

Ordinance No. 119230

Council Bill No. 112276

The City of Seattle
Council Bill/Ordinance

AN ORDINANCE amending the Seattle Comprehensive Plan to incorporate portions of the University Community Center plan and amending Seattle Municipal Code Sections 23.47.004 and 23.47.006 relating to single purpose residential development.

11-16-78 Part 1

11-16-78 Passed

CF No.

Date Introduced:	AUG 3 - 1978	
Date 1st Referred:	AUG 3 - 1978	To: (Committee on Neighborhoods, Growth Planning and Code Enforcement Committee)
Date Re-referred:		To: (Committee)
Date Re-referred:		To: (Committee)
Date of Final Passage:	Full Council Vote: <u>11-16-78</u> 9-0	
Date Presented to Mayor:	Date Approved: <u>11-21-78</u>	
Date Returned to City Clerk:	Date Published:	T.D. F.I.
Date Vetoed by Mayor:	Date Veto Published:	
Date Passed Over Veto:	Date Submitted:	

This file is complete and ready

Law Department

Law Dept. Review

The City of Seattle - Legislative Department

Council Bill/Ordinance sponsored by: CONLIN  CONLIN
Councilmember

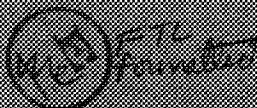
Committee Action:

4/6/96 Pass as amended 5-0 12-MSD

4-16-96 Yards 90

This file is complete and ready for presentation to Full Council. Committee: _____
(initials/date)

Law Department



Law Dept. Review

DMP
Review

City Clerk
Review

Electronic
Copy Loaded

Indexed

1 **ORDINANCE** 119230

2 **AN ORDINANCE amending the Seattle Comprehensive Plan to incorporate portions**
3 **of the University Community Urban Center plan and amending Seattle**
4 **Municipal Code Sections 23.47.004 and 23.47.006 relating to single purpose**
5 **residential development.**

6 WHEREAS, on July 25, 1994, by Ordinance 117221, the City Council adopted the Seattle
7 Comprehensive Plan, which includes a neighborhood planning element; and

8 WHEREAS, City Council Resolution 28966, adopted August 1, 1994, established a
9 Neighborhood Planning Program for the City of Seattle; and

10 WHEREAS, an organizing committee of stakeholders in the University Community Urban
11 Center was formed in 1995, for the purpose of preparing a plan for the University
12 Community Urban Center as designated in the Seattle Comprehensive Plan; and

13 WHEREAS, this organizing committee conducted extensive outreach to stakeholders and
14 adjacent communities in order to establish planning priorities; and

15 WHEREAS, stakeholders in this community formed a Planning Committee and worked with
16 City staff and consultants to develop specific plan recommendations; and

17 WHEREAS, a community-wide validation process was conducted to familiarize
18 stakeholders and neighboring areas with the proposed plan and ascertain support for
19 it; and

20 WHEREAS, the University Community Urban Center Plan is consistent with the goals and
21 policies of Seattle's Comprehensive Plan; and

22 WHEREAS, a SEPA checklist on the University Community Urban Center Plan has been
23 prepared and a Determination of Non-significance for the proposed plan was issued
24 on July 23, 1998; and

25 WHEREAS, the Council finds that the proposed amendments are consistent with the Growth
26 Management Act, and will protect and promote the health, safety and welfare of the
27 general public;

28 **NOW THEREFORE,**

29 **BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF SEATTLE AS FOLLOWS:**

1 **Section 1.** The Seattle Comprehensive Plan, as adopted by Ordinance 117221 and
2 last amended, is hereby amended as follows:

- 3 A. The Table of Contents of the Neighborhood Plans Volume of the Comprehensive
4 Plan is hereby amended to add University Community Urban Center, as shown in
Attachment 1.
- 5 B. The University Community Urban Center goals and policies, as shown in
6 Attachment 2 to this Ordinance, are hereby incorporated into the Neighborhood
Plans volume of the Comprehensive Plan.
- 7 C. The Land Use Element of the Comprehensive Plan is hereby amended as shown in
8 Attachment 3 to this Ordinance to: 1) confirm the designation for the University
District Northwest Center Village; 2) change the name of the University Village
Urban Center Village to the Ravenna Urban Center Village; and 3) remove the
designation of the University of Washington campus as an Urban Center Village.
- 9 D. The Neighborhood Plans volume, University Community Urban Center section, is
10 hereby amended to include the capital facilities and utilities inventory and analyses
11 and transportation analyses shown in Attachment 4 to this Ordinance.
- 12 E. The Capital Facilities Appendix of the Comprehensive Plan is hereby amended to
13 delete the information on pages A143 and A144, as this information is superseded by
14 the capital facilities and utilities inventory and analyses to be included in the
Neighborhood Plans Volume, University Community Urban Center section.
- 15 F. The following map is hereby amended to reflect the final designation and boundaries
16 of the University District Northwest and Ravenna Urban Center Villages, as shown
in Attachment 5 to this Ordinance:
• Land Use Figure 5
- 17 G. Land Use Appendix B is hereby amended to indicate that the City Council has
18 reaffirmed the growth targets for the University Community Urban Center, and that
separate growth targets are not adopted for the University District Northwest Urban
Center Village, the Ravenna Urban Center Village, or the University of Washington,
as shown in Attachment 6 to this Ordinance.

19 **Section 2.** The amendments contained in Section 1 of this ordinance constitute an
20 adopted neighborhood plan for purposes of SMC 23.34.008(D)(2);
21
22

BM:bm
112276V2.DOC
October 5, 1998
(Ver. 2)

1 **Section 3.** Section 23.47.004, Subsection E of the Seattle Municipal Code, as last
2 amended by Ordinance 118794, is further amended as follows:

3 SMC 23.47.004 Permitted and prohibited uses.

4 ***

5 E. Residential Uses.

6 1. Residential use in single-purpose residential structures.

7 Residential use in single-purpose residential structures is permitted as an
8 administrative conditional use, unless

9 (a.) the structure is located within an area in which the use is either
10 permitted outright or prohibited, as shown on the Maps 23.47.004 A and B, or

11 (b.) the use is a nursing home, in which case it is permitted outright,
12 unless it is located in a Pedestrian-Designated zone, in which case the use is prohibited, or

13 (c.) the structure is located within a zone which has a height limit of
14 85 feet or higher, in which case the use is prohibited.

15 2. Residential use in mixed use structures.

16 Residential use in mixed-use development is permitted outright in NC1, NC2,
17 NC3 and C1 zones, provided that nursing homes are permitted in all zones except in
18 Pedestrian-Designated zones (See Section 23.47.040).

19 ***

20

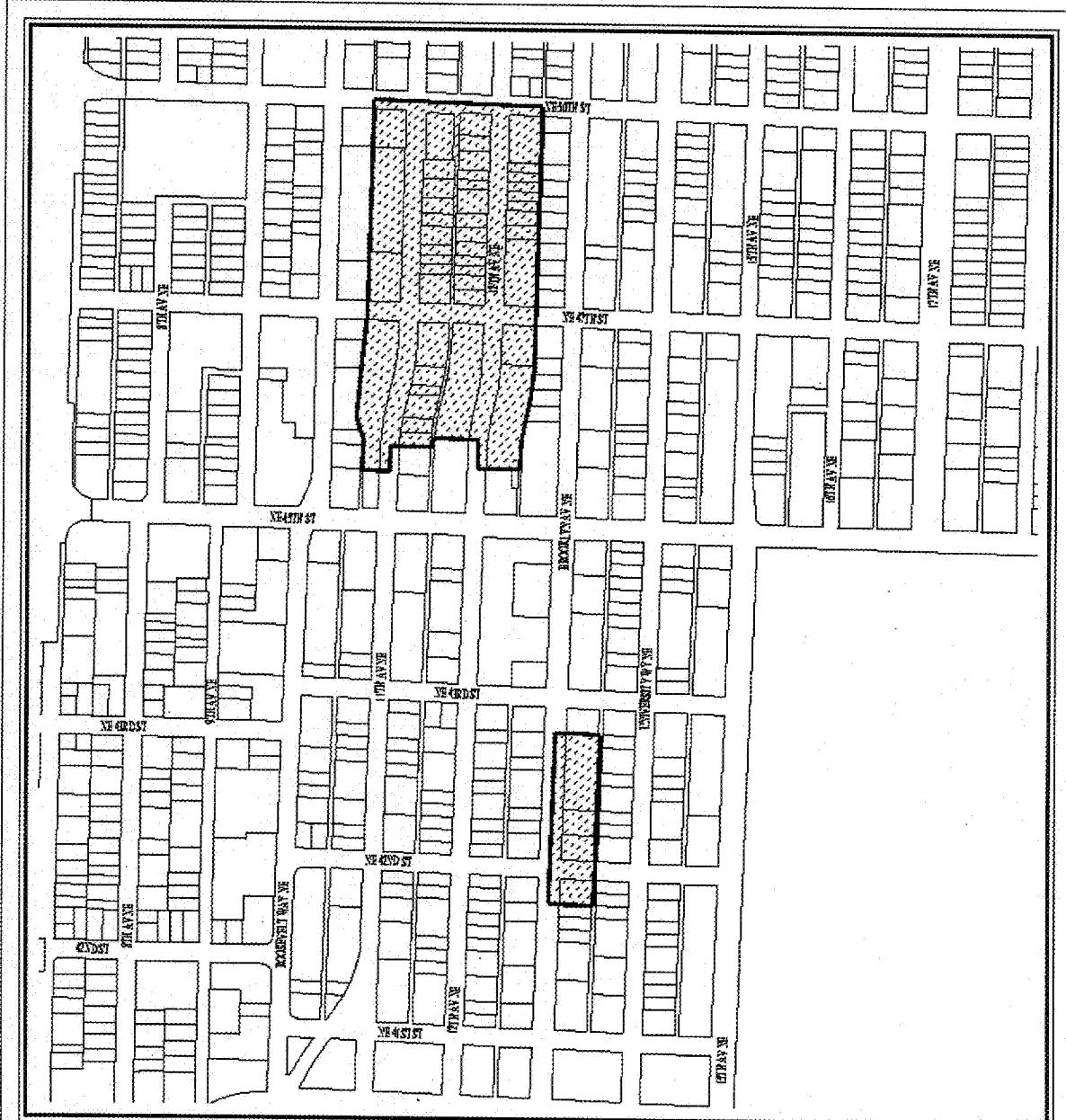
21

22

23

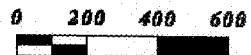
BM:bm
112276V2.DOC
October 5, 1998
(Ver. 2)

Map 23.47.004B



University Community Urban Center

Single-purpose residential development permitted outright.



FEET

Section 23.47.004

*No warranty of any sort, including
accuracy, fitness, or merchantability,
accompanies this product.*

© 1998, City of Seattle. All rights reserved.

* * *

BM:bm
112276V2.DOC
October 5, 1998
(Ver. 2)

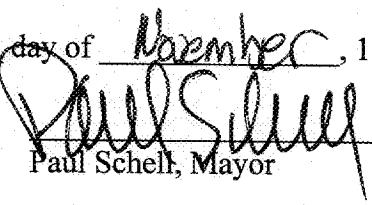
1
2
3 **Section 5.** The provisions of this ordinance are declared to be separate and
4 severable and the invalidity of any clause, sentence, paragraph, subdivision, section,
5 subsection, or portion of this ordinance, or the invalidity of the application thereof to any
6 person or circumstance, shall not affect the validity of the remainder of this ordinance or the
7 validity of its application to other persons or circumstances.
8

9 **Section 6.** This ordinance shall take effect and be in force thirty (30) days from and
10 after its approval by the Mayor, but if not approved and returned by the Mayor within ten
11 (10) days after presentation, it shall take effect as provided by Municipal Code Section
12 1.04.020.
13

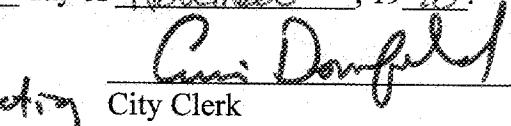
14 Passed by the City Council the 16th day of November, 1998, and signed by
15 me in open session in authentication of its passage this 16th day of November,
16 1998.
17


Eric A. Nash
President of the City Council

18 Approved by me this 3rd day of November, 1998.
19


Paul Schell, Mayor

20 Filed by me this 23rd day of November, 1998.
21


Amy Donahue
City Clerk

22 (SEAL)
23

BM:bm
112276V2.DOC
October 5, 1998
(Ver. 2)

1 **ATTACHMENTS**

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

BM:bm
112276V2.DOC
October 5, 1998
(Ver. 2)

1 **LIST OF ATTACHMENTS**

- 2
- 3 **ATTACHMENT 1** TABLE OF CONTENTS - THE CITY OF SEATTLE
4 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN NEIGHBORHOOD PLANS
- 5 **ATTACHMENT 2** UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY URBAN CENTER GOALS
6 AND POLICIES
- 7 **ATTACHMENT 3** AMENDMENTS TO THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN
8 LAND USE ELEMENT
- 9 **ATTACHMENT 4** CAPITAL FACILITIES AND UTILITIES INVENTORY
10 AND ANALYSES AND TRANSPORTATION ANALYSES
- 11 **ATTACHMENT 5** COMPREHENSIVE PLAN MAP AMENDMENTS:
12 LAND USE FIGURE 5
- 13 **ATTACHMENT 6** COMPREHENSIVE PLAN LAND USE APPENDIX B
- 14
- 15
- 16
- 17
- 18
- 19
- 20
- 21
- 22
- 23

ATTACHMENT 1

**THE CITY OF SEATTLE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN
NEIGHBORHOOD PLANS**

Table of Contents

Ballard Interbay Northend Manufacturing/Industrial Center

Crown Hill/Ballard

University Community Urban Center

ATTACHMENT 2

UNIVERSITY DISTRICT URBAN CENTER GOALS AND POLICIES

- Goal 1: Stable residential neighborhoods that can accommodate projected growth and foster desirable living conditions.
- UCUC 1: In pursuit of Comprehensive Plan Policy H12, encourage ground-related housing types in portions of the northern tier, and Ravenna areas of the community.
- UCUC 2: Encourage high-quality development, up to 65 feet, or about five stories, south of NE 43rd Street, and from just east of Brooklyn to the west, to enhance this residential area with excellent proximity to the University and to LRT stations.
- UCUC 3: Encourage a vibrant mixed-use residential neighborhood in the University Gardens Core area (between NE 50th Street, Brooklyn Avenue NE, NE 43rd Street, and 9th Avenue NE).
- UCUC 4: These goals and policies of the UCUC Neighborhood Plan are not intended to change the policy basis for consideration of rezones proposed after adoption of these goals and policies.
- Goal 2: Vibrant commercial districts serving local needs and offering regional specialties. (See Map on Figure 1 for locations of principal commercial districts.)
- UCUC 5: Strengthen pedestrian-oriented retail on University Way through physical improvements to the street and sidewalk and encouraging private property owners to improve their properties.
- UCUC 6: Strengthen a diverse mix of retail and commercial activities on NE 45th Street and Roosevelt Avenue NE.
- UCUC 7: Support the University Village Shopping Center's activities in a way that furthers economic and housing goals while requiring mitigation of significant and cumulative impacts according to SEPA.
- UCUC 8: Encourage the development of retail businesses that serve local needs on 25th Avenue NE, and encourage the redevelopment of a diverse mix of housing and compatible retail, where appropriate, in adjacent areas.

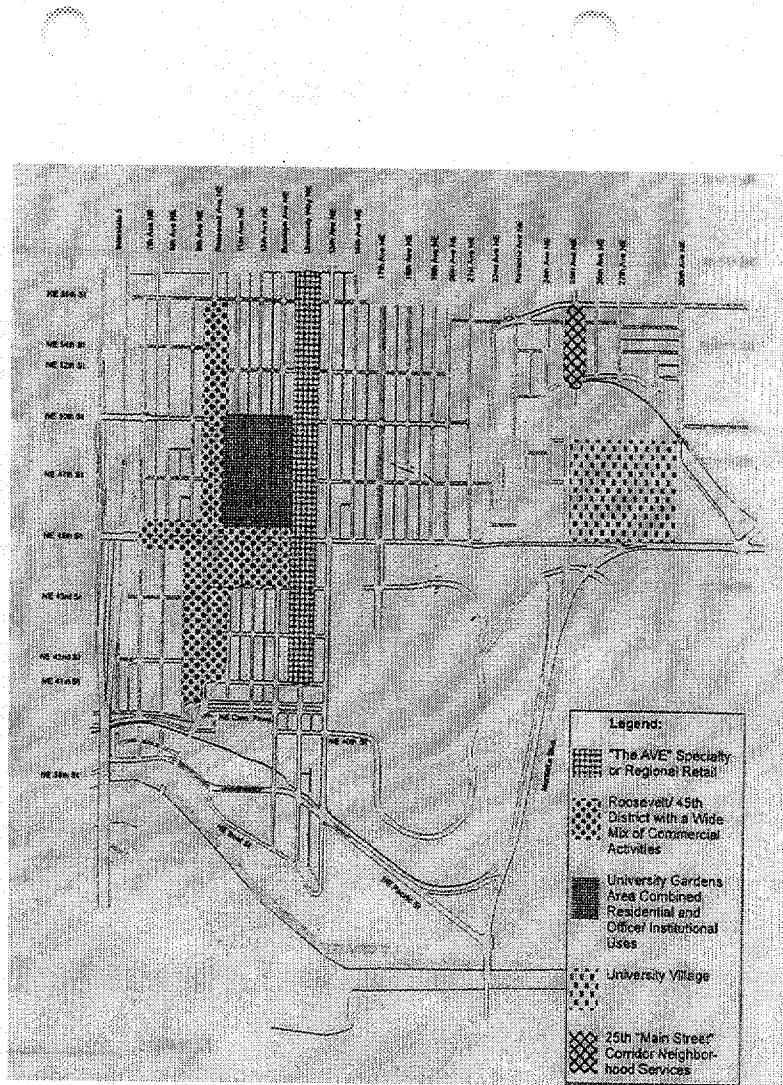


Figure 1.

- Goal 3:** An efficient transportation system that balances different modes, including public transit, pedestrian, bicycle and automobile, and minimizes negative impacts to the community.

UCUC 9: Involve the community and contiguous neighborhoods in the monitoring of UCUC traffic, and the identification of actions needed to preserve the multi-modal capacity of the principal arterial streets, to accommodate projected growth and protect residential streets from the effects of through-traffic. Give priority to transit, bicycle and pedestrian modes for those networks identified in the Comprehensive Plan and where specific mode improvements are noted on the map in Figure 2.

UCUC 10: In pursuit of Comprehensive Plan Policies T42, T43, and T44, emphasize comfortable, safe, attractive pedestrian and bicycle access throughout the center, especially those routes identified in Figure 2 below.

UCUC 11: Take advantage of Sound Transit improvements to address local transportation needs and impacts and facilitate intermodal connections, such as bus and monorail, and surface traffic.

- UCUC 12: Work with King County Metro and Community Transit to create efficient bus circulation. Address bus layover impacts, bus routing, and transfer issues as well as street improvements to facilitate transit.
- UCUC 13: Explore local shuttle transportation options.
- UCUC 14: Carefully manage parking to provide needed accessibility while minimizing traffic and on-street parking impacts when considering on-street parking actions, off-street parking requirements for new development, and public parking development. Strongly discourage “park-and-ride” parking for commuters.
- Goal 4: A community in which the housing needs and affordability levels of major demographic groups, including students, young adults, families with children, empty nesters, and seniors, are met and which balances home ownership opportunities with rental unit supply.
- UCUC 15: Employ a variety of housing types and development strategies to effectively provide for identified needs, including existing housing preservation, code enforcement, accessory units, new ground-related housing, and mixed-use mid-rise residential development.
- UCUC 16: Employ a variety of strategies to bring housing development to desired affordability levels, including development partnerships, zoning modifications, and subsidies.

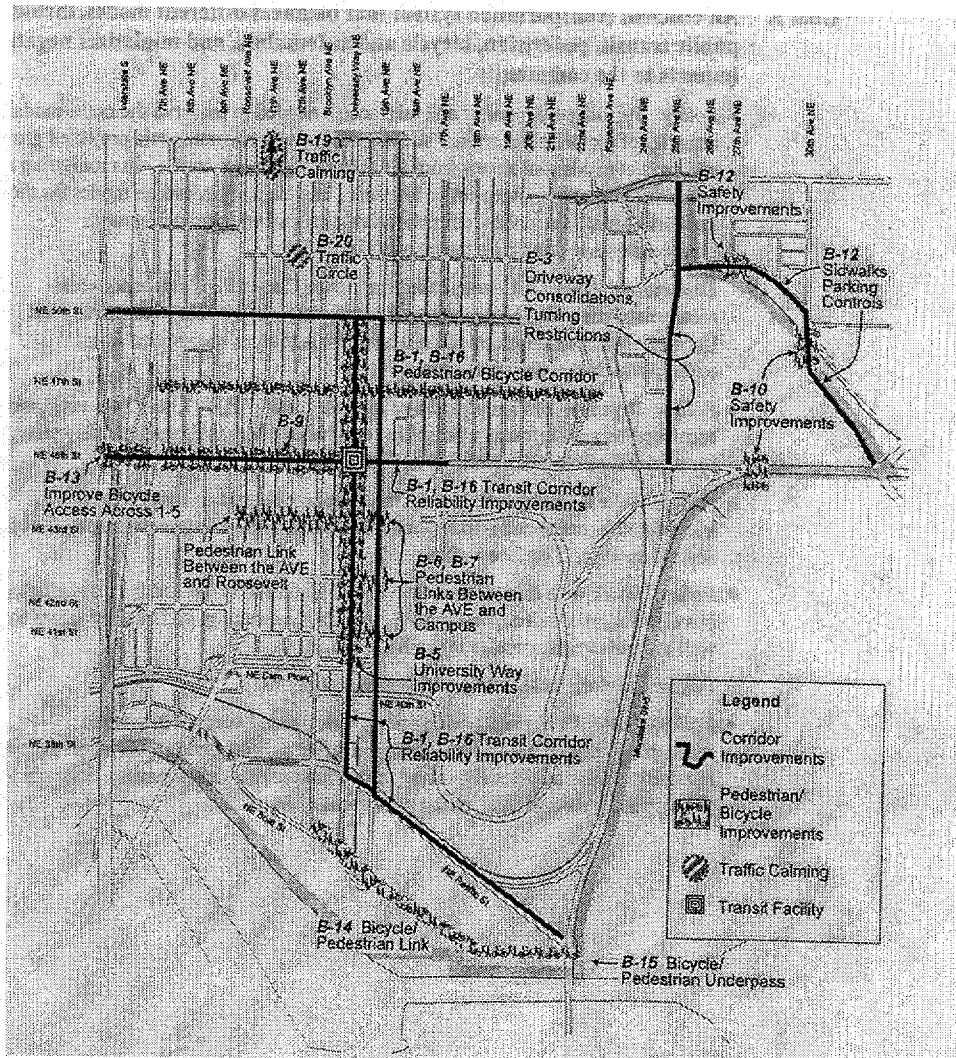


Figure 2.

Goal 5: A community with a wide range of neighborhood recreation facilities and open space and which meets the Comprehensive Plan's open space goals.

UCUC 17: In order to serve existing residents to the north and emerging residential neighborhoods, organize a services spine roughly along NE 50th Street. Include a wide variety of public, recreational, educational, community, and human services, plus churches, playfields, and other facilities. (See Figure 3.)

UCUC 18: Employ a variety of strategies to increase open space, such as park acquisition through a major open space funding program, improvement of and better access to existing assets, and creation of small spaces with new development.

UCUC 19: Encourage the establishment of a local open space fund that can be used to purchase and improve small parcels when the opportunity arises.

