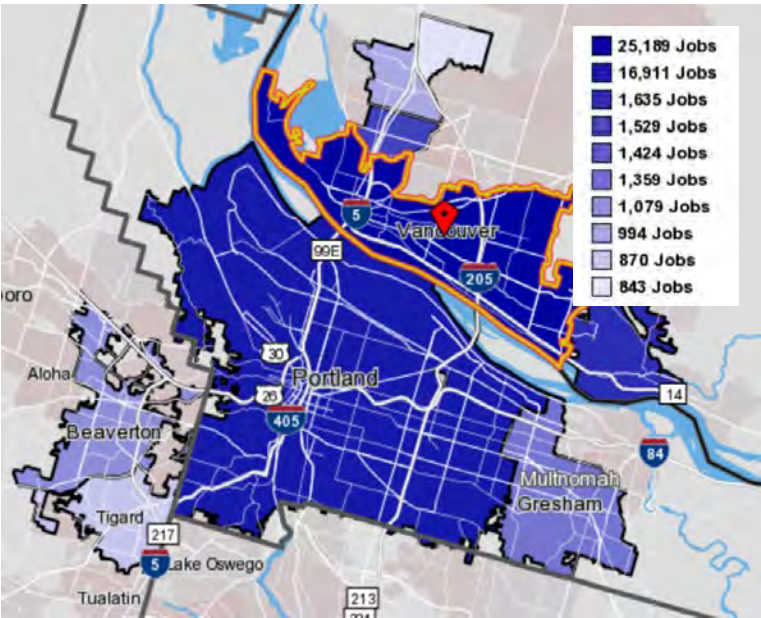
What Counties do Vancouver Residents Work in? 2015

Source: Census on The Map



Vancouver Residents that Live and Work in the MSA, 2015

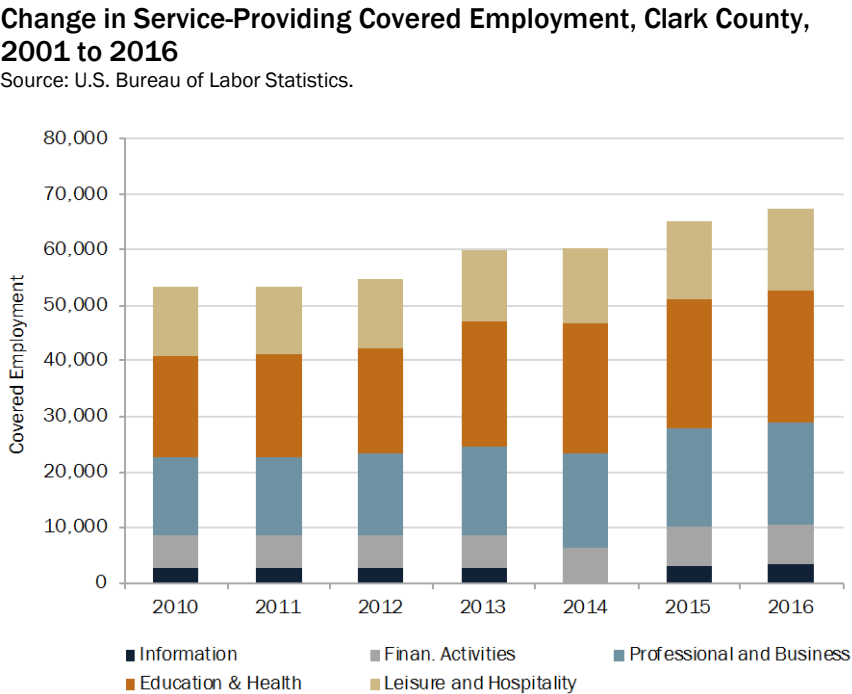
Source: Census on The Map



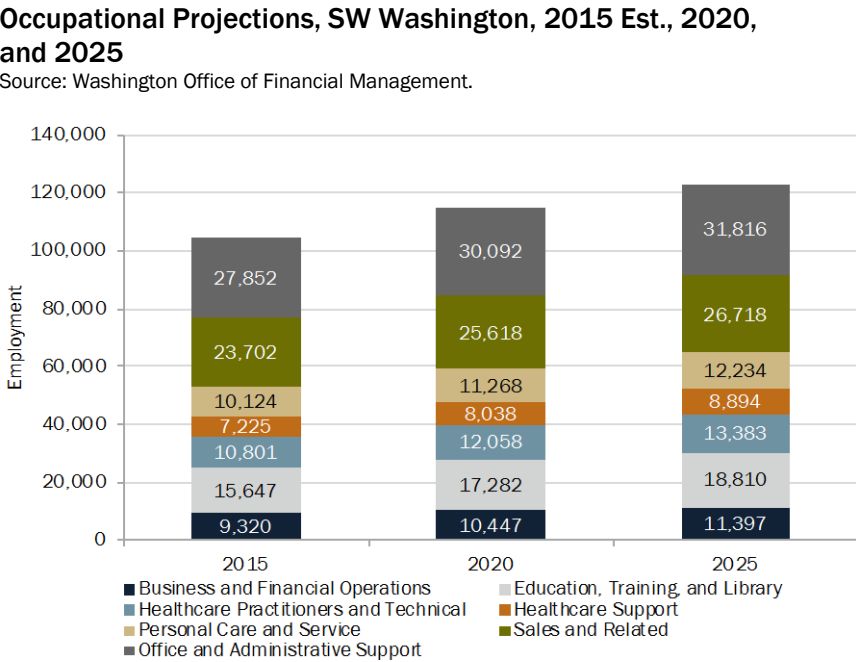
APPENDIX F: MARKET DATA AND TRENDS DETAIL

EMPLOYMENT

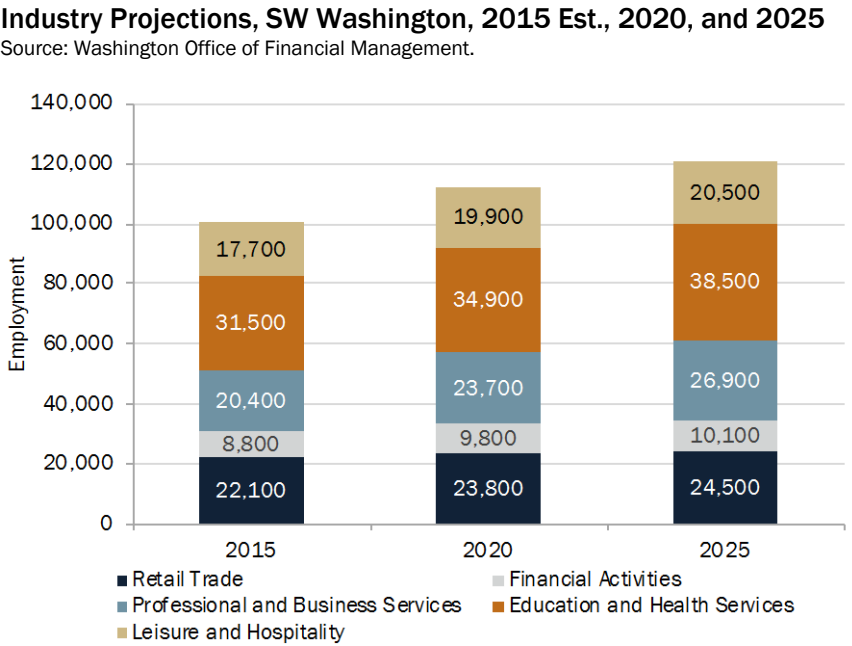
In Clark County from 2010 to 2016, employment in Financial Activities grew the most at 32%. This was followed by Professional & Business Services, which grew 30%, and growth in Education and Health, which grew 29%.



By 2025, employment within Office and Administrative Support and Sales and Related will continue to make up a larger portion of occupational projections.



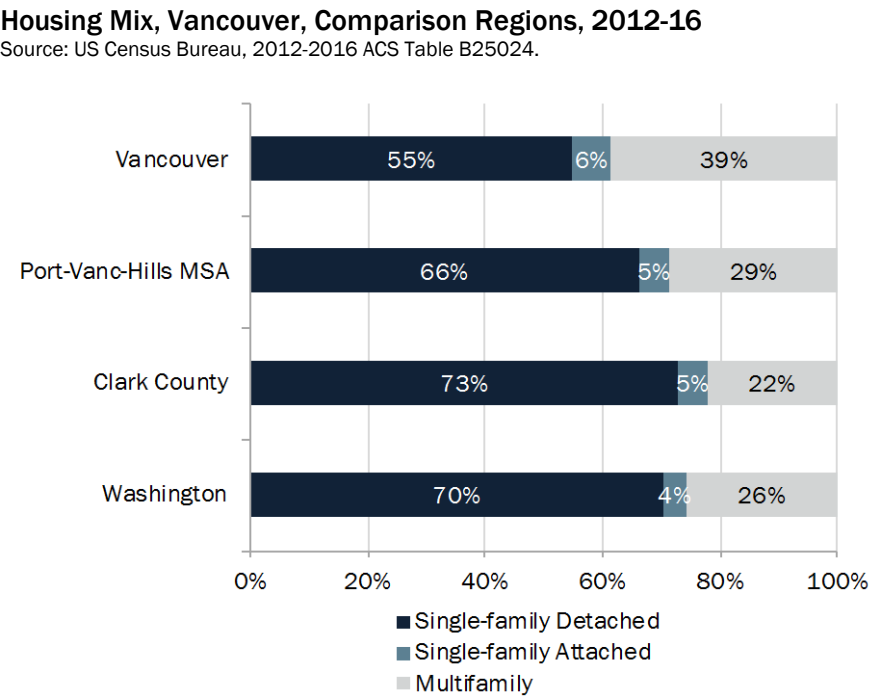
In SW WA, Professional & Business Services will grow the most, by 32% from 2015 to 2025, followed by Construction at 29% and Education and Health at 22%. From 2015 to 2025, Retail Trade will grow by only 11%.



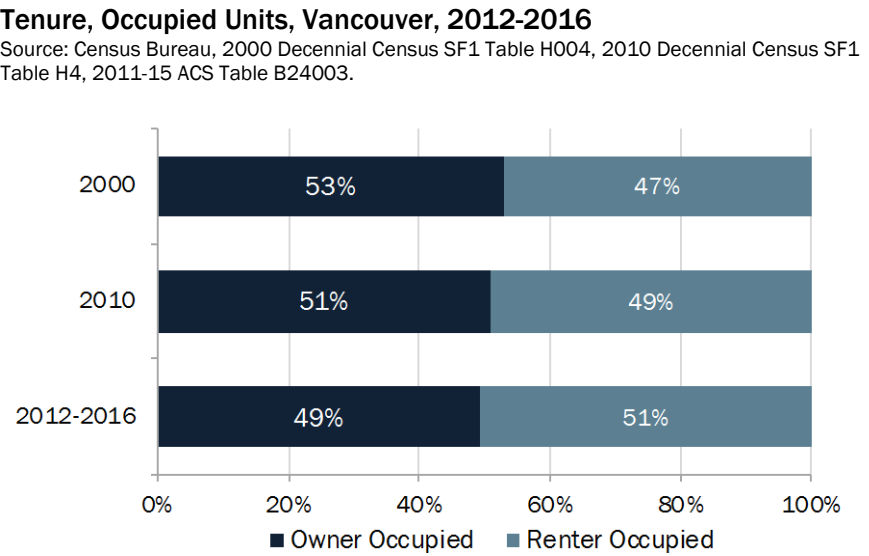
APPENDIX F: MARKET DATA AND TRENDS DETAIL

REAL ESTATE TRENDS

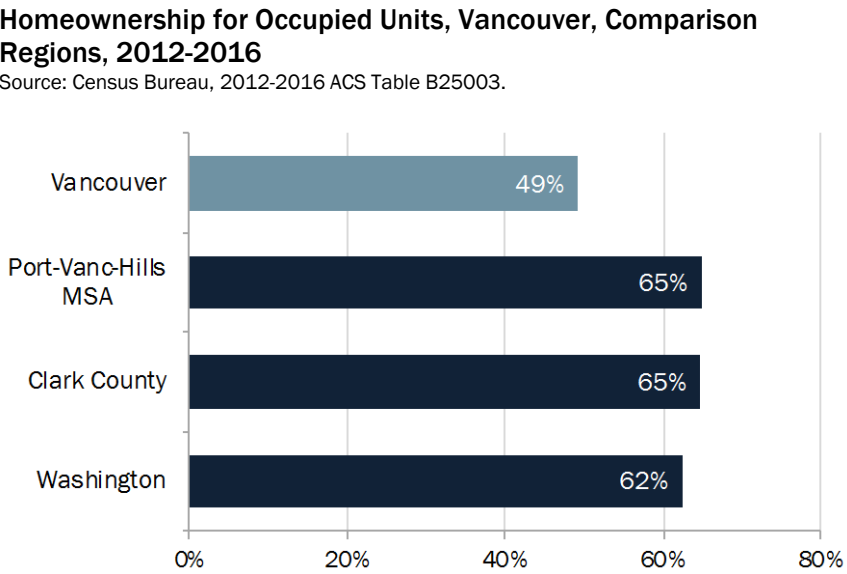
About 55% of Vancouver’s housing stock is single-family detached housing. Vancouver has a smaller share of single-family detached housing types and a larger share of multi-family housing types than the county, MSA, and state.



Vancouver’s homeownership rate has declined by 4% since 2000.



Vancouver’s homeownership rate is below that of the county, MSA, and state. Slightly less than half of Vancouver’s population live in owner-occupied dwelling units.



Vancouver residents that own versus rent their home is split roughly 50/50 while residents in Clark County and the Portland Metro area skewed more toward home ownership.

Tenure by Age Group, Vancouver, Clark County, and Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro MSA, 2012-2016
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year estimates, 2012-2016, Table B25007.

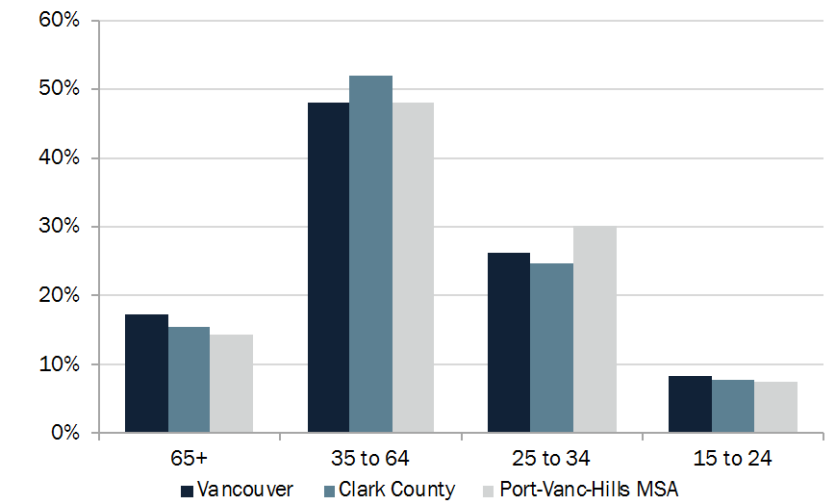
Age	Vancouver		Clark County		Port-Vanc-Hills MSA	
	Renters	Owners	Renters	Owners	Renters	Owners
15 to 24	2,861	188	4,508	629	22,480	1,844
25 to 34	8,999	3,020	14,381	9,293	87,845	39,585
35 to 64	16,465	20,100	30,137	67,720	139,875	282,679
65 +	5,897	9,812	9,008	28,678	41,713	111,562
Total	34,222	33,120	58,034	106,320	291,913	435,670
Tenure	51%	49%	35%	65%	40%	60%

APPENDIX F: MARKET DATA AND TRENDS DETAIL

Vancouver has a slightly higher proportion of residents that rent who are 65 years of age and older.

Renters by Age Group, Vancouver, Clark County, and Portland MSA, 2012-2016

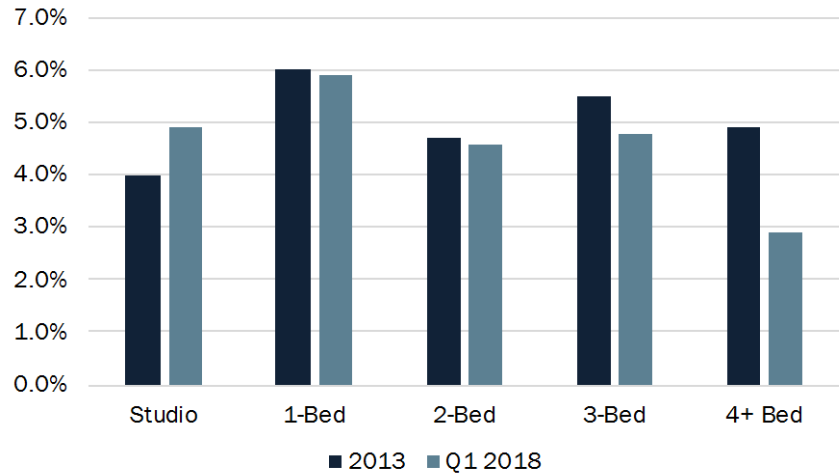
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year estimates, 2012-2016, Table B25007



Vacancy rates for different unit types indicate an increased need for family-sized units.

Vacancy Rate for Multifamily Units by Bedroom Size, Vancouver, 2013 and 2018 Q1

Source: CoStar



APPENDIX G: STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEW NOTES

As a part of the planning process, the consultant team met with several local and regional developers to learn more about the current market conditions and what opportunities may exist with the redevelopment of The Heights study area. The input received is informational only.

LAND USE

- The proximity to other parts of the region is great.
- The topography (the hill) is a big barrier to many types of development
 - The Heights is always going to be an island
- “Local job growth is exceeding expectations” vs. “We need more jobs”
 - Several interviewees opined that Vancouver needed to aggressively pursue more economic development and expand employment opportunities. There have been several high profile office relocations recently—Fisher Investments and Banfield Pet Hospital being the most prominent. Interviewees were concerned that if job growth didn’t keep it’s current pace, that Vancouver’s economy would backslide.
- There’s good local leadership in Vancouver
- Local perceptions of Vancouver is changing. Many consider the city up and coming.
- What’s concerning (that would affect development)?
 - “National level stuff”
 - Escalating costs are concerning
 - The City of Vancouver has few incentives to offer
 - “Twelve property owners is scary”
- What would you like to see to support development at The Heights?
 - Infrastructure
 - Parks
 - Transportation/transit – Interviewees were mixed in their views about transit. Some saw transit—especially a potential BRT line—as a potential boost to development at The Heights. Others were skeptical, unsure that high capacity transit would have a net positive effect on development at The Heights.
 - Tax abatement program – Vancouver’s tax abatement program was brought up in every conversation as a positive incentive for new development. Many interviewees suggested expanding the program to The Heights area
 - Waive fees
- How does this site compete?
 - “This is a multifamily site. That’s how it competes.”
- This area has changed. It used to be quite affluent. Now there are many older folks in the neighborhood.
 - The local neighborhood is concerned about what is going The Heights is going to become.
- “What is the City’s appetite for contributing to development? Will they provide the same level of investment that they did at the Waterfront?”

APPENDIX G: STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEW NOTES

▪ Housing

- I see a demand for larger multifamily units, attached housing, and senior housing.
- A mix of ages would work well here [because of the nearby schools and central location.]
- There is stuff getting built; most rents top out just over \$2.00/SF.
- Costs are climbing quickly. They're at least 20 percent higher than they were last year.
- Condos would be tough to build due to the lack of market demand, tail-regulations, and parking necessary to make it work.
- There have been previous attempts at multifamily housing at the site. They were shut down due to NIMBYism.
- "Downtown and the waterfront will outcompete The Heights for multifamily residents" Many residents are looking for amenity rich areas like downtown
- The Heights may appeal to residents looking to be proximate to downtown, but are seeking a quieter area
- "Don't make this just an affordable housing project or a senior housing center. Better to blend incomes and ages."

▪ Retail/Office

- The Heights is not the best location for retail due to other successful competitive areas, the topography of the land, and the orientation of the roads—it's too easy to drive by quickly on Mill Plain. No great north/south connector.
- Traffic counts are high, which is great for retail generally, but there are better locations for retail elsewhere.
- Retail has followed high income demographics eastward over the past couple decades. There are already several grocery store locations in the area. Grocery would not compete well at the site.
- Garrison Square (Killian's project) is a good example of what can happen in the area, if a developer is able to get property at a low basis.
- Costs to develop projects in WA vs OR are basically the same. Sales tax here balances with fees in other costs in OR.
- SDCS are higher in Portland
- Rents have been around mid \$20 Full Service Gross, and have gone up only a little. We're now targeting mid 20s Triple Net.
- "We don't see this as an office site. Maybe medical office, but not traditional office."
- Retail has been tough to lease at the site.
- There's no draw as a location for an anchor retail tenant.

APPENDIX G: STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEW NOTES

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

- Reach CDC has completed several projects in Clark County.
 - They're currently building a project at Orenco Station in Hillsboro (50+ units, many family units. They have 902 people on the waiting list. It will open in late summer.) (Orenco came up several times as a possible model for development)
- LIHTC projects
 - Depends on the type that you're pursuing 4% or 9%. This will have implications about the size of the project that you can build and your capital stack.
 - 9% tax credits in WA are intended to target the lowest incomes. Generally, WA state is more focused on homelessness and OR is focused on low income family households.
 - 4% projects can target workforce housing (but this is harder to finance, needs more local gap money)
- There's a ton of demand for subsidized housing in Clark County. "If you build it, they will come"
- We target many different populations.
 - Usually incomes range from \$17k to \$60k or up to 60% MFI.
 - We also have projects targeting seniors on fixed incomes, working mothers, addicts, and domestic violence survivors.
- Transit and parking for affordable projects?
 - We don't actually need that much parking because our residents don't demand it as much as others. We can make 1.0 parking ratio work, especially for senior housing projects. At a 1.5 parking ratio, we're overparked. About 1/3 of our residents are car owners.
 - We need transit, otherwise our residents are "trapped." We're excited about the BRT system in Vancouver.
- We look for other services and amenities nearby. These can include: workforce development services, community college, other services.
 - It's a win/win to be close to other services.
 - Services cannot pay commercial rents. We provide flexible space for them to use, but typically do not lease to them.
 - Proximity to other amenities, including parks, has implications about LIHTC scoring.
- Many workforce units are being solved by private developers.
- Cost to develop
 - We always have a financial gap. We can get more density, which helps, but we need resources to close the gap.
 - Vancouver has a property tax exemption program, but it doesn't work well for us. The program is only a 12 year exemption. Our LIHTC projects we need to underwrite for at least 15 years. That gap causes issues.
 - The City should be thinking about the size and type of affordable project that they want at The Heights. Different populations and project scales will mean different capital stack options (e.g. 4% vs 9% tax credits).
 - Construction rates are going up everywhere.
 - The local levy that just passed it a positive step.
 - The local SDCs and other fees are affordable.
 - Even with sales tax, it's cheaper for us to develop in Vancouver. On a Clark County project, we recently paid \$800k in sales tax, but the economics still work better here than in Portland.
 - To build a project in Vancouver, we would need to layer state financing.
- How the target development area gets platted is really important for understanding where and how to fit in an affordable project.

TRANSIT/BRT AND PARKING

- Vancouver is still a car town.
- Parking is generally plentiful and people expect it.
- Paid parking is still cheap (\$50 to \$60 a month in downtown)
- “BRT is seen as generally positive. It depends on how it’s designed.”

APPENDIX H: ONLINE OPEN HOUSE #1 RESULTS

Introduction

The first online open house for The Heights District Plan was publicly available June 20 through July 11, 2018. It was one way in which project stakeholders were able to learn about and provide input to the project, and complimented a community open house that was held June 23, 2018. Two additional online engagement opportunities are planned for future project phases.

Goals for online open house included to:

- Introduce the project, inform and connect with the community
- Broaden engagement
- Gain actionable input on the big picture and key opportunities



Screen-shot of online open house.

Summary of findings

Respondents provided input through the online open house on what they like about Vancouver and The Heights District currently, and what they desire in the future. Respondents were also able to provide geographically-specific comments on transportation challenges they would like to see addressed in and

around The Heights. The online open house was not a statistically valid survey as participants self-selected and answered as many or few of the questions as they chose.

EnviroIssues compiled and analyzed the survey results and summarized findings to inform future decision-making for the Heights District Plan as the project moves from the community vision phase and into phases focused on analysis and exploration of alternatives. Summarized findings include:

- Respondents appreciate Vancouver’s quiet and neighborly character, existing businesses and recent development successes. They enjoy easy access to parks and nature, businesses, and to Portland.
- Respondents’ favorite parts of The Heights District currently include the close-by, quiet residential neighborhoods with trees and mature landscaping, as well as existing stores, restaurants and coffee shops. Respondents also said they enjoy walking in and around the Heights, both for pleasure and to reach existing destinations.
- In both The Heights and city-wide, respondents said they would like to see more shopping opportunities, restaurants, and walkable neighborhoods. Specific to The Heights, respondents indicated a desire for community spaces for events and gatherings, new and improved parks, and grocery stores.
- Many respondents expressed their enthusiasm for the opportunity the project will provide to revitalize The Heights by making it more appealing and vibrant. Respondents said they desire improved walkability, including better pedestrian facilities and destinations that people want to walk to.

Responses from people of lower income

Demographic information collected through the online survey made it possible to identify and analyze input from people of lower income, identified as those with household incomes of less than roughly 200 percent of the poverty threshold for Clark County.¹ Respondents of low income accounted for between seven and 12 percent of total responses for each of the survey questions included.

Overall, respondents of lower income said they appreciate Vancouver’s diversity of residents, history, and small-town feel. They said affordable housing for renters, seniors, and to serve future residents is needed.

Specific to The Heights, respondents of lower income said multi-modal travel options, affordable housing and sustainable development are important opportunities for the planning process. They recommended including community gathering places and open spaces in future plans. They also said addressing problems related to homelessness is important to make The Heights a place where they would like to spend more time.

¹ 200 percent of poverty, annual household ([Clark County poverty guidelines](#)):

- \$24,280 for a single-person household
- \$32,920 for a two-person household
- \$41,560 for a three-person household
- \$50,200 for a four-person household

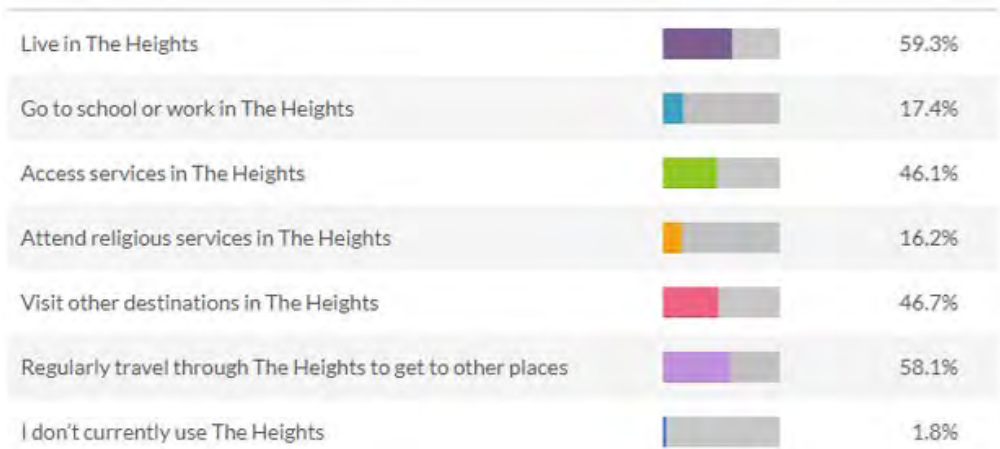
APPENDIX H: ONLINE OPEN HOUSE #1 RESULTS

Analytics and user demographics

167 unique users responded to questions in the online open house out of 420 who visited the site. Users spent an average of about two minutes on the site.

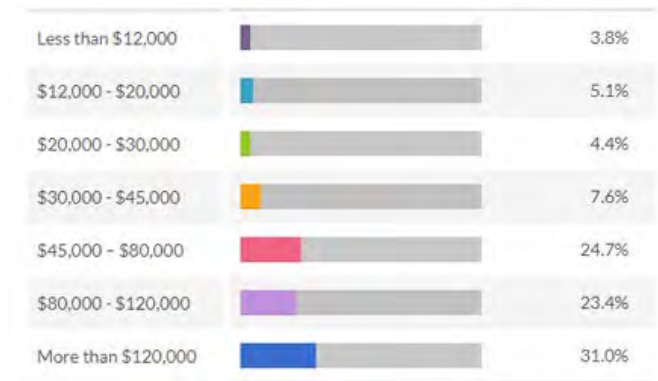
The largest share of traffic to the online open house was from social media channels including Facebook, Twitter, Nextdoor, and Instagram. Users also came from the City of Vancouver website and directly to the online open house URL. Users were nearly evenly split between use of desktop computers and tablets/mobile devices.

Demographic questions asked through the online survey showed that most respondents live in The Heights and surrounding areas. A majority also said they regularly travel through The Heights. Nearly half said they access services in The Heights.



How respondents said they use The Heights

When asked about travel mode, nearly 90 percent of respondents said they drive, and over 40 percent walk. Transit users made up less than five percent of respondents.



Annual household income

Respondents tended have higher incomes than most residents, with nearly one third reporting annual household income of over \$120,000. For comparison, the median household income for Clark County is \$62,879 (Census Quick Facts, 2017 estimate).

Respondents were also of relatively long tenure, with 75 percent living in Vancouver for more than 10 years. Over 80 percent of respondents own their home.

Open-ended questions

Responses to each of the open-ended questions provided through the online open house are summarized below, including the number of responses for each. Summary information from respondents of lower income is broken out.

Q1) What do you like most about Vancouver today? (130 responses)



The most common things respondents said they like most about Vancouver are its livability, sense of community, local businesses, urban character and access to amenities.

- **Livability:** Respondents said they like the small-town feel of Vancouver. Some said they appreciate its neighborhoods and low traffic streets.
- **Community:** Respondents appreciated having friends and family close by, and people working together to solve problems and make things better.
- **Businesses:** People appreciate businesses providing jobs and access to goods and services; particularly restaurants, coffee shops and breweries.
- **Urban character:** Many respondents said they like they ways in which Vancouver is redeveloping. Many mentioned the waterfront and Esther Short Park.
- **Access to amenities:** Many respondents said they appreciate easy access to parks and nature, local businesses, and close proximity to Portland.

Respondents with lower income (16) also identified Vancouver’s **small-town feel**, **community** and **urban character** as things they like most. Some also identified the **diversity of community members**, its **history** and **community events** as things they appreciate.

APPENDIX H: ONLINE OPEN HOUSE #1 RESULTS

Q2) What opportunities would you like to see in Vancouver that don't currently exist? (122 responses)



The most common opportunities respondents said they would like to see in Vancouver include shopping, restaurants and walkable neighborhoods, entertainment and affordable housing. Several respondents also noted grocery stores, parks, jobs, and neighborhood businesses, access to nature, arts and culture, light rail service, and educational services are important opportunities.

- **Shopping:** Many people said more retail options would be appreciated, including shopping centers, more upscale shopping options, as well as retaining existing businesses. Many noted additional grocery store options would be appreciated.
- **Restaurants:** Many respondents noted more restaurant options are desired. These comments were often in the context of overall neighborhood amenities, including shopping, cafes, and neighborhood gathering spots that encourage walking and experiencing the community. Some said they desire more nightlife activity and a variety of dining options.
- **Walkable neighborhoods:** Many respondents said they would like increased walkability and suggested mixed uses with more destinations including parks and shopping, more and better sidewalks and trails, including those accessible to people with disabilities. A specific suggestion for pedestrian connectivity was for a pedestrian bridge over Highway 14 from Cascade Park. Several people connected increased walkability with Vancouver's ability to attract employers and revitalize neighborhoods.
- **Entertainment:** Many respondents suggested additional entertainment options, both for children and adults. Suggestions included museums, a performing arts center, an amusement park, theater, aquarium, pools, shooting range and golf course.
- **Affordable housing:** Many respondents noted a need for more affordable housing, both rentals and owner-occupied. Some said it's important that seniors and long-time residents aren't priced out through gentrification. Some said affordable housing should not be clustered in any one area, and several suggested mixed-income housing opportunities are important. Some suggested affordable housing to serve families and as a component of sustainable development. One dissenting commenter said low-income and multifamily housing invites crime and should not be promoted.

Respondents with lower income (13) recommended **affordable housing** for renters that are being priced out of current rental housing, for seniors, and to serve current and future residents.

Q3) What excites you about your community and The Heights planning opportunity? (58 responses)



The most common thing respondents said excites them about The Heights planning opportunity was revitalizing the area. Other prevalent elements included improving walkability, food and dining, having easy access to amenities, and spaces where people can gather.

- **Revitalization:** Many commenters said The Heights appears neglected and there's an opportunity to make it a more vibrant area through new development. Many commenters said the area would benefit from being refreshed through new development including more businesses, jobs and residents. Some mentioned the Tower Mall site specifically as an area where redevelopment is needed.
- **Walkability:** Related to revitalization, survey respondents said there is great opportunity to improve walkability through The Heights District Plan. Many would like to see better sidewalks to provide an alternative to cars for getting around the District. Respondents said they would like to be able to walk for recreation and to reach desired amenities including parks, restaurants and shopping in The Heights.
- **Access to amenities:** Many respondents said they are excited about the opportunity to access services, jobs, dining and shopping closer to home and without having to travel downtown or to East Vancouver. Several said they support a 20-minute neighborhood. Shopping, restaurants and spaces for the community to gather were all prominently mentioned among responses.

Respondents with lower income (5) recommended **community gathering places** most often as an exciting opportunity. **Revitalization, walkability, and restaurants** were also prominent in the responses, along with **access to multi-modal travel options, affordable housing, and sustainable development**. Regarding community gathering spaces respondents suggested **open spaces for events**. One referenced Esther Short Park as a good example.

APPENDIX H: ONLINE OPEN HOUSE #1 RESULTS

Q4) What are your favorite parts of The Heights District currently? (57 responses)



Respondents identified coffee shops, residential neighborhoods, shopping, restaurants, its quiet character, and walkability most often as favorite parts of the Heights District and its surroundings currently.

- **Coffee shops:** The most common response regarding favorite current parts of the District among respondents was coffee shops, including River Maiden and Albina Press.
- **Residential neighborhoods:** Respondents mentioned nearby neighborhoods including Dubois Park and Southcliff as beautiful places. Residential neighborhoods are appreciated for older homes and places where people can walk, see neighbors and appreciate mature landscaping and trees.
- **Shopping:** Respondents said they appreciate shops including those at Garrison Square, Ben's Bottle Shop, a vintage book store, a grocery store, a hardware store, and a shoe repair shop at Tower Mall.
- **Restaurants:** Multiple respondents said Ducktales Kitchen and The Mill are favorites. Muchas Gracias, and Dairy Queen were also noted among restaurants respondents appreciate in the area.
- **Quiet:** Several respondents noted that they like that the Heights is relatively quiet and safe, but with good access to other parts of the city and to Portland.
- **Walkability:** Several respondents said that they enjoy that walking in the area is easy and enjoyable, with destinations accessible by foot.

Respondents of lower income (5) also said they appreciate the **residential neighborhoods** near The Heights. Other responses included that **recreation, transportation access, open spaces, bike facilities, services available close-by, and parking** as favorite parts of The Heights.

Q5) What would make The Heights District a more desirable place to spend time? (59 responses)



Respondents most often identified restaurants, shopping, community spaces, and walkability as things that would make The Heights District a more desirable place to spend time. The desire for one or more new grocery stores, park space, open spaces and arts and cultural opportunities were also identified prominently in responses.

- **Restaurants:** Many respondents suggested restaurants are needed in The Heights as a way to encourage people to use the District. Many identified a desire for new restaurants and dining options. Some noted it is also important to support existing restaurants and other businesses so they are not priced out of the neighborhood in the future. Many expressed a desire that new restaurants are unique and local. The desire for both high-end and affordable and family-friendly restaurants was expressed by respondents. Some respondents also recommended breweries and cafes would make the District a more desirable place to spend time.
- **Shopping:** Similar to restaurants, many respondents said shops would make the District a more desirable place to spend time. Specific suggestions included higher-end businesses, reasonably priced boutiques, and small and local shops.
- **Community space:** Many respondents identified community spaces to make the Heights more desirable for people to spend time, host events, and be with others. Suggestions included indoor and outdoor spaces for use during all seasons, community gardens and parks, and space for live music. Some respondents said community spaces should be beautiful and include greenery.
- **Walkability:** Building upon suggestions for destinations (like shopping, restaurants and community spaces) many respondents said they support increased walkability though the clustering of these destinations within comfortable distances, along with paths and sidewalks that encourage pedestrian use. Some suggested an improved pedestrian environment would benefit businesses in the District, along with their customers.
- **Grocery:** Several respondents recommended a new grocery store. Specifically, a small grocery store serving locals was mentioned, along with an organic market, Whole Foods, Trader Joe's, and Chuck's Market.

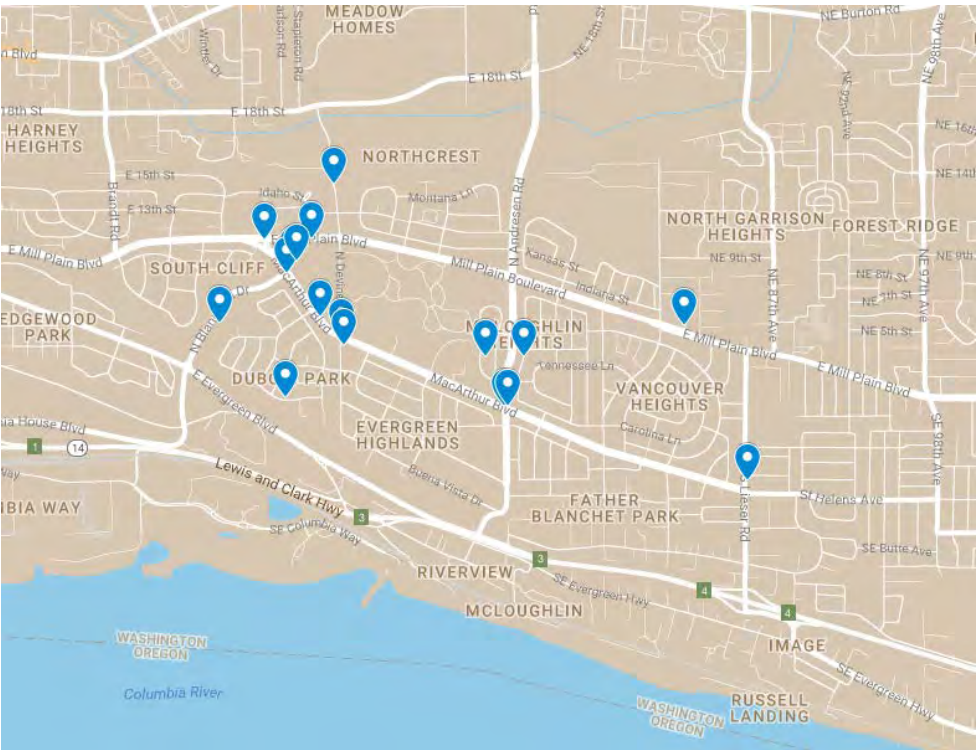
APPENDIX H: ONLINE OPEN HOUSE #1 RESULTS

- **Parks:** Several respondents suggested new and improved parks, including spaces for recreation and families, greenery, and for community gatherings.

In addition to restaurants, shopping, and walkability, mentioned above, respondents of low income (5) said **open spaces, safety, reduced visible homelessness, retention of current businesses and residents,** and a **gas station** are desired in The Heights. The most mentioned thing to make The Heights a desirable place to spend time in responses from those of low income was **community spaces** including gardens, indoor and outdoor gathering spaces, and places to be around other community members.

Q6) Where are there transportation challenges, like gaps, barriers, or safety concerns, that could be addressed to help you travel within The Heights?

Respondents suggested a number of specific areas where there are challenges to travel in The Heights currently. A total of 36 comments were received, 15 of which included a mapped location. Suggestions included walking and biking improvements, improved pedestrian crossings on MacArthur and Mill Plain, traffic calming and increased traffic safety, better transit access, needed traffic signals, and adequate parking. Some said they did not support improvement for biking.



Respondents were asked to mark locations where transportation challenges could be addressed to help travel in The Heights. [A map with clickable comments is available online.](#)

Location-based comments

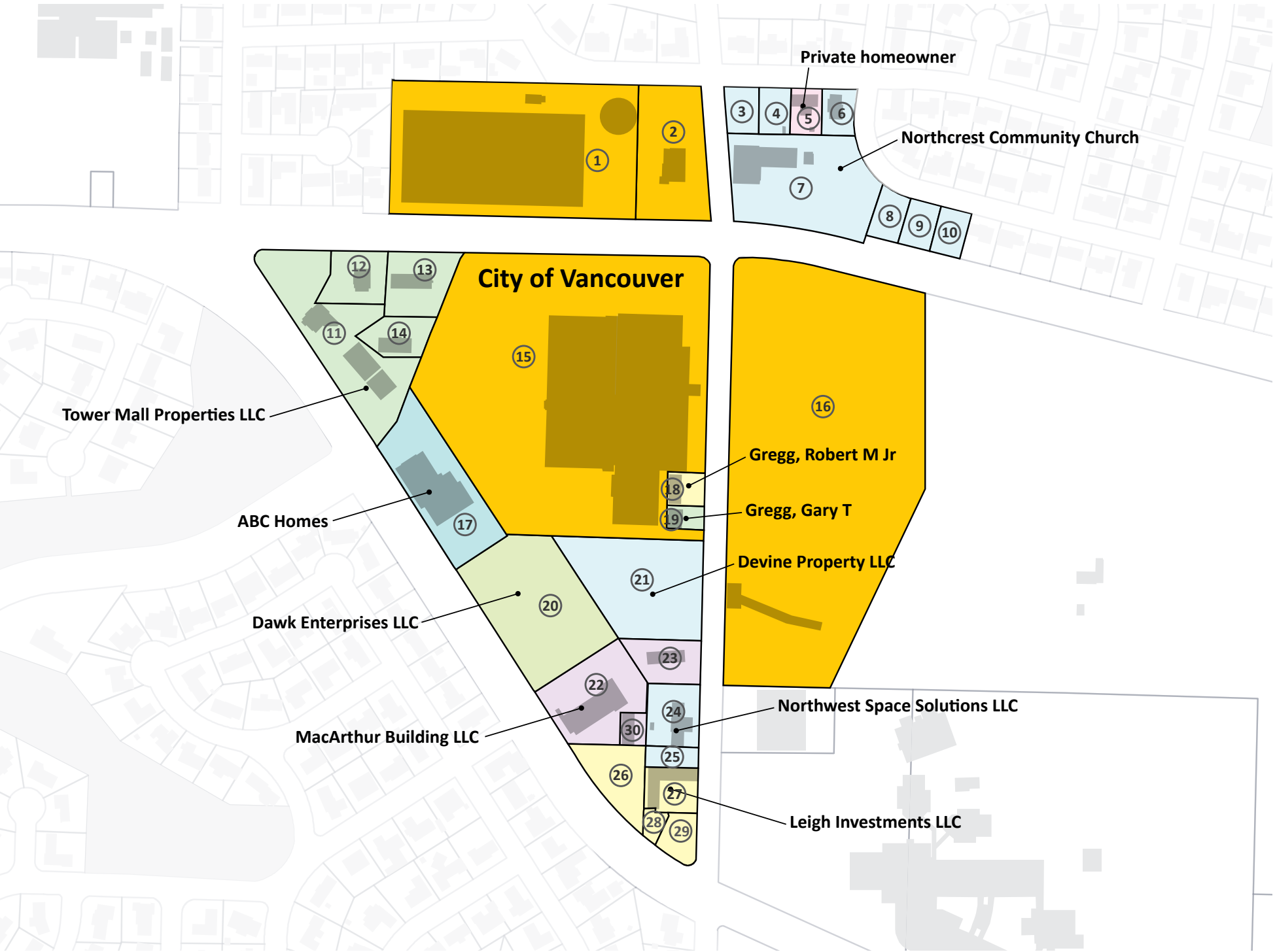
Location	Comment
MacArthur Blvd. at N. Devine Rd.	4 way stop that is next to a school and often drivers do not respect kids crossing. Also, a lot of the sidewalks especially along MacArthur are bad.
MacArthur Blvd. at N. Devine Rd.	My daughter who takes the bus has to walk out of the Dubois neighborhood where we live all the way down to Mill Plain to reach a bus. Does the bus even travel long MacArthur?
MacArthur Blvd. west of N. Devine Rd.	People don't understand how to turn off of MacArthur and stay out of bike lanes!
MacArthur Blvd. at N. Andresen Rd.	Drivers routinely ignore the light here, and pedestrians (including school children and their crossing guards) are frequently in jeopardy
MacArthur Blvd. at N. Andresen Rd.	This should not be a four-way stop. This should be signal-controlled or roundabout.
MacArthur Blvd. at Mill Plain Blvd.	There is green paint all over the road at the south side of the intersection facing north. Why would my gas tax, registration fees go to put green paint on the road I drive on?
MacArthur Blvd. at N. Blandford Dr.	The corner of Blandford Dr. and MacArthur is treacherous for pedestrians, bikes, and cars.
N. Blandford Dr., south of MacArthur Blvd.	Improve walk/bike down Blandford to connect to waterfront (also Grand, Evergreen, and Andresen)
N. Blandford Dr., between MacArthur Blvd. and Mill Plain Blvd.	The short road between MacArthur Blvd and Mill Plain can be dangerous with cars taking it as a shortcut and driving way too fast.
N. Blandford Dr., between MacArthur Blvd. and Mill Plain Blvd.	Safer walking/biking access around current Tower Mall site. Walking/biking to River Maiden and Heavy Metal is not so great through that parking lot since there are no marked pathways.
Mill Plain Blvd., east of N Blandford Dr.	Older median areas sometimes are overgrown and sidewalks are narrow for safe space along high traffic
E Mill Plain Blvd., west of NE 82 nd Ave.	Traffic into my neighborhood is dangerous—they come speeding into my street.
N. Devine Rd., north of Idaho St.	This area of Devine is not pedestrian or cyclist friendly and has serious line of sight issues for speeding drivers.
St. Louis Way, south of Kentucky Dr.	No sidewalks in surrounding neighborhoods
S. Lieser Rd., south of Mt. Olympus Ave.	Lieser/McArthur/St. Helens. Needs a signal (NO ROUNDABOUTS)

APPENDIX H: ONLINE OPEN HOUSE #1 RESULTS

Additional comments (locations not mapped)

The main roads; Mill Plain and MacArthur have sidewalks but many of the streets in the neighborhoods do not. When I walk I have to either walk on someone's yard or walk around cars parked on street.
Closest bus stop is 5 miles away.
I don't know what you are talking about. We have some of the best bike lanes (you even took away a car lane for it on MacArthur), we have bus service and lots of sidewalks.
Concern about cars parking on Brandt hill just before 15th. The corner is blind with cars parked there. (Maybe just outside your area of concern.)
If buses were full of upper-class people and families, and if their routes/destinations were more easily accessible to me, I might consider riding it. I would REALLY need to be persuaded that the bus
Would love to be able to bike to the Fort without having to deal with traffic on Blandford or Mill Plain. Devine Road is dark and for some reason there are always cars parked on the side of the road
I would still drive and hope there is adequate parking. I don't have the convenience of time to do mass transit and the heights would be one of many stops during the day or coming from work
None really. However, a nice wider bike lane on Andresen going down to Evergreen Blvd and along Evergreen down to Wintler Park would be most excellent, but you all asked about the Heights.
Enhanced C-Tran service would be beneficial.
Evergreen highway
Crossing Mill Plain is a terrifying experience. I have had waaaaay too many close calls with cars. They don't stop, or driving badly/high/aggressively.
My biggest concern is for pedestrian safety. Bicycles, strollers, children, people with mobility challenges should all feel welcome and safe. Preserving the tree canopy.
It would be nice to have a light at Andresen & MacArthur... that intersection is scary dangerous...
We live in the Evergreen Highway Neighborhood, so Hwy 14 is a barrier for us. But we would happily drive a few minutes to be able to park our car and spend time visiting shops and restaurants
The map wouldn't work, but the lack of sidewalks throughout the neighborhoods are a concern. A real light at the intersection of Andresen and MacArthur is long overdue.
Whenever those median curbs are not well marked with yellow paint, they are subject to being hit and damaging vehicles. For instance, the median curb on Andresen southbound as you approach Kansas is
What can be done to slow traffic down? I realize Mill Plain is a main arterial and most people are traveling through to East Vancouver to avoid SR 14. How to make it safer for pedestrian foot traffic
The lack of connectivity between homes on the east side of the area and the cemetery, schools along MacArthur Boulevard, and the businesses and the bus stops on Mill Plain Boulevard.
Too many entrances into the Mill Plain Safeway mall,

APPENDIX I: PROPERTY OWNERSHIP AND VALUE



#	Land Value	Bldg. Value	Prop. Value	Lot Size (SF)
1	\$450,500	\$2,297,700	\$2,748,200	230,868
2	\$127,000	\$253,100	\$380,100	65,064
3	\$77,480	\$0	\$77,480	10,908
4	\$85,582	\$0	\$85,582	10,257
5	\$85,560	\$186,409	\$271,969	10,241
6	\$86,498	\$177,828	\$264,326	10,920
7	\$182,100	\$862,800	\$1,044,900	93,344
8	\$73,140	\$0	\$73,140	11,025
9	\$72,300	\$0	\$72,300	10,415
10	\$71,998	\$0	\$71,998	10,196
11	\$694,700	\$869,100	\$1,563,800	83,635
12	\$171,300	\$110,000	\$281,300	20,037
13	\$226,500	\$201,700	\$428,200	28,314
14	\$146,400	\$144,100	\$290,500	18,295
15	\$3,664,000	\$5,825,500	\$9,489,500	515,314
16	\$4,683,600	\$80,100	\$4,763,700	531,000 (est)
17	\$262,800	\$1,333,400	\$1,596,200	67,082
18	\$75,500	\$386,900	\$462,400	8,712
19	\$50,400	\$395,700	\$446,100	6,098
20	\$440,000	\$0	\$440,000	97,574
21	\$420,100	\$0	\$420,100	82,328
22	\$350,600	\$4,453,000	\$4,803,600	50,094
23	\$131,700	\$76,300	\$208,000	20,908
24	\$155,500	\$399,100	\$554,600	22,215
25	\$54,900	\$0	\$54,900	7,840
26	\$182,900	\$0	\$182,900	26,136
27	\$113,000	\$568,400	\$681,400	16,117
28	\$24,400	\$0	\$24,400	3,484
29	\$91,500	\$0	\$91,500	13,068
30	\$32,000	\$83,000	\$115,000	6,098

Figure 54: Parcel Size and Value Table

APPENDIX B

SUMMARY OF SCOPING COMMENTS



Memorandum

Date: 11 February 2019

Subject: Heights District Plan – Scoping Memorandum
(BergerABAM Project Number A18.0209)

From: Brian Carrico

To: Rebecca Kennedy, City of Vancouver

Route to: File, Project Team

INTRODUCTION

The City of Vancouver proposes to adopt a subarea plan for the Heights District (the Heights District Plan). The Heights District consists of existing residential neighborhoods, parks, schools, open space and recreation areas, commercial businesses, nonprofits, and organizations. The subarea plan will include recommendations for future housing, office, and amenities in the district; transportation improvements to address safety and increase connectivity; and community development needs and a redevelopment plan for the 63-acre Tower Mall Redevelopment Site, located within the Heights District.

The City of Vancouver, as the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) lead agency, has determined this proposal is likely to have a significant adverse impact on the environment. An EIS is required under RCW 43.21C.030 (2)(c) and will be prepared. The City intends to designate the Heights District Plan as a planned action as defined under WAC 197-11-164 and will prepare a Planned Action EIS. Future projects developing under the Planned Action will not require individual environmental review at the time of permit application if they are consistent with the range of alternatives and mitigation studied in the EIS.

Per the requirements of WAC 197-11-360, the City published and issued a Determination of Significance (DS) and scoping notice on 1 October 2018. The scoping notice preliminarily identified the following elements of the environment for discussion in the EIS.

- Land Use
- Transportation
- Public Services and Utilities
- Air
- Groundwater
- Plants and Animals



During the scoping period, scoping comments were received at the second project open house on 6 October 2018, and via mail and electronic mail following the open house. The scoping comment period expired on 9 November 2018. This memorandum provides a summary of comments received and a recommendation on the scope of the EIS based on scoping comments.

SCOPING COMMENTS

The scoping period ran from 1 October 2018 until 9 November 2018. During the scoping period, 19 comments were received, which focused on a variety of concerns related to transportation, land use, including historic and cultural resources, public services, air, water, and plants and animals. One comment identified a potential hazardous material site within the study area. Comments are summarized below by category and a comment and response log is included as Attachment A.

Transportation

Eleven transportation related comments were submitted. In general, comments focused on concerns related to parking and potential traffic increases associated with additional development, specifically the ability of the existing transportation network to accommodate additional traffic and concerns related to traffic speed, as well as the need to accommodate multimodal and pedestrian facilities. Specific streets and intersections suggested for additional study and suggested improvements are listed below.

- Consider signals at MacArthur and Lieser and Middle Way and Lieser Road. Lieser Road is currently difficult to enter from side streets.
- Multimodal and pedestrian improvements are needed on MacArthur.
- Traffic calming is needed on Buena Vista. There is a blind curve on Andresen to Buena Vista.
- Concerns related to traffic on MacArthur, Dubois, and Mill Plain.
- Traffic calming and/or more posted speed limit signs on Blandford. Concerns related to high speeds and conflicts between cars, pedestrians, cyclists, and wildlife.

Public Services

Two comments were received related to public services. One comment was related to public services such as the Vancouver Police Department, Fire Department, and local schools having the needed staff and facilities to handle increased population. The other comment was related to the adequacy of the existing sewer treatment capacity to accommodate additional development.

Land Use

Four commenters expressed concerns related to density and building height, the need for senior and affordable housing, and a desire for future developments to include a variety of land uses and open space to support walkability and a complete community. In addition to the general land use comments, two comments were received from the Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP). One comment indicated the potential presence

of archaeological resources in the study area and DAHP's interest in reviewing plans related to ground disturbing activities, specifically at the Tower Mall Redevelopment Site. The second comment from DAHP was related to the Park Hill Cemetery. DAHP indicated any future development within the cemetery boundary would require compliance with the Removal of Dedication procedure as outlined in RCW 68.24.090.

Water

Three comments were received related to potential ground water contamination and water quality. One commenter indicated the EIS should consider the long-term effects of development on groundwater recharge. The Washington Department of Ecology commented on the erosion control requirements and water quality standards that will affect future projects developing under a Planned Action. The City of Vancouver Water Engineering Program Manager commented on potential impacts to Water Station 4 if groundwater contamination occurs in the study area and indicated the EIS should consider impacts to water and groundwater that could result from stormwater runoff.

Air

One commenter indicated a need to study air quality impacts that may result from increased traffic.

Plants and Animals

Three commenters indicated the EIS should consider impacts to plants and animals. One commenter specifically mentioned conflicts with wildlife along Blandford Road.

Hazardous Materials

One commenter indicated a former dry cleaner on the Tower Mall site could have resulted in contamination in the study area. The City's Water Engineering Program Manager indicated contaminants were found at Water Station 4 in the 1980s, which resulted from the dry cleaning facility. The City has been treating the contamination since the early 1990s and the site was removed as a Superfund Site on 6 February 2018.

RECOMMENDATION

As outlined above, the scoping comments received during the EIS scoping period are consistent with the areas preliminarily identified for study in the DS and scoping notice. No additional analysis is recommended based on scoping comments.

	Comment	Date	Category	Method	Contact	Response
1	How do we safely move more people on existing roadways? Is VPD [Vancouver Police Department] ready to accommodate the increase in numbers? Is the fire department prepared? Apartments bring in families. I have been in the local schools, sure don't see how they are ready for this increase. First step: transportation, 2nd step: emergency services; 3rd step: schools; then develop the heights.	10/6/2018	Transportation/Public Services	Scoping Meeting	Anonymous	
2	Air Quality with more traffic; plants and animals; please put in plenty of green space.	10/6/2018	Air/Plants and Animals/Transportation	Scoping Meeting	Anonymous	
3	Please change MacArther so everyone can walk, bike, drive safely	10/6/2018	Transportation	Scoping Meeting	Anonymous	
4	Please support places to walk and to meet our neighbors: parks, coffee shops, restaurants, exercise studios, etc.	10/6/2018	Land Use	Scoping Meeting	Anonymous	
5	There was a dry cleaner on Tower Mall property before it would have required to dispose of chemicals safely	10/6/2018	Hazardous Materials	Scoping Meeting	Anonymous	
6	Drinking water; sewer treatment capacity - no overflow!; traffic concerns; bike, scooter, skate-skateboard transportation among car and pedestrian; definitely wht you've listed above [land use, transportation, public services and utilities, air, groundwater, plants and animals]; density problems	10/6/2018	Land Use/Transportation/ Public Services and Utilities	Scoping Meeting	Anonymous	
7	Traffic flow should be studied. The projected 3000 new residents will significantly increase vehicular traffic. The most direct roads to SR-14 east and I-205 will be MacArthur and Lieser. It is currently difficult to enter Lieser Road from side streets since 92nd Avenue was extended north. Further increases in traffic would call for traffic signals at MacArthur and Lieser, and Middle Way and Lieser (commuters disregard the 25 mph speed limit on Lieser). Traffic may also increase on Evergreen Hwy, which has limited shoulders and is used by cyclists.	10/6/2018	Transportation	Scoping Meeting	Anonymous	
8	Buena Vista - need traffic abatement. In 1988, was a drive-thru to Safeway in Tower Mall. Now effectively 1-lane by visitors parking on road. Blind curve on Andresen to Buena Vista (left hand turn). This corner cannot handle additional traffic. Frequent accidents. Lots of kids (and adults) walking on streets, and neighborhood not designed for heavy traffic or pedestrians. Speed bumps along Buena Vista would help.	10/6/2018	Transportation	Scoping Meeting	Anonymous	
9	I am concerned about maximum structure height - not too tall 4-story max. Hopefully sidewalk upgrades in surrounding area of this plan will be part of the final project.	10/6/2018	Land Use/Transportation	Scoping Meeting	Anonymous	
10	Parking - Transportation	10/6/2018	Transportation	Scoping Meeting	Anonymous	
11	It is [DAHP's] professional opinion that the project area has the potential to contain archaeological resources. As this project progresses the DAHP would like the opportunity to review plans for ground disturbing work within the The Heights area. The entire area has been determined to be of high or very high risk of containing archaeological resources according to the DAHP predictive model. Although some areas of The Heights have been previously surveyed, others have not. In particular the DAHP would like an opportunity to comment on future work on the Tower Mall Redevelopment Site.	10/16/2018	Historic/archaeological resources	Letter	Stephanie Jolivet Local Governments Archaeologist (360) 586-3088 Stephanie.Jolivet@dahp.wa.gov	
12	The plans for the Tower Mall Redevelopment Site as drawn on The Heights District Plan map include portions of the Park Hill Cemetery. According to our records the cemetery boundary currently abuts the edge of N Devine Road. As this proposed development falls within a cemetery boundary, any development of this parcel would require a Removal of Dedication for this portion of the cemetery. The Removal of Dedication procedure is outlined in RCW 68.24.090. Although this process is not initiated through the DAHP, questions about the process can be forwarded to Dr. Guy Tasa, State Physical Anthropologist, (360) 586-3034, Guy.Tasa@dahp.wa.gov .	10/16/2018	Historic/archaeological resources	Letter	Stephanie Jolivet Local Governments Archaeologist (360) 586-3088 Stephanie.Jolivet@dahp.wa.gov	
13	Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the determination of significance/scoping (DS/Scoping) for The Heights District Plan. The Department of Ecology (Ecology) reviewed the environmental checklist and has the following comment(s): WATER QUALITY: Chris Montague-Breakwell (360) 407-6364 For future projects developing under the Planned Action: Erosion control measures must be in place prior to any clearing, grading, or construction. These control measures must be effective to prevent stormwater runoff from carrying soil and other pollutants into surface water or stormdrains that lead to waters of the state. Sand, silt, clay particles, and soil will damage aquatic habitat and are considered to be pollutants. Any discharge of sediment-laden runoff or other pollutants to waters of the state is in violation of Chapter 90.48 RCW, Water Pollution Control, and WAC 173-201A, Water Quality Standards for Surface Waters of the State of Washington, and is subject to enforcement action. The following construction activities require coverage under the Construction Stormwater General Permit: 1. Clearing, grading and/or excavation that results in the disturbance of one or more acres and discharges stormwater to surface waters of the State; and 2. Clearing, grading and/or excavation on sites smaller than one acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale, if the common plan of development or sale will ultimately disturb one acre or more and discharge stormwater to surface waters of the State. a) This includes forest practices (including, but not limited to, class IV conversions) that are part of a construction activity that will result in the disturbance of one or more acres, and discharge to surface waters of the State; and	10/22/2018	Water quality	Letter	Chris Montague-Breakwell (360)407-6364	

Comment	Date	Category	Method	Contact	Response
3. Any size construction activity discharging stormwater to waters of the State that Ecology a) Determines to be a significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the State of Washington. b) Reasonably expects to cause a violation of any water quality standard. If there are known soil/ground water contaminants present on-site, additional information (including, but not limited to: temporary erosion and sediment control plans; stormwater pollution prevention plan; list of known contaminants with concentrations and depths found; a site map depicting the sample location(s); and additional studies/reports regarding contaminant(s)) will be required to be submitted. You may apply online or obtain an application from Ecology's website at: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/stormwater/construction/ - Application. Construction site operators must apply for a permit at least 60 days prior to discharging stormwater from construction activities and must submit it on or before the date of the first public notice. Ecology's comments are based upon information provided by the lead agency. As such, they may not constitute an exhaustive list of the various authorizations that must be obtained or legal requirements that must be fulfilled in order to carry out the proposed action.					
14 I am a resident of the Heights area. I would like to see an area of landscaping that is planted with only native vegetation, including some trees. I would like to see an area of at least 50 feet by 50 feet, or up to 100 feet by 100 feet if possible.	11/9/2018	Plants and animals/Land use	Email	Eric Trued evtrued@yahoo.com	Thanks for your email and your comment. This is something that has come up in many discussions with the public as well as our Urban Forestry and Stormwater Management staff. Many people want to see more vegetation, better maintenance of vegetation, and less concrete within the redevelopment site. This also aligns with City goals to increase the urban canopy, and with stormwater management goals to increase stormwater retention and infiltration on site, in order to enhance water quality citywide. I believe you'll see this reflected in the draft preferred redevelopment concept, which will be available for public review in late winter/early spring. I have included your comments in the list of public comment received for the EIS/SEPA Scoping process, and in the project record. Please don't hesitate to get in touch anytime with additional comments or questions.
15 The [City of Vancouver] water utility is always concerned with potential impacts to water resources. The Heights area is in fact upgradient of what we call Water Station 4, which is a major wellfield for our water supply system. Contaminants were found at Water Station 4 in the late 1980s. These contaminants were dumped on the ground by a dry cleaner in the area of the Height redevelopment and slowly found their way to our wellfield. We have been treating to remove this contaminant since the early 90s and the site was just delisted as a superfund site last year. So, yes, what goes into the ground in the area of the development can impact our water quality at Water Station 4. We are absolutely concerned with what takes place at the Heights, but Stormwater regulations are more stringent now. State and local regulations do a good job of ensuring our groundwater supply remains safe and we are confident that these regulations will ensure that what goes in the ground at the Heights will not contaminate our supply. I agree that it should at least be mentioned in the EIS as the site can have a major impact on our water supply at Water Station 4, but I am not overly concerned that something will take place at the site that will negatively impact our supply given the current Stormwater regulations.	11/9/2018	Groundwater	Email	Tyler Clary Water Engineering Program Manager City of Vancouver tyler.clary@cityofvancouver.us	
16 I just wanted to mention my concern about including consideration of potential effects of the development plan on groundwater recharge. It has been my experience that planning considerations generally focus too narrowly on effects of plans being developed and not enough on the cumulative effects of large scale developments over time. I know it is difficult to anticipate long-term changes, however, most planning only considers the focus of "the current planning horizon", and fails to anticipate the long-term impacts to local resources. Groundwater is a resource that Vancouver will be depending on for a long time to come. Since the Heights District is upslope of an extremely important well field at the lower end of Blandford Drive, I thought it very important to include consideration on groundwater impacts in your EIS and SEPA review of the Heights District redevelopment plan.	11/9/2018	Groundwater	Email	Paul Pedone geotale@yahoo.com	Thanks for your email. I enjoyed meeting you and learning more about your experience working in Vancouver as both a professional and a volunteer over the last few decades. On behalf of someone relatively new to the City (I've been with the City just under 5 years), thank you for your engagement and commitment over the course of many years. Thanks also for your thoughtful comment. It's a great question/comment for the EIS Scoping process, and I've forwarded it on to the consultant that is managing the EIS process, including scoping. I've also forwarded it on to our Water Team. Please feel free to get in touch any time with additional questions/comments. I look forward to seeing you at a future South Cliff meeting to provide another update on the Heights project early next year.

	Comment	Date	Category	Method	Contact	Response
17	I wanted to let you know of my concern regarding the density of proposed housing in our area. I see no indication of parking for visitors at this new housing development proposal and I am am concerned about where those cars would be parking. I understand there is a plan for the owners of the units but its a given that those owners will be having visitors. It was also said that the 1800 is an estimate. It could be 650 or it could be 3500. Our neighborhood (DuBois Park) has only two roads for entrance and exit from our neighborhood. With an additional 1800 housing units I am concerned about the traffic on MacArthur, Dubois and Mill Plain. I have felt this is a very safe neighborhood we live in and I am also concerned that with the advent with the low income housing comes the additional problems of drugs and drug items on the property. There are now three schools and one day care center nearby. That doesn't seem like a good mix in my way of thinking. When I mentioned the concern of the potential traffic problem at the neighborhood meeting on Wednesday night to the speaker Andrea Pastor, she indicated that by the time the project is completed people will probably no longer be using cars. That she believes her 13 year old daughter will probably no longer want or need a car by the time she reaches driving age and she will use Uber or public transportation. That makes about as much sense as your boards showing the 3 different proposals that states the only impact to the surrounding communities will be during construction. I have felt we live in a very safe community, as verified by our neighborhood policeman at our meeting. I am worried with the influx of all the low income problems it no longer will remain so. My husband Dick Vigal and I were hoping that the proposed area would be used for things that would make the existing neighborhoods have more access to facilities. Please reconsider your proposal.	10/26/2018	Transportation, crime/safety	Email	Gwen Lakey 201 N. Santa Fe Dr. Vancouver, WA 98661	Thank you for your email, and apologies about the delay in following up with you. I was out of the office for a couple weeks and it has taken me equally that long to get caught up. I appreciate your comments and concerns and want to respond to each individually, so I'll go in the same order as your email. In terms of parking, each example that Andrea reviewed with the Neighborhood Association, which were all presented at both an in person and online open house during the month of October, have sufficient parking on site to accommodate the proposed uses and the density of development. This includes surface parking for retail and office buildings, tuck under parking for town homes, and a shared, structured parking garage that will serve the entire development. I agree that there will be a need for visitor parking; in fact, we want there to be a need for visitor parking, as one goal for this development is to attract people from around the City, including folks who live in new housing on-site, people from adjacent neighborhoods, and visitors from across the region. In terms of parking impacts on the adjacent neighborhoods, we don't believe on-street parking in adjacent neighborhoods will support the redevelopment, as it is just too far away and disconnected to be a viable option for visitor parking, and thus have been intentional about ensuring that we have enough parking within the redevelopment site to support the various uses that will be located there. In terms of the density of development, we are seeking to balance a number of factors. One is the need for this development to be economically feasible and attract developers who will ultimately build and finance much of the project. The second is to accommodate a growing population in areas that aren't already developed as single family neighborhoods. The third is to support the active retail environment and mix of amenities that the community has said they want. A mix of people and a significant number of rooftops on site is crucial to this success. As we know from the example of tower mall, the current residential density is not sufficient to support successful commercial development. We will do a full traffic analysis as part of the environmental impact statement for the project. This will include modeling the number of trips that each use within the redevelopment area will generate, looking at existing roadway capacity, and how we can accommodate growth in a way that improves roadway safety and doesn't significantly increase congestion. We are lucky that the three major roadways around the redevelopment site - Andresen, Mill Plain, and MacArthur, have significant right-of-way to work with and currently are underutilized for the amount of space they have compared to the number of cars they carry daily. I completely understand your concerns about impacts to neighborhood streets, and we will be looking at potential improvements that can be made to address these, including adding traffic calming and other strategies for disincentivize cut through traffic. In terms of your concerns about affordable housing, we are not planning to concentrate very low income housing in the Heights. Instead, and in alignment with national best practices, we are looking at a range of income types, from very high end condominiums, to market rate apartments and townhomes, to workforce housing that is affordable to someone making 60-80% of median family housing. Affordable housing is defined as housing that is restricted to individuals or families with incomes below a certain threshold, and rent is capped at 30% of monthly income. So, for example, take a unit that is affordable to someone making up to 80% of median family income, which amounts the \$45,600 for a one person household and \$65,100 for a four person household. The rent on that unit would be approximately \$1,140 a month for household of one or \$1,627 a month for a household of four. This is not to say there won't be some housing affordable at lower income levels, which is important because many seniors in the area living on social security earn much less than this, but is intended to illustrate the range of housing we're looking at as part of this project. Lastly, examples from across the country illustrate that mixed-income neighborhoods, rich in amenities, with active public spaces that are used all day by residents, employees and visitors are the least likely to suffer from crime, drugs, or safety issues. Our intent is not to concentrate poverty or very low income housing in the area; rather, it is to activate a very underutilized commercial area, and to replace less positive uses that are already happening on site (camping, for instance). I hope this responds to your questions and concerns. Please feel free to get in touch any time with additional questions or comments, and thank you for your participation in your neighborhood association and this project.
18	As a homeowner whose property line is next to Blandford Road, my concern is what is planned for Blandford Road?. I've seen 2 deer this year one of which stopped traffic. People already speed down the hill, what about speed bumps, and more posted 25 mph signs, police presence. I can only see this becoming a nightmare with more people condensed in a small area adjacent to a hiking trail. Also what is planned for traffic getting on and off of MacArthur for the existing residential areas?	10/28/2018	Transportation/Plants and animals	Email	Cinda Embree embreekc@comcast.net	Thanks for your email and apologies for the delay in response- I was out of town for a couple weeks on vacation, and it has taken me nearly that long to catch up. You're observations on Blandford are spot on, and reflect what we've found through our preliminary traffic analysis (a full analysis will be done as part of the forthcoming Environmental Impact Statement process and will be made available to the public in draft form in late Winter/early Spring next year). Like you, we have observed high speeds on the roadway, and incidents of near conflict between folks walking/cycling and drivers. I had not heard about wildlife, so I appreciate the informaiton. Its a very constrained roadway, due to narrow widths, curves, steep slopes, and environmental/stormwater issues. As part of this project, we'll be analyzing Blandford for potential improvements that will improve safety for all users, including potential traffic calming (speed cushions). Does your house backup onto the roadway? I'm curious about your driveway access, and would appreciate any additional observations you have about accessing the road from your house as well. If you have time, any additional information that you can provide would be very helpful. We'll also be looking at ways to mitigate traffic impacts on adjacent neighborhoods. The good news is that there are relatively few through connections from each neighborhood to arterial streets (Mill Plain, MacArthur, Andresen) adjacent to the redevelopment area, which will mitigate impacts. That being said, we will continue to look for ways to reduce potential cut through traffic and manage speeds, including traffic calming, given increased traffic from the new development. On MacArthur, we're looking at how we can improve intersections to provide better access for people coming from adjacent neighborhood streets. These are all very relevant questions and concerns, and we'll be addressing them as part of the planning process. I think its worth noting that we currently have two parallel processes underway simultaneously- a redevelopment plan for the 63-acre Tower Mall area, and comprehensive district plan for the 205-acre Heights District. We've been focused on the redevelopment plan as it is the area that will change most significantly in the coming years, but now that we've put three concepts out for public review and gotten feedback, we'll switch gears to working on the full district plan, which will include a detailed analysis and recommendations related to land use, transportation, and environmental conditions. Most of your questions related to district-wide traffic and Blandford will be addressed through the district-wide planning process, which we plan to bring to the public for review and feedback in late Winter/early Spring of next year. The timeframe for implementation of both plans in approximately 20-years. I hope this answers some of your questions and provides additional context for the planning process currently underway. I have added your email to the project email list, so that you will receive regular updates and information as it becomes available. Please feel free to reach out anytime with additional questions/concerns. I'm happy to set up a time to talk in more detail if that would be helpful. Thanks for your engagement on this project.

	Comment	Date	Category	Method	Contact	Response
19	1- Incorporate the Park Hill Cemetery into the plan on a recreational way meaning redo the streets in the cemetery and light them so that the neighbors can safely include this area for walking/biking recreation with many links to our neighborhood. More access means more use and more use leads to better security (cameras and drive throughs from enforcement officers). 2- Ten story single use buildings would be fine. A high rise retirement center with elevators would be fine. The 65+ population could have restaurants and a small scale grocery store within the overall development. Public transportation would take them to doctor’s appointments and other community services. Maybe a shuttle service with limited schedule. 3- Affordable housing for seniors. No townhouses for them because they are staying away from stairs in their homes. Also, affordable housing (government subsidized housing) for lower income families. 4- As much “open space” area as can reasonably be integrated into the overall plan. A park that happens to have nearby development as opposed to a new development that happens to have a park put into it. Looking forward to the process and the future development.	10/28/2018	Land Use/Transportation	Email	Bruce Davis brucedavis13@gmail.com	Thank you for your email and your feedback on the proposal thus far. I have submitted your comments into the project record. Most of your comments, including the intentional integration of open space and affordable housing for a variety of different demographic groups, are considerations that have been integrated into the planning process from early on. This is the first time I have received a comment related to improvements to the roadway internal to the cemetery, including lighting. While we are unable to widen the roadway in the cemetery due to the close proximity of existing gravesites to the road, we can definitely explore the idea of providing lighting and other safety improvements/connections that would make this a more comfortable place to recreate, especially at night. I will explore this possibility and let you know what we find in terms of feasibility.

APPENDIX C

DEVELOPMENT TOTALS METHODOLOGY AND ASSUMPTIONS

Development Totals - Heights District Methodologies and Assumptions

The following table provides a summary of recently submitted pre-applications in commercial zones. This information was provided by the City of Vancouver planning staff to serve as the basis for developing the residential densities used to inform the No Action Alternative assumptions. These projects were selected as they are similar to development that would be expected in the Heights District without the adoption of a subarea plan.

Table 1. Recent Development Proposals in Commercial Zones

Zone/Location	Lot size	Residential Units/ Density ¹	Commercial (SF)	Total Development (SF)
CC – 25th and Broadway	Lot Size: 26,521 SF	46 units (40,765 SF) (97%) Density: 75 units/ac	1,127 (retail) (3%)	41,892
CC (Fourth Plain Corridor Overlay) – 7401 NE 18th St.	Lot Size: 115,434 SF	101 units (80,400 SF) (96%) Density: 38 units/ac	3,700 (no data on retail vs. office) (4%)	84,100
CC – 6603 NE 137th Ave.	Lot Size: 19,166 SF	18 units (11,962 SF) (92%) Density: 45 units/ac	1088 ² (office) (8%)	13,050
CG – NE 65th Ave. and Fourth Plain	Lot Size: 47,480 SF	90 units (68,625 SF) ³ (100%) Density: 83 units/ac	0	68,625
CC – SE 120th Ave. and SE 5th St. ⁴	Lot Size: 152,460 SF	220 units (approx. 222,500 SF) ⁵ (100%) Density: 63 units/ac	0	222,500

¹Density was not provided in the pre-application materials. It was calculated using the lot size and unit count.

²Application notes 6 units as “live/work”. Commercial square footage was calculated as 25 percent of unit size.

³Application notes 13,725 square feet per floor for 4 to 5 stories. Residential square footage assumes 5 stories.

⁴Affordable/senior housing complex.

⁵Application provides a square footage range for two buildings: 130,000 – 175,000 gross square feet (gsf) for one building and 60,000 – 80,000 gsf for the second building. Approximate square footage is based on the sum of the mid-point of the range for each building.

The recent residential/commercial mix for developments in commercial zones indicates primarily residential uses are being proposed in commercial zones with an average density of 61 dwelling units per acre. **Based on these recent developments, the No Action Alternative assumes 95 percent residential and 5 percent commercial.**

Existing Development within the Heights District Plan Area

- The Heights District Plan area currently includes 232 residential units and 445,500 SF of commercial space¹ (inclusive of approximately 146,000 SF of commercial (including office) on the Tower Mall parcel). The Plan area currently includes 658 jobs.²

No Action Base Scenario Assumptions

- Existing residential units and commercial square footage within the District will remain.
- No redevelopment of existing developed areas within the District will occur
- Only vacant land as identified in the County Vacant Buildable Lands Model (VBLM) will be developed. County VBLM identifies 4.13 acres of commercial vacant land. Remainder of the site is classified as “built”. VBLM classifies “underutilized” land, but none of the land within the District is included in that category.
- The “Developable Area” included in Table 2 assumes a 20 percent reduction for mixed use sites to account for infrastructure (per the VBLM).

¹ Existing residential units and commercial space identified in Final Report, page 18.

² Existing jobs include 223 jobs in the three schools in the subarea and 435 jobs in commercial sectors. School jobs data was provided by the Vancouver School District. Other jobs data provided by the City of Vancouver and sourced from Longitudinal Employment Household Dynamics Survey. U.S. Census Bureau.

- The mix of residential and commercial uses is based on recently submitted projects in commercial zones (95 percent residential) as noted above.
- Unit count based on average density in recently submitted projects (61 units/acre), calculated for developable area.
- Job count assumes 50 percent of the commercial space will develop as retail and 50 percent as office, which is consistent with the recently submitted projects in commercial zones. Jobs per square foot for retail and office is based on jobs analysis by EcoNorthwest (Appendix C to Heights District Plan Final Report)³.

Table 2. Development under Base Scenario (without existing development added)

VBLM Vacant Land	Developable Area	Residential Units (95%)	Commercial (5%)
179,903 SF	143,922 SF	136,726 SF 192 units	3,598 SF Retail = 6 jobs 3,598 SF Office = 13 jobs 7,196 SF Total = 19 jobs

No Action High Scenario Assumptions

- Existing residential units remain within the District and the existing commercial space is reduced by 146,000 SF given the likelihood that the Tower Mall property would be included in the portion of the site that is assumed to redevelop.
- Vacant land identified in the County VBLM will be developed.
- Redevelopment of 50% of the proposed Redevelopment Area will occur at the same residential commercial mix identified for the base scenario (based on recently submitted projects).
- Developable area assumes a 20% reduction for mixed use sites to account for infrastructure (per the VBLM).
- Mix of residential and commercial uses based on recently submitted projects in commercial zones.
- Unit count based on average density in recently submitted projects (61 units/acre), calculated for developable area.
- Job count assumes 50 percent of the commercial space will develop as retail and 50 percent as office, which is consistent with the recently submitted projects in commercial zones. Jobs per square foot for retail and office is based on jobs analysis by EcoNorthwest (Appendix C to Final Report).

Table 3. Development under High Scenario (without existing development added)

Land Area	Developable Area	Residential (95%)	Commercial (5%)
1,552,043 SF ¹	1,241,634 SF	1,179,552 SF 1,652 units	31,040.5 SF Retail = 53 jobs 31,040.5 SF Office = 108 jobs 62,081 SF = 161 jobs

¹The total land area for the Redevelopment Area is 63 acres (2,744,280 SF). The high scenario for the No Action Alternative assumes 50% will redevelop plus the 179,903 SF of vacant land included in the No Action Base scenario will develop.

No Action Alternative Totals

Based on the assumptions described above the No Action Alternative would result in the following total residential units and commercial square footage/jobs.

Table 4. No Action Totals

Scenario	Residential Units	Commercial SF/Jobs
Existing (Base) ¹	232 units	445,500 SF = 658 jobs
Base Scenario	192 units	7,196 SF = 19 jobs
Base Scenario Total	424 units	452,696 SF = 677 jobs
Existing (High) ²	232 units	299,500 SF = 576 jobs
High Scenario	1652 units	62,081 SF = 161 jobs
High Scenario Total	1884 units	361,581 SF = 737 jobs

³ EcoNorthwest jobs analysis assumes 1 job per 588 square foot of retail development and 1 job per 288 square foot of office development.

¹Assumes the existing residential units and the existing commercial square footage remain.

²Assumes the existing residential units remain and the existing commercial space is reduced by 146,000 SF given the likelihood that the Tower Mall property would be included in the portion of the site that is assumed to redevelop. In this scenario existing jobs are reduced by 82, which is 50 percent of jobs currently included in the Redevelopment Area per the jobs analysis by EcoNorthwest (Appendix C to the Final Report).

Alternatives Comparison

Based on the No Action assumptions presented above, the following table provides a comparison of each alternative to be included in the EIS.

Table 5. Heights District Plan Alternatives

	No Action (Base)	No Action (High)	Project Alternative
Residential Units	424 units	1884 units	2032 units ¹
Population ²	1056 people	4691 people	5060
Commercial Square Footage (retail, office)	440,700 SF	361,581 SF	308,000 SF
Hospitality	0	0	83,000 SF (156 keys)
Jobs	677 jobs	737 jobs	984 to 1004 jobs ³
Institutional (churches, schools, community centers, and government services)	583,000 SF ⁴	549,000 SF ⁵	482,000 ⁶
Parks and Open Space	Approximately 43 acres (Park Hill Cemetery)	Approximately 43 acres (Park Hill Cemetery)	Approximately 46.5 acres ⁷

¹Project Alternative includes 1800 new residential units and retains the existing 232 units.

²Population assumes 2.49 persons per household per the Heights District Plan Interim Report.

³Includes 410 new jobs in Redevelopment Area, 271 existing jobs outside Redevelopment Area, 223 existing jobs in three schools in the subarea, and either 100 jobs if mixed-use areas redevelop with retail or 80 jobs if mixed-use areas redevelop with office.

⁴Based on building use analysis provided on page 45 of Interim Report. Approximately 5,200 SF removed to account for relocation of existing Fire Station 3, which the Vancouver Fire Department has planned to remove.

⁵Assumes the same square footage included in the No Action Base with the existing church (approximately 34,000 SF) in Tower Mall removed with redevelopment.

⁶Within Redevelopment Area, Institutional category includes: 20,000 SF of new church/multipurpose space, 16,000 SF of new civic space, and existing City-owned property associated with the existing water facility. Outside the Redevelopment Area, Institutional category includes existing schools and community centers identified within the areas assumed to have limited or no likelihood to redevelop. The existing churches and community spaces within areas identified as higher or low likelihood to redevelop are removed from the total, as it is assumed they will redevelop into multifamily over time.

⁷Includes 6.1 acres in Redevelopment Area and 40.4 acres (Park Hill Cemetery minus 2.6 acres in northwest corner adjacent to Mill Plain Blvd identified for redevelopment) retained outside Redevelopment Area.

APPENDIX D

HEIGHTS DISTRICT URBAN DESIGN FRAMEWORK



URBAN DESIGN FRAMEWORK



THE HEIGHTS DISTRICT PLAN

Community and Economic Development Department
City Of Vancouver, Washington

2020



Urban Design Framework

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A

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Context

The Heights District (The District) represents an opportunity to create a vibrant mixed-use urban neighborhood destination that is strategically located in the heart of Vancouver. The 205-acre District is surrounded by stable yet growing neighborhoods, trails and recreation areas and parks and open spaces. The hallmark of The District may be its quiet character, where people have lived for many generations and are exceptionally welcoming and friendly.

Promoting health, equity and wellness, the Heights District Plan envisions a diverse, balanced neighborhood that includes residential, retail and commercial uses, supportive social services, healthcare, schools and places of worship. Key to The Plan is the future Mill Plain Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) line that will connect The District and points beyond, providing easy and safe access to the new neighborhood as a unique place to live and work.



Figure 1: Regional Context



Figure 2: The Heights District

2.0 The Heights District Vision & Design Guidance

2.1 Vision

"The Heights District is a vibrant, connected neighborhood center. The center seeks to promote community health, wellness and a shared identity. This identity reflects the value placed on the past and current community with an eye toward welcoming future generations in an inclusive, respectful and equitable manner."

— The Heights District Plan



Figure 3: The Heights Tower Mall Redevelopment Area

2.2 Universal Design Principles

The Heights District Plan is founded on a number of Universal Design Principles that help shape the character, urban form and public spaces of The District. The success of The District will rely on an understanding and application of the following elements:

- Neighborhood context, history and culture
- Proximity to the future Mill Plain BRT
- Sustainable design best practices
- Design character and compatibility
- Community health, well-being and equity

The following Design Drivers were established as part of The Heights District Plan process:

OVERARCHING DRIVER



MIXED INCOME HOUSING

A fundamental driver of The Heights District is the integration of a variety of housing types and sizes that are available to diverse community members, including; affordable, attainable and market rate housing.



PRIMARY DRIVERS

A series of Primary and Secondary Design Drivers have been established for The District to help inform high-quality design outcomes. The Primary and Secondary Drivers are as follows:



CONNECTIVITY

To strengthen multi-modal connections and improve accessibility throughout The District and within the 20-minute walkshed.



COMMUNITY HEALTH, WELLNESS AND EQUITY

To embrace and promote healthy living, universal design principles and social equity as core values of The District.



SUSTAINABILITY

To reflect responsible social, economic and environmentally-friendly best practices.



SECONDARY DRIVERS



PUBLIC REALM
To create a variety of vibrant community spaces that elevates the quality of life for all residents and visitors.



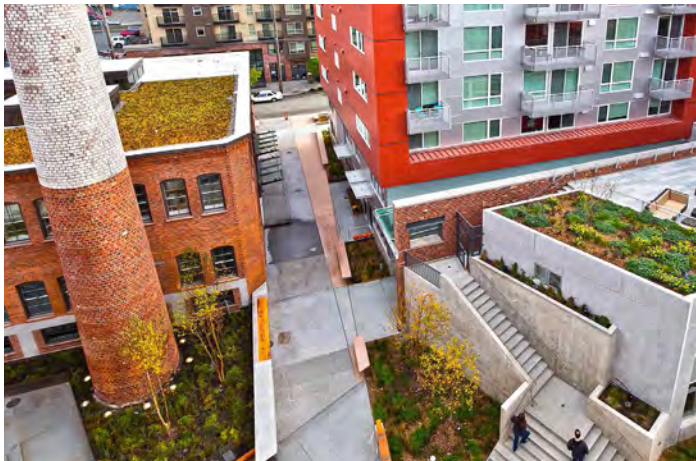
ARTS / CULTURE
To promote arts and culture in The District.



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
To attract private investment and deliver equitable public benefit.



URBAN FORM / CHARACTER
To promote good urban form that invites high-quality design and enriches safe places to enjoy.



2.3 Purpose

The Urban Design Framework (Framework) provides an organizational structure to guide high-quality, sustainable development in The Heights District over time. The Framework addresses key aspects of development — such as urban character, public realm, architecture, sustainability and other infrastructure considerations — that are deemed essential to creating a dynamic, safe and enjoyable neighborhood. Each element is informed by the project’s Design Principles and contributes to advancing the vision for The District.

Design Guidelines, intended to accompany development standards and provide options for meeting design requirements articulated in the code, will be provided for reference in both the Design Review and Heights Plan District sections. The Development Standards and Design Guidelines will define prescriptive development standards, as well as discretionary design guidelines that will be applied as part of the project review and approval process for individual projects in The District.

Once adopted, the Heights District Development Standards and Design Guidelines will be codified within the City of Vancouver Municipal Code (VMC) Title 20: Land Use and Development Code and will serve as the principal regulating tool for the City to review and approve projects in The District.

These tools will be developed as part of the next phase of the project and will include provisions in the current Commercial and Mixed Use District (20.430) and Design Review (20.265) section of the VMC. In addition, a new Heights Plan District section will be added to the Plan District (20.600) section of the code. This section will provide detailed Development Standards for future development at The Heights. Design Guidelines, intended to accompany development standards and provide options for meeting design requirements articulated in the code, will be provided for reference in both the Design Review and Heights Plan District sections.



2.4 Site Development Standards

The Heights District Site Development Standards will ensure the health and safety of residents and visitors of The District. The Standards will support the project’s vision to create a walkable, mixed-use neighborhood form of development and will emphasize universal design best practices to promote equitable, safe, accessible and sustainable development measures throughout The District.

Site Development Standards will address the following:

- **Land Use and Zoning Regulations:** Development standards for The District will be established as part of a new HX Zone classification, and will be supported by complementary Design Guidelines and a design review process for development.
- **Street Standards:** Unless noted otherwise, new proposed streets developed in the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area will be city rights-of-way. A limited number of private access and thoroughfares may be considered in The District.

- **Infrastructure Systems:** New public rights-of-way (streets and alleyways) will include paved streets and sidewalks, underground utilities, stormwater infrastructure, streetscape amenities, landscaping, wayfinding and signage.
- **Public Parks / Amenities:** A key public infrastructure feature for the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area is the proposed Loop - a landmark feature that connects a series of public park spaces within the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area. Access to The Loop and its amenities are purposefully connected by a series of pedestrian pathways, alleyways and plazas. Ground level retail, live/work and residential stops all serve to activate The Loop throughout The District.



2.5 Urban Design Guidelines

The Heights District Urban Design Guidelines will establish the foundation for the built urban form and public realm design and development in The Heights District. The Guidelines will serve as a tool for the city (or its designated review authority), property owners, developers and designers who are interested in developing in The Heights.

The **Urban Design Guidelines** will apply to all development in The District. Key considerations include:

- Built structures on private parcels shall be administratively reviewed and approved through the City of Vancouver administrative design review process on a case-by-case basis.
- The implementation of The District will evolve over time. Active participation of a variety of property owners, developers and designers will be required to fulfil the vision of The District.
- Individual building projects will respond to the overall design theme established for The District.

- The mixed-use buildings in the Activity Center include a vertically integrated mix of uses wherever feasible such as ground-level retail and customer services with residential or office uses above. The combination of uses will promote vitality and diversity within The District.
- A contemporary composition of buildings will reflect an architectural character that enhances the urban neighborhood, streetscapes and pedestrian experience emphasizing a variety of materials textures, forms, colors, and transparencies.
- Varying building typologies will help create a diversity of building forms and urban spaces and serve as a unifying feature for the Tower Mall Redevelopment Area.





Artist Rendering of a Pocket Park

B

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

1.0 Character Zones

The District organizational structure is defined by a series of character zones that provide a unique set of design prerequisites. Each character zone addresses unique neighborhood attributes and uses as well as massing and scale that are contextual to adjacent uses. The following Character Zones are established for The District:

- **District Gateways**
- **Activity Center**
- **Residential Neighborhood**
- **Innovation Hub**



Figure 4: Map of The Heights District Tower Mall Redevelopment Area

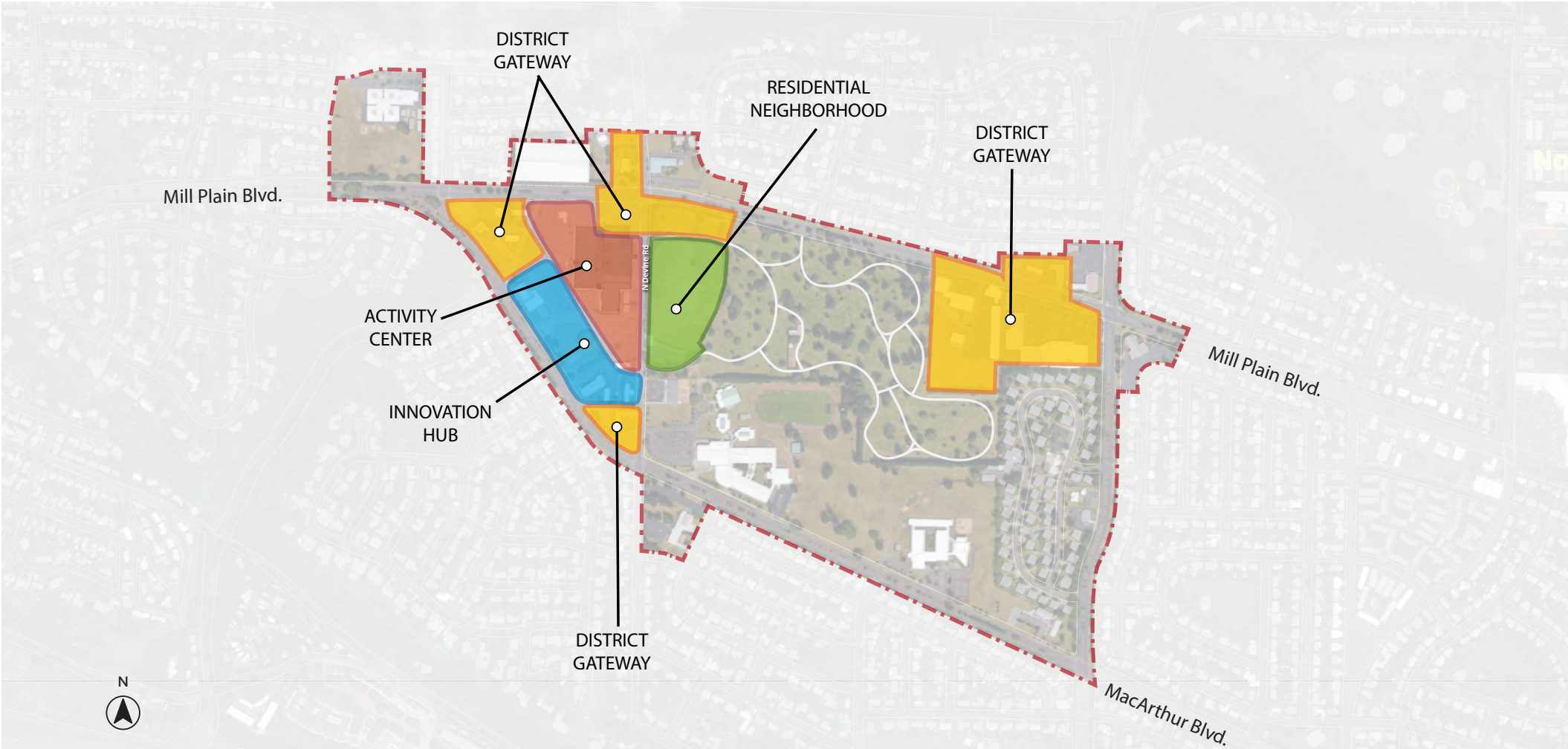


Figure 5: Map of The Heights District Character Zones

DISTRICT GATEWAYS

DISTRICT GATEWAYS serve as entries to The District and are delineated with varying architectural scales that respond to both The District and surrounding residential neighborhoods. The urban form at these Gateways should celebrate the physical corner sites while respecting the scale and context of adjacent uses.

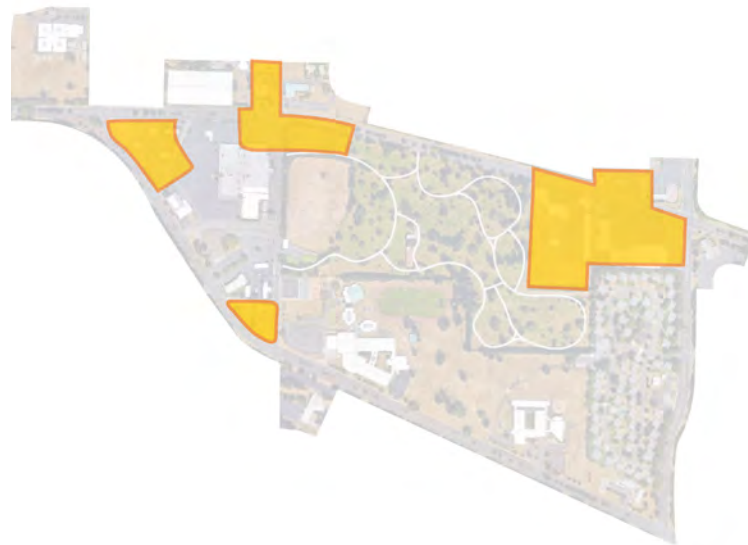


Figure 6: Key Map Showing District Gateways in The District

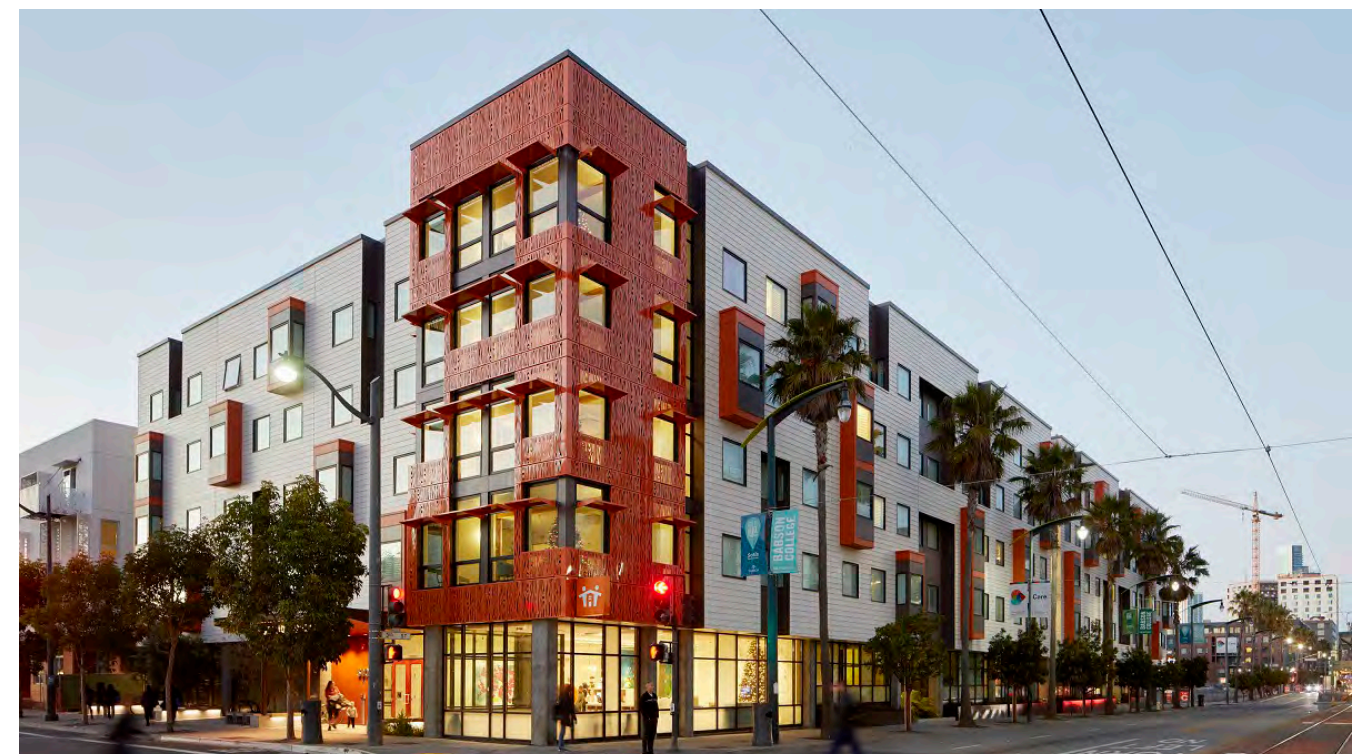


ACTIVITY CENTER

ACTIVITY CENTER is the 'Heart' of The District and includes a diversity of uses with taller, higher-density buildings, active streets, and quality of materiality and amenities..



Figure 7: Key Map Showing Activity Center in The District



RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD

RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD includes lower scale townhomes, office, family housing, quiet streets and street end parks, with informal walking paths and views to open space and the Park Hill Cemetery.



Figure 8: Key Map Showing Residential Neighborhood in The District



INNOVATION HUB

INNOVATION HUB is likely to be built in the later phases of development and incorporates an eclectic mix of uses and new innovative building types that support flexible makers spaces, breweries, health supportive services, office/employment and residential uses. The scale of development is moderate and compliments adjacent uses and the proposed tree-lined MacArthur Boulevard Greenbelt.



Figure 9: Key Map Showing Innovation Hub in The District



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2.0 Public Realm

2.1 Streets & Blocks

01. Principle Street System

Emphasize a safe, well-connected multi-modal and pedestrian-oriented environment on all designated principle streets throughout The District.

02. Internal Streets

Design internal streets within the Redevelopment Area to provide a safe, multi-modal function consistent with the character and context of adjacent uses. (refer to Figure 11: Internal Street Diagram).

03. Blocks

Establish a maximum block length throughout the Redevelopment Area to encourage a compact, walkable and safe environment.



Public Safety of Streets with Traffic Calming

04. Streetscapes

Provide a comprehensively designed, safe, accessible, and enjoyable pedestrian environment that integrates materials and art forms that are well-designed and references cultural and historic uses where possible. Encourage the inclusion of sustainable features such as; rain gardens and bioswales, and provide urban amenities that promote public use and create engaging and visually interesting streetscapes, such as seating, planter boxes, vegetation, lighting, and public art.

05. Sidewalks

Provide a safe, well-connected and pedestrian-oriented environment that includes sidewalks and pathways throughout The District.

06. Traffic Calming

Create a safe, comfortable neighborhood that balances the needs of pedestrians, bicyclists, and vehicles alike.



Figure 10: Artist Rendering The Loop: Redevelopment Area Activity Center



Activated Streets with Retails



Streetscape Amenities - Seating, Vegetations, etc.

INTERNAL STREETS

A series of internal street types are identified for the Redevelopment Area. Each street is designed to provide a safe, multi-modal function consistent with the character, scale and context of adjacent uses. Activating features such as outdoor restaurant seating, patios, storefronts, entrances to residential buildings and publicly accessible plazas are key to the internal street network. All street types are intended to support on-street parking and shared bicycle facilities with sharrow pavement markings as needed.

Figure 11: Internal Street Diagram identifies individual street types. Additional information on street type cross-sections are provided in The Heights District Plan.

- The Loop Retail Street
- The Loop Residential Street
- The Loop Festival Street
- Standard Street
- Internal Street With Angled Parking



Figure 11: Internal Street Diagram

THE LOOP

01. Design Integration

Establish a unique and accessible environment that embraces walkability, health and well-being, active uses and engaging streets and buildings. The ¾-mile Loop features a consistent design quality with variation in scale and form to represent the unique qualities of each character zone: District Gateways, Activity Center, Residential Neighborhood and Innovation Hub.

02. Quality Finish Materials

Utilize design and finish materials that exemplify high quality design, pedestrian safety and comfort, and universal design best practices.

03. Connections

Serve as a unifying design element aimed at linking individual character zones and blocks within the Redevelopment Area. The Loop shall serve as a pedestrian corridor, but will be designed to accommodate vehicle and emergency vehicle access.

04. Access

Accommodate varying design features such as; seating, public art, bicycle parking and landscaping to accommodate adjacent uses and support the character zone and scale. Residential buildings fronting The Loop may include elevated stoops and entry plantings with building frontage facing the sidewalk.

05. Amenities

Concentrate The Loop Retail Street in the Activity Center to support retail uses, wider sidewalks, outdoor café seating, festival lighting, special paving, street trees and interpretive art.



Example of The Loop amenities



Figure 12: The Loop - Redevelopment Area Plan

2.2 Parks & Open Spaces

01. Diversity

Design public spaces to be welcoming to all of Vancouver's diverse population. Designs shall not reflect the specific interests or serve the specific needs of a limited demographic.

02. Privatization

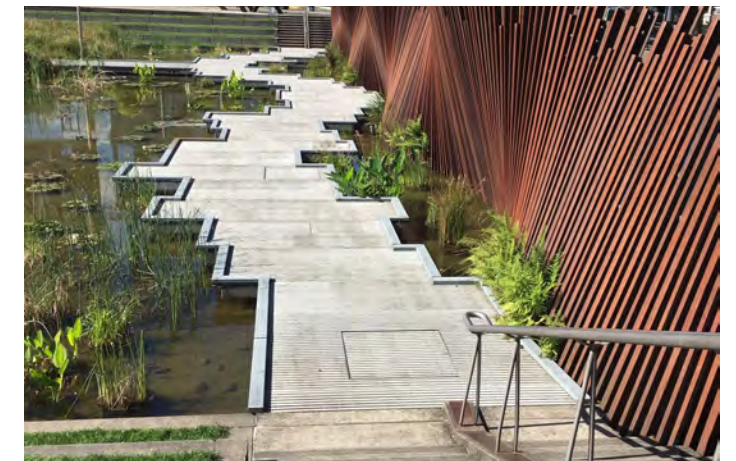
Design public spaces, particularly plazas and connections through blocks, to reflect their intended public use and accessibility. Avoid designs, configurations, and layouts that project an image of privatization.

