



HOOD RIVER
**WESTSIDE
AREA**
Concept Plan

CONCEPT PLAN REPORT



Vision, Concepts, and Issues for a Livable Westside Area

December 29, 2017



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The contents of this document do not necessarily reflect views or policies of the State of Oregon.



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INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE

The purposes of this Hood River Westside Area Concept Plan (Concept Plan) report are to:

1. Describe **planning concepts** developed during the 2016-1017 planning process for the Concept Plan.
2. Provide **recommendations, ideas, options and issues** for use by the City as the Concept Plan is further reviewed and refined by the Planning Commission, City Council, County, and community.

Recommendations and opinions in this report are those of the Westside Area Concept Plan project team.¹ The specific intent of the Concept Plan is to:

- Establish the overall vision for a livable Westside Area;
- Define an integrated land use and transportation plan for the area, addressing land use, streets, bike ways, pedestrian paths, parks, open space, schools, and utilities;

¹ See Appendix A for a list of the project team and other project participants. A project management team guided the staff work and include project managers from Angelo Planning Group (primary authors of this report), City of Hood River, Hood River County, and the Oregon Department of Transportation.

- Support and facilitate the development of workforce and affordable housing;
- Serve as a guide for coordinating individual developments and public realm improvements into a cohesive Westside community that is a livable extension of Hood River; and
- Provide strategies for land use regulations, infrastructure funding and other key actions needed to implement the Plan.

SCOPE OF THIS REPORT

This report is an interim step in preparing an adoption-ready Westside Area Concept Plan. It is “interim” because the City and County intend to continue to discuss and shape the plan. The plan addresses the following topics:

- Neighborhoods and Districts
- Streets and Transit
- Pedestrian and Bicycle Connections
- Parks and Open Space
- Land Use
- Implementation, specifically:
 - Provision of Affordable Housing
 - Comprehensive Plan Policies and Zoning Code Updates
 - Water, Sanitary Sewer, and Storm Water Plans
 - Infrastructure Funding Plan
 - Planning for Adequate Services for the Westside Area



Photo Credit: Bill Reynolds

Four Framework Plans and Roadmap for Land Use

This Concept Plan recommends four key physical frameworks for the Westside Area: neighborhoods and districts; streets; pedestrian and bicycle connections; and parks and open space. These frameworks are the high-level physical layers of the plan, and are fundamental to implementing the vision and ensuring livability as the area develops.

Several options for a fifth framework plan, land use, have been drafted, but further refinements and policy decisions are needed. In order to finalize the Land Use Framework, choices need to be made in response to issues raised during the process because:

- While the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) had unanimous support for the draft land use plan and the policy direction behind it, the Project Advisory Committee (PAC) concluded its work without consensus support for a recommended land use plan. At their final meetings on October 11, 2017, each committee was asked to vote on whether they supported forwarding the Concept Plan Report and supporting documents to the Planning Commission for further work. The TAC voted unanimously to forward the package. The PAC's vote was seven members yes, four members no, and one abstention.
- The PAC also did not have broad agreement on how the City should implement its adopted housing policies and strategies in the Westside Area.²
- The draft land use framework drew many concerns and questions (and some misunderstandings) from the community.

In response to and with respect for the above perspectives, this plan presents land use information and options including:

- Additional data and observations about the city's land supply and growth strategies, intended to help inform discussion of land use options and evaluation of how much growth should be planned for the Westside Area;
- A roadmap of suggested steps and issues to address in order to craft the Land Use Framework; and
- Recommendations from the project team to use as a starting point.

Please see the Land Use Framework section, starting on page 41, for discussion and recommendations regarding housing and land use.



Photo Credit: Gregory Mauch



Photo Credit: m01229

² Housing strategies recommended as part of the 2015 HNA are found in the Hood River Housing Strategies Report.

REGULATORY ROLE OF THE CONCEPT PLAN WHEN ADOPTED

When complete and adopted, the Concept Plan will establish the basis for implementing Comprehensive Plan policies and zoning code standards. The City's intent is to adopt the Concept Plan as a supporting document of the Comprehensive Plan. The basic parts of the regulations will include:

- Comprehensive plan policies;
- Updates to the Comprehensive Plan/Zoning Map;
- Updates to the City's Transportation System Plan;
- Updates to the City's Public Facilities Plans for sewer, water, and storm water (as needed); and
- Updates to zoning code standards.

Regarding the code, the City is also discussing code updates that may apply citywide to address housing affordability and livability issues as described in the City's 2015 Housing Strategy.³ The code work prepared for the Concept Plan can inform the citywide work, and vice versa. It is recommended that the City consider being selective about what code updates are finalized as part of the Concept Plan adoption. The City should identify a subset of code updates that are central to implementing the Concept Plan, and leave other code updates for subsequent review. This will reduce and focus the number of code updates that need to be discussed and finalized.

VISION AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The following vision statement and guiding principles were derived from the PAC and TAC discussions held on October 5, 2016, and subsequently approved by those committees.

Vision for the Westside Area

The Westside Area will grow to become an interconnected community of great neighborhoods, an attractive gateway of commercial and mixed-use activity, and an affordable and diverse area of the City.

The Westside's hallmarks will be:

- Housing options that provide choices for all income levels, life stages, and cultures within Hood River.
- Streets, trails, and paths that are walkable, connected, and green.
- Neighborhood design that celebrates the landforms, views, and magnificent landscape of Hood River.
- Open spaces and parks that support community gathering and a connection to nature.

The Westside Area will be an integral part and extension of the larger Hood River community.

Photo Credit: Sarah McDevitt

³ See the discussion of affordability and livability within the "Land Use Framework" section of this report.

Guiding Principles

The following guiding principles are intended to implement the vision statement and provide clear touchstones to evaluate elements of the Concept Plan.

The Hood River Westside Area Concept Plan will:

- A. Create livable neighborhoods that make good use of the Westside's limited land supply.
- B. Create well-planned and commercially successfully mixed-use districts in the Westside gateway area.
- C. Create a plan that works for all ages and abilities of the community.
- D. Provide a range of densities and housing types by retaining existing affordable housing and increasing affordable housing choices in Hood River.
- E. Incorporate natural features and a sense of place into each neighborhood and district.
- F. Include open space and parks integrated in neighborhoods.
- G. Provide a connected transportation network with walkable, bike-friendly, and green streets.
- H. Promote active and healthy living through community design.
- I. Plan land uses and transportation facilities so the area may be served by fixed route transit in the future.
- J. Integrate Westside Elementary School and future new schools as key community places.
- K. Promote human-scaled building designs.
- L. Plan for efficient water, sewer, and stormwater infrastructure, utilizing green practices for stormwater management.
- M. Provide a realistic infrastructure funding strategy.

The planning process will:

- N. Be open and transparent.
- O. Embrace cultural and community diversity throughout the plan and planning process.



OVERVIEW OF HOOD RIVER'S WESTSIDE AREA

The project area is located on the west side of Hood River and extends south from Interstate 84 at Exit 62 into a historically low-density residential area that includes numerous vacant parcels.

Figure 1. View of Project Area and Columbia River Gorge, looking East



The Westside Area contains approximately 447 acres and consists of approximately 577 lots/parcels, including developed neighborhoods as well as vacant and partially vacant lands.

- Approximately one half of the Westside Area is vacant or partially vacant and located in Low Density Residential (R-1) or Standard Density Residential (R-2) zones.
- The Westside Area includes a total of approximately 60 developable acres zoned General Commercial (C-2) and Light Industrial (LI), located in the “Gateway” area along Cascade Avenue.
- The Westside Area includes a vacant 17-acre parcel owned by the Hood River County School District that is being considered for future facility needs.
- The westernmost 158 acres of the Westside Area is located outside the city limits but within the Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) (see Figure 2). An intergovernmental

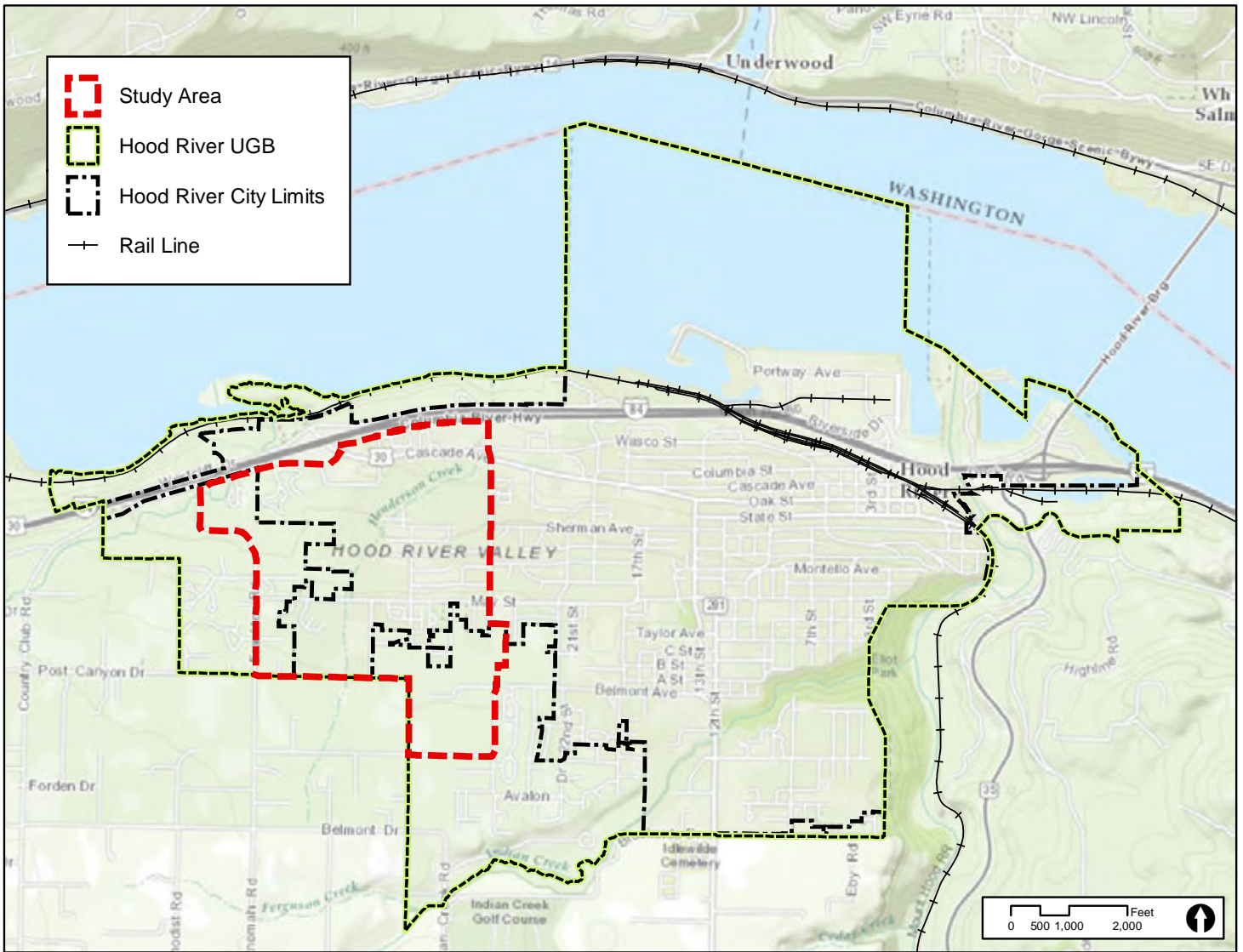
agreement between the City and the County addresses the County’s management of land use activities in this Urban Growth Area (“UGA”) consistent with City standards until such time that annexation occurs.

The Westside Area, and all of Hood River, enjoy one of the most beautiful landscapes of the Pacific Northwest. Positioned at the crossroads of the spectacular Columbia River Gorge and the magnificent Cascade Range, the City and the Westside Area are framed by the Gorge, the east and west hills of the Hood River Valley, Mt. Hood, and Mt. Adams. Throughout the project area, there are views of Mt. Hood, Mt. Adams, and the Columbia River. Proximity to these natural wonders fosters a strong connection by residents and visitors to the land, weather, recreational amenities, rural character, and small-community lifestyle of Hood River.

The Westside Area is well-connected to the rest of the city by key existing and planned east-west connector roads: Cascade Avenue, Sherman Avenue, May Street, and Belmont Drive. The north-south connector roads, which are less continuous but still provide a framework for good connectivity, include Rand Road, 30th Street, the planned connection west of Mt. Adams Ave, and Frankton Road at the western edge of the Project Area. This framework of connections to and through the Westside Area is very important for circulation and supporting active transportation choices such as walking and biking. It is also important for designing new neighborhoods in the Westside that are a connected and integral part of Hood River as a whole.



Figure 2. Citywide Context

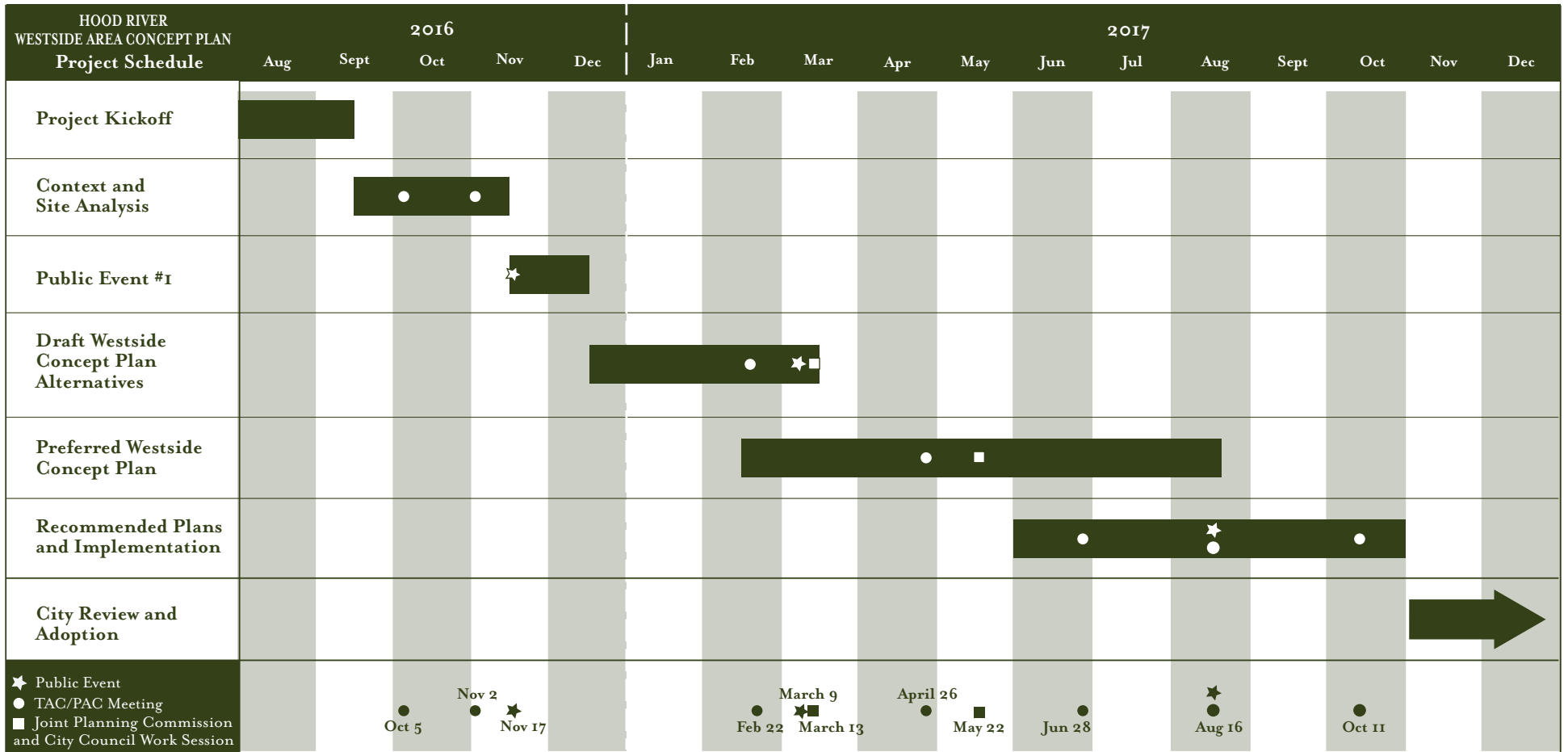


SUMMARY OF 2016-2017 CONCEPT PLANNING PROCESS

The Concept Plan process was funded by a grant from Oregon's Transportation and Growth Management Program. The process spanned over a year, from August 2016 to December 2017 (see Figure 3), and provided extensive opportunities for community involvement, including:

- Seven meetings of the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) and the Project Advisory Committee (PAC).
- Two open house events coupled with two online non-scientific surveys to ensure those who could not attend the open house events were able to participate and provide feedback, and one informal open house prior to the sixth PAC meeting. These events were held at the City Fire Station and Westside Elementary School.
- Two joint city council/planning commission briefings/work sessions.
- Two briefings to the county planning commission and Board of Commissioners.
- Ongoing maintenance of the project website, which hosted all associated background documents, plans and other materials developed throughout the concept planning process, answers to frequently asked questions, and all materials produced for PAC and TAC meetings.
- Ongoing distribution of information and meeting notices through email, local newspapers, and the project website. The project website allowed interested parties to contact staff with questions and comments and to sign up for project alerts via email. Nearly 300 interested parties signed up for email alerts.
- Stakeholder meetings with developers and property owners, and review of input on various infrastructure projects in the area.
- Many individual meetings and communications with property owners and interested parties.