- UCUC 20: Place highest emphasis on open space and recreation facilities projects that will benefit the greatest number of people in areas that are least well served.
- UCUC 21: In the Southwest Quadrant (the area generally south of NE 45th Street and west of Roosevelt Avenue NE), make convenient pedestrian connections to nearby parks and the waterfront and seek to develop a small shoreline park on the Lake Union shoreline at the south end of 7th Avenue NE.
- UCUC 22: In Lower Brooklyn (the area generally south of NE 43rd Street between Roosevelt Avenue NE and the UW campus), provide open space for the large population including residents, workers, and students and strengthen physical connections to the waterfront and campus. Encourage better physical integration between the campus and the community.
- UCUC 23: In the University Gardens Core (the area generally between NE 50th Street, Brooklyn Avenue NE, NE 43rd Street, and 9th Avenue NE), create a connected network of open spaces integrated with development. Provide open space and recreation facilities for seniors.
- UCUC 24: In the Northern Tier (the low rise multi-family residential areas above NE 45th Street between 22nd Avenue NE and 15th Avenue NE and north of NE 50th Street and west of Brooklyn Avenue NE), seek to establish and enhance a central open space and community facility as part of the NE 50th Street Community Services Spine. (See policy UCUC 17 above).
- UCUC 25: In University Way-15th Avenue NE corridor between NE 55th Street and NE 41st Street, encourage the provision of more street-oriented public space through both public and private investment.
- UCUC 26: In the Ravenna Urban Village, seek to protect and enhance natural areas and features.
- Goal 6: A community that builds a unique physical identity on its historical and architectural resources, attractive streets, university campus, and special features.
- UCUC 27: Focus visual improvements on key streets, corridors, and gateways as identified in Figure 4, below.
- UCUC 28: Seek to preserve and enhance the following design characteristics within the community: Pedestrian orientation and visual interest to the pedestrian, high quality, human-scaled design details in larger buildings, streetscape continuity on commercial corridors, integration between the UW campus and the surrounding community, buildings with attractive open space and low rise multi-family development that fits with the design character of adjacent single family houses.

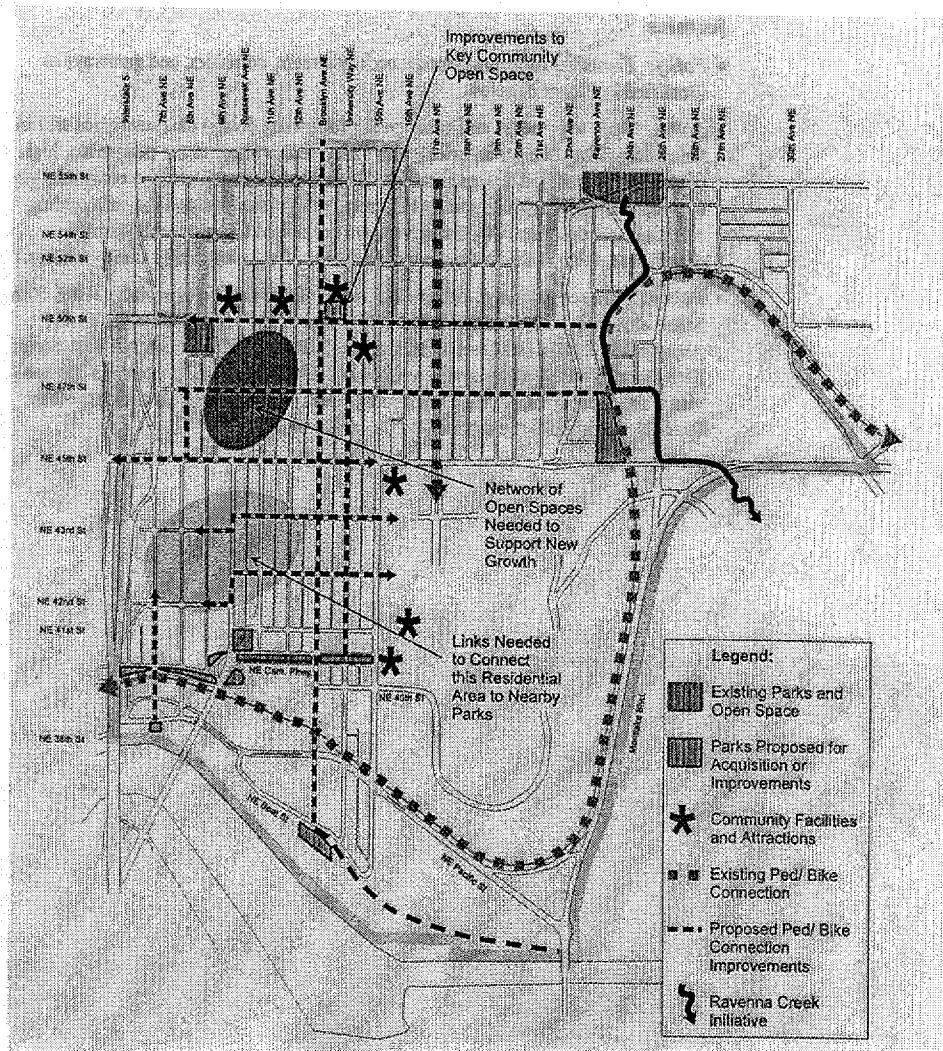


Figure 3.

- UCUC 29: Enhance gateways into the University Community, especially at NE 50th Street at Roosevelt Avenue NE, NE 50th Street at University Way NE, 11th Avenue NE at NE 41st Street, 25th Avenue NE at NE 55th Street, NE 45th Street at 25th Avenue NE, and Roosevelt Avenue at NE 42nd Street.
“Gateways” means visual enhancements, such as improved landscaping, signage, artwork, or other features, that signify the entries into the community.

Goal 7: An urban center that is home to the University of Washington; the region’s foremost educational institution which is expanding to meet new challenges while enhancing the surrounding community.

UCUC 30: Accommodate new university growth in a way that benefits the surrounding community.

UCUC 31: Work to connect and integrate the campus and the community visually and physically.

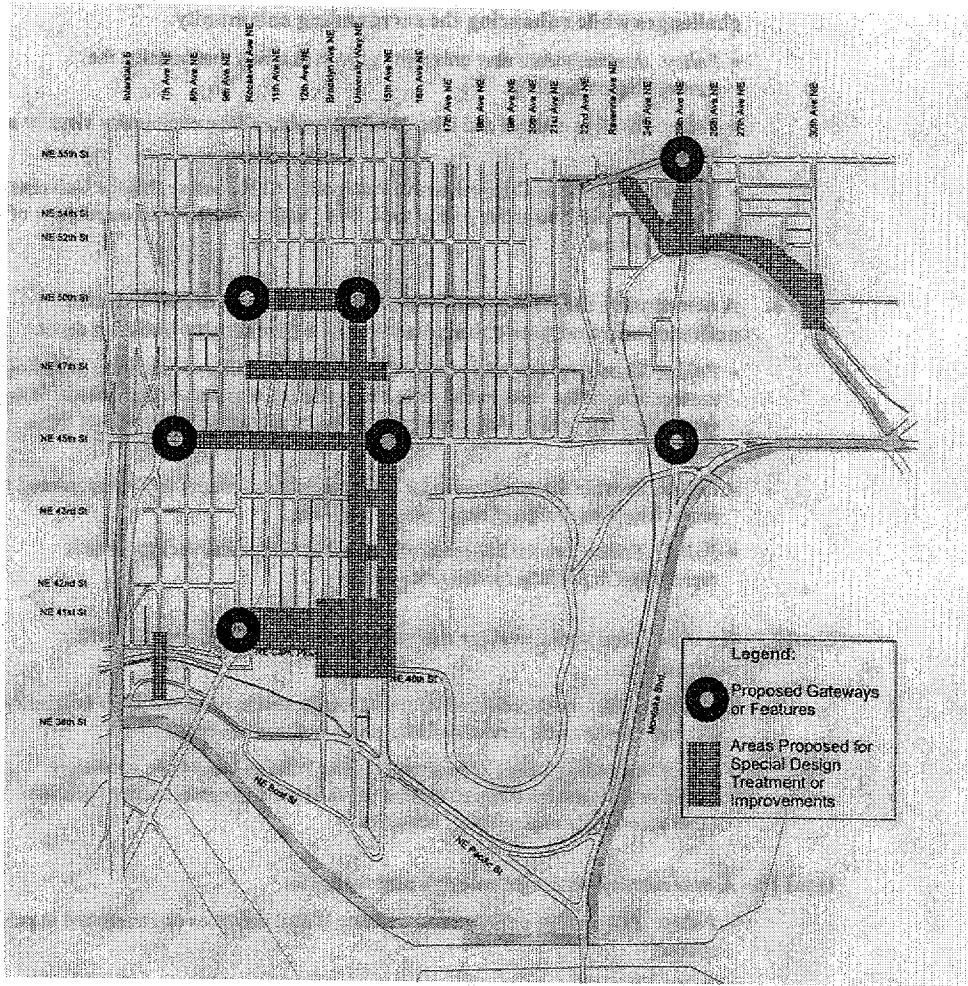


Figure 4.

UCUC 32: In pursuit of Comprehensive Plan Policy L130, ensure that the University Community plays an active role in the UW's Campus Master Plan on subjects of mutual interest.

Goal 8: A community in which public education resources are readily available.

UCUC 33: Pursue opportunities to work with Seattle Public School District #1 in locating a public school in the community, capitalizing on the area's excellent accessibility and proximity to the University of Washington.

UCUC 34: Work with Seattle Public School District #1 to ensure appropriate, equitable school resources are available in the community, including after-school activities and facilities.

Goal 9: A community that is regionally recognized for its arts and cultural activities and that uses cultural activities as a community building asset.

- UCUC 35: Encourage the local coordination of arts and cultural activities, including museums, theaters, commercial activities, galleries, classes, performance halls, arts groups and informal performance groups, for the mutual enhancement of those efforts.
- UCUC 36: Provide the opportunity for local public involvement in City-sponsored art projects and the design of major public facilities.
- UCUC 37: Ensure that the full range of cultural activities and backgrounds is represented in publicly-funded arts.
- Goal 10: An integrated social service delivery network that serves the entire community.
- UCUC 38: Foster the coordinated efforts of local social service providers to identify and meet the specific service delivery needs in the urban center.
- UCUC 39: As called for in Comprehensive Plan Policies HD 44-53, encourage effective partnerships between service providers and integrate these efforts into other community improvement activities.
- Goal 11: A community where people are and feel safe.
- UCUC 40: Place a high priority on controlling illegal activities on streets and in public spaces.
- UCUC 41: Encourage legitimate uses and a sense of ownership in parks and public spaces.
- UCUC 42: Support public safety through urban design.
- Goal 12: A community where the historic resources, natural elements, and other elements that add to the community's sense of history and unique character are conserved.
- UCUC 43: Seek to conserve the special historic and cultural resources in the University Community including significant structures on commercial corridors, registered landmarks, and significant public structures.
- UCUC 44: Identify and conserve areas of special design character, such as Greek Row and 17th Avenue NE boulevard.

Capital Facilities and Utilities

The goals and policies of the capital facilities and utilities elements of the Comprehensive Plan express vision of the University Community Urban Center.

ATTACHMENT 3

AMENDMENTS TO THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN LAND USE ELEMENT

- L19 Designate urban center villages within the Downtown, First Hill/Capitol Hill and University District Community urban centers as shown in Land Use Figures 2, 3 and 5. The boundaries and names used to identify these urban villages are provided for planning guidance and subject to change under future neighborhood plans. While the Seattle Center and Northgate centers are presently considered to be too small to be subdivided into center villages, this shall not preclude the designation of urban villages within those urban centers in future neighborhood planning processes. Goals and policies that are applicable to urban center villages also apply to the Seattle Center and Northgate urban centers. (Amended 11/96)
- L21 Promote the balance of uses in each urban center or urban center village indicated by one of the following functional designations, assigned as follows:

Functional Designation	Urban Center Village
1. Primarily residential.	Denny Regrade Capitol Hill Pike/Pine
2. Mixed, with a residential emphasis.	Westlake Pioneer Square International District First Hill South Capitol Hill
3. Mixed residential and employment.	University District Northwest <u>University Village-Ravenna</u> Northgate* Seattle Center*
4. Mixed, with an employment emphasis.	Downtown Commercial Core <u>University Campus</u>

* These urban centers are not divided into urban center villages

(Amended 7/95, 7/96)

ATTACHMENT 4

**CAPITAL FACILITIES AND UTILITIES INVENTORIES AND ANALYSES AND
TRANSPORTATION ANALYSES**

Table 1
Inventory for Facilities and Utilities Serving
University District NW Urban Center Village

Facility Type	Name	Location	Capacity	Information Sources ¹ /Comments
Fire Station ²	SFD 17	1050 NE 50th St.	Engine Co., Ladder Co., Aid Unit, Battalion	Seattle Fire Department
	SFD 38	5503 33rd Ave. NE	Engine Co.	
Police Station	North Precinct	10049 College Way N	32.5 sq. mi. service area, 1990 population 207,827	Seattle Police Department Patrol units are allocated around-the-clock based on calls for service. Location and size of facilities are not critical to service provision.
Schools ³	Green Lake Elementary Latona Elementary Bryant Elementary Laurelhurst Elementary All 10 Middle Schools All 10 High Schools	2400 N 65th St. 401 NE 42nd Ave. 3311 NE 60th St. 4530 NE 46th Ave.	230 students 276 students 483 students 299 students	Seattle Public Schools' 1995-1996 Choices, Seattle Public Schools, 1995 Seattle Public Schools database
Library	University Branch	5009 Roosevelt WY. NE	8,140 sq. ft; 1990 population served 22,714 or 27 sq. ft/capita + .32 sq. ft/capita in citywide facilities	Seattle Public Library Statistical Report, EDL&A, December 1992
Parks ⁴	University Playground N. Passage Point Park 17th Ave. NE Center strip Christie Park Ravenna Blvd. Cowen Park	NE 50th & 9th Ave. NE 6th NE & NE Northlake WY. NE 45th to Ravenna Blvd. NE 43rd & 9th Ave. NE E. Greenlake WY. to 20th NE NE Ravenna & Brooklyn NE	2.8 ac: One softball field or one football/soccer field, shelterhouse, play area 0.79 ac: Shorewall, landscaping, picnic tables, paths 1.78 ac: Landscaping 0.11 ac: Landscaping, benches 29.3 ac (1.3 miles): Treed boulevard 8.4 ac: Lawn, wooded hillside, pathways, one softball field, play area shelterhouse	Open Spaces, Parks and Facilities Inventory, Seattle Department of Parks and Recreation, August 1989 Urban Villages Open Space Analyses, Office of Management and Planning

1 For an overview of City facilities, see *Community Services and Facilities, Public Utilities Background Report*, City of Seattle, Office of Management and Planning, 1990.

2 The nearest station is listed; Fire and Emergency Medical Services are generally provided by the nearest station. In the case of larger fires, firefighting and medical resources are also dispatched from other stations. Aid units and fire engines are equipped to handle many medical emergencies; medic units are dispatched to serious medical emergencies.

3 Through the student assignment plan, the village is served by a number of designated regular elementary schools, and at least six Seattle School District Alternative Schools. School capacities are determined in part by the mix of programs offered and the number of portable classrooms used, and are subject to change.

4 Parks and Other Resources shown are inside the village or within 1/8 mile of the village boundary.

Facility Type	Name	Location	Capacity	Information Sources ¹ /Comments
Other ⁶	University District P-patch	8th Ave. NE & NE 40th St.	55 plots	P-Patch Program, Seattle Department of Housing and Human Services
Electrical power	University Substation	409 NE Pacific Place	188 Megawatts	Seattle City Light, October 1996 This village is located in City Light's Northeast forecast area, which has a total capacity of 275 megawatts.
Water	This village is located in the Maple Leaf 420 and Green Lake/Vine Ridge 316 pressure zones. The 420 zone is served via Cedar River Pipeline #2 and Maple Leaf Pipeline; storage is provided by the Maple Leaf Reservoir (NE Roosevelt Way & NE 82nd St.). In addition to the Cedar River Pipeline, main feeds include a 12-inch main in NE 55th St., and an 8-inch main in NE 45th St. In the 316 zone, a 32-inch steel pipe in Roosevelt Way delivers water from the Green Lake Reservoir (14th Ave. NE & NE 73rd St.)		Maple Leaf Reservoir: 60 million gallons Green Lake Reservoir: 50 million gallons	Seattle Water Department, October-November, 1996 In the 420 pressure zone, elevations range from 153-254 feet above sea level; static water pressure ranges from 72-116 pounds per square inch. In the 316 pressure zone, elevations range from 19-227 feet above sea level; static water pressure ranges from 39-129 pounds per square inch. 5 Pressures are considered good over most of the area; if some places in the higher elevations of the zone are experiencing pressure problems, it may be possible to connect them to a higher adjacent zone.
		See Map for system locations		Seattle Drainage and Wastewater Utility, November 1996
Drainage & Wastewater	The majority of this village is served by a Partially Separated system except for a small portion in the north served by a Combined system.		With Partially Separated systems, about 15% of the stormwater enters the sewer system, with the remaining 85% diverted to the storm drain system. Capacity of the Partially Separated systems in this area is considered adequate.	Partial Separation System: A system where the water from street and major parking lot drainage is collected and transferred in one pipe or ditch and culvert system, and the other surface wastewater such as that from roof drains is carried with the sanitary sewer in a sewer pipe.
	See Map for system locations.		With Combined systems, existing sewage flows constitute about 5% of pipe capacity, with the remainder for stormwater flows. Capacity of the combined systems in this area is considered adequate.	Combined Sanitary/Stormwater System: A system where all sanitary and storm wastewater is carried through the system in one sewer pipe.

⁵ Minimum working pressure of 30 psi is the standard for new construction and 80 psi is the new standard for maximum pressure. Some areas of Seattle exceed the maximum and other areas have less than the minimum pressure.

Table 2
Capital Facilities and Utilities Analysis
University District NW Urban Center Village

**Expected 6-yr. HH Growth: 451
 Expected 20-yr. HH Growth: 1,630
 Land Area: 292 Acres**

Facility Type	Facilities needed to accommodate: 6-year growth ⁶	20-year growth	Analysis
Fire	None	None	Fire Station #17, the closest to this urban village, has an average response time of 3.91 minutes for emergency medical calls and 4.67 minutes for fire calls. Response times for this station meet industry standards. Fire Station #38 has an average response time of 4.54 minutes for emergency medical calls and 5.38 minutes for fire calls. Industry standards are to maintain a 4-6 minute response time or less for emergency medical calls and a 5-minute or less response time for first response to fire emergencies.
Police	None	Additional precinct space may be required.	In 1998 the Police Department will conduct a Police Precinct Planning Study intended to address the impacts of the shifting emphasis toward community policing techniques on the need for and nature of precinct-related facilities. The project will also contain an operational plan for precinct-based operations and a facilities plan for supporting those operations. Different facility requirements may be identified and planned for as a result of this study.
Schools		School facility expansions or improvements are not expected to be required as a result of growth in this village.	Seattle School District goals for : a) Elementary schools: 380-535 students, 4-acre site; b) Middle school: 600-800 students, 12-acre site; and c) High School 1,000-1,600 students, 17-acre site. Facilities are planned based on where growth is expected in the school age population. Currently, about 50% of public school students attend schools in their neighborhoods, and the other 50% choose schools elsewhere. Phase One of the School District's Building Excellence program includes projects at the following neighborhood schools: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bryant: Partial demolition, historic renovation, new addition • Latona: Partial demolition, historic renovation, new addition Phase Two of the program calls for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenlake: Lunchroom/auditorium addition • Laurelhurst: Partial demolition, modernization, new addition • Marshall: Partial demolition, historic renovation, new addition Voters have not yet approved funds for Phase Two.
Electricity	None	North Substation rebuild will replace two old transformers, increasing capacity in this forecast area.	Electrical demand from this village is estimated to increase by 1.8 annual average megawatts and 3.4 megawatts in a peak hour in 6 years. This village is located in City Light's Northeast forecast area. In 6 years, capacity in this forecast area will be 275 megawatts, and demand is expected to be 259 megawatts. In 20 years, capacity in this forecast area will be 319 megawatts, and demand is expected to be 301 megawatts. In both years, capacity is more than adequate to meet demand.

⁶ An explanation of the methodologies used to assess adequacy can be obtained from the Neighborhood Planning Office.

Facility Type	Facilities needed to accommodate:		Analysis
	6-year growth ⁶	20-year growth	
Water	None	None	<p>Current peak day demand estimate: 9.0 million gallons per day (mgd) for the entire University District urban center. Peak day demand estimate in 6 yrs: 9.8 mgd or 9% increase. Peak day demand estimate in 20 years: 10.8 mgd or 21% increase. The supply and distribution network is in generally good order and appears to be adequately sized to accommodate demand through 2002. If growth is concentrated in certain locales, it is possible that local improvements would be needed.</p> <p>Potential future improvements: The high density neighborhoods north of the UW campus may need additional east-west flow capacity, via a new main in NE 47th St.; this could form part of a gradual renewal of this aging system, at a preliminary cost of \$1.2 million. The Water Department recommends that considering the concentrated activity in this part Seattle, a computer-assisted network analysis of the distribution network, with supporting field work as necessary, would be appropriate.</p>
Drainage and Wastewater	No new facilities are expected because of new growth.		<p>The Drainage Control Ordinance requires on-site detention of stormwater runoff associated with new development or significant redevelopment. Limiting the rate of stormwater runoff from these sites more than offsets the increases in sewage flow from increased population density. The net effect of new development/redevelopment in this area will be a decrease in the peak rates of flow during storm events.</p> <p>Depending on the concentration of actual development, it is possible that isolated sewer capacity improvements would be needed.</p> <p>For Partially separated systems, wastes from growth will constitute small incremental flows that are not likely to exceed capacity.</p> <p>With Combined systems, existing sewage flows constitute only about 5% of pipe capacity, and wastes from growth will constitute small incremental flows that are not likely to exceed capacity.</p>

Table 3
Transportation Analysis⁷ for
University District NW Urban Center Village

Screenline Location	Arterials	Arterial Class	Direction	V/C Ratio	
				1990	2010
South of NE 45th St.	7th Ave. NE Roosevelt Ave. NE 11th Ave. NE Brooklyn Ave. NE University Ave. NE 15th Ave. NE 25th Ave. NE Montlake Blvd. NE	Minor Principal Principal Collector Collector Principal Principal Principal	Northbound Southbound	0.7 0.5	0.8 0.6
East of 15th Ave. NE	NE 45th St. NE 47th St. NE 50th St.	Principal Collector Collector	Eastbound Westbound	0.6 0.7	0.6 0.8
East of I-5	NE Pacific St. NE 40th St. NE 42nd St. NE 45th St. NE 50th St. NE 55th St. NE Ravenna Blvd.	Principal Minor Principal Principal Principal Local Minor	Eastbound Westbound	0.6 0.7	0.6 0.8
Ship Canal	University Bridge Montlake Bridge	Principal Principal	Northbound Southbound	1.0 0.9	1.1 1.1

⁷ Except as noted in the discussion, the results of this analysis are not intended for measuring concurrency. Previous concurrency analyses contained in the Comprehensive Plan indicate that Level-of-Service standards will not be exceeded by the 20-year growth projected for this area (see Comprehensive Plan Transportation Element).

Traffic volumes were forecasted for the arterial streets in the center. Next, volumes were summed for all arterials crossing a "screenline," or an imaginary line that intersects the streets traveling through the area. The sum of volumes was compared to the sum of the capacities of arterials crossing the screenline, creating a volume-to-capacity (V/C) ratio. The V/C ratio across a screenline is an indicator of congestion. This method of measurement takes into account that drivers may make choices within an urban center among arterial streets and alternative modes.

The table above shows existing screenline V/C ratios and projections of V/C ratios for a typical evening peak hour in 2010 for four screenlines in the University District Urban Center. The existing V/C ratios are estimated from traffic counts collected in 1992 through 1995. Compare existing V/C ratios to the 2010 forecast to see the potential change over 20 years.

The V/C ratio can be used to identify areas where neighborhood or citywide transportation plans could encourage changes in travel behavior (e.g., mode, time of travel, destination) or improve operation of the street (e.g., by changing signal timing and the like). The use of screenlines allows flexibility in selecting improvement measures and locations within the urban center. The capacity of a street or screenline is not a fixed number of vehicles that can never be exceeded. Rather, it is a relative measure of traffic flow.

Arterial screenlines with a V/C ratio exceeding 1.0 now or possibly in the future might warrant attention in a neighborhood plan. High V/C ratios may be tolerable if the result is to shift people into other modes, or is a result of the development densities necessary for a vital urban village.

Existing conditions: The Ship Canal screenline has a V/C ratio near 1.0 northbound, and 0.9 southbound. This screenline includes the University and Montlake Bridges -- the only arterial crossings between the University District and Central Seattle. The Montlake Bridge also provides access to SR 520 and the Evergreen Point Bridge across Lake Washington.

