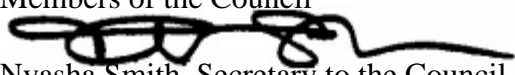


COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
1350 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20004

Memorandum

To : Members of the Council

From : 
Nyasha Smith, Secretary to the Council

Date : January 11, 2018

Subject : Referral of Proposed Legislation

Notice is given that the attached proposed legislation was introduced in the Office of the Secretary on Monday, January 8, 2018. Copies are available in Room 10, the Legislative Services Division.

TITLE: "Comprehensive Plan Amendment Act of 2018", B22-0663

INTRODUCED BY: Chairman Mendelson at the request of the Mayor

The Chairman is referring this legislation to the Committee of the Whole.

Attachment

cc: General Counsel
Budget Director
Legislative Services



MURIEL BOWSER
MAYOR

January 8, 2018

The Honorable Phil Mendelson, Chairman
Council of the District of Columbia
1350 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 504
Washington, DC 20004

Dear Chairman Mendelson,

Today, I am transmitting to the Council of the District of Columbia legislation entitled, the Comprehensive Plan Framework Amendment Act of 2018. The purpose of this legislation is to approve the text amendments to the Framework Element contained in the Comprehensive Plan Framework Amendment Act of 2018, which was an initiative led by the Office of Planning (OP).

The 2006 Comprehensive Plan is the District's 20-year blueprint for the city, laying the framework for the growth and development of the District. The Comprehensive Plan includes over 600 action items and provides guidance on monitoring, evaluating, and amending the document. It recommends a review and amendment every four to five years. The first amendment, the Comprehensive Plan Amendment Act of 2010, was approved in 2011.

OP initiated the process to amend the Comprehensive Plan in March 2016. Numerous residents, property owners, and other stakeholders participated in a broad range of engagement opportunities to gain an understanding of the Comprehensive Plan Second Amendment process. The amendment process included an Open Call from March 24 to May 26 for the public to propose amendments. The Open Call period was extended for an additional month to June 23 in response to requests from Advisory Neighborhood Commissions (ANCs) and other community groups.

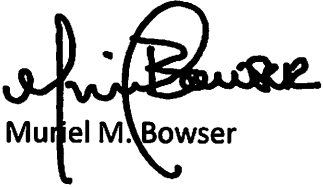
The attached Bill reflects the proposed amendments to the Framework Element of the Comprehensive Plan with the purpose of correcting technical errors; reflecting current District planning priorities and best practices; and refining land use descriptions to more clearly reflect longstanding District policy. We consider this Framework Element of utmost importance to finalize the remaining amendment process. The Framework Element is being brought forward first as a stand-alone piece of legislation in a two-phased approach to amend the Comprehensive Plan. The remaining elements and two maps will be brought forward at a later date.

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OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY

Once enacted, the "Comprehensive Plan Framework Amendment Act of 2018" will provide current data and clarified definitions that are needed to ensure responsive deliberation regarding land development within the District and carrying out the policies of the District of Columbia Comprehensive Plan.

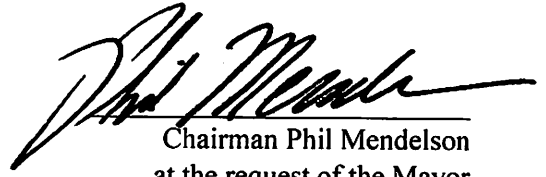
I urge the Council's prompt and favorable enactment of this legislation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Muriel M. Bowser". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Muriel" written in a larger, more prominent script than the last name "Bowser".

Muriel M. Bowser

Enclosures



Chairman Phil Mendelson
at the request of the Mayor

A BILL

IN THE COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

To amend the District of Columbia Comprehensive Plan Act of 1984 to modify the Framework Element to reflect updated data and analysis of forces driving change and growth projections, and to clarify land use designations and how to use the Generalized Policy Map and Future Land Use Map to reflect longstanding policy.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA that this act may be cited as the “Comprehensive Plan Amendment Act of 2017.”

Sec. 2. The District of Columbia Comprehensive Plan Act of 1984, effective April 10, 1984 (D.C. Law 5-76; D.C. Official Code § 1-306.01, et seq.) is amended as follows:

(a) Section 3 (Title 10-A DCMR) is amended as set forth in the following table:

Page number	10A DCMR citation	Amended or new text (New or replacement language shown in underline. Repealed text shown in strikethrough.)
2-1	200.3	They show how and where the District expects to add households, people, and jobs between 2005 and 2025, <u>and adds an extended forecast through 2045.</u>

Page number	10A DCMR citation	Amended or new text (New or replacement language shown in underline. Repealed text shown in strikethrough.)
2-1	200.5	Finally, the Element describes the Comprehensive Plan <u>Generalized Policy Map and the Future Land Use Map and discusses capital investments in infrastructure and facilities.</u> The Policy Map “tells the story” of how the District is expected to change during the next two decades. It highlights the places where much of the city’s future growth and change is expected to occur and sets the stage for the Elements that follow. The Future Land Use Map shows the general character and distribution of recommended and planned uses across the city. Both maps carry the same legal weight as the text of the Comprehensive Plan. <u>The discussion of capital investments frames the major infrastructure challenges the District faces now and for the foreseeable future.</u>
2-2	201.1	The sections below describe the forces driving change in the District of Columbia and outline the implications of these forces for the District’s future. <u>The Comprehensive Plan seeks to address these implications in order for the District to become a more inclusive, and resilient city.</u>
N/A	201.2 (new)	<u>Resilience in the District is defined as the capacity to thrive amidst challenging conditions by preparing and planning to absorb, recover and more successfully adapt to adverse events. Resilience planning involves creating solutions that reduce negative impacts to the Forces Driving Change, by capitalizing on positive impacts, and diminishing any negative ones that may increase vulnerabilities of residents and systems. A resilient DC builds or expands social and economic systems within and across places to bring people together to assist each other as a community in times of need. Finally, achieving a more resilient DC calls for public and private collaborations – among District agencies and between District and federal agencies, the private and non-profit sectors and regional partner.</u>
N/A	202.05 (new)	<u>Since 2006, when the Comprehensive Plan was adopted, the District has reestablished its position at the center of the region. Rapid population and job growth has made the District one of the fastest growing large cities within the metropolitan region and in America as a whole. Decades of prior loss meant that by 2000 D.C.’s share of the region had declined to just 12 percent of the region’s population and 25 percent of its jobs. However, the District is now regaining its share of vitality within one of the country’s most economically dynamic metropolitan areas.</u>
2-2	202.1	Between 1980 2006 and 2005 2016, the Washington metropolitan area grew by almost 50 17 percent, increasing from 3.4 5.2 million to 5.0 6.1 million residents. More than 1.2-million 260,000 jobs were added during this period, an increase of almost 70 9 percent. <u>It is now the</u>

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		<p><u>sixth largest metro area in the nation.</u> This type of growth might not be surprising in a sunbelt city like Houston or Los Angeles, but <u>as part of</u> in the urban northeast, <u>these</u> statistics are truly impressive. Greater Washington is the fastest growing large metropolitan area in the country outside of the South and West. This growth has been accompanied by unprecedented urban sprawl—the region has actually become less dense as it has added people and jobs. Metropolitan Washington now sprawls across 4,000 <u>4,500</u> square miles of the Middle Atlantic States.</p>
2-2	202.2	<p><u>The District captured a greater share of this regional growth than expected.</u> In 2006, <u>the perceived difficulties of urban infill development along with other factors resulted in</u> Growth has changed the District’s role within the region. In 1950, the District had 46 percent of the region’s population and 83 percent of its jobs. By 2000, it had just 12 percent of the region’s population and 25 percent of its jobs. Given the city’s finite land area, this trend is expected to continue. Even <u>even</u> the most ambitious projections <u>show</u> showing the District with a diminishing share of the region’s population and jobs in the future.</p>
2-2	202.3	<p>A declining share of population and jobs does not necessarily suggest a less important role, however. Our <u>Instead, our position as the nation’s capital, our historic and unique neighborhoods, and our cultural and urban amenities</u> will keep <u>received renewed interest and attracted residents to move, start families, and/or retire in the city</u> the city vital. In fact, these attributes have already placed a premium on Washington as it has become more distinct from the vast and relatively new suburbs growing up around it. <u>With this renewed interest, the District can maintain a growing share of the region’s population and jobs.</u></p>
2-2	202.4	<p><u>There are signs that the region will do a better job of balancing growth between jobs and households over the next 30 years.</u> In 2006, There are warning signs that regional growth may be out of balance, however. The <u>the</u> “inner ring” suburbs of Montgomery, Prince George’s, and Fairfax Counties <u>are planned</u> to add 620,000 jobs during the next 25 years <u>by 2030,</u> but only 273,000 households. Similar <u>jobs-housing imbalances</u> appear <u>existed</u> in Arlington, Alexandria, and even in counties on the suburban fringe. If the region continues <u>had continued</u> to <u>growing</u> this way, more workers will <u>would</u> have had to seek housing outside the region, creating more congestion, more sprawl, <u>greater environmental impacts,</u> and more expensive housing in the region’s core. The <u>Such a jobs-housing imbalance</u> may <u>could</u> fuel demand for housing <u>and drive up costs</u> in the District as suburban residents seek to reduce their commuting times by moving closer to</p>

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		their jobs. However, <u>the Cooperative Forecast section below demonstrates a shift toward more housing within the inner suburbs that should moderate the jobs-housing imbalance.</u> the opposite may occur if jobs move further away and the workforce follows.
N/A	203.01 (new)	<u>The District continues to be an attractive place to live and work as evidenced by the continued growth in its population. The District's total population was 681,170 as of July 2016 – a figure not seen since the 1970s. The District grew by over 110,000 or 19.5 percent since the Comprehensive Plan was developed in 2006. This trend puts the District on track to bypass its previous 1950 peak population of 802,000 within the next two decades. The District experienced the largest share of this growth (79,000 residents) in the six years since the 2010 decennial census. The main drivers of this increase in the population since 2006 were natural increase (birth minus deaths), followed by international and domestic migration. This District's strategy of attraction and retention has been successful as net domestic migration moved from being negative in 2006 to positive with an increase of over 2,000 people each year since 2009. Washington, DC also has attracted and retained a net of more than 4,000 new international residents annually. This growth is part of the tremendous churn in the District's population as roughly nine to 10 percent of the city's population move out or move into the city every year.</u>
N/A	203.02 (new)	<u>The largest component (69 percent) of in-migration since 2006 consisted of young adults who tended to be white and college educated. This influx of new residents caused a shift in the demographic makeup of many of the city's neighborhoods in several ways. First, the education levels of recent migrants enabled them to accept higher wage entry-level positions than many existing residents. Second, their incomes grew faster as they received pay increases, promotions and new jobs. Third, they stayed in D.C., met and decided to start families. In 2006, married couples made up only 22 percent of households, yet since 2006 they represented over half of the 31,000 new households. Even though fertility rates are down, including for single and teen mothers, the big increase in married couples has been a major reason for the significant increase in births in the city. A mini-baby boom has occurred, increasing the number of births in D.C. from an average of 7,700 per year in early 2000s to over 9,500 per year by 2015.</u>
N/A	203.03 (new)	<u>Recent migration patterns of those leaving the District suggest conditions cause the city to lose certain types of households. While those moving to DC tended to be young adult white individuals either with or seeking higher education, those moving out tended to be parents and their children, older adults, and blacks. The single largest</u>

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		<u>destination for those leaving the city was Prince Georges County and the next was Montgomery County, Maryland. Even with the higher rates of out migration of parents with children, older adults, and blacks; the population of all three groups in the District is one again growing in the District.</u>
2-3	203.1	<u>Recent in and out migration patterns are in sharp contrast to the decades prior to 2006 when One one of the most well documented trends to affect the District over the last five decades is was the loss of population. In 1950, Washington had 802,000 residents and was the 9th largest city in America. By 2000, Washington’s population had dropped to 572,000, and it ranked 21st in size among U.S. cities. Between 1970 and 2000 alone, the number of people living in the District of Columbia dropped by almost 25 percent. Despite the District’s rapid population growth since 2006, the city is now the 22nd largest in the nation as other cities have grown even faster.</u>
2-3	203.2	Population decline change since 1980 has affected different parts of the city in different ways. <u>The maps in Figure 2.1 shows illustrate these changes by neighborhood cluster and show the decline in population changes that occurred from 1980 to 2000, and where population increased from 2000 to 2015 by neighborhood cluster.</u> Prior to 2000, the <u>The</u> vast majority of the decline has occurred in areas east of 16th Street.
N/A	203.2a (new)	<u>Figure 2.1 demonstrates how much of the population growth was concentrated in the neighborhoods of Central Washington, particularly those hit hard by the 1968 riots. In these neighborhoods, the riots created a waiting supply of vacant and underutilized land in what has become a desirable, central location. Since the year 2006, accelerating demand to live in these neighborhoods has resulted in increasing housing costs, placing tremendous pressure on lower income households and threatening their ability to remain. As an example, between 2009 and 2015 the Shaw neighborhood saw the average median household income rise by 58 percent from \$57,344 to \$90,317.</u>
2-3	203.3	<u>Figure 2.1: Population Change by Neighborhood Cluster, 1980-2000 & 2000-2015 (See Appendix)</u>
2-3	203.4	Unlike the experience of other major cities, the loss of population in Washington was not the result of “white flight.” In fact, between 1980 and 2000, African-Americans blacks registered the largest decrease among the city’s racial groups, dropping in population by almost 100,000. <u>This trend continued between 2000 and 2010 as the District’s population of blacks declined by another 38,000 to 305,125. Many blacks left the city for the suburbs, or migrated to other parts of the country because of family ties, increased opportunities and lower cost</u>