03. Playful Design & Active Uses

Encourage whimsical and fun elements that are welcoming to users of all ages and demographics. Public spaces, including parks, plazas, and portions of primary active alleyways shall be framed by active uses such as markets and retail or commercial activity.



Figure 10: Public Realm and Open Space Diagram



Connection of Open Space



Placemaking Context

04. Design Integration

Design public spaces, supporting amenities, and artwork to pursue civic forms within the Activity Center and natural, organic and fluid forms within the Residential Neighborhood Zones.

05. Context Design

Frame public spaces, parks, and open spaces with activating adjacent uses and functions such as building facades and entries, commercial retail activities and transition areas.

06. Amenities

Incorporate art, lighting, and unique seating features to create dynamic and diverse public spaces. The design shall be high quality and complementary to the surrounding areas.

07. Public Life

Create a variety of formal public spaces including plazas, passageways and courtyard spaces. Each space shall integrate appropriate materials to accommodate people and various activities. Plazas shall be designed to create opportunities for seating and gathering with benches, turf lawns, shade trees, and be flexible in design to accommodate multiple purposes.

08. Property Owner Engagement

Coordinate with property owners to create dynamic and memorable park spaces that will include amenities, public art, programming for activation and event activity (farmer’s market and weekend events).

09. Food Vendors

Encourage vendor carts, food trucks, or kiosks within the public civic park area. The design shall be high quality and complementary to the surrounding areas. Vendor cart and kiosk design, hours of operation and associated storage facilities are subject to review and approval.

10. Durability

Encourage quality, durable paving materials and features that apply colors and textures to distinguish different functional uses.

11. Park / Open Space Area

Parks and open space are intended to be public spaces accessible to the general public. Additional pocket park spaces may be developed as part of private development opportunities.



CIVIC PARK

01. Civic Park Location

Establish and reinforce a healthy and active civic park space at the center of the neighborhood that supports a range of activities and events where the greatest mix of uses occurs.

02. Programming

Surround civic park with ground-level activated spaces and uses including gathering areas, interactive play/water features, outdoor seating and public art elements.

03. Accessibility

Create the civic park to be a major character-defining element of the neighborhood that is accessible by streets and pedestrian pathways connecting to the Mill Plain BRT, MacArthur Greenbelt and other uses.

04. Scale & Form

Design the civic park to be appropriately scaled and contextual to relate to the center of the neighborhood.



Figure 11: Plan of Civic Park



Activation of Park



Playful Area



NEIGHBORHOOD / POCKET PARKS

01. Neighborhood / Pocket Park Locations

Fully integrate a variety of smaller-scale neighborhood and pocket parks to serve as local amenity spaces and support The District’s focus on health and well-being.

02. Programming

Program neighborhood and pocket parks to accommodate age-appropriate play areas, outdoor seating, landscaping and public art elements.

03. Incentive

Consider incentives to locate neighborhood and pocket parks within private development blocks to provide developers greater flexibility. Incentives may have low-to-moderate direct impact on the general public while creating a positive amenity in the form of parks and plaza spaces.

04. Scale & Context

Design neighborhood and pocket parks to be appropriately scaled and contextual to relate to adjacent uses.

05. Safety & Security

Design parks and plazas that are accessible to all and are well-lit to meet Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) standards.



Figure 12: Plan of Neighborhood Park



Figure 13: Location of Pocket Parks



Scale of Pocket/Neighborhood Park



Pocket Park

2.3 Public & Private Transitions

01. Public-Private Transitions

Include elements that provide transitional space between the public and private realms at residential ground floor entrances, such as; landscaped spaces, low walls, stoops, porches, or recessed entries.

02. Side Yard Setback

Provide a sensitive interface with adjacent properties to minimize overlook and, where appropriate, create a private connection from the front to rear of the property for residential uses.

03. Security

Encourage ground level residential uses to locate private terrace, garden or patio spaces in the ground level setback zone and adjacent to the public sidewalk to ensure adequate separation from the ground floor unit and the pedestrian way.

04. Proportionality & Circulation

Design public sidewalk areas to represent proportional space for landscape and circulation areas and public-private transitions.



Semi-private space of residential area



Semi-private space of residential area

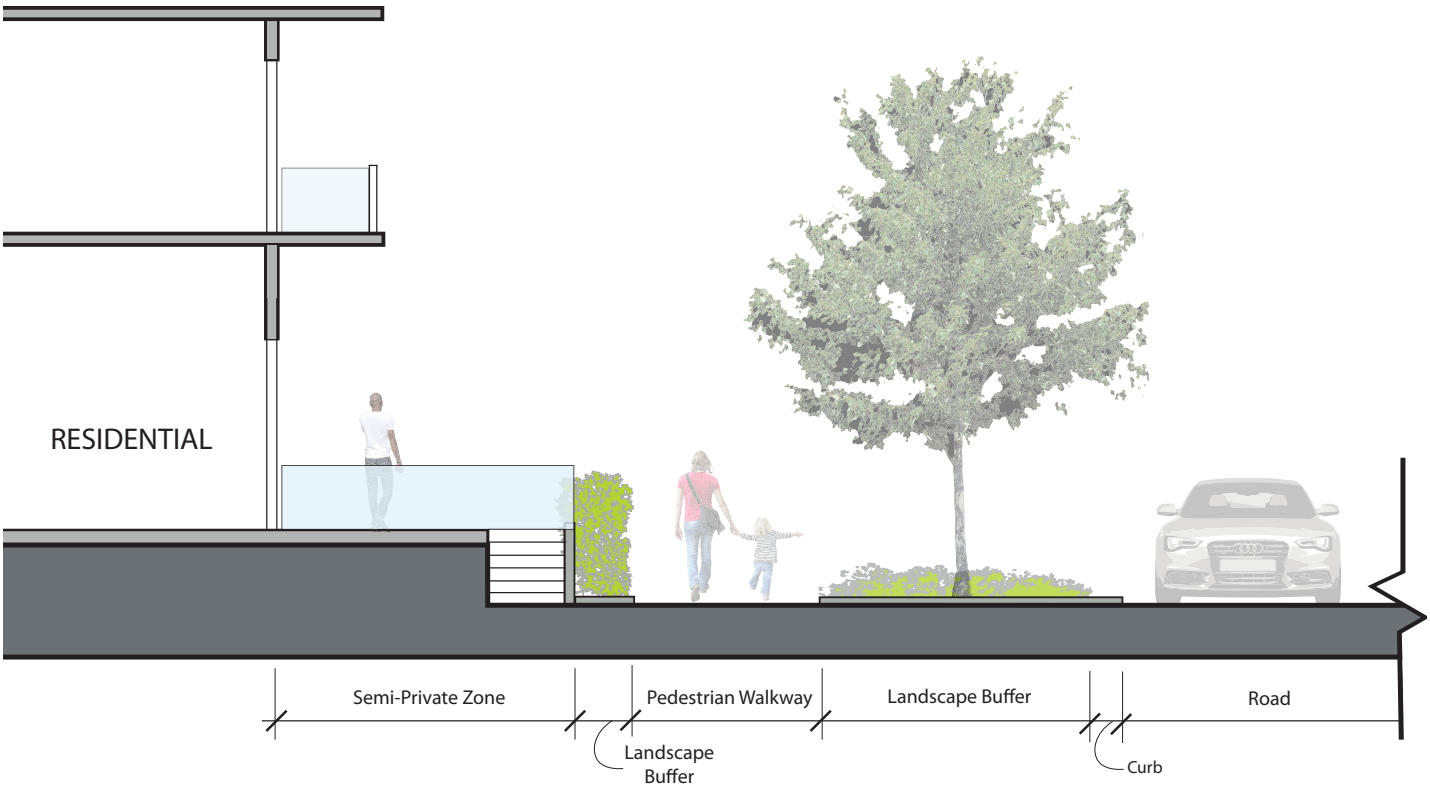


Figure 14: Ground and Upper Levels Setback Diagram - Residential Building

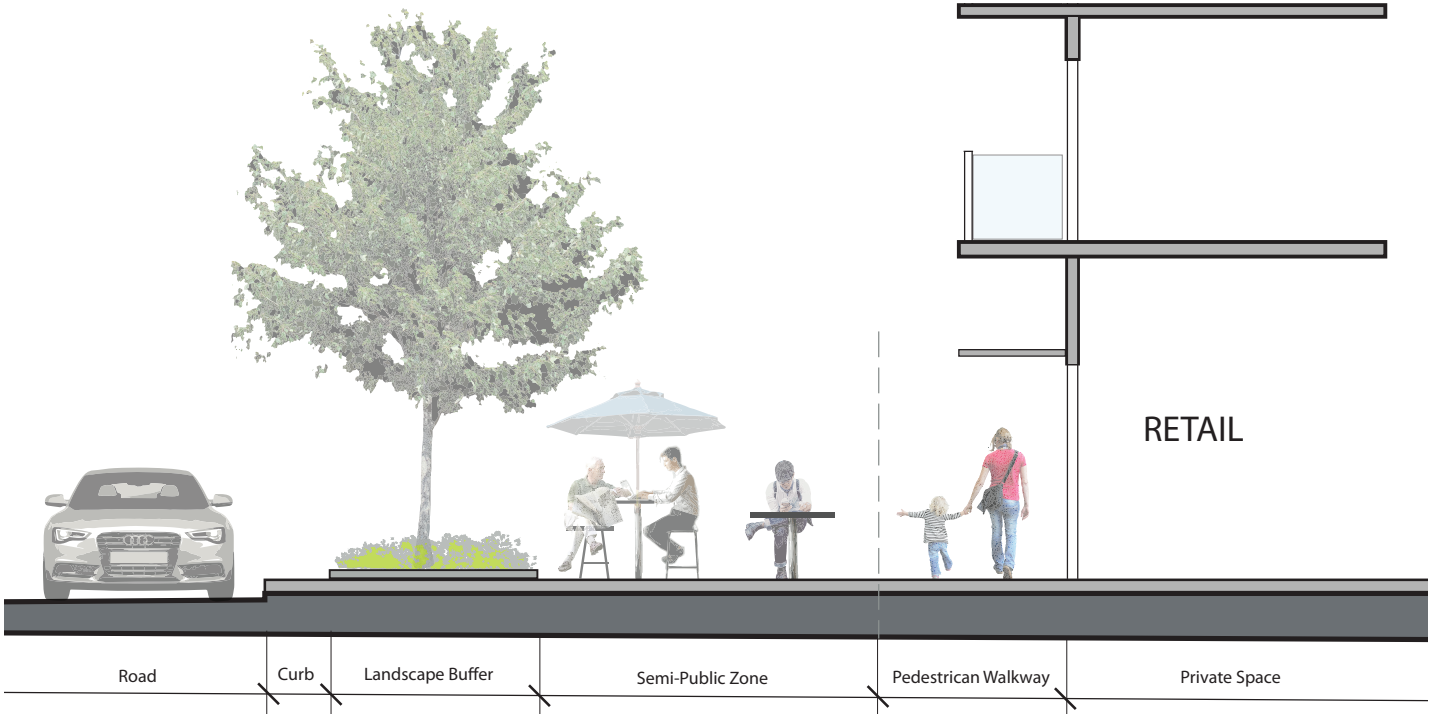


Figure 15: The Loop Retail Street Diagram

2.4 Landscape Design

01. Outdoor Experience

Define and enhance the outdoor experience and environment through landscape materials and design. Landscape design incorporates low-impact development strategies, such as vegetated roofs, permeable pavement, and bioretention cells (rain gardens), where feasible. Outdoor seating areas are encouraged to be oriented toward the south and west and to optimize views.

02. Planting

Apply preferred native and/or adaptive plant species as a primary resource for all at-grade planting areas. Landscape planting design shall meet project intent while responding to The District’s proximity to surrounding natural areas. Development shall comply with the City’s Tree, Vegetation, and Soil Conservation ordinance (VMC 20.770), including the protection and preservation of heritage trees consistent with VMC 20.770.12. In all public spaces, plants listed on the City’s noxious and invasive plant list are not allowed.

03. Tree Canopy Achievement Program

Establish minimum standards for The District to be consistent with the City of Vancouver Tree Canopy Achievement Program (TreeCAP).

04. Green Infrastructure

Ensure green Infrastructure elements, such as rain gardens, cisterns, permeable pavements and bioretention, are visible to the public when possible. These facilities shall encourage educational opportunities and provide an understanding and awareness of environmental systems.



Water Retention Landscape Design

05. Quality Materials

Incorporate high quality, pedestrian scale materials at the ground plane and in site amenities to define the pedestrian realm destinations, changes in use, and circulation patterns. Site furniture and materials shall fit into the architectural character of the surrounding landscapes. Corner parcel developments shall consider creating public spaces that blend with the right-of-way space and encourage pedestrian flow and social interaction.

06. Crime Prevention

Incorporate Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) best practices in landscape design and location planting with respect to views, prospect-refuge, and access points in all public open spaces.

07. Vegetative Roofs

Encourage vegetative roofs aimed to mitigate stormwater run-off and create roof top amenity spaces.

08. Street Trees

Utilize open planting beds designed for street trees and stormwater conveyance where possible. Street tree grates shall be provided where high pedestrian activity and/or on-street parking is present; otherwise, under-canopy planting is encouraged. Street plantings shall be designed and maintained to enhance view corridors and provide a level of safety and security for pedestrians.



Vegetative Stormwater System



Stepped-back Planter

3.0 Architecture

3.1 Building Typologies

The District represents a diverse range of building types that contribute to the overall character, placemaking and experience of users. Each typology reflects unique design elements to express individual building types.

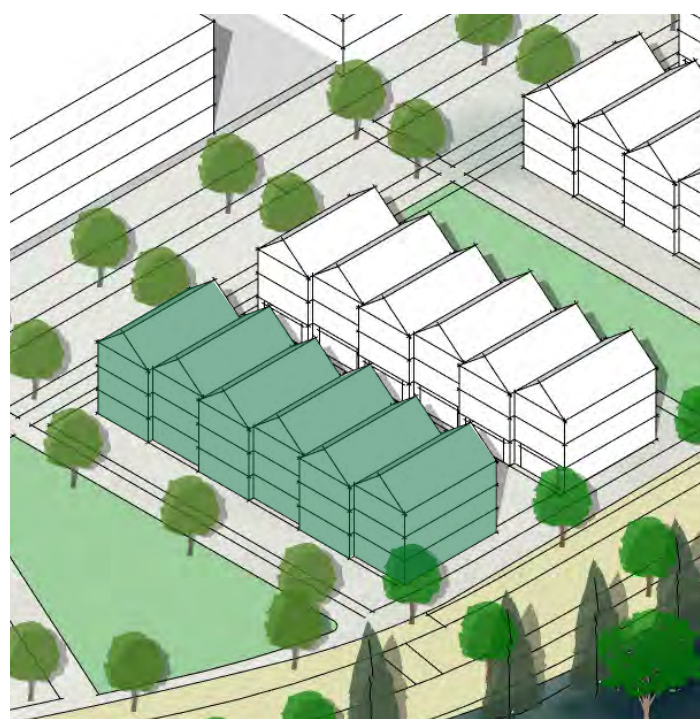
CIVIC, INSTITUTIONAL, RELIGIOUS

- Civic or institutional uses on predominant floors
- Wide variety of architectural styles
- Building frontage responds to public access and public realm
- Building expresses a singular and cohesive architectural concept



MULTI-FAMILY TOWNHOUSE

- Residential uses on each floor
- Diversity of architectural styles
- Variation in ground floor facades
- Alleyway garage or tuck-under parking
- Durable, high quality materials



MIXED-USE RESIDENTIAL

- Active ground plane with semi-private terrace, garden, stoop or entry
- Residential uses on each floor above ground floor
- Building frontage responds to public access areas and public realm
- Diversity of architectural styles



MIXED-USE COMMERCIAL

- Predominantly commercial uses on upper floors
- Active ground plane with retail, entry lobbies, civic, institutional or other public uses
- Building frontage responds to public access areas and public realm. Commercial uses are expressed on façade
- Primary entries are legible and facing principle streets



3.2 Architectural Design Elements

01. Massing & Scales

Provide for an appropriate building massing and scale consistent with the vision and in context with existing neighborhoods and uses in the area. A variety of building volumes to break down the visual appearance of taller structures and building mass. For example, taller buildings with perceived greater massing shall be located in the core Activity Center. Buildings shall step down in scale and height from the core area to the perimeter of the Redevelopment Area.

02. Modulation & Facade Articulations

Promote a balance of interest and functional design through building facades and architectural concepts that are human-scale and appropriately responds to the street and building context. Expression of different uses (retail, office and residential) within the building may provide opportunities to break up potentially monolithic building form.

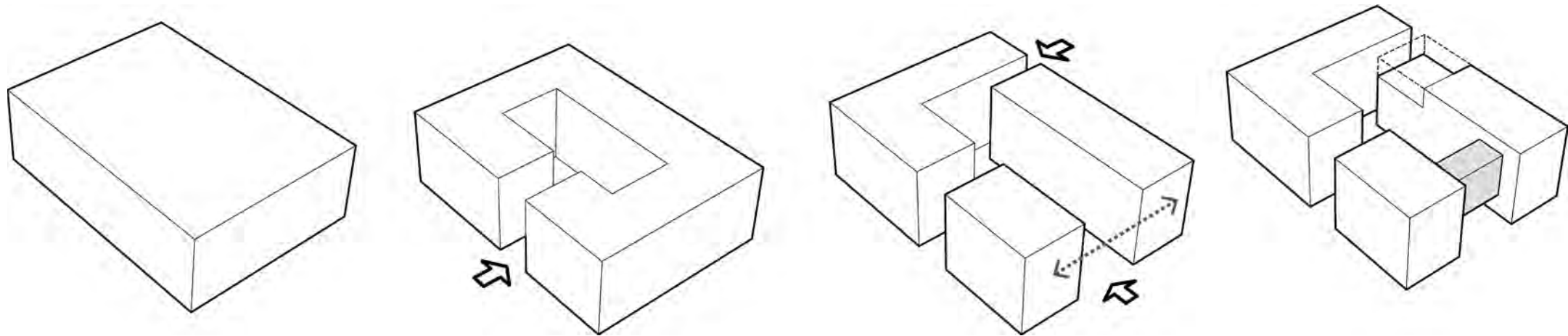


Figure 16: Building Massing Typology



03. Setbacks

Reduce the perceived mass of a building through ground level and upper level setbacks to create consistency in buildings across the block face.

04. Roof forms

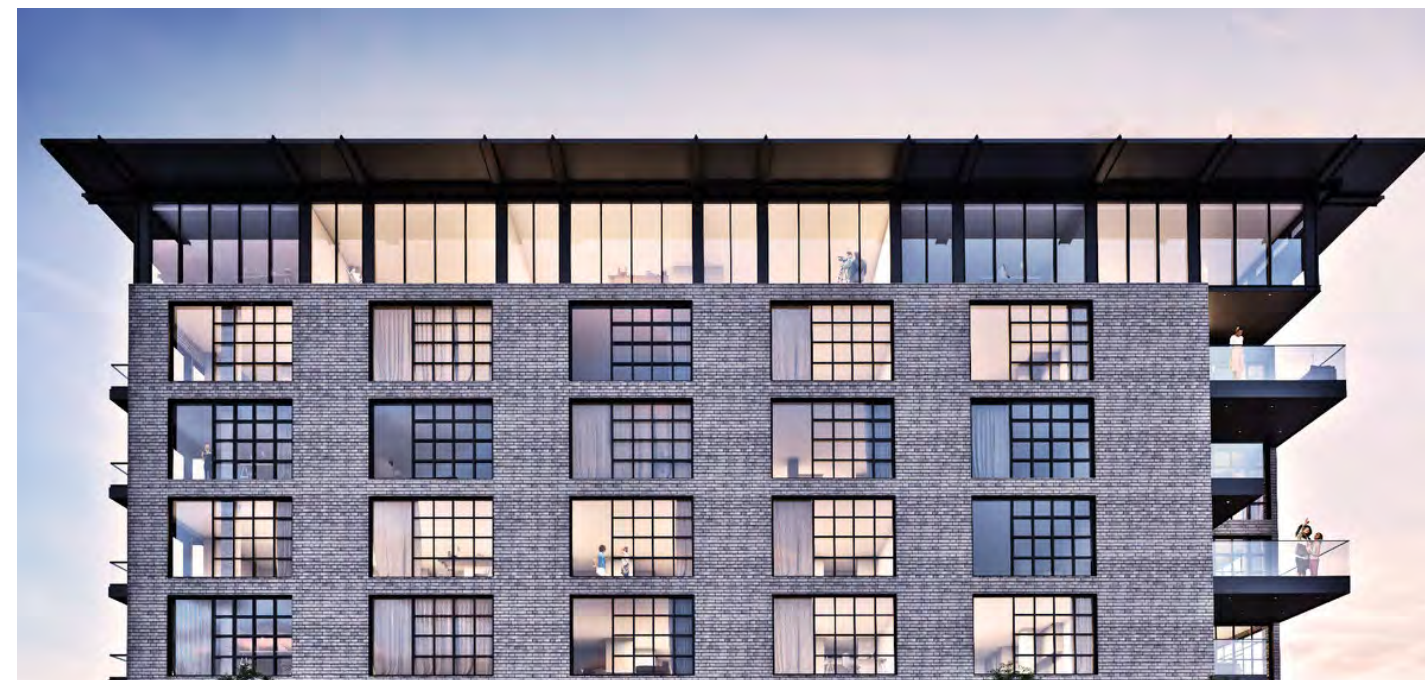
Encourage a variety of roof forms to achieve a diversity of architectural expression. Green roofs are encouraged when the roofscape will be visible to nearby buildings.

05. Building Facade Materials

Encourage building material and details such as material transitions, soffits, overhangs, exterior architectural features, ventilation systems, solar shades, awnings connections and material that articulate quality construction techniques and longevity. Stipulate the use of high quality, durable, urban materials and integrated design details, particularly in the pedestrian environment.

06. Transparency

Encourage ground level facade transparency on buildings along retail-oriented streets. Main entrances shall be easily identifiable through the use of building articulation and modulation.



Flat Roof with Deep Overhang

3.3 Building Material & Color

01. Use of Color

Provide guidance for a range of color choices to be applied on architectural facades in order to create visibly pleasing and cohesive expressions in the built environment.

02. Prohibited Materials

Prohibit the following exterior building materials: plastic laminates, glossy or large expanses of acrylic or Plexiglas, pegboard, mirror, highly polished or plated metals (except as trim), mirrored glass, fabric or paper wall coverings, plywood or particle board, sheet or modular vinyl, shingles, shakes and horizontal lap siding.

03. Ground Level Facades

Incorporate a deeper, finer grain, and high quality range of materials as part of ground level facades. Quality materials shall be considered equally for all building elevations

04. Window Details

Encourage high-quality windows designed to maximize energy efficiencies and daylighting into the buildings, with consideration of either dark color or non-vinyl window systems in residential applications.

05. Harmony

Provide guidance for a range of color choices to be applied on architectural facades in order to create visibly pleasing and cohesive expressions in the built environment. A harmonious range of color shall be used as part of the building exterior. Neon or bright colors, having the effect of unreasonably setting the building apart from others on the street, shall not be used.

06. Accent Colors

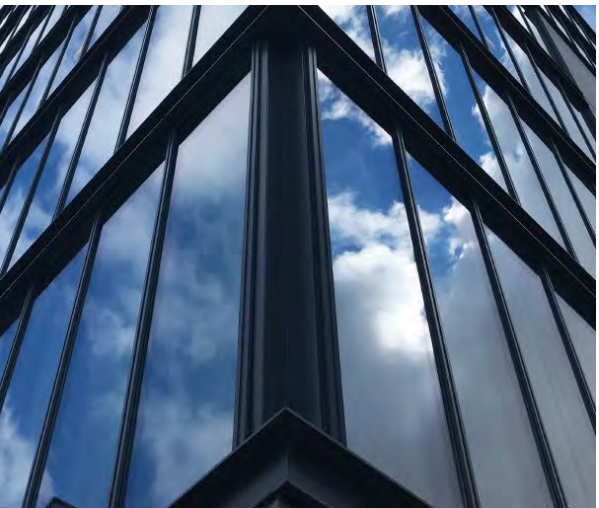
Encouraged accent colors to avoid overly bland or homogeneous building color palettes. Color may be used to accentuate and create contrast in the architectural massing and modulation. Bright colors shall generally only be used for trim or accent building features. Bright colors may be approved if the use is consistent with the building design intent or other design requirements.



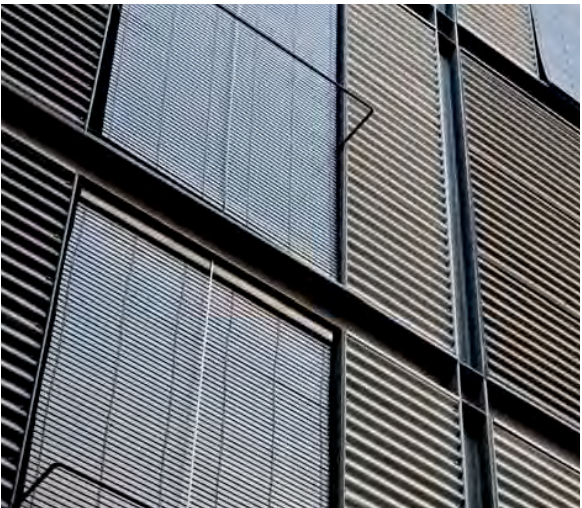
Corten Steel



Color of Brick



Steel and Glass/Curtain Wall Combination



Corrugated Metal



Concrete



Stone



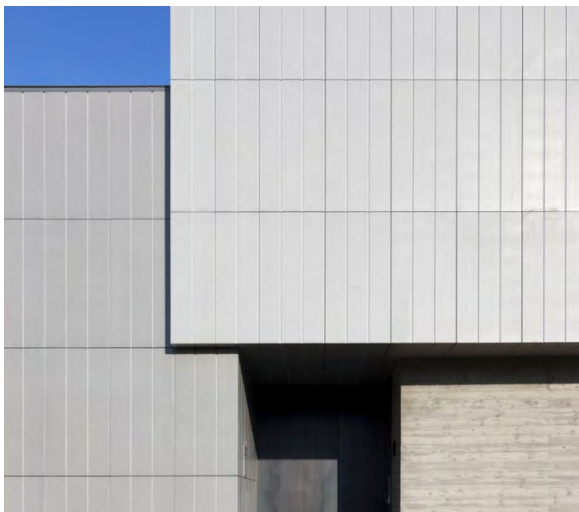
Random Pattern of Corrugated Metal



Combination of Diverse Materials



Combination of Diverse Materials



Combination of Diverse Materials

4.0 SUSTAINABILITY

4.1 Overview

SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT

The District is well suited to become a hub of sustainable transportation. The proposed expansion of the Mill Plain BRT, coupled with a new street grid with local streets, alleys with addresses, festival streets and pedestrian paths encourages walkability in a neighborhood historically dominated by cars. The vision for Mill Plain Blvd. as a grand boulevard with pedestrian-friendly sidewalks and bike lanes, as well as the BRT will encourage people moving through and within The District to choose walking and biking over driving.

HABITAT RESTORATION

The District vision recognizes the value of natural habitat corridors in the area as assets and encourages the preservation, restoration and enhancement of these corridors for future generations.

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

As streets and infrastructures are redesigned and development occurs in line with The Heights District Vision and Design Principles, significant strides will be made towards expansion of green infrastructure systems throughout the neighborhood. The urban canopy will grow as trees are planted both in the public rights-of-way planting zones, in public parks and plazas and in private developments. In addition to trees in the planting zones, bioswales for stormwater management will be provided to support The Loop and the MacArthur Blvd. Greenbelt. Other mitigation strategies will be considered along new local and low-capacity streets.



4.2 Enhanced Stormwater Management Systems

01. Integrated Stormwater Management Systems

Incorporate stormwater conveyance systems as a design element in order to manage and direct stormwater runoff while creating an opportunity to integrate public space amenities as part of the sustainable site management approach.

02. System Design

Design stormwater infrastructure as a complete system connecting buildings, sites, parcels and blocks as an interconnected system. The Loop feature is a key stormwater management infrastructure that shall be connected to the MacArthur Blvd. Greenbelt.

03. Sustainable Plant Materials

Select plant materials conducive to periods of high-water levels, as well as prolonged periods of drought shall be utilized to mitigate varying seasonal conditions.

04. The Loop

Incorporate park-like amenities including but not limited to low-impact stormwater systems, bioswales and vegetation (trees and understory plantings) appropriate for stormwater systems.

05. Natural Areas

Consider maintenance and restoration of natural areas and open spaces as part of the overall stormwater management approach.

06. Building Systems

Consider stormwater management strategies in building design, such as roof top gardens and cisterns, to help mitigate and slow down water run-off during storm events.



Integrated Stormwater Management Systems



Stormwater Management in the Sidewalk

4.3 Sustainable Site and Development Design

01. Sustainable Design & Environmental Design

Incorporate sustainable design concepts as integral components to the site, and integrate ecological landscape elements in site designs. Building orientation shall take advantage of solar exposure and natural ventilation when possible. Maximize daylight for interior and exterior spaces while controlling solar heat gain.

02. Sustainability Policy Framework

Adopt a sustainability policy framework for The Heights District that may include, among other strategies, that all new public use structures in the Redevelopment Area shall achieve LEED Certification or similar equivalent standard.

03. Fitwel Certification Pilot Program

Establish appropriate strategies and targets for The Heights District as a national Fitwel pilot project.

04. Low Impact Development

Incorporate low-impact development strategies, such as vegetated roofs, permeable pavement and rain gardens, where feasible.

05. EV / App-Based Infrastructure

Include Electric Vehicle (EV) Infrastructure within parking lots and parking structures and provide for drop-off and delivery zones as required.

06. Lighting Design Approach

Provide an energy optimized District-wide and site lighting system designed based on user safety and energy efficiencies. Pedestrian scale poles, bollards, pathway lights and architecturally integrated fixtures such as catenary supported fixtures or wall sconces shall meet acceptable energy efficiency standards.



5.0 ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 Parking

01. Parking Strategy

Provide a dispersed, shared parking strategy through a combination of surface, at-grade, podium and above-grade mixed-use parking structures that meet the demand of residents, visitors, and employees.

02. Parking Structures

Prohibit standalone parking structures. All structured parking shall be accessory to and integrated into a block and building envelop and will support multiple permitted uses in The District.

03. Change of Use

Retain existing surface parking lots until they are replaced by development of the parcels. New surface parking lots shall meet City development standards as required.

04. Parking Access

Provide access to structured parking only from alleys or side streets. Access to structured parking is anticipated to be from designated secondary streets consistent with the City of Vancouver standards or approved road modifications.



Bicycle Parking Structures



Bicycle Parking Structures



Decorative Screening of Garage Facade

05. Parking Screening

Screen any above grade parking from public view and leverage screening to enhance building design through the use of art, green walls and innovative building materials. Semi subterranean parking shall be screened along all sides with the exception of entrances and exits. Separate openings for ventilation shall be screened with landscape planting and /or metal mesh screens.

06. Bicycle Parking

Provide for long and short-term bicycle parking that meets the demand of residents, visitors and employees and encourages use of bicycles to access The District. Long-term bicycle parking shall be provided in an accessible and safe location that is convenient to building occupants. Signage shall be provided where the location is not clearly evident from public ways providing access to the building. Short-term bicycle parking shall be positioned in visible areas with appropriate lighting. Bicycle parking shall be provided consistent with the City of Vancouver Bicycle Parking Standards and Guidelines.

07. Integration of Public Art

Implement creative bike parking solutions that balance form and function, while providing opportunities to integrate public art.



5.2 Utilities and Screening

01. Utility Locations

Screen utilities away from highly visible areas and incorporate these elements into the building architecture. Utilities shall be located away from primary streets and pedestrian sidewalks and located on alleys or from secondary streets where ever possible. Utilities shall be located below grade in vaults or inside buildings where possible.

02. Mechanical Systems

Locate utilities below grade in vaults or inside buildings where possible. Utilities may be incorporated into landscape areas for screening while allowing clearance from any trees or large shrubs.

03. Venting System

Ensure venting of air exhaust and mechanical building systems is away from primary streets and main pedestrian areas, and incorporated architecturally into buildings.

04. Wall-Mounted Utilities

Design street and sidewalk fixtures to limit upward light and light pollution. Utilities mounted on building walls shall not intrude on the public right of way space adjacent to a pedestrian path of travel, shall be setback, or have a landscape zone for a buffer.

05. Rooftop Mechanical Systems

Screen rooftop mechanical equipment to mitigate views from adjacent buildings and ground level views from public spaces (streets and parks).



Building Screening



Utility Locations

5.3 Lighting & Public Art

01. Lighting Safety

Create a safe and comfortable night-time environment for The Heights District by providing street and urban path lighting consistent with the street lighting standards established for the City of Vancouver.

02. Lighting Scale

Incorporate light poles and fixtures for public streets that respond to the scale of the street right of way. Collector street lighting has different output requirements than for local streets and alleys. Major gateways shall have appropriately designed lighting to illuminate features during evening hours. Street light pole types and fixtures shall be consistent for the entire length of the street. All building mounted or façade lighting (in-grade, mounted, and entry lighting) shall be selected for scale, finish, light output, efficiency and architectural compatibility.

03. Value of Public Art

Create a vibrant neighborhood through the integration of art and involvement of artists throughout the built environment as an expression of the cultural, historic, social, and environmental values of The District.

04. Artist Diversity

Encourage a diversity of local, regional and national artists to engage in the implementation of artwork. Engage the school district and youth in defining the vision for art in The Heights.



Public Art & Lighting



Public Art - Design Festival

5.4 Wayfinding & Signage

01. Legibility

Provide a cohesive and intuitive system of signage, wayfinding, and branding. Clear and identifiable wayfinding shall be incorporated into urban design, streetscapes, and public space designs. All wayfinding shall be accessible to people of all abilities.

02. Code Compliance

Ensure all signage complies with the provisions of **Title 20 Land Use and Development Code** for sign location and size restrictions. Free-standing sidewalk signs and monument signs intended to advertise uses within the development are prohibited. Kiosk, wayfinding, and interpretive signage intended to promote a comprehensive District placemaking strategy shall be allowed upon review from the City.

03. Master Sign Programs

Develop a comprehensive District Wayfinding and Signage Program or Master Development Signage Program (MSP) to address the design of temporary and permanent signage for The District and individual buildings.

04. Durability

Incorporate signage that is constructed of high quality, durable materials and follow the design aesthetic as outlined by The District Wayfinding Program. Reclaimed materials shall be prominently used throughout the signage program.



Wayfinding on Trail



Building Entry Signage

APPENDIX E

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES REPORT



Archaeological and Historic Resources Report
Document available upon request



APPENDIX F

TRAFFIC IMPACT ANALYSIS

Memo

Date: Friday, August 30, 2019

Project: The Heights District Plan

To: Keith Walzak, VIA and Mark Sindell, GGLO

From: Jeremy Jackson and Tom Shook, HDR

Subject: Traffic Impact Analysis Memorandum

Introduction

The purpose of this memo is to summarize the existing and future traffic analysis performed within The Heights District Plan area. The traffic impact analysis for the Redevelopment area will support the multi-modal transportation analysis, alternatives development, Draft Environmental Impact Statement, and inform transportation needs for the District Plan.

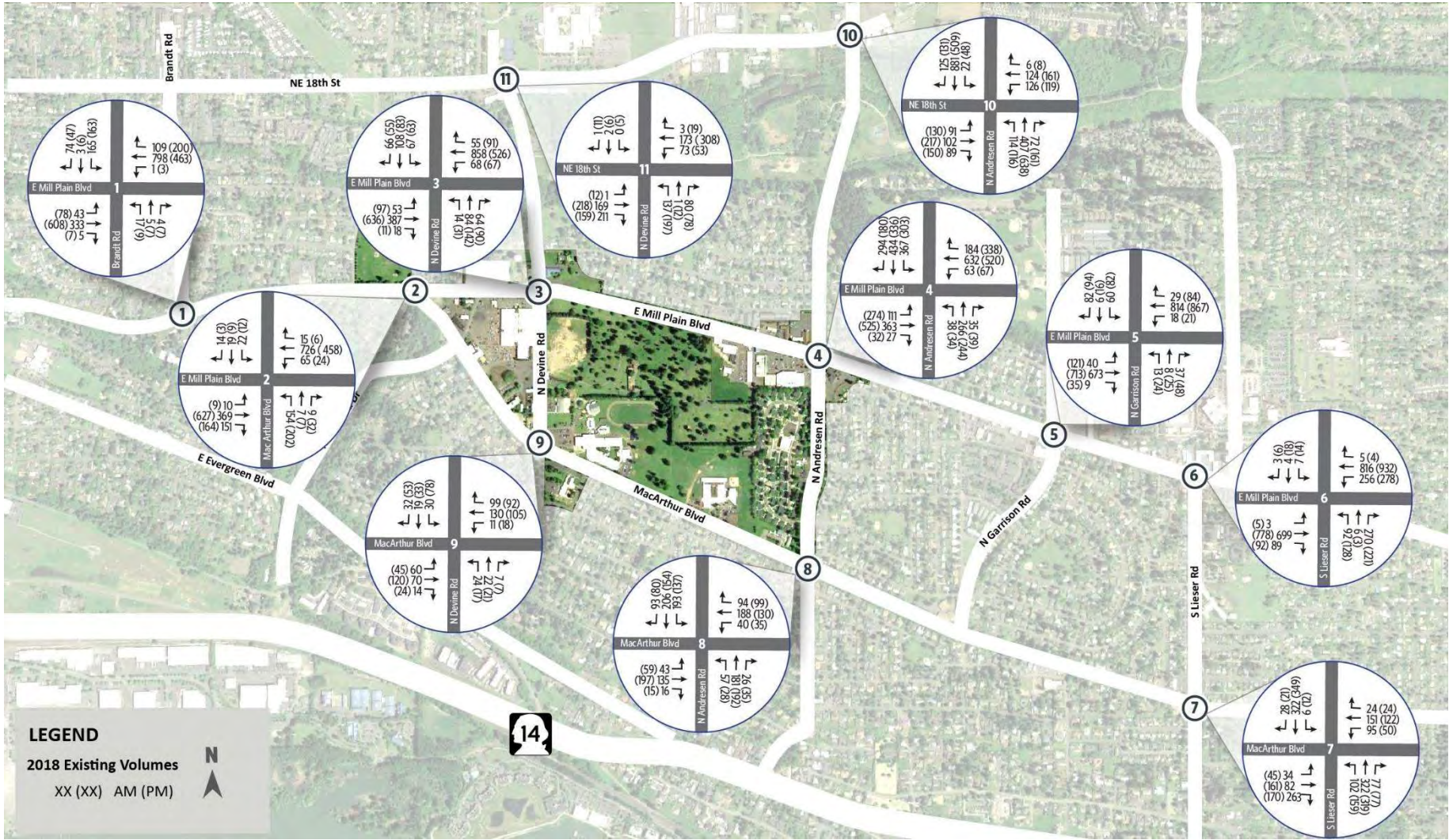
Traffic Data Collection

Weekday, 3-hour AM (7:00 AM to 10:00 AM) and 4-hour PM (2:00 PM to 6:00 PM) peak period turning movement counts were collected in early June 2018 at the following intersections:

1. E Mill Plain Boulevard at Brandt Road/Rhododendron Drive
2. E Mill Plain Boulevard at MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue
3. E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Devine Road
4. E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Andresen Road
5. E Mill Plain Boulevard at Garrison Road
6. E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Lieser Road
7. MacArthur Boulevard at N Lieser Road & St Helens Avenue
8. MacArthur Boulevard at N Andresen Road
9. MacArthur Boulevard at N Devine Road
10. N Andresen Road at NE 18th Street
11. N Devine Road at E 18th Street

Turning movement counts were collected before area schools were out for the season and included a 15-minute breakdown of pedestrians, bicyclists, passenger vehicles, and heavy vehicles. Data collection also consisted of obtaining existing signal timing from the City. The existing AM and PM peak hour volumes used for analysis are shown below in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Existing 2018 Peak Hour Volumes



Peak Hour Determination

The existing AM peak for most of the study area intersections was determined to be 7:45 AM to 8:45 AM. During the PM period, however, the peak hour varied significantly. As noted in the data collection, traffic volumes were collected between 2:00 PM and 6:00 PM to account for traffic near the local area schools. Because multiple intersections were heavily influenced by school traffic, it was determined that the individual PM peak hour for each intersection would be used. The peak hours used for analysis at each intersection are shown below in Table 1.

Table 1. Intersection Peak Hours

Intersection	AM Peak	PM Peak
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Brandt Road/Rhododendron Drive	7:45 – 8:45	3:00 – 4:00
E Mill Plain Boulevard at MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue	7:45 – 8:45	3:00 – 4:00
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Devine Road	7:45 – 8:45	3:30 – 4:30
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Andresen Road	7:45 – 8:45	4:30 – 5:30
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Garrison Road	7:45 – 8:45	4:45 – 5:45
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Lieser Road	7:45 – 8:45	4:45 – 5:45
MacArthur Boulevard at N Lieser Road and St Helens Avenue	7:45 – 8:45	4:45 – 5:45
MacArthur Boulevard at N Andresen Road	7:45 – 8:45	2:45 – 3:45
MacArthur Boulevard at N Devine Road	7:45 – 8:45	3:30 – 4:30
N Andresen Road at NE 18th Street	7:45 – 8:45	4:30 – 5:30
N Devine Road at E 18th Street	7:45 – 8:45	4:00 – 5:00

Existing Conditions Analysis

An existing conditions traffic operations analysis for the project area intersections was performed using Synchro (version 10). The analysis results are based on the Synchro *Intersection: Lanes, Volumes, Timings* reports except for the unsignalized intersections on MacArthur Boulevard at N Lieser Road, N Andresen Road, and Devine Road. For the unsignalized intersections, the Highway Capacity Manual 6th Edition (HCM 6) all-way-stop-control (AWSC) reports were used. A summary of the AM and PM peak hour intersection delay and level-of-service (LOS) is provided in Table 2 and Table 3. A summary of the AM and PM peak hour intersection volume-to-capacity (v/c) ratios is provided in Table 4. Detailed Synchro, HCM, and Queue reports for existing conditions are provided in Attachment A.

As shown below, most project area intersections are operating at LOS D or better except for the unsignalized MacArthur Boulevard and N Lieser Road/St Helens Avenue intersection, which is operating at LOS F in both the AM and PM peak hours. Several intersections also have approaches that are operating at LOS E. Multiple intersections are operating over-capacity, with v/c ratios that exceed 1.0; including E Mill Plain Boulevard and N Andresen Road in the AM peak hour and the unsignalized MacArthur Boulevard and N Lieser Road/St Helens Avenue intersection in both the AM and PM peak hours. The E Mill Plain Boulevard and N Lieser Road intersection is operating close to capacity (v/c of 0.96) in the PM peak hour. The E Mill Plain and Garrison Road intersection is also operating at a v/c of 0.99 in the PM peak hour, but this is due to the low volume side street approach.

Table 2. 2018 Existing Intersection Delay and Level of Service – AM Peak

Intersection	Intersection Approach								Overall Intersection	
	Eastbound		Westbound		Northbound		Southbound		Delay	LOS
	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS		
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Brandt Road/Rhododendron Drive	8.4	A	9.2	A	23.2	C	56.0	E	16.8	B
E Mill Plain Boulevard at MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue	6.2	A	8.0	A	22.8	C	12.4	B	9.7	A
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Devine Road	15.5	B	21.1	C	36.5	D	32.9	C	23.1	C
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Andresen Road	30.1	C	27.0	C	36.2	D	73.0	E	46.7	D
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Garrison Road	15.3	B	9.6	A	24.4	C	32.5	C	14.6	B
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Lieser Road	15.1	B	20.0	B	26.5	C	31.1	C	19.7	B
MacArthur Boulevard at N Lieser Road and St Helens Avenue**	109.2	F	83.5	F	134.4	F	106.4	F	111.7	F
MacArthur Boulevard at N Andresen Road**	18.8	C	18.8	C	16.2	C	21.3	C	19.3	C
MacArthur Boulevard at N Devine Road**	10.1	B	9.5	A	10.2	B	10.3	B	9.9	A
N Andresen Road at NE 18th Street	59.5	E	67.5	E	25.4	C	26.5	C	35.6	D
N Devine Road at E 18th Street	10.3	B	10.9	B	21.1	C	20.0	B	13.6	B

****Unsignalized intersection; intersection results based on HCM 6 AWSC report.**

Red = Approach or intersection operating at LOS F.

Table 3. 2018 Existing Intersection Delay and Level of Service – PM Peak

Intersection	Intersection Approach								Overall Intersection	
	Eastbound		Westbound		Northbound		Southbound			
	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Brandt Road/Rhododendron Drive	8.2	A	4.0	A	12.0	B	32.4	C	10.0	A
E Mill Plain Boulevard at MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue	12.6	B	8.4	A	29.1	C	12.7	B	14.5	B
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Devine Road	27.5	C	29.8	C	29.6	C	18.4	B	27.7	C
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Andresen Road	34.2	C	35.1	D	61.5	E	44.4	D	40.3	D
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Garrison Road	18.5	B	10.8	B	75.6	E	69.0	E	23.1	C
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Lieser Road	20.7	C	28.1	C	38.2	D	38.8	D	27.2	C
MacArthur Boulevard at N Lieser Road and St Helens Avenue**	43.4	E	30.0	D	81.5	F	57.2	F	59.1	F
MacArthur Boulevard at N Andresen Road**	18.2	C	14.0	B	14.9	B	15.4	C	15.7	C
MacArthur Boulevard at N Devine Road**	11.6	B	9.9	A	10.4	B	13.7	B	11.6	B
N Andresen Road at NE 18th Street	55.1	E	83.2	F	40.3	D	27.1	C	45.7	D
N Devine Road at E 18th Street	14.7	B	16.3	B	22.9	C	21.4	C	17.6	B

****Unsignalized intersection; intersection results based on HCM 6 AWSC report.**

Red = Approach or intersection operating at LOS F.

Table 4. 2018 Existing Intersection V/C Ratios

Intersection	Intersection Approach								Overall Intersection	
	Eastbound		Westbound		Northbound		Southbound		AM	PM
	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM		
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Brandt Road/Rhododendron Drive	0.24	0.32	0.49	0.38	0.13	0.14	0.86	0.77	0.86	0.77
E Mill Plain Boulevard at MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue	0.18	0.33	0.43	0.28	0.62	0.77	0.23	0.11	0.62	0.77
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Devine Road	0.28	0.66	0.72	0.72	0.61	0.67	0.61	0.26	0.72	0.72
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Andresen Road	0.59	0.77	0.68	0.60	0.51	0.75	1.20	0.78	1.20	0.78
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Garrison Road	0.49	0.74	0.40	0.47	0.42	0.84	0.57	0.99	0.57	0.99
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Lieser Road	0.48	0.54	0.86	0.96	0.75	0.81	0.11	0.23	0.86	0.96
MacArthur Boulevard at N Lieser Road and St Helens Avenue**	1.21	0.89	1.10	0.68	1.32	1.09	1.18	0.96	1.32	1.09
MacArthur Boulevard at N Andresen Road**	0.51	0.55	0.55	0.33	0.37	0.36	0.57	0.40	0.57	0.55
MacArthur Boulevard at N Devine Road**	0.18	0.32	0.26	0.21	0.16	0.12	0.22	0.45	0.26	0.45
N Andresen Road at NE 18th Street	0.81	0.85	0.76	0.92	0.73	0.78	0.64	0.53	0.81	0.92
N Devine Road at E 18th Street	0.48	0.49	0.22	0.35	0.62	0.62	0.03	0.19	0.62	0.62

****Unsignalized intersection; worst stop-controlled movement used for each approach and overall intersection v/c ratio.**

Red = Approach or intersection v/c ratio exceeds 1.0

Future Year Volume Development

Baseline traffic volume forecasts for the future year 2038 No-Build condition were developed for the project area in coordination with City and Southwest Washington Regional Transportation Council (RTC) staff. Future No-Build volumes were post-processed using the most current existing (2010) and future (2035) RTC travel demand models. The RTC regional travel demand models include population and employment data, as well as current and proposed transportation networks for both existing conditions and the forecast year. The RTC models include background growth but do not include the proposed redevelopment in the Heights District Plan area. PM peak hour volume plots from the RTC models were used to determine annual growth rates for all PM peak hour turning movements at the study area intersections. Growth rates for the AM peak hour were developed using the reciprocal movement method; e.g. the growth rate for the northbound left-turn movement in the PM peak was used for the eastbound right-turn movement in the AM peak. If no growth was reported, or the future RTC model volume was zero, the existing volumes collected in the field were used. The future 2038 No-Build AM and PM peak hour volumes are provided in Figure 2.

No-Build Alternative Analysis

The No-Build alternative represents future conditions with no redevelopment and only Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) identified improvements. The only improvement assumed for the No-Build alternative is an additional westbound left-turn lane at the E Mill Plain Boulevard and N Lieser Road intersection. The No-Build alternative also includes signal timing optimization along the E Mill Plain Boulevard corridor and at the N Andresen Road at NE 18th Street intersection. Signal timing optimization included utilizing a 110 second cycle length for the AM peak and a 120 second cycle length for the PM peak (or half cycle lengths), as well as adjustments to splits, offsets, and lead/lag phasing for protected left turns. The No-Build alternative traffic operations analysis for the project area intersections was performed using Synchro (version 10). A summary of the AM and PM peak hour intersection delay and LOS is provided in Table 5 and Table 6. A summary of the AM and PM peak hour intersection v/c ratios is provided in Table 7. Detailed Synchro, HCM, and Queue reports for the No-Build condition are provided in Attachment B.

As shown below, most project area intersections are operating at LOS D or better except for the unsignalized MacArthur Boulevard and N Lieser Road/St Helens Avenue intersection, which is operating at LOS F in both the AM and PM peak hours. Several intersections also have approaches that are operating at LOS E or F, including the northbound approach of Garrison Road at E Mill Plain Boulevard in the PM peak hour. The unsignalized MacArthur Boulevard and N Lieser Road/St Helens Avenue intersection is operating over-capacity (v/c ratio > 1.2) in both the AM and PM peak hours. The E Mill Plain Boulevard and Garrison Road intersection is operating over capacity (v/c ratio of 1.06) in the PM peak, but this is due to the low volume side street approach. The N Andresen Road and NE 18th Street intersection is also operating over capacity in the AM peak (v/c ratio of 1.05) due to the northbound left-turn movement. The E Mill Plain Boulevard and N Andresen Road intersection had a v/c ratio of 1.20 in the existing AM peak hour but has been reduced to 0.90 in the No-Build alternative due to signal timing adjustments.

Figure 2. No-Build 2038 Peak Hour Volumes



Table 5. No-Build Intersection Delay and Level of Service – AM Peak

Intersection	Intersection Approach								Overall Intersection	
	Eastbound		Westbound		Northbound		Southbound			
	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Brandt Road/Rhododendron Drive	6.8	A	4.1	A	28.4	C	64.8	E	11.8	B
E Mill Plain Boulevard at MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue	6.9	A	10.5	B	28.1	C	11.9	B	12.0	B
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Devine Road	12.1	B	6.6	A	58.9	E	39.2	D	18.3	B
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Andresen Road	24.5	C	36.4	D	57.3	E	16.9	B	28.9	C
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Garrison Road	6.2	A	5.2	A	45.3	D	35.4	D	9.0	A
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Lieser Road	6.2	A	15.9	B	29.3	C	35.1	D	14.6	B
MacArthur Boulevard at N Lieser Road and St Helens Avenue**	191.6	F	130.1	F	69.2	F	92.2	F	125.5	F
MacArthur Boulevard at N Andresen Road**	20.7	C	31.0	D	16.7	C	26.1	D	24.9	C
MacArthur Boulevard at N Devine Road**	10.4	B	10.7	B	10.4	B	10.5	B	10.6	B
N Andresen Road at NE 18th Street	48.4	D	58.9	E	34.1	C	33.1	C	39.1	D
N Devine Road at E 18th Street	11.4	B	11.7	B	21.1	C	24.3	C	14.1	B

****Unsignalized intersection; intersection results based on HCM 6 AWSC report.**

Red = Approach or intersection operating at LOS F.

Table 6. No-Build Intersection Delay and Level of Service – PM Peak

Intersection	Intersection Approach								Overall Intersection	
	Eastbound		Westbound		Northbound		Southbound			
	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Brandt Road/Rhododendron Drive	8.6	A	5.4	A	25.8	C	66.7	E	14.2	B
E Mill Plain Boulevard at MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue	7.3	A	9.7	A	28.4	C	12.7	B	11.9	B
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Devine Road	12.6	B	14.6	B	61.2	E	42.6	D	24.1	C
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Andresen Road	23.2	C	19.4	B	62.3	E	44.8	D	31.2	C
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Garrison Road	12.8	B	9.5	A	138.6	F	56.2	E	19.8	B
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Lieser Road	6.6	A	18.3	B	32.3	C	37.9	D	15.8	B
MacArthur Boulevard at N Lieser Road and St Helens Avenue**	123.8	F	32.7	D	51.3	F	48.7	E	71.9	F
MacArthur Boulevard at N Andresen Road**	30.6	D	16.6	C	15.7	C	15.8	C	20.0	C
MacArthur Boulevard at N Devine Road**	15.2	C	11.0	B	11.0	B	19.6	C	15.1	C
N Andresen Road at NE 18th Street	52.3	D	66.5	E	27.8	C	33.6	C	39.3	D
N Devine Road at E 18th Street	18.0	B	15.6	B	23.9	C	24.0	C	18.8	B

****Unsignalized intersection; intersection results based on HCM 6 AWSC report.**

Red = Approach or intersection operating at LOS F.

Table 7. No-Build Intersection V/C Ratios

Intersection	Intersection Approach								Overall Intersection	
	Eastbound		Westbound		Northbound		Southbound		AM	PM
	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM		
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Brandt Road/Rhododendron Drive	0.18	0.36	0.54	0.36	0.09	0.08	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83
E Mill Plain Boulevard at MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue	0.24	0.42	0.53	0.31	0.70	0.74	0.14	0.05	0.70	0.74
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Devine Road	0.27	0.48	0.64	0.42	0.85	0.86	0.58	0.59	0.85	0.86
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Andresen Road	0.49	0.71	0.90	0.72	0.74	0.77	0.78	0.93	0.90	0.93
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Garrison Road	0.45	0.78	0.48	0.53	0.59	1.06	0.57	0.92	0.59	1.06
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Lieser Road	0.45	0.56	0.73	0.74	0.74	0.73	0.08	0.17	0.74	0.74
MacArthur Boulevard at N Lieser Road and St Helens Avenue**	1.43	1.21	1.27	0.71	1.12	1.01	1.15	0.91	1.43	1.21
MacArthur Boulevard at N Andresen Road**	0.54	0.78	0.80	0.46	0.41	0.38	0.77	0.37	0.80	0.78
MacArthur Boulevard at N Devine Road**	0.19	0.50	0.38	0.26	0.13	0.11	0.18	0.61	0.38	0.61
N Andresen Road at NE 18th Street	0.77	0.87	0.77	0.77	1.05	0.85	0.81	0.59	1.05	0.87
N Devine Road at E 18th Street	0.53	0.58	0.29	0.35	0.62	0.64	0.01	0.11	0.62	0.64

****Unsignalized intersection; worst stop-controlled movement used for each approach and overall intersection v/c ratio.**

Red = Approach or intersection v/c ratio exceeds 1.0

Trip Generation

The Heights District Plan area is bounded generally by MacArthur Boulevard, E Mill Plain Boulevard, and N Andresen Road, and contains 205 acres of non-residential area. The proposed redevelopment area, shown below in Figure 3, is 63 acres of mixed-use development. For the traffic impact analysis, the Heights District Plan area is assumed to include 1,893 new residential units in a mix of low-rise (townhomes and single family) and mid-rise (apartments and condominiums) development. The proposed redevelopment area includes 1,336 of these new residential units, with the remainder in the northeast corner of the Heights District Plan area near the intersection of E Mill Plain Boulevard and N Andresen Road. Unlike the residential development, the net commercial leasable space within the redevelopment area will effectively remain unchanged. Vacant and underutilized space within the existing Tower Mall will be removed and displaced tenants will have the opportunity to integrate into the redevelopment. There is approximately 258,000 square feet of existing commercial space and the proposed redevelopment only includes 204,000 square feet. For analysis purposes, it is assumed that no new trips will be generated by commercial redevelopment. The existing commercial trips within the study area are already being accounted for, and any new trips are likely to be pass-by trips that are included in the future baseline volumes or the new residential trips.

Trip generation for the Heights District Plan area was developed using the 10th Edition of the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) Trip Generation Manual. The ITE Trip Generation Manual provides average weekday vehicle trip rates and entering and exiting percentages for the AM and PM peak periods based on different land use codes (LUC). For the traffic impact analysis, the study area was divided into four zones based on their geographic location. The four zones are shown in Figure 3 and include three zones in the redevelopment area and one zone outside of the redevelopment area. The number of low-rise and mid-rise residential units in each zone of the redevelopment area is based on the proposed 20-year development program. In zone 4, outside of the redevelopment area, the total number of residential units was provided and was broken out into low-rise and mid-rise units based on the relative percentage of each unit type within the redevelopment area. The AM and PM peak hour trips for the proposed residential developments are provided in Table 8 and Table 9. During the AM peak hour, 699 new vehicle trips are estimated, with 180 entering trips and 519 exiting trips. During the PM peak hour, 853 new vehicle trips are estimated, with 523 entering trips and 330 exiting trips.

Trip Distribution

Trip distribution for the new residential trips was developed using the relative turning movement percentages at each study area intersection in the No-Build alternative. The new trips were distributed onto the existing roadway network based on the geographic location of each zone. All entering trips were assumed to originate outside of the study area and terminate within each zone. All exiting trips were assumed to originate within each zone and depart the area via the external study area intersections. It is important to note that the traffic impact analysis did not include an assessment of internal circulation within the redevelopment area. The analysis focused on the existing study area intersections to determine potential impacts and mitigation resulting from the new development. Given the planned bus rapid transit (BRT) stations and bike/pedestrian facilities within the redevelopment area, the trip generation provided in Table 8 and Table 9 was reduced by six percent to account for multimodal trips. The reduced trips were added to the future year No-Build volumes to develop the future year Build volumes (see Figure 4).

Figure 3. The Heights District and Redevelopment Area



Table 8. Trip Generation – AM Peak Hour

Zone	Residential Type	ITE LUC*	Units	Avg. Rate	Total Trips	Entering %	Entering Trips	Exiting %	Exiting Trips
Zone 1	Low-Rise	220	14	0.46	6	23%	1	77%	5
Zone 1	Mid-Rise	221	137	0.36	49	26%	13	74%	36
Zone 1 Total Trips					55		14		41
Zone 2	Low-Rise	220	46	0.46	21	23%	5	77%	16
Zone 2	Mid-Rise	221	305	0.36	110	26%	29	74%	81
Zone 2 Total Trips					131		34		97
Zone 3	Low-Rise	220	58	0.46	27	23%	6	77%	21
Zone 3	Mid-Rise	221	777	0.36	280	26%	73	74%	207
Zone 3 Total Trips					307		79		228
Zone 4	Low-Rise	220	49	0.46	23	23%	5	77%	18
Zone 4	Mid-Rise	221	508	0.36	183	26%	48	74%	135
Zone 4 Total Trips					206		53		153
Total Increase in New Trips					699		180		519

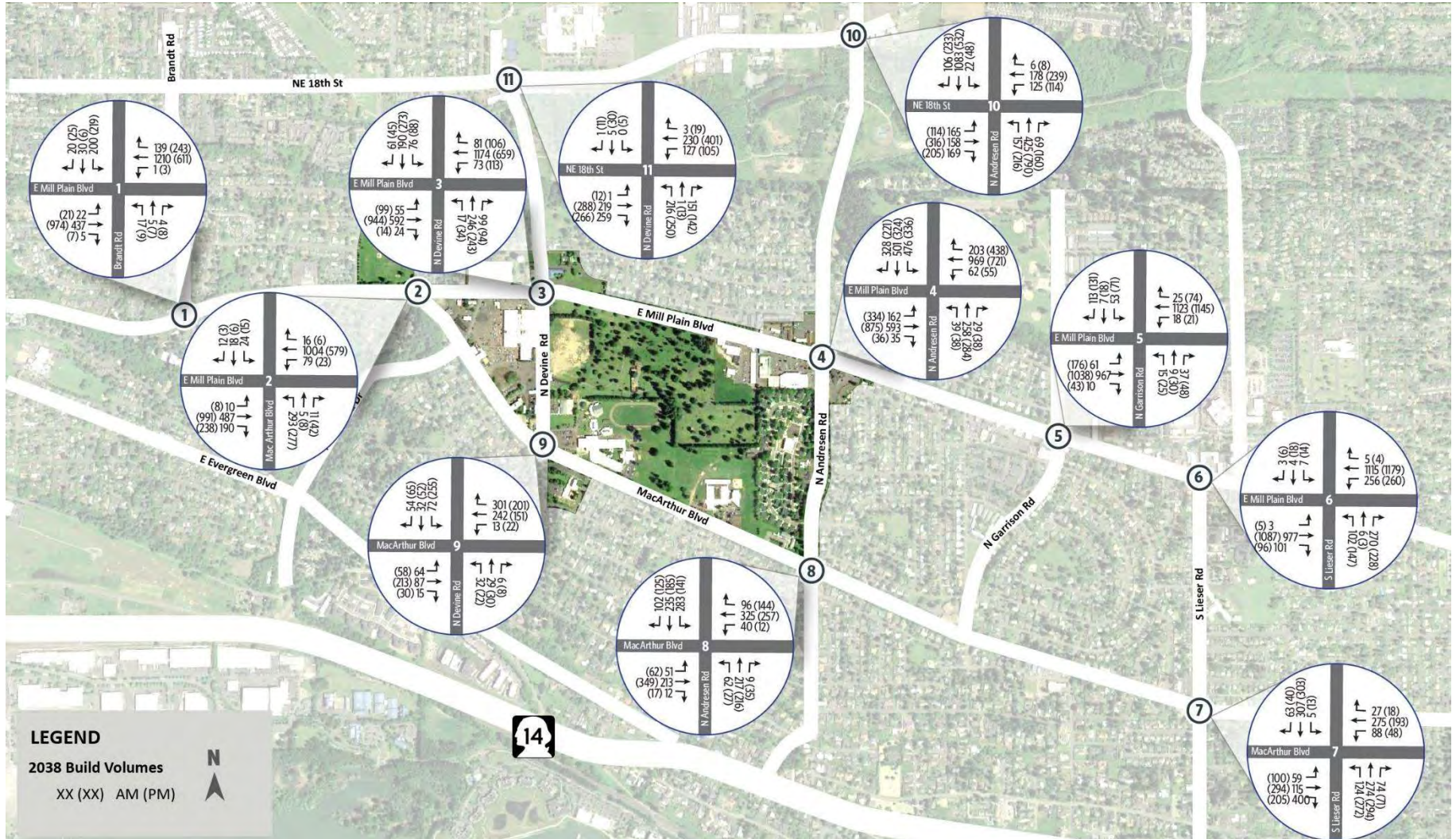
**Institute of Transportation Engineers, Trip Generation Manual, 10th Edition, Volume 2: Data - Residential*

Table 9. Trip Generation – PM Peak Hour

Zone	Residential Type	ITE LUC*	Units	Avg. Rate	Total Trips	Entering %	Entering Trips	Exiting %	Exiting Trips
Zone 1	Low-Rise	220	14	0.56	8	63%	5	37%	3
Zone 1	Mid-Rise	221	137	0.44	60	61%	37	39%	23
Zone 1 Total Trips					68		42		26
Zone 2	Low-Rise	220	46	0.56	26	63%	16	37%	10
Zone 2	Mid-Rise	221	305	0.44	134	61%	82	39%	52
Zone 2 Total Trips					160		98		62
Zone 3	Low-Rise	220	58	0.56	32	63%	20	37%	12
Zone 3	Mid-Rise	221	777	0.44	342	61%	209	39%	133
Zone 3 Total Trips					374		229		145
Zone 4	Low-Rise	220	49	0.56	27	63%	17	37%	10
Zone 4	Mid-Rise	221	508	0.44	224	61%	137	39%	87
Zone 4 Total Trips					251		154		97
Total Increase in New Trips					853		523		330

**Institute of Transportation Engineers, Trip Generation Manual, 10th Edition, Volume 2: Data - Residential*

Figure 4. Build 2038 Peak Hour Volumes



Build Alternative Analysis

The Build alternative represents future conditions with RTP identified improvements and the proposed redevelopment. The RTP improvement includes an additional westbound left-turn lane at the E Mill Plain Boulevard and N Lieser Road intersection. As part of the proposed redevelopment, the existing stop-controlled intersections on MacArthur Boulevard at N Andresen Road and N Devine Road have been converted to single lane roundabouts. N Andresen Road currently has two lanes in each direction but will be reduced to one travel lane in each direction with protected bike facilities. N Andresen Road will transition back to two lanes in each direction south of the E Mill Plain Boulevard intersection. The MacArthur Boulevard and N Lieser Road/St Helens Avenue intersection is assumed to be signalized under the Build alternative. The Build alternative also includes signal timing optimization along the E Mill Plain Boulevard corridor and at the N Andresen Road at NE 18th Street intersection. Signal timing optimization included utilizing a 110 second cycle length for the AM peak and a 120 second cycle length for the PM peak (or half cycle lengths), as well as adjustments to splits, offsets, and lead/lag phasing for protected left turns.

The Build alternative traffic operations analysis for the project area intersections was performed using Synchro (version 10). A summary of the AM and PM peak hour intersection delay and LOS is provided in Table 10 and Table 11. A summary of the AM and PM peak hour intersection v/c ratios is provided in Table 12. Detailed Synchro, HCM, and Queue reports for the Build condition are provided in Attachment C. As shown below, all project area intersections are operating at LOS D or better in both the AM and PM peak hours. Several intersections also have approaches that are operating at LOS E, and the northbound approach of Garrison Road at E Mill Plain Boulevard is operating at LOS F in the PM peak, similar to the No-Build alternative. The unsignalized MacArthur Boulevard and N Lieser Road/Saint Helens Avenue intersection, which was operating at LOS F in the No-Build alternative, is operating at LOS C or better in the Build alternative with a traffic signal.

The E Mill Plain Boulevard and N Andresen Road intersection is operating near capacity, with a v/c ratio of 0.95 in the AM peak hour and a v/c ratio of 0.93 in the PM peak hour. The E Mill Plain Boulevard and Garrison Road intersection is operating over capacity (v/c ratio of 1.14) in the PM peak, but this is due to the low volume side street approach. The N Andresen Road and NE 18th Street intersection is also operating over capacity in the AM peak (v/c ratio of 1.10) due to the northbound left-turn movement. The unsignalized MacArthur Boulevard and N Lieser Road/St Helens Avenue intersection, which was operating significantly over-capacity (v/c ratio > 1.2) in both the AM and PM peak hours in the No-Build alternative, is operating at a v/c ratio of 0.83 in both the AM and PM peak hours with the proposed traffic signal.

Table 10. 2038 Build Intersection Delay and Level of Service – AM Peak

Intersection	Intersection Approach								Overall Intersection	
	Eastbound		Westbound		Northbound		Southbound			
	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Brandt Road/Rhododendron Drive	8.5	A	8.3	A	25.5	C	63.1	E	15.1	B
E Mill Plain Boulevard at MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue	10.0	A	13.0	B	30.0	C	10.1	B	14.8	B
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Devine Road	15.1	B	7.6	A	61.8	E	37.5	D	20.4	C
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Andresen Road	28.7	C	42.2	D	57.2	E	15.5	B	31.1	C
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Garrison Road	7.2	A	5.2	A	47.0	D	35.1	D	9.3	A
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Lieser Road	6.9	A	15.9	B	29.5	C	35.0	C	14.5	B
MacArthur Boulevard at N Lieser Road and St Helens Avenue	22.3	C	29.2	C	14.7	B	25.1	C	22.4	C
MacArthur Boulevard at N Andresen Road**	11.1	B	11.5	B	11.7	B	28.1	D	17.7	C
MacArthur Boulevard at N Devine Road**	4.6	A	9.4	A	4.1	A	5.7	A	7.5	A
N Andresen Road at NE 18th Street	47.9	D	58.8	E	36.3	D	34.8	C	40.4	D
N Devine Road at E 18th Street	11.8	B	13.2	B	19.3	B	26.0	C	14.5	B

****Roundabout intersection; intersection results based on HCM 6 Roundabout report.**

Red = Approach or intersection operating at LOS F.

Table 11. 2038 Build Intersection Delay and Level of Service – PM Peak

Intersection	Intersection Approach								Overall Intersection	
	Eastbound		Westbound		Northbound		Southbound			
	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Brandt Road/Rhododendron Drive	11.3	B	5.9	A	22.6	C	64.0	E	15.5	B
E Mill Plain Boulevard at MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue	9.1	A	11.9	B	30.7	C	12.3	B	13.8	B
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Devine Road	16.8	B	13.5	B	61.2	E	45.6	D	26.2	C
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Andresen Road	26.7	C	23.8	C	58.8	E	47.6	D	33.8	C
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Garrison Road	11.1	B	11.5	B	167.6	F	55.3	E	20.5	C
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Lieser Road	13.6	B	18.6	B	32.5	C	37.1	D	18.6	B
MacArthur Boulevard at N Lieser Road and S. Helens Avenue	33.0	C	24.7	C	17.2	B	38.4	D	27.3	C
MacArthur Boulevard at N Andresen Road**	11.3	B	9.7	A	11.2	B	11.4	B	10.9	B
MacArthur Boulevard at N Devine Road**	8.0	A	7.0	A	6.4	A	7.5	A	7.4	A
N Andresen Road at NE 18th Street	52.9	D	65.5	E	33.9	C	37.6	D	42.8	D
N Devine Road at E 18th Street	20.9	C	18.2	B	23.3	C	27.3	C	20.8	C

****Roundabout intersection; intersection results based on HCM 6 Roundabout report.**

Red = Approach or intersection operating at LOS F.

Table 12. 2038 Build Intersection V/C Ratios

Intersection	Intersection Approach								Overall Intersection	
	Eastbound		Westbound		Northbound		Southbound			
	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Brandt Road/Rhododendron Drive	0.21	0.45	0.64	0.41	0.08	0.07	0.86	0.85	0.86	0.85
E Mill Plain Boulevard at MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue	0.29	0.55	0.63	0.33	0.79	0.80	0.12	0.06	0.79	0.80
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Devine Road	0.37	0.60	0.74	0.48	0.90	0.88	0.58	0.71	0.90	0.88
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Andresen Road	0.64	0.72	0.95	0.81	0.74	0.74	0.77	0.93	0.95	0.93
E Mill Plain Boulevard at Garrison Road	0.50	0.79	0.49	0.56	0.61	1.14	0.57	0.92	0.61	1.14
E Mill Plain Boulevard at N Lieser Road	0.51	0.60	0.73	0.76	0.74	0.74	0.08	0.17	0.74	0.76
MacArthur Boulevard at N Lieser Road and St Helens Avenue	0.83	0.83	0.77	0.50	0.46	0.59	0.67	0.75	0.83	0.83
MacArthur Boulevard at N Andresen Road**	0.43	0.53	0.55	0.48	0.45	0.43	0.85	0.55	0.85	0.55
MacArthur Boulevard at N Devine Road**	0.16	0.36	0.53	0.37	0.07	0.10	0.19	0.39	0.53	0.39
N Andresen Road at NE 18th Street	0.78	0.88	0.78	0.76	1.10	0.73	0.83	0.67	1.10	0.88
N Devine Road at E 18th Street	0.55	0.67	0.35	0.39	0.59	0.67	0.02	0.26	0.59	0.67

****Roundabout intersection; intersection results based on HCM 6 Roundabout report.**

Red = Approach or intersection v/c ratio exceeds 1.0

Conclusion

The Heights District Plan and proposed redevelopment includes an estimated 1,900 new residential units that will generate approximately 700 to 850 new vehicle trips during the AM and PM peak hours. With the proposed BRT stations and bike/pedestrian facilities within the redevelopment area, the trip generation was reduced by six percent to account for multimodal trips. The new development will bring increased traffic volumes to the study area intersections, but the existing infrastructure and proposed roundabouts along MacArthur Boulevard will provide acceptable traffic operations, with all study area intersections operating at an overall LOS D or better. Several intersection approaches are operating over-capacity, but the results are similar between the No-Build and Build alternatives.

Traffic operations could be further improved by providing protected/permitted left turns (flashing yellow arrow) at the E Mill Plain Boulevard and Garrison Road and N Andresen Road and NE 18th Street intersections. If site conditions permit the use of protected/permitted left turns, the v/c ratio at the N Andresen Road and NE 18th Street intersection in the Build alternative could be reduced from 1.10 to 0.67 in the AM peak hour.



Attachment A. Existing Analysis Reports

Lanes, Volumes, Timings

1: Rhododendron Drive/Brandt Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

												
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	43	333	5	1	798	109	17	5	4	165	3	74
Future Volume (vph)	43	333	5	1	798	109	17	5	4	165	3	74
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	65		0	115		0	0		0	0		0
Storage Lanes	1		0	1		0	0		0	0		0
Taper Length (ft)	75			85			25			25		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt		0.995			0.983			0.975			0.960	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.950				0.969			0.967	
Satd. Flow (prot)	1719	3426	0	1805	3397	0	0	1732	0	0	1662	0
Flt Permitted	0.215			0.534				0.777			0.771	
Satd. Flow (perm)	389	3426	0	1015	3397	0	0	1389	0	0	1325	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		6			26			8			21	
Link Speed (mph)		35			35			25			25	
Link Distance (ft)		809			1133			894			1375	
Travel Time (s)		15.8			22.1			24.4			37.5	
Peak Hour Factor	0.72	0.94	0.42	0.25	0.82	0.88	0.61	0.63	0.50	0.83	0.38	0.84
Heavy Vehicles (%)	5%	5%	0%	0%	4%	8%	0%	20%	0%	6%	33%	4%
Adj. Flow (vph)	60	354	12	4	973	124	28	8	8	199	8	88
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	60	366	0	4	1097	0	0	44	0	0	295	0
Turn Type	Perm	NA		Perm	NA		Perm	NA		Perm	NA	
Protected Phases		6			2			4			7	
Permitted Phases	6			2			4			7		
Total Split (s)	67.0	67.0		67.0	67.0		33.0	33.0		33.0	33.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0			5.0			5.0	
Act Effect Green (s)	65.3	65.3		65.3	65.3			24.7			24.7	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.65	0.65		0.65	0.65			0.25			0.25	
v/c Ratio	0.24	0.16		0.01	0.49			0.13			0.86	
Control Delay	12.3	7.8		8.0	9.2			23.2			56.0	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0			0.0	
Total Delay	12.3	7.8		8.0	9.2			23.2			56.0	
LOS	B	A		A	A			C			E	
Approach Delay		8.4			9.2			23.2			56.0	
Approach LOS		A			A			C			E	

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other

Cycle Length: 100

Actuated Cycle Length: 100

Offset: 15 (15%), Referenced to phase 6:EBTL, Start of Green

Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated

Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.86

Intersection Signal Delay: 16.8

Intersection LOS: B

Intersection Capacity Utilization 60.5%

ICU Level of Service B

Analysis Period (min) 15

Lanes, Volumes, Timings

1: Rhododendron Drive/Brandt Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

Splits and Phases: 1: Rhododendron Drive/Brandt Road & Mill Plain Boulevard



Lanes, Volumes, Timings

2: MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

												
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations		 			 						 	
Traffic Volume (vph)	10	369	0	65	726	15	154	7	9	22	19	14
Future Volume (vph)	10	369	0	65	726	15	154	7	9	22	19	14
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	100		0	95		0	130		0	0		0
Storage Lanes	1		0	1		0	1		0	0		0
Taper Length (ft)	75			65			120			25		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt					0.996			0.900			0.969	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.950			0.950				0.978	
Satd. Flow (prot)	1805	3438	0	1752	3455	0	1736	1634	0	0	1663	0
Flt Permitted	0.278			0.522			0.700				0.856	
Satd. Flow (perm)	528	3438	0	963	3455	0	1279	1634	0	0	1456	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)					6			16			20	
Link Speed (mph)		35			35			30			25	
Link Distance (ft)		570			1299			436			830	
Travel Time (s)		11.1			25.3			9.9			22.6	
Peak Hour Factor	0.63	0.95	0.88	0.60	0.80	0.63	0.77	0.88	0.56	0.55	0.68	0.70
Heavy Vehicles (%)	0%	5%	5%	3%	4%	7%	4%	14%	0%	0%	21%	7%
Adj. Flow (vph)	16	388	0	108	908	24	200	8	16	40	28	20
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	16	388	0	108	932	0	200	24	0	0	88	0
Turn Type	Perm	NA		Perm	NA		Perm	NA		Perm	NA	
Protected Phases		2			6			8			4	
Permitted Phases	2			6			8			4		
Total Split (s)	22.0	22.0		22.0	22.0		28.0	28.0		28.0	28.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0			5.0	
Act Effect Green (s)	31.3	31.3		31.3	31.3		12.7	12.7			12.7	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.63	0.63		0.63	0.63		0.25	0.25			0.25	
v/c Ratio	0.05	0.18		0.18	0.43		0.62	0.06			0.23	
Control Delay	7.4	6.2		8.2	8.0		24.6	8.1			12.4	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0	
Total Delay	7.4	6.2		8.2	8.0		24.6	8.1			12.4	
LOS	A	A		A	A		C	A			B	
Approach Delay		6.2			8.0			22.8			12.4	
Approach LOS		A			A			C			B	

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other

Cycle Length: 50

Actuated Cycle Length: 50

Offset: 28 (56%), Referenced to phase 2:EBTL, Start of Green

Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated

Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.62

Intersection Signal Delay: 9.7

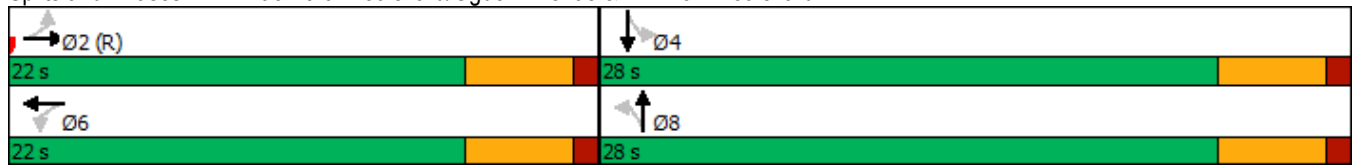
Intersection LOS: A

Intersection Capacity Utilization 58.2%

ICU Level of Service B

Analysis Period (min) 15

Splits and Phases: 2: MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue & Mill Plain Boulevard



Lanes, Volumes, Timings

3: Devine Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

												
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	53	387	18	68	858	55	14	84	64	67	108	66
Future Volume (vph)	53	387	18	68	858	55	14	84	64	67	108	66
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	90		0	95		0	85		0	70		0
Storage Lanes	1		0	1		0	1		0	1		0
Taper Length (ft)	85			80			65			50		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt		0.993			0.991			0.933			0.955	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.950			0.950			0.950		
Satd. Flow (prot)	1703	3453	0	1787	3469	0	1687	1707	0	1752	1701	0
Flt Permitted	0.122			0.458			0.501			0.411		
Satd. Flow (perm)	219	3453	0	862	3469	0	890	1707	0	758	1701	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		4			6			30			16	
Link Speed (mph)		35			35			25			25	
Link Distance (ft)		1299			3120			1751			431	
Travel Time (s)		25.3			60.8			47.8			11.8	
Peak Hour Factor	0.88	0.90	0.90	0.74	0.78	0.76	0.58	0.75	0.70	0.88	0.57	0.83
Heavy Vehicles (%)	6%	4%	0%	1%	3%	5%	7%	7%	0%	3%	7%	6%
Adj. Flow (vph)	60	430	20	92	1100	72	24	112	91	76	189	80
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	60	450	0	92	1172	0	24	203	0	76	269	0
Turn Type	pm+pt	NA		pm+pt	NA		pm+pt	NA		pm+pt	NA	
Protected Phases	1	6		5	2		3	8		7	4	
Permitted Phases	6			2			8			4		
Total Split (s)	24.0	50.0		24.0	50.0		18.0	32.0		18.0	32.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0	
Act Effct Green (s)	40.6	36.5		41.7	37.1		18.0	14.3		22.5	19.8	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.51	0.46		0.53	0.47		0.23	0.18		0.28	0.25	
v/c Ratio	0.27	0.28		0.17	0.72		0.09	0.61		0.25	0.61	
Control Delay	12.5	15.9		10.2	22.0		23.4	38.1		24.8	35.1	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	
Total Delay	12.5	15.9		10.2	22.0		23.4	38.1		24.8	35.1	
LOS	B	B		B	C		C	D		C	D	
Approach Delay		15.5			21.1			36.5			32.9	
Approach LOS		B			C			D			C	
Intersection Summary												
Area Type:	Other											
Cycle Length: 124												
Actuated Cycle Length: 79.2												
Control Type: Actuated-Uncoordinated												
Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.72												
Intersection Signal Delay: 23.1						Intersection LOS: C						
Intersection Capacity Utilization 60.2%						ICU Level of Service B						
Analysis Period (min) 15												

Lanes, Volumes, Timings 3: Devine Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

Splits and Phases: 3: Devine Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

 Ø1	 Ø2	 Ø3	 Ø4
24 s	50 s	18 s	32 s
 Ø5	 Ø6	 Ø7	 Ø8
24 s	50 s	18 s	32 s

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
4: Andresen Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

												
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	111	363	27	63	632	184	38	266	35	367	434	294
Future Volume (vph)	111	363	27	63	632	184	38	266	35	367	434	294
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	120		0	115		0	130		0	235		0
Storage Lanes	2		0	1		0	1		0	2		0
Taper Length (ft)	60			85			40			50		
Lane Util. Factor	0.97	0.95	0.95	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	0.95	0.95	0.97	0.95	0.95
Frt		0.989			0.968			0.978			0.940	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.950			0.950			0.950		
Satd. Flow (prot)	3367	3446	0	1703	3386	0	1597	3359	0	3367	3269	0
Flt Permitted	0.950			0.950			0.950			0.950		
Satd. Flow (perm)	3367	3446	0	1703	3386	0	1597	3359	0	3367	3269	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		9			36			21			167	
Link Speed (mph)		35			35			35			35	
Link Distance (ft)		3120			2729			1015			3686	
Travel Time (s)		60.8			53.2			19.8			71.8	
Peak Hour Factor	0.77	0.92	0.84	0.83	0.83	0.88	0.86	0.83	0.63	0.91	0.79	0.80
Heavy Vehicles (%)	4%	3%	11%	6%	3%	4%	13%	6%	0%	4%	5%	2%
Adj. Flow (vph)	144	395	32	76	761	209	44	320	56	403	549	368
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	144	427	0	76	970	0	44	376	0	403	917	0
Turn Type	Prot	NA		Prot	NA		Prot	NA		Prot	NA	
Protected Phases	5	2		1	6		7	4		3	8	
Permitted Phases												
Total Split (s)	13.0	36.0		13.0	36.0		15.0	36.0		15.0	36.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0	
Act Effct Green (s)	7.2	43.3		7.4	41.5		6.6	21.3		10.0	28.7	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.07	0.43		0.07	0.42		0.07	0.21		0.10	0.29	
v/c Ratio	0.59	0.29		0.61	0.68		0.42	0.51		1.20	0.87	
Control Delay	55.1	21.7		67.3	23.8		56.3	33.8		154.9	37.0	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	
Total Delay	55.1	21.7		67.3	23.8		56.3	33.8		154.9	37.0	
LOS	E	C		E	C		E	C		F	D	
Approach Delay		30.1			27.0			36.2			73.0	
Approach LOS		C			C			D			E	
Intersection Summary												
Area Type: Other												
Cycle Length: 100												
Actuated Cycle Length: 100												
Offset: 62 (62%), Referenced to phase 2:EBT, Start of Green												
Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated												
Maximum v/c Ratio: 1.20												
Intersection Signal Delay: 46.7 Intersection LOS: D												
Intersection Capacity Utilization 69.8% ICU Level of Service C												
Analysis Period (min) 15												

Splits and Phases: 4: Andresen Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

 Ø1 13 s	 Ø2 (R) 36 s	 Ø3 15 s	 Ø4 36 s
 Ø5 13 s	 Ø6 36 s	 Ø7 15 s	 Ø8 36 s

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
5: Garrison Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

												
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	40	673	9	18	814	29	13	8	37	60	6	82
Future Volume (vph)	40	673	9	18	814	29	13	8	37	60	6	82
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	155		0	155		0	0		0	150		0
Storage Lanes	1		0	1		0	0		0	1		0
Taper Length (ft)	50			50			25			50		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt		0.997			0.993			0.918			0.866	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.950				0.989		0.950		
Satd. Flow (prot)	1805	3488	0	1703	3459	0	0	1657	0	1752	1562	0
Flt Permitted	0.950			0.950				0.904		0.652		
Satd. Flow (perm)	1805	3488	0	1703	3459	0	0	1515	0	1203	1562	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		3			6			56			100	
Link Speed (mph)		35			35			25			25	
Link Distance (ft)		2729			1573			556			1388	
Travel Time (s)		53.2			30.6			15.2			37.9	
Peak Hour Factor	0.63	0.95	0.56	0.64	0.90	0.66	0.65	0.50	0.66	0.79	0.50	0.82
Heavy Vehicles (%)	0%	3%	11%	6%	3%	17%	0%	13%	3%	3%	0%	6%
Adj. Flow (vph)	63	708	16	28	904	44	20	16	56	76	12	100
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	63	724	0	28	948	0	0	92	0	76	112	0
Turn Type	Prot	NA		Prot	NA		Perm	NA		Perm	NA	
Protected Phases	5	2		1	6			8			4	
Permitted Phases							8			4		
Total Split (s)	20.0	45.0		20.0	45.0		35.0	35.0		35.0	35.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0			5.0		5.0	5.0	
Act Effect Green (s)	7.2	71.0		7.2	68.7			11.1		11.1	11.1	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.07	0.71		0.07	0.69			0.11		0.11	0.11	
v/c Ratio	0.49	0.29		0.23	0.40			0.42		0.57	0.43	
Control Delay	48.0	12.4		43.7	8.6			24.4		57.9	15.2	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0		0.0	0.0	
Total Delay	48.0	12.4		43.7	8.6			24.4		57.9	15.2	
LOS	D	B		D	A			C		E	B	
Approach Delay		15.3			9.6			24.4			32.5	
Approach LOS		B			A			C			C	

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other

Cycle Length: 100

Actuated Cycle Length: 100

Offset: 14 (14%), Referenced to phase 2:EBT, Start of Green

Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated

Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.57

Intersection Signal Delay: 14.6

Intersection LOS: B

Intersection Capacity Utilization 50.2%

ICU Level of Service A

Analysis Period (min) 15

Lanes, Volumes, Timings 5: Garrison Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

Splits and Phases: 5: Garrison Road & Mill Plain Boulevard



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
6: Lieser Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

												
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	3	699	89	256	816	5	92	6	270	7	4	3
Future Volume (vph)	3	699	89	256	816	5	92	6	270	7	4	3
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	70		0	135		0	0		120	0		0
Storage Lanes	1		0	1		0	0		1	0		0
Taper Length (ft)	50			25			25			25		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt		0.980			0.998				0.850		0.977	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.950				0.958			0.976	
Satd. Flow (prot)	1805	3442	0	1736	3499	0	0	1743	1583	0	1812	0
Flt Permitted	0.950			0.950				0.733			0.838	
Satd. Flow (perm)	1805	3442	0	1736	3499	0	0	1334	1583	0	1556	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		20			2				325		4	
Link Speed (mph)		35			35			25			30	
Link Distance (ft)		1573			1099			2501			287	
Travel Time (s)		30.6			21.4			68.2			6.5	
Peak Hour Factor	0.38	0.98	0.82	0.82	0.91	0.42	0.74	0.38	0.83	0.58	0.50	0.75
Heavy Vehicles (%)	0%	2%	8%	4%	3%	0%	5%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Adj. Flow (vph)	8	713	109	312	897	12	124	16	325	12	8	4
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	8	822	0	312	909	0	0	140	325	0	24	0
Turn Type	Prot	NA		Prot	NA		Perm	NA	Perm	Perm	NA	
Protected Phases	5	2		1	6			8			4	
Permitted Phases							8		8	4		
Total Split (s)	13.0	43.0		29.0	59.0		28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0			5.0	5.0		5.0	
Act Effect Green (s)	5.0	49.9		21.0	73.9			14.1	14.1		14.1	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.05	0.50		0.21	0.74			0.14	0.14		0.14	
v/c Ratio	0.09	0.48		0.86	0.35			0.75	0.65		0.11	
Control Delay	48.3	14.8		59.9	6.3			63.6	10.6		31.1	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0		0.0	
Total Delay	48.3	14.8		59.9	6.3			63.6	10.6		31.1	
LOS	D	B		E	A			E	B		C	
Approach Delay		15.1			20.0			26.5			31.1	
Approach LOS		B			B			C			C	

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other

Cycle Length: 100

Actuated Cycle Length: 100

Offset: 30 (30%), Referenced to phase 2:EBT, Start of Green

Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated

Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.86

Intersection Signal Delay: 19.7

Intersection LOS: B

Intersection Capacity Utilization 58.0%

ICU Level of Service B

Analysis Period (min) 15

Splits and Phases: 6: Lieser Road & Mill Plain Boulevard



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
10: Andresen Road & 18th Street

06/21/2019

												
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	91	102	89	126	124	6	114	407	72	22	881	125
Future Volume (vph)	91	102	89	126	124	6	114	407	72	22	881	125
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	0		110	125		0	190		0	105		0
Storage Lanes	1		1	1		0	1		0	1		0
Taper Length (ft)	45			55			75			50		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	0.95	0.95
Frt			0.850		0.988			0.976			0.981	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.950			0.950			0.950		
Satd. Flow (prot)	1641	1696	1429	1770	1843	0	1719	3345	0	1467	3404	0
Flt Permitted	0.950			0.950			0.950			0.950		
Satd. Flow (perm)	1641	1696	1429	1770	1843	0	1719	3345	0	1467	3404	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)			155		4			22			15	
Link Speed (mph)		35			35			35			35	
Link Distance (ft)		1206			930			3686			1354	
Travel Time (s)		23.5			18.1			71.8			26.4	
Peak Hour Factor	0.78	0.75	0.89	0.88	0.91	0.50	0.86	0.84	0.78	0.69	0.91	0.87
Heavy Vehicles (%)	10%	12%	13%	2%	2%	0%	5%	5%	7%	23%	3%	11%
Adj. Flow (vph)	117	136	100	143	136	12	133	485	92	32	968	144
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	117	136	100	143	148	0	133	577	0	32	1112	0
Turn Type	Prot	NA	Perm	Prot	NA		Prot	NA		Prot	NA	
Protected Phases	5	2		1	6		7	4		3	8	
Permitted Phases			2									
Total Split (s)	17.0	32.0	32.0	22.0	37.0		20.0	53.0		13.0	46.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0	
Act Effect Green (s)	10.6	13.1	13.1	12.7	15.2		12.7	71.6		6.9	61.5	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.13		0.11	0.60		0.06	0.51	
v/c Ratio	0.81	0.74	0.34	0.76	0.62		0.73	0.29		0.38	0.64	
Control Delay	90.0	73.6	4.4	76.5	58.7		74.4	14.1		67.0	25.4	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	
Total Delay	90.0	73.6	4.4	76.5	58.7		74.4	14.1		67.0	25.4	
LOS	F	E	A	E	E		E	B		E	C	
Approach Delay		59.5			67.5			25.4			26.5	
Approach LOS		E			E			C			C	

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other

Cycle Length: 120

Actuated Cycle Length: 120

Offset: 68 (57%), Referenced to phase 4:NBT, Start of Green

Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated

Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.81

Intersection Signal Delay: 35.6

Intersection LOS: D

Intersection Capacity Utilization 63.7%

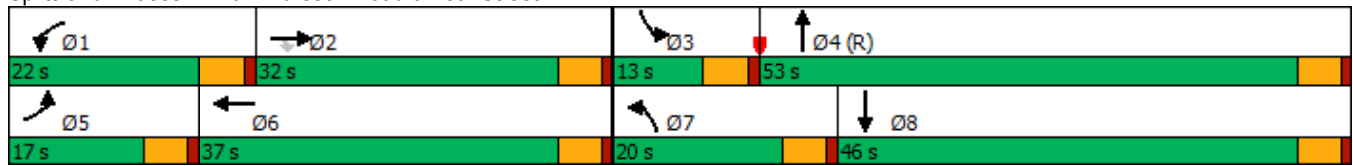
ICU Level of Service B

Analysis Period (min) 15

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
10: Andresen Road & 18th Street

06/21/2019

Splits and Phases: 10: Andresen Road & 18th Street



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
11: Devine Road & 18th Street

06/21/2019

												
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	1	169	211	73	173	3	137	1	80	0	2	1
Future Volume (vph)	1	169	211	73	173	3	137	1	80	0	2	1
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	95		0	95		0	0		0	0		0
Storage Lanes	1		0	1		0	0		0	0		0
Taper Length (ft)	45			45			25			25		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt		0.915			0.991			0.955			0.932	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.950				0.968				
Satd. Flow (prot)	1805	3087	0	1671	3448	0	0	1669	0	0	1771	0
Flt Permitted	0.624			0.361				0.968				
Satd. Flow (perm)	1186	3087	0	635	3448	0	0	1669	0	0	1771	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		237			6			23			4	
Link Speed (mph)		35			35			25			25	
Link Distance (ft)		2872			1198			869			351	
Travel Time (s)		55.9			23.3			23.7			9.6	
Peak Hour Factor	0.25	0.94	0.89	0.70	0.90	0.25	0.73	0.25	0.83	0.92	0.50	0.25
Heavy Vehicles (%)	0%	7%	7%	8%	4%	0%	5%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%
Adj. Flow (vph)	4	180	237	104	192	12	188	4	96	0	4	4
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	4	417	0	104	204	0	0	288	0	0	8	0
Turn Type	pm+pt	NA		pm+pt	NA		Split	NA			NA	
Protected Phases	5	2		1	6		8	8		4	4	
Permitted Phases	2			6								
Total Split (s)	15.0	30.0		15.0	30.0		28.0	28.0		28.0	28.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0			5.0			5.0	
Act Effect Green (s)	14.1	9.6		18.9	17.5			11.7			6.9	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.32	0.22		0.44	0.40			0.27			0.16	
v/c Ratio	0.01	0.48		0.22	0.15			0.62			0.03	
Control Delay	10.0	10.3		10.2	11.3			21.1			20.0	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0			0.0	
Total Delay	10.0	10.3		10.2	11.3			21.1			20.0	
LOS	A	B		B	B			C			B	
Approach Delay		10.3			10.9			21.1			20.0	
Approach LOS		B			B			C			B	

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other

Cycle Length: 101

Actuated Cycle Length: 43.4

Control Type: Actuated-Uncoordinated

Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.62

Intersection Signal Delay: 13.6

Intersection LOS: B

Intersection Capacity Utilization 48.2%

ICU Level of Service A

Analysis Period (min) 15

Lanes, Volumes, Timings 11: Devine Road & 18th Street

06/21/2019

Splits and Phases: 11: Devine Road & 18th Street

 Ø1 15 s	 Ø2 30 s	 Ø4 28 s	 Ø8 28 s
 Ø5 15 s	 Ø6 30 s		

Intersection

Intersection Delay, s/veh 111.7

Intersection LOS F

Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Vol, veh/h	34	82	263	95	151	24	102	322	77	6	322	28
Future Vol, veh/h	34	82	263	95	151	24	102	322	77	6	322	28
Peak Hour Factor	0.94	0.73	0.80	0.88	0.77	0.55	0.91	0.86	0.80	0.75	0.88	0.70
Heavy Vehicles, %	6	5	6	2	2	0	4	2	0	0	5	11
Mvmt Flow	36	112	329	108	196	44	112	374	96	8	366	40
Number of Lanes	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0

Approach	EB	WB	NB	SB
Opposing Approach	WB	EB	SB	NB
Opposing Lanes	1	2	2	2
Conflicting Approach Left	SB	NB	EB	WB
Conflicting Lanes Left	2	2	2	1
Conflicting Approach Right	NB	SB	WB	EB
Conflicting Lanes Right	2	2	1	2
HCM Control Delay	109.2	83.5	134.4	106.4
HCM LOS	F	F	F	F

Lane	NBLn1	NBLn2	EBLn1	EBLn2	WBLn1	SBLn1	SBLn2
Vol Left, %	100%	0%	100%	0%	35%	100%	0%
Vol Thru, %	0%	81%	0%	24%	56%	0%	92%
Vol Right, %	0%	19%	0%	76%	9%	0%	8%
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop
Traffic Vol by Lane	102	399	34	345	270	6	350
LT Vol	102	0	34	0	95	6	0
Through Vol	0	322	0	82	151	0	322
RT Vol	0	77	0	263	24	0	28
Lane Flow Rate	112	471	36	441	348	8	406
Geometry Grp	7	7	7	7	6	7	7
Degree of Util (X)	0.317	1.245	0.103	1.124	0.988	0.023	1.089
Departure Headway (Hd)	10.992	10.282	11.099	9.989	11.529	11.11	10.609
Convergence, Y/N	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cap	330	358	325	366	316	324	345
Service Time	8.692	7.982	8.799	7.689	9.529	8.81	8.309
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.339	1.316	0.111	1.205	1.101	0.025	1.177
HCM Control Delay	18.7	161.9	15.1	116.9	83.5	14.1	108.2
HCM Lane LOS	C	F	C	F	F	B	F
HCM 95th-tile Q	1.3	19.2	0.3	15.4	10.5	0.1	13.8

HCM 6th AWSC
8: Andresen Road & MacArthur Boulevard

06/21/2019

Intersection	
Intersection Delay, s/veh	19.3
Intersection LOS	C

Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Vol, veh/h	43	135	16	40	188	94	57	181	26	193	206	93
Future Vol, veh/h	43	135	16	40	188	94	57	181	26	193	206	93
Peak Hour Factor	0.45	0.69	0.50	0.67	0.87	0.78	0.84	0.84	0.72	0.85	0.62	0.68
Heavy Vehicles, %	5	2	0	0	3	6	7	5	0	8	3	8
Mvmt Flow	96	196	32	60	216	121	68	215	36	227	332	137
Number of Lanes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	2	0

Approach	EB	WB	NB	SB
Opposing Approach	WB	EB	SB	NB
Opposing Lanes	3	3	3	3
Conflicting Approach Left	SB	NB	EB	WB
Conflicting Lanes Left	3	3	3	3
Conflicting Approach Right	NB	SB	WB	EB
Conflicting Lanes Right	3	3	3	3
HCM Control Delay	18.8	18.8	16.2	21.3
HCM LOS	C	C	C	C

Lane	NBLn1	NBLn2	NBLn3	EBLn1	EBLn2	EBLn3	WBLn1	WBLn2	WBLn3	SBLn1	SBLn2
Vol Left, %	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Vol Thru, %	0%	100%	70%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Vol Right, %	0%	0%	30%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop
Traffic Vol by Lane	57	121	86	43	135	16	40	188	94	193	137
LT Vol	57	0	0	43	0	0	40	0	0	193	0
Through Vol	0	121	60	0	135	0	0	188	0	0	137
RT Vol	0	0	26	0	0	16	0	0	94	0	0
Lane Flow Rate	68	144	108	96	196	32	60	216	121	227	222
Geometry Grp	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Degree of Util (X)	0.186	0.373	0.272	0.261	0.505	0.076	0.159	0.548	0.284	0.569	0.519
Departure Headway (Hd)	9.885	9.351	9.056	9.85	9.299	8.565	9.584	9.135	8.486	9.02	8.435
Convergence, Y/N	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cap	363	385	397	365	387	418	374	395	423	400	428
Service Time	7.64	7.106	6.81	7.603	7.052	6.318	7.335	6.886	6.237	6.764	6.179
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.187	0.374	0.272	0.263	0.506	0.077	0.16	0.547	0.286	0.568	0.519
HCM Control Delay	14.9	17.6	15.2	16.1	21.2	12	14.1	22.5	14.6	23.1	20
HCM Lane LOS	B	C	C	C	C	B	B	C	B	C	C
HCM 95th-tile Q	0.7	1.7	1.1	1	2.7	0.2	0.6	3.2	1.2	3.4	2.9

HCM 6th AWSC
9: Devine Road & MacArthur Boulevard

06/21/2019

Intersection	
Intersection Delay, s/veh	9.9
Intersection LOS	A

Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Vol, veh/h	60	70	14	11	130	99	24	22	7	30	19	32
Future Vol, veh/h	60	70	14	11	130	99	24	22	7	30	19	32
Peak Hour Factor	0.68	0.83	0.58	0.69	0.76	0.88	0.60	0.61	0.44	0.75	0.48	0.57
Heavy Vehicles, %	2	4	29	27	3	6	8	0	0	3	21	3
Mvmt Flow	88	84	24	16	171	113	40	36	16	40	40	56
Number of Lanes	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0

Approach	EB	WB	NB	SB
Opposing Approach	WB	EB	SB	NB
Opposing Lanes	3	2	1	1
Conflicting Approach Left	SB	NB	EB	WB
Conflicting Lanes Left	1	1	2	3
Conflicting Approach Right	NB	SB	WB	EB
Conflicting Lanes Right	1	1	3	2
HCM Control Delay	10.1	9.5	10.2	10.3
HCM LOS	B	A	B	B

Lane	NBLn1	EBLn1	EBLn2	WBLn1	WBLn2	WBLn3	SBLn1
Vol Left, %	45%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	37%
Vol Thru, %	42%	0%	83%	0%	100%	0%	23%
Vol Right, %	13%	0%	17%	0%	0%	100%	40%
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop
Traffic Vol by Lane	53	60	84	11	130	99	81
LT Vol	24	60	0	11	0	0	30
Through Vol	22	0	70	0	130	0	19
RT Vol	7	0	14	0	0	99	32
Lane Flow Rate	92	88	108	16	171	112	136
Geometry Grp	7	8	8	7	7	7	7
Degree of Util (X)	0.16	0.159	0.178	0.029	0.264	0.153	0.222
Departure Headway (Hd)	6.272	6.486	5.896	6.479	5.562	4.906	5.894
Convergence, Y/N	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cap	573	554	610	556	650	736	609
Service Time	4.001	4.214	3.624	4.179	3.262	2.606	3.622
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.161	0.159	0.177	0.029	0.263	0.152	0.223
HCM Control Delay	10.2	10.4	9.9	9.4	10.2	8.5	10.3
HCM Lane LOS	B	B	A	A	B	A	B
HCM 95th-tile Q	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.8

Queues

1: Rhododendron Drive/Brandt Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

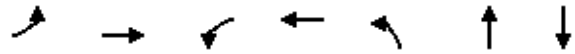


Lane Group	EBL	EBT	WBL	WBT	NBT	SBT
Lane Group Flow (vph)	60	366	4	1097	44	295
v/c Ratio	0.24	0.16	0.01	0.49	0.13	0.86
Control Delay	12.3	7.8	8.0	9.2	23.2	56.0
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	12.3	7.8	8.0	9.2	23.2	56.0
Queue Length 50th (ft)	14	43	0	174	18	167
Queue Length 95th (ft)	34	77	2	224	27	75
Internal Link Dist (ft)		729		1053	814	1295
Turn Bay Length (ft)	65		115			
Base Capacity (vph)	258	2279	674	2267	411	402
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.23	0.16	0.01	0.48	0.11	0.73
Intersection Summary						

Queues

2: MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBT	WBL	WBT	NBL	NBT	SBT
Lane Group Flow (vph)	16	388	108	932	200	24	88
v/c Ratio	0.05	0.18	0.18	0.43	0.62	0.06	0.23
Control Delay	7.4	6.2	8.2	8.0	24.6	8.1	12.4
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	7.4	6.2	8.2	8.0	24.6	8.1	12.4
Queue Length 50th (ft)	2	30	13	71	54	2	16
Queue Length 95th (ft)	m8	81	28	126	73	12	26
Internal Link Dist (ft)		490		1219		356	750
Turn Bay Length (ft)	100		95		130		
Base Capacity (vph)	330	2153	603	2166	588	760	680
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.05	0.18	0.18	0.43	0.34	0.03	0.13

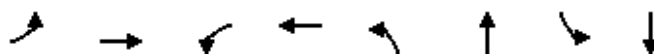
Intersection Summary

m Volume for 95th percentile queue is metered by upstream signal.