Figure 3. Process Diagram





FRAMEWORK PLANS

OVERVIEW

The Concept Plan is comprised of several Framework Plans, which depict the plan’s “layers.” The term Framework Plan is intended to convey the conceptual and long-term guiding role of each layer. More detailed and site-specific implementation will occur for each of the Framework Plans. The Framework Plans for the Westside Area Concept Plan are:

- Neighborhoods and Districts Framework
- Streets Framework
- Pedestrian and Bicycle Connections Framework
- Parks and Open Space Framework
- Land Use Framework

NEIGHBORHOODS AND DISTRICTS FRAMEWORK

Fitting the Urban Landscape to the Natural Landscape

The project area is characterized by three terraces sloping north toward the Columbia River. This condition allows for stunning views and the opportunity to define neighborhoods and districts based on local topography, natural features, and walkable areas within each topographic subarea. The terraced landscape also presents challenges for transportation connections, development in rocky and steep areas, and utilities.

The Neighborhoods and Districts Framework utilizes the terraces of the project area to organize the physical aspects of the Concept Plan (see Figure 4). The districts and neighborhoods are:

- **West Cascade Avenue District.** This district is the commercial, residential, and mixed-use area in the lower terrace along west Cascade Avenue. It is the gateway into Hood River from the west and Exit 62.
- **Country Club Road District.** This district includes the lands along Wine Country Avenue and Country Club Road that comprise the area's supply of largely undeveloped commercial and industrial lands.
- **Middle Terrace Neighborhood.** Located generally north of May Street, this neighborhood extends from roughly 370 feet to 490 feet in elevation and contains existing subdivisions as well as a significant amount of undeveloped land west of 30th Street.
- **Upper Terrace Neighborhood.** Located generally south of May Street and ranging from 500 to 580 feet in elevation, this neighborhood has several existing subdivisions, but is primarily composed of larger undeveloped parcels and commercial orchards. It is anchored on the south by Westside Elementary School.
- **West Neighborhood.** This neighborhood comprises the westernmost portion of the project area to Frankton Road.

The edges of these areas are conceptual and should be thought of as transition areas rather than hard-and-fast boundaries. The organization of land use and transportation within the natural topography of the Westside Area is an important “big move” to connect the livability of the neighborhoods to the powerful landscape of Hood River, and plan for walkable neighborhoods and districts.

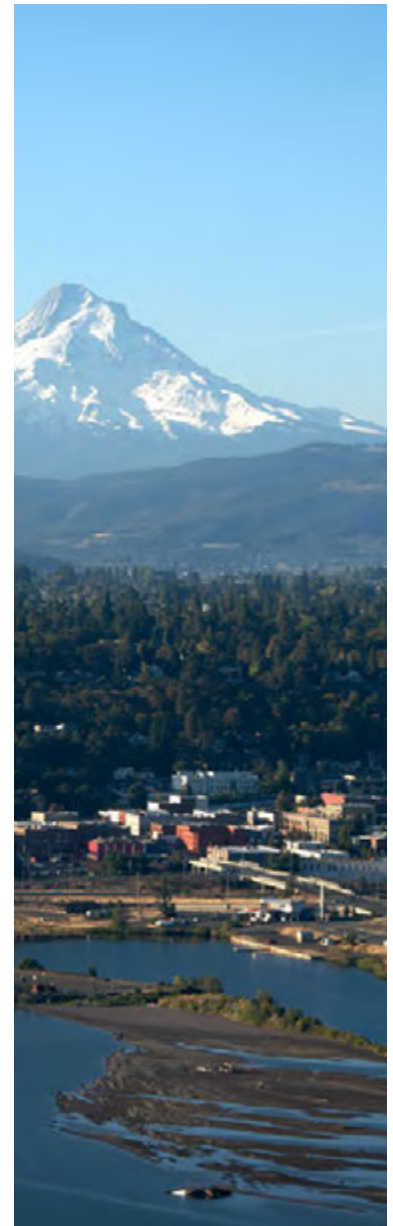
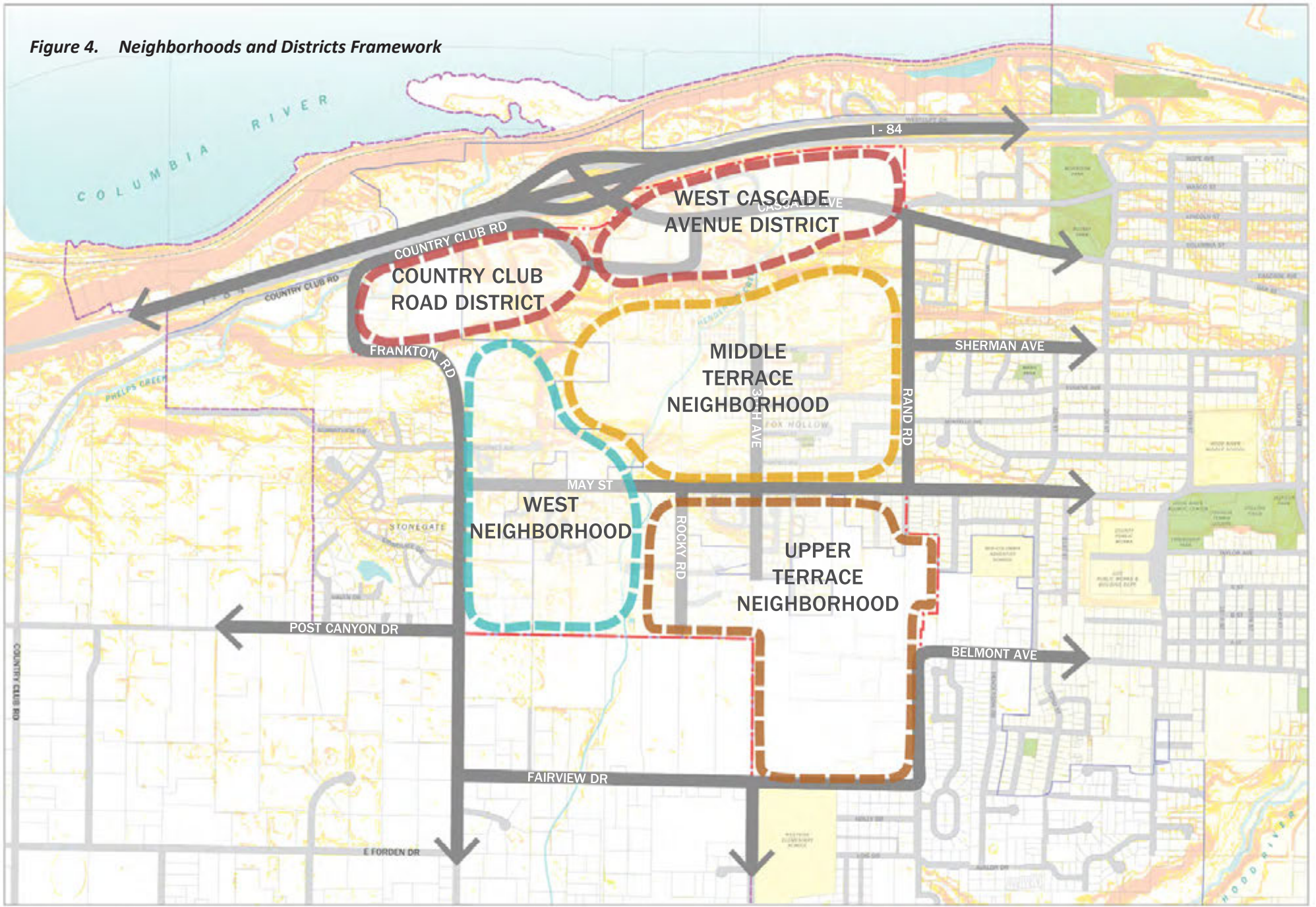


Photo Credit: Sam Beebe

Figure 4. Neighborhoods and Districts Framework



NEIGHBORHOODS AND DISTRICTS

HOOD RIVER WESTSIDE AREA CONCEPT PLAN

>25% SLOPES
>15% SLOPES

STUDY AREA BOUNDARY
CITY BOUNDARY
URBAN GROWTH BOUNDARY



Livable Neighborhoods By Design

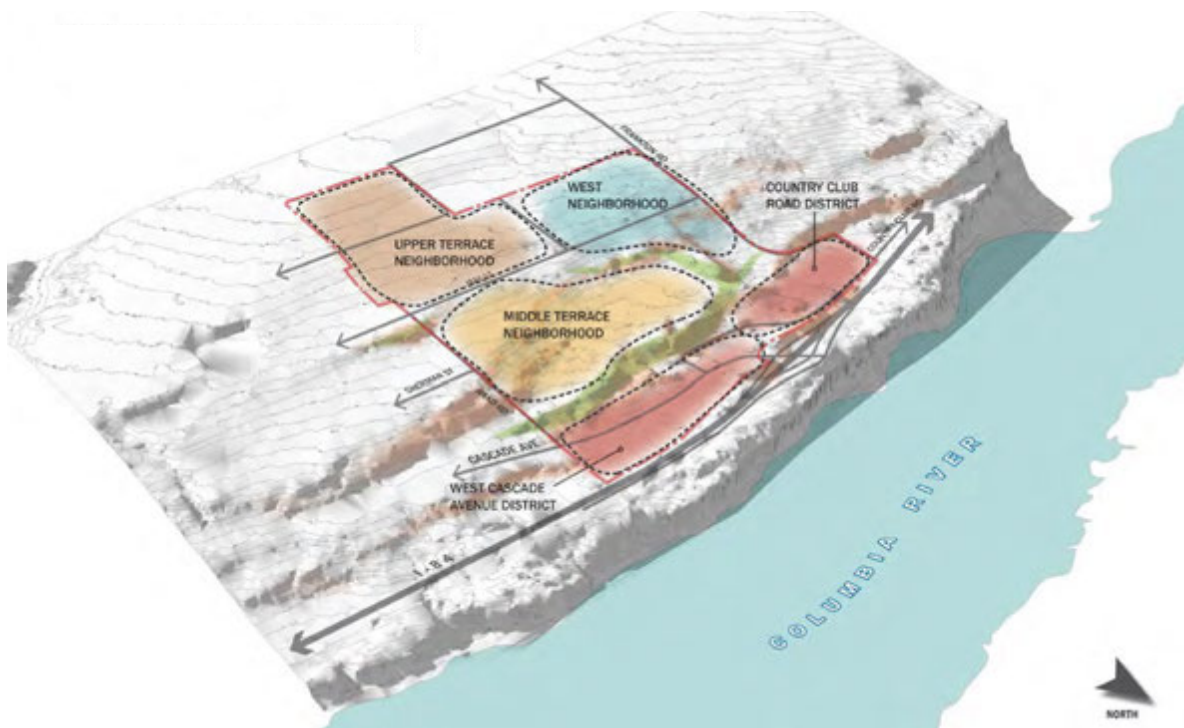
The Neighborhood and District Scale is the largest lens of community design addressed in this plan. It is one of three scales of planning for livability in the Westside:

- Neighborhood and District Scale
- Block Scale
- Building Scale

The Neighborhood and Districts Scale and Block Scale are discussed below. Building Scale is discussed in the code implementation section, starting on page 65. Livable neighborhoods are referenced in several parts of the Westside Vision and Guiding Principles. Examples include:

- “...an interconnected community of great neighborhoods”
- “...neighborhood design that celebrates the landforms, views, and magnificent landscape of Hood River”
- “...create livable neighborhoods that make good use of the Westside’s limited land supply”
- “...incorporate natural features and a sense of place into each neighborhood and district”⁴

Figure 5. Topographical Model of Westside Area



⁴ The full vision statement and guiding principles are discussed in the previous section of this report.

As described above, the Neighborhood and Districts Framework defines three neighborhoods (Middle Terrace, Upper Terrace, and West) based on their natural character within the terraced topography of the Westside, and their walkable size of approximately a quarter-mile from center to edge. Working from this framework, this section of the Concept Plan includes Neighborhood Design Guidelines that show how each neighborhood’s streets, trails, tree groves, rock outcroppings, future parks, future school (Middle Terrace Neighborhood), transitions from existing uses, and other features might knit together over time to achieve the goals of livable and walkable neighborhoods.

Neighborhood Design Guidelines are important for two main reasons. First, development in the Westside is likely to be incremental. With subdivisions and planned developments occurring at two, five, or ten acres at a time, there is a high potential for a fragmented pattern of land use with indirect paths of travel, remnant open spaces, and other missed opportunities for physical cohesion. Second, public investments such as the future school, new north-south street connection, and neighborhood parks, are opportunities to enhance their surrounding neighborhood. Regulating incremental development to knit together into cohesive communities and capturing opportunities for public investment can both be supported through design guidelines prepared at a neighborhood scale.

The Neighborhood Design Framework diagrams in Figure 6 through Figure 8 show how development could be guided and shaped to implement the vision and guiding principles. The livability issues identified on these graphics capture the following types of opportunities:

- Terrace edges and tree groves retained and integrated into site design
- Neighborhood parks in targeted areas as opportunities for open space between new and existing development
- Direct and convenient walking routes to the future parks and the Westside Trail
- Preservation of views to Mt Hood and Mt Adams
- Transition areas adjacent to existing development
- Larger ownerships as opportunities for innovative design
- Mature trees preserved as part of site design
- Direct and convenient walking routes from the Fox Hollow neighborhood to the future school
- Henderson Creek as a connecting open space
- The future school as community gathering space



Photo Credit: Bill Automata

Figure 6 through Figure 8 are included in the Concept Plan report as illustrations of livable, neighborhood-scale design. They could be adopted as regulations, with some clear structure regarding how they are treated in the code. The recommended structure for such a regulation is a “two-track” system where Track 1 relies on clear and objective standards, and Track 2 provides more discretionary process.

For Track 1, Oregon law requires that clear and objective standards be available for development review of “needed” housing types. The intent of the law is to ensure that there are clear rules for approving development proposals so that needed housing is not overtly or inadvertently prevented through subjective criteria. Clear and objective standards are achieved by having either measurable standards (e.g. slopes greater than 25%) or very clearly defined terms. As applied to the Neighborhood Design Guidelines, standards will need to be added to Hood River’s code for topics such as steep slopes, Henderson Creek, tree protection, etc.

For Track 2, local governments have more flexibility to apply judgment. In Hood River, an example of Track 2 review is the Planned Unit Development process. In Track 2 reviews, the Planning Commission or City Council can make judgments about issues such as compatibility, resource protection, and transition between uses. The key is that procedures in the code and state law are properly followed for notice and opportunity to participate, approvals based on code criteria, decisions made on the record, etc. As applied to the Neighborhood Design Guidelines, Figure 6 through Figure 8 could be adopted by the City and applicants could be required to show “consistency” with them, or show that alternative proposals result in outcomes that meet the intent of the diagrams. In short, Track 2 provides flexibility.



Northwest Crossing, Bend, Oregon: a successful model of neighborhood design.