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		<u>of living.</u> However, since 2010, the population of blacks stabilized and started to <u>grow again</u> , rising to 325,190 by 2016, but now represents 48 percent of the District’s population. <u>The District’s black population tends to be both younger with a greater percentage of under 18, and older with greater share over 64 than the rest of the District. Challenges persist, as black households tend to earn 45 percent less than white households and a greater percentage families tend to be headed by single female head of household.</u> While the city’s black population is forecasted to continue to increase numerically, it will remain below 50 percent of the total population through 2025. This drop was partially offset by increases in the city’s Hispanic and Asian populations.
N/A	203.4a (new)	<u>Figure 2.2 illustrates how population distribution by race in D.C. has changed from 1890 through to 2010. It also shows how there have been steady increases in the city’s Hispanic and Asian populations; growing to 74,422 and 28,251 residents respectively by 2016. Growth of Hispanic residents started in the 1980s with foreign migration from countries like El Salvador, and has since shifted to migration from Mexico, Puerto Rico and the net natural increase from existing residents.</u>
N/A	203.4b (new)	<u>Figure 2.2 Population of DC by Race: 1890 – 2010 (See Appendix)</u>
2-4	203.5	While population loss after 1950 was significant, the decline in the number of households has been <u>was</u> much less dramatic.
2-4	203.6	<u>The forecast in the 2006 Plan predicted fairly accurately that Looking forward, the city’s expects household size <u>would</u> to continue falling through 2010, and then stabilize. According to the US Census, the percentage of seniors <u>older residents</u> is expected to increase as “baby-boomers” retire, and <u>as is</u> the percentage of foreign born residents, particularly those of Hispanic origin, is expected to rise. The District is expected to continue to be a magnet for the region’s young professionals and empty nesters. Its ability to attract <u>and retain young households and families with children</u> rests largely on its ability to improve the quality of public education and address basic issues like crime, service provision, and housing affordability. <u>Programs such as the provision of free universal pre-school for three and four year olds appear to have been instrumental toward this goal. The degree to which the District's family-sized housing stock can be retained or expanded, and remain affordable is also critical. The Looking Forward: Growth Forecasts section discusses in greater detail the expected increase in children and average household size.</u></u>
2-5	204.1	On the surface, Washington’s economic picture would appear to be <u>is</u> the envy of most cities. There are more jobs than residents, and nearly

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		<p>three times more jobs than households. In 2005, there were some 740,000 <u>715,000</u> jobs in the District, an increase of about 30,000 <u>32,000</u> jobs since 2000. <u>The city's economic vitality has continued to strengthen rapidly since then as the city added 83,000 new jobs for a total of 798,000 in 2015. At the same time the District's economy has reduced its dependency on federal employment as growth in Professional Services, Health, Education and Hospitality have outpaced growth in federal employment.</u> Wages in the region are among the highest in the nation.</p>
2-5	204.2	<p>With these statistics, one might assume that every District resident who is able to work is gainfully employed. Yet the <u>Job growth has led to declining unemployment. After peaking above 10 percent in 2011, unemployment has dropped to 6.1 percent in 2016. The diversity of job growth has reduced unemployment across race, education, and geography. More than that, both high and low wage jobs provide critical public and private goods and services that add vitality to the District. Despite the gains and a favorable ratio of jobs to residents, the city's unemployment rate is still relatively high, hovers hovering between 6 and 9 percent, and is consistently almost double the rate for the region as a whole. Unemployment rates in certain areas such as Far Southeast/Southwest seen in Figure 2.3 are still four to five times as high as the region's and disproportionately affect black residents. Many District residents do not have the skills to fill the white-collar jobs that drive the city's economy. More than 70 percent of the jobs in the District are filled by workers who live in Maryland and Virginia. In fact, The District is one of the region's major job center and requires some "importing" of workers from the suburbs. This is essential to the District's economy; even if every all 400,000 DC residents in the labor force were employed in the city, we would still need over almost 400,000 additional workers to fill the city's jobs.</u></p>
2-5	204.3	<p>This imbalance causes a number of problems. The most often cited problem is the District's inability to tax the incomes of the <u>nearly 500,000 non-residents who commute to the city each day. This daily migration is also accompanied by traffic congestion, air quality problems, and millions of hours of lost productivity. But perhaps the most profound problem is the regional income divide. As Figures 2.2, 2.3 and through 2.4 2.5 indicate, the District today is a city divided by income, education, and employment. The maps reflect both the expression of the regional pattern within the District, but also the change the District has experienced since 2006 as well. One example is the decrease in the percent of those without college degrees and poverty in the neighborhoods of Central Washington, resulting from</u></p>

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		<u>the strong increases in resident workforce with college degrees.</u> However, the overall divide continues the consistent pattern that <u>challenges the resilience of the city.</u> “Vision for Growing an Inclusive City” concluded that bridging the income divide, <u>especially with over 17 percent of residents living in poverty, to be</u> was the single biggest challenge facing the District as it planned for its future.
2-4	204.4	Figure 2.23: Unemployment in 2002 <u>2015</u> (See Appendix)
2-4	204.5	Figure 2.34: Persons 25+ Without College Degrees in 2000 <u>2015</u> (See Appendix)
2-5	204.6	Figure 2.45: Poverty Rate in 2000 <u>2015</u> (See Appendix)
2-5	204.7	Figures 2.3, 2.4, and 2.5 and other demographic tables in this document <u>use the most accurate and up-to-date Census and other data available.</u> <u>At the citywide level this may mean data from a single year of the American Community Survey (ACS) and the annual Estimate of Population.</u> However, to get to the neighborhood level requires the use of five years of ACS data. In general, unless stated otherwise, the data is labeled with the last year the data was collected i.e. ACS data collected from 2011 to 2015 is labeled as 2015. However, it represents <u>an average for the whole time period.</u> When reviewing the data presented, readers should take this into consideration given the rapid rate at which some neighborhoods have changed, especially since <u>recovery from the national recession in 2009, are generally based on 2000 Census data.</u> It should be noted that <u>for the decennial census,</u> students residing in the District on April 1, 2000 <u>2010</u> (census day) are counted as residents of the District rather than residents of their home state. Consequently, data on poverty, age, and other variables may be skewed <u>reflects student populations</u> in census tracts containing (or adjacent to) universities. The District has accounted for these anomalies within the Comprehensive Plan, and should tailor its anti-poverty, economic development, and similar programs accordingly. <u>Additional topical data and discussion can be found in each of the Citywide Policy and Area Elements of the Plan.</u>
N/A	204.7a (new)	<u>In addition to the District attracting those working higher wage jobs, the wages those jobs pay is a growing source of inequity across the country.</u> Figure 2.6 below illustrates the problem at the national, metropolitan, and the District’s level. The figure shows the changes in <u>income growth across low to high income wages between 2000 and 2014.</u> At the national and metropolitan level the figure shows that <u>pay for lower wage jobs has not only stagnated but actually decreased in</u>

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		<u>real terms. In the District, the story is different; wage growth at the lower end has actually improved, but has still not kept pace with growth at the higher end of jobs. The growing disparity of income is even greater along geographic, racial/ethnic, educational and gender dimensions. This trend is not unique to the District; it reflects a macroeconomic condition throughout the nation.</u>
N/A	204.7b (new)	<u>Figure 2.6 Earned Income Growth for Wage and Salary Workers by Percentile: 2000-2014 (See Appendix)</u>
2-6	204.8	Even the downsizing of the federal government in the 1990s was accompanied by a rise in procurement spending that kept the Washington economy strong. <u>The most recent example of the District's economic strength and diversity occurred as a result of sequestration of the federal budget in 2013. Despite the sudden loss of 7,000 federal jobs going into 2014, the District's population and total jobs continued to grow. The most notable result was a drop-off in domestic migration, which quickly rebounded the following year.</u>
N/A	204.8a (new)	<u>Washington's economy is diversifying, which helps during times of slow federal growth, but it is not yet sufficient to balance a sustained shift in federal hiring and procurement. A period of significant and sustained decline in federal employment and procurement, like any loss of a major sector of the economy, would challenge a city's ability to recover from through fiscal measures or economic incentives. Further diversifying the District's economy will make the city more resilient to such economic shocks. One key advantage to the federal presence is the highly educated and skilled workforce the private and non-profit sectors can tap into as an asset for further growth.</u>
2-6	204.9	But a it is hard to consider an economy truly resilient economy-alone does not close the when such a "skills gap" that exists between the needs of local employers and the abilities of many District residents. Future job growth is expected to be concentrated in the services sector, including the business, legal, engineering, management, educational and social service fields. The Economic Development Element of this Plan emphasizes the importance of closing the skills gap by improving education and job training so that more District residents can fill <u>not only jobs in these professions, but other jobs and business opportunities as well. This will create a more resilient workforce and enable workers to adapt as economic conditions change.</u>
N/A	204.10 (new)	<u>Since 2006, the single largest increase in the types of households were those comprised with members that work in the Professional Services industry, and who tend to earn higher wages. The increased demand and competition from higher income households was greater than</u>

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		<u>anticipated and has made the city one of the most expensive places to live in the country. The District now has a large percent of both and high and low income households with very few in the middle-income ranges. Increasing rental housing costs are the primary household budget item that is making it difficult for lower or even moderate income residents to continue living in the city. Some estimates suggest that between 2011 and 2016 the cost of purchasing a home rose by almost 50 percent, while the cost of renting rose 18 percent. Housing costs are perhaps the central challenge toward maintaining and growing an inclusive city.</u>
2-6	205.1	In terms of land area, <u>at 69 square miles</u> , Washington is not a large city. At 69 square miles, it is half the size of Denver or Philadelphia, and one-fifth the size of Dallas or San Diego. It is hemmed in by adjacent cities and states and cannot grow through annexation. The District is also the sixth densest city in America, with <u>in 2016 had over 9,000 11,000</u> people per square mile. Population density is even higher when federal lands which comprise almost 40 percent of the District of Columbia are subtracted out. Federal lands comprise almost 40 percent of land in the District, making land <u>Land is</u> a precious and limited resource <u>here</u> .
2-6	205.2	Figure 2.57 shows how land in the District is currently used. About 28 percent of the city is developed with housing, and more than one quarter is developed with street rights-of-way. About 20 <u>23</u> percent of the city's land area consists of permanent open space, including Rock Creek Park and the National Mall. About 600 <u>465</u> acres of the city-or 1.5 <u>1.2</u> percent of its land area-consists of vacant land.
2-6	205.3	Figure 2.57: Land Use Distribution, 2005 <u>2016</u> (See Appendix)
2-6	205.4	These statistics alone do not tell the full story of land use in the District. Since 1899, <u>Building height and historic districts have impacted the District's development. Building height has been strictly regulated by the Height of Buildings Act originally adopted by the US Congress in 1899. Amended in 1910, the Act to provided more comprehensive height regulations giving the District a low visual profile and preventing the construction of buildings over about 14 stories-tall, taller than 130 feet in most areas through building height and street width ratios, and other policies detailed within the act. In 2014, Congress amended the Height Act to increase the height of a penthouse to twenty feet and to allow that portion of a penthouse not used for mechanical purposes to be used for habitable space. The city also has dozens of federal and local historic districts with unique opportunities for growth. In addition, much of the city consists of</u>

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		historic districts with limited capacity for growth. Even many of the areas that are not “officially” historic are fully developed and have little potential for change. <u>The city also has dozens of federal and local historic districts where development and preservation co-exist and complement each other in context-sensitive ways. Many of the areas that are not “officially” historic also require careful consideration to ensure the design of new and rehabilitated buildings is compatible with the existing urban fabric.</u>
2-7	205.5	Despite these limitations, there is room for growth in the District of Columbia. Key opportunities include government lands, underused commercial and industrial sites, and vacant <u>buildings that can be repurposed, repositioned and/or redeveloped.</u> The sites vary in scale <u>from those of significant acreage to smaller infill lots.</u> Other sites, including failed housing projects and ailing business districts, also present opportunities. There are also hundreds of small “infill” sites scattered throughout the city, especially in the northeast and southeast quadrants. Together, these areas hold the potential for thousands of new units of housing and millions of square feet of office and retail space.
2-7	205.6	Fitting such development into the fabric of a mature city creates a number of challenges. One is displacement, a threat that has become more real in the District as land values have increased <u>due to rising demand that has not been met with a proportional increase in supply.</u> Displacement not only affects District residents-particularly those of lower income-it also affects businesses, <u>non-profits,</u> and municipal operations that may be dislocated <u>displaced</u> by rising rents and land prices.
2-7	205.7	Whether the issue is displacement, the siting of locally undesirable <u>but necessary</u> uses, parking impacts, or threats to neighborhood character and stability, development creates tension in the District of Columbia. This tension will only mount as growth pressures increase, making it even more important to have <u>can be reduced with</u> sound land use policies, <u>urban design</u> and development review procedures that mitigate the effects of competing and conflicting uses.
2-7	205.8	Figure 2.68 depicts the location of residential development in the city between 2000 and 2005 <u>between 2006 and 2015.</u> Of the 7,700 <u>28,955</u> units of housing added, <u>88 percent</u> were within a half mile of metro station areas, about one-third <u>25 percent</u> were located in Central Washington and 15 percent were located in Near Northwest. The Mid-City and Upper Northwest <u>Rock Creek West</u> Planning areas each absorbed about 12 <u>18</u> and 3 <u>3</u> percent of the District’s housing growth respectively. About 20 <u>12</u> percent of the new housing units were