The other screenlines have V/C ratios below 0.8.

Future conditions: The projected V/C ratio on the Ship Canal screenline increases to above 1.0 both northbound and southbound. This screenline has been adopted in the Comprehensive Plan as one of the screenlines the City uses to assess concurrency. The maximum V/C ratio under the adopted level of service standards is 1.2. Projections indicate that the V/C ratio will remain below the level of service standard.

Table 1
Inventory for Facilities and Utilities Serving
Ravenna Urban Center Village

Facility Type	Name	Location	Capacity	Information Sources ⁸ /Comments
Fire Station ⁹	SFD 17	1050 NE 50th St.	Engine Co., Ladder Co., Aid Unit, Battalion	Seattle Fire Department
	SFD 38	5503 33rd Ave. NE	Engine Co.	
Police Station	North Precinct	10049 College Way N.	32.5 sq. mi. service area, 1990 population 207,827	Seattle Police Department Patrol units are allocated around-the-clock based on calls for service. Location and size of facilities are not critical to service provision.
Schools ¹⁰	Green Lake Elementary Latona Elementary Bryant Elementary Laurelhurst Elementary All 10 Middle Schools All 10 High Schools	2400 N. 65th St. 401 NE 42nd Ave. 3311 NE 60th St. 4530 NE 46th Ave.	230 students 276 students 483 students 299 students	Seattle Public Schools 1995-1996 Choices, Seattle Public Schools, 1995 Seattle Public Schools database
Library	University Branch	5009 Roosevelt WY. NE	8,140 sq. ft. 1990 population served 22,714 or .27 sq. ft/capita + .32 sq. ft/capita in citywide facilities	Seattle Public Library Statistical Report, EDL&A, December 1992
	Northeast Branch	6801 35th Ave. NE	7,042 sq. ft. 1990 pop served 37,787 or .19 sq. ft/capita + .32 sq. ft/capita in citywide facilities	
Parks ¹¹	Ravenna Blvd.	E. Greenlake WY. to 20th NE	29.3 ac (1.3 miles): Tree-lined boulevard	Open Spaces, Parks and Facilities Inventory, Seattle Department of Parks and Recreation, August 1989.
	Burke-Gillman Trail	Former Burlington Northern R-O-W, from 8th Ave. NW in Ballard to NE 145th St.	over 50 acres: Biking and hiking trail	Urban Villages Open Space Analyses, Office of Management and Planning
	Ravenna Park	20th Ave. NE & NE 58th St.	52.7 ac: 5 Tennis courts, shelterhouse, picnic areas, wading pool, one softball field, one football/soccer field, wooded ravine, paths, play area.	

⁸ For an overview of City facilities, see *Community Services and Facilities, Public Utilities Background Report*, City of Seattle, Office of Management and Planning, 1990.

⁹ The nearest station is listed; Fire and Emergency Medical Services are generally provided by the nearest station. In the case of larger fires, firefighting and medical resources are also dispatched from other stations. Aid units and fire engines are equipped to handle many medical emergencies; medic units are dispatched to serious medical emergencies.

¹⁰ Through the student assignment plan, the village is served by a number of designated regular elementary schools, and at least six Seattle School District Alternative Schools. School capacities are determined in part by the mix of programs offered and the number of portable classrooms used, and are subject to change.

¹¹ Parks and Other Resources shown are inside the village or within 1/8 mile of the unadopted village boundary.

Facility Type	Name	Location	Capacity	Information Sources ⁸ /Comments
Other ⁶	University District P-patch	8th Ave. NE & NE 40th St. Ravenna Place @ 52nd NE P Patch	55 plots	P-Patch Program, Seattle Department of Housing and Human Services
Electrical power	University Substation	409 NE Pacific Place	188 Megawatts	Seattle City Light, October 1996 This village is located in City Light's Northeast forecast area, which has a total capacity of 275 megawatts.
Water	This village is located in the Green Lake/View Ridge 316 pressure zones. A 32-inch steel pipe in Roosevelt Way delivers water from the Green Lake Reservoir (14th Ave. NE & NE 73rd St.); this leads to a 20-inch main in NE 55th and 54th streets. See Map for system locations	Green Lake Reservoir: 50 million gallons		Seattle Water Department, October-November, 1996 In the 316 pressure zone, elevations range from 19-227 feet above sea level; static water pressure ranges from 39-129 pounds per square inch. 12 Pressures are considered good over most of the area.
Drainage & Wastewater	The eastern two-thirds of the village is served by a Partially Separated system; the western one-third is served by a Combined system. See Map for system locations.			Seattle Drainage and Wastewater Utility, November 1996 Combined Sanitary/Stormwater System: A system where all sanitary and storm wastewater is carried through the system in one sewer pipe. Partial Separation System: A system where the water from street and major parking lot drainage is collected and transferred in one pipe or ditch and culvert system, and the other surface wastewater such as that from roof drains is carried with the sanitary sewer in a sewer pipe. With Partially Separated systems, about 15% of the stormwater enters the sewer system, with the remaining 85% diverted to the storm drain system. Capacity of the Partially Separated systems in this area is considered adequate. Sewer rehabilitation projects (part of the 6-year Capital Improvement Program) are performed as needed which may enhance system capacity.

12 Minimum working pressure of 30 psi is the standard for new construction and 80 psi is the new standard for maximum pressure. Some areas of Seattle exceed the maximum and other areas have less than the minimum pressure.

Table 2
Capital Facilities and Utilities Analysis
Ravenna Urban Center Village

**Expected 6-yr. HH Growth: 133
 Expected 20-yr. HH Growth: 480
 Land Area: 122 Acres**

Facility Type	Facilities needed to accommodate: 6-year growth 20-year growth	Analysis
Fire	None	Fire Station #38, the closest to this urban village, has an average response time of 4.54 minutes for emergency medical calls and 5.38 minutes for fire calls. Industry standards are to maintain a 4-6 minute response time or less for emergencies. While the average response time for fire calls for this station is higher than industry standard, the fire station is located within a few blocks of the village's boundary. Response times to calls within the village should be well below the station average.
Police	Additional precinct space may be required.	In 1998 the Police Department will conduct a Police Precinct Planning Study intended to address the impacts of the shifting emphasis toward community policing techniques on the need for and nature of precinct-related facilities. The project will also contain an operational plan for precinct-based operations and a facilities plan for supporting those operations. Different facility requirements may be identified and planned for as a result of this study.
Schools	School facility expansions or improvements are not expected to be required as a result of growth in this village.	Seattle School District goals for : a) Elementary schools: 380-535 students, 4-acre site; b) Middle school: 600-800 students, 12-acre site; and c) High School 1,000-1,600 students, 17-acre site. Facilities are planned based on where growth is expected in the school age population. Currently, about 50% of public school students attend schools in their neighborhoods, and the other 50% choose schools elsewhere. Phase One of the School District's Building Excellence program includes projects at the following neighborhood schools: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bryant: Partial demolition, historic renovation, new addition • Latona: Partial demolition, historic renovation, new addition Phase Two of the program calls for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenlake: Lunchroom/auditorium addition • Laurelhurst: Partial demolition, modernization, new addition • Marshall: Partial demolition, historic renovation, new addition Voters have not yet approved funds for Phase Two.
Electricity	North Substation rebuild will replace two old transformers, increasing capacity in this forecast area.	Electrical demand from this village is estimated to increase by 0.4 annual average megawatts and 0.8 megawatts in a peak hour in 6 years. This village is located in City Light's Northeast forecast area. In 6 years, capacity in this forecast area will be 275 megawatts, and demand is expected to be 259 megawatts. In 20 years, capacity in this forecast area will be 319 megawatts, and demand is expected to be 301 megawatts. In both years, capacity is more than adequate to meet demand.

13 An explanation of the methodologies used to assess adequacy can be obtained from the Neighborhood Planning Office.

Facility Type	Facilities needed to accommodate:		Analysis
	6-year growth '13	20-year growth	
Water	None	None	<p>Current peak day demand estimate: 9.0 million gallons per day (mgd) for the entire University District urban center. Peak day demand estimate in 6 yrs: 9.8 mgd or 9% increase. Peak day demand estimate in 20 years: 10.8 mgd or 21% increase. The supply and distribution network is in generally good order and appears to be adequately sized to accommodate demand through 2002. If growth is concentrated in certain locales, it is possible that local improvements would be needed.</p> <p>The Water Department recommends that considering the concentrated activity in this part Seattle, a computer-assisted network analysis of the distribution network, with supporting field work as necessary, would be appropriate.</p>
Drainage and Wastewater	No new facilities are expected because of new growth.		<p>The Drainage Control Ordinance requires on-site detention of stormwater runoff associated with new development or significant redevelopment. Limiting the rate of stormwater runoff from these sites more than offsets the increases in sewage flow from increased population density. The net effect of new development/redevelopment in this area will be a decrease in the peak rates of flow during storm events. Depending on the concentration of actual development, it is possible that isolated sewer capacity improvements would be needed.</p> <p>With Combined systems, existing sewage flows constitute only about 5% of pipe capacity, and wastes from growth will constitute small incremental flows that are not likely to exceed capacity.</p> <p>For Partially separated systems, wastes from growth will constitute small incremental flows that are not likely to exceed capacity.</p>

Table 3
Transportation Analysis¹⁴ for
Ravenna Urban Center Village

Screenline Location	Arterials	Arterial Class	Direction	1990	2010
South of NE 45th St.	7th Ave. NE Roosevelt Ave. NE 11th Ave. NE Brooklyn Ave. NE University Ave. NE 15th Ave. NE 25th Ave. NE Montlake Blvd. NE	Minor Principal Principal Collector Collector Principal Principal Principal	Northbound Southbound	0.7 0.5	0.8 0.6
East of 15th Ave. NE	NE 45th St. NE 47th St. NE 50th St.	Principal Collector Collector	Eastbound Westbound	0.6 0.7	0.6 0.8
East of I-5	NE Pacific St. NE 40th St. NE 42nd St. NE 45th St. NE 50th St. NE 55th St. NE Ravenna Blvd.	Principal Minor Principal Principal Principal Local Minor	Eastbound Westbound	0.6 0.7	0.6 0.8
Ship Canal	University Bridge Montlake Bridge	Principal Principal	Northbound Southbound	1.0 0.9	1.1 1.1

¹⁴ Except as noted in the discussion, the results of this analysis are not intended for measuring concurrency. Previous concurrency analyses contained in the Comprehensive Plan indicate that Level-of-Service standards will not be exceeded by the 20-year growth projected for this area (see Comprehensive Plan Transportation Element).

Traffic volumes were forecasted for the arterial streets in the center. Next, volumes were summed for all arterials crossing a "screenline," or an imaginary line that intersects the streets traveling through the area. The sum of volumes was compared to the sum of the capacities of arterials crossing the screenline, creating a volume-to-capacity (V/C) ratio. The V/C ratio across a screenline is an indicator of congestion. This method of measurement takes into account that drivers may make choices within an urban center among arterial streets and alternative modes.

The table above shows existing screenline V/C ratios and projections of V/C ratios for a typical evening peak hour in 2010 for four screenlines in the University District Urban Center. The existing V/C ratios are estimated from traffic counts collected in 1992 through 1995. Compare existing V/C ratios to the 2010 forecast to see the potential change over 20 years.

The V/C ratio can be used to identify areas where neighborhood or citywide transportation plans could encourage changes in travel behavior (e.g., mode, time of travel, destination) or improve operation of the street (e.g., by changing signal timing and the like). The use of screenlines allows flexibility in selecting improvement measures and locations within the urban center. The capacity of a street or screenline is not a fixed number of vehicles that can never be exceeded. Rather, it is a relative measure of traffic flow.

Arterial screenlines with a V/C ratio exceeding 1.0 now or possibly in the future might warrant attention in a neighborhood plan. High V/C ratios may be tolerable if the result is to shift people into other modes, or is a result of the development densities necessary for a vital urban village.

Existing conditions: The Ship Canal screenline has a V/C ratio near 1.0 northbound, and 0.9 southbound. This screenline includes the University and Montlake Bridges -- the only arterial crossings between the University District and Central Seattle. The Montlake Bridge also provides access to SR 520 and the Evergreen Point Bridge across Lake Washington.

The other screenlines have V/C ratios below 0.8.

Future conditions: The projected V/C ratio on the Ship Canal screenline increases to above 1.0 both northbound and southbound. This screenline has been adopted in the Comprehensive Plan as one of the screenlines the City uses to assess concurrency. The maximum V/C ratio under the adopted level of service standards is 1.2. Projections indicate that the V/C ratio will remain below the level of service standard.

Table 1
Inventory for Facilities and Utilities Serving
University Campus

Facility Type	Name	Location	Capacity	Information Sources 15/Comments
Fire Station 16	SFD 17	1050 NE 50th St.	#17 Engine Co., Ladder Co., Aid Unit, Battalion	Seattle Fire Department
	SFD 38	5603 33rd Av. NE	#38 Engine Co.	
Police Station	North Precinct	10049 College Way N.	32.5 sq. mi. service area, 1990 population 207,827	Seattle Police Department Patrol units are allocated around-the-clock based on calls for service. Location and size of facilities are not critical to service provision.
Schools 17	Green Lake Elementary Latona Elementary Bryant Elementary Laurelhurst Elementary All 10 Middle Schools All 10 High Schools	2400 N. 65th St. 401 NE 42nd Ave. 3311 NE 60th St. 4530 NE 46th Ave.	230 students 276 students 483 students 299 students	Seattle Public Schools' 1995-1996 Choices, Seattle Public Schools, 1995 Seattle Public Schools database
Library	University Branch	5009 Roosevelt WY. NE	8,140 sq. ft; 1990 population served 22,714 or 27 sq. ft/capita + .32 sq. ft/capita in citywide facilities	Seattle Public Library Statistical Report, EDL&A, December 1992
University Library system	University of Washington	University of Washington		
Parks 18	N. Passage Point Park 17th Av. NE Center strip Burke-Gilman Trail	6th NE & NE Northlake WY. NE 45th to Ravenna Blvd. Former Burlington Northern R-O-W in NE Seattle, from 8th Ave. NW in Ballard to NE 145th	0.79 ac: Shorewall, landscaping, picnic tables, paths 1.78 ac: Landscaping over 50 acres: Biking and hiking trail	Open Spaces, Parks and Facilities Inventory, Seattle Department of Parks and Recreation, August 1989. Urban Villages Open Space Analyses, Office of Management and Planning
Other 7	University District P-patch	8th Ave. NE & NE 40th St.	55 plots	P-Patch Program, Seattle Department of Housing and Human Services

15 For an overview of City facilities, see *Community Services and Facilities, Public Utilities Background Report*, City of Seattle, Office of Management and Planning, 1990.

16 The nearest station is listed; Fire and Emergency Medical Services are generally provided by the nearest station. In the case of larger fires, firefighting and medical resources are also dispatched from other stations. Aid units and fire engines are equipped to handle many medical emergencies; medic units are dispatched to serious medical emergencies.

17 Through the student assignment plan, the village is served by a number of designated regular elementary schools, and at least six Seattle School District Alternative Schools. School capacities are determined in part by the mix of programs offered and the number of portable classrooms used, and are subject to change.

18 Parks and Other Resources shown are inside the village or within 1/8 mile of the village boundary.

Facility Type	Name	Location	Capacity	Information Sources ¹⁵ /Comments
Electrical Power	University Substation University Unit at 713 NE Northlake Pl; also.	409 NE Pacific Place Two industrial substations on the UW Campus	188 Megawatts Capacity unknown	Seattle City Light, October 1996. This village is located in City Light's Northeast forecast area, which has a total capacity of 275 megawatts.
Water	Except for a small area in its northwest corner, this village is located in the Green Lake/View Ridge 316 pressure zones. The northwest corner is in the Maple Leaf 420 pressure zone. In the 316 zone, a 32-inch steel pipe in Roosevelt Way delivers water from the Green Lake Reservoir (14th Av. NE & NE 73rd St.) The 420 zone is served via Cedar River Pipeline #2 and Maple Leaf Pipeline; storage is provided by the Maple Leaf Reservoir (NE Roosevelt Way & NE 82nd St.). In addition to the Cedar River Pipeline, main feeds include a 12-inch main in NE 56th St., and an 8-inch main in NE 45th St. See Map for system locations	Green Lake Reservoir: 50 million gallons Maple Leaf Reservoir: 60 million gallons	The distribution network in the University District Urban Center was for the most part constructed in the early part of this century, with quite a number of pipes listed as having been constructed in 1907. The predominant material was cast iron.	Seattle Water Department, October-November, 1996 In the 316 pressure zone, elevations range from 19-227 feet above sea level; static water pressure ranges from 39-129 pounds per square inch. In the 420 pressure zone, elevations range from 153-254 feet above sea level; static water pressure ranges from 72-116 pounds per square inch. ¹⁹ Pressures are considered good over most of the area; if some places in the higher elevations of the zone are experiencing pressure problems, it may be possible to connect them to a higher adjacent zone.
Drainage & Wastewater	This village is served by a Partially Separated system. See Map for system locations.	With Partially Separated systems, about 15% of the stormwater enters the sewer system, with the remaining 85% diverted to the storm drain system. Capacity of the Partially Separated systems in this area is considered adequate. Occasionally, sewer rehabilitation projects which are part of the Capital Improvement Program are performed in these areas as needed which may in some instances have the added benefit of enhancing the system capacity.	Seattle Drainage and Wastewater Utility, November 1996 Partial Separation System: A system where the water from street and major parking lot drainage is collected and transferred in one pipe or ditch and culvert system, and the other surface wastewater such as that from roof drains is carried with the sanitary sewer in a sewer pipe.	

¹⁹ Minimum working pressure of 30 psi is the standard for new construction and 80 psi is the new standard for maximum pressure. Some areas of Seattle exceed the maximum and other areas have less than the minimum pressure.

Table 2
Capital Facilities and Utilities Analysis
University Campus

**Expected 6-yr. HH Growth: 0
 Expected 20-yr. HH Growth: 0
 Land Area: 359 Acres**

Facility Type	Facilities needed to accommodate: 6-year growth	Facilities needed to accommodate: 20-year growth	Analysis
Fire	None	None	Fire Station #17, the closest to this urban village, has an average response time of 3.91 minutes for emergency medical calls and 4.67 minutes for fire calls. Response times for this station meet industry standards. Fire Station #38 has an average response time of 4.54 minutes for emergency medical calls and 5.38 minutes for fire calls. Industry standards are to maintain a 4-6 minute response time or less for emergency medical calls and a 5-minute or less response time for first response to fire emergencies. The University of Washington maintains an emergency response team, as well.
Police	None	Additional precinct space may be required.	In 1997 the Police Department will conduct a Police Precinct Planning Study intended to address the impacts of the shifting emphasis toward community policing techniques on the need for and nature of precinct-related facilities. The project will also contain an operational plan for precinct-based operations and a facilities plan for supporting those operations. Different facility requirements may be identified and planned for as a result of this study.
Schools	School facility expansions or improvements are not expected to be required as a result of growth in this village.		Seattle School District goals for : a) Elementary schools: 380-535 students, 4-acre site; b) Middle school: 600-800 students, 12-acre site; and c) High School 1,000-1,600 students, 17-acre site. Facilities are planned based on where growth is expected in the school age population. Currently, about 50% of public school students attend schools in their neighborhoods, and the other 50% choose schools elsewhere. Phase One of the School District's Building Excellence program includes projects at the following neighborhood schools: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bryant: Partial demolition, historic renovation, new addition • Latona: Partial demolition, historic renovation, new addition • Phase Two of the program calls for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenlake: Lunchroom/auditorium addition • Laurelhurst: Partial demolition, modernization, new addition • Marshall: Partial demolition, historic renovation, new addition • Voters have not yet approved funds for Phase Two.

20 An explanation of the methodologies used to assess adequacy can be obtained from the Neighborhood Planning Office.

Facility Type	Facilities needed to accommodate:		Analysis
	6-year growth	20 year growth	
Electricity	None	North Substation rebuild will replace two old transformers, increasing capacity in this forecast area.	Electrical demand from this village is estimated to increase by 2.0 annual average megawatts and 3.8 megawatts in a peak hour in 6 years. This village is located in City Light's Northeast forecast area. In 6 years, capacity in this forecast area will be 275 megawatts, and demand is expected to be 259 megawatts. In 20 years, capacity in this forecast area will be 319 megawatts, and demand is expected to be 301 megawatts. In both years, capacity is more than adequate to meet demand.
Water	None	None	Replacement of one third of the distribution breakers in 1996 and the remaining in 1997 and 1998 is scheduled for the University Substation. The substation will be worked on in 1997 to accommodate UW electrical system expansion. Both industrial substations on the UW campus are scheduled for major work in 1997, such as installation of a new transformer.
Drainage and Wastewater	No new facilities are expected because of new growth.		Current peak day demand estimate: 9.0 million gallons per day (mgd) for the entire University District urban center. Peak day demand estimate in 6 yrs: 9.8 mgd or 9% increase. Peak day demand estimate in 20 years: 10.8 mgd or 21% increase. The supply and distribution network is in generally good order and appears to be adequately sized to accommodate demand through 2002. If growth is concentrated in certain locales, it is possible that local improvements would be needed. Currently, there is one CIP project in this area: replacement of about 1300 ft. of main in NE Boat St. between Brooklyn and 15th Av. NE Potential future improvements: The Water Department recommends that considering the concentrated activity in this part Seattle, a computer-assisted network analysis of the distribution network, with supporting field work as necessary, would be appropriate. The Drainage Control Ordinance requires on-site detention of stormwater runoff associated with new development or significant redevelopment. Limiting the rate of stormwater runoff from these sites more than offsets the increases in sewage flow from increased population density. The net effect of new development/redevelopment in this area will be a decrease in the peak rates of flow during storm events. Depending on the concentration of actual development, it is possible that isolated sewer capacity improvements would be needed.
			For Partially separated systems, wastes from growth will constitute small incremental flows that are not likely to exceed capacity. On-site detention requirements for new growth will address the adequacy of the drainage system for this area.

Table 3
*Transportation Analysis²¹ for
University Campus*

Screenline Location	Arterials	Arterial Class	Direction	V/C Ratio	
				1990	2010
South of NE 45th St.	7th Ave. NE	Minor	Northbound	0.7	0.8
	Roosevelt Ave. NE	Principal	Southbound	0.5	0.6
	11th Ave. NE	Principal			
	Brooklyn Ave. NE	Collector			
	University Ave. NE	Collector			
	15th Ave. NE	Principal			
	25th Ave. NE	Principal			
	Montlake Blvd. NE	Principal			
	NE 45th St.	Principal	Eastbound	0.6	0.6
	NE 47th St.	Collector	Westbound	0.7	0.8
East of I-5	NE 50th St.	Collector			
	NE Pacific St.	Principal	Eastbound	0.6	0.6
	NE 40th St.	Minor	Westbound	0.7	0.8
	NE 42nd St.	Principal			
	NE 45th St.	Principal			
	NE 50th St.	Principal			
	NE 55th St.	Local			
	NE Ravenna Blvd.	Minor			
	University Bridge	Principal	Northbound	1.0	1.1
	Montlake Bridge	Principal	Southbound	0.9	1.1

²¹ Except as noted in the discussion, the results of this analysis are not intended for measuring concurrency. Previous concurrency analyses contained in the Comprehensive Plan indicate that Level-of-Service standards will not be exceeded by the 20-year growth projected for this area (see Comprehensive Plan Transportation Element).

Traffic volumes were forecasted for the arterial streets in the center. Next, volumes were summed for all arterials crossing a "screenline," or an imaginary line that intersects the streets traveling through the area. The sum of volumes was compared to the sum of the capacities of arterials crossing the screenline, creating a volume-to-capacity (V/C) ratio. The V/C ratio across a screenline is an indicator of congestion. This method of measurement takes into account that drivers may make choices within an urban center among arterial streets and alternative modes.

The table above shows existing screenline V/C ratios and projections of V/C ratios for a typical evening peak hour in 2010 for four screenlines in the University District Urban Center. The existing V/C ratios are estimated from traffic counts collected in 1992 through 1995. Compare existing V/C ratios to the 2010 forecast to see the potential change over 20 years.

