Executing on the Vision Holistic Transit Oriented Communities

Erin Christensen Ishizaki, Mithun

Miranda Redinger, Sound Transit

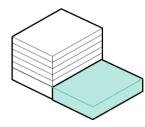
Allison Zike, City of Kirkland

October 12, 2023 WA APA

Where should we grow? How should we grow?

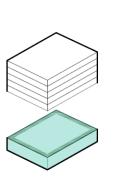


TOD Opportunities



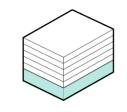
Adjacent

Development next to station, can be delivered simultaneously or phased



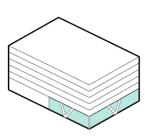
Multi-phased

Station delivered initially with structural capacity for future development



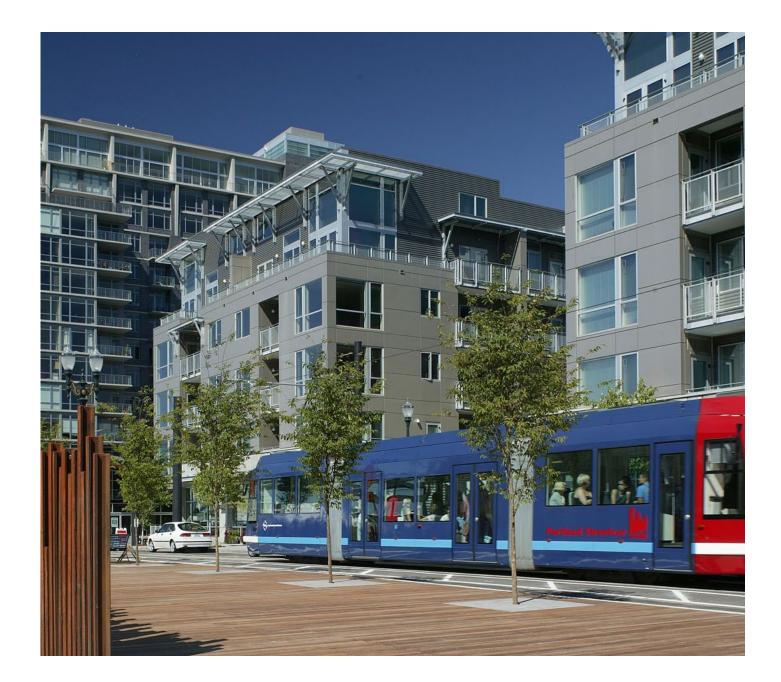
Integrated

Development over station as single structure and simultaneous delivery



Air Rights

Development that occurs within air rights of station but structurally independent.



SM-NG 240

Seattle Mixed - Northgate Urban Center

Prohibited uses

- Sales and service, automotive/heavy/marine
- Drive-in business
- Dry boat storage
- Warehouse
- Towing services
- Salvage yard
- Principal use parking except for park and ride lots
- Any single general sales and service use greater than 50,000 GSF

Height limit: 240'

A minimum lot size of 15,000 square feet is required for a structure to exceed 85' in height except for stair or elevator penthouses and enclosed mechanical equipment. (SMC 23.48.825)

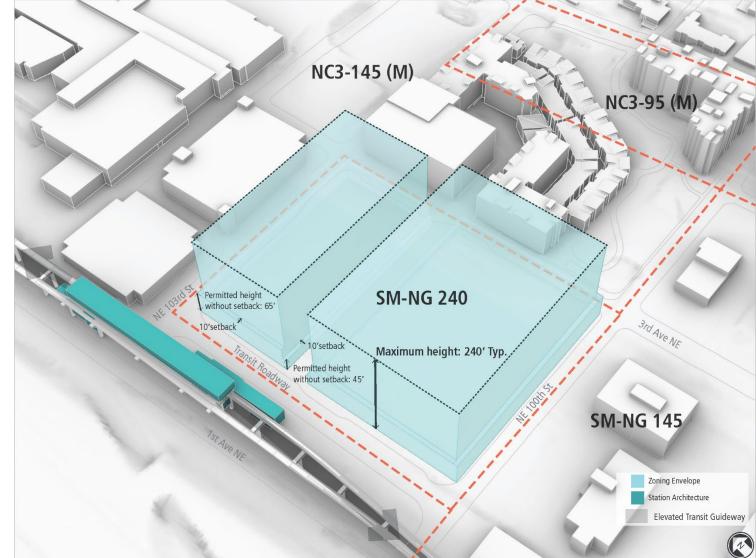
Setback

Minumum required setback:

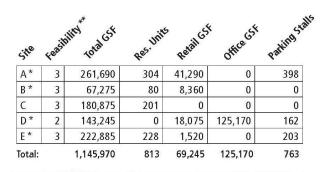
- NE 100th Street: 5' minimum, 7' average
- NE 103rd Street: 3' minimum, 5' average
- Any setback area further than 15' from the street lot line shall not be included in the averaging calculation.
- The setback area shall either be part of open space, sidewalk area, or landscaped.
- Underground structures are permitted in all required setback areas. (SMC 23.48.840)

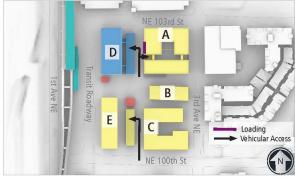
Upper-level Setback

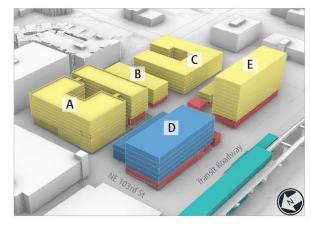
- 10' from all street lot lines: any portion of a structure that exceeds 65' in height
- 10' from a required mid-block corridor: any portion of a structure that exceeds 45' in height

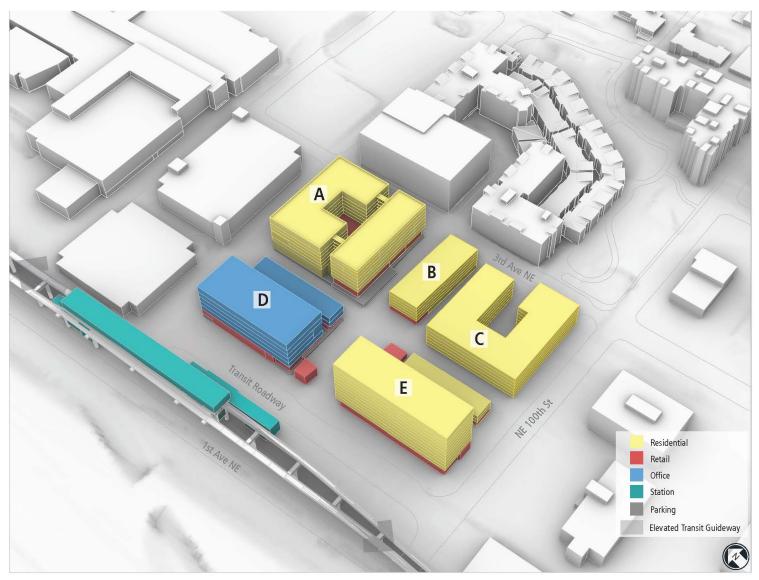


These urban design-level analysis graphics were created to evaluate development potential in TOD sites as part of a larger station planning effort, including appropriate uses, building form, parking, connectivity, economic feasibility, and integration with station architecture. They are intended for their express purpose and not to suggest specific building or other design proposals or real estate valuation.