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		located east of the Anacostia River <u>in the Far Southeast/Southwest and Far Northeast Southeast Planning Areas.</u> However, much <u>Some of this housing replaced units that were demolished, resulting in a</u> very-small <u>smaller</u> net increase.
2-8	205.9	Figure 2.68: Housing Development Activity, 2000-2005 <u>2006-2015</u> (See Appendix)
2-7	206.1	The Washington region faces significant transportation challenges. Decentralization has caused longer commutes, increased congestion, and deteriorating air quality. The nationally recognized 2005 Urban Mobility Report found that Washington was the third-most congested region in the country, behind Los Angeles and San Francisco. <u>While road congestion remains an issue for many, District residents, commuters, and visitors also experience issues with transit availability and reliability: buses, railcars, and station platforms can experience crowding at times of heaviest use. In addition, safety and accessibility of our transportation system—particularly for pedestrians and cyclists, remains an issue. At the same time, the city has seen significant improvements to its multimodal transportation network, such as protected bicycle lanes, wider sidewalks and signalized crosswalks, and the initial leg of a streetcar line that will stretch east and west across the city. New travel options, including car-sharing, ride-hailing, and the Capital Bikeshare system, have improved access and mobility. Great strides have been made in building a connected city over the last decade since the 2006 Comprehensive Plan was adopted, but much remains to be done. Funding to maintain the existing transportation system, let alone expand the system to meet increased demand, is severely constrained.</u>
2-7	206.2	These challenges have propelled two opposing trends—one pushing development further out toward uncongested roads miles away from the city, and the other pushing development closer in, to areas where transit is available and shorter commutes are possible. <u>From a regional perspective, areas close to transit have become highly desirable to many, as households and employers both attempt to reduce travel time and costs. Over the next 15 years, approximately 78 percent of all development in the District will be within a half-mile of a Metro station. The focus on building around existing infrastructure is more efficient than the decentralized development patterns of the past. At the same time, careful planning and reinvestment is needed to ensure that our infrastructure has the capacity to accommodate Washington's population and economic growth.</u> They have also led to the recognition that increasing road capacity alone cannot solve the region's traffic

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		problems. Looking forward, increased investment in bus and rail transit, pedestrian and bicycle facilities, <u>and other modes of travel will also be needed to ensure a resilient, robust network that increases accessibility for all.</u> and other modes of travel, will be needed to sustain economic growth.
2-9	206.3	The District already has one of the most extensive transit systems in the country and ranks second only to New York in the percentage of residents using transit to go to work. The Metrorail and bus systems complement the city’s radial roadway system and maximize the movement of people across the city. However, many of those who need transit the most, including the poor and those with special needs, still face mobility problems. Transit often does not connect District residents to jobs in the suburbs, and it may be expensive or difficult to access. In addition, parts of the Metrorail system are approaching capacity. <u>While Metro remains, per passenger mile, one of the safest and most cost effective means of travel in the region, years of deferred maintenance on Metrorail have led to problems with safety and reliability. Sustained investment in the system is needed. Changes in governance and funding are on the way. The District, Maryland, and Virginia have established a Metro Safety Commission with enhanced oversight authority, and the regional jurisdictions have recently placed a renewed emphasis on establishing a dedicated funding source for the system. The District is represented on the Transportation Planning Board (TPB) and has played a strong role in the establishment of the Access for All Committee, whose members identify issues of concern to traditionally underserved populations in order to determine whether and how these issues might be addressed within the TPB process. The Office of Planning provides ongoing support for the use of TPB’s Enhanced Environmental Justice Analysis and the mapping of “Equity Emphasis Areas” to guide transportation investments.</u>
N/A	206.3a (new)	<u>Since the adoption of the 2006 Plan, the city has diversified its transportation choices such as the DC Circulator Bus and Capital Bikeshare. The growth of the bikeshare network is a good example. In just six years since its creation in 2010, the system has grown to almost 450 stations and 3,700 bikes across the District and the region. The District has supported the use of sustainable transportation modes by encouraging safe and appealing pedestrian environments that enable residents to conduct many daily trips without the use of motorized vehicles. As a result of bike and pedestrian improvements since 2006, D.C. residents commuting to work by biking or walking increased by 65 percent to over 65,000 commuters by 2015.</u>
N/A	206.3b	<u>Policy changes, demographic forces, and fiscal limitations all cause</u>

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	(new)	<u>impacts on transportation networks, forcing the District and its regional partners to adapt to new realities. For example, as the region faces high growth in demand for paratransit services to serve older adults and people with disabilities, the District and Metro have both begun to pilot new service delivery methods that may greatly reduce costs. In the realm of education, robust growth in public charter school attendance has opened up new educational opportunities for District residents—many of them beyond walking distance of a student’s home. The District’s “Kids Ride Free” program reduces the financial burden on individual families, as well as the overall impacts on the road network, by allowing public school students to travel to and from school on Metrobus and Metrorail for free. In both of these areas, changes in our population and in the choices people make are causing the District to rethink old ways of doing business and coming up with new mobility solutions.</u>
N/A	206.3c (new)	<u>Market changes and technological innovations have also disrupted the transportation world over the last decade, and will continue to do so. Since 2006, there has been a proliferation in private-sector firms offering transportation services, such as car-sharing and ride-hailing. Goods movement has also been a source of innovation, with delivery companies exploring lower-impact forms of transport such as sidewalk drones. New technology platforms allow for better-informed trip planning and more convenient payment methods. Perhaps the most revolutionary change coming is the development, and eventual widespread adoption, of autonomous (sometimes called “self-driving”) vehicles. Fully automated vehicles are being tested on city streets across North America now, with commercial sales expected to begin within this Comprehensive Plan’s planning horizon. While private sector innovation makes all of these changes possible, public policy and regulation will be necessary to ensure that the District’s goals of inclusivity, accessibility, and sustainability are achieved.</u>
2-9	207.1	The District of Columbia was sited to take advantage of the unique environment and landscape at the confluence of the Anacostia and Potomac Rivers. Urbanization over the last 200 years has compromised almost every aspect of this environment, leaving us <u>with our rivers and streams polluted by raw sewage and urban runoff</u> one of the most polluted rivers in the country , air quality that fails to meet federal standards <u>for ground level ozone</u> , and a city where heavy tree cover has declined by more than half in the last 30 years alone <u>remains below historic levels.</u> Of course, these are not issues unique to Washington. On a global level, issues such as fossil fuel depletion <u>greenhouse gas</u>

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		<u>emissions, climate change, sea level rise, food security, and deforestation may have even more far-reaching impacts on the way we live and work in the future. There is now greater potential for increased rainfall and flooding from more damaging storms. In addition, there is a greater likelihood of extreme heat conditions, exacerbated by the city’s urban heat island effect, that disproportionately affects vulnerable residents. Finally, environmental degradation continues, threatening air and water quality.</u>
2-9	207.2	This Plan <u>incorporates and builds upon the 2012 Sustainable DC and the 2016 Climate Ready DC plans. Sustainable DC makes a conscious effort to promote natural resource conservation and environmental sustainability. It incorporates measurable goals such as reducing per capita citywide energy consumption by one-percent-a-year 50 percent, recycling 45 percent of our sending zero solid waste stream, to landfills and reducing total waste generation by 15 percent, and making the Anacostia River fishable and swimmable by 2025. These goals can only achieved through fundamental changes in the way we live and the way we build. In the future, “green” Green building and “low impact development” will need to have become the norm rather than the exception. The concept of sustainability runs through much of the Comprehensive Plan, from the renewal of brownfield sites, to healthy food access, to storm water mitigation, to a renewed commitment to environmental justice in all neighborhoods of the city. In addition, Climate Ready DC identifies the impacts that a changing climate will have on the District; the risks to the city’s infrastructure, public facilities, and neighborhoods; and the actions the we must take now and in the future to prepare.</u>
N/A	207.3 (new)	<u>The challenge going forward is to identify and implement new technology such as distributed energy production with solar, and urban typologies that allow for the accommodation of population and economic growth, but that better protect natural resources, and minimize future environmental degradation, and prepare the city for a changing climate.</u>
2-10	208.1	Technology has changed is rapidly changing how we live, work, and travel and it will continue to shape the District in unexpected ways. Twenty-years ago <u>In the 1980s, few predicted the scale at which computers would pervade every aspect of our lives. Since the 1980s, telecommuting has changed travel patterns; on-line purchases have changed retailing; and e-mail has changed the way business and government operate. For instance, working from home is one of the fastest growing ways employees 'commute' to work. In addition, mobile computing, self-driving cars, construction methods, green</u>

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		<u>technology, and other advances will have new and unexpected side effects on the way Washingtonians live, how the city make land use decisions, and the shape of the District's growth.</u>
2-10	208.2	The city is already a center of the information economy, and has demonstrated a strong pull for innovators from around the country and the world. <u>In Washington D.C. these forms of economic activity are becoming less reliant on the place based 'office'. This has implications for the social spaces in the city's neighborhoods where people meet. In addition, the potential decline of high value office as a percent of total land uses has fiscal implications for the District's reliance on commercial real estate taxes.</u>
2-10	208.3	One aspect of technological change is its potential to deepen economic divides in the city. In 2004, the National Poverty Center reported that 85 percent of the nation's White <u>white</u> children had access to a home computer, compared to just 40 percent of Black <u>black</u> and Latino children. <u>Recent census data suggests the District has made significant progress in this area but gaps still remain as effectively 100 percent of white children and 89 percent black children have access to a computer.</u> Access to technology will be an important part of improving the well-being of District residents in the future. This will place a premium on education and training, and an emphasis on providing residents with the skills to use technology and access information.
N/A	208.4 (new)	<u>Finally, rapid advances in technology are presenting new opportunities for how the District identifies problems and tests solutions. The ability to collect and analyze large amounts of data from a variety of sources goes well beyond traditional census data. Many aspects of urban life are now tracked by either public or private entities. From the tracking of bike-share station usage to the targeting of health inspectors based on environmental conditions, a new era of 'smart cities' is rising. With it comes an opportunity to monitor, predict and respond quickly to new problems, but also presents new challenges to information security and maintaining the privacy of our citizenry. A key challenge is to adapt the technology to a historic urban city rather than force the city to adapt to the technology.</u>
2-10	209.1	Security is not a new concern or challenge in the District of Columbia <u>and many challenges exist.</u> As a capital city, we are used to a heightened level of risk and the visibility of military personnel and operations. <u>The National Mall and other public spaces in the District draw large crowds of people as the nation's focal point for expression of free speech and need vital support.</u> As an urban center, we also face daily concerns about personal safety and crime. But security concerns have taken on a new meaning since September 2001 ("9/11"). The

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		attacks on Washington and New York changed the psyche of our city and ushered in an uncertainty about the future that still persists today.
2-10	209.2	Over the past five years Since 9/11, we have struggled with the need to slowly sought to balance beauty, access, and openness with the need to protect our landmarks, government buildings, and officials, <u>workers, visitors, and residents</u> from danger. <u>Each have common points of intersection, but they have separate concerns requiring different responses as well.</u> The federal government has strived to discourage acts of terrorism through the design and management of public spaces and buildings, including the closing of some District streets and retrofitting of major landmarks. Security issues have also been cited in decisions to shift the federal workforce to more remote locations, <u>which have implications on how the District approaches public space and land use.</u> They also have resulted in design standards for federally leased space that will reverberate through the regional office market for many years to come.
N/A	209.2a (new)	<u>Security and technology intersect with the new potential threat from cyber-attacks impacting the operations of critical infrastructure such as the power grids and water supply, communications, transit and other systems that serve the city’s daily needs.</u>
N/A	209.2b (new)	<u>Washington's security issues are ongoing and reducing the likelihood of adverse events by creatively securing buildings and infrastructure is an important first step. But more is needed to make the city resilient to potential threats. This plan introduces how the city can better prepare for and recover from such events regardless of the underlying cause.</u>
2-10	209.3	These concerns are not likely to diminish in the future. The need to balance our desire for safety, accessibility, and aesthetics <u>while maintaining an open, democratic, and resilient society</u> is one of the key challenges that this plan seeks to address.
2-11	210.1	Revenue restrictions also were imposed, including the inability to impose a “commuter tax” on income earned in the city by non-residents. The result of these burdens and restrictions has been a financial “structural imbalance” that persists to this day. A 2002 report by the federal General Accounting Office estimated that <u>these burdens and restrictions had caused a financial “structural imbalance” the imbalance</u> that exceeded \$470 million a year.
2-11	210.2	The imbalance is amplified by the large amount of land in the city that is owned by the federal government and therefore not subject to property tax. Indeed, 53 <u>61</u> percent of all land <u>property</u> in the District is non-taxable, and more than two-thirds of the income earned in the District cannot be locally taxed.
2-11	210.3	One outcome of the imbalance is that District residents and businesses

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		face the highest tax burden in the nation. Another is that major investments in infrastructure and capital improvements have been deferred. The District has hesitated to cut services, raise taxes or incur more debt, and instead has sought other remedies to reduce the imbalance.
2-11	210.4	One of these remedies has been to “grow” the population of the District of Columbia. A well-publicized target of adding 100,000 residents to the city’s population was set in 2003, as a way motivated in part by a desire to boost the number of taxpaying residents, <u>has been largely successful.</u> Economic and population growth has <u>dramatically expanded our tax revenues and fiscal discipline has improved the District’s credit rating and funded a \$1 billion reserve.</u> Growth and <u>an expanded tax base have enabled the District to direct additional resources toward vulnerable populations in need of affordable housing, workforce development and human services consistent with the Comprehensive Plan’s Core Themes and the Guiding Principles.</u> The District has also worked to increase the income of current residents, which can in turn lift families out of poverty, generate tax revenues, and reduce social service costs. A key component of improving the city’s fiscal health as well as the economic prosperity of its residents is to increase the number of employed residents and thus the economic and tax base of the city.
2-11	210.5	Fortunately, economic growth in the city has helped improve the District’s fiscal standing, at least in the short term for the foreseeable future. A decade ago In the late 1990’s, the District was on the brink of bankruptcy.
2-11	210.6	The District’s fiscal situation will continue to influence land use and economic development choices. It is currently driving the redevelopment of large former federal sites with tax-generating uses, creation of new retail centers that reduce the “leakage” of sales tax dollars to the suburbs, and <u>mixed use development of high-income, high-density housing in downtown and elsewhere.</u>
N/A	210.7 (new)	<u>A key consideration to the District’s fiscal changes is that the city has benefitted from increasing revenues as a result of growth, while not experiencing increasing costs to the same degree. Between 2006 and 2016, the city had the ability to grow into its surplus infrastructure such as schools, transit and electrical networks that had largely been developed and paid for prior to the 1980s. The same cannot necessarily be said going forward. Growing into the existing infrastructure required significant reinvestment to resolve long deferred maintenance and create high value assets to the community such as McKinley Tech High School or the Woodridge Library. The</u>