The V/C ratio can be used to identify areas where neighborhood or citywide transportation plans could encourage changes in travel behavior (e.g., mode, time of travel, destination) or improve operation of the street (e.g., by changing signal timing and the like). The use of screenlines allows flexibility in selecting improvement measures and locations within the urban center. The capacity of a street or screenline is not a fixed number of vehicles that can never be exceeded. Rather, it is a relative measure of traffic flow.

Arterial screenlines with a V/C ratio exceeding 1.0 now or possibly in the future might warrant attention in a neighborhood plan. High V/C ratios may be tolerable if the result is to shift people into other modes, or is a result of the development densities necessary for a vital urban village.

Existing conditions: The Ship Canal screenline has a V/C ratio near 1.0 northbound, and 0.9 southbound. This screenline includes the University and Montlake Bridges -- the only arterial crossings between the University District and Central Seattle. The Montlake Bridge also provides access to SR 520 and the Evergreen Point Bridge across Lake Washington.

The other screenlines have V/C ratios below 0.8.

Future conditions: The projected V/C ratio on the Ship Canal screenline increases to above 1.0 both northbound and southbound. This screenline has been adopted in the Comprehensive Plan as one of the screenlines the City uses to assess concurrency. The maximum V/C ratio under the adopted level of service standards is 1.2. Projections indicate that the V/C ratio will remain below the level of service standard.

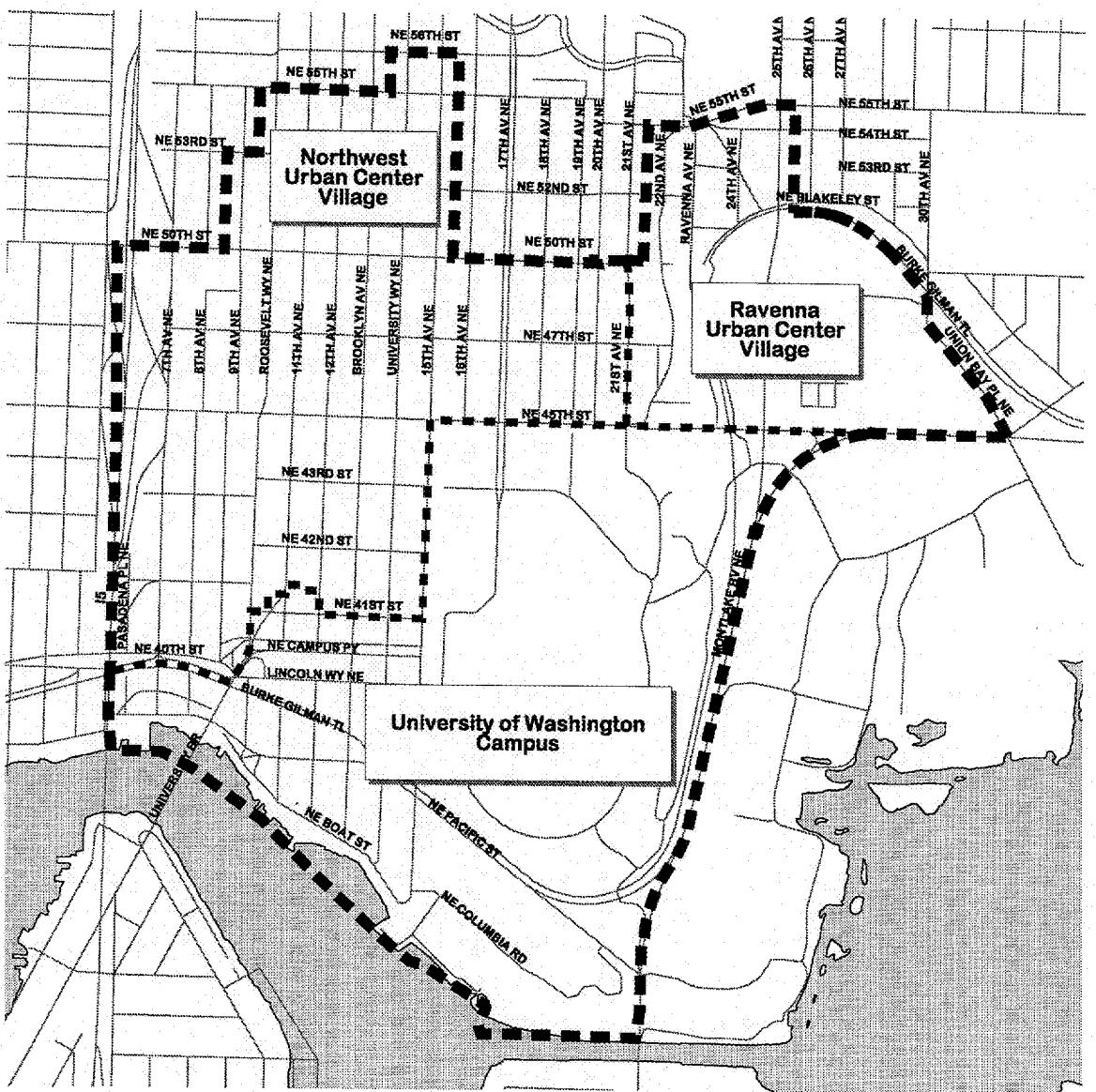
ATTACHMENT 5

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN MAP AMENDMENTS:

LAND USE FIGURE 5

Land Use Figure 5

University Community Urban Center



ATTACHMENT 6

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN LAND USE APPENDIX B

LAND USE APPENDIX B
Growth Planning Estimates for Urban Centers, Center Villages, Hub Urban Villages, and Residential Urban Villages

Village	Land Area in Acres	Households (HH)				Employment (Jobs)			
		Existing	Existing Density (HH/Acre)	Growth Target or Planning Estimate (HH Growth)	Estimated 2010 Density	Existing	Existing Density (Jobs/Acre)	Growth Target or Planning Estimate (Job Growth)	Estimated 2010 Density
Urban Centers & Center Villages									
Downtown Urban Center Total	945	7421	7.9	NA1	23.4	165119	175	NA1	241
Denny Regrade Village	216	3492	16.2	6500	46.3	22699	105	4500	126
Westlake Village	143	514	3.6	3500	28.1	22010	154	23600	319
Commercial Core Village	275	1435	5.2	1300	9.9	106823	388	27000	487
Pioneer Square Village	142	376	2.6	21002	17.4	9113	64	48002	98
International District Village	169	1604	9.5	1300	17.2	4474	26	2800	43
First Hill/Cap. Hill Center Total	912	21673	23.8	NA1	30.0	33393	37	NA1	50
First Hill Village	225	5896	26.2	2400	36.9	20626	85	6100	119
Capitol Hill Village	396	12450	31.4	1980	36.4	5284	13	3000	21
Pike/Pine Village	131	2349	18.0	620	22.7	3963	30	1400	41
South Capitol Hill Village	160	978	6.1	540	9.5	3520	22	1200	30
Univ. Dist. Urban Center Total	770	11611	15.0	NA1	17.8	31427	41	NA1	52
University Dist. NW Village	289	4324	14.9	1630 ³	20.5	8625	30	3000 ³	40
Ravenna Village	122	973	8.0	480 ³	12.0	1580	13	700 ³	19
University Campus	359	6313	17.6	0 ³	17.6	21222	59	4800 ³	72

LAND USE APPENDIX B

Growth Planning Estimates for Urban Centers, Center Villages, Hub Urban Villages, and Residential Urban Villages

Village	Land Area in Acres	Households (HH)				Employment (Jobs)			
		Existing	Existing Density (HH/Acre)	Growth Target or Planning Estimate (HH Growth)	Estimated 2010 Density	Existing	Existing Density (Jobs/Acre)	Growth Target or Planning Estimate (Job Growth)	Estimated 2010 Density
Northgate Urb. Center Total	410	3291	8.0	NA1	15.3	11366	28	NA1	50
Sea. Center Urb. Center Total	297	3138	10.6	NA1	15.0	19,000	64	NA1	75
Hub Urban Villages⁴									
Ballard	323	4279	13.2	1520	17.9	3518	11	3700	22
Fremont	339	3766	11.1	820	13.5	6937	20	1700	25
Lake City	310	2740	8.8	1400	13.3	2827	9	2900	18
W. Seattle Junction	225	1835	8.2	1100	13.0	3108	14	2300	24
Aurora Ave N @ 130th St	344	2271	6.6	1260	10.3	4027	12	2800	20
Rainier Ave @ I-90	415	2043	4.9	1200	7.8	3371	8	3500	17
South Lake Union	446	461	1.0	17005	4.8	15230	34	4500	44
Residential Urban Villages⁴									
Aurora N @ 97th St	288	2106	7.3	900	10.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greenwood	202	1283	6.4	350	8.1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Upper Queen Anne	103	1063	10.3	300	13.2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eastlake	205	2423	11.8	380	13.6	NA	NA	NA	NA
23rd Ave S @ S Jackson St	485	3186	6.6	900	8.4	NA	NA	NA	NA

LAND USE APPENDIX B

Growth Planning Estimates for Urban Centers, Center Villages, Hub Urban Villages, and Residential Urban Villages

Village	Land Area in Acres	Households (HH)				Employment (Jobs)			
		Existing	Existing Density (HH/Acre)	Growth Target or Planning Estimate	Estimated 2010 Density	Existing	Existing Density (Jobs/Acre)	Growth Target or Planning Estimate (Job Growth)	Estimated 2010 Density
Admiral District	103	798	7.8	340	11.1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Green Lake	107	1439	13.4	400	17.2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Roosevelt	160	1007	6.3	340	8.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wallingford	245	1973	8.1	200	8.9	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rainier Beach	227	1482	6.5	740	9.8	NA	NA	NA	NA
Columbia City	313	1639	5.2	740	7.6	NA	NA	NA	NA
SW Barton St @ 25th Ave S	278	1654	6.0	700	8.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
Beacon Hill	171	1844	10.8	550	14.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Crown Hill	173	929	5.4	310	7.2	NA	NA	NA	NA
MLK Jr Wy S @ Holly St	380	1247	3.3	800 ⁶	5.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Park	264	997	3.8	350	5.1	NA	NA	NA	NA
21st Ave E @ E Madison St	145	1486	10.3	400	13.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
California @ SW Morgan St	139	1104	8.0	300	10.1	NA	NA	NA	NA

LAND USE ELEMENT APPENDIX B

Footnotes

- 1 Urban centers are not assigned planning estimates. Growth targets for urban centers are established in land use element section C. Growth targets for urban villages are established upon adoption of a neighborhood plan.
- 2 Assumes north Kingdome parking lot and vacant floor area in existing structures is available to accommodate a substantial share of household and employment growth.
- 3 Separate growth targets for the urban center villages within the University Community Urban Center are not adopted. In acting on the UCUC plan, the City Council reaffirmed the targets for the UCUC as a whole. No additional student housing growth according to UW General Physical Development Plan.
- 4 The areas to which numbers apply for land area, existing households and jobs, planning estimates and existing and planned densities for each hub and residential urban village are the unadopted village boundaries shown in Land Use Appendix A, above.
- 5 Eighty percent of the current zoning capacity in South Lake Union can accommodate 1,700 households. To guide the Seattle Commons planning effort, the long-term residential planning estimate for the area is a total of 4,900 households. It is assumed that the 3,200 households that presently cannot be accommodated in the area will be accommodated elsewhere in the city where there is available zoning capacity until necessary zoning changes can be made under the Seattle Commons Plan.
- 6 Because of the potential for redevelopment of the Holly Park Garden Community according to a neighborhood plan currently underway, a greater growth planning estimate is established for this area relative to other similar residential urban villages.

EEK:eek
UCUCORD.DOC
July 20, 1998
(Ver. 1)

1 **ORDINANCE** _____

2 **AN ORDINANCE amending the Seattle Comprehensive Plan to incorporate portions**
3 **of the University Community Urban Center plan and amending Seattle**
4 **Municipal Code Sections 23.47.004 and 23.47.006 relating to single purpose**
5 **residential development.**

6 WHEREAS, on July 25, 1994, by Ordinance 117221, the City Council adopted the Seattle
7 Comprehensive Plan, which includes a neighborhood planning element; and

8 WHEREAS, City Council Resolution 28966, adopted August 1, 1994, established a
9 Neighborhood Planning Program for the City of Seattle; and

10 WHEREAS, an organizing committee of stakeholders in the University District Urban
11 Center was formed in 1995, for the purpose of preparing a plan for the University
12 District Urban Center as designated in the Seattle Comprehensive Plan; and

13 WHEREAS, this organizing committee conducted extensive outreach to stakeholders and
14 adjacent communities in order to establish planning priorities; and

15 WHEREAS, stakeholders in this community formed a Planning Committee and worked with
16 City staff and consultants to develop specific plan recommendations; and

17 WHEREAS, a community-wide validation process was conducted to familiarize
18 stakeholders and neighboring areas with the proposed plan and ascertain support for
19 it; and

20 WHEREAS, the University Community Urban Center Plan is consistent with the goals and
21 policies of Seattle's Comprehensive Plan; and

22 WHEREAS, a SEPA checklist on the University Community Urban Center Plan has been
23 prepared and a Determination of Non-significance for the proposed plan was issued
24 on July 23, 1998; and

25 WHEREAS, the Council finds that the proposed amendments are consistent with the Growth
26 Management Act, and will protect and promote the health, safety and welfare of the
27 general public;

28 **NOW THEREFORE,**

29 **BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF SEATTLE AS FOLLOWS:**

EEK:eek
UCUCORD.DOC
July 20, 1998
(Ver. 1)

1 **Section 1.** The Seattle Comprehensive Plan, as adopted by Ordinance 117221 and
2 last amended by Ordinance _____, is hereby amended as follows:

- 3 A. The Table of Contents of the Neighborhood Plans volume of the Comprehensive
4 Plan is hereby amended to add University District Urban Center, as shown in
Attachment 1.
- 5 B. The University District Urban Center goals and policies, as shown in Attachment
6 2 to this Ordinance, are hereby incorporated into the Neighborhood Plans volume
of the Comprehensive Plan.
- 7 C. The Land Use Element of the Comprehensive Plan is hereby amended as shown in
8 Attachment 3 to this Ordinance to: 1) confirm the designation for the University
District Northwest Center Village; 2) change the name of the University Village
Urban Center Village to the Ravenna Urban Center Village; and 3) remove the
designation of the University of Washington campus as an Urban Center Village.
- 9 D. The Neighborhood Plans volume, University District Urban Center section, is hereby
10 amended to include the capital facilities and utilities inventory and analyses and
11 transportation analyses shown in Attachment 4 to this Ordinance.
- 12 E. The Capital Facilities Appendix of the Comprehensive Plan is hereby amended to
13 delete the information on pages A143 and A144, as this information is superseded by
the capital facilities and utilities inventory and analyses to be included in the
14 Neighborhood Plans volume, University District Urban Center section.
- 15 F. The following map is hereby amended to reflect the final designation and boundaries
16 of the University District Northwest and Ravenna Urban Center Villages, as shown
in Attachment 5 to this Ordinance:
17 • Land Use Figure 5
- 18 G. Land Use Appendix B is hereby amended to reflect the final growth targets for the
19 University District Northwest and Ravenna Urban Center Villages and the University
of Washington, as shown in Attachment 6 to this Ordinance.

20 **Section 2.** The amendments contained in Section 1 of this ordinance constitute an
21 adopted neighborhood plan for purposes of SMC 23.34.008(D)(2);

EEK:eek
UCUCORD.DOC
July 20, 1998
(Ver. 1)

1 **Section 3.** Section 23.47.004 of the Seattle Municipal Code, as last amended by
2 Ordinance 118794, is further amended as follows:

3 SMC 23.47.004 Permitted and prohibited uses.

4 A. All uses shall either be permitted outright, prohibited or permitted as a conditional use
5 according to Chart A, and this Section, except to the extent that Chart A may be superseded
6 by Chapter 23.67, Southeast Seattle Reinvestment Area, or by Chapter 23.73, Pike/Pine
Overlay District.

7 B. All permitted uses shall be allowed as either a principal use or as an accessory use,
8 unless otherwise indicated in Chart A.

9 C. In pedestrian-designated zones, certain street-level uses shall be required according to the
provisions of Section 23.47.042.

10 D. The Director may authorize a use not otherwise permitted in the zone in a landmark
structure, subject to the following criteria:

11 1. The use shall not require significant alteration of the structure; and

12 2. The design of the structure makes uses permitted in the zone impractical in the
structure, or the permitted uses do not provide sufficient financial return to make use of the
structure feasible; and

13 3. The physical impacts of the use shall not be detrimental to other properties in the
zone or vicinity or to the public interest.

14 E. Residential use may be permitted outright, permitted as an administrative conditional use
or prohibited.

15 1. All residential uses, other than nursing homes, in the C2 zones are subject to an
administrative conditional use approval.

16 2. Nursing homes are permitted outright in all commercial zones, whether in a
mixed use structure or a single-purpose residential use, except in Pedestrian-Designated
Zones (See Section 23.47.040).

17 3. Residential use in mixed-use development is permitted outright in NC1, NC2,
NC3 and C1 zones.

18 4. Residential use in single-purpose residential structures may be either permitted
outright (except in Pedestrian Districts, see Section 23.47.040) or prohibited according to the
maps accompanying this Section.

19 5. Residential use in single-purpose residential structures is prohibited where the
height limit is 85 feet or higher.

20 6. Residential use in single-purpose residential structures in areas not otherwise
addressed in this Section, is permitted as an administrative conditional use.

1 ((E.)) E. Public Facilities.

2 1. Except as provided in subsection E2 below, uses in public facilities that are most
3 similar to uses permitted outright or permitted as a conditional use under this chapter shall
4 also be permitted outright or as a conditional use, subject to the same use regulations,
5 development standards and conditional use criteria that govern the similar uses. The City
6 Council may waive or modify applicable development standards or conditional use criteria
7 according to the provisions of Chapter 23.76, Subchapter III, Council Land Use Decisions,
8 with public projects considered as Type IV quasi-judicial decisions and City facilities
9 considered as Type V legislative decisions.

10 2. Other Permitted Uses in Public Facilities Requiring City Council Approval.
11 Unless specifically prohibited in Chart A, uses in public facilities that are not similar to uses
12 permitted outright or permitted as a conditional use under this chapter may be permitted by
13 the City Council. Uses in public facilities shall meet the development standards of the zone
14 in which they are located. The City Council may waive or modify applicable development
15 standards or conditional use criteria according to the provisions of Chapter 23.76,
16 Subchapter III, Council Land Use Decisions, with public projects considered as Type IV
17 quasi-judicial decisions and City facilities considered as Type V legislative decisions.

18 3. In all commercial zones, uses in public facilities not meeting development
19 standards may be permitted by the Council if the following criteria are satisfied:

- 20 a. The project provides unique services which are not provided to the
21 community by the private sector, such as police and fire stations; and
22 b. The proposed location is required to meet specific public service delivery
23 needs; and
24 c. The waiver or modification to the development standards is necessary to
25 meet specific public service delivery needs; and
26 d. The relationship of the project to the surrounding area has been considered
27 in the design, siting, landscaping and screening of the facility.

28 4. Expansion of Uses in Public Facilities.

29 a. Major Expansion. Major Expansions may be permitted to uses in public
30 facilities allowed in subsections E1 and E2 above according to the same provisions and
31 procedural requirements as described in these subsections. A major expansion of a public
32 facility use occurs when the expansion that is proposed would not meet development
33 standards or exceed either seven hundred fifty (750) square feet or ten (10) percent of its
34 existing area, whichever is greater, including gross floor area and areas devoted to active
35 outdoor uses other than parking.

36 b. Minor Expansion. When an expansion falls below the major expansion
37 threshold level, it is a minor expansion. Minor expansions may be permitted to uses in
38 public facilities allowed in subsections E1 and E2 above according to the provisions of
39 Chapter 23.76, Procedures for Master Use Permits and Council Land Use Decisions, for a
40 Type I Master Use Permit when the development standards of the zone in which the public
41 facility is located are met.

42 5. Essential Public Facilities. Permitted essential public facilities shall also be
43 reviewed according to the provisions of Chapter 23.80, Essential Public Facilities.

~~EEK:eek~~
UCUCORD.DOC
July 20, 1998
(Ver. 1)

1 ((F.)) G. Home occupations and the keeping of animals shall be permitted as accessory uses
2 in commercial zones, according to the standards of Section 23.47.025, Home occupations,
3 and Section 23.47.026, Standards for the keeping of animals.

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23



COMMERCIAL USES: CHART A

For Section 23.47.004

		ZONES				
		NC1	NC2	NC3	C1	C2
1	I. COMMERCIAL USE					
2	A. Retail Sales and Service					
3	1. Personal and Household Retail Sales and Services					
4	- Multipurpose convenience stores	P	P	P	P	P
5	- General retail sales and service	P	P	P	P	P
6	- Major durables sales, service and rental	P	P	P	P	P
7	- Specialty food stores	P	P	P	P	P
8	2. Medical Services	P	P/CU ¹	P/CU ¹	P/CU ¹	P/CU ¹
9	3. Animal Services ²					
10	- Animal health services	P	P	P	P	P
11	- Kennels	X	X	X	X	X
12	- Animal shelters	X	X	X	X	X
13	4. Automotive Retail Sales and Services					
14	- Gas Stations	P	P	P	P	P
15	- Sales and rental of motorized vehicles	X	P	P	P	P
16	- Vehicle repair, minor	P	P	P	P	P
17	- Vehicle repair, major	X	P	P	P	P
18	- Car wash	X	P	P	P	P
19	- Towing services	X	X	X	P	P
20	- Automotive parts or accessory sales	P	P	P	P	P
21	5. Marine Retail Sales and Services					
22	- Sales and rental of large boats	X	P	P	P	P
23	- Vessel repair, minor	P	P	P	P	P
24	- Vessel repair, major	X	X	X	S	S
25	- Marine service station	P	P	P	P	P
26	- Dry storage of boats	X	P	P	P	P
27	- Recreational marinas	S	S	S	S	S
28	- Commercial moorage	S	S	S	S	S
29	- Sale of boat parts or accessories	P	P	P	S	P
30	6. Eating and Drinking Establishments					
31	- Restaurants without cocktail lounges	P	P	P	P	P
32	- Restaurants with cocktail lounges	X	P	P	R	P
33	- Fast-food restaurants (750 square feet and under)	P	P	P	P	P
34	- Fast-food restaurant (over 750 square feet)	CU	CU	CU	CU	CU
35	- Tavern	CU	CU	P	P	P
36	- Brewpub	CU	CU	P	P	P
37	7. Lodging					
38	- Hotel	X	X	P	P	P
39	- Motel	X	X	P	P	P
40	- Bed and breakfast	P ³	P ³	P	P	P

COMMERCIAL USES: CHART A
For Section 23.47.004 (Continued)

		ZONES				
		NC1	NC2	NC3	C1	C2
8.	Mortuary Services	X	P	P	P	P
9.	Existing Cemeteries	P	P	P	P	P
B.	Principal Use Parking	X	P	P	P	P
C.	Non-Household Sales and Service					
1.	Business support services	P	P	P	P	P
2.	Business incubator	P	P	P	P	P
3.	Sales, service and rental of office equipment		X	P	P	P
4.	Sales, service and rental of commercial equipment and construction materials		X	X	P	P
5.	Sale of heating fuel	X	X	P	P	P
Heavy commercial services		X	X	X	P	P
- Construction services		X	X	X	P	P
- Commercial laundries		X	X	X	P	P
D.	Offices					
1.	Customer service office	P	P	P	P	P
2.	Administrative	P	P	P	P	P
E.	Entertainment					
1.	Places of Public Assembly					
-	Performing arts theater	X	P	P	P	P
-	Spectator sports facility	X	P	P	P	P
-	Lecture and meeting halls	X	P	P	P	P
-	Motion picture theater	X	P	P	P	P
-	Adult motion picture theater	X	X	X	X	X
-	Adult panorams	X	X	X	X	X
2.	Participant Sports and Recreation					
-	Indoor	P	P	P	P	P
-	Outdoor	X	X	X	P	P
F.	Wholesale Showroom	X	X	P	P	P
G.	Mini-Warehouse	X	X	P	P	P
H.	Warehouse	X	X	P	P	P
I.	Outdoor Storage	X	X	X ⁵	P	P

COMMERCIAL USES: CHART A
For Section 23.47.004 (Continued)