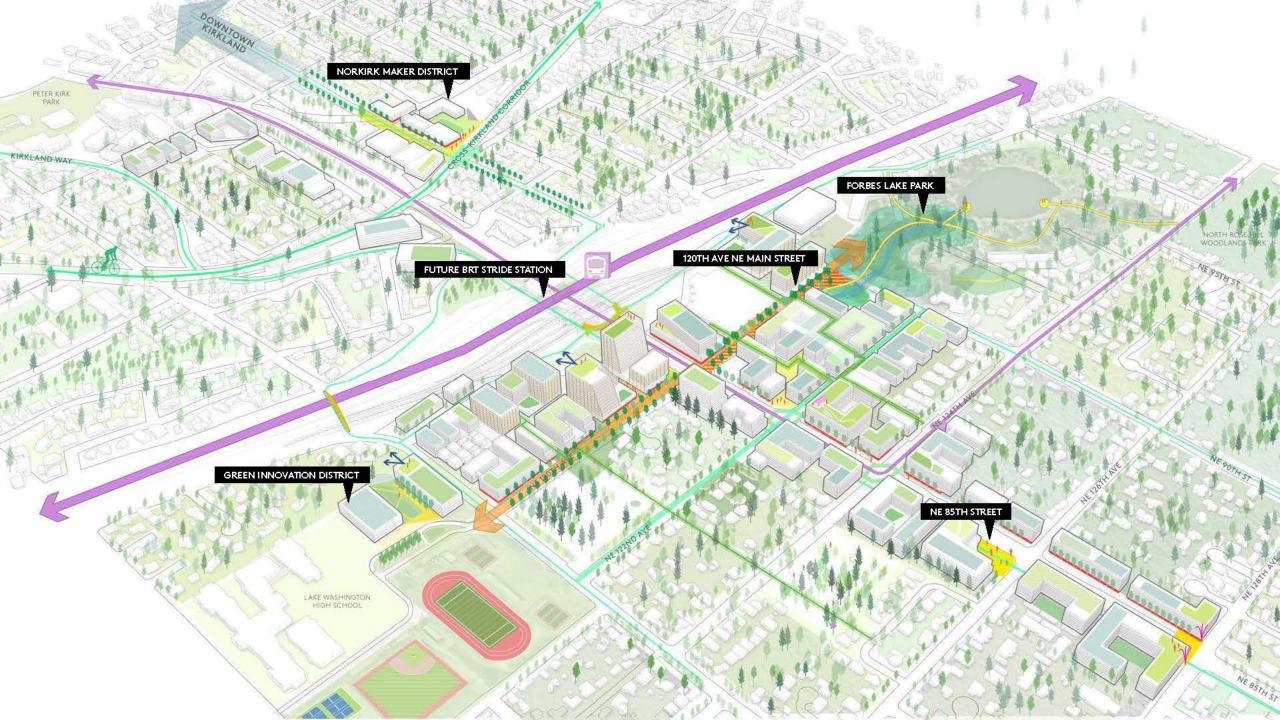






These urban design-level analysis graphics were created to evaluate development potential in TOD sites as part of a larger station planning effort, including appropriate uses, building form, parking, connectivity, economic feasibility, and integration with station architecture. They are intended for their express purpose and not to suggest specific building or other design proposals or real estate valuation.

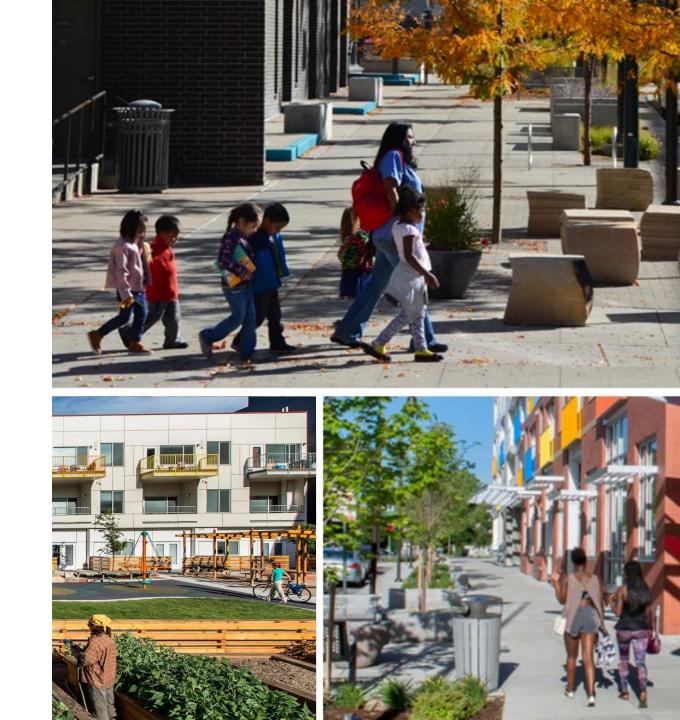


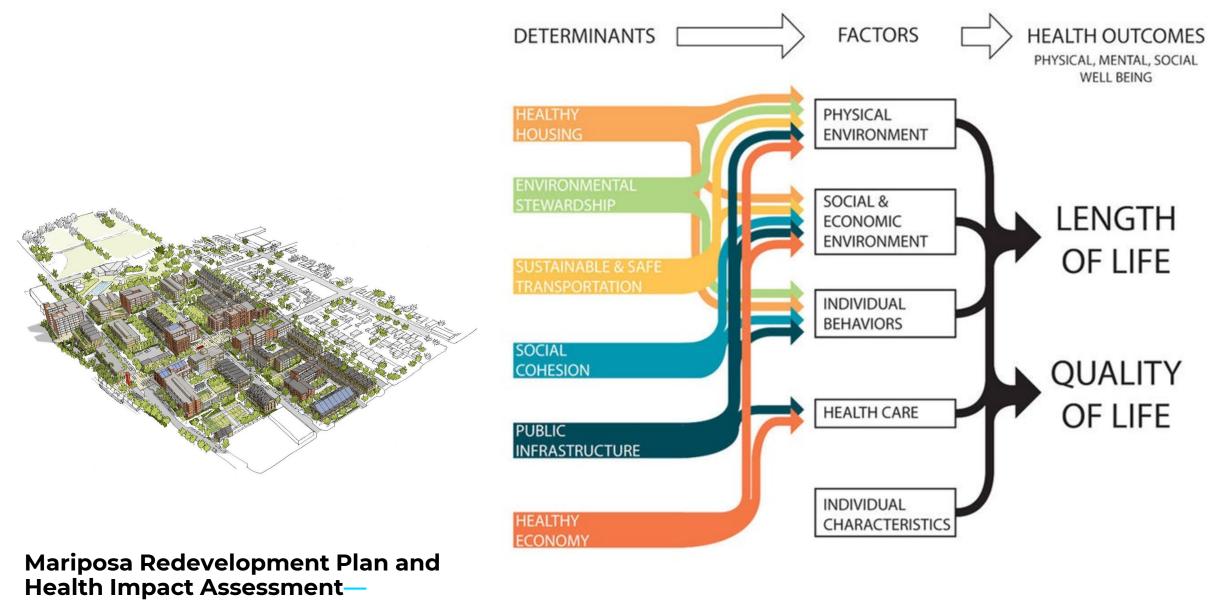






The goal: holistic, transit-oriented communities.



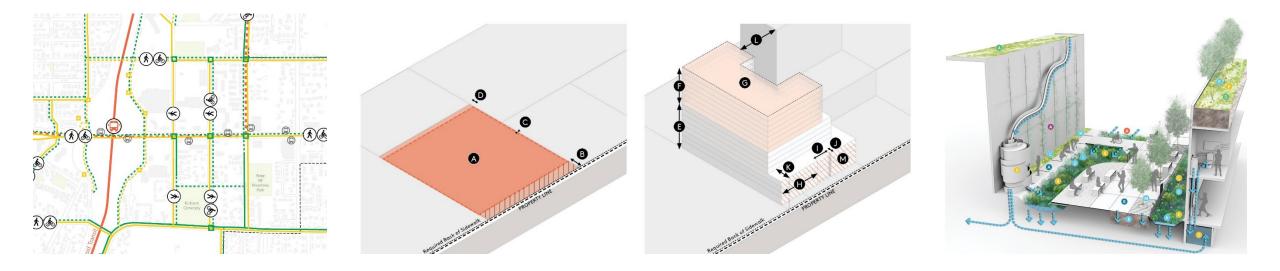


Denver, Colorado

How can we deliver on the vision and support communities?

Executing on the Vision: Using Codes to Support Holistic Transit-Oriented Communities

NE 85th Street Station Area Plan





MITHUN HEREK BUSS ECONorthwest ECHR#PEERS & HERRERA RUSHING Habile Consulting LLC

Why Plan for the NE 85th Station Area?

The new WSDOT / Sound Transit Bus Rapid Transit station at I-405 and NE 85th will connect Kirkland regionally to light rail at Bellevue, Lynnwood, and to SeaTac with frequent bus service every 10-15 minutes.

The Station Area Plan was directed by the City Council in 2019 to leverage this once in a generation regional BRT transit investment.

The Station Area is a thriving, transit-oriented, walkable district with high tech and family wage jobs, plentiful affordable housing, sustainable buildings, park amenities, and commercial and retail services.

-Station Area Vision



To execute on Kirkland's vision for TOD, we adopted codes to answer:

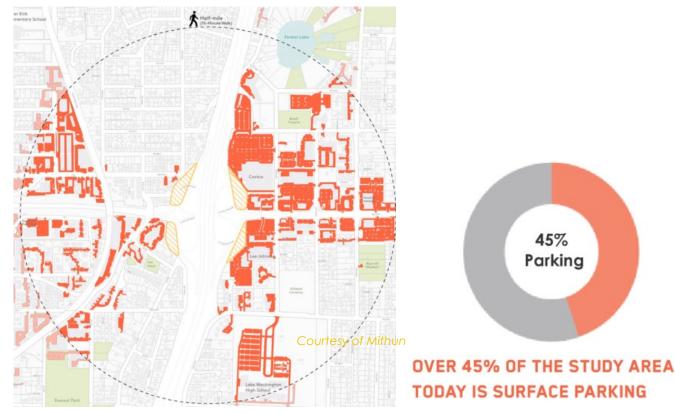
- How much growth is appropriate and how do we blend new growth with existing context?
- 2. What are the most important benefits the community should experience from growth, and how to prioritize?
- 3. How can the City be ready for growth when it occurs?
- 4. What is the right balance of City, new development, and community contribution to meet the vision?
- 5. How to balance mandating verse incentivizing benefits from growth?