Figure 6. Neighborhood Design Framework- Upper Terrace Neighborhood

Neighborhood Design Framework Diagram
Upper Terrace Neighborhood

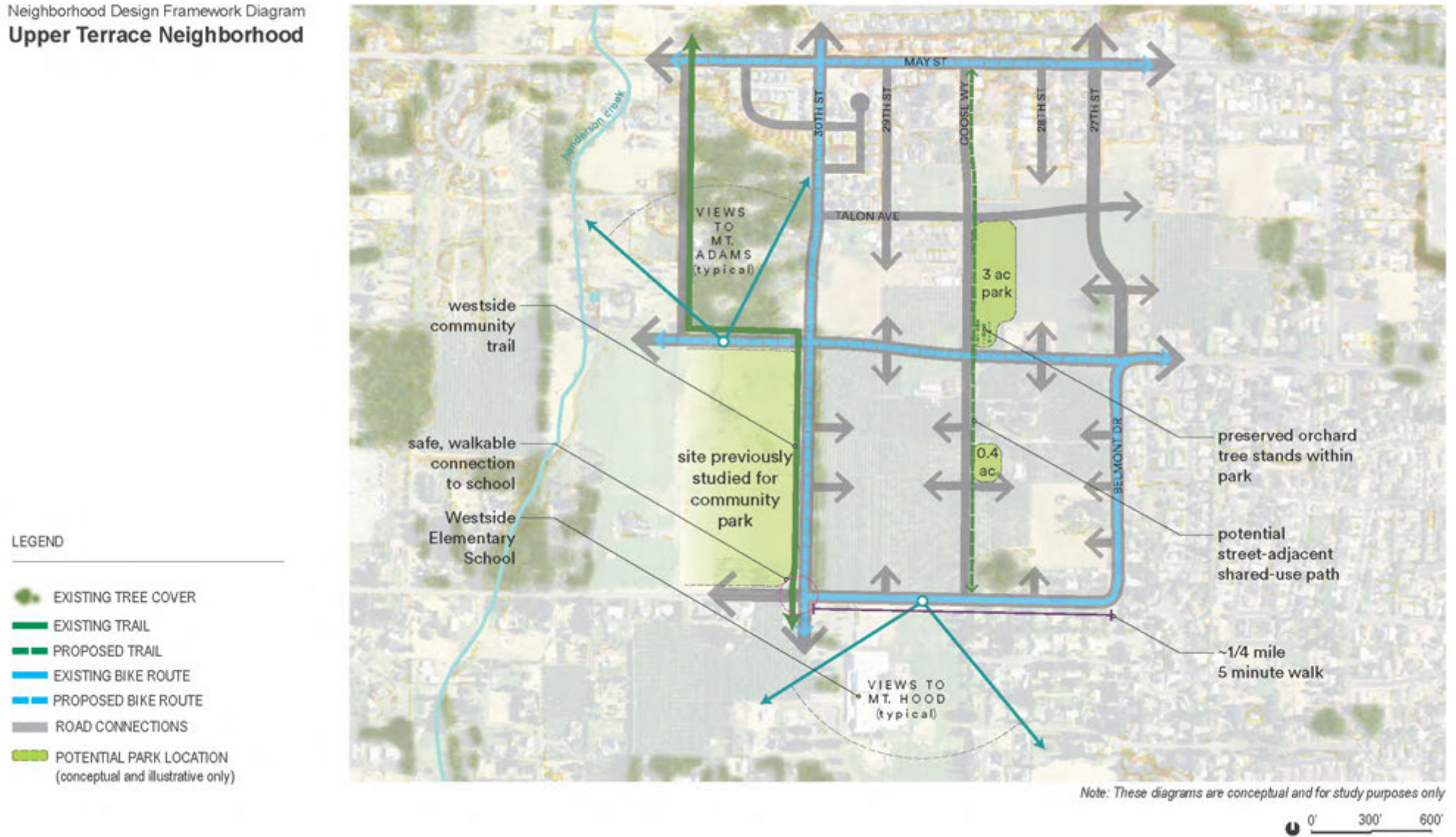
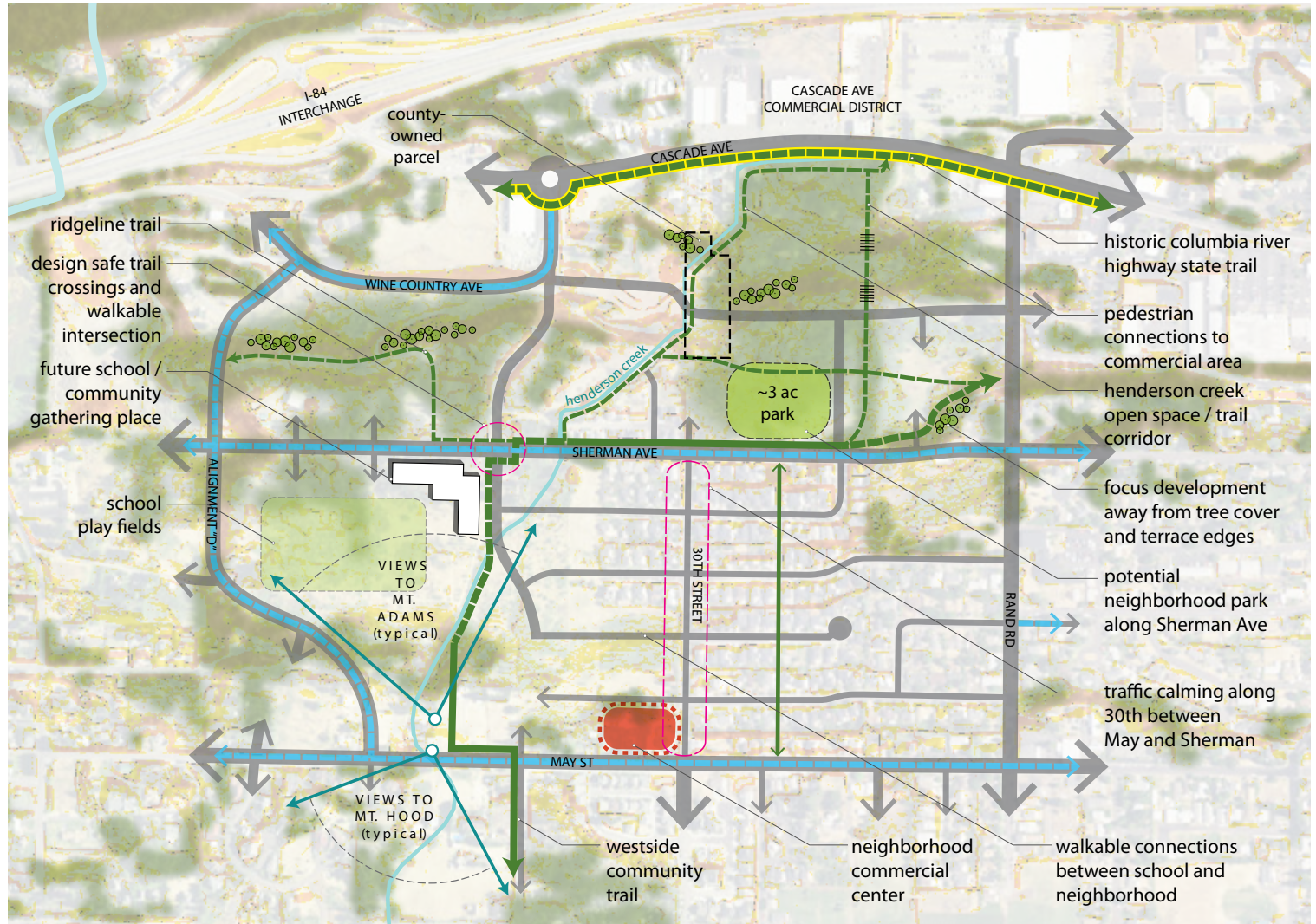


Figure 7. Neighborhood Design Framework – Middle Terrace Neighborhood

Neighborhood Design Framework Diagram
Middle Terrace Neighborhood



LEGEND

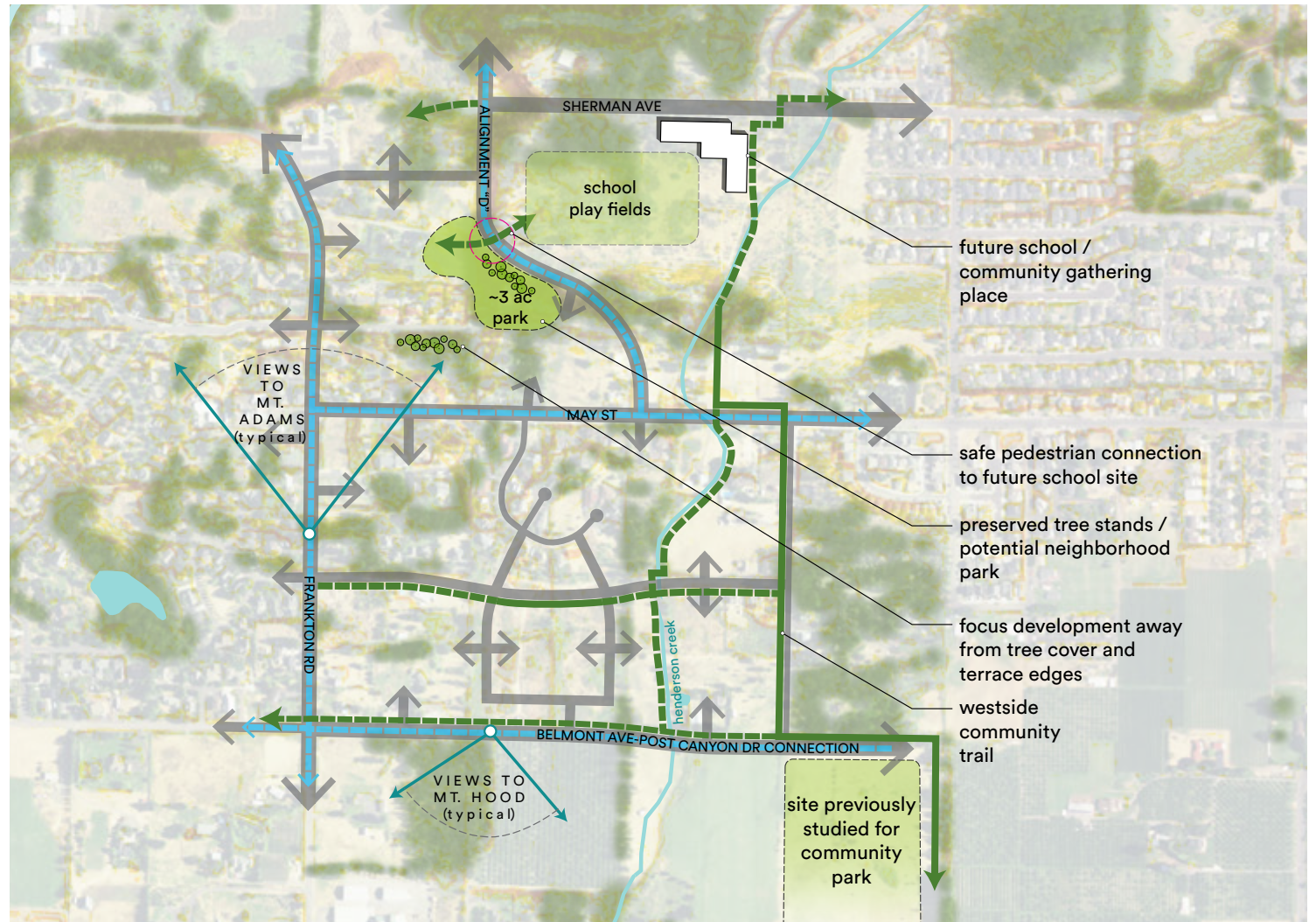
- EXISTING TREE COVER
- EXISTING TRAIL
- PROPOSED TRAIL
- EXISTING BIKE ROUTE
- PROPOSED BIKE ROUTE
- ROAD CONNECTIONS
- POTENTIAL PARK LOCATION (conceptual and illustrative only)

Note: These diagrams are conceptual and for study purposes only



Figure 8. Neighborhood Design Framework – West Neighborhood

Neighborhood Design Framework Diagram
West Neighborhood



Note: These diagrams are conceptual and for study purposes only



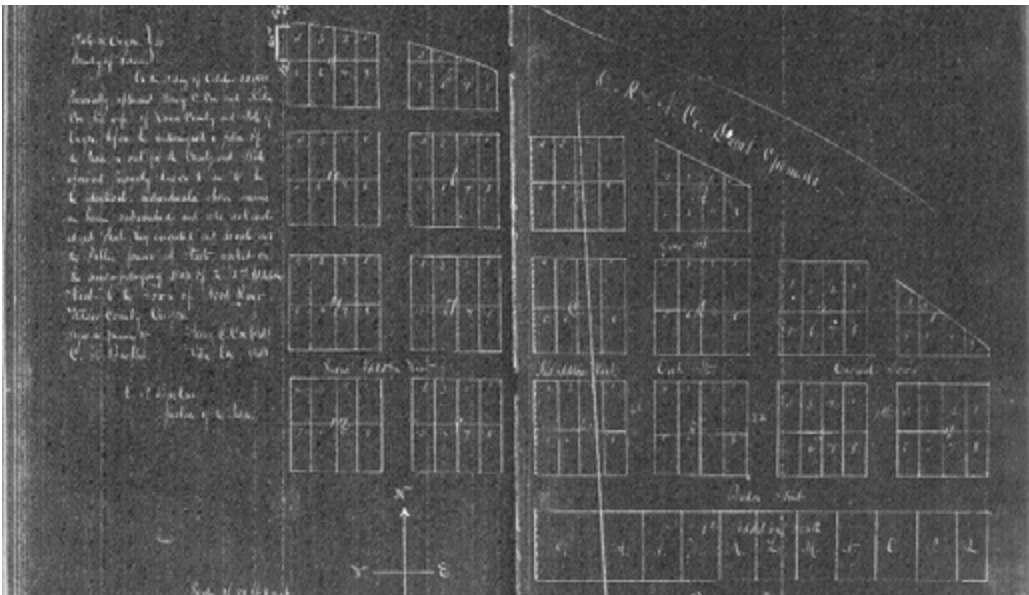
LEGEND

- EXISTING TREE COVER
- EXISTING TRAIL
- PROPOSED TRAIL
- EXISTING BIKE ROUTE
- PROPOSED BIKE ROUTE
- ROAD CONNECTIONS
- POTENTIAL PARK LOCATION (conceptual and illustrative only)

Block Scale – Concepts for Promoting Walkability, Community, and Transitions Between Housing Types

Hood River’s original town plan and plat is largely a block plan. It was, in effect, the original Concept Plan for Hood River. The establishment of those blocks endures today as one of the reasons for Hood River’s successful downtown and highly livable adjacent neighborhoods.

Figure 9. Original Plat of Hood River



1948-49 aerial view of Hood River
Photo credit: History Museum of Hood River County

As with downtown’s historic blocks, a clear, connected, and context-sensitive block pattern should be established for the Westside Area. Unlike the historic original plats of the City, the Westside’s block pattern will not be platted and recorded in advance. Rather, it will be guided by this plan and implemented by property owners over time, often involving relatively small parcels. The block pattern will be shaped by the realities of existing development, slopes and natural features such as streams and tree groves, and the site-specific issues that arise through development review.

The City has two existing tools in the zoning code that support a walkable block pattern. The first tool is the set of standards titled “Street Connectivity and Formation of Blocks Required.”⁵ These standards require “complete blocks” and establish maximum block lengths and perimeters. Flexibility is provided through an exception for larger blocks that provide “pathways that minimize out of direction travel by pedestrians...” The second tool is the City’s requirement for “Future Street Plans.”⁶ These standards “...provide a guide for transportation circulation to the developing site and in the immediate area,” and give very clear direction toward accomplishing the goal of a connected block pattern. Requiring additional right-of-way can increase overall costs of development, however, so the City must be sure to balance this requirement with affordability goals.

Figure 10 and Figure 11 show conceptual and illustrative future street plans for the southern portion of the Upper Terrace Neighborhood. This area is largely under single ownership and is an opportunity for above-referenced block and Future Street Plan standards to create a highly walkable and livable neighborhood. These alternatives are illustrative and conceptual – they are not intended as a requirement.

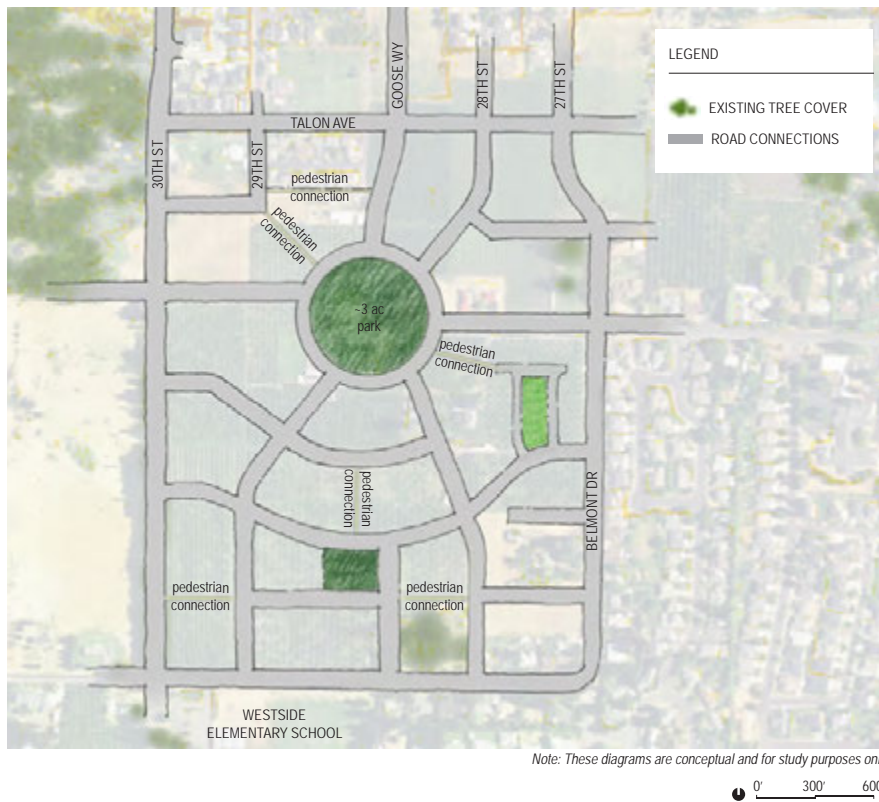
Figure 10. Upper Terrace Neighborhood Demonstration Plan



5 HRMC, Section 16.12.020(I).

6 HRMC 16.12.020(J).

Figure 11. Upper Terrace Neighborhood Demonstration Plan 2



Transitions Between Different Building Forms

Like other areas within Hood River, the Westside Area will have blocks where different building forms and housing types – single family homes, cottages, townhomes, apartments, and non-residential buildings – are adjacent to each other. During the Concept plan process, participants expressed an interest in design standards to improve compatibility between housing types and between uses. Compatibility can be guided through regulations and the development review process. Some guidelines are simply good site planning and do not necessarily add cost to development. Regulations, which must be clear and objective for needed housing, can be adopted to add features to buildings at a cost that is relatively low compared to the community benefits they are intended to provide.

The following guidelines are suggested:

- Like uses and building forms should face each other across streets.
- Along streets, there should not be a mix of front facades and side or rear facades. There should be a continuity to the placement of the fronts of dwellings. Homes on corner lots should be carefully designed, as there are effectively two front facades.