		ZONES				
		NC1	NC2	NC3	C1	C2
3	J. Transportation Facilities					
4	1. Personal transportation services	X	X	P	P	P
5	2. Passenger terminals	X	X	P	P	P
6	3. Cargo terminals	X	X	X	S	P
7	4. Transit vehicle base	X	X	X	CCU ⁶	CCU ⁶
8	5. Heliports	X	X	CCU ⁷	CCU ⁷	CCU ⁷
9	6. Heliports	X	X	X	X	X
10	7. Airport, land-based	X	X	X	X	X
11	8. Airport, water-based	X	X	X	X	X
12	9. Railroad switchyard	X	X	X	X	S
13	10. Railroad switchyard with mechanized hump	X	X	X	X	X
14	K. Food Processing and Craft Work					
15	1. Food processing for human consumption	P	P	P	P	P
16	2. Custom and craft work	P	P	P	P	P
17	L. Research and Development Laboratories					
18	II. SALVAGE AND RECYCLING					
19	A. Recycling Collection Station	P	P	P	P	P
20	B. Recycling Center	X	X	X	P	P
21	C. Salvage Yard	X	X	X	X	X
22	III. UTILITIES					
23	A. Utility Service Uses	P	P	P	P	P
24	B. Major Communication Utility ⁸	X	X	X	CCU	CCU
25	C. Minor Communication Utility ⁸	P	P	P	P	P
26	D. Solid Waste Transfer Station	X	X	X	X	X
27	E. Power Plants	X	X	X	X	X
28	F. Sewage Treatment Plants	X	X	X	X	X
29	G. solid Waste Incineration Facility	X	X	X	X	X
30	H. Solid Waste Landfill	X	X	X	X	X
31	IV. MANUFACTURING					
32	A. Light Manufacturing	X	P	P	P	P
33	B. General Manufacturing	X	X	X	P	P
34	C. Heavy Manufacturing	X	X	X	X	X

EEK:eek
 UCUCORD.DOC
 July 20, 1998
 (Ver. 1)

COMMERCIAL USES: CHART A
For Section 23.47.004 (Continued)

		ZONES				
		NC1	NC2	NC3	C1	C2
1	V.	HIGH IMPACT USES	X	X	X	X
2	VI.	INSTITUTIONS				
3	A.	Institute for Advanced Study	P	P	P	P
4	B.	Private Club	P	P	P	P
5	C.	Child Care Center	P	P	P	P
6	D.	Museum	P	P	P	P
7	E.	School, Elementary or Secondary	P	P	P	P
8	F.	College	P	P	P	P
9	G.	Community Center	P	P	P	P
10	H.	Community Club	P	P	P	P
11	I.	Vocational or Fine Arts School	P	P	P	P
12	J.	Hospital	P	P	P	P
13	K.	Religious Facility	P	P	P	P
14	L.	University	P	P	P	P
15	M.	Major Institutions within a Major Institution Overlay District subject to Chapter 23.69	P	P	P	P
16	VII.	PUBLIC FACILITIES				
17	Jails	X	X	X	X	X
18	Work-Release Centers ⁹	CCU	CCU	CCU	CCU	CCU
19	VIII.	PARK AND POOL/RIDE LOT				
20	A.	Park and Pool Lots	P ¹⁰	P	P	P
21	B.	Park and Ride Lots	X	X	CU	CU
22	IX.	RESIDENTIAL¹¹				
23	A.	Single-Family Dwelling Units	P/CU ¹²	P/CU ¹²	P/CU ¹²	P/CU ¹²
1	B.	Multi-Family Structures	P/CU	P/CU	P/CU	P/CU
2	C.	Congregate Residences	P/CU	P/CU	P/CU	P/CU
3	D.	Floating Homes	S	S	S	S
4	E.	Mobile Home Park	X	X	X	CU
5	F.	Artist Studio/Dwelling	P/CU	P/CU	P/CU	P/CU
6	G.	Caretaker's Quarters	P	P	P	P
7	H.	Adult Family Homes	P/CU	P/CU	P/CU	P/CU
8	I.	Home Occupations	P ¹³	P ¹³	P ¹³	P ¹³
9	J.	Nursing Homes	P	P	P	P
10	X.	OPEN SPACE				
11	A.	Parks	P	P	P	P
12	B.	Playgrounds	P	P	P	P

~~EEK:eek~~
UCUCORD.DOC
July 20, 1998
(Ver. 1)

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
COMMERCIAL USES: CHART A
For Section 23.47.004 (Continued)

		ZONES				
		NC1	NC2	NC3	C1	C2
4	XI. AGRICULTURAL USES					
5	A. Animal Husbandry	X ¹³	X ¹³	X ¹³	X ¹³	P
6	B. Horticultural Uses	P	P	P	P	P
7	C. Aquaculture	P	P	P	P	P

P - Permitted

X - Prohibited

CU - Administrative Conditional Use

CCU - Council Conditional Use

S - Permitted only in the Shoreline District, when permitted by the Seattle Shoreline Master Program.

1. Medical service uses over 10,000 square feet, within 2,500 feet of a medical Major Institution Overlay District boundary, shall required administrative conditional use approval, unless included in an adopted Major Institution Master Plan or located in a downtown zone. See Section 23.47.006.

2. The keeping of animals for other than business purposes shall be regulated by Section 23.47.026.

3. In existing structures only.

4. Outdoor participant sports and recreation uses are permitted at the Seattle Center.

5. Outdoor storage is permitted at the Seattle Center, subject to the provisions of Section 23.47.011.

6. New transit vehicle bases accommodating 150 or fewer buses or existing transit vehicle bases seeking to expand.

7. Permitted only as an accessory use according to Section 23.47.006.

8. See Chapter 23.57 for regulation of communication utilities.

9. Subject to dispersion criteria in Section 23.47.006

10. Permitted only on parking lots existing at least five years prior to the proposed establishment of the park and pool lot.

((11. Residential uses in mixed-use development are permitted outright in NC1, NC2, NC3 and C1 zones. Single-purpose residential structures, other than nursing homes, are permitted in NC1, NC2, NC2/R, NC3, NC3/R and C1 zones as an administrative conditional use according to the provisions of Section 23.47.023, except where the height limit is 85 feet or higher. All residential uses other than nursing homes, in C2 zones are subject to an administrative conditional use approval. Nursing homes are permitted outright in all commercial zones, whether in a mixed-use structure or as a single-purpose residential use, except in Pedestrian Designated Zones (see Section 23.47.040).))

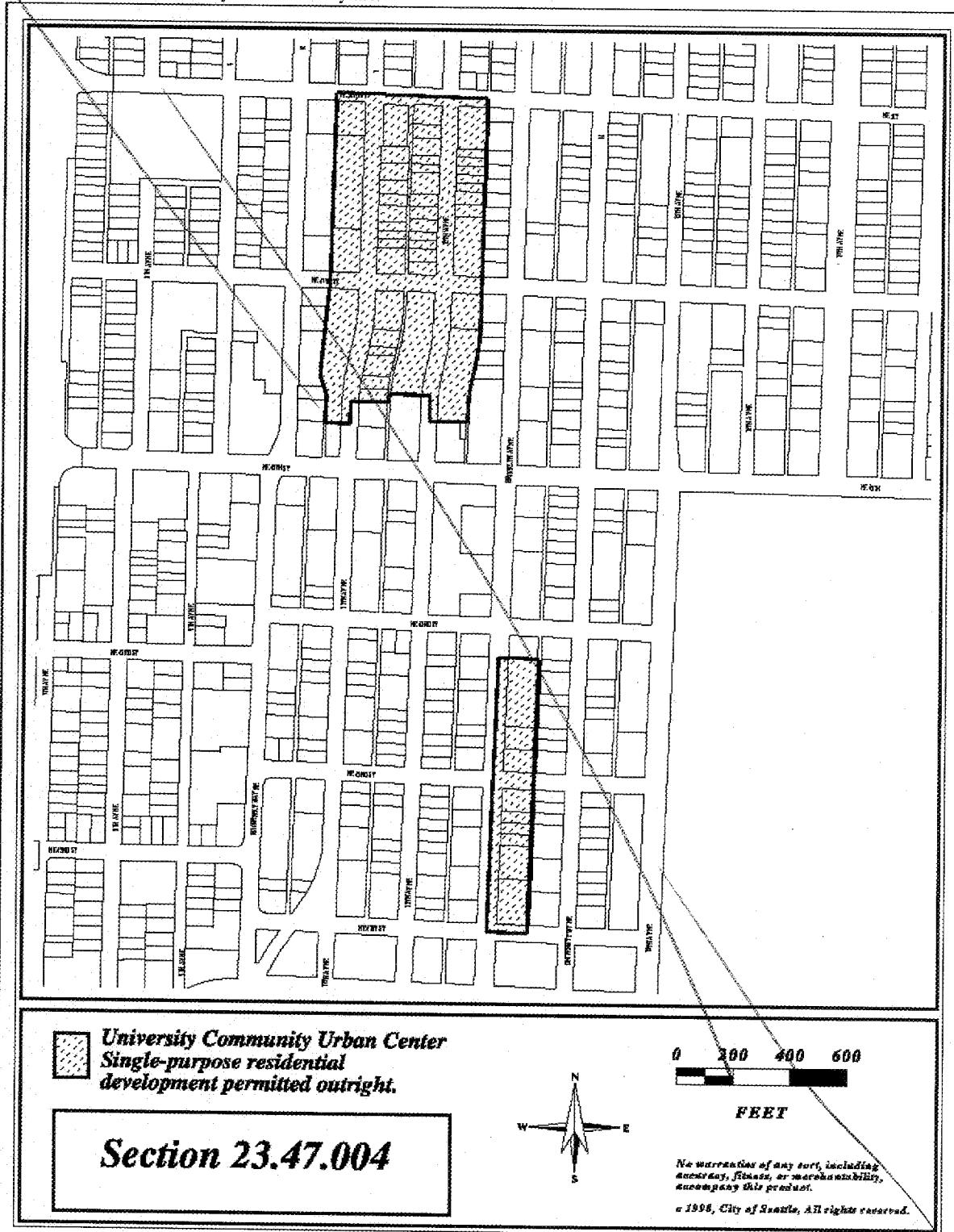
11. See subsection 23.47.004E.

12. An accessory dwelling unit added to a single-family residence shall be allowed outright and shall not require a separate conditional use permit. The unit shall be considered accessory to the single-family residences, shall meet the standards listed for accessory dwelling units in Section 23.44.025 and shall not be considered a separate dwelling unit

EEK:eek
UCUCORD.DOC
July 20, 1998
(Ver. I)

for all development standard purposes in commercial zones.

13. Permitted only as an accessory use.



Section 4. Subsection B of 23.47.006 of the Seattle Municipal Code, as last amended by Ordinance 118794, is further amended as follows:

* * *

B. The following uses identified as administrative conditional uses on Chart A of Section 23.47.004, may be permitted by the Director when the provisions of this subsection and subsection A are met:

1. Fast-food restaurants which have a gross floor area greater than seven hundred fifty (750) square feet are identified as heavy traffic generators and may be permitted as a conditional use according to the following criteria:

a. The design of the structure, including architectural treatment, signage, landscaping and lighting, is compatible with other structures in the vicinity; and

b. Appropriate litter-control measures are provided; and

c. The applicant, if required by the Director, prepares an analysis of traffic, circulation and parking impacts, and demonstrates that the use does not:

(1) Cause significant additional traffic to circulate through adjacent residential neighborhoods, or

(2) Disrupt the pedestrian character of an area by significantly increasing the potential for pedestrian-vehicle conflicts, or

(3) Create traffic or access problems which will require the expenditure of City funds to mitigate, or

(4) Interfere with peak-hour transit operations, by causing auto traffic to cross a designated high-occupancy vehicle lane adjacent to the lot, or

(5) Cause cars waiting to use the facility to queue across the sidewalk or onto the street, or

(6) Interrupt established retail or service frontage designed to serve pedestrians;

d. In addition to the criteria in subsections B1a, B1b and B1c, in pedestrian designated zones, the use shall not:

(1) Include a drive-in facility, or
(2) Provide any accessory parking, or
(3) Attract a significant number of customers who drive to the pedestrian district for the primary purpose of patronizing the business. This shall be determined by a transportation analysis of travel modes and patterns of customers of businesses in the same or similar commercial areas, which shall be prepared by a traffic consultant retained by the applicant;

e. Fast-food restaurants which are drive-in businesses shall also comply with the provisions of Section 23.47.028, Standards for drive-in businesses.

2. Taverns and brewpubs in NC1 and NC2 zones may be permitted as conditional uses. A tavern or brewpub in an NC1 or NC2 zone shall be evaluated according to the following criteria:

3. a. The size of the tavern or brewpub, design of the structure, signing and illumination shall be compatible with the character of the commercial area and other structures in the vicinity, particularly in areas where a distinct and definite pattern or style has been established.

4. b. The location, access and design of parking shall be compatible with adjacent residential zones.

5. c. Special consideration shall be given to the location and design of the doors and windows of taverns and brewpubs to ensure that noise standards will not be exceeded. The Director may require additional setbacks and/or restrict openings on lots which abut residential zones.

6. d. Taverns and brewpubs shall not generate traffic which creates traffic congestion or further aggravates spillover parking on residential streets.

7. 3. Park-and-ride lots in NC3, C1 and C2 zones may be permitted as conditional uses.

8. a. Conditional Use Criteria.

9. 10. (1) The park-and-ride lot shall have direct vehicular access to a designated arterial improved to City standards.

11. (2) If the proposed park-and-ride lot is located on a lot containing accessory parking for other uses, there shall be no substantial conflict in the principal operating hours of the park-and-ride lot and the other uses.

12. b. Mitigating Measures. Landscaping and screening in addition to that required for surface parking areas, noise mitigation, vehicular access controls, signage restrictions, and other measures may be required to provide comfort and safety for pedestrians and bicyclists and to insure the compatibility of the park-and-ride lot with the surrounding area.

13. 4. Single-purpose Residential Structures ((in NC1, NC2, NC2/R, NC3, NC3/R, and C1 Zones. In order to conserve the limited amount of commercially zoned land for commercial uses, single purpose residential structures shall generally not be allowed in commercial zones)) may be permitted outright, permitted as an administrative conditional use or prohibited as provided by subsection 23.47.004E. However, additions to, or on-site accessory structures for, existing single-family structures are permitted outright. Where ((S))single-purpose residential structures may be permitted ((in NC1, NC2, NC2/R, NC3, NC3/R and C1 zones)) as an administrative conditional use, such a permit may only be granted when the following circumstances exist:

14. a. Due to location or parcel size, the proposed site is not suited for commercial development; or

15. b. There is substantial excess supply of land available for commercial use near the proposed site, evidenced by such conditions as a lack of commercial activity in existing commercial structures for a sustained period, commercial structures in disrepair, and vacant or underused commercially zoned land; provided that single-purpose residential development shall not interrupt an established commercial street front. As used in this

EEK:eek
UCUCORD.DOC
July 20, 1998
(Ver. 1)

1 subsection, an "established commercial street front" may be intersected by streets or alleys,
2 and some lots with no current commercial use.

3 5. Residential Uses in C2 Zones.

4 a. In order to conserve the limited amount of commercially zoned land for
5 commercial uses, residential uses in single-purpose or mixed-use structures shall generally
6 not be allowed in C2 zones. However, additions to, or on-site accessory structures for
7 existing single-family structures shall be permitted outright. Residential uses in single-
8 purpose or mixed- use structures may be permitted in C2 zones as administrative conditional
9 uses according to the following criteria:

10 (1) Availability of Suitable Land for C2 Activities. Residential uses
11 shall generally be discouraged in areas which have limited vacant land and where, due to
12 terrain and large parcel size, land is particularly suitable for commercial rather than
13 residential development.

14 (2) Relationship to Transportation Systems. Residential uses shall
15 generally be discouraged in areas with direct access to major transportation systems such as
16 freeways, state routes and freight rail lines.

17 (3) Compatibility With Surrounding Areas. Residential uses shall not
18 be allowed in close proximity to industrial areas and/or in areas where nonresidential uses
19 may create a nuisance or adversely affect the desirability of the area for living purposes.

20 b. Residential uses required to obtain a shoreline conditional use shall not be
21 required to obtain an administrative conditional use.

22 6. Residential Use in International Special Review District. Single- purpose
23 residential structures shall be permitted outright in those parts of the International Special
24 Review District east of the Interstate 5 Freeway as provided in Section 23.66.330.

25 7. Low-income Housing Projects. Single-purpose residential structures for low-
26 income housing projects shall be permitted outright in all commercial zones if:

27 a. Applications for a reservation of tax credits for 1988 and 1989 under the
28 low-income tax credit program administered by the Washington State Housing Finance
29 Commission have been filed on or before March 15, 1988; or

30 b. A nonprofit corporation has purchased sites, signed options or entered into
31 real estate purchase agreements prior to March 15, 1988.

32 8. Development of a medical service use over ten thousand (10,000) square feet,
33 outside but within two thousand five hundred (2,500) feet of a medical Major Institution
34 overlay district boundary, shall be subject to administrative conditional use approval, unless
35 included in an adopted master plan. In making a determination whether to approve or deny a
36 medical service use, the Director shall determine whether an adequate supply of
37 commercially zoned land for businesses serving neighborhood residents will continue to
38 exist. The following factors shall be used in making this determination:

39 a. Whether the amount of medical service use development existing and
40 proposed in the vicinity would reduce the current viability or significantly impact the longer-
41 term potential of the neighborhood-serving character of the commercial area; and

42 b. Whether medical service use development would displace existing
43 neighborhood-serving commercial uses at street level or disrupt a continuous commercial

EEK:eek
UCUCORD.DOC
July 20, 1998
(Ver. 1)

1 street front, particularly of retail and personal services uses, or significantly detract from an
area's overall neighborhood-serving commercial character.

2 9. Change of One Nonconforming Use to Another.

3 a. A nonconforming use may be converted by an administrative conditional
use authorization to a use not otherwise permitted in the zone based on the following factors:

4 (1) New uses shall be limited to those first permitted in the next more
intensive zone;

5 (2) The relative impacts of size, parking, traffic, light, glare, noise,
odor and similar impacts of the two (2) uses, and how these impacts could be mitigated.

6 b. The Director must find that the new nonconforming use is no more
detrimental to property in the zone and vicinity than the existing nonconforming use.

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

EEK:eek
UCUCORD.DOC
July 20, 1998
(Ver. 1)

1 **Section 5.** The provisions of this ordinance are declared to be separate and
2 severable and the invalidity of any clause, sentence, paragraph, subdivision, section,
3 subsection, or portion of this ordinance, or the invalidity of the application thereof to any
4 person or circumstance, shall not affect the validity of the remainder of this ordinance or the
5 validity of its application to other persons or circumstances.
6

7 **Section 6.** This ordinance shall take effect and be in force thirty (30) days from and
8 after its approval by the Mayor, but if not approved and returned by the Mayor within ten
9 (10) days after presentation, it shall take effect as provided by Municipal Code Section
1.04.020.

10 Passed by the City Council the _____ day of _____, 1998, and signed by
11 me in open session in authentication of its passage this _____ day of _____,
12 1998.

13 _____
14 President of the City Council

15 Approved by me this _____ day of _____, 1998.
16 _____
17 Paul Schell, Mayor

18 Filed by me this _____ day of _____, 19 _____.
19 _____
20 City Clerk

21 (SEAL)
22

23 ATTACHMENTS

EEK:ek
UCUCORD.DOC
July 20, 1998
(Ver. 1)

1 **LIST OF ATTACHMENTS**

- 2
- 3 **ATTACHMENT 1** TABLE OF CONTENTS
- 4 **ATTACHMENT 2** UNIVERSITY DISTRICT URBAN CENTER GOALS AND
POLICIES
- 5 **ATTACHMENT 3** AMENDMENTS TO THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN
LAND USE ELEMENT
- 6 **ATTACHMENT 4** CAPITAL FACILITIES AND UTILITIES INVENTORY
AND ANALYSES AND TRANSPORTATION ANALYSES
- 7 **ATTACHMENT 5** COMPREHENSIVE PLAN MAP AMENDMENTS:
LAND USE FIGURE 5
- 8 **ATTACHMENT 6** COMPREHENSIVE PLAN LAND USE APPENDIX B
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12
- 13
- 14
- 15
- 16
- 17
- 18
- 19
- 20
- 21
- 22
- 23

ATTACHMENT 1

**THE CITY OF SEATTLE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN
NEIGHBORHOOD PLANS**

Table of Contents

Ballard Interbay Northend Manufacturing/Industrial Center

Crown Hill/Ballard

University District Urban Center

ATTACHMENT 2

UNIVERSITY DISTRICT URBAN CENTER GOALS AND POLICIES

- G1. Stable residential neighborhoods that can accommodate projected growth and foster desirable living conditions. (See Figure 1 for applicable locations of various policies.)

UCUC 1: In pursuit of Comprehensive Plan Policy H12, encourage ground-related housing types in northern and eastern portions of the community. (See Map on Figure 1.)

UCUC 2: Encourage high-quality mid-rise (up to 65 feet, or about five stories) south of NE 43rd Street and west of Brooklyn to enhance this residential area with excellent proximity to the University and to LRT stations.

UCUC 3: Encourage a vibrant mixed-use residential neighborhood in the University Gardens Core area (between NE 50th Street, Brooklyn Avenue NE, NE 43rd Street, and 9th Avenue NE. (See Figure 1.)

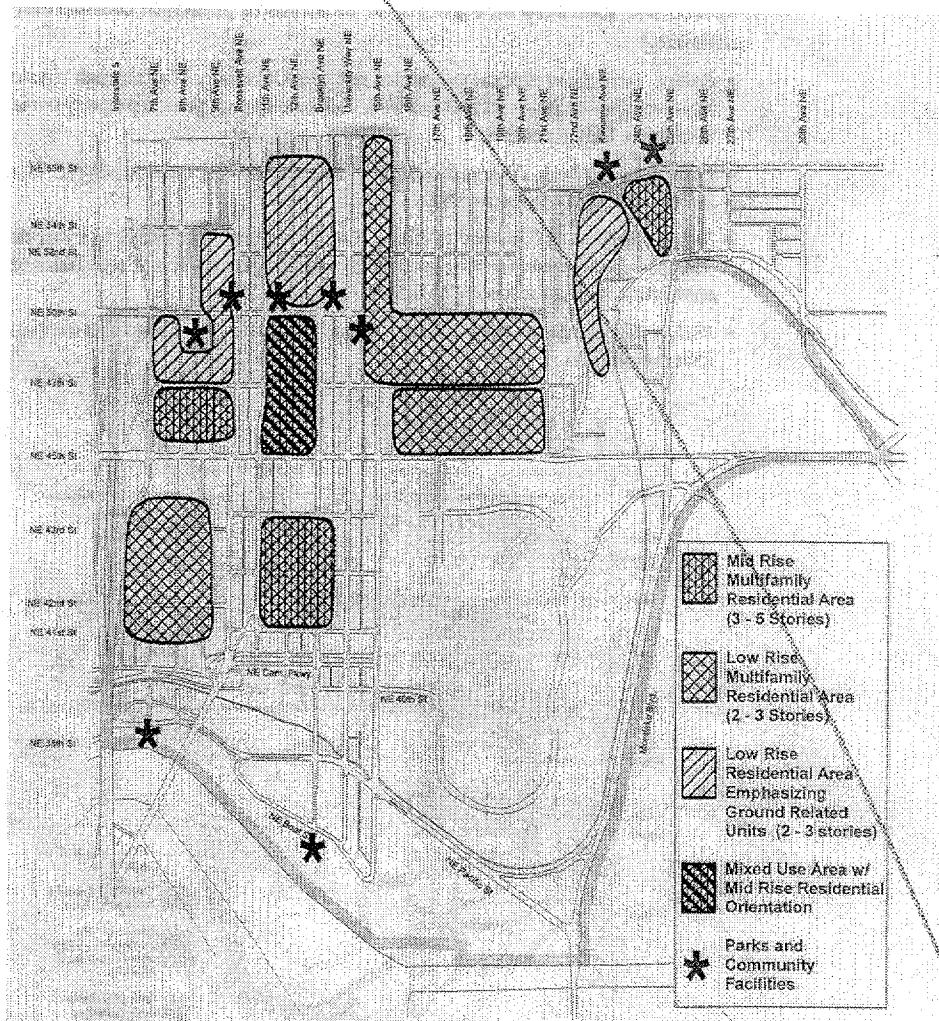


Figure 1.