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		<u>investment has left the District with an already relatively high level of debt per capita, the District will have to creatively address the financing of the infrastructure improvement needed to accommodate the expected population growth of more than 300,000 over the next 20 to 30 years.</u>
2-12	211.1	One of the most obvious forces influencing planning in the District is the city's dual role as a world capital and a residential community. There is the Washington of lore, the city of inaugural parades, museums, and monuments-the place that school textbooks describe as "belonging to all of America." And there is the city most of us know, comprised of neighborhoods, shopping districts, schools, corner stores, churches, and parks, <u>yet with a citizenry that is seeking for equal voice within the United States of America through the New Columbia Statehood Commission supported by 86 percent of the District's voters.</u> Even the Comprehensive Plan itself is divided into District and Federal Elements, suggesting that federal interests may not always align with the goals of the city's residents and businesses.
2-12	211.3	It provides tens of thousands of jobs for District residents, attracts millions of visitors to the city, and sustains cultural institutions that would not otherwise be possible. <u>This influx of visitors on the daily basis contributes to a doubling of the District's day time population.</u> It makes Washington an international and multi-cultural center, second only to New York on the eastern seaboard. The federal presence requires that our plans take a broader perspective than the metropolitan region <u>and approach these tensions between the global and local functions with a sense of shared stewardship that benefits all.</u> and recognize that we are more susceptible to global events than places like Baltimore, Detroit, and other cities of similar size.
2-12	211.4	The District's role in the world economy has become increasingly important during the past 50 <u>60</u> years. <u>In the early 2000's, the</u> The Association of Foreign Investors in Real Estate has ranked Washington as the top city in the world for foreign investment for three consecutive years. <u>Foreign investment still plays an important role in many of the District's revitalization projects.</u> The <u>In addition, the Washington region is one of the leading gateways for immigration into the United States.</u>
2-12	211.5	City plans must clearly articulate the values to be preserved and the <u>people and</u> places to be protected as we contemplate where we as a city hope to be in 20 years and beyond
N/A	211.6 (new)	<u>With all the District is striving to achieve, the city's visibility presents an opportunity to exhibit global leadership around resilience, sustainability and inclusion. The District has asserted itself as a global</u>

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		<u>leader through partnerships and participation in initiatives such as the Paris Climate Agreement, The Compact of Mayors, and the District's designation as the first global city to achieve LEED Platinum status.</u>
N/A	211a (new)	<u>Planning for Resilience</u>
N/A	211a.1 (new)	<u>The Second Amendment Cycle to the 2006 Comprehensive Plan integrates for the first time a focus on resilience as a new cross-cutting policy framework through which to plan for the District's future. Many of the recommendations and strategies from other District agency efforts – such as the District Preparedness System, Sustainable DC and Climate Ready DC – have been incorporated as new resilience narrative, policies and actions within the other Citywide and Area Elements. As those policies and actions are being implemented, it is important to track how the Forces Driving Change are positively or negatively impacting vulnerabilities in the District. For the District to maintain consistency and stability of being a more resilient city, DC needs to better plan for the volatility of the Forces Driving Change.</u>
N/A	211a.2 (new)	<u>As the District further refines its approach to resilience, we understand that in the immediate day-to-day and longer term, there are multiple impacts that affect the lives of vulnerable people and communities. Policies within the Comprehensive Plan will be used to provide guidance to help improve the welfare and resilience of these populations. Community resilience is directly related to the ability of a community to use its assets to improve the physical, behavioral and social conditions to withstand, adapt to and recover from adversity.</u>
N/A	211a.3 (new)	<u>The District cannot foresee the unexpected. As the earthquake in 2011 and the derecho in 2012 that hit DC and Hurricane Sandy that hit New York City in 2012, have shown, cities are vulnerable to sudden and forceful natural phenomena that have the strength to impact residents and the built environment in the immediate and long-term. The District will leverage policies and target specific actions to reduce the immediate impact and facilitate long-term recovery in the establishment of resilience for all residents across the city.</u>
N/A	211a.4 (new)	<u>The District will also be faced with other impacts that have a longer time horizon than the 20-year Comprehensive Plan. DC has already experienced a preview of this through flooding, which is of immediate concern, with additional impacts from climate change to come in the long-term. The District is actively working on a number of strategies to reduce the impact in the immediate term in order to make the city responsive and resilient in the long term.</u>
N/A	211a.5 (new)	<u>Resilience in the District is dependent upon an active and collaborative group of stakeholders beyond government. It is going to require with</u>

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		<u>established and lasting support from all sectors at all scales with the ongoing participation of residents and stakeholders. The capacity to successfully incorporate the consideration of resilience standards into decisions and policies that govern the physical development, maintenance, and enhancement of the built and natural environment is fundamental to achieving the District’s vision of a resilient city. Furthermore, applying resilience throughout the District’s daily operations allows the city to better plan for and respond to any type of impact to the Forces Driving Change, therefore, providing the ability for all residents to thrive regardless of vulnerabilities.</u>
2-13	212.1	The driving forces described in the last section suggest a different future for the District of Columbia than was imagined when the 1984 Comprehensive Plan was drafted. The 1984 Plan <u>largely sought to prepare</u> was prepared <u>the city and neighborhoods for</u> during a period of long-term population and economic decline. Even the Ward Plans prepared during the late 1980s and early 1990s focused on preventing neighborhood decline and unwanted intrusions. <u>In 2006, the new Comprehensive Plan recognized how the forces were changing the District.</u> Today, the continued strength of the Washington economy, coupled with transportation and environmental limits to regional expansion, suggest that the city will <u>continue to grow, and capture a larger share of the region’s growth in the future than it has in the past.</u> This assumption is bolstered by an unprecedented amount of development in the “pipeline” and joint federal/ District proposals for federal land transfers.
2-13	212.2	The growth forecasts used in this Comprehensive Plan are driven by two <u>three</u> factors: <u>land supply, increased demand</u> and regional growth projections. Each of these is described below.
2-13	213.2	Pipeline sites are sites where specific development projects are already planned or under construction. Such sites comprise over 800 <u>1,300</u> acres in the District. They represent 20,000 <u>60,000</u> housing units and about 20 <u>42</u> million square feet of commercial <u>non-residential</u> space. The degree of certainty that these projects will be built in the next 10 <u>2030</u> years is relatively high.
2-13	213.3	<u>In 2013, the District undertook a comprehensive analysis of land use capacity as part of the city’s report on Height Master Plan conducted with the National Capital Planning Commission. The capacity analysis looked at the unused potential from the development of privately owned vacant and underutilized sites.</u> Vacant infill sites comprise about 600 <u>505</u> acres in the District and are not associated with any particular project or proposal. They are generally less than ten acres and include a mix of privately owned properties and publicly-owned sites. Some 440

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		426 acres of this land is residentially zoned, including about 160 <u>121</u> acres of multi-family zoned land, and 280 <u>306</u> acres of land zoned for single family and townhomes. About 40 <u>53</u> vacant acres are commercially zoned and 20 <u>23</u> vacant acres are industrially zoned. While vacant lots occur in all parts of the city, about half <u>30 percent</u> of the city's vacant land is located east of the Anacostia River.
2-14	213.4	Underutilized sites comprise about 345 <u>849</u> acres. For the purposes of the Comprehensive Plan, these are defined as commercially and industrially zoned properties containing structures with low assessed values. Examples might include auto body shops, car washes, and fast food restaurants located in high density commercial districts. <u>privately owned properties zoned for either multi-family residential, commercial or industrial uses where the property improvements represent less than 30 percent of the potential built capacity under the Comprehensive Plan's land use designations and zoning. Examples might include a one to two-story storefront where a property is permitted four or more stories above it.</u> This does not necessarily mean these uses should be displaced-it simply means the private market will create pressure to replace them over time. The underutilized sites tend to be clustered along <u>mixed-use corridor streets such as Wisconsin, Connecticut and New York Avenues, Benning Road, and Georgia Avenue.</u>
2-14	213.5	Large sites in the District include about a dozen properties or clusters of adjoining properties, with the potential for reuse during the next 20 to 30 years. They range in size from 25 acres to over 300 acres. They include sites that already contain extensive development, like DC Village and Reservation 13, and sites that are largely vacant, such as Poplar Point and the McMillan Reservoir Sand Filtration site. These sites hold many possibilities for the future, from large mixed use communities to new parks, and <u>open spaces, public facilities and infrastructure.</u> In total, the large sites represent about 1,500 acres. Some have already been <u>with</u> master planned <u>plans</u> for new uses <u>first envisioned before 2006 such as Fort Lincoln, Saint Elizabeths East & West Campus, or Southwest Waterfront's Wharf project have elements of the plan that are completed or under construction, but by 2016 none have reached full build out.</u> Others like Walter Reed are in the very <u>early stages of implementation.</u> Finally, for other sites; the future of <u>others</u> has yet to be determined. Some are federally owned, and some are owned by the District. The Office of Planning estimates that federally owned sites will account for less than 10 percent of the District's job and household growth in the next 20 years.
2-14	213.6	<u>Despite the overall decrease in the number of vacant buildings, there</u> There are many other sites in the District where development could

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		occur. These include approximately 2,000 vacant buildings, many of which contain multiple vacant housing units. Some of these <u>vacant</u> buildings can be renovated and others are likely to be demolished and replaced. <u>Other buildings will be repurposed from commercial to residential use.</u> There are also freeways and railyards, in some cases with developable <u>that could develop the air rights above, while maintaining their existing use below.</u> There are at least eight <u>four</u> aging housing projects that have been identified as possible “new communities.” There are also hundreds of properties in the city that are developed below the maximum square footage allowed by zoning. Some property owners may choose to replace what is on these lots today with something larger in the future.
2-14	213.8	Table 2.1: Vacant and Underutilized Lands Citywide (See Appendix)
2-15	214.1	The Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (MWCOG) coordinates socio-economic projections for the Washington region. These projections include households, population, and jobs and are expressed in five-year intervals, currently to 2030 <u>2045</u> . Projections are made for the region as a whole and for each of its 17 <u>23</u> jurisdictions. They take into account national economic trends, local demographics, and the local plans and policies of the region’s cities and counties. <u>The District of Columbia develops a jurisdiction level forecast as part of this effort and works with MWCOG to reconcile and balance the forecast with other jurisdictions.</u>
2-15	214.2	At the regional level, the projections have been relatively accurate since the forecasting program began in 1975. Actual growth during the last 30 <u>40</u> years has tracked closely with what the forecasts predicted.
2-15	214.3	In 2005 <u>2016</u> , the MWCOG board approved <u>updated</u> projections showing the region would add one <u>1.14</u> million jobs between 2005 <u>2015</u> and 2025 <u>2045</u> . The projections further show an addition of 550,000 <u>640,000</u> households and 1.35 <u>1.5</u> million residents during this time period. About 43 <u>29</u> percent of this growth is expected to occur in “outer” suburbs such as Loudoun, Frederick, and Prince William Counties, <u>which is a significant decrease in the 43 percent share that was forecasted back in 2005.</u> The “inner” suburbs of Fairfax, Montgomery, and Prince George’s Counties are expected to <u>maintain their same share of forecasted growth at approximately</u> absorb about 42 <u>41</u> percent. The <u>most significant change between the COG forecast made in 2006 and 2016 is that the share of growth through 2045 in the Central Jurisdictions of the District, Arlington, and Alexandria has doubled from</u> remaining <u>15 percent to 30 percent</u> is expected to occur within the District, Arlington, and Alexandria.
2-15	214.4	Figure 2. 79 <u>79</u> indicates the location of regional activity clusters in the

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		<p>Washington Metropolitan Area. These clusters were identified cooperatively by jurisdictions in the MWCOG area in 2002 <u>2012</u>. They are intended to provide an organizing framework for directing regional job and housing growth as articulated in MWCOG's <u>planning compact Region Forward 2050</u>. <u>The compact set goals of guiding growth toward the regional activity centers, including 75 percent of commercial construction and 50 percent of new households.</u> As the Figure indicates, some of the clusters are more than 40 miles from the District and are larger in land area than all of Central Washington. <u>Since 2006, progress has been made toward these goals. Ten years ago</u> Despite the designation of these areas, MWCOG indicates <u>expected</u> that between <u>2005 and 2025</u> that only about 40 percent of the region's housing growth and 70 percent of its job growth are projected to <u>would</u> occur in the regional activity centers during the next 20 years. <u>The 2016 forecasts through 2045 demonstrate the region is making valuable progress toward Region Forward's goals. MWGOG now estimates that 76 percent of jobs growth and 65 percent of household growth will occur in the activity centers.</u> <u>This means</u> suggests that increased congestion and urban sprawl are likely <u>can be minimized</u>. Expanded coordination in land use and transportation planning among the region's cities and counties will be essential to keep the region sustainable.</p>
N/A	214.4a (new)	<p><u>Since the recovery from the national recession started in 2009, increased demand has enabled other sites to not only redevelop, but also maximize their capacity within their designated land use. Immediately prior to the recession in 2008, there were examples of properties across from Metro stations developed with a single story storefront. The District is now seeing the use of expensive high-rise construction methods that enable the properties to achieve the full density permitted by the Comprehensive Plan.</u></p>
2-16	214.5	Figure 2.79: Regional Activity Clusters (See Appendix)
2-15	215	Projected Growth, 2005-2025 <u>2015-2045</u>
2-15	215.1	<p>The District's projections are based on a combination of the regional forecasts, approved and planned development, and land supply estimates. Table 2.2 provides a summary. <u>The forecast uses a supply-side method, which relies on the construction of new square footage of non-residential space and residential units. Newly built space reflects the capacity to absorb net new job and household demand. To this, the forecast adds growth from net natural increase (births minus deaths).</u></p>
2-15	215.2	Table 2.2: Population, Household and Job Forecasts, 2005-2025 <u>2015-2045</u> (See Appendix)