- Building form transition – single family form to townhomes to apartments, or non-residential buildings, in any combination – should generally occur at the center of blocks, across rear lot lines or rear alleys.
- Step-downs in height should be used for transitions between taller buildings and shorter buildings across lot lines or alleys.
- Open space should be provided between groups of townhomes. For this guideline, open space is not just the minimum required side setback; side setbacks should be increased between groups of townhomes. Pedestrian connections can be provided within these setbacks.
- Landscaping, particularly trees, should be used to soften transitions between different building forms.

In addition to the block-oriented guidelines above, compatibility and transition will be furthered by building design standards. Design standards typically address orientation of front entries to streets, garage locations, location of parking to the sides or rears of buildings, compatibility of height, bulk and scale of buildings, required architectural features, and the location of storage and mechanical equipment. Flexibility should be provided along higher volume streets with access limitations, and continuous rear yards and fences should be avoided where possible.



*A variety of housing types in High Point, Seattle
Photo credit: Google Earth*

STREETS FRAMEWORK

Streets as Public Places

The Streets Framework (Figure 12) is intended to implement the vision to create an interconnected community that includes streets, trails, and paths that are “walkable, connected, and green.” The streets of the Westside Area will comprise the largest component of the public realm. They will not only serve as transportation corridors for all users, but also as community gathering places, view corridors, utilities corridors, and other similar uses. A highly-connected street system is essential to creating a cohesive community.

Building on Hood River’s Transportation System Plan

The Streets Framework depicts the hierarchy of street types for the Westside Area, consistent with the street classifications used in Hood River’s Transportation System Plan (TSP): Minor Arterials, Collectors, and Local Streets (see Figure 13). To supplement this adopted hierarchy, the Streets Framework also depicts “Neighborhood Connector” Streets. The Neighborhood Connectors are selected local streets that are intended to be continuous through neighborhoods, providing direct and convenient connectivity with wider planter strips to better accommodate stormwater treatment. They are graphically shown as straight lines, but do not need to be rigidly straight alignments. They may be curved or shaped to natural features of the land provided that they still create a direct and convenient local street connection.

The Hood River TSP was the starting point for creating the Streets Framework. Updates to the TSP roadway and functional classifications for several streets in the Westside Area have been identified. The primary update is the relocation of a future North-South Minor Arterial street between Wine Country Avenue and May Street previously designated in the TSP. As the city grows, this street is expected to be a critical connectivity improvement in western Hood River that alleviates a significant amount of traffic from other corridors such as Cascade Avenue, Rand Road, and even 13th Street. Three alternatives were evaluated for this key route (see Appendix B for a detailed evaluation). The recommended route (“Alignment D”) runs from Wine Country Avenue to May Street in the transition area between the West Neighborhood and the Middle Terrace Neighborhood. The rationale for this alignment is that it:

- Can be designed to be less steep than other alternatives;
- Has less overall impact on developable properties;
- Avoids placement of a Minor Arterial at the front of the future school; and
- Has less disruption of neighborhood connectivity than other alternatives.



Photo Credit: Harold Litwiler

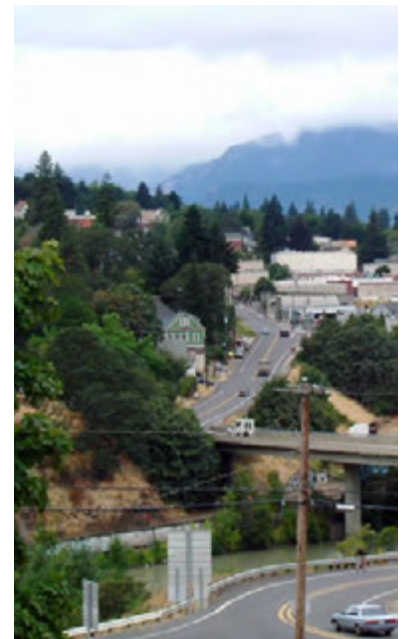
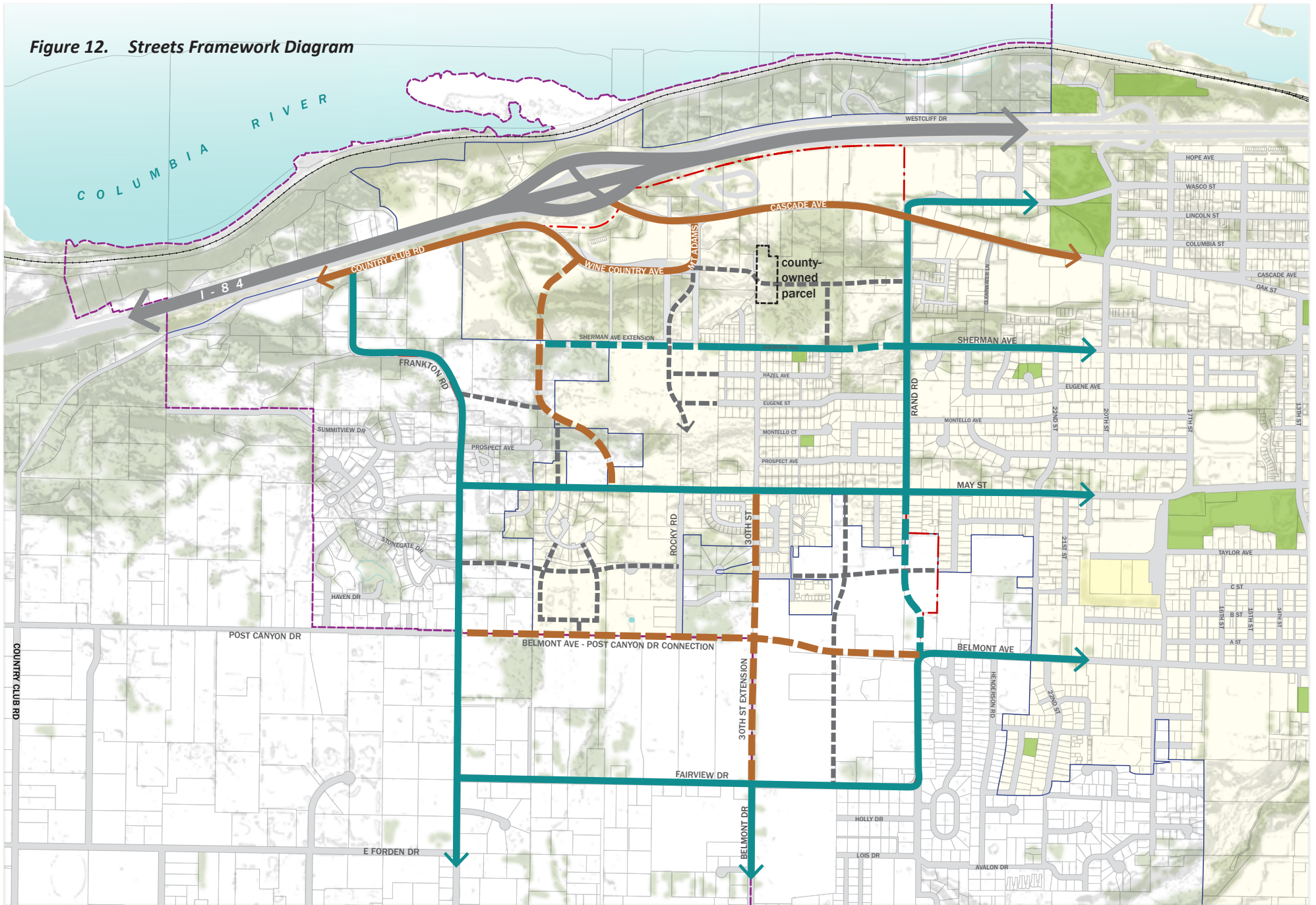









Photo Credit: Robert Ashworth

Figure 12. Streets Framework Diagram



STREETS FRAMEWORK

DECEMBER 19, 2017
HOOD RIVER WESTSIDE AREA CONCEPT PLAN

- | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
|  | MINOR ARTERIAL
(existing/proposed) |  | NEIGHBORHOOD
CONNECTOR (proposed) |  | PROJECT AREA BOUNDARY |
|  | COLLECTOR
(existing/proposed) |  | EXISTING
STREET |  | CITY BOUNDARY |
| | | | |  | URBAN GROWTH BOUNDARY |

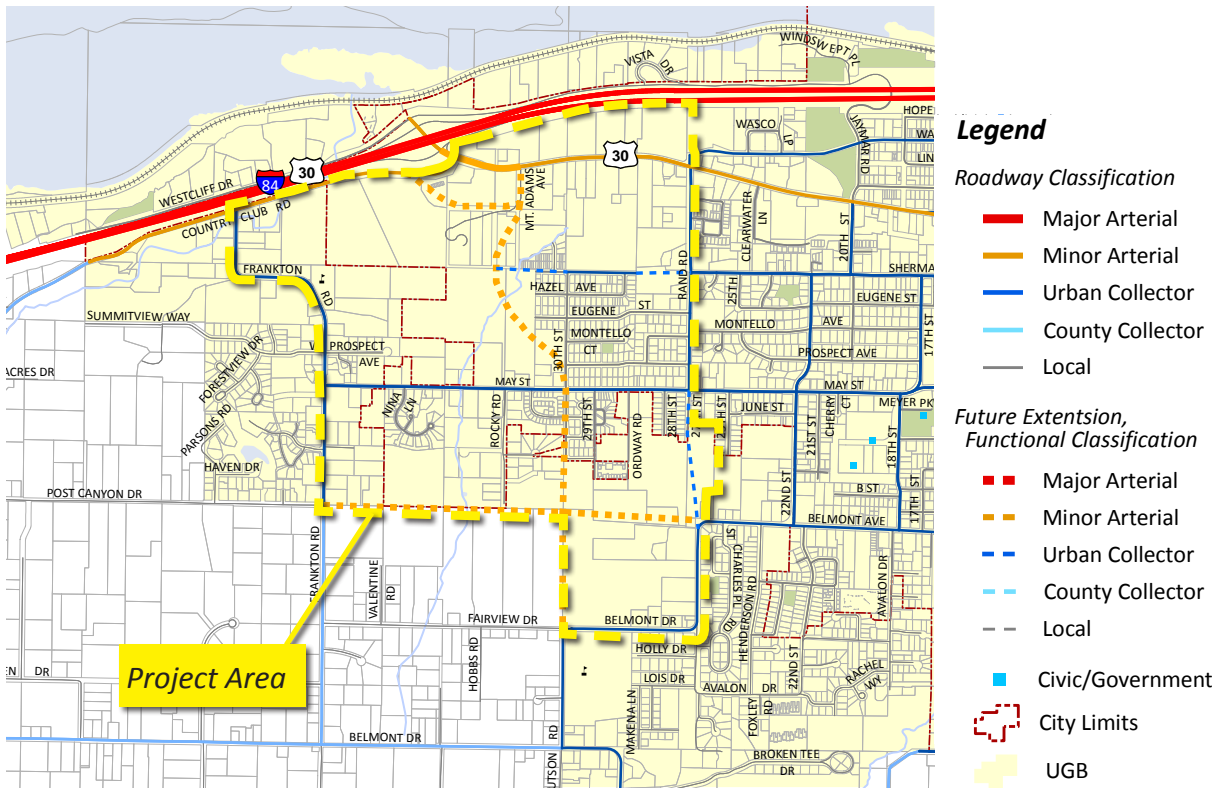


The transportation analysis for the Concept Plan validated the need for the transportation projects listed in the adopted TSP (see Appendix B for analysis). It identified several updates to streets and projects, including:

- Relocation of the “Mt. Adams Extension” Minor Arterial to Alignment D, as described above
- Relocation of the signals previously sited at Mt Adams/Wine Country and 30th/May to Alignment D/Wine Country and Alignment D/May (shifting the signals west).
- A signal or mini-roundabout at the Rand/27th/May intersection.⁷

Figure 13 below depicts the City’s adopted TSP Functional Classification Map, with annotations indicating “Potential Local Street Connections.” The TSP will need to be amended in order to combine recommendations from the Westside Area Streets Framework, including local street connections, with existing TSP recommendations.

Figure 13. City of Hood River Roadway Functional Classification – 2011 Transportation System Plan



⁷ Note: this improvement is only required if the Land Use Framework totaling 1,713 new dwellings is adopted. If the Land Use Framework is revised to achieve a lesser number of new housing units, the Rand/27th/May signal may not be needed to meet the City’s standards through the year 2040. For context, it is not required for the new growth associated with existing zoning (roughly 1,100 new dwellings).

Specific Street Recommendations and Issues

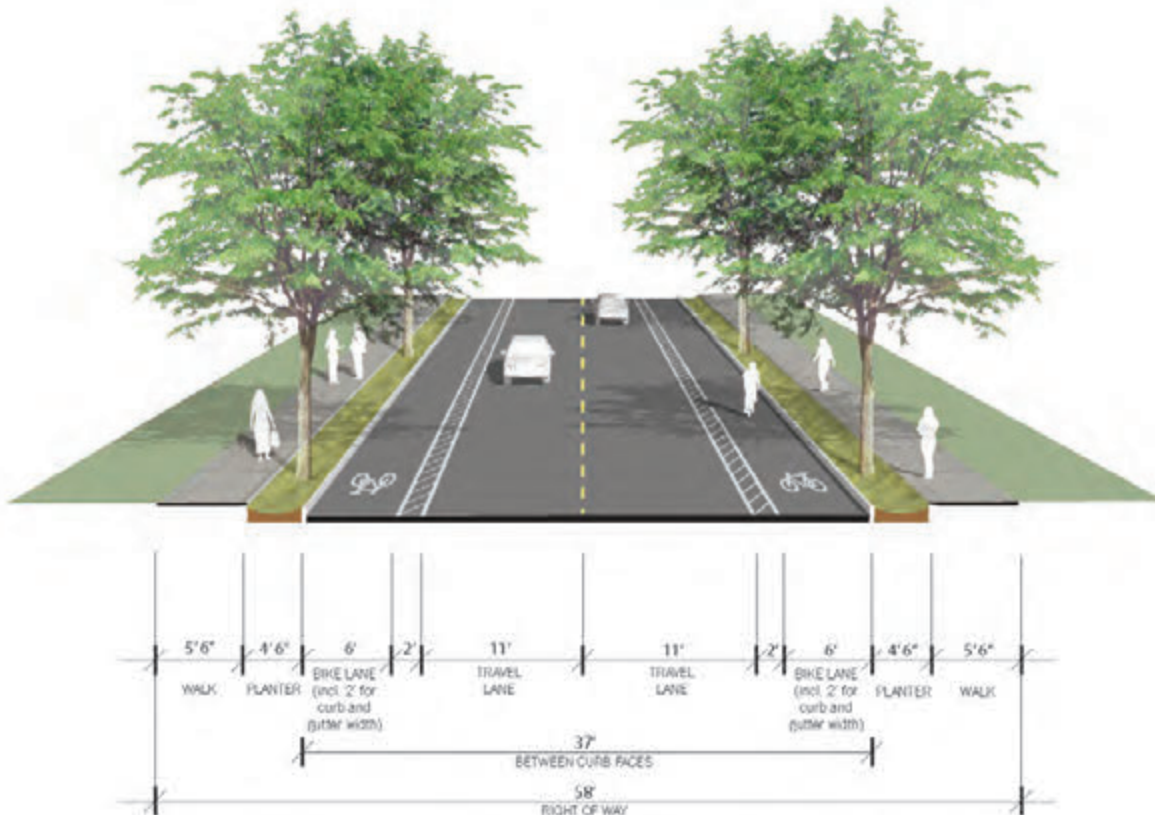
Alignment D's Design

The future Minor Arterial street connection from Wine Country Avenue to May Street, known as "Alignment D," requires special consideration so that it is designed as a context-sensitive street that balances the multiple needs of active transportation, north-south mobility, neighborhood impacts, street connectivity, physical constraints, and cost. It will serve the function of a Minor Arterial, but must be the most "people-friendly" Minor Arterial that can be implemented. With that goal in mind, the project team recommends following elements for the design of Alignment D:

- **Center turn lane:** Not continuous; turn pockets where needed. Result is a 2-lane street instead of the typical 3-lane street.
- **Auto lane widths:** 11 feet instead of the typical 12 feet.
- **Buffered bike lanes:** A striped 2-foot buffer and 6-foot bike lane is recommended
- **Design speeds and curve radii:** Consider designing to accommodate slower speeds.
- **Storm water:** Incorporate low-impact designs.

A new minor arterial cross-section is recommended, for Alignment D and other minor arterial connections within the City.. The cross-section shown in Figure 14 shows the typical condition - a left-turn lane is added at intersections where needed (see Appendix B for additional cross-sections).