- Goal 2. Vibrant commercial districts serving local needs and offering regional specialties. (See Map on Figure 2 for locations of principal commercial districts.)
- UCUC 4: Strengthen pedestrian-oriented retail on University Way through physical improvements to the street and sidewalk and encouraging private property owners to improve their properties.
- UCUC 5: Strengthen a diverse mix of retail and commercial activities on NE 45th Street and Roosevelt Avenue NE.
- UCUC 6: Support the University Village Shopping Center's activities in a way that furthers economic and housing goals while requiring mitigation of significant and cumulative impacts according to SEPA.
- UCUC 7: Encourage the development of retail businesses that serve local needs on 25th Avenue NE.

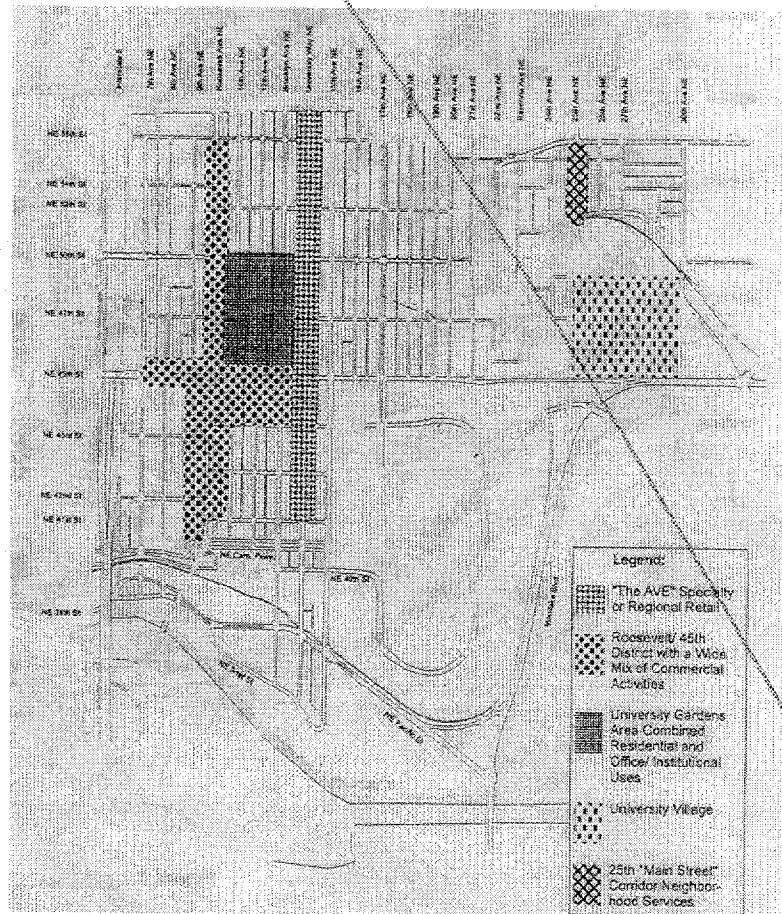


Figure 2.

- G3. An efficient transportation system that balances different modes, including public transit, pedestrian, bicycle and automobile, and minimizes negative impacts to the community.
- UCUC 8: Periodically monitor and take action needed to preserve the multi-modal capacity of the principal arterial streets necessary to accommodate projected growth and protect residential streets from the effects of through-traffic. In monitoring and preserving capacity, give priority to transit, bicycle and pedestrian modes for those networks identified in the Comprehensive Plan and where specific mode improvements are noted on the map in Figure 3.
- UCUC 9: In pursuit of Comprehensive Plan Policies T42, T43, and T44, emphasize comfortable, safe, attractive pedestrian and bicycle access throughout the center, especially those routes identified in Figure 3 below.
- UCUC 10: Take advantage of Sound Transit improvements to address local transportation needs and impacts and facilitate intermodal connections, such as bus and monorail, and surface traffic.
- UCUC 11: Work with King County Metro and Community Transit to create efficient bus circulation. Address bus layover impacts, bus routing, and transfer issues as well as street improvements to facilitate transit.
- UCUC 12: Explore local shuttle transportation options.
- UCUC 13: Carefully manage parking to provide needed accessibility while minimizing impacts when considering on-street parking actions, off-street parking requirements for new development, and public parking development. Strongly discourage “park-and-ride” parking for commuters.
- Goal 4. A community in which the housing needs and affordability levels of major demographic groups, including students, young adults, families with children, empty nesters, and seniors, are met and which balances home ownership opportunities with rental unit supply.
- UCUC 14: Employ a variety of housing types and development strategies to effectively provide for identified needs, including existing housing preservation, code enforcement, accessory units, new ground-related housing, and mixed-use mid-rise residential development.
- UCUC 15: Employ a variety of strategies to bring housing development to desired affordability levels, including development partnerships, zoning modifications, and subsidies.

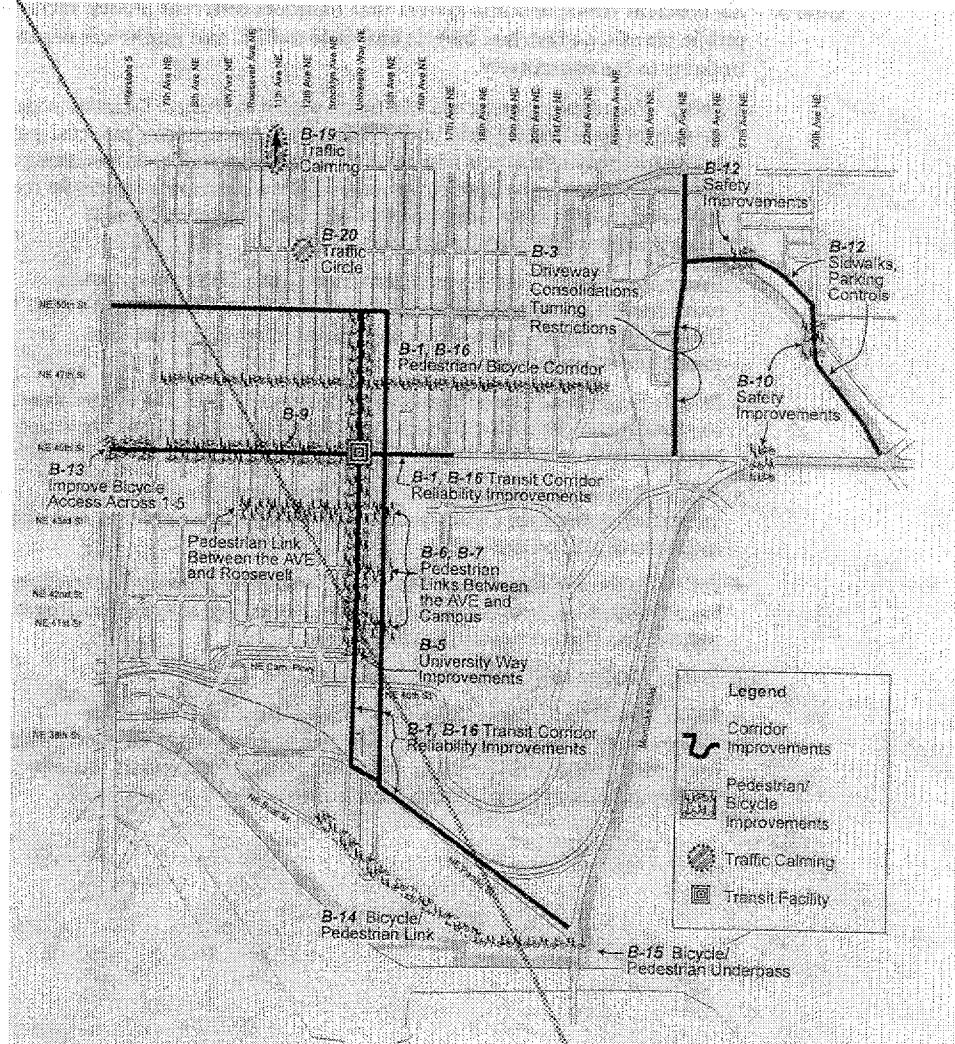


Figure 3.

- G5. A community with a wide range of neighborhood recreation facilities and open space and which meets the Comprehensive Plan's open space goals.
- UCUC 16: In order to serve existing residents to the north and emerging residential neighborhoods, organize a services spine roughly along NE 50th Street, including a wide variety of public, recreational, educational, community, and human services, plus churches, playfields, and other facilities. (See Figure 4.)
- UCUC 17: Employ a variety of strategies to increase open space, including park acquisition through a major open space funding program, improvement of and better access to existing assets, and creation of small spaces with new development.
- UCUC 18: Encourage the establishment of a local open space fund that can be used to purchase and improve small parcels when the opportunity arises.

- ~~UCUC 19:~~ Place highest emphasis on open space and recreation facilities projects that will benefit the maximum number of people in areas that are least well served.
- ~~UCUC 20:~~ In the Southwest Quadrant (the area generally south of NE 45th Street and west of Roosevelt Avenue NE), make convenient pedestrian connections to nearby parks and the waterfront and develop a small shoreline park on the Lake Union shoreline at the south end of 7th Avenue NE.
- ~~UCUC 21:~~ In Lower Brooklyn (the area generally south of NE 43rd Street between Roosevelt Avenue NE and the UW campus), provide open space for residents, workers, and students and strengthen physical connections to the waterfront and campus. Encourage better physical integration between the campus and the community.
- ~~UCUC 22:~~ In the University Gardens Core (the area generally between NE 50th Street, Brooklyn Avenue NE, NE 43rd Street, and 9th Avenue NE), create a connected network of open spaces integrated with development. Provide open space and recreation facilities for seniors.
- ~~UCUC 23:~~ In the Northern Tier (the low rise multi-family residential areas above NE 45th Street between 22nd Avenue NE and 15th Avenue NE and north of NE 50th Street and west of Brooklyn Avenue NE), establish and enhance a central open space and community facility as part of the NE 50th Street Community Services Spine. (See policy UCUC 16 above).
- ~~UCUC 24:~~ In University Way-15th Avenue NE corridor between NE 55th Street and NE 41st Street, encourage the provision of more street-oriented public space through both public and private investment.
- ~~UCUC 25:~~ In the Ravenna Urban Village, seek to protect and enhance natural areas and features.
- G6. A community that builds a unique physical identity on its historical and architectural resources, attractive streets, university campus, and special features.
- ~~UCUC 26:~~ Focus visual improvements on key streets, corridors, and gateways as identified in Figure 5, below.
- ~~UCUC 27:~~ Seek to preserve and enhance the following design characteristics within the community: Pedestrian orientation and visual interest to the pedestrian, high quality, human-scaled design details in larger buildings, streetscape continuity on commercial corridors, integration between the UW campus and the surrounding community, buildings with attractive open space and low rise multi-family development that fits with the design character of adjacent single family houses.

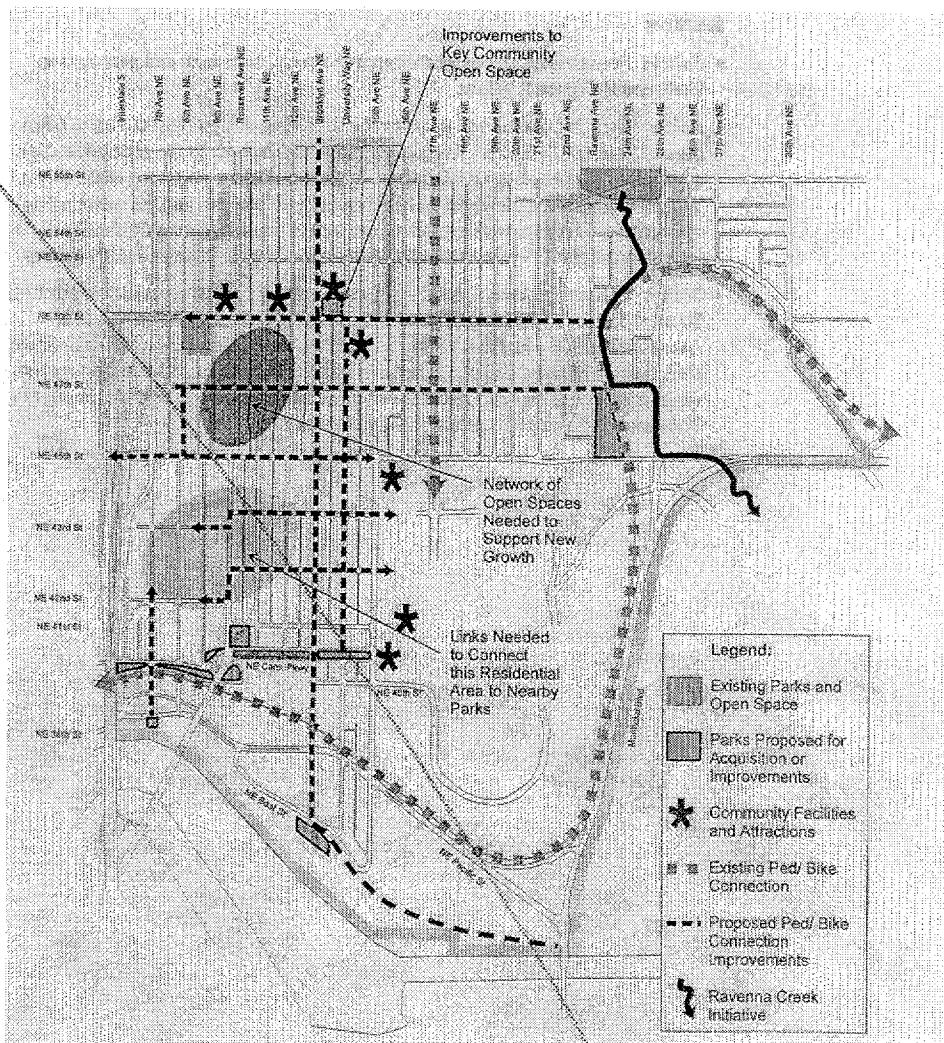


Figure 4.

- UCUC 28: Enhance gateways into the University Community, especially at NE 50th Street at Roosevelt Avenue NE, NE 50th Street at University Way NE, 11th Avenue NE at NE 41st Street, 25th Avenue NE at NE 55th Street, NE 45th Street at 25th Avenue NE, and Roosevelt Avenue at NE 42nd Street. “Gateways” means visual enhancements, such as improved landscaping, signage, artwork, or other features, that signify the entries into the community.
- G7. An urban center that is home to the University of Washington; the region’s foremost educational institution which is expanding to meet new challenges while enhancing the surrounding community.
- UCUC 29: Accommodate new university growth in a way that benefits the surrounding community.
- UCUC 30: Work to connect and integrate the campus and the community visually and physically.

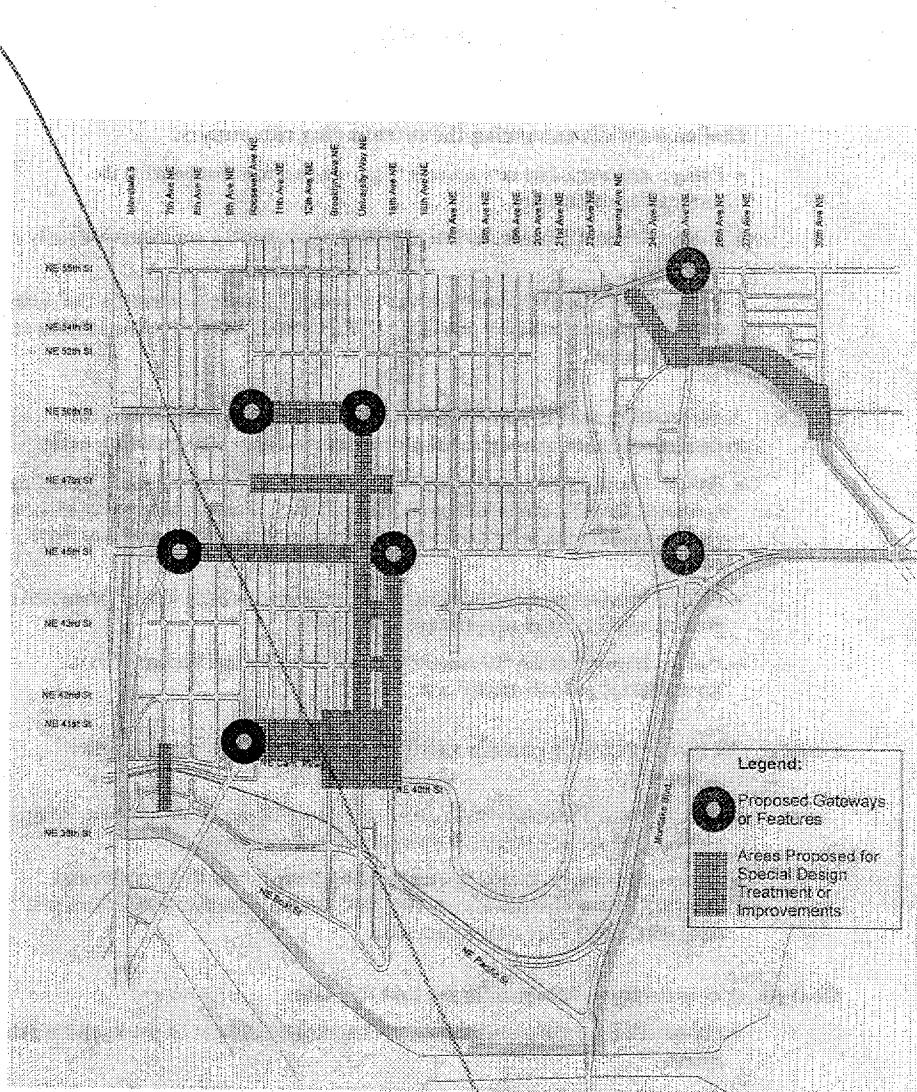


Figure 5.

- UCUC 31: In pursuit of Comprehensive Plan Policy L130, ensure that the University Community plays an active role in the UW's Campus Master Plan on subjects of mutual interest.
- G8. A community that is regionally recognized for its arts and cultural activities and that uses cultural activities as a community building asset.
- UCUC 32: Encourage the local coordination of arts and cultural activities, including museums, theaters, commercial activities, galleries, classes, performance halls, arts groups and informal performance groups, for the mutual enhancement of those efforts.
- UCUC 33: Provide the opportunity for local public involvement in City-sponsored art projects and the design of major public facilities.
- UCUC 34: Ensure that the full range of cultural activities and backgrounds is represented in publicly-funded arts.
- G9. An integrated social service delivery network that serves the entire community.

- UCUC 35: Foster the coordinated efforts of local social service providers to identify and meet the specific service delivery needs in the urban center.
- UCUC 36: As called for in Comprehensive Plan Policies HD 44-53, encourage effective partnerships between service providers and integrate these efforts into other community improvement activities.
- G10. A community where people are and feel safe.
- UCUC 37: Place a high priority on controlling illegal activities on streets and in public spaces.
- UCUC 38: Encourage legitimate uses and a sense of ownership in parks and public spaces.
- UCUC 39: Support public safety through urban design.
- G11. A community where the historic resources, natural elements, and other elements that add to the community's sense of history and unique character are conserved.
- UCUC 40: Seek to conserve the special historic and cultural resources in the University Community including significant structures on commercial corridors, registered landmarks, and significant public structures.
- UCUC 41: Identify and conserve areas of special design character, such as Greek Row and 17th Avenue NE boulevard.
- G12. A community in which public education resources are readily available.
- UCUC 42: Pursue opportunities to work with Seattle Public School District #1 in locating a public school in the community, capitalizing on the area's excellent accessibility and proximity to the University of Washington.
- UCUC 43: Work with Seattle Public School District #1 to ensure appropriate, equitable school resources are available in the community, including after-school activities and facilities.

Capital Facilities and Utilities

The goals and policies of the capital facilities and utilities elements of the Comprehensive Plan express vision of the University Community Urban Center.

ATTACHMENT 3

AMENDMENTS TO THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN LAND USE ELEMENT

- L21 Promote the balance of uses in each urban center or urban center village indicated by one of the following functional designations, assigned as follows:

Functional Designation	Urban Center Village
1. Primarily residential.	Denny Regrade Capitol Hill Pike/Pine
2. Mixed, with a residential emphasis.	Westlake Pioneer Square International District First Hill
3. Mixed residential and employment.	South Capitol Hill University District Northwest <u>University Village-Ravenna</u> Northgate* Seattle Center*
4. Mixed, with an employment emphasis.	Downtown Commercial Core <u>University Campus</u> * These urban centers are not divided into urban center villages

(Amended 7/95, 7/96)

ATTACHMENT 4

**CAPITAL FACILITIES AND UTILITIES INVENTORIES AND ANALYSES AND
TRANSPORTATION ANALYSES**

Table 1
Inventory for Facilities and Utilities Serving
University District NW Urban Center Village

Facility Type	Name	Location	Capacity	Information Sources ¹ /Comments
Fire Station ²	SFD 17	1050 NE 50th St.	Engine Co., Ladder Co., Aid Unit, Battalion	Seattle Fire Department
	SFD 38	5503 33rd Ave. NE 10049 College Way N	Engine Co. 32.5 sq. mi. service area, 1990 population 207,827	Seattle Police Department Patrol units are allocated around-the-clock based on calls for service. Location and size of facilities are not critical to service provision.
Schools ³	Green Lake Elementary Latona Elementary Bryant Elementary Laurelhurst Elementary All 10 Middle Schools All 10 High Schools	2400 N 65th St. 401 NE 42nd Ave. 3311 NE 60th St. 4530 NE 46th Ave.	230 students 276 students 483 students 299 students	Seattle Public Schools' 1995-1996 Choices, Seattle Public Schools, 1995 Seattle Public Schools database
Library	University Branch	5009 Roosevelt WY. NE	8,140 sq. ft. 1990 population served 22,714 or .27 sq. ft./capita + 32 sq. ft./capita in citywide facilities	Seattle Public Library Statistical Report, EDI & A, December 1992
Parks ⁴	University Playground N. Passage Point Park 17th Ave. NE Center strip Christie Park Ravenna Blvd. Cowen Park	NE 50th & 9th Ave. NE 6th NE & NE Northlake WY. NE 45th to Ravenna Blvd. NE 43rd & 9th Ave. NE E. Greenlake WY. to 20th NE NE Ravenna & Brooklyn NE	2.8 ac: One softball field or one football/ soccer field, shelterhouse, play area 0.79 ac: Shorewall, landscaping, picnic tables, paths 1.78 ac: Landscaping 0.11 ac: Landscaping, benches 29.3 ac (1.3 miles): Treed boulevard 8.4 ac: Lawn, wooded hillsides, pathways, one softball field, play area shelterhouse	Open Spaces, Parks and Facilities Inventory, Seattle Department of Parks and Recreation, August 1989 Urban Villages Open Space Analyses, Office of Management and Planning

¹ For an overview of City facilities, see "Community Services and Facilities, Public Utilities Background Report, City of Seattle, Office of Management and Planning, 1990.

² The nearest station is listed. Fire and Emergency Medical Services are generally provided by the nearest station. In the case of larger fires, firefighting and medical resources are also dispatched from other stations. Aid units and fire engines are equipped to handle many medical emergencies; medic units are dispatched to serious medical emergencies.

³ Through the student assignment plan, the village is served by a number of designated regular elementary schools, and at least six Seattle School District Alternative Schools. School capacities are determined in part by the mix of programs offered and the number of portable classrooms used, and are subject to change.

⁴ Parks and Other Resources shown are inside the village or within 1/8 mile of the village boundary.