Queues

3: Devine Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019



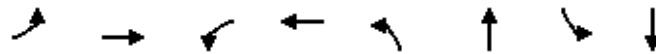
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	WBL	WBT	NBL	NBT	SBL	SBT
Lane Group Flow (vph)	60	450	92	1172	24	203	76	269
v/c Ratio	0.27	0.28	0.17	0.72	0.09	0.61	0.25	0.61
Control Delay	12.5	15.9	10.2	22.0	23.4	38.1	24.8	35.1
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	12.5	15.9	10.2	22.0	23.4	38.1	24.8	35.1
Queue Length 50th (ft)	12	73	19	247	9	89	30	113
Queue Length 95th (ft)	36	138	42	337	18	137	65	132
Internal Link Dist (ft)		1219		3040		1671		351
Turn Bay Length (ft)	90		95		85		70	
Base Capacity (vph)	527	2106	738	2116	428	678	425	666
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.11	0.21	0.12	0.55	0.06	0.30	0.18	0.40

Intersection Summary

Queues

4: Andresen Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBT	WBL	WBT	NBL	NBT	SBL	SBT
Lane Group Flow (vph)	144	427	76	970	44	376	403	917
v/c Ratio	0.59	0.29	0.61	0.68	0.42	0.51	1.20	0.87
Control Delay	55.1	21.7	67.3	23.8	56.3	33.8	154.9	37.0
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	55.1	21.7	67.3	23.8	56.3	33.8	154.9	37.0
Queue Length 50th (ft)	46	98	35	223	28	100	~161	244
Queue Length 95th (ft)	65	154	76	376	59	120	#256	250
Internal Link Dist (ft)		3040		2649		935		3606
Turn Bay Length (ft)	120		115		130		235	
Base Capacity (vph)	274	1497	141	1424	159	1055	336	1134
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.53	0.29	0.54	0.68	0.28	0.36	1.20	0.81

Intersection Summary

~ Volume exceeds capacity, queue is theoretically infinite.

Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

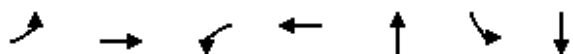
95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.

Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

Queues

5: Garrison Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBT	WBL	WBT	NBT	SBL	SBT
Lane Group Flow (vph)	63	724	28	948	92	76	112
v/c Ratio	0.49	0.29	0.23	0.40	0.42	0.57	0.43
Control Delay	48.0	12.4	43.7	8.6	24.4	57.9	15.2
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	48.0	12.4	43.7	8.6	24.4	57.9	15.2
Queue Length 50th (ft)	43	107	18	107	21	47	7
Queue Length 95th (ft)	m50	m113	31	215	21	77	4
Internal Link Dist (ft)		2649		1493	476		1308
Turn Bay Length (ft)	155		155			150	
Base Capacity (vph)	270	2477	255	2378	493	360	538
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.23	0.29	0.11	0.40	0.19	0.21	0.21

Intersection Summary

m Volume for 95th percentile queue is metered by upstream signal.

Queues

6: Lieser Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

							
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	WBL	WBT	NBT	NBR	SBT
Lane Group Flow (vph)	8	822	312	909	140	325	24
v/c Ratio	0.09	0.48	0.86	0.35	0.75	0.65	0.11
Control Delay	48.3	14.8	59.9	6.3	63.6	10.6	31.1
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	48.3	14.8	59.9	6.3	63.6	10.6	31.1
Queue Length 50th (ft)	5	186	191	80	87	0	11
Queue Length 95th (ft)	9	229	246	204	53	49	17
Internal Link Dist (ft)		1493		1019	2421		207
Turn Bay Length (ft)	70		135			120	
Base Capacity (vph)	144	1728	424	2585	306	614	360
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.06	0.48	0.74	0.35	0.46	0.53	0.07
Intersection Summary							

Queues

10: Andresen Road & 18th Street

06/21/2019

									
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	NBL	NBT	SBL	SBT
Lane Group Flow (vph)	117	136	100	143	148	133	577	32	1112
v/c Ratio	0.81	0.74	0.34	0.76	0.62	0.73	0.29	0.38	0.64
Control Delay	90.0	73.6	4.4	76.5	58.7	74.4	14.1	67.0	25.4
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	90.0	73.6	4.4	76.5	58.7	74.4	14.1	67.0	25.4
Queue Length 50th (ft)	89	104	0	109	108	101	112	25	314
Queue Length 95th (ft)	#134	134	9	170	163	154	173	43	498
Internal Link Dist (ft)	1126				850		3606		1274
Turn Bay Length (ft)			110	125			190	105	
Base Capacity (vph)	164	381	441	250	494	223	2005	100	1751
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.71	0.36	0.23	0.57	0.30	0.60	0.29	0.32	0.64

Intersection Summary

95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.

Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

Queues

11: Devine Road & 18th Street

06/21/2019

						
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	WBL	WBT	NBT	SBT
Lane Group Flow (vph)	4	417	104	204	288	8
v/c Ratio	0.01	0.48	0.22	0.15	0.62	0.03
Control Delay	10.0	10.3	10.2	11.3	21.1	20.0
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	10.0	10.3	10.2	11.3	21.1	20.0
Queue Length 50th (ft)	1	18	11	11	54	1
Queue Length 95th (ft)	2	73	43	62	32	7
Internal Link Dist (ft)		2792		1118	789	271
Turn Bay Length (ft)	95		95			
Base Capacity (vph)	673	2046	570	2191	1010	1064
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.01	0.20	0.18	0.09	0.29	0.01
Intersection Summary						

Lanes, Volumes, Timings

1: Rhododendron Drive/Brandt Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

												
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	78	608	7	3	463	200	9	7	7	163	6	47
Future Volume (vph)	78	608	7	3	463	200	9	7	7	163	6	47
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	65		0	115		0	0		0	0		0
Storage Lanes	1		0	1		0	0		0	0		0
Taper Length (ft)	75			85			25			25		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt		0.997			0.949			0.958			0.969	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.950				0.977			0.965	
Satd. Flow (prot)	1805	3463	0	1805	3283	0	0	1723	0	0	1658	0
Flt Permitted	0.343			0.391				0.841			0.753	
Satd. Flow (perm)	652	3463	0	743	3283	0	0	1483	0	0	1294	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		4			187			16			32	
Link Speed (mph)		35			35			25			25	
Link Distance (ft)		809			1133			894			1375	
Travel Time (s)		15.8			22.1			24.4			37.5	
Peak Hour Factor	0.81	0.94	0.58	0.38	0.93	0.77	0.38	0.58	0.44	0.87	0.50	0.78
Heavy Vehicles (%)	0%	4%	0%	0%	4%	5%	0%	14%	0%	8%	0%	6%
Adj. Flow (vph)	96	647	12	8	498	260	24	12	16	187	12	60
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	96	659	0	8	758	0	0	52	0	0	259	0
Turn Type	Perm	NA		Perm	NA		Perm	NA		Perm	NA	
Protected Phases		6			2			4			7	
Permitted Phases	6			2			4			7		
Total Split (s)	29.0	29.0		29.0	29.0		31.0	31.0		31.0	31.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0			5.0			5.0	
Act Effect Green (s)	35.4	35.4		35.4	35.4			14.6			14.6	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.59	0.59		0.59	0.59			0.24			0.24	
v/c Ratio	0.25	0.32		0.02	0.38			0.14			0.77	
Control Delay	10.5	7.9		5.3	3.9			12.0			32.4	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0			0.0	
Total Delay	10.5	7.9		5.3	3.9			12.0			32.4	
LOS	B	A		A	A			B			C	
Approach Delay		8.2			4.0			12.0			32.4	
Approach LOS		A			A			B			C	

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other

Cycle Length: 60

Actuated Cycle Length: 60

Offset: 16 (27%), Referenced to phase 6:EBTL, Start of Green

Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated

Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.77

Intersection Signal Delay: 10.0

Intersection LOS: A

Intersection Capacity Utilization 58.9%

ICU Level of Service B

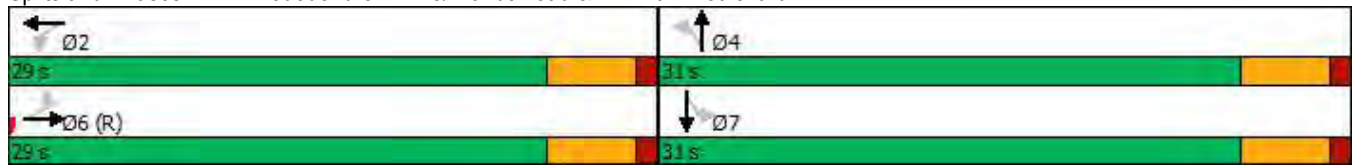
Analysis Period (min) 15

Lanes, Volumes, Timings

1: Rhododendron Drive/Brandt Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

Splits and Phases: 1: Rhododendron Drive/Brandt Road & Mill Plain Boulevard



Lanes, Volumes, Timings

2: MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

												
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations		 			 						 	
Traffic Volume (vph)	9	627	0	24	458	6	202	7	32	12	9	3
Future Volume (vph)	9	627	0	24	458	6	202	7	32	12	9	3
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	100		0	95		0	130		0	0		0
Storage Lanes	1		0	1		0	1		0	0		0
Taper Length (ft)	75			65			120			25		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt					0.997			0.880			0.977	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.950			0.950				0.976	
Satd. Flow (prot)	1805	3471	0	1805	3451	0	1719	1633	0	0	1748	0
Flt Permitted	0.448			0.393			0.726				0.870	
Satd. Flow (perm)	851	3471	0	747	3451	0	1314	1633	0	0	1558	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)					5			48			8	
Link Speed (mph)		35			35			30			25	
Link Distance (ft)		570			1299			436			830	
Travel Time (s)		11.1			25.3			9.9			22.6	
Peak Hour Factor	0.56	0.97	0.82	0.60	0.86	0.50	0.73	0.58	0.67	0.50	0.56	0.38
Heavy Vehicles (%)	0%	4%	5%	0%	4%	17%	5%	0%	3%	0%	11%	0%
Adj. Flow (vph)	16	646	0	40	533	12	277	12	48	24	16	8
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	16	646	0	40	545	0	277	60	0	0	48	0
Turn Type	Perm	NA		Perm	NA		Perm	NA		Perm	NA	
Protected Phases		2			6			8			4	
Permitted Phases	2			6			8			4		
Total Split (s)	32.0	32.0		32.0	32.0		28.0	28.0		28.0	28.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0			5.0	
Act Effect Green (s)	33.6	33.6		33.6	33.6		16.4	16.4			16.4	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.56	0.56		0.56	0.56		0.27	0.27			0.27	
v/c Ratio	0.03	0.33		0.10	0.28		0.77	0.12			0.11	
Control Delay	11.8	12.6		9.0	8.4		34.0	6.4			12.7	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0	
Total Delay	11.8	12.6		9.0	8.4		34.0	6.4			12.7	
LOS	B	B		A	A		C	A			B	
Approach Delay		12.6			8.4			29.1			12.7	
Approach LOS		B			A			C			B	

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other

Cycle Length: 60

Actuated Cycle Length: 60

Offset: 28 (47%), Referenced to phase 2:EBTL, Start of Green

Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated

Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.77

Intersection Signal Delay: 14.5

Intersection LOS: B

Intersection Capacity Utilization 46.1%

ICU Level of Service A

Analysis Period (min) 15

Splits and Phases: 2: MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue & Mill Plain Boulevard



Lanes, Volumes, Timings

3: Devine Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

												
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	97	636	11	67	526	91	31	142	90	63	83	55
Future Volume (vph)	97	636	11	67	526	91	31	142	90	63	83	55
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	90		0	95		0	85		0	70		0
Storage Lanes	1		0	1		0	1		0	1		0
Taper Length (ft)	85			80			65			50		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt		0.996			0.976			0.947			0.945	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.950			0.950			0.950		
Satd. Flow (prot)	1719	3527	0	1805	3427	0	1805	1715	0	1805	1717	0
Flt Permitted	0.207			0.236			0.646			0.305		
Satd. Flow (perm)	375	3527	0	448	3427	0	1227	1715	0	580	1717	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		3			20			21			21	
Link Speed (mph)		35			35			25			25	
Link Distance (ft)		1299			3120			1751			431	
Travel Time (s)		25.3			60.8			47.8			11.8	
Peak Hour Factor	0.84	0.90	0.55	0.88	0.94	0.84	0.70	0.55	0.63	0.88	0.74	0.86
Heavy Vehicles (%)	5%	2%	0%	0%	2%	7%	0%	6%	3%	0%	6%	2%
Adj. Flow (vph)	115	707	20	76	560	108	44	258	143	72	112	64
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	115	727	0	76	668	0	44	401	0	72	176	0
Turn Type	pm+pt	NA		pm+pt	NA		pm+pt	NA		pm+pt	NA	
Protected Phases	1	6		5	2		3	8		7	4	
Permitted Phases	6			2			8			4		
Total Split (s)	24.0	50.0		24.0	50.0		18.0	32.0		18.0	32.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0	
Act Effect Green (s)	30.8	25.1		27.6	21.5		31.5	27.5		34.8	30.8	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.38	0.31		0.34	0.27		0.39	0.34		0.43	0.38	
v/c Ratio	0.44	0.66		0.30	0.72		0.08	0.67		0.21	0.26	
Control Delay	20.7	28.6		18.1	31.1		14.8	31.2		15.7	19.5	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	
Total Delay	20.7	28.6		18.1	31.1		14.8	31.2		15.7	19.5	
LOS	C	C		B	C		B	C		B	B	
Approach Delay		27.5			29.8			29.6			18.4	
Approach LOS		C			C			C			B	

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other

Cycle Length: 124

Actuated Cycle Length: 80.4

Control Type: Actuated-Uncoordinated

Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.72

Intersection Signal Delay: 27.7

Intersection LOS: C

Intersection Capacity Utilization 56.6%

ICU Level of Service B

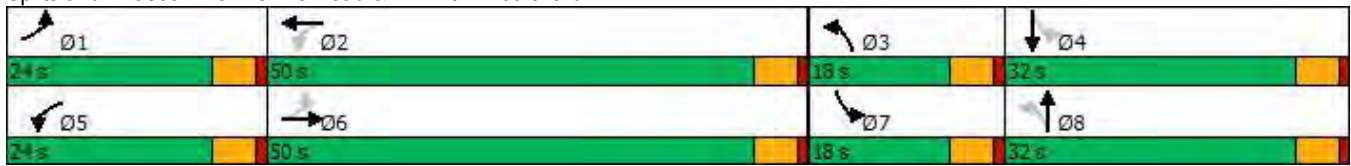
Analysis Period (min) 15

Lanes, Volumes, Timings

3: Devine Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

Splits and Phases: 3: Devine Road & Mill Plain Boulevard



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
4: Andresen Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

												
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	274	525	32	67	520	338	34	244	39	303	336	180
Future Volume (vph)	274	525	32	67	520	338	34	244	39	303	336	180
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	120		0	115		0	130		0	235		0
Storage Lanes	2		0	1		0	1		0	2		0
Taper Length (ft)	60			85			40			50		
Lane Util. Factor	0.97	0.95	0.95	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	0.95	0.95	0.97	0.95	0.95
Frt		0.990			0.944			0.976			0.946	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.950			0.950			0.950		
Satd. Flow (prot)	3467	3508	0	1805	3353	0	1752	3382	0	3400	3327	0
Flt Permitted	0.950			0.950			0.950			0.950		
Satd. Flow (perm)	3467	3508	0	1805	3353	0	1752	3382	0	3400	3327	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		6			96			18			93	
Link Speed (mph)		35			35			35			35	
Link Distance (ft)		3120			2729			1015			3686	
Travel Time (s)		60.8			53.2			19.8			71.8	
Peak Hour Factor	0.83	0.95	0.80	0.88	0.85	0.94	0.71	0.98	0.81	0.90	0.94	0.90
Heavy Vehicles (%)	1%	2%	0%	0%	2%	1%	3%	5%	0%	3%	3%	2%
Adj. Flow (vph)	330	553	40	76	612	360	48	249	48	337	357	200
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	330	593	0	76	972	0	48	297	0	337	557	0
Turn Type	Prot	NA		Prot	NA		Prot	NA		Prot	NA	
Protected Phases	5	2		1	6		7	4		3	8	
Permitted Phases												
Total Split (s)	22.0	40.0		18.0	36.0		20.0	37.0		25.0	42.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0	
Act Effect Green (s)	14.8	64.6		8.6	56.4		7.1	13.5		15.3	23.7	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.12	0.54		0.07	0.47		0.06	0.11		0.13	0.20	
v/c Ratio	0.77	0.31		0.59	0.60		0.47	0.75		0.78	0.76	
Control Delay	63.4	17.9		59.9	33.2		68.7	60.3		53.1	39.1	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	
Total Delay	63.4	17.9		59.9	33.2		68.7	60.3		53.1	39.1	
LOS	E	B		E	C		E	E		D	D	
Approach Delay		34.2			35.1			61.5			44.4	
Approach LOS		C			D			E			D	

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other

Cycle Length: 120

Actuated Cycle Length: 120

Offset: 87 (73%), Referenced to phase 2:EBT, Start of Green

Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated

Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.78

Intersection Signal Delay: 40.3

Intersection LOS: D

Intersection Capacity Utilization 68.9%

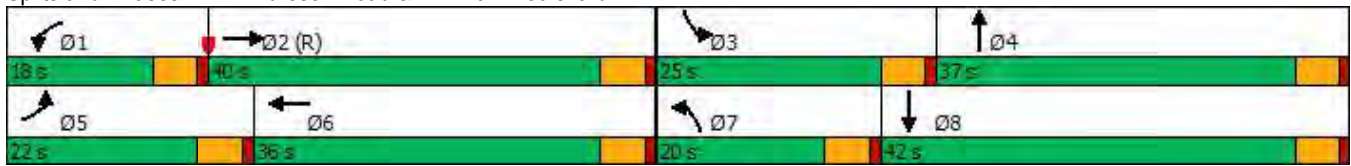
ICU Level of Service C

Analysis Period (min) 15

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
4: Andresen Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

Splits and Phases: 4: Andresen Road & Mill Plain Boulevard



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
5: Garrison Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

												
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	121	713	35	21	867	84	24	25	48	82	16	94
Future Volume (vph)	121	713	35	21	867	84	24	25	48	82	16	94
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	155		0	155		0	0		0	150		0
Storage Lanes	1		0	1		0	0		0	1		0
Taper Length (ft)	50			50			25			50		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt		0.992			0.979			0.938			0.872	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.950				0.987		0.950		
Satd. Flow (prot)	1805	3515	0	1805	3494	0	0	1743	0	1787	1643	0
Flt Permitted	0.950			0.950				0.665		0.462		
Satd. Flow (perm)	1805	3515	0	1805	3494	0	0	1174	0	869	1643	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		7			21			34			116	
Link Speed (mph)		35			35			25			25	
Link Distance (ft)		2729			1573			556			1388	
Travel Time (s)		53.2			30.6			15.2			37.9	
Peak Hour Factor	0.82	0.89	0.73	0.75	0.94	0.55	0.67	0.63	0.75	0.82	0.80	0.81
Heavy Vehicles (%)	0%	2%	0%	0%	1%	2%	0%	0%	2%	1%	0%	1%
Adj. Flow (vph)	148	801	48	28	922	153	36	40	64	100	20	116
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	148	849	0	28	1075	0	0	140	0	100	136	0
Turn Type	Prot	NA		Prot	NA		Perm	NA		Perm	NA	
Protected Phases	5	2		1	6			8			4	
Permitted Phases							8			4		
Total Split (s)	25.0	65.0		20.0	60.0		35.0	35.0		35.0	35.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0			5.0		5.0	5.0	
Act Effct Green (s)	13.2	89.1		5.9	77.8			14.0		14.0	14.0	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.11	0.74		0.05	0.65			0.12		0.12	0.12	
v/c Ratio	0.74	0.33		0.32	0.47			0.84		0.99	0.46	
Control Delay	78.5	8.0		62.9	9.4			75.6		140.1	16.7	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0		0.0	0.0	
Total Delay	78.5	8.0		62.9	9.4			75.6		140.1	16.7	
LOS	E	A		E	A			E		F	B	
Approach Delay		18.5			10.8			75.6			69.0	
Approach LOS		B			B			E			E	
Intersection Summary												
Area Type: Other												
Cycle Length: 120												
Actuated Cycle Length: 120												
Offset: 70 (58%), Referenced to phase 2:EBT, Start of Green												
Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated												
Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.99												
Intersection Signal Delay: 23.1 Intersection LOS: C												
Intersection Capacity Utilization 58.1% ICU Level of Service B												
Analysis Period (min) 15												

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
5: Garrison Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

Splits and Phases: 5: Garrison Road & Mill Plain Boulevard



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
6: Lieser Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

												
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	5	778	92	278	932	4	128	3	221	14	18	6
Future Volume (vph)	5	778	92	278	932	4	128	3	221	14	18	6
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	70		0	135		0	0		120	0		0
Storage Lanes	1		0	1		0	0		1	0		0
Taper Length (ft)	50			25			25			25		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt		0.983			0.998				0.850		0.981	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.950				0.953			0.982	
Satd. Flow (prot)	1805	3457	0	1805	3533	0	0	1793	1583	0	1830	0
Flt Permitted	0.950			0.950				0.732			0.804	
Satd. Flow (perm)	1805	3457	0	1805	3533	0	0	1377	1583	0	1499	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		17			2				231		7	
Link Speed (mph)		35			35			25			30	
Link Distance (ft)		1573			1099			2501			287	
Travel Time (s)		30.6			21.4			68.2			6.5	
Peak Hour Factor	0.63	0.90	0.82	0.81	0.97	0.33	0.73	0.75	0.88	0.70	0.64	0.75
Heavy Vehicles (%)	0%	3%	0%	0%	2%	0%	1%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Adj. Flow (vph)	8	864	112	343	961	12	175	4	251	20	28	8
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	8	976	0	343	973	0	0	179	251	0	56	0
Turn Type	Prot	NA		Prot	NA		Perm	NA	Perm	Perm	NA	
Protected Phases	5	2		1	6			8			4	
Permitted Phases							8		8	4		
Total Split (s)	13.0	67.0		18.0	72.0		35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0			5.0	5.0		5.0	
Act Effect Green (s)	5.1	62.0		23.8	88.8			19.2	19.2		19.2	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.04	0.52		0.20	0.74			0.16	0.16		0.16	
v/c Ratio	0.11	0.54		0.96	0.37			0.81	0.56		0.23	
Control Delay	63.6	20.3		87.1	7.3			74.8	12.0		38.8	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0		0.0	
Total Delay	63.6	20.3		87.1	7.3			74.8	12.0		38.8	
LOS	E	C		F	A			E	B		D	
Approach Delay		20.7			28.1			38.2			38.8	
Approach LOS		C			C			D			D	

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other

Cycle Length: 120

Actuated Cycle Length: 120

Offset: 76 (63%), Referenced to phase 2:EBT, Start of Green

Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated

Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.96

Intersection Signal Delay: 27.2

Intersection LOS: C

Intersection Capacity Utilization 66.3%

ICU Level of Service C

Analysis Period (min) 15

Splits and Phases: 6: Lieser Road & Mill Plain Boulevard



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
10: Andresen Road & 18th Street

06/21/2019

												
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	130	217	150	119	161	8	116	638	161	48	509	131
Future Volume (vph)	130	217	150	119	161	8	116	638	161	48	509	131
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	0		110	125		0	190		0	105		0
Storage Lanes	1		1	1		0	1		0	1		0
Taper Length (ft)	45			55			75			50		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	0.95	0.95
Frt			0.850		0.992			0.969			0.970	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.950			0.950			0.950		
Satd. Flow (prot)	1752	1900	1568	1752	1784	0	1752	3410	0	1770	3460	0
Flt Permitted	0.950			0.950			0.950			0.950		
Satd. Flow (perm)	1752	1900	1568	1752	1784	0	1752	3410	0	1770	3460	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)			144		2			34			29	
Link Speed (mph)		35			35			35			35	
Link Distance (ft)		1206			930			3686			1354	
Travel Time (s)		23.5			18.1			71.8			26.4	
Peak Hour Factor	0.79	0.86	0.87	0.76	0.76	0.67	0.83	0.86	0.82	0.80	0.91	0.94
Heavy Vehicles (%)	3%	0%	3%	3%	6%	0%	3%	3%	1%	2%	1%	2%
Adj. Flow (vph)	165	252	172	157	212	12	140	742	196	60	559	139
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	165	252	172	157	224	0	140	938	0	60	698	0
Turn Type	Prot	NA	Perm	Prot	NA		Prot	NA		Prot	NA	
Protected Phases	5	2		1	6		7	4		3	8	
Permitted Phases			2									
Total Split (s)	20.0	33.0	33.0	17.0	30.0		20.0	55.0		15.0	50.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0	
Act Effect Green (s)	13.4	20.5	20.5	11.7	18.8		12.3	62.3		7.7	55.5	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.11	0.17	0.17	0.10	0.16		0.10	0.52		0.06	0.46	
v/c Ratio	0.85	0.78	0.44	0.92	0.80		0.78	0.53		0.53	0.43	
Control Delay	86.0	63.2	13.5	104.6	68.2		66.4	36.4		70.9	23.4	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	
Total Delay	86.0	63.2	13.5	104.6	68.2		66.4	36.4		70.9	23.4	
LOS	F	E	B	F	E		E	D		E	C	
Approach Delay		55.1			83.2			40.3			27.1	
Approach LOS		E			F			D			C	

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other

Cycle Length: 120

Actuated Cycle Length: 120

Offset: 47 (39%), Referenced to phase 4:NBT, Start of Green

Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated

Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.92

Intersection Signal Delay: 45.7

Intersection LOS: D

Intersection Capacity Utilization 62.5%

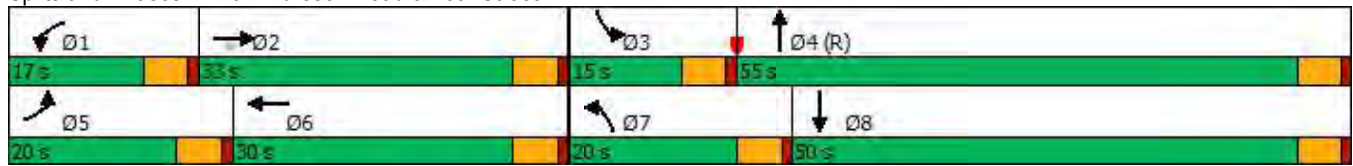
ICU Level of Service B

Analysis Period (min) 15

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
10: Andresen Road & 18th Street

06/21/2019

Splits and Phases: 10: Andresen Road & 18th Street



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
11: Devine Road & 18th Street

06/21/2019

												
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	12	218	159	53	308	19	197	12	78	5	6	11
Future Volume (vph)	12	218	159	53	308	19	197	12	78	5	6	11
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	95		0	95		0	0		0	0		0
Storage Lanes	1		0	1		0	0		0	0		0
Taper Length (ft)	45			45			25			25		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt		0.934			0.986			0.960			0.938	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.950				0.970			0.989	
Satd. Flow (prot)	1805	3256	0	1770	3435	0	0	1691	0	0	1763	0
Flt Permitted	0.528			0.377				0.970			0.989	
Satd. Flow (perm)	1003	3256	0	702	3435	0	0	1691	0	0	1763	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		184			10			19			24	
Link Speed (mph)		35			35			25			25	
Link Distance (ft)		2872			1198			869			351	
Travel Time (s)		55.9			23.3			23.7			9.6	
Peak Hour Factor	0.60	0.87	0.80	0.83	0.90	0.53	0.93	0.43	0.78	0.42	0.38	0.46
Heavy Vehicles (%)	0%	4%	3%	2%	4%	0%	6%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Adj. Flow (vph)	20	251	199	64	342	36	212	28	100	12	16	24
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	20	450	0	64	378	0	0	340	0	0	52	0
Turn Type	pm+pt	NA		pm+pt	NA		Split	NA		Split	NA	
Protected Phases	5	2		1	6		8	8		4	4	
Permitted Phases	2			6								
Total Split (s)	15.0	30.0		15.0	30.0		29.0	29.0		29.0	29.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0			5.0			5.0	
Act Effect Green (s)	15.0	12.2		17.2	16.3			16.3			7.5	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.29	0.24		0.33	0.32			0.32			0.15	
v/c Ratio	0.05	0.49		0.16	0.35			0.62			0.19	
Control Delay	14.2	14.7		14.4	16.6			22.9			21.4	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0			0.0	
Total Delay	14.2	14.7		14.4	16.6			22.9			21.4	
LOS	B	B		B	B			C			C	
Approach Delay		14.7			16.3			22.9			21.4	
Approach LOS		B			B			C			C	

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other

Cycle Length: 103

Actuated Cycle Length: 51.5

Control Type: Actuated-Uncoordinated

Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.62

Intersection Signal Delay: 17.6

Intersection LOS: B

Intersection Capacity Utilization 52.4%

ICU Level of Service A

Analysis Period (min) 15

Lanes, Volumes, Timings 11: Devine Road & 18th Street

06/21/2019

Splits and Phases: 11: Devine Road & 18th Street

 Ø1 15 s	 Ø2 30 s	 Ø4 29 s	 Ø8 29 s
 Ø5 15 s	 Ø6 30 s		

Intersection

Intersection Delay, s/veh 59.1

Intersection LOS F

Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Vol, veh/h	45	161	170	50	122	24	159	319	77	12	349	21
Future Vol, veh/h	45	161	170	50	122	24	159	319	77	12	349	21
Peak Hour Factor	0.75	0.91	0.89	0.74	0.90	0.60	0.83	0.89	0.77	0.43	0.97	0.88
Heavy Vehicles, %	4	1	1	0	1	0	4	1	1	0	1	0
Mvmt Flow	60	177	191	68	136	40	192	358	100	28	360	24
Number of Lanes	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0

Approach	EB	WB	NB	SB
Opposing Approach	WB	EB	SB	NB
Opposing Lanes	1	2	2	2
Conflicting Approach Left	SB	NB	EB	WB
Conflicting Lanes Left	2	2	2	1
Conflicting Approach Right	NB	SB	WB	EB
Conflicting Lanes Right	2	2	1	2
HCM Control Delay	43.4	30	81.5	57.2
HCM LOS	E	D	F	F

Lane	NBLn1	NBLn2	EBLn1	EBLn2	WBLn1	SBLn1	SBLn2
Vol Left, %	100%	0%	100%	0%	26%	100%	0%
Vol Thru, %	0%	81%	0%	49%	62%	0%	94%
Vol Right, %	0%	19%	0%	51%	12%	0%	6%
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop
Traffic Vol by Lane	159	396	45	331	196	12	370
LT Vol	159	0	45	0	50	12	0
Through Vol	0	319	0	161	122	0	349
RT Vol	0	77	0	170	24	0	21
Lane Flow Rate	192	458	60	368	243	28	384
Geometry Grp	7	7	7	7	6	7	7
Degree of Util (X)	0.502	1.11	0.157	0.87	0.65	0.072	0.933
Departure Headway (Hd)	9.439	8.72	9.823	8.872	10.096	9.67	9.122
Convergence, Y/N	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cap	385	422	367	412	360	373	399
Service Time	7.139	6.42	7.523	6.572	8.096	7.37	6.822
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.499	1.085	0.163	0.893	0.675	0.075	0.962
HCM Control Delay	21.3	106.7	14.3	48.1	30	13.1	60.4
HCM Lane LOS	C	F	B	E	D	B	F
HCM 95th-tile Q	2.7	16.3	0.6	8.7	4.4	0.2	10.2

HCM 6th AWSC
8: Andresen Road & MacArthur Boulevard

06/21/2019

Intersection												
Intersection Delay, s/veh	15.7											
Intersection LOS	C											

Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Vol, veh/h	59	197	15	35	130	99	28	192	35	137	154	80
Future Vol, veh/h	59	197	15	35	130	99	28	192	35	137	154	80
Peak Hour Factor	0.51	0.81	0.54	0.80	0.93	0.85	0.88	0.83	0.63	0.80	0.79	0.77
Heavy Vehicles, %	7	4	0	0	3	6	4	4	11	3	16	9
Mvmt Flow	116	243	28	44	140	116	32	231	56	171	195	104
Number of Lanes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	2	0

Approach	EB	WB	NB	SB
Opposing Approach	WB	EB	SB	NB
Opposing Lanes	3	3	3	3
Conflicting Approach Left	SB	NB	EB	WB
Conflicting Lanes Left	3	3	3	3
Conflicting Approach Right	NB	SB	WB	EB
Conflicting Lanes Right	3	3	3	3
HCM Control Delay	18.2	14	14.9	15.4
HCM LOS	C	B	B	C

Lane	NBLn1	NBLn2	NBLn3	EBLn1	EBLn2	EBLn3	WBLn1	WBLn2	WBLn3	SBLn1	SBLn2
Vol Left, %	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Vol Thru, %	0%	100%	65%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Vol Right, %	0%	0%	35%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop
Traffic Vol by Lane	28	128	99	59	197	15	35	130	99	137	103
LT Vol	28	0	0	59	0	0	35	0	0	137	0
Through Vol	0	128	64	0	197	0	0	130	0	0	103
RT Vol	0	0	35	0	0	15	0	0	99	0	0
Lane Flow Rate	32	154	133	116	243	28	44	140	116	171	130
Geometry Grp	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Degree of Util (X)	0.078	0.357	0.302	0.28	0.551	0.057	0.107	0.326	0.251	0.402	0.295
Departure Headway (Hd)	8.829	8.329	8.2	8.702	8.151	7.383	8.842	8.393	7.744	8.46	8.181
Convergence, Y/N	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cap	404	430	436	412	440	483	404	426	462	425	438
Service Time	6.609	6.109	5.981	6.475	5.924	5.156	6.623	6.174	5.525	6.235	5.956
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.079	0.358	0.305	0.282	0.552	0.058	0.109	0.329	0.251	0.402	0.297
HCM Control Delay	12.4	15.7	14.5	14.9	20.6	10.6	12.7	15.2	13.1	16.9	14.4
HCM Lane LOS	B	C	B	B	C	B	B	C	B	C	B
HCM 95th-tile Q	0.3	1.6	1.3	1.1	3.3	0.2	0.4	1.4	1	1.9	1.2

HCM 6th AWSC
9: Devine Road & MacArthur Boulevard

06/21/2019

Intersection	
Intersection Delay, s/veh	11.6
Intersection LOS	B

Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Vol, veh/h	45	120	24	18	105	92	17	21	7	78	33	53
Future Vol, veh/h	45	120	24	18	105	92	17	21	7	78	33	53
Peak Hour Factor	0.63	0.81	0.67	0.64	0.85	0.77	0.71	0.66	0.88	0.65	0.83	0.53
Heavy Vehicles, %	7	3	4	11	8	11	12	10	14	5	3	2
Mvmt Flow	71	148	36	28	124	119	24	32	8	120	40	100
Number of Lanes	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0

Approach	EB	WB	NB	SB
Opposing Approach	WB	EB	SB	NB
Opposing Lanes	3	2	1	1
Conflicting Approach Left	SB	NB	EB	WB
Conflicting Lanes Left	1	1	2	3
Conflicting Approach Right	NB	SB	WB	EB
Conflicting Lanes Right	1	1	3	2
HCM Control Delay	11.6	9.9	10.4	13.7
HCM LOS	B	A	B	B

Lane	NBLn1	EBLn1	EBLn2	WBLn1	WBLn2	WBLn3	SBLn1
Vol Left, %	38%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	48%
Vol Thru, %	47%	0%	83%	0%	100%	0%	20%
Vol Right, %	16%	0%	17%	0%	0%	100%	32%
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop
Traffic Vol by Lane	45	45	144	18	105	92	164
LT Vol	17	45	0	18	0	0	78
Through Vol	21	0	120	0	105	0	33
RT Vol	7	0	24	0	0	92	53
Lane Flow Rate	64	71	184	28	124	119	260
Geometry Grp	7	8	8	7	7	7	7
Degree of Util (X)	0.119	0.138	0.319	0.052	0.209	0.181	0.444
Departure Headway (Hd)	6.707	6.947	6.25	6.661	6.102	5.443	6.153
Convergence, Y/N	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cap	534	516	574	537	588	658	584
Service Time	4.457	4.695	3.998	4.404	3.845	3.185	3.891
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.12	0.138	0.321	0.052	0.211	0.181	0.445
HCM Control Delay	10.4	10.8	11.9	9.8	10.5	9.4	13.7
HCM Lane LOS	B	B	B	A	B	A	B
HCM 95th-tile Q	0.4	0.5	1.4	0.2	0.8	0.7	2.3

Queues

1: Rhododendron Drive/Brandt Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBT	WBL	WBT	NBT	SBT
Lane Group Flow (vph)	96	659	8	758	52	259
v/c Ratio	0.25	0.32	0.02	0.38	0.14	0.77
Control Delay	10.5	7.9	5.3	3.9	12.0	32.4
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	10.5	7.9	5.3	3.9	12.0	32.4
Queue Length 50th (ft)	15	54	1	29	10	76
Queue Length 95th (ft)	45	114	m2	67	16	52
Internal Link Dist (ft)		729		1053	814	1295
Turn Bay Length (ft)	65		115			
Base Capacity (vph)	384	2046	438	2014	651	578
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.25	0.32	0.02	0.38	0.08	0.45

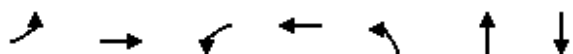
Intersection Summary

m Volume for 95th percentile queue is metered by upstream signal.

Queues

2: MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBT	WBL	WBT	NBL	NBT	SBT
Lane Group Flow (vph)	16	646	40	545	277	60	48
v/c Ratio	0.03	0.33	0.10	0.28	0.77	0.12	0.11
Control Delay	11.8	12.6	9.0	8.4	34.0	6.4	12.7
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	11.8	12.6	9.0	8.4	34.0	6.4	12.7
Queue Length 50th (ft)	4	90	6	47	92	3	11
Queue Length 95th (ft)	m11	150	15	90	106	10	15
Internal Link Dist (ft)		490		1219		356	750
Turn Bay Length (ft)	100		95		130		
Base Capacity (vph)	476	1942	418	1933	503	655	602
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.03	0.33	0.10	0.28	0.55	0.09	0.08

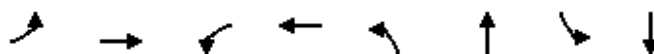
Intersection Summary

m Volume for 95th percentile queue is metered by upstream signal.

Queues

3: Devine Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBT	WBL	WBT	NBL	NBT	SBL	SBT
Lane Group Flow (vph)	115	727	76	668	44	401	72	176
v/c Ratio	0.44	0.66	0.30	0.72	0.08	0.67	0.21	0.26
Control Delay	20.7	28.6	18.1	31.1	14.8	31.2	15.7	19.5
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	20.7	28.6	18.1	31.1	14.8	31.2	15.7	19.5
Queue Length 50th (ft)	36	176	23	158	12	168	20	57
Queue Length 95th (ft)	66	255	49	234	28	167	51	99
Internal Link Dist (ft)		1219		3040		1671		351
Turn Bay Length (ft)	90		95		85		70	
Base Capacity (vph)	482	2026	516	1976	650	604	466	674
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.24	0.36	0.15	0.34	0.07	0.66	0.15	0.26
Intersection Summary								

Queues

4: Andresen Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

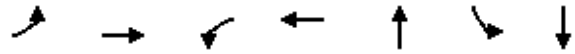
06/21/2019

								
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	WBL	WBT	NBL	NBT	SBL	SBT
Lane Group Flow (vph)	330	593	76	972	48	297	337	557
v/c Ratio	0.77	0.31	0.59	0.60	0.47	0.75	0.78	0.76
Control Delay	63.4	17.9	59.9	33.2	68.7	60.3	53.1	39.1
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	63.4	17.9	59.9	33.2	68.7	60.3	53.1	39.1
Queue Length 50th (ft)	129	132	59	234	37	112	135	191
Queue Length 95th (ft)	158	214	110	404	59	154	m126	m244
Internal Link Dist (ft)		3040		2649		935		3606
Turn Bay Length (ft)	120		115		130		235	
Base Capacity (vph)	503	1891	195	1627	219	915	566	1090
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.66	0.31	0.39	0.60	0.22	0.32	0.60	0.51
Intersection Summary								
m Volume for 95th percentile queue is metered by upstream signal.								

Queues

5: Garrison Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBT	WBL	WBT	NBT	SBL	SBT
Lane Group Flow (vph)	148	849	28	1075	140	100	136
v/c Ratio	0.74	0.33	0.32	0.47	0.84	0.99	0.46
Control Delay	78.5	8.0	62.9	9.4	75.6	140.1	16.7
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	78.5	8.0	62.9	9.4	75.6	140.1	16.7
Queue Length 50th (ft)	117	62	22	125	82	78	14
Queue Length 95th (ft)	172	340	m43	224	89	#123	52
Internal Link Dist (ft)		2649		1493	476		1308
Turn Bay Length (ft)	155		155			150	
Base Capacity (vph)	300	2612	225	2271	319	217	497
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.49	0.33	0.12	0.47	0.44	0.46	0.27

Intersection Summary

95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.

Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

m Volume for 95th percentile queue is metered by upstream signal.

Queues

6: Lieser Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

							
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	WBL	WBT	NBT	NBR	SBT
Lane Group Flow (vph)	8	976	343	973	179	251	56
v/c Ratio	0.11	0.54	0.96	0.37	0.81	0.56	0.23
Control Delay	63.6	20.3	87.1	7.3	74.8	12.0	38.8
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	63.6	20.3	87.1	7.3	74.8	12.0	38.8
Queue Length 50th (ft)	6	335	265	113	135	13	33
Queue Length 95th (ft)	m15	127	#475	252	162	77	46
Internal Link Dist (ft)		1493		1019	2421		207
Turn Bay Length (ft)	70		135			120	
Base Capacity (vph)	120	1794	358	2613	344	569	380
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.07	0.54	0.96	0.37	0.52	0.44	0.15
Intersection Summary							
# 95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.							
Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.							
m Volume for 95th percentile queue is metered by upstream signal.							

Queues

10: Andresen Road & 18th Street

06/21/2019

									
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	NBL	NBT	SBL	SBT
Lane Group Flow (vph)	165	252	172	157	224	140	938	60	698
v/c Ratio	0.85	0.78	0.44	0.92	0.80	0.78	0.53	0.53	0.43
Control Delay	86.0	63.2	13.5	104.6	68.2	66.4	36.4	70.9	23.4
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	86.0	63.2	13.5	104.6	68.2	66.4	36.4	70.9	23.4
Queue Length 50th (ft)	125	187	18	122	169	105	337	46	184
Queue Length 95th (ft)	#178	247	70	#189	198	158	436	80	270
Internal Link Dist (ft)	1126				850	3606		1274	
Turn Bay Length (ft)			110	125	190		105		
Base Capacity (vph)	219	443	476	175	373	220	1785	147	1615
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.75	0.57	0.36	0.90	0.60	0.64	0.53	0.41	0.43

Intersection Summary

95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.

Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

Queues

11: Devine Road & 18th Street

06/21/2019

						
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	WBL	WBT	NBT	SBT
Lane Group Flow (vph)	20	450	64	378	340	52
v/c Ratio	0.05	0.49	0.16	0.35	0.62	0.19
Control Delay	14.2	14.7	14.4	16.6	22.9	21.4
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	14.2	14.7	14.4	16.6	22.9	21.4
Queue Length 50th (ft)	4	45	15	47	105	10
Queue Length 95th (ft)	12	93	39	117	78	12
Internal Link Dist (ft)		2792		1118	789	271
Turn Bay Length (ft)	95		95			
Base Capacity (vph)	547	1994	513	2035	965	1007
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.04	0.23	0.12	0.19	0.35	0.05
Intersection Summary						



Attachment B. No-Build Analysis Reports

Lanes, Volumes, Timings

1: Rhododendron Drive/Brandt Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

												
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	22	406	5	1	1075	123	17	5	4	186	3	20
Future Volume (vph)	22	406	5	1	1075	123	17	5	4	186	3	20
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	65		0	115		0	0		0	0		0
Storage Lanes	1		0	1		0	0		0	0		0
Taper Length (ft)	25			25			25			25		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt		0.998			0.985			0.980			0.987	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.950				0.968			0.957	
Satd. Flow (prot)	1719	3433	0	1805	3406	0	0	1738	0	0	1690	0
Flt Permitted	0.170			0.498				0.827			0.730	
Satd. Flow (perm)	308	3433	0	946	3406	0	0	1485	0	0	1289	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		2			19			4			5	
Link Speed (mph)		35			35			25			25	
Link Distance (ft)		809			1133			894			1375	
Travel Time (s)		15.8			22.1			24.4			37.5	
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.94	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Heavy Vehicles (%)	5%	5%	0%	0%	4%	8%	0%	20%	0%	6%	33%	4%
Adj. Flow (vph)	24	432	5	1	1168	134	18	5	4	202	3	22
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	24	437	0	1	1302	0	0	27	0	0	227	0
Turn Type	Perm	NA		Perm	NA		Perm	NA		Perm	NA	
Protected Phases		6			2			4			7	
Permitted Phases	6			2			4			7		
Total Split (s)	68.0	68.0		68.0	68.0		42.0	42.0		42.0	42.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0			5.0			5.0	
Act Effect Green (s)	77.1	77.1		77.1	77.1			22.9			22.9	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.70	0.70		0.70	0.70			0.21			0.21	
v/c Ratio	0.11	0.18		0.00	0.54			0.09			0.83	
Control Delay	9.0	6.6		4.0	4.1			28.4			64.8	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0			0.0	
Total Delay	9.0	6.6		4.0	4.1			28.4			64.8	
LOS	A	A		A	A			C			E	
Approach Delay		6.8			4.1			28.4			64.8	
Approach LOS		A			A			C			E	

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other

Cycle Length: 110

Actuated Cycle Length: 110

Offset: 47 (43%), Referenced to phase 6:EBTL, Start of Green

Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated

Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.83

Intersection Signal Delay: 11.8

Intersection LOS: B

Intersection Capacity Utilization 57.4%

ICU Level of Service B

Analysis Period (min) 15

Lanes, Volumes, Timings

1: Rhododendron Drive/Brandt Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

Splits and Phases: 1: Rhododendron Drive/Brandt Road & Mill Plain Boulevard



Lanes, Volumes, Timings

2: MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

												
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations		 			 						 	
Traffic Volume (vph)	10	441	0	73	922	15	220	4	8	22	18	12
Future Volume (vph)	10	441	0	73	922	15	220	4	8	22	18	12
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	100		0	95		0	130		0	0		0
Storage Lanes	1		0	1		0	1		0	0		0
Taper Length (ft)	25			25			25			25		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt					0.998			0.896			0.969	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.950			0.950				0.979	
Satd. Flow (prot)	1805	3438	0	1752	3463	0	1736	1632	0	0	1654	0
Flt Permitted	0.233			0.485			0.720				0.898	
Satd. Flow (perm)	443	3438	0	895	3463	0	1315	1632	0	0	1517	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)					3			9			13	
Link Speed (mph)		35			35			30			25	
Link Distance (ft)		570			1299			436			830	
Travel Time (s)		11.1			25.3			9.9			22.6	
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.95	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Heavy Vehicles (%)	0%	5%	5%	3%	4%	7%	4%	14%	0%	0%	21%	7%
Adj. Flow (vph)	11	464	0	79	1002	16	239	4	9	24	20	13
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	11	464	0	79	1018	0	239	13	0	0	57	0
Turn Type	Perm	NA		Perm	NA		Perm	NA		Perm	NA	
Protected Phases		2			6			8			4	
Permitted Phases	2			6			8			4		
Total Split (s)	27.0	27.0		27.0	27.0		28.0	28.0		28.0	28.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0			5.0	
Act Effect Green (s)	30.7	30.7		30.7	30.7		14.3	14.3			14.3	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.56	0.56		0.56	0.56		0.26	0.26			0.26	
v/c Ratio	0.04	0.24		0.16	0.53		0.70	0.03			0.14	
Control Delay	7.2	6.9		9.4	10.6		29.1	8.7			11.9	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0	
Total Delay	7.2	6.9		9.4	10.6		29.1	8.7			11.9	
LOS	A	A		A	B		C	A			B	
Approach Delay		6.9			10.5			28.1			11.9	
Approach LOS		A			B			C			B	

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other

Cycle Length: 55

Actuated Cycle Length: 55

Offset: 20 (36%), Referenced to phase 2:EBTL, Start of Green

Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated

Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.70

Intersection Signal Delay: 12.0

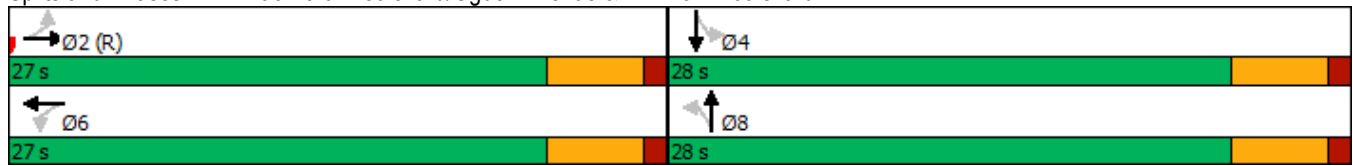
Intersection LOS: B

Intersection Capacity Utilization 67.3%

ICU Level of Service C

Analysis Period (min) 15

Splits and Phases: 2: MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue & Mill Plain Boulevard



Lanes, Volumes, Timings

3: Devine Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

												
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	42	463	18	62	1089	74	14	195	78	70	160	57
Future Volume (vph)	42	463	18	62	1089	74	14	195	78	70	160	57
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	90		0	95		0	85		0	70		0
Storage Lanes	1		0	1		0	1		0	1		0
Taper Length (ft)	25			25			25			25		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt		0.994			0.991			0.957			0.961	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.950			0.950			0.950		
Satd. Flow (prot)	1703	3455	0	1787	3469	0	1687	1732	0	1752	1711	0
Flt Permitted	0.158			0.377			0.461			0.257		
Satd. Flow (perm)	283	3455	0	709	3469	0	819	1732	0	474	1711	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		4			8			18			16	
Link Speed (mph)		35			35			25			25	
Link Distance (ft)		1299			3120			1751			431	
Travel Time (s)		25.3			60.8			47.8			11.8	
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Heavy Vehicles (%)	6%	4%	0%	1%	3%	5%	7%	7%	0%	3%	7%	6%
Adj. Flow (vph)	46	503	20	67	1184	80	15	212	85	76	174	62
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	46	523	0	67	1264	0	15	297	0	76	236	0
Turn Type	pm+pt	NA		pm+pt	NA		pm+pt	NA		pm+pt	NA	
Protected Phases	1	6		5	2		3	8		7	4	
Permitted Phases	6			2			8			4		
Total Split (s)	10.0	49.0		16.0	55.0		10.0	35.0		10.0	35.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0	
Act Effect Green (s)	62.6	61.6		62.6	62.6		25.4	21.4		27.4	25.4	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.57	0.56		0.57	0.57		0.23	0.19		0.25	0.23	
v/c Ratio	0.20	0.27		0.15	0.64		0.07	0.85		0.43	0.58	
Control Delay	17.6	11.6		5.4	6.7		25.9	60.6		35.8	40.2	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	
Total Delay	17.6	11.6		5.4	6.7		25.9	60.6		35.8	40.2	
LOS	B	B		A	A		C	E		D	D	
Approach Delay		12.1			6.6			58.9			39.2	
Approach LOS		B			A			E			D	

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other

Cycle Length: 110

Actuated Cycle Length: 110

Offset: 54 (49%), Referenced to phase 2:WBTL, Start of Green

Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated

Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.85

Intersection Signal Delay: 18.3

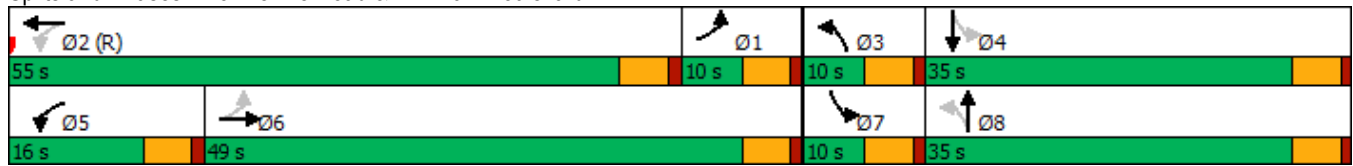
Intersection LOS: B

Intersection Capacity Utilization 72.5%

ICU Level of Service C

Analysis Period (min) 15

Splits and Phases: 3: Devine Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

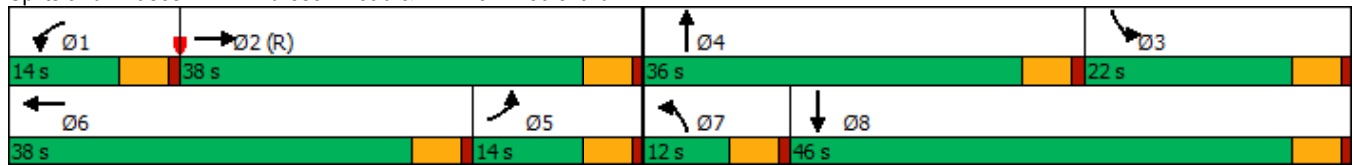


Lanes, Volumes, Timings
4: Andresen Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

												
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	123	452	27	62	939	203	38	256	29	475	499	318
Future Volume (vph)	123	452	27	62	939	203	38	256	29	475	499	318
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	120		0	115		0	130		0	235		0
Storage Lanes	2		0	1		0	1		0	2		0
Taper Length (ft)	25			25			25			25		
Lane Util. Factor	0.97	0.95	0.95	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	0.95	0.95	0.97	0.95	0.95
Frt		0.992			0.973			0.985			0.942	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.950			0.950			0.950		
Satd. Flow (prot)	3367	3462	0	1703	3404	0	1597	3374	0	3367	3275	0
Flt Permitted	0.950			0.950			0.950			0.950		
Satd. Flow (perm)	3367	3462	0	1703	3404	0	1597	3374	0	3367	3275	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		6			24			11			149	
Link Speed (mph)		35			35			35			35	
Link Distance (ft)		3120			2729			1015			3686	
Travel Time (s)		60.8			53.2			19.8			71.8	
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Heavy Vehicles (%)	4%	3%	11%	6%	3%	4%	13%	6%	0%	4%	5%	2%
Adj. Flow (vph)	134	491	29	67	1021	221	41	278	32	516	542	346
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	134	520	0	67	1242	0	41	310	0	516	888	0
Turn Type	Prot	NA		Prot	NA		Prot	NA		Prot	NA	
Protected Phases	5	2		1	6		7	4		3	8	
Permitted Phases												
Total Split (s)	14.0	38.0		14.0	38.0		12.0	36.0		22.0	46.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0	
Act Effct Green (s)	9.0	47.2		7.9	44.1		6.1	13.3		23.6	34.8	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.08	0.43		0.07	0.40		0.06	0.12		0.21	0.32	
v/c Ratio	0.49	0.35		0.55	0.90		0.47	0.74		0.72	0.78	
Control Delay	47.3	18.6		84.4	33.8		67.6	55.9		24.2	12.7	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	
Total Delay	47.3	18.6		84.4	33.8		67.6	55.9		24.2	12.7	
LOS	D	B		F	C		E	E		C	B	
Approach Delay		24.5			36.4			57.3			16.9	
Approach LOS		C			D			E			B	
Intersection Summary												
Area Type:	Other											
Cycle Length: 110												
Actuated Cycle Length: 110												
Offset: 20 (18%), Referenced to phase 2:EBT, Start of Green												
Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated												
Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.90												
Intersection Signal Delay: 28.9												
Intersection LOS: C												
Intersection Capacity Utilization 81.4%												
ICU Level of Service D												
Analysis Period (min) 15												

Splits and Phases: 4: Andresen Road & Mill Plain Boulevard



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
5: Garrison Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

												
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	53	838	9	18	1096	25	15	9	37	53	7	110
Future Volume (vph)	53	838	9	18	1096	25	15	9	37	53	7	110
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	155		0	155		0	0		0	150		0
Storage Lanes	1		0	1		0	0		0	1		0
Taper Length (ft)	25			25			25			25		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt		0.998			0.997			0.918			0.859	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.950				0.988		0.950		
Satd. Flow (prot)	1805	3495	0	1703	3484	0	0	1660	0	1752	1545	0
Flt Permitted	0.950			0.950				0.583		0.730		
Satd. Flow (perm)	1805	3495	0	1703	3484	0	0	980	0	1347	1545	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		2			3			40			120	
Link Speed (mph)		35			35			25			25	
Link Distance (ft)		2729			1573			556			1388	
Travel Time (s)		53.2			30.6			15.2			37.9	
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.95	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Heavy Vehicles (%)	0%	3%	11%	6%	3%	17%	0%	13%	3%	3%	0%	6%
Adj. Flow (vph)	58	882	10	20	1191	27	16	10	40	58	8	120
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	58	892	0	20	1218	0	0	66	0	58	128	0
Turn Type	Prot	NA		Prot	NA		Perm	NA		Perm	NA	
Protected Phases	5	2		1	6			8			4	
Permitted Phases							8			4		
Total Split (s)	16.0	65.0		10.0	59.0		35.0	35.0		35.0	35.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0			5.0		5.0	5.0	
Act Effect Green (s)	7.9	87.7		5.0	80.7			8.3		8.3	8.3	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.07	0.80		0.05	0.73			0.08		0.08	0.08	
v/c Ratio	0.45	0.32		0.26	0.48			0.59		0.57	0.56	
Control Delay	48.1	3.4		64.4	4.2			45.3		69.6	19.9	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0		0.0	0.0	
Total Delay	48.1	3.4		64.4	4.2			45.3		69.6	19.9	
LOS	D	A		E	A			D		E	B	
Approach Delay		6.2			5.2			45.3			35.4	
Approach LOS		A			A			D			D	

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other

Cycle Length: 110

Actuated Cycle Length: 110

Offset: 86 (78%), Referenced to phase 2:EBT, Start of Green

Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated

Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.59

Intersection Signal Delay: 9.0

Intersection LOS: A

Intersection Capacity Utilization 58.0%

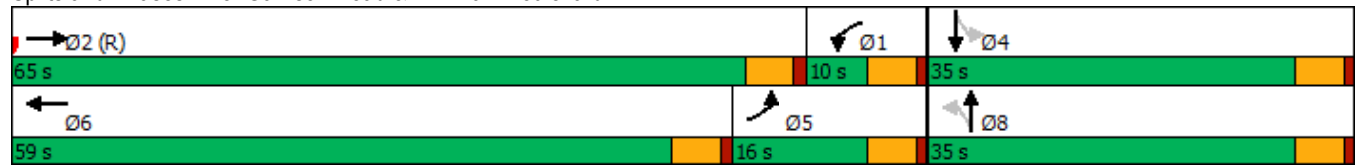
ICU Level of Service B

Analysis Period (min) 15

Lanes, Volumes, Timings 5: Garrison Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

Splits and Phases: 5: Garrison Road & Mill Plain Boulevard



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
6: Lieser Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

												
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	3	860	89	256	1090	5	100	6	270	7	4	3
Future Volume (vph)	3	860	89	256	1090	5	100	6	270	7	4	3
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	70		0	135		0	0		120	0		0
Storage Lanes	1		0	2		0	0		1	0		0
Taper Length (ft)	25			25			25			25		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	0.95	0.95	0.97	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt		0.985			0.999				0.850		0.973	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.950				0.955			0.974	
Satd. Flow (prot)	1805	3466	0	3367	3502	0	0	1733	1583	0	1801	0
Flt Permitted	0.950			0.950				0.728			0.844	
Satd. Flow (perm)	1805	3466	0	3367	3502	0	0	1321	1583	0	1560	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		14			1				293		3	
Link Speed (mph)		35			35			25			30	
Link Distance (ft)		1573			1099			2501			287	
Travel Time (s)		30.6			21.4			68.2			6.5	
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.98	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Heavy Vehicles (%)	0%	2%	8%	4%	3%	0%	5%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Adj. Flow (vph)	3	878	97	278	1185	5	109	7	293	8	4	3
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	3	975	0	278	1190	0	0	116	293	0	15	0
Turn Type	Prot	NA		Prot	NA		Perm	NA	Perm	Perm	NA	
Protected Phases	5	2		1	6			8			4	
Permitted Phases							8		8	4		
Total Split (s)	10.0	57.0		22.0	69.0		31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0			5.0	5.0		5.0	
Act Effect Green (s)	5.0	69.4		12.5	84.9			13.1	13.1		13.1	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.05	0.63		0.11	0.77			0.12	0.12		0.12	
v/c Ratio	0.04	0.45		0.73	0.44			0.74	0.66		0.08	
Control Delay	39.0	6.1		58.3	6.0			72.0	12.3		35.1	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0		0.0	
Total Delay	39.0	6.1		58.3	6.0			72.0	12.3		35.1	
LOS	D	A		E	A			E	B		D	
Approach Delay		6.2			15.9			29.3			35.1	
Approach LOS		A			B			C			D	

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other

Cycle Length: 110

Actuated Cycle Length: 110

Offset: 70 (64%), Referenced to phase 2:EBT, Start of Green

Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated

Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.74

Intersection Signal Delay: 14.6

Intersection LOS: B

Intersection Capacity Utilization 60.0%

ICU Level of Service B

Analysis Period (min) 15

Splits and Phases: 6: Lieser Road & Mill Plain Boulevard



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
10: Andresen Road & 18th Street

06/21/2019

												
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	155	146	158	124	174	6	151	415	68	22	1075	106
Future Volume (vph)	155	146	158	124	174	6	151	415	68	22	1075	106
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	0		110	125		0	190		0	105		0
Storage Lanes	1		1	1		0	1		0	1		0
Taper Length (ft)	25			25			25			25		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	0.95	0.95
Frt			0.850		0.995			0.979			0.987	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.950			0.950			0.950		
Satd. Flow (prot)	1641	1696	1429	1770	1855	0	1719	3357	0	1467	3435	0
Flt Permitted	0.950			0.950			0.950			0.950		
Satd. Flow (perm)	1641	1696	1429	1770	1855	0	1719	3357	0	1467	3435	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)			172		2			19			10	
Link Speed (mph)		35			35			35			35	
Link Distance (ft)		1206			930			3686			1354	
Travel Time (s)		23.5			18.1			71.8			26.4	
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Heavy Vehicles (%)	10%	12%	13%	2%	2%	0%	5%	5%	7%	23%	3%	11%
Adj. Flow (vph)	168	159	172	135	189	7	164	451	74	24	1168	115
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	168	159	172	135	196	0	164	525	0	24	1283	0
Turn Type	Prot	NA	Perm	Prot	NA		Prot	NA		Prot	NA	
Protected Phases	5	2		1	6		7	4		3	8	
Permitted Phases			2									
Total Split (s)	23.0	33.0	33.0	20.0	30.0		15.0	46.0		11.0	42.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0	
Act Effect Green (s)	14.6	13.8	13.8	15.8	15.0		10.0	58.8		6.0	50.4	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14		0.09	0.53		0.05	0.46	
v/c Ratio	0.77	0.75	0.52	0.53	0.77		1.05	0.29		0.30	0.81	
Control Delay	68.1	66.8	12.2	50.3	64.7		124.5	5.9		60.0	32.6	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	
Total Delay	68.1	66.8	12.2	50.3	64.7		124.5	5.9		60.0	32.6	
LOS	E	E	B	D	E		F	A		E	C	
Approach Delay		48.4			58.9			34.1			33.1	
Approach LOS		D			E			C			C	

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other

Cycle Length: 110

Actuated Cycle Length: 110

Offset: 109 (99%), Referenced to phase 4:NBT, Start of Green

Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated

Maximum v/c Ratio: 1.05

Intersection Signal Delay: 39.1

Intersection LOS: D

Intersection Capacity Utilization 76.2%

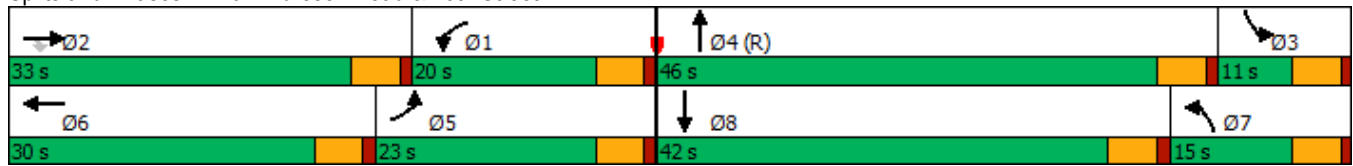
ICU Level of Service D

Analysis Period (min) 15

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
10: Andresen Road & 18th Street

06/21/2019

Splits and Phases: 10: Andresen Road & 18th Street



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
11: Devine Road & 18th Street

06/21/2019

												
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	1	219	238	117	228	3	167	1	117	0	2	1
Future Volume (vph)	1	219	238	117	228	3	167	1	117	0	2	1
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	95		0	95		0	0		0	0		0
Storage Lanes	1		0	1		0	0		0	0		0
Taper Length (ft)	25			25			25			25		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt		0.921			0.998			0.945			0.955	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.950				0.971				
Satd. Flow (prot)	1805	3107	0	1671	3466	0	0	1654	0	0	1814	0
Flt Permitted	0.596			0.305				0.971				
Satd. Flow (perm)	1132	3107	0	537	3466	0	0	1654	0	0	1814	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		259			1			32			1	
Link Speed (mph)		35			35			25			25	
Link Distance (ft)		2872			1198			869			351	
Travel Time (s)		55.9			23.3			23.7			9.6	
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.94	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Heavy Vehicles (%)	0%	7%	7%	8%	4%	0%	5%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%
Adj. Flow (vph)	1	233	259	127	248	3	182	1	127	0	2	1
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	1	492	0	127	251	0	0	310	0	0	3	0
Turn Type	pm+pt	NA		pm+pt	NA		Split	NA			NA	
Protected Phases	5	2		1	6		8	8		4	4	
Permitted Phases	2			6								
Total Split (s)	15.0	30.0		15.0	30.0		28.0	28.0		28.0	28.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0			5.0			5.0	
Act Effect Green (s)	15.4	10.8		20.4	18.9			13.5			6.9	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.33	0.23		0.44	0.41			0.29			0.15	
v/c Ratio	0.00	0.53		0.29	0.18			0.62			0.01	
Control Delay	11.0	11.4		11.3	11.9			21.1			24.3	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0			0.0	
Total Delay	11.0	11.4		11.3	11.9			21.1			24.3	
LOS	B	B		B	B			C			C	
Approach Delay		11.4			11.7			21.1			24.3	
Approach LOS		B			B			C			C	

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other

Cycle Length: 101

Actuated Cycle Length: 46.6

Control Type: Actuated-Uncoordinated

Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.62

Intersection Signal Delay: 14.1

Intersection LOS: B

Intersection Capacity Utilization 55.8%

ICU Level of Service B

Analysis Period (min) 15

Lanes, Volumes, Timings 11: Devine Road & 18th Street

06/21/2019

Splits and Phases: 11: Devine Road & 18th Street

 Ø1 15 s	 Ø2 30 s	 Ø4 28 s	 Ø8 28 s
 Ø5 15 s	 Ø6 30 s		

Intersection

Intersection Delay, s/veh 125.5

Intersection LOS F

Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Vol, veh/h	57	110	383	88	257	27	115	274	74	5	297	58
Future Vol, veh/h	57	110	383	88	257	27	115	274	74	5	297	58
Peak Hour Factor	0.94	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Heavy Vehicles, %	6	5	6	2	2	0	4	2	0	0	5	11
Mvmt Flow	61	120	416	96	279	29	125	298	80	5	323	63
Number of Lanes	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0

Approach	EB	WB	NB	SB
Opposing Approach	WB	EB	SB	NB
Opposing Lanes	1	2	2	2
Conflicting Approach Left	SB	NB	EB	WB
Conflicting Lanes Left	2	2	2	1
Conflicting Approach Right	NB	SB	WB	EB
Conflicting Lanes Right	2	2	1	2
HCM Control Delay	191.6	130.1	69.2	92.2
HCM LOS	F	F	F	F

Lane	NBLn1	NBLn2	EBLn1	EBLn2	WBLn1	SBLn1	SBLn2
Vol Left, %	100%	0%	100%	0%	24%	100%	0%
Vol Thru, %	0%	79%	0%	22%	69%	0%	84%
Vol Right, %	0%	21%	0%	78%	7%	0%	16%
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop
Traffic Vol by Lane	115	348	57	493	372	5	355
LT Vol	115	0	57	0	88	5	0
Through Vol	0	274	0	110	257	0	297
RT Vol	0	74	0	383	27	0	58
Lane Flow Rate	125	378	61	536	404	5	386
Geometry Grp	7	7	7	7	6	7	7
Degree of Util (X)	0.356	1.006	0.172	1.374	1.144	0.015	1.035
Departure Headway (Hd)	11.642	10.913	10.973	9.853	11.438	11.486	10.922
Convergence, Y/N	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cap	311	337	329	375	319	314	336
Service Time	9.342	8.613	8.673	7.553	9.438	9.186	8.622
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.402	1.122	0.185	1.429	1.266	0.016	1.149
HCM Control Delay	20.6	85.3	15.9	211.5	130.1	14.4	93.3
HCM Lane LOS	C	F	C	F	F	B	F
HCM 95th-tile Q	1.6	11.3	0.6	24.7	14.8	0	12.1

HCM 6th AWSC
8: Andresen Road & MacArthur Boulevard

06/21/2019

Intersection												
Intersection Delay, s/veh	24.9											
Intersection LOS	C											

Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Vol, veh/h	49	189	11	40	296	96	57	217	9	281	232	93
Future Vol, veh/h	49	189	11	40	296	96	57	217	9	281	232	93
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Heavy Vehicles, %	5	2	0	0	3	6	7	5	0	8	3	8
Mvmt Flow	53	205	12	43	322	104	62	236	10	305	252	101
Number of Lanes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	2	0

Approach	EB	WB	NB	SB
Opposing Approach	WB	EB	SB	NB
Opposing Lanes	3	3	3	3
Conflicting Approach Left	SB	NB	EB	WB
Conflicting Lanes Left	3	3	3	3
Conflicting Approach Right	NB	SB	WB	EB
Conflicting Lanes Right	3	3	3	3
HCM Control Delay	20.7	31	16.7	26.1
HCM LOS	C	D	C	D

Lane	NBLn1	NBLn2	NBLn3	EBLn1	EBLn2	EBLn3	WBLn1	WBLn2	WBLn3	SBLn1	SBLn2
Vol Left, %	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Vol Thru, %	0%	100%	89%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Vol Right, %	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop
Traffic Vol by Lane	57	145	81	49	189	11	40	296	96	281	155
LT Vol	57	0	0	49	0	0	40	0	0	281	0
Through Vol	0	145	72	0	189	0	0	296	0	0	155
RT Vol	0	0	9	0	0	11	0	0	96	0	0
Lane Flow Rate	62	157	88	53	205	12	43	322	104	305	168
Geometry Grp	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Degree of Util (X)	0.171	0.411	0.227	0.148	0.54	0.029	0.113	0.798	0.24	0.773	0.398
Departure Headway (Hd)	9.954	9.42	9.258	10.016	9.465	8.731	9.382	8.933	8.284	9.108	8.523
Convergence, Y/N	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cap	361	382	388	358	382	410	383	405	434	397	422
Service Time	7.708	7.174	7.012	7.77	7.219	6.485	7.129	6.68	6.031	6.851	6.266
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.172	0.411	0.227	0.148	0.537	0.029	0.112	0.795	0.24	0.768	0.398
HCM Control Delay	14.8	18.6	14.7	14.5	22.8	11.7	13.3	39	13.6	36.9	16.8
HCM Lane LOS	B	C	B	B	C	B	B	E	B	E	C
HCM 95th-tile Q	0.6	2	0.9	0.5	3.1	0.1	0.4	7	0.9	6.5	1.9

HCM 6th AWSC
9: Devine Road & MacArthur Boulevard

06/21/2019

Intersection	
Intersection Delay, s/veh	10.6
Intersection LOS	B

Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Vol, veh/h	60	87	15	13	230	268	30	26	9	45	18	32
Future Vol, veh/h	60	87	15	13	230	268	30	26	9	45	18	32
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Heavy Vehicles, %	2	4	29	27	3	6	8	0	0	3	21	3
Mvmt Flow	65	95	16	14	250	291	33	28	10	49	20	35
Number of Lanes	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0

Approach	EB	WB	NB	SB
Opposing Approach	WB	EB	SB	NB
Opposing Lanes	3	2	1	1
Conflicting Approach Left	SB	NB	EB	WB
Conflicting Lanes Left	1	1	2	3
Conflicting Approach Right	NB	SB	WB	EB
Conflicting Lanes Right	1	1	3	2
HCM Control Delay	10.4	10.7	10.4	10.5
HCM LOS	B	B	B	B

Lane	NBLn1	EBLn1	EBLn2	WBLn1	WBLn2	WBLn3	SBLn1
Vol Left, %	46%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	47%
Vol Thru, %	40%	0%	85%	0%	100%	0%	19%
Vol Right, %	14%	0%	15%	0%	0%	100%	34%
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop
Traffic Vol by Lane	65	60	102	13	230	268	95
LT Vol	30	60	0	13	0	0	45
Through Vol	26	0	87	0	230	0	18
RT Vol	9	0	15	0	0	268	32
Lane Flow Rate	71	65	111	14	250	291	103
Geometry Grp	7	8	8	7	7	7	7
Degree of Util (X)	0.131	0.123	0.191	0.024	0.368	0.376	0.183
Departure Headway (Hd)	6.674	6.764	6.188	6.221	5.306	4.652	6.392
Convergence, Y/N	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cap	539	532	582	570	670	763	564
Service Time	4.388	4.477	3.902	4.017	3.101	2.447	4.105
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.132	0.122	0.191	0.025	0.373	0.381	0.183
HCM Control Delay	10.4	10.4	10.4	9.2	11.2	10.3	10.5
HCM Lane LOS	B	B	B	A	B	B	B
HCM 95th-tile Q	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.1	1.7	1.8	0.7

Queues

1: Rhododendron Drive/Brandt Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBT	WBL	WBT	NBT	SBT
Lane Group Flow (vph)	24	437	1	1302	27	227
v/c Ratio	0.11	0.18	0.00	0.54	0.09	0.83
Control Delay	9.0	6.6	4.0	4.1	28.4	64.8
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	9.0	6.6	4.0	4.1	28.4	64.8
Queue Length 50th (ft)	5	49	0	67	13	151
Queue Length 95th (ft)	20	90	m0	260	33	219
Internal Link Dist (ft)		729		1053	814	1295
Turn Bay Length (ft)	65		115			
Base Capacity (vph)	215	2407	663	2393	502	436
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.11	0.18	0.00	0.54	0.05	0.52

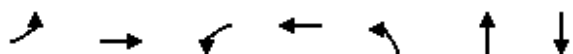
Intersection Summary

m Volume for 95th percentile queue is metered by upstream signal.

Queues

2: MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBT	WBL	WBT	NBL	NBT	SBT
Lane Group Flow (vph)	11	464	79	1018	239	13	57
v/c Ratio	0.04	0.24	0.16	0.53	0.70	0.03	0.14
Control Delay	7.2	6.9	9.4	10.6	29.1	8.7	11.9
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	7.2	6.9	9.4	10.6	29.1	8.7	11.9
Queue Length 50th (ft)	2	58	22	166	71	1	11
Queue Length 95th (ft)	m6	65	m55	276	115	9	28
Internal Link Dist (ft)		490		1219		356	750
Turn Bay Length (ft)	100		95		130		
Base Capacity (vph)	247	1920	499	1935	549	687	641
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.04	0.24	0.16	0.53	0.44	0.02	0.09

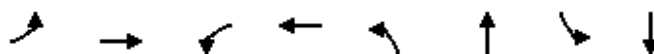
Intersection Summary

m Volume for 95th percentile queue is metered by upstream signal.

Queues

3: Devine Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBT	WBL	WBT	NBL	NBT	SBL	SBT
Lane Group Flow (vph)	46	523	67	1264	15	297	76	236
v/c Ratio	0.20	0.27	0.15	0.64	0.07	0.85	0.43	0.58
Control Delay	17.6	11.6	5.4	6.7	25.9	60.6	35.8	40.2
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	17.6	11.6	5.4	6.7	25.9	60.6	35.8	40.2
Queue Length 50th (ft)	11	78	11	131	8	192	40	128
Queue Length 95th (ft)	39	143	m14	m153	21	268	70	211
Internal Link Dist (ft)		1219		3040		1671		351
Turn Bay Length (ft)	90		95		85		70	
Base Capacity (vph)	225	1936	511	1976	228	485	176	483
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.20	0.27	0.13	0.64	0.07	0.61	0.43	0.49

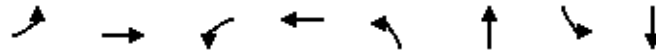
Intersection Summary

m Volume for 95th percentile queue is metered by upstream signal.

Queues

4: Andresen Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBT	WBL	WBT	NBL	NBT	SBL	SBT
Lane Group Flow (vph)	134	520	67	1242	41	310	516	888
v/c Ratio	0.49	0.35	0.55	0.90	0.47	0.74	0.72	0.78
Control Delay	47.3	18.6	84.4	33.8	67.6	55.9	24.2	12.7
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	47.3	18.6	84.4	33.8	67.6	55.9	24.2	12.7
Queue Length 50th (ft)	39	61	50	426	29	108	150	203
Queue Length 95th (ft)	74	224	94	#638	65	150	m132	45
Internal Link Dist (ft)		3040		2649		935		3606
Turn Bay Length (ft)	120		115		130		235	
Base Capacity (vph)	275	1489	148	1380	101	958	721	1314
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.49	0.35	0.45	0.90	0.41	0.32	0.72	0.68

Intersection Summary

95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.

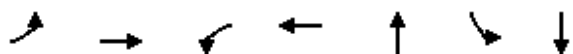
Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

m Volume for 95th percentile queue is metered by upstream signal.

Queues

5: Garrison Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBT	WBL	WBT	NBT	SBL	SBT
Lane Group Flow (vph)	58	892	20	1218	66	58	128
v/c Ratio	0.45	0.32	0.26	0.48	0.59	0.57	0.56
Control Delay	48.1	3.4	64.4	4.2	45.3	69.6	19.9
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	48.1	3.4	64.4	4.2	45.3	69.6	19.9
Queue Length 50th (ft)	39	1	14	92	18	40	5
Queue Length 95th (ft)	m58	95	m35	59	62	81	61
Internal Link Dist (ft)		2649		1493	476		1308
Turn Bay Length (ft)	155		155			150	
Base Capacity (vph)	180	2785	77	2557	296	367	508
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.32	0.32	0.26	0.48	0.22	0.16	0.25

Intersection Summary

m Volume for 95th percentile queue is metered by upstream signal.

Queues

6: Lieser Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

							
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	WBL	WBT	NBT	NBR	SBT
Lane Group Flow (vph)	3	975	278	1190	116	293	15
v/c Ratio	0.04	0.45	0.73	0.44	0.74	0.66	0.08
Control Delay	39.0	6.1	58.3	6.0	72.0	12.3	35.1
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	39.0	6.1	58.3	6.0	72.0	12.3	35.1
Queue Length 50th (ft)	2	69	99	112	80	0	8
Queue Length 95th (ft)	m6	155	139	275	134	75	26
Internal Link Dist (ft)		1493		1019	2421		207
Turn Bay Length (ft)	70		135			120	
Base Capacity (vph)	82	2191	520	2702	312	597	371
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.04	0.45	0.53	0.44	0.37	0.49	0.04
Intersection Summary							
m Volume for 95th percentile queue is metered by upstream signal.							

Queues

10: Andresen Road & 18th Street

06/21/2019

									
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	NBL	NBT	SBL	SBT
Lane Group Flow (vph)	168	159	172	135	196	164	525	24	1283
v/c Ratio	0.77	0.75	0.52	0.53	0.77	1.05	0.29	0.30	0.81
Control Delay	68.1	66.8	12.2	50.3	64.7	124.5	5.9	60.0	32.6
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	68.1	66.8	12.2	50.3	64.7	124.5	5.9	60.0	32.6
Queue Length 50th (ft)	116	110	0	89	134	~130	53	17	398
Queue Length 95th (ft)	179	171	59	143	201	m#236	m88	45	#667
Internal Link Dist (ft)	1126				850		3606		1274
Turn Bay Length (ft)			110	125		190		105	
Base Capacity (vph)	276	431	491	278	423	156	1803	80	1579
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.61	0.37	0.35	0.49	0.46	1.05	0.29	0.30	0.81

Intersection Summary

~ Volume exceeds capacity, queue is theoretically infinite.

Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.

Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

m Volume for 95th percentile queue is metered by upstream signal.

Queues

11: Devine Road & 18th Street

06/21/2019

						
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	WBL	WBT	NBT	SBT
Lane Group Flow (vph)	1	492	127	251	310	3
v/c Ratio	0.00	0.53	0.29	0.18	0.62	0.01
Control Delay	11.0	11.4	11.3	11.9	21.1	24.3
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	11.0	11.4	11.3	11.9	21.1	24.3
Queue Length 50th (ft)	0	25	16	15	59	1
Queue Length 95th (ft)	3	94	71	77	189	9
Internal Link Dist (ft)		2792		1118	789	271
Turn Bay Length (ft)	95		95			
Base Capacity (vph)	647	1985	528	2100	952	1030
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.00	0.25	0.24	0.12	0.33	0.00
Intersection Summary						

Lanes, Volumes, Timings

1: Rhododendron Drive/Brandt Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

												
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	21	819	7	3	565	225	9	7	7	184	6	25
Future Volume (vph)	21	819	7	3	565	225	9	7	7	184	6	25
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	65		0	115		0	0		0	0		0
Storage Lanes	1		0	1		0	0		0	0		0
Taper Length (ft)	25			25			25			25		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt		0.999			0.957			0.958			0.984	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.950				0.981			0.959	
Satd. Flow (prot)	1805	3469	0	1805	3313	0	0	1712	0	0	1667	0
Flt Permitted	0.304			0.295				0.893			0.739	
Satd. Flow (perm)	578	3469	0	560	3313	0	0	1558	0	0	1285	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		1			72			8			7	
Link Speed (mph)		35			35			25			25	
Link Distance (ft)		809			1133			894			1375	
Travel Time (s)		15.8			22.1			24.4			37.5	
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.94	0.92	0.92	0.93	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Heavy Vehicles (%)	0%	4%	0%	0%	4%	5%	0%	14%	0%	8%	0%	6%
Adj. Flow (vph)	23	871	8	3	608	245	10	8	8	200	7	27
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	23	879	0	3	853	0	0	26	0	0	234	0
Turn Type	Perm	NA		Perm	NA		Perm	NA		Perm	NA	
Protected Phases		6			2			4			7	
Permitted Phases	6			2			4			7		
Total Split (s)	65.0	65.0		65.0	65.0		55.0	55.0		55.0	55.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0			5.0			5.0	
Act Effect Green (s)	84.2	84.2		84.2	84.2			25.8			25.8	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.70	0.70		0.70	0.70			0.22			0.22	
v/c Ratio	0.06	0.36		0.01	0.36			0.08			0.83	
Control Delay	8.2	8.6		6.3	5.4			25.8			66.7	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0			0.0	
Total Delay	8.2	8.6		6.3	5.4			25.8			66.7	
LOS	A	A		A	A			C			E	
Approach Delay		8.6			5.4			25.8			66.7	
Approach LOS		A			A			C			E	

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other

Cycle Length: 120

Actuated Cycle Length: 120

Offset: 83 (69%), Referenced to phase 6:EBTL, Start of Green

Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated

Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.83

Intersection Signal Delay: 14.2

Intersection LOS: B

Intersection Capacity Utilization 49.9%

ICU Level of Service A

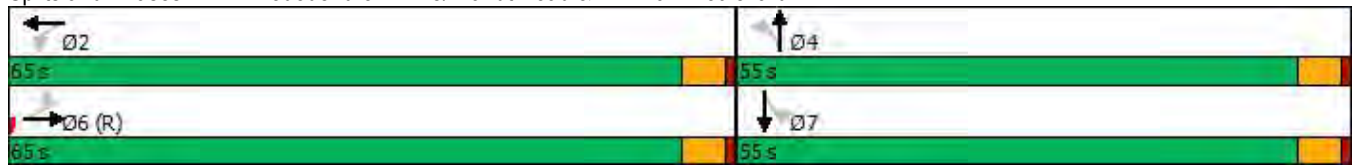
Analysis Period (min) 15

Lanes, Volumes, Timings

1: Rhododendron Drive/Brandt Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

Splits and Phases: 1: Rhododendron Drive/Brandt Road & Mill Plain Boulevard



Lanes, Volumes, Timings

2: MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

												
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	8	796	0	22	548	6	242	6	36	12	6	3
Future Volume (vph)	8	796	0	22	548	6	242	6	36	12	6	3
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	100		0	95		0	130		0	0		0
Storage Lanes	1		0	1		0	1		0	0		0
Taper Length (ft)	25			25			25			25		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt					0.998			0.873			0.982	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.950			0.950				0.973	
Satd. Flow (prot)	1805	3471	0	1805	3459	0	1719	1618	0	0	1757	0
Flt Permitted	0.417			0.310			0.742				0.881	
Satd. Flow (perm)	792	3471	0	589	3459	0	1343	1618	0	0	1591	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)					2			39			3	
Link Speed (mph)		35			35			30			25	
Link Distance (ft)		570			1299			436			830	
Travel Time (s)		11.1			25.3			9.9			22.6	
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.97	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Heavy Vehicles (%)	0%	4%	5%	0%	4%	17%	5%	0%	3%	0%	11%	0%
Adj. Flow (vph)	9	821	0	24	596	7	263	7	39	13	7	3
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	9	821	0	24	603	0	263	46	0	0	23	0
Turn Type	Perm	NA		Perm	NA		Perm	NA		Perm	NA	
Protected Phases		2			6			8			4	
Permitted Phases	2			6			8			4		
Total Split (s)	30.0	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0	30.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0			5.0	
Act Effect Green (s)	34.1	34.1		34.1	34.1		15.9	15.9			15.9	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.57	0.57		0.57	0.57		0.26	0.26			0.26	
v/c Ratio	0.02	0.42		0.07	0.31		0.74	0.10			0.05	
Control Delay	6.5	7.3		10.1	9.7		32.3	6.5			12.7	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0	
Total Delay	6.5	7.3		10.1	9.7		32.3	6.5			12.7	
LOS	A	A		B	A		C	A			B	
Approach Delay		7.3			9.7			28.4			12.7	
Approach LOS		A			A			C			B	

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other

Cycle Length: 60

Actuated Cycle Length: 60

Offset: 1 (2%), Referenced to phase 2:EBTL, Start of Green

Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated

Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.74

Intersection Signal Delay: 11.9

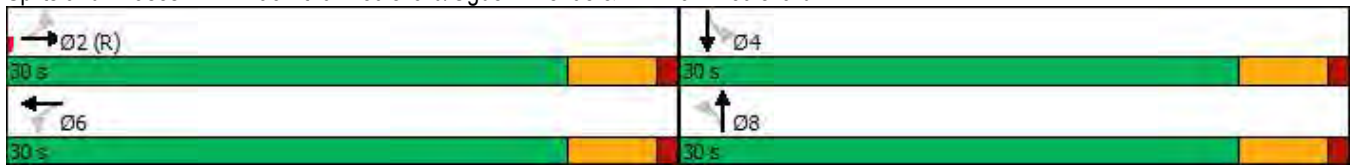
Intersection LOS: B

Intersection Capacity Utilization 50.4%

ICU Level of Service A

Analysis Period (min) 15

Splits and Phases: 2: MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue & Mill Plain Boulevard



Lanes, Volumes, Timings

3: Devine Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

												
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	84	807	11	82	629	95	31	211	81	85	193	43
Future Volume (vph)	84	807	11	82	629	95	31	211	81	85	193	43
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	90		0	95		0	85		0	70		0
Storage Lanes	1		0	1		0	1		0	1		0
Taper Length (ft)	25			25			25			25		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt		0.998			0.980			0.958			0.973	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.950			0.950			0.950		
Satd. Flow (prot)	1719	3533	0	1805	3446	0	1805	1731	0	1805	1756	0
Flt Permitted	0.286			0.239			0.438			0.228		
Satd. Flow (perm)	518	3533	0	454	3446	0	832	1731	0	433	1756	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		1			18			16			10	
Link Speed (mph)		35			35			25			25	
Link Distance (ft)		1299			3120			1751			431	
Travel Time (s)		25.3			60.8			47.8			11.8	
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.94	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Heavy Vehicles (%)	5%	2%	0%	0%	2%	7%	0%	6%	3%	0%	6%	2%
Adj. Flow (vph)	91	877	12	89	669	103	34	229	88	92	210	47
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	91	889	0	89	772	0	34	317	0	92	257	0
Turn Type	pm+pt	NA		pm+pt	NA		pm+pt	NA		pm+pt	NA	
Protected Phases	1	6		5	2		3	8		7	4	
Permitted Phases	6			2			8			4		
Total Split (s)	12.0	52.0		16.0	56.0		10.0	41.0		11.0	42.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0	
Act Effect Green (s)	69.6	63.2		69.2	63.0		29.8	24.8		33.2	29.6	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.58	0.53		0.58	0.52		0.25	0.21		0.28	0.25	
v/c Ratio	0.25	0.48		0.27	0.42		0.14	0.86		0.50	0.59	
Control Delay	7.9	13.1		11.5	15.0		28.7	64.7		39.1	43.8	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	
Total Delay	7.9	13.1		11.5	15.0		28.7	64.7		39.1	43.8	
LOS	A	B		B	B		C	E		D	D	
Approach Delay		12.6			14.6			61.2			42.6	
Approach LOS		B			B			E			D	

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other

Cycle Length: 120

Actuated Cycle Length: 120

Offset: 2 (2%), Referenced to phase 2:WBTL and 6:EBTL, Start of Green

Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated

Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.86

Intersection Signal Delay: 24.1

Intersection LOS: C

Intersection Capacity Utilization 64.6%

ICU Level of Service C

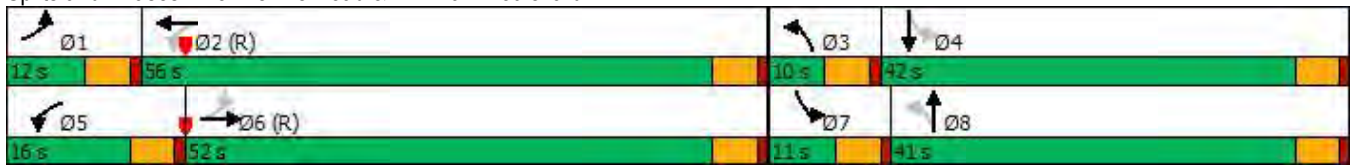
Analysis Period (min) 15

Lanes, Volumes, Timings

3: Devine Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

Splits and Phases: 3: Devine Road & Mill Plain Boulevard



Lanes, Volumes, Timings

4: Andresen Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

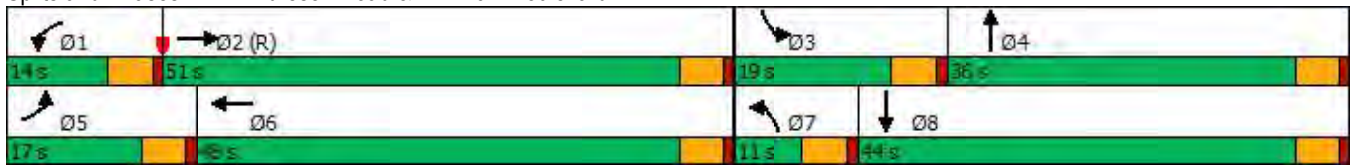
06/21/2019

												
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	297	780	32	55	647	438	34	281	38	335	323	199
Future Volume (vph)	297	780	32	55	647	438	34	281	38	335	323	199
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	120		0	115		0	130		0	235		0
Storage Lanes	2		0	1		0	1		0	2		0
Taper Length (ft)	25			25			25			25		
Lane Util. Factor	0.97	0.95	0.95	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	0.95	0.95	0.97	0.95	0.95
Frt		0.994			0.940			0.981			0.942	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.950			0.950			0.950		
Satd. Flow (prot)	3467	3521	0	1805	3340	0	1752	3393	0	3400	3314	0
Flt Permitted	0.950			0.950			0.950			0.950		
Satd. Flow (perm)	3467	3521	0	1805	3340	0	1752	3393	0	3400	3314	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		4			146			13			122	
Link Speed (mph)		35			35			35			35	
Link Distance (ft)		3120			2729			1015			3686	
Travel Time (s)		60.8			53.2			19.8			71.8	
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.95	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.94	0.92	0.98	0.92	0.92	0.94	0.92
Heavy Vehicles (%)	1%	2%	0%	0%	2%	1%	3%	5%	0%	3%	3%	2%
Adj. Flow (vph)	323	821	35	60	703	466	37	287	41	364	344	216
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	323	856	0	60	1169	0	37	328	0	364	560	0
Turn Type	Prot	NA		Prot	NA		Prot	NA		Prot	NA	
Protected Phases	5	2		1	6		7	4		3	8	
Permitted Phases												
Total Split (s)	17.0	51.0		14.0	48.0		11.0	36.0		19.0	44.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0	
Act Effct Green (s)	15.7	65.8		7.7	55.8		5.6	14.7		13.8	26.9	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.13	0.55		0.06	0.46		0.05	0.12		0.12	0.22	
v/c Ratio	0.71	0.44		0.52	0.72		0.46	0.77		0.93	0.67	
Control Delay	59.0	9.7		70.6	16.8		73.3	61.0		70.2	28.3	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	
Total Delay	59.0	9.7		70.6	16.8		73.3	61.0		70.2	28.3	
LOS	E	A		E	B		E	E		E	C	
Approach Delay		23.2			19.4			62.3			44.8	
Approach LOS		C			B			E			D	
Intersection Summary												
Area Type: Other												
Cycle Length: 120												
Actuated Cycle Length: 120												
Offset: 74 (62%), Referenced to phase 2:EBT, Start of Green												
Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated												
Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.93												
Intersection Signal Delay: 31.2 Intersection LOS: C												
Intersection Capacity Utilization 76.5% ICU Level of Service D												
Analysis Period (min) 15												

Lanes, Volumes, Timings 4: Andresen Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

Splits and Phases: 4: Andresen Road & Mill Plain Boulevard



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
5: Garrison Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

												
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations		 			 			 				
Traffic Volume (vph)	163	960	40	21	1079	74	24	30	48	71	18	124
Future Volume (vph)	163	960	40	21	1079	74	24	30	48	71	18	124
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	155		0	155		0	0		0	150		0
Storage Lanes	1		0	1		0	0		0	1		0
Taper Length (ft)	25			25			25			25		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt		0.994			0.990			0.937			0.869	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.950				0.988		0.950		
Satd. Flow (prot)	1805	3521	0	1805	3536	0	0	1743	0	1787	1637	0
Flt Permitted	0.950			0.950				0.456		0.490		
Satd. Flow (perm)	1805	3521	0	1805	3536	0	0	804	0	922	1637	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		6			8			35			135	
Link Speed (mph)		35			35			25			25	
Link Distance (ft)		2729			1573			556			1388	
Travel Time (s)		53.2			30.6			15.2			37.9	
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.94	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Heavy Vehicles (%)	0%	2%	0%	0%	1%	2%	0%	0%	2%	1%	0%	1%
Adj. Flow (vph)	177	1043	43	23	1148	80	26	33	52	77	20	135
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	177	1086	0	23	1228	0	0	111	0	77	155	0
Turn Type	Prot	NA		Prot	NA		Perm	NA		Perm	NA	
Protected Phases	5	2		1	6			8			4	
Permitted Phases							8			4		
Total Split (s)	25.0	75.0		10.0	60.0		35.0	35.0		35.0	35.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0			5.0		5.0	5.0	
Act Effct Green (s)	15.2	93.0		5.0	78.8			11.0		11.0	11.0	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.13	0.78		0.04	0.66			0.09		0.09	0.09	
v/c Ratio	0.78	0.40		0.31	0.53			1.06		0.92	0.57	
Control Delay	65.0	4.3		60.6	8.5			138.6		129.7	19.8	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0		0.0	0.0	
Total Delay	65.0	4.3		60.6	8.5			138.6		129.7	19.8	
LOS	E	A		E	A			F		F	B	
Approach Delay		12.8			9.5			138.6			56.2	
Approach LOS		B			A			F			E	
Intersection Summary												
Area Type: Other												
Cycle Length: 120												
Actuated Cycle Length: 120												
Offset: 22 (18%), Referenced to phase 2:EBT, Start of Green												
Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated												
Maximum v/c Ratio: 1.06												
Intersection Signal Delay: 19.8 Intersection LOS: B												
Intersection Capacity Utilization 72.3% ICU Level of Service C												
Analysis Period (min) 15												

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
5: Garrison Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

Splits and Phases: 5: Garrison Road & Mill Plain Boulevard



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
6: Lieser Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

												
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	5	1015	90	260	1120	4	140	3	225	14	18	6
Future Volume (vph)	5	1015	90	260	1120	4	140	3	225	14	18	6
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	70		0	135		0	0		120	0		0
Storage Lanes	1		0	2		0	0		1	0		0
Taper Length (ft)	25			25			25			25		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	0.95	0.95	0.97	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt		0.988			0.999				0.850		0.977	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.950				0.953			0.982	
Satd. Flow (prot)	1805	3471	0	3502	3536	0	0	1793	1583	0	1823	0
Flt Permitted	0.950			0.950				0.774			0.871	
Satd. Flow (perm)	1805	3471	0	3502	3536	0	0	1456	1583	0	1617	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		11			1				245		7	
Link Speed (mph)		35			35			25			30	
Link Distance (ft)		1573			1099			2501			287	
Travel Time (s)		30.6			21.4			68.2			6.5	
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.97	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Heavy Vehicles (%)	0%	3%	0%	0%	2%	0%	1%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Adj. Flow (vph)	5	1103	98	283	1155	4	152	3	245	15	20	7
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	5	1201	0	283	1159	0	0	155	245	0	42	0
Turn Type	Prot	NA		Prot	NA		Perm	NA	Perm	Perm	NA	
Protected Phases	5	2		1	6			8			4	
Permitted Phases							8		8	4		
Total Split (s)	10.0	66.0		22.0	78.0		32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0			5.0	5.0		5.0	
Act Effect Green (s)	5.0	74.3		13.1	90.4			17.6	17.6		17.6	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.04	0.62		0.11	0.75			0.15	0.15		0.15	
v/c Ratio	0.07	0.56		0.74	0.44			0.73	0.56		0.17	
Control Delay	44.6	6.4		63.6	7.2			67.2	10.2		37.9	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0		0.0	
Total Delay	44.6	6.4		63.6	7.2			67.2	10.2		37.9	
LOS	D	A		E	A			E	B		D	
Approach Delay		6.6			18.3			32.3			37.9	
Approach LOS		A			B			C			D	

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other

Cycle Length: 120

Actuated Cycle Length: 120

Offset: 40 (33%), Referenced to phase 2:EBT, Start of Green

Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated

Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.74

Intersection Signal Delay: 15.8

Intersection LOS: B

Intersection Capacity Utilization 65.4%

ICU Level of Service C

Analysis Period (min) 15

Splits and Phases: 6: Lieser Road & Mill Plain Boulevard



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
10: Andresen Road & 18th Street

06/21/2019

												
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	111	304	198	112	230	8	205	778	158	48	519	223
Future Volume (vph)	111	304	198	112	230	8	205	778	158	48	519	223
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	0		110	125		0	190		0	105		0
Storage Lanes	1		1	1		0	1		0	1		0
Taper Length (ft)	25			25			25			25		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	0.95	0.95
Frt			0.850		0.995			0.975			0.956	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.950			0.950			0.950		
Satd. Flow (prot)	1752	1900	1568	1752	1787	0	1752	3428	0	1770	3407	0
Flt Permitted	0.950			0.950			0.950			0.950		
Satd. Flow (perm)	1752	1900	1568	1752	1787	0	1752	3428	0	1770	3407	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)			155		1			24			54	
Link Speed (mph)		35			35			35			35	
Link Distance (ft)		1206			930			3686			1354	
Travel Time (s)		23.5			18.1			71.8			26.4	
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.94
Heavy Vehicles (%)	3%	0%	3%	3%	6%	0%	3%	3%	1%	2%	1%	2%
Adj. Flow (vph)	121	330	215	122	250	9	223	846	172	52	564	237
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	121	330	215	122	259	0	223	1018	0	52	801	0
Turn Type	Prot	NA	Perm	Prot	NA		Prot	NA		Prot	NA	
Protected Phases	5	2		1	6		7	4		3	8	
Permitted Phases			2									
Total Split (s)	23.0	36.0	36.0	18.0	31.0		26.0	53.0		13.0	40.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0	
Act Effect Green (s)	11.7	24.1	24.1	10.9	23.3		18.0	60.2		7.1	47.1	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.09	0.19		0.15	0.50		0.06	0.39	
v/c Ratio	0.71	0.87	0.49	0.77	0.75		0.85	0.59		0.50	0.59	
Control Delay	74.1	68.0	16.1	83.0	58.7		68.0	18.9		71.2	31.1	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	
Total Delay	74.1	68.0	16.1	83.0	58.7		68.0	18.9		71.2	31.1	
LOS	E	E	B	F	E		E	B		E	C	
Approach Delay		52.3			66.5			27.8			33.6	
Approach LOS		D			E			C			C	

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other

Cycle Length: 120

Actuated Cycle Length: 120

Offset: 9 (8%), Referenced to phase 4:NBT, Start of Green

Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated

Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.87

Intersection Signal Delay: 39.3

Intersection LOS: D

Intersection Capacity Utilization 71.7%

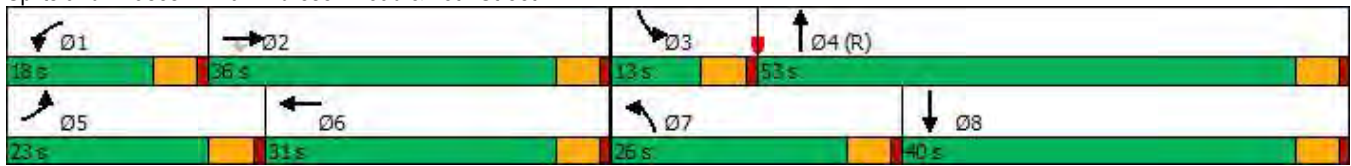
ICU Level of Service C

Analysis Period (min) 15

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
10: Andresen Road & 18th Street

06/21/2019

Splits and Phases: 10: Andresen Road & 18th Street



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
11: Devine Road & 18th Street

06/21/2019

												
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	12	288	194	77	399	19	222	12	125	5	6	11
Future Volume (vph)	12	288	194	77	399	19	222	12	125	5	6	11
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	95		0	95		0	0		0	0		0
Storage Lanes	1		0	1		0	0		0	0		0
Taper Length (ft)	25			25			25			25		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt		0.940			0.993			0.953			0.932	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.950				0.970			0.990	
Satd. Flow (prot)	1805	3276	0	1770	3453	0	0	1677	0	0	1753	0
Flt Permitted	0.490			0.287				0.970			0.990	
Satd. Flow (perm)	931	3276	0	535	3453	0	0	1677	0	0	1753	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		150			4			25			12	
Link Speed (mph)		35			35			25			25	
Link Distance (ft)		2872			1198			869			351	
Travel Time (s)		55.9			23.3			23.7			9.6	
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.93	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Heavy Vehicles (%)	0%	4%	3%	2%	4%	0%	6%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Adj. Flow (vph)	13	313	211	84	434	21	239	13	136	5	7	12
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	13	524	0	84	455	0	0	388	0	0	24	0
Turn Type	pm+pt	NA		pm+pt	NA		Split	NA		Split	NA	
Protected Phases	5	2		1	6		8	8		4	4	
Permitted Phases	2			6								
Total Split (s)	15.0	30.0		15.0	30.0		29.0	29.0		29.0	29.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0			5.0			5.0	
Act Effect Green (s)	18.4	13.9		22.5	21.4			20.1			6.7	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.32	0.24		0.39	0.37			0.35			0.12	
v/c Ratio	0.03	0.58		0.22	0.35			0.64			0.11	
Control Delay	13.1	18.1		13.9	15.9			23.9			24.0	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0			0.0	
Total Delay	13.1	18.1		13.9	15.9			23.9			24.0	
LOS	B	B		B	B			C			C	
Approach Delay		18.0			15.6			23.9			24.0	
Approach LOS		B			B			C			C	

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other

Cycle Length: 103

Actuated Cycle Length: 57.6

Control Type: Actuated-Uncoordinated

Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.64

Intersection Signal Delay: 18.8

Intersection LOS: B

Intersection Capacity Utilization 59.8%

ICU Level of Service B

Analysis Period (min) 15

Lanes, Volumes, Timings 11: Devine Road & 18th Street

06/21/2019

Splits and Phases: 11: Devine Road & 18th Street

 Ø1 15 s	 Ø2 30 s	 Ø4 29 s	 Ø8 29 s
 Ø5 15 s	 Ø6 30 s		

Intersection	
Intersection Delay, s/veh	71.9
Intersection LOS	F

Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Vol, veh/h	93	274	192	48	164	18	232	294	71	13	297	35
Future Vol, veh/h	93	274	192	48	164	18	232	294	71	13	297	35
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.97	0.92
Heavy Vehicles, %	4	1	1	0	1	0	4	1	1	0	1	0
Mvmt Flow	101	298	209	52	178	20	252	320	77	14	306	38
Number of Lanes	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0

Approach	EB	WB	NB	SB
Opposing Approach	WB	EB	SB	NB
Opposing Lanes	1	2	2	2
Conflicting Approach Left	SB	NB	EB	WB
Conflicting Lanes Left	2	2	2	1
Conflicting Approach Right	NB	SB	WB	EB
Conflicting Lanes Right	2	2	1	2
HCM Control Delay	123.8	32.7	51.3	48.7
HCM LOS	F	D	F	E

Lane	NBLn1	NBLn2	EBLn1	EBLn2	WBLn1	SBLn1	SBLn2
Vol Left, %	100%	0%	100%	0%	21%	100%	0%
Vol Thru, %	0%	81%	0%	59%	71%	0%	89%
Vol Right, %	0%	19%	0%	41%	8%	0%	11%
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop
Traffic Vol by Lane	232	365	93	466	230	13	332
LT Vol	232	0	93	0	48	13	0
Through Vol	0	294	0	274	164	0	297
RT Vol	0	71	0	192	18	0	35
Lane Flow Rate	252	397	101	507	250	14	344
Geometry Grp	7	7	7	7	6	7	7
Degree of Util (X)	0.653	0.952	0.268	1.218	0.676	0.038	0.863
Departure Headway (Hd)	9.998	9.276	9.529	8.655	10.429	10.249	9.662
Convergence, Y/N	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cap	363	393	376	420	350	351	379
Service Time	7.698	6.976	7.31	6.436	8.429	7.949	7.362
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.694	1.01	0.269	1.207	0.714	0.04	0.908
HCM Control Delay	29.7	65.1	15.8	145.3	32.7	13.4	50.1
HCM Lane LOS	D	F	C	F	D	B	F
HCM 95th-tile Q	4.4	10.7	1.1	20.4	4.7	0.1	8.2

HCM 6th AWSC
8: Andresen Road & MacArthur Boulevard

06/21/2019

Intersection												
Intersection Delay, s/veh	20											
Intersection LOS	C											

Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Vol, veh/h	59	310	15	12	182	144	20	216	35	140	184	92
Future Vol, veh/h	59	310	15	12	182	144	20	216	35	140	184	92
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.93	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Heavy Vehicles, %	7	4	0	0	3	6	4	4	11	3	16	9
Mvmt Flow	64	337	16	13	196	157	22	235	38	152	200	100
Number of Lanes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	2	0

Approach	EB	WB	NB	SB
Opposing Approach	WB	EB	SB	NB
Opposing Lanes	3	3	3	3
Conflicting Approach Left	SB	NB	EB	WB
Conflicting Lanes Left	3	3	3	3
Conflicting Approach Right	NB	SB	WB	EB
Conflicting Lanes Right	3	3	3	3
HCM Control Delay	30.6	16.6	15.7	15.8
HCM LOS	D	C	C	C

Lane	NBLn1	NBLn2	NBLn3	EBLn1	EBLn2	EBLn3	WBLn1	WBLn2	WBLn3	SBLn1	SBLn2
Vol Left, %	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Vol Thru, %	0%	100%	67%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Vol Right, %	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop
Traffic Vol by Lane	20	144	107	59	310	15	12	182	144	140	123
LT Vol	20	0	0	59	0	0	12	0	0	140	0
Through Vol	0	144	72	0	310	0	0	182	0	0	123
RT Vol	0	0	35	0	0	15	0	0	144	0	0
Lane Flow Rate	22	157	116	64	337	16	13	196	157	152	133
Geometry Grp	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Degree of Util (X)	0.056	0.378	0.278	0.158	0.777	0.034	0.032	0.462	0.341	0.372	0.316
Departure Headway (Hd)	9.202	8.702	8.592	8.851	8.3	7.532	8.945	8.496	7.847	8.799	8.52
Convergence, Y/N	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cap	387	412	416	403	435	473	398	423	455	408	420
Service Time	7.002	6.502	6.392	6.643	6.092	5.324	6.744	6.295	5.646	6.592	6.313
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.057	0.381	0.279	0.159	0.775	0.034	0.033	0.463	0.345	0.373	0.317
HCM Control Delay	12.6	16.8	14.7	13.3	34.8	10.6	12	18.5	14.7	16.8	15.2
HCM Lane LOS	B	C	B	B	D	B	B	C	B	C	C
HCM 95th-tile Q	0.2	1.7	1.1	0.6	6.7	0.1	0.1	2.4	1.5	1.7	1.3

HCM 6th AWSC
9: Devine Road & MacArthur Boulevard

06/21/2019

Intersection	
Intersection Delay, s/veh	15.1
Intersection LOS	C

Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Vol, veh/h	45	213	30	22	131	139	19	20	8	211	39	53
Future Vol, veh/h	45	213	30	22	131	139	19	20	8	211	39	53
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Heavy Vehicles, %	7	3	4	11	8	11	12	10	14	5	3	2
Mvmt Flow	49	232	33	24	142	151	21	22	9	229	42	58
Number of Lanes	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0

Approach	EB	WB	NB	SB
Opposing Approach	WB	EB	SB	NB
Opposing Lanes	3	2	1	1
Conflicting Approach Left	SB	NB	EB	WB
Conflicting Lanes Left	1	1	2	3
Conflicting Approach Right	NB	SB	WB	EB
Conflicting Lanes Right	1	1	3	2
HCM Control Delay	15.2	11	11	19.6
HCM LOS	C	B	B	C

Lane	NBLn1	EBLn1	EBLn2	WBLn1	WBLn2	WBLn3	SBLn1
Vol Left, %	40%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	70%
Vol Thru, %	43%	0%	88%	0%	100%	0%	13%
Vol Right, %	17%	0%	12%	0%	0%	100%	17%
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop
Traffic Vol by Lane	47	45	243	22	131	139	303
LT Vol	19	45	0	22	0	0	211
Through Vol	20	0	213	0	131	0	39
RT Vol	8	0	30	0	0	139	53
Lane Flow Rate	51	49	264	24	142	151	329
Geometry Grp	7	8	8	7	7	7	7
Degree of Util (X)	0.104	0.101	0.494	0.047	0.259	0.247	0.613
Departure Headway (Hd)	7.326	7.408	6.739	7.114	6.552	5.89	6.704
Convergence, Y/N	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cap	486	481	531	501	545	606	537
Service Time	5.125	5.192	4.522	4.894	4.332	3.669	4.469
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.105	0.102	0.497	0.048	0.261	0.249	0.613
HCM Control Delay	11	11	16	10.2	11.6	10.6	19.6
HCM Lane LOS	B	B	C	B	B	B	C
HCM 95th-tile Q	0.3	0.3	2.7	0.1	1	1	4.1

Queues

1: Rhododendron Drive/Brandt Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBT	WBL	WBT	NBT	SBT
Lane Group Flow (vph)	23	879	3	853	26	234
v/c Ratio	0.06	0.36	0.01	0.36	0.08	0.83
Control Delay	8.2	8.6	6.3	5.4	25.8	66.7
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	8.2	8.6	6.3	5.4	25.8	66.7
Queue Length 50th (ft)	5	128	1	52	11	170
Queue Length 95th (ft)	18	216	m2	83	32	239
Internal Link Dist (ft)		729		1053	814	1295
Turn Bay Length (ft)	65		115			
Base Capacity (vph)	405	2435	393	2347	653	539
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.06	0.36	0.01	0.36	0.04	0.43

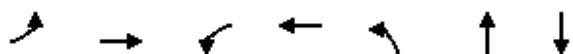
Intersection Summary

m Volume for 95th percentile queue is metered by upstream signal.