Today

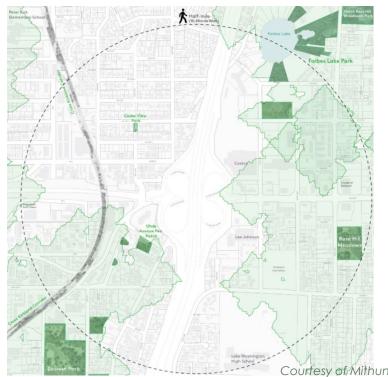
2044 Vision

NE 85th St has existing challenges...



Nearly 50% of jobs within Station Area are below the median household income for King County

LARGE PORTIONS OF THE STUDY AREA ARE OUTSIDE OF A 10-MINUTE WALK RADIUS TO PARKS

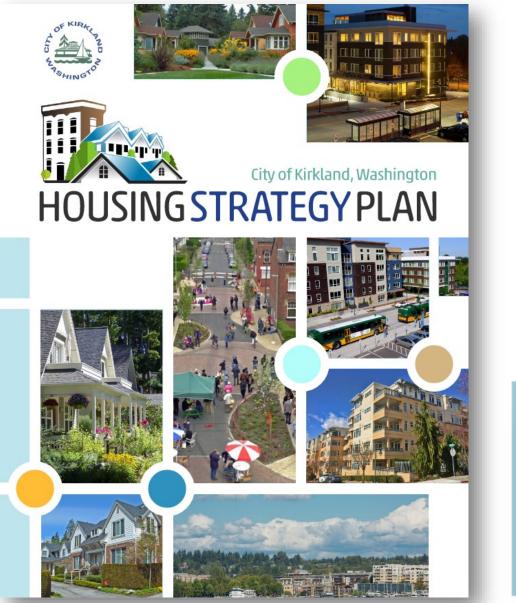


89% OF KIRKLAND JOBS HELD BY INDIVIDUALS LIVING OUTSIDE KIRKLAND

11% OF KIRKLAND RESIDENTS WORK WITHIN THE CITY



...but Kirkland has a good foundation of planning

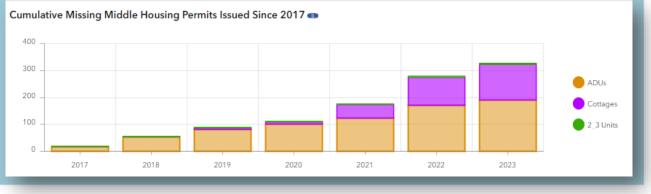


Existing inclusionary zoning requires 109/6 new multi-family units to

be affordable at 50% AMI (rentals) or 80% AMI (owner-occupied) CITY OF KIRKLAND DIVERSITY, EQUITY, INCLUSION, AND BELONGING FIVE YEAR ROADMAP

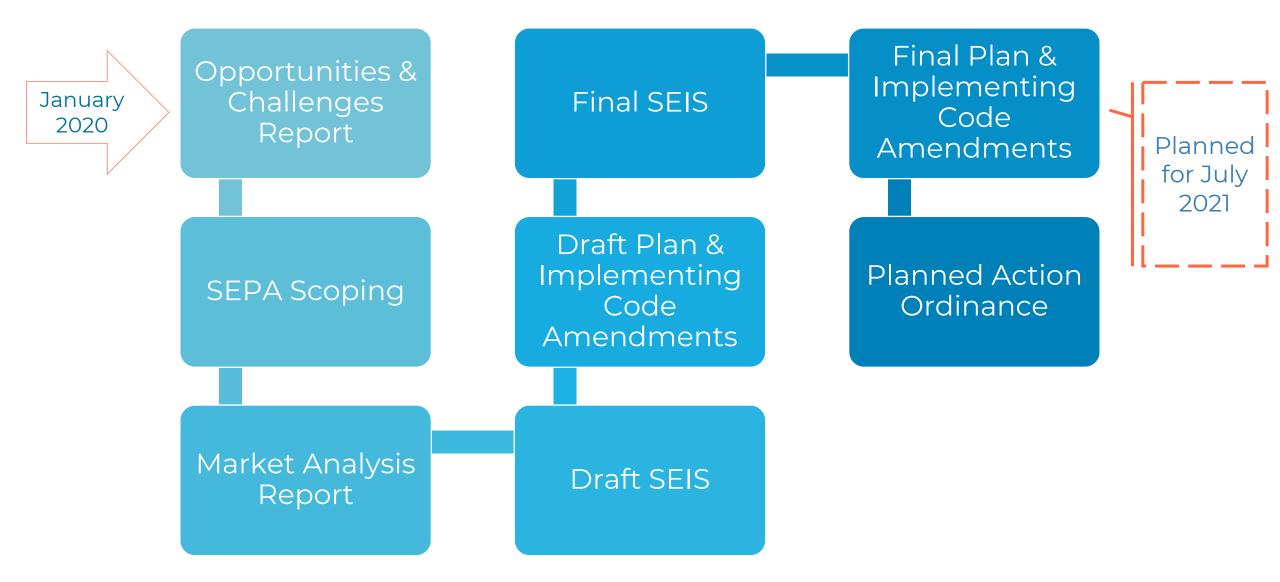
High Performing Building standards

adopted in 2022 provide incentives for all-electric buildings, embodied carbon assessments, EV parking, bicycle parking and e-bike charging stations, deconstruction and material diversion, and water use reduction

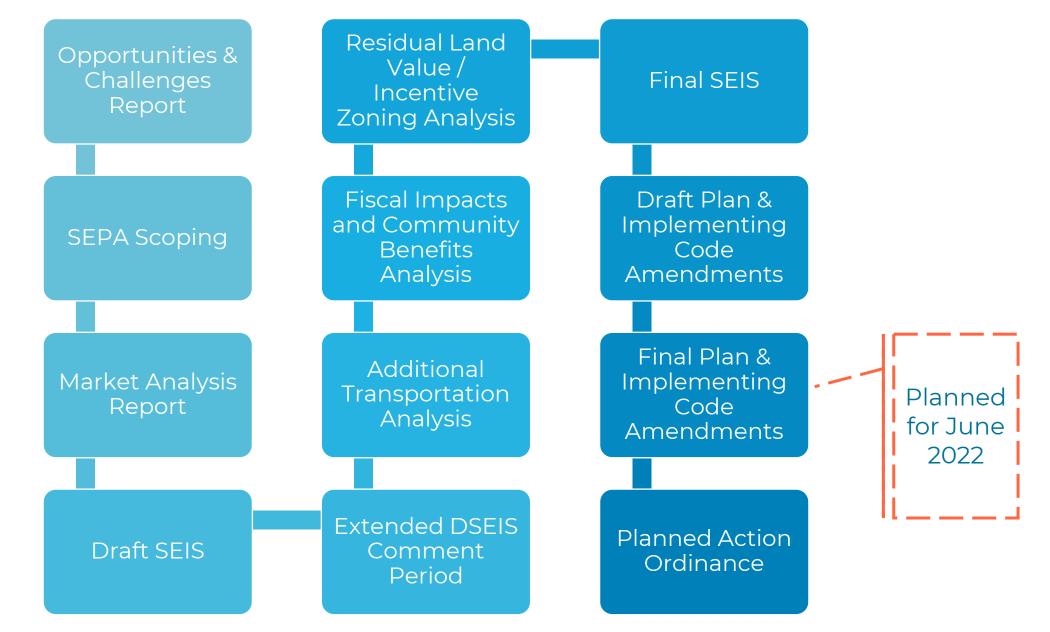


Middle housing production is on the rise

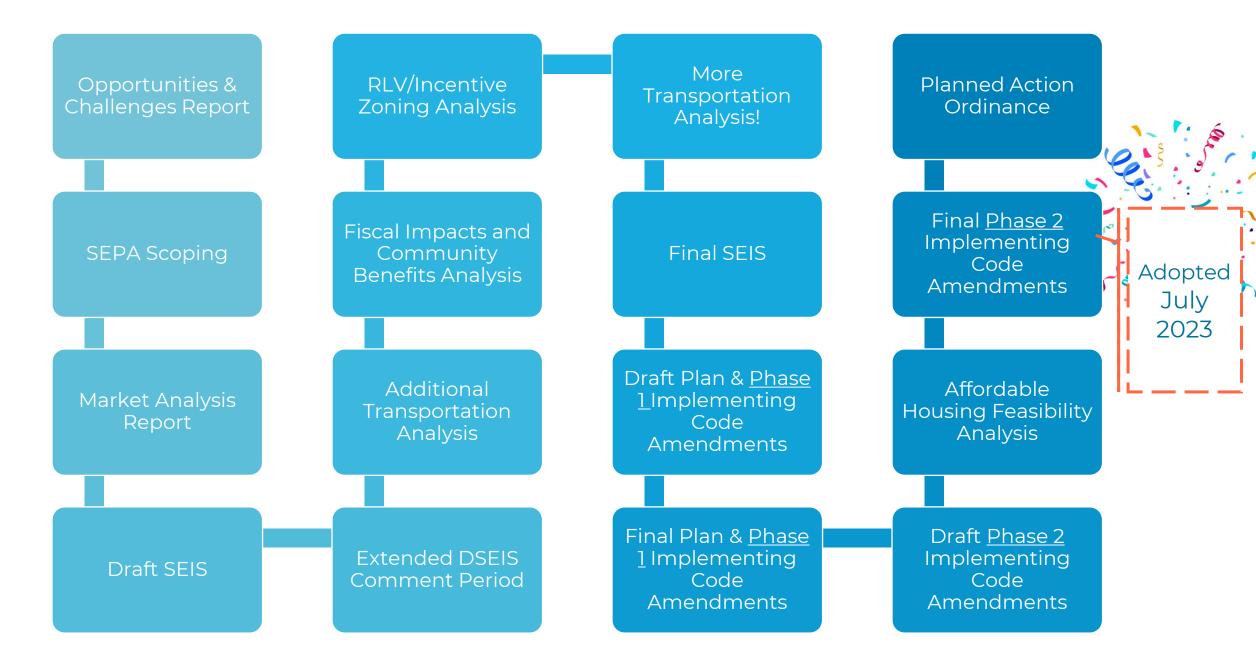
Getting there is a process...