Facility Type	Name	Location	Capacity	Information Sources /Comments
Other ⁶	University District P-patch	8th Ave. NE & NE 40th St.	55 plots	P-Patch Program, Seattle Department of Housing and Human Services
Electrical power	University Substation	409 NE Pacific Place	188 Megawatts	Seattle City Light, October 1996 This village is located in City Light's Northeast forecast area, which has a total capacity of 275 megawatts.
Water	This village is located in the Maple Leaf 420 and Green Lake/Vine Ridge 316 pressure zones. The 420 zone is served via Cedar River Pipeline #2 and Maple Leaf Pipeline; storage is provided by the Maple Leaf Reservoir (NE Roosevelt Way & NE 82nd St.). In addition to the Cedar River Pipeline, main feeds include a 12-inch main in NE 55th St., and an 8-inch main in NE 45th St. In the 316 zone, a 32-inch steel pipe in Roosevelt Way delivers water from the Green Lake Reservoir (14th Ave. NE & NE 73rd St.)	Maple Leaf Reservoir: 60 million gallons Green Lake Reservoir: 50 million gallons	The distribution network was for the most part constructed in the early part of this century, with quite a number of pipes listed as having been constructed in 1907. The predominant material was cast iron.	Seattle Water Department, October-November, 1996 In the 420 pressure zone, elevations range from 153-254 feet above sea level; static water pressure ranges from 72-116 pounds per square inch. In the 316 pressure zone, elevations range from 19-227 feet above sea level; static water pressure ranges from 39-129 pounds per square inch. ⁵ Pressures are considered good over most of the area; if some places in the higher elevations of the zone are experiencing pressure problems, it may be possible to connect them to a higher adjacent zone.
Drainage & Wastewater	The majority of this village is served by a Partially Separated system except for a small portion in the north served by a Combined system. See Map for system locations.	With Partially Separated systems, about 15% of the stormwater enters the sewer system, with the remaining 85% diverted to the storm drain system. Capacity of the Partially Separated systems in this area is considered adequate. With Combined systems, existing sewage flows constitute about 5% of pipe capacity, with the remainder for stormwater flows. Capacity of the combined systems in this area is considered adequate. Sewer rehabilitation projects (part of the 6-year Capital Improvement Program) may enhance system capacity.	Seattle Drainage and Wastewater Utility, November 1996 Partial Separation System: A system where the water from street and major parking lot drainage is collected and transferred in one pipe or ditch and culvert system, and the other surface wastewater such as that from roof drains is carried with the sanitary sewer in a sewer pipe. Combined Sanitary/Stormwater System: A system where all sanitary and storm wastewater is carried through the system in one sewer pipe.	Seattle Drainage and Wastewater Utility, November 1996 Partial Separation System: A system where the water from street and major parking lot drainage is collected and transferred in one pipe or ditch and culvert system, and the other surface wastewater such as that from roof drains is carried with the sanitary sewer in a sewer pipe. Combined Sanitary/Stormwater System: A system where all sanitary and storm wastewater is carried through the system in one sewer pipe.

⁵ Minimum working pressure of 30 psi is the standard for new construction and 80 psi is the new standard for maximum pressure. Some areas of Seattle exceed the maximum and other areas have less than the minimum pressure.

Table 2
Capital Facilities and Utilities Analysis
University District NW Urban Center Village

Facility Type	Facilities needed to accommodate: 6-year growth ⁶	20-year growth	Analysis
Fire	None	None	Fire Station #17, the closest to this urban village, has an average response time of 3.91 minutes for emergency medical calls and 4.67 minutes for fire calls. Response times for this station meet industry standards. Fire Station #38 has an average response time of 4.54 minutes for emergency medical calls and 5.38 minutes for fire calls. Industry standards are to maintain a 4.6 minute response time or less for emergency medical calls and a 5-minute or less response time for first response to fire emergencies.
Police	None	Additional precinct space may be required.	In 1998 the Police Department will conduct a Police Precinct Planning Study intended to address the impacts of the shifting emphasis toward community policing techniques on the need for and nature of precinct-related facilities. The project will also contain an operational plan for precinct-based operations and a facilities plan for supporting those operations. Different facility requirements may be identified and planned for as a result of this study.
Schools			Seattle School District goals for : a) Elementary schools: 380-535 students, 4-acre site; b) Middle school: 600-800 students, 12-acre site; and c) High School 1,000-1,600 students, 17-acre site. Facilities are planned based on where growth is expected in the school age population. Currently, about 50% of public school students attend schools in their neighborhoods, and the other 50% choose schools elsewhere. Phase One of the School District's Building Excellence program includes projects at the following neighborhood schools: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bryant: Partial demolition, historic renovation, new addition • Latona: Partial demolition, historic renovation, new addition • Phase Two of the program calls for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenlake: Lunchroom/auditorium addition • Laurelhurst: Partial demolition, modernization, new addition • Marshall: Partial demolition, historic renovation, new addition Voters have not yet approved funds for Phase Two.
Electricity	None	North Substation	Electrical demand from this village is estimated to increase by 1.8 annual average megawatts and 3.4 megawatts in a peak hour in 6 years. This village is located in City Light's Northeast forecast area. In 6 years, capacity in this forecast area will be 275 megawatts, and demand is expected to be 259 megawatts. In 20 years, capacity in this forecast area will be 319 megawatts, and demand is expected to be 301 megawatts. In both years, capacity is more than adequate to meet demand.

⁶ An explanation of the methodologies used to assess adequacy can be obtained from the Neighborhood Planning Office.

Facility Type	Facilities needed to accommodate:		Analysis
	6-year growth ⁶	20-year growth	
Water	None	None	<p>Current peak day demand estimate: 9.0 million gallons per day (mgd) for the entire University District urban center. Peak day demand estimate in 6 yrs: 9.8 mgd or 9% increase. Peak day demand estimate in 20 years: 10.8 mgd or 21% increase. The supply and distribution network is in generally good order and appears to be adequately sized to accommodate demand through 2002. If growth is concentrated in certain locales, it is possible that local improvements would be needed.</p> <p>Potential future improvements: The high density neighborhoods north of the UW campus may need additional east-west flow capacity, via a new main in NE 47th St; this could form part of a gradual renewal of this aging system, at a preliminary cost of \$1.2 million. The Water Department recommends that considering the concentrated activity in this part Seattle, a computer-assisted network analysis of the distribution network, with supporting field work as necessary, would be appropriate.</p>
Drainage and Wastewater	No new facilities are expected because of new growth.		<p>The Drainage Control Ordinance requires on-site detention of stormwater runoff associated with new development or significant redevelopment. Limiting the rate of stormwater runoff from these sites more than offsets the increases in sewage flow from increased population density. The net effect of new development/redevelopment in this area will be a decrease in the peak rates of flow during storm events.</p> <p>Depending on the concentration of actual development, it is possible that isolated sewer capacity improvements would be needed.</p> <p>For Partially separated systems, wastes from growth will constitute small incremental flows that are not likely to exceed capacity.</p> <p>With Combined systems, existing sewage flows constitute only about 5% of pipe capacity, and wastes from growth will constitute small incremental flows that are not likely to exceed capacity.</p>

Table 3
Transportation Analysis⁷ for
University District NW Urban Center Village

Screenline Location	Arterials	Arterial Class	Direction	1990	2010
South of NE 45th St.	7th Ave. NE	Minor	Northbound	0.7	0.8
	Roosevelt Ave. NE	Principal	Southbound	0.5	0.6
	11th Ave. NE	Principal			
	Brooklyn Ave. NE	Collector			
	University Ave. NE	Collector			
	15th Ave. NE	Principal			
	25th Ave. NE	Principal			
	Montlake Blvd. NE	Principal			
	East of 15th Ave. NE	Principal	Eastbound	0.6	0.6
	NE 45th St.	Collector	Westbound	0.7	0.8
East of I-5	NE 47th St.	Collector			
	NE 50th St.	Principal	Eastbound	0.6	0.6
	NE Pacific St.	Minor	Westbound	0.7	0.8
	NE 40th St.	Principal			
	NE 42nd St.	Principal			
	NE 45th St.	Principal			
	NE 50th St.	Local			
	NE Ravenna Blvd.	Minor			
	Ship Canal	Principal	Northbound	1.0	1.1
	University Bridge	Principal	Southbound	0.9	1.1
	Montlake Bridge	Principal			

⁷ Except as noted in the discussion, the results of this analysis are not intended for measuring concurrency. Previous concurrency analyses contained in the Comprehensive Plan indicate that Level-of-Service standards will not be exceeded by the 20-year growth projected for this area (see Comprehensive Plan Transportation Element).

Traffic volumes were forecasted for the arterial streets in the center. Next, volumes were summed for all arterials crossing a "screenline," or an imaginary line that intersects the streets traveling through the area. The sum of volumes was compared to the sum of the capacities of arterials crossing the screenline, creating a volume-to-capacity (V/C) ratio. The V/C ratio across a screenline is an indicator of congestion. This method of measurement takes into account that drivers may make choices within an urban center among arterial streets and alternative modes.

The table above shows existing screenline V/C ratios and projections of V/C ratios for a typical evening peak hour in 2010 for four screenlines in the University District Urban Center. The existing V/C ratios are estimated from traffic counts collected in 1992 through 1995. Compare existing V/C ratios to the 2010 forecast to see the potential change over 20 years.

The V/C ratio can be used to identify areas where neighborhood or citywide transportation plans could encourage changes in travel behavior (e.g., mode, time of travel, destination) or improve operation of the street (e.g., by changing signal timing and the like). The use of screenlines allows flexibility in selecting improvement measures and locations within the urban center. The capacity of a street or screenline is not a fixed number of vehicles that can never be exceeded. Rather, it is a relative measure of traffic flow.

Arterial screenlines with a V/C ratio exceeding 1.0 now or possibly in the future might warrant attention in a neighborhood plan. High V/C ratios may be tolerable if the result is to shift people into other modes, or is a result of the development densities necessary for a vital urban village.

Existing conditions: The Ship Canal screenline has a V/C ratio near 1.0 northbound, and 0.9 southbound. This screenline includes the University and Montlake Bridges -- the only arterial crossings between the University District and Central Seattle. The Montlake Bridge also provides access to SR 520 and the Evergreen Point Bridge across Lake Washington.

The other screenlines have V/C ratios below 0.8.

Future conditions: The projected V/C ratio on the Ship Canal screenline increases to above 1.0 both northbound and southbound. This screenline has been adopted in the Comprehensive Plan as one of the screenlines the City uses to assess concurrency. The maximum V/C ratio under the adopted level of service standards is 1.2. Projections indicate that the V/C ratio will remain below the level of service standard.

Table 1
Inventory for Facilities and Utilities Serving
Ravenna Urban Center Village

Facility Type	Name	Location	Capacity	Information Sources ⁸ /Comments
Fire Station ⁹	SFD 17	1050 NE 50th St.	Engine Co., Ladder Co., Aid Unit, Battalion	Seattle Fire Department
	SFD 38	5503 33rd Ave. NE	Engine Co.	
Police Station	North Precinct	10049 College Way N.	32.5 sq. mi. service area, 1990 population 207,827	Seattle Police Department Patrol units are allocated around-the-clock based on calls for service. Location and size of facilities are not critical to service provision.
Schools ¹⁰	Green Lake Elementary Latona Elementary Bryant Elementary Laurelhurst Elementary All 10 Middle Schools All 10 High Schools	2400 N. 65th St. 401 NE 42nd Ave. 3311 NE 60th St. 4530 NE 46th Ave.	230 students 276 students 483 students 299 students	Seattle Public Schools' 1995-1996 Choices, Seattle Public Schools, 1995 Seattle Public Schools database
Library	University Branch	5009 Roosevelt WY. NE	8,140 sq. ft; 1990 population served 22,714 or .27 sq. ft/capita + .32 sq. ft/capita in citywide facilities	Seattle Public Library Statistical Report, EDL&A, December 1992
	Northeast Branch	6801 35th Ave. NE	7,042 sq. ft; 1990 pop served 37,787 or .19 sq. ft/capita + .32 sq. ft/capita in citywide facilities	
Parks ¹¹	Ravenna Blvd.	E. Greenlake WY. to 20th NE	.29.3 ac (1.3 miles); Tree-lined boulevard	Open Spaces, Parks and Facilities Inventory, Seattle Department of Parks and Recreation, August 1989.
	Burke-Gilman Trail	Former Burlington Northern R.O.W. from 8th Ave. NW in Ballard to NE 145th St.	over 50 acres: Biking and hiking trail	Urban Villages Open Space Analysis, Office of Management and Planning
	Ravenna Park	20th Ave. NE & NE 38th St.	52.7 ac: 5 Tennis courts, shelterhouse, picnic areas, wading pool, one softball field, one football/soccer field, wooded ravine, paths, play area.	

⁸ For an overview of City facilities, see *Community Services and Facilities, Public Utilities Background Report*, City of Seattle, Office of Management and Planning, 1990.

⁹ The nearest station is listed; Fire and Emergency Medical Services are generally provided by the nearest station. In the case of larger fires, firefighting and medical resources are also dispatched from other stations. Aid units and fire engines are equipped to handle many medical emergencies; medic units are dispatched to serious medical emergencies.

¹⁰ Through the student assignment plan, the village is served by a number of designated regular elementary schools, and at least six Seattle School District Alternative Schools.

¹¹ Parks and Other Resources shown are inside the village or within 1/8 mile of the unadopted village boundary.

Facility Type	Name	Location	Capacity	Information Sources ^b /Comments
Other ^c	University District P-patch	8th Ave. NE & NE 40th St.	55 plots	P-Patch Program, Seattle Department of Housing and Human Services
Electrical power	University Substation	409 NE Pacific Place	188 Megawatts	Seattle City Light, October 1996 This village is located in City Light's Northeast forecast area, which has a total capacity of 275 megawatts.
Water	This village is located in the Green Lake/View Ridge 316 pressure zones. A 32-inch steel pipe in Roosevelt Way delivers water from the Green Lake Reservoir (14th Ave. NE & NE 73rd St.); this leads to a 20-inch main in NE 55th and 54th streets. See Map for system locations	Green Lake Reservoir: 50 million gallons	The distribution network was for the most part constructed in the early part of this century, with quite a number of pipes listed as having been constructed in 1907. The predominant material was cast iron.	Seattle Water Department, October-November, 1996 In the 316 pressure zone, elevations range from 19-227 feet above sea level; static water pressure ranges from 39-129 pounds per square inch. ¹² Pressures are considered good over most of the area.
Drainage & Wastewater	The eastern two-thirds of the village is served by a Partially Separated system; the western one-third is served by a Combined system. See Map for system locations.		With Combined systems, existing sewage flows constitute about 5% of pipe capacity, with the remainder for stormwater flows. Capacity of the combined systems in this area is considered adequate.	Seattle Drainage and Wastewater Utility, November 1996 Combined Sanitary/Stormwater System: A system where all sanitary and storm wastewater is carried through the system in one sewer pipe.
			With Partially Separated systems, about 15% of the stormwater enters the sewer system, with the remaining 85% diverted to the storm drain system. Capacity of the Partially Separated systems in this area is considered adequate.	Partial Separation System: A system where the water from street and major parking lot drainage is collected and transferred in one pipe or ditch and culvert system, and the other surface wastewater such as that from roof drains is carried with the sanitary sewer in a sewer pipe.
				Sewer rehabilitation projects (part of the 6-year Capital Improvement Program) are performed as needed which may enhance system capacity.

¹² Minimum working pressure of 30 psi is the standard for new construction and 80 psi is the new standard for maximum pressure. Some areas of Seattle exceed the maximum and other areas have less than the minimum pressure.

**Table 2
Capital Facilities and Utilities Analysis
Ravenna Urban Center Village**

Facility Type	Facilities needed to accommodate: 6-year growth ¹³	20-year growth	Analysis
Fire	None	None	Fire Station #38, the closest to this urban village, has an average response time of 4.54 minutes for emergency medical calls and 5.38 minutes for fire calls. Industry standards are to maintain a 4-6 minute response time or less for emergencies. While the average response time for fire calls for this station is higher than industry standard, the fire station is located within a few blocks of the village's boundary. Response times to calls within the village should be well below the station average.
Police	None	Additional precinct space may be required.	In 1998 the Police Department will conduct a Police Precinct Planning Study intended to address the impacts of the shifting emphasis toward community policing techniques on the need for and nature of precinct-related facilities. The project will also contain an operational plan for precinct-based operations and a facilities plan for supporting those operations. Different facility requirements may be identified and planned for as a result of this study.
Schools		School facility expansions or improvements are not expected to be required as a result of growth in this village.	Seattle School District goals for: a) Elementary schools: 380-535 students, 4-acre site; b) Middle school: 600-800 students, 12-acre site; and c) High School 1,000-1,600 students, 17-acre site. Facilities are planned based on where growth is expected in the school age population. Currently, about 50% of public school students attend schools in their neighborhoods, and the other 50% choose schools elsewhere. Phase One of the School District's Building Excellence program includes projects at the following neighborhood schools: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bryant: Partial demolition, historic renovation, new addition • Latona: Partial demolition, historic renovation, new addition Phase Two of the program calls for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenlake: Lunchroom/auditorium addition • Laurelhurst: Partial demolition, modernization, new addition • Marshall: Partial demolition, historic renovation, new addition Voters have not yet approved funds for Phase Two.
Electricity	None	North Substation rebuild will replace two old transformers, increasing capacity in this forecast area.	Electrical demand from this village is estimated to increase by 0.4 annual average megawatts and 0.8 megawatts in a peak hour in 6 years. This village is located in City Light's Northeast forecast area. In 6 years, capacity in this forecast area will be 275 megawatts, and demand is expected to be 259 megawatts. In 20 years, capacity in this forecast area will be 319 megawatts, and demand is expected to be 301 megawatts. In both years, capacity is more than adequate to meet demand.

13 An explanation of the methodologies used to assess adequacy can be obtained from the Neighborhood Planning Office.

Facility Type	Facilities needed to accommodate: 6-year growth ¹³	Facilities needed to accommodate: 20-year growth	Analysis
Water	None	None	<p>Current peak day demand estimate: 9.0 million gallons per day (mgd) for the entire University District urban center. Peak day demand estimate in 6 yrs: 9.8 mgd or 9% increase. Peak day demand estimate in 20 years: 10.8 mgd or 21% increase. The supply and distribution network is in generally good order and appears to be adequately sized to accommodate demand through 2002. If growth is concentrated in certain locales, it is possible that local improvements would be needed.</p> <p>The Water Department recommends that considering the concentrated activity in this part of Seattle, a computer-assisted network analysis of the distribution network, with supporting field work as necessary, would be appropriate.</p>
Drainage and Wastewater	No new facilities are expected because of new growth.		<p>The Drainage Control Ordinance requires on-site detention of stormwater runoff associated with new development or significant redevelopment. Limiting the rate of stormwater runoff from these sites more than offsets the increases in sewage flow from increased population density. The net effect of new development/redevelopment in this area will be a decrease in the peak rates of flow during storm events. Depending on the concentration of actual development, it is possible that isolated sewer capacity improvements would be needed.</p> <p>With Combined systems, existing sewage flows constitute only about 5% of pipe capacity, and wastes from growth will constitute small incremental flows that are not likely to exceed capacity.</p> <p>For Partially separated systems, wastes from growth will constitute small incremental flows that are not likely to exceed capacity.</p>

Table 3
Transportation Analysis¹⁴ for
Ravenna Urban Center Village

Screenline Location	Arterials	Arterial Class	Direction	V/C Ratio	
				1990	2010
South of NE 45th St.	7th Ave. NE	Minor Principal	Northbound	0.7	0.8
	Roosevelt Ave. NE	Principal	Southbound	0.5	0.6
	11th Ave. NE	Collector			
	Brooklyn Ave. NE	Collector			
	University Ave. NE	Collector			
	15th Ave. NE	Principal			
	25th Ave. NE	Principal			
East of 15th Ave. NE	Montlake Blvd. NE	Principal	Eastbound	0.6	0.6
	NE 45th St.	Principal	Westbound	0.7	0.8
	NE 47th St.	Collector			
East of I-5	NE 50th St.	Collector			
	NE Pacific St.	Principal	Eastbound	0.6	0.6
	NE 40th St.	Minor	Westbound	0.7	0.8
	NE 42nd St.	Principal			
	NE 45th St.	Principal			
	NE 50th St.	Principal			
	NE 55th St.	Local			
Ship Canal	NE Ravenna Blvd.	Minor			
	University Bridge	Principal	Northbound	1.0	1.1
	Montlake Bridge	Principal	Southbound	0.9	1.1

¹⁴ Except as noted in the discussion, the results of this analysis are not intended for measuring concurrency. Previous concurrency analyses contained in the Comprehensive Plan indicate that Level-of-Service standards will not be exceeded by the 20-year growth projected for this area (see Comprehensive Plan Transportation Element).

Traffic volumes were forecasted for the arterial streets in the center. Next, volumes were summed for all arterials crossing a "screenline," or an imaginary line that intersects the streets traveling through the area. The sum of volumes was compared to the sum of the capacities of arterials crossing the screenline, creating a volume-to-capacity (V/C) ratio. The V/C ratio across a screenline is an indicator of congestion. This method of measurement takes into account that drivers may make choices within an urban center among arterial streets and alternative modes.

The table above shows existing screenline V/C ratios and projections of V/C ratios for a typical evening peak hour in 2010 for four screenlines in the University District Urban Center. The existing V/C ratios are estimated from traffic counts collected in 1992 through 1995. Compare existing V/C ratios to the 2010 forecast to see the potential change over 20 years.

The V/C ratio can be used to identify areas where neighborhood or citywide transportation plans could encourage changes in travel behavior (e.g., mode, time of travel, destination) or improve operation of the street (e.g., by changing signal timing and the like). The use of screenlines allows flexibility in selecting improvement measures and locations within the urban center. The capacity of a street or screenline is not a fixed number of vehicles that can never be exceeded. Rather, it is a relative measure of traffic flow.

Arterial screenlines with a V/C ratio exceeding 1.0 now or possibly in the future might warrant attention in a neighborhood plan. High V/C ratios may be tolerable if the result is to shift people into other modes, or is a result of the development densities necessary for a vital urban village.

Existing conditions: The Ship Canal screenline has a V/C ratio near 1.0 northbound, and 0.9 southbound. This screenline includes the University and Montlake Bridges -- the only arterial crossings between the University District and Central Seattle. The Montlake Bridge also provides access to SR 520 and the Evergreen Point Bridge across Lake Washington.

The other screenlines have V/C ratios below 0.8.

Future conditions: The projected V/C ratio on the Ship Canal screenline increases to above 1.0 both northbound and southbound. This screenline has been adopted in the Comprehensive Plan as one of the screenlines the City uses to assess concurrency. The maximum V/C ratio under the adopted level of service standards is 1.2. Projections indicate that the V/C ratio will remain below the level of service standard.

Table 1
Inventory for Facilities and Utilities Serving
University Campus

Facility Type	Name	Location	Capacity	Information Sources ¹⁵ /Comments
Fire Station ¹⁶	SFD 17	1050 NE 50th St.	#17 Engine Co., Ladder Co., Aid Unit, Battalion	Seattle Fire Department
	SFD 38	5603 33rd Av NE	#38 Engine Co.	
Police Station	North Precinct	10049 College Way N.	32.5 sq. mi. service area, 1990 population 207,827	Seattle Police Department Patrol units are allocated around-the-clock based on calls for service. Location and size of facilities are not critical to service provision.
Schools ¹⁷	Green Lake Elementary Latona Elementary Bryant Elementary Laurelhurst Elementary All 10 Middle Schools All 10 High Schools	2400 N. 65th St. 401 NE 42nd Ave. 3311 NE 60th St. 4530 NE 46th Ave.	230 students 276 students 483 students 299 students	Seattle Public Schools' 1995-1996 Choices, Seattle Public Schools, 1995 Seattle Public Schools database
Library	University Branch	5009 Roosevelt Wy. NE	8,140 sq. ft; 1990 population served 22,714 or 27 sq. ft/capita + 32 sq. ft/capita in citywide facilities	Seattle Public Library Statistical Report, EDL&A, December 1992
University of Washington Library system	University of Washington	University of Washington		
Parks ¹⁸	N. Passage Point Park 17th Av. NE Center strip	6th NE & NE Northlake Wy. NE 45th to Ravenna Blvd.	0.79 ac: Shorewall, landscaping, picnic tables, paths 1.78 ac: Landscaping	Open Spaces, Parks and Facilities Inventory, Seattle Department of Parks and Recreation, August 1989.
	Burke-Gilman Trail	Former Burlington Northern R-O-W in NE Seattle, from 8th Ave. NW in Ballard to NE 145th	over 50 acres: Biking and hiking trail	Urban Villages Open Space Analyses, Office of Management and Planning
Other ¹⁹	University District P-patch	8th Ave. NE & NE 40th St.	55 plots	P-Patch Program, Seattle Department of Housing and Human Services

¹⁵ For an overview of City facilities, see *Community Services and Facilities, Public Utilities Background Report*, City of Seattle, Office of Management and Planning, 1990.

¹⁶ The nearest station is listed; Fire and Emergency Medical Services are generally provided by the nearest station. In the case of larger fires, firefighting and medical resources are also dispatched from other stations. Aid units and fire engines are equipped to handle many medical emergencies; medic units are dispatched to serious medical emergencies.