Queues

2: MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBT	WBL	WBT	NBL	NBT	SBT
Lane Group Flow (vph)	9	821	24	603	263	46	23
v/c Ratio	0.02	0.42	0.07	0.31	0.74	0.10	0.05
Control Delay	6.5	7.3	10.1	9.7	32.3	6.5	12.7
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	6.5	7.3	10.1	9.7	32.3	6.5	12.7
Queue Length 50th (ft)	1	61	5	84	87	2	5
Queue Length 95th (ft)	m4	103	m28	252	134	18	17
Internal Link Dist (ft)		490		1219		356	750
Turn Bay Length (ft)	100		95		130		
Base Capacity (vph)	450	1972	334	1966	559	696	664
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.02	0.42	0.07	0.31	0.47	0.07	0.03

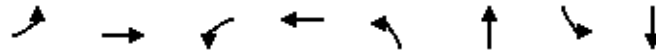
Intersection Summary

m Volume for 95th percentile queue is metered by upstream signal.

Queues

3: Devine Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBT	WBL	WBT	NBL	NBT	SBL	SBT
Lane Group Flow (vph)	91	889	89	772	34	317	92	257
v/c Ratio	0.25	0.48	0.27	0.42	0.14	0.86	0.50	0.59
Control Delay	7.9	13.1	11.5	15.0	28.7	64.7	39.1	43.8
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	7.9	13.1	11.5	15.0	28.7	64.7	39.1	43.8
Queue Length 50th (ft)	23	166	21	111	19	227	53	177
Queue Length 95th (ft)	49	203	m47	180	39	306	85	244
Internal Link Dist (ft)		1219		3040		1671		351
Turn Bay Length (ft)	90		95		85		70	
Base Capacity (vph)	379	1861	402	1817	246	530	188	548
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.24	0.48	0.22	0.42	0.14	0.60	0.49	0.47

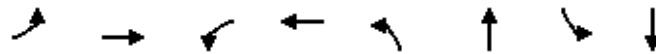
Intersection Summary

m Volume for 95th percentile queue is metered by upstream signal.

Queues

4: Andresen Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBT	WBL	WBT	NBL	NBT	SBL	SBT
Lane Group Flow (vph)	323	856	60	1169	37	328	364	560
v/c Ratio	0.71	0.44	0.52	0.72	0.46	0.77	0.93	0.67
Control Delay	59.0	9.7	70.6	16.8	73.3	61.0	70.2	28.3
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	59.0	9.7	70.6	16.8	73.3	61.0	70.2	28.3
Queue Length 50th (ft)	91	180	0	126	28	126	140	182
Queue Length 95th (ft)	151	227	m95	215	65	170	#235	204
Internal Link Dist (ft)		3040		2649		935		3606
Turn Bay Length (ft)	120		115		130		235	
Base Capacity (vph)	453	1933	141	1630	87	886	396	1159
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.71	0.44	0.43	0.72	0.43	0.37	0.92	0.48

Intersection Summary

95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.

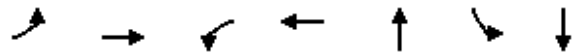
Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

m Volume for 95th percentile queue is metered by upstream signal.

Queues

5: Garrison Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBT	WBL	WBT	NBT	SBL	SBT
Lane Group Flow (vph)	177	1086	23	1228	111	77	155
v/c Ratio	0.78	0.40	0.31	0.53	1.06	0.92	0.57
Control Delay	65.0	4.3	60.6	8.5	138.6	129.7	19.8
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	65.0	4.3	60.6	8.5	138.6	129.7	19.8
Queue Length 50th (ft)	130	159	18	177	~68	60	14
Queue Length 95th (ft)	m175	m192	m41	158	#158	#120	76
Internal Link Dist (ft)		2649		1493	476		1308
Turn Bay Length (ft)	155		155			150	
Base Capacity (vph)	304	2729	75	2325	227	230	510
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.58	0.40	0.31	0.53	0.49	0.33	0.30

Intersection Summary

~ Volume exceeds capacity, queue is theoretically infinite.

Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.

Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

m Volume for 95th percentile queue is metered by upstream signal.

Queues

6: Lieser Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

							
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	WBL	WBT	NBT	NBR	SBT
Lane Group Flow (vph)	5	1201	283	1159	155	245	42
v/c Ratio	0.07	0.56	0.74	0.44	0.73	0.56	0.17
Control Delay	44.6	6.4	63.6	7.2	67.2	10.2	37.9
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	44.6	6.4	63.6	7.2	67.2	10.2	37.9
Queue Length 50th (ft)	3	73	111	136	116	0	24
Queue Length 95th (ft)	m8	274	153	302	177	67	54
Internal Link Dist (ft)		1493		1019	2421		207
Turn Bay Length (ft)	70		135			120	
Base Capacity (vph)	75	2153	497	2664	327	546	369
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.07	0.56	0.57	0.44	0.47	0.45	0.11
Intersection Summary							
m Volume for 95th percentile queue is metered by upstream signal.							

Queues

10: Andresen Road & 18th Street

06/21/2019

									
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	NBL	NBT	SBL	SBT
Lane Group Flow (vph)	121	330	215	122	259	223	1018	52	801
v/c Ratio	0.71	0.87	0.49	0.77	0.75	0.85	0.59	0.50	0.59
Control Delay	74.1	68.0	16.1	83.0	58.7	68.0	18.9	71.2	31.1
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	74.1	68.0	16.1	83.0	58.7	68.0	18.9	71.2	31.1
Queue Length 50th (ft)	92	249	39	93	187	139	285	40	245
Queue Length 95th (ft)	151	335	105	#169	275	m#261	418	82	356
Internal Link Dist (ft)		1126			850		3606		1274
Turn Bay Length (ft)			110	125		190		105	
Base Capacity (vph)	262	490	520	189	393	309	1731	119	1368
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.46	0.67	0.41	0.65	0.66	0.72	0.59	0.44	0.59

Intersection Summary

95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.

Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

m Volume for 95th percentile queue is metered by upstream signal.

Queues

11: Devine Road & 18th Street

06/21/2019

						
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	WBL	WBT	NBT	SBT
Lane Group Flow (vph)	13	524	84	455	388	24
v/c Ratio	0.03	0.58	0.22	0.35	0.64	0.11
Control Delay	13.1	18.1	13.9	15.9	23.9	24.0
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	13.1	18.1	13.9	15.9	23.9	24.0
Queue Length 50th (ft)	2	55	15	44	94	4
Queue Length 95th (ft)	13	128	50	138	#282	28
Internal Link Dist (ft)		2792		1118	789	271
Turn Bay Length (ft)	95		95			
Base Capacity (vph)	523	1662	456	1704	792	820
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.02	0.32	0.18	0.27	0.49	0.03

Intersection Summary

95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.

Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.



Attachment C. Build Analysis Reports

Lanes, Volumes, Timings

1: Rhododendron Drive/Brandt Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

												
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	22	437	5	1	1210	139	17	5	4	200	30	20
Future Volume (vph)	22	437	5	1	1210	139	17	5	4	200	30	20
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	65		0	115		0	0		0	0		0
Storage Lanes	1		0	1		0	0		0	0		0
Taper Length (ft)	25			25			25			25		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt		0.998			0.985			0.980			0.989	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.950				0.968			0.962	
Satd. Flow (prot)	1719	3433	0	1805	3406	0	0	1738	0	0	1657	0
Flt Permitted	0.124			0.477				0.808			0.751	
Satd. Flow (perm)	224	3433	0	906	3406	0	0	1451	0	0	1293	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		2			18			4			4	
Link Speed (mph)		35			35			25			25	
Link Distance (ft)		809			1133			894			1375	
Travel Time (s)		15.8			22.1			24.4			37.5	
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.94	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Heavy Vehicles (%)	5%	5%	0%	0%	4%	8%	0%	20%	0%	6%	33%	4%
Adj. Flow (vph)	24	465	5	1	1315	151	18	5	4	217	33	22
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	24	470	0	1	1466	0	0	27	0	0	272	0
Turn Type	Perm	NA		Perm	NA		Perm	NA		Perm	NA	
Protected Phases		6			2			4			7	
Permitted Phases	6			2			4			7		
Total Split (s)	67.0	67.0		67.0	67.0		43.0	43.0		43.0	43.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0			5.0			5.0	
Act Effect Green (s)	73.3	73.3		73.3	73.3			26.7			26.7	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.67	0.67		0.67	0.67			0.24			0.24	
v/c Ratio	0.16	0.21		0.00	0.64			0.08			0.86	
Control Delay	12.8	8.3		8.0	8.3			25.5			63.1	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0			0.0	
Total Delay	12.8	8.3		8.0	8.3			25.5			63.1	
LOS	B	A		A	A			C			E	
Approach Delay		8.5			8.3			25.5			63.1	
Approach LOS		A			A			C			E	

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other

Cycle Length: 110

Actuated Cycle Length: 110

Offset: 48 (44%), Referenced to phase 6:EBTL, Start of Green

Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated

Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.86

Intersection Signal Delay: 15.1

Intersection LOS: B

Intersection Capacity Utilization 63.7%

ICU Level of Service B

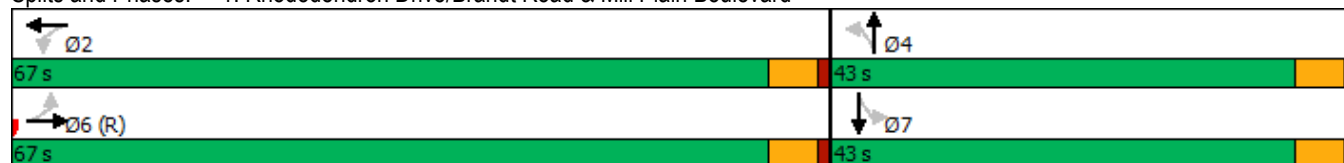
Analysis Period (min) 15

Lanes, Volumes, Timings

1: Rhododendron Drive/Brandt Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

Splits and Phases: 1: Rhododendron Drive/Brandt Road & Mill Plain Boulevard



Lanes, Volumes, Timings

2: MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

												
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations		 			 						 	
Traffic Volume (vph)	10	487	0	79	1004	16	293	5	11	24	18	12
Future Volume (vph)	10	487	0	79	1004	16	293	5	11	24	18	12
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	100		0	95		0	130		0	0		0
Storage Lanes	1		0	1		0	1		0	0		0
Taper Length (ft)	25			25			25			25		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt					0.998			0.894			0.970	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.950			0.950				0.978	
Satd. Flow (prot)	1805	3438	0	1752	3463	0	1736	1631	0	0	1659	0
Flt Permitted	0.185			0.463			0.719				0.898	
Satd. Flow (perm)	352	3438	0	854	3463	0	1314	1631	0	0	1523	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)					3			12			13	
Link Speed (mph)		35			35			30			25	
Link Distance (ft)		570			1299			436			830	
Travel Time (s)		11.1			25.3			9.9			22.6	
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.95	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Heavy Vehicles (%)	0%	5%	5%	3%	4%	7%	4%	14%	0%	0%	21%	7%
Adj. Flow (vph)	11	513	0	86	1091	17	318	5	12	26	20	13
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	11	513	0	86	1108	0	318	17	0	0	59	0
Turn Type	Perm	NA		Perm	NA		Perm	NA		Perm	NA	
Protected Phases		2			6			8			4	
Permitted Phases	2			6			8			4		
Total Split (s)	27.0	27.0		27.0	27.0		28.0	28.0		28.0	28.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0			5.0	
Act Effect Green (s)	28.1	28.1		28.1	28.1		16.9	16.9			16.9	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.51	0.51		0.51	0.51		0.31	0.31			0.31	
v/c Ratio	0.06	0.29		0.20	0.63		0.79	0.03			0.12	
Control Delay	12.1	9.9		11.1	13.1		31.2	7.1			10.1	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0	
Total Delay	12.1	9.9		11.1	13.1		31.2	7.1			10.1	
LOS	B	A		B	B		C	A			B	
Approach Delay		10.0			13.0			30.0			10.1	
Approach LOS		A			B			C			B	

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other

Cycle Length: 55

Actuated Cycle Length: 55

Offset: 25 (45%), Referenced to phase 2:EBTL, Start of Green

Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated

Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.79

Intersection Signal Delay: 14.8

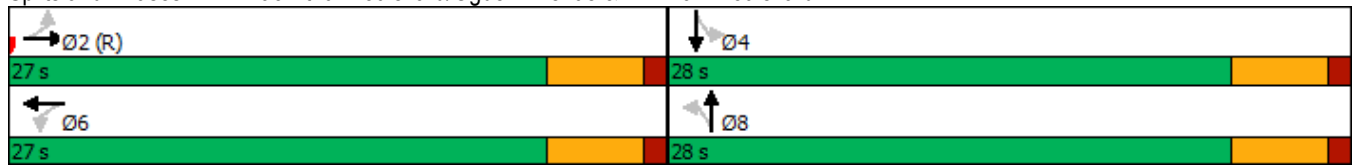
Intersection LOS: B

Intersection Capacity Utilization 73.7%

ICU Level of Service D

Analysis Period (min) 15

Splits and Phases: 2: MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue & Mill Plain Boulevard



Lanes, Volumes, Timings

3: Devine Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

												
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	55	592	24	73	1174	81	17	246	99	76	190	61
Future Volume (vph)	55	592	24	73	1174	81	17	246	99	76	190	61
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	90		0	95		0	85		0	70		0
Storage Lanes	1		0	1		0	1		0	1		0
Taper Length (ft)	25			25			25			25		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt		0.994			0.990			0.957			0.964	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.950			0.950			0.950		
Satd. Flow (prot)	1703	3455	0	1787	3465	0	1687	1732	0	1752	1716	0
Flt Permitted	0.112			0.285			0.433			0.199		
Satd. Flow (perm)	201	3455	0	536	3465	0	769	1732	0	367	1716	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		4			8			18			14	
Link Speed (mph)		35			35			25			25	
Link Distance (ft)		1299			3120			1751			431	
Travel Time (s)		25.3			60.8			47.8			11.8	
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Heavy Vehicles (%)	6%	4%	0%	1%	3%	5%	7%	7%	0%	3%	7%	6%
Adj. Flow (vph)	60	643	26	79	1276	88	18	267	108	83	207	66
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	60	669	0	79	1364	0	18	375	0	83	273	0
Turn Type	pm+pt	NA		pm+pt	NA		pm+pt	NA		pm+pt	NA	
Protected Phases	1	6		5	2		3	8		7	4	
Permitted Phases	6			2			8			4		
Total Split (s)	10.0	49.0		16.0	55.0		10.0	35.0		10.0	35.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0	
Act Effect Green (s)	58.0	57.0		58.4	58.4		29.6	25.6		31.6	29.6	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.53	0.52		0.53	0.53		0.27	0.23		0.29	0.27	
v/c Ratio	0.34	0.37		0.22	0.74		0.07	0.90		0.49	0.58	
Control Delay	26.7	14.0		5.6	7.7		24.0	63.6		36.3	37.9	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	
Total Delay	26.7	14.0		5.6	7.7		24.0	63.6		36.3	37.9	
LOS	C	B		A	A		C	E		D	D	
Approach Delay		15.1			7.6			61.8			37.5	
Approach LOS		B			A			E			D	

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other

Cycle Length: 110

Actuated Cycle Length: 110

Offset: 55 (50%), Referenced to phase 2:WBTL, Start of Green

Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated

Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.90

Intersection Signal Delay: 20.4

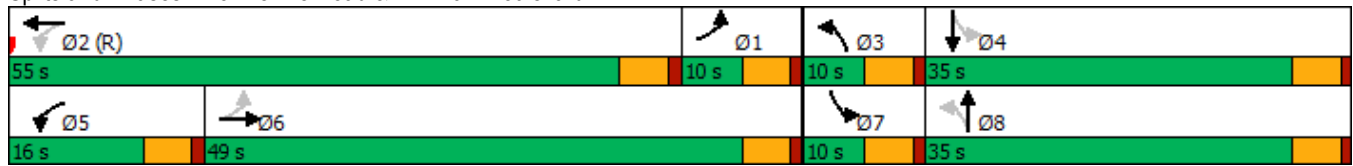
Intersection LOS: C

Intersection Capacity Utilization 79.0%

ICU Level of Service D

Analysis Period (min) 15

Splits and Phases: 3: Devine Road & Mill Plain Boulevard



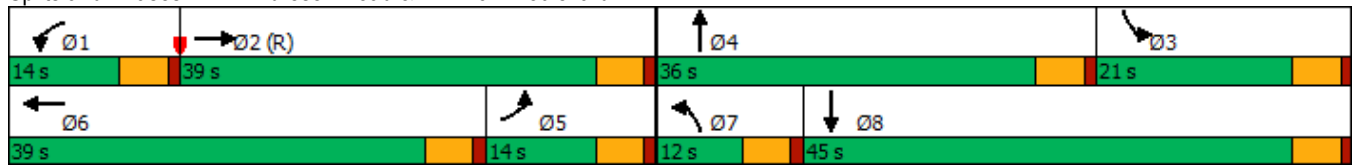
Lanes, Volumes, Timings

4: Andresen Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

												
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	 	 			 			 		 	 	
Traffic Volume (vph)	162	593	35	62	969	203	39	258	29	476	501	328
Future Volume (vph)	162	593	35	62	969	203	39	258	29	476	501	328
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	120		0	115		0	130		0	235		0
Storage Lanes	2		0	1		0	1		0	2		0
Taper Length (ft)	25			25			25			25		
Lane Util. Factor	0.97	0.95	0.95	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	0.95	0.95	0.97	0.95	0.95
Frt		0.992			0.974			0.985			0.941	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.950			0.950			0.950		
Satd. Flow (prot)	3367	3462	0	1703	3408	0	1597	3374	0	3367	3272	0
Flt Permitted	0.950			0.950			0.950			0.950		
Satd. Flow (perm)	3367	3462	0	1703	3408	0	1597	3374	0	3367	3272	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		6			23			11			156	
Link Speed (mph)		35			35			35			35	
Link Distance (ft)		3120			2729			1015			3686	
Travel Time (s)		60.8			53.2			19.8			71.8	
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Heavy Vehicles (%)	4%	3%	11%	6%	3%	4%	13%	6%	0%	4%	5%	2%
Adj. Flow (vph)	176	645	38	67	1053	221	42	280	32	517	545	357
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	176	683	0	67	1274	0	42	312	0	517	902	0
Turn Type	Prot	NA		Prot	NA		Prot	NA		Prot	NA	
Protected Phases	5	2		1	6		7	4		3	8	
Permitted Phases												
Total Split (s)	14.0	39.0		14.0	39.0		12.0	36.0		21.0	45.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0	
Act Effct Green (s)	9.0	46.1		7.7	42.9		6.1	13.4		24.7	36.1	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.08	0.42		0.07	0.39		0.06	0.12		0.22	0.33	
v/c Ratio	0.64	0.47		0.56	0.95		0.48	0.74		0.68	0.77	
Control Delay	54.4	22.0		81.1	40.2		68.3	55.8		22.5	11.4	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	
Total Delay	54.4	22.0		81.1	40.2		68.3	55.8		22.5	11.4	
LOS	D	C		F	D		E	E		C	B	
Approach Delay		28.7			42.2			57.2			15.5	
Approach LOS		C			D			E			B	
Intersection Summary												
Area Type:	Other											
Cycle Length: 110												
Actuated Cycle Length: 110												
Offset: 24 (22%), Referenced to phase 2:EBT, Start of Green												
Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated												
Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.95												
Intersection Signal Delay: 31.1												
Intersection LOS: C												
Intersection Capacity Utilization 83.1%												
ICU Level of Service E												
Analysis Period (min) 15												

Splits and Phases: 4: Andresen Road & Mill Plain Boulevard



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
5: Garrison Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

												
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	61	967	10	18	1123	25	15	9	37	53	7	113
Future Volume (vph)	61	967	10	18	1123	25	15	9	37	53	7	113
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	155		0	155		0	0		0	150		0
Storage Lanes	1		0	1		0	0		0	1		0
Taper Length (ft)	25			25			25			25		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt		0.998			0.997			0.918			0.859	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.950				0.988		0.950		
Satd. Flow (prot)	1805	3495	0	1703	3484	0	0	1660	0	1752	1545	0
Flt Permitted	0.950			0.950				0.562		0.730		
Satd. Flow (perm)	1805	3495	0	1703	3484	0	0	944	0	1347	1545	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		1			3			40			123	
Link Speed (mph)		35			35			25			25	
Link Distance (ft)		2729			1573			556			1388	
Travel Time (s)		53.2			30.6			15.2			37.9	
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.95	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Heavy Vehicles (%)	0%	3%	11%	6%	3%	17%	0%	13%	3%	3%	0%	6%
Adj. Flow (vph)	66	1018	11	20	1221	27	16	10	40	58	8	123
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	66	1029	0	20	1248	0	0	66	0	58	131	0
Turn Type	Prot	NA		Prot	NA		Perm	NA		Perm	NA	
Protected Phases	5	2		1	6			8			4	
Permitted Phases							8			4		
Total Split (s)	16.0	65.0		10.0	59.0		35.0	35.0		35.0	35.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0			5.0		5.0	5.0	
Act Effect Green (s)	8.1	87.7		5.0	80.6			8.3		8.3	8.3	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.07	0.80		0.05	0.73			0.08		0.08	0.08	
v/c Ratio	0.50	0.37		0.26	0.49			0.61		0.57	0.57	
Control Delay	52.6	4.2		61.9	4.3			47.0		69.6	19.9	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0		0.0	0.0	
Total Delay	52.6	4.2		61.9	4.3			47.0		69.6	19.9	
LOS	D	A		E	A			D		E	B	
Approach Delay		7.2			5.2			47.0			35.1	
Approach LOS		A			A			D			D	

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other

Cycle Length: 110

Actuated Cycle Length: 110

Offset: 86 (78%), Referenced to phase 2:EBT, Start of Green

Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated

Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.61

Intersection Signal Delay: 9.3

Intersection LOS: A

Intersection Capacity Utilization 58.7%

ICU Level of Service B

Analysis Period (min) 15

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
5: Garrison Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

Splits and Phases: 5: Garrison Road & Mill Plain Boulevard



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
6: Lieser Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

												
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	3	977	101	256	1115	5	102	6	270	7	4	3
Future Volume (vph)	3	977	101	256	1115	5	102	6	270	7	4	3
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	70		0	135		0	0		120	0		0
Storage Lanes	1		0	2		0	0		1	0		0
Taper Length (ft)	25			25			25			25		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	0.95	0.95	0.97	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt		0.985			0.999				0.850		0.973	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.950				0.955			0.974	
Satd. Flow (prot)	1805	3466	0	3367	3502	0	0	1733	1583	0	1801	0
Flt Permitted	0.950			0.950				0.728			0.845	
Satd. Flow (perm)	1805	3466	0	3367	3502	0	0	1321	1583	0	1562	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		15			1				293		3	
Link Speed (mph)		35			35			25			30	
Link Distance (ft)		1573			1099			2501			287	
Travel Time (s)		30.6			21.4			68.2			6.5	
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.98	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Heavy Vehicles (%)	0%	2%	8%	4%	3%	0%	5%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Adj. Flow (vph)	3	997	110	278	1212	5	111	7	293	8	4	3
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	3	1107	0	278	1217	0	0	118	293	0	15	0
Turn Type	Prot	NA		Prot	NA		Perm	NA	Perm	Perm	NA	
Protected Phases	5	2		1	6			8			4	
Permitted Phases							8		8	4		
Total Split (s)	10.0	59.0		22.0	71.0		29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0			5.0	5.0		5.0	
Act Effect Green (s)	5.0	69.3		12.5	84.7			13.3	13.3		13.3	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.05	0.63		0.11	0.77			0.12	0.12		0.12	
v/c Ratio	0.04	0.51		0.73	0.45			0.74	0.65		0.08	
Control Delay	38.3	6.8		58.3	6.2			72.3	12.2		35.0	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0		0.0	
Total Delay	38.3	6.8		58.3	6.2			72.3	12.2		35.0	
LOS	D	A		E	A			E	B		C	
Approach Delay		6.9			15.9			29.5			35.0	
Approach LOS		A			B			C			C	

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other

Cycle Length: 110

Actuated Cycle Length: 110

Offset: 70 (64%), Referenced to phase 2:EBT, Start of Green

Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated

Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.74

Intersection Signal Delay: 14.5

Intersection LOS: B

Intersection Capacity Utilization 63.6%

ICU Level of Service B

Analysis Period (min) 15

Splits and Phases: 6: Lieser Road & Mill Plain Boulevard



Lanes, Volumes, Timings

7: Lieser Road & MacArthur Boulevard/St Helen Avenue

06/21/2019

												
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	59	115	400	88	275	27	124	274	74	5	307	63
Future Volume (vph)	59	115	400	88	275	27	124	274	74	5	307	63
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	150		0	150		0	150		0	150		0
Storage Lanes	1		0	1		0	1		0	1		0
Taper Length (ft)	25			25			25			25		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt		0.883			0.987			0.968			0.975	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.950			0.950			0.950		
Satd. Flow (prot)	1703	1586	0	1770	1842	0	1736	1811	0	1805	1747	0
Flt Permitted	0.432			0.206			0.330			0.525		
Satd. Flow (perm)	774	1586	0	384	1842	0	603	1811	0	998	1747	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		236			7			17			13	
Link Speed (mph)		35			25			25			25	
Link Distance (ft)		712			960			705			2501	
Travel Time (s)		13.9			26.2			19.2			68.2	
Peak Hour Factor	0.94	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Heavy Vehicles (%)	6%	5%	6%	2%	2%	0%	4%	2%	0%	0%	5%	11%
Adj. Flow (vph)	63	125	435	96	299	29	135	298	80	5	334	68
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	63	560	0	96	328	0	135	378	0	5	402	0
Turn Type	Perm	NA		Perm	NA		pm+pt	NA		pm+pt	NA	
Protected Phases		4			8		5	2		1	6	
Permitted Phases	4			8			2			6		
Total Split (s)	42.0	42.0		42.0	42.0		11.0	38.0		10.0	37.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0	
Act Effect Green (s)	19.4	19.4		19.4	19.4		27.7	26.9		23.7	20.0	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.33	0.33		0.33	0.33		0.47	0.45		0.40	0.34	
v/c Ratio	0.25	0.83		0.77	0.54		0.33	0.46		0.01	0.67	
Control Delay	19.1	22.7		59.0	20.5		13.0	15.2		11.0	25.3	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	
Total Delay	19.1	22.7		59.0	20.5		13.0	15.2		11.0	25.3	
LOS	B	C		E	C		B	B		B	C	
Approach Delay		22.3			29.2			14.7			25.1	
Approach LOS		C			C			B			C	

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other

Cycle Length: 90

Actuated Cycle Length: 59.4

Control Type: Actuated-Uncoordinated

Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.83

Intersection Signal Delay: 22.4

Intersection LOS: C

Intersection Capacity Utilization 79.1%

ICU Level of Service D

Analysis Period (min) 15

Lanes, Volumes, Timings

7: Lieser Road & MacArthur Boulevard/St Helen Avenue

06/21/2019

Splits and Phases: 7: Lieser Road & MacArthur Boulevard/St Helen Avenue

 Ø1	 Ø2	 Ø4
10 s	38 s	42 s
 Ø5	 Ø6	 Ø8
11 s	37 s	42 s

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
10: Andresen Road & 18th Street

06/21/2019

												
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	165	158	169	125	178	6	157	425	69	22	1083	106
Future Volume (vph)	165	158	169	125	178	6	157	425	69	22	1083	106
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	0		110	125		0	190		0	105		0
Storage Lanes	1		1	1		0	1		0	1		0
Taper Length (ft)	25			25			25			25		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	0.95	0.95
Frt			0.850		0.995			0.979			0.987	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.950			0.950			0.950		
Satd. Flow (prot)	1641	1696	1429	1770	1855	0	1719	3357	0	1467	3436	0
Flt Permitted	0.950			0.950			0.950			0.950		
Satd. Flow (perm)	1641	1696	1429	1770	1855	0	1719	3357	0	1467	3436	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)			184		2			19			10	
Link Speed (mph)		35			35			35			35	
Link Distance (ft)		1206			930			3686			1354	
Travel Time (s)		23.5			18.1			71.8			26.4	
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Heavy Vehicles (%)	10%	12%	13%	2%	2%	0%	5%	5%	7%	23%	3%	11%
Adj. Flow (vph)	179	172	184	136	193	7	171	462	75	24	1177	115
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	179	172	184	136	200	0	171	537	0	24	1292	0
Turn Type	Prot	NA	Perm	Prot	NA		Prot	NA		Prot	NA	
Protected Phases	5	2		1	6		7	4		3	8	
Permitted Phases			2									
Total Split (s)	23.0	32.0	32.0	21.0	30.0		15.0	46.0		11.0	42.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0	
Act Effect Green (s)	15.4	14.7	14.7	16.0	15.2		10.0	57.8		6.0	49.4	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.14		0.09	0.53		0.05	0.45	
v/c Ratio	0.78	0.76	0.53	0.53	0.78		1.10	0.30		0.30	0.83	
Control Delay	67.3	66.5	11.6	50.2	64.7		134.1	5.2		60.0	34.3	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	
Total Delay	67.3	66.5	11.6	50.2	64.7		134.1	5.2		60.0	34.3	
LOS	E	E	B	D	E		F	A		E	C	
Approach Delay		47.9			58.8			36.3			34.8	
Approach LOS		D			E			D			C	

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other

Cycle Length: 110

Actuated Cycle Length: 110

Offset: 4 (4%), Referenced to phase 4:NBT, Start of Green

Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated

Maximum v/c Ratio: 1.10

Intersection Signal Delay: 40.4

Intersection LOS: D

Intersection Capacity Utilization 77.6%

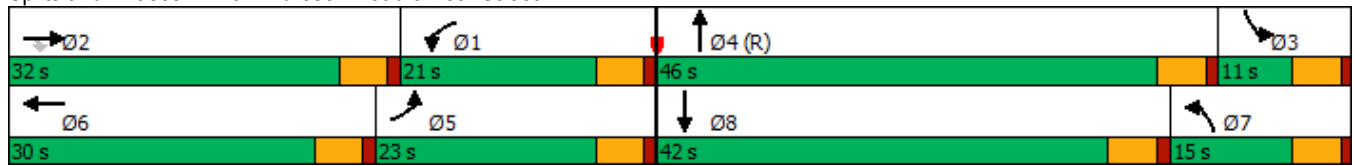
ICU Level of Service D

Analysis Period (min) 15

Lanes, Volumes, Timings 10: Andresen Road & 18th Street

06/21/2019

Splits and Phases: 10: Andresen Road & 18th Street



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
11: Devine Road & 18th Street

06/21/2019

												
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	1	219	259	127	230	3	216	1	151	0	5	1
Future Volume (vph)	1	219	259	127	230	3	216	1	151	0	5	1
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	95		0	95		0	0		0	0		0
Storage Lanes	1		0	1		0	0		0	0		0
Taper Length (ft)	25			25			25			25		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt		0.918			0.998			0.945			0.977	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.950				0.971				
Satd. Flow (prot)	1805	3097	0	1671	3466	0	0	1654	0	0	1856	0
Flt Permitted	0.595			0.267				0.971				
Satd. Flow (perm)	1130	3097	0	470	3466	0	0	1654	0	0	1856	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		282			1			32			1	
Link Speed (mph)		35			35			25			25	
Link Distance (ft)		2872			1198			869			351	
Travel Time (s)		55.9			23.3			23.7			9.6	
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.94	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Heavy Vehicles (%)	0%	7%	7%	8%	4%	0%	5%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%
Adj. Flow (vph)	1	233	282	138	250	3	235	1	164	0	5	1
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	1	515	0	138	253	0	0	400	0	0	6	0
Turn Type	pm+pt	NA		pm+pt	NA		Split	NA			NA	
Protected Phases	5	2		1	6		8	8		4	4	
Permitted Phases	2			6								
Total Split (s)	15.0	30.0		15.0	30.0		28.0	28.0		28.0	28.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0			4.0			4.0	
Act Effect Green (s)	17.5	12.3		21.8	20.2			21.3			7.6	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.33	0.23		0.41	0.38			0.40			0.14	
v/c Ratio	0.00	0.55		0.35	0.19			0.59			0.02	
Control Delay	11.0	11.8		13.2	13.1			19.3			26.0	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0			0.0	
Total Delay	11.0	11.8		13.2	13.1			19.3			26.0	
LOS	B	B		B	B			B			C	
Approach Delay		11.8			13.2			19.3			26.0	
Approach LOS		B			B			B			C	

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other

Cycle Length: 101

Actuated Cycle Length: 53.2

Control Type: Actuated-Uncoordinated

Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.59

Intersection Signal Delay: 14.5

Intersection LOS: B

Intersection Capacity Utilization 59.3%

ICU Level of Service B

Analysis Period (min) 15

Lanes, Volumes, Timings 11: Devine Road & 18th Street

06/21/2019

Splits and Phases: 11: Devine Road & 18th Street

 Ø1 15 s	 Ø2 30 s	 Ø4 28 s	 Ø8 28 s
 Ø5 15 s	 Ø6 30 s		

HCM 6th Roundabout
8: Andresen Road & MacArthur Boulevard

08/30/2019

Intersection				
Intersection Delay, s/veh	17.7			
Intersection LOS	C			
Approach	EB	WB	NB	SB
Entry Lanes	1	1	1	1
Conflicting Circle Lanes	1	1	1	1
Adj Approach Flow, veh/h	300	500	313	674
Demand Flow Rate, veh/h	308	517	330	716
Vehicles Circulating, veh/h	639	378	628	479
Vehicles Exiting, veh/h	556	580	319	416
Ped Vol Crossing Leg, #/h	0	0	0	0
Ped Cap Adj	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Approach Delay, s/veh	11.1	11.5	11.7	28.1
Approach LOS	B	B	B	D
Lane	Left	Left	Left	Left
Designated Moves	LTR	LTR	LTR	LTR
Assumed Moves	LTR	LTR	LTR	LTR
RT Channelized				
Lane Util	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Follow-Up Headway, s	2.609	2.609	2.609	2.609
Critical Headway, s	4.976	4.976	4.976	4.976
Entry Flow, veh/h	308	517	330	716
Cap Entry Lane, veh/h	719	938	727	847
Entry HV Adj Factor	0.975	0.968	0.949	0.942
Flow Entry, veh/h	300	500	313	674
Cap Entry, veh/h	701	908	690	797
V/C Ratio	0.428	0.551	0.454	0.846
Control Delay, s/veh	11.1	11.5	11.7	28.1
LOS	B	B	B	D
95th %tile Queue, veh	2	3	2	10

Queues

1: Rhododendron Drive/Brandt Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBT	WBL	WBT	NBT	SBT
Lane Group Flow (vph)	24	470	1	1466	27	272
v/c Ratio	0.16	0.21	0.00	0.64	0.08	0.86
Control Delay	12.8	8.3	8.0	8.3	25.5	63.1
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	12.8	8.3	8.0	8.3	25.5	63.1
Queue Length 50th (ft)	6	61	0	88	13	182
Queue Length 95th (ft)	25	108	m0	388	31	253
Internal Link Dist (ft)		729		1053	814	1295
Turn Bay Length (ft)	65		115			
Base Capacity (vph)	149	2287	603	2274	503	449
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.16	0.21	0.00	0.64	0.05	0.61

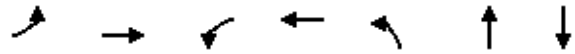
Intersection Summary

m Volume for 95th percentile queue is metered by upstream signal.

Queues

2: MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBT	WBL	WBT	NBL	NBT	SBT
Lane Group Flow (vph)	11	513	86	1108	318	17	59
v/c Ratio	0.06	0.29	0.20	0.63	0.79	0.03	0.12
Control Delay	12.1	9.9	11.1	13.1	31.2	7.1	10.1
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	12.1	9.9	11.1	13.1	31.2	7.1	10.1
Queue Length 50th (ft)	2	87	26	185	93	1	10
Queue Length 95th (ft)	m10	113	m48	277	146	10	26
Internal Link Dist (ft)		490		1219		356	750
Turn Bay Length (ft)	100		95		130		
Base Capacity (vph)	180	1757	436	1771	549	689	644
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.06	0.29	0.20	0.63	0.58	0.02	0.09

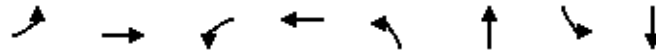
Intersection Summary

m Volume for 95th percentile queue is metered by upstream signal.

Queues

3: Devine Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBT	WBL	WBT	NBL	NBT	SBL	SBT
Lane Group Flow (vph)	60	669	79	1364	18	375	83	273
v/c Ratio	0.34	0.37	0.22	0.74	0.07	0.90	0.49	0.58
Control Delay	26.7	14.0	5.6	7.7	24.0	63.6	36.3	37.9
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	26.7	14.0	5.6	7.7	24.0	63.6	36.3	37.9
Queue Length 50th (ft)	18	119	13	143	9	243	41	143
Queue Length 95th (ft)	54	220	m14	m151	24	#371	74	245
Internal Link Dist (ft)		1219		3040		1671		351
Turn Bay Length (ft)	90		95		85		70	
Base Capacity (vph)	174	1791	409	1842	248	485	168	509
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.34	0.37	0.19	0.74	0.07	0.77	0.49	0.54

Intersection Summary

95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.

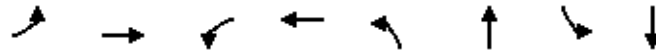
Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

m Volume for 95th percentile queue is metered by upstream signal.

Queues

4: Andresen Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBT	WBL	WBT	NBL	NBT	SBL	SBT
Lane Group Flow (vph)	176	683	67	1274	42	312	517	902
v/c Ratio	0.64	0.47	0.56	0.95	0.48	0.74	0.68	0.77
Control Delay	54.4	22.0	81.1	40.2	68.3	55.8	22.5	11.4
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	54.4	22.0	81.1	40.2	68.3	55.8	22.5	11.4
Queue Length 50th (ft)	50	75	46	444	29	109	144	187
Queue Length 95th (ft)	m98	308	86	#666	66	151	m124	46
Internal Link Dist (ft)		3040		2649		935		3606
Turn Bay Length (ft)	120		115		130		235	
Base Capacity (vph)	275	1455	145	1341	101	958	757	1289
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.64	0.47	0.46	0.95	0.42	0.33	0.68	0.70

Intersection Summary

95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.

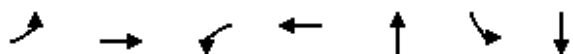
Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

m Volume for 95th percentile queue is metered by upstream signal.

Queues

5: Garrison Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBT	WBL	WBT	NBT	SBL	SBT
Lane Group Flow (vph)	66	1029	20	1248	66	58	131
v/c Ratio	0.50	0.37	0.26	0.49	0.61	0.57	0.57
Control Delay	52.6	4.2	61.9	4.3	47.0	69.6	19.9
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	52.6	4.2	61.9	4.3	47.0	69.6	19.9
Queue Length 50th (ft)	39	9	14	103	18	40	5
Queue Length 95th (ft)	m67	143	m34	69	63	81	62
Internal Link Dist (ft)		2649		1493	476		1308
Turn Bay Length (ft)	155		155			150	
Base Capacity (vph)	180	2785	77	2552	286	367	510
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.37	0.37	0.26	0.49	0.23	0.16	0.26

Intersection Summary

m Volume for 95th percentile queue is metered by upstream signal.

Queues

6: Lieser Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

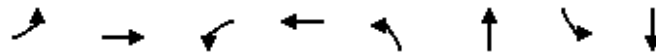
06/21/2019

							
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	WBL	WBT	NBT	NBR	SBT
Lane Group Flow (vph)	3	1107	278	1217	118	293	15
v/c Ratio	0.04	0.51	0.73	0.45	0.74	0.65	0.08
Control Delay	38.3	6.8	58.3	6.2	72.3	12.2	35.0
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	38.3	6.8	58.3	6.2	72.3	12.2	35.0
Queue Length 50th (ft)	2	57	99	117	82	0	8
Queue Length 95th (ft)	m5	182	139	285	136	75	26
Internal Link Dist (ft)		1493		1019	2421		207
Turn Bay Length (ft)	70		135			120	
Base Capacity (vph)	82	2187	520	2698	288	574	343
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.04	0.51	0.53	0.45	0.41	0.51	0.04
Intersection Summary							
m Volume for 95th percentile queue is metered by upstream signal.							

Queues

7: Lieser Road & MacArthur Boulevard/St Helen Avenue

06/21/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBT	WBL	WBT	NBL	NBT	SBL	SBT
Lane Group Flow (vph)	63	560	96	328	135	378	5	402
v/c Ratio	0.25	0.83	0.77	0.54	0.33	0.46	0.01	0.67
Control Delay	19.1	22.7	59.0	20.5	13.0	15.2	11.0	25.3
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	19.1	22.7	59.0	20.5	13.0	15.2	11.0	25.3
Queue Length 50th (ft)	16	101	30	90	22	69	1	116
Queue Length 95th (ft)	51	276	#118	199	76	251	7	283
Internal Link Dist (ft)		632		880		625		2421
Turn Bay Length (ft)	150		150		150		150	
Base Capacity (vph)	514	1134	255	1227	415	1135	478	1057
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.12	0.49	0.38	0.27	0.33	0.33	0.01	0.38

Intersection Summary

95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.

Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

Queues

10: Andresen Road & 18th Street

06/21/2019

									
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	NBL	NBT	SBL	SBT
Lane Group Flow (vph)	179	172	184	136	200	171	537	24	1292
v/c Ratio	0.78	0.76	0.53	0.53	0.78	1.10	0.30	0.30	0.83
Control Delay	67.3	66.5	11.6	50.2	64.7	134.1	5.2	60.0	34.3
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	67.3	66.5	11.6	50.2	64.7	134.1	5.2	60.0	34.3
Queue Length 50th (ft)	123	119	0	90	137	~141	48	17	410
Queue Length 95th (ft)	189	182	60	144	204	m#245	m82	45	#688
Internal Link Dist (ft)	1126				850		3606		1274
Turn Bay Length (ft)			110	125		190		105	
Base Capacity (vph)	279	416	489	285	423	156	1772	80	1548
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.64	0.41	0.38	0.48	0.47	1.10	0.30	0.30	0.83

Intersection Summary

~ Volume exceeds capacity, queue is theoretically infinite.

Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.

Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

m Volume for 95th percentile queue is metered by upstream signal.

Queues

11: Devine Road & 18th Street

06/21/2019

						
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	WBL	WBT	NBT	SBT
Lane Group Flow (vph)	1	515	138	253	400	6
v/c Ratio	0.00	0.55	0.35	0.19	0.59	0.02
Control Delay	11.0	11.8	13.2	13.1	19.3	26.0
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	11.0	11.8	13.2	13.1	19.3	26.0
Queue Length 50th (ft)	0	32	24	22	86	1
Queue Length 95th (ft)	3	93	73	76	#286	14
Internal Link Dist (ft)		2792		1118	789	271
Turn Bay Length (ft)	95		95			
Base Capacity (vph)	610	1778	471	1843	827	911
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.00	0.29	0.29	0.14	0.48	0.01

Intersection Summary

95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.

Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

Lanes, Volumes, Timings

1: Rhododendron Drive/Brandt Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

												
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	21	974	7	3	611	243	9	7	8	219	6	25
Future Volume (vph)	21	974	7	3	611	243	9	7	8	219	6	25
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	65		0	115		0	0		0	0		0
Storage Lanes	1		0	1		0	0		0	0		0
Taper Length (ft)	25			25			25			25		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt		0.999			0.957			0.955			0.987	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.950				0.982			0.958	
Satd. Flow (prot)	1805	3469	0	1805	3313	0	0	1711	0	0	1670	0
Flt Permitted	0.273			0.232				0.883			0.733	
Satd. Flow (perm)	519	3469	0	441	3313	0	0	1538	0	0	1278	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		1			72			9			6	
Link Speed (mph)		35			35			25			25	
Link Distance (ft)		809			1133			894			1375	
Travel Time (s)		15.8			22.1			24.4			37.5	
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.94	0.92	0.92	0.93	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Heavy Vehicles (%)	0%	4%	0%	0%	4%	5%	0%	14%	0%	8%	0%	6%
Adj. Flow (vph)	23	1036	8	3	657	264	10	8	9	238	7	27
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	23	1044	0	3	921	0	0	27	0	0	272	0
Turn Type	Perm	NA		Perm	NA		Perm	NA		Perm	NA	
Protected Phases		6			2			4			7	
Permitted Phases	6			2			4			7		
Total Split (s)	65.0	65.0		65.0	65.0		55.0	55.0		55.0	55.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0			5.0			5.0	
Act Effect Green (s)	80.2	80.2		80.2	80.2			29.8			29.8	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.67	0.67		0.67	0.67			0.25			0.25	
v/c Ratio	0.07	0.45		0.01	0.41			0.07			0.85	
Control Delay	10.2	11.4		6.7	5.9			22.6			64.0	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0			0.0	
Total Delay	10.2	11.4		6.7	5.9			22.6			64.0	
LOS	B	B		A	A			C			E	
Approach Delay		11.3			5.9			22.6			64.0	
Approach LOS		B			A			C			E	

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other

Cycle Length: 120

Actuated Cycle Length: 120

Offset: 70 (58%), Referenced to phase 6:EBTL, Start of Green

Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated

Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.85

Intersection Signal Delay: 15.5

Intersection LOS: B

Intersection Capacity Utilization 56.1%

ICU Level of Service B

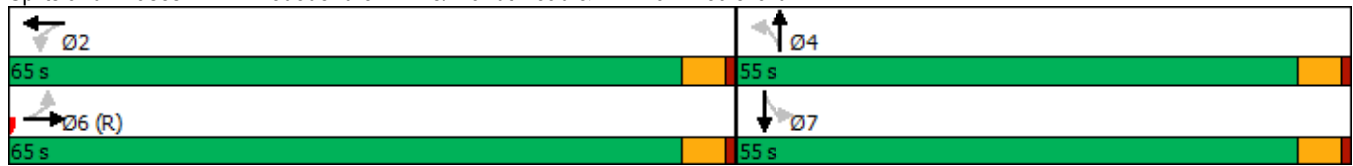
Analysis Period (min) 15

Lanes, Volumes, Timings

1: Rhododendron Drive/Brandt Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

Splits and Phases: 1: Rhododendron Drive/Brandt Road & Mill Plain Boulevard



Lanes, Volumes, Timings

2: MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

												
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	8	991	0	23	579	6	277	8	42	15	6	3
Future Volume (vph)	8	991	0	23	579	6	277	8	42	15	6	3
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	100		0	95		0	130		0	0		0
Storage Lanes	1		0	1		0	1		0	0		0
Taper Length (ft)	25			25			25			25		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt					0.998			0.875			0.984	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.950			0.950				0.970	
Satd. Flow (prot)	1805	3471	0	1805	3459	0	1719	1622	0	0	1761	0
Flt Permitted	0.396			0.226			0.740				0.866	
Satd. Flow (perm)	752	3471	0	429	3459	0	1339	1622	0	0	1573	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)					2			46			3	
Link Speed (mph)		35			35			30			25	
Link Distance (ft)		570			1299			436			830	
Travel Time (s)		11.1			25.3			9.9			22.6	
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.97	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Heavy Vehicles (%)	0%	4%	5%	0%	4%	17%	5%	0%	3%	0%	11%	0%
Adj. Flow (vph)	9	1022	0	25	629	7	301	9	46	16	7	3
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	9	1022	0	25	636	0	301	55	0	0	26	0
Turn Type	Perm	NA		Perm	NA		Perm	NA		Perm	NA	
Protected Phases		2			6			8			4	
Permitted Phases	2			6			8			4		
Total Split (s)	32.0	32.0		32.0	32.0		28.0	28.0		28.0	28.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0			5.0	
Act Effect Green (s)	33.1	33.1		33.1	33.1		16.9	16.9			16.9	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.55	0.55		0.55	0.55		0.28	0.28			0.28	
v/c Ratio	0.02	0.53		0.11	0.33		0.80	0.11			0.06	
Control Delay	7.9	9.1		13.0	11.9		35.2	6.1			12.3	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0	
Total Delay	7.9	9.1		13.0	11.9		35.2	6.1			12.3	
LOS	A	A		B	B		D	A			B	
Approach Delay		9.1			11.9			30.7			12.3	
Approach LOS		A			B			C			B	

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other

Cycle Length: 60

Actuated Cycle Length: 60

Offset: 49 (82%), Referenced to phase 2:EBTL, Start of Green

Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated

Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.80

Intersection Signal Delay: 13.8

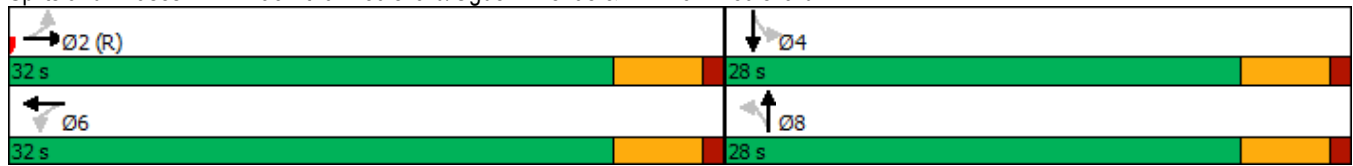
Intersection LOS: B

Intersection Capacity Utilization 57.7%

ICU Level of Service B

Analysis Period (min) 15

Splits and Phases: 2: MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue & Mill Plain Boulevard



Lanes, Volumes, Timings

3: Devine Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

												
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	99	944	14	113	659	106	34	243	94	88	273	45
Future Volume (vph)	99	944	14	113	659	106	34	243	94	88	273	45
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	90		0	95		0	85		0	70		0
Storage Lanes	1		0	1		0	1		0	1		0
Taper Length (ft)	25			25			25			25		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt		0.998			0.979			0.958			0.979	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.950			0.950			0.950		
Satd. Flow (prot)	1719	3533	0	1805	3441	0	1805	1731	0	1805	1764	0
Flt Permitted	0.259			0.165			0.312			0.196		
Satd. Flow (perm)	469	3533	0	314	3441	0	593	1731	0	372	1764	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		1			19			17			7	
Link Speed (mph)		35			35			25			25	
Link Distance (ft)		1299			3120			1751			431	
Travel Time (s)		25.3			60.8			47.8			11.8	
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.94	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Heavy Vehicles (%)	5%	2%	0%	0%	2%	7%	0%	6%	3%	0%	6%	2%
Adj. Flow (vph)	108	1026	15	123	701	115	37	264	102	96	297	49
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	108	1041	0	123	816	0	37	366	0	96	346	0
Turn Type	pm+pt	NA		pm+pt	NA		pm+pt	NA		pm+pt	NA	
Protected Phases	1	6		5	2		3	8		7	4	
Permitted Phases	6			2			8			4		
Total Split (s)	14.0	52.0		16.0	54.0		10.0	41.0		11.0	42.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0	
Act Effect Green (s)	65.8	58.9		66.9	59.5		32.8	27.8		36.2	32.6	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.55	0.49		0.56	0.50		0.27	0.23		0.30	0.27	
v/c Ratio	0.33	0.60		0.46	0.48		0.17	0.88		0.53	0.71	
Control Delay	10.5	17.5		16.7	13.0		27.4	64.6		38.6	47.5	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	
Total Delay	10.5	17.5		16.7	13.0		27.4	64.6		38.6	47.5	
LOS	B	B		B	B		C	E		D	D	
Approach Delay		16.8			13.5			61.2			45.6	
Approach LOS		B			B			E			D	

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other

Cycle Length: 120

Actuated Cycle Length: 120

Offset: 108 (90%), Referenced to phase 2:WBTL and 6:EBTL, Start of Green

Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated

Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.88

Intersection Signal Delay: 26.2

Intersection LOS: C

Intersection Capacity Utilization 72.9%

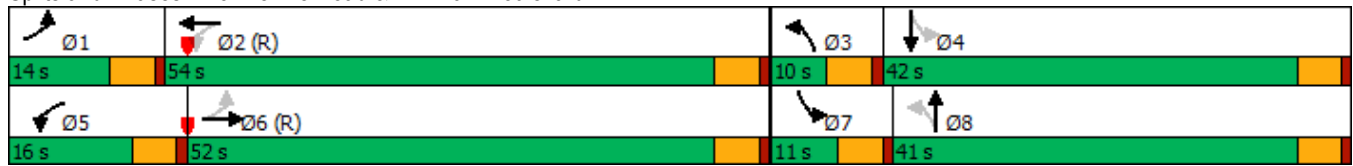
ICU Level of Service C

Analysis Period (min) 15

Lanes, Volumes, Timings 3: Devine Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

Splits and Phases: 3: Devine Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

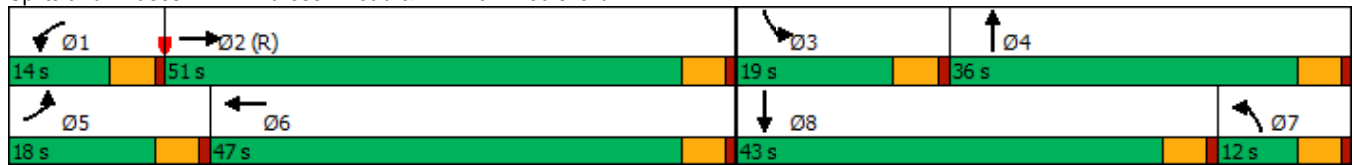


Lanes, Volumes, Timings
4: Andresen Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

												
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	334	875	36	55	721	438	38	284	38	336	324	221
Future Volume (vph)	334	875	36	55	721	438	38	284	38	336	324	221
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	120		0	115		0	130		0	235		0
Storage Lanes	2		0	1		0	1		0	2		0
Taper Length (ft)	25			25			25			25		
Lane Util. Factor	0.97	0.95	0.95	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	0.95	0.95	0.97	0.95	0.95
Frt		0.994			0.944			0.981			0.938	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.950			0.950			0.950		
Satd. Flow (prot)	3467	3521	0	1805	3353	0	1752	3393	0	3400	3301	0
Flt Permitted	0.950			0.950			0.950			0.950		
Satd. Flow (perm)	3467	3521	0	1805	3353	0	1752	3393	0	3400	3301	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		4			112			12			153	
Link Speed (mph)		35			35			35			35	
Link Distance (ft)		3120			2729			1015			3686	
Travel Time (s)		60.8			53.2			19.8			71.8	
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.95	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.94	0.92	0.98	0.92	0.92	0.94	0.92
Heavy Vehicles (%)	1%	2%	0%	0%	2%	1%	3%	5%	0%	3%	3%	2%
Adj. Flow (vph)	363	921	39	60	784	466	41	290	41	365	345	240
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	363	960	0	60	1250	0	41	331	0	365	585	0
Turn Type	Prot	NA		Prot	NA		Prot	NA		Prot	NA	
Protected Phases	5	2		1	6		7	4		3	8	
Permitted Phases												
Total Split (s)	18.0	51.0		14.0	47.0		12.0	36.0		19.0	43.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0	
Act Effct Green (s)	17.5	65.1		7.7	53.2		8.0	15.4		13.8	23.2	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.15	0.54		0.06	0.44		0.07	0.13		0.12	0.19	
v/c Ratio	0.72	0.50		0.52	0.81		0.35	0.74		0.93	0.77	
Control Delay	76.9	7.7		77.4	21.3		61.6	58.5		77.6	28.9	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	
Total Delay	76.9	7.7		77.4	21.3		61.6	58.5		77.6	28.9	
LOS	E	A		E	C		E	E		E	C	
Approach Delay		26.7			23.8			58.8			47.6	
Approach LOS		C			C			E			D	
Intersection Summary												
Area Type:	Other											
Cycle Length: 120												
Actuated Cycle Length: 120												
Offset: 50 (42%), Referenced to phase 2:EBT, Start of Green												
Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated												
Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.93												
Intersection Signal Delay: 33.8							Intersection LOS: C					
Intersection Capacity Utilization 80.4%							ICU Level of Service D					
Analysis Period (min) 15												

Splits and Phases: 4: Andresen Road & Mill Plain Boulevard



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
5: Garrison Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

												
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	176	1038	43	21	1145	74	25	30	48	71	18	131
Future Volume (vph)	176	1038	43	21	1145	74	25	30	48	71	18	131
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	155		0	155		0	0		0	150		0
Storage Lanes	1		0	1		0	0		0	1		0
Taper Length (ft)	25			25			25			25		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt		0.994			0.991			0.937			0.869	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.950				0.988		0.950		
Satd. Flow (prot)	1805	3521	0	1805	3540	0	0	1743	0	1787	1637	0
Flt Permitted	0.950			0.950				0.412		0.488		
Satd. Flow (perm)	1805	3521	0	1805	3540	0	0	727	0	918	1637	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		6			7			35			142	
Link Speed (mph)		35			35			25			25	
Link Distance (ft)		2729			1573			556			1388	
Travel Time (s)		53.2			30.6			15.2			37.9	
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.94	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Heavy Vehicles (%)	0%	2%	0%	0%	1%	2%	0%	0%	2%	1%	0%	1%
Adj. Flow (vph)	191	1128	47	23	1218	80	27	33	52	77	20	142
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	191	1175	0	23	1298	0	0	112	0	77	162	0
Turn Type	Prot	NA		Prot	NA		Perm	NA		Perm	NA	
Protected Phases	5	2		1	6			8			4	
Permitted Phases							8			4		
Total Split (s)	26.0	75.0		10.0	59.0		35.0	35.0		35.0	35.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0			5.0		5.0	5.0	
Act Effct Green (s)	16.1	93.0		5.0	77.9			11.0		11.0	11.0	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.13	0.78		0.04	0.65			0.09		0.09	0.09	
v/c Ratio	0.79	0.43		0.31	0.56			1.14		0.92	0.58	
Control Delay	65.5	2.3		62.1	10.6			167.6		130.3	19.6	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0		0.0	0.0	
Total Delay	65.5	2.3		62.1	10.6			167.6		130.3	19.6	
LOS	E	A		E	B			F		F	B	
Approach Delay		11.1			11.5			167.6			55.3	
Approach LOS		B			B			F			E	
Intersection Summary												
Area Type:	Other											
Cycle Length:	120											
Actuated Cycle Length:	120											
Offset:	111 (93%), Referenced to phase 2:EBT, Start of Green											
Control Type:	Actuated-Coordinated											
Maximum v/c Ratio:	1.14											
Intersection Signal Delay:	20.5					Intersection LOS: C						
Intersection Capacity Utilization	75.4%					ICU Level of Service D						
Analysis Period (min)	15											

Lanes, Volumes, Timings 5: Garrison Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

Splits and Phases: 5: Garrison Road & Mill Plain Boulevard



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
6: Lieser Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019

												
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	5	1087	96	260	1179	4	147	3	228	14	18	6
Future Volume (vph)	5	1087	96	260	1179	4	147	3	228	14	18	6
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	70		0	135		0	0		120	0		0
Storage Lanes	1		0	2		0	0		1	0		0
Taper Length (ft)	25			25			25			25		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	0.95	0.95	0.97	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt		0.988							0.850		0.977	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.950				0.953			0.982	
Satd. Flow (prot)	1805	3471	0	3502	3539	0	0	1793	1583	0	1823	0
Flt Permitted	0.950			0.950				0.771			0.871	
Satd. Flow (perm)	1805	3471	0	3502	3539	0	0	1451	1583	0	1617	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		11							248		7	
Link Speed (mph)		35			35			25			30	
Link Distance (ft)		1573			1099			2501			287	
Travel Time (s)		30.6			21.4			68.2			6.5	
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.97	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Heavy Vehicles (%)	0%	3%	0%	0%	2%	0%	1%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Adj. Flow (vph)	5	1182	104	283	1215	4	160	3	248	15	20	7
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	5	1286	0	283	1219	0	0	163	248	0	42	0
Turn Type	Prot	NA		Prot	NA		Perm	NA	Perm	Perm	NA	
Protected Phases	5	2		1	6			8			4	
Permitted Phases							8		8	4		
Total Split (s)	10.0	68.0		20.0	78.0		32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0			5.0	5.0		5.0	
Act Effect Green (s)	5.0	73.9		12.8	89.7			18.3	18.3		18.3	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.04	0.62		0.11	0.75			0.15	0.15		0.15	
v/c Ratio	0.07	0.60		0.76	0.46			0.74	0.55		0.17	
Control Delay	54.2	13.5		65.3	7.8			66.9	9.8		37.1	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0		0.0	
Total Delay	54.2	13.5		65.3	7.8			66.9	9.8		37.1	
LOS	D	B		E	A			E	A		D	
Approach Delay		13.6			18.6			32.5			37.1	
Approach LOS		B			B			C			D	

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other

Cycle Length: 120

Actuated Cycle Length: 120

Offset: 110 (92%), Referenced to phase 2:EBT, Start of Green

Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated

Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.76

Intersection Signal Delay: 18.6

Intersection LOS: B

Intersection Capacity Utilization 68.0%

ICU Level of Service C

Analysis Period (min) 15

Splits and Phases: 6: Lieser Road & Mill Plain Boulevard



Lanes, Volumes, Timings

7: Lieser Road & MacArthur Boulevard/St Helen Avenue

06/21/2019

												
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	100	294	205	48	193	18	272	294	71	13	303	40
Future Volume (vph)	100	294	205	48	193	18	272	294	71	13	303	40
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	150		0	150		0	150		0	150		0
Storage Lanes	1		0	1		0	1		0	1		0
Taper Length (ft)	25			25			25			25		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt		0.938			0.987			0.971			0.982	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.950			0.950			0.950		
Satd. Flow (prot)	1736	1765	0	1805	1858	0	1736	1827	0	1805	1850	0
Flt Permitted	0.548			0.154			0.280			0.528		
Satd. Flow (perm)	1001	1765	0	293	1858	0	512	1827	0	1003	1850	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		41			6			15			7	
Link Speed (mph)		35			25			25			25	
Link Distance (ft)		712			960			705			2501	
Travel Time (s)		13.9			26.2			19.2			68.2	
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.97	0.92
Heavy Vehicles (%)	4%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	4%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%
Adj. Flow (vph)	109	320	223	52	210	20	296	320	77	14	312	43
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	109	543	0	52	230	0	296	397	0	14	355	0
Turn Type	Perm	NA		Perm	NA		pm+pt	NA		pm+pt	NA	
Protected Phases		4			8		5	2		1	6	
Permitted Phases	4			8			2			6		
Total Split (s)	44.0	44.0		44.0	44.0		22.0	46.0		10.0	34.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0	
Act Effect Green (s)	28.4	28.4		28.4	28.4		41.3	39.6		25.6	20.3	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.35	0.35		0.35	0.35		0.51	0.49		0.32	0.25	
v/c Ratio	0.31	0.83		0.50	0.35		0.59	0.44		0.04	0.75	
Control Delay	22.8	35.1		41.2	21.0		17.9	16.6		13.5	39.4	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	
Total Delay	22.8	35.1		41.2	21.0		17.9	16.6		13.5	39.4	
LOS	C	D		D	C		B	B		B	D	
Approach Delay		33.0			24.7			17.2			38.4	
Approach LOS		C			C			B			D	

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other

Cycle Length: 100

Actuated Cycle Length: 80.2

Control Type: Actuated-Uncoordinated

Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.83

Intersection Signal Delay: 27.3

Intersection LOS: C

Intersection Capacity Utilization 82.3%

ICU Level of Service E

Analysis Period (min) 15

Splits and Phases: 7: Lieser Road & MacArthur Boulevard/St Helen Avenue



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
10: Andresen Road & 18th Street

06/21/2019

												
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	114	316	205	114	239	8	216	790	160	48	532	233
Future Volume (vph)	114	316	205	114	239	8	216	790	160	48	532	233
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	0		110	125		0	190		0	105		0
Storage Lanes	1		1	1		0	1		0	1		0
Taper Length (ft)	25			25			25			25		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	0.95	0.95
Frt			0.850		0.995			0.975			0.955	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.950			0.950			0.950		
Satd. Flow (prot)	1752	1900	1568	1752	1787	0	1752	3428	0	1770	3403	0
Flt Permitted	0.950			0.950			0.950			0.950		
Satd. Flow (perm)	1752	1900	1568	1752	1787	0	1752	3428	0	1770	3403	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)			155		1			24			56	
Link Speed (mph)		35			35			35			35	
Link Distance (ft)		1206			930			3686			1354	
Travel Time (s)		23.5			18.1			71.8			26.4	
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.94
Heavy Vehicles (%)	3%	0%	3%	3%	6%	0%	3%	3%	1%	2%	1%	2%
Adj. Flow (vph)	124	343	223	124	260	9	235	859	174	52	578	248
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	124	343	223	124	269	0	235	1033	0	52	826	0
Turn Type	Prot	NA	Perm	Prot	NA		Prot	NA		Prot	NA	
Protected Phases	5	2		1	6		7	4		3	8	
Permitted Phases			2									
Total Split (s)	23.0	36.0	36.0	17.0	30.0		27.0	54.0		13.0	40.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0	
Act Effect Green (s)	11.9	24.7	24.7	11.2	24.0		22.0	59.3		7.0	42.1	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.10	0.21	0.21	0.09	0.20		0.18	0.49		0.06	0.35	
v/c Ratio	0.72	0.88	0.50	0.76	0.75		0.73	0.61		0.50	0.67	
Control Delay	73.9	68.8	16.9	80.9	58.4		59.3	28.2		71.8	35.4	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	
Total Delay	73.9	68.8	16.9	80.9	58.4		59.3	28.2		71.8	35.4	
LOS	E	E	B	F	E		E	C		E	D	
Approach Delay		52.9			65.5			33.9			37.6	
Approach LOS		D			E			C			D	

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other

Cycle Length: 120

Actuated Cycle Length: 120

Offset: 49 (41%), Referenced to phase 4:NBT, Start of Green

Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated

Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.88

Intersection Signal Delay: 42.8

Intersection LOS: D

Intersection Capacity Utilization 73.7%

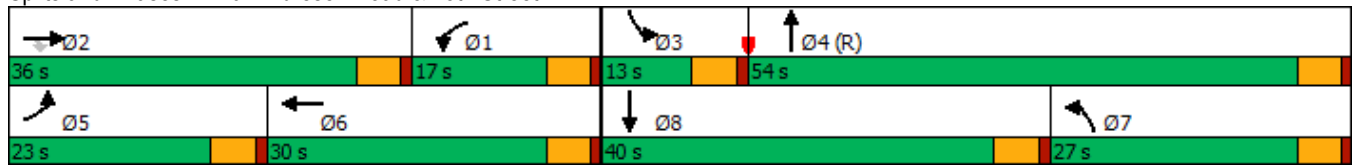
ICU Level of Service D

Analysis Period (min) 15

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
10: Andresen Road & 18th Street

06/21/2019

Splits and Phases: 10: Andresen Road & 18th Street



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
11: Devine Road & 18th Street

06/21/2019

												
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	12	288	266	105	401	19	250	13	142	5	30	11
Future Volume (vph)	12	288	266	105	401	19	250	13	142	5	30	11
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	95		0	95		0	0		0	0		0
Storage Lanes	1		0	1		0	0		0	0		0
Taper Length (ft)	25			25			25			25		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt		0.928			0.993			0.952			0.968	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.950				0.970			0.995	
Satd. Flow (prot)	1805	3236	0	1770	3453	0	0	1675	0	0	1830	0
Flt Permitted	0.489			0.212				0.970			0.995	
Satd. Flow (perm)	929	3236	0	395	3453	0	0	1675	0	0	1830	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		215			4			25			12	
Link Speed (mph)		35			35			25			25	
Link Distance (ft)		2872			1198			869			351	
Travel Time (s)		55.9			23.3			23.7			9.6	
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.93	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Heavy Vehicles (%)	0%	4%	3%	2%	4%	0%	6%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Adj. Flow (vph)	13	313	289	114	436	21	269	14	154	5	33	12
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	13	602	0	114	457	0	0	437	0	0	50	0
Turn Type	pm+pt	NA		pm+pt	NA		Split	NA		Split	NA	
Protected Phases	5	2		1	6		8	8		4	4	
Permitted Phases	2			6								
Total Split (s)	15.0	30.0		15.0	30.0		29.0	29.0		29.0	29.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0			5.0			5.0	
Act Effect Green (s)	19.5	15.0		24.1	22.7			25.4			6.6	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.29	0.23		0.36	0.34			0.38			0.10	
v/c Ratio	0.04	0.67		0.37	0.39			0.67			0.26	
Control Delay	14.2	19.7		17.7	18.3			27.5			30.7	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0			0.0	
Total Delay	14.2	19.7		17.7	18.3			27.5			30.7	
LOS	B	B		B	B			C			C	
Approach Delay		19.6			18.2			27.5			30.7	
Approach LOS		B			B			C			C	

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other

Cycle Length: 103

Actuated Cycle Length: 66.4

Control Type: Actuated-Uncoordinated

Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.67

Intersection Signal Delay: 21.5

Intersection LOS: C

Intersection Capacity Utilization 64.7%

ICU Level of Service C

Analysis Period (min) 15

Lanes, Volumes, Timings 11: Devine Road & 18th Street

06/21/2019

Splits and Phases: 11: Devine Road & 18th Street

 Ø1	 Ø2	 Ø4	 Ø8
15 s	30 s	29 s	29 s
 Ø5	 Ø6		
15 s	30 s		

HCM 6th Roundabout
8: Andresen Road & MacArthur Boulevard

08/30/2019

Intersection				
Intersection Delay, s/veh	10.9			
Intersection LOS	B			
Approach	EB	WB	NB	SB
Entry Lanes	1	1	1	1
Conflicting Circle Lanes	1	1	1	1
Adj Approach Flow, veh/h	464	446	302	490
Demand Flow Rate, veh/h	484	463	316	539
Vehicles Circulating, veh/h	404	346	624	327
Vehicles Exiting, veh/h	462	594	264	482
Ped Vol Crossing Leg, #/h	0	0	0	0
Ped Cap Adj	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Approach Delay, s/veh	11.3	9.7	11.2	11.4
Approach LOS	B	A	B	B
Lane	Left	Left	Left	Left
Designated Moves	LTR	LTR	LTR	LTR
Assumed Moves	LTR	LTR	LTR	LTR
RT Channelized				
Lane Util	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Follow-Up Headway, s	2.609	2.609	2.609	2.609
Critical Headway, s	4.976	4.976	4.976	4.976
Entry Flow, veh/h	484	463	316	539
Cap Entry Lane, veh/h	914	970	730	989
Entry HV Adj Factor	0.958	0.963	0.954	0.909
Flow Entry, veh/h	464	446	302	490
Cap Entry, veh/h	876	933	697	898
V/C Ratio	0.530	0.478	0.433	0.545
Control Delay, s/veh	11.3	9.7	11.2	11.4
LOS	B	A	B	B
95th %tile Queue, veh	3	3	2	3

Queues

1: Rhododendron Drive/Brandt Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBT	WBL	WBT	NBT	SBT
Lane Group Flow (vph)	23	1044	3	921	27	272
v/c Ratio	0.07	0.45	0.01	0.41	0.07	0.85
Control Delay	10.2	11.4	6.7	5.9	22.6	64.0
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	10.2	11.4	6.7	5.9	22.6	64.0
Queue Length 50th (ft)	6	185	0	70	11	197
Queue Length 95th (ft)	21	304	m0	94	31	268
Internal Link Dist (ft)		729		1053	814	1295
Turn Bay Length (ft)	65		115			
Base Capacity (vph)	347	2319	294	2238	646	536
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.07	0.45	0.01	0.41	0.04	0.51

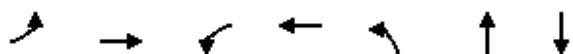
Intersection Summary

m Volume for 95th percentile queue is metered by upstream signal.

Queues

2: MacArthur Boulevard/Ogden Avenue & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBT	WBL	WBT	NBL	NBT	SBT
Lane Group Flow (vph)	9	1022	25	636	301	55	26
v/c Ratio	0.02	0.53	0.11	0.33	0.80	0.11	0.06
Control Delay	7.9	9.1	13.0	11.9	35.2	6.1	12.3
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	7.9	9.1	13.0	11.9	35.2	6.1	12.3
Queue Length 50th (ft)	1	87	7	128	99	2	6
Queue Length 95th (ft)	m5	194	m28	260	156	20	18
Internal Link Dist (ft)		490		1219		356	750
Turn Bay Length (ft)	100		95		130		
Base Capacity (vph)	414	1913	236	1908	513	650	604
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.02	0.53	0.11	0.33	0.59	0.08	0.04

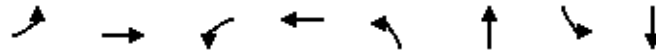
Intersection Summary

m Volume for 95th percentile queue is metered by upstream signal.

Queues

3: Devine Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBT	WBL	WBT	NBL	NBT	SBL	SBT
Lane Group Flow (vph)	108	1041	123	816	37	366	96	346
v/c Ratio	0.33	0.60	0.46	0.48	0.17	0.88	0.53	0.71
Control Delay	10.5	17.5	16.7	13.0	27.4	64.6	38.6	47.5
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	10.5	17.5	16.7	13.0	27.4	64.6	38.6	47.5
Queue Length 50th (ft)	29	204	27	95	20	263	53	248
Queue Length 95th (ft)	76	313	m44	128	41	350	85	330
Internal Link Dist (ft)		1219		3040		1671		351
Turn Bay Length (ft)	90		95		85		70	
Base Capacity (vph)	359	1735	320	1715	212	531	183	548
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.30	0.60	0.38	0.48	0.17	0.69	0.52	0.63

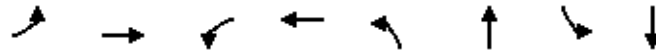
Intersection Summary

m Volume for 95th percentile queue is metered by upstream signal.

Queues

4: Andresen Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBT	WBL	WBT	NBL	NBT	SBL	SBT
Lane Group Flow (vph)	363	960	60	1250	41	331	365	585
v/c Ratio	0.72	0.50	0.52	0.81	0.35	0.74	0.93	0.77
Control Delay	76.9	7.7	77.4	21.3	61.6	58.5	77.6	28.9
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	76.9	7.7	77.4	21.3	61.6	58.5	77.6	28.9
Queue Length 50th (ft)	152	76	49	143	31	127	122	92
Queue Length 95th (ft)	205	92	m89	#251	68	167	#230	150
Internal Link Dist (ft)		3040		2649		935		3606
Turn Bay Length (ft)	120		115		130		235	
Base Capacity (vph)	506	1911	141	1548	123	885	396	1149
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.72	0.50	0.43	0.81	0.33	0.37	0.92	0.51

Intersection Summary

95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.

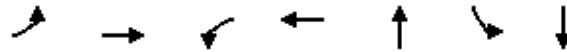
Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

m Volume for 95th percentile queue is metered by upstream signal.

Queues

5: Garrison Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

06/21/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBT	WBL	WBT	NBT	SBL	SBT
Lane Group Flow (vph)	191	1175	23	1298	112	77	162
v/c Ratio	0.79	0.43	0.31	0.56	1.14	0.92	0.58
Control Delay	65.5	2.3	62.1	10.6	167.6	130.3	19.6
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	65.5	2.3	62.1	10.6	167.6	130.3	19.6
Queue Length 50th (ft)	135	81	18	321	~75	60	14
Queue Length 95th (ft)	m175	m12	m38	475	#169	#120	78
Internal Link Dist (ft)		2649		1493	476		1308
Turn Bay Length (ft)	155		155			150	
Base Capacity (vph)	319	2729	75	2300	208	229	515
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.60	0.43	0.31	0.56	0.54	0.34	0.31

Intersection Summary

~ Volume exceeds capacity, queue is theoretically infinite.

Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.

Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

m Volume for 95th percentile queue is metered by upstream signal.

Queues

6: Lieser Road & Mill Plain Boulevard

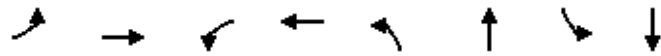
06/21/2019

							
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	WBL	WBT	NBT	NBR	SBT
Lane Group Flow (vph)	5	1286	283	1219	163	248	42
v/c Ratio	0.07	0.60	0.76	0.46	0.74	0.55	0.17
Control Delay	54.2	13.5	65.3	7.8	66.9	9.8	37.1
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	54.2	13.5	65.3	7.8	66.9	9.8	37.1
Queue Length 50th (ft)	4	175	111	152	122	0	24
Queue Length 95th (ft)	m9	271	155	334	184	67	53
Internal Link Dist (ft)		1493		1019	2421		207
Turn Bay Length (ft)	70		135			120	
Base Capacity (vph)	75	2141	441	2644	326	548	369
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.07	0.60	0.64	0.46	0.50	0.45	0.11
Intersection Summary							
m Volume for 95th percentile queue is metered by upstream signal.							

Queues

7: Lieser Road & MacArthur Boulevard/St Helen Avenue

06/21/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBT	WBL	WBT	NBL	NBT	SBL	SBT
Lane Group Flow (vph)	109	543	52	230	296	397	14	355
v/c Ratio	0.31	0.83	0.50	0.35	0.59	0.44	0.04	0.75
Control Delay	22.8	35.1	41.2	21.0	17.9	16.6	13.5	39.4
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	22.8	35.1	41.2	21.0	17.9	16.6	13.5	39.4
Queue Length 50th (ft)	40	233	21	83	83	113	3	166
Queue Length 95th (ft)	90	411	68	157	165	270	14	294
Internal Link Dist (ft)		632		880		625		2421
Turn Bay Length (ft)	150		150		150		150	
Base Capacity (vph)	514	926	150	957	537	1028	372	711
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.21	0.59	0.35	0.24	0.55	0.39	0.04	0.50

Intersection Summary

Queues

10: Andresen Road & 18th Street

06/21/2019

									
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	NBL	NBT	SBL	SBT
Lane Group Flow (vph)	124	343	223	124	269	235	1033	52	826
v/c Ratio	0.72	0.88	0.50	0.76	0.75	0.73	0.61	0.50	0.67
Control Delay	73.9	68.8	16.9	80.9	58.4	59.3	28.2	71.8	35.4
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	73.9	68.8	16.9	80.9	58.4	59.3	28.2	71.8	35.4
Queue Length 50th (ft)	95	258	44	94	194	163	257	40	271
Queue Length 95th (ft)	153	349	113	#184	290	m261	419	82	371
Internal Link Dist (ft)		1126			850		3606		1274
Turn Bay Length (ft)			110	125		190		105	
Base Capacity (vph)	262	490	520	183	389	321	1705	118	1229
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.47	0.70	0.43	0.68	0.69	0.73	0.61	0.44	0.67

Intersection Summary

95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.

Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

m Volume for 95th percentile queue is metered by upstream signal.

Queues

11: Devine Road & 18th Street

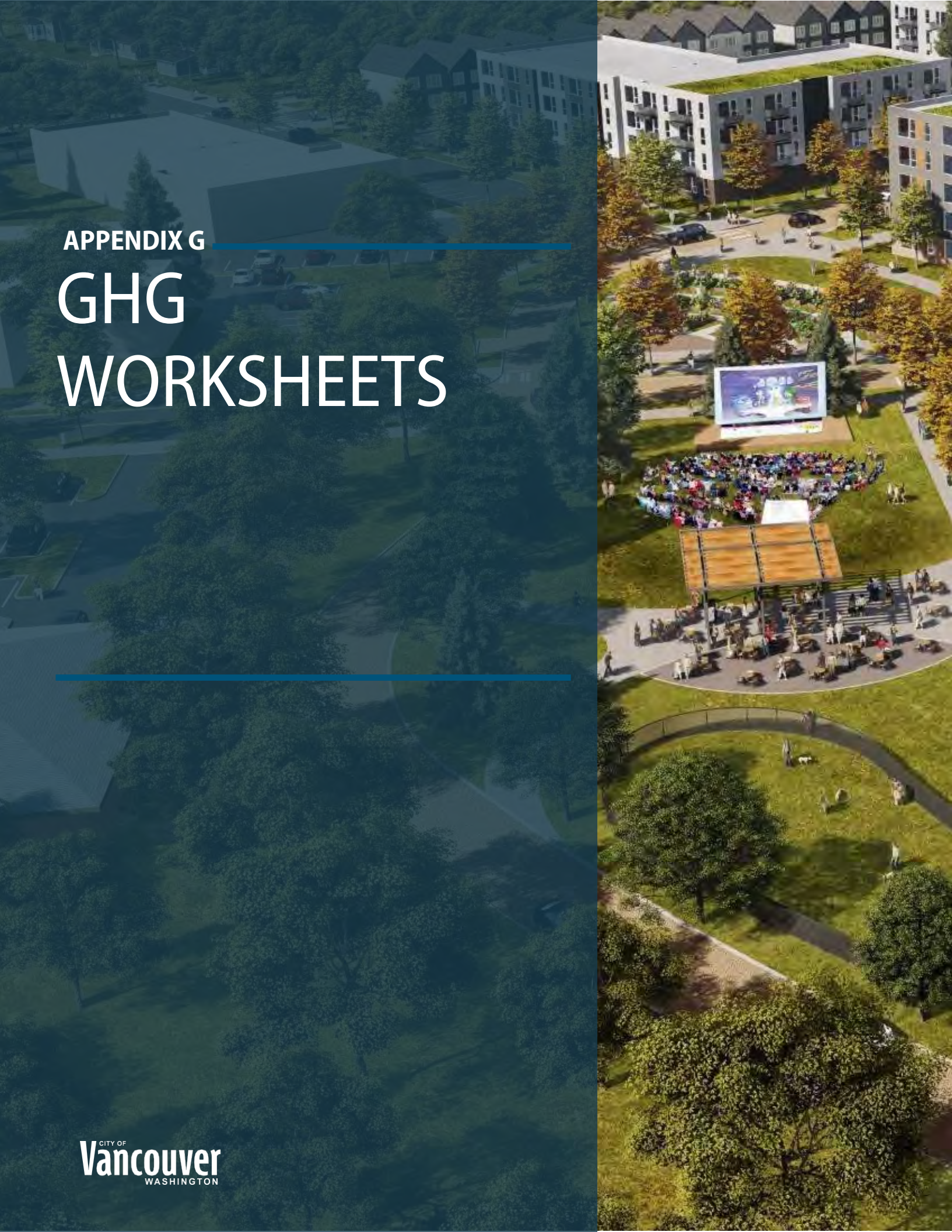
06/21/2019

						
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	WBL	WBT	NBT	SBT
Lane Group Flow (vph)	13	602	114	457	437	50
v/c Ratio	0.04	0.67	0.37	0.39	0.67	0.26
Control Delay	14.2	19.7	17.7	18.3	27.5	30.7
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	14.2	19.7	17.7	18.3	27.5	30.7
Queue Length 50th (ft)	4	83	33	74	162	16
Queue Length 95th (ft)	14	143	66	141	#376	52
Internal Link Dist (ft)		2792		1118	789	271
Turn Bay Length (ft)	95		95			
Base Capacity (vph)	459	1417	365	1452	655	707
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.03	0.42	0.31	0.31	0.67	0.07

Intersection Summary

95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.

Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.



APPENDIX G

GHG WORKSHEETS

Alternatives Annual Greenhouse Gas Emissions

	Lifespan Emissions (MTCO2e) ¹				Average Life Span ²	Yearly Emissions (MTCO2e)			
	Existing Development	No Action Base Alternative	No Action High Alternative	Project Alternative		Existing Development	No Action Base Alternative	No Action High Alternative	Project Alternative
Single-Family Home.....	3124	3124	3124	64035	57.9	54	54	54	1106
Multi-Family Unit in Large Building.	32359	254253	1941567	2067537	80.5	402	3158	24119	25684
Multi-Family Unit in Small Building.	303036	303036	303036	303036	80.5	3764	3764	3764	3764
Mobile Home.....	0	0	0	0	57.9	0	0	0	0
Education.....	152379	152431	143544	125980	62.5	2438	2439	2297	2016
Food Sales.....	0	0	0	0	62.5	0	0	0	0
Food Service.....	0	0	0	0	62.5	0	0	0	0
Health Care Inpatient.....	0	0	0	0	62.5	0	0	0	0
Health Care Outpatient.....	0	0	0	0	62.5	0	0	0	0
Lodging.....	0	0	0	0	62.5	0	0	0	0
Retail (Other Than all).....	192136	190151	155986	168669	62.5	3074	3042	2496	2699
Office.....	300499	297396	243962	263797	62.5	4808	4758	3903	4221
Public Assembly.....	134378	134424	126587	111098	62.5	2150	2151	2025	1778
Public Order and Safety.....	0	0	0	0	62.5	0	0	0	0
Religious Worship.....	73756	73781	69480	60978	62.5	1180	1180	1112	976
Service.....	131768	131813	124129	108940	62.5	2108	2109	1986	1743
Warehouse and Storage.....	0	0	0	0	62.5	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	62.5	0	0	0	0
Vacant	0	0	0	0	62.5	0	0	0	0
Pavement.....	108800	108800	108800	108800	50.0	2176	2176	2176	2176
Total Annual Emissions						22,155	24,833	43,932	46,161
Increase Over Existing Development						n/a	2,678	21,777	24,006

¹ See attached worksheets.

² Average life span of building types per attached worksheets. Average life span of pavement per the Athena Institute (Athena Institute 2006).

Existing Development - Land Use Assumptions for GHG Emissions Worksheet

Heights District Subarea Plan			GHG Emissions Worksheet		
Land Use Category	# Units	Square Feet	Land Use Category	# Units	Square Feet
Institutional (churches, schools, community centers, and government services)		583,000	Religious Worship		145,750
			Education		145,750
			Public Assembly		145,750
			Service		145,750
Commercial (retail, office, and hospitality)		445,500	Retail (Other than Mall)		222,750
			Office		222,750
Pavement		2,176,000	Pavement		2,176,000
Single-Family Home	2		Single-Family	2	
Multi-Family Home in Duplex/Fourplex	202		Multi-Family Unit in Small Building	202	
Multi-Family Home in 5+ Unit Building	28		Multi-Family Unit in Large Building	28	

Footnotes

(1) 50 percent of the commercial space will develop as retail and 50 percent as office, which is consistent with the recently submitted projects in commercial zones.

(2) Pavement is estimated based on the Interim Report, and was assumed to be comparable between existing conditions, No Action Alternatives, and Project Alternative.



Section I: Buildings

Type (Residential) or Principal Activity (Commercial)	# Units	Square Feet (in thousands of square feet)	Emissions Per Unit or Per Thousand Square Feet (MTCO ₂ e)			Lifespan Emissions (MTCO₂e)
			Embodied	Energy	Transportation	
Single-Family Home.....	2		98	672	792	3124
Multi-Family Unit in Large Building	28		33	357	766	32359
Multi-Family Unit in Small Building	202		54	681	766	303036
Mobile Home.....	0		41	475	709	0
Education		145.8	39	646	361	152379
Food Sales			39	1,541	282	0
Food Service			39	1,994	561	0
Health Care Inpatient			39	1,938	582	0
Health Care Outpatient			39	737	571	0
Lodging			39	777	117	0
Retail (Other Than Mall).....		222.7	39	577	247	192136
Office		222.7	39	723	588	300499
Public Assembly		145.8	39	733	150	134378
Public Order and Safety			39	899	374	0
Religious Worship		145.8	39	339	129	73756
Service		145.8	39	599	266	131768
Warehouse and Storage			39	352	181	0
Other			39	1,278	257	0
Vacant			39	162	47	0

Section II: Pavement.....

Pavement.....		2,176.00				108800
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Total Project Emissions:

1432234

Data entry fields

No Action Base Alternative - Land Use Assumptions for GHG Emissions Worksheet

Heights District Subarea Plan			GHG Emissions Worksheet		
Land Use Category	# Units	Square Feet	Land Use Category	# Units	Square Feet
Institutional (churches, schools, community centers, and government services)		583,000	Religious Worship		145,750
			Education		145,750
			Public Assembly		145,750
			Service		145,750
Commercial (retail, office, and hospitality)		440,700	Retail (Other than Mall)		220,350
			Office		220,350
Pavement		2,176,000	Pavement		2,176,000
Single-Family Home	2		Single-Family	2	
Multi-Family Home in Duplex/Fourplex	202		Multi-Family Unit in Small Building	202	
Multi-Family Home in 5+ Unit Building	220		Multi-Family Unit in Large Building	220	

Footnotes

- (1) 50 percent of the commercial space will develop as retail and 50 percent as office, which is consistent with the recently submitted projects in commercial zones.
- (2) Pavement is estimated based on the Interim Report, and was assumed to be comparable between existing conditions, No Action Alternatives, and Project Alternative.
- (3) All new residential units (192) assumed to be large multi-family (5 or more units) based on recently submitted projects in commercial zones.



Section I: Buildings

Type (Residential) or Principal Activity (Commercial)	# Units	Square Feet (in thousands of square feet)	Emissions Per Unit or Per Thousand Square Feet (MTCO ₂ e)			Lifespan Emissions (MTCO₂e)
			Embodied	Energy	Transportation	
Single-Family Home.....	2		98	672	792	3124
Multi-Family Unit in Large Building	220		33	357	766	254253
Multi-Family Unit in Small Building	202		54	681	766	303036
Mobile Home.....	0		41	475	709	0
Education		145.8	39	646	361	152431
Food Sales			39	1,541	282	0
Food Service			39	1,994	561	0
Health Care Inpatient			39	1,938	582	0
Health Care Outpatient			39	737	571	0
Lodging			39	777	117	0
Retail (Other Than Mall).....		220.4	39	577	247	190151
Office		220.4	39	723	588	297396
Public Assembly		145.8	39	733	150	134424
Public Order and Safety			39	899	374	0
Religious Worship		145.8	39	339	129	73781
Service		145.8	39	599	266	131813
Warehouse and Storage			39	352	181	0
Other			39	1,278	257	0
Vacant			39	162	47	0

Section II: Pavement.....

Pavement.....		2,176.00				108800
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Total Project Emissions:

1649209

Data entry fields

No Action High Alternative - Land Use Assumptions for GHG Emissions Worksheet

Heights District Subarea Plan			GHG Emissions Worksheet		
Land Use Category	# Units	Square Feet	Land Use Category	# Units	Square Feet
Institutional (churches, schools, community centers, and government services)		549,000	Religious Worship		137,250
			Education		137,250
			Public Assembly		137,250
			Service		137,250
Commercial (retail, office, and hospitality)		361,581	Retail (Other than Mall)		180,791
			Office		180,791
Pavement		2,176,000	Pavement		2,176,000
Single-Family Home	2		Single-Family	2	
Multi-Family Home in Duplex/Fourplex	202		Multi-Family Unit in Small Building	202	
Multi-Family Home in 5+ Unit Building	1680		Multi-Family Unit in Large Building	1680	

Footnotes

- (1) 50 percent of the commercial space will develop as retail and 50 percent as office, which is consistent with the recently submitted projects in commercial zones.
- (2) Pavement is estimated based on the Interim Report, and was assumed to be comparable between existing conditions, No Action Alternatives, and Project Alternative.
- (3) All new residential units (1,652) assumed to be large multi-family (5 or more units) based on recently submitted projects in commercial zones.



Section I: Buildings

Type (Residential) or Principal Activity (Commercial)	# Units	Square Feet (in thousands of square feet)	Emissions Per Unit or Per Thousand Square Feet (MTCO ₂ e)			Lifespan Emissions (MTCO ₂ e)
			Embodied	Energy	Transportation	
Single-Family Home.....	2		98	672	792	3124
Multi-Family Unit in Large Building	1680		33	357	766	1941567
Multi-Family Unit in Small Building	202		54	681	766	303036
Mobile Home.....	0		41	475	709	0
Education		137.3	39	646	361	143544
Food Sales		0.0	39	1,541	282	0
Food Service		0.0	39	1,994	561	0
Health Care Inpatient		0.0	39	1,938	582	0
Health Care Outpatient		0.0	39	737	571	0
Lodging		0.0	39	777	117	0
Retail (Other Than Mall).....		180.8	39	577	247	155986
Office		180.8	39	723	588	243962
Public Assembly		137.3	39	733	150	126587
Public Order and Safety		0.0	39	899	374	0
Religious Worship		137.3	39	339	129	69480
Service		137.3	39	599	266	124129
Warehouse and Storage		0.0	39	352	181	0
Other		0.0	39	1,278	257	0
Vacant		0.0	39	162	47	0

Section II: Pavement.....

Pavement.....		2,176.00				108800
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Total Project Emissions:

3220214

Data entry fields

Project Alternative - Land Use Assumptions for GHG Emissions Worksheet

Heights District Subarea Plan			GHG Emissions Worksheet		
Land Use Category	# Units	Square Feet	Land Use Category	# Units	Square Feet
Institutional (churches, schools, community centers, and government services)		482,000	Religious Worship		120,500
			Education		120,500
			Public Assembly		120,500
			Service		120,500
Commercial (retail, office, and hospitality)		391,000	Retail (Other than Mall)		195,500
			Office		195,500
Pavement		2,176,000	Pavement		2,176,000
Single-Family Home	41		Single-Family	41	
Multi-Family Home in Duplex/Fourplex	202		Multi-Family Unit in Small Building	202	
Multi-Family Home in 5+ Unit Building	1789		Multi-Family Unit in Large Building	1789	

Footnotes

- (1) 50 percent of the commercial space will develop as retail and 50 percent as office, which is consistent with the recently submitted projects in commercial zones.
- (2) Pavement is estimated based on the Interim Report, and was assumed to be comparable between existing conditions, No Action Alternatives, and Project Alternative.
- (3) New residential units outside of the Redevelopment Area (500 units) are assumed to be large multi-family (5 or more units) based on recently submitted projects in commercial zones.
- (4) Of the new residential units inside of the Redevelopment Area (1300 units), 39 units (3 percent) will be single-family townhouses (3 percent); and 1261 units (97 percent) will be in multi-family large buildings (5 or more units).



Section I: Buildings

Type (Residential) or Principal Activity (Commercial)	# Units	Square Feet (in thousands of square feet)	Emissions Per Unit or Per Thousand Square Feet (MTCO ₂ e)			Lifespan Emissions (MTCO₂e)
			Embodied	Energy	Transportation	
Single-Family Home.....	41		98	672	792	64035
Multi-Family Unit in Large Building	1789		33	357	766	2067537
Multi-Family Unit in Small Building	202		54	681	766	303036
Mobile Home.....	0		41	475	709	0
Education		120.5	39	646	361	125980
Food Sales		0.0	39	1,541	282	0
Food Service		0.0	39	1,994	561	0
Health Care Inpatient		0.0	39	1,938	582	0
Health Care Outpatient		0.0	39	737	571	0
Lodging		0.0	39	777	117	0
Retail (Other Than Mall).....		195.5	39	577	247	168669
Office		195.5	39	723	588	263797
Public Assembly		120.5	39	733	150	111098
Public Order and Safety		0.0	39	899	374	0
Religious Worship		120.5	39	339	129	60978
Service		120.5	39	599	266	108940
Warehouse and Storage		0.0	39	352	181	0
Other		0.0	39	1,278	257	0
Vacant		0.0	39	162	47	0

Section II: Pavement.....