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		*The District's population includes about 37,200 <u>44,000</u> people living in group quarters (dormitories, institutions, nursing homes, etc.). For projection purposes, this population is expected to remain about the same over the next 20 years <u>grow to over 53,000 by 2045.</u>
2-17	215.3	Because the Census is only taken every 10 years, estimates of population and household growth begin with 2005 "baseline" estimates. <u>use the 2010 decennial census as a base, with adjustments made by the Census' Annual Estimates of Population and the ACS. These data sources have closely matched the District's own population forecasts since 2005. The annual Census estimate for 1999 was 53,000 people short of the actual number reported by the 2000 Census. By 2010, these estimates were less than 2,000 different from each other. In fact, the 2006 Comprehensive Plan's forecast for the city's 2010 population was 599,300 residents, or less than 2,500 people (half a percent) off the Decennial Census' 2010 actual population estimate. These figures are based on the 2000 Census, plus an estimate of net new households and residents added between 2000 and 2005.</u>
2-17	215.4	The city's estimates do not match the U.S. Census estimates, which show a loss of 20,000 residents during the 2000-2005 period. District estimates are based on a series of indicators, such as net housing additions, vacancy rates, school enrollment, IRS tax returns, and utility connections. The Census' annual estimate is not used as the baseline in part because it has historically underestimated the District's population.* For example, the annual Census estimate for 1999 was 53,000 people below the actual number reported during the decennial census in 2000. The Plan's household and population forecasts begin by tracking the number of housing units in larger new developments as they progress from conceptual plans to under construction and completion. Occupancy rates and average household size by building type are applied to each development to estimate the increase in households and the population increase from migration. Net natural increase (births minus deaths) is added to the population numbers to reflect growth from within. <i>* In Spring 2006, the District successfully challenged the US Census 2005 population estimate. The Census revised the estimate to 582,000, representing an increase of 10,000 residents since 2000. The District's official forecasts reflect a lower 2005 household size than was used in the Census challenge (2.12 vs 2.16), and consequently reflect lower baseline figures. 2-18</i>
N/A	215.4a (new)	<u>The second amendment to the 2006 Comprehensive Plan will also introduce for the first time a forecast of population growth by</u>

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		<p><u>age of residents. The age forecast has important implications for how the District will respond to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Increasing demand for pre-school, daycare, and public schools as well as playgrounds and parks from a growing population of children;</u> • <u>Rising housing costs as recent residents enter their prime income earning years; and</u> • <u>Rising demand for senior services as the baby boom generation retires and grows older.</u>
2-17	215.5	<p>Based on building permits, there were 8,100 units added and about 2,100 units demolished between 2000 and 2005, for a net gain of about 6,000 units. Accounting for vacancies, the 2005 household total is estimated at 254,700. Population has been relatively stable and is currently estimated at 576,700. The average household size declined from 2.16 to 2.12 between 2000 and 2005. <u>Between 2010 and 2015 the District added approximately 30,000 households and population increased by 70,000. This matched the changes in the housing supply from new construction, subdivision of larger units into a greater number of smaller units and decreases in vacancy to historic lows.</u></p>
2-17	215.6	<p>The 2005-2010 <u>2015-2020</u> growth increment consists of actual projects that are now under construction <u>plus a portion of projects that are planned, but are expected to start construction and reach completion by 2020.</u> The largest share of these projects are rental buildings that will increase percent of rental households as share of the District. This growth will result in a net gain of about 11,000 <u>22,000</u> households and is expected to increase the city's population to almost 600,000 <u>730,000</u> by the 2010 <u>2020</u> census. This assumes that household size will stay at 2.12 <u>start to increase from 2.11 to 2.13.</u></p>
2-17	215.7	<p>Growth forecasts for 2010-2015 <u>2020-2025</u> are based on specific projects that are still in the planning <u>have received a pre-development approval and portions of projects still in more conceptual stages.</u> About 14,000 <u>another 22,000</u> households are expected to be added during this period, bringing the city's population to 630,000 <u>787,000</u> by 2015 <u>2025.</u></p>
N/A	215.7a (new)	<p><u>From 2025 to 2030 the remainder of projects that are still in the early conceptual stages of pre-development are expected to deliver and be occupied. During this interval the forecast expects the city to grow by over 21,000 households and 55,000 additional residents for a total of over 362,000 households and 842,000 residents.</u></p>

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2-17	215.8	<p>From 2015 to 2025 During the time period between 2020 and 2035, much a significant portion of the District’s growth is expected to occur on the large sites described earlier in this Element. These <u>large sites have significant capacity, but also significant planning and infrastructure needs.</u> Growth from these large sites is spread out over several intervals due to the complexity of the sites and how far along they are in development. Over this 15 year period growth on these large sites is expected to contribute over 14,000 households and 23,000 people. Beyond these large sites, growth from 2030 to 2045 is expected to continue on the remaining smaller vacant and underutilized sites until the District's population approaches 990,000 and 412,000 households. Assuming the pace of growth experienced between 2005 and 2015 is sustained, another 32,000 households will be added. Household size is expected to remain at 2.12, bringing the total population to 698,000. This is approximately the same number of residents the District had in 1973, but residing in about 50,000 more households.</p>
2-18	215.9	<p>In 2006, The the biggest unknown in the forecasts is was how the types of households and household size would change. If the District continues continued to lose families and attract only small one- and two-person households, it may well add the 2006 plan recognized that the city could add 57,000 households in the next 20 years with no gain in population. <u>The 2016-17 Plan amendments provide new estimates in Figure 2.10, which illustrates how the city's population is now anticipated to change by age over the next 15 years. First, it shows how the large influx of young individuals who came to D.C. between 2006 and 2016 will age from 20-30 year olds to 30-40 year olds by 2025. Second, it shows how they may create a wave of young children entering the school system as they start families in the District. Finally, it illustrates how the number of older residents will increase over time. Based on the 2030 forecast by age Figure 2.10 and long term forecast in Table 2.2, the District expects household size to increase from 2.11 in 2015 to 2.27 by 2045. However, Household household size will only be-maintained-at increase over its current level if the District retains its families, keeps both young professionals in the city as they form families and single or elder parent led households, and provides a healthy environment for new families in its established single family and rowhouse neighborhoods. Indeed, in the past the number of families with children in the District declined from 62,000 in 1990 to 51,000 in 2000, with an attendant drop in citywide household size.</u></p>
N/A	215.9a (new)	<p>Figure 2.10: Forecast of DC Residents by Age, 2015-2025 (See Appendix)</p>

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2-18	215.10	Other factors <u>Factors affecting the District's population forecasts are include housing costs, immigration, the cost of daycare, and K-12 school quality. Higher housing costs have already caused families to "double up" in some parts of the city or leave the city for less expensive housing.</u> and <u>It may also result in adult children returning home or living at home longer. Immigration also may drive increases in household sizes, as it has in New York, San Francisco, and other gateway cities. Improvement in the District's public schools, and the shift toward universal pre-school has also made the city a more attractive place for families with young children.</u> These forces could offset some of the decline in household size.
2-18	215.11	The <u>Unlike the 2006 household and population forecasts suggest, which suggested that the District of Columbia will would capture 10 percent of the region's growth during 2005-2025, the Plan now expects the District to gain an increasing share of the region's population. By 2025</u> 2045 , <u>the District will represent 11</u> as much as 14 percent of the region's population. which is a slightly smaller share than it has today.
2-18	215.12	Employment forecasts <u>use the same process of tracking new capacity proposed by developments and estimating the number of jobs each project could contain. These estimates are then compared to forecasts made by</u> are based on estimates from the District Department of Employment Services and other sources. <u>The baseline (2005</u> 2010) estimates build on monthly data reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Dun & Bradstreet <u>InfoUSA, DC Department of Employment Services, and other sources, with adjustments for self-employment and military personnel. The forecasts from 2005</u> 2015 <u>to 2015</u> 2030 are largely based on actual projects under construction in the city, as well as office, retail, hotel, industrial, and institutional development that is currently planned and <u>proposed</u> in early conceptual stages.
2-18	215.13	Beyond 2015-2030 , the projections presume a continuation of 2000-2015 <u>2010-2020</u> trends <u>but at a slowing rate.</u> Continued growth in the <u>Professional, Health and Education service sector</u> sectors is expected, as is growth in Eating and Drinking establishment as the District's population increases. with about 5,000 jobs a year added between 2015 and 2025. Between 2005 <u>2010</u> and 2025-2045 , the District is expected to add 125,000 <u>300,000</u> new jobs, bringing the citywide total to 870,400 <u>over a million</u> jobs.
2-20	215.14	The employment forecasts suggest that the District of Columbia will capture 13 <u>22</u> percent of the MWCOG region's job growth during 2005-2025 <u>2010-2045</u> . By 2025 <u>2045</u> , the District will have <u>essentially retained its share of the region's job as it drops slightly from 24</u> 25 percent of the region's jobs to <u>24 percent.</u> which is a slightly smaller

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		share than it has today.
2-19	215.16	How much land does it take to accommodate 57,000 <u>145,000</u> housing units and 125,000 <u>300,000</u> jobs? The answer depends on the density of new development. Other factors, such as the size of housing units, the types of jobs being created, and the amount of land set aside for parking and open space also weigh in. The diagram at right shows three scenarios.
2-19	215.17	The first illustrates the land that would be required for single family homes (at 6 units per acre) and one story campus-style office buildings. About 13,000 <u>33,000</u> acres would be necessary. The second scenario shows land requirements for housing built at row house densities (25 units per acre), with the jobs housed in five story office buildings. About 3,000 <u>7,000</u> acres would be required. The third scenario shows land requirements for housing built at apartment densities of about 125 units per acre, with the jobs housed in ten-story office buildings. Land consumption drops to under 1,000 <u>2,000</u> acres.
2-19	215.18	Of course, the diagram simplifies the actual dynamics of how land is used and developed. It also leaves out land that must be set aside for parks, public facilities, and infrastructure. The District expects some combination of high, medium, and low density development during the next 20 <u>30</u> years. However, high land costs and the scarcity of land in the city make denser development more likely on most of the remaining vacant sites.
2-20	215.19	Tables 2.3 and 2.4 show where household and job growth is expected to take place within the city over the next 20 years <u>2045</u> . The estimates reflect the location of planned development projects, vacant and underutilized sites, and Comprehensive Plan land use designations and policies.
2-20	215.20	Table 2.3: Projected Distribution of Household Growth by Planning Area (See Appendix)
2-20	215.21	Table 2.4: Projected Distribution of Job Growth by Planning Area (See Appendix)
2-21	215.22	The tables indicate that about 30 <u>28</u> percent of the city's future household growth will occur in Central Washington and along the Lower Anacostia Waterfront. This reflects current and expected development in and around Downtown, the North of Massachusetts Avenue (NoMA) area, the Southwest Waterfront, the Near Southeast, and on large sites such as Poplar Point. Other areas east of the Anacostia River represent about 20 <u>18</u> percent of the projected total. The Mid-City and Near Northwest areas also represent a combined total of 20 <u>17</u> percent, with most of the gain expected east of 14 th Street NW, especially around Howard University, Columbia Heights, and

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		Shaw. <u>The biggest shift since the 2006 forecast is that the Upper Northeast Area is now expected to accommodate 18 percent of the District's growth in households. This is a result of major changes to land uses around the Florida Market, McMillan Reservoir, Rhode Island Avenue Metro station and the large number of vacant and underutilized properties in the Upper Northeast Area.</u> Additional data and guidance for each of these areas is provided in the Area Elements of the Comprehensive Plan.
2-21	215.23	Employment growth will <u>continue to be concentrated in Central Washington and along the Anacostia River. These two areas are were expected to absorb three-quarters of the city's job growth by 2025, principally in places like the South Capitol Street Corridor, the Southeast Federal Center, and the New York Avenue Metro Station area. The 2016 update to the 2006 forecast suggests that job growth will be slightly more distributed across other areas. Central Washington and the Anacostia River Waterfront are now expected to absorb 57 percent of D.C.'s job growth. About five percent of the city's job growth is projected to take place in Upper Northeast is now expected to absorb 10 percent of the city's job growth, especially along the New York Avenue corridor. Another eight 14 percent is now expected east of the Anacostia River on sites such as St. Elizabeths and the Minnesota Avenue Metro Station Area. The remaining six planning areas represent less than 15 20 percent of the city's job growth, most associated with institutional uses and infill office and retail development along corridor streets.</u>
2-28	222.1	Taken together, the driving forces, projections, and guiding principles in the Framework Element provide a foundation for planning the future of the District of Columbia. <u>The Comprehensive Plan speaks to two major ways the District can rise to the challenges posed by the forces driving change. The first is by making careful land use decisions that accommodate growth and ensure the city is an inclusive and desirable place to live and work. The second is through periodic refining of the infrastructure priorities identified in the Comprehensive Plan through the District's Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). The following sections provide a high level overview of those two tools.</u> The remaining elements of the Comprehensive Plan examine these conditions in much more detail and outline the journey from vision to reality.
2-28	223.2	The map should be used to guide, <u>but not dictate,</u> land use decision-making in conjunction with the Comprehensive Plan text, the Future Land Use Map, and other Comprehensive Plan maps, <u>and approved small area plans.</u> Boundaries on the map are <u>generalized and are to be interpreted in concert with these other sources, as well as the actual</u>