...and plans change.

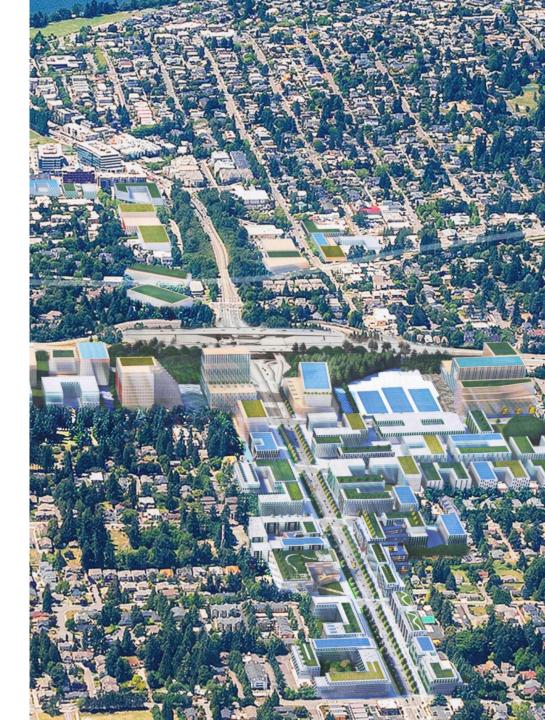


And change again.



To execute on Kirkland's vision for TOD, we adopted codes to answer:

- 1. How much growth is appropriate and how do we blend new growth with existing context?
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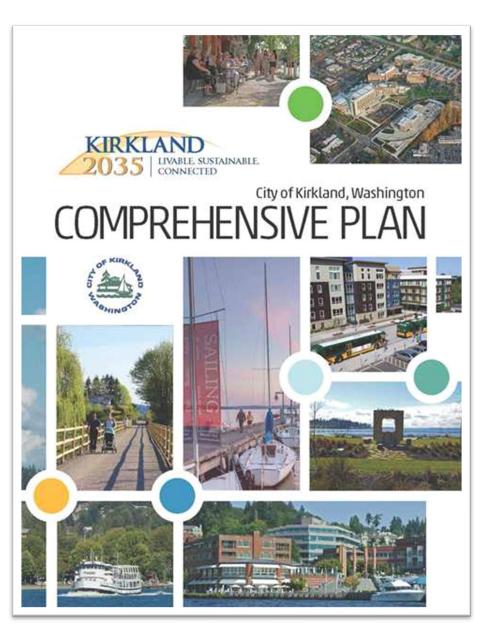


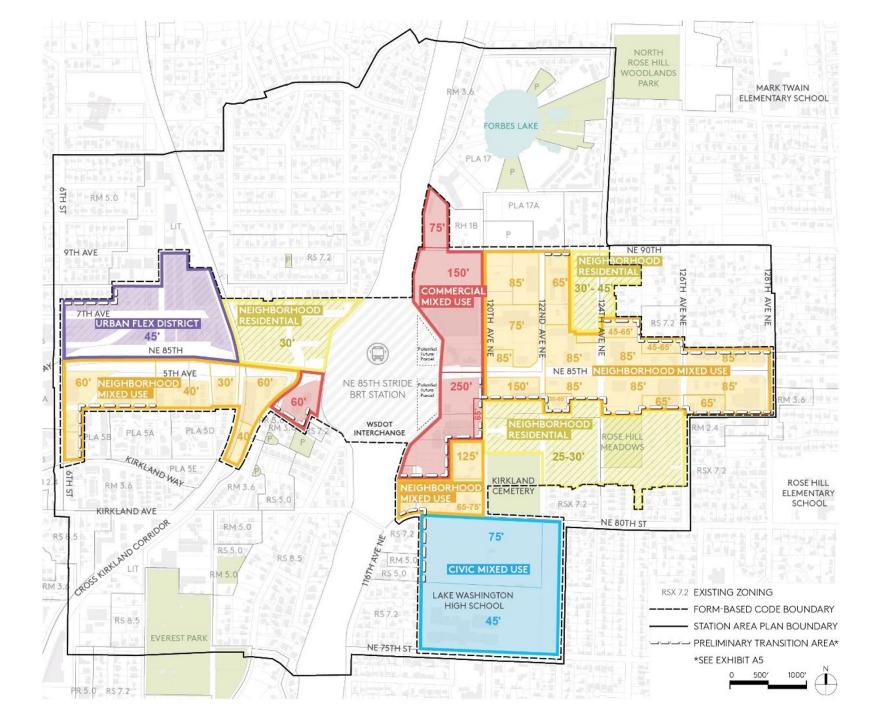
Question 1: How much growth and how to blend with existing context?

6

Adopted Comprehensive Plan Chapter: Station Area Growth Capacity

2044 Growth Capacity		
Total Households	8,152 (6,243 above existing)	
Total Employment (Jobs)	22,751 (17,943 above existing)	

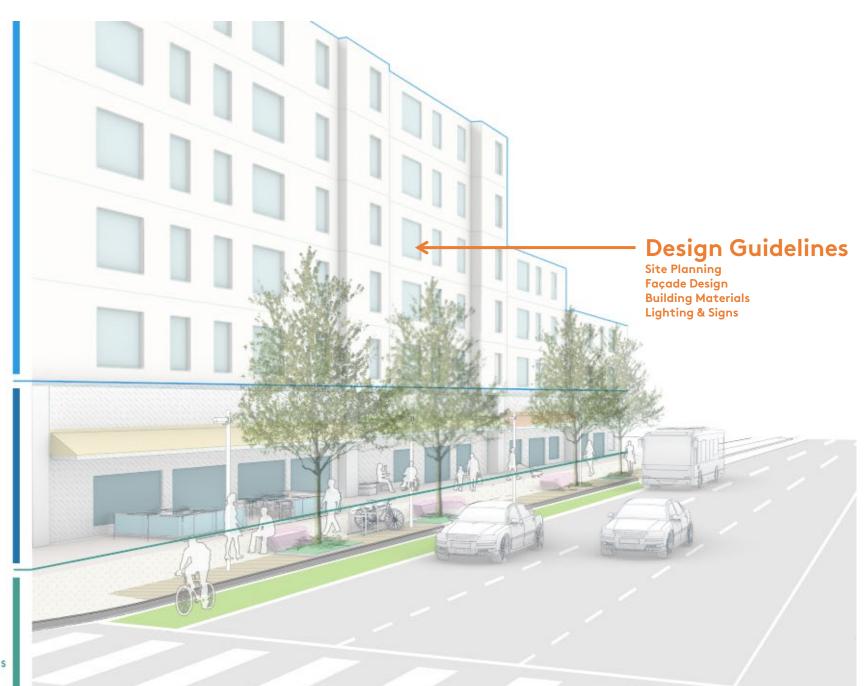




Form-based Code Concepts

Regulating District

Building Height Building Massing Facade Modulation Side & Rear Setbacks



Frontage Type

Front Setbacks Ground Floor Design Cafe & Amenity Zones

Street Type Sidewalks Trees & Street Furnishings Bike Facilities Road Widths



Frontage Types Overview

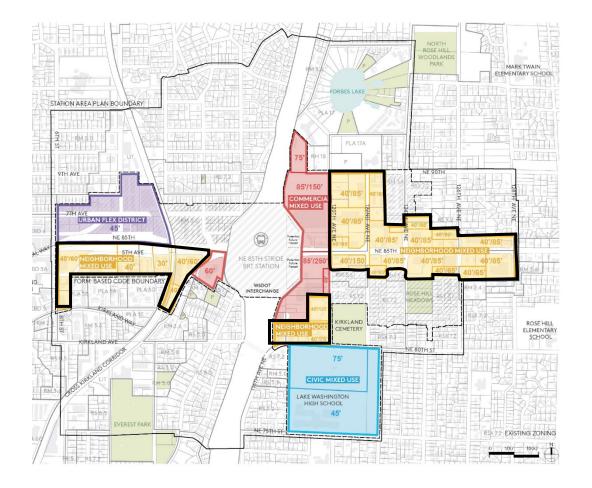


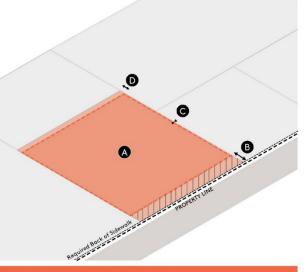
- Green Midblock Connection

- Green Midblock Connection
- Neighborhood Residential Street Green Midblock Connection

District Standards

This zone is intended to encourage uses consistent with a mixed-use neighborhood that includes commercial development and a range of residential development types. It allows for commercial, civic/institutional, residential uses. Maximum heights are established in the Regulating Plan and range from 60 ft west of I-405 to 150 ft east of I-405.