Pavement.....		2,176.00				108800
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Total Project Emissions:

3382871

Data entry fields



Definition of Building Types

Type (Residential) or Principal Activity (Commercial)	Description
Single-Family Home.....	Unless otherwise specified, this includes both attached and detached buildings
Multi-Family Unit in Large Building	Apartments in buildings with more than 5 units
Multi-Family Unit in Small Building	Apartments in building with 2-4 units
Mobile Home.....	
Education	Buildings used for academic or technical classroom instruction, such as elementary, middle, or high schools, and classroom buildings on college or university campuses. Buildings on education campuses for which the main use is not classroom are included in the category relating to their use. For example, administration buildings are part of "Office," dormitories are "Lodging," and libraries are "Public Assembly."
Food Sales	Buildings used for retail or wholesale of food.
Food Service	Buildings used for preparation and sale of food and beverages for consumption.
Health Care Inpatient	Buildings used as diagnostic and treatment facilities for inpatient care.
Health Care Outpatient	Buildings used as diagnostic and treatment facilities for outpatient care. Doctor's or dentist's office are included here if they use any type of diagnostic medical equipment (if they do not, they are categorized as an office building).
Lodging	Buildings used to offer multiple accommodations for short-term or long-term residents, including skilled nursing and other residential care buildings.
Retail (Other Than Mall).....	Buildings used for the sale and display of goods other than food.
Office	Buildings used for general office space, professional office, or administrative offices. Doctor's or dentist's office are included here if they do not use any type of diagnostic medical equipment (if they do, they are categorized as an outpatient health care building).
Public Assembly	Buildings in which people gather for social or recreational activities, whether in private or non-private meeting halls.
Public Order and Safety	Buildings used for the preservation of law and order or public safety.
Religious Worship	Buildings in which people gather for religious activities, (such as chapels, churches, mosques, synagogues, and temples).
Service	Buildings in which some type of service is provided, other than food service or retail sales of goods
Warehouse and Storage	Buildings used to store goods, manufactured products, merchandise, raw materials, or personal belongings (such as self-storage).
Other	Buildings that are industrial or agricultural with some retail space; buildings having several different commercial activities that, together, comprise 50 percent or more of the floorspace, but whose largest single activity is agricultural, industrial/ manufacturing, or residential; and all other miscellaneous buildings that do not fit into any other category.
Vacant	Buildings in which more floorspace was vacant than was used for any single commercial activity at the time of interview. Therefore, a vacant building may have some occupied floorspace.

Sources:

Residential 2001 Residential Energy Consumption Survey
Square footage measurements and comparisons
<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/recs/sqft-measure.html>

Commercial Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS),
Description of CBECS Building Types
<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cbebs/pba99/bldgtypes.html>



Embodied Emissions Worksheet

Section I: Buildings

Type (Residential) or Principal Activity (Commercial)	# thousand sq feet/ unit or building	Life span related embodied GHG missions (MTCO2e/ unit)	Life span related embodied GHG missions (MTCO2e/ thousand square feet) - See calculations in table below
Single-Family Home	2.53	98	39
Multi-Family Unit in Large Building	0.85	33	39
Multi-Family Unit in Small Building	1.39	54	39
Mobile Home	1.06	41	39
Education	25.6	991	39
Food Sales	5.6	217	39
Food Service	5.6	217	39
Health Care Inpatient	241.4	9,346	39
Health Care Outpatient	10.4	403	39
Lodging	35.8	1,386	39
Retail (Other Than Mall)	9.7	376	39
Office	14.8	573	39
Public Assembly	14.2	550	39
Public Order and Safety	15.5	600	39
Religious Worship	10.1	391	39
Service	6.5	252	39
Warehouse and Storage	16.9	654	39
Other	21.9	848	39
Vacant	14.1	546	39

Section II: Pavement.....

All Types of Pavement.....			50
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	Columns and Beams	Intermediate Floors	Exterior Walls	Windows	Interior Walls	Roofs		
Average GWP (lbs CO2e/sq ft): Vancouver, Low Rise Building	5.3	7.8	19.1	51.2	5.7	21.3		
Average Materials in a 2,272-square foot single family home	0.0	2269.0	3206.0	285.0	6050.0	3103.0	Total Embodied Emissions (MTCO2e)	Total Embodied Emissions (MTCO2e/ thousand sq feet)
MTCO2e	0.0	8.0	27.8	6.6	15.6	30.0	88.0	38.7

Sources

All data in black text

King County, DNRP. Contact: Matt Kuharic, matt.kuharic@kingcounty.gov

Residential floorspace per unit

2001 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (National Average, 2001)
Square footage measurements and comparisons
<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/recs/sqft-measure.html>

Floorspace per building

EIA, 2003 Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (National Average, 2003)
Table C3. Consumption and Gross Energy Intensity for Sum of Major Fuels for Non-Mall Buildings, 2003
http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cbecs/cbecs2003/detailed_tables_2003/2003set9/2003excel/c3.xls

Average GWP (lbs CO2e/sq ft): Vancouver, Low Rise Building

Athena EcoCalculator
Athena Assembly Evaluation Tool v2.3- Vancouver Low Rise Building
Assembly Average GWP (kg) per square meter
<http://www.athenasmi.ca/tools/ecoCalculator/index.html>
Lbs per kg 2.20
Square feet per square meter 10.76

Average Materials in a 2,272-square foot single family home

Buildings Energy Data Book: 7.3 Typical/Average Household
Materials Used in the Construction of a 2,272-Square-Foot Single-Family Home, 2000
http://buildingsdatabook.eren.doe.gov/?id=view_book_table&TableID=2036&=xls
See also: NAHB, 2004 Housing Facts, Figures and Trends, Feb. 2004, p. 7.

Average window size

Energy Information Administration/Housing Characteristics 1993
Appendix B, Quality of the Data. Pg. 5.

Department of Local Services, Permitting Division
35030 SE Douglas Street, Suite 210
Snoqualmie, WA 98065-9266

March 2019

206-296-6600
TTY Relay: 711
www.kingcounty.gov



<ftp://ftp.eia.doe.gov/pub/consumption/residential/rx93hcf.pdf>

Pavement Emissions Factors
MTCO₂e/thousand square feet of asphalt
or concrete pavement

50 (see below)

Embodied GHG Emissions.....Worksheet Background Information

Buildings

Embodied GHG emissions are emissions that are created through the extraction, processing, transportation, construction and disposal of building materials as well as emissions created through landscape disturbance (by both soil disturbance and changes in above ground biomass).

Estimating embodied GHG emissions is new field of analysis; the estimates are rapidly improving and becoming more inclusive of all elements of construction and development.

The estimate included in this worksheet is calculated using average values for the main construction materials that are used to create a typical family home. In 2004, the National Association of Home Builders calculated the average materials that are used in a typical 2,272 square foot single-family household. The quantity of materials used is then multiplied by the average GHG emissions associated with the life-cycle GHG emissions for each material.

This estimate is a rough and conservative estimate; the actual embodied emissions for a project are likely to be higher. For example, at this stage, due to a lack of comprehensive data, the estimate does not include important factors such as landscape disturbance or the emissions associated with the interior components of a building (such as furniture).

King County realizes that the calculations for embodied emissions in this worksheet are rough. For example, the emissions associated with building 1,000 square feet of a residential building will not be the same as 1,000 square feet of a commercial building. However, discussions with the construction community indicate that while there are significant differences between the different types of structures, this method of estimation is reasonable; it will be improved as more data become available.

Additionally, if more specific information about the project is known, King County recommends two online embodied emissions calculators that can be used to obtain a more tailored estimate for embodied emissions: www.buildcarbonneutral.org and www.athenasmi.ca/tools/ecoCalculator/.

Pavement

Four recent life cycle assessments of the environmental impacts of roads form the basis for the per unit embodied emissions of pavement. Each study is constructed in slightly different ways; however, the aggregate results of the reports represent a reasonable estimate of the GHG emissions that are created from the manufacture of paving materials, construction related emissions, and maintenance of the pavement over its expected life cycle. For specifics, see the worksheet.

Special Section: Estimating the Embodied Emissions for Pavement

Four recent life cycle assessments of the environmental impacts of roads form the basis for the per unit embodied emissions of pavement. Each study is constructed in slightly different ways; however, the aggregate results of the reports represent a reasonable estimate of the GHG emissions that are created from the manufacture of paving materials, construction related emissions, and maintenance of the pavement over its expected life cycle.

The results of the studies are presented in different units and measures; considerable effort was undertaken to be able to compare the results of the studies in a reasonable way. For more details about the below methodology, contact matt.kuharic@kingcounty.gov.

The four studies, Meil (2001), Park (2003), Stripple (2001) and Treolar (2001) produced total GHG emissions of 4-34 MTCO₂e per thousand square feet of finished paving (for similar asphalt and concrete based pavements). This estimate does not include downstream maintenance and repair of the highway. The average (for all concrete and asphalt pavements in the studies, assuming each study gets one data point) is ~17 MTCO₂e/thousand square feet.

Three of the studies attempted to thoroughly account for the emissions associated with long term maintenance (40 years) of the roads. Stripple (2001), Park et al. (2003) and Treolar (2001) report 17, 81, and 68 MTCO₂e/thousand square feet, respectively, after accounting for maintenance of the roads.

Based on the above discussion, King County makes the conservative estimate that 50 MTCO₂e/thousand square feet of pavement (over the development's life cycle) will be used as the embodied emission factor for pavement until better estimates can be obtained. This is roughly equivalent to 3,500 MTCO₂e per lane mile of road (assuming the lane is 13 feet wide).

It is important to note that these studies estimate the embodied emissions for roads. Paving that does not need to stand up to the rigors of heavy use (such as parking lots or driveways) would likely use less materials and hence have lower embodied emissions.

Sources:

Meil, J. A Life Cycle Perspective on Concrete and Asphalt Roadways: Embodied Primary Energy and Global Warming Potential. 2006. Available:

[http://www.cement.ca/cement.nsf/eee9ec7bbd630126852566c40052107b/6ec79dc8ae03a782852572b90061b914/\\$FILE/ATTK0WE3/athena%20report%20Feb.%202%202007.pdf](http://www.cement.ca/cement.nsf/eee9ec7bbd630126852566c40052107b/6ec79dc8ae03a782852572b90061b914/$FILE/ATTK0WE3/athena%20report%20Feb.%202%202007.pdf)

Park, K, Hwang, Y., Seo, S., M.ASCE, and Seo, H. , "Quantitative Assessment of Environmental Impacts on Life Cycle of Highways," Journal of Construction Engineering and Management , Vol 129, January/February 2003, pp 25-31, (DOI: 10.1061/(ASCE)0733-9364(2003)129:1(25)).

Stripple, H. Life Cycle Assessment of Road. A Pilot Study for Inventory Analysis. Second Revised Edition. IVL Swedish Environmental Research Institute Ltd. 2001. Available: <http://www.ivl.se/rapporter/pdf/B1210E.pdf>

Treolar, G., Love, P.E.D., and Crawford, R.H. Hybrid Life-Cycle Inventory for Road Construction and Use. Journal of Construction Engineering and Management. P. 43-49. January/February 2004.



Energy Emissions Worksheet

Type (Residential) or Principal Activity (Commercial)	Energy consumption per building per year (million Btu)	Carbon Coefficient for Buildings	MTCO2e per building per year	Floorspace per Building (thousand square feet)	MTCE per thousand square feet per year	MTCO2e per thousand square feet per year	Average Building Life Span	Lifespan Energy Related MTCO2e emissions per unit	Lifespan Energy Related MTCO2e emissions per thousand square feet
Single-Family Home.....	107.3	0.108	11.61	2.53	4.6	16.8	57.9	672	266
Multi-Family Unit in Large Building	41.0	0.108	4.44	0.85	5.2	19.2	80.5	357	422
Multi-Family Unit in Small Building	78.1	0.108	8.45	1.39	6.1	22.2	80.5	681	489
Mobile Home.....	75.9	0.108	8.21	1.06	7.7	28.4	57.9	475	448
Education	2,125.0	0.124	264.2	25.6	10.3	37.8	62.5	16,526	646
Food Sales	1,110.0	0.124	138.0	5.6	24.6	90.4	62.5	8,632	1,541
Food Service	1,436.0	0.124	178.5	5.6	31.9	116.9	62.5	11,168	1,994
Health Care Inpatient	60,152.0	0.124	7,479.1	241.4	31.0	113.6	62.5	467,794	1,938
Health Care Outpatient	985.0	0.124	122.5	10.4	11.8	43.2	62.5	7,660	737
Lodging	3,578.0	0.124	444.9	35.8	12.4	45.6	62.5	27,826	777
Retail (Other Than Mall).....	720.0	0.124	89.5	9.7	9.2	33.8	62.5	5,599	577
Office	1,376.0	0.124	171.1	14.8	11.6	42.4	62.5	10,701	723
Public Assembly	1,338.0	0.124	166.4	14.2	11.7	43.0	62.5	10,405	733
Public Order and Safety	1,791.0	0.124	222.7	15.5	14.4	52.7	62.5	13,928	899
Religious Worship	440.0	0.124	54.7	10.1	5.4	19.9	62.5	3,422	339
Service	501.0	0.124	62.3	6.5	9.6	35.1	62.5	3,896	599
Warehouse and Storage	764.0	0.124	95.0	16.9	5.6	20.6	62.5	5,942	352
Other	3,600.0	0.124	447.6	21.9	20.4	74.9	62.5	27,997	1,278
Vacant	294.0	0.124	36.6	14.1	2.6	9.5	62.5	2,286	162

Sources

All data in black text

King County, DNRP. Contact: Matt Kuharic, matt.kuharic@kingcounty.gov

Energy consumption for residential buildings

2007 Buildings Energy Data Book: 6.1 Quad Definitions and Comparisons (National Average, 2001)
 Table 6.1.4: Average Annual Carbon Dioxide Emissions for Various Functions
<http://buildingsdatabook.eren.doe.gov/>
 Data also at: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/recs/recs2001_ce/ce1-4c_housingunits2001.html

Energy consumption for commercial buildings and Floorspace per building

EIA, 2003 Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (National Average, 2003)
 Table C3. Consumption and Gross Energy Intensity for Sum of Major Fuels for Non-Mall Buildings, 2003
http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cbecs/cbecs2003/detailed_tables_2003/2003set9/2003excel/c3.xls

Note: Data in plum color is found in both of the above sources (buildings energy data book and commercial buildings energy consumption survey).

Carbon Coefficient for Buildings

Buildings Energy Data Book (National average, 2005)
 Table 3.1.7. 2005 Carbon Dioxide Emission Coefficients for Buildings (MMTCE per Quadrillion Btu)
http://buildingsdatabook.eere.energy.gov/?id=view_book_table&TableID=2057
 Note: Carbon coefficient in the Energy Data book is in MTCE per Quadrillion Btu.
 To convert to MTCO2e per million Btu, this factor was divided by 1000 and multiplied by 44/12.

Residential floorspace per unit

2001 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (National Average, 2001)
 Square footage measurements and comparisons
<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/recs/sqft-measure.html>



average life span of buildings,
estimated by replacement time method

	Single Family Homes	Multi-Family Units in Large and Small Buildings	All Residential Buildings
New Housing Construction, 2001	1,273,000	329,000	1,602,000
Existing Housing Stock, 2001	73,700,000	26,500,000	100,200,000
Replacement time:	57.9	80.5	62.5

(national
average, 2001)

Note: Single family homes calculation is used for mobile homes as a best estimate life span.

Note: At this time, KC staff could find no reliable data for the average life span of commercial buildings.

Therefore, the average life span of residential buildings is being used until a better approximation can be ascertained.

Sources:

**New Housing
Construction,**

2001 Quarterly Starts and Completions by Purpose and Design - US and Regions (Excel)

http://www.census.gov/const/quarterly_starts_completions_cust.xls

See also: <http://www.census.gov/const/www/newresconstindex.html>

**Existing
Housing Stock,**

2001 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS) 2001

Tables HC1: Housing Unit Characteristics, Million U.S. Households 2001

Table HC1-4a. Housing Unit Characteristics by Type of Housing Unit, Million U.S. Households, 2001
Million U.S. Households, 2001

http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/recs/recs2001/hc_pdf/housunits/hc1-4a_housingunits2001.pdf



Transportation Emissions Worksheet

Type (Residential) or Principal Activity (Commercial)	# people/ unit or building	# thousand sq feet/ unit or building	# people or employees/ thousand square feet	vehicle related GHG emissions (metric tonnes CO2e per person per year)	MTCO2e/ year/ unit	MTCO2e/ thousand square feet	Average Building Life Span	Life span transportation related GHG emissions (MTCO2e/ per unit)	Life span transportation related GHG emissions (MTCO2e/ thousand sq feet)
Single-Family Home.....	2.8	2.53	1.1	4.9	13.7	5.4	57.9	792	313
Multi-Family Unit in Large Building	1.9	0.85	2.3	4.9	9.5	11.2	80.5	766	904
Multi-Family Unit in Small Building	1.9	1.39	1.4	4.9	9.5	6.8	80.5	766	550
Mobile Home.....	2.5	1.06	2.3	4.9	12.2	11.5	57.9	709	668
Education	30.0	25.6	1.2	4.9	147.8	5.8	62.5	9247	361
Food Sales	5.1	5.6	0.9	4.9	25.2	4.5	62.5	1579	282
Food Service	10.2	5.6	1.8	4.9	50.2	9.0	62.5	3141	561
Health Care Inpatient	455.5	241.4	1.9	4.9	2246.4	9.3	62.5	140506	582
Health Care Outpatient	19.3	10.4	1.9	4.9	95.0	9.1	62.5	5941	571
Lodging	13.6	35.8	0.4	4.9	67.1	1.9	62.5	4194	117
Retail (Other Than Mall).....	7.8	9.7	0.8	4.9	38.3	3.9	62.5	2394	247
Office	28.2	14.8	1.9	4.9	139.0	9.4	62.5	8696	588
Public Assembly	6.9	14.2	0.5	4.9	34.2	2.4	62.5	2137	150
Public Order and Safety	18.8	15.5	1.2	4.9	92.7	6.0	62.5	5796	374
Religious Worship	4.2	10.1	0.4	4.9	20.8	2.1	62.5	1298	129
Service	5.6	6.5	0.9	4.9	27.6	4.3	62.5	1729	266
Warehouse and Storage	9.9	16.9	0.6	4.9	49.0	2.9	62.5	3067	181
Other	18.3	21.9	0.8	4.9	90.0	4.1	62.5	5630	257
Vacant	2.1	14.1	0.2	4.9	10.5	0.7	62.5	657	47

Sources

All data in black text

King County, DNRP. Contact: Matt Kuharic, matt.kuharic@kingcounty.gov

people/ unit

Estimating Household Size for Use in Population Estimates (WA state, 2000 average)
Washington State Office of Financial Management
Kimpel, T. and Lowe, T. Research Brief No. 47. August 2007; <http://www.ofm.wa.gov/researchbriefs/brief047.pdf>
Note: This analysis combines Multi Unit Structures in both large and small units into one category; the average is used in this case although there is likely a difference

Residential floorspace per unit

2001 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (National Average, 2001)
Square footage measurements and comparisons; <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/recs/sqft-measure.html>

employees/thousand square feet

Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey commercial energy uses and costs (National Median, 2003)
Table B2 Totals and Medians of Floorspace, Number of Workers, and Hours of Operation for Non-Mall Buildings, 2003
http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cbecs/cbecs2003/detailed_tables_2003/2003set1/2003excel/b2.xls

Note: Data for # employees/thousand square feet is presented by CBECS as square feet/employee.
In this analysis employees/thousand square feet is calculated by taking the inverse of the CBECS number and multiplying by 1000.



Vehicle related GHG emissions

Estimate calculated as follows (Washington state, 2006)_

56,531,930,000 2006 Annual WA State Vehicle Miles Traveled

Data was daily VMT. Annual VMT was 365*daily VMT.

<http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/mapsdata/tto/annualmileage.htm>

6,395,798 2006 WA state population

<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/53000.html>

8839 vehicle miles per person per year

0.0506 gallon gasoline/mile

This is the weighted national average fuel efficiency for all cars and 2 axle, 4 wheel light trucks in 2005. This includes pickup trucks, vans and SUVs. The 0.051 gallons/mile used here is the inverse of the more commonly known term "miles/per gallon" (which is 19.75 for these cars and light trucks).

Transportation Energy Data Book. 26th Edition. 2006. Chapter 4: Light Vehicles and Characteristics. Calculations based on weighted average MPG efficiency of cars and light trucks.

http://cta.ornl.gov/data/tedb26/Edition26_Chapter04.pdf

Note: This report states that in 2005, 92.3% of all highway VMT were driven by the above described vehicles.

http://cta.ornl.gov/data/tedb26/Spreadsheets/Table3_04.xls

24.3 lbs CO2e/gallon gasoline

The CO2 emissions estimates for gasoline and diesel include the extraction, transport, and refinement of petroleum as well as their combustion.

Life-Cycle CO2 Emissions for Various New Vehicles. RENew Northfield.

Available: <http://renewnorthfield.org/wpcontent/uploads/2006/04/CO2%20emissions.pdf>

Note: This is a conservative estimate of emissions by fuel consumption because diesel fuel, with a emissions factor of 26.55 lbs CO2e/gallon was not estimated.

2205

4.93 lbs/metric tonne

vehicle related GHG emissions (metric tonnes CO2e per person per year)

average life span of buildings, estimated
by replacement time method

See Energy Emissions Worksheet for Calculations

Commercial floorspace per unit

EIA, 2003 Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (National Average, 2003)

Table C3. Consumption and Gross Energy Intensity for Sum of Major Fuels for Non-Mall Buildings, 2003

http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cbecs/cbecs2003/detailed_tables_2003/2003set9/2003excel/c3.xls

Transportation.....Worksheet Background Information

This section helps estimate the emissions associated with transportation of building occupants. At this time, it is based on average vehicle miles traveled by the average Washington State citizen.

APPENDIX H

DESCRIPTION OF ESA-LISTED SPECIES



DESCRIPTION OF ESA LISTED SPECIES

A review of the USFWS IPaC database indicates that five federally listed threatened species have the potential to occur within the project area.

- Bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*)
- Streaked horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris strigata*)
- Yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*)
- Golden paintbrush (*Castilleja levisecta*)
- Water howellia (*Howellia aquatilis*)

Bull Trout

The Columbia River DPS of bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*) was listed as a threatened species under the ESA in June 2006. Because bull trout are members of the Salmonidae family, their survival requires certain characteristics in their habitat: cold water, stable stream channels, clean gravel for spawning and rearing, complex and diverse color, and unblocked migratory passes (USFWS, 2019e). There are no streams within the study area and therefore no potential habitat for this species; as such, it will not be affected by the proposed project or the No-Action Alternatives.

Streaked Horned Lark

Streaked horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris strigata*) was listed as a threatened species under the ESA in October 2013. Streaked horned larks prefer expansive areas of flat, open ground to establish breeding territories, particularly (though not exclusively) sites with minimal vegetation and unobstructed views of water (USFWS, 2019f). Critical habitat for streaked horned lark was designated on 3 October 2013 and includes two units and 16 subunits located in Oregon and Washington. The designation includes several sites in and adjacent to the Lower Columbia River. The proposed action does not occur within the designated critical habitat for streaked horned lark. The project area is located in a residential district that meets none of the criteria necessary to support this species.

Yellow-Billed Cuckoo

The western DPS of yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*) was listed as a threatened species under the ESA in November 2014. Critical habitat for yellow-billed cuckoo was proposed on 15 August 2014 and includes 80 units in nine states; none are located in either Oregon or Washington. Therefore, the proposed action does not occur within the designated critical habitat for yellow-billed cuckoo. This species uses wooded habitat with a dense cover of low, scrubby vegetation and a close supply of water (US National Parks Service, 2014). The project area is located within a developed, urban environment, and does not meet these criteria for suitable habitat for this species. The species is highly unlikely to be present and suitable habitat is lacking, so impact to the species is unlikely.

Golden Paintbrush

Golden paintbrush (*Castilleja levisecta*) was listed as a threatened species under the ESA in 1997. A short vegetation community generally dominated by native grass and forb species is required by this plant for reproductive success. This species prefers open grassland, which is not provided by the project area as it is situated within a developed urban environment (USFWS, 2019g and 2019h). This species is highly unlikely to occur within the project area.

Water Howellia

Water howellia (*Howellia aquatilis*) was listed as a threatened species under the ESA in July 1994. Water howellia is a small winter annual aquatic plant known to potentially exist in the vicinity of Clark County. This plant reproduces only by seed and requires the drying of occupied ponds during the fall for germination. With these requirements for germination, existing populations of this plant are often associated with former river oxbows and glacial potholes, and prefer the edges of deep ponds with partial cover of deciduous trees (USFWS, 2018i). These habitat requirements are not provided by the project area, and this lack of suitable habitat makes the existence of this plant within the project area highly unlikely.

The WNHP maintains a database of rare and imperiled species and plant communities for the state. A review of the WNHP Element Occurrences GIS spatial dataset indicates that tall bugbane (*Actaea elata* var. *elata*) occurs in the vicinity of the project area, near David Douglas Park to the north, and South Cliff Park/Dubois Park to the southwest. Tall bugbane is state-listed as a vulnerable species. The WNHP dataset does not show this species as occurring within the project area, and it is unlikely that this species would be impacted as a result of either the proposed project or the No-Action Alternatives.

The review of the applicable resources (USFWS website [USFWS, 2019a], the NOAA Fisheries website [NMFS, 2019a], PHS on the Web [WDFW, 2019a] and SalmonScape [WDFW, 2019b]) shows that there are no streams within the project area, and therefore no habitat for or potential presence of special-status fish species within the project area. According to SalmonScape, the nearest fish-bearing streams are Burnt Bridge Creek to the north, and an unnamed stream south of SR 14; neither waterway has the potential to be impacted by any of the alternatives.

REFERENCES

See DEIS reference list for Plants and Animals.



Staff Report 085-20

TO: Mayor and City Council

FROM: Eric Holmes, City Manager

DATE: 7/20/2020

SUBJECT Pearson Field Pavement Rehabilitation, PAPI and Sign Replacement - Construction Acceptance

Key Points

- Pearson Field Airport is owned and maintained by the City of Vancouver
- The airport has one major runway.
- Although there has been periodic pavement surface maintenance efforts since, the runway pavement had not been rehabilitated since 1991.
- The pavement rehabilitation project was 90% funded through a grant from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), and 5% funded through a WSDOTA grant.

Strategic Plan Alignment

Goal 1, Objective 1.2: Ensure our infrastructure, including buildings and utilities, is safe, environmentally responsible and well maintained.

Present Situation

The City of Vancouver owns and maintains Pearson Field Airport. The airport serves the local general aviation community with one runway; runway 8-26. The runway is surfaced with asphalt pavement which, although maintained in intervening years, had not be rehabilitated since 1991. With a design life expectancy of 20 years, the existing pavement had provided good service, but was ending the end of it's useful life. Rehabilitation was necessary to continue airport operations

The project called for the removal and replacement of the asphalt surface of the 60' x 3250' runway, the replacement of the Precision Approach Path Indicator (PAPI) pilot landing assistance system for runway 26, and the replacement of some field guidance signs.

The project was 90% funded from a grant from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), 5%

funded by a WSDOTA grant, and 5% funded from the Pearson Airfield enterprise fund.

The work was completed satisfactorily in accordance with the plans and specifications. Contract costs are summarized below:

TOTAL CONTRACT COSTS

Labor, Equipment and Material	\$749,713.30
Sales Tax	\$62,975.92
Total	\$812,689.22

The original contract amount, including sales tax, was \$742,197.46. The final project cost was \$812,689.22, which was \$70,491.76 (9.5%) more than the original contracted amount. The difference between original contract amount and final contract amount can be attributed to a one change order for work to remediate an area of unsuitable subgrade, a 17% addition to the planned asphalt paving quantities as directed in the field during construction, as well as the typical variances in quantities commonly encountered during construction.

As this project was funded by a federal grant, the City could not require apprenticeship goals.

Advantage(s)

1. Provided for a new runway pavement surface with a 20-year lifespan.
2. Replaced an aging pilot landing assistance system with new equipment for runway 26.
3. Completes the City's contractual and statutory process for accepting the project.
4. Formal project acceptance allows for closure on third-party bond claims and facilitates completed project close-out.

Disadvantage(s)

None

Budget Impact

None. Budget has been established for this project in the Airport fund with 90% of the project paid for using an FAA grant, and another 5% being paid by a WSDOTA grant, the Pearson Field enterprise fund is obligated to pay for the remaining 5% using cash balance.

Prior Council Review

- Authorization for the City Manager to accept the 90% FAA grant on June 24, 2019 (Staff Report 078-19)
- Award of contract on July 15, 2019 (Staff Report 104-19)

Action Requested

Accept as complete the improvements as constructed by Granite Construction Company subject

to receipt of all project close-out documentation as required by law.

Dan Swensen, Interim Public Works Director, 487-7754



Staff Report 086-20

TO: Mayor and City Council

FROM: Eric Holmes, City Manager

DATE: 7/20/2020

SUBJECT WXV Apartments Impact Fee Waiver Request

Key Points

- City Council may fully or partially waive Transportation and Park development impact fees to stimulate affordable housing through VMC 20.915.
- The applicant in turn is required to record a covenant on the property to maintain the affordability restrictions on the project in perpetuity.
- If the applicant fails to comply with the requirements of the impact fee ordinance the applicant will be required to pay impact fees at the rate at the time the property use changes.

Strategic Plan Alignment

Goal 3, Objective 3.2: Improve services available to underserved or vulnerable residents.

Present Situation

The WXV apartment project is for 69 new multifamily units for people over 62 years of age and earning at or below 50% of the area median income. The project is located at 1501 Esther in downtown Vancouver. Upon completion the project will be owned and operated by WXV Senior Housing LLC with Vancouver Housing Authority as a general partner.

The developer is requesting an 80% exemption of Traffic and Park development impact fees. The total Park impact fees for the development are \$113,091.00. The applicant is requesting a partial exemption of Park impact fees of 80% or \$90,472.80.

The total Traffic impact fee is \$22,029.45. The applicant is requesting a partial exemption of Traffic impact fees of 80% or \$17,623.56. If approved the total of the combined forgone Traffic and Park impact fees is \$108,096.36.

In return for the impact fee waivers the applicant is required to record a covenant against the property

attesting that:

- The property is prohibited from being used for any purpose other than for low-income housing. Low-income housing is defined as housing for which the monthly housing expense is no greater than thirty percent of eighty percent of the median family income adjusted for family size for Clark County, as reported by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- If the property is converted to a use other than for low-income housing, the current property owner must pay the applicable impact fees in effect at the time of conversion.
- The development is exclusively restricted to persons sixty-two years of age or older.

Advantage(s)

1. Adds 69 units of low-income, senior housing.
2. Low-income restriction on the units will remain in perpetuity by covenant.
3. Will provide short term job creation.
4. Additional residents will benefit downtown businesses.

Disadvantage(s)

1. Loss of \$17,623.56 in Transportation impact fees
2. Loss of \$90,472.80 in Park impact fees

Budget Impact

1. Loss of \$17,623.56 in Transportation impact fees
2. Loss of \$90,472.80 in Park impact fees

Prior Council Review

Memorandum dated June 29, 2020.

Action Requested

Adopt a resolution granting a partial impact fee exemption for the WXV senior apartment development.

Peggy Sheehan, Community Development Programs Manager, 487-7852

ATTACHMENTS:

- ▢ WXV Resolution
- ▢ Memo

07/20/2020

RESOLUTION NO. _____

A RESOLUTION of the City of Vancouver Washington partially exempting the collection of Traffic and Park development impact fees from \$135,120.45 down to \$27,024.09 (80% reduction) and a full exemption of school impact fees by restricting tenants to the age of 62 years or older.

WHEREAS, the City Comprehensive Plan encourages development and funding for affordable housing and opportunities to provide unsubsidized housing; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to RCW 82.02.060, the Vancouver Municipal Code 20.915.080 allows for conditional reduction, exemption, or waiver of certain development impact fees; and

WHEREAS, school impact fees shall not apply to housing which by restrictive covenant is exclusively for persons sixty-two years of age or older.

WHEREAS, Local governments may either: Grant a partial exemption of not more than eighty percent of impact fees, in which case there is no explicit requirement to pay the exempted portion of the fee from public funds other than impact fee accounts; or provide a full waiver, in which case the remaining percentage of the exempted fee must be paid from public funds other than impact fee accounts.

WHEREAS, Ginn Group LLC (Developer) has applied for a partial exemption of Traffic and Park development impact fees for 69 residential units for low income persons in the amount of \$108,096.36 otherwise due prior to issuance of building permits; and

WHEREAS, the applicant has met the eligibility criteria of VMC 20.915.080 and agreed, through proposed covenant, to provide low income senior housing in perpetuity; and

WHEREAS, the City Council recognizes the importance of providing low income senior

housing within the City of Vancouver.

NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY OF VANCOUVER:

Section 1. Findings. Gin Group LLC has applied for partial impact fee exemption for the low income senior housing project located at 1501 Esther. Pursuant to VMC 20.915.080 D, the City Council makes the following findings:

1. The Applicant has documented that the housing development can meet appropriate standards regarding household income, rent levels, and number of units by submitting evidence of agreements or contracts.

2. The Applicant has agreed to be monitored by the City of Vancouver to ensure compliance with the income requirements of VMC 20.915.

3. Prior to receiving building permits the developer shall record a covenant with the Clark County Auditor attesting that:

- a. The property is prohibited from being used for any purpose other than for low-income housing.
- b. If the property is converted to a use other than for low-income housing, the current property owner must pay the applicable impact fees in effect at the time of conversion.
- c. Low-income housing is defined as housing for which the monthly housing expense is no greater than thirty percent of eighty percent of the median family income adjusted for family size for Clark County, as reported by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

RESOLUTION - 2

d. The development is exclusively for persons sixty-two years of age or older.

4. The City of Vancouver will not collect revenue lost through the granting of the exemption by increasing impact fees unrelated to the exemption.

5. The applicant is proposing a rental development. Adequate documentation has been provided attesting that such housing will remain exclusively available to low-income households at affordable rents in perpetuity.

6. The applicant will record appropriate covenants to insure compliance with the requirements set forth in VMC 20.915.080.

Section 2. Partial Exemption of Impact Fees. The impact fee waiver request is for 69 apartment units. Standard Park impact fees for the development are \$113,091.00. The applicant is requesting a partial exemption of Park impact fees at 80% or \$90,472.80. The resulting Park impact fee will be \$22,618.20. The standard Traffic impact fee is \$22,029.45. The applicant is requesting a partial exemption of Traffic impact fees at 80% or \$17,623.56. The resulting Traffic impact fee will be \$22,618.20. The total of the combined forgone Traffic and Park impact fees is \$108,096.36.

Section 3. Severability. If any provision of this resolution or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

PASSED BY THE FOLLOWING VOTE:

Ayes: Councilmembers

Nays: Councilmembers

RESOLUTION - 3

Absent: Councilmembers

Signed this _____ day of _____, 2020.

Anne McEnerny-Ogle, Mayor

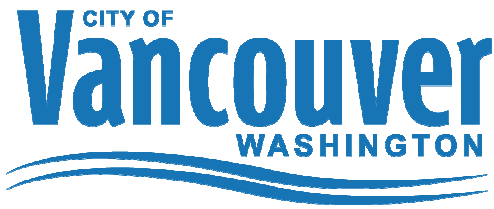
Attest:

Natasha Ramras, City Clerk

Approved as to form:

Jonathan Young, City Attorney

RESOLUTION - 4



MEMORANDUM

DATE: June 22, 2020

TO: Eric Holmes- City Manager

FROM: Peggy Sheehan-Programs Manager

CC: Chad Eiken, Director, Community & Economic Development

RE: **Impact Fee Waiver Requests – Neals Lane and WXV Apartments**

In 2004 Council adopted Ordinance M-3643 allowing collection of impact fees to ensure that adequate facilities for schools, parks, and roads are available to serve new developments. Project developers are required to pay a proportionate share of the cost of infrastructure facilities needed to serve new development and maintain prescribed levels of service.

In 2016 Council approved Ordinance M-4154 extending partial and full waiver of impact fees for low income affordable housing projects. Low-income housing is defined as housing for which the monthly housing expense is no greater than thirty percent of eighty percent of the median family income adjusted for family size for Clark County, Washington, as reported by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development. The 2019 HUD median income for a family of four in this region is \$87,900. At 80% of the area median the income for a family of four is \$70,300. The 30% monthly housing expense would be \$1,758.

1-Person Household		2-Person Household		4-Person Household	
80% AMI	Maximum affordable monthly rent	80% AMI	Maximum affordable monthly rent	80% AMI	Maximum affordable monthly rent
\$49,250	\$1,231	\$56,250	\$1,406	\$70,300	\$1,758

For residential developments of four or more units City Council may, by Resolution, fully waive the park and transportation impact fees at 100% or partially waive them up to 80% the impact fees. If Council only partial exempts the development up to 80% of the impact fee there is no requirement to pay the exempted portion of the fee from public funds. If Council waives 100% of the development from impact fees the remaining 20% of the waived impact fee must be paid from public funds other than impact fee accounts.

Page 2 of 4

Two projects eligible for partial exemption of full waiver of development impact fees are nearing permit approval. The amount of impacts fees for each project depends on the location of the projects in individual fee districts, the number of units proposed, and vehicle trips generated.

This project is for 9 multifamily units located at 2705 Neals Lane. The developer, Ginn Group LLC is requesting an 80% waiver of impact fees. The units will be reserved for households earning at or below 50% of the area median income. Upon completion the project will be owned and operated by Second Step Housing.

Fee District	Impact Fee	After 80% reduction
Vancouver District- \$2,381.93 per unit	\$19,055.44	\$19,055.44*
Park District A- \$1,639.00 per unit	\$13,112.00	\$2,622.40
Columbia District-	\$7,343.15	\$1,468.63
Total	\$39,510.59	\$23,146.47

Architectural drawing of a two-story commercial building, showing a perspective view and a detailed site plan.

Perspective View: A long, two-story building with a gabled roof and multiple bays. Each bay features a large garage door and a smaller entrance door. The building is situated on a street with a sidewalk and a fire lane.

Site Plan Details:

- Building Footprint:** The building is shown with various setbacks and easements. Key dimensions include a 25' proposed half-width R.O.W. (Right of Way) and a 15'± R.O.W. dedication across the frontage.
- Garage and Entry:** The plan shows multiple garage doors (e.g., "GARAGE DOOR (TYP)", "PN: 30449000") and entry doors ("ENTRY DOOR (TYP)").
- Fire Lane:** A fire lane is indicated along the front of the property, with a "NO PARKING FIRE LANE SIGNS (TYP)" note.
- Trash Enclosure:** A "TRASH ENCLOSURE (SEE DETAIL)" is shown near the rear of the building.
- Setbacks and Easements:** Various setbacks and easements are marked, including a 6'± trees shown area, a 6' from prop. line to building, and a 6' x 10' conc. porch.
- Dimensions and Notes:** The plan includes numerous dimensions (e.g., "589' 30' 00.00\" E 264.00'", "32'±", "15'±") and notes (e.g., "EXTG. HOUSE TO REMAIN", "LOT #1 21,779 SF").
- Property Identification:** The plan is labeled with various property identification numbers: "PN: 30462000", "PN: 30446000", "PN: 30449000", "PN: 30452000", and "PN: 30466000".

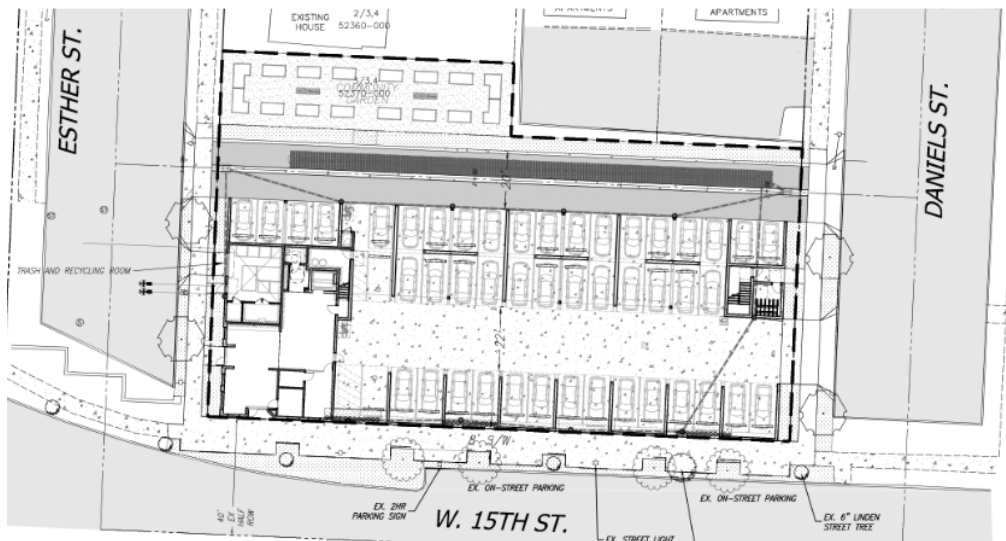
WXV Apartments

The WXV apartment project is for 69 multifamily units for people over 62 years of age and earning at or below 50% of the area median income. The project is located at 1501 Esther. Upon completion the project will be owned and operated by WXV Senior Housing LLC with Vancouver Housing Authority as a general partner.

Fee waiver Calculation:

Fee District	Impact Fee	After 80% reduction
Vancouver District- Exempt	Exempt W/ covenant*	Exempt W/ covenant*
Park District A - \$1,639 per unit	\$113,091.00	\$22,618.20
Columbia District-	\$22,029.45	\$4,405.89
Total	\$135,120.45	\$27,024.09

*Provided the applicant records a covenant restricting the units to persons 62 years and older school impact fees will not apply (20.915.070).



Action requested /next steps:

Request on July 20, 2020 that City Council approve by resolution an 80% reduction of City of transportation and park impact fees for both the WXV and Neals Lane apartment affordable housing projects.



To request other formats, please contact:
Department
(360) 487-8605 | WA Relay: 711
Amanda.Delapena@cityofvancouver.us



Staff Report 087-20

TO: Mayor and City Council

FROM: Eric Holmes, City Manager

DATE: 7/20/2020

SUBJECT Neals Lane Apartments Impact Fee Waiver Request

Key Points

- The City has received a request to partially exempt transportation and park impact fees for a low income apartment development.
- City Council may fully waive or partially exempt Transportation and Park development impact fees to stimulate affordable housing through VMC 20.915. The applicant in return is required to record a covenant on the property to maintain the low income affordability restrictions on the project in perpetuity.
- If the applicant fails to comply with the requirements of the impact fee ordinance the applicant will be required to pay impact fees at the rate at the time the property use changes.

Strategic Plan Alignment

Goal 3, Objective 3.2: Improve services available to underserved or vulnerable residents.

Present Situation

The Neals Lane apartment project is for 9 multifamily units (1 existing / 8 new) for households earning at or below 50% of the area median income. The project is located at 2705 Neals Lane in central Vancouver. Upon completion the project will be owned and operated by Second Step Housing.

The impact fee waiver is for 8 housing units. (One of the units is an existing single family residence that will be retained for a total of 9 units) Standard Park impact fees for the development are \$13,112.00. The applicant is requesting a partial exemption of Park impact fees at 80% or \$10,489.60. The resulting Park impact fee will be \$2,622.40. The standard Traffic impact fee is \$7,343.15. The applicant is requesting a partial exemption of Traffic impact fees at 80% or \$5,874.52. The resulting Traffic impact fee will be \$1,468.63. The total of the combined

forgone Traffic and Park impact fees is \$16,364.12. Staff sent a request to the school district to waive impact fees for this project. The school district responded and declined to waive any portion of the impact fees.

In return for the impact fee waivers the applicant is required to record a covenant against the property attesting that:

- The property is prohibited from being used for any purpose other than for low-income housing. Low-income housing is defined as housing for which the monthly housing expense is no greater than thirty percent of eighty percent of the median family income adjusted for family size for Clark County, as reported by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- If the property is converted to a use other than for low-income housing, the current property owner must pay the applicable impact fees at the rate in effect at the time of conversion.

Advantage(s)

1. Adds 8 new units of low-income housing.
2. Low-income restriction on the units will remain in perpetuity by covenant.
3. Will provide short term job creation.
4. Additional residents will benefit Fourth Plain businesses.

Disadvantage(s)

1. Loss of \$5,874.52 in Transportation impact fees
2. Loss of \$10,489.60 in Park impact fees

Budget Impact

1. Loss of \$5,874.52 in Transportation impact fees
2. Loss of \$10,489.60 in Park impact fees

Prior Council Review

Memorandum to City Council dated June 29, 2020.

Action Requested

Adopt a resolution granting partial Traffic and Park impact fee exemption for the Neals Lane Apartment Development.

Peggy Sheehan, Community Development Programs Manager, 487-7952

ATTACHMENTS:

- ▢ Neals Lane Resolution
- ▢ Neals Lane Covenant
- ▢ Memo

7/20/2020

RESOLUTION NO. _____

A RESOLUTION of the City of Vancouver Washington partially exempting the collection of Traffic and Park development impact fees from \$20,455.15 down to \$4,091.03 (80% reduction) for the Neals Lane Apartment housing development.

WHEREAS, the City Comprehensive Plan encourages development and funding for affordable housing and opportunities to provide unsubsidized housing; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to RCW 82.02.060, the Vancouver Municipal Code 20.915.080 allows for conditional reduction, exemption, or waiver of certain development impact fees; and

WHEREAS, Local governments may either: Grant a partial exemption of not more than eighty percent of impact fees, in which case there is no explicit requirement to pay the exempted portion of the fee from public funds other than impact fee accounts; or provide a full waiver, in which case the remaining percentage of the exempted fee must be paid from public funds other than impact fee accounts.

WHEREAS, Ginn Group LLC (Developer) has applied for a partial exemption of Traffic and Park development impact fees for 8 residential units for low income persons in the amount of \$16,364.12 otherwise due prior to issuance of building permits; and

WHEREAS, the applicant has met the eligibility criteria of VMC 20.915.080 and agreed, through proposed covenant, to provide low income housing in perpetuity; and

WHEREAS, the City Council recognizes the importance of providing low-income housing within the City of Vancouver.

NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY OF VANCOUVER:

Section 1. Findings. Gin Group LLC has applied for partial impact fee exemption for the low income housing project located at 2705 Neals Lane. Pursuant to VMC 20.915.080 D, the City Council makes the following findings:

1. The Applicant has documented that the housing can meet appropriate standards regarding household income, rent levels, and number of units by submitting evidence of agreements or contracts.

2. The Applicant has agreed to be monitored by the City of Vancouver to ensure compliance with the income requirements of VMC 20.915.

3. Prior to receiving building permits the Applicant shall record a covenant with the Clark County Auditor attesting that:

a. The property is prohibited from being used for any purpose other than for low-income housing.

b. If the property is converted to a use other than for low-income housing, the current property owner must pay the applicable impact fees in effect at the time of the land use *conversion*.

c. Low-income housing is defined as housing for which the monthly housing expense is no greater than thirty percent of eighty percent of the median family income adjusted for family size for Clark County, as reported by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

RESOLUTION - 2

4. The City of Vancouver will not collect revenue lost through the granting of the exemption by increasing impact fees rates unrelated to the exemption.

5. The applicant is proposing a rental development for which adequate documentation has been provided attesting that such housing will remain exclusively available to low-income households at affordable rents in perpetuity.

6. The applicant will record appropriate covenants to insure compliance with the requirements set forth in VMC 20.915.080.

Section 2. Partial Exemption of Impact Fees. The impact fee exemption is for 8 housing units. Standard Park impact fees for the development are \$13,112.00. The applicant is requesting a partial exemption of Park impact fees at 80% or \$10,489.60. The resulting Park impact fee will be \$2,622.40. The standard Traffic impact fee is \$7,343.15. The applicant is requesting a partial exemption of Traffic impact fees at 80% or \$5,874.52. The resulting Traffic impact fee will be \$1,468.63. The combined Traffic and Park impact fees due shall be \$8,811.78. The total of the combined forgone Traffic and Park impact fees is \$16,364.12.

Section 3. Severability. If any provision of this resolution or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

PASSED BY THE FOLLOWING VOTE:

Ayes: Councilmembers

Nays: Councilmembers

Absent: Councilmembers

RESOLUTION - 3

Signed this _____ day of _____, 2020.

Anne McEnery-Ogle, Mayor

Attest:

Natasha Ramras, City Clerk

Approved as to form:

Jonathan Young, City Attorney

RESOLUTION - 4

When Recorded Return To:
City of Vancouver
CDBG and HOME Programs
PO Box 1995
Vancouver, WA 98668-1995
Attention: Peggy Sheehan, (360) 487-7952

**CITY OF VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON
LOW INCOME HOUSING IMPACT FEE WAIVER COVENANT AGREEMENT**

Grantor: Ginn Group LLC
Grantee: City of Vancouver
Assessor’s Tax ID#: 30449000
Legal Description: Full legal description attached as Exhibit A
Address: 2705 Neals Lane, VANCOUVER, 98661

COVENANT RUNNING WITH THE LAND:

This COVENANT is made and effective this ____ day of _____, 2020, and by Ginn Group LLC to the CITY OF VANCOUVER, State of Washington (hereinafter the “City”).

Recitals.

- A. Ginn Group LLC is the owner or party in interest of certain real property with tax ID # 30449000 and abbreviated legal description of Parcel #4 of HIDDEN HOMESTEAD LOTS LOT 7 IN THE SW 1/4, SECT 24, T2N, R1E, WM, more particularly described in Exhibit “A” attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference (hereafter the “Property”).
- B. All of the development on the Property shall be low income housing to be owned and occupied by, or leased to, low-income persons with income no greater than eighty percent of the median family income adjusted for family size for Clark County, Washington, as reported by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- C. For the purposes of this covenant, low income housing is defined as housing for which the monthly housing expense is no greater than thirty percent of eighty percent of the median family income adjusted for family size for Clark County, Washington, as reported by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- D. City of Vancouver approved an 80 percent impact fee waiver of parks and transportation fees for the Property in accordance with Vancouver Municipal Code Section 20.915.080.

Agreement:

NOW, THEREFORE, covenants and agrees, on behalf of itself and all successors and assigns, as follows, it being specifically agreed that this is a covenant which touches, concerns, enhances, benefits and runs with the land:

E. Ginn Group LLC is the sole and exclusive owner or party of interest of the Property in Clark County, State of Washington, described in Exhibit “A” hereto.

Low Income Housing Impact Fee Waiver Covenant (Continued)

F. Property shall not be used for any purpose other than for low income housing defined by Vancouver Municipal Code 20.915.080, attached as Exhibit "B" hereto.

G. In the event that that the Property is converted to a use other than for low income housing, the owner must pay the applicable impact fees in effect at the time of conversion.

H. This covenant and all of its provisions shall be binding upon Ginn Group LLC and any and all of its assigns and successors in interest into show ownership the PROPERTY may pass, and any obligations made herein by Ginn Group LLC shall be enforceable against all of its assigns and successors in interest into whose ownership the Property may pass, and all of them, except as this covenant shall expressly provide to the contrary.

I. Those signatories who sign on behalf of a corporation are expressly vested by the by-laws of the corporation which they purport to represent with the authority to bind such corporation in the manner in which such signatories have purported to bind their principal herein.

J. In the event of any litigation arising hereunder, or with respect hereto, the law of the State of Washington will control and, and all signatories hereto, do hereby submit themselves personally to the jurisdiction of the courts of the State of Washington, and do hereby agree that any action arising hereunder may be instituted in Clark County Superior Court, if the parties are served, including anywhere not within the State of Washington, by any method authorized by Washington law. Reasonable attorney fees shall be awarded to the substantially prevailing party.

K. This covenant shall remain in full force and effect until amended, modified, or terminated by the action of the City in proceedings appropriate for that purpose.

L. A copy of this covenant will be filed with the County Auditor.

IN WITNESS HEREOF, Ginn Group LLC, a Washington State Corporation, has executed this Covenant on the _____ day of _____, 2020.

OWNER: _____

By: Ginn Group LLC – Manager

Print Name: Patrick Ginn

CORPORATE NOTARY

STATE OF _____)
)ss
COUNTY OF _____)

On this ____ day of _____, 20____ before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for the State of _____, personally appeared _____, known to me as the [title] _____ of Ginn Group LLC, a Washington corporation, the entity that executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged the said instrument to be the free and voluntary act and deed of the said entity, for uses and purposes therein mentioned, and on oath stated that he/she is authorized to execute the said instrument on behalf of the said entity.

WITNESS my hand and official seal hereto the day and year in the certificate above written.

NOTARY PUBLIC in and for the State of _____,
My Commission Expires: _____

Place notary seal centered on page below

**EXHIBIT A:
SITE LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

This EXHIBIT A is attached to and part of the COVENANT dated as of _____, 2020 between Ginn Group LLC as “Grantor”, and the CITY OF VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON, as “Grantee”.

Tax ID #: 30449000

Description:

2705 Neals Lane, Vancouver, WA 98661

THE LAND REFERRED TO HEREIN BELOW IS SITUATED IN THE CITY OF VANCOUVER, COUNTY OF CLARK, STATE OF WASHINGTON AND IS DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

That portion of Lot 7, Hidden Homestead Lots, according to the plat thereof, recorded in Volume A of Plats, Page 068, records of Clark County, Washington, described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point 82.5 feet South of the Northwest corner of said Lot 7; thence South along the West line of said Lot, 82.5 feet to the North line of the A.C. Childs tract as set forth in Deed recorded in Book 137, Page 450; thence East 264 feet; thence North 82.5 feet to a point East of the point of beginning; thence West 264 feet to the point of beginning.

EXHIBIT B:
Vancouver Municipal Code 20.915.080

Chapter 20.915
IMPACT FEES

20.915.080 Impact Fee Exemptions, Reductions, and Waivers.

A. *Exemptions from impact fees.* The following developments shall be exempt from the requirement for payment of impact fees: publicly operated elementary, middle, junior high and senior high schools, and administrative, maintenance and other facilities of a school district and facilities of an Educational Service District.

B. Exemption or waiver from impact fees for low income housing pursuant to RCW [82.02.060\(2\)](#). Pursuant to RCW [82.02.060\(2\)](#), the Review Authority may grant a total or partial exemption or waiver from impact fees for housing developments containing up to three dwelling units and qualifying as low-income housing as defined in this Chapter, to be owned and occupied by, or leased to, low-income persons. Requests for exemption and/or waiver for four or more dwelling units must be approved by the City Council. No such impact fee exemption and/or waiver shall be granted for any low income housing that has been granted a property tax exemption pursuant to VMC [3.22](#), Multi-family Tax Abatement. Any such exemption or waiver shall be subject to:

1. Provision being made for payment of the impact fee from public funds other than impact fee accounts; and
2. Adequate documentation that the housing meets appropriate standards regarding household income, rent levels, sales price, location, and number of units;

C. Alternative exemption from impact fees for low-income housing pursuant to RCW [82.02.060\(3\)](#). Pursuant to RCW [82.02.060\(3\)](#), the City Council may grant an alternative exemption for low-income housing under this Subsection C. No such impact fee exemption and/or waiver shall be granted for any low income housing that has been granted a property tax exemption pursuant to VMC [3.22](#), Multi-family Tax Abatement

1. The City Council may either:
 - a. Grant a partial exemption of not more than eighty percent of impact fees, in which case there is no requirement to pay the exempted portion of the fee from public funds other than impact fee accounts; or
 - b. Provide a full waiver, in which case the remaining percentage of the exempted fee must be paid from public funds other than impact fee accounts; and
2. Compliance with all of the requirements of Subsection D of VMC [20.915.080](#) is required.

D. An exemption for low-income housing granted under Subsection [B](#) or [C](#) of this section must comply with all of the following conditions:

1. The developer shall record a covenant with the Clark County Auditor. The covenant must:
 - a. Prohibit using the property for any purpose other than for low-income housing.
 - b. Require that if the property is converted to a use other than for low-income housing, the property owner must pay the applicable impact fees in effect at the time of conversion.
 - c. Define low-income housing as housing for which the monthly housing expense is no greater than thirty percent of eighty percent of the median family income adjusted for family size for Clark

County, Washington, as reported by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

- 2. When the City grants an exemption for low-income housing granted under Subsection [B](#) or [C](#) of this section, it may not collect revenue lost through the granting of the exemption by increasing impact fees unrelated to the exemption.
- 3. A school district that receives school impact fees collected by the City must consent in writing prior to City approval of any exemption from school impact fees granted under Subsection [B](#) or [C](#) of this section. Failure of a school district to provide consent in writing within 30 days of written request for approval by the City shall constitute disapproval of the requested exemption.

E. *Reduction in traffic impact fees for qualifying businesses.* To promote business development, the Review Authority may grant a reduction of traffic impact fees as specified in Table 20.915.080-1 below for businesses which meet all of the following requirements:

- 1. The business owner shall commit, through a Development Agreement approved by City Council, to locate a number of new employees that coincides with the TIF incentive in Table 20.915.080-1. Such new employees shall locate to the City within the first year of the business obtaining an occupancy permit; and
- 2. The median salary of all company employees to be located shall, at a minimum, coincide with the specified percent of median individual income in Table 20.915.080-1. Median individual income shall be based on the most recent available information from US Department of Housing and Urban Development for the Portland-Vancouver MSA at the time of the Development Agreement approval; and
- 3. If the owner or developer of the property or building is not the business locating within the city, documentation shall be submitted to the City that satisfactorily demonstrates that the business received the benefit of the fee reduction rather than the owner or developer; and
- 4. The business shall provide the city with such documentation and access to records as needed to verify satisfaction of the foregoing requirements. In the event that the business fails to satisfy any of the requirements criteria, the business shall pay to the city the amount of the fee reduction together with interest at the statutory rate provided for at RCW [19.52.010](#) upon demand.

The city shall make provision for payment of the impact fee reduction to the transportation impact fee account from public funds other than impact fee accounts.

Table 20.915.080-1 Business Development TIF Incentive			
Median Salary of All Business Employees		Minimum Employees	TIF Benefit
1.	200% of Median Individual Income	200	25% TIF reduction, up to \$100,000
2.	150% of Median Individual Income	250	25% TIF reduction, up to \$100,000
3.	125% of Median Individual Income	300	25% TIF reduction, up to \$100,000
4.	200% of Median Individual Income	400	50% TIF reduction, up to \$200,000
5.	150% of Median Individual Income	500	50% TIF reduction, up to \$200,000
6.	125% of Median Individual Income	600	50% TIF reduction, up to \$200,000

This provision shall be operative until December 31, 2020 unless renewed by City Council.

F. *Criteria for calculating impact fees.* The impact fee for an exempt or waived development shall be calculated as provided for in this Chapter and paid with public funds; except that there is no requirement to pay the exempted portion of the fee from public funds other than impact fee account for a partial exemption of not more than eighty percent of impact fees that has been approved under Subsection C of VMC [20.915.080](#). Such payment may be made by including such amount(s) in the public share of system improvements undertaken within the applicable service area. If an impact fee(s) is waived, the Review Authority, pursuant to Section [20.915.070](#) VMC, or state law may determine whether a public share-contribution or a reduced public-share contribution is required. (Ord. M-4154 § 3, 01/04/2016; Ord. M-4108 § 1, 12/01/2014; Ord. M-3643, 01/26/2004)

The Vancouver Municipal Code is current through Ordinance M-4294, passed April 29, 2020.

Disclaimer: The city clerk's office has the official version of the Vancouver Municipal Code. Users should contact the city clerk's office for ordinances passed subsequent to the ordinance cited above.

MEMORANDUM

DATE: June 22, 2020

TO: Eric Holmes- City Manager

FROM: Peggy Sheehan-Programs Manager

CC: Chad Eiken, Director, Community & Economic Development

RE: **Impact Fee Waiver Requests – Neals Lane and WXV Apartments**

In 2004 Council adopted Ordinance M-3643 allowing collection of impact fees to ensure that adequate facilities for schools, parks, and roads are available to serve new developments. Project developers are required to pay a proportionate share of the cost of infrastructure facilities needed to serve new development and maintain prescribed levels of service.

In 2016 Council approved Ordinance M-4154 extending partial and full waiver of impact fees for low income affordable housing projects. Low-income housing is defined as housing for which the monthly housing expense is no greater than thirty percent of eighty percent of the median family income adjusted for family size for Clark County, Washington, as reported by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development. The 2019 HUD median income for a family of four in this region is \$87,900. At 80% of the area median the income for a family of four is \$70,300. The 30% monthly housing expense would be \$1,758.

1-Person Household		2-Person Household		4-Person Household	
80% AMI	Maximum affordable monthly rent	80% AMI	Maximum affordable monthly rent	80% AMI	Maximum affordable monthly rent
\$49,250	\$1,231	\$56,250	\$1,406	\$70,300	\$1,758

For residential developments of four or more units City Council may, by Resolution, fully waive the park and transportation impact fees at 100% or partially waive them up to 80% the impact fees. If Council only partial exempts the development up to 80% of the impact fee there is no requirement to pay the exempted portion of the fee from public funds. If Council waives 100% of the development from impact fees the remaining 20% of the waived impact fee must be paid from public funds other than impact fee accounts.

Page 2 of 4

Two projects eligible for partial exemption of full waiver of development impact fees are nearing permit approval. The amount of impacts fees for each project depends on the location of the projects in individual fee districts, the number of units proposed, and vehicle trips generated.

This project is for 9 multifamily units located at 2705 Neals Lane. The developer, Ginn Group LLC is requesting an 80% waiver of impact fees. The units will be reserved for households earning at or below 50% of the area median income. Upon completion the project will be owned and operated by Second Step Housing.

Fee District	Impact Fee	After 80% reduction
Vancouver District- \$2,381.93 per unit	\$19,055.44	\$19,055.44*
Park District A- \$1,639.00 per unit	\$13,112.00	\$2,622.40
Columbia District-	\$7,343.15	\$1,468.63
Total	\$39,510.59	\$23,146.47

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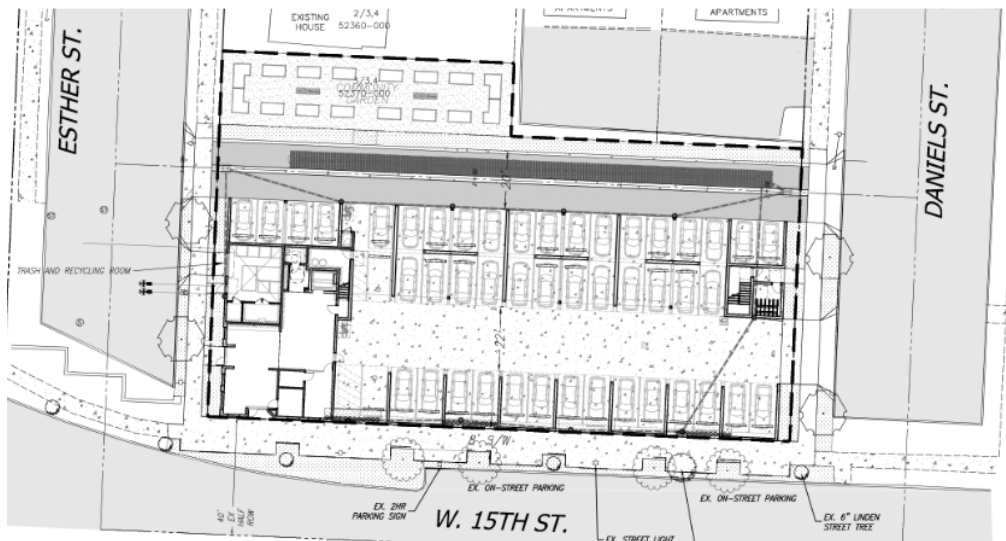
WXV Apartments

The WXV apartment project is for 69 multifamily units for people over 62 years of age and earning at or below 50% of the area median income. The project is located at 1501 Esther. Upon completion the project will be owned and operated by WXV Senior Housing LLC with Vancouver Housing Authority as a general partner.

Fee waiver Calculation:

Fee District	Impact Fee	After 80% reduction
Vancouver District- Exempt	Exempt W/ covenant*	Exempt W/ covenant*
Park District A - \$1,639 per unit	\$113,091.00	\$22,618.20
Columbia District-	\$22,029.45	\$4,405.89
Total	\$135,120.45	\$27,024.09

*Provided the applicant records a covenant restricting the units to persons 62 years and older school impact fees will not apply (20.915.070).



Action requested /next steps:

Request on July 20, 2020 that City Council approve by resolution an 80% reduction of City of transportation and park impact fees for both the WXV and Neals Lane apartment affordable housing projects.



To request other formats, please contact:
Department
(360) 487-8605 | WA Relay: 711
Amanda.Delapena@cityofvancouver.us



Staff Report 088-20

TO: Mayor and City Council

FROM: Eric Holmes, City Manager

DATE: 7/20/2020

SUBJECT Vancouver Command Guild Collective Bargaining Agreement

Key Points

- Three year agreement (2020-2022).
- Rates of pay for 2020-2022 will be adjusted by 4% each year for Lieutenants and Commanders.
- 2020 increases will be retroactive to May 21, 2020.
- \$1,000 one-time ratification incentive.
- Changes for better administration of time loss guarantee benefits.

Strategic Plan Alignment

Goal 2, Objective 1: Provide reliable and responsive police, fire, and EMS services.

Present Situation

The labor group consisting of the police Lieutenants and Commanders petitioned and were approved by the Public Employment Relations Commission (PERC) to change their labor representation to a new bargaining unit, the Vancouver Command Guild. The change in representation caused the need to negotiate a new contract between the City and the Vancouver Command Guild. The parties worked through a collaborative process and reached consensus on a new three-year agreement. The labor agreement is being brought to Council for approval.

Advantage(s)

If ratified, the City and Vancouver Command Guild will have a collective bargaining agreement and will be operating under an agreement that meets the business needs of both parties.

Disadvantage(s)

There are no known disadvantages to ratifying.

Budget Impact

The estimate of the cost of the negotiated increase over the three year agreement is \$443,100. Funding for the wage adjustments resulting from ratification of the 2020-2022 collective bargaining agreement with the Vancouver Command Guild is available in the adopted 2020 budget. The financial impact will be taken into consideration in the development of the 2021-2027 forecast and budget policy for 2021-2022 budget. Due to negative economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, it is highly likely the City will need to revisit personnel costs in the next biennial budget. However, this contract is being presented to Council for ratification consistent with the good faith with which it was bargained.

Prior Council Review

None.

Action Requested

On July 20, 2020, authorize the City Manager or his designee to sign the 2020-2022 Collective Bargaining Agreement with the Vancouver Command Guild.

Lisa Takach, Human Resources Director, 487-8611

ATTACHMENTS:

- ▢ 2020-22 Vancouver Command Guild CBA Redline
- ▢ 2020-22 Vancouver Command Guild CBA

AGREEMENT

By and Between

City of Vancouver

and

~~OPEIU, Local 11~~
~~Law and Justice Division~~ VANCOUVER
COMMAND GUILD

~~Police Command Unit~~

January 1, ~~2017~~ 2020 – December 31, ~~2019~~ 2022

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**OPEIU LOCAL #11 - LAW AND JUSTICE DIVISIONVANCOUVER
COMMAND GUILD
POLICE COMMAND UNIT
AGREEMENT**

This ~~agreement~~Agreement, as of the date indicated herein, by and between the City of Vancouver, a municipal corporation of the State of Washington, and hereinafter referred to as the "Employer," and the ~~Law and Justice Division, Local No. 11~~OPEIU Vancouver Command Guild, hereinafter referred to as the "~~Union~~Guild," WITNESS that WHEREAS the parties have negotiated the terms and conditions of a collective bargaining agreement, hereinafter referred to as the agreement, relating to permanent, full-time Police Lieutenants and Police ~~Commanders~~, hereinafter referred to as employees, represented by the ~~union~~Guild and described in this agreement, as to wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment of such employees and wish to reduce the agreement to writing, agree hereto as follows:

ARTICLE 1. Union~~Union~~ Guild Recognition

- 1.1 The ~~employer~~Employer recognizes the ~~union~~Guild as the exclusive bargaining agent for all of its employees covered by this ~~agreement~~Agreement.
- 1.2 The ~~employer~~Employer and the ~~union~~Guild agree that questions of ~~union~~Guild representation that may arise shall be resolved in accord with rules of the Washington State Public Employment Relations Commission and in accord with local, state, or national statutes and rules.

ARTICLE 2. Nondiscrimination

- 2.1 The parties agree that the provisions of this ~~agreement~~Agreement shall be applied equally to all employees covered hereby without regard to race, color, national origin, sex, age, physical or mental disability, political or religious opinions, ~~labor~~ organization affiliation, sexual orientation, ~~gender identity~~, pregnancy, marital status, military status, or membership in any other class protected by state or federal law or City ordinance,

unless such would prohibit performance of a qualifications standard that is job related and consistent with business necessity or necessary to prevent a direct threat to health and safety.

- 2.2 All reference to members or employees in this ~~agreement~~Agreement designate both sexes; wherever the male gender is used it shall be construed to include both male and female members or employees as appropriate.
- 2.3 Employees shall process discrimination grievances under the City's Equal Employment Opportunity procedure or under existing state or federal law, and shall not have recourse through the grievance procedures established in ~~article~~Article 23 of this ~~agreement~~Agreement.

ARTICLE 3. Rights of Management

3.1 The management of the municipal corporation, including but not limited to, the organization, scheduling, staffing, and direction of the work force, is vested exclusively in the ~~employer~~Employer, subject to the terms of this ~~agreement~~Agreement.

Examples of management rights include, but are not limited to:

- 3.1.1 to determine the number of employees to be employed;
- 3.1.2 to hire employees, determine their qualifications and assign and direct their work;
- 3.1.3 to evaluate employee' performances;
- 3.1.4 to set the standards of productivity, and the services to be provided;
- 3.1.5 to control and regulate the use of facilities, equipment, and other property of the Employer;
- 3.1.6 to determine the number, location and operation of departments, divisions, and all other ~~-units~~ of the Employer.

The ~~employer~~Employer has the right to introduce any and all new improved and automated methods or equipment to improve efficiency and to reduce costs and assign employees within the bargaining unit in accordance with such improvements and cost reduction methods. All matters not specifically and expressly covered or treated by the language of this ~~agreement~~Agreement may be administered for its duration by the ~~employer~~Employer in accordance with such policies or procedures as the

~~employer~~Employer, from time to time, may determine. This ~~article~~Article recognizes an employee's right to use the grievance procedure set forth in ~~article~~Article 23 to this Agreement.

Nothing in this Article shall be considered a waiver of the ~~Union's~~Guild's right to bargain over mandatory subjects of bargaining pursuant to RCW 41.56.

3.2 *Department Rules and Regulations*

It is mutually agreed that the City has full responsibility and authority to adopt rules and regulations for the operation of the ~~police~~Police ~~department~~Department and the conduct of its employees, and the ~~union~~Guild agrees that its members shall comply in full with such rules and regulations. ~~Nothing in this section~~Section shall be interpreted to restrict the Chief's right to make decisions or to establish procedures consistent with the "emergency" nature of operating the department.

ARTICLE 4. **Employee Rights**

- 4.1 The ~~employer~~Employer recognizes and agrees that employees of the ~~police~~Police ~~department~~Department covered by this ~~agreement~~Agreement are entitled to all rights and privileges accorded ordinary citizens under all applicable provisions of the United States and State Constitutions as well as the rights and privileges granted by any and all applicable legislation and the common law.

ARTICLE 5. Union Security, Dues and Other Associated Dues

- 5.1 ~~The parties agree that the terms of this Agreement apply equally to All all employees of the employer in the bargaining unit and as defined in the preamble Preamble to this agreement Agreement who are or who become members of the union on or after the effective date of this agreement or the thirtieth day following the beginning of their employment with the employer, whichever date is later, shall as a condition of continued employment maintain their membership in good standing in the union during the life of this agreement. Any bargaining unit employee may authorize the Employer to deduct from his/her pay the amount of Guild membership dues charged by the Guild for representation and services provided by the Guild. This signed authorized must be in writing and forwarded to the Human Resources Department.~~

Any bargaining unit employee who does not want to be a member of the Guild, but who nonetheless wants to pay for services provided by the Guild has the voluntary option to pay fair share fees in an amount equal to membership dues. Any member of the bargaining unit may authorize the Employer to deduct from his/her pay voluntarily fair share fees in an amount equal to Guild dues charged by the Guild. This signed authorization must be in writing and forwarded to the Human Resources Department.

Bargaining unit employees who do not wish to become a member of the Guild and pay Guild dues; or who not pay fair share fees to the Guild and who require services from the Guild may be charged fees for such services in an amount determined by the Guild.

- 5.2 ~~Those In the event that an employees of covered by this Agreement notifies the employer Employer that they no longer wish to have dues or have voluntary fair share fees deducted from their pay, the Employer shall notify the Guild as soon as possible via email, but no more than five (5) days of the notification. as defined who are not or have not become members of the union on or after the effective date of this agreement shall be required to join the union as a condition of continued employment and~~

~~maintain their membership in good standing in the union during the life of this agreement.~~

5.3 ~~Those employees of the employer who are hired on or after the effective date of this agreement shall be required to join the union as a condition of continued employment with the~~ The employer ~~Employer agrees to notify the Guild Representative and Steward when a represented position is filled~~ within thirty days from the date of employment.

5.4 The Guild, upon completion of the employee orientation, shall provide the Employer a copy of the signed dues deduction, signed voluntary fair share fee deductions forms or opt out forms for those employees who do not want to be a Guild member. The Employer will deduct such dues/voluntary fair share fees from the wages of those employees and forward them to the Guild each month.~~In the event an employee member of the union as defined above fails to maintain his membership in the union in good standing therein by the regular payment of dues, the union will notify the employer in writing, through the Human Resources Department of such employee's delinquency. The employer agrees to give notice to the employee within five (5) working days that his employment status with the employer is in jeopardy and that failure to meet his membership obligation within thirty (30) calendar days from the date such notice is received will result in termination.~~

5.5 ~~The union-Guild agrees to defend, indemnify, save and hold the Employer harmless from, for and against any and all claims arising as a result of the application of this Article. provide the employer with union dues deductions assignment forms for each employee who desires to pay his union dues by payroll deduction. The employer will deduct such dues from the wages of those employees and forward them to the union each month.~~

5.6 The Employer agrees to deduct from each employee's payroll the amounts for the following and submit to the Guild on a separate check from regular dues:

- Disability Insurance
- Legal Defense

- FOP Dues
- WACOPS Dues

ARTICLE 6. Union Representatives and Activities

- 6.1 The ~~union-Guild~~ shall inform the ~~employer-Employer~~ in writing of the names of its officers, ~~union-Guild~~ representatives and stewards who are accredited to represent it. This information shall be kept up-to-date at all times. Only persons so designated will be accepted by the ~~employer~~ Employer as representatives of the ~~union~~Guild.
- 6.2 Those ~~union-Guild~~ representatives indicated in 6.1, above, who wish to visit the premises of the ~~employer-Employer~~ or visit an employee during his/her tour of duty may do so provided that they notify the Chief of Police or Assistant Chief, or in their absence, a designee, of their presence and obtain permission prior to visiting an employee. Such permission and such notification will include the purpose of the visit.
- 6.3 Those ~~union-Guild~~ representatives indicated in 6.1, above, visiting the premises or an employee shall not engage in organizing or campaigning for the ~~union-Guild~~, but this paragraph will not prevent the ~~union-Guild~~ from discussing in non-work areas during non-work periods matters of ~~union~~ Guild membership, fees, or dues with employees covered by this ~~agreement~~Agreement.
- 6.4 Solicitation of ~~union-Guild~~ membership will not be conducted during working hours. The ~~employer-Employer~~ agrees not to discriminate against any member of the ~~union-Guild~~ for his or her activity in behalf of or membership in the ~~union~~Guild, provided such activity is not carried on during working hours, except as expressly provided in this ~~agreement~~Agreement.
- 6.4.1 The Guild Representative is allowed access to new employees at an agreed upon time by the City and the Guild, for purposes of informing the employee about the exclusive representation within the first ninety (90) days of the employees start date; and

6.4.2 The Guild Representative shall have access to new employees for employee orientation for no more than thirty (30) minutes; and

6.4.3 Access shall occur during the employee's regular working hours at the employee's regular worksite, unless otherwise agreed.

6.5 The ~~employer~~ Employer agrees to allow leave with pay for two (2) employee members of the ~~union~~ Guild for no more than twelve (12) work-shifts per year total, for conducting business vital to the ~~union~~ Guild, provided that no more than one (1) employee member per shift is off at any one time. Time away from their work assignment to act in the role of ~~union~~ Guild representative shall be coded on their time sheet as "Union Leave."

6.6 Employees on the ~~union~~ Guild bargaining committee (not ~~union~~ Guild leave) who are already scheduled to work during times scheduled for negotiating a new ~~labor~~ Collective Bargaining agreement Agreement will be allowed to attend those negotiations as employer paid work time. The ~~employer~~ Employer will not make special provisions to arrange shifts to maximize on duty participation in negotiations. Work time will also be permitted for investigation and representation of grievances when appropriate.

ARTICLE 7. Strikes, Work Stoppages or Work Slowdowns

7.1 The ~~employer~~ Employer and the ~~union~~ Guild recognize that the public interest requires the efficient and uninterrupted performance of all city services, and to this end pledge their best efforts to avoid or eliminate any conduct contrary to their overall objective. During the term of this ~~agreement~~ Agreement, neither the ~~union~~ Guild nor the ~~employer~~ Employer shall cause, engage in, or sanction any work stoppage, strike, slowdown, lockout or other interference with ~~city~~ City functions. Employees who engage in any of the foregoing actions may be subject to immediate disciplinary action, including discharge, and the ~~union~~ Guild may be subject to action in accordance with RCW 41.56.

ARTICLE 8. Identification of Jobs

- 8.1 "Job" shall be defined as the employee's job title (classification), position number, and pay range assigned by the ~~employer~~Employer.
- 8.2 When work operations involving new or substantially changed requirements are established after the effective date of this ~~agreement~~Agreement and such requirements are not adequately or specifically described in an existing job, the ~~employer~~Employer will describe and establish a new job in an appropriate range subject to the ~~employer's~~Employer's duty to bargain with the ~~union~~Guild concerning appropriate compensation for the new job, if agreed to be within the bargaining unit.

ARTICLE 9. Job Vacancies/Probationary Period

- 9.1 All vacancies will be filled in accordance with the established rules and regulations of the Vancouver Civil Service Commission as of December 20, 2006; and all applicable State and Federal laws.
- 9.2 Employees promoted to the position of Lieutenant or Commander shall serve a twelve (12) month probationary period during which time the Employer may decide to return the employee to his or her former classification. Demotion during the promotional probationary period is not subject to grievance under this ~~contract~~Agreement.
- 9.3 Employees hired (not promoted) into the position of Commander shall serve a twelve (12) month probationary period during which time the Employer may terminate the employee. Termination or discipline of a probationary employee is not subject to grievance under this ~~contract~~Agreement.

ARTICLE 10. Layoff and Recall

10.1 Layoff and recall shall be in accordance with the established rules and regulations of the Vancouver Civil Service Commission as of December 20, 2006, with the following exceptions:

- A. In the event of layoff, employees will be laid off in the order of their seniority. Seniority shall be defined as time in rank.
- B. At the time of any layoff, lieutenants and commanders may be given an opportunity to accept reduction to the next lower rank in lieu of layoff. Such employees shall have bumping rights over the employee in the next lower rank with the least seniority. Seniority shall be defined as time in the rank plus time in any higher rank.
- C. Employees laid off or demoted in lieu of layoff shall be placed on a reinstatement list for the rank from which the layoff took place.
- D. Employees who accept reduction in lieu of layoff shall remain on the reinstatement list indefinitely. Laid off employees shall remain on the reinstatement list for a maximum of twenty-four (24) months.
- E. Laid off employees who are offered reinstatement shall receive a conditional offer. The offer will be conditioned on successful completion of the following:
 - 1. A background investigation and polygraph. The investigation and polygraph will be limited to the period of time between the date of layoff and date of proposed reinstatement.
 - i. Should the polygraph come back inconclusive, the employee will be given an option for a 2nd polygraph with a different polygraph examiner at the City's expense.
 - ii. Should the 2nd polygraph also be inconclusive, the laid off employee's eligibility for reinstatement will end.
 - 2. A medical examination and psychological evaluation.
 - 3. A drug screen.
- F. An individual will lose rights to reinstatement and/or be removed from the reinstatement list if he/she commits an act that would be cause for

termination of employment of if he/she loses his/her commission as a general authority law enforcement officer.

G. Appointments from the reinstatement list shall be made in the order of length of service in that specific rank. The employee on the reinstatement list who has the most time in rank shall be reinstated first.

1. For employees on the reinstatement list for the position of Lieutenant, "length of service" and "time in rank" shall be defined as time employed as a Lieutenant for the Vancouver Police Department.
2. For employees on the reinstatement list for the position of Commander, "length of service" and "time in rank" shall be defined as time employed as a Commander for the Vancouver Police Department.

ARTICLE 11. Work Week, Hours of Work, Shifts

11.1 *Work Week:*

A. Recognizing that flexibility is required in the scheduling of assignments for command personnel, the normal work week shall be the equivalent of forty (40) hours per week with normal assigned work schedules as follows:

- A five (5) day work schedule Monday through Friday beginning between 7:00 a.m. and 9:00 a.m. , or
- A mutually agreed upon four (4) day schedule not to exceed ten (10) hours per day, or
- A Night Patrol Lieutenant who shall be scheduled to work five (5) days per week, eight (8)~~and one-half (8½)~~ hours per day plus a thirty (30) minute unpaid lunch; or four (4) days per week, ten (10) hours per day plus a thirty (30) minute unpaid

~~lunch~~. The normal working hours shall overlap with Graveyard shift for a period of at least two (2) hours.

In all cases, the required work hours shall be posted in the position announcement, before the assignment is made.

- B. The Police Chief and Assistant Chief retain the management right to modify normal work schedules in emergency circumstances, for job performance related reasons, for training purposes or for short term operational needs.
- C. On mutual agreement of the employees involved and the employer, the normal assigned work week and/or hours of work may be adjusted for temporary assignments of up to ninety (90) days when consistent with operational needs of the department. Assignments of longer than ninety (90) days shall be a mandatory subject of bargaining.

11.2 Modification of Normal Work Schedules.

The parties agree to consider modification to the normal work schedule for employees when there is a demonstrated need. Such changes shall not be precedent setting. If such modified work schedules are approved by the Police Chief or Assistant Chief and the employee, the Union-Guild agrees to allow members of the bargaining unit to work mutually agreed schedules.

11.3 Shift Exchanges

- A. Each member of the ~~police~~ Police department ~~Department~~ covered under this ~~agreement~~ Agreement may be allowed to exchange shifts with other members when the change is not detrimental to the best interests of the ~~police~~ Police department ~~Department~~ as determined by and subject to the approval of the Police Chief or Assistant Chief.

ARTICLE 12. **Rates of Pay**

12.1 The hourly rate of an employee on a forty (40) hour work week will be the monthly base rate multiplied by twelve months and divided by two thousand eighty (2080) hours. This rate multiplied by eight (8) hours will be the daily base rate; multiplied by forty (40) hours will be the weekly base rate; and multiplied by one hundred seventy-three and three tenths (173.3) hours will be the monthly base rate.

12.2 Rates of pay will be as set forth in Appendix "A" to this Agreement.

Effective January 1 May 21, 2020

Salary schedules covered for classifications will be adjusted by ~~two and one-half~~ four percent (2.54%).

Effective January 1, 2021

Salary schedules covered for classifications will be adjusted by ~~two and one-half~~ four percent (2.54%).

Effective January 1, 2022

Salary schedules covered for classifications will be adjusted by ~~two and one-half~~ four percent (2.54%).

Ratification Bonus

All employees in the Vancouver Command Guild employed with the City of Vancouver as of May 21, 2020, the date the tentative agreement was reached, shall receive on the first full pay period following Council ratification a one-time gross payment of \$1000 per member.

- A. **Lieutenant.** The base wage for top step Lieutenant shall be not less than 22.4% above top step Sergeant.
- a. The 22.4% comes from the following history:
- i. 15% differential (prior to elimination of educational incentive and in lieu of holiday pay)
 - ii. 5% educational incentive
 - iii. 2.4% in lieu of holiday pay
1. $15 + 5 + 2.4 = 22.4\%$

- B. **Commander.** The base wage for top step Commander shall not be less than 10% above top step Lieutenant.
- 12.3 The night lieutenant shall receive a shift differential of fifty cents (\$.50) per hour for each hour worked. Shift differential premium pay shall be included in vacation pay based on specific shift assignment.
- 12.4 Overtime
- A. As executive management level employees, Commanders and Lieutenants are accountable for personal time management. Each employee shall determine when it is appropriate to flex work hours, use accrued PDO or sick leave hours, and/or to request overtime pay or compensatory time off. Requests for overtime pay must be for work related performance of employees' duties or projects assigned by VPD.
 - B. Each employee is personally responsible for assuring that his or her personal work hours, overtime hours, compensatory time and paid leave time are accurately documented in the City's time and payroll records.
 - C. In the event the need for overtime should arise in the police department, the employee working overtime shall be paid at one and one-half times his hourly rate of pay.
 - D. Employees are eligible for overtime pay for all hours worked beyond forty (40) compensable hours in the established seven (7) day work week. The established work week is seven consecutive work days beginning at 12:01 a.m. Sunday and ending at midnight on Saturday.
 - E. **Compensatory Time.** By mutual agreement of the employer and employee, employees may accrue compensatory time off in lieu of overtime compensation. Compensatory time off shall be accumulated at the same rate as overtime compensation would have otherwise been paid. Employees may not accumulate compensatory time off in excess of ninety (90) hours.

12.5 *Callback Pay*

Callback pay shall be paid when the Police Chief or Assistant Chief requires that the employee work under the following circumstances.

- A. On a day already worked or to be worked: If the employee has completed his regular shift, is on the way home, or at home and is required to work other than an extension at the beginning or end of his shift.
- B. On days of rest: If not scheduled before 11:00 p.m. the day before the proposed work, or before the end of the last shift worked before the proposed work, whichever is later.

Callback pay shall be paid at the rate of double the base rate of pay for a minimum of three hours, during which time the employer may provide and require work of the employee called back.

12.6 *Court Appearances*

- A. Court appearances during off-duty hours of a scheduled day of work will be compensated at the rate of one and one-half times base rate for a minimum payment for three (3) hours.

12.7 *Step Increases*

Step increases will be made effective on the adjusted-service-adjusted salary review date of the employee's promotion. For example, if an employee is hired between the first (1st) and the fifteenth (15th) of the month, the pay adjustment would be on the first (1st) day of the current month. If an employee is hired between the sixteenth (16th) and the end of the month, the adjustment would be on the first (1st) day of the following month.

ARTICLE 13. Leave Benefits

- 13.1 Each employee shall be granted paid days off to be used during the year for vacation, illness, holidays, or personal business time off. Bereavement leave shall be separate and as specified in ~~section~~ [Section 13.5-7](#) of this ~~article~~ [Article](#). Paid ~~days~~ [Days off](#) ~~Off~~ (PDO) are accrued in accordance with the following schedule:

PAID DAYS OFF (PDO) ACCRUAL SCHEDULE

During Years of Service	Accrual Rate Per Month (Hours)	Maximum Accrual (Hours)
1	14.00	336
2-5	19.50	468
6-8	20.50	492
9-12	21.50	516
13 -15	22.50	540
16-20	25.50	612
21+	27.50	660

Any [Union-Guild](#) member who is accruing more hours per month than on this new PDO accrual schedule on January 2, 2007 will remain at the then current accrual rate until an increase would be required by this new accrual schedule.

- 13.2 Employees may ~~begin~~ using accrued PDO hours as soon as they become available in their bank. PDO hours accrued in a pay period cannot be used in the same pay period in which they are earned, i.e. PDO hours accrued in the 1st through the 15th pay period cannot be used until the 16th through the end of the month pay period and so forth.
- 13.3 Employees must schedule and take at least ten (10) shifts of vacation (PDO's) each calendar year. Upon termination of employment, an employee shall be paid for all earned and accrued paid days off at the employee's rate of pay.

13.4 Eligible employees may sell back up to [sixty \(60\)](#) accrued and unused PDO hours during each calendar year. “Eligible employees” include those employees who are able to comply with [Article-Section 13.3 of this Article](#) **after** selling back PDO hours.

13.5 Upon separation from employment, employees may upon his/her choosing have all or a portion of their vacation (PDO) and/or compensating time hours accrued deducted before taxes, and paid into one [\(1\)](#) of the following tax deferred vehicles within the requirements of each particular vehicle:

- Deferred Compensation/457 Account
- Health Savings Account [\(HSA\)](#)

13.6 Employees must notify the ~~employer~~ [Employer](#) as soon as possible in the case of unforeseen illness or emergency and request appropriate leave. Holidays and personal business time off must be approved by the appropriate supervisor as established by department rules. Normally, at least five [\(5\)](#) working days advance notice of the absence will be required unless mutually agreed upon shorter notice is provided. Vacation scheduling shall be in accordance with established departmental rules and regulations.

13.6 *Bereavement Leave*

A maximum of five [\(5\)](#) working days bereavement leave shall be allowed when there is a death in an employee's immediate family.

Immediate family is defined as spouse, [domestic partner](#), child, mother, father, brother, sister, [or step family, aunt, uncle, niece, nephew](#), mother-in-law, father-in-law, daughter-in-law, son-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, grandparents, grandchildren ~~and grandparent, grandchild of the spouse or member of the employee's immediate household, aunts and uncles.~~ [\(It is understood that Bereavement Leave extends to similar members of a domestic partner's family as detailed above, so long as the employee has an active "Declaration of Domestic Partnership" on file with Human Resources prior to the death\).](#)

Bereavement leave in excess of five (5) working days may be charged to ~~paid~~ Paid days Days off Off (PDO) with the approval of the Chief or Assistant Chief. In addition, the use of a maximum of five (5) PDO's shall be allowed for bereavement of family members outside the immediate family.

The City reserves the right to require documentation of the death and/or any other time taken related to a death.

If any employee is on an approved leave of absence at the time of a death, they will be eligible for bereavement benefits if they are receiving at least fifty percent ~~(50%)~~ of their normal semi-monthly base pay from the City. Otherwise, the employee is not eligible for bereavement leave benefits.

Any observed holiday occurring during bereavement leave shall be paid as a holiday consistent with Articles 13 and 15 of this Collective Bargaining Agreement.

ARTICLE 14. Sick Leave

14.1 Sick Leave Accrual (Short-term Disability)

- A. Employees shall accrue ten (10) hours per month in a short-term disability leave account to a maximum accumulation of one thousand twenty-four (1024) hours. Use of this leave is available, as soon as the hours are earned in said bank. Sick leave hours accrued in a pay period cannot be used in the same period in which they are earned, i.e., sick hours accrued in the 1st through the 15th pay period cannot be used until the 16th through the end of the month pay period and so forth after three months of service, for illness or injury. Employees that have established prior eligibility under the LEOFF Act shall be covered by disability benefits provided by the LEOFF system.

14.2 LEOFF II Time Loss Guarantee

A. Duty Related Injury Leave

1. In lieu of the statutory supplement described in RCW 41.04.500 et seq., the City will supplement the time loss payments received by employees who have suffered on-the-job injuries as follows: ~~An employee who suffers a work-related disability as defined in RCW, Title 51, will receive from the City their normal monthly salary minus the time loss benefit amount as provided under RCW, Title 51 as follows:~~
 - a. The City will provide its supplement by paying the employee's base salary during a period of time loss. The City's supplement will begin on the first date an employee is entitled to time loss benefits under RCW, Title 51 and shall continue as long as the employee is receiving benefits under RCW, Title 51, up to a maximum of six (6) months from the first date of time loss. For the first six (6) months beginning on the date they are unable to perform the full scope of the identified physical and/or mental requirements of their regularly assigned position, the City will provide the full supplement.
 - b. Employees receiving City's time loss supplement must, within ten (10) business days of receipt, sign over to the City all time loss payment checks provided by the City's insurance administrator and/or the State. After this first six (6) month period, the supplement, up to their normal monthly salary, will be paid from the employee's available leave accruals.
 - c. Employee benefits including STD and PDO accruals will continue for the duration of the employee's employment.
2. After this first six (6) month period, the supplement, up to their normal monthly salary, will be paid from the employee's available leave accruals.
In a circumstance of a catastrophic one-time event, where the injury results in an immediate, total and permanent disability where the employee is unable to perform the essential job functions, excluding death, the provisions of a duty related injury shall apply.

3. Employee benefits including health and STD and PDO accruals will continue for the duration of the employee's employment.

B. ~~Time Loss Reconciliation~~

1. ~~Time loss reconciliation will occur no sooner than the pay period following payment of time loss.~~

a. ~~Any time loss payments made to an employee for worker's compensation benefits shall be used to credit the employee's STD balance with the number of hours determined by dividing the time loss payment by the employee's hourly rate.~~

CB. Work-related disability shall be defined as:

- (1) That which is eligible for payment of benefits under the state's Workers' Compensation program, excluding any disability which occurs during, and as a result of participation in, the basic police academy training program.
- (2) That which is incurred while off duty, in response to a situation where such response is in accordance with departmental policy.

DC. Employees disabled may be required to perform light duty work as assigned by the employer as provided under Worker's Compensation.

ED. The parties expressly agree that the benefits provided by this article exceed the benefits provided by Chapter 462, Laws of 1985 as allowed in section 11 of the Act.

FE. In the event the Washington State legislature modifies the provisions of the LEOFF Act for LEOFF-II employees, this section shall be reopened for negotiations upon the request of either party.

ARTICLE 15. Holidays

15.1 The following days are recognized as "legal" holidays, for which time off is to be granted as provided for in ~~article~~ Article 13, ~~above of this Agreement~~:

New Year's Day - January 1st
Martin Luther King Jr. Day - Third Monday in January
President's Day - Third Monday in February
Memorial Day - Last Monday in May
Independence Day - July 4th
Labor Day - First Monday in September
Thanksgiving Day - Fourth Thursday in November
The day immediately following Thanksgiving Day
Christmas Day - December 25th

15.2 *In Lieu of Holiday Pay - History*

When the paid days off (PDO) concept was introduced, it eliminated the obligation of the ~~employer~~ Employer to pay overtime for holidays worked. Two and four-tenths percent (2.4%) of the base rate was added to all classifications as compensation for an "in lieu of pay for holiday time."

A. Effective January 1, 2000, the parties agreed to eliminate the two and four-tenths percent (2.4%) in lieu of pay and added it to the differential component, as outlined in Article 12.2(A)(a)(iii) to this Agreement.

ARTICLE 16. **Employee Insurance**

16.1 **Life Insurance.** Each employee shall receive a term life insurance policy in the amount of one times (1X's) their annual salary, rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$1000.00), double indemnity, which premium will be paid by the ~~employer~~ Employer.

16.2 **Health Insurance.**

A. Employees and their eligible dependents will have the option of

selecting any combination of medical and dental coverage from the following:

a. **Medical**

- i. HMO Plan
- ii. HMO Plan – CDHP (Consumer Driven Health Plan)
- iii. PPO Plan
- iv. PPO Plan – CDHP (Consumer Drive Health Plan)

b. **Dental**

- i. PPO Plan
- ii. HMO Plan

B. **Consumer Driven Health Plans (CDHP).**

- a. CDHP's will include a Health Savings Account (HSA).
 - i. The City will make a contribution to the Employee's HSA in the following amounts:
 1. Employee-only coverage – Fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500)
 2. Employee plus one (1) or more dependents – Three thousand dollars (\$3,000)
- b. Employees may also contribute pre-tax dollars to their HSA up to the limits allowed by law.

In addition, members have an opt-out/cash-back option for eligible employees upon certification of other group coverage.

- C. **Premiums.** Each employee with dependents will pay ten percent (10%) of the actual medical insurance premium cost for the employee's dependents per month on a pre-tax basis.

D. **Flexible Spending Account (FSA).**

- a. For employees enrolled in a non-CDHP plan: Employees will have the option of participating in an FSA for reimbursable medical costs, dependent care costs, or premium sharing costs.
- b. For employees enrolled in a CDHP plan: Employees will have the option of participating in an FSA for dependent care costs.

- c. For this contract period, the ~~employer~~ Employer will pay thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) each month into an eligible member's flexible spending account, or deferred compensation account. Employees enrolled in the CDHP plans may direct the thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) to a flexible spending dependent care account or a deferred compensation account.

16.3 Employer has the right to select insurance carrier(s), provided, however, that at least two medical plans will be offered and that the aggregate schedule of benefits currently enjoyed will not be substantially changed.

16.4 The Employer shall provide liability insurance (or self-insurance) for ~~Union~~ Guild employees. Such insurance shall defend and indemnify employees against allegations arising from all acts or omissions occurring within the scope of the duties and responsibilities of the employee's employment. Such insurance or self-insurance shall also cover all costs, including attorney's fees, connected with proposed or threatened suits and negotiated settlements, provided that the City need not indemnify or defend the employee for any act found by the ~~department~~ Department to be dishonest, fraudulent, criminal or malicious, or for any suit brought against the employee by or on behalf of the City.

ARTICLE 17. **Medical Examinations**

17.1 The ~~employer~~ Employer has the right to require periodic medical examinations (physical and psychological) of all employees covered by this ~~agreement~~ Agreement provided the examination is job related and consistent with business necessity. The ~~employer~~ Employer also has the right to require certification from a physician that an employee is physically and mentally able to return to work following a period of disability leave.

ARTICLE 18. Deferred Compensation

- 18.1 Employees may participate, at their option and cost, in the deferred compensation programs provided by either ICMA Retirement Corporation and/or Voya, or any other plans the City may provide.
- 18.2 The City will match, up to a maximum of one percent (1.0%) of the employee's base salary, an employee's contribution to the deferred compensation program(s) offered by the City, such contributions subject to Internal Revenue Service (IRS) limitations.

ARTICLE 19. Tuition Assistance

- 19.1 Requests for tuition assistance to attend specialized individual training or academic training shall be processed in accordance with City policy.

ARTICLE 20. Clothing Allowance

- 20.1 The ~~employer~~ Employer shall purchase and replace such clothing, uniforms, and other equipment as designated by the Chief of Police or Assistant Chief, and shall make all necessary uniform replacement as the need arises. Employees shall be paid an annual allowance for clothing purchases of six hundred dollars (\$600.00).
 - A. For employees newly hired (not promoted) mid-year, they will receive a pro-rated amount based upon their month of hire.
 - a. e.g. newly hired in July = six (6) months of service equates to a three hundred dollar (\$300.00) payment ($\$600.00/12 = \50.00 per month -- $\$50.00 \times 6 \text{ months} = \300.00)
 - B. For employees promoted into the ~~union~~ Guild mid-year, they will receive any difference in allowance between the ~~union~~ Union and the Guild.

- a. e.g. If the Guild has a five hundred fifty dollars (\$550.00) allowance, the promoted employee will receive fifty dollars (\$50.00) – (\$600.00-\$550.00 = \$50.00)

20.2 Employees agree to maintain all clothing and equipment in good condition and not subject it to abuse beyond the regular call of duty.

20.3 The ~~employer~~ Employer shall provide for each employee a standard service side arm and a standard set of handcuffs which the employee will maintain and return to the ~~employer~~ Employer upon the termination of his service. The ~~employer~~ Employer shall determine the standard service side arm and handcuffs to be provided. If the employee chooses to carry other than the issued sidearm, the employee will return the issued sidearm when authorized to carry an alternative sidearm.

20.4 The ~~city~~ City will repair or replace eye glasses and/ or authorized personal items damaged or destroyed beyond normal wear and tear while on duty. The employee shall assist the Employer in securing restitution or indemnification through the courts by the Employer. It is not the intent of this ~~article~~ Article to compensate for an employee's negligence and/or carelessness.

ARTICLE 21. **Annexation**

21.1 It is understood and agreed that in the event of an annexation to City of Vancouver requiring a transition period, the City may subcontract police services providing such activity does not result in the layoff of bargaining unit employees or a reduction of employees or positions within the bargaining unit. This transition period shall be for a reasonable period in order to permit the orderly and safe transition of police services to the annexed area.

21.2 It is further agreed that should the City hire ~~law~~ Law enforcement Enforcement officers ~~Officers~~ laid off from another jurisdiction which is enveloped in the annexation, such ~~law~~ Law enforcement Enforcement officers ~~Officers~~ shall have their length of service in the other jurisdiction applied toward their seniority with the City for lay off purposes, provided

they are laid off by inverse seniority as contemplated by RCW 35.13.360-400 (1993 c 189 sections 2-6).

ARTICLE 22. Educational Incentives - History

In the 2000-2002 ~~agreement~~Agreement, the parties agreed that previously an educational incentive was in the form of a qualification requirement for the ranks of ~~lieutenant~~Lieutenant and ~~commander~~Commander, but with the new requirement that a Bachelor's degree was required to be a Lieutenant or Commander, the parties eliminated the existing educational incentive program and added the five percent (5%) to the differential component as outlined in Article 12.2(A)(a)(ii) to this Agreement.

ARTICLE 23. Resolution of Disputes

23.1 For purposes of this ~~agreement~~Agreement, the term "grievance" means any dispute between the Employer, on the one hand, and the Union-Guild or an employee on the other, concerning the interpretation, application or alleged violation of any term of this ~~agreement~~Agreement. For purposes of this Article, the term "employee" shall include both members of the bargaining unit and the Union-Guild. The parties agree to make every effort to settle grievances at the earliest step possible.

23.2 *Grievance Procedure*

Grievances shall be processed in accordance with the following procedure:

Grievances shall be presented in writing by the employee to his/her first level supervisor outside of the bargaining unit within twenty-one (21) calendar days of the date of the alleged violation of the ~~agreement~~Agreement.

The written grievance shall include the following information:

- A. A description of the grievance and how the employee(s) was/were adversely affected.

- B. A statement of the section(s) of the ~~agreement~~ Agreement allegedly violated and the nature of the violation.
- C. The date of the incident(s) grieved.
- D. A description of the remedy sought by the employee(s).
- E. Identify the employees affected.
- F. Specification of ~~-the~~ step at which the grievance procedure should begin
 - (a) For a grievance that involves discipline imposed by the Chief, the grievance shall be initiated at Step 2.
 - (b) For any other grievance, the grievance shall be initiated at Step 1

The written grievance shall be signed by the employee.

Step 1: The parties will use an interest based problem solving process to resolve the issues identified in the grievance. The process will include all individuals necessary and with authority to reach a resolution. Any resolution of the grievance will be in writing and signed by the parties. If the parties agree that they are unable to resolve the grievance, the parties will outline the areas of disagreement in a memorandum. The employee may advance the grievance to the next step by delivering the memorandum to the Office of the Chief at any time within twenty-one (21) calendar days of filing the grievance. If the grievance is not resolved in twenty-one (21) calendar days, the grievance will automatically advance to ~~step~~ Step 2.

Step 2: If the grievance remains unresolved following step 1, the Chief of Police may meet with the employee and his/~~her~~ Union Guild representative ~~Representative~~. The Chief shall make a decision on the grievance, in writing, within twenty-one (21) calendar days of receipt of the grievance.

Copies of the Chief's decision shall be mailed, emailed or delivered to the employee and to the Union Guild.

If the grievance involves a termination of employment, the employee may advance the grievance to Step 3. For all other grievances, the grievance may be advanced to Step 4.

Step 3: If the grievance remains unresolved after the Chief's decision is rendered in ~~step-Step~~ 2, the employee may deliver the grievance in writing to the City Manager or his/her designated representative, with a copy to the Chief, within fourteen (14) calendar days after receipt of the decision reached by the Chief in ~~step-Step~~ 2. The City Manager or his/her designee may meet with the employee and ~~Union-Guild~~ representative, the Chief of Police, and other directly involved individuals as determined by the City Manager or designee to be appropriate. The City Manager or his/her designee shall render his/her decision, in writing, within sixty (60) calendar days of receipt of the grievance. The City Manager or his/her designee shall mail, email or deliver copies of his/her decision to the employee, the ~~Union-Guild~~, and the Chief of Police.

Step 4: If the grievance remains unresolved after the decision is rendered in Step 2 or Step 3, as applicable, the ~~Union-Guild~~ shall decide whether the final ~~step-Step~~ in the grievance procedure will be arbitration or civil service appeal. The ~~Union-Guild~~ will provide the City with a written notice electing a final step within fourteen (14) calendar days after the mailing, emailing or hand delivery of the decision.

- 23.3 Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, challenges to the procedural arbitrability of a grievance will be resolved in a proceeding separate from and prior to arbitration on the merits of the grievance. Within fourteen (14) calendar days following receipt of an ~~arbitrator's-Arbitrator's~~ decision ruling that a challenged grievance is subject to arbitration, the parties will begin the process described below to select an arbitrator to rule on the merits of the grievance.