Figure 14. Minor Arterial Option Cross-Section (Without Turn Lane)

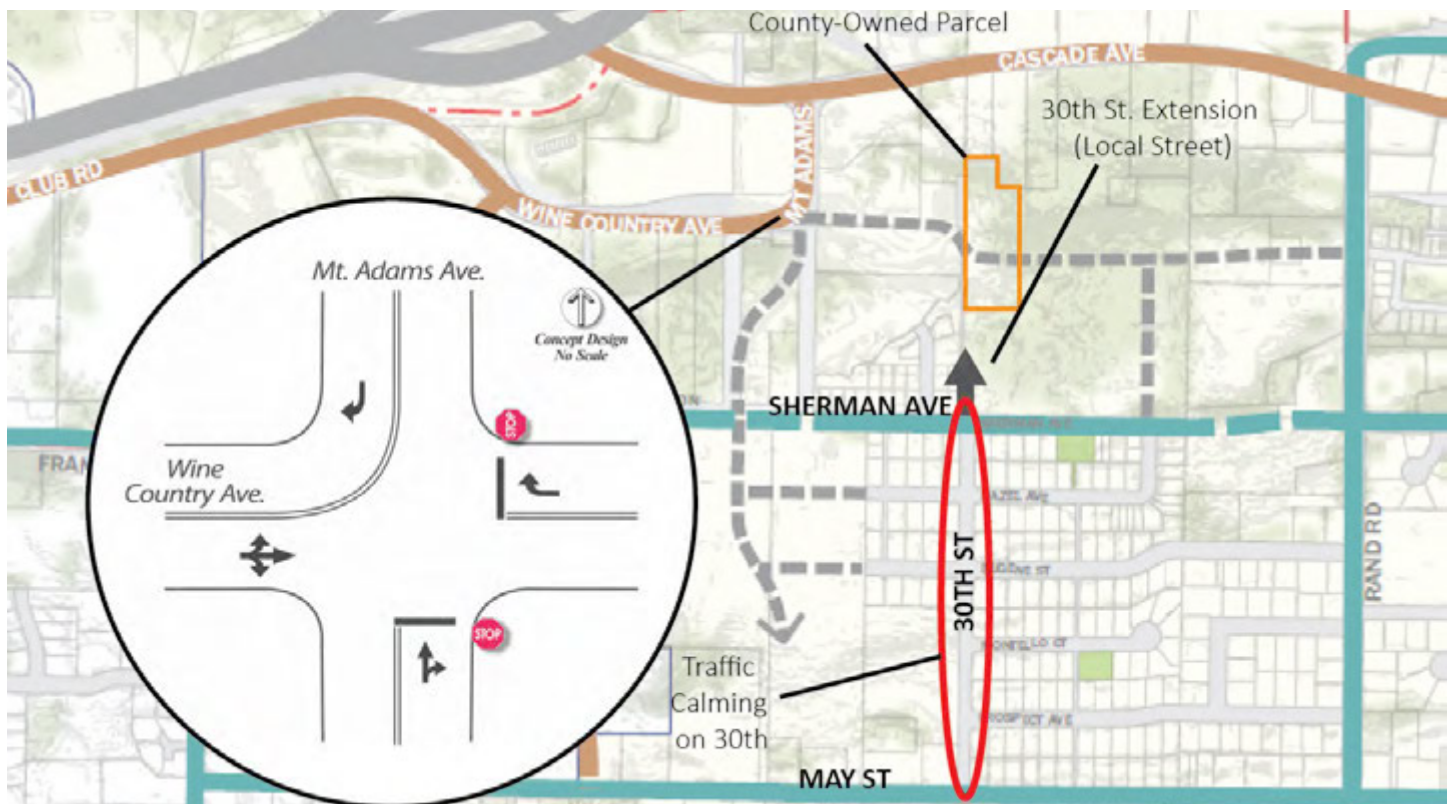


30th Avenue Traffic Calming North of May Street

From a network and traffic impact perspective, the relocation of the Mt Adams extension to Alignment D will reduce future traffic on 30th Street and near the future school, as compared to future conditions under the currently-adopted TSP. However, it is important that 30th Street, once extended north, does not exceed its local street function because it is a relatively direct route to Mt Adams and the Cascade Avenue corridor. To prevent this, the project team has several recommendations:

- The intersection of Sherman Avenue and 30th Street should be stop-controlled.
- The future intersection north of Sherman Avenue and an extended 30th Street should be stop-controlled.
- The five block section of 30th Street, between May and Sherman, should be traffic calmed. There are several options for traffic calming, including stop signs at one or two locations along this stretch of 30th, and a variety of others detailed on the following page. Speed bumps are generally not used in Hood River.
- When new connections are added to the curved section of Mt Adams and Wine Country (as shown on the Street Framework), turning movements should be restricted with a raised curb barrier to prohibit left turn movements across traffic. See Figure 15. (Design is preliminary and subject to review by City Engineer)

Figure 15. 30th Avenue Connections and Traffic Calming



Neighborhood Traffic Management Tools

Neighborhood Traffic Management (NTM) describes strategies that can be deployed to slow traffic, and potentially reduce volumes, creating a more inviting environment for pedestrians and bicyclists. NTM strategies are primarily traffic calming techniques for improving neighborhood livability on local streets, though a limited set of strategies can also be applied to collectors and arterials. Mitigation measures for neighborhood traffic impacts must balance the need to manage vehicle speeds and volumes with the need to maintain mobility, circulation, and function for service providers, such as emergency responders.



(www.pedbikeimages.org/Dan Burden)

Chicaines are a series of raised curb extensions on alternating sides of a street forming an S-shaped travel way, reducing vehicle speeds.



(www.pedbikeimages.org/Dan Burden)

A "Choker" is a pinch point placed on either side of the street to narrow the center of the lane such that two drivers have difficulty passing through simultaneously. They are appropriate where travel speeds are already low.



(www.pedbikeimages.org/Carl Sundstrom)

Curb extensions reduce the pedestrian crossing distance and improve motorists' visibility of pedestrians waiting to cross the street. They can also serve as good locations for bike parking, benches, public art, and other streetscape features.



(www.pedbikeimages.org/Adam Fukushima)

Diverters – physical barriers that restrict access and movement. They can prevent specific movements or restrict access to local traffic only. Can also serve as good locations for public art, and other streetscape features.



www.pedbikeimages.org/Tom Harned)

Raised crosswalks - extend the sidewalk across the road and bring motor vehicles to the pedestrian level. They also improve accessibility by allowing pedestrians to cross at nearly a constant grade. They help to slow vehicles.



(www.pedbikeimages.org/Carl Sundstrom)

Traffic Circles can reduce vehicle speeds and crashes in low volume areas (less than 5,000 vehicles).

'Share the Road' signage can be used to raise awareness and legitimize the presence of bicycles on the roadways. This signage is applicable to roadways where bike lanes are not necessarily appropriate (e.g., roadways with low vehicle volumes and speeds). 'Share the Road' signage can be used to supplement shared lane markings.



Pedestrian Refuge Islands
Pedestrian refuge islands - allow pedestrians to cross one segment of the street to a relatively safe location out of the travel lanes, and then continue across the next segment in a separate gap in traffic. Refuge islands are most appropriate at midblock crossings where right-of-way allows for adequate space between opposing travel lanes.

30th Avenue Parking South of May Street

The City has received requests to eliminate existing bike lanes on 30th Street south of May Street in favor of on-street parking. This is due in part to limited on-street parking in a Planned Unit Development with narrow streets located at the southwestern corner of 30th & May. As 30th is extended south over time, it will be important to have bike lanes because the street is designated as a Minor Arterial south of May Street. Future development reviews should take this into consideration, with a goal of retaining the bike lanes on 30th. Providing connected block patterns and orienting new local streets with an east-west orientation, as well as providing parking bays for denser land uses will help prevent future conflicts.

Post Canyon Drive and 30th Street Right-of-Way Phasing

The current TSP and the Streets Framework show the “Belmont Avenue Post Canyon Drive Extension” and 30th Street (south of May Street) as Minor Arterial connections, with alignments abutting the UGB. According to the TSP, the ultimate right-of-way widths for these streets is 70 feet. Obtaining right-of-way will be done primarily through the development review process, and there are legal limitations on exactions for right-of-way dedication and street improvements. Therefore, it is recommended that the City work with property owners and developers to obtain at least half of the needed right-of-way (i.e. minimum 35-foot-wide) for an interim level of improvements. In the future, if it is determined that the abutting property that is currently located outside of the UGB should be urbanized, remaining right-of-way and street improvements should be obtained to complete the full width of these streets to meet requirements for Minor Arterials.

Street Cross Sections

The following cross sections apply to development in the Westside Area. Some are in the City’s current TSP, and others were developed specifically for the Westside area. New cross sections are intended to supersede standard adopted cross-sections, where applicable. Cross-sections are considered typical and subject to modification as determined by the City Engineer. (See Appendix B for the full list of cross sections). Further, it is recommended that the standards for private streets are updated so as not to be more restrictive than standards for shared private driveways.

Highways and Arterials

- Historic Columbia River Highway – US 30 I-84 Eastbound to Mt. Adams Avenue)
- Historic Columbia River Highway – US 30 Mt. Adams Avenue to 13th Street/OR 281)
- Minor Arterial
- Minor Arterial Option (Alignment D) – With Turn Lane **(NEW)**
- Minor Arterial Option (Alignment D) – Without Turn Lane **(NEW)**

Collectors

- Commercial/Residential Collector
- Neighborhood Collector

Local Streets

- Neighborhood Connector Street (**NEW**)
- Local Option A (
- Local Option B
- Local Option C
- Alley
- Path
- Industrial Street
- Private Street
- Six Home Private Street

Figure 16. Neighborhood Connector Street Cross Section

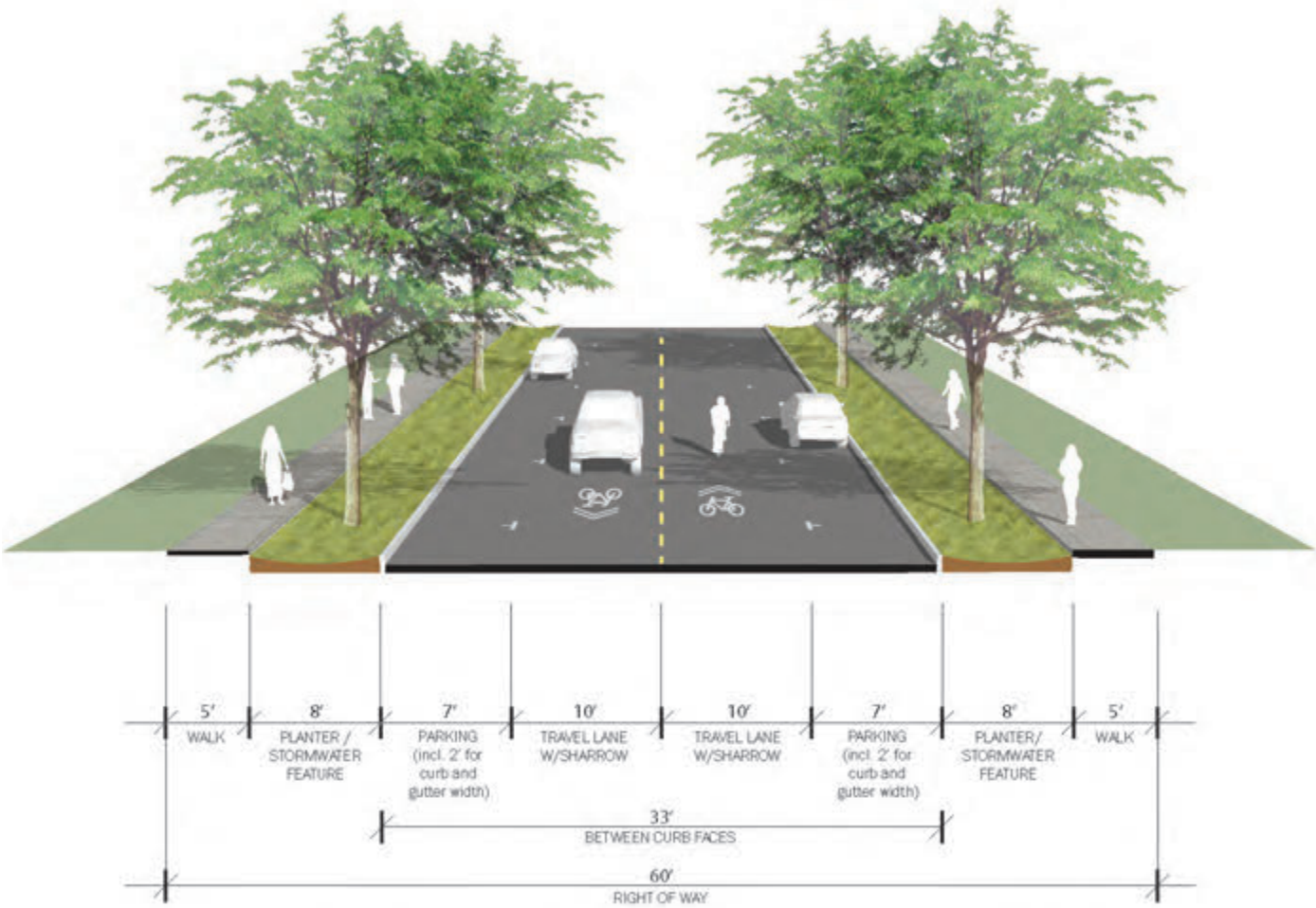
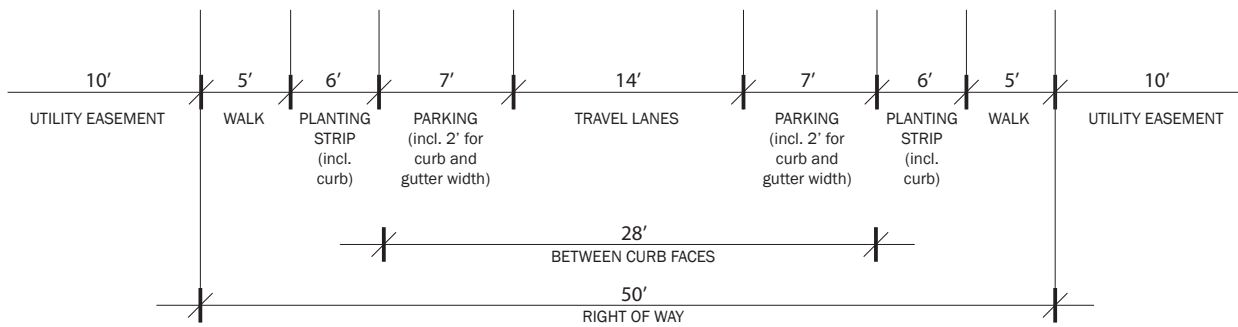


Figure 17. Local Street Cross Section

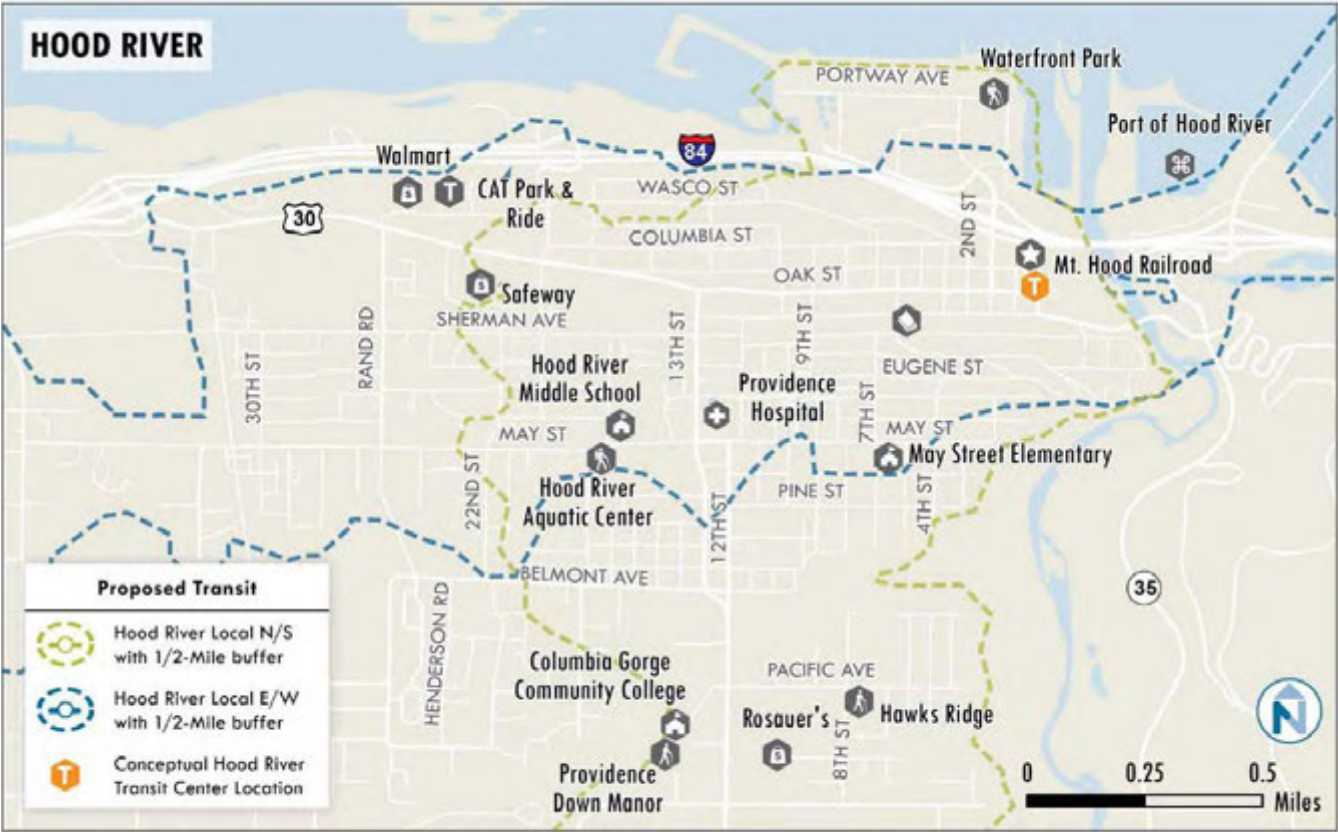


The Future of Transit in Hood River and the Westside

One of the guiding principles for this plan is to “plan land uses and transportation facilities so the area may be served by fixed route transit in the future.” In order to achieve this, the area must have good major connections to the rest of the city, an internal multi-modal circulation network that allows residents to access transit facilities, and sufficient residential density to support transit service. Intersection improvements in the Westside Area, such as the potential roundabout at Rand/27th/May , should be designed to accommodate transit vehicles.