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		physical characteristics context of each location shown.
2-28	223.3	The Generalized Policy Map identifies the following four different types of areas: Neighborhood Conservation Areas, Neighborhood Enhancement Areas, Land Use Change Areas, and Commercial/Mixed Use Areas. <u>Although each of these areas have specific characteristics, they all provide opportunities for future development that advance District goals and policies.</u>
2-28	223.4	Neighborhood Conservation areas have very little vacant or underutilized land. They are primarily residential in character. <u>Major changes in density over current (2005) (2017) conditions are not expected but some new development and reuse opportunities are anticipated. New development and localized land use changes are predicted to occur in Neighborhood Conservation areas when not inconsistent with the Future Land Use Map (FLUM), or when identified as part of an approved small area plan and are in furtherance of the policies of the citywide or area elements. Conservation of neighborhood character can be achieved in conjunction with or through new development. In Neighborhood Conservation Areas that are designated Low Density Residential on the FLUM, Maintenance maintenance of existing land uses and community character is anticipated over the next 20 years and Where where change occurs, it will typically be modest in scale and will consist primarily of scattered site infill housing, public facilities, and institutional uses. Major changes in density over current (2005) conditions are not expected but some new development and reuse opportunities are anticipated Neighborhood Conservation Areas that are designated “PDR” on the Future Land Use Map are expected to be retained with the mix of industrial, office, and retail uses they have historically provided.</u>
2-28	223.5	The guiding philosophy in Neighborhood Conservation Areas is to conserve and enhance established neighborhoods <u>encourage the conservation and enhancement of existing neighborhood character but not to preclude new development, redevelopment, or alteration. Limited development and</u> New development, redevelopment, and alteration opportunities do exist within these areas but they are small in scale . The diversity of land uses and building types in these areas should be maintained and <u>when new development, redevelopment, or and alterations occur, they should be compatible with the existing scale, and architectural character, and natural features of each area. Densities in Neighborhood Conservation Areas are guided by the Future Land Use Map in conjunction with the text of the Comprehensive Plan and approved small area plans.</u>
2-29	223.6	Neighborhood Enhancement Areas are neighborhoods with substantial

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		amounts of vacant residentially-zoned land. They <u>include areas that are primarily residential in character as well as areas identified for mixed-use and industrial.</u> Many of these areas are characterized by a patchwork of existing homes and individual vacant lots, some privately owned and others owned by the public sector or non-profit developers. These areas present opportunities for compatible small-scale infill development, including new single family homes, townhomes, and other density housing types, <u>and mixed-use buildings consistent with land use designation on the FLUM and the text of the Comprehensive Plan and approved small area plans.</u> Land uses that reflect the historical <u>character</u> , mixture, and diversity of each community <u>and that promote inclusivity</u> should be encouraged
2-29	223.7	The guiding philosophy in Neighborhood Enhancement Areas is to ensure that new development “fits-in” and responds to the existing character, natural features, and existing/planned infrastructure capacity. New housing should be encouraged to improve the neighborhood and must be consistent with the land use designation on the Future Land Use Map <u>FLUM</u> and text of the Comprehensive Plan and approved <u>small area plan.</u> The unique and special qualities of each area should be maintained and conserved, and overall neighborhood character should be protected <u>or enhanced</u> as development takes place. Publicly- owned open space within these areas should be preserved and enhanced to make these communities more attractive and desirable. 223.7
2-29	223.8	The main difference between Neighborhood Enhancement and Neighborhood Conservation Areas is the large amount of vacant land that exists in the Enhancement Areas. Neighborhood Enhancement Areas often contain many acres of undeveloped <u>vacant</u> lots, whereas Neighborhood Conservation Areas appear to be <u>mostly, but not completely,</u> “built out.” As infill development takes place on undeveloped lots, special care must be taken to avoid displacement nearby. Existing housing should be enhanced through rehabilitation assistance. New development in these areas <u>Enhancement and Conservation Areas</u> should improve the real estate market, reduce crime and blight, and attract complementary new uses and services that better serve the needs of existing and future residents.
2-29	223.9	Land Use Change Areas are areas where change to a different land use from what exists today is anticipated. In some cases, the Future Land Use Map <u>FLUM</u> or approved <u>small area plan</u> depicts the specific mix of uses expected for these areas. In other cases, the Future Land Use Map shows these sites as “Federal”, indicating the District does not have the authority to determine land uses, but expects a change-by <u>to</u> have the authority to develop appropriate plans for these areas by 2025.

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2-30	223.11	The guiding philosophy in the Land Use Change Areas is to encourage and facilitate new development and promote the adaptive reuse of existing structures <u>through future land use planning.</u>
2-30	223.12	As Land Use Change Areas are redeveloped, the District aspires to create high quality environments that include exemplary site and architectural design and that are compatible with and do not negatively impact nearby neighborhoods, <u>that promote inclusivity and resilience through the provision of significant affordable housing and employment opportunities, and that provide innovative environmental measures.</u> Programs to <u>capitalize on potential value capture and avoid and mitigate any undesirable impacts of development of the Land Use Change Areas upon adjacent neighborhoods should be required as necessary.</u>
2-30	223.13	These classifications correspond to the city’s business districts, many of which form the heart of its neighborhoods. Five categories are used, defining <u>describing</u> the physical and economic character of each area along with generalized long-range conservation and development objectives. The commercial areas defined -are: “Main Street mixed use corridors,” “neighborhood commercial centers,” “multi-neighborhood commercial centers”, “regional commercial centers,” and “central employment area.” <u>All of these classifications allow residential and commercial uses.</u>
2-30	223.14	These are traditional commercial business corridors with a concentration of older storefronts along the street. The service area for Main Streets <u>An area served by such a corridor can vary from one neighborhood (e.g., 14th Street Heights or Barracks Row) to multiple neighborhoods (e.g., Dupont Circle, H Street, or Adams Morgan). Their common feature is that they have a pedestrian-oriented environment with traditional storefronts. Many have upper story residential or office uses, and some are underutilized with significant capacity for redevelopment.</u> Conservation and enhancement of these corridors is desired to foster economic and housing opportunities and serve neighborhood needs. Any development or redevelopment that occurs should support transit use and enhance the pedestrian environment.
2-30	223.15	Neighborhood Commercial Centers meet the day-to-day needs of residents and workers in the adjacent neighborhoods. Their service area <u>An area served by a Neighborhood Commercial Center is usually less than one mile. Typical uses include convenience stores, sundries, small food markets, supermarkets, branch banks, restaurants, and basic services such as dry cleaners, hair cutting, and child care. Office space for small businesses, such as local real estate and insurance offices,</u>

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		doctors and dentists, and similar uses, also may be found in such locations. <u>Many have upper story residential uses.</u>
2-31	223.16	New development and redevelopment within Neighborhood Commercial Areas must be managed to conserve the economic viability of these areas while allowing additional development, <u>including residential</u> , that complements existing uses.
2-31	223.17	Multi-neighborhood centers contain many of the same activities as neighborhood centers but in greater depth and variety. Their service area -An area served by a Multi-Neighborhood Center is typically one to three miles. These centers are generally found at major intersections and along key transit routes. These centers might include supermarkets, general merchandise stores, drug stores, restaurants, specialty shops, apparel stores, and a variety of service-oriented businesses. These centers also may include <u>residential development, and office space for small businesses, although their primary function remains retail trade.</u>
2-31	223.18	Examples of multi-neighborhood business centers include Hechinger Mall, Brentwood Shopping Center, <u>Columbia Heights, Van Ness, and Skyland Shopping Center.</u> Mixed-use infill development at these centers should be encouraged to provide new retail and service uses, and additional housing and job opportunities. Transit improvements to these centers are also desirable.
2-31	223.19	As with Multi-Neighborhood Centers, infill development at Regional Centers should provide new retail, entertainment, service uses, additional housing, and employment opportunities where feasible.
2-31	223.20	These centers are generally located along major arterials and are <u>higher in density and intensity of use than other commercial areas.</u> <u>They are well served by transit, and but</u> typically generate significant demand for parking. Off-street parking may be provided on a cooperative/shared basis within the area, using both self-contained and nearby commercial parking lots and garages. Heights- Building massing and densities in regional centers should support their role as regional centers while being appropriately scaled to-be-appropriate-to the-scale-and-function-of development in adjoining communities, and should be further guided by policies in the Land Use Element and the Area Elements, <u>as well as any approved small area plan.</u> Examples of regional centers include Friendship Heights and Georgetown.
2-32	223.21	The Central Employment Area is the business and retail heart of the District and the metropolitan area. It has the widest variety of commercial uses, including but not limited to major government and corporate offices; retail, cultural, and entertainment uses; and hotels, restaurants, and other hospitality uses, <u>as well as high density residential.</u> The Central Employment Area draws patrons, workers, and

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		visitors from across the region. The Comprehensive Plan’s Land Use and Economic Development Elements, the Central Washington Area Element and <u>Lower Anacostia Waterfront/Near Southwest Area Element</u> , <u>and approved small area plans</u> provide additional guidance, policies and actions related to the Central Employment Area.
2-32	232.22	The Generalized Policy Map also identifies parks and open space, federal lands <u>land owned by or under the jurisdiction of the District or the Federal Government, other Federal Lands with Federal Public Buildings</u> , Downtown Washington, and major institutional land uses. The fact that these areas are not designated as Conservation, Enhancement, or <u>Land Use Change Areas</u> does not mean they are exempt from the <u>Future Land Use Map</u> and other policies of the Comprehensive Plan <u>do not apply</u> or <u>that the land uses will remain static</u> . Park and open space <u>Public parks and other open spaces will should</u> be conserved and carefully managed in the future . Federal lands are called out to acknowledge the District’s limited jurisdiction over them, but are still discussed in the text of the District Elements. <u>Central Washington, the traditional “Downtown,”</u> includes its own set of conservation, enhancement, and change areas, described in more detail in the Central Washington Area Element. Much of the institutional -land on the map <u>identified in the institutional category</u> represents colleges and universities; change and infill can be expected on each campus consistent with campus plans. Other institutional sites, <u>such as major hospital or religious order sites</u> , likewise may see new buildings or facilities added. Policies in the Land Use Element and the Educational Facilities Element address the compatibility of such uses with surrounding neighborhoods.
2-32	224.1	Both the 1950 and 1967 Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital depicted “high density”, “moderate density”, and “low density” residential neighborhoods. These Plans further defined <u>showed</u> “Local Commercial” areas along many corridor streets, a “Downtown Commercial” area, and a “Central Federal Employment Area”.
2-32	224.3	In subsequent years it was replaced by a map with <u>more</u> clearly defined edges, <u>although the maps continued to note that these designations are generalized</u> .
2-33	225.1	The Future Land Use Map is part of the adopted Comprehensive Plan and carries the same legal weight as the Plan document itself. The FLUM Map uses color codes categories to express <u>generally depicts public policy on</u> for future land uses across the city <u>and is intended to be used in concert with Comprehensive Plan policies and actions as well as direction from approved small area plans</u> . Preparation of this map is explicitly required by DC Law; its purpose is to “represent the

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		<p>land use policies set forth in the proposed Land Use Element,” using “standardized colors for planning maps.” (1-246, D.C. Code). <u>Each land use category includes a brief description of the category, a reference to the areas for which the category is generally, but not exclusively, suited. The description further identifies representative zone districts that are generally consistent with the category. However, the listed zone districts are not exhaustive, and other zone districts may also apply. A non-listed zone district may also be appropriate where it :</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <u>Is not inconsistent with an approved small area plan for the area; or</u> 2) <u>Meets the intent of the identified land use category.</u> <p><u>A PUD-related map amendment to a non-listed zone may also be appropriate if it meets one of the criteria in (1) or (2) above, or if the PUD is not inconsistent with the Comprehensive Plan policies on balance and the PUD is compatible with the physical and visual character of the surrounding neighborhood.</u></p>
2-33	225.3	<p>Low Density Residential: This designation is used to define the District’s single family neighborhoods. Single family detached and semi-detached housing units with front, back, and side yards are the predominate uses. <u>This designation is used to describe areas suited generally, but not exclusively, for residential neighborhoods characterized by single family detached and semi-detached housing units with front, back, and side yards. The R-1-A, R-1-B, and R-2, R-6 through R-12, R-14, R-15, R-16, R-19 and R-21 Zone Districts are generally consistent with the Low Density Residential land use category, although other zones may apply. Another zone district may be consistent with the Low Density Residential land use category when approved as described in Section 225.1.</u></p>
2-33	225.4	<p>Moderate Density Residential: This designation is used to define <u>describe</u> the District’s areas suited generally, but not exclusively, for <u>residential row house neighborhoods, as well as its</u> including low-rise garden apartment complexes. The designation is also <u>relevant</u> applies to areas characterized by a mix of single family homes, 2-4 unit buildings, row houses, and low-rise apartment buildings. In some of the older inner city-neighborhoods with this designation, there may also be existing multi-story apartments, many built decades ago when the areas were zoned for more dense uses (or were not zoned at all). The R-3, R-4, R-5-A <u>The R-3 R-13, R-17, R-20, all the RF, RA-1, RA-2, RA-6, RA-7, RA-8, and RC-1 zone districts</u> are generally consistent with the Moderate Density Residential category. the R-5-B district and other</p>