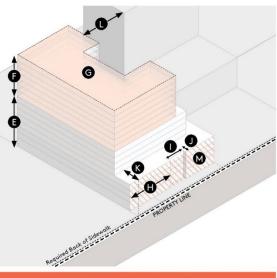


LOT COVERAGE AND SETBACKS

Permitted Uses

	Commercial, Institutional,
General Permitted Uses	•
	Residential
Lot Coverage	
Max Lot Coverage *	90%
Required Setbacks	
Front	Refer to Frontage Types
Side	0 ft Min
Rear	5 ft Min

* Lot coverage as shown does not represent intended building placement or setbacks.

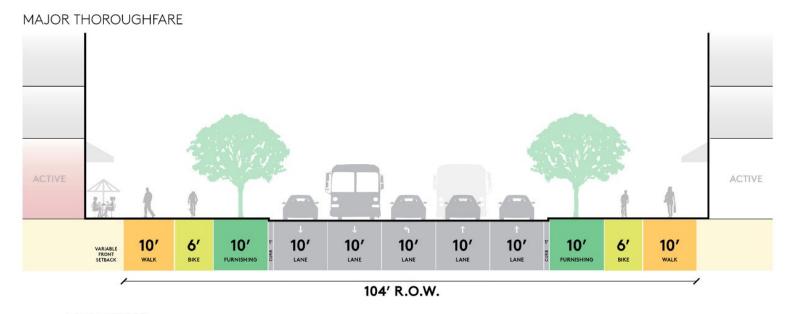


MASSING AND DEVELOPMENT INTENSITY

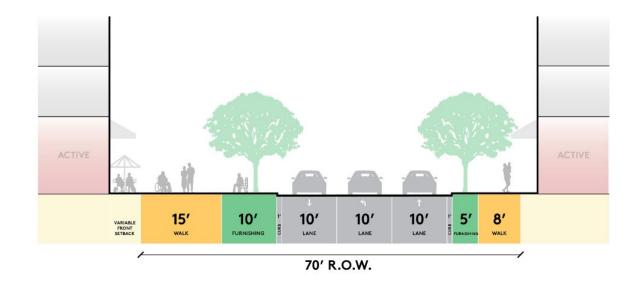
Maximum Height and Fl	oor	Plate
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Ø	Base Maximum Allowed Height	Refer to Regulating Plan
Ø	Bonus Maximum Allowed Height	Refer to Regulating Plan
G	Maximum Floor Plate (per building)	45 ft-75 ft: 30,000 SF 75 ft-85 ft: 25,000 SF Above 85 ft: 15,000 SF
	Facade Design	
0	Maximum Facade Width	120 ft
0	Minimum Facade Break Width	10 ft
0	Minimum Facade Break Depth	5 ft
	Upper Story Massing	
K	Upper Story Street Setbacks	At 75 ft: 15 ft setback At 100 ft: 30 ft setback
0	Tower Separation	60 ft
		Required at 45 ft
•	Vertical Articulation	Refer to Design Guidelines
W	vertical Articulation	for recommended
		articulation strategies.

Street Type Standards







Sustainability

Sustainability is woven throughout the SAP. Goals include:

- Prioritize Multi-Benefit Strategies
- Distributed / Shared
 Infrastructure
- Support Social Resilience

The **'Future Ready' framework** for the Station Area includes place-based context and identify opportunities for development to best align with Citywide SMP and the Station Area policies and performance targets.

Green Innovation Strategies include baseline requirements (development regulations), incentives, and longterm strategies.



1 LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS	4 LANDSCAPE QUALITY BENEFITS
2 GREEN ROOFS	5 PERMEABLE PAVING
3 GREEN WALLS	6 INNOVATION

Question 2: What are the most important benefits the community should

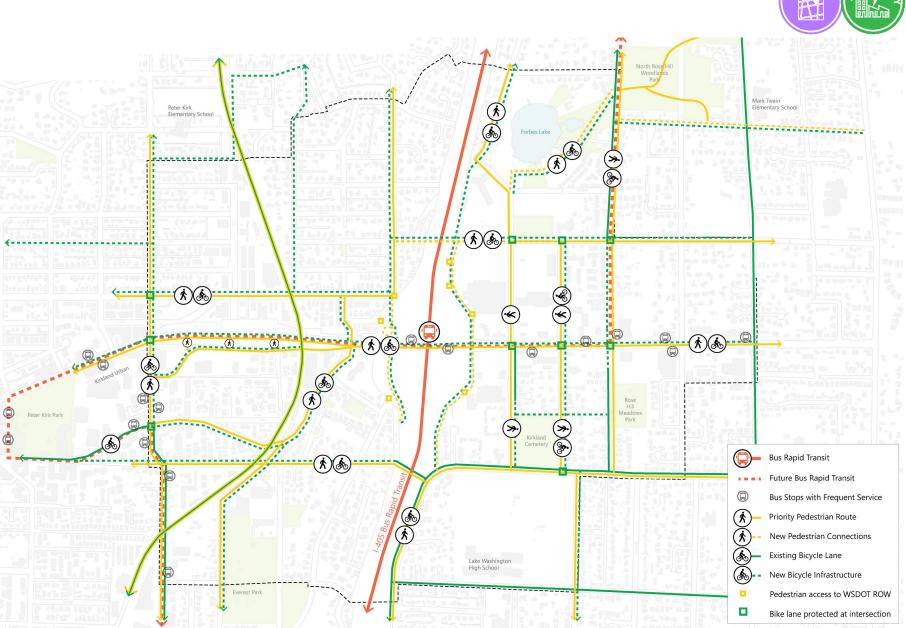
MOBILITY, WALKING **NEIGHBORHOOD HUB** AND ROLLING experience from growth, TREE CANOPY LINEAR OPEN SPACES and how to prioritize? LOW STRESS BIKE NETWORK **BUS RAPID TRANSIT** FORBES LAKE PARK ARKS **OPEN SPACE, PARKS** 120TH MAIN STREET **GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE GREEN ROOFS & VIEWS** HOUSING FOR ALL CHOICES, FAMILY LOW CARBON BUILDINGS FRIENDLY HOUSING COMMUNITY & SCHOOL FACILITIES **SAFE BIKE LANES & INTERSECTIONS** GREEN MIDBLOCK CONNECTIONS **INNOVATIVE FACILITIES** SCHOOLS THAT MEET **GROWING DEMAND** SUSTAINABILITY, LOW CARBON BUILDINGS, LAKE WASHINGTON HIGH SCHOOL **RESILIENT COMMUNITY**

Future Mobility Network

Specifically, the plan links to the Active Transportation Plan which outlines three main goals:

- 1. Create a safe, connected pedestrian network where walking is a comfortable and intuitive option as the first choice for many trips.
- 2. Create a connected bike network that accommodates people of all ages and abilities.
- 3. Encourage and incentivize more people to **walk and bike and encourage safe behavior for all users** of the transportation system.

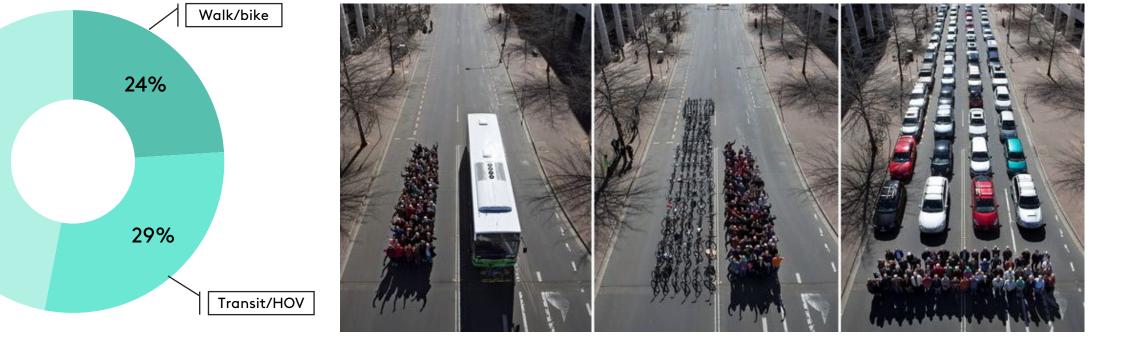




Mobility and Modal Split Goals

Main goals throughout this plan are to support mobility, to increase opportunities for people to walk, bike, and take transit to key services and destinations, and to manage vehicular congestion.