- 23.4 If the grievance is submitted to arbitration, the parties shall attempt to mutually agree on a disinterested third party to serve as ~~arbitrator~~Arbitrator. In the event the ~~employer~~Employer and the ~~union~~Guild are unable to agree on an ~~arbitrator~~Arbitrator; the ~~arbitrator~~Arbitrator shall be selected by the process of elimination from a panel of seven (7) arbitrators furnished by the Public Employment Relations Commission (PERC) or the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (FMCS). The request to PERC or FMCS shall state the general nature of the issues raised by the grievance and ask that the nominees be qualified. The parties shall promptly strike from the list received. The first strike shall be determined by the toss of a coin. The decision whether to use PERC or FCMS will be by mutual agreement or determined by a toss of the coin.
- 23.5 The ~~arbitrator~~Arbitrator shall consider and decide only the specific issue(s) submitted by the ~~employer~~Employer and/or the ~~union~~Guild at the hearing, and shall have no authority to make a decision on any other issue not so submitted. The ~~arbitrator~~Arbitrator shall have jurisdiction and authority only to interpret, apply or determine compliance with the specific terms of the ~~agreement~~Agreement and shall not have jurisdiction to add to, detract from, or alter in any way, the provisions of this ~~agreement~~Agreement. A decision within the jurisdiction of the ~~arbitrator~~Arbitrator shall be final and binding upon all parties. The expenses and fees incumbent to the services of the arbitrator shall be paid by the losing party.→ Each party shall be responsible for compensating its own representatives and witnesses. Either party may cause a verbatim recording of the hearing to be made, provided it pays the cost of the record. If the other party desires a copy, the cost of the recording and preparation of a transcript shall be shared equally.
- 23.6 A grievance that involves or affects a significant number of the employees in the bargaining unit may be introduced by the ~~union~~Guild in written form to the Chief of Police as set forth in Step 2 of the grievance procedure.
- 23.7 Failure by the grievant(s), or a ~~Guild representative~~Representative, to advance the grievance within time limits stipulated in this ~~article~~Article shall constitute abandonment of the grievance. The parties may mutually agree in writing to extend the time limit for a given ~~step~~Step for a stated period of time. Failure by the ~~employer~~Employer to reply in a timely

manner constitutes a denial of the grievance, unless both parties have agreed to an extension of the time line.

ARTICLE 24. Employee Discipline/Termination

- 24.1 It is hereby recognized and agreed that the ~~employer~~ Employer has the right to discipline an employee for reasonable and just cause.
- 24.2 The ~~employer~~ Employer may use a written warning in lieu of disciplinary action to advise the employee of inappropriate conduct, or of violation of rules. Written warnings shall be placed in the employee's personnel file for a period not to exceed twelve (12) months. An employee may request that the warning letter be reviewed by the Chief of Police after six (6) months for possible removal at that time.
- 24.3 The ~~employer~~ Employer may take disciplinary action by written reprimand, suspension, demotion, or discharge. Employees shall be given an opportunity to review and comment upon all disciplinary letters or performance evaluations that are placed in their personnel files. The employee shall be requested to sign the disciplinary letter or performance evaluation. Signature thereon shall not be construed as admission of guilt or concurrence with the disciplinary action or performance evaluation, but rather as an indication that the employee has seen and comprehends the nature of the disciplinary action or performance evaluation.
- 24.4 Copies of all letters of warning or disciplinary action shall be given to the employee at the time the action is taken or shortly thereafter, and notice of such action shall be forwarded to the ~~union~~ Guild.
- 24.5 An employee suspended without pay may request to forfeit accrued paid days off on a day for a day basis, in lieu of unpaid time off. Substitution of PDO for unpaid time in no way reduces the level of discipline from a suspension.

ARTICLE 25. Non-Reduction of Wages and Working Conditions

- 25.1 The parties hereto agree that the wages and working conditions in effect and now being paid to and enjoyed by the members of the ~~union~~ Guild shall be those ratified by both parties signatory to this ~~agreement~~ Agreement and shall not be reduced in view of the provisions of this ~~agreement~~ Agreement. Nothing in this ~~article~~ Article shall be construed to limit in any way the ~~employer's~~ Employer's rights under ~~article~~ Article 3 - Rights of Management of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 26. Conflict of Contract and Personnel Policies

- 26.1 It is agreed that the intent of the parties is that this ~~agreement~~ Agreement and all working agreements shall be consistent with the personnel policies. Where it is found that the provisions of such an agreement are in conflict with the personnel policies, the provisions of this ~~agreement~~ Agreement shall apply.

ARTICLE 27. Separability

- 27.1 If any article of this ~~agreement~~ Agreement should be held invalid by operation of law or by any tribunal of competent jurisdiction or if compliance with or enforcement of any article should be restrained by such tribunal, the remainder of this ~~agreement~~ Agreement shall not be affected thereby and the parties shall enter into immediate collective bargaining negotiations for the purpose of arriving at a mutually satisfactory replacement for such article.

ARTICLE 28. Complete Agreement

- 28.1 The parties acknowledge that each has had the unlimited right and opportunity to make demands and proposals with respect to any matter deemed a proper subject for collective bargaining. The results of the exercise of that right and opportunity are set forth in this ~~agreement~~ Agreement. Therefore, the ~~employer~~ Employer and the ~~union~~ Guild for the duration of this ~~agreement~~ Agreement each voluntarily and unqualifiedly agree to waive the right to oblige the other party to bargain with respect to any subject or matter specifically discussed during negotiations or covered in this ~~agreement~~ Agreement unless mutually agreed otherwise.

ARTICLE 29. Fair Labor Standards Act

- 29.1 In the event of changes in the application of the Fair Labor Standards Act to ~~state~~State and local governments or in the ~~federal~~Federal government ~~Government~~ implementing regulations which impact upon the provisions of this ~~agreement~~Agreement or the application thereof, the parties agree that such provisions are immediately subject to renegotiation upon the request of either party to this ~~agreement~~Agreement.

ARTICLE 30. Termination and Renewal

- 30.1 This agreement is effective January 1, ~~2017~~2020, and shall remain in full force and effect through December 31, ~~2019~~2022.
- 30.2 Pursuant to the provisions of RCW, Chapter 41.56, the employer and the ~~union~~Guild agree to commence negotiations not later than ~~June~~May 1 of the expiration year.
- ~~a. On a non-precedent setting basis, both parties agree that negotiations for the successor contract to the 2017-2019 contract shall commence no later than February 28, 2019.~~

ARTICLE 31. Contract Amendments

- 31.1 The parties agree that this Agreement may be amended in writing as agreed to by both parties without action of their respective legislative bodies, unless otherwise specified herein, including, but not limited to, amendment by Memorandum of Understanding or Memorandum of Agreement.

APPENDIX A

~~OPEIU, LOCAL 11 - LAW AND JUSTICE DIVISION~~ ~~POLICE VANCOUVER~~ COMMAND GUILD

Rates of Pay

Effective January 1, 2017

RANK	STEP 4	STEP 2	STEP 3	STEP 4	STEP 5	STEP 6
LIEUTENANT		\$ 8,576	\$ 9,005	\$ 9,455	\$ 9,928	\$ 10,425
COMMANDER		\$ 9,435	\$ 9,907	\$ 10,402	\$ 10,922	\$ 11,468

Effective January 1, 2020 May 21, 2020

RANK	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3	STEP 4	STEP 5	STEP 6
LIEUTENANT		\$9,463	\$9,936	\$10,433	\$10,954	\$11,502
COMMANDER		\$10,410	\$10,930	\$11,477	\$12,051	\$12,653

Effective January 1, 2018

RANK	STEP 4	STEP 2	STEP 3	STEP 4	STEP 5	STEP 6
LIEUTENANT		\$ 8,834	\$ 9,275	\$ 9,739	\$ 10,226	\$ 10,737
COMMANDER		\$ 9,718	\$ 10,204	\$ 10,714	\$ 11,250	\$ 11,812

Effective January 1, 2021

RANK	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3	STEP 4	STEP 5	STEP 6
LIEUTENANT		\$9,841	\$10,333	\$10,850	\$11,392	\$11,962
COMMANDER		\$10,826	\$11,367	\$11,936	\$12,533	\$13,159

Effective January 1, 2019

RANK	STEP 4	STEP 2	STEP 3	STEP 4	STEP 5	STEP 6
LIEUTENANT		\$9,099	\$9,554	\$10,031	\$10,533	\$11,059
COMMANDER		\$10,009	\$10,510	\$11,035	\$11,587	\$12,166

Effective January 1, 2022

RANK	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3	STEP 4	STEP 5	STEP 6
LIEUTENANT		\$10,235	\$10,747	\$11,284	\$11,848	\$12,440
COMMANDER		\$11,259	\$11,822	\$12,413	\$13,034	\$13,686

DATED this _____ day of _____, ~~2016~~2020.

For the Employer:

For the ~~Union~~Guild:

Eric Holmes, City Manager

~~Mike Richards, Executive Director~~Amy Foster, President

~~Suzi E. Schwabe~~Lisa Takach, HR Director

~~Dave King, Steward~~

Approved as to form:

~~E. Bronson Potter~~Jonathan Young, City Attorney

Attest:

~~R. Lloyd Tyler~~Natasha Ramras, City Clerk

Vancouver Command ~~Unit~~Guild Agreement, ~~2017-2019~~2020 - 2022

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AGREEMENT

By and Between

City of Vancouver

and

VANCOUVER COMMAND GUILD

January 1, 2020 – December 31, 2022

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VANCOUVER COMMAND GUILD AGREEMENT

This Agreement, as of the date indicated herein, by and between the City of Vancouver, a municipal corporation of the State of Washington, and hereinafter referred to as the "Employer," and the Vancouver Command Guild, hereinafter referred to as the "Guild," WITNESS that WHEREAS the parties have negotiated the terms and conditions of a collective bargaining agreement, hereinafter referred to as the agreement, relating to permanent, full-time Police Lieutenants and Police Commanders, hereinafter referred to as employees, represented by the Guild and described in this agreement, as to wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment of such employees and wish to reduce the agreement to writing, agree hereto as follows:

ARTICLE 1. Guild Recognition

- 1.1 The Employer recognizes the Guild as the exclusive bargaining agent for all of its employees covered by this Agreement.
- 1.2 The Employer and the Guild agree that questions of Guild representation that may arise shall be resolved in accord with rules of the Washington State Public Employment Relations Commission and in accord with local, state, or national statutes and rules.

ARTICLE 2. Nondiscrimination

- 2.1 The parties agree that the provisions of this Agreement shall be applied equally to all employees covered hereby without regard to race, color, national origin, sex, age, physical or mental disability, political or religious opinions, labor organization affiliation, sexual orientation, gender identity, pregnancy, marital status, military status, or membership in any other class protected by state or federal law or City ordinance, unless such would prohibit performance of a qualifications standard that is job related and consistent with business necessity or necessary to prevent a direct threat to health and safety.

- 2.2 All reference to members or employees in this Agreement designate both sexes; wherever the male gender is used it shall be construed to include both male and female members or employees as appropriate.
- 2.3 Employees shall process discrimination grievances under the City's Equal Employment Opportunity procedure or under existing state or federal law, and shall not have recourse through the grievance procedures established in Article 23 of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 3. Rights of Management

- 3.1 The management of the municipal corporation, including but not limited to, the organization, scheduling, staffing, and direction of the work force, is vested exclusively in the Employer, subject to the terms of this Agreement.

Examples of management rights include, but are not limited to:

- 3.1.1 to determine the number of employees to be employed;
- 3.1.2 to hire employees, determine their qualifications and assign and direct their work;
- 3.1.3 to evaluate employee' performances;
- 3.1.4 to set the standards of productivity, and the services to be provided;
- 3.1.5 to control and regulate the use of facilities, equipment, and other property of the Employer;
- 3.1.6 to determine the number, location and operation of departments, divisions, and all other units of the Employer.

The Employer has the right to introduce any and all new improved and automated methods or equipment to improve efficiency and to reduce costs and assign employees within the bargaining unit in accordance with such improvements and cost reduction methods. All matters not specifically and expressly covered or treated by the language of this Agreement may be administered for its duration by the Employer in accordance with such policies or procedures as the Employer, from time to time, may determine. This Article recognizes an employee's right to use the grievance procedure set forth in Article 23 to this Agreement.

Nothing in this Article shall be considered a waiver of the Guild's right to bargain over mandatory subjects of bargaining pursuant to RCW 41.56.

3.2 *Department Rules and Regulations*

It is mutually agreed that the City has full responsibility and authority to adopt rules and regulations for the operation of the Police Department and the conduct of its employees, and the Guild agrees that its members shall comply in full with such rules and regulations. Nothing in this Section shall be interpreted to restrict the Chief's right to make decisions or to establish procedures consistent with the "emergency" nature of operating the department.

ARTICLE 4. Employee Rights

- 4.1 The Employer recognizes and agrees that employees of the Police Department covered by this Agreement are entitled to all rights and privileges accorded ordinary citizens under all applicable provisions of the United States and State Constitutions as well as the rights and privileges granted by any and all applicable legislation and the common law.

ARTICLE 5. Union Security, Dues and Other Associated Dues

- 5.1 The parties agree that the terms of this Agreement apply equally to all employees in the bargaining unit and as defined in the Preamble to this Agreement. Any bargaining unit employee may authorize the Employer to deduct from his/her pay the amount of Guild membership dues charged by the Guild for representation and services provided by the Guild. This signed authorization must be in writing and forwarded to the Human Resources Department.

Any bargaining unit employee who does not want to be a member of the Guild, but who nonetheless wants to pay for services provided by the Guild has the voluntary option to pay fair share fees in an amount equal to membership dues. Any member of the bargaining unit may authorize the Employer to deduct from his/her pay voluntarily fair share fees in an amount equal to Guild dues charged by the Guild. This signed authorization must be in writing and forwarded to the Human Resources Department.

Bargaining unit employees who do not wish to become a member of the Guild and pay Guild dues; or who not pay fair share fees to the Guild and who require services from the Guild may be charged fees for such services in an amount determined by the Guild.

- 5.2 In the event that an employee covered by this Agreement notifies the Employer that they no longer wish to have dues or have voluntary fair share fees deducted from their pay, the Employer shall notify the Guild as soon as possible via email, but no more than five (5) days of the notification.
- 5.3 The Employer agrees to notify the Guild Representative and Steward when a represented position is filled within thirty days from the date of employment.
- 5.4 The Guild, upon completion of the employee orientation, shall provide the Employer a copy of the signed dues deduction, signed voluntary fair share fee deductions forms or opt out forms for those employees who do not want to be a Guild member. The Employer will deduct such dues/voluntary fair share fees from the wages of those employees and forward them to the Guild each month.
- 5.5 The Guild agrees to defend, indemnify, save and hold the Employer harmless from, for and against any and all claims arising as a result of the application of this Article.
- 5.6 The Employer agrees to deduct from each employee's payroll the amounts for the following and submit to the Guild on a separate check from regular dues:
 - Disability Insurance
 - Legal Defense
 - FOP Dues
 - WACOPS Dues

ARTICLE 6. Union Representatives and Activities

- 6.1 The Guild shall inform the Employer in writing of the names of its officers, Guild representatives and stewards who are accredited to represent it. This information shall be kept up-to-date at all times. Only persons so designated will be accepted by the Employer as representatives of the Guild.
- 6.2 Those Guild representatives indicated in 6.1, above, who wish to visit the premises of the Employer or visit an employee during his/her tour of duty may do so provided that they notify the Chief of Police or Assistant Chief, or in their absence, a designee, of their presence and obtain permission prior to visiting an employee. Such permission and such notification will include the purpose of the visit.
- 6.3 Those Guild representatives indicated in 6.1, above, visiting the premises or an employee shall not engage in organizing or campaigning for the Guild, but this paragraph will not prevent the Guild from discussing in non-work areas during non-work periods matters of Guild membership, fees, or dues with employees covered by this Agreement.
- 6.4 Solicitation of Guild membership will not be conducted during working hours. The Employer agrees not to discriminate against any member of the Guild for his or her activity in behalf of or membership in the Guild, provided such activity is not carried on during working hours, except as expressly provided in this Agreement.
 - 6.4.1 The Guild Representative is allowed access to new employees at an agreed upon time by the City and the Guild, for purposes of informing the employee about the exclusive representation within the first ninety (90) days of the employees start date; and
 - 6.4.2 The Guild Representative shall have access to new employees for employee orientation for no more than thirty (30) minutes; and
 - 6.4.3 Access shall occur during the employee's regular working hours at the employee's regular worksite, unless otherwise agreed.
- 6.5 The Employer agrees to allow leave with pay for two (2) employee members of the Guild for no more than twelve (12) work-shifts per year total, for conducting business vital to the Guild, provided that no more

than one (1) employee member per shift is off at any one time. Time away from their work assignment to act in the role of Guild representative shall be coded on their time sheet as "Union Leave."

- 6.6 Employees on the Guild bargaining committee (not Guild leave) who are already scheduled to work during times scheduled for negotiating a new Collective Bargaining Agreement will be allowed to attend those negotiations as employer paid work time. The Employer will not make special provisions to arrange shifts to maximize on duty participation in negotiations. Work time will also be permitted for investigation and representation of grievances when appropriate.

ARTICLE 7. Strikes, Work Stoppages or Work Slowdowns

- 7.1 The Employer and the Guild recognize that the public interest requires the efficient and uninterrupted performance of all city services, and to this end pledge their best efforts to avoid or eliminate any conduct contrary to their overall objective. During the term of this Agreement, neither the Guild nor the Employer shall cause, engage in, or sanction any work stoppage, strike, slowdown, lockout or other interference with City functions. Employees who engage in any of the foregoing actions may be subject to immediate disciplinary action, including discharge, and the Guild may be subject to action in accordance with RCW 41.56.

ARTICLE 8. Identification of Jobs

- 8.1 "Job" shall be defined as the employee's job title (classification), position number, and pay range assigned by the Employer.
- 8.2 When work operations involving new or substantially changed requirements are established after the effective date of this Agreement and such requirements are not adequately or specifically described in an existing job, the Employer will describe and establish a new job in an appropriate range subject to the Employer's duty to bargain with the Guild concerning appropriate compensation for the new job, if agreed to be within the bargaining unit.

ARTICLE 9. Job Vacancies/Probationary Period

- 9.1 All vacancies will be filled in accordance with the established rules and regulations of the Vancouver Civil Service Commission as of December 20, 2006; and all applicable State and Federal laws.
- 9.2 Employees promoted to the position of Lieutenant or Commander shall serve a twelve (12) month probationary period during which time the Employer may decide to return the employee to his or her former classification. Demotion during the promotional probationary period is not subject to grievance under this Agreement.
- 9.3 Employees hired (not promoted) into the position of Commander shall serve a twelve (12) month probationary period during which time the Employer may terminate the employee. Termination or discipline of a probationary employee is not subject to grievance under this Agreement.

ARTICLE 10. Layoff and Recall

- 10.1 Layoff and recall shall be in accordance with the established rules and regulations of the Vancouver Civil Service Commission as of December 20, 2006, with the following exceptions:
 - A. In the event of layoff, employees will be laid off in the order of their seniority. Seniority shall be defined as time in rank.
 - B. At the time of any layoff, lieutenants and commanders may be given an opportunity to accept reduction to the next lower rank in lieu of layoff. Such employees shall have bumping rights over the employee in the next lower rank with the least seniority. Seniority shall be defined as time in the rank plus time in any higher rank.
 - C. Employees laid off or demoted in lieu of layoff shall be placed on a reinstatement list for the rank from which the layoff took place.
 - D. Employees who accept reduction in lieu of layoff shall remain on the reinstatement list indefinitely. Laid off employees shall remain on the reinstatement list for a maximum of twenty-four (24) months.

- E. Laid off employees who are offered reinstatement shall receive a conditional offer. The offer will be conditioned on successful completion of the following:
1. A background investigation and polygraph. The investigation and polygraph will be limited to the period of time between the date of layoff and date of proposed reinstatement.
 - i. Should the polygraph come back inconclusive, the employee will be given an option for a 2nd polygraph with a different polygraph examiner at the City's expense.
 - ii. Should the 2nd polygraph also be inconclusive, the laid off employee's eligibility for reinstatement will end.
 2. A medical examination and psychological evaluation.
 3. A drug screen.
- F. An individual will lose rights to reinstatement and/or be removed from the reinstatement list if he/she commits an act that would be cause for termination of employment of if he/she loses his/her commission as a general authority law enforcement officer.
- G. Appointments from the reinstatement list shall be made in the order of length of service in that specific rank. The employee on the reinstatement list who has the most time in rank shall be reinstated first.
1. For employees on the reinstatement list for the position of Lieutenant, "length of service" and "time in rank" shall be defined as time employed as a Lieutenant for the Vancouver Police Department.
 2. For employees on the reinstatement list for the position of Commander, "length of service" and "time in rank" shall be defined as time employed as a Commander for the Vancouver Police Department.

ARTICLE 11. Work Week, Hours of Work, Shifts

11.1 *Work Week:*

A. Recognizing that flexibility is required in the scheduling of assignments for command personnel, the normal work week shall be the equivalent of forty (40) hours per week with normal assigned work schedules as follows:

- A five (5) day work schedule Monday through Friday beginning between 7:00 a.m. and 9:00 a.m. , or
- A mutually agreed upon four (4) day schedule not to exceed ten (10) hours per day, or
- A Night Patrol Lieutenant who shall be scheduled to work five (5) days per week, eight (8) hours per day plus a thirty (30) minute unpaid lunch; or four (4) days per week, ten (10) hours per day plus a thirty (30) minute unpaid lunch. The normal working hours shall overlap with Graveyard shift for a period of at least two (2) hours.

In all cases, the required work hours shall be posted in the position announcement, before the assignment is made.

- B. The Police Chief and Assistant Chief retain the management right to modify normal work schedules in emergency circumstances, for job performance related reasons, for training purposes or for short term operational needs.
- C. On mutual agreement of the employees involved and the employer, the normal assigned work week and/or hours of work may be adjusted for temporary assignments of up to ninety (90) days when consistent with operational needs of the department. Assignments of longer than ninety (90) days shall be a mandatory subject of bargaining.

11.2 Modification of Normal Work Schedules.

The parties agree to consider modification to the normal work schedule for employees when there is a demonstrated need. Such changes shall not

be precedent setting. If such modified work schedules are approved by the Police Chief or Assistant Chief and the employee, the Guild agrees to allow members of the bargaining unit to work mutually agreed schedules.

11.3 Shift Exchanges

- A. Each member of the Police Department covered under this Agreement may be allowed to exchange shifts with other members when the change is not detrimental to the best interests of the Police Department as determined by and subject to the approval of the Police Chief or Assistant Chief.

ARTICLE 12. Rates of Pay

- 12.1 The hourly rate of an employee on a forty (40) hour work week will be the monthly base rate multiplied by twelve months and divided by two thousand eighty (2080) hours. This rate multiplied by eight (8) hours will be the daily base rate; multiplied by forty (40) hours will be the weekly base rate; and multiplied by one hundred seventy-three and three tenths (173.3) hours will be the monthly base rate.

- 12.2 Rates of pay will be as set forth in Appendix "A" to this Agreement.

Effective May 21, 2020

Salary schedules covered for classifications will be adjusted by four percent (4%).

Effective January 1, 2021

Salary schedules covered for classifications will be adjusted by four percent (4%).

Effective January 1, 2022

Salary schedules covered for classifications will be adjusted by four percent (4%).

Ratification Bonus

All employees in the Vancouver Command Guild employed with the City of Vancouver as of May 21, 2020, the date the tentative agreement was reached, shall receive on the first full pay period following Council ratification a one-time gross payment of \$1000 per member.

- A. **Lieutenant.** The base wage for top step Lieutenant shall be not less than 22.4% above top step Sergeant.
 - a. The 22.4% comes from the following history:
 - i. 15% differential (prior to elimination of educational incentive and in lieu of holiday pay)
 - ii. 5% educational incentive
 - iii. 2.4% in lieu of holiday pay
 - 1. $15 + 5 + 2.4 = 22.4\%$
- B. **Commander.** The base wage for top step Commander shall not be less than 10% above top step Lieutenant.

12.3 The night lieutenant shall receive a shift differential of fifty cents (\$.50) per hour for each hour worked. Shift differential premium pay shall be included in vacation pay based on specific shift assignment.

12.4 *Overtime*

- A. As executive management level employees, Commanders and Lieutenants are accountable for personal time management. Each employee shall determine when it is appropriate to flex work hours, use accrued PDO or sick leave hours, and/or to request overtime pay or compensatory time off. Requests for overtime pay must be for work related performance of employees' duties or projects assigned by VPD.
- B. Each employee is personally responsible for assuring that his or her personal work hours, overtime hours, compensatory time and paid leave time are accurately documented in the City's time and payroll records.
- C. In the event the need for overtime should arise in the police department, the employee working overtime shall be paid at one and one-half times his hourly rate of pay.

- D. Employees are eligible for overtime pay for all hours worked beyond forty (40) compensable hours in the established seven (7) day work week. The established work week is seven consecutive work days beginning at 12:01 a.m. Sunday and ending at midnight on Saturday.
- E. Compensatory Time. By mutual agreement of the employer and employee, employees may accrue compensatory time off in lieu of overtime compensation. Compensatory time off shall be accumulated at the same rate as overtime compensation would have otherwise been paid. Employees may not accumulate compensatory time off in excess of ninety (90) hours.

12.5 *Callback Pay*

Callback pay shall be paid when the Police Chief or Assistant Chief requires that the employee work under the following circumstances.

- A. On a day already worked or to be worked: If the employee has completed his regular shift, is on the way home, or at home and is required to work other than an extension at the beginning or end of his shift.
- B. On days of rest: If not scheduled before 11:00 p.m. the day before the proposed work, or before the end of the last shift worked before the proposed work, whichever is later.

Callback pay shall be paid at the rate of double the base rate of pay for a minimum of three hours, during which time the employer may provide and require work of the employee called back.

12.6 *Court Appearances*

- A. Court appearances during off-duty hours of a scheduled day of work will be compensated at the rate of one and one-half times base rate for a minimum payment for three (3) hours.

12.7 *Step Increases*

Step increases will be made effective on the adjusted salary review date of the employee's promotion. For example, if an employee is hired between the first (1st) and the fifteenth (15th) of the month, the pay adjustment would be on the first (1st) day of the current month. If an employee is hired between the sixteenth (16th) and the end of the month, the adjustment would be on the first (1st) day of the following month.

ARTICLE 13. Leave Benefits

- 13.1 Each employee shall be granted paid days off to be used during the year for vacation, illness, holidays, or personal business time off. Bereavement leave shall be separate and as specified in Section 13.7 of this Article. Paid Days Off (PDO) are accrued in accordance with the following schedule:

PAID DAYS OFF (PDO) ACCRUAL SCHEDULE

During Years of Service	Accrual Rate Per Month (Hours)	Maximum Accrual (Hours)
1	14.00	336
2-5	19.50	468
6-8	20.50	492
9-12	21.50	516
13 -15	22.50	540
16-20	25.50	612
21+	27.50	660

Any Guild member who is accruing more hours per month than on this new PDO accrual schedule on January 2, 2007 will remain at the then current accrual rate until an increase would be required by this new accrual schedule.

- 13.2 Employees may begin using accrued PDO hours as soon as they become available in their bank. PDO hours accrued in a pay period cannot be

used in the same pay period in which they are earned, i.e. PDO hours accrued in the 1st through the 15th pay period cannot be used until the 16th through the end of the month pay period and so forth.

- 13.3 Employees must schedule and take at least ten (10) shifts of vacation (PDO's) each calendar year. Upon termination of employment, an employee shall be paid for all earned and accrued paid days off at the employee's rate of pay.
- 13.4 Eligible employees may sell back up to sixty (60) accrued and unused PDO hours during each calendar year. "Eligible employees" include those employees who are able to comply with Section 13.3 of this Article **after** selling back PDO hours.
- 13.5 Upon separation from employment, employees may upon his/her choosing have all or a portion of their vacation (PDO) and/or compensating time hours accrued deducted before taxes, and paid into one (1) of the following tax deferred vehicles within the requirements of each particular vehicle:
- Deferred Compensation/457 Account
 - Health Savings Account (HSA)
- 13.6 Employees must notify the Employer as soon as possible in the case of unforeseen illness or emergency and request appropriate leave. Holidays and personal business time off must be approved by the appropriate supervisor as established by department rules. Normally, at least five (5) working days advance notice of the absence will be required unless mutually agreed upon shorter notice is provided. Vacation scheduling shall be in accordance with established departmental rules and regulations.

13.6 *Bereavement Leave*

A maximum of five (5) working days bereavement leave shall be allowed when there is a death in an employee's immediate family.

Immediate family is defined as spouse, domestic partner, child, mother, father, brother, sister, or step family, aunt, uncle, niece, nephew, mother-in-law, father-in-law, daughter-in-law, son-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-

law, grandparent, grandchild and grandparent, grandchild of the spouse or member of the employee's immediate household. (It is understood that Bereavement Leave extends to similar members of a domestic partner's family as detailed above, so long as the employee has an active "Declaration of Domestic Partnership" on file with Human Resources prior to the death).

Bereavement leave in excess of five (5) working days may be charged to Paid Days Off (PDO) with the approval of the Chief or Assistant Chief. In addition, the use of a maximum of five (5) PDO's shall be allowed for bereavement of family members outside the immediate family.

The City reserves the right to require documentation of the death and/or any other time taken related to a death.

If any employee is on an approved leave of absence at the time of a death, they will be eligible for bereavement benefits if they are receiving at least fifty percent(50%) of their normal semi-monthly base pay from the City. Otherwise, the employee is not eligible for bereavement leave benefits.

Any observed holiday occurring during bereavement leave shall be paid as a holiday consistent with Articles 13 and 15 of this Collective Bargaining Agreement.

ARTICLE 14. Sick Leave

14.1 Sick Leave Accrual (Short-term Disability)

- A. Employees shall accrue ten (10) hours per month in a short-term disability leave account to a maximum accumulation of one thousand twenty-four (1024) hours. Use of this leave is available, as soon as the hours are earned in said bank. Sick leave hours accrued in a pay period cannot be used in the same period in which they are earned, i.e., sick hours accrued in the 1st through the 15th pay period cannot be used until the 16th through the end of the month pay period and so forth for illness or injury. Employees

that have established prior eligibility under the LEOFF Act shall be covered by disability benefits provided by the LEOFF system.

14. 2 *LEOFF II Time Loss Guarantee*

A. Duty Related Injury Leave

1. In lieu of the statutory supplement described in RCW 41.04.500 et seq., the City will supplement the time loss payments received by employees who have suffered on-the-job injuries as follows:
 - a. The City will provide its supplement by paying the employee's base salary during a period of time loss. The City's supplement will begin on the first date an employee is entitled to time loss benefits under RCW, Title 51 and shall continue as long as the employee is receiving benefits under RCW, Title 51, up to a maximum of six (6) months from the first date of time loss.
 - b. Employees receiving City's time loss supplement must, within ten (10) business days of receipt, sign over to the City all time loss payment checks provided by the City's insurance administrator and/or the State.
2. After this first six (6) month period, the supplement, up to their normal monthly salary, will be paid from the employee's available leave accruals.
3. Employee benefits including health and STD and PDO accruals will continue for the duration of the employee's employment.

B. Work-related disability shall be defined as:

- (1) That which is eligible for payment of benefits under the state's Workers' Compensation program, excluding any disability which occurs during, and as a result of participation in, the basic police academy training program.

- (2) That which is incurred while off duty, in response to a situation where such response is in accordance with departmental policy.
- C. Employees disabled may be required to perform light duty work as assigned by the employer as provided under Worker's Compensation.
- D. The parties expressly agree that the benefits provided by this article exceed the benefits provided by Chapter 462, Laws of 1985 as allowed in section 11 of the Act.
- E. In the event the Washington State legislature modifies the provisions of the LEOFF Act for LEOFF-II employees, this section shall be reopened for negotiations upon the request of either party.

ARTICLE 15. Holidays

- 15.1 The following days are recognized as "legal" holidays, for which time off is to be granted as provided for in Article 13 of this Agreement:

New Year's Day - January 1st
Martin Luther King Jr. Day - Third Monday in January
President's Day - Third Monday in February
Memorial Day - Last Monday in May
Independence Day - July 4th
Labor Day - First Monday in September
Thanksgiving Day - Fourth Thursday in November
The day immediately following Thanksgiving Day
Christmas Day - December 25th

15.2 *In Lieu of Holiday Pay - History*

When the paid days off (PDO) concept was introduced, it eliminated the obligation of the Employer to pay overtime for holidays worked. Two and four-tenths percent (2.4%) of the base rate was added to all classifications as compensation for an "in lieu of pay for holiday time."

- A. Effective January 1, 2000, the parties agreed to eliminate the two and four-tenths percent (2.4%) in lieu of pay and added it to the differential component, as outlined in Article 12.2(A)(a)(iii) to this Agreement.

ARTICLE 16. Employee Insurance

- 16.1 **Life Insurance.** Each employee shall receive a term life insurance policy in the amount of one times (1X's) their annual salary, rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$1000.00), double indemnity, which premium will be paid by the Employer.

- 16.2 **Health Insurance.**

- A. Employees and their eligible dependents will have the option of selecting any combination of medical and dental coverage from the following:
 - a. **Medical**
 - i. HMO Plan
 - ii. HMO Plan – CDHP (Consumer Driven Health Plan)
 - iii. PPO Plan
 - iv. PPO Plan – CDHP (Consumer Drive Health Plan)
 - b. **Dental**
 - i. PPO Plan
 - ii. HMO Plan
- B. **Consumer Driven Health Plans (CDHP).**
 - a. CDHP's will include a Health Savings Account (HSA).
 - i. The City will make a contribution to the Employee's HSA in the following amounts:
 - 1. Employee-only coverage – Fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500)
 - 2. Employee plus one (1) or more dependents – Three thousand dollars (\$3,000)
 - b. Employees may also contribute pre-tax dollars to their HSA up to the limits allowed by law.

In addition, members have an opt-out/cash-back option for eligible employees upon certification of other group coverage.

C. **Premiums.** Each employee with dependents will pay ten percent (10%) of the actual medical insurance premium cost for the employee's dependents per month on a pre-tax basis.

D. **Flexible Spending Account (FSA).**

- a. For employees enrolled in a non-CDHP plan: Employees will have the option of participating in an FSA for reimbursable medical costs, dependent care costs, or premium sharing costs.
- b. For employees enrolled in a CDHP plan: Employees will have the option of participating in an FSA for dependent care costs.
- c. For this contract period, the Employer will pay thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) each month into an eligible member's flexible spending account, or deferred compensation account. Employees enrolled in the CDHP plans may direct the thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) to a flexible spending dependent care account or a deferred compensation account.

16.3 Employer has the right to select insurance carrier(s), provided, however, that at least two medical plans will be offered and that the aggregate schedule of benefits currently enjoyed will not be substantially changed.

16.4 The Employer shall provide liability insurance (or self-insurance) for Guild employees. Such insurance shall defend and indemnify employees against allegations arising from all acts or omissions occurring within the scope of the duties and responsibilities of the employee's employment. Such insurance or self-insurance shall also cover all costs, including attorney's fees, connected with proposed or threatened suits and negotiated settlements, provided that the City need not indemnify or defend the employee for any act found by the Department to be dishonest, fraudulent, criminal or malicious, or for any suit brought against the employee by or on behalf of the City.

ARTICLE 17. Medical Examinations

- 17.1 The Employer has the right to require periodic medical examinations (physical and psychological) of all employees covered by this Agreement provided the examination is job related and consistent with business necessity. The Employer also has the right to require certification from a physician that an employee is physically and mentally able to return to work following a period of disability leave.

ARTICLE 18. Deferred Compensation

- 18.1 Employees may participate, at their option and cost, in the deferred compensation programs provided by either ICMA Retirement Corporation and/or Voya, or any other plans the City may provide.
- 18.2 The City will match, up to a maximum of one percent (1.0%) of the employee's base salary, an employee's contribution to the deferred compensation program(s) offered by the City, such contributions subject to Internal Revenue Service (IRS) limitations.

ARTICLE 19. Tuition Assistance

- 19.1 Requests for tuition assistance to attend specialized individual training or academic training shall be processed in accordance with City policy.

ARTICLE 20. Clothing Allowance

- 20.1 The Employer shall purchase and replace such clothing, uniforms, and other equipment as designated by the Chief of Police or Assistant Chief, and shall make all necessary uniform replacement as the need arises. Employees shall be paid an annual allowance for clothing purchases of six hundred dollars (\$600.00).

- A. For employees newly hired (not promoted) mid-year, they will receive a pro-rated amount based upon their month of hire.
 - a. e.g. newly hired in July = six (6) months of service equates to a three hundred dollar (\$300.00) payment ($\$600.00/12 = \50.00 per month -- $\$50.00 \times 6 \text{ months} = \300.00)
 - B. For employees promoted into the Guild mid-year, they will receive any difference in allowance between the Union and the Guild.
 - a. e.g. If the Guild has a five hundred fifty dollars (\$550.00) allowance, the promoted employee will receive fifty dollars (\$50.00) – ($\$600.00 - \$550.00 = \50.00)
- 20.2 Employees agree to maintain all clothing and equipment in good condition and not subject it to abuse beyond the regular call of duty.
- 20.3 The Employer shall provide for each employee a standard service side arm and a standard set of handcuffs which the employee will maintain and return to the Employer upon the termination of his service. The Employer shall determine the standard service side arm and handcuffs to be provided. If the employee chooses to carry other than the issued sidearm, the employee will return the issued sidearm when authorized to carry an alternative sidearm.
- 20.4 The City will repair or replace eye glasses and/ or authorized personal items damaged or destroyed beyond normal wear and tear while on duty. The employee shall assist the Employer in securing restitution or indemnification through the courts by the Employer. It is not the intent of this Article to compensate for an employee's negligence and/or carelessness.

ARTICLE 21. Annexation

- 21.1 It is understood and agreed that in the event of an annexation to City of Vancouver requiring a transition period, the City may subcontract police services providing such activity does not result in the layoff of bargaining unit employees or a reduction of employees or positions within the bargaining unit. This transition period shall be for a reasonable period in order to permit the orderly and safe transition of police services to the annexed area.
- 21.2 It is further agreed that should the City hire Law Enforcement Officers laid off from another jurisdiction which is enveloped in the annexation, such Law Enforcement Officers shall have their length of service in the other jurisdiction applied toward their seniority with the City for lay off purposes, provided they are laid off by inverse seniority as contemplated by RCW 35.13.360-400 (1993 c 189 sections 2-6).

ARTICLE 22. Educational Incentives - History

In the 2000-2002 Agreement, the parties agreed that previously an educational incentive was in the form of a qualification requirement for the ranks of Lieutenant and Commander, but with the new requirement that a Bachelor's degree was required to be a Lieutenant or Commander, the parties eliminated the existing educational incentive program and added the five percent (5%) to the differential component as outlined in Article 12.2(A)(a)(ii) to this Agreement.

ARTICLE 23. Resolution of Disputes

- 23.1 For purposes of this Agreement, the term "grievance" means any dispute between the Employer, on the one hand, and the Guild or an employee on the other, concerning the interpretation, application or alleged violation of any term of this Agreement. For purposes of this Article, the term "employee" shall include both members of the bargaining unit and the Guild. The parties agree to make every effort to settle grievances at the earliest step possible.
- 23.2 *Grievance Procedure*

Grievances shall be processed in accordance with the following procedure:

Grievances shall be presented in writing by the employee to his/her first level supervisor outside of the bargaining unit within twenty-one (21) calendar days of the date of the alleged violation of the Agreement.

The written grievance shall include the following information:

- A. A description of the grievance and how the employee(s) was/were adversely affected.
- B. A statement of the section(s) of the Agreement allegedly violated and the nature of the violation.
- C. The date of the incident(s) grieved.
- D. A description of the remedy sought by the employee(s).
- E. Identify the employees affected.
- F. Specification of the step at which the grievance procedure should begin
 - (a) For a grievance that involves discipline imposed by the Chief, the grievance shall be initiated at Step 2.
 - (b) For any other grievance, the grievance shall be initiated at Step 1

The written grievance shall be signed by the employee.

Step 1: The parties will use an interest based problem solving process to resolve the issues identified in the grievance. The process will include all individuals necessary and with authority to reach a resolution. Any resolution of the grievance will be in writing and signed by the parties. If the parties agree that they are unable to resolve the grievance, the parties will outline the areas of disagreement in a memorandum. The employee may advance the grievance to the next step by delivering the memorandum to the Office of the Chief at any time within twenty-one (21) calendar days of filing the grievance. If the grievance is not resolved in

twenty-one (21) calendar days, the grievance will automatically advance to Step 2.

Step 2: If the grievance remains unresolved following step 1, the Chief of Police may meet with the employee and his/her Guild Representative. The Chief shall make a decision on the grievance, in writing, within twenty-one (21) calendar days of receipt of the grievance.

Copies of the Chief's decision shall be mailed, emailed or delivered to the employee and to the Guild.

If the grievance involves a termination of employment, the employee may advance the grievance to Step 3. For all other grievances, the grievance may be advanced to Step 4.

Step 3: If the grievance remains unresolved after the Chief's decision is rendered in Step 2, the employee may deliver the grievance in writing to the City Manager or his/her designated representative, with a copy to the Chief, within fourteen (14) calendar days after receipt of the decision reached by the Chief in Step 2. The City Manager or his/her designee may meet with the employee and Guild representative, the Chief of Police, and other directly involved individuals as determined by the City Manager or designee to be appropriate. The City Manager or his/her designee shall render his/her decision, in writing, within sixty (60) calendar days of receipt of the grievance. The City Manager or his/her designee shall mail, email or deliver copies of his/her decision to the employee, the Guild, and the Chief of Police.

Step 4: If the grievance remains unresolved after the decision is rendered in Step 2 or Step 3, as applicable, the Guild shall decide whether the final Step in the grievance procedure will be arbitration or civil service appeal. The Guild will provide the City with a written notice electing a final step within fourteen (14) calendar days after the mailing, emailing or hand delivery of the decision.

- 23.3 Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, challenges to the procedural arbitrability of a grievance will be resolved in a proceeding separate from and prior to arbitration on the merits of the grievance. Within fourteen (14) calendar days following receipt of an Arbitrator's decision ruling that a challenged grievance is subject to arbitration, the parties will begin the

process described below to select an arbitrator to rule on the merits of the grievance.

- 23.4 If the grievance is submitted to arbitration, the parties shall attempt to mutually agree on a disinterested third party to serve as Arbitrator. In the event the Employer and the Guild are unable to agree on an Arbitrator; the Arbitrator shall be selected by the process of elimination from a panel of seven (7) arbitrators furnished by the Public Employment Relations Commission (PERC) or the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (FMCS). The request to PERC or FMCS shall state the general nature of the issues raised by the grievance and ask that the nominees be qualified. The parties shall promptly strike from the list received. The first strike shall be determined by the toss of a coin. The decision whether to use PERC or FCMS will be by mutual agreement or determined by a toss of the coin.
- 23.5 The Arbitrator shall consider and decide only the specific issue(s) submitted by the Employer and/or the Guild at the hearing, and shall have no authority to make a decision on any other issue not so submitted. The Arbitrator shall have jurisdiction and authority only to interpret, apply or determine compliance with the specific terms of the Agreement and shall not have jurisdiction to add to, detract from, or alter in any way, the provisions of this Agreement. A decision within the jurisdiction of the Arbitrator shall be final and binding upon all parties. The expenses and fees incumbent to the services of the arbitrator shall be paid by the losing party. Each party shall be responsible for compensating its own representatives and witnesses. Either party may cause a verbatim recording of the hearing to be made, provided it pays the cost of the record. If the other party desires a copy, the cost of the recording and preparation of a transcript shall be shared equally.
- 23.6 A grievance that involves or affects a significant number of the employees in the bargaining unit may be introduced by the Guild in written form to the Chief of Police as set forth in Step 2 of the grievance procedure.
- 23.7 Failure by the grievant(s), or a Guild Representative, to advance the grievance within time limits stipulated in this Article shall constitute abandonment of the grievance. The parties may mutually agree in writing to extend the time limit for a given Step for a stated period of time. Failure by the Employer to reply in a timely manner constitutes a denial of the

grievance, unless both parties have agreed to an extension of the time line.

ARTICLE 24. Employee Discipline/Termination

- 24.1 It is hereby recognized and agreed that the Employer has the right to discipline an employee for reasonable and just cause.
- 24.2 The Employer may use a written warning in lieu of disciplinary action to advise the employee of inappropriate conduct, or of violation of rules. Written warnings shall be placed in the employee's personnel file for a period not to exceed twelve (12) months. An employee may request that the warning letter be reviewed by the Chief of Police after six (6) months for possible removal at that time.
- 24.3 The Employer may take disciplinary action by written reprimand, suspension, demotion, or discharge. Employees shall be given an opportunity to review and comment upon all disciplinary letters or performance evaluations that are placed in their personnel files. The employee shall be requested to sign the disciplinary letter or performance evaluation. Signature thereon shall not be construed as admission of guilt or concurrence with the disciplinary action or performance evaluation, but rather as an indication that the employee has seen and comprehends the nature of the disciplinary action or performance evaluation.
- 24.4 Copies of all letters of warning or disciplinary action shall be given to the employee at the time the action is taken or shortly thereafter, and notice of such action shall be forwarded to the Guild.
- 24.5 An employee suspended without pay may request to forfeit accrued paid days off on a day for a day basis, in lieu of unpaid time off. Substitution of PDO for unpaid time in no way reduces the level of discipline from a suspension.

ARTICLE 25. Non-Reduction of Wages and Working Conditions

- 25.1 The parties hereto agree that the wages and working conditions in effect and now being paid to and enjoyed by the members of the Guild shall be

those ratified by both parties signatory to this Agreement and shall not be reduced in view of the provisions of this Agreement. Nothing in this Article shall be construed to limit in any way the Employer's rights under Article 3 - Rights of Management of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 26. Conflict of Contract and Personnel Policies

- 26.1 It is agreed that the intent of the parties is that this Agreement and all working agreements shall be consistent with the personnel policies. Where it is found that the provisions of such an agreement are in conflict with the personnel policies, the provisions of this Agreement shall apply.

ARTICLE 27. Separability

- 27.1 If any article of this Agreement should be held invalid by operation of law or by any tribunal of competent jurisdiction or if compliance with or enforcement of any article should be restrained by such tribunal, the remainder of this Agreement shall not be affected thereby and the parties shall enter into immediate collective bargaining negotiations for the purpose of arriving at a mutually satisfactory replacement for such article.

ARTICLE 28. Complete Agreement

- 28.1 The parties acknowledge that each has had the unlimited right and opportunity to make demands and proposals with respect to any matter deemed a proper subject for collective bargaining. The results of the exercise of that right and opportunity are set forth in this Agreement. Therefore, the Employer and the Guild for the duration of this Agreement each voluntarily and unqualifiedly agree to waive the right to oblige the other party to bargain with respect to any subject or matter specifically discussed during negotiations or covered in this Agreement unless mutually agreed otherwise.

ARTICLE 29. Fair Labor Standards Act

- 29.1 In the event of changes in the application of the Fair Labor Standards Act to State and local governments or in the Federal Government implementing regulations which impact upon the provisions of this Agreement or the application thereof, the parties agree that such provisions are immediately subject to renegotiation upon the request of either party to this Agreement.

ARTICLE 30. Termination and Renewal

- 30.1 This agreement is effective January 1, 2020, and shall remain in full force and effect through December 31, 2022.
- 30.2 Pursuant to the provisions of RCW, Chapter 41.56, the employer and the Guild agree to commence negotiations not later than May 1 of the expiration year.

ARTICLE 31. Contract Amendments

- 31.1 The parties agree that this Agreement may be amended in writing as agreed to by both parties without action of their respective legislative bodies, unless otherwise specified herein, including, but not limited to, amendment by Memorandum of Understanding or Memorandum of Agreement.

APPENDIX A

VANCOUVER COMMAND

GUILD

Rates of Pay

Effective May 21, 2020

RANK	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3	STEP 4	STEP 5	STEP 6
LIEUTENANT		\$9,463	\$9,936	\$10,433	\$10,954	\$11,502
COMMANDER		\$10,410	\$10,930	\$11,477	\$12,051	\$12,653

Effective January 1, 2021

RANK	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3	STEP 4	STEP 5	STEP 6
LIEUTENANT		\$9,841	\$10,333	\$10,850	\$11,392	\$11,962
COMMANDER		\$10,826	\$11,367	\$11,936	\$12,533	\$13,159

Effective January 1, 2022

RANK	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3	STEP 4	STEP 5	STEP 6
LIEUTENANT		\$10,235	\$10,747	\$11,284	\$11,848	\$12,440
COMMANDER		\$11,259	\$11,822	\$12,413	\$13,034	\$13,686

DATED this _____ day of _____, 2020.

For the Employer:

For the Guild:

Eric Holmes, City Manager

Amy
Foster, President

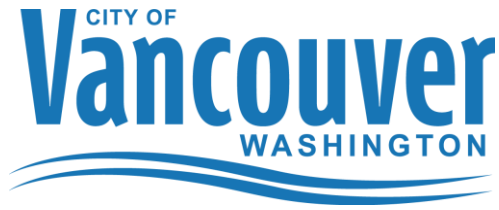
Lisa Takach, HR Director

Approved as to form:

Jonathan Young, City Attorney

Attest:

Natasha Ramras, City Clerk



MEMORANDUM

DATE: Tuesday, July 14, 2020

TO: Mayor and City Councilmembers

FROM: Council Committee I (Hansen and Fox (Glover))

CC: Eric J. Holmes, City Manager
Shannon Ripp, Boards & Commissions

RE: Recommendation for Appointment on the Building and Fire Code Commission
--

The Building and Fire Code Commission advises City Council on building and fire codes and all proposed code changes; hears appeals of building official and fire code interpretations.

Council Committee I recently interviewed three candidates, including one seeking reappointment, for one upcoming vacancy on the Building and Fire Code Commission. They recommend the appointment of Matt Chaika. His appointment should begin July 31, 2020 and expire July 31, 2026.

If there are no objections, we would like to make this appointment at the **Monday, July 20, 2020** Council meeting.

Attachments:
Application
Current Roster

VOUCHER APPROVAL

We, the undersigned council members of the City of Vancouver, Clark County, Washington, do hereby certify that the merchandise or services hereinafter specified have been received and that the vouchers listed below are approved for payment in the amount of:

\$ 8,222,669.19 this 20th day of July 2020.

MAYOR



AUDITING OFFICER

COUNCILMEMBER

COUNCILMEMBER

DATE	INCLUSIVE CHECK NUMBERS	CHECK TOTAL
July 7 - July 13	Accounts Payable Checks (see attached)	\$ 5,388,908.65
July 7 - July 13	Hansen City Payments (see attached)	\$ 165.74
July 7 - July 13	Visa Refunds (see attached)	\$ 333.00
July 7 - July 13	Payroll Checks (see attached)	\$ 2,833,261.80
TOTAL		\$ 8,222,669.19

INVOICE PAYMENTS REPORT

<u>Payment Category</u>	<u>Payment Type</u>	<u>Check Number</u>	<u>Payment Date</u>	<u>Payment Amount</u>	<u>Payment Payee</u>	<u>Payment Memo if applicable</u>
Supplier Payment	Manual Wire	No Reference	7/1/2020	1,578.29	Athlactron Holding	
Supplier Payment	Manual Wire	No Reference	7/2/2020	84,154.57	Bank Of America N.A. - Remit-To: Charlotte NC	
Supplier Payment	Manual Wire	No Reference	7/7/2020	28,593.31	Gallagher Bassett Services Inc	
Supplier Payment	Manual Wire	No Reference	7/8/2020	85.15	Keybank National Association	
Supplier Payment	Manual Wire	No Reference	7/9/2020	36.00	State of Washington Department of Licensing - Remit-To: DOL - Seattle Remit	
Supplier Payment	Manual Wire	No Reference	7/9/2020	71,832.25	State of Washington Department of Retirement System (PERS)	
Supplier Payment	Manual Wire	No Reference	7/9/2020	707,966.18	State of Washington Department of Retirement System (PERS)	
Supplier Payment	Manual Wire	No Reference	7/9/2020	413,318.12	Vancouver Firefighters Union Health & Welfare Trust	
Supplier Payment	Manual Wire	No Reference	7/9/2020	194,775.00	Western States Health & Welfare Trust	
Supplier Payment	Manual Wire	No Reference	7/10/2020	92,986.20	Blue Cross Blue Shield of Oregon	
Supplier Payment	Manual Wire	No Reference	7/10/2020	410,478.79	Clark County - Remit-To: Clark County - Treasurer Vancouver	
Supplier Payment	Manual Wire	No Reference	7/10/2020	75.00	HRA VEBA Plan	
Supplier Payment	Manual Wire	No Reference	7/10/2020	7,087.88	ICMA 401A	
Supplier Payment	Manual Wire	No Reference	7/10/2020	176,345.04	ICMA Corp	
Supplier Payment	Manual Wire	No Reference	7/10/2020	21,905.17	ING	
Supplier Payment	Manual Wire	No Reference	7/10/2020	192,419.53	Operations Management International Inc	
Supplier Payment	Manual Wire	No Reference	7/10/2020	5,223.99	Operations Management International Inc	
Supplier Payment	Manual Wire	No Reference	7/10/2020	102,292.49	Operations Management International Inc	
Supplier Payment	Manual Wire	No Reference	7/10/2020	7,205.60	Operations Management International Inc	
Supplier Payment	Manual Wire	No Reference	7/10/2020	444.50	Oregon SDU	
Supplier Payment	Manual Wire	No Reference	7/10/2020	1,562.87	Vancouver Fire Command Officers	
Supplier Payment	Manual Wire	No Reference	7/10/2020	23,677.72	Vancouver Firefighters Union Health & Welfare Trust	
Supplier Payment	Manual Wire	No Reference	7/10/2020	989.90	VSP Vision Care Inc	
Supplier Payment	Manual Wire	No Reference	7/10/2020	16,011.06	Washington Dental Service	
Supplier Payment	Manual Wire	No Reference	7/10/2020	4,199.76	Washington SDU	
Supplier Payment	Manual Wire	No Reference	7/10/2020	17,600.00	Washington State Firefighters	
Supplier Payment	Manual Wire	No Reference	7/10/2020	15,988.98	Western States Health & Welfare Trust	
Supplier Payment	Manual Wire	No Reference	7/13/2020	327,619.52	Blue Cross Blue Shield of Oregon	
Supplier Payment	Manual Wire	No Reference	7/13/2020	792,242.52	Internal Revenue Service	
Supplier Payment	Manual Wire	No Reference	7/13/2020	326,841.41	Kaiser Permanente - Remit-To: Kaiser Permanente	
Supplier Payment	Manual Wire	No Reference	7/13/2020	99.33	State of Arizona	
Supplier Payment	Manual Wire	No Reference	7/13/2020	53,905.91	Symetra Life Insurance Company	
Expense Payment	Direct Deposit	EFT-00063147	7/9/2020	186.50	Leo Jochim	Employee Reimbursement
Expense Payment	Direct Deposit	EFT-00063148	7/9/2020	88.74	Daniel Eccleston	Employee Reimbursement
Expense Payment	Direct Deposit	EFT-00063149	7/9/2020	180.00	Ian Crawford	Employee Reimbursement
Expense Payment	Direct Deposit	EFT-00063150	7/9/2020	40.00	Sean Donaldson	Employee Reimbursement
Expense Payment	Direct Deposit	EFT-00063151	7/9/2020	86.69	Robert Givens	Employee Reimbursement
Expense Payment	Direct Deposit	EFT-00063152	7/9/2020	124.98	Dareen Thielbar	Employee Reimbursement
Supplier Payment	EFT	EFT-00063153	7/9/2020	1,483.24	State of Washington Consolidated Technology Services	

INVOICE PAYMENTS REPORT

<u>Payment Category</u>	<u>Payment Type</u>	<u>Check Number</u>	<u>Payment Date</u>	<u>Payment Amount</u>	<u>Payment Payee</u>	<u>Payment Memo if applicable</u>
Supplier Payment	EFT	EFT-00063154	7/9/2020	293,328.85	Rotschy Inc	
Supplier Payment	EFT	EFT-00063155	7/9/2020	20,089.09	Lynn K Wittwer MD PC	
Supplier Payment	EFT	EFT-00063192	7/10/2020	68.12	Legal Shield	
Supplier Payment	EFT	EFT-00063193	7/10/2020	12,240.00	Allegiance Benefit Plan Management Inc	
Supplier Payment	EFT	EFT-00063194	7/10/2020	3,864.00	Allegiance Benefit Plan Management Inc	
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14687	7/8/2020	40.00	Abhishek/Sumita Kandar	refund overpmt alarms
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14688	7/8/2020	183.00	ALEXANDRA ROSMUS	VOUCHER 2007774.030
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14689	7/8/2020	325.00	ARMINE BALLOUN	VOUCHER 2007779.030
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14690	7/8/2020	732.00	ARTHUR CLEMENTE	VOUCHER 2007764.030
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14691	7/8/2020	183.00	CAMMY ALBRECHT	VOUCHER 2007788.030
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14692	7/8/2020	285.00	CAROL HICKS	VOUCHER 2007783.030
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14693	7/8/2020	87.00	Celinda Rupert	refund pkg permit COV00197
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14694	7/8/2020	61.68	Cheryl Proctor & Steven Izdebski	Utility Refunds: 0106002905-01
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14695	7/7/2020	200.00	Clark County Title	reconveyance- Christa Finney
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14696	7/8/2020	2,000.00	Cosco Fire Protection	refund overpmt CIVICGOV
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14697	7/8/2020	64.30	Cox,Jessica and Cory	Utility Refunds: 0000007578-02
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14698	7/8/2020	210.00	DANNIELLE NIEVES	VOUCHER 2007773.030
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14699	7/8/2020	20.00	David Chase	refund overpmt alarm
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14700	7/8/2020	169.40	Don F & Barbara E Swartz Trustees	Utility Refunds: 0086069500-04
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14701	7/8/2020	183.00	GENEVIEVE LARSON	VOUCHER 2007772.030
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14702	7/8/2020	55.14	Ginn Group LLC	Utility Refunds: 0500003152-01
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14703	7/8/2020	285.00	HEATHER PAHL	VOUCHER 2007784.030
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14704	7/8/2020	183.00	HEIDI MILLER	VOUCHER 2007792.030
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14705	7/8/2020	125.00	Interpreters United Local 1671	Voucher #2000365_082
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14706	7/8/2020	179.13	Irina & Vadim Kovalenko	Utility Refunds: 0500001713-02
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14707	7/8/2020	183.00	JAIKYLA LYNN WILSON TRUST	VOUCHER 2007769.030
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14708	7/8/2020	50.00	James Ngo	refund overpmt pkg citation #7200820504
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14709	7/8/2020	183.00	JENNIFER TANDBERG	VOUCHER 2007768.030
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14710	7/8/2020	1,491.77	John & Susan Kuhn	Utility Refunds: 0068007000-11
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14711	7/8/2020	210.00	JONATHAN SCHETKY	VOUCHER 2007765.030
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14712	7/8/2020	105.67	Katherine Helen Leonard	Utility Refunds: 0009064500-17
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14713	7/8/2020	630.00	KATHERINE RIOUX	VOUCHER 2007771.030
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14714	7/8/2020	285.00	KATHERINE ROSE	VOUCHER 2007787.030
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14715	7/8/2020	285.00	KATHY TISCH	VOUCHER 2007777.030
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14716	7/8/2020	31.32	Ken Wagne & Cheryl Proctor	Utility Refunds: 0106002905-01
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14717	7/8/2020	1,460.00	Lapel LLC	refund bus lic fee
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14718	7/8/2020	285.00	LINDA BENDALL	VOUCHER 2007780.030
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14719	7/8/2020	366.00	LORI GASCON	VOUCHER 2007790.030
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14720	7/8/2020	157.00	Melanie Spencer	Utility Refunds: 0028023824-01 Consolidated refund created from multiple refunds
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14721	7/8/2020	40.00	Michael Morgan	refund overpmt alarms
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14722	7/8/2020	604.87	Murray's Corner LLC	Utility Refunds: 0013020200-03
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14723	7/8/2020	183.00	NICOLE BUSICK	VOUCHER 2007789.030
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14724	7/8/2020	285.00	NYLA CAUBLE	VOUCHER 2007778.030
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14725	7/8/2020	183.00	OLIVIA HAUN	VOUCHER 2007763.030
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14726	7/8/2020	20.00	Onpoint Community Credit Union	refund overpmt alarm
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14727	7/8/2020	470.00	Pacific Northwest Fire Protection Inc	refund bus lic fee
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14728	7/8/2020	280.00	PCS	Inv #99327928/99333933/99387850 (CBD American Shaman)
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14729	7/8/2020	70.00	PCS	inv #99354751 (Riverview Comm Bank)

INVOICE PAYMENTS REPORT

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Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14730	7/8/2020	50.94	PCS	Inv #13043 negative trust dated 6/01/2020
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14731	7/8/2020	225.00	PCS	0097773 \$75; 7200813571 \$50; 7202301083 \$50; 7202300024 \$50
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14732	7/8/2020	20.00	PCS	inv #13461 Neg Trust dated 6/28/2020
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14733	7/8/2020	170.00	PCS	Petsmart acct #96 inv #99371300 & 99376801
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14734	7/8/2020	285.00	PHYLLIS MAKI	VOUCHER 2007776.030
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14735	7/8/2020	7,310.00	Primelan Properties	Sewer reimbursement contract for parcel #119771-000
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14736	7/8/2020	549.00	RACHEL SLOTTO	VOUCHER 2007766.030
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14737	7/8/2020	107.23	Ray Honycutt	Utility Refunds: 0068007000-11
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14738	7/8/2020	402.00	RON MORRISON	VOUCHER 2007781.030 AND 2007782.030
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14739	7/8/2020	901.00	ROSELLIN,ROBBIE	Utility Refunds: 0079090700-02
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14740	7/8/2020	285.00	SANDRA TRUJILLO	VOUCHER 2007786.030
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14741	7/8/2020	186.86	Sean & Pamela Mallory	Utility Refunds: 0118042400-02
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14742	7/8/2020	20.00	Serendipity Spa & Salon	refund overpmt alarms
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14743	7/8/2020	210.00	SHAWN BROSSART	VOUCHER 2007775.030
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14744	7/8/2020	48.61	SPH Property One LLC	Utility Refunds: 0017094500-05
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14745	7/8/2020	113.39	Spruce Land Services SW LLC	Utility Refunds: 0017094500-05
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14746	7/8/2020	254.02	Stanley Convergent Security Solutions	MPE-283494
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14747	7/8/2020	420.00	STEPHANIE HORTON	VOUCHER 2007791.030
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14748	7/8/2020	200.82	Thomas Gay & Lillian Vantassell	Utility Refunds: 0092028000-02
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14749	7/8/2020	20.00	Valvoline Instant Oil Change	refund overpmt alarm
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14750	7/8/2020	285.00	VIRGINIA BRUMLEY	VOUCHER 2007785.030
Ad Hoc Payment	Check	14751	7/8/2020	111.22	VON HUSEN,CATHERYNN	Utility Refunds: 0015005605-06
Supplier Payment	Check	14752	7/8/2020	247.00	Accurate Corporate Services Inc	
Supplier Payment	Check	14753	7/8/2020	3,888.09	Albina Holdings Inc	
Supplier Payment	Check	14754	7/8/2020	5,512.15	Alert-All Corp	
Supplier Payment	Check	14755	7/8/2020	798.00	Allegheny Answering Services	
Supplier Payment	Check	14756	7/8/2020	8,720.00	Allegis Group Holdings Inc - Remit-To: TekSystems Inc - Atlanta	
Supplier Payment	Check	14757	7/8/2020	221.09	Aramark Uniform & Career Apparel LLC - Remit-To: Aramark - Pasadena	
Supplier Payment	Check	14758	7/8/2020	12,220.00	Arborscape Ltd Inc	
Supplier Payment	Check	14759	7/8/2020	8,098.64	AT & T Mobility II LLC	
Supplier Payment	Check	14760	7/8/2020	14,101.92	Blairco Inc	
Supplier Payment	Check	14761	7/8/2020	1,315.03	BNSF Railway Company	
Supplier Payment	Check	14762	7/8/2020	1,159.15	Bound Tree Medical LLC	
Supplier Payment	Check	14763	7/8/2020	78,719.78	Brightview Holdings Inc	
Supplier Payment	Check	14764	7/8/2020	4,443.12	CECO Inc	
Supplier Payment	Check	14765	7/8/2020	375.21	Cellco Partnership - Remit-To: Cellco - Dallas	
Supplier Payment	Check	14766	7/8/2020	7,911.50	Century West Engineering Corp	
Supplier Payment	Check	14767	7/8/2020	1,115.76	Chough Inc	
Supplier Payment	Check	14768	7/8/2020	10.70	City of Portland - Remit-To: City of Portland - General AR	
Supplier Payment	Check	14769	7/8/2020	20.00	City of Vancouver - Remit-To: COV Main	
Supplier Payment	Check	14770	7/8/2020	64.88	Code Publishing Co	
Supplier Payment	Check	14771	7/8/2020	5,939.43	Columbia Resource Company	
Supplier Payment	Check	14772	7/8/2020	109.90	Comcast Holdings Corporation - Remit-To: Comcast Business - City of Industry	
Supplier Payment	Check	14773	7/8/2020	193.27	Comcast Holdings Corporation - Remit-To: Comcast Business - City of Industry	
Supplier Payment	Check	14774	7/8/2020	114.90	Comcast Holdings Corporation - Remit-To: Comcast Business - City of Industry	

INVOICE PAYMENTS REPORT

<u>Payment Category</u>	<u>Payment Type</u>	<u>Check Number</u>	<u>Payment Date</u>	<u>Payment Amount</u>	<u>Payment Payee</u>	<u>Payment Memo if applicable</u>
Supplier Payment	Check	14775	7/8/2020	108.27	Comcast Holdings Corporation - Remit-To: Comcast Business - City of Industry	
Supplier Payment	Check	14776	7/8/2020	654.86	Core and Main LP - Remit-To: Core and Main LP	
Supplier Payment	Check	14777	7/8/2020	2,051.91	CUES Inc - Remit-To: CUES Inc - Cincinnati	
Supplier Payment	Check	14778	7/8/2020	9,127.28	Datec Inc	
Supplier Payment	Check	14779	7/8/2020	102,603.72	Del Sol Inc	
Supplier Payment	Check	14780	7/8/2020	13,933.71	Epic Land Solutions Inc	
Supplier Payment	Check	14781	7/8/2020	6,850.00	Eric Thomas Lanciault	
Supplier Payment	Check	14782	7/8/2020	32,195.00	ESO Solutions Inc	
Supplier Payment	Check	14783	7/8/2020	2,325.00	ETC Institute	
Supplier Payment	Check	14784	7/8/2020	4,504.81	Ferguson Enterprises - Remit-To: Ferguson - Dallas	
Supplier Payment	Check	14785	7/8/2020	975.00	Financial Consulting Solutions Group Inc	
Supplier Payment	Check	14786	7/8/2020	7,250.00	Gallagher Bassett Services Inc	
Supplier Payment	Check	14787	7/8/2020	4,862.29	Harper Houf Peterson Righellis Inc	
Supplier Payment	Check	14788	7/8/2020	5,656.04	H D Fowler Company Inc	
Supplier Payment	Check	14789	7/8/2020	1,626.00	Jamestown Networks	
Supplier Payment	Check	14790	7/8/2020	2,000.00	JCI Jones Chemicals Inc	
Supplier Payment	Check	14791	7/8/2020	2,890.81	Jeanette M. Bader	
Supplier Payment	Check	14792	7/8/2020	1,000.00	Jessica Leigh Graff	
Supplier Payment	Check	14793	7/8/2020	36,991.40	Lakeside Industries Inc - Remit-To: Lakeside - LB Seattle	
Supplier Payment	Check	14794	7/8/2020	79.16	Langley's Ace Inc	
Supplier Payment	Check	14795	7/8/2020	874.00	Lile International Companies	
Supplier Payment	Check	14796	7/8/2020	1,676.95	Mallory Safety & Supply LLC	
Supplier Payment	Check	14797	7/8/2020	449.86	Mark IV Enterprises Inc	
Supplier Payment	Check	14798	7/8/2020	219,625.47	McClure and Sons Inc.	
Supplier Payment	Check	14799	7/8/2020	1,000.00	Message Gears LLC	
Supplier Payment	Check	14800	7/8/2020	1,304.05	Mobes Business Forms	
Supplier Payment	Check	14801	7/8/2020	21,944.00	Murray Smith Inc	
Supplier Payment	Check	14802	7/8/2020	1,346.25	Nelson Nygaard Consulting Associates Inc - Remit-To: Nelson Nygaard Consulting Associates Inc	
Supplier Payment	Check	14803	7/8/2020	230.00	Net Transcripts Inc	
Supplier Payment	Check	14804	7/8/2020	37,645.00	Newco Inc.	
Supplier Payment	Check	14805	7/8/2020	63.88	Northwest Cascade Inc	
Supplier Payment	Check	14806	7/8/2020	1,870.36	One Call Concepts Inc	
Supplier Payment	Check	14807	7/8/2020	350.00	Paul Lewis	
Supplier Payment	Check	14808	7/8/2020	784.55	Porter W Yett Company	
Supplier Payment	Check	14809	7/8/2020	17,153.28	PPC Solutions Inc	
Supplier Payment	Check	14810	7/8/2020	110.00	Public Safety Testing Inc	
Supplier Payment	Check	14811	7/8/2020	208.67	Rentokil North America Inc	
Supplier Payment	Check	14812	7/8/2020	7,704.75	Sequence Graphics LLC	
Supplier Payment	Check	14813	7/8/2020	12,857.14	Share Inc	
Supplier Payment	Check	14814	7/8/2020	4.44	Shred It USA LLC	
Supplier Payment	Check	14815	7/8/2020	1,070.60	Siemens Industry Inc - Remit-To: Siemens - Carol Stream	
Supplier Payment	Check	14816	7/8/2020	1,381.62	Software House International SHI - Remit-To: SHI - Dallas	
Supplier Payment	Check	14817	7/8/2020	91.00	State of Oregon	

INVOICE PAYMENTS REPORT

<u>Payment Category</u>	<u>Payment Type</u>	<u>Check Number</u>	<u>Payment Date</u>	<u>Payment Amount</u>	<u>Payment Payee</u>	<u>Payment Memo if applicable</u>
Supplier Payment	Check	14818	7/8/2020	3,189.13	State of Washington Department of Transportation - Remit-To: WADOT - PO Box 47305	
Supplier Payment	Check	14819	7/8/2020	32,995.05	The St. Paul's English Evangelical Lutheran Church	
Supplier Payment	Check	14820	7/8/2020	542.00	Triple J Enterprises	
Supplier Payment	Check	14821	7/8/2020	2,817.20	Tyree Oil Inc	
Supplier Payment	Check	14822	7/8/2020	476.43	United States Dosimetry Technology Inc	
Supplier Payment	Check	14823	7/8/2020	57,967.95	Vancouver Housing Authority	
Supplier Payment	Check	14824	7/8/2020	229.00	Vast Data Concepts	
Supplier Payment	Check	14825	7/8/2020	1,806.55	Walter E Nelson Company	
Supplier Payment	Check	14826	7/8/2020	3,162.10	Waste Connections of Washington - Remit-To: Waste Connections - Vancouver	
Supplier Payment	Check	14827	7/8/2020	472.47	Water & Air Works	
Supplier Payment	Check	14828	7/8/2020	467.02	Western Equipment Distributors - Remit-To: Western Equipment - Los Angeles	
Supplier Payment	Check	14829	7/8/2020	875.50	Yakima County	
Supplier Payment	Check	14830	7/8/2020	35,161.45	Life Insurance Company of North America	
Supplier Payment	Check	14831	7/8/2020	62.33	United Parcel Service	
Supplier Payment	Check	14832	7/8/2020	699.53	Waste Connections of Washington - Remit-To: Waste Connections - Vancouver	
Supplier Payment	Check	14833	7/10/2020	8,647.71	Aflac	
Supplier Payment	Check	14834	7/10/2020	5,231.18	AFSCME Local #307	
Supplier Payment	Check	14835	7/10/2020	1,150.00	Chapter 13 - Trustee	
Supplier Payment	Check	14836	7/10/2020	22,169.68	IAFF Local #452	
Supplier Payment	Check	14837	7/10/2020	682.50	IAM Local #1374	
Supplier Payment	Check	14838	7/10/2020	8,491.94	Life Insurance Company of North America	
Supplier Payment	Check	14839	7/10/2020	575.00	MFS Service Center Inc	
Supplier Payment	Check	14840	7/10/2020	4,115.79	OPEIU Local #11	
Supplier Payment	Check	14841	7/10/2020	576.00	Teamsters Local #58	
Supplier Payment	Check	14842	7/10/2020	332.50	UA Local #290	
Supplier Payment	Check	14843	7/10/2020	881.97	United Way of the Columbia Willamette	
Supplier Payment	Check	14844	7/10/2020	824.45	Vancouver Command Guild	
Supplier Payment	Check	14845	7/10/2020	11,273.05	Vancouver Police Officer Guild	
Supplier Payment	Check	14846	7/10/2020	2,277.90	Western Conference of Teamsters	
Supplier Payment	Check	14847	7/10/2020	1,098.00	Western Metal Industry Pension Plan	
			SUBTOTAL	5,388,908.65		
Hansen			7/14/2020	165.74	City Payments	Posted 07-07-20 to 07-13-20
			SUBTOTAL	165.74		
Visa			7/6/2020	333.00	Miscellaneous	Parks Class Refunds - FCC 07-07-20 to 07-13-20
Visa			7/6/2020	0.00	Miscellaneous	Parks Class Refunds - MCC 07-07-20 to 07-13-20
Visa			7/7/2020	0.00	Miscellaneous	Parks Class Refunds - Special Events 07-07-20 to 07-13-20
Visa			7/7/2020	0.00	Miscellaneous	Parks Class Refunds - WREC 07-07-20 to 07-13-20
			SUBTOTAL	333.00		
			TOTAL	5,389,407.39		

City of Vancouver
Payroll Council Report
July 7, 2020 - July 13, 2020

Check No.	Date	Explanation	Amount
2613-2623	07/10/20	13 2020 Payroll	\$ 7,182.76
61285-63146	07/10/20	13 2020 Direct Deposits	\$ 2,826,079.04

\$ 2,833,261.80



Staff Report 076A-20

TO: Mayor and City Council

FROM: Eric Holmes, City Manager

DATE: 7/20/2020

SUBJECT Presbytery of the Cascades Annexation

Key Points

- Single owner request to annex into the City of Vancouver.
- Site is approximately 4.4 acres located at the NE corner of NE 162nd Avenue and NE 20th Street.
- Applicant requested a change of the Comprehensive Plan and zoning designation for the eastern 2 acres of the property for a proposed 26 lot residential development.

Strategic Plan Alignment

Goal 1: Ensure our built urban environment is one of the safest, most environmentally responsible and well maintained in the Pacific Northwest.

Goal 1, Objective 1.1: Develop and maintain a safe, balanced and innovative transportation system that will meet the needs of future generations.

Goal 1, Objective 1.2: Ensure our infrastructure, including buildings and utilities, is safe, environmentally responsible and well maintained.

Present Situation

City staff has received a notice of intent to annex from a singular property owner. The Presbytery of the Cascades church is located at 16210 NE 20th Street (at 162nd Ave). The site is 4.4 acres in size. The site is currently served by City water, sewer, stormwater and fire (FD5) services. With the annexation the City would also accept approximately 620 linear feet of right-of-way in NE 20th Street from 162nd Avenue to 164th Ave. With the current owner being a nonprofit entity the property is currently exempt from property tax. Surrounding uses include both residential and commercial uses.

The current County Comprehensive Plan designation is Commercial (C) with a zoning designation of Community Commercial (CC). The applicant requested a change on the eastern two acres of the site to a City Comprehensive Plan designation of Urban High (UH) density and an R-18 zoning designation. On June 15, 2020 City Council approved these requested changes.

Council held first reading of the annexation ordinance on July 6, 2020, and set a public hearing for July 20, 2020, at that time. Due to scheduling conflicts, staff is requesting this public hearing be continued and will request final approval of the ordinance following another duly advertised hearing on Monday, August 3, 2020.

Advantage(s)

1. Supports request of property owner annexation request.
2. Annexes into the City an area where the City is already providing fire, water and sewer services.
3. Ensures future development will conform to City development standards.

Disadvantage(s)

None.

Budget Impact

None.

Prior Council Review

- Memorandum to Council October 9, 2019 regarding annexation details and processing guidelines.
- Public meeting November 4, 2019 adopting Resolution M-4044 allowing annexation to proceed.
- Memorandum to Council April 9, 2020 regarding the Comprehensive Plan and zone designation changes.
- Public hearing June 15, 2020 adopting Ordinance M-4300 to change the Comprehensive Plan and zone designation upon annexation.
- First reading of annexation ordinance on July 6, 2020.

Action Requested

On Monday, July 20, 2020, continue the public hearing to Monday, August 3, 2020.

Bryan Monroe, Associate Planner, 487-7958

ATTACHMENTS:

- ▢ Ordinance
- ▢ Exhibits A-D

07/06/2020
07/20/2020

ORDINANCE NO. _____

AN ORDINANCE relating to approval of an annexation pursuant to RCW 35.13.125; establishing the geographic extent, defining the comprehensive plan and land use designations, and determining the assumption of all or any portion of existing city indebtedness; accepting the certified petition supporting annexation; and providing for an effective date for the Presbytery of the Cascades annexation.

WHEREAS, pursuant to RCW 35.13.005, no city located in a county in which urban growth areas have been designated under RCW 36.70A.110 may annex territory beyond an urban growth area; and,

WHEREAS, pursuant to RCW 36.70A, the City of Vancouver has an urban growth area designated under the Growth Management Act; and,

WHEREAS, the Presbytery of the Cascades annexation parcel is located within the urban growth area along the eastern city limit border north of NE 20th Street generally between NE 162nd Avenue and NE 164th Avenue.

WHEREAS, pursuant to RCW 35.13.125, the City of Vancouver received a signed annexation petition from property owners of at least 60% of the assessed value of land within the defined annexation area; and,

WHEREAS, pursuant to RCW 35.13.410 on November 4, 2019 Vancouver City Council met with the initiating party, considered public testimony, and voted to accept the annexation request; defined the geographic extent of the proposed annexation; allowed for consideration of an alternative comprehensive plan designation as provided for in VMC Chapter 20.230.030 C; and did not require assumption of all or any portion of the existing city indebtedness by the area to be annexed; and,

WHEREAS, pursuant to VMC Chapter 20.230.030 C on March 10, 2020 Vancouver Planning Commission recommended that City Council approve the applicant's alternative Comprehensive Plan designation and zone designations; and,

WHEREAS, pursuant to RCW 35.21.005, on June 22 , 2020, the Clark County Assessor certified that the signature represents property owner support from one hundred percent of the total assessed valuation of the proposed annexation area; and,

WHEREAS, pursuant to VMC Chapter 20.230.030 C on June 15, 2020 Vancouver City Council accepted the Planning Commission recommendation and voted to approve the applicant's alternative Comprehensive Plan and zone designation proposal.

NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF VANCOUVER:

Section 1. Location of Annexation Area: Pursuant to RCW 35.13 the Presbytery of the Cascades annexation is located along the eastern border of the city north of NE 20th Street

generally between NE 162nd Avenue and NE 164th Avenue including the abutting right of way on NE 20th Street.

The legal description of such annexing land is set forth in Exhibit “A”, attached hereto and incorporated herein. A parcel map of such annexing land is set forth in Exhibit “B”, attached hereto and incorporated herein.

Section 2. Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Designations: Pursuant to VMC 20.230.030 C, and as discussed and voted on by City Council on June 15, 2020 (M-4300), the City shall designate the City comprehensive plan and zoning designations for the annexing land. Currently the land located in the Presbytery of the Cascades Annexation area has Clark County comprehensive plan designations of Commercial (COM), and zoning designation of Community Commercial (CC). Under Vancouver zoning per VMC Table 20.230.030-C, upon annexation the comprehensive plan designation for the parcel shall be split Urban High Density (UH) and Commercial (COM). Upon annexation the zoning designation shall be converted to R-18 and Community Commercial (CC) as set forth in Exhibits “C” and “D” attached hereto and incorporated herein.

Section 3. Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Maps: The comprehensive plan and zoning designations provided for in Section 2 shall, upon the designated effective date, be applied to the land being annexed, as shown on the maps attached hereto and incorporated herein as Exhibits “C” and “D”.

Section 4. Indebtedness: As decided by City Council on November 4, 2019, the City will not require the property owner within the annexation boundary to assume any existing city indebtedness.

Section 5. Signature Certification: Pursuant to RCW 35.21.005, the County Assessor issued a Certification of Sufficiency dated June 22, 2020 regarding the signature support for Presbytery of the Cascades annexation, as set forth in Exhibit “E”.

Section 6. Signature Acceptance: City Council hereby accepts the certified signatures supporting annexation of the Presbytery of the Cascades annexation.

Section 7. Annexation Approval: City Council hereby approves the Presbytery of the Cascades annexation as described herein.

Section 8. Effective Date: This ordinance shall become effective thirty (30) days following the date of final adoption.

Read first time:

PASSED BY THE FOLLOWING VOTE:

Ayes: Councilmembers

Nays: Councilmembers

Absent: Councilmembers

Read second time:

PASSED BY THE FOLLOWING VOTE:

Ayes: Councilmembers

Nays: Councilmembers

Absent: Councilmembers

Signed this _____ day of _____, 2020.

Anne McEnemy-Ogle, Mayor

Attest:

Approved as to form:

Natasha Ramras, City Clerk

Johnathan Young, City Attorney

SUMMARY

ORDINANCE NO. _____

AN ORDINANCE relating to approval of an annexation pursuant to RCW 35.13.125; establishing the geographic extent, defining the comprehensive plan and land use designations, and determining the assumption of all or any portion of existing city indebtedness; accepting the certified petition supporting annexation; and providing for an effective date for the Presbytery of the Cascades annexation thirty (30) days following the date of final adoption.

The full text of this ordinance will be mailed upon request. Contact Raelyn McJilton, Records Officer at 487-8711, or via www.cityofvancouver.us (Go to City Government and Public Records).

Exhibit A

Presbytery of the Cascades
Annexation

LEGAL DESCRIPTION Tax Lot 164362-000

A tract of land lying in the Southwest 1/4 of the Southeast 1/4 of Section 24, Township 2 North, Range 2 East of the Willamette Meridian, Clark County, Washington said tract being more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the SW corner of the SE quarter of Section 24;

Thence North 1° 40' 59" East, along the West line of said southeast quarter, 645.02 feet to a westerly projection of the North line of that tract conveyed by deed to Dale Haagen as recorded under Auditors File #8901030049;

Thence South 88° 38' 00" East, along said westerly projection, 30 feet to the northwest corner of the additional right-of-way dedicated to Clark County per deed recorded under Auditors File # 9806230002, said point being on the current City Limits Line as described in City Ordinance number M-3277 (Cascade Park Annexation);

Thence South parallel with said NE 162nd Avenue centerline 33.50 feet to the True Point of Beginning, said point also being on the North line of the Peterkort Annexation as recorded in City of Vancouver Ordinance number M-3773;

Thence South 88° 38' 00" East, along the South side of the NE 20th Street dedication deed recorded in Auditors File #9806230003, 529 feet, more or less, to a point on the SW corner of NE 20th Street dedicated in Clark County Plat Records Book J, Page 548;

Thence continuing South 88° 38' 00" East 109.43 feet to a point of curvature;

Thence 15.76 feet along a 10 foot radius curve to the right with a delta angle of 90°18'59";

Thence northerly to a point on the West right-of-way line of NE 164th Avenue and the North end of a 10.00 foot radius curve concave to the northwest with a delta angle of 89°41'01" and a length of 15.65 feet, said point being 27 feet west of NE 164th Avenue centerline;

Thence continuing along said West right-of-way line of NE 164th Avenue 299.55 feet per Dedication Deed # 9806100352, to the Southeast corner of Lot 1, Plat of Mountain View Center Rowhomes recorded in Book 310, Page 929 records of Clark County, Washington;

Thence westerly along the South line of said plat to the Southeast corner of Lot 1, Plat Stein Estates Phase 4 recorded in Book 310, Page 799 records of Clark County, Washington, said point also being the Southeast corner of the Stein MX Annexation recorded in City of Vancouver Ordinance number M-3793;

Thence westerly along the South boundary of said plat 371.50 feet to a point 30 feet east of centerline of NE 162nd Avenue, also being the East line of the Cascade Park Annexation as described in City of Vancouver Ordinance M-3277;

Thence southerly 363.50 feet along said East line of the Cascade Park Annexation to the True Point of Beginning.

Contains 232,477 square feet more or less.



Exhibit B: Annexation Boundary

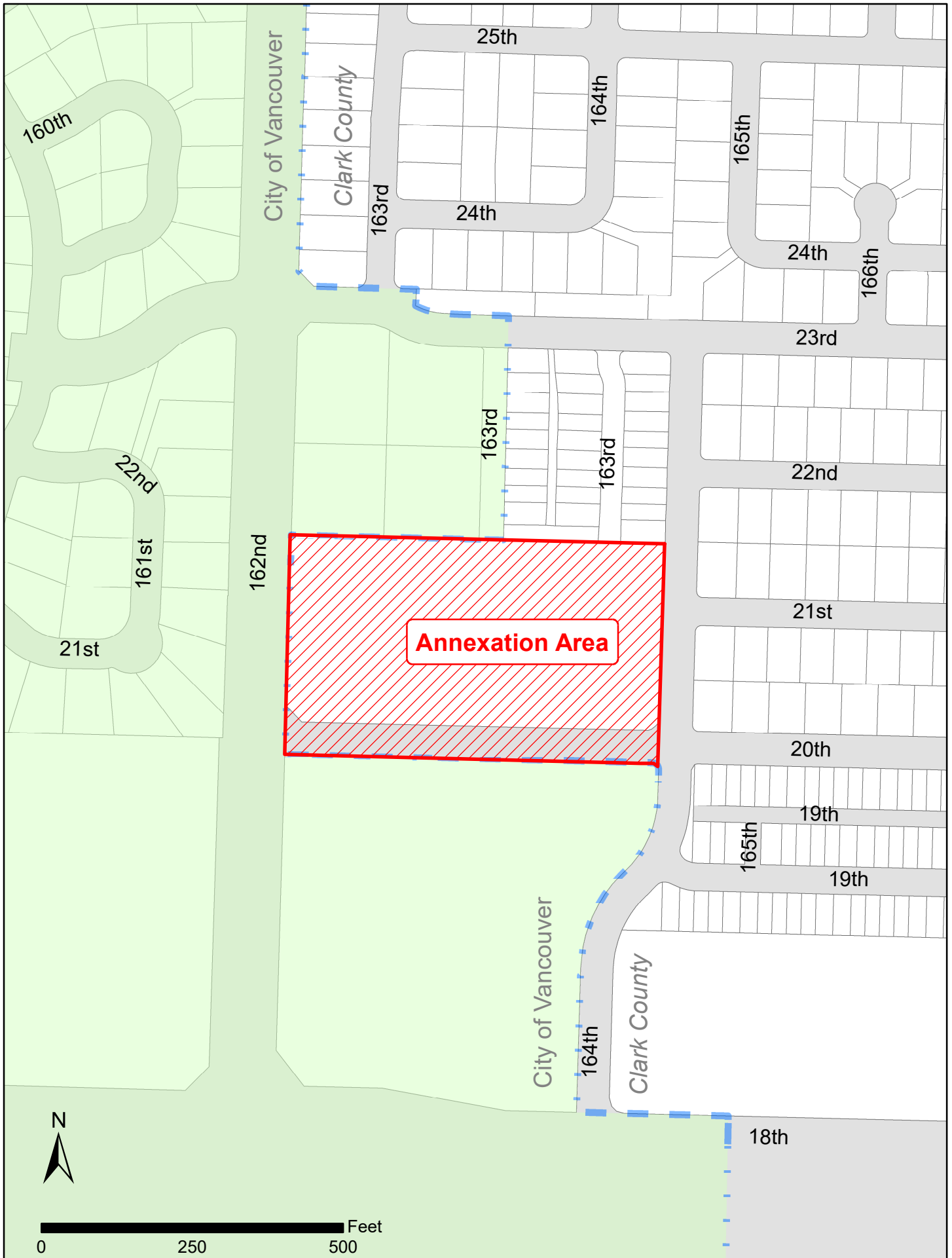
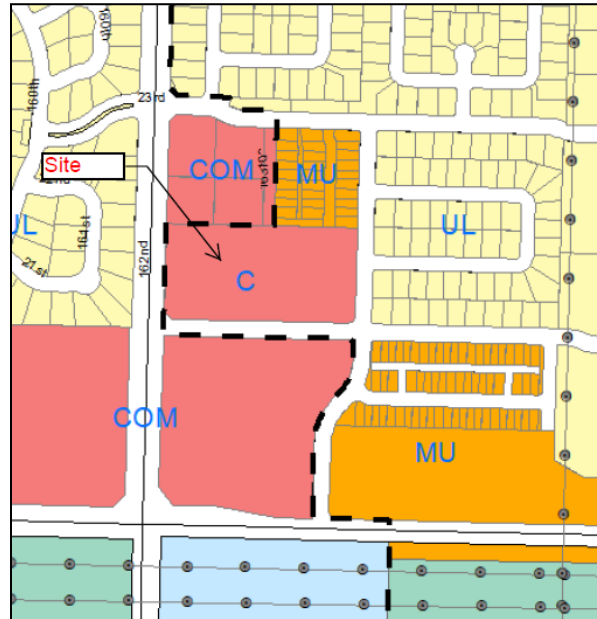


EXHIBIT C

Current County Comp Plan Designation



Proposed City Comp Plan Designation

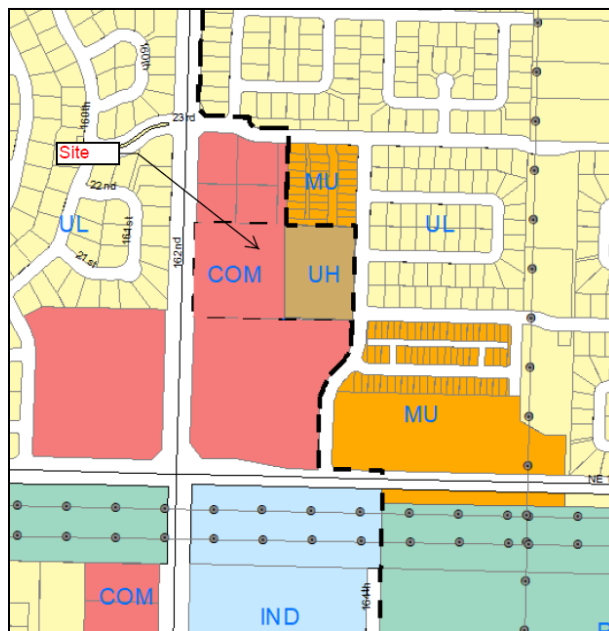
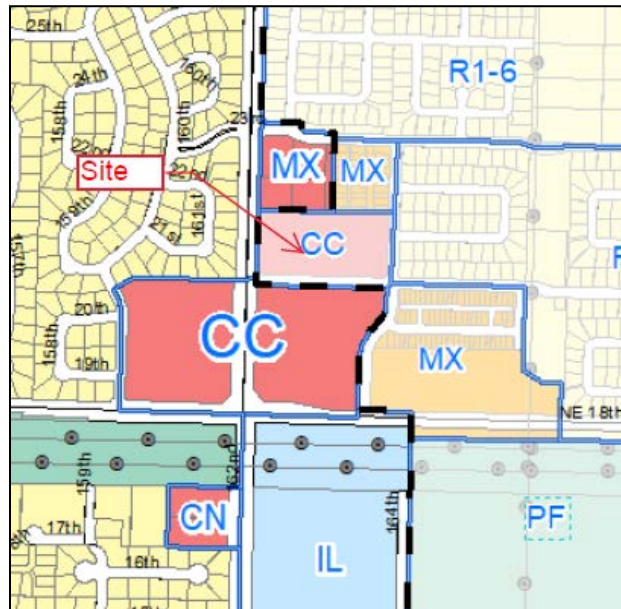


EXHIBIT D

Current County Zoning Designation is Community Commercial



Proposed City Zoning Designation is part Community Commercial and part R-18

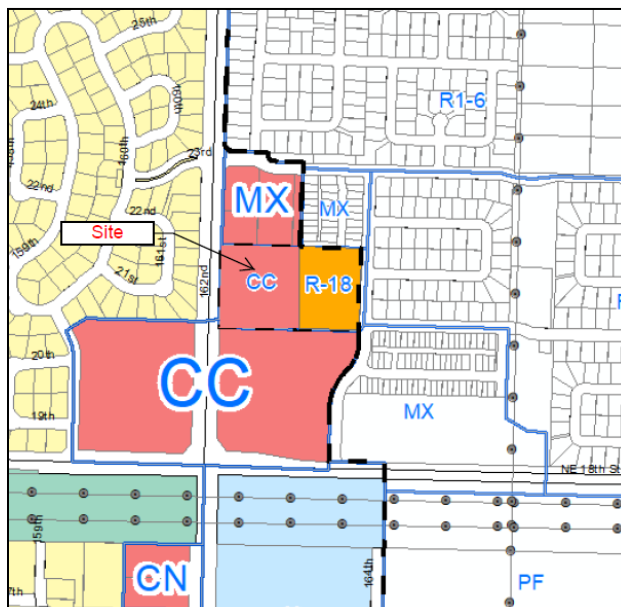


EXHIBIT E



CLARK COUNTY WASHINGTON

www.clark.wa.gov/assessor

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE

Peter Van Nortwick, Assessor

1300 Franklin Street
PO Box 5000
Vancouver, WA 98666-5000
360.397.2391
360.397.6046 f

June 22, 2020

City of Vancouver
Community and Economic Development Department - C/O: Bryan Monroe
415 W 6th Street
P O BOX 1995
Vancouver WA 98668

Dear Bryan Monroe,

You will find enclosed the Certification of Sufficiency of the petition for annexation of land to the City of Vancouver Presbytery of the Cascades annexation.

Please contact me should you have any questions regarding this annexation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "Michael Fish". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Michael" written in a larger, more prominent script than the last name "Fish".

Michael Fish
Clark County Chief Deputy Assessor

Enclosed:

Certification of Sufficiency
Annexation Legal Description
Annexation Map

Certification of Sufficiency
Presbytery of the Cascades

The City of Vancouver on June 15, 2020 submitted for review by Clark County Assessor, a Utility Service Covenant to annex to the City, approximately 5.33 acres of land known as the Presbytery of the Cascades Annexation. Subject to the requirements of 35.21.005 I now certify the following in my capacity as Clark County Assessor:

1. On June 15, 2020 the City of Vancouver submitted for certification by the Clark County Assessor a petition to annex to the City one parcel of land and associated road and public utility rights-of-way, totaling approximately 5.33 acres.
2. The legal description and map of the area proposed for annexation, as provided by the City, are attached to this certification. According to the map provided by the City, this area is in unincorporated Clark County and within the urban growth boundary.
3. The City is completing annexation pursuant to the sixty percent method of annexation RCW 35.13.125 – 170
4. The Clark County Assessor initiated determination of petition sufficiency on June 19, 2020 which is the “terminal date” as defined in 35.21.005
5. The area proposed for annexation has a certified annexation market value of \$3,357,690 at the time of the annexation and \$0.00 taxable value due to the exemption status of the church.
6. The Utility Service Covenant provided by the City meet the requirement for valid owner signatures of a combined total assessed value for general taxation of not less than 60% of the total assessed value for general taxation of all property in the proposed annexation area. This review did not address the legal sufficiency of any proxy or utility covenant, only the sufficiency of the presence of signatures thereon.

Therefore, based on the petition certification request and supporting materials submitted by the City, I hereby declare and certify that the petition represents the affirmative consent of properties totaling more than 60% of the value according to the assessed valuation for general taxation purposes of the property proposed for annexation.

Given under my hand and seal this June 22, 2020

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael Fish", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Michael Fish
Clark County Chief Deputy Assessor



City of Vancouver

Clark County

Presbytery of the Cascades

LEGAL DESCRIPTION
Tax Lot 164362-000

A tract of land lying in the Southwest 1/4 of the Southeast 1/4 of Section 24, Township 2 North, Range 2 East of the Willamette Meridian, Clark County, Washington said tract being more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the SW corner of the SE quarter of Section 24;

Thence North 1° 40' 59" East, along the West line of said southeast quarter, 645.02 feet to a westerly projection of the North line of that tract conveyed by deed to Dale Haagen as recorded under Auditors File #8901030049;

Thence South 88° 38' 00" East, along said westerly projection, 30 feet to the northwest corner of the additional right-of-way dedicated to Clark County per deed recorded under Auditors File # 9806230002, said point being on the current City Limits Line as described in City Ordinance number M-3277 (Cascade Park Annexation);

Thence South parallel with said NE 162nd Avenue centerline 33.50 feet to the True Point of Beginning, said point also being on the North line of the Peterkort Annexation as recorded in City of Vancouver Ordinance number M-3773;

Thence South 88° 38' 00" East, along the South side of the NE 20th Street dedication deed recorded in Auditors File #9806230003, 529 feet, more or less, to a point on the SW corner of NE 20th Street dedicated in Clark County Plat Records Book J, Page 548;

Thence continuing South 88° 38' 00" East 109.43 feet to a point of curvature;

Thence 15.76 feet along a 10 foot radius curve to the right with a delta angle of 90°18'59";

Thence northerly to a point on the West right-of-way line of NE 164th Avenue and the North end of a 10.00 foot radius curve concave to the northwest with a delta angle of 89°41'01" and a length of 15.65 feet, said point being 27 feet west of NE 164th Avenue centerline;

Thence continuing along said West right-of-way line of NE 164th Avenue 299.55 feet per Dedication Deed # 9806100352, to the Southeast corner of Lot 1, Plat of Mountain View Center Rowhomes recorded in Book 310, Page 929 records of Clark County, Washington;

Thence westerly along the South line of said plat to the Southeast corner of Lot 1, Plat Stein Estates Phase 4 recorded in Book 310, Page 799 records of Clark County, Washington, said point also being the Southeast corner of the Stein MX Annexation recorded in City of Vancouver Ordinance number M-3793;

Thence westerly along the South boundary of said plat 371.50 feet to a point 30 feet east of centerline of NE 162nd Avenue, also being the East line of the Cascade Park Annexation as described in City of Vancouver Ordinance M-3277;

Thence southerly 363.50 feet along said East line of the Cascade Park Annexation to the True Point of Beginning.

Contains 232,477 square feet more or less.



Exhibit F

NOTICE OF INTENT TO COMMENCE ANNEXATION PROCEEDINGS TO THE CITY OF VANCOUVER WASHINGTON

TO: Honorable Mayor Anne McEnerny-Ogle and City Council of Vancouver, Washington
P.O. Box 1995
Vancouver WA 98668

This is a Notice of Intent, submitted to the City Council of Vancouver, Washington, that states the undersigned property owner request that City Council commence annexation proceedings to annex certain property to the City of Vancouver.

This Notice of Intent is presented on behalf of the undersigned property owner who owns real property in the unincorporated Vancouver Urban Growth Area, which is adjacent and contiguous to the City of Vancouver, Washington, and which is legally described in **Exhibit A**. The parties to this Notice of Intent to commence annexation proceedings request annexation of parcels as shown on the map provided as **Exhibit B**. The area proposed to be annexed is approximately 4.71 acres in size. The undersigned owns more than ten percent of the assessed value of the total area as shown in the database provided as **Exhibit C**. This meets the requirements of RCW 35.13.125, the statute under which this Notice of Intent is filed. The City Council of the City of Vancouver, Washington, is hereby requested to proceed under RCW 35.13.125 and to schedule a public meeting to be held within sixty days after the filing of the Notice of Intent and to determine the following:

1. Whether the City of Vancouver will accept this proposed annexation as defined in **Exhibit A** and shown in **Exhibit B**; and,
2. Whether City of Vancouver shall require the simultaneous adoption of comprehensive plan and land use zoning designations; and,
3. Whether the City of Vancouver shall require the assumption of all or any portion of the existing City indebtedness by the area to be annexed.

The undersigned property owners hereby request the following:

1. That the City of Vancouver accept the proposed annexation as defined in **Exhibit A** and shown in **Exhibit B**; and,
2. That the City of Vancouver shall simultaneously adopt a new comprehensive plan (Urban Higher Density Residential) and land use zoning designation (R-18) for a portion of the property as provided for by VMC 20.230.030. C; and,
3. That the City of Vancouver shall not require the assumption of any portion of the existing City indebtedness by the area to be annexed.

Dated this 12th day of September 2019

Jeffrey S. Sievert
(Signature)

Jeffrey S. Sievert
(Print Name)

Oregon
STATE OF ~~WASHINGTON~~)
)
~~COUNTY OF CLARK~~)
Washington County

SS

I hereby certify that I know or have satisfactory evidence that Jeffrey S. Sievert
(Print Name)

signed this instrument, on oath stated that (she/he) is authorized to execute the instrument as a
President, Board of Trustees of The Presbytery of the Cascades
(Position/Title) (Name of Corporation)

and acknowledge it to be (her/his) free and voluntary act of such party for uses and purposes mentioned in the instrument.



Mirla Mendoza
(Signature of Notary)
Mirla Mendoza
(Print Name of Notary)

My Appointment Expires: Feb 16, 2023
Notary Public for the State of ~~Washington~~ Oregon

EXHIBIT B PARCEL MAP

Existing parcel map/configuration:



Proposed configuration at time of annexation:

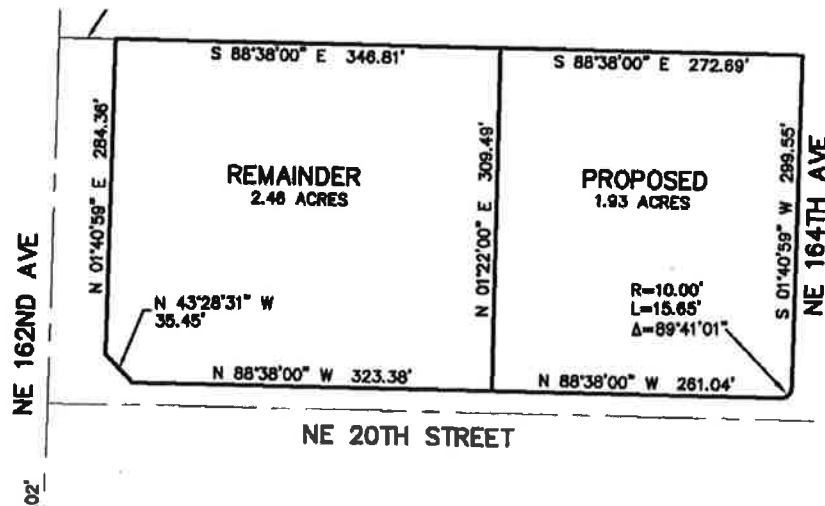


EXHIBIT A
LEGAL DESCRIPTION

A portion of the Southeast quarter of Section 24, Township 2 North, Range 2 East of the Willamette Meridian, Clark County, Washington, more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the Southwest corner of said Southeast quarter; thence along the West line of said Southeast quarter North 1°40'59" East 645.02 feet to the True Point of Beginning; thence South 88°38'00" East 690.0 feet; thence Northerly parallel with the West line of said Southeast quarter 330.0 feet; thence North 88°38'00" West 690.0 feet to the West line of said Southeast quarter; thence South along the West line of said Southeast quarter 330.0 feet to the True Point of Beginning.

EXCEPTING THEREFROM that portion lying within NE 162nd Avenue.

EXCEPT that portion conveyed to Clark County, Washington, a municipal corporation recorded on June 10, 1998 under Auditor's File No. 9806100352.

EXCEPT that portion conveyed to Clark County, Washington, a municipal corporation recorded on August 18, 1998 under Auditor's File No. 9808180056 and 9808180057.

EXCEPT that portion conveyed to Clark County, Washington, a political subdivision of the State of Washington recorded on January 15, 2008 under Auditor's File No. 4412612.

EXHIBIT C
Property Value
PRESBYTERY OF THE CASCADES ANNEXATION

Current Owners constitute 100% ownership of proposed annexation area.

OWNERSHIP LIST	SERIAL NUMBER	AREA	2018 TAX VALUE
Presbytery of the Cascades	164362000	4.71 Acres	\$3,197,800



City of Vancouver

Market Update and Refunding Opportunities

Justin Monwai

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT

Tel: +1 206-628-2899

Email: justin.monwai@psc.com

Disclosure

Piper Sandler is providing the information contained herein for discussion purposes only in anticipation of being engaged to serve as underwriter or placement agent on a future transaction and not as a financial advisor or municipal advisor. In providing the information contained herein, Piper Sandler is not recommending an action to you and the information provided herein is not intended to be and should not be construed as a “recommendation” or “advice” within the meaning of Section 15B of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Piper Sandler is not acting as an advisor to you and does not owe a fiduciary duty pursuant to Section 15B of the Exchange Act or under any state law to you with respect to the information and material contained in this communication. As an underwriter or placement agent, Piper Sandler’s primary role is to purchase or arrange for the placement of securities with a view to distribution in an arm’s-length commercial transaction, is acting for its own interests and has financial and other interests that differ from your interests. You should discuss any information and material contained in this communication with any and all internal or external advisors and experts that you deem appropriate before acting on this information or material.