Parallel to the Concept Plan work, Columbia Area Transit has prepared a Transit Master Plan for Hood River County, which includes future transit service to the Westside Area. In the medium-term, the recommendation is for two routes to serve Hood River: one serving east/west travel and one serving north/south travel. These services will allow for a significant amount of “deviation” to pick up and drop off to those with mobility issues near the route’s fixed stops. The recommended routing and deviation zone from the Transit Master Plan is shown in Figure 18 below, and will be updated as the street network and land uses within the Westside Area are built out.

Figure 18. Transit Master Plan Medium/Long-Term Local Service Map



PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE FRAMEWORK

The Vision

The Westside Area is envisioned as an extremely walkable and bikeable part of the City, with on-street and off-street paths connecting neighborhoods to green spaces and services within Hood River and the surrounding area. The Westside Area is at the intersection of the Historic Columbia River Highway, the Westside Trail, and a popular route to the Post Canyon area west of the City.

Existing Plans

Planning for bicycle and pedestrian access in the Westside Area has to date been addressed in the Transportation System Plan, which includes “Modal Plans” for the pedestrian system and the bicycle system. These plans identify a number of bicycle and pedestrian projects within the Westside Area, largely limited to sidewalks and bike lanes on May St. and Rand Road, and the Westside Trail.

Bicycle and Pedestrian Framework

Pedestrian and bicycle routes are a key component of the Concept Plan. In the November 2016 online open house, connecting neighborhoods with bicycle lanes was the highest-ranked transportation issue, with nearly two-thirds of respondents rating the issue as “Very Important.” Off-street walking paths and a connected system of sidewalks also received high scores, with over half of respondents rating the issue as “Very Important.”

The Pedestrian and Bicycle Connections Framework (Figure 19) depicts a connected network of pedestrian paths, bike routes, and trails that go “to and through” each neighborhood and district of the Westside Area. The goal is to provide many options for active transportation and reduced reliance on vehicle travel. The plan builds on designated and existing routes, including the Historic Columbia River Highway State Trail, the Westside Trail, and routes in the adopted TSP. Other connections have been added to connect activity centers such as the planned parks and schools.

Each of the trail and path segments have been evaluated and classified. Table 1 and Table 2 describe the type, intended users, width, and surface type for each segment. The alignment, width, and surface types are preliminary and subject to refinement during design.

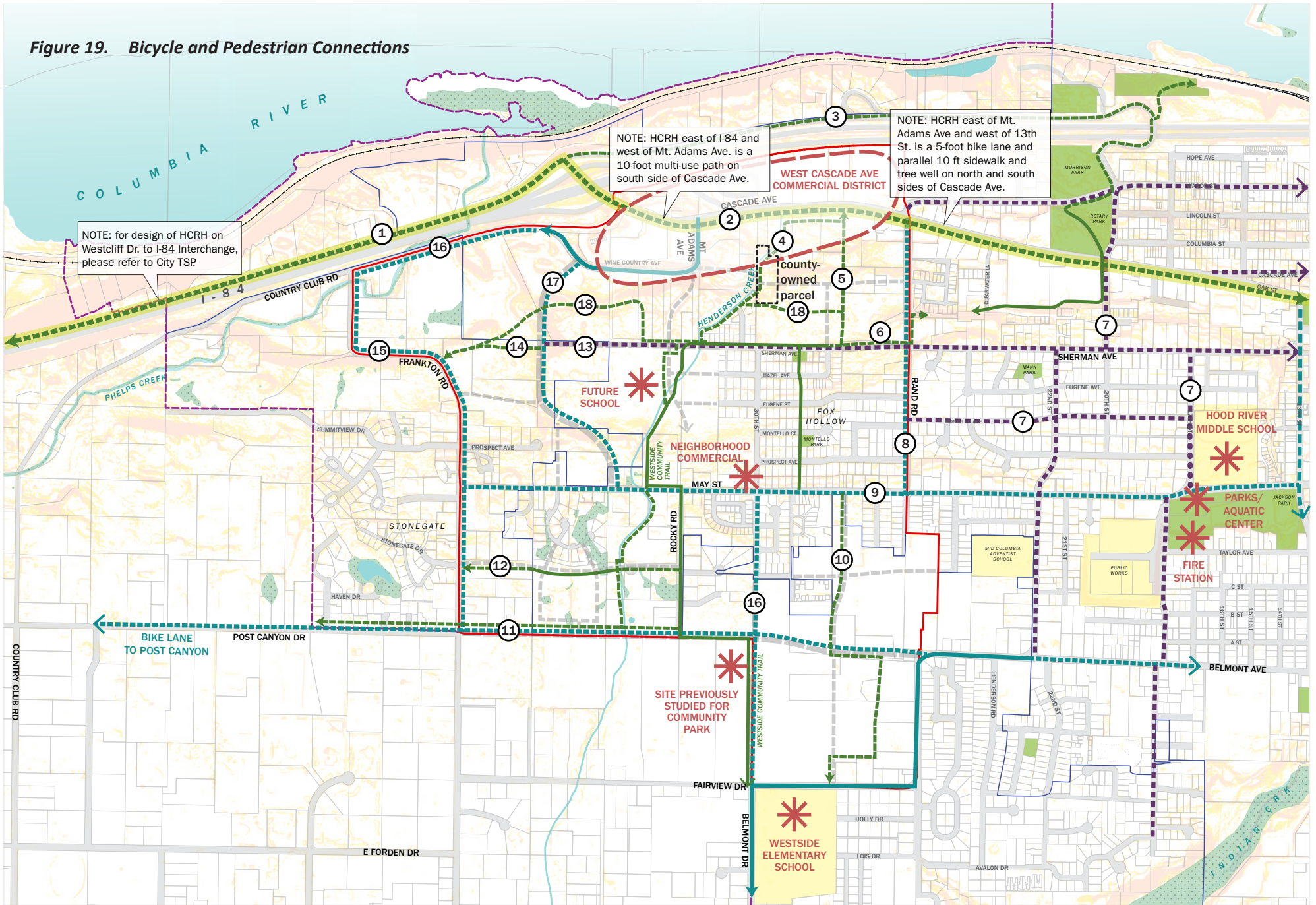


Hood River, OR
Photo Credit: Google Earth



Second Street Stairs, Hood River, OR
Photo Credit: Google Earth

Figure 19. Bicycle and Pedestrian Connections



NOTE: for design of HCRH on Westcliff Dr. to I-84 Interchange, please refer to City TSP

NOTE: HCRH east of I-84 and west of Mt. Adams Ave. is a 10-foot multi-use path on south side of Cascade Ave.

NOTE: HCRH east of Mt. Adams Ave and west of 13th St. is a 5-foot bike lane and parallel 10 ft sidewalk and tree well on north and south sides of Cascade Ave.

BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN FRAMEWORK

DECEMBER 19, 2017
HOOD RIVER WESTSIDE AREA CONCEPT PLAN










HCRH STATE TRAIL	EXISTING/FUTURE BIKE LANES	ACTIVITY CENTER	STUDY AREA BOUNDARY
EXISTING/FUTURE PED CONNECTION	FUTURE SHARROWS	CITY BOUNDARY	URBAN GROWTH BOUNDARY



Three Key Trails for the Westside

Three key trails are envisioned through the Westside Area, as shown in Figure 19. The Westside Trail, which currently connects from the Westside Elementary School to Sherman Avenue, will remain and be improved. A new trail along Henderson Creek is also proposed, which will provide access to nature and an opportunity to improve the condition of the creek. A third major trail along the ridgeline through groves of retained trees is also included.












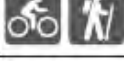

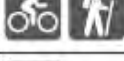




Table 1. Existing Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities

Trail Segment	Type	Users	Approximate Width	Surface *
(A)	Westside Community Trail, between May & Sherman, then along Henderson Creek		~4'	Gravel, Natural Surface
(B)	Westside Community Trail, along Sherman		5'	Concrete Sidewalk
(C)	Fox Hollow Pedestrian Path		~4'	Asphalt
(D)	Westside Community Trail, on Rocky Road		~6'	Shared with Asphalt Road
(E)	Westside Community Trail, between Rocky Road & Fairview		~3'	Gravel
(F)	Westside Community Trail, west of Rocky Road		~4'	Gravel, Natural Surface
(G)	Belmont Rd/Fairview Bike Lanes		5'	Asphalt†
(H)	Westside Community Trail, north of Sherman		~4'	Concrete Sidewalk, Shared with Asphalt Road
(I)	Cascade Ave/Mt. Adams Ave Bike Lanes		~4'	Asphalt†

† These existing routes are high-stress for cyclists and should be upgraded to a wider and more clearly-marked or physically separated bike lane. See "Bicycle Routes by Stress Conditions" map.

* Wherever Westside Community Trail exists as gravel or natural surface, it should be upgraded to a firm and stable surface for improved accessibility.

Table 2. Proposed Bicycle and Pedestrian Framework Facilities

Trail Segment	Type	Users	Approximate Width [†]	Surface [*]
①	Historic Columbia River Hwy Trail		8'	Asphalt
②	Historic Columbia River Hwy Trail (design varies by segment; see map)		12'	Asphalt or Concrete
③	Westcliff Dr pedestrian path		6'	Concrete Sidewalk or other Firm & Stable Surface
④	Henderson Creek Trail		6'	Firm & Stable Surface
⑤	Westside Community Trail extension to Cascade Ave		~4'	Firm & Stable Surface
⑥	Westside Community Trail extension east and north to waterfront		~4'	Firm & Stable Surface
⑦	Bike Boulevards on Montello Ave, 17th St, 18th St, and 20th St		N/A (Shared Lane Markings)	Shared Asphalt Road
⑧	Rand Rd Bike Lanes		6'	Asphalt Bike Lane
⑨	May St Bike Lanes		6'	Asphalt Bike Lane
⑩	Upper Terrace Neighborhood Trail: May St to Fairview St		~10' Off-Street Path	Asphalt/Wide Sidewalk
⑪	Post Canyon bike lanes and off-street multi-use path		6' Bike Lane, 10' Off-Street Path	Asphalt or Concrete
⑫	Completion of Westside Community Trail connection west to Frankton Rd		~4'	Firm & Stable Surface
⑬	Sherman Ave Bike Route		N/A (Shared Lane Markings)	Shared Asphalt Road
⑭	Trail from Sherman Rd to Frankton Rd		~4'	Firm & Stable Surface
⑮	Frankton Rd Bike Lanes		6'	Asphalt Bike Lane
⑯	Country Club Rd Bike Lanes		6'	Asphalt Bike Lane
⑰	Future Minor Arterial Bike Lanes		6'	Asphalt Bike Lane
⑱	Ridgeline Trail north of Sherman		6'	Firm & Stable Surface

[†] Preliminary. Final cross-sections to be determined during design.

^{*} Preliminary. Final surface materials to be determined during design.

PARK AND OPEN SPACE FRAMEWORK

The Vision

The Westside Area’s parks and open spaces are envisioned to form a connected system of natural areas (tree groves, ridgelines, and Henderson Creek), parks (three neighborhood parks), and community destinations (Westside Elementary School and the future school). This network of public and private open spaces will weave through the Westside Area community, resulting in greenspaces a short distance from every home.

Park Needs

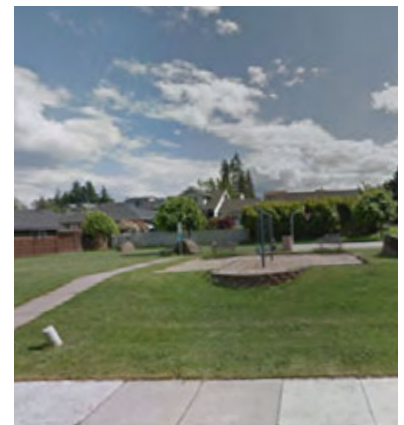
The Westside Area Vision Statement calls for “open spaces and parks that support community gathering and a connection to nature.” The overall parks and open space concept is that a connected system of open space be created through the coordinated planning of the following elements:

- Up to three new neighborhood parks to serve the Westside Area.
- Possibly a new community park, with the location to be determined in a future update of the Park and Recreation District’s Master Plan.
- A riparian corridor and off-street path adjacent to Henderson Creek, preliminarily sized at 25 feet on both sides of the creek, measured from the centerline.
- The Westside Trail corridor and Ridgeline Trail corridor.
- Retention of tree groves throughout the project area as much as practical.
- Limited development of terraced areas that are 25% slope and greater, except where needed for street connections and pedestrian connections, resulting in a network of public and private open spaces that can benefit birds and wildlife.
- Open space tracts and community gathering spaces that are designed as part of Planned Unit Developments, and higher-density and mixed-use projects.

The precise locations of parks have yet to be determined, but the concept is that one neighborhood park should be located within each of the three residential neighborhoods, with the possibility of a community park of 20-30 acres that may or may not replace a neighborhood park within the Westside Area. Based on a preliminary evaluation of neighborhood park need for the Westside Area, the Land Use Framework will require approximately 11 acres for neighborhood parks.⁸ The needed acreage calculated in this



*Water Playground, Germany
Photo Credit: Walker Macy*



*Montello Park, Hood River, OR
Photo Credit: Google Earth*



*Sahalee Park, Madras, OR
Photo Credit: Walker Macy*

⁸ This analysis used the range provided in the 1996 National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) guidelines. Neighborhood park need was estimated at two acres per thousand residents, with an estimated 2.39 residents per housing units.

Concept Plan is preliminary; the plan assumes and recommends that it be officially determined as part of an update to the Park and Recreation District’s Master Plan for the area.

The Park and Open Space Framework identifies “target areas” for neighborhood parks (see Figure 20). These areas are based on a preliminary evaluation by the project team of the following criteria:

- Available buildable land (no existing development or environmental constraints);
- Proximity to natural features that could be incorporated into the park;
- Central location within the neighborhood; and
- Accessible by future pedestrian connections.

The neighborhood park target areas are preferred locations, but they are not intended to be mandatory locations. Flexibility will be needed to acquire land for parks through a variety of means: advance acquisition, dedication during development review, gifting, etc. The Park and Open Space Framework is intended to be flexibly applied, and to help inform future efforts by the Hood River Valley Park and Recreation District to develop an updated Parks Master Plan.

Parks Timing

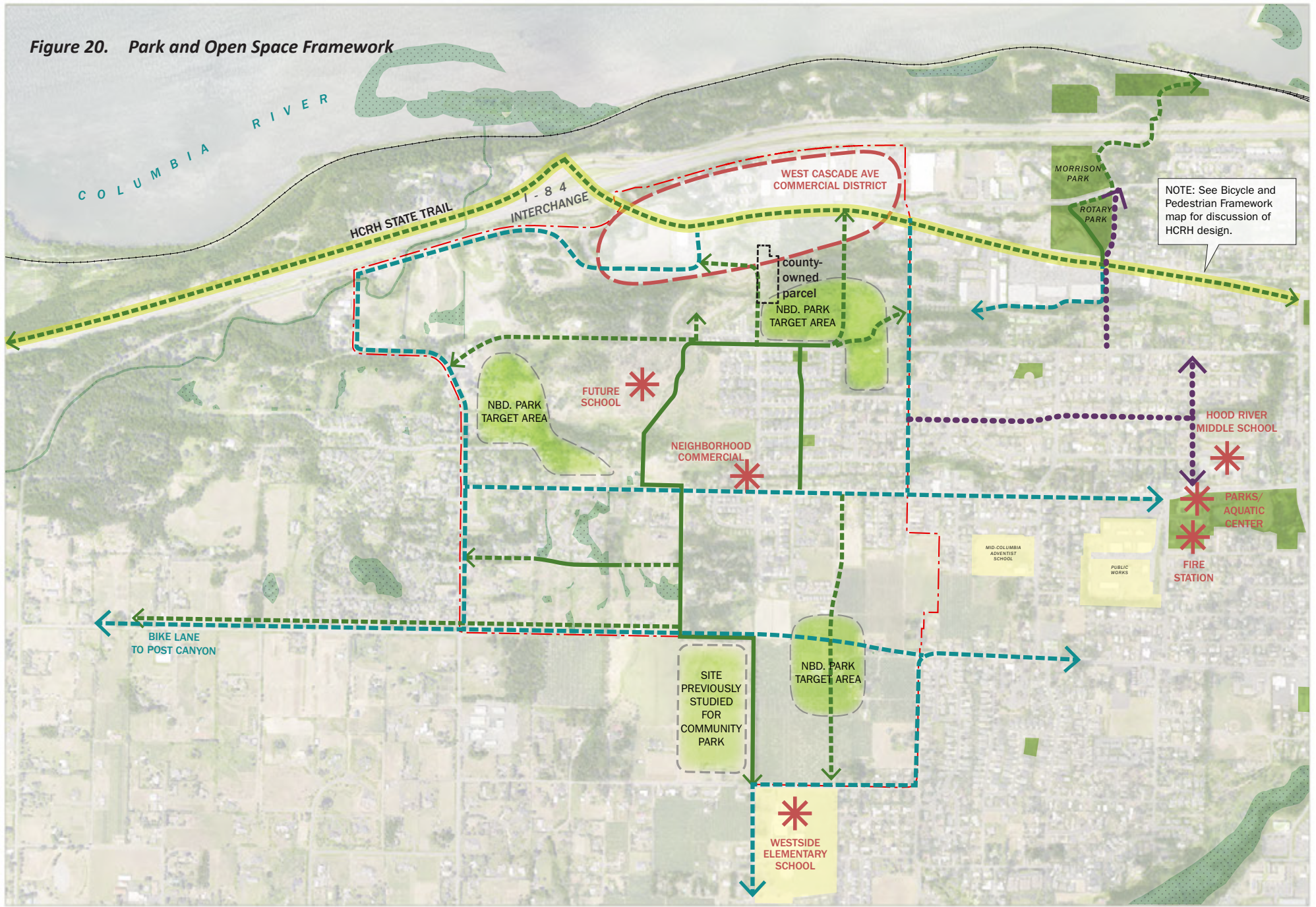
The Westside Area neighborhoods will take many years to build out fully. The City should establish a goal for “by-when” parks are in place, in order to serve Westside residents and ensure that parks are delivered before all available land is otherwise committed. A reasonable goal would be to have parks in place by the time 50% of the residential units have been built in a given neighborhood.