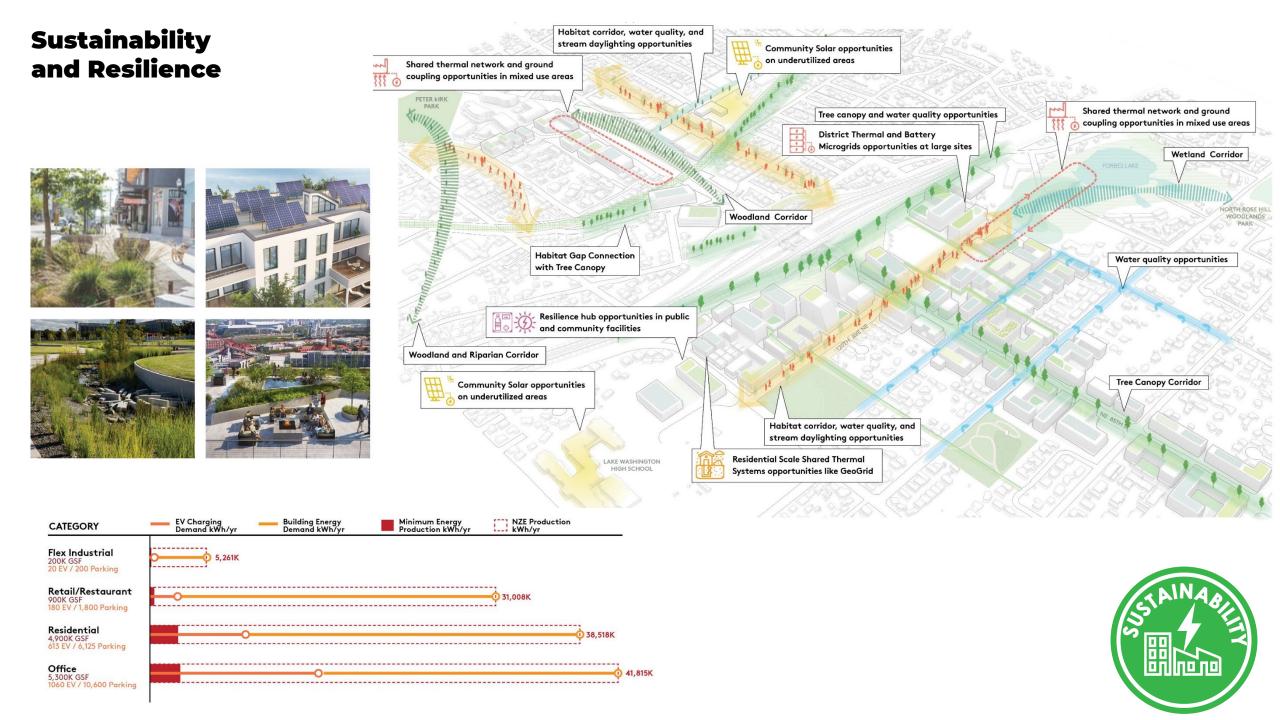
Source: Cycling Promotion Fund

walk/bike transit/HOV SOV

47%

SOV

©Mithun



Parks

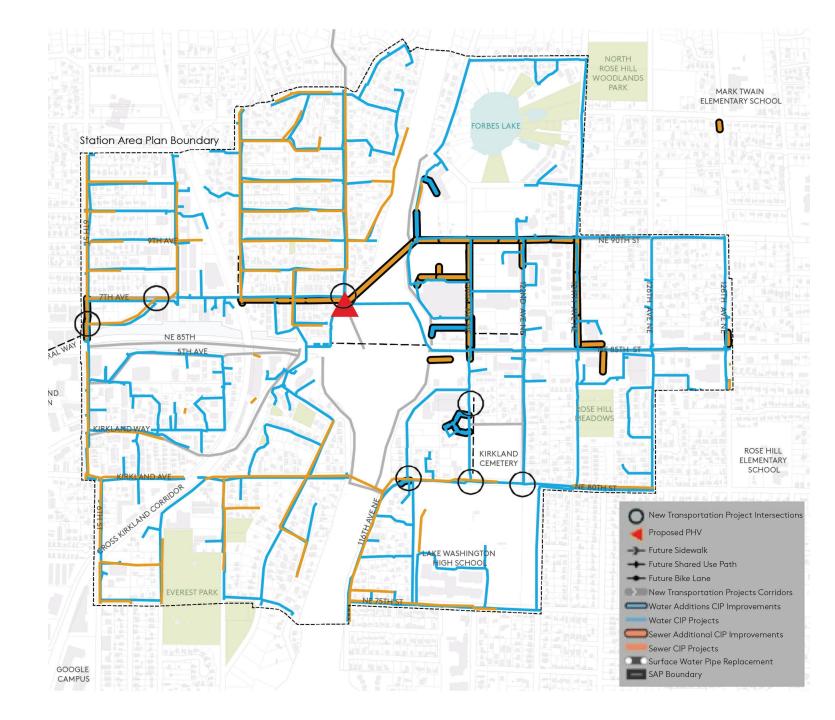






Question 3: How can the City be ready for growth when it occurs?

- Fiscal Impacts and Community Benefits Analysis
- Inclusion of Station Area projects in Capital Improvement Program
- Planned Action Ordinance
- Tax Increment Financing District
- Encouragement of Development Agreements



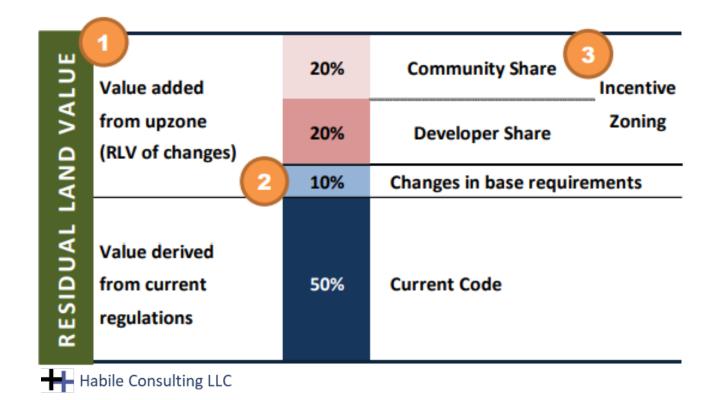
Questions 4 & 5:

- Mandating verse incentivizing benefits from growth?
- What is the right balance of City, new development, and community contribution to meet the vision?

Incentive Zoning

Incentive Zoning Analysis answered 3 questions

- How much private value is created through changes in land use policy?
- 2. How much of that new value is used to meet increased base development requirements?*
- 3. How much of the value might be left to support a functional incentive zoning program?

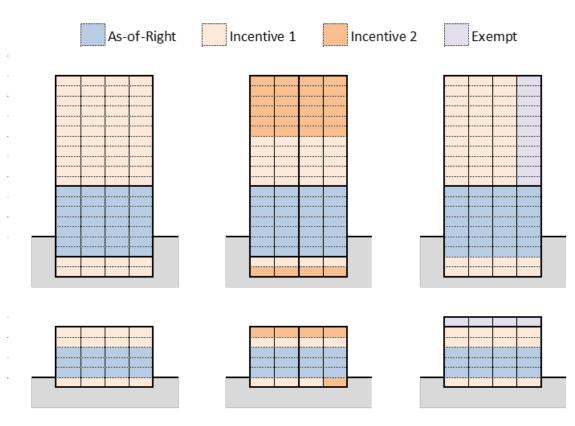


Residual land value (RLV) is the theoretical maximum that a developer would pay for land and is as defined:

"Estimated gross development value less estimated total project cost, including fees and developer profit."