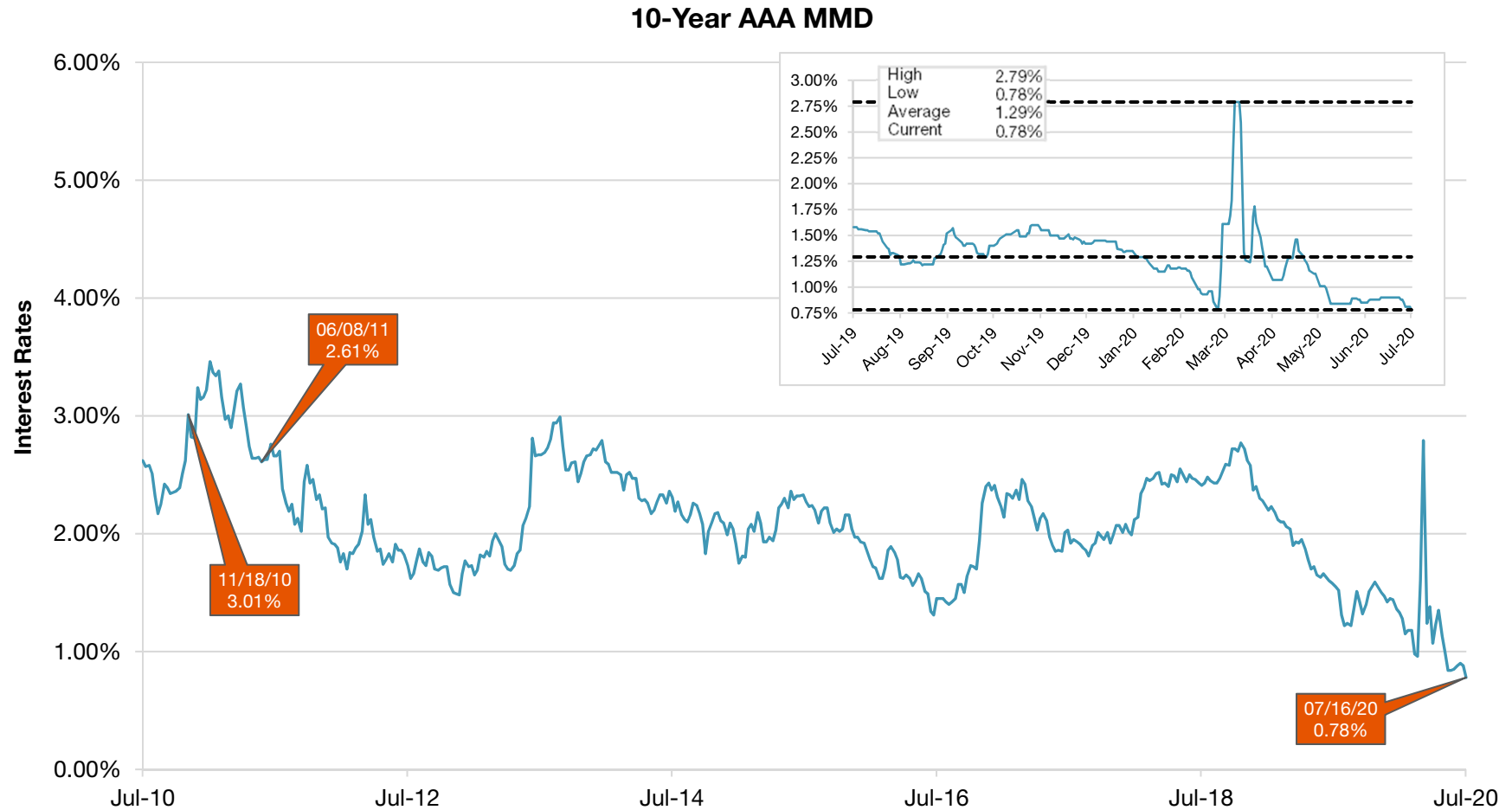
The information contained herein may include hypothetical interest rates or interest rate savings for a potential refunding. Interest rates used herein take into consideration conditions in today’s market and other factual information such as credit rating, geographic location and market sector. Interest rates described herein should not be viewed as rates that Piper Sandler expects to achieve for you should we be selected to act as your underwriter or placement agent. Information about interest rates and terms for SLGs is based on current publically available information and treasury or agency rates for open-market escrows are based on current market interest rates for these types of credits and should not be seen as costs or rates that Piper Sandler could achieve for you should we be selected to act as your underwriter or placement agent. More particularized information and analysis may be provided after you have engaged Piper Sandler as an underwriter or placement agent or under certain other exceptions as describe in the Section 15B of the Exchange Act.

Piper Sandler Companies (NYSE: PIPR) is a leading investment bank and institutional securities firm driven to help clients Realize the Power of Partnership®. Securities brokerage and investment banking services are offered in the U.S. through Piper Sandler & Co., member SIPC and FINRA; in Europe through Piper Sandler Ltd., authorized and regulated by the U.K. Financial Conduct Authority; and in Hong Kong through Piper Sandler Hong Kong Ltd., authorized and regulated by the Securities and Futures Commission. Asset management products and services are offered through separate investment advisory affiliates.

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Short and Long-Term Interest Rates

Rates are at historical lows.



Outstanding LTGO Debt Summary

ISSUE	2010		2011A		2012		2012B	
Dated Date:	December 1, 2010		June 22, 2011		January 12, 2012		December 12, 2012	
Original Par Amount:	\$13,410,000		\$9,600,000		\$15,945,000		\$2,175,000	
Outstanding Par Amount:	\$7,990,000		\$8,030,000		\$11,670,000		\$685,000	
Principal Due Dates:	December 1		December 1		December 1		December 1	
Use of Proceeds:	New Money and Refunding		New Money		Refunding		Refunding	
Next Call Date:	December 1, 2020 @ 100		December 1, 2021 @ 100		December 1, 2021 @ 100		Non-Callable	
Calendar Year	Principal	Coupon	Principal	Coupon	Principal	Coupon	Principal	Coupon
2020	335,000	4.50%	360,000	5.00%	905,000	3.50%	685,000	4.00%
2021	350,000	5.00%	380,000	5.00%	960,000	3.50%		
2022	370,000	5.00%	395,000	4.00%	1,015,000	4.00%		
2023	390,000	5.00%	410,000	4.00%	1,075,000	3.00%		
2024	410,000	5.00%	430,000	4.00%	1,125,000	3.00%		
2025	430,000	5.00%	445,000	4.00%	1,185,000	3.25/5.00%		
2026	450,000	5.125%	465,000	4.00%	1,250,000	3.500%		
2027	475,000	5.125%	480,000	4.125%	1,315,000	3.625%		
2028	500,000	5.125%	500,000	4.125%	1,380,000	3.750%		
2029	525,000	5.125%	525,000	4.125%	1,460,000	3.750%		
2030	550,000	5.125%	545,000	4.125%				
2031	580,000	5.125%	565,000	4.50%				
2032	610,000	5.125%	590,000	4.50%				
2033	640,000	5.125%	620,000	4.50%				
2034	670,000	5.125%	645,000	4.50%				
2035	705,000	5.125%	675,000	4.50%				
2036								
Ref. Detail	Refunded 2012-2015 maturities of 2001 Bonds; 2021 - 2035 is new money piece and advance refundable				Advance refunded 2003 LTGO Bonds		Refunded 2002 bonds, non-parking garage portion	

= Non-callable

= Current refunding only (can be advance refunded on a taxable basis)

Outstanding LTGO Debt Summary (Continued)

ISSUE	2012C (Taxable)		2015A		2015B		2016	
Dated Date:	December 12, 2012		June 15, 2015		July 16, 2015		June 22, 2016	
Original Par Amount:	\$7,340,000		\$1,296,500		\$23,100,000		\$7,810,000	
Outstanding Par Amount:	\$6,120,000		\$1,296,500		\$17,660,000		\$7,035,000	
Principal Due Dates:	December 1		December 1		December 1		December 1	
Use of Proceeds:	Refunding		New Money		New Money & Refunding		Refunding	
Next Call Date:	December 1, 2022 @ 100		Non-Callable		December 1, 2025 @ 100		June 1, 2026 @ 100	
Calendar Year	Principal	Coupon	Principal	Coupon	Principal	Coupon	Principal	Coupon
2020	960,000	2.206%			2,040,000	4.000%	695,000	3.000%
2021	985,000	2.326%	200,000	3.640%	2,075,000	5.000%	710,000	3.000%
2022	1,010,000	2.426%	124,500	3.850%	2,235,000	5.000%	735,000	2.000%
2023	1,025,000	2.626%	99,500	4.030%	2,365,000	5.000%	745,000	3.000%
2024	1,055,000	2.786%	192,500	4.180%	2,320,000	5.000%	770,000	3.000%
2025	1,085,000	2.886%	185,000	4.370%	2,405,000	5.00%	795,000	4.000%
2026			175,000	4.500%	1,315,000	5.00%	830,000	4.000%
2027			165,000	4.600%	940,000	3.00/5.00%	860,000	4.000%
2028			155,000	4.700%			895,000	4.000%
2029					290,000	5.00%		
2030					305,000	5.00%		
2031					320,000	5.00%		
2032					335,000	5.00%		
2033					350,000	3.63%		
2034					365,000	3.63%		
2035								
2036								
Ref. Detail	Refunded 2002 bonds, parking garage portion							

= Non-callable

= Current refunding only (can be advance refunded on a taxable basis)

Summary of Refunding Results

Limited Tax General Obligation and Refunding Bonds, 2010

- Principal Amount of Callable Bonds: \$7,655,000
- Maturities: December 1, 2021 – 2035
- TIC of 2010 Bonds: 4.74%
- Call date and Price: December 1, 2020 @ Par

Summary of Refunding Results	Public Bond Sale	Private Placement
Average Annual Savings	\$162,000	\$137,000
True Interest Cost (TIC)	1.49%	2.00%
Net PV Savings	\$2,257,471	\$1,797,981
% Savings	29.49%	23.49%

Summary of Refunding Results

Limited Tax General Obligation Bonds, 2011A

- Principal Amount of Callable Bonds: \$7,290,000
- Maturities: December 1, 2022 – 2035
- TIC of 2011A Bonds: 3.98%
- Call date and Price: December 1, 2021 @ Par

Summary of Refunding Results	Private Placement Forward Delivery ⁽¹⁾	Public Bond Sale Taxable
Average Annual Savings	\$72,000	\$62,000
True Interest Cost (TIC)	2.25%	2.33%
Net PV Savings	\$865,517	\$786,252
% Savings	11.87%	10.79%

(1) Assumes 12-month forward delivery and 25 basis point penalty.

Schedule of Events

Staff: City Staff
 Council: City Council
 PSC: Piper Sandler (Underwriter/Placement Agent)
 BC: K&L Gates (Bond Counsel)

July 2020	August 2020	September 2020
S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S
1 2 3 4	1	1 2 3 4 5
5 6 7 8 9 10 11	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	6 7 8 9 10 11 12
12 13 14 15 16 17 18	9 10 11 12 13 14 15	13 14 15 16 17 18 19
19 20 21 22 23 24 25	16 17 18 19 20 21 22	20 21 22 23 24 25 26
26 27 28 29 30 31	23 24 25 26 27 28 29	27 28 29 30
	30 31	

Date	Event	Participants
July 20	Bond Ordinance approved by Council (delegated authority)	Council, Staff, BC
Week of July 20	Review of 1st draft rating presentation	Staff, PSC
<i>July 21</i>	<i>Term Sheet distributed (PP)</i>	<i>PSC</i>
July 22	Distribute 2nd draft POS	BC
July 29	Comments due on 2nd draft POS	Staff, PSC, BC
Aug. 3	Send information to S&P	PSC
Week of Aug. 3	Review of 2nd draft rating presentation	Staff, PSC
Aug. 5	Distribute 3rd draft POS for review	BC
Week of Aug. 10	Final review of rating pres./conference call with S&P	Staff, PSC
<i>Aug. 11</i>	<i>Responses from banks due (PP)</i>	
Aug. 12	Comments due on 3rd draft POS	Staff, PSC, BC
<i>Aug. 13</i>	<i>Select purchaser, negotiate final terms, lock in rates (PP)</i>	<i>Staff, PSC, BC</i>
Week of Aug. 17	Due diligence call	Staff, PSC, BC
<i>Week of Aug. 17</i>	<i>Distribute legal documents for review (PP)</i>	<i>BC</i>
Aug. 19	Rating and rating report due	
Aug. 20	Distribute POS to potential investors	PSC
<i>Week of Aug. 24</i>	<i>Finalize legal documents (PP)</i>	<i>BC, PSC</i>
Aug. 26	Review market conditions	Staff, PSC
Aug. 27	Bond Pricing and sign Bond Purchase Agreement	Council, Staff, PSC, BC
Sept. 9	Bond Closing and delivery of bond proceeds	Staff, PSC, BC
Sept. 2021	2021 Bond closing	All Parties



Staff Report 080-20

TO: Mayor and City Council

FROM: Eric Holmes, City Manager

DATE: 7/20/2020

SUBJECT 2020/21 Limited Tax General Obligation (LTGO) Refunding Bonds

Key Points

- Current recessionary pressures on the economy have led to a historically low interest rate environment. As a result, two City bond issues meet the criteria for the City to refinance and take advantage of these low interest rates.
- The 2010 outstanding bond issue is a candidate for refinancing. By refinancing the callable maturities of the 2010 bond issue, the City will reduce its future debt payments by approximately \$2 million over the life of the bond issue, or by approximately \$132,000 per year.
- The 2011 outstanding bond issue is a candidate for refinancing. By refinancing the callable maturities of the 2011 bond issue, the City will reduce its future debt payments by approximately \$870,000 over the life of the bond issue, or by approximately \$60,000 per year.

Strategic Plan Alignment

Goal 9: Build the strongest, most resilient economy in the region.

Present Situation

In December 2010, the City issued \$13,410,000 in Limited Tax General Obligation (LTGO) and Refunding bonds to partially refinance the 2001 LTGO bonds and to provide funding to purchase City Hall at 415 W. 6th Street. The bonds have an average interest rate of 4.502%, and currently \$7.99 million is outstanding. Of this, approximately \$7.65 million in existing bonds will be refunded by issuing approximately \$6.9 million in refunding bonds. Overall, by refinancing the bond issue, the City will realize more than \$2 million in debt service savings over the life of the bond issue, or about \$132,000 per year. The net present value savings is approximately \$1.77 million. The average interest rate on the refunding bonds is estimated to be 2.15% compared to approximately 4.5% on the old bond issue. General tax revenues in the General Fund support the debt service

payments for this bond issue. The final maturity of this bond issue is December 1, 2035.

In June 2011, the City issued \$9,600,000 in LTGO bonds (2011A) and \$915,000 in LTGO taxable bonds (2011B) for a combined total of \$10,515,000. The 2011B taxable bonds were paid off in December 2015. The proceeds of both series were used to fund transportation projects, including the Waterfront Access Project. The bonds have an average interest rate of 3.93%, and currently \$8.03 million is outstanding. Of this, approximately \$7.29 million in existing bonds will be refunded by issuing approximately \$7.495 million in refunding bonds. Overall, by refinancing the bond issue, the City will realize more than \$870,000 in debt service savings over the life of the bond issue, or about \$60,000 per year. The net present value savings is \$719,000. The average interest rate on the refunding bonds is estimated to be 2.75% compared to approximately 3.93% on the old bond issue. Debt service is supported by the General Fund up to \$220,000 per year from the Local Revitalization Financing sales tax credit, and the remaining annual debt service is supported by the increased property and sales tax revenues from the Waterfront development. The final maturity of this bond issue is December 1, 2035. The new refunding bonds for this issue are anticipated to settle in 2021.

The ordinance allows for the not-to-exceed amount to be greater than the actual amount estimated to be issued, simply to provide flexibility for the bond sales. Depending on market conditions, the City could elect to issue bonds through a public sale, or through private placement, or a combination of both to maximize the savings.

Advantage(s)

The refunding will allow the City to realize approximately \$2.8 million in debt service savings over the life of the bond issues. The net present value of the savings is estimated at \$2.4 million.

Disadvantage(s)

None

Budget Impact

The budget appropriation for the cost of the refunding of the 2010 bonds as well as issuance costs for the entire bond issue will be included in the 2020 First Supplemental. The budget appropriation for the cost of refunding the 2011A bonds as well as some of the issuance costs will be included in the 2021/2022 Biennial Budget.

Prior Council Review

- 2010 LTGO and Refunding Bond Ordinance and public hearing November 15, 2010.
- 2011 LTGO Bond Ordinance and public hearing June 6, 2011.
- Briefing memo delivered July 2, 2020.

Action Requested

On Monday, July 20, 2020, subject to second reading and public hearing, approve, and authorize the City Manager or delegate to sign all documents necessary to refinance the 2010 bond issue, refinance the 2011 bond issue, and bond agreements consistent with the points above.

Carrie Lewellen, City Treasurer, 487-8482

ATTACHMENTS:

- ▣ LTGO Refunding Bond Ordinance

CITY OF VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON
LIMITED TAX GENERAL OBLIGATION REFUNDING BONDS, 2020/21

ORDINANCE NO. M-_____

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF VANCOUVER,
WASHINGTON, PROVIDING FOR THE ISSUANCE AND
SALE OF UP TO \$16,000,000 LIMITED TAX GENERAL
OBLIGATION REFUNDING BONDS OF THE CITY IN ONE
OR MORE SERIES AND DELEGATING AUTHORITY TO
APPROVE THE FINAL TERMS OF SAID BONDS.

APPROVED ON JULY 20, 2020

PREPARED BY:

K&L GATES LLP
Seattle, Washington

CITY OF VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON
ORDINANCE NO. M-_____
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* This Table of Contents is provided for convenience only and is not a part of this ordinance.

07/13/20 (Date of First Reading)
07/20/20 (Date of Public Hearing)

ORDINANCE NO. M-_____

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON, PROVIDING FOR THE ISSUANCE AND SALE OF UP TO \$16,000,000 LIMITED TAX GENERAL OBLIGATION REFUNDING BONDS OF THE CITY IN ONE OR MORE SERIES AND DELEGATING AUTHORITY TO APPROVE THE FINAL TERMS OF SAID BONDS.

WHEREAS, the City of Vancouver, Washington (the “City”) now has outstanding its Limited Tax General Obligation and Refunding Bonds, 2010, issued pursuant to Ordinance No. M-3971 under date of December 1, 2010, in the original principal amount of \$13,410,000 (the “2010 Bonds”), maturing in remaining principal amounts and bearing interest as follows:

<u>Maturity Years (December 1)</u>	<u>Principal Amounts</u>	<u>Interest Rates</u>
2020	\$ 335,000	4.500%
2025*	1,950,000	5.000
2030*	2,500,000	5.125
2035*	3,205,000	5.125

*Term Bonds

; and

WHEREAS, the 2010 Bonds maturing on or after December 1, 2025 (the “2010 Refunding Bond Candidates”) are callable for redemption at any time on or after December 1, 2020, at a price of par plus accrued interest to the date of redemption; and

WHEREAS, the new money proceeds of the 2010 Bonds were issued to purchase City Hall at 415 W. 6th Street with annual debt service payments supported by the General Fund; and

WHEREAS, the City now has outstanding its Limited Tax General Obligation Bonds, 2011A, issued pursuant to Ordinance No. M-3982 under date of June 22, 2011, in the original

principal amount of \$9,600,000 (the “2011A Bonds”), maturing in remaining principal amounts and bearing interest as follows:

<u>Maturity Years (December 1)</u>	<u>Principal Amounts</u>	<u>Interest Rates</u>
2020	\$ 360,000	5.000%
2021	380,000	5.000
2022	395,000	4.000
2023	410,000	4.000
2024	430,000	4.000
2025	445,000	4.000
2026	465,000	4.000
2030*	2,050,000	4.125
2035*	3,095,000	4.500

*Term Bonds

; and

WHEREAS, the 2011A Bonds maturing on or after December 1, 2022 (the “2011A Refunding Bond Candidates,” and together with the 2010 Refunding Bond Candidates, the “Refunding Bond Candidates”) are callable for redemption at any time on or after December 1, 2021, at a price of par plus accrued interest to the date of redemption; and

WHEREAS, the 2011A Bonds were issued to fund transportation projects, including the Waterfront Access Project, with annual debt service payments supported by the General Fund; and

WHEREAS, as a result of changed market conditions, it appears that debt service savings may be obtained by refunding some or all of the Refunding Bond Candidates through the issuance of one or more series of limited tax general obligation refunding bonds of the City in the aggregate principal amount of not to exceed \$16,000,000 (the “Bonds”); and

WHEREAS, the City Council (the “Council”) has determined to delegate to the City Representative certain matters relating to the manner and timing of sale of the Bonds;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON as follows:

Section 1. Definitions. As used in this ordinance, the following words shall have the following meanings:

Acquired Obligations means the Government Obligations acquired by the City under the terms of this ordinance and the Escrow Agreement to effect the defeasance and refunding of the Refunded Bonds.

Beneficial Owner means any person that has or shares the power, directly or indirectly to make investment decisions concerning ownership of any Bonds (including persons holding Bonds through nominees, depositories or other intermediaries).

Bond Fund means the City of Vancouver General Obligation Bond Debt Service Fund No. 210 maintained pursuant to Section 10 of this ordinance.

Bond Purchase Contract means, if the Bonds of a series shall be sold by Negotiated Sale or Private Placement, the purchase contract or approved term sheet relating to such Bonds between the City and the Underwriter or Purchaser.

Bond Register means the registration books maintained by the Bond Registrar for the purpose of identifying ownership of the Bonds.

Bond Registrar means either the Treasurer or U.S. Bank National Association, the current fiscal agent of the State of Washington, as designated by the Treasurer, for the purposes of registering and authenticating the Bonds of each series, maintaining the Bond Register, effecting the transfer of ownership of the Bonds and paying interest on and principal of the Bonds.

Bonds means the City of Vancouver, Washington Limited Tax General Obligation Refunding Bond[s], 20[20/21][Taxable] issued in one or more series pursuant to this ordinance.

Bond Year means each one-year period that ends on the date selected by the City. The first and last Bond Years may be short periods. If no day is selected by the City before the earlier of the final maturity date of the Bonds or the date that is five years after the date of issuance of the Bonds, Bond Years end on each anniversary of the date of issue and on the final maturity date of the Bonds.

City means the City of Vancouver, Washington, a municipal corporation of the State of Washington.

Chief Financial Officer means the person designated as the Chief Financial Officer of the City, or any successor to the functions of the Chief Financial Officer or her of his designee.

City Manager means the person designated as the City Manager of the City, or any successor to the functions of the City Manager or his or her designee.

City Representative means the City Manager, Chief Financial Officer or Treasurer.

Code means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and shall include all applicable regulations and rulings relating thereto.

Commission means the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

Cost of Issuance Agreement(s) means the agreements of that name, to be entered into by the City and the Escrow Agent, providing for the payment of certain costs of issuance with respect to the issuance of the Bonds of a series, substantially in the form attached hereto as Exhibit B.

Council means the City Council as the general legislative authority of the City, as the same shall be duly and regularly constituted from time to time.

DTC means The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York, a limited purpose trust company organized under the laws of the State of New York, as depository for the Bonds pursuant to Section 3 hereof.

EMMA means the MSRB's Electronic Municipal Market Access system, currently located at www.emma.msrb.org.

Escrow Agent means U.S. Bank National Association, Seattle, Washington.

Escrow Agreement means the Escrow Deposit Agreement to be dated as of the date of closing and delivery of the Bonds of a series, substantially in the form attached hereto as Exhibit A.

Government Obligations means those obligations now or hereafter defined as such in chapter 39.53 RCW.

Letter of Representations means the Blanket Issuer Letter of Representations from the City to DTC.

MSRB means the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board or any successor to its functions.

Negotiated Sale means the process by which the Bonds of a series are sold by negotiation to the Underwriter.

Net Proceeds, when used with reference to a series of the Bonds, means the principal amount of such series of Bonds, plus accrued interest and original issue premium, if any, and less original issue discount, if any.

Placement Agent means, if the Bonds of a series are sold by Private Placement, Piper Sandler & Co. **Private Person** means any natural person engaged in a trade or business or any trust, estate, partnership, association, company or corporation.

Private Person Use means the use of property in a trade or business by a Private Person if such use is other than as a member of the general public. Private Person Use includes ownership of the property by the Private Person as well as other arrangements that transfer to the Private Person the actual or beneficial use of the property (such as a lease, management or incentive payment contract or other special arrangement) in such a manner as to set the Private Person apart from the general public. Use of property as a member of the general public includes attendance by the Private Person at municipal meetings or business rental of property to the Private Person on a day-to-day basis if the rental paid by such Private Person is the same as the rental paid by any Private Person who desires to rent the property. Use of property by nonprofit community groups or community recreational groups is not treated as Private Person Use if such use is incidental to the governmental uses of property, the property is made available for such use by all such community groups on an equal basis and such community groups are charged only a *de minimis* fee to cover custodial expenses.

Private Placement means the process by which the Bonds of a series are sold by private placement to a Purchaser selected by the City Representative.

Purchaser means the initial purchasing entity or bank purchaser of the Bonds of a series if such Bonds are sold by Private Placement.

Record Date means the close of business on the 15th day of the month prior to each date on which a payment of interest on the Bonds of a series is due and payable.

Refunded Bonds mean, together, the 2010 Refunded Bonds and the 2011A Refunded Bonds.

Refunding Bond Candidates mean, together, the 2010 Refunding Bond Candidates and the 2011A Refunding Bond Candidates.

Registered Owner means the person named as the registered owner of a Bond in the Bond Register. If the Bonds of a series are sold by Negotiated Sale and for so long as the Bonds of that series are held in book-entry only form, DTC shall be deemed to be the sole Registered Owner.

Rule means the Commission's Rule 15c2-12 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as the same may be amended from time to time.

Savings Target means a dollar amount equal to at least three percent (3.0%) of the outstanding principal of the Refunded Bonds being refunded with that series.

Term Bonds means any Bonds of a series designated by the Underwriter therefor as Term Bonds in the Bond Purchase Contract for such series of Bonds.

Treasurer means the Treasurer of the City or the person succeeding to the functions currently performed by the Treasurer.

2010 Bond Ordinance means Ordinance No. M-3971 adopted by the Council on November 15, 2010.

2010 Bonds mean the Limited Tax General Obligation and Refunding Bonds, 2010, of the City issued under date of December 1, 2010, as more particularly described in the recitals of this ordinance.

2010 Refunded Bonds mean the 2010 Refunding Bond Candidates that are designated by the City Representative for refunding pursuant to Sections 7 and 12 of this ordinance.

2010 Refunding Bond Candidates mean all or a portion of the 2010 Bonds maturing on or after December 1, 2025.

2011A Bond Ordinance means Ordinance No. M-3982 adopted by the Council on June 6, 2011.

2011A Bonds mean the Limited Tax General Obligation Bonds, 2011A, of the City issued under date of June 22, 2011, as more particularly described in the recitals of this ordinance.

2011A Refunded Bonds mean the 2011A Refunding Bond Candidates that are designated by the City Representative for refunding pursuant to Sections 7 and 12 of this ordinance.

2011A Refunding Bond Candidates mean all or a portion of the 2011A Bonds maturing on or after December 1, 2022.

Underwriter means, if the Bonds are sold by Negotiated Sale, Piper Sandler & Co..

Interpretation. In this ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) The terms “hereby,” “hereof,” “hereto,” “herein,” “hereunder” and any similar terms, as used in this ordinance, refer to this ordinance as a whole and not to any particular article, section, subdivision or clause hereof, and the term “hereafter” shall mean after, and the term “heretofore” shall mean before, the date of this ordinance;

(b) Words of the masculine gender shall mean and include correlative words of the feminine and neuter genders and words importing the singular number shall mean and include the plural number and vice versa;

(c) Words importing persons shall include firms, associations, partnerships (including limited partnerships), trusts, corporations and other legal entities, including public bodies, as well as natural persons;

(d) Any headings preceding the text of the several articles and sections of this ordinance, and any table of contents or marginal notes appended to copies hereof, shall be solely for convenience of reference and shall not constitute a part of this ordinance, nor shall they affect its meaning, construction or effect; and

(e) All references herein to “articles,” “sections” and other subdivisions or clauses are to the corresponding articles, sections, subdivisions or clauses hereof.

Section 2. Authorization of Bonds and Bond Details. For the purpose of refunding the Refunded Bonds and paying the costs of issuance related thereto, and thereby effecting a substantial savings to the City and its taxpayers, the City shall issue its limited tax general obligation refunding bonds in one or more series in the aggregate principal amount of not to exceed \$16,000,000 (the “Bonds”). The Bonds shall be general obligations of the City, shall be designated “City of Vancouver, Washington, Limited Tax General Obligation Refunding Bond[s], 20[20/21][Taxable];” shall be dated as of the date of delivery of each series of the Bonds, shall be fully registered as to both principal and interest, shall be in the denomination of \$5,000 each or any integral multiple thereof, provided that no Bond of a series shall represent more than one maturity, shall be numbered separately in such manner and with any additional designation as the Bond Registrar deems necessary for purposes of identification and control, shall bear interest at the per annum rates, payable on the dates and maturing in principal amounts set forth in the Bond Purchase Contract for each series, pursuant to Section 12. The Bonds of any of the maturities of a series may be combined and issued as term bonds (“Term Bonds”), subject to mandatory redemption as provided in the Bond Purchase Contract.

Section 3. Registration, Exchange and Payments.

(a) *Bond Registrar/Bond Register.* The City hereby requests that the Treasurer act as Bond Registrar or specify and adopt the system of registration approved by the Washington State Finance Committee from time to time through the appointment of state fiscal agents. The City shall cause a bond register to be maintained by the Bond Registrar. So long as any Bonds of a series remain outstanding, the Bond Registrar shall make all necessary provisions to permit the

exchange or registration or transfer of Bonds of a series at its principal corporate trust office. The Bond Registrar may be removed at any time at the option of the Treasurer upon prior notice to the Bond Registrar and a successor Bond Registrar appointed by the Treasurer. No resignation or removal of the Bond Registrar shall be effective until a successor shall have been appointed and until the successor Bond Registrar shall have accepted the duties of the Bond Registrar hereunder. The Bond Registrar is authorized, on behalf of the City, to authenticate and deliver Bonds transferred or exchanged in accordance with the provisions of such Bonds and this ordinance and to carry out all of the Bond Registrar's powers and duties under this ordinance. The Bond Registrar shall be responsible for its representations contained in the Certificate of Authentication of the Bonds.

(b) *Registered Ownership.* The City and the Bond Registrar, each in its discretion, may deem and treat the Registered Owner of each Bond of a series as the absolute owner thereof for all purposes (except as provided in Section 13 of this ordinance), and neither the City nor the Bond Registrar shall be affected by any notice to the contrary. Payment of any such Bond shall be made only as described in Section 3(h) hereof, but such Bond may be transferred as herein provided. All such payments made as described in Section 3(h) shall be valid and shall satisfy and discharge the liability of the City upon such Bond to the extent of the amount or amounts so paid.

(c) *DTC Acceptance/Letters of Representations.* If the Bonds of a series are sold by Negotiated Sale, the Bonds of such series initially shall be held in fully immobilized form by DTC acting as depository. To induce DTC to accept the Bonds as eligible for deposit at DTC, the City has executed and delivered to DTC the Letter of Representations. Neither the City nor the Bond Registrar will have any responsibility or obligation to DTC participants or the persons

for whom they act as nominees (or any successor depository) with respect to the Bonds in respect of the accuracy of any records maintained by DTC (or any successor depository) or any DTC participant, the payment by DTC (or any successor depository) or any DTC participant of any amount in respect of the principal of or interest on Bonds, any notice which is permitted or required to be given to Registered Owners under this ordinance (except such notices as shall be required to be given by the City to the Bond Registrar or to DTC (or any successor depository)), or any consent given or other action taken by DTC (or any successor depository) as the Registered Owner. For so long as any Bonds are held in fully-immobilized form hereunder, DTC or its successor depository shall be deemed to be the Registered Owner for all purposes hereunder, and all references herein to the Registered Owners shall mean DTC (or any successor depository) or its nominee and shall not mean the owners of any beneficial interest in such Bonds.

If any Bond shall be duly presented for payment and funds have not been duly provided by the City on such applicable date, then interest shall continue to accrue thereafter on the unpaid principal thereof at the rate stated on such Bond until it is paid. The Bonds shall not be subject to acceleration.

(d) *Use of Depository.* If the Bonds of a series are sold by Private Placement, and the Treasurer is acting as Bond Registrar, the Bonds of such series shall be subject to transfer, if at all, then only in whole, and as provided for in the Bond Purchase Contract.

(1) If the Bonds of a series are sold by Negotiated Sale, the Bonds of such series shall be registered initially in the name of “Cede & Co.”, as nominee of DTC, with one Bond maturing on each of the maturity dates for the Bonds in a denomination corresponding to the total principal therein designated to mature on such date, and the following provisions of this

subsection (d) and subsection (e) shall be applicable. Registered ownership of such immobilized Bonds, or any portions thereof, may not thereafter be transferred except (A) to any successor of DTC or its nominee, provided that any such successor shall be qualified under any applicable laws to provide the service proposed to be provided by it; (B) to any substitute depository appointed by the Treasurer pursuant to subsection (ii) below or such substitute depository's successor; or (C) to any person as provided in subsection (iv) below.

(2) Upon the resignation of DTC or its successor (or any substitute depository or its successor) from its functions as depository or a determination by the Treasurer to discontinue the system of book entry transfers through DTC or its successor (or any substitute depository or its successor), the Treasurer may hereafter appoint a substitute depository. Any such substitute depository shall be qualified under any applicable laws to provide the services proposed to be provided by it.

(3) In the case of any transfer pursuant to clause (A) or (B) of subsection (1) above, the Bond Registrar shall, upon receipt of all outstanding Bonds of a series, together with a written request of the Treasurer, issue a single new Bond for each maturity then outstanding, registered in the name of such successor or such substitute depository, or their nominees, as the case may be, all as specified in such written request of the Treasurer.

(4) In the event that (A) DTC or its successor (or substitute depository or its successor) resigns from its functions as depository, and no substitute depository can be obtained, or (B) the Treasurer determines that it is in the best interest of the beneficial owners of the Bonds of a series that such owners be able to obtain such bonds in the form of Bond certificates, the ownership of such Bonds may then be transferred to any person or entity as herein provided, and shall no longer be held in fully-immobilized form. The Treasurer shall deliver a written request

to the Bond Registrar, together with a supply of definitive Bonds, to issue Bonds as herein provided in any authorized denomination. Upon receipt by the Bond Registrar of all then outstanding Bonds of a series together with a written request of the Treasurer to the Bond Registrar, new Bonds shall be issued in the appropriate denominations and registered in the names of such persons as are requested in such written request.

(e) *Registration of Transfer of Ownership or Exchange; Change in Denominations.*

The transfer of any Bond may be registered and Bonds may be exchanged, but no transfer of any such Bond shall be valid unless it is surrendered to the Bond Registrar with the assignment form appearing on such Bond duly executed by the Registered Owner or such Registered Owner's duly authorized agent in a manner satisfactory to the Bond Registrar. Upon such surrender, the Bond Registrar shall cancel the surrendered Bond and shall authenticate and deliver, without charge to the Registered Owner or transferee therefor, a new Bond (or Bonds at the option of the new Registered Owner) of the same date, series, maturity and interest rate and for the same aggregate principal amount in any authorized denomination, naming as Registered Owner the person or persons listed as the assignee on the assignment form appearing on the surrendered Bond, in exchange for such surrendered and cancelled Bond. Any Bond may be surrendered to the Bond Registrar and exchanged, without charge, for an equal aggregate principal amount of Bonds of the same date, series, maturity and interest rate, in any authorized denomination. The Bond Registrar shall not be obligated to register the transfer or to exchange any Bond during the 15 days preceding any interest payment or principal payment date any such Bond is to be redeemed.

(f) *Bond Registrar's Ownership of Bonds.* The Bond Registrar may become the Registered Owner of any Bond with the same rights it would have if it were not the Bond

Registrar, and to the extent permitted by law, may act as depository for and permit any of its officers or directors to act as member of, or in any other capacity with respect to, any committee formed to protect the right of the Registered Owners of Bonds.

(g) *Registration Covenant.* The City covenants that, until all Bonds issued on a federally tax-exempt basis have been surrendered and canceled, it will maintain a system for recording the ownership of each such Bond that complies with the provisions of Section 149 of the Code.

(h) *Place and Medium of Payment.* Both principal of and interest on the Bonds shall be payable in lawful money of the United States of America. Interest on the Bonds shall be calculated on the basis of a year of 360 days and twelve 30-day months, unless the Bonds of a series are sold in a Private Placement in which case, the method of interest computation shall be as agreed upon under the terms of placement. If the Bonds of a series have been sold by Private Placement, the method and manner of making payments of principal and interest shall be as provided under the terms of placement. For so long as all Bonds of a series are in fully immobilized form, payments of principal and interest thereon shall be made as provided to the parties entitled to receive payment as of each Record Date in accordance with the operational arrangements of DTC referred to in the Letter of Representations. If the Bonds of a series have been underwritten and are no longer in fully immobilized form, interest on the Bonds shall be paid by check, ACH or draft (or otherwise as approved by the Treasurer) mailed or delivered to the Registered Owners at the addresses for such Registered Owners appearing on the Bond Register as of the Record Date, or upon the written request of a Registered Owner of more than \$1,000,000 of Bonds of a series (received by the Bond Registrar at least 15 days prior to the applicable payment date), such payment shall be made by the Bond Registrar by ACH or wire

transfer to the account within the continental United States designated by the Registered Owner. Principal of the Bonds shall be payable upon presentation and surrender of such Bonds by the Registered Owners at the principal office of the Bond Registrar.

Section 4. *Redemption Prior to Maturity and Purchase of Bonds.*

(a) *Optional and Mandatory Redemption.* The Bonds of a series may be subject to redemption as set forth in the Bond Purchase Contract approved by the City Representative pursuant to Section 12.

(b) *Purchase of Bonds.* The City reserves the right to purchase any of the Bonds of a series offered to it at any time at a price deemed reasonable by the City.

(c) *Selection of Bonds for Redemption.* If the Bonds of a series are sold by Negotiated Sale, and for as long as the Bonds of a series are held in book-entry only form, the selection of particular Bonds within a maturity to be redeemed shall be made in accordance with the operational arrangements then in effect at DTC. If the Bonds of a series are no longer held in uncertificated form, the selection of such Bonds to be redeemed and the surrender and reissuance thereof, as applicable, shall be made as provided in the following provisions of this subsection (c). If the City redeems at any one time fewer than all of the Bonds having the same maturity date, the particular Bonds or portions of Bonds of such maturity to be redeemed shall be selected by lot (or in such manner determined by the Bond Registrar) in increments of \$5,000. In the case of a Bond of a denomination greater than \$5,000, the City and the Bond Registrar shall treat each Bond as representing such number of separate Bonds each of the denomination of \$5,000 as is obtained by dividing the actual principal amount of such Bond by \$5,000. In the event that only a portion of the principal sum of a Bond is redeemed, upon surrender of such Bond at the principal office of the Bond Registrar there shall be issued to the Registered Owner,

without charge therefor, for the then unredeemed balance of the principal sum thereof, at the option of the Registered Owner, a Bond or Bonds of like maturity and interest rate in any of the denominations herein authorized.

(d) *Notice of Redemption.* This subsection applies only to the Bonds of a series sold by Negotiated Sale.

(1) Official Notice. For so long as the Bonds of a series are held in uncertificated form, notice of redemption (which notice may be conditional) shall be given in accordance with the operational arrangements of DTC as then in effect, and neither the City nor the Bond Registrar will provide any notice of redemption to any beneficial owners. Thereafter (if the Bonds are no longer held in uncertificated form), notice of redemption shall be given in the manner hereinafter provided. Unless waived by any owner of Bonds to be redeemed, official notice of any such redemption (which redemption shall be conditioned by the Bond Registrar on the receipt of sufficient funds for redemption) shall be given by the Bond Registrar on behalf of the City by mailing a copy of an official redemption notice by first class mail at least 20 days and not more than 60 days prior to the date fixed for redemption to the Registered Owner of the Bond or Bonds to be redeemed at the address shown on the Bond Register or at such other address as is furnished in writing by such Registered Owner to the Bond Registrar.

All official notices of redemption for Bonds shall be dated and shall state:

- (A) the redemption date,
- (B) the redemption price,
- (C) if fewer than all outstanding Bonds of a series are to be redeemed, the identification by maturity (and, in the case of partial redemption, the respective principal amounts) of the Bonds to be redeemed,

(D) that on the redemption date the redemption price will become due and payable upon each such Bond or portion thereof called for redemption, and that interest thereon shall cease to accrue from and after said date, and

(E) the place where such Bonds are to be surrendered for payment of the redemption price, which place of payment shall be the principal office of the Bond Registrar.

On or prior to any redemption date, unless the redemption was conditional and the conditions for the redemption have not been satisfied, the City shall deposit with the Bond Registrar an amount of money sufficient to pay the redemption price of all the Bonds or portions of Bonds of a series which are to be redeemed on that date.

(2) Effect of Notice; Bonds Due. If an unconditional notice of redemption has been given as aforesaid, unless the redemption was conditional and the conditions for the redemption have not been satisfied, the Bonds or portions of Bonds of a series so to be redeemed shall, on the redemption date, become due and payable at the redemption price therein specified, and from and after such date such Bonds or portions of Bonds shall cease to bear interest. Upon surrender of such Bonds for redemption in accordance with said notice, such Bonds shall be paid by the Bond Registrar at the redemption price. Installments of interest due on or prior to the redemption date shall be payable as herein provided for payment of interest. All Bonds which have been redeemed shall be canceled and destroyed by the Bond Registrar and shall not be reissued.

(3) Additional Notice. In addition to the foregoing notice, further notice shall be given by the City as set out below, but no defect in said further notice nor any failure to give all or any portion of such further notice shall in any manner defeat the effectiveness of a call for redemption if notice thereof is given as above prescribed. Each further notice of redemption

given hereunder shall contain the information required above for an official notice of redemption plus (A) the CUSIP numbers of all Bonds being redeemed; (B) the date of issue of the Bonds as originally issued; (C) the rate of interest borne by each Bond being redeemed; (D) the maturity date of each Bond being redeemed; and (E) any other descriptive information needed to identify accurately the Bonds being redeemed. Each further notice of redemption may be sent at least 25 days before the redemption date to each party entitled to receive notice pursuant to Section 13, and to such persons (including securities repositories who customarily at the time receive notices of redemption in accordance with rules promulgated by the Commission) and with such additional information as the City shall deem appropriate, but such mailings shall not be a condition precedent to the redemption of such Bonds.

(4) Amendment of Notice Provisions. The foregoing notice provisions of this Section 4, including but not limited to the information to be included in redemption notices and the persons designated to receive notices, may be amended by additions, deletions and changes in order to maintain compliance with duly promulgated regulations and recommendations regarding notices of redemption of municipal securities.

Section 5. Form of Bonds. The Bonds of each series shall be in substantially the following form:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

NO.

\$

STATE OF WASHINGTON

CITY OF VANCOUVER

LIMITED TAX GENERAL OBLIGATION REFUNDING BOND, 20[20/21][TAXABLE]

INTEREST RATE: %

MATURITY DATE:

CUSIP NO.:

REGISTERED OWNER:

PRINCIPAL AMOUNT:

The City of Vancouver, Washington (the “City”), hereby acknowledges itself to owe and for value received promises to pay to the Registered Owner identified above, or registered assigns, on the Maturity Date identified above, the Principal Amount indicated above and to pay interest thereon from _____, 20____, or the most recent date to which interest has been paid or duly provided for until payment of this bond at the Interest Rate set forth above, payable on _____ 1, 20____, and semiannually thereafter on the first days of each succeeding _____ and _____. Both principal of and interest on this bond are payable in lawful money of the United States of America. [For so long as the bonds of this issue are held in fully immobilized form, payments of principal and interest thereon shall be made as provided in accordance with the operational arrangements of The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) referred to in the Blanket Issuer Letter of Representations (the “Letter of Representations”) from the City to DTC.] Initially, [the Treasurer/the City has specified and adopted the registration system for the bonds of this issue specified by the State Finance Committee, and the fiscal agent of the State] will act as registrar, paying agent and authenticating agent (the “Bond Registrar”).

The bonds of this issue are issued under and in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and applicable statutes of the State of Washington and Ordinance No. M-_____ duly passed by the City Council on July 20, 2020 (the “Bond Ordinance”). Capitalized terms used in this bond have the meanings given such terms in the Bond Ordinance.

This bond shall not be valid or become obligatory for any purpose or be entitled to any security or benefit under the Bond Ordinance until the Certificate of Authentication hereon shall have been manually signed by or on behalf of the Bond Registrar or its duly designated agent.

This bond is one of an authorized issue of bonds of like date and tenor, except as to number, amount, rate of interest and date of maturity, in the aggregate principal amount of \$_____ and is issued by the City pursuant to the Bond Ordinance for providing funds to pay the cost of refunding a portion of its outstanding limited tax general obligation bonds.

The bonds of this issue are [not] subject to redemption as stated in the [Bond Purchase Contract][Official Statement dated _____, 20__].

The City hereby irrevocably covenants and agrees with the owner of this bond that it will include in its annual budget and levy taxes annually, within and as a part of the tax levy permitted to the City without a vote of the electorate, upon all the property subject to taxation in amounts sufficient, together with other money legally available therefor, to pay the principal of and interest on this bond as the same shall become due. The full faith, credit and resources of the City are hereby irrevocably pledged for the annual levy and collection of such taxes and the prompt payment of such principal and interest.

The City has [not] designated the bonds of this issue as “qualified tax-exempt obligations” for investment by financial institutions under Section 265(b) of the Code.

The pledge of tax levies for payment of principal of and interest on the bonds may be discharged prior to maturity of the bonds by making provision for the payment thereof on the terms and conditions set forth in the Bond Ordinance.

It is hereby certified that all acts, conditions and things required by the Constitution and statutes of the State of Washington to exist, to have happened, been done and performed precedent to and in the issuance of this bond have happened, been done and performed and that the issuance of this bond and the bonds of this issue does not violate any constitutional, statutory or other limitation upon the amount of bonded indebtedness that the City may incur.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the City of Vancouver, Washington has caused this bond to be executed by the manual or facsimile signatures of the Mayor and City Clerk and the seal of the City imprinted, impressed or otherwise reproduced hereon as of this ____ day of _____, 20__.

CITY OF VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON

By _____/s/ manual or facsimile
Mayor

ATTEST:

_____/s/ manual or facsimile
City Clerk

[SEAL]

The Bond Registrar's Certificate of Authentication on the Bonds shall be in substantially the following form:

Date of Authentication: _____

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICATION

This bond is one of the bonds described in the within-mentioned Bond Ordinance and is [the][one of the] Limited Tax General Obligation Refunding Bond[s], 20[20/21][Taxable] of the City of Vancouver, Washington, dated _____, 20__.

[TREASURER/WASHINGTON STATE
FISCAL AGENT], as Bond Registrar

By _____

Section 6. Execution of Bonds. The Bonds of each series shall be executed on behalf of the City with the manual or facsimile signatures of the Mayor and City Clerk of the City, and the seal of the City shall be impressed, imprinted or otherwise reproduced thereon.

Only such Bonds as shall bear thereon a Certificate of Authentication in the form hereinbefore recited, manually executed by the Bond Registrar, shall be valid or obligatory for any purpose or entitled to the benefits of this ordinance. Such Certificate of Authentication shall be conclusive evidence that the Bonds so authenticated have been duly executed, authenticated and delivered hereunder and are entitled to the benefits of this ordinance.

In case either of the officers who shall have executed the Bonds shall cease to be an officer or officers of the City before the Bonds so signed shall have been authenticated or delivered by the Bond Registrar, or issued by the City, such Bonds may nevertheless be authenticated, delivered and issued and upon such authentication, delivery and issuance, shall be as binding upon the City as though those who signed the same had continued to be such officers of the City. Any Bond may be signed and attested on behalf of the City by such persons who at

the date of the actual execution of such Bond, are the proper officers of the City, although at the original date of such Bond any such person shall not have been such officer of the City.

Section 7. Designation of Refunded Bonds; Refunding Plan.

(a) *Designation of Refunded Bonds.* As outlined in the recitals to this ordinance, certain principal maturities of the 2010 Bonds and the 2011A Bonds may be called for redemption prior to their scheduled maturities. All or some of these bonds may be refunded and refinanced with the proceeds of the Bonds authorized by this ordinance (“Refunding Bond Candidates”). As provided in Section 12, the City Representative may select some or all of the Refunding Bond Candidates and designate those Refunding Bond Candidates as the “Refunded Bonds” in the Bond Purchase Contract or otherwise by certificate of the City Representative for each series if and to the extent that the aggregate savings to be realized as a result of the refunding of such Refunded Bonds (*i.e.*, the present value of (i) the aggregate debt service on such Refunded Bonds of such series minus (ii) the aggregate debt service on the Bonds of such series, after payment of all costs of issuance of the Bonds of such series), exceed the Savings Target.

(b) *Refunding.* A portion of the proceeds of sale of the Bonds of each series in the dollar amount certified by the City to the Escrow Agent shall be delivered to the Escrow Agent for the purpose of defeasing Refunded Bonds and paying related costs of issuance for such series.

Money received by the Escrow Agent from Bond proceeds and other money provided by the City, shall be used immediately by the Escrow Agent upon receipt thereof in accordance with the terms of the Escrow Agreement to defease the applicable Refunded Bonds as authorized by the 2010 Bond Ordinance and the 2011A Bond Ordinance, respectively, and to pay costs of

issuance of the Bonds of such series. The City shall defease the Refunded Bonds and discharge such obligations by the use of money deposited with the Escrow Agent to purchase certain Government Obligations (which obligations so purchased, are herein called “Acquired Obligations”), bearing such interest and maturing as to principal and interest in such amounts and at such times which, together with any necessary beginning cash balance, will provide for the payment of each of the following bonds that have been designated as “Refunded Bonds”:

(1) interest on the 2010 Refunded Bonds coming due on each date on which interest is due and payable, to and including December 1, 2020;

(2) the redemption price of the 2010 Refunded Bonds (100% of the principal amount thereof) on December 1, 2020;

(3) interest on the 2011A Refunded Bonds coming due on each date on which interest is due and payable, to and including December 1, 2021; and

(4) the redemption price of the 2011A Refunded Bonds (100% of the principal amount thereof) on December 1, 2021.

If the Bonds of a series have been issued on a federally tax-exempt basis, such Acquired Obligations shall be purchased at a yield not greater than the yield permitted by the Code and regulations relating to acquired obligations in connection with refunding bond issues.

(c) *Appointment of Escrow Agent.* The City hereby selects U.S. Bank National Association, Seattle, Washington, to act as the escrow agent, if any, for the Refunded Bonds of each series (the “Escrow Agent”). The Bond proceeds designated in the foregoing subsection together with a cash contribution from the City, if any, shall be transferred to the Escrow Agent in order to implement the refunding plan. A beginning cash balance, if any, and Acquired Obligations shall be deposited irrevocably with the Escrow Agent in an amount sufficient to

defeasance the Refunded Bonds. The proceeds of the Bonds remaining after acquisition of the Acquired Obligations and provision for the necessary beginning cash balance shall be utilized to pay expenses of the acquisition and safekeeping of the Acquired Obligations and expenses of the issuance of the Bonds and/or returned to the City for the payment of such expenses. The Treasurer is hereby further authorized to solicit proposals for and select a verification agent, if needed, who will confirm the accuracy of certain financial information regarding the funds to be deposited with the Escrow Agent and the implementation of the refunding plan.

Section 8. Call For Redemption of Refunded Bonds and Escrow Agreement.

(a) *Call For Redemption of the Refunded Bonds.* The City hereby irrevocably sets aside sufficient funds which may be acquired as a result of the purchase of Acquired Obligations from proceeds of the Bonds of a series to make the payments described in Section 7 of this ordinance.

The City hereby calls the 2010 Refunded Bonds for redemption on December 1, 2020, and the 2011A Refunded Bonds for redemption on December 1, 2021, in accordance with terms of the 2010 Bond Ordinance and the 2011A Bond Ordinance, respectively, authorizing the redemption and retirement of the 2010 Refunded Bonds and the 2011A Refunded Bonds prior to their fixed maturities.

Said defeasance and call for redemption of the Refunded Bonds shall be effective and irrevocable after the final establishment of the escrow account and delivery of the Acquired Obligations to the Escrow Agent.

The Escrow Agent is hereby authorized and directed to provide for the giving of notice of the redemption of the Refunded Bonds in accordance with the applicable provisions of the 2010 Bond Ordinance and the 2011A Bond Ordinance, respectively. The Treasurer of the City is

authorized and requested to provide whatever assistance is necessary to accomplish such redemption and the giving of notice therefor.

The Escrow Agent is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the fiscal agent or agents of the State of Washington, sums sufficient to pay, when due, the payments specified in Section 7 of this ordinance. All such sums shall be paid from the moneys and Acquired Obligations deposited with said Escrow Agent, if any, pursuant to the previous section of this ordinance, and the income therefrom and proceeds thereof. All moneys and Acquired Obligations deposited with said bank and any income therefrom shall be credited to a refunding account and held, invested (but only at the direction of the Treasurer) and applied in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance and with the laws of the State of Washington for the benefit of the City and owners of the Refunded Bonds.

The City will take such actions as are found necessary to see that all necessary and proper fees, compensation and expenses of the Escrow Agent for the Refunded Bonds shall be paid when due.

(b) *Escrow Agreement/Cost of Issuance Agreement.* If determined to be necessary or convenient, the Treasurer is authorized and directed to execute and deliver to the Escrow Agent one or more Escrow Deposit Agreements substantially in the form attached to this ordinance as Exhibit A (the “Escrow Agreement”) and a Cost of Issuance Agreement substantially in the form attached to this ordinance as Exhibit B (the “Cost of Issuance Agreement”), for each series of Bonds with such changes or modifications as the Treasurer, with the advice of bond counsel to the City, consider necessary or advisable.

The City hereby irrevocably sets aside for and pledges to the payment of the Refunded Bonds the moneys and obligations which may be deposited with the Escrow Agent pursuant to

each Escrow Agreement to accomplish the plan of refunding and defeasance of the Refunded Bonds set forth herein and in the respective Escrow Agreement. When all of the Refunded Bonds shall have been redeemed and retired, the City may cause any remaining money to be transferred to the Bond Fund for the purposes set forth above.

Section 9. Tax Covenants. This section shall not apply to any series of Bonds, the interest on which is not exempt from general federal income taxation.

The City covenants that it will not take or permit to be taken on its behalf any action that would adversely affect the exemption from federal income taxation of the interest on the Bonds of a series and will take or require to be taken such acts as may reasonably be within its ability and as may from time to time be required under applicable law to continue the exemption from federal income taxation of the interest on the Bonds of such series.

(a) *Arbitrage Covenant.* Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the City covenants that it will not take any action or fail to take any action with respect to the proceeds of sale of the Bonds of a series or any other funds of the City which may be deemed to be proceeds of the Bonds of such series pursuant to Section 148 of the Code and the regulations promulgated thereunder which, if such use had been reasonably expected on the dates of delivery of the Bonds of such series to the initial purchasers thereof, would have caused the Bonds of such series to be treated as “arbitrage bonds” within the meaning of such term as used in Section 148 of the Code.

The City represents that it has not been notified of any listing or proposed listing by the Internal Revenue Service to the effect that it is an issuer whose arbitrage certifications may not be relied upon. The City will comply with the requirements of Section 148 of the Code and the applicable regulations thereunder throughout the term of the Bonds of a series.

(b) *Private Person Use Limitation for Bonds.* The City covenants that for as long as the Bonds of a series issued as governmental bonds or tax advantaged bonds are outstanding, it will not permit:

(1) More than 10% of the Net Proceeds of the Bonds to be allocated to any Private Person Use; and

(2) More than 10% of the principal or interest payments on the Bonds in a Bond Year to be directly or indirectly: (A) secured by any interest in property used or to be used for any Private Person Use or secured by payments in respect of property used or to be used for any Private Person Use, or (B) derived from payments (whether or not made to the City) in respect of property, or borrowed money, used or to be used for any Private Person Use.

The City further covenants that, if:

(3) More than five percent of the Net Proceeds of the Bonds are allocable to any Private Person Use; and

(4) More than five percent of the principal or interest payments on the Bonds in a Bond Year are (under the terms of this ordinance or any underlying arrangement) directly or indirectly:

(A) secured by any interest in property used or to be used for any Private Person Use or secured by payments in respect of property used or to be used for any Private Person Use, or

(B) derived from payments (whether or not made to the City) in respect of property, or borrowed money, used or to be used for any Private Person Use, then, (i) any Private Person Use of the project described in subsection (3) hereof or Private Person Use payments described in subsection (4) hereof that is in excess of the five percent limitations

described in such subsections (3) or (4) will be for a Private Person Use that is related to the state or local governmental use of the projects financed or refinanced with the proceeds of the Bonds (including the Refunded Bonds), and (ii) any Private Person Use will not exceed the amount of Net Proceeds of the Bonds allocable to the state or local governmental use portion of the project(s) to which the Private Person Use of such portion of the projects refinanced with the proceeds of the Bonds (including the Refunded Bonds) relate. The City further covenants that it will comply with any limitations on the use of the projects refinanced with the proceeds of the Bonds by other than state and local governmental users that are necessary, in the opinion of its bond counsel, to preserve the tax exemption of the interest on the Bonds.

(c) *Modification of Tax Covenants.* The covenants of this section are specified solely to assure the continued exemption from regular income taxation of the interest on the Bonds of a series. To that end, the provisions of this section may be modified or eliminated without any requirement for formal amendment thereof upon receipt of an opinion of the City's bond counsel that such modification or elimination will not adversely affect the tax exemption of interest on any Bonds.

(d) *Designation under Section 265(b) of the Code.* The City Representative is authorized to determine and execute a designation, if applicable, of Bonds of a series under Section 265(b)(3) of the Code for banks, thrift institutions and other financial institutions.

Section 10. Bond Fund and Provision for Tax Levy Payments. The Treasurer currently maintains a fund to be used for the payment of debt service on all limited tax general obligation bonds, designated as the "General Obligation Bond Debt Service Fund No. 210" (the "Bond Fund"). The taxes hereafter levied for the purpose of paying principal of and interest on the Bonds and other funds to be used to pay the Bonds shall be deposited in the Bond Fund no

later than the date such funds are required for the payment of principal of and interest on the Bonds. Money in the Bond Fund not needed to pay the interest or principal next coming due may temporarily be deposited in such institutions or invested in such obligations as may be lawful for the investment of City funds.

The City hereby irrevocably covenants and agrees for as long as any of the Bonds are outstanding and unpaid that each year it will include in its budget and levy an *ad valorem* tax upon all the property within the City subject to taxation in an amount that will be sufficient, together with all other revenues and money of the City legally available for such purposes, to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds as the same shall become due. All of such taxes so collected and any other money to be used for such purposes shall be paid into the Bond Fund.

The City hereby irrevocably pledges that the annual tax provided for herein to be levied for the payment of such principal and interest shall be within and as a part of the tax levy permitted to cities without a vote of the people, and that a sufficient portion of each annual levy to be levied and collected by the City prior to the full payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds will be and is hereby irrevocably set aside, pledged and appropriated for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds. The full faith, credit and resources of the City are hereby irrevocably pledged for the annual levy and collection of said taxes and for the prompt payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds as the same shall become due.

Section 11. Defeasance. In the event that money and/or noncallable Government Obligations that are direct obligations of the United States or obligations unconditionally guaranteed by the United States, maturing at such time or times and bearing interest to be earned thereon in amounts, maturing at such time or times and bearing interest to be earned thereon in amounts (together with such money, if necessary) sufficient to redeem and retire part or all of the

Bonds of a series in accordance with their terms, are set aside in a special account of the City to effect such redemption and retirement, and such money and the principal of and interest on such Government Obligations are irrevocably set aside and pledged for such purpose, then no further payments need be made into the Bond Fund for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds of such series so provided for, and the registered owners of such Bonds shall cease to be entitled to any lien, benefit or security of this ordinance except the right to receive the money so set aside and pledged, and such Bonds shall be deemed not to be outstanding hereunder. The City shall give written notice of defeasance to the owners of all Bonds of such series so provided and to each party entitled to receive notice in accordance with Section 13 of this ordinance.

Section 12. Sale of Bonds. The Council has determined that it is in the best interest of the City to delegate to the City Representative the authority to designate the Refunded Bonds by selection from the Refunding Bond Candidates as described in Section 7(a) of this ordinance, the authority to designate the tax status and approve the number of series, manner of sale of each series, the final interest rates, maturity dates, aggregate principal amount, principal amounts of each maturity, redemption rights and other terms and conditions of the Bonds of each series. The City's Placement Agent has advised the Council that market conditions are fluctuating and, as a result, the most favorable market conditions may occur on a day other than a regular meeting date of the Council. The Council has determined that it would be in the best interest of the City to delegate to the City Representative for a limited time the authority to designate the Refunded Bonds by selection from the Refunding Bond Candidates as described in Section 7(a) of this ordinance, the authority to designate the tax status and to determine the number of series, manner of sale of the Bonds of each series, to approve the final interest rates, aggregate principal amount and principal amounts of each maturity of the Bonds and determine the redemption rights for the

Bonds for each series. The City Representative is hereby authorized to designate the Refunded Bonds by selection from the Refunding Bond Candidates as described in Section 7(a) of this ordinance, to determine the number of series, manner of sale of each series, to approve the final interest rates, aggregate principal amount, principal maturities and redemption rights for the Bonds of each series in the manner provided hereafter so long as (i) the aggregate principal amount of the Bonds of such series issued pursuant to this ordinance does not exceed \$16,000,000; (ii) the true interest cost for the Bonds of a series does not exceed 4.0%; and (iii) the aggregate savings with respect to the Refunded Bonds of a series, as described in Section 7(a) of this ordinance, is at least equal to the Savings Target.

In designating the Refunded Bonds, designating the tax status, determining the number of series, manner of sale of each series, final interest rates, aggregate principal amounts, principal maturities, and redemption rights for the Bonds of each series, the City Representative, in consultation with City staff, shall take into account those factors that, in his/her judgment, will result in the most favorable overall interest cost on the Bonds of each series to their maturity, including, but not limited to current financial market conditions and current interest rates for obligations comparable in tenor and quality to the Bonds of a series. The authority granted to the City Representative by this Section 12 shall expire eighteen months after the date of approval of this ordinance. If a Bond Purchase Contract for Bonds has not been executed within eighteen months after the date of final approval of this ordinance, the authorization for the issuance of such Bonds shall be rescinded, and Bonds shall not be issued nor their sale approved unless such Bonds shall have been re-authorized by ordinance of the Council. The ordinance re-authorizing the issuance and sale of such Bonds may be in the form of a new ordinance repealing this ordinance in whole or in part or may be in the form of an amendatory ordinance approving a

bond purchase contract or establishing terms and conditions for the authority delegated under this Section 12.

Initially, the City Representative is hereby authorized to determine whether the Bonds of a series shall be sold by Negotiated Sale or by a Private Placement. The City Representative shall negotiate the terms of sale for the Bonds, including the terms described in this section, in a contract of sale (the “Bond Purchase Contract”). If the Bonds of a series are sold by Private Placement, the City Representative shall select the purchasing entity or bank to purchase the Bonds through a process of soliciting proposals for purchase. Upon the selection of a Purchaser, the City Representative shall negotiate the terms of sale for the Bonds, including the terms described in this section, in a Bond Purchase Contract.

Subject to the terms and conditions set forth in this Section 12, the City Representative is hereby authorized to execute the final form of a Bond Purchase Contract in a Negotiated Sale or Private Placement, upon his or her approval of the final interest rates, maturity dates, aggregate principal amount, principal maturities and redemption rights set forth therein. Following the sale of a series of Bonds, the City Representative shall provide a report to the Council, describing the final terms of the Bonds of that series approved pursuant to the authority delegated in this section.

Upon the passage and approval of this ordinance, the proper officials of the City including the City Representative, are authorized and directed to undertake all action necessary for the prompt execution and delivery of the Bonds of each series to the Underwriter or Purchaser thereof and further to execute all closing certificates and documents required to effect the closing and delivery of the Bonds of that series in accordance with the terms of the Bond Purchase Contract. In furtherance of the foregoing, the City Representative is authorized to

approve and enter into agreements for the payment of costs of issuance, including Underwriter's discount, the fees and expenses specified in the Bond Purchase Contract, including fees and expenses of Underwriter and/or Purchaser and other retained services, including bond counsel, Placement Agent, rating agencies, fiscal agent, and other expenses customarily incurred in connection with issuance and sale of bonds.

The City Representative is authorized to ratify and to approve for purposes of the Rule, on behalf of the City, the Official Statement (and any Preliminary Official Statement) relating to the issuance and sale of the Bonds of a series and the distribution of the Official Statement pursuant thereto with such changes, if any, as may be deemed by him/her to be appropriate.

The City Representative is hereby authorized to deem final one or more preliminary Official Statements relating to the Bonds of a series for the purposes of the Rule.

Section 13. Undertaking to Provide Ongoing Disclosure.

(a) *Contract/Undertaking.* This section constitutes the City's written undertaking for the benefit of the owners of the Bonds of an applicable series as required by Section (b)(5) of the Rule.

(b) *Financial Statements/Operating Data.* If the Bonds of a series are sold by Negotiated Sale, the City agrees to provide or cause to be provided to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board ("MSRB"), the following annual financial information and operating data for the prior fiscal year (commencing in first fiscal year following the date of issuance of that series of Bonds):

1. Annual financial statements, which statements may or may not be audited, showing ending fund balances for the City's general fund prepared in accordance with the Budgeting Accounting and Reporting System prescribed by the Washington State Auditor

pursuant to RCW 43.09.200 (or any successor statute) and generally of the type included in the official statement for the Bonds of that series under the heading “Comparative Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance”;

2. The assessed valuation of taxable property in the City;
3. Ad valorem taxes due and collected;
4. Property tax levy rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation; and
5. Outstanding general obligation debt of the City.

Items 2-5 shall be required only to the extent that such information is not included in the annual financial statements.

The information and data described above shall be provided on or before the end of nine months after the end of the City’s fiscal year. The City’s current fiscal year ends December 31. The City may adjust such fiscal year by providing written notice of the change of fiscal year to the MSRB. In lieu of providing such annual financial information and operating data, the City may cross-refer to other documents available to the public on the MSRB’s internet website or filed with the Commission.

If not provided as part of the annual financial information discussed above, the City shall provide the City’s audited annual financial statement prepared in accordance with the Budgeting Accounting and Reporting System prescribed by the Washington State Auditor pursuant to RCW 43.09.200 (or any successor statute) when and if available to the MSRB.

(c) *Listed Events.* The City agrees to provide or cause to be provided, in a timely manner to the MSRB notice of the occurrence of any of the following events with respect to the Bonds sold by Negotiated Sale not in excess of ten business days after the occurrence of the event:

- (1) Principal and interest payment delinquencies;
- (2) Non-payment related defaults, if material;
- (3) Unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties;
- (4) Unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties;
- (5) Substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform;
- (6) Adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB) or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the Bonds, or other material or events affecting the tax status of the Bonds;
- (7) Modifications to the rights of Bond holders, if material;
- (8) Bond calls, if material, and tender offers;
- (9) Defeasances;
- (10) Release, substitution or sale of property securing the repayment of the Bonds, if material;
- (11) Rating changes;
- (12) Bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the City;
- (13) The consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the City or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the City, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material;
- (14) Appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of the trustee, if material;
- (15) Incurrence of a financial obligation of the City, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a financial obligation of the City, any of which affect security holders, if material; and

- (16) Default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a financial obligation of the City, any of which reflect financial difficulties.

The term “financial obligation” means a (i) debt obligation; (ii) derivative instrument entered into in connection with, or pledged as security or a source of payment for, an existing or planned debt obligation; or (iii) guarantee of (i) or (ii). The term “financial obligation” shall not include municipal securities as to which a final official statement has been provided to the MSRB consistent with the Rule.

Solely for purposes of information, but without intending to modify this undertaking, with respect to the notice regarding property securing the repayment of the Bonds, the City will state in its Preliminary and Final Official Statements that there is no property securing the repayment of the Bonds. The City shall promptly determine whether the events described above are material.

(d) *Notification Upon Failure to Provide Financial Data.* The City agrees to provide or cause to be provided, in a timely manner, to the MSRB notice of its failure to provide the annual financial information described in Subsection (b) above on or prior to the date set forth in Subsection (b) above.

(e) *EMMA; Format for Filings with the MSRB.* Until otherwise designated by the MSRB or the Commission, any information or notices submitted to the MSRB in compliance with the Rule are to be submitted through the MSRB’s Electronic Municipal Market Access system (“EMMA”), currently located at www.emma.msrb.org. All notices, financial information and operating data required by this undertaking to be provided to the MSRB must be in an electronic format as prescribed by the MSRB. All documents provided to the MSRB pursuant to this undertaking must be accompanied by identifying information as prescribed by the MSRB.

(f) *Termination/Modification.* The City's obligations to provide annual financial information and notices of listed events shall terminate upon the legal defeasance, prior redemption or payment in full of all of the Bonds of the applicable series. Any provision of this section shall be null and void if the City (1) obtains an opinion of nationally recognized bond counsel to the effect that the portion of the Rule that requires that provision is invalid, has been repealed retroactively or otherwise does not apply to the Bonds of that series and (2) notifies the MSRB of such opinion and the cancellation of this section.

The City may amend this section with respect to the Bonds of a series with an opinion of nationally recognized bond counsel in accordance with the Rule. In the event of any amendment of this section, the City shall describe such amendment in the next annual report, and shall include, a narrative explanation of the reason for the amendment and its impact on the type (or in the case of a change of accounting principles, on the presentation) of financial information or operating data being presented by the City. In addition, if the amendment relates to the accounting principles to be followed in preparing financial statements, (A) notice of such change shall be given in the same manner as for a listed event under Subsection (c), and (B) the annual report for the year in which the change is made shall present a comparison (in narrative form and also, if feasible, in quantitative form) between the financial statements as prepared on the basis of the new accounting principles and those prepared on the basis of the former accounting principles.

(g) *Bond Owner's Remedies Under This Section.* The right of any bondowner or beneficial owner of Bonds of an applicable series to enforce the provisions of this section shall be limited to a right to obtain specific enforcement of the City's obligations under this section, and any failure by the City to comply with the provisions of this undertaking shall not be an

event of default with respect to the Bonds. For purposes of this section, “beneficial owner” means any person who has the power, directly or indirectly, to vote or consent with respect to, or to dispose of ownership of, any Bonds of the applicable series, including persons holding Bonds through nominees or depositories.

Section 14. Lost, Stolen or Destroyed Bonds. In case any Bond or Bonds of a series shall be lost, stolen or destroyed, the Bond Registrar may execute and deliver a new Bond or Bonds of like date, series, number and tenor to the Registered Owner thereof upon the Registered Owner’s paying the expenses and charges of the City in connection therewith and upon his/her filing with the City evidence satisfactory to the City that such Bond was actually lost, stolen or destroyed and of his/her ownership thereof, and upon furnishing the City with indemnity satisfactory to the City.

Section 15. Ordinance and Laws a Contract with the Registered Owner and Holder/Purchaser. This ordinance is adopted under the authority of and in full compliance with the Constitution and laws of the State of Washington. In consideration of the loan made by the Underwriter, Purchaser or Registered Owner and holder of the Bond or Bonds of a series, the provisions of this ordinance and of said laws shall constitute a contract with the Registered Owner and Holder/Purchaser, and the obligations of the City and its Council under said laws and under this ordinance shall be enforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction; and the covenants and agreements herein and in the Bonds of the respective series set forth shall be for the equal benefit of the Registered Owner and Holder/Purchaser and any permitted transferee or assignee.

Section 16. Severability. If any one or more of the covenants or agreements provided in this ordinance to be performed on the part of the City shall be declared by any court of

competent jurisdiction to be contrary to law, then such covenant or covenants, agreement or agreements, shall be null and void and shall be deemed separable from the remaining covenants and agreements of this ordinance and shall in no way affect the validity of the other provisions of this ordinance or of the Bonds.

Section 17. Effective Date. This ordinance shall become effective immediately upon its adoption.

ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Vancouver, Washington, at a regular meeting thereof held this 20th day of July, 2020.

Read first time:

Ayes: _____ Councilmembers

Nays: _____ Councilmembers

Absent: _____ Councilmembers

Read second time:

PASSED by the following vote:

Ayes: _____ Councilmembers

Nays: _____ Councilmembers

Absent: _____ Councilmembers

SIGNED this 20th day of July, 2020.

CITY OF VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON

Anne McEnery-Ogle, Mayor

Attest:

Approved as to form:

Natasha Ramras, City Clerk

Jonathan Young, City Attorney

EXHIBIT A

ESCROW DEPOSIT AGREEMENT

CITY OF VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON
LIMITED TAX GENERAL OBLIGATION REFUNDING BOND[S], 20[20/21][TAXABLE]

THIS ESCROW DEPOSIT AGREEMENT, dated as of _____, 20__ (herein, together with any amendments or supplements hereto, called the “Agreement”) is entered into by and between the City of Vancouver, Washington (herein called the “City”) and U.S. Bank National Association, Seattle, Washington as escrow agent (herein, together with any successor in such capacity, called the “Escrow Agent”). The notice addresses of the City and the Escrow Agent are shown on Exhibit A attached hereto and made a part hereof.

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the City heretofore has issued and there presently remain outstanding the obligations described in Exhibit B attached hereto (the “Refunded Bonds”); and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Ordinance No. M-_____ adopted on July 20, 2020 (the “Bond Ordinance”), the City has determined to issue its Limited Tax General Obligation Refunding Bond[s], 20[20/21] (the “Bonds”); and

WHEREAS, a portion of the proceeds of the Bonds are being used for the purpose of providing funds to pay the costs of refunding the Refunded Bonds; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Bond Ordinance, the Refunded Bonds have been designated for redemption prior to their scheduled maturity dates and, after provision is made for such redemption, the Refunded Bonds will come due in such years, bear interest at such rates, and be payable at such times and in such amounts as are set forth in Exhibit C attached hereto and made a part hereof; and

WHEREAS, when Escrowed Securities have been deposited with the Escrow Agent for the payment of all principal and interest of the Refunded Bonds when due, then the Refunded Bonds shall no longer be regarded as outstanding except for the purpose of receiving payment from the funds provided for such purpose; and

[WHEREAS, _____, _____, _____ has prepared a verification report which is dated _____, 20__ (the “Verification Report”) relating to the source and use of funds available to accomplish the refunding of the Refunded Bonds, the investment of such funds and the adequacy of such funds and investments to provide for the payment of the debt service due on the Refunded Bonds; and]

WHEREAS, the issuance, sale, and delivery of the Bonds have been duly authorized to be issued, sold, and delivered for the purpose of obtaining the funds required to provide for the payment of the principal of, interest on and redemption premium (if any) on the Refunded Bonds when due as shown on Exhibit C attached hereto; and

WHEREAS, simultaneously herewith, the City is entering into a Cost of Issuance Agreement with the Escrow Agent to provide for the payment of costs of issuance relating to the Bonds;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual undertakings, promises and agreements herein contained, the sufficiency of which hereby are acknowledged, and to secure the full and timely payment of principal of and the interest on the Refunded Bonds, the City and the Escrow Agent mutually undertake, promise and agree for themselves and their respective representatives and successors, as follows:

Article 1. Definitions

Section 1.1. Definitions.

Unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the following terms shall have the meanings assigned to them below when they are used in this Agreement:

Escrow Fund means the fund created by this Agreement to be established, held and administered by the Escrow Agent pursuant to the provisions of this Agreement.

Escrowed Securities means the noncallable Government Obligations described in Exhibit D attached to this Agreement, or cash or other noncallable obligations substituted therefor pursuant to Section 4.2 of this Agreement.

Government Obligations means direct, noncallable (a) United States Treasury Obligations, (b) United States Treasury Obligations - State and Local Government Series, (c) non-prepayable obligations which are unconditionally guaranteed as to full and timely payment of principal and interest by the United States of America or (d) REFCORP debt obligations unconditionally guaranteed by the United States.

Paying Agent means the fiscal agency of the State of Washington, as the paying agent for the Refunded Bonds.

Section 1.2. Other Definitions.

The terms “Agreement,” “City,” “Escrow Agent,” “Bond Ordinance,” “Refunded Bonds,” [“Verification Report,”] and “Bonds” when they are used in this Agreement, shall have the meanings assigned to them in the preamble to this Agreement.

Section 1.3. Interpretations.

The titles and headings of the articles and sections of this Agreement have been inserted for convenience and reference only and are not to be considered a part hereof and shall not in any way modify or restrict the terms hereof. This Agreement and all of the terms and provisions hereof shall be liberally construed to effectuate the purposes set forth herein and to achieve the intended purpose of providing for the refunding of the Refunded Bonds in accordance with applicable law.

Article 2. Deposit of Funds and Escrowed Securities

Section 2.1. Deposits in the Escrow Fund.

Concurrently with the sale and delivery of the Bonds the City shall deposit, or cause to be deposited, with the Escrow Agent, for deposit in the Escrow Fund, the funds (from the proceeds of the Bonds) sufficient to purchase the Escrowed Securities described in Exhibit D attached hereto, and the Escrow Agent shall, upon the receipt thereof, acknowledge such receipt to the City in writing.

Article 3. Creation and Operation of Escrow Fund

Section 3.1. Escrow Fund.

The Escrow Agent has created on its books a special trust fund and irrevocable escrow to be known as the Refunding Account (the “Escrow Fund”). The Escrow Agent hereby agrees that upon receipt thereof it will deposit to the credit of the Escrow Fund the funds and the Escrowed Securities described in Exhibit D attached hereto. Such deposit, all proceeds therefrom, and all cash balances from time to time on deposit therein (a) shall be the property of the Escrow Fund, (b) shall be applied only in strict conformity with the terms and conditions of this Agreement, and (c) are hereby irrevocably pledged to the payment of the principal of and interest on the Refunded Bonds, which payment shall be made by timely transfers of such amounts at such times as are provided for in Section 3.2 hereof. When the final transfers have been made for the payment of such principal of and interest on the Refunded Bonds, any balance then remaining in the Escrow Fund shall be transferred to the City, and the Escrow Agent shall thereupon be discharged from any further duties hereunder.

Section 3.2. Payment of Principal and Interest.

The Escrow Agent is hereby irrevocably instructed to transfer to the Paying Agent from the cash balances from time to time on deposit in the Escrow Fund, the amounts required to pay the principal of the Refunded Bonds at their respective redemption dates and interest thereon to such redemption dates in the amounts and at the times shown in Exhibit C attached hereto.

Section 3.3. Sufficiency of Escrow Fund.

The City represents that, based upon the information provided in the [Verification Report], the successive receipts of the principal of and interest on the Escrowed Securities will assure that the cash balance on deposit from time to time in the Escrow Fund will be at all times sufficient to provide moneys for transfer to the Paying Agent at the times and in the amounts required to pay the interest on the Refunded Bonds as such interest comes due and the principal of the Refunded Bonds as the Refunded Bonds are paid on an optional redemption date prior to maturity, all as more fully set forth in Exhibit E attached hereto. If, for any reason, at any time, the cash balances on deposit or scheduled to be on deposit in the Escrow Fund shall be insufficient to transfer the amounts required by the Paying Agent to make the payments set forth in Section 3.2. hereof, the City shall timely deposit in the Escrow Fund, from any funds that are

lawfully available therefor, additional funds in the amounts required to make such payments. Notice of any such insufficiency shall be given promptly as hereinafter provided, but the Escrow Agent shall not in any manner be responsible for any insufficiency of funds in the Escrow Fund or the City's failure to make additional deposits thereto.

Section 3.4. Trust Fund.

The Escrow Agent or its affiliate, shall hold at all times the Escrow Fund, the Escrowed Securities and all other assets of the Escrow Fund, wholly segregated from all other funds and securities on deposit with the Escrow Agent; it shall never allow the Escrowed Securities or any other assets of the Escrow Fund to be commingled with any other funds or securities of the Escrow Agent; and it shall hold and dispose of the assets of the Escrow Fund only as set forth herein. The Escrowed Securities and other assets of the Escrow Fund shall always be maintained by the Escrow Agent as trust funds for the benefit of the owners of the Refunded Bonds; and a special account thereof shall at all times be maintained on the books of the Escrow Agent. The owners of the Refunded Bonds shall be entitled to the same preferred claim and first lien upon the Escrowed Securities, the proceeds thereof, and all other assets of the Escrow Fund to which they are entitled as owners of the Refunded Bonds. The amounts received by the Escrow Agent under this Agreement shall not be considered as a banking deposit by the City, and the Escrow Agent shall have no right to title with respect thereto except as a trustee and Escrow Agent under the terms of this Agreement. The amounts received by the Escrow Agent under this Agreement shall not be subject to warrants, drafts or checks drawn by the City or, except to the extent expressly herein provided, by the Paying Agent.

Article 4. Limitation on Investments

Section 4.1. Investments.

Except for the initial investment in the Escrowed Securities, and except as provided in Section 4.2 or 8.3 hereof, the Escrow Agent shall not have any power or duty to invest or reinvest any money held hereunder, or to make substitutions of the Escrowed Securities, or to sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of the Escrowed Securities.

Section 4.2. Substitution of Securities.

At the written request of the City, and upon compliance with the conditions hereinafter stated, the Escrow Agent shall utilize cash balances in the Escrow Fund, or sell, transfer, otherwise dispose of or request the redemption of the Escrowed Securities and apply the proceeds therefrom to purchase Refunded Bonds or Government Obligations which do not permit the redemption thereof at the option of the obligor. Any such transaction may be effected by the Escrow Agent only if (a) the Escrow Agent shall have received a written opinion from a firm of certified public accountants that such transaction will not cause the amount of money and securities in the Escrow Fund to be reduced below an amount sufficient to provide for the full and timely payment of principal of and interest on all of the remaining Refunded Bonds as they become due, taking into account any optional redemption thereof exercised by the City in connection with such transaction; and (b) the Escrow Agent shall have received the unqualified written legal opinion of its bond counsel or tax counsel to the effect that such transaction will not

cause any of the Bonds or Refunded Bonds to be an “arbitrage bond” within the meaning of Section 148 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

Article 5. Application of Cash Balances

Section 5.1. In General.

Except as provided in Section 2.1, 3.2, 4.2 and 8.3 hereof, no withdrawals, transfers or reinvestment shall be made of cash balances in the Escrow Fund. Cash balances shall be held by the Escrow Agent in United States currency as cash balances as shown on the books and records of the Escrow Agent and, except as provided herein, shall not be reinvested by the Escrow Agent; provided, however, a conversion to currency shall not be required (i) for so long as the Escrow Agent's internal rate of return does not exceed 20%, or (ii) if the Escrow Agent's internal rate of return exceeds 20%, the Escrow Agent receives a letter of instructions, accompanied by the opinion of nationally recognized bond counsel, approving the assumed reinvestment of such proceeds at such higher yield.

Article 6. Redemption of Refunded Bonds

Section 6.1. Call for Redemption.

The City hereby irrevocably calls the Refunded Bonds for redemption on their earliest redemption date, as shown [in the Verification Report and] on Appendix A attached hereto.

Section 6.2. Notice of Redemption/Notice of Defeasance.

The Escrow Agent agrees to give a notice of defeasance and a notice of the redemption of the Refunded Bonds pursuant to the terms of the Refunded Bonds and in substantially the forms attached hereto as Appendices A and B and as described on said Appendices A and B to the Paying Agent for distribution as described therein. The notice of defeasance shall be given immediately following the execution of this Agreement, and the notice of redemption shall be given in accordance with the ordinance authorizing the Refunded Bonds. The Escrow Agent hereby certifies that provision satisfactory and acceptable to the Escrow Agent has been made for the giving of notice of redemption of the Refunded Bonds.

Article 7. Records and Reports

Section 7.1. Records.

The Escrow Agent will keep books of record and account in which complete and accurate entries shall be made of all transactions relating to the receipts, disbursements, allocations and application of the money and Escrowed Securities deposited to the Escrow Fund and all proceeds thereof, and such books shall be available for inspection during business hours and after reasonable notice.

Section 7.2. Reports.

While this Agreement remains in effect, the Escrow Agent quarterly shall prepare and send to the City a written report summarizing all transactions relating to the Escrow Fund during the preceding financial quarter, including, without limitation, credits to the Escrow Fund as a result of interest payments on or maturities of the Escrowed Securities and transfers from the Escrow Fund for payments on the Refunded Bonds or otherwise, together with a detailed statement of all Escrowed Securities and the cash balance on deposit in the Escrow Fund as of the end of such period.

Article 8. Concerning the Paying Agents and Escrow Agent

Section 8.1. Representations.

The Escrow Agent hereby represents that it has all necessary power and authority to enter into this Agreement and undertake the obligations and responsibilities imposed upon it herein, and that it will carry out all of its obligations hereunder.

Section 8.2. Limitation on Liability.

The liability of the Escrow Agent to transfer funds for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Refunded Bonds shall be limited to the proceeds of the Escrowed Securities and the cash balances from time to time on deposit in the Escrow Fund. Notwithstanding any provision contained herein to the contrary, the Escrow Agent shall have no liability whatsoever for the insufficiency of funds from time to time in the Escrow Fund or any failure of the obligors of the Escrowed Securities to make timely payment thereon, except for the obligation to notify the City promptly of any such occurrence.

The recitals herein and in the proceedings authorizing the Bonds shall be taken as the statements of the City and shall not be considered as made by, or imposing any obligation or liability upon, the Escrow Agent.

The Escrow Agent is not a party to the proceedings authorizing the Bonds or the Refunded Bonds and is not responsible for nor bound by any of the provisions thereof (except to the extent that the Escrow Agent may be a place of payment and paying agent and/or a paying agent/registrar therefor). In its capacity as Escrow Agent, it is agreed that the Escrow Agent need look only to the terms and provisions of this Agreement.

The Escrow Agent makes no representations as to the value, conditions or sufficiency of the Escrow Fund, or any part thereof, or as to the title of the City thereto, or as to the security afforded thereby or hereby, and the Escrow Agent shall not incur any liability or responsibility in respect to any of such matters.

It is the intention of the parties hereto that the Escrow Agent shall never be required to use or advance its own funds or otherwise incur personal financial liability in the performance of any of its duties or the exercise of any of its rights and powers hereunder.

The Escrow Agent shall not be liable for any action taken or neglected to be taken by it in good faith in any exercise of reasonable care and believed by it to be within the discretion or power conferred upon it by this Agreement, nor shall the Escrow Agent be responsible for the consequences of any error of judgment; and the Escrow Agent shall not be answerable except for its own neglect or willful misconduct, nor for any loss unless the same shall have been through its negligence or bad faith.

Unless it is specifically otherwise provided herein, the Escrow Agent has no duty to determine or inquire into the happening or occurrence of any event or contingency or the performance or failure of performance of the City with respect to arrangements or contracts with others, with the Escrow Agent's sole duty hereunder being to safeguard the Escrow Fund, to dispose of and deliver the same in accordance with this Agreement. If, however, the Escrow Agent is called upon by the terms of this Agreement to determine the occurrence of any event or contingency, the Escrow Agent shall be obligated, in making such determination, only to exercise reasonable care and diligence, and in event of error in making such determination the Escrow Agent shall be liable only for its own willful misconduct or its negligence. In determining the occurrence of any such event or contingency the Escrow Agent may request from the City or any other person such reasonable additional evidence as the Escrow Agent in its discretion may deem necessary to determine any fact relating to the occurrence of such event or contingency, and in this connection may make inquiries of, and consult with, among others, the City at any time.

Section 8.3. Successor Escrow Agents.

Any corporation, association or other entity into which the Escrow Agent may be converted or merged, or with which it may be consolidated, or to which it may sell or otherwise transfer all or substantially all of its corporate trust assets and business or any corporation, association or other entity resulting from any such conversion, sale, merger, consolidation or other transfer to which it is a party, *ipso facto*, shall be and become successor escrow agent hereunder, vested with all other matters as was its predecessor, without the execution or filing of any instrument or any further act on the part of the parties hereto, notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary.

If at any time the Escrow Agent or its legal successor or successors should become unable, through operation or law or otherwise, to act as escrow agent hereunder, or if its property and affairs shall be taken under the control of any state or federal court or administrative body because of insolvency or bankruptcy or for any other reason, a vacancy shall forthwith exist in the office of Escrow Agent hereunder. In such event the City, by appropriate action, promptly shall appoint an Escrow Agent to fill such vacancy. If no successor Escrow Agent shall have been appointed by the City within 60 days, a successor may be appointed by the owners of a majority in principal amount of the Refunded Bonds then outstanding by an instrument or instruments in writing filed with the City, signed by such owners or by their duly authorized attorneys-in-fact. If, in a proper case, no appointment of a successor Escrow Agent shall be made pursuant to the foregoing provisions of this section within three months after a vacancy shall have occurred, the owner of any Refunded Bond may apply to any court of competent jurisdiction to appoint a successor Escrow Agent. Such court may thereupon, after such notice, if any, as it may deem proper, prescribe and appoint a successor Escrow Agent.

Any successor Escrow Agent shall be a corporation organized and doing business under the laws of the United States or the State of Washington, authorized under such laws to exercise corporate trust powers, having its principal office and place of business in the State of Washington, having a combined capital and surplus of at least \$100,000,000 and subject to the supervision or examination by federal or state authority.

Any successor Escrow Agent shall execute, acknowledge and deliver to the City and the Escrow Agent an instrument accepting such appointment hereunder, and the Escrow Agent shall execute and deliver an instrument transferring to such successor Escrow Agent, subject to the terms of this Agreement, all the rights, powers and trusts of the Escrow Agent hereunder. Upon the request of any such successor Escrow Agent, the City shall execute any and all instruments in writing for more fully and certainly vesting in and confirming to such successor Escrow Agent all such rights, powers and duties.

The obligations assumed by the Escrow Agent pursuant to this Agreement may be transferred by the Escrow Agent to a successor Escrow Agent if (a) the requirements of this Section 8.3 are satisfied; (b) the successor Escrow Agent has assumed all the obligations of the Escrow Agent under this Agreement; and (c) all of the Escrowed Securities and money held by the Escrow Agent pursuant to this Agreement have been duly transferred to such successor Escrow Agent.

Article 9. Miscellaneous

Section 9.1. Notice.

Any notice, authorization, request, or demand required or permitted to be given hereunder shall be in writing and shall be deemed to have been duly given when mailed by registered or certified mail, postage prepaid addressed to the City or the Escrow Agent at the address shown on Exhibit A attached hereto. The United States Post Office registered or certified mail receipt showing delivery of the aforesaid shall be conclusive evidence of the date and fact of delivery. Any party hereto may change the address to which notices are to be delivered by giving to the other parties not less than ten days prior notice thereof.

Section 9.2. Termination of Responsibilities.

Upon the taking of all the actions as described herein by the Escrow Agent, the Escrow Agent shall have no further obligations or responsibilities hereunder to the City, the owners of the Refunded Bonds or to any other person or persons in connection with this Agreement.

Section 9.3. Binding Agreement.

This Agreement shall be binding upon the City and the Escrow Agent and their respective successors and legal representatives, and shall inure solely to the benefit of the owners of the Refunded Bonds, the City, the Escrow Agent and their respective successors and legal representatives.

Section 9.4. Severability.

In case any one or more of the provisions contained in this Agreement shall for any reason be held to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable in any respect, such invalidity, illegality or unenforceability shall not affect any other provisions of this Agreement, but this Agreement shall be construed as if such invalid or illegal or unenforceable provision had never been contained herein.

Section 9.5. Washington Law Governs.

This Agreement shall be governed exclusively by the provisions hereof and by the applicable laws of the State of Washington.

Section 9.6. Time of the Essence.

Time shall be of the essence in the performance of obligations from time to time imposed upon the Escrow Agent by this Agreement.

Section 9.7. Notice to Moody's and Standard & Poor's.

In the event that this Agreement or any provision thereof is severed, amended or revoked, the City shall provide written notice of such severance, amendment or revocation to Moody's Investors Service at 7 World Trade Center at 250 Greenwich Street, New York, New York, 10007, Attention: Public Finance Rating Desk/Refunded Bonds and Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, 55 Water Street, New York, New York 10041, Attention: Refunded Bonds Municipal Bond Department.

Section 9.8. Amendments.

This Agreement shall not be amended except to cure any ambiguity or formal defect or omission in this Agreement. No amendment shall be effective unless the same shall be in writing and signed by the parties thereto. No such amendment shall adversely affect the rights of the holders of the Refunded Bonds. No such amendment shall be made without first receiving written confirmation from the rating agencies (if any) which have rated the Refunded Bonds that such administrative changes will not result in a withdrawal or reduction of its rating then assigned to the Refunded Bonds. If this Agreement is amended, prior written notice and copies of the proposed changes shall be given to the rating agencies which have rated the Refunded Bonds.

EXECUTED as of the date first written above.

**CITY OF VANCOUVER,
WASHINGTON**

Treasurer

U.S. BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

as Authorized Signer

Exhibit A	—	Addresses of the City and the Escrow Agent
Exhibit B	—	Description of the Refunded Bonds
Exhibit C	—	Schedule of Debt Service on Refunded Bonds
Exhibit D	—	Description of Beginning Cash Deposit (if any) and Escrowed Securities
Exhibit E	—	Escrow Fund Cash Flow
Appendix A	—	Notice of Redemption for the 20__ Bonds
Appendix B	—	Notice of Defeasance for the 20__ Bonds

EXHIBIT A
Addresses of the City and Escrow Agent

City: City of Vancouver
415 W. 6th Street
PO Box 1995
Vancouver, WA 98668
Attention: Treasurer

Escrow Agent: U.S. Bank National Association
Corporate Trust Services PD-WA-T7CT
1420 Fifth Avenue, 7th Floor
Seattle, WA 98101
Attention: Assistant Vice President

EXHIBIT B

Description of the Refunded Bonds

City of Vancouver, Washington
Limited Tax General Obligation [and Refunding] Bonds, 20[10/11A]

<u>Maturity Years</u> <u>(December 1)</u>	<u>Principal</u> <u>Amounts</u>	<u>Interest Rates</u>
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EXHIBIT C
Schedule of Debt Service on the Refunded Bonds

Date	Interest	Principal/ Redemption Price	Total
	\$		\$
		\$	
	\$	\$	\$

EXHIBIT D
Escrow Deposit

I. Cash \$ _____

II. Other Obligations

<u>Description</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u>	<u>Principal Amount</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
		\$	%	\$
		\$		\$

EXHIBIT E
Escrow Fund Cash Flow

<u>Date</u>	<u>Escrow Requirement</u>	<u>Net Escrow Receipts</u>	<u>Excess Receipts</u>	<u>Cash Balance</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$
	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	

APPENDIX A

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION*

City of Vancouver, Washington Limited Tax General Obligation [and Refunding] Bonds, 20__

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the City of Vancouver, Washington has called for redemption on December 1, 20__, its outstanding Limited Tax General Obligation [and Refunding] Bonds, 20__ (the “Bonds”).

The Bonds will be redeemed at a price of one hundred percent (100%) of their principal amount, plus interest accrued to December 1, 20__. The redemption price of the Bonds is payable on presentation and surrender of the Bonds at the office of:

By Mail, Hand or Overnight Mail to:
U.S. Bank National Association Global Corporate Trust Services 111 Fillmore Ave E St. Paul, MN 55107

Interest on all Bonds or portions thereof which are redeemed shall cease to accrue on December 1, 20__.

The following Bonds are being redeemed:

<u>Maturity Years</u> <u>(December 1)</u>	<u>Principal</u> <u>Amounts</u>	<u>Interest Rates</u>	<u>CUSIP</u> <u>Nos.</u>
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By Order of the City of Vancouver, Washington

* This notice shall be given not more than 60 nor less than __ days prior to December 1, 20__ by first class mail to each registered owner of the Refunded Bonds. In addition notice shall be mailed at least __ days prior to December 1, 20__ to The Depository Trust Company of New York, New York; _____, Moody’s Investors Service, New York, New York; and S&P Global Ratings, New York, New York; and to the MSRB.

U.S. Bank National Association, as Paying Agent

Dated: .

Withholding of 28% of gross redemption proceeds of any payment made within the United States may be required by the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003 (the “Act”) unless the Paying Agent has the correct taxpayer identification number (social security or employer identification number) or exemption certificate of the payee. Please furnish a properly completed Form W-9 or exemption certificate or equivalent when presenting your Bonds.

APPENDIX B

Notice of Defeasance* **City of Vancouver, Washington** **Limited Tax General Obligation [and Refunding] Bonds, 20__**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the owners of that portion of the above-captioned bonds with respect to which, pursuant to an Escrow Deposit Agreement dated _____, 20__, by and between City of Vancouver, Washington (the "City") and U.S. Bank National Association (the "Escrow Agent"), the City has deposited into an escrow account, held by the Escrow Agent, cash and non-callable direct obligations of the United States of America, the principal of and interest on which, when due, will provide money sufficient to pay each year, to and including the respective maturity or redemption dates of such bonds so provided for, the principal thereof and interest thereon (the "Defeased Bonds"). Such Defeased Bonds are therefore deemed to be no longer outstanding pursuant to the provisions of Ordinance No. M-____ of the City, authorizing the issuance of the Defeased Bonds, but will be paid by application of the assets of such escrow account.

The Defeased Bonds are described as follows:

Limited Tax General Obligation [and Refunding] Bonds, 20__ (Dated _____)

<u>Maturity Years</u> <u>(December 1)</u>	<u>Principal</u> <u>Amounts</u>	<u>Interest Rates</u>	<u>CUSIP</u> <u>Nos.</u>	<u>Call Date</u> <u>(at 100%)</u>
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Information for Individual Registered Owner

The addressee of this notice is the registered owner of Bond Certificate No. _____ of the Defeased Bonds described above, which certificate is in the principal amount of \$_____, all of which has been defeased as described above.

* This notice shall be given immediately by first class mail to each registered owner of the Defeased Bonds. In addition notice shall be mailed to The Depository Trust Company of New York, New York; U.S. Bank National Association, as Fiscal Agent; Moody's Investors Service, New York, New York; and S&P Global Ratings, New York, New York; _____; and to the MSRB.

EXHIBIT B

C O S T O F I S S U A N C E A G R E E M E N T

CITY OF VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON
LIMITED TAX GENERAL OBLIGATION REFUNDING BOND[S], 20[20/21][TAXABLE]

THIS COST OF ISSUANCE AGREEMENT, dated as of _____, 20__ (herein, together with any amendments or supplements hereto, called the "Agreement"), is entered into by and between the CITY OF VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON, (herein called the "City") and U.S. BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON as Escrow Agent (herein, together with any successor in such capacity, called the "Escrow Agent").

W I T N E S S E T H :

WHEREAS, pursuant to Ordinance No. M-_____ of the City, adopted on July 20, 2020 (the "Ordinance"), the City has determined to issue its Limited Tax General Obligation Refunding Bond[s], 20[20/21][Taxable] (the "Bonds") for the purpose of providing funds to pay the costs of refunding certain outstanding bonds of the City; and

WHEREAS, simultaneously herewith, the City is entering into an Escrow Deposit Agreement, dated _____, 20__ under which the Escrow Agent will hold invested proceeds of the Bonds in order to pay and redeem the refunded bonds under the terms set forth therein; and

WHEREAS, certain proceeds of the Bonds will be delivered to the Escrow Agent on the date of issuance of the Bonds that are required to be disbursed to pay costs of issuance of the Bonds; and

WHEREAS, the Escrow Agent has agreed, without additional compensation to disburse the Bond proceeds received to pay costs of issuance under the terms of this Agreement;

Section 1. Deposit in the Costs of Issuance Fund.

The Escrow Agent has created on its books a special trust fund and escrow fund to be known as the Costs of Issuance Fund. The Escrow Agent agrees that upon receipt it will deposit to the credit of the Costs of Issuance Fund Account the sum of \$_____ to pay those costs of issuance set forth on Exhibit A. Such deposit, all proceeds therefrom, and all cash balances on deposit therein shall be the property of the Costs of Issuance Fund to pay those costs of issuance set forth on Exhibit A upon receipt of invoices. If any of the \$_____ deposit allocated for costs of issuance for the Bonds remains unspent on _____, 20__, the Escrow Agent shall transfer such unspent amount to the City, and this Agreement shall be deemed fully performed and terminated.

Section 2. Investments.

The Escrow Agent shall not have any power or duty to invest or reinvest any money held hereunder.

Section 3. Limitation on Liability.

The liability of the Escrow Agent to transfer funds for the payment of the costs of issuance identified herein shall be limited to the proceeds of the Bonds delivered to the Escrow Agent.

Section 4. Compensation.

The City shall pay to the Escrow Agent fees for performing the services hereunder and under the Escrow Agreement for the expenses incurred or to be incurred by the Escrow Agent in the administration of this Agreement and the Escrow Agreement pursuant to the terms of the Fee Schedule attached as Exhibit B. The Escrow Agent hereby agrees that in no event shall it ever assert any claim or lien against funds held under the Escrow Agreement for any fees for its services, whether regular or extraordinary, as Escrow Agent, or in any other capacity, or for reimbursement for any of its expenses as Escrow Agent or in any other capacity.

Section 5. Notice.

Any notice, authorization, request, or demand required or permitted to be given hereunder shall be in writing and shall be deemed to have been duly given when mailed by registered or certified mail, postage prepaid addressed to the City or the Escrow Agent at the address shown on Exhibit A to the Escrow Agreement.

Section 6. Washington Law Governs.

This Agreement shall be governed exclusively by the provisions hereof and by the applicable laws of the state of Washington.

EXECUTED as of the date first written above.

**CITY OF VANCOUVER,
WASHINGTON**

Treasurer

U.S. BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

as Authorized Signer

Exhibit A - Costs of Issuance Schedule
Exhibit B - Fee Schedule

EXHIBIT A

Costs of Issuance

Bond Counsel Fee (K&L Gates LLP)

Escrow Agent Fee (U.S. Bank)

Escrow Verification Fee (_____)

Rating Agency Fee (_____)

Placement Agent Fee (Piper Sandler)

Total: \$

EXHIBIT B
FEE SCHEDULE

See Attached

CERTIFICATE

I, the undersigned, City Clerk of the City Council, of the City of Vancouver, Washington (the “City”) and keeper of the records of the City Council (the “City Council”), DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

1. That the attached Ordinance is a true and correct copy of Ordinance No. M-_____ of the City Council (the “Ordinance”), duly adopted at a regular meeting thereof held on the 20th day of July, 2020.

2. That said meeting was duly convened and held in all respects in accordance with law, and to the extent required by law, due and proper notice of such meeting was given; that a legal quorum was present throughout the meeting and a legally sufficient number of members of the City Council voted in the proper manner for the adoption of the Ordinance; that all other requirements and proceedings incident to the proper adoption of the Ordinance have been duly fulfilled, carried out and otherwise observed; and that I am authorized to execute this certificate.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 20th day of July, 2020.

City Clerk

SUMMARY

ORDINANCE NO. M-_____

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF VANCOUVER,
WASHINGTON, PROVIDING FOR THE ISSUANCE AND
SALE OF UP TO \$16,000,000 LIMITED TAX GENERAL
OBLIGATION REFUNDING BONDS OF THE CITY IN ONE
OR MORE SERIES AND DELEGATING AUTHORITY TO
APPROVE THE FINAL TERMS OF SAID BONDS.

The full text of this ordinance will be mailed upon request. Contact _____,
Records Officer at 487-8711, or via www.cityofvancouver.us (Go to City Government and
Public Records).



Staff Report 081-20

TO: Mayor and City Council

FROM: Eric Holmes, City Manager

DATE: 7/20/2020

SUBJECT 2020 First Supplemental Budget

Key Points

- Budget adjustments are made each year to reflect changes in revenues and expenditures that occur after the biennial budget is adopted.
- This supplemental budget is mostly administrative in nature. It includes a total increase in the City's 2020 appropriation of \$50.4 million.
- The supplemental budget also includes a total increase of 0.75 FTEs, supported by grant revenue.