Scouters Mountain Trailhead Park, Happy Valley OR

FRAMEWORK PLANS

Figure 20. Park and Open Space Framework



NOTE: See Bicycle and Pedestrian Framework map for discussion of HCRH design.

PARK AND OPEN SPACE FRAMEWORK

DECEMBER 19, 2017
HOOD RIVER WESTSIDE AREA CONCEPT PLAN

- - - HCRH STATE TRAIL
- - - EXISTING/FUTURE PED CONNECTION
- PARK TARGET AREA
- FUTURE BIKE LANE
- * ACTIVITY CENTER
- WETLAND
- - - FUTURE BIKE BOULEVARD



LAND USE FRAMEWORK

This section of the report includes information, key issues, and recommendations for the Land Use Framework for the Westside Area, focusing primarily on housing. The intent here is to inform and guide the discussion by the City that will finalize the Land Use Framework. Recommendations from the project team are also provided. The following topics are addressed:

- Housing needs and strategies for Hood River and the Westside Area
- Housing issues and perspectives raised during the process
- Buildable land in Hood River– where and how might Hood River fulfill its housing needs?
- How might the housing strategies in the Housing Needs Analysis (HNA) be implemented?
- A roadmap for Defining Westside Area Land Use – Steps, Options, and Recommendations
- Scenarios for the Westside Area Land Use Framework

Housing Needs and Strategies for Hood River and the Westside Area

The foundation of planning for housing in the Westside Area is Hood River’s HNA, adopted as part of the Comprehensive Plan in 2015. The Housing Needs Analysis (HNA) examined the City’s trends in the population, housing inventory, and buildable land, and found that “Hood River’s supply of land for residential development is very tight. While Hood River has sufficient land to accommodate expected growth over the 2015 to 2035 period, Hood River does not have much land beyond what is needed to accommodate this growth.”⁹

The HNA also noted of several key caveats and recommendations related to its land and housing capacity findings, which have implications for both citywide housing policy and for the Westside Area specifically:

- Hood River has a high percentage of young families (30%), Hispanic/Latino families (26%), and a growing percentage of aging households (21%).¹⁰ These groups, the HNA says, are more likely to need smaller single family detached housing, attached housing, or apartments.
- Due to the surrounding Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area and high-quality farmland, Hood River has limited opportunities for future expansions of the UGB.

⁹ City of Hood River HNA, page 47.

¹⁰ City of Hood River HNA, pages 21-22.

- The City has a very limited supply of residential land for multifamily development. The HNA recommends that the City consider identifying vacant land in single-family zones (in R-1 and R-2 designations) for multifamily uses. In the absence of adding multifamily land as part of the HNA adoption, the report assumed that about 42% of new multifamily development would be accommodated on general commercial (C-2) land.¹¹
- There is an existing deficit of affordable housing in Hood River, both for low-income housing and workforce housing. As noted on page 49, “the median home value was 6.4 times median income in 2013, up from 4.5 in 2000. More than a third of Hood River households are unable to afford the fair market rent (\$845) on a two-bedroom rental in Hood River. In addition, half of the workers at businesses in Hood River live outside of the city or in nearby communities.”
- Much of the buildable residentially-designated land in the Urban Growth Area is in agricultural use - about 20% according to Table 2 of the HNA. The timing of development of these properties (subject to the desires of individual property owners and other market factors) may impact the availability of residential units for the City.

The findings of the HNA, including the factors described above, inform the strategies and recommended actions of the 2015 Hood River Housing Strategy. There are three key strategies, summarized below and discussed on page 49 of this report:

- **Strategy 1:** Increase the efficiency of use of land within the Hood River UGB
- **Strategy 2:** Regulate and manage secondary and short-term rental housing
- **Strategy 3:** Develop affordable housing

Housing Definitions

For the purposes of this report, affordable housing is defined as: (1) housing for low-income households with incomes of less than 60% of Median Family Income (\$38,400 in 2015), and (2) housing for moderate-income households (also called workforce housing) with incomes between 60% and 120% of Median Family Income (\$38,400 to \$76,800).

Based on HUD’s standard that housing is affordable when a household spends 30% or less of their gross income on housing costs, a household earning \$38,400 could afford a monthly housing cost of \$960, or a home costing about \$120,000. A household earning \$76,800 could afford a monthly housing cost of \$1,920, or a home costing about \$360,800. The median home sales price in Hood River in 2016 was \$410,000.

¹¹ Table 5 of the HNA describes the allocation of needed housing by type and zoning designation through 2035. A total of 694 multifamily dwelling units are expected to be developed in the R-2, U-R-2, R-3 and C-2 zone. Of this number, 297 units, or 42 percent of the citywide need, is accommodated within the General Commercial (C-2) zone. Since adoption of the HNA, the City has approved or is reviewing a combined total of about 50 housing units in C-2 lands, located outside the Westside Area.

Housing Issues and Perspectives Raised During the Process

How to address Hood River’s housing needs and adopted strategies, especially Strategy 1 regarding land use efficiency, was one of the more hotly debated issues during the concept planning process. The issues and perspectives raised are summarized below.

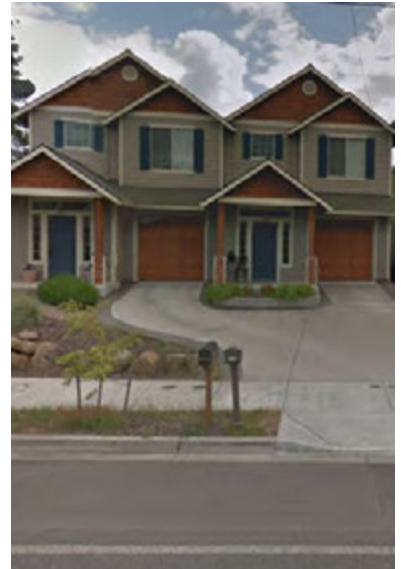
Diversifying the housing mix and capacity in the Westside Area

The project team prepared an initial “Land Use Program”¹² and subsequent Plan alternatives that emphasized increasing the housing mix and capacity in the Westside Area (i.e. increasing efficiency, per Strategy 1), by implementing specific actions identified in the Hood River Housing Strategy.¹³

Several land use alternatives were mapped and reviewed with the project committees and community. The resulting Draft Land Use Framework significantly increased estimated housing capacity from roughly 1,100 new dwellings under base zoning, with an estimated housing mix of about 14% multifamily, 9% single-family attached, and 78% single-family detached dwellings, to roughly 1,700 dwellings with an estimated housing mix of about 45% multifamily, 20% single-family attached, and 35% single-family detached dwellings.¹⁴ The land use mapping was prepared alongside the other framework plans for neighborhoods and districts, streets, pedestrian and bicycle connections, and parks and open space.

The draft Land Use Framework described above sparked a lively debate. In summary, perspectives on these recommendations included:

- **Project Advisory Committee (PAC) members.** The PAC did not have agreement on the direction for the Land Use Framework. Some members felt strongly that it placed too much emphasis on changes to the Westside Area, and that further citywide or even countywide planning for affordable housing is needed. Some PAC members stated that the existing zoning is their preferred plan. Other members felt the policy approach and map were appropriate to address the significant need for more affordable housing choices.
- **Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) members.** The TAC was strongly supportive of the approach and map, emphasizing the importance of increasing the amount of multifamily housing opportunities in Hood River.



Hood River, OR
Photo Credit: Google Earth



Hood River, OR
Photo Credit: Google Earth

12 ECONorthwest: Hood River Westside Area Concept Plan: Draft Land Use Program, January 12, 2017.

13 A detailed summary of how the Westside Area Concept Plan process addressed specific items from the Housing Strategy can be found in Appendix C.

14 The City’s target mix, adopted in the HNA, is 35% multifamily, 10% single family attached, and 55% single family detached for new residential growth overall.

- **Community members.** Although community members who responded to Concept Plan surveys and spoke at public meetings were generally supportive of efforts to provide a broader mix of housing types, many existing homeowners said they oppose recommendations for rezoning. In summary, the key viewpoints were: (a) existing zoning was their preferred choice; (b) a much more modest increase in the mix and amount of housing in the Westside Area would be more compatible with existing housing; or (c) affordable housing should be located elsewhere (see discussion below about multifamily housing within the C-2 zone). Existing residents also raised many implementation questions (see summary of public comments in Appendix A).

Assurances for the provision of affordable housing

During the process, the PAC discussed two key questions related to affordable housing: how will workforce and affordable housing objectives be implemented by the Concept Plan; and how can the City ensure that workforce and affordable housing will be built, not merely allowed by the updated zoning?

The Project Team prepared a memorandum addressing these questions (see Appendix C). The memo documents nine land use and transportation-related strategies that allow, support, and enable (but do not ensure) workforce and affordable housing.¹⁵ The memo also provides information about inclusionary zoning, which is the primary zoning tool for assuring that development yields housing at particular affordable price points. The memo concludes by describing the importance of non-zoning approaches, such as land trusts and construction excise taxes, and suggests that the combined approach of land use/transportation strategies, working with project partners on specific projects, and proactive non-zoning strategies should be considered by the City. This approach was captured in draft policies and implementation strategies for the Comprehensive Plan. Please see the Implementation chapter of this report for further information.

The TAC supported the “combined approach” noted above. The PAC did not reach closure, but was generally supportive of the approach and policies while not specifically endorsing the Land Use Framework map. The PAC received testimony from community members who expressed concern that the approach would induce development and its associated impacts without providing affordable housing choices.



Photo Credit: Edwin & Kelly Tofslie

¹⁵ Examples include: additional multifamily and “missing middle” housing, planning for transit.

Multifamily housing in the General Commercial (C-2) Zone

As noted above, the HNA made the assumption that about half of the future multifamily housing need (about 300 units) would be accommodated in the C-2 zone. During stakeholder interviews for the Concept Plan, developers expressed doubt about the financial feasibility of multifamily and mixed-use development on commercial land. The project team prepared a high-level analysis of feasibility, concluding that vertical mixed-use development did not appear feasible in today’s market. Another aspect of this issue relates to the commercial land base – the City’s 2010 Economic Opportunities Analysis (EOA) identified a surplus of C-2 land within the City. Based on this information, the project team promoted the Westside Area concept that multifamily and mixed-use development is desirable and appropriate on the C-2 properties of the Westside Area, but that the City should not rely exclusively on commercial land for the provision of workforce and affordable housing.

The PAC received comments from community members that C-2 and mixed-use properties were the preferred locations for multifamily housing, and therefore additional multifamily was not needed in neighborhoods of the Westside Area.

Housing affordability trends

Several TAC members noted that since adoption of the HNA, the need for workforce and affordable housing has grown. They noted there has been a starker rise in housing prices for single family detached and townhome dwellings than anticipated by the HNA, as well as much higher rental rates. The City’s planning director and others on the TAC believe there is a need for more multi-family housing, including duplexes, triplexes, and apartments, to provide more affordable housing options. The importance of multifamily housing as the most affordable housing type has increased, according to the City’s planning director and others on the TAC.

Short-term rentals and secondary housing

The HNA touches on this type of housing but notes that second homes are not part of the overall forecasted need. The HNA offers a few scenarios for citywide housing needs based on the amount of new housing that could be used for short-term rentals or second homes. In the most aggressive scenario provided, 20% of new homes are assumed to be this type of housing, which would result in an overall deficit of residential land in all zones. The report states: *“The addition of more than about 220 to 250 additional short-term rentals and secondary housing units would consume Hood River’s “surplus” residential land. We recommend that the City monitor changes in the number of short-term rentals and secondary housing units, both existing units and newly built units, to assess the impact on the city’s residential land base.”*¹⁶ Anecdotally, secondary homes are increasingly prevalent within Hood River, but recently adopted Short Term Rental regulations may have an impact on this dynamic.¹⁷



Photo Credit: Luckenbill-Drayton & Associates / Columbia Cascade Housing Corporation



Greenwood Avenue Cottages Pocket Neighborhood, Shoreline, WA
Photo Credit: Ross Chapin Architects



Photo Credit: Ken Pirie / Walker Macy



Wyers End, White Salmon, WA
Photo Credit: Ken Pirie / Walker Macy

16 Hood River HNA, page 48.

17 Since adoption of Short-Term Rental regulations in October of 2016, 29 new homes have been

Several PAC members noted that short-term rentals and second homes were another dynamic in Hood River’s housing market that elevates the need for workforce and affordable housing choices to be provided as part of the Westside Area Concept Plan.

Population forecasts

Oregon’s statewide planning program requires cities and counties to use coordinated long-term population forecasts for comprehensive planning. Since adoption of the HNA, the Oregon legislature has designated the Portland State University (PSU) Population Research Center as the official preparer of the forecasts to be used by local governments and the state. The HNA used a population forecast that projected 2% annual average growth through 2035. PSU’s most recent forecast for Hood River is a slower rate: 1.4% annual average growth through 2035. The project team noted the following implications of the revised rate:

- It may take longer for the land within Hood River’s UGB to be fully “built-out.” The HNA found that the City has “just enough” land to accommodate expected growth through 2035 at the higher rate, so a lower rate would mean a modest surplus through that date.
- Some PAC and community members expressed the idea that if the rate of growth is slower than projected in the HNA, then the need for a diversified mix and increased capacity in the Westside Area is lessened. The project team’s opinion is that the revised rate does not change the need for workforce and affordable housing, or the strategies the City should use to meet that need (see the ECONorthwest memorandum in Appendix C for detailed information).
- Automobile trips generated by development in the Westside Area and citywide, within the specific 20-year planning horizon are assumed to be slightly lower. The Concept Plan’s transportation analysis was updated to incorporate the PSU forecast, and while overall trips were lower, it did not change the list of transportation improvements needed over the long term.

Public development of affordable housing

Hood River County owns a two-acre parcel in the study area that was purchased with the intent of developing subsidized affordable housing. The specific design and programming of this site will be addressed at a later date, but its role in providing housing affordable to lower income levels has been paramount throughout the planning process, consistent with Housing Strategy 3. This use of publicly-owned property was not controversial among the advisory committees or community members.

occupied and none of them are licensed for use as STRs. However, only 12 of these have a mailing address that matches the site address. It’s unclear how many are occupied full time or second homes.

Buildable Land in Hood River– Where Might Hood River Fulfill its Housing Needs?

Figure 21 shows the results of the Buildable Lands Inventory (BLI) conducted as part of the HNA. The purpose of this inventory is to examine how much capacity for future development the City of Hood River has within its UGB, and where this capacity is located.

The BLI classifies each residentially-zoned parcel within the UGB in the following ways:

- **Vacant:** Land with no structures, or containing buildings with little improvement value (below \$10,000)
- **Partially Vacant:** Land occupied by a use but contain enough land to be subdivided and developed
- **Undevelopable:** Land that is constrained, owned by a homeowners association, inaccessible, or too small to be turned into a lot
- **Public Land:** Land in public or semi-public ownership (federal, state, county, or City)
- **Developed:** Land developed at densities consistent with the zoning designation, and is unlikely to redevelop

Figure 21 is annotated to characterize the areas of the City that have vacant or partially vacant lands within the BLI. The five areas annotated are described below.

1. These are large parcels along Westcliffe Drive They are categorized as “partially vacant” because houses sit on large lots that are theoretically able to subdivide. However, a bluff limits development potential and there is no sanitary sewer serving the area between Cascade Avenue and Windswept Place, so it seems unlikely to experience much additional development or infill.
2. This area is a combination of R-1 and R-2 zoning and is currently being developed with 98 lots for single-family homes and a limited number of duplexes or townhouses.
3. Roughly 10 acres north of the golf course at Broken Tee Drive and Rachel Way appear to have some development capacity, but may be hindered by topography, wetlands, and the Indian Creek floodplain.
4. South and East of Westside Elementary School there are several parcels zoned R-1 that appear to have capacity for some new residential development and infill.
5. This is the Westside Area, the largest concentration of developable residentially-zoned land within the Hood River UGB.