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		zones may apply in some locations Another zone district may be <u>generally consistent with the Moderate Density Residential land use category when approved as described in Section 225.1.</u>
2-33	225.5	Medium Density Residential: This designation is used to define <u>describe areas suited generally, but not exclusively, for residential neighborhoods or areas</u> where <u>characterized by mid-rise (4-7 stories) apartment buildings as are the predominant form and use.</u> Pockets of low and moderate density housing may exist within these areas. The Medium Density Residential designation also may apply to taller residential buildings surrounded by large areas of permanent open space. The R-5-B and R-5-C The <u>RA-3 zone districts are generally consistent with the Medium Density designation., although other zones may apply</u> The RA-4, RA-9 and <u>other zone districts may be generally consistent with the Medium Density Residential land use category when approved as described in Section 225.1.</u>
2-33	225.6	High Density Residential: This designation is used to define <u>describe neighborhoods and corridors suited generally, but not exclusively, for residential development characterized by</u> where <u>high-rise (8 stories or more) apartment buildings as are the predominant form and use.</u> Pockets of less dense housing may exist within these areas. The corresponding zone districts are generally R-5-D and R-5-E, although other zones may apply. The RA-4, RA-5, RA-9, and RA-10 <u>zone districts are generally consistent with the High Density category. Other zone districts may be generally consistent with the High Density Residential land use category when approved as described in Section 225.1</u>
2-34	225.7	Four commercial categories appear on the Map, listed below. Although housing <u>Housing is permitted in all of these categories, and is incentivized through increased floor area ratio in the low to medium density zones. In the high density zones, purely commercial and office use is also anticipated to be at the predominant use is commercial.</u> Although all commercial land uses accommodate a mix of uses, a <u>separate category (Mixed Use, defined described below-on Page 2-32)</u> is used to identify areas where the mixing of commercial and residential, and sometimes <u>industrial uses is strongly encouraged.</u>
2-34	225.8	Low Density Commercial: This designation is used to define <u>describe shopping and service areas that are generally characterized as low in scale and character.</u> Retail, office, and service businesses are the predominant uses, <u>along with residential uses.</u> Areas with this designation range from small business districts that draw primarily from the surrounding neighborhoods to larger business districts uses that draw from a broader market area. Their common feature is that

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		they are comprised primarily of one-to-three-story commercial <u>or mixed use buildings ranging up to fifty feet (50 ft.) tall as a matter of right but may be taller when approved as part of a planned unit development.</u> The corresponding- Representative zone districts <u>are generally C-1 and C-2-A</u> generally include NC-1, MU-3 and MU-4, <u>and although</u> other <u>zone districts may apply when approved as described in Section 225.1.</u>
2-34	225.9	Moderate Density Commercial: This designation is used to <u>define describe</u> shopping and service areas that are somewhat more intense in scale and character than the low-density commercial areas. Retail, office, and service businesses are the predominant uses, <u>although residential uses are also common.</u> Areas with this designation range from small business districts that draw primarily from the surrounding neighborhoods to larger business districts uses that draw from a broader market area. Buildings are larger and/or taller than those in low density commercial areas but generally do not exceed five stories <u>generally ranging up to fifty feet (50 ft.) in height as a matter of right, and may be taller when approved as part of a planned unit development.</u> Representative The corresponding zone districts <u>are generally include C-2-A, C-2-B, and C-3-A</u> NC zone districts identified as moderate density, MU-4, MU-5, MU-7, MU-12, MU-15, MU-17, MU-24 through MU-27, <u>although and</u> other districts may apply <u>when approved as described in Section 225.1</u>
2-34	225.10	Medium Density Commercial: This designation is used to <u>define describe</u> shopping and service areas that are somewhat more intense in scale and character than the moderate-density commercial areas. Retail, office, and service businesses are the predominant uses, <u>although residential uses are also common.</u> Areas with this designation generally draw from a citywide market area. Buildings are generally larger and/or taller than those in moderate density commercial areas but generally do not exceed eight stories <u>generally ranging up to ninety feet (90 ft.) in height as a matter of right, and may be taller when approved as part of a planned unit development.</u> Representative The corresponding zone districts <u>are generally include C-2-B, C-2-C, C-3-A, and C-3-B,</u> NC zone districts identified as medium density, <u>MU-5 through MU-8, MU-10, MU-13, MU-16, MU-18, MU-19, MU-22, MU-23 and although</u> other districts may apply <u>when approved as described in Section 225.1.</u>
2-34	225.11	High Density Commercial: This designation is used to <u>define describe</u> <u>the high density areas of the city</u> the central employment district of the city and other major office employment centers on the downtown perimeter <u>It is</u> -characterized by office, <u>and</u> mixed office/retail buildings

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		<u>and high-rise residential</u> greater than eight stories <u>ninety feet (90 ft.)</u> in height, although many lower scale buildings (including historic buildings) are interspersed. <u>Representative</u> The corresponding zone districts are generally <u>include</u> C-2-C, C-3-C, C-4, and C-5, MU-6, MU-9, MU-30, D zone districts (except the D-1 and D-2 zone districts), <u>and</u> although other districts may apply <u>when approved as described in Section 225.1.</u>
2-35	225.12	Production, Distribution, and Repair (PDR): The Production, Distribution, and Repair (PDR) category is used to define -describe areas characterized by manufacturing, warehousing, wholesale and distribution centers, transportation services, food services, printers and publishers, tourism support services, and commercial, municipal, and utility activities which may require substantial buffering from noise-, air pollution- and light-sensitive uses such as housing. This category is also used to denote railroad rights-of-way, switching and maintenance yards, bus garages, and similar uses related to the movement of freight, such as truck terminals. A variety of zone districts apply within PDR areas, recognizing the different intensities of use and impacts generated by various PDR activities. The <u>representative</u> The corresponding zone districts are generally CM-1, CM-2, CM-3, and M, PDR, and although other districts may apply <u>where the PDR designation is striped with other land uses, when approved as described in Section 225.1.</u> The present density and height limits set by these districts are expected to remain for the foreseeable future.
2-35	225.14	The “Federal” category generally denotes ownership rather than <u>and federal</u> use. Land with this designation is generally not subject to zoning. In the event federal interests <u>ownership and/or use</u> on any given federal site terminates, zoning for these areas should be established in a manner that is consistent with Comprehensive Plan policies <u>and approved small area plans.</u>
2-35	225.15	Uses include public schools including charter schools, public hospitals, government office complexes, and similar local government activities; <u>other non-governmental uses may be collocated on these sites.</u> Because of the map scale, local public facilities smaller than one acre - including some of the District’s libraries, police and fire stations, and similar uses - may not appear <u>be separately designated</u> on the Map. Zoning designations vary depending on surrounding uses.
2-35	225.16	Zoning designations vary depending on surrounding uses; <u>institutional uses are also permitted in other land use designations</u>
2-36	225.17	It also includes permanent open space uses such as cemeteries, open space associated with utilities such as the Dalecarlia and McMillan Reservoirs, and open space along highways such as Suitland Parkway.

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		<p><u>Privately owned open spaces, such as large lawns around religious institutions and within campuses are typically not included in this category.</u> This category includes a mix of passive open space (for resource conservation and habitat protection) and active open space (for recreation). Because of the map scale, parks smaller than one acre-including many of the triangles along the city’s avenues-may not appear <u>be separately distinguished</u> on the Map. Zoning designations for these areas vary. The federal parklands are generally unzoned, and District parklands tend to be zoned the same as surrounding land uses.</p>
2-36	225.18	<p>Mixed Use Categories: The Future Land-Use Map (FLUM) indicates areas where the mixing of two or more land uses is <u>particularly encouraged</u>. The particular combination of uses desired in a given area is depicted in striped patterns, with stripe colors corresponding to the categories defined <u>described</u> on the previous pages. <u>A mixed use FLUM designation should not be confused with the Mixed Use (MU) zoning districts, although they frequently apply to the same area or parcel of land.</u> The Mixed Use category generally applies in the following three circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. <u>Large sites (generally greater than 10 acres in size), where opportunities for multiple uses exist but a plan dietating the precise with the location of these uses has yet to be prepared; or</u> d. <u>Sites designated for a mix of PDR and residential uses. These sites are anticipated to foster mixed use developments that include residential uses together with residentially-compatible industrial uses. Such development is anticipated to include considerably greater affordable housing than required by statute or regulations such as Inclusionary Zoning. Development in any area which includes PDR striping should maintain an industrial character through the incorporation of significant amounts of space dedicated to PDR uses such as maker space, artist work space, or light manufacturing with any retail as ancillary to the PDR space. In areas which include PDR striping, any rezoning is anticipated to be achieved through a Planned Unit Development.</u>
2-36	225.20	Likewise, some of the areas shown as purely “Residential” contain existing incidental commercial uses such as corner stores or gas

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		stations, or established institutional uses such as ehurehes <u>places of worship</u> . The “Mixed Use” designation is intended primarily for larger areas where no single use predominates today, or areas where multiple uses are specifically encouraged in the future.
2-37	225.21	A variety of zoning designations are used in Mixed Use areas, depending on the combination of uses, densities, and intensities. <u>All zone districts formerly identified as commercial, SP, CR and Waterfront zone districts are considered mixed use zone districts and have been renamed to MU zone districts through the 2016 zoning regulations.</u> The city has developed a number of designations specifically for mixed use areas (such as SP-1, SP-2, CR, and the Waterfront districts). Residential uses are permitted in all of the commercial -MU zone districts, however, so many Mixed Use areas may have commereial <u>MU</u> zoning.
2-38	226.1	<p>The Generalized Policy Map and Future Land Use Map are intended to provide generalized guides <u>guidance</u> for development and conservation decisions <u>and are to be considered in concert with other Comprehensive Plan policies and specific direction in approved small area plans.</u> Several important parameters, defined below, apply to their use and interpretation.</p> <p>a. The Future Land Use Map is not a zoning map. Whereas zoning maps are parcel-specific, and establish detailed <u>dimensional standard</u> requirements for setbacks, height, use, parking, and other attributes, the Future Land Use Map does not follow parcel boundaries and its categories do not specify allowable uses or dimensional standards. By definition, the Map is to be interpreted broadly.</p> <p><u>The references to representative and specific zone districts in each land use category are intended to provide broad guidance, and are not intended to be strictly followed with respect to determining consistency of a zoning map amendment and/or Planned Unit Development with the Comprehensive Plan. The Future Land Use Map boundaries are intended to be “soft edged.” The land use categories identify desired objectives, but not the techniques for achieving these objectives.</u></p> <p>c. The densities within any given area on the Future Land Use Map reflect all contiguous properties on a block - there may be individual buildings that are higher or lower than these ranges <u>larger or smaller than the building types described</u> within each area. Similarly, the land use category definitions-<u>descriptions</u> note <u>describe</u> the general character of development in each area, citing typical building heights</p>

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		<p>(in stories) as appropriate. It should be noted that the <u>The granting of density bonuses (for example, through Planned Unit Developments or Inclusionary Zoning) may result in heights that exceed the typical ranges cited, here especially when the Zoning Regulations regulate density through Floor Area Ratio, as is the case for all but the R (Residential House) and RF (Residential Flats) zone districts. Floor area ratio is defined as the ratio of the total gross floor area of a building to the area of its lot; therefore, buildings may still be considered consistent with the densities of a land use category but have heights taller than those cited as characteristic of a land use category. Likewise, density on a portion of a site may exceed that typically established for a site or area, provided the density for the site as a whole is consistent with the designation</u></p> <p>e. The designation of an area with a particular land use category does not necessarily mean that the most intense zoning district described in <u>among the land use definitions descriptions</u> is automatically permitted or, that a zone that is not identified within a FLUM land use category cannot be permitted when approved as described in Section 225.1.</p> <p>A range of densities and intensities applies within each category, and the use of different zone districts within each category should reinforce this range. There are more than twice as many <u>more</u> zone districts (about 30, plus more than a dozen overlay zones) <u>as</u> than there are Comprehensive Plan land use categories. For example, there are at least three-18 <u>zone districts</u> corresponding to “Low Density Residential” and three-nine <u>zone districts</u> corresponding to “Moderate Density Residential.” Multiple zone <u>districts</u> should continue to be used to distinguish the different types of low- or moderate-density residential development which may occur within each area.</p> <p>f. Some zone districts may be compatible with more than one Comprehensive Plan Future Land Use Map designation. As an example, the existing C-2-A <u>MU-4</u> zone is consistent with both the Low Density Commercial and the Moderate Density Commercial designation, the MU-6 and MU-10 zones are consistent with both the <u>Medium and High Density Commercial designation, and the RA-9 zone is consistent with both the Medium and High Density Residential designation</u> depending on the prevailing character of the area and the adjacent uses. A correspondence table indicating which zones are “clearly consistent”, “potentially consistent” and “inconsistent” with the Comprehensive Plan categories should be prepared to assist in</p>