¹⁷ Through the student assignment plan, the village is served by a number of designated regular elementary schools, and at least six Seattle School District Alternative Schools. School capacities are determined in part by the mix of programs offered and the number of portable classrooms used, and are subject to change.

¹⁸ Parks and Other Resources shown are inside the village or within 1/8 mile of the village boundary.

Facility Type	Name	Location	Capacity	Information Sources ¹⁸ /Comments
Electrical power	University Substation University Unit at 713 NE Northlake Pl.; also.	409 NE Pacific Place Two industrial substations on the UW Campus	188 Megawatts Capacity unknown	Seattle City Light, October 1996. This village is located in City Light's Northeast forecast area, which has a total capacity of 275 megawatts.
Water	Except for a small area in its northwest corner, this village is located in the Green Lake/View Ridge 316 pressure zones. The northwest corner is in the Maple Leaf 420 pressure zone. In the 316 zone, a 32-inch steel pipe in Roosevelt Way delivers water from the Green Lake Reservoir (14th Av. NE & NE 73rd St.). The 420 zone is served via Cedar River Pipeline #2 and Maple Leaf Pipeline; storage is provided by the Maple Leaf Reservoir (NE Roosevelt Way & NE 82nd St.). In addition to the Cedar River Pipeline, main feeds include a 12-inch main in NE 55th St., and an 8-inch main in NE 45th St. See Map for system locations	Green Lake Reservoir: 50 million gallons Maple Leaf Reservoir: 60 million gallons The distribution network in the University District Urban Center was for the most part constructed in the early part of this century, with quite a number of pipes listed as having been constructed in 1907. The predominant material was cast iron.	188 Megawatts Capacity unknown	Seattle Water Department, October-November, 1996 In the 316 pressure zone, elevations range from 19-227 feet above sea level; static water pressure ranges from 30'-129 pounds per square inch. In the 420 pressure zone, elevations range from 153-254 feet above sea level; static water pressure ranges from 72-116 pounds per square inch. ¹⁹ Pressures are considered good over most of the area, if some places in the higher elevations of the zone are experiencing pressure problems, it may be possible to connect them to a higher adjacent zone.
Drainage & Wastewater	This village is served by a Partially Separated system. See Map for system locations.	With Partially Separated systems about 15% of the stormwater enters the sewer system, with the remaining 85% diverted to the storm drain system. Capacity of the Partially Separated systems in this area is considered adequate. Occasionally, Sewer rehabilitation projects which are part of the Capital Improvement Program are performed in these areas as needed which may in some instances have the added benefit of enhancing the system capacity.	188 Megawatts Capacity unknown	Seattle Drainage and Wastewater Utility, November 1996 Partial Separation System: A system where the water from street and major parking lot drainage is collected and transferred in one pipe or ditch and culvert system, and the other surface wastewater such as that from roof drains is carried with the sanitary sewer in a sewer pipe.

¹⁸ Minimum working pressure of 30 psi is the standard for new construction and 80 psi is the new standard for maximum pressure. Some areas of Seattle exceed the maximum and other areas have less than the minimum pressure.

Table 2
Capital Facilities and Utilities Analysis
University Campus

Facility Type	Facilities needed to accommodate: 6-year growth ²⁰	Facilities needed to accommodate: 20-year growth	Analysis
Fire	None	None	Fire Station #17, the closest to this urban village, has an average response time of 3.91 minutes for emergency medical calls and 4.67 minutes for fire calls. Response times for this station meet industry standards. Fire Station #38 has an average response time of 4.54 minutes for emergency medical calls and 5.38 minutes for fire calls. Industry standards are to maintain a 4-6 minute response time or less for emergency medical calls and a 5-minute or less response time for first response to fire emergencies. The University of Washington maintains an emergency response team, as well.
Police	None	Additional precinct space may be required.	In 1997 the Police Department will conduct a Police Precinct Planning Study intended to address the impacts of the shifting emphasis toward community policing techniques on the need for and nature of precinct-related facilities. The project will also contain an operational plan for precinct-based operations and a facilities plan for supporting those operations. Different facility requirements may be identified and planned for as a result of this study.
Schools	School facility expansions or improvements are not expected to be required as a result of growth in this village.		Seattle School District goals for : a) Elementary schools: 380-535 students, 4-acre site; b) Middle school: 600-800 students, 12-acre site; and c) High School 1,000-1,600 students, 17-acre site. Facilities are planned based on where growth is expected in the school age population. Currently, about 50% of public school students attend schools in their neighborhoods, and the other 50% choose schools elsewhere. Phase One of the School District's Building Excellence program includes projects at the following neighborhood schools: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bryant: Partial demolition, historic renovation, new addition • Latona: Partial demolition, historic renovation, new addition Phase Two of the program calls for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenlake: Lunchroom/auditorium addition • Laurelhurst: Partial demolition, modernization, new addition • Marshall: Partial demolition, historic renovation, new addition Voters have not yet approved funds for Phase Two.

Expected 6-yr. HH Growth: 0
 Expected 20-yr. HH Growth: 0
 Land Area: 359 Acres

²⁰ An explanation of the methodologies used to assess adequacy can be obtained from the Neighborhood Planning Office.

Facility Type	Facilities needed to accommodate: 6-year growth ²⁰	Facilities needed to accommodate: 20-year growth	Analysis
Electricity	None	North Substation rebuild will replace two old transformers, increasing capacity in this forecast area.	Electrical demand from this village is estimated to increase by 2.0 annual average megawatts and 3.8 megawatts in a peak hour in 6 years. This village is located in City Light's Northeast forecast area. In 6 years, capacity in this forecast area will be 275 megawatts, and demand is expected to be 259 megawatts. In 20 years, capacity in this forecast area will be 319 megawatts, and demand is expected to be 301 megawatts. In both years, capacity is more than adequate to meet demand.
Water	None	None	Replacement of one third of the distribution breakers in 1996 and the remaining in 1997 and 1998 is scheduled for the University Substation. The substation will be worked on in 1997 to accommodate UW electrical system expansion. Both industrial substations on the UW campus are scheduled for major work in 1997, such as installation of a new transformer.
Drainage and Wastewater	No new facilities are expected because of new growth.		Current peak day demand estimate: 9.0 million gallons per day (mgd) for the entire University District urban center. Peak day demand estimate in 6 yrs: 9.8 mgd or 9% increase. Peak day demand estimate in 20 years: 10.8 mgd or 21% increase. The supply and distribution network is in generally good order and appears to be adequately sized to accommodate demand through 2002. If growth is concentrated in certain locales, it is possible that local improvements would be needed. Currently, there is one CIP project in this area: replacement of about 1300 ft. of main in NE Boat St. between Brooklyn and 15th Av. NE Potential future improvements: The Water Department recommends that considering the concentrated activity in this part Seattle, a computer-assisted network analysis of the distribution network, with supporting field work as necessary, would be appropriate. The Drainage Control Ordinance requires on-site detention of stormwater runoff associated with new development or significant redevelopment. Limiting the rate of stormwater runoff from these sites more than offsets the increases in sewage flow from increased population density. The net effect of new development/redevelopment in this area will be a decrease in the peak rates of flow during storm events. Depending on the concentration of actual development, it is possible that isolated sewer capacity improvements would be needed. For partially separated systems, wastes from growth will constitute small incremental flows that are not likely to exceed capacity. On-site detention requirements for new growth will address the adequacy of the drainage system for this area.

Table 3
Transportation Analysis²¹ for
University Campus

Screenline Location	Arterials	Arterial Class	Direction	V/C Ratio	
				1990	2010
South of NE 45th St.	7th Ave. NE	Minor	Northbound	0.7	0.8
	Roosevelt Ave. NE	Principal	Southbound	0.5	0.6
	11th Ave. NE	Principal			
	Brooklyn Ave. NE	Collector			
	University Ave. NE	Collector			
	15th Ave. NE	Principal			
	25th Ave. NE	Principal			
	Montlake Blvd. NE	Principal			
East of 15th Ave. NE	NE 45th St.	Principal	Eastbound	0.6	0.6
	NE 47th St.	Collector	Westbound	0.7	0.8
	NE 50th St.	Collector			
	NE Pacific St.	Principal	Eastbound	0.6	0.6
East of I-5	NE 40th St.	Minor	Westbound	0.7	0.8
	NE 42nd St.	Principal			
	NE 45th St.	Principal			
	NE 50th St.	Principal			
	NE 55th St.	Local			
	NE Ravenna Blvd.	Minor			
	University Bridge	Principal	Northbound	1.0	1.1
	Montlake Bridge	Principal	Southbound	0.9	1.1
Ship Canal					

²¹ Except as noted in the discussion, the results of this analysis are not intended for measuring concurrency. Previous concurrency analyses contained in the Comprehensive Plan indicate that Level-of-Service standards will not be exceeded by the 20-year growth projected for this area (see Comprehensive Plan Transportation Element).

Traffic volumes were forecasted for the arterial streets in the center. Next, volumes were summed for all arterials crossing a "screenline," or an imaginary line that intersects the streets traveling through the area. The sum of volumes was compared to the sum of the capacities of arterials crossing the screenline, creating a volume-to-capacity (V/C) ratio. The V/C ratio across a screenline is an indicator of congestion. This method of measurement takes into account that drivers may make choices within an urban center among arterial streets and alternative modes.

The table above shows existing screenline V/C ratios and projections of V/C ratios for a typical evening peak hour in 2010 for four screenlines in the University District Urban Center. The existing V/C ratios are estimated from traffic counts collected in 1992 through 1995. Compare existing V/C ratios to the 2010 forecast to see the potential change over 20 years.

The V/C ratio can be used to identify areas where neighborhood or citywide transportation plans could encourage changes in travel behavior (e.g., mode, time of travel, destination) or improve operation of the street (e.g., by changing signal timing and the like). The use of screenlines allows flexibility in selecting improvement measures and locations within the urban center. The capacity of a street or screenline is not a fixed number of vehicles that can never be exceeded. Rather, it is a relative measure of traffic flow.

Arterial screenlines with a V/C ratio exceeding 1.0 now or possibly in the future might warrant attention in a neighborhood plan. High V/C ratios may be tolerable if the result is to shift people into other modes, or is a result of the development densities necessary for a vital urban village.

Existing conditions: The Ship Canal screenline has a V/C ratio near 1.0 northbound, and 0.9 southbound. This screenline includes the University and Montlake Bridges -- the only arterial crossings between the University District and Central Seattle. The Montlake Bridge also provides access to SR 520 and the Evergreen Point Bridge across Lake Washington.

The other screenlines have V/C ratios below 0.8.

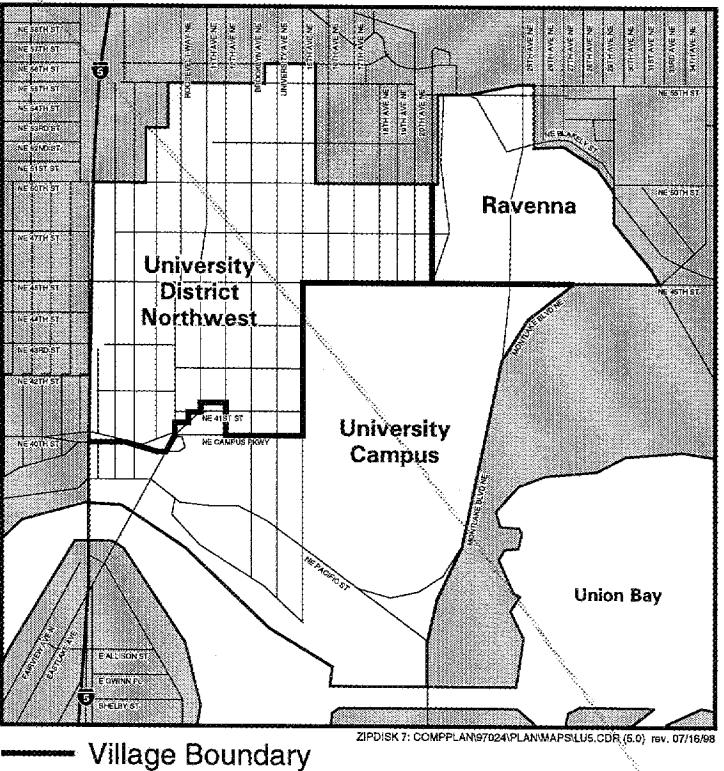
Future conditions: The projected V/C ratio on the Ship Canal screenline increases to above 1.0 both northbound and southbound. This screenline has been adopted in the Comprehensive Plan as one of the screenlines the City uses to assess concurrency. The maximum V/C ratio under the adopted level of service standards is 1.2. Projections indicate that the V/C ratio will remain below the level of service standard.

ATTACHMENT 5

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN MAP AMENDMENTS:

LAND USE FIGURE 5

Land Use Figure 5
University District Urban Center



ATTACHMENT 6

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN LAND USE APPENDIX B

LAND USE APPENDIX B

Growth Planning Estimates for Urban Centers, Center Villages, Hub Urban Villages, and Residential Urban Villages

Village	Land Area in Acres	Households (HH)				Employment (Jobs)			
		Existing	Existing Density (HH/Acre)	Growth Target or Planning Estimate (HH Growth)	Estimated 2010 Density	Existing	Existing Density (Jobs/Acre)	Growth Target or Planning Estimate (Job Growth)	Estimated 2010 Density
Urban Centers & Center Villages									
Downtown Urban Center Total	945	7421	7.9	NA ¹	23.4	165119	175	NA ¹	241
Denny Regrade Village	216	3492	16.2	6500	46.3	22699	105	4500	126
Westlake Village	143	514	3.6	3500	28.1	22010	154	23600	319
Commercial Core Village	275	1435	5.2	1300	9.9	106823	388	27000	487
Pioneer Square Village	142	376	2.6	2100 ²	17.4	9113	64	4800 ²	98
International District Village	169	1604	9.5	1300	17.2	4474	26	2800	43
First Hill/Cap. Hill Center Total	912	21673	23.8	NA ¹	30.0	33393	37	NA ¹	50
First Hill Village	225	5896	26.2	2400	36.9	20626	85	6100	119
Capitol Hill Village	396	12450	31.4	1980	36.4	5284	13	3000	21
Pike/Pine Village	131	2349	18.0	620	22.7	3963	30	1400	41
South Capitol Hill Village	160	978	6.1	540	9.5	3520	22	1200	30
Univ. Dist. Urban Center Total	770	11611	15.0	2110	17.8	31427	41	8500	52
University Dist. NW Village	289	4324	14.9	1630	20.5	8625	30	3000	40
Ravenna Village	122	973	8.0	480	12.0	1580	13	700	19
University Campus	359	6313	17.6	0 ³	17.6	21222	59	4800	72

LAND USE APPENDIX B

Growth Planning Estimates for Urban Centers, Center Villages, Hub Urban Villages, and Residential Urban Villages

Village	Land Area in Acres	Households (HH)				Employment (Jobs)				
		Existing	Existing Density (HH/Acre)	Growth	Target or Planning Estimate (HH Growth)	Estimated 2010 Density	Existing	Existing Density (Jobs/Acre)	Growth Target or Planning Estimate (Job Growth)	Estimated 2010 Density
Northgate Urb. Center Total	410	3291	8.0	NA ¹	15.3	11366	28	NA ¹	50	
Sea. Center Urb. Center Total	297	3138	10.6	NA ¹	15.0	19,000	64	NA ¹	75	
Hub Urban Villages⁴										
Ballard	323	4279	13.2	1520	17.9	3518	11	3700	22	
Fremont	339	3766	11.1	820	13.5	6937	20	1700	25	
Lake City	310	2740	8.8	1400	13.3	2827	9	2900	18	
W. Seattle Junction	225	1835	8.2	1100	13.0	3108	14	2300	24	
Aurora Ave N @ 130th St	344	2271	6.6	1260	10.3	4027	12	2800	20	
Rainier Ave @ I-90	415	2043	4.9	1200	7.8	3371	8	3500	17	
South Lake Union	446	461	1.0	1700 ⁵	4.8	15230	34	4500	44	
Residential Urban Villages⁴										
Aurora N @ 97th St	288	2106	7.3	900	10.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Greenwood	202	1283	6.4	350	8.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Upper Queen Anne	103	1063	10.3	300	13.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Eastlake	205	2423	11.8	380	13.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	
23rd Ave S @ S Jackson St	485	3186	6.6	900	8.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	

LAND USE APPENDIX B

Growth Planning Estimates for Urban Centers, Center Villages, Hub Urban Villages, and Residential Urban Villages

Village	Land Area in Acres	Households (HH)				Employment (Jobs)			
		Existing Density (HH/Acre)	Growth Target or Planning Estimate (HH Growth)	Estimated 2010 Density	Existing Density (Jobs/Acre)	Existing	Estimated	Growth Target or Planning Estimate (Job Growth)	Estimated 2010 Density
Admiral District	103	798	7.8	340	11.1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Green Lake	107	1439	13.4	400	17.2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Roosevelt	160	1007	6.3	340	8.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wallingford	245	1973	8.1	200	8.9	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rainier Beach	227	1482	6.5	740	9.8	NA	NA	NA	NA
Columbia City	313	1639	5.2	740	7.6	NA	NA	NA	NA
SW Barton St @ 25th Ave S	278	1654	6.0	700	8.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
Beacon Hill	171	1844	10.8	550	14.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Crown Hill	173	929	5.4	310	7.2	NA	NA	NA	NA
MLK Jr Wy S @ Holly St	380	1247	3.3	800 ⁶	5.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Park	264	997	3.8	350	5.1	NA	NA	NA	NA
21st Ave E @ E Madison St	145	1486	10.3	400	13.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
California @ SW Morgan St	139	1104	8.0	300	10.1	NA	NA	NA	NA

LAND USE ELEMENT APPENDIX B

Footnotes

- ¹ Urban centers are not assigned planning estimates. Growth targets for urban centers are established in land use element section C. Growth targets for urban villages are established upon adoption of a neighborhood plan.
- ² Assumes north Kingdome parking lot and vacant floor area in existing structures is available to accommodate a substantial share of household and employment growth.
- ³ No additional student housing growth according to UW General Physical Development Plan.
- ⁴ The areas to which numbers apply for land area, existing households and jobs, planning estimates and existing and planned densities for each hub and residential urban village are the unadopted village boundaries shown in Land Use Appendix A, above.
- ⁵ Eighty percent of the current zoning capacity in South Lake Union can accommodate 1,700 households. To guide the Seattle Commons planning effort, the long-term residential planning estimate for the area is at a total of 4,900 households. It is assumed that the 3,200 households that presently cannot be accommodated in the area will be accommodated elsewhere in the city where there is available zoning capacity until necessary zoning changes can be made under the Seattle Commons Plan.
- ⁶ Because of the potential for redevelopment of the Holly Park Garden Community according to a neighborhood plan currently underway, a greater growth planning estimate is established for this area relative to other similar residential urban villages.

STATE OF WASHINGTON - KING COUNTY

99893

City of Seattle, City Clerk

—ss.

No. FULL ORDINAN

Affidavit of Publication

The undersigned, on oath states that he is an authorized representative of The Daily Journal of Commerce, a daily newspaper, which newspaper is a legal newspaper of general circulation and it is now and has been for more than six months prior to the date of publication hereinafter referred to, published in the English language continuously as a daily newspaper in Seattle, King County, Washington, and it is now and during all of said time was printed in an office maintained at the aforesaid place of publication of this newspaper. The Daily Journal of Commerce was on the 12th day of June, 1941, approved as a legal newspaper by the Superior Court of King County.

The notice in the exact form annexed, was published in regular issues of The Daily Journal of Commerce, which was regularly distributed to its subscribers during the below stated period. The annexed notice, a

CT:ORD 119230

was published on

12/03/98

The amount of the fee charged for the foregoing publication is the sum of \$, which amount has been paid in full.

R. Patterson

Subscribed and sworn to before me on

12/03/98

The Olverez

Notary Public for the State of Washington,
residing in Seattle

City of Seattle

ORDINANCE 118239

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE SEATTLE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN TO INCORPORATE PORTIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY URBAN CENTER PLAN AND AMENDING SEATTLE MUNICIPAL CODE SECTIONS 23.47.004 AND 23.47.006 RELATING TO SINGLE-PURPOSE RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT.

WHEREAS, on July 26, 1994, by Ordinance 117221, the City Council adopted the Seattle Comprehensive Plan, which includes a neighborhood planning element; and

WHEREAS, City Council Resolution 22956, adopted August 1, 1994, established a Neighborhood Planning Program for the City of Seattle; and

WHEREAS, an organizing committee of stakeholders in the University Community Urban Center was formed in 1993, for the purpose of preparing a plan for the University Community Urban Center as designated in the Seattle Comprehensive Plan; and

WHEREAS, this organizing committee conducted extensive outreach to stakeholders and adjacent communities in order to establish planning priorities; and

WHEREAS, stakeholders in this community formed a Planning Committee and worked with City staff and consultants to develop specific plan recommendations; and

WHEREAS, a community-wide validation process was conducted to familiarize stakeholders and neighboring areas with the proposed plan and ascertain support for it; and

WHEREAS, the University Community Urban Center Plan is consistent with the goals and policies of Seattle's Comprehensive Plan; and

WHEREAS, a SEPA checklist on the University Community Urban Center Plan has been prepared and a Determination of Non-Significance for the proposed plan was issued on July 23, 1998; and

WHEREAS, the Council finds that the proposed amendments are consistent with the Growth Management Act and will protect and promote the health, safety and welfare of the general public;

NOW THEREFORE,

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF SEATTLE AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. The Seattle Comprehensive Plan, as adopted by Ordinance 117221 and last amended, is hereby amended as follows:

A. The Table of Contents of the Neighborhood Plans Volume of the Comprehensive Plan is hereby amended to add University Community Urban Center, as shown in Attachment I.

B. The University Community Urban Center goals and policies, as shown in Attachment 2 of this Ordinance, are hereby incorporated into the Neighborhood Plans volume of the Comprehensive Plan.

C. The Land Use Element of the Comprehensive Plan is hereby amended as shown

in Attachment 3 of this Ordinance to: 1) confirm the designation for the University District Northwest Center Village; 2) change the name of the University Village Urban Center Village to the Ravenna Urban Center Village; and 3) remove the designation of the University of Washington campus as an Urban Center Village.

D. The Neighborhood Plans volume, University Community Urban Center section, is hereby amended to include the capital facilities and utilities inventory and analyses and transportation analyses shown in Attachment 4 to this Ordinance.

E. The Capital Facilities Appendix of the Comprehensive Plan is hereby amended to delete the information on pages A143 and A144, as this information is superseded by the capital facilities and utilities inventory and analyses to be included in the Neighborhood Plans Volume, University Community Urban Center section.

F. The following map is hereby amended to reflect the final designation and boundaries of the University District Northwest and Ravenna Urban Center Villages, as shown in Attachment 5 to this Ordinance.

* * * Land Use Figure 5

G. Land Use Appendix B is hereby amended to indicate that the City Council has reaffirmed the growth targets for the University Community Urban Center, and that separate growth targets are not adopted for the University District Northwest Urban Center Village, the Ravenna Urban Center Village, or the University of Washington, as shown in Attachment 6 to this Ordinance.

SECTION 2. The amendments contained in Section 1 of this ordinance constitute an adopted neighborhood plan for purposes of SMC 23.34.008(D)(2).

SECTION 3. Section 23.47.004, Subsection E of the Seattle Municipal Code, as last amended by Ordinance 118734, is further amended as follows:

SMC 23.47.004 Permitted and prohibited uses.

E. Residential Uses.

1. Residential use in single-purpose residential structures.

Residential use in single-purpose residential structures is permitted as an administrative conditional use, unless:

(a) the structure is located within an area in which the use is either permitted outright or prohibited, as shown on the Maps 23.47.004 A and B, or

(b) the use is a nursing home, in which case it is permitted outright, unless it is located in a Pedestrian Designated zone, in which case the use is prohibited, or

(c) the structure is located within a zone which has a height limit of 85 feet or higher, in which case the use is prohibited.

2. Residential use in mixed-use structures.

Residential use in mixed-use development is permitted outright in NC1, NC2, NC3 and C1 zones, provided that nursing homes are permitted in all zones except in Pedestrian Designated zones (See Section 23.47.040).

* * *

Map 23.47.004B