Form Based Code: Incentive Zoning

- Creating an incentive component in the new form-based code provides a basis for linking new development capacity (upzone) with provision of public amenities or investments
 - Policy changes (upzone) create private value by increasing the income generating capacity of property in the Station Area
 - A portion of this increased value can be tapped to provide public provide infrastructure and/or community amenities





Habile Consulting LLC



Form Based Code: Incentive Zoning

- Incentive Zoning Program included in Preferred Plan Direction Community Benefits Framework
- Focused analysis to help achieve the Station Area Vision and desired Community Benefits with/through future growth
- Analysis based on identified 5 key areas
- Based on prior work including FSEIS and Fiscal Impacts/ Community Benefits Analysis

Hypothetical Incentive-based Amenity: Mid-block Connections



Example Existing Requirement



Example Station Area Requirement





OPEN SPACE, PARKS, GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE



SUSTAINABILITY, CLIMATE ACTION, RESILIENCE



SCHOOLS



Example Requirement for Incentive

Incentive Zoning

AFFORDABLE HOUSING		SUSTAINABILITY	
Commercial development: Affordable housing contribution (fee-in-lieu)	Fee revenue for affordable housing	Enhanced Performance Buildings	New buildings that exceed Kirkland High Performance Building Code
MOBILITY / TRANSPORTATION		Ecology and Habitat	SF of land, enhanced ecolocy/habit
Enhanced Mid-block Green Connections	Square feet of enhanced mid-block green connections	Innovation Investments	New and innovative sustainability infrastructure in the Station Area
PARKS / OPEN SPACE		SCHOOLS, EDUCATION, AND CHILDCARE	initiasti deture in the station Area
Public Open Space (outdoor)	Square feet of improved public outdoor park-like space	ECE/Day Care Operation Space	Long-term dedication of building space for non-profit childcare use
Public Community Space (indoor)	Square feet of improved public indoor community space	School Operation Space	Long-term dedication of building space for education use
		OTHER APPLICANT PROPOSED AMENITIES	
		Flexible Amenity Options	TBD

Thank you!

Contact: azike@kirklandwa.gov



Everett Link Extension: Model Code Partnership

APA WA Conference October 12, 2023





Sound Transit District

- Serving a region of over 3 million
- 3 counties, 52 cities
- Expected to grow by 800,000 by 2040



ST2 & ST3 regional investments

ST2: 28 light rail stations under construction

- Opening between 2021 & 2025
- Nearly triples service from 22 to 62 miles

ST3: 252-mile network connecting the Puget Sound region

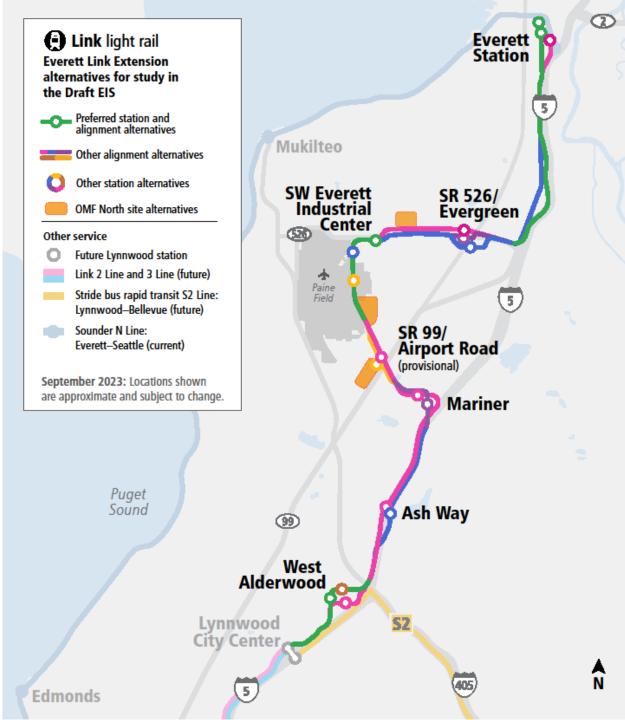
- 116 miles of Link light rail
- 91 miles of Sounder commuter rail
- 45 miles of Stride bus rapid transit



Everett Link Extension

Everett Link Extension

- Length: 16 miles
- **Stations:** Six stations, plus one provisional (unfunded) station
- Operations and Maintenance Facility (target 2034)
- Daily Projected Riders: 37,000-45,000 (2040)
- Start of Service: 2037*



Model Code Partnership

FTA TOD Pilot Program Grant

\$2M Grant Awarded in December 2020

To support corridor-wide adoption of model regulatory language for:

- Transit-Oriented Development
- Multi-modal connectivity
- Public-private partnerships
- Economic development
- Affordable housing









Model Code Elements

INVENTORY

Policies and Regulations Inventory

GAP ANALYSIS

Gap 1: gaps between policy and regulation

Gap 2: gaps between jurisdictions

Gap 3: gaps between best practices and existing regulations

TOD principles and best practices

Sound Transit permitting conflicts

CASE STUDIES

Similar planning and TOD efforts in peer cities

Economic considerations and financial tools

MODEL CODE DEVELOPMENT

Jurisdictions may consider standards for:

Zoning and design

Street typologies

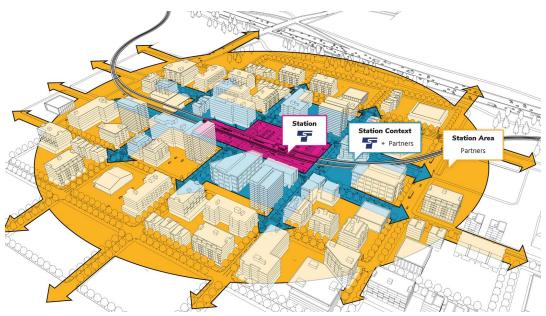
Sustainable development

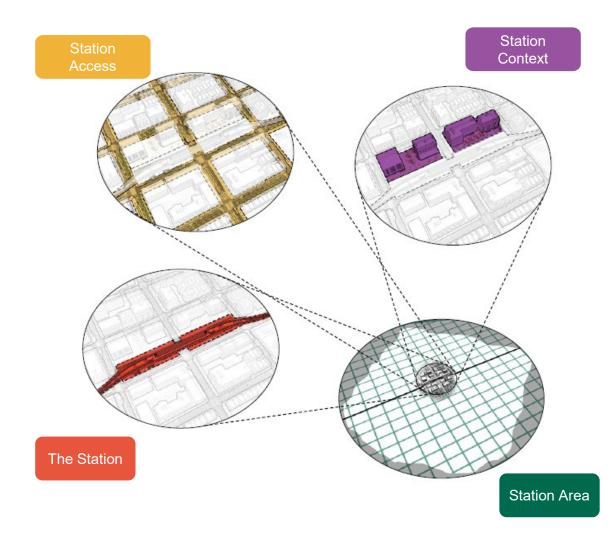
Permit processes

Station Environments

Zones of responsibility

- Station (ST)
- Station Context (ST & Partners)
- Station Area (Partners)





Gap Analysis

TOD Principles

- **1.** Urban Form, Uses and Development Intensity
- 2. Multimodal Access to Transit
- **3. Infrastructure Needs to Support TOD**
- 4. Public Realm to Support TOD
- 5. Affordable Housing and Equitable TOD



Comprehensive Plan Elements

- Land Use
- Housing
- Transportation
- Capital Facilities
- Utilities
- Economic Development
- Parks and Recreation
- Natural Environment / Sustainability
- Community Character / Urban Design

TOD Case Studies

Focus of Case Studies

- Corridor-based
- Station-specific

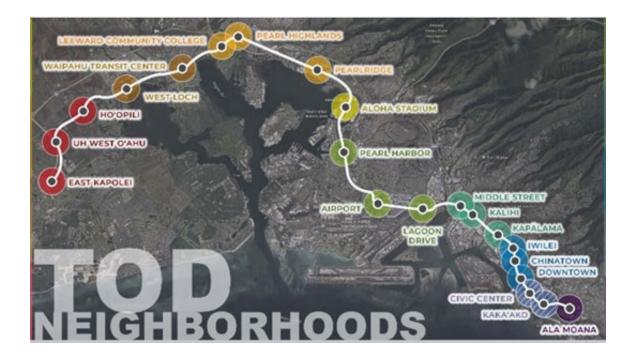
Freeway Adjacent & Suburban

Thematic Vignettes



Corridor-based Case Studies

- Honolulu Rapid Transit; Honolulu, HI
- BART Phase II; San José, CA
- Central Corridor; Saint Paul, MN





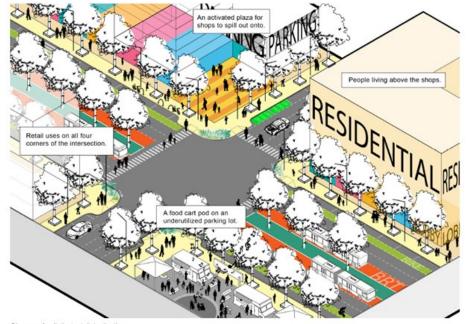


Diagram of a distinct retail destination

Station-specific Case Studies

- Pleasant Hill BART; Contra Costa, CA
- Alameda Station; Denver, CO
- Orenco Station; Hillsboro, OR







Thematic Vignettes

- Privately Owned Public Spaces (POPS)
- Complete Streets
- Stormwater Parks
- Swales
- Shared Stacked Green Infrastructure
- District Energy