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		<p>Comprehensive Plan implementation and future zoning actions (see Action LU-4.3.B).</p> <p>g. The intent of the Future Land Use Map is to show use rather than ownership. However, in a number of cases, ownership is displayed to note the District’s limited jurisdiction. Specifically, non-park federal facilities are shown as “Federal” even though the actual uses include housing and industry (e.g., Bolling Air Force Base), offices (e.g., the Federal Triangle), hospitals (e.g., <u>Veterans Administration</u>-Walter Reed), and other activities. Similarly, the “Local Public <u>Facilities</u>” designation includes high-impact uses such as solid waste transfer stations and stadiums, as well as low-impact uses such as schools. Other maps in the Comprehensive Plan are used to show the specific types of public uses present in each area.</p> <p>h. The Map does not show density or intensity on institutional and local public sites. If a change in use occurs on these sites in the future (for example, a school becomes surplus or is redeveloped), the new designations should be <u>generally</u> comparable in density or intensity to those in the vicinity, unless otherwise stated in the Comprehensive Plan Area Elements or an approved Campus Plan <u>or an approved Small Area Plan.</u></p>
N/A	227 (new)	<u>Zoning and the Comprehensive Plan</u>
N/A	227.1 (new)	<p><u>of June 20, 1938 established that zoning “regulations shall be made in accordance with a comprehensive plan”... In 1973 the District of Columbia Rule Charter included changes to the 1938 Act that read “Zoning maps, regulations, and amendments thereto, shall <i>not be inconsistent</i> [emphasis with the comprehensive plan for the national capital...” The double underline suggests flexibility in applying the Comprehensive Plan, and emphasizes the need for discretionary, qualitative review of the multitude of competing Comprehensive Plan policies, action items, and maps and various development standards, densities, uses, and conditions of the zoning map. This is especially the case when the Zoning Commission considers a unit development.</u></p>
N/A	227.2	<p><u>The Zoning Commission may amend the zoning map decisions in two ways, both of which require a finding of “not inconsistent with the Comprehensive Plan”:</u></p> <p>1) <u>One way is the establishment of a zone district for a specific</u></p>

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		<p><u>parcel or an area of land. A zone district includes uses (typically both matter-of-right and special exceptions) and development standards such as maximum density, height and lot occupancy, and minimum required side and rear yards. Together the development standards result in a maximum building envelop.</u></p> <p>2) <u>The other way is through a planned unit development (PUD), which has inherent development flexibility and considers the Comprehensive Plan in the context of the entire PUD site which frequently includes more than a single parcel or building.</u></p>
N/A	227.3	<p><u>The FLUM explicitly contemplates two ways in which more intensive development than is otherwise reflected in the FLUM may be permissible: 1) a larger development that as a whole is consistent with the FLUM designation may contain individual buildings with greater height or density, and 2) the PUD process may permit greater height or density.</u></p>
N/A	227.4	<p><u>The overall goal of a PUD is to permit flexibility of development and other incentives, such as increased building height and density; provided, that the project offers a commendable number or quality of public benefits and that it protects and advances the public health, safety, welfare, and convenience.</u></p>
N/A	227.5 (new)	<p><u>While providing for greater flexibility in planning and design than may be possible under matter of right zoning procedures, the PUD process may not be used to circumvent the intent and purposes of the Zoning Regulations, nor to result in action that is inconsistent with the Comprehensive Plan.</u></p>
N/A	227.6 (new)	<p><u>As part of a PUD's flexibility, the Zoning Commission may include a PUD-related map amendment, which amends the zoning map for the purpose of the PUD and is applicable only for the duration of the PUD and subject to the conditions of the PUD. A map amendment granted as part of a PUD only permits the construction of the specific building(s) and the establishment of the specific uses approved by the Zoning Commission as part of the PUD. A covenant is recorded against the property putting future purchases on notice as to these restrictions.</u></p>
N/A	228 (new)	<p><u>Investing for an Inclusive City</u></p>

Page number	10A DCMR citation	Amended or new text (New or replacement language shown in underline. Repealed text shown in strikethrough.)
N/A	228.1 (new)	<u>Investing in public facilities and infrastructure is a critical part of implementing the Comprehensive Plan. Facilities and infrastructure provide vital services to residents, businesses and visitors; fundamentally shape and enhance the public realm; provide affordable housing; contribute to health, wellness and quality of life; buttress and bolster economic growth; advance the District as a smart city; and are a cornerstone to the District's daily life, identity, and culture. Thus, public facilities and infrastructure fundamentally contribute to the District's ability to fulfill the vision of an inclusive and resilient city.</u>
N/A	228.2 (new)	<u>Infrastructure investments should achieve three priorities: reaching and maintaining a state of good repair for all infrastructure systems; adding capacity necessary to meet the needs of new growth; and perhaps most important investments should intentionally respond to the forces driving change and other factors, in order to make the District a more inclusive and resilient city. A greater capital investment in high quality design, sustainability and technology now, will pay dividends back to the city in the future by both making the city a more attractive place to work and live and reducing future costs to health and the environment.</u>
N/A	228.3 (new)	<u>At their core, these investments ensure that the city's transportation, affordable housing, communications, energy, water, and wastewater systems adequately serve the needs of the District, and that education, public safety, and health and wellness facilities effectively, and efficiently deliver high quality services to District residents, workers and visitors.</u>
N/A	228.4 (new)	<u>Examples of public and private infrastructure and facilities within in the District include:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Over 1,100 miles of streets, 240 bridges, 1,650 signalized intersections and 70,000 street lights;</u> • <u>40 stations and 38 miles of track within the regional Metro System;</u> • <u>Approximately 400 miles of fiber optic cable;</u> • <u>Over 40,000 subsidized affordable rental units;</u> • <u>236 traditional public and public charter schools; 26 public libraries; approximately 370 parks and recreation facilities; and 60 public safety facilities;</u> • <u>Over 2,200 miles of electrical cable and related substations;</u> • <u>Over 2,300 miles of natural gas pipelines; and</u> • <u>Over 1,300 miles of drinking water pipes and 1,800 miles of</u>

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		<u>sewers, with pumping stations.</u>
N/A	228.5 (new)	<p><u>Since the adoption of the 2006 Comprehensive Plan, the District and other entities have undertaken a variety of important investments with the goal of improving the quality of life for District residents. Some of these investments include:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Public Schools</u> • <u>HD Woodson High</u> • <u>Dunbar High</u> • <u>Janney Elementary</u> • <u>Libraries</u> • <u>Anacostia</u> • <u>Tenley-Friendship</u> • <u>Shaw Watha T Daniel</u> • <u>Transportation</u> • <u>H Street – Benning Road Streetcar</u> • <u>11th Street Bridge</u> • <u>Circulator</u> • <u>Bike Share & Lanes</u> • <u>Parks and Recreation</u> • <u>Watts Branch</u> • <u>Turkey Thicket</u> • <u>Over 40 Rehabbed Neighborhood Playgrounds</u> • <u>Water and Sewer</u> • <u>Combined Sewer Overflow</u> • <u>Anacostia River Storm Water Tunnel</u> • <u>Electrical Grid Network</u> • <u>New distribution substation in Buzzard Point and Downtown</u> • <u>Undergrounding of Power lines.</u>
N/A	228.6 9 (new)	<p><u>While these investments have made the District a better place to live, they have largely replaced aging infrastructure, improved existing facilities, or addressed environmental problems. Few of the investments have actually expanded capacity to meet the city’s</u></p>

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		<u>growing needs. As previously noted, between 2006 and 2016, the city was able to grow into surplus infrastructure such as schools, transit and electrical networks that were largely developed prior to the 1980's. The city therefore benefitted from the increasing tax revenues from growth while not experiencing the costs of expanding infrastructure to the same degree. The same cannot be said going forward. Increasingly, further population and job growth will require investments in additional capacity.</u>
N/A	228.7 (new)	<u>The Forecast of DC Residents by Age in Figure 2.10, shows that the District can expect over 21,000 more school age kids and another 7,000 infants and toddlers by 2025, and provides one example of increased demand. DC Public Schools has capacity, but it is not necessarily in the neighborhoods expected to have the greatest growth in children. Similarly, other public and private infrastructure has investment needs to address both deferred maintenance and upgrade out-of-date facilities before investments can be made to expand capacity. The metro transportation system, facilities for municipal fleets, and the electrical grid are only a few examples of where new investments are necessary to meet the growing needs of the city.</u>
N/A	228.8 (new)	<u>Forecasted growth as the city approaches 1 million people by 2045 will occur with competing priorities, rising costs, uncertain federal resources, and limited borrowing capacity. This will challenge the District to seek new ways of delivering the underlying structural supports that serve the residents and businesses of the city. Adding to the complexity, the District must function as a city, county, and a state, along with serving as the nation's capital and the seat of the federal government. These are unique challenges not experienced by any other municipality in our nation.</u>
N/A	228.9 (new)	<u>The District's capital investments are primarily guided by the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP), which uses a six-year investment horizon to identify and prioritize specific investments to upgrade and expand public facilities and infrastructure such as streets and transit. The 2006 Comprehensive Plan strengthened the linkage between the Plan and the CIP. The Plan became a guide for capital investments; led to greater coordination across agencies doing public facilities planning; and developed criteria by which capital projects were reviewed for a more objective and transparent process. As a result, proposed projects are now evaluated for consistency with the Comprehensive Plan and other District policies and priorities.</u>

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N/A	228.10 (new)	<u>The current CIP spans FY 2017 – 2022 and allocates approximately \$6.3 billion to a wide range of capital projects in the District, including maintenance, replacement, or upgrade of vehicular fleets for police, fire and emergency medical services; street, sidewalks and alley infrastructure; and public buildings and facilities, such as schools, recreation centers, parks, health and wellness facilities, police, fire and government administration buildings.</u>
N/A	228.11 (new)	<u>The District also uses a 15-year Long-Range Capital Financial Plan to estimate the replacement needs of aging assets, evaluate how population growth will require expansion of existing infrastructure and facilities, and determine the District's fiscal capacity to fund these projects. This long-range plan was conducted in 2016 and included an analysis that estimated a capital budget shortfall of approximately \$4.2 billion through 2022. This gap includes unfunded new capital projects needed to support the growing population and unfunded capital maintenance of existing assets.</u>
N/A	228.12 (new)	<u>Perhaps the most significant challenge the District faces to meet the needs of growth is an already relatively high debt per capita. District law requires that annual debt service be no more than 12 percent of general fund expenditures. The long-range plan projects that the District's annual debt service will approach 11.76 percent of general fund expenditures by 2022. This means the city has very limited capacity to borrow funds for new long-term investments. Going forward, the District will need to consider ways of innovating how infrastructure can be financed and delivered, perhaps learning from other parts of the country that are experiencing rapid growth similar to that of the District's.</u>
N/A	228.13 (new)	<u>The District has already begun the process. The Long-Range Capital Financial Plan represents a more rigorous and efficient analysis of capital needs and fiscal capacity. On large sites with significant infrastructure needs such as the Wharf along the Southwest Waterfront, the District is using tools like Tax Increment Financing (TIF) or Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILOT) to fund the needed infrastructure for the projects. The District recently created the Office of Public Private Partnerships (OP3), which is charged with building collaborations between the private sector and District government to design, build, operate and/or maintain key infrastructure and facility projects. The Office is exploring ideas such as co-location of private sector uses on District owned land and social impact bonds to fund new</u>

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		<u>local public facilities. All of these are important steps, but more is needed to fully invest in an inclusive city.</u>

Sec. 3. Fiscal impact statement.

The Council adopts the fiscal impact statement in the committee report as the fiscal impact statement required by section 4a of the General Legislative Procedures Act of 1975, approved October 16, 2006 (120 Stat. 2038; D.C. Official Code § 1-301.47a).

Sec. 4. Effective date.

(a) This act shall take effect following approval by the Mayor (or in the event of veto by the Mayor, action by the Council to override the veto), a 30-day period of congressional review as provided in section 602(c)(1) of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act, approved December 24, 1973 (87 Stat. 813; D.C. Office Code § 1-206.02(c)(1)), and publication in the District of the Columbia Register.

(b) No District element of the Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital shall take effect until it has been reviewed by the National Capital Planning Commission as provided in Section 2(a) of the National Capital Planning Act of 1952, as amended by section 203 of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act, approved December 24, 1973 (87 Stat. 779; D.C. Official Code § 2-1002(a)) and Section 423 of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act, approved December 24, 1973 (87 Stat. 792; D.C. Official Code § 1-204.23).

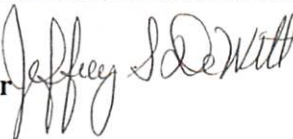
Government of the District of Columbia
Office of the Chief Financial Officer



Jeffrey S. DeWitt
Chief Financial Officer

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Honorable Phil Mendelson
Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia

FROM: Jeffrey S. DeWitt
Chief Financial Officer 

DATE: September 25, 2017

SUBJECT: Fiscal Impact Statement – Comprehensive Plan Amendment Act of 2017

REFERENCE: Draft bill provided to the Office of Revenue Analysis on September 8, 2017

Conclusion

Funds are sufficient in the fiscal year 2018 through fiscal year 2021 budget and financial plan to implement the bill.

Background

The Framework Element¹ (“Element”) of the District of Columbia Comprehensive Plan (“Plan”) provides context for the Plan with data on District demographics and trends, a growth forecast, principles on how to apply the District’s vision statement to the Plan, and maps outlining land use and policy goals. The Element provides a basis for policies but does not contain specific action items.

The bill updates the data, language and trends referenced in the Element. For example, the bill updates descriptions of land use categories to align with how the Office of Planning and the Zoning Commission do business.

Financial Plan Impact

Funds are sufficient in the fiscal year 2018 through fiscal year 2021 budget and financial plan to implement the bill. While the information provided in the Element may be used to support future policy actions, the document itself has no fiscal impact. The Office of Planning can perform all administrative and technical functions required by the Element within current resources.

¹ You can find the entire Comprehensive Plan here: <https://planning.dc.gov/node/636812>

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL



ATTORNEY GENERAL
KARL A. RACINE

Legal Counsel Division

MEMORANDUM

TO: Alana Intrieri
Executive Director
Office of Policy and Legislative Support

FROM: Janet M. Robins
Deputy Attorney General
Legal Counsel Division

DATE: September 25, 2017

SUBJECT: Legal Certification of Draft Legislation, the "Comprehensive Plan
Amendment Act of 2017"
(AE-17-575)

This is to Certify that this Office has reviewed the above-referenced draft legislation and found it to be legally sufficient. If you have any questions in this regard, please do not hesitate to call me at 724-5524.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Janet M. Robins". The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above a horizontal line.

Janet M. Robins