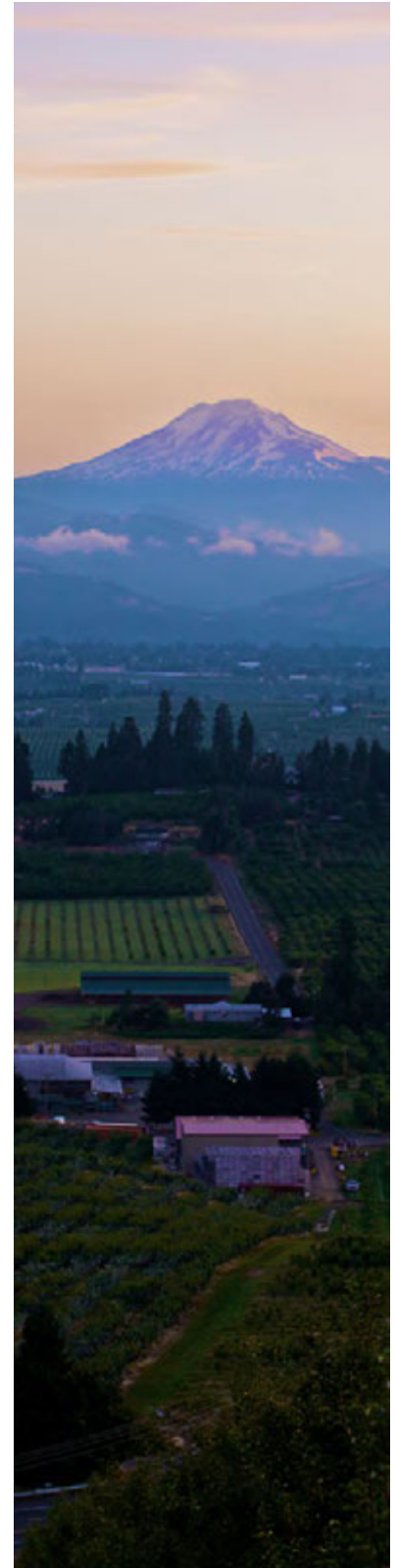
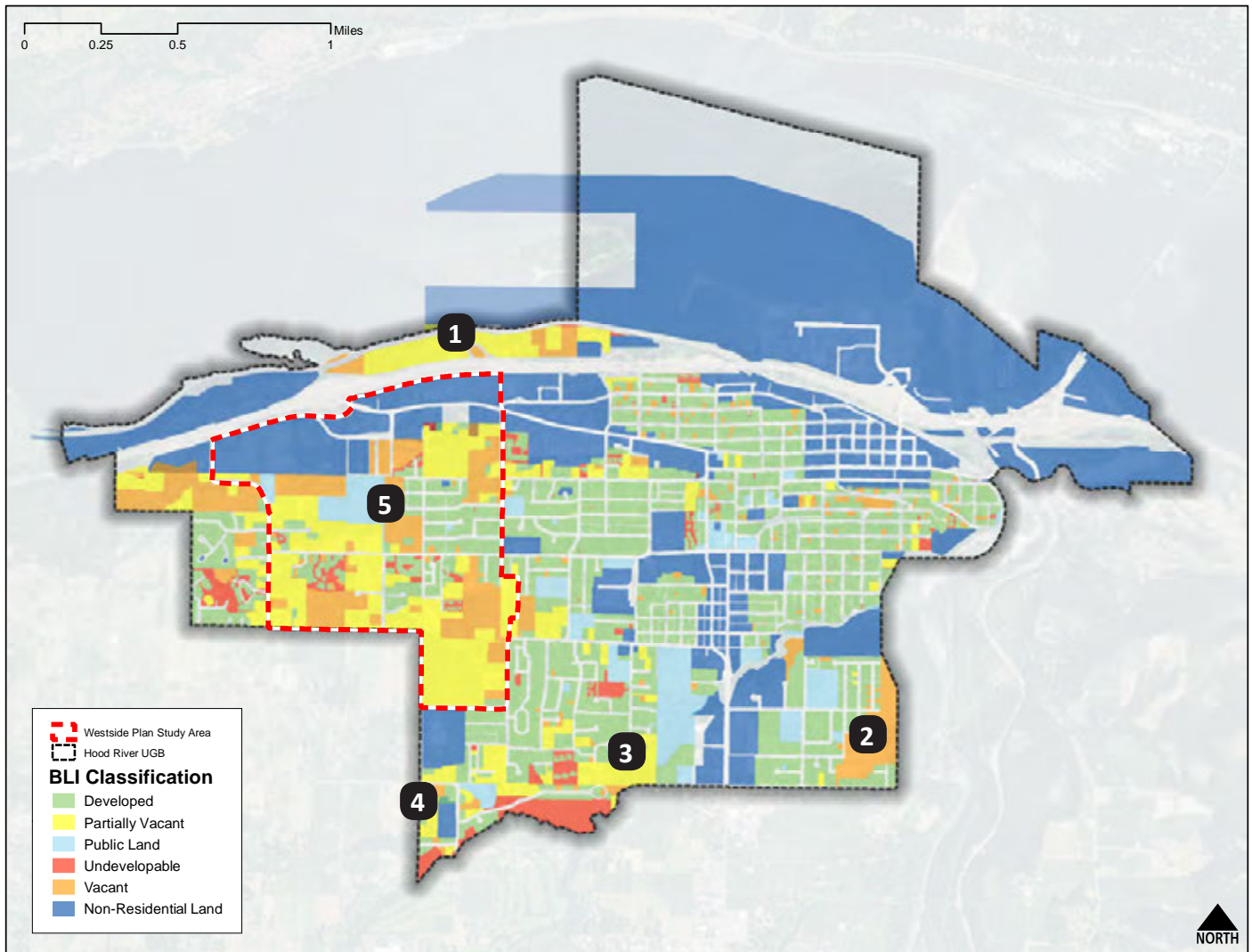


Photo Credit: Zach Dischner

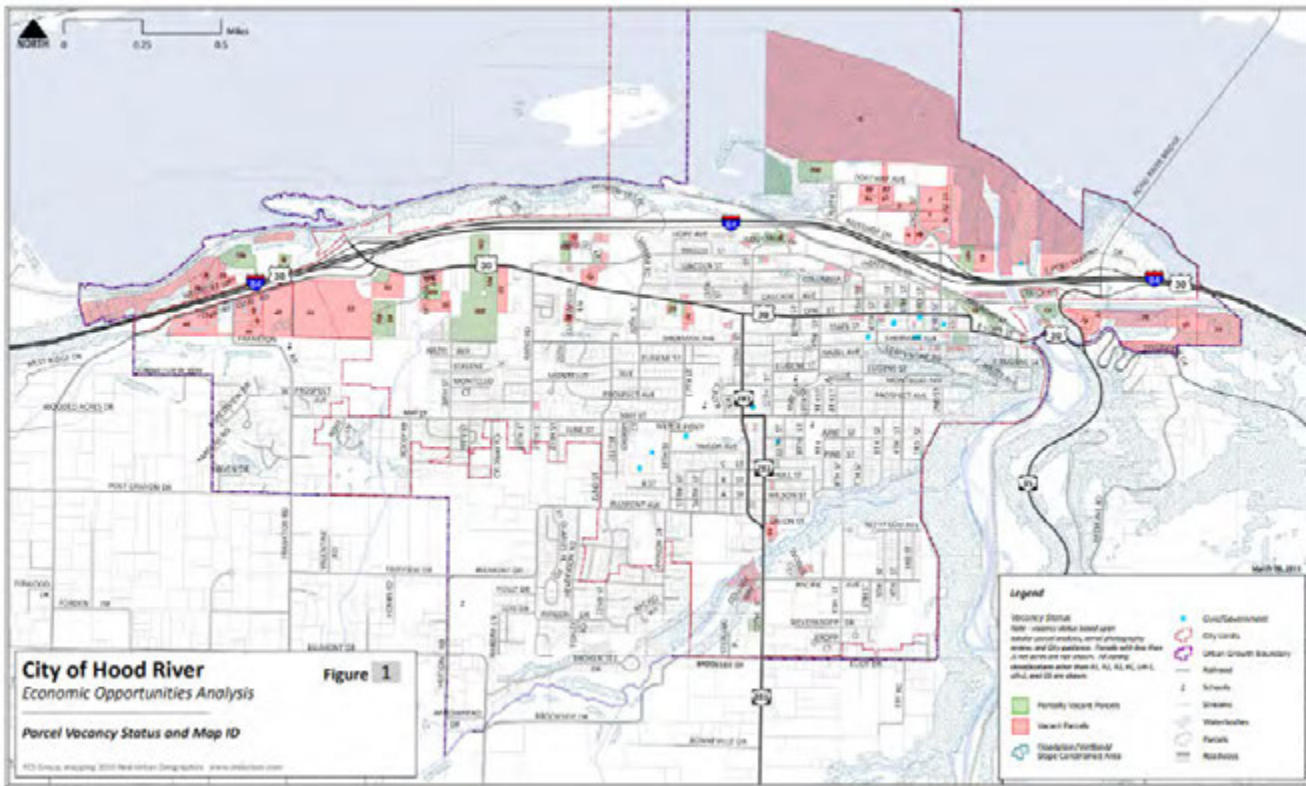
Figure 21. *Buildable Lands in Hood River (from 2015 Buildable Lands Inventory)*



In addition to the five areas described above, there are some scattered individual parcels throughout the city that fall into “Vacant” or “Partially Vacant” classifications. Also, accessory dwelling units provide an additional opportunity for new housing, helping to fulfill the affordable housing need, assuming that they are not used as short-term rental units. The potential impacts of additional ADUs on citywide housing supply in Hood River have not been analyzed in detail, but in general ADUs are only a small contributor to housing overall. Since 2007, the City has permitted about 29 ADUs.

Figure 22 from the Economic Opportunities Analysis (EOA) shows vacant and partially-vacant non-residential parcels (from 2010). Large commercially-zoned parcels and smaller parcels in the 1-5 acre range that are zoned C-2 could be developed with multifamily uses, if economically feasible.

Figure 22. 2010 Economic Opportunities Analysis of Commercial and Industrial Parcels



In sum, the project team concludes:

- The opportunities for new housing are limited outside of the Westside Area. Opportunities in much of the rest of the city are limited primarily to smaller infill projects.
- The opportunities to implement the HNA’s Strategy 1 (increase housing efficiency) appear to be fairly robust in the Westside Area and relatively limited elsewhere in the City.
- Working from the premise that the commercial corridors of the city are appropriate areas for mixed-use and multifamily housing, the City should evaluate ways to incentivize such development, but should not rely on those lands to provide needed multifamily housing, especially in the short term.

How might the housing strategies in the HNA be implemented?

The 2015 Hood River Housing Strategy presents a comprehensive set of actions providing a variety of opportunities to meet the housing needs of Hood River's residents at all income levels. The elements of the Hood River Housing Strategy are discussed below.

Strategy 1. *Increase efficiency of land use within the Hood River*

- The goal of Strategy 1 is to manage Hood River's residential lands efficiently to meet current and future housing development within the UGB and to meet the requirements of Statewide Planning Goal 10, while maintaining the character and quality of life in Hood River.
- The recommended actions under this strategy include identifying land to rezone to allow more moderate- and high-density single-family detached and multifamily development, reducing minimum lot sizes in residential zones, and allowing townhomes and cottage developments in more areas of the city.
- Broadly speaking, there are two complementary ways to accomplish this strategy – by developing more compactly on greenfield areas (such as the Westside Area), and by using infill development elsewhere to increase the efficiency of existing neighborhoods.
- Implementing this strategy was one of the foundational premises during the Westside Area concept planning process. As the area within the UGB with the largest supply of vacant and partially vacant land, the Westside Area has the most spatial options for implementing this strategy in Hood River's UGB.
- There are select locations elsewhere in Hood River that may be worth considering for changes in zoning designation as part of specific infill development proposals. The fact that these parcels are small and dispersed throughout the City means there is less opportunity for concept planning in the creation of new neighborhoods. Rather, zone changes in those locations would be done in the context of complementing (and managing impacts to) existing neighborhoods.
- Encouraging development of multifamily housing on land zoned C-2 is worth considering, and re-zoning commercial land to R-3 may be possible to ensure multifamily development in strategic locations. However, the City has a limited supply of vacant commercial and industrial lands, and must ensure adequate lands are available for future employment growth.
- Other parts of Strategy 1 (such as incentivizing ADU's) can be applied to residential land citywide.

Strategy 2. Regulate short-term rental housing

- The City of Hood River adopted citywide regulations for short-term rental housing. These regulations apply in the Westside Area and throughout the city.

Strategy 3. Develop affordable housing

- This strategy recommends that the City encourage development of housing affordable for low-income and moderate-income households to provide housing options to all residents of Hood River, including providing opportunities for workers at businesses in Hood River to live in the city.
- The Westside Area contains a 2-acre parcel owned by Hood River County and intended to be developed for affordable housing. There may be other portions of the Westside Area that are also suitable for public land acquisition or land-banking in order to support affordable housing.

A Roadmap for Defining Westside Area Land Use***Steps, Options, and Recommendations***

The City of Hood River has examined its land use needs thoroughly in recent years. The analyses have established strategies and actions adopted in the Housing Needs Analysis (HNA). The concept planning process evaluated application of these strategies and actions in the context of a Westside Area Concept Plan, however, that evaluation did not result in a consensus by the Project Advisory Committee (PAC) on the policy approach or how it would be mapped in a Land Use Framework. To help move the process forward, this section provides a roadmap for how the policy approach and a revised Westside Area Land Use Framework should be discussed and decided by the Planning Commission and City Council. Recommendations from the project team are included.



Roadmap recommendation: the City should review its options for the Westside Area land use in three steps, detailed below.

1. **Articulate the overall housing policy direction that will guide the finalization of the Westside Area Concept Plan.** Specifically, the Planning Commission and City Council should affirm whether Housing Strategy 1, Action 1.1. will be implemented as part of finalizing the Westside Area Concept Plan. Action 1.1 states: “Identify land to rezone to allow additional moderate-and high-density single family detached and multifamily development.”

Project team recommendation: Action 1.1 should be affirmed and implemented. Increasing the supply of land for moderate and high density housing is fundamental to creating more workforce and affordable housing choices. It is not the only action needed, and is not easy, but it is a necessary and fundamental action for addressing Hood River’s housing needs. Whether or not Action 1.1 will be implemented in the Westside Area is also a City choice, and is addressed in the next step.

2. **Review options citywide, then determine the conceptual role of the Westside Area for providing workforce and affordable housing.**¹⁸ This step will first evaluate and determine the realistic opportunities for implementing Action 1.1 outside of the Westside Area. The questions are practical: To what degree, if at all, should the city rely on the development within the C-2 zone (or other mixed-use zones) to deliver multifamily housing? What are the realistic opportunities to re-designate low-density residential (R-1 or R-2) lands to higher densities outside of the Westside Area? For any code changes that will facilitate moderate- and high-density housing, which are appropriate to apply outside of the Westside Area, and how effective will they be in actually delivering new housing? After answering these and related questions from a citywide perspective, the City will

¹⁸ Step 2 of the roadmap assumes affirmation of the housing policy in step 1.

then be in a position to articulate the conceptual role of the Westside Area in implementing Action 1.1.

Project team recommendations: (A) The City should continue to allow and encourage multifamily housing in C-2 and other mixed-use zones. However, it should not rely on commercial land to meet much of its multifamily housing need in the short term (1-5 years) based on expected land development economics. (B) If appropriate areas outside of the Westside Area can be identified for re-designation for higher densities, the City should consider those so as to increase its overall opportunities and potentially reduce the need for moderate and high density housing in the Westside Area; (D) Based on the BLI, the Westside Area is the City’s best opportunity to implement Action 1.1 to any significant degree. The opportunities for moderate and high density housing should be increased in the Westside Area carefully and with continued community input through the re-designation of some existing R-1 and R-2 lands to R-2.5 and R-3. The map changes should be combined with policies, framework plans, and code changes directed at regulating new development to produce livable neighborhoods.

3. **Determine the Land Use Framework for the Westside Area.** Using the foundation of policy and spatial guidance from the previous steps, the City should finalize the Land Use Framework for the Westside Area. The draft Land Use Framework prepared during the concept planning process provides a starting point that utilizes the following key concepts:
 - Retain existing zoning on parcels that are developed and not expected to further infill or divide.
 - Retain the existing R-1 zoning in the southwest area of the plan, based on transect planning principles.
 - Re-designate selected undeveloped R-2 lands to a new R-2.5 designation that has a 4,000 square foot minimum lot size.¹⁹
 - Re-designate selected areas to R-3 in relatively small acreages and in several strategic locations in order to increase the amount of land planned for moderate and high density housing in locations near services, transportation corridors, and parks.
 - Update the R-3 zone to encourage or require higher densities of residential development than are currently allowed.
 - Increase the mix of housing types throughout the plan area.
 - Do all of the above in the context of adopting code updates to achieve minimum densities while adding design standards, cottage and cluster housing provisions, preserving open space, and incorporating other

¹⁹ Per Strategy 1 of the HNA.

livability-related provisions.

- Do all of the above in the context of implementing the other physical framework plans for neighborhoods and districts, streets, pedestrian and bicycle connections, and parks and open space.

If the City determines that the Westside Area is a good location to enact these types of changes to some degree, the tangible questions are: how much change from existing zoning is appropriate, and where? From a physical planning viewpoint, the land use pattern shown on the draft Land Use Framework (presented to the PAC in August, 2017 (referenced as Scenario A below) is fairly flexible. It can be “dialed up” and “dialed down” to achieve desired outcomes, including how much moderate and