Anti-Displacement Strategies

Implementation Resources

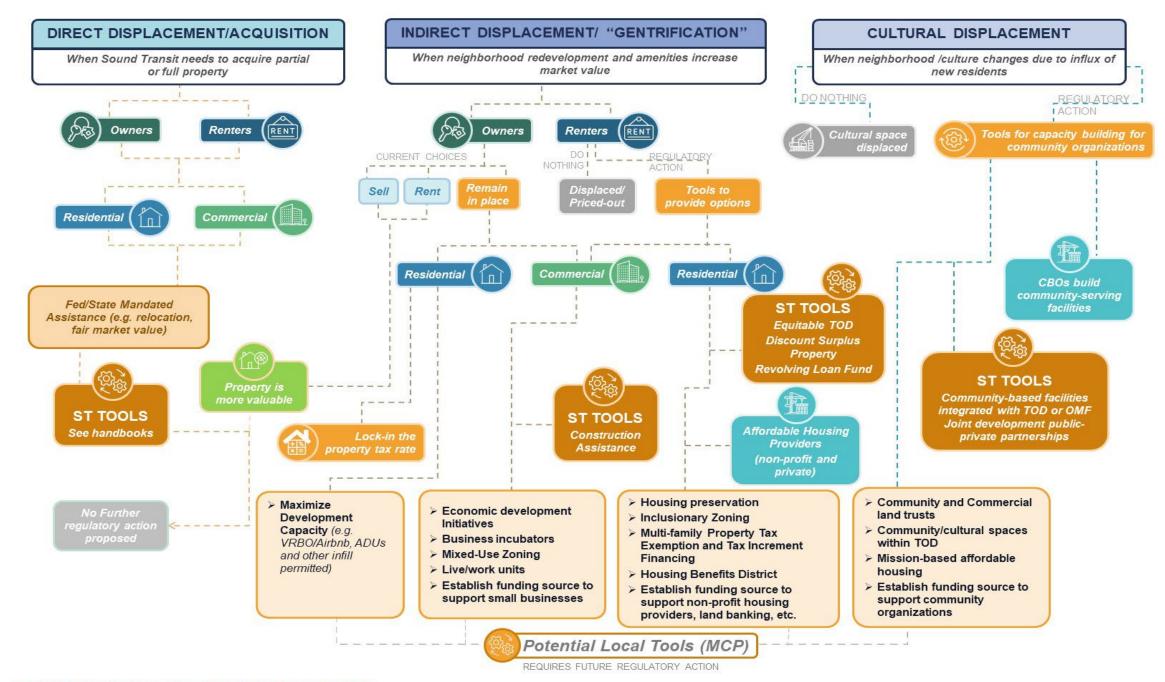
Some topics include further development before formulating regulatory language:

- Anti-displacement strategies for residents and neighborhoodserving businesses
- Code barriers to equitable TOD
- Placemaking tools
- Sustainability and climate action
- Innovative engagement strategies

Anti-Displacement Case Studies

- El Centro de la Raza's Plaza Roberto Maestas, Seattle
- Artspace, Rainier Valley, Seattle
- Barrio Logan TOD, San Diego
- Commercial Land Trust, Minneapolis





Policies and Regulations for Local Consideration

Comprehensive Plan Elements

Land Use

Zoning (e.g. intensity, uses, design considerations), TOD...

Housing

Choice and affordability, incentives (e.g. MFTE) and mandates (e.g. inclusionary zoning), residential anti-displacement strategies...

Transportation

Multimodal infrastructure, Complete Streets, street classifications and cross-sections, right-sized parking...

Capital Facilities and Utilities

Innovative solutions for stormwater, water and sewer; public-private partnerships and other funding mechanisms...

Comprehensive Plan Elements

Economic Development

Support for neighborhood-serving businesses, business incubators, commercial anti-displacement strategies, creative class...

Parks and Recreation

Impacts/mitigations for growth and strategies for funding (e.g. impact fees), public art...

Natural Environment / Sustainability

Critical areas and climate action (e.g. combined heat and power, LID, green building)...

Community Character / Urban Design

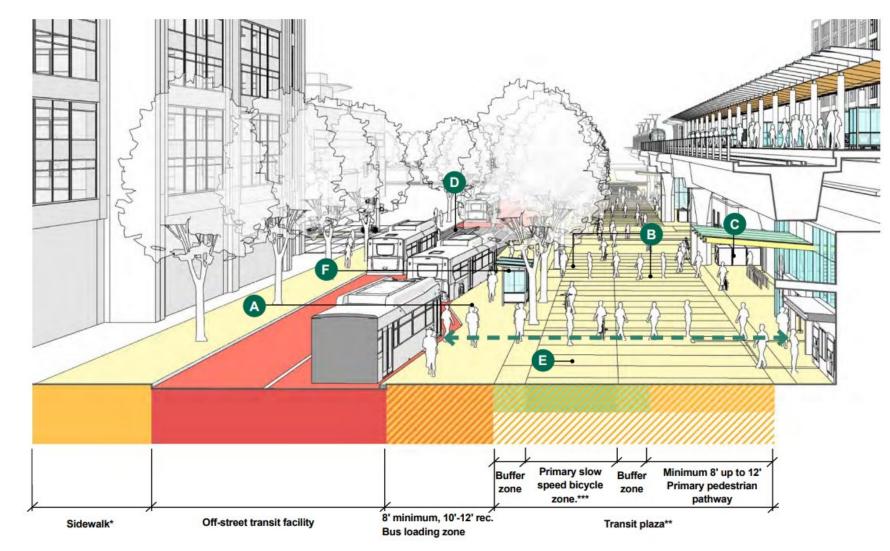
Transitions, design standards, partnerships and services...

Station Experience Design Guidelines

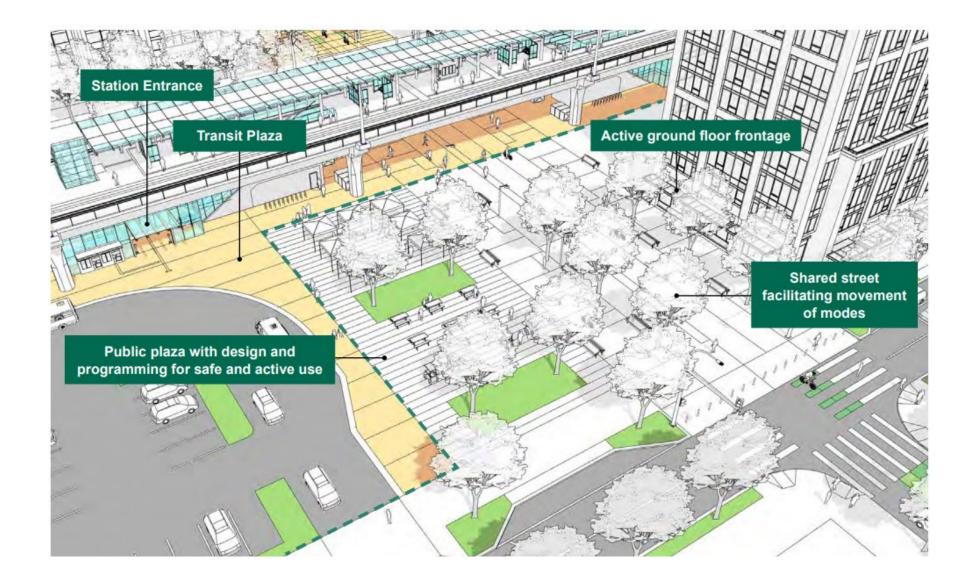
Multimodal Access

Typology

Street Section



Characteristics of Publicly or Privately Owned Plaza Adjacent to Station

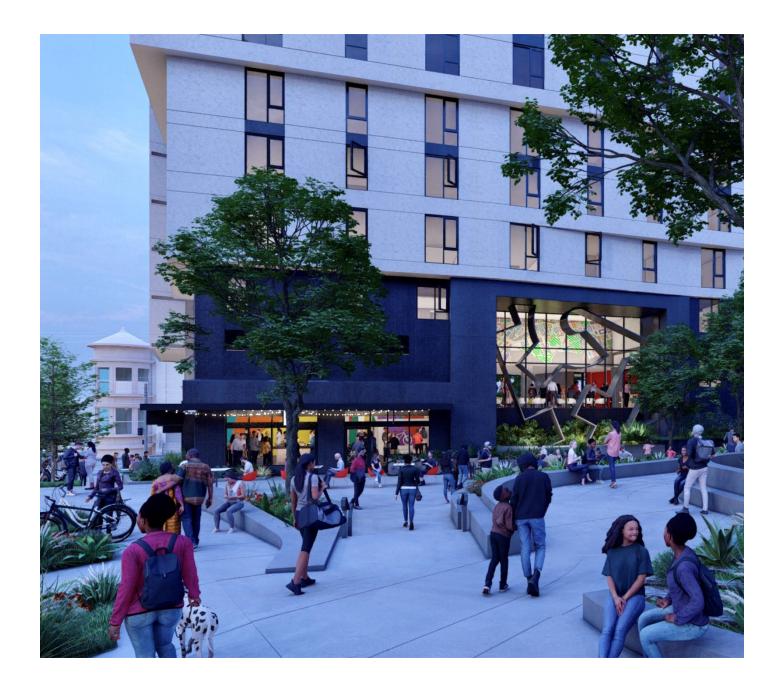


Thank you

Contact: miranda.redinger@soundtransit.org More info: soundtransit.org/mcp



soundtransit.org
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