Strategic Plan Alignment

N/A

Present Situation

The first supplemental budget of 2020 includes mostly administrative, grant funded items and an appropriation to refinance one current bond issue in 2020 at lower rates.

The recommended expenditure appropriation increase for the City's Operating and Capital funds included in the 2020 First Supplemental Budget totals \$50.4 million. Of this amount, \$45.0 million is related to the Operating budget, and \$5.4 million relates to changes in the Capital budget and supporting transfers. The net impact on all City resources is a decrease of \$2.5 million in the City's resources; the net impact on the General Fund is a \$5 million decrease to the fund balance.

The total Operating budget appropriation change in the General, Street and Fire funds represents an increase of \$19.0 million. The remaining \$26.0 million increase relates to changes in other funds.

Cost-neutral appropriation adjustments include the following major items:

- Appropriation increase funded by the federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act funding, including new to the City COVID-related leave costs, additional janitorial costs for all City facilities and vehicles, information technology related costs to accommodate City staff working remotely, building modifications to enhance employee and customer safety and costs of managing this prolonged emergency. The total cost related to the General Fund is \$4.3 million, with the balance of the \$5.6 million funding going to other City operating funds that have incurred those costs and are anticipated to incur costs through the end of October 2020.
- Appropriation increase of \$0.8 million funded by a state grant to cover pre-construction costs of the ground floor commercial space for a new building located in the Fourth Plain corridor. The building will serve as an incubator for developing future businesses in the corridor.
- Appropriation increase of \$0.8 million funded by the Assistance to Firefighters (AFG) federal program to purchase replacement personal self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) units that are nearing their useful life.
- Numerous other minor Fire grants totaling \$0.6 million including Hazmat training and the program Project Home Safe focused on fire prevention.
- Funding from the Clark County Fire District 5 of \$0.6 million to continue Fire Academy for the remainder of 2020.
- Numerous Police grants totaling \$0.7 million, including a new grant to enhance mental health field response in partnership with SeaMar.

Major administrative adjustments include:

- Additional budget to cover the cost of labor contract settlements in Fire totaling \$3.1 million mostly attributed to increase in the cost of overtime resulting from a change in the length of the work week, cost of leaving adjustments for 2020 and the increased cost of health care coverage. The cost increase in Fire is funded by an increased transfer from the General fund.
- True-up of departmental budgets for grounds and facilities work totaling \$2.7 million. This dollar amount represents a two-year catch up in cost reimbursement for facilities and grounds maintenance.
- An accounting adjustment of \$2.6 million to record the capital lease obligation for the new Police Headquarters building.
- A one-time increase in energy costs budget resulting from the delays in the LED streetlight replacement project of \$0.9 million. The project is on track to be completed in August of 2020, so the savings will be reflected in the 2021 budget.

The remaining total of \$26.0 million in appropriation increase relates to changes in other operating City funds. Major changes are summarized below:

- An accounting adjustment of \$11.4 million, resulting from the updated way of reporting the school impact fees that the City collects on behalf of the school districts. A recent change in Governmental Accounting Standards Board resulted in the need for the City to reflect School Impact Fees as revenues and expenditures in the City's General Ledger. The result is the need to increase an appropriation for a two year time period by \$11.4 million. There is no net impact from this change to the City.
- The recessionary environment has created an opportunity to refinance one of the outstanding City bonds at lower rates. The supplemental includes an appropriation increase of \$8.05 million to refund the bonds. The City is anticipated to realize significant savings of

- \$2.3 million, (or \$2.1 million in net present value (NPV)) over the remaining life of the bonds.
- An administrative budget true-up in Storm Water City Utility tax payment to General Fund of \$1.1 million, reflecting actual appropriation need.
- Additional budget of \$0.8 million in the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) fund, funded by the CDBG - CV CARES Act grant allocation.
- Other grant related increases totaling \$0.9 million across CVTV, CDBG and Solid Waste's Talking Trash programs.

The total Capital Budget appropriation of \$5.4 million (including internal transfers) is included in the First Supplemental of 2020. Expenditures by project are outlined in Attachment C to the ordinance. Following are some major projects included by functional area:

- General/Facilities major capital projects totaling \$2.7 million
 - \$0.5 million to replace roofs on Officer's row offset with a grant from the Washington State Historical Society.
 - Pearson Airport taxiway and Apron Rehabilitation project funded fully with federal aviation and CARES grants of \$1.7 million.
 - Land Bridge Maintenance project of \$0.5 million, funded by the franchise fees from the Historic Trust.
- Parks capital projects totaling \$1.2 million for:
 - True-up of the Dubois and Summers Walk projects totaling \$0.3 million funded with parks impact fees.
 - True-up of \$0.9 million for North Image Neighborhood Park Expansion funded with parks impact fees.
- Transportation capital projects changes totaling \$1.2 million include:
 - A reduction of \$2.9 million in a number of projects due to the impact of the passing of the I-976 initiative. Major projects impacted are:
 - Traffic Signal and Lighting Sustainability of \$0.9 million
 - Transportation System Plan Update of \$0.6 million
 - NE 18th St – 97th Ave to 107th Ave of \$0.5 million
 - Non-Programmed Safety reduction of \$0.2 million
 - Evergreen Highway Trail Phase II and Chelsea to Image reduced by \$0.1
 - An increase to current projects totaling \$4.0 million is highlighted:
 - SE 1st St – 164th to 192nd of \$2.0 million, funded by the Transportation Benefit District
 - Devine Pedestrian Improvements - Mill Plain to 18th of \$1.0 million, fully funded by a grant from the Transportation Improvement Board (TIB) and a state grant for pedestrian safety.
 - NW Neighborhood Connectivity (NW 43rd Street to NW 53rd Street Lincoln Sidewalks) of \$0.5 million, funded by a federal grant for the construction phase.
 - Mill Plain Blvd – 104th to NE Chkalov Dr. of \$0.4 million being funded by the pavement management program.
- Appropriation adjustments totaling \$0.8 million in Surface Water projects all supported by grant funding. The largest of those is a grant for \$0.4 million for improving water quality and habitat conditions in the Burnt Bridge Creek watershed with support from the Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board Grant.

Attachment B of the ordinance outlines changes to FTEs, with an overall increase of 0.75 FTE recommended in the First Supplemental of 2020. Major changes from the Attachment B are listed below:

- Extend 0.75 limited-term FTE to support Commute Trip Reduction program supported by grant revenue. The grant funding was renewed through June 2021.
- Transfer of 1.0 limited term FTE (Code Compliance Officer), created as a new position in the 2019-2020 budget as part of HART team, from the Community & Economic Development Department to Public Works.

Advantage(s)

1. The proposed budget adjustments will ensure that the City remains in compliance with state statutes that require all City expenditures to have an appropriation approved by ordinance.
2. Appropriations are provided for important City programs, services, and capital projects.

Disadvantage(s)

Proposed supplemental recommends spending a net amount of \$2.5 million across all funds.

Prior Council Review

None

Action Requested

On Monday, July 20, 2020, subject to second reading and public hearing, approve ordinance.

Natasha Ramras, Chief Financial Officer, 487-8484

ATTACHMENTS:

- ▣ Ordinance
- ▣ Attachment A
- ▣ Attachment B
- ▣ Attachment C

07/13/20
07/20/20

ORDINANCE M-_____

AN ORDINANCE relating to the 2019-2020 Biennial Budget and making various appropriations in various funds; declaring an emergency.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF VANCOUVER:

Section 1. Supplemental appropriations are needed to meet certain necessary expenditures to be incurred in 2019-2020 which were not and could not reasonably have been foreseen at the time of adoption of the 2019-2020 Budget. As required by RCW 35.34.120, there is hereby set forth in summary form the total adjustments of expenditure appropriations for each separate fund adjusted and the aggregate totals for all such funds combined, as set forth in Attachment "A" of this ordinance. Attachment "C" outlines specific capital projects included in the 2019-2020 City of Vancouver Capital Budget.

Section 2. That a total of net 0.75 full-time equivalent positions are added as identified in Attachment "B" to this ordinance supported through grant funding. The position adjustments shall be made consistent with applicable civil service rules and personnel regulations.

ORDINANCE - 1

Section 3. A separate City special revenue fund is created to account for revenues and expenses associated with the Affordable Housing Sales Tax Credit (RCW 82.14.540). The new fund is to be named “Affordable Housing Sales Tax Fund” (fund number 130).

Section 4. As reported in SR No. _____ the appropriations made in this ordinance are necessary to meet certain necessary expenditures that will be incurred in 2019-2020 which were not and could not reasonably have been foreseen at the time of adoption of the 2019-2020 Budget; an emergency is hereby declared, and this ordinance shall go into effect immediately upon final passage.

Read first time:

PASSED BY THE FOLLOWING VOTE

Ayes: Councilmembers

Nay: Councilmembers

Absent: Councilmembers

Read second time:

PASSED BY THE FOLLOWING VOTE:

Ayes: Councilmembers

Nays: Councilmembers

Absent: Councilmembers

ORDINANCE - 2

SIGNED this _____ day of _____, 2020.

Anne McEnerny-Ogle, Mayor

Attest:

Natasha Ramras, City Clerk

Approved as to form:

Jonathan Young, City Attorney

ORDINANCE - 3

SUMMARY

ORDINANCE NO. _____

AN ORDINANCE relating to the 2019-2020 Biennial Budget and making various appropriations in various funds; declaring an emergency. Supplemental appropriations are needed to meet certain necessary expenditures to be incurred in 2019-2020 which were not and could not reasonably have been foreseen at the time of adoption of the 2019-2020 Budget; providing for an immediate effective date.

The full text of this ordinance will be mailed upon request. Contact Raelyn McJilton, Records Officer, at 487-8711, or via www.cityofvancouver.us (Go to City Government and Public Records).

ORDINANCE - 4

Budget Appropriation by Fund

2020 First Supplemental

Operating Budget

General, Street, and Fire Funds

General Fund	13,411,000
Street Fund	820,871
Fire Fund	4,791,152
Total General, Street, and Fire Funds	19,023,023

Special Revenue Funds

Street Funding Initiative - Operating Fund	36,426
CED Grants	1,269,471
Parkhill Cemetery Improvement Fund	(867,584)
Downtown Initiatives Fund	(3,455)
VNHR Properties	(8,829)
Emergency Ambulance Services Contract Admin Fund	101,659
Impact Fees - School Districts	11,397,896

Debt Service Funds

G O Debt Service Fund	8,050,000
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Enterprise Funds

Surface Water Management Fund	1,337,392
Water Utility Fund	725,297
Sewer Utility Fund	311,357
Airport Fund	156,752
Building Inspection Fund	(3,008)
Solid Waste Fund	122,143
Parking Services Fund	369,257

Internal Service Funds

Equipment Services Operations Fund	1,409
Equipment Services Capital Fund	708,343
Grounds and Facilities Services Fund	1,447,792
Self-Insured Worker's Comp & Liability Fund	500,000
Internal Administrative Services Fund	9,018

Fiduciary Funds

City/County Cable TV Fund	294,611
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Total Other Funds Expense Budget	25,955,947
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Total Operating Expense Budget	44,978,970
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Capital Budget

Capital Project Funds

VNHR Properties Fund	488,800
Transportation Capital Fund	1,610,650
Street Funding Initiative - Capital Fund	(420,000)
VNHR Property Capital	457,260
Parks Construction Fund (Capital Projects only)	1,222,422
Drainage Construction Fund	817,790
Airport	1,705,000
Total Capital Project Funds	5,881,922

Budget Appropriation by Fund**2020 First Supplemental****Capital Funding Transfers Supporting COV Capital Projects Budget**

Street Fund	(828,480)
Street Funding Initiative Operating	(1,263,072)
Transportation Special Revenue Fund	(272,850)
Cascade TIF District	(250,000)
Pacific TIF District	(235,000)
PIF - Acq & Dev District 2	201,000
PIF - Acq & Dev District 4	108,738
PIF - District C	912,684
2011 Transportation Bond Capital Fund	(68,428)
VNHR Property Capital	488,800
Transportation Benefit District	700,000
Total Transfers for Capital	(506,608)
Total Capital Expense Budget	5,375,314
Total Operating and Capital Expense Budget	50,354,284

Summary of FTE Changes

	2020 First Supplemental	
	2020 FTE	Notes
001 General Fund	0.75	
Community & Economic Development	0.75	
Computer Support Specialist	1.00	Reclass Management Analyst B to Computer Support Specialist Classification Cleanup - Change to Economic Development Division
Economic Development Director	-1.00	Manager
Economic Development Division Manager	1.00	Classification Cleanup - Change from Economic Development Director
Principal Planner	-1.00	Classification Cleanup - Change to Senior Policy Advisor (Limited Term)
Senior Policy Advisor	1.00	Classification Cleanup - Change from Principal Planner (Limited Term)
CTR Coordinator	0.75	Extend Grant Funded FTE
Code Enforcement Officer	-1.00	Reorganization to Public Works (HART) (Limited Term)
102 Street Fund	0.00	
Public Works	0.00	
Public Works Supervisor	0.00	Reclass one PW Supervisor to Senior Traffic Engineer; Reclass one Traffic Signal Specialist to Public Works Supervisor
Senior Traffic Engineer	1.00	Reclass one PW Supervisor to Senior Traffic Engineer
Traffic Signal Specialist	-1.00	Reclass one Traffic Signal Specialist to Public Works Supervisor
111 Affordable Housing Fund	0.00	
Community & Economic Development	0.00	
Assistant Planner	-1.00	Classification Cleanup - Change to Associate Planner
Associate Planner	1.00	Classification Cleanup - Change from Assistant Planner
151 Fire Fund	0.00	
Vancouver Fire	0.00	
Fire Captain	4.00	Classification Cleanup - Change to Firefighter Captain
Firefighter Captain	-4.00	Classification Cleanup - Change from Fire Captain
445 Water Utility Fund	0.00	
Public Works	0.00	
Customer Service Representative	-0.50	Classification Cleanup - Change to Utility Customer Service Representative
Utility Customer Service Representative	0.50	Classification Cleanup - Change from Customer Service Representative
483 Building Inspection Fund	-1.00	
Community & Economic Development	-1.00	
Building Inspector II	-1.00	Reclass Building Inspector II to III
Building Inspector III	1.00	Reclass Building Inspector II to III
Management Analyst B	-1.00	Reclass Management Analyst B to Computer Support Specialist
508 Grounds and Facilities Services Fund	1.00	
Public Works	1.00	
Maintenance Worker Lead	-1.00	Reclass Grounds Maintenance Worker II to Lead Maintenance Worker
Maintenance Worker II	1.00	Reclass Grounds Maintenance Worker II to Lead Maintenance Worker
Code Enforcement Officer	1.00	Reorganization from CED (HART) (Limited Term)

Summary of FTE Changes

	<u>2020 First Supplemental</u>	
	2020 FTE	Notes
510 Internal Administrative Services Fund	0.00	
Financial Management Services	1.00	
IT Systems Analyst C	1.00	Reclass IT System Analyst C to Business Intelligence Analyst
Procurement Specialist C	-1.00	Reclass Procurement Specialist C to Senior Procurement Specialist
Procurement Specialist D	-2.00	Classification Cleanup - Change to Senior Procurement Specialist Classification Cleanup for Procurement Specialist D series; Reclass one
Senior Procurement Specialist	3.00	Procurement Specialist C
Finance Supervisor II	-1.00	Reclass Finance Supervisor II to Payroll Manager
Payroll Manager	1.00	Reclass Finance Supervisor II to Payroll Manager
Information Technology	-1.00	
Business Intelligence Analyst	-1.00	Reclass IT System Analyst C to Business Intelligence Analyst Reclass Lead Computer Support Specialist to Computer Technician
Lead Computer Support Specialist	-1.00	Supervisor Reclass Lead Computer Support Specialist to Computer Technician
Computer Technician Supervisor	1.00	Supervisor
Grand Total	0.75	

CAPITAL PROJECTS BY DEPARTMENT

	2020 First Supplemental	Revised 2019- 2020 Budget	Notes
GENERAL CAPITAL PROJECTS			
Officer's Row Roofs (WA State Historical Society Grant)	457,260	618,222	Capital - New (Grant)
FAA Pearson Field Taxiway and Apron Rehab Project Grant Funded	1,705,000		
Land Bridge Maintenance Project	488,800	488,800	
Total General Capital Construction Projects	2,651,060	29,251,850	
PARKS CAPITAL PROJECTS			
North Image NH Park Expansion	912,684	3,107,581	
Summers Walk Park	108,738	418,738	Carry Forward
Dubois Park	201,000	810,000	Carry Forward
Total Parks Capital Projects	1,222,422	16,425,771	
TRANSPORTATION/STREETS CAPITAL PROJECTS			
Mill Plain Blvd - 104th to NE Chkalov Dr.	350,000	3,350,000	
Evergreen Highway Trail Phase II	(51,188)	47,533	Impact of I-976
Evergreen Trail - Chelsea to Image	(75,090)	257,253	Impact of I-976
SE 1st St - 164th to 192nd	2,000,000	10,238,783	
NE 18th St - 97th Ave to 107th Ave	(500,000)	2,668,240	Impact of I-976
Transportation System Plan Update	(613,072)	(613,072)	Impact of I-976
Devine Pedestrian Improvements - Mill Plain to 18th	964,000	964,000	
NE 115th Avenue extension - 16th St. to 18th St.	250,000	250,000	
Street Initiatives Capital Projects		-	
Traffic Signal and Lighting Sustainability	(899,000)	617,381	Impact of I-976
NE 192nd Ave and 13th St Signal Improvement	-	130,000	
Non-Programmed Safety (fund 331)	(200,000)	128,699	Impact of I-976
NW Neighborhood Connectivity (NW 43rd Street to NW 53rd Street_Lincoln Sidewalks)	500,000	600,000	
2019 Neighborhood Traffic Management Program	(265,000)	(265,000)	Impact of I-976
2020 Neighborhood Traffic Management Program	(270,000)	(270,000)	Impact of I-976
Total Transportation Capital	1,190,650	36,292,072	
SEWER CAPITAL PROJECTS			
SCIP Projects			
Total SCIP Projects	-	9,707,881	
Collection & Treatment Projects			
Total Collection & Treatment Projects	-	36,282,886	
Total Sewer Capital Projects	-	45,990,767	
SURFACE WATER CAPITAL PROJECTS			
Burnt Bridge Creek Stormwater Outfall Impact Survey	179,790	179,790	
Capacity Grant 2020	50,000	50,000	
Columbia Slope Stormwater Retrofit Evaluation Study	75,000	75,000	
SWDOT Fees 2020	363,000	363,000	
East Mill Plain UIC Treatment	100,000	100,000	
Local Source Control Partnership	50,000	50,000	
Total Drainage Capital Projects	817,790	6,004,193	
WATER CAPITAL PROJECTS			
Total Water Projects	-	45,746,031	
CAPITAL PROJECTS SUMMARY			
General Capital	2,651,060	31,284,688	
Parks	1,222,422	16,424,640	
Transportation/Streets	1,190,650	36,292,072	
Sewer	-	45,990,767	
Surface Water	817,790	6,004,193	
Water	-	45,746,031	
Total Capital Projects	5,881,922	181,742,391	

Public Hearing on Fossil Fuels Temporary Moratorium

VANCOUVER
CITY HALL



July 20, 2020

City Council Public Hearing

Aaron Lande, Senior Policy Analyst

Presentation Overview

- Prior Council Action
- Historic Context
- Present Situation
- Action Requested

Prior Council Action

- On June 8, 2020 City Council adopted Ordinance M-4295
 - Established six-month moratorium prohibiting the establishment of new, or expansion of existing, large-scale fossil fuel facilities
 - Exemptions are allowed for upkeep, repair, or maintenance of existing buildings or properties
 - Doesn't impact facilities that solely provide direct sales or distribution to consumers (e.g. gas stations)

Historic Context

- City Council has taken related action in the past:
 - Resolution M-3821 – *Encouraged agencies to deny permits for facilities that increase the transportation of Bakken crude oil through Clark County* (June 2014)
 - Resolution M-4090 – *Restricted the expansion of crude petroleum facilities by way of a moratorium* (Sept. 2014)
 - Made corresponding revisions to the City land use code (Title 20.150 VMC)

Present Situation

- Efforts will soon be underway to create or update City documents:
 - Strategic Plan
 - Climate Action Plan
 - Vancouver City Center Vision
 - Title 20 VMC
- Moratorium will preserve the widest range of choices and alternatives during these planning efforts

Action Requested

- On July 20, 2020, approve the resolution adopting findings of fact in support of Ordinance M-4295

Council questions, testimony, deliberations

Aaron Lande, Senior Policy Analyst, aaron.lande@cityofvancouver.us



Fossil Fuel Moratorium - 7



Staff Report 089-20

TO: Mayor and City Council

FROM: Eric Holmes, City Manager

DATE: 7/20/2020

SUBJECT Public hearing on resolution in support of temporary moratorium prohibiting the establishment of new, or expansion of existing, large-scale fossil fuel facilities

Key Points

- State law allows adoption of temporary moratoria on particular uses for up to six months while studies are conducted related to such uses and how they should be regulated, provided a hearing on the moratorium is held within 60 days of original adoption.
- On June 8, 2020, the City Council adopted Ordinance M-4295 establishing an emergency six-month moratorium prohibiting the establishment of new, or expansion of existing, large-scale fossil fuel facilities. Adoption of the moratorium preserves the ability to develop the Strategic Plan, Vancouver City Center Vision (VCCV), Title 20 updates, Climate Action Plan, and other plans with the widest range of choices and alternatives for future development until the strategy and corresponding code updates are completed.
- There are exemptions for permits required for upkeep, repair, or maintenance of existing buildings or properties, or work mandated to maintain public health and safety.
- The City Council has previously acted to encourage agencies to deny permits for facilities that increase the transportation of Bakken crude oil through Clark County (June 2014, Resolution M-3821), restricted the expansion of crude petroleum facilities by way of a moratorium (Sept. 2014, Resolution M-4090), and made corresponding revisions to the City land use code (Title 20.150 VMC).
- The City can hold public hearings and maximize public input in the siting of new, or expansion of existing, large-scale fossil fuel facilities without jeopardizing any possible land use option that may be precluded by unrestricted development.

Strategic Plan Alignment

Goal 1: Ensure our built urban environment is one of the safest, most environmentally responsible and well maintained in the Pacific Northwest.

Present Situation

The moratorium prohibits the acceptance, processing, and granting of applications for permits for establishment of new, or expansion of existing, large-scale fossil fuel facilities until December 8, 2020. This provides time for work to continue on updates to the Strategic Plan, VCCV, Title 20 updates, and the drafting of a Climate Action Plan.

Advantage(s)

1. Allows the City time to consider the widest range of choice and alternatives for future development when developing strategy and plans and implementing corresponding code updates.
2. Allows time for associated public process, stakeholder outreach, and required environmental review.
3. Avoids jeopardizing any possible land use option that may be precluded by unrestricted development until work on the Strategic Plan, VCCV, Title 20 updates, and Climate Action Plan are further underway.

Disadvantage(s)

Prohibits the acceptance, processing, and granting of applications for permits for previously allowed new or expanded fossil fuel facilities.

Budget Impact

Minimal budget impact. No permit applications for new, or the expansion of existing, facilities means no permit fee revenue but also no permit review costs. Because permit review fees are capped, permit fees may not fully cover the cost of reviewing a large and complicated project like a fossil fuel facility, meaning the moratorium may have a slight budget benefit to the City.

Prior Council Review

June 8, 2020, adoption of Ordinance M-4295 adopting temporary moratorium.

Action Requested

On Monday, July 20, 2020, subject to public hearing, adopt a resolution making findings of fact in support of Ordinance M-4295.

Aaron Lande, Senior Policy Analyst, 487-8612

ATTACHMENTS:

- ▢ Resolution
- ▢ Ordinance M-4295
- ▢ Presentation

7/20/2020

RESOLUTION NO. _____

A RESOLUTION making findings of fact in support of the adoption of Ordinance No. M-4295 declaring an emergency and adopting a six-month temporary moratorium prohibiting the establishment of new, or expansion of existing, large-scale fossil fuel facilities.

WHEREAS, on June 8, 2020, the Vancouver City Council adopted Ordinance No. M-4295 without holding a public hearing; and

WHEREAS, RCW 35.63.200 and 35.63.200 require that the City hold a public hearing within 60 days of adopting the moratorium, and adopt findings of fact justifying its action either prior to or immediately after the public hearing; and

WHEREAS, the City Council held a public hearing on July 20, 2020, and sets forth in this resolution its findings as follows.

NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY OF VANCOUVER:

Section 1. “Goal 1” of the City of Vancouver’s 2016-2021 Strategic Plan is to “[e]nsure our built urban environment is one of the safest, most environmentally responsible and well maintained in the Pacific Northwest.”

Section 2. Local governments have a core responsibility for upholding the public health, safety and welfare; mitigating and preparing for disasters; protecting and preserving natural systems; and supporting economic development.

RESOLUTION - 1

Section 3. The City of Vancouver and the greater Pacific Northwest are vulnerable to powerful subduction zone earthquakes that occur with periodic frequency along the Juan de Fuca and North American plates. Geologic research has shown that subduction zone earthquakes have occurred in the Pacific Northwest with relative regularity over the last 10,000 years, and if averages from past events are predictive, the region could be overdue for another powerful subduction zone earthquake. However, many of the buildings and critical infrastructure in Vancouver were built before this seismic exposure was widely understood.

Section 4. The Clark Regional Emergency Services Agency has identified Critical Facilities and Infrastructure (including Hazardous Materials, Energy Facilities, Transportation Systems, and Water and Sanitation Systems) to be collocated within areas of the City with a “Moderate to High” liquefaction susceptibility.

Section 5. The City’s drinking water (almost 26 million gallons per day) is supplied entirely from groundwater resources. The vast majority of this drinking water (approximately 90%) is supplied from the Troutdale, Upper Orchards, and Lower Orchards Aquifers, the boundaries of which are often blurred (the Orchards Aquifer is likely an alluviated portion of the Troutdale with little or no silica cementing), and historical water monitoring indicates that water moves vertically through the hydrogeologic layers of these aquifers.

Section 6. Facilities that store or process hazardous materials have been recognized to present an increased risk of spills or leaks, and a greater concentration of such facilities renders the City’s water supply at an increased susceptibility to contamination, particularly in the event of a powerful earthquake.

Section 7. Prior Vancouver city councils have tried to protect City water resources by establishing development regulations and minimum standards to reduce the risks of contaminants

entering water resources by enacting local ground and surface water regulations, now codified in Chapter 14.26 VMC, the Water Resources Protection Ordinance. In addition, recognizing the risks posed by the transportation of petroleum, prior Vancouver city councils have also encouraged agencies to deny permits for facilities that increase the transportation of Bakken crude oil through Clark County (June 2014, Resolution M-3821), restricted the expansion of crude petroleum facilities by way of a moratorium (Sept. 2014, Resolution M-4090), and made corresponding revisions to the City land use code in Chapter 20.150 VMC.

Section 8. The storage, transfer, processing and handling of other fossil fuels within the City pose risks to safety, health and livability, including mobility of people, other freight, and other commercial vehicles, which are potentially catastrophic in magnitude.

Section 9. It is appropriate to conduct review and analysis of the City's current vulnerabilities to determine if the purposes of Title 20 and Chapter 14.26 VMC may continue to be fulfilled while accommodating the establishment of new, or expansion of existing, large-scale fossil fuel facilities.

Section 10. The siting of large-scale fossil fuel facilities raises issues of social equity, as these types of facilities have historically been disproportionately located in close proximity to low-income communities and communities of color.

Section 11. On January 17, 2020, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals found that, "copious expert evidence" establishes that an unprecedented rise in the Earth's carbon concentration levels stems from fossil fuel combustion, and if left unchecked, such levels will wreak havoc on the Earth's climate, stating further: "The problem is approaching 'the point of no return.' Absent some action, the destabilizing climate will bury cities, spawn life-threatening natural disasters, and jeopardize critical food and water supplies." (Hon. Andrew D. Hurwitz, Circuit Judge

authoring the majority opinion of Juliana v. United States, No. 18-36082, p.13 (9th Cir., Jan. 17, 2020).

Section 12. The University of Washington found that Washington State has experienced long-term warming, a lengthening of the frost-free season, more frequent nighttime heat waves, rising sea levels along most of Washington's coast, increased coastal ocean acidity, declining glacial area and spring snowpack, and changes in the peak streamflows in many rivers to earlier in the year; such that three key areas of risk, specifically changes in the natural timing of water availability, sea level rise and ocean acidity, and increased forest mortality, will likely bring significant consequences for the economy, infrastructure, natural systems, and human health of the region. Studies conducted by the University of Oregon have further found that the effects of climate change on water supplies, public health, coastal and storm damage, wildfires, and other impacts, will cost Washington almost \$10 billion per year after 2020, unless additional actions are taken to mitigate these effects.

Section 13. The scientifically projected increase of forest mortality poses a unique, and heightened threat to the quality of life enjoyed by residents of the City of Vancouver, which has been annually recognized as "Tree City USA" since 1989. The scientifically projected changes to streamflows pose a unique, and heightened threat to the life, health, safety, and economic vitality of Vancouver residents, as it has been long-recognized that "one of the greatest assets of Vancouver is its shoreline along the Columbia River" (August 1991, Resolution M-2739). The City has also made significant financial investments to complete capital improvements such as the Waterfront Development Project and Columbia River Renaissance Trail, in order to "draw walkers and bikers to the water's edge" and "reinforce recognition of the [Columbia River] waterfront as a place of community-wide enjoyment" (June 1993, Resolution M-2836).

Section 14. Large-scale fossil fuel facilities create significant public health risks, including air pollution resulting in impaired respiratory functions from fine particulates, noise pollution affecting hearing loss and psychological health, and exposure to heavy metals and contaminated drinking sources resulting in cancers, premature death and lung and heart diseases. Fossil fuels, including petroleum, coal and natural gas, are a major source of carbon dioxide, heavy metals, nitrogen oxide and sulfur dioxide, and each has a demonstrated nexus to climate change and environmental pollution. The Vancouver City Council has grave concerns regarding the safety of Vancouver residents and the environment, and the strain on public services and existing infrastructure resulting from the siting and operation of new, or expansion of existing, large-scale fossil fuel facilities.

Section 15. The City of Vancouver is preparing to update the City Strategic Plan, the Vancouver City Center Vision (“VCCV”), and make annual updates to Title 20 VMC. It is appropriate at this time to facilitate citizen engagement, and undertake appropriate review of large-scale fossil fuel zoning and siting considerations in order to mitigate avoidable risks of catastrophic harm, ensure that the resiliency goals adopted as part of the City Strategic Plan are capable of being fully realized, focus more economic development on safe and renewable energy sources and “green” businesses, and account for the social and environmental impacts on traditionally marginalized communities. In order to preserve the ability to develop the Strategic Plan, VCCV, and Title 20 updates, taking these factors into account, and with the widest range of choices and alternatives for future development, it is necessary to temporarily restrict the establishment of new, or expansion of existing, large-scale fossil fuel facilities until the strategy and corresponding code updates are completed. Without a temporary moratorium, the City could receive development applications related to large-scale fossil fuel facilities that would conflict

RESOLUTION - 5

with these goals, and the City would be required to process the applications under such regulations as currently exist.

Section 17. A temporary moratorium will enable the City to conduct public outreach and engagement and maximize public input in the siting of new, or expansion of existing, large-scale fossil fuel facilities without jeopardizing any possible land use options that may be precluded by unrestricted development. This moratorium will also allow City staff additional time to research and develop appropriate strategies to mitigate risks associated with the establishment of new, or expansion of existing, large-scale fossil fuel facilities in the future, through amendments to existing zoning ordinances if necessary. This temporary moratorium promotes the public health, safety, and general welfare of the people of Vancouver, and will encourage the most desirable and productive use of land and community resources, while also protecting the economic and social well-being of City residents.

Section 18. Definitions. For the purposes of this resolution:

A. “Fossil fuels” means petroleum and petroleum products, coal, and natural gasses, including without limitation methane, propane and butane, derived from prehistoric organic matter and used to generate energy. Fossil fuels do not include by-products such as asphalt, plastics, fertilizers, paints, or denatured ethanol.

B.1. “Large-scale fossil fuel facilities” means:

a. Facilities engaged in the wholesale distribution, extraction, refinement or processing of fossil fuels.

b. Terminals engaged in the bulk movement of fossil fuels (excluding railyards, fuel storage for airports, and fuel storage for marine servicing facilities).

c. Bulk coal storage: any structure, group of structures, equipment, or device that stores or transfers coal for use in the production of electricity or power.

d. Coal power plant: a thermal power station which burns coal to generate electricity or other usable power.

e. Natural gas processing: any facility which (i) separates natural gas components to recover usable natural gas liquids (*i.e.*, liquefied petroleum or natural gas), or (ii) produces natural gas suitable for transport (*i.e.*, pipeline quality dry natural gas), or (iii) processes natural gas to create methanol or other chemical products.

f. Natural gas storage and handling: any structure, group of structures, equipment, or devices that stores or transfers natural gas for use in the production of electricity or power, or for further processing (excluding facilities that create energy from landfill gas).

g. Bulk storage of one type of fossil fuel, or a combination of multiple types of fossil fuels, in excess of two million gallons.

2. “Large-scale fossil fuel facilities” does not include facilities that solely provide direct sales or distribution to consumers (*e.g.*, gas stations are not large-scale fossil fuel facilities).

ADOPTED at a Regular Meeting of the Vancouver City Council this 20th day of July,
2020.

Anne McEnery-Ogle, Mayor

Attest:

Natasha Ramras, City Clerk

Approved as to form:

Jonathan Young, City Attorney

RESOLUTION - 8

06 / 08 / 2020

ORDINANCE NO. M-4295

AN ORDINANCE declaring an emergency and adopting a six-month temporary moratorium prohibiting the establishment of new, or expansion of existing, large-scale fossil fuel facilities; directing staff to formulate recommendations addressing the circumstances necessitating the moratorium; and establishing an immediate effective date.

WHEREAS, the City of Vancouver is a Charter City of the First Class and has the authority to adopt temporary moratoria pursuant to the City's constitutional police powers, home rule authority, RCW 36.70A.390, and 35.63.200; and

WHEREAS, "Goal 1" of the City of Vancouver's 2016-2021 Strategic Plan is to "[e]nsure our built urban environment is one of the safest, most environmentally responsible and well maintained in the Pacific Northwest;" and

WHEREAS, local governments have a core responsibility for upholding the public health, safety, and welfare, mitigating and preparing for disasters, protecting and preserving natural systems and supporting economic development; and

WHEREAS, the City of Vancouver and the greater Pacific Northwest are vulnerable to powerful subduction zone earthquakes that occur with periodic frequency along the Juan de Fuca and North American plates; and

WHEREAS, geologic research has shown that subduction zone earthquakes have occurred along the Pacific Northwest with relative regularity over the last 10,000 years, and if

averages from past events are predictive, the region could be overdue for another powerful subduction zone earthquake; and

WHEREAS, many of the city's buildings and critical infrastructure were built before the city's seismic exposure was widely understood; and

WHEREAS, the Clark Regional Emergency Services Agency has identified Critical Facilities and Infrastructure (including Hazardous Materials, Energy Facilities, Transportation Systems, and Water and Sanitation Systems) to be co-located within areas of the City with a "Moderate to High" liquefaction susceptibility (see Exhibits A-1, A-2: Clark Regional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan, Vol. 2 – Planning Partner Annexes, Aug. 2017, pp. 156-157); and

WHEREAS, the City of Vancouver's drinking water (almost 26 million gallons per day) is supplied entirely from groundwater resources; and

WHEREAS, the vast majority of Vancouver's drinking water (approximately 90%) is supplied from the Troutdale, Upper Orchards and Lower Orchards Aquifers, the boundaries of which are often blurred (the Orchards Aquifer is likely an alluviated portion of the Troutdale with little or no silica cementing), and historical water monitoring indicates that water moves vertically through the hydrogeologic layers of these aquifers; and

WHEREAS, facilities that store or process hazardous materials have been recognized to present an increased risk of spills or leaks (see Exhibit B), and a greater concentration of such facilities renders the City's water supply at an increased susceptibility to contamination, particularly in the event of a powerful earthquake; and

WHEREAS, prior Vancouver city councils have endeavored to protect City water resources by establishing development regulations and minimum standards to reduce the risks of

contaminants entering water resources by enacting local ground and surface water regulations in the form of a Water Resource Protection Ordinance, Title 14.26 VMC; and

WHEREAS, recognizing the risks posed by transportation of one particular fossil fuel (petroleum), prior Vancouver city councils have encouraged agencies to deny permits for facilities that increase the transportation of Bakken crude oil through Clark County (June 2014, Resolution M-3821), restricted the expansion of crude petroleum facilities by way of a moratorium (Sept. 2014, Resolution M-4090), and made corresponding revisions to the City land use code (Title 20.150 VMC); and

WHEREAS, this City Council recognizes that the storage, transfer, processing and handling of other fossil fuels within the City pose risks to safety, health, and livability, including mobility of people, other freight, and other commercial vehicles which are potentially catastrophic in magnitude; and

WHEREAS, this City Council finds that it is appropriate to conduct review and analysis of its current vulnerabilities to determine whether, and if so how, the purposes of Title 20 and Title 14.26 VMC may continue to be fulfilled while accommodating the establishment of new, or expansion of existing, large-scale fossil fuel facilities; and

WHEREAS, in addition to the foregoing, on January 17, 2020, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals found that “Copious expert evidence” establishes that an unprecedented rise in the Earth’s carbon concentration levels stems from fossil fuel combustion, and if left unchecked, such levels will wreak havoc on the Earth’s climate; stating further: “The problem is approaching ‘the point of no return.’ Absent some action, the destabilizing climate will bury cities, spawn life-threatening natural disasters, and jeopardize critical food and water supplies.” (Hon.

Andrew D. Hurwitz, Circuit Judge authoring the majority opinion of Juliana v. United States, No. 18-36082, p.13 (9th Cir., Jan. 17, 2020); and

WHEREAS, studies conducted by the University of Oregon have found that the effects of climate change on water supplies, public health, coastal and storm damage, wildfires, and other impacts, will cost Washington almost \$10 billion per year after 2020, unless we take additional actions to mitigate these effects (Washington State Executive Order No. 14-04); and

WHEREAS, the University of Washington has found that Washington State has experienced long-term warming, a lengthening of the frost-free season, more frequent nighttime heat waves, rising sea levels along most of Washington's coast, increased coastal ocean acidity, declining glacial area and spring snowpack, and changes in the peak streamflows in many rivers to earlier in the year; such that three key areas of risk, specifically changes in the natural timing of water availability, sea level rise and ocean acidity, and increased forest mortality, will likely bring significant consequences for the economy, infrastructure, natural systems, and human health of the region (Washington State Executive Order No. 14-04; University of Washington summary of existing knowledge regarding the causes, impacts, and effects of climate change on Washington State); and

WHEREAS, the scientifically projected increase of forest mortality poses a unique, and heightened threat to the quality of life enjoyed by residents of the City of Vancouver, which has been annually recognized as "Tree City USA" since 1989; and

WHEREAS, the scientifically projected changes to streamflows pose a unique, and heightened threat to the life, health, safety, and economic vitality enjoyed by residents of the City of Vancouver, as it has been long-recognized that "one of the greatest assets of Vancouver is its shoreline along the Columbia River" (August 1991, Resolution M-2739); and the City has made

significant financial investments to complete capital improvements such as the Waterfront Development Project and Columbia River Renaissance Trail, in order to “draw walkers and bikers to the water’s edge” and “reinforce recognition of the [Columbia River] waterfront as a place of community-wide enjoyment” (June 1993, Resolution M-2836); and

WHEREAS, large-scale fossil fuel facilities create significant public health risks, including air pollution resulting in impaired respiratory functions from fine particulates, noise pollution affecting hearing loss and psychological health, and exposure to heavy metals and contaminated drinking sources resulting in cancers, premature death and lung and heart diseases; and

WHEREAS, fossil fuels including petroleum, coal and natural gas, are a major source of carbon dioxide, heavy metals, nitrogen oxide and sulfur dioxide, and each has a demonstrated nexus to climate change and environmental pollution; the Vancouver City Council has grave concerns regarding the safety of Vancouver City residents and the environment, and the strain on public services and existing infrastructure resulting from the siting and operation of new, or expansion of existing, large-scale fossil fuel facilities; and

WHEREAS, the City of Vancouver is preparing to update the City Strategic Plan, the Vancouver City Center Vision (“VCCV”), and make annual updates to Title 20 VMC; and it is appropriate to facilitate citizen engagement, and undertake appropriate review of large-scale fossil fuel zoning and siting considerations in order to mitigate avoidable risks of catastrophic harm and ensure that any resiliency goals the City Council may adopt as part of the City Strategic Plan are capable of being fully realized; and

WHEREAS, the City Council finds that in order to preserve the ability to develop the Strategic Plan, VCCV, and Title 20 updates, with the widest range of choices and alternatives for

future development, it is necessary to temporarily restrict the establishment of new, or expansion of existing, large-scale fossil fuel facilities until the strategy and corresponding code updates are completed; and

WHEREAS, a temporary moratorium will enable the City to hold public hearings and maximize public input in the siting of new, or expansion of existing, large-scale fossil fuel facilities without jeopardizing any possible land use options that may be precluded by unrestricted development; and

WHEREAS, a temporary moratorium as proposed herein will allow City staff additional time to research and develop appropriate strategies to mitigate risks associated with the establishment of new, or expansion of existing, large-scale fossil fuel facilities in the future, through amendments to existing zoning ordinances if necessary; and

WHEREAS, the City Council believes that a temporary moratorium promotes the public health, safety, and general welfare of the people of Vancouver, and will encourage the most desirable and productive use of land and community resources; and

WHEREAS, a public hearing on this ordinance establishing a temporary moratorium will be held within 60 days of the adoption of this ordinance; and

WHEREAS, it is necessary that this ordinance go into effect immediately in order to avoid a rush of applications for new or expanded development of large-scale fossil fuel facilities.

NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF VANCOUVER:

Section 1. The recitals to this ordinance are hereby incorporated by this reference. City staff is directed to formulate recommendations addressing the circumstances necessitating this moratorium.

Section 2. Definitions. For the purposes of this ordinance:

A. “Fossil fuels” means petroleum and petroleum products, coal, and natural gasses, including without limitation methane, propane and butane, derived from prehistoric organic matter and used to generate energy. Fossil fuels do not include by-products such as asphalt, plastics, fertilizers, paints, or denatured ethanol.

B.1. “Large-scale fossil fuel facilities” means:

a. Facilities engaged in the wholesale distribution, extraction, refinement or processing of fossil fuels;

b. Terminals engaged in the bulk movement of fossil fuels (excluding railyards, fuel storage for airports, and fuel storage for marine servicing facilities);

c. Bulk coal storage: any structure, group of structures, equipment, or device that stores or transfers coal for use in the production of electricity or power.

d. Coal power plant: a thermal power station which burns coal to generate electricity or other usable power.

e. Natural gas processing: any facility which (i) separates natural gas components to recover usable natural gas liquids (*i.e.*, liquefied petroleum or natural gas), or (ii) produces natural gas suitable for transport (*i.e.*, pipeline quality dry natural gas), or (iii) processes natural gas to create methanol or other chemical products.

f. Natural gas storage and handling: any structure, group of structures, equipment, or devices that stores or transfers natural gas for use in the production of electricity or power, or for further processing (excluding facilities that create energy from landfill gas).

g. Bulk storage of one type of fossil fuel, or a combination of multiple types of fossil fuels, in excess of two million gallons.

2. “Large-scale fossil fuel facilities” do not include facilities that solely provide direct sales or distribution to consumers (*e.g.*, gas stations are not large-scale fossil fuel facilities).

Section 3. Temporary Moratorium. As authorized by the City’s constitutional police powers, home rule authority, RCW 36.70A.390 and RCW 35.63.200, the City Council hereby adopts a temporary moratorium on the acceptance, processing, and granting of applications for permits for establishment of new, or expansion of existing, large-scale fossil fuel facilities.

Section 4. Exemptions. The moratorium established in Section 2 of this ordinance shall not apply to permits required for upkeep, repair, or maintenance of existing buildings or properties, or work mandated by the City to maintain public health and safety.

Section 5. Duration. This moratorium shall be in effect for six months following the effective date of this ordinance.

Section 6. Vested Rights. The moratorium created by this ordinance does not apply to properties with vested rights existing on the date of adoption of this moratorium ordinance. “Vested Rights” shall be defined in accordance with VMC 20.210.110.

Section 7. Severability. If any provision of this ordinance or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, or should any portion of this ordinance be preempted by state or federal law or regulation, the remainder of the ordinance or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances shall survive and be unaffected.

Section 8. Effective date. The City Council hereby finds and declares that an emergency exists which necessitates that this ordinance become effective immediately in order to preserve the public health, safety and welfare. This ordinance shall become effective

immediately upon passage. The City Clerk is directed to publish a summary hereof including the title at the earliest possible publication date.

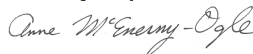
Ayes: Councilmembers Fox, Paulsen, Lebowsky, Glover, Stober, Hansen, Mayor McEnerny-Ogle

Nays: Councilmembers None

Absent: Councilmembers None

SIGNED this 8th day of June, 2020.

DocuSigned by:

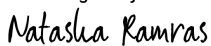


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Anne McEnerny-Ogle, Mayor

Attest:

DocuSigned by:



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Natasha Ramras, City Clerk

Approved as to form:

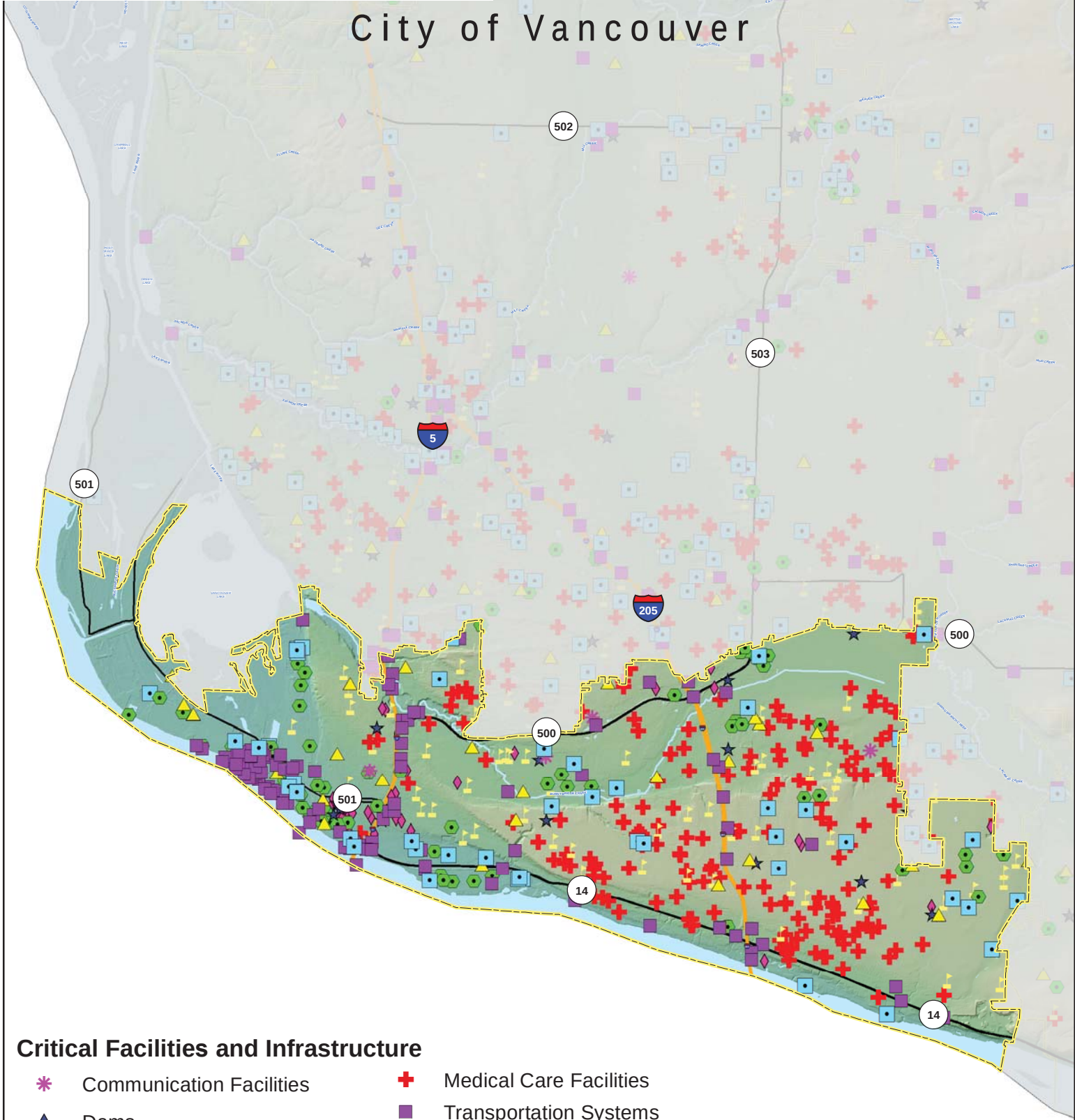
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Jonathan Young, City Attorney

City of Vancouver



Critical Facilities and Infrastructure

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ✱ Communication Facilities | ✚ Medical Care Facilities |
| ◆ Dams | ■ Transportation Systems |
| ★ Emergency Services | ▲ Schools |
| ▲ Energy Facilities | ■ Water and Sanitation Systems |
| ⬢ Hazardous Materials | ◆ Other Facilities |



Base Map Data Sources: Clark County, U.S. Geological Survey



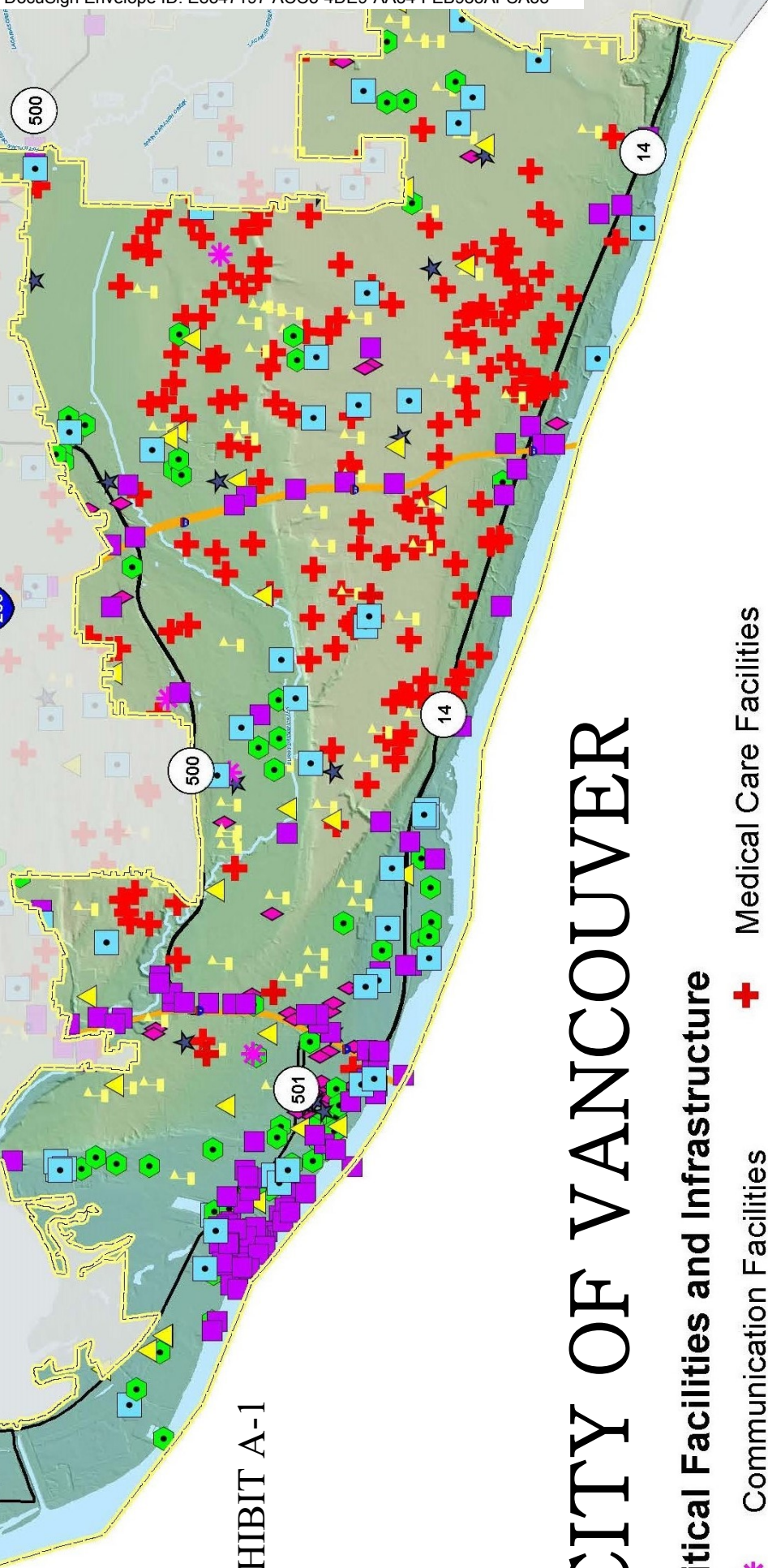


EXHIBIT A-1

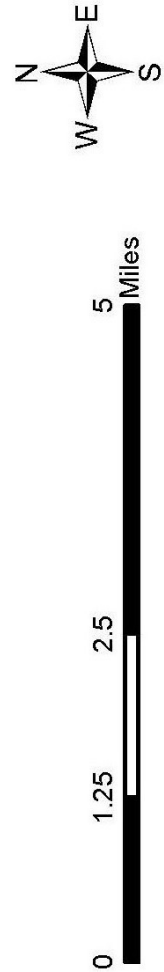
CITY OF VANCOUVER

Critical Facilities and Infrastructure

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| * Communication Facilities | + Medical Care Facilities |
| ◆ Dams | ■ Transportation Systems |
| ★ Emergency Services | ▲ Schools |
| ▲ Energy Facilities | ■ Water and Sanitation Systems |
| ● Hazardous Materials | ◆ Other Facilities |



Base Map Data Sources: Clark County, U.S. Geological Survey



Clark County does not warrant the accuracy, reliability or timeliness of any information on this map, and shall not be held liable for losses caused by using this information.

City of Vancouver



Base Map Data Sources: Clark County, U.S. Geological Survey

0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles



Clark County does not warrant the accuracy, reliability or timeliness of any information on this map, and shall not be held liable for losses caused by using this information.

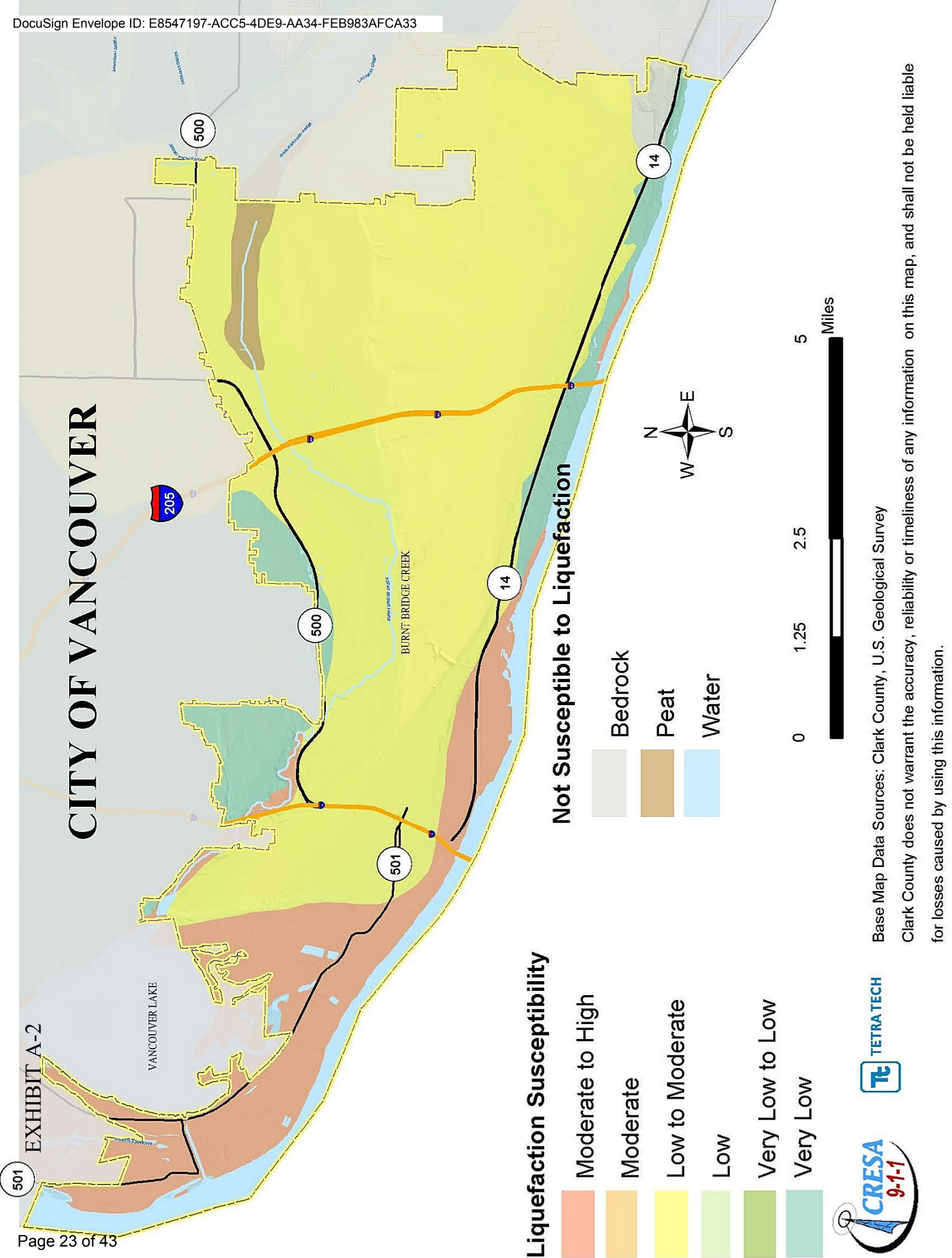


Exhibit B



Vulnerability Assessment of Groundwater in an Urban Environment – Vancouver, WA

Richard Hoiland and Douglas Wise, City of Vancouver Water Resources Protection

The goal of this vulnerability assessment is to identify relative risks of aquifer contamination in the Vancouver urban area. Contaminants of concern are primarily anthropogenic (introduced by human activity) and are most often present in significant quantities at commercial facilities and industries.

In 2003 Vancouver adopted a Water Resources Protection ordinance and a city-wide site inspection program to identify compliance issues. Since then program inspectors have visited almost every facility in the city that stores and manages hazardous materials, currently numbering over 200 sites.

By assigning relative risk values to areas based on vulnerability factors, program inspectors can utilize limited resources more effectively and, in the process, better protect valuable groundwater and surface water resources. There are limitations to a vulnerability mapping approach, however. A groundwater vulnerability publication from the Committee on Geosciences, Environment, and Resources (National Resource Council, 1993) lists the following three “**Laws of Ground Water Vulnerability**”:

1. *All ground water is vulnerable.*
2. *Uncertainty is inherent in all vulnerability assessments.*
3. *The obvious may be obscured and the subtle indistinguishable.*

This NRC study makes a strong point: uncertainty, which is pervasive in individual risk-factor maps, leads to uncertainty in resulting composite vulnerability maps. This does not mean that the exercise is not valuable, but it is a caution on the overall accuracy of vulnerability assessments.

Laws 2 and 3 also provide an endorsement to the acronym formed by the title of this study. Conveniently, *Vulnerability Assessment of Groundwater in an Urban Environment* forms the abbreviation VAGUE, which works appropriately as a reminder of the non-exact nature of results.

For Vancouver’s purposes, this VAGUE study effectively highlights areas which warrant further visits and monitoring by our inspector. Information displayed on these vulnerability maps can be somewhat vague but the exercise is still valuable for indicating which areas of the city present higher relative threats to the aquifer. Maps and data developed for this study are also helpful additions to various city reports including Sole Source Aquifer evaluations required by the EPA and Environmental Impact Statements for local projects.

Urban Aquifers

Vulnerability concerns in aquifers underlying urban areas differ from those in a regional aquifer assessment. The urban environment usually encompasses a much smaller area, in this case only the Vancouver municipal water service area. Groundwater movement differences and geological heterogeneities are not easily mapped at such a small scale. Risks of contamination in an urban area do, however, increase with the greater concentrations of businesses and industries and with the wide array of infiltration facilities.

Several risk factors were considered in establishing Vancouver’s aquifer vulnerability. These factors have been divided into *aquifer susceptibility* and *infiltration risks*. Aquifer susceptibility refers to hydrogeologic characteristics that dictate how quickly a contaminant can move to a point of withdrawal in the aquifer. The two main susceptibility characteristics considered here are “depth to

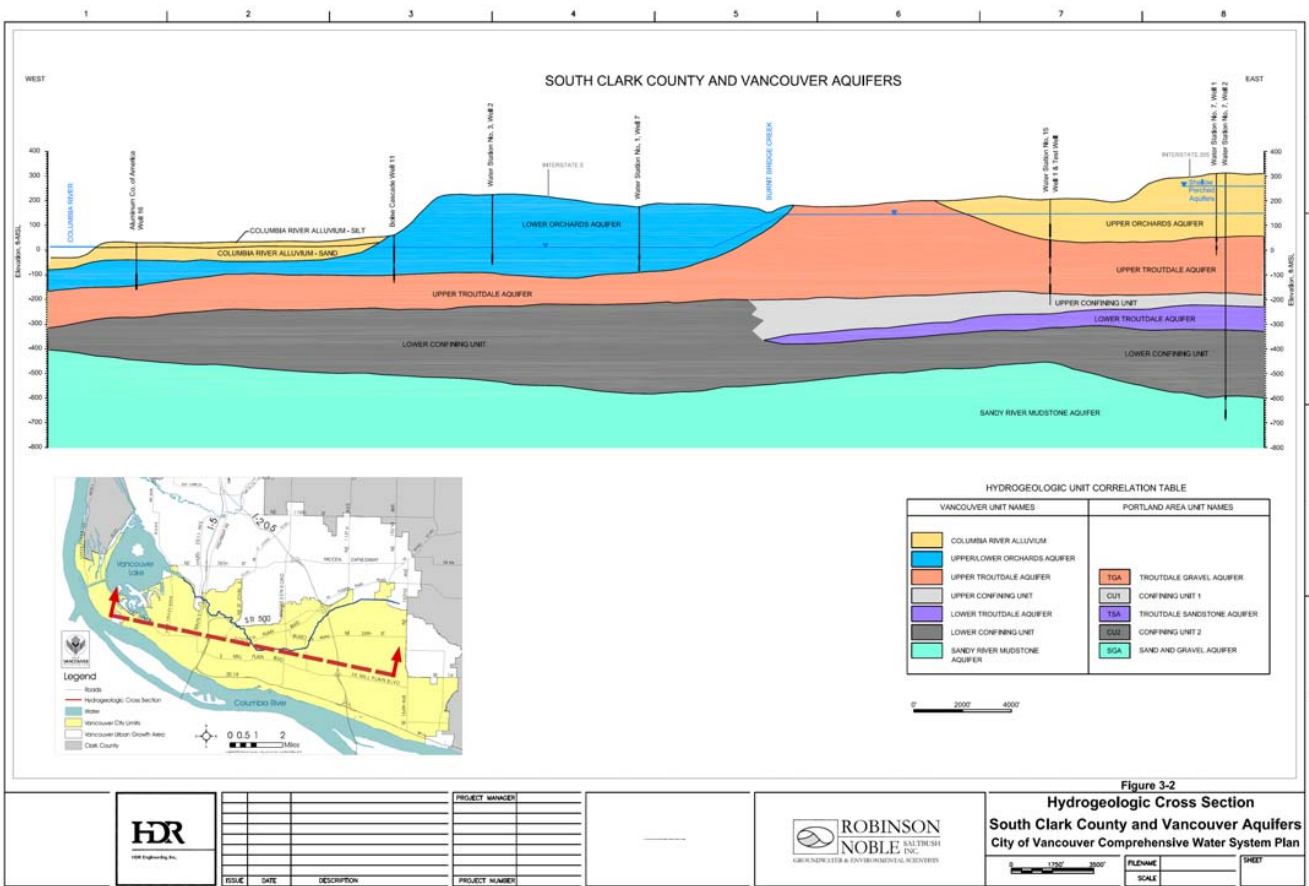
aquifer”, which is measured from surface to the top of well screens, and “time of travel” which refers to the time, typically in years, that it would take a “particle” of groundwater to move horizontally through to a City water station. Infiltration risks are identified by discreet discharge points such as infiltration drywells and septic tanks that can allow a contaminant to enter the vadose zone (below the soil surface). Risks associated with contaminant infiltration also increase at commercial or industrial facilities that manage hazardous materials.

Hydrogeology

Vancouver’s drinking water is supplied entirely from groundwater resources. An average of 26 million gallons is pumped every day out of 40 wells that take water from four different aquifer horizons: the Troutdale, the Upper and Lower Orchards, and the Sand and Gravel.

The Upper and Lower Orchards Aquifers were formed from the catastrophic floods of the Pleistocene period and are composed of sands and gravels. Both Orchards aquifers are unconfined. Beneath the Orchards lies the Troutdale aquifer. The Upper Orchards aquifer does not develop in central and western Vancouver. In these parts of the city the Lower Orchards and the Upper Troutdale are found near or at the surface. The Troutdale is composed of semi-consolidated sand and gravel with some interbedded fine-grained material. Below the Troutdale formation lies the Sand and Gravel aquifer, also known as the Sandy River Mudstone, composed mostly of fine-grained material. All of these aquifers overlie a bedrock of basalt.

The following map from a study by HDR Engineering (2007) depicts a west to east cross-section of the aquifers underlying Vancouver.



The Troutdale/Orchards lithology throughout the Vancouver subsurface is primarily interbedded sedimentary material mixed with drainage-basin derived pebbles and cobbles. There are occurrences of clay and other flow barriers but these are scattered and difficult to map throughout the region.

Although the map in Figure 1 shows distinct separations between the differing geologic units, these layer boundaries are often blurred. The Orchards Aquifer, also called the Unconsolidated Sedimentary Aquifer, is likely an alluviated portion of the Troutdale with little or no silica cementing. Historical water monitoring by the City indicates that water moves vertically through the hydrogeologic layers making it difficult to assign a specific aquifer sequence to the produced water.

Hydrogeologist Chandler Ellis alluded to the challenge of identifying the source horizon in a 2008 email saying: *“Many wells in Clark County are “Troutdale” wells and they are truly completed in a cemented sand and gravel that is typical of the Troutdale geologic formation, BUT most of the water from the well comes from the Orchards aquifer above it.”*

Aquifer Susceptibility

Two aquifer susceptibility parameters have been selected for this study as strong indicators of susceptibility of Vancouver’s urban aquifer system to contaminants. These parameters are 1) the time groundwater takes to reach the City’s pumping wells, known as “time-of-travel” or TOT and 2) the depth from surface to the drinking water aquifer.

Time of Travel Modeling: In the early 1990s a groundwater flow and particle tracking model developed for the Portland Basin was used by the U.S. Geological Survey to simulate groundwater movement in Clark County aquifers (Morgan and McFarland, 1994). Based on the analytical model, time of travel maps (also known as “zones of contribution” maps) were developed for Vancouver and Clark County water stations. The 1, 5 and 10 year time of travel depictions in Figure 2 represent the time it takes groundwater to flow horizontally through porous aquifer media until it discharges into a public water supply wellbore.

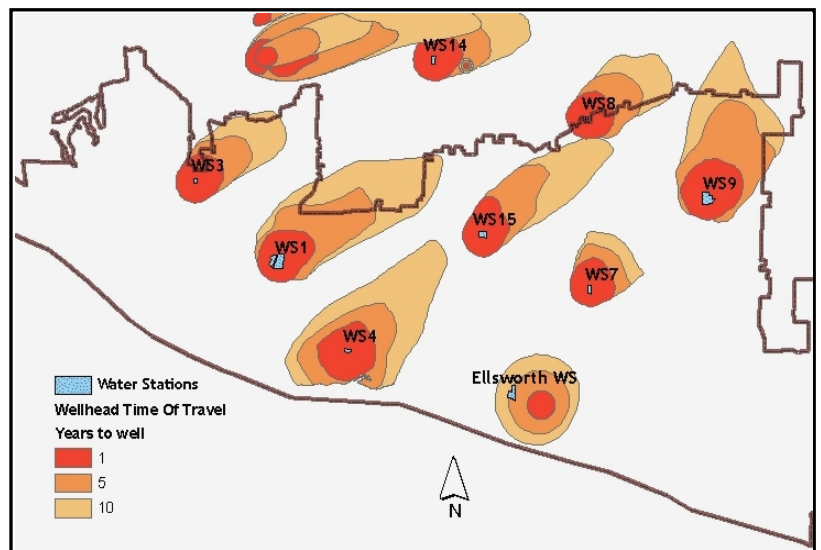


Figure 2: Groundwater travel time vulnerability map

Although flow and tracking models such as these can provide high quality simulations of complex groundwater dynamics, this analysis of Vancouver’s urban aquifer system has some limitations. In the Portland Basin model each cell was 3000 feet by 3000 feet, or about 200 acres per cell. Flow delineations near wellheads are, therefore, broad approximations. Analytical results out beyond the 1 and 5 year times of travel tend to be better indicators of flow direction and extent.

Another limitation with the analytical model is that each layer of cells generally represents the entire thickness of an aquifer which can be from 30 feet to several hundred feet. Also, all aquifer properties and pumping rates are assumed to be equal for the cell area. These assumptions again indicate that this regional type of analysis is more reliable at greater distances from the water stations. The model was

calibrated at steady-state conditions for 1988 well pumping and recharge rates. Historical data indicates that these rates haven’t changed significantly since then.

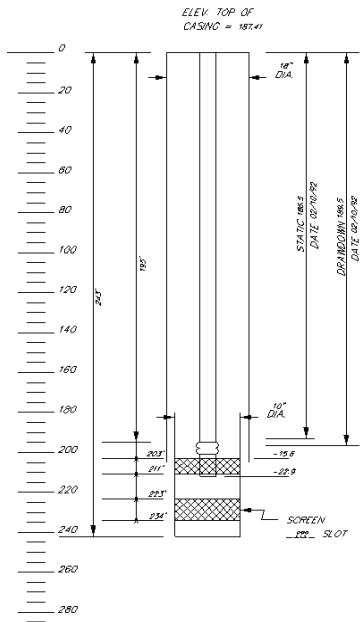


Figure 3: Example wellbore diagram

Water level measurements evaluated in the lower Troutdale aquifer found that groundwater flows vertically from shallow to deeper in all areas of Vancouver except in some limited discharge areas near the Columbia River where there are upward flows.

Depth to Drinking Water Aquifer: There are many depth measurements used in aquifer analyses. One, termed “seasonal depth to high groundwater”, takes into account the depth the water table rises due to seasonal storms. Another, called “depth to groundwater” may describe shallow and perched water tables influenced by surface water levels of nearby water bodies. In Vancouver these include the Columbia River and Burnt Bridge Creek. The City also tracks “static” fluid levels in water wells which indicate how high a column of water will naturally rise in a wellbore due to hydraulic pressure in the aquifer before it is drawn down from pumping.

In this aquifer vulnerability study we chose to map the depth where water is actually drawn from the aquifer into the pipe. Any contaminant descending from the surface would have to reach this depth to enter the municipal water source. This depth is lower than the static level and is recorded in well data as the “top of screen”, which indicates where the pipe is actually screened for inflow. At a depth corresponding with the screened opening in the pipe, a contaminant can enter the city’s water system even if it does not disperse throughout deeper regions of the aquifer. The following table lists details on aquifers accessed for municipal water in Vancouver:

Table 1 – Vancouver Aquifers				
Vancouver Water Station	Producing Aquifer	Aquifer Inflow (highest screen top, feet below surface)	Surface Water Features Nearby	Direction of G/W Flow
WS 1	Lower Orchards	191	Burnt Bridge Cr.	NE to SW
WS 3	Lower Orchards	231	Burnt Bridge Cr. Vancouver Lake	NE to SW
WS 4	Lower Orchards	85	Columbia River	NE to SW
WS 7	Upper Troutdale Sand and Gravel	268 859		NE to SW
WS 8	Upper Orchards	131	Burnt Bridge Cr.	NE to SW
WS 9	Upper Orchards	130		N to S
WS 14	Upper Orchards	147		NE to SW
WS 15	Upper Orchards	68	Burnt Bridge Cr.	NE to SW
Ellsworth WS	Sand and Gravel	799	Columbia River	Radial
CPU – South Lake		411	Vancouver Lake	NE to SW

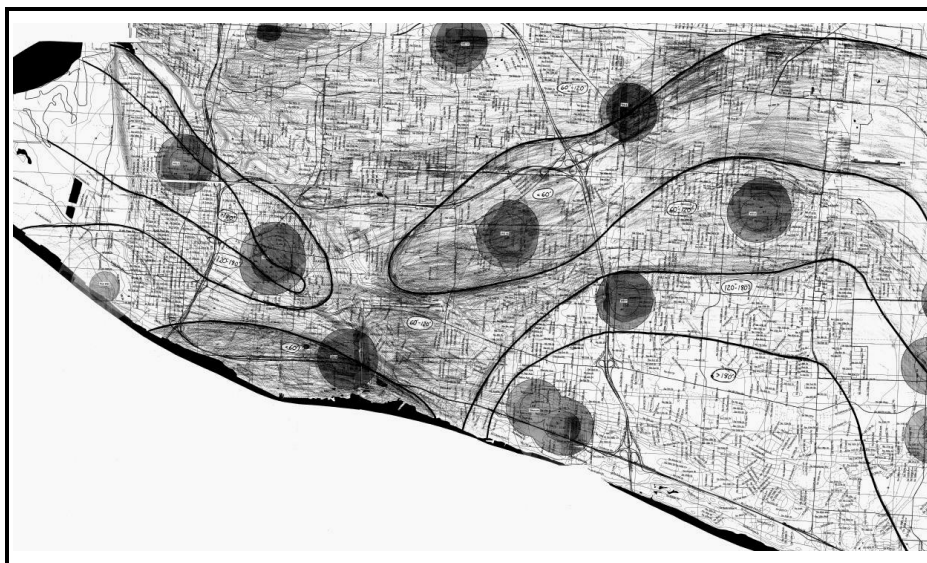


Figure 4: Initial hand-drawn depth map based on static water levels

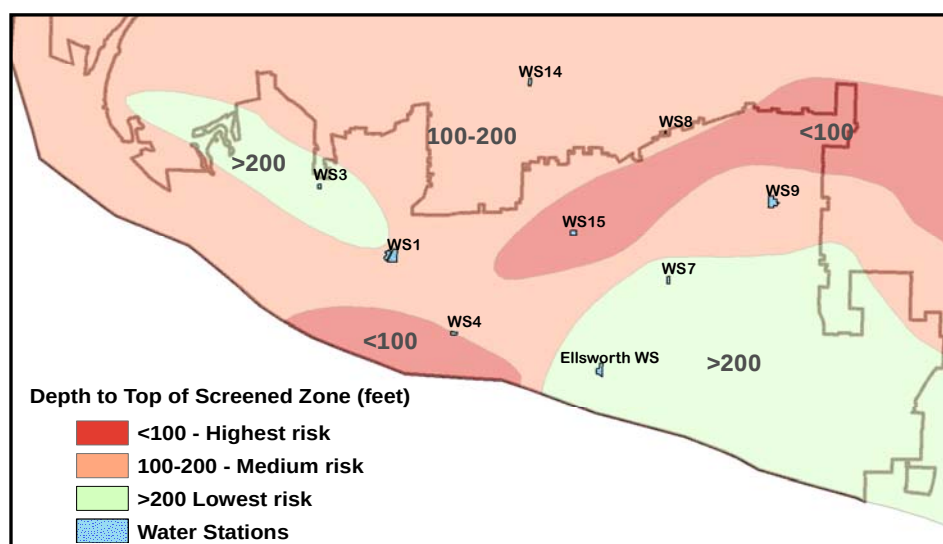


Figure 5: Depth to groundwater vulnerability map based on top of screen

Developing the Depth Map: To develop the depth-to-aquifer map, contours were initially hand-drawn on a large city map using static water level data, time of travel delineations, and topographical information (Figure 4). The map was then scanned as a TIFF image and depth range boundaries were traced into a polygon layer for editing and display in ArcMap. This map was later redrawn to reflect depth to top of well screen instead of static fluid level. Figure 5 depicts depth ranges of less than 100 ft., 100-200 ft., and greater than 200 ft. representing high, medium, and low relative risks, respectively.

Recently developed CPU Water Station: In 2010 Clark Public Utilities drilled water wells and constructed a water station southeast of Vancouver Lake (near Fruit Valley Road). They produce approximately 2600 gpm from the Sand and Gravel Aquifer at a screened depth of approximately 420 feet below ground. The City's Ellsworth Water Station wells, producing from the same aquifer at higher rates, have relatively small time-of-travel patterns (Figure 2). The CPU time-of-travel zones have not been included in vulnerability calculations because their depths and rates do not present a significant susceptibility risk compared to City wells producing higher volumes from shallower aquifers.

Infiltration Risks

In addition to the aquifer susceptibility factors described previously, infiltration risks were also identified and mapped to provide a better composite determination of aquifer vulnerability. Potentially threatening infiltration sources in Vancouver include drywells, septic tanks, underground storage tanks, older sanitary pipe installations and perforated drainage pipe.

The highest infiltration risks identified are those that result in discharges below soil. A contaminant spilled onto surface soil does not usually present the same risk to groundwater as an accidental or intentional discharge to a below-ground facility. Soils slow or even stop infiltration and soil organic matter often effectively filters out contaminants. Also, in most cases a significant surface spill will be noticed by someone and a timely cleanup will follow. Aquifer contamination risks are, therefore, substantially higher for discharges happening below the soil, and soil types were not considered in this vulnerability assessment.

Drywells are installed frequently in Vancouver to handle stormwater discharge. Due to high infiltration rates, the city has more drywells and other infiltration devices than any other municipality in western Washington, handling approximately 60% of the city's stormwater. Drywells can serve as fast pathways for contaminants in storm runoff, such as metals, petroleum products, pesticides, and animal wastes, which can be discharged below the soil into permeable zones above aquifers. The prevalence of below-soil stormwater infiltration facilities can, therefore, be linked to groundwater quality. An illustration of the number drywell installations in the city is shown in Figure 6 along with other infiltration devices at their points of discharge ("point sources").

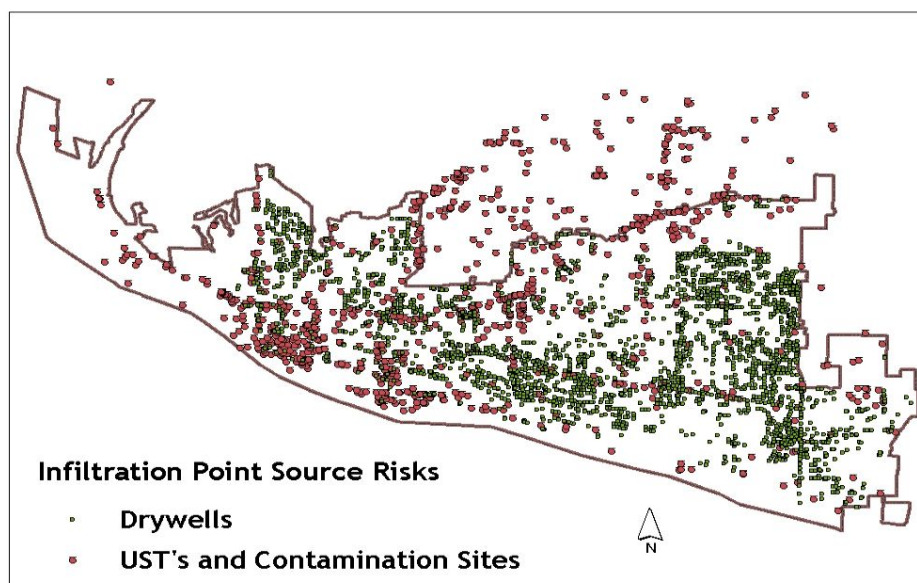
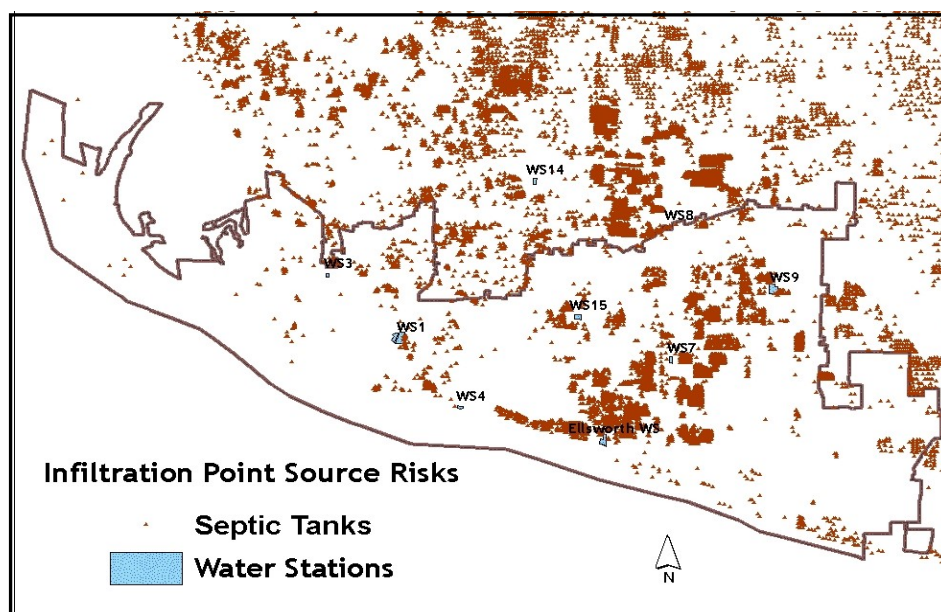


Figure 6: Drywells, underground storage tanks and contamination sites

Underground storage tanks (UST's), like septic tanks, provide a potential avenue for spills or other discharges to infiltrate below the soil and possibly reach groundwater. There are many types of UST's present in an urban environment including home heating oil tanks, fuel tanks and large below-ground industrial material storage tanks. Because they are not visible at the surface, underground tanks have elevated environmental risks. State and federal agencies now regulate UST's more closely than they did in the past. This means underground tanks have new requirements for double wall containment, leak detection, alarms, and periodic assessments.

A concern specific to leaking fuel tanks has been the gasoline additive, MTBE, which tends to migrate quickly and does not biodegrade in the ground. Also of concern are the standard gasoline components of benzene, toluene, ethylene and xylene (BTEX). Many states have implemented MTBE bans but there are still risks from past contaminated sites and in areas where its usage as a gasoline oxygenate is allowed.

Contaminated sites represent another type of risk to groundwater. Typically ground and water analyses have been performed at these sites which indicate to what extent soil and near-surface groundwater has been contaminated by past practices. Data shown above in Figure 6 comes from WA Dept. of Ecology maps which depict occurrences of known or suspected contamination sites with state-registered underground storage tanks. In the Vancouver area there are over 1200 combined UST's and suspected, confirmed and remediated (no further action) contamination sites.



Septic tanks in Vancouver are regulated and permitted by SW Washington Health District. Contaminants associated with septic effluent at commercial sites can include pathogens, toxic chemicals and nitrogen compounds. The City initiated a septic tank removal program which has effectively decommissioned over 1500 tanks and made connections to sanitary sewer. Figure 7 illustrates the locations of residential and commercial septic tanks.

Figure 7: Septic tanks in Vancouver

Perforated storm drainage pipe can also present a risk to the aquifer. Like drywells or septic systems, perforated pipe can allow inadvertent spills and discharges to enter the ground. Unlike drywells, these are usually located near the surface which allows for some contaminant capture in the soil horizon.

Age of sanitary sewer pipe installations can also increase the risk of infiltration. In Vancouver, sanitary pipes that were installed

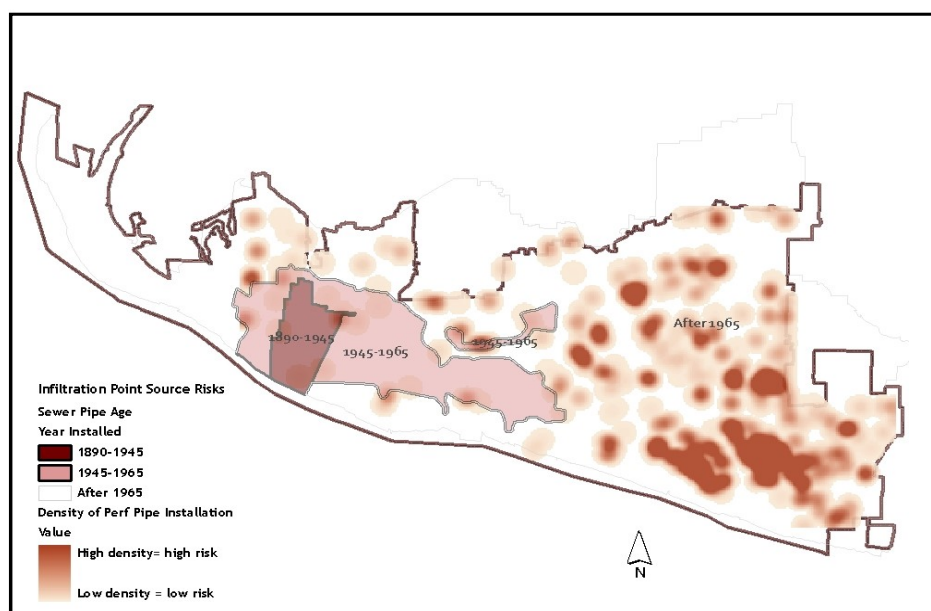


Figure 8: Sewer pipe age and concentration of perforated storm drainage pipe

in the late 1800's are considered to have greater potential for leaks than those installed after 1965 when the materials used were standardized and relatively reliable.

In Figure 8 above aquifer vulnerability is depicted based on risks associated with concentrations of perforated stormwater pipe applications throughout the city and the age periods that sanitary sewer pipes were installed.

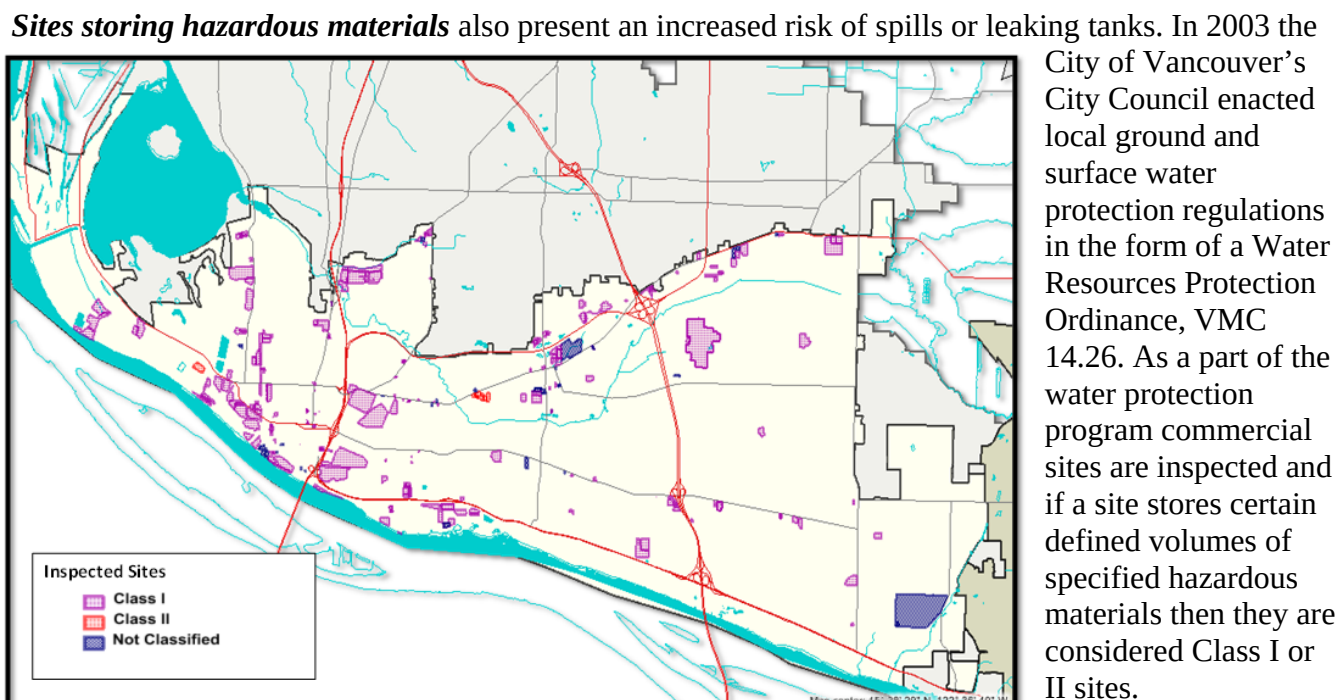


Figure 9: Facilities storing hazardous materials, classified by ordinance

Class I operations manage over 220 pounds of any mixture of hazardous materials containing constituents referenced in the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR 302.4 (over 700 CERCLA designated chemicals). Class II operations are defined as those that manage over 2,200 pounds in total of the hazardous materials containing chemicals from 1) the Washington Administrative Code's Toxicity Characteristics listing of 40 metals and toxic chemicals (WAC 173-303-090), or 2) containing any of 47 designated halogenated solvents, such as TCE and PCE, which have had a history of negatively impacting groundwater. Based on these classifications, City inspection staff has identified over 200 higher risk "classified" businesses and industries located within the city limits. A map of these facilities is shown in Figure 9. Program inspectors also visit sites which store lower volumes of hazardous material. These are labeled "not classified" facilities on the map.

Vulnerability Calculations

As discussed previously, two factors are considered significant in determining source water vulnerability in the Vancouver area. These are **aquifer susceptibility** parameters including depth to aquifer and distance to municipal water wells, and **infiltration risks** such as drywells, septic tanks; and facilities that store hazardous materials. The combination of hydrogeologic susceptibility factors and pollutant risk factors form a **composite vulnerability**.

Risk Factors and Weights

A table of the susceptibility and risk factors selected for the evaluation of aquifer vulnerability in Vancouver's urban setting is shown below:

Table 2 - Vancouver Aquifer Vulnerability Parameters		
Vulnerability Factors	Weighting	Map Raster Formats
Aquifer Susceptibility		Susceptibility Maps
Wellhead time of travel - (Vtrvl)	4	Polygons
Depth to drinking water aquifer - (Vaqp)	4	Polygons
Infiltration Risk Sources		Infiltration Risk Maps
Class I,II Facilities – parcels (Vclss)	4	Parcel polygon centers converted to density
Drywells – (Vdrwl)	4	Points converted to density
Septic tanks – (Vsptc)	4	Points converted to density
Known/suspected contamination sites - (Vcont)	3	Points converted to density
Underground storage tanks - (Vust)	3	Points converted to density
Perforated storm drainage pipe - (Vperf)	2	Lines converted to density
Age sanitary sewer pipes installed – (Vsanp)	2	Polygons

The vulnerability parameters chosen had to meet three criteria: 1) they clearly represent a susceptibility or infiltration risk, 2) they have been identified through research or experience, and 3) they are measurable and therefore “mappable”.

Vulnerability parameters were weighted based on the potential risk each represents to the aquifers. The following describes the reasoning behind assignments of parameter weights:

Wellhead time of travel (4): Since the main goal here is to map the risk that a contaminant could reach a municipal water well, the horizontal time of travel to a water station is considered one of the most significant risk factors.

Depth to drinking water aquifer (4): Like time of travel, the depth to which a contaminant must vertically move to reach the inflow point in a water well is one of the most important factors.

Class I, II facilities (4): Since they store and manage significant volumes of hazardous materials, Vancouver classified facilities present a fairly high risk to source waters. Many of these sites are also recognized by state and federal agencies as designated Tier II facilities and as permittees in the Industrial Pretreatment or Industrial General Stormwater programs.

Drywells (4): The presence of drywells represents a higher risk in that they provide an avenue for contaminants to enter the sand and gravel lithology below the soil surface.

Septic tanks (4): Septic tanks in commercial areas can present a high risk of flushing of contaminants below the soil’s surface. Mapped septic occurrences include both commercial and residential locations.

Contaminated sites (3): Although sites with a history of contamination can present a risk to an aquifer, these sites have already been identified by the state and in most cases are in remediation, so the risks to groundwater are moderate.

Underground storage tanks (3): In the past UST’s presented a greater risk but state and federal regulations now stipulate more protective design features such as double-walls and alarm systems which reduce the risks of leaks and groundwater contamination.

Perforated storm drainage pipe (2): These types of pipes present a lower risk in that they are usually placed fairly shallow allowing for some contaminant capture in the soil horizon.

Age of sanitary sewer pipe (2): A fairly minor risk for leaks to groundwater but still a concern because some sanitary pipes in Vancouver have been in the ground since the late 1800’s.

Creating Vulnerability Maps in ArcGIS

Three specific data formats were used to develop the composite vulnerability maps. Input data were available as polygons (time of travel, depth to aquifer, and age of sanitary pipe), discrete points

(classified facilities, drywells, septic tanks, contamination sites, and UST's), and lines (perforated storm pipe). These formats are listed above in Table 2. All input data were converted to raster format with gridded cells of 50 feet x 50 feet.

The point data were converted to densities to allow for raster calculations. These conversions resulted in a risk range of 1-10 with 10 representing the highest risk. The polygon map ratings, on the other hand, ranged from 1 to 3 with 3 representing the highest risk. Because polygon shapes were not converted to densities it was necessary to increase the polygon risk ranges to match the 1-10 ranges used in the other data. Depth to aquifer and age of sanitary pipe ranges were modified to three risk values of 2, 5 and 10. Time of travel polygon ranges were bumped to 4, 7, and 10 recognizing that a 10-year time of travel still represents a moderate aquifer risk.

Because the City has defined by ordinance that the entire city limits is a “critical aquifer recharge area”, all of the underlying aquifer is considered vulnerable and areas outside of defined time of travel polygons (areas of “no data”) were given a rating value of 2.

For illustration purposes, the processes used to achieve a final composite sum of weighted cell values for 4 of the 9 raster source data are shown in the following partial flowchart:

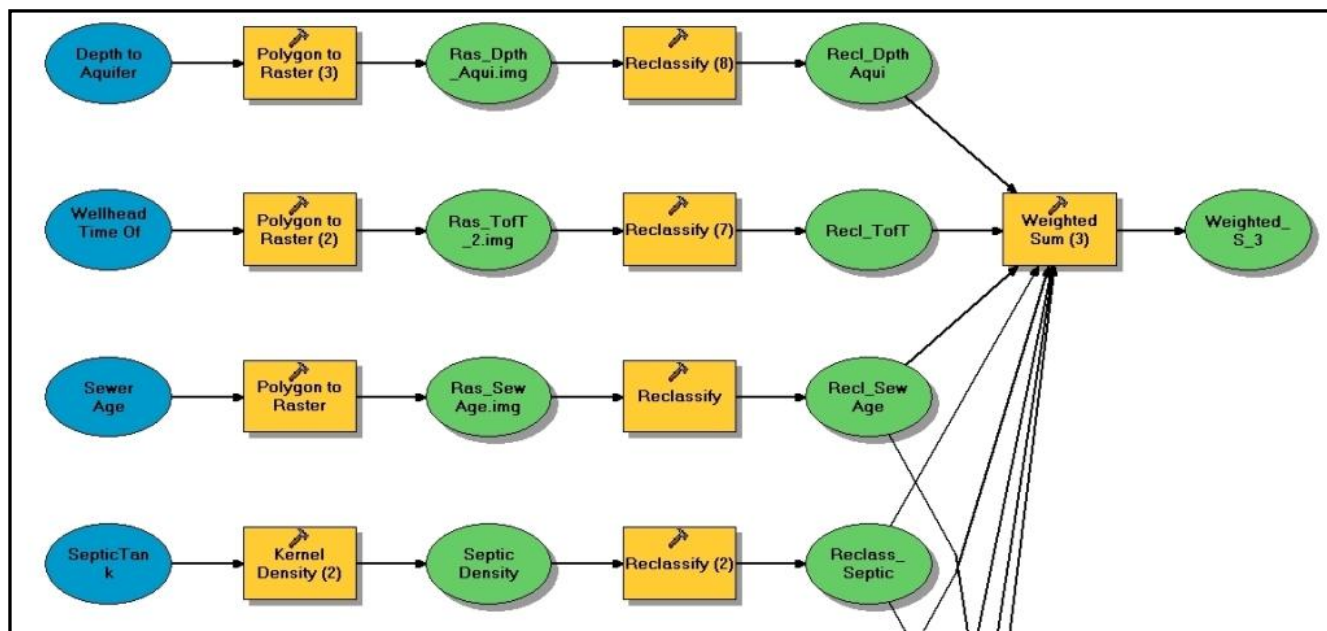


Figure 10: Segment of flowchart showing composite weighting calculation process

Creating density and normalized polygon maps made it possible to use the ArcMap[®] raster calculator to perform a weighted sum on layers with different map formats. A sum of combined weighted infiltration risks was developed based on the following calculation:

$$V_{INFL} = V_{clss}(W_{clss}) + V_{drwl}(W_{drwl}) + V_{sptc}(W_{sptc}) + V_{cont}(W_{cont}) + V_{ust}(W_{ust}) + V_{perf}(W_{perf}) + V_{sanp}(W_{sanp})$$

Final composite vulnerability was calculated using the total weighted infiltration factors combined with a sum of weighted susceptibility factors consisting of depth to aquifer plus time of travel:

$$V_{SUSC} = V_{aqdp}(W_{aqdp}) + V_{tot}(W_{tot})$$

$$\text{Composite Aquifer Vulnerability} = V_{INFL} + V_{SUSC}$$

Objectives of the Aquifer Vulnerability Study

The main objective of this project was to determine areas in Vancouver where the aquifer is most susceptible to contamination due to physical aquifer properties, such as depth of and distance to water wells, and risk factors related to below-soil infiltration of contaminants. An urban aquifer system is at an increased risk for contamination because there are greater numbers of commercial and industrial operations located in a more populated area. The vulnerability factors that present the most significant aquifer threats in Vancouver were individually mapped, risk-rated, and then used to calculate and map the composite vulnerability.

The final vulnerability map allows the City’s Water Protection program to target inspections, focus outreach campaigns, and provide guidance on where to apply more concentrated technical oversight in the field to maximize the effectiveness of limited staffing and budget. The susceptibility maps are also useful when evaluating a proposal for development. New facilities that are to be developed in the highest risk areas of the city will need to incorporate appropriate protective measures and be designed to minimize the risk of groundwater contamination.

The map in Figure 11 depicts the final composite risk tally representing weighted sums of the selected urban aquifer vulnerability parameters. This map can be overlain with useful layers showing city streets, tax lots, storm and sanitary lines, and aerial photos to provide a valuable overview of areas in the city in which to focus staff time for monitoring and inspections.

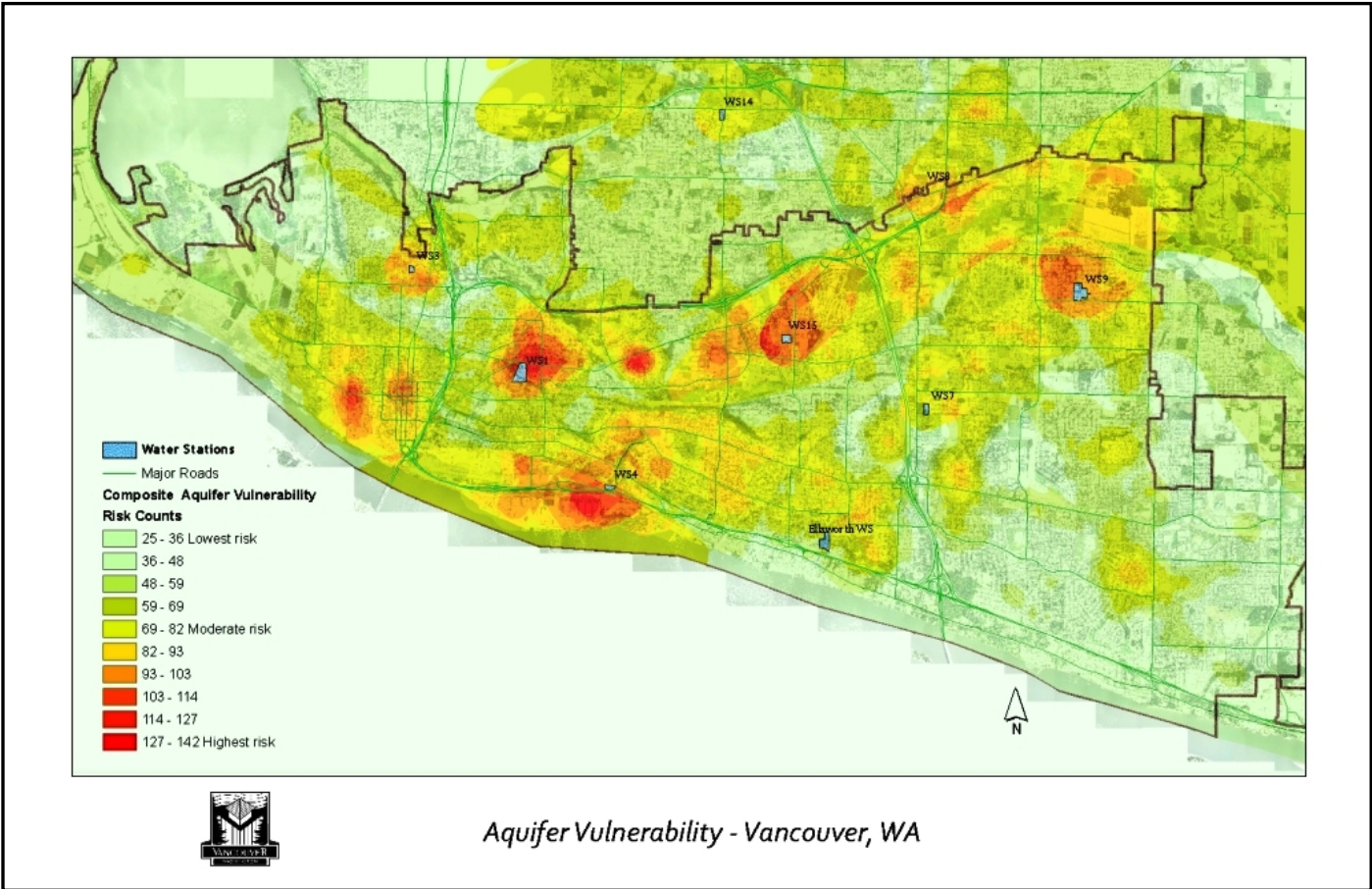


Figure 11: Composite aquifer vulnerability map

Conclusion

Aquifer vulnerabilities for an urban drinking water source have been assessed and mapped using local ***aquifer susceptibility attributes*** which include depth to drinking water aquifer and time-of-travel to municipal water wells, and ***infiltration risk sources*** which include industrial and commercial sites managing hazardous materials, known or suspected contamination sites, drywells, septic tanks, underground storage tanks, perforated drain pipes and aging sanitary pipes.

Vulnerability factors were mapped, weighted, and combined to form a composite vulnerability map. The resulting composite map has become a valuable tool for identifying areas that should be closely monitored by the City's Water Protection program in order to verify that the facilities in those areas implement practices that are protective of water quality and the environment.

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SUMMARY

ORDINANCE NO. _____

AN ORDINANCE declaring an emergency and adopting a six-month temporary moratorium prohibiting the establishment of new, or expansion of existing, large-scale fossil fuel facilities; directing staff to formulate recommendations addressing the circumstances necessitating the moratorium; and establishing an immediate effective date.

The full text of this ordinance will be mailed upon request. Contact Raelyn McJilton, Records Officer at (360) 487-8711, or via www.cityofvancouver.us (Go to City Government and Public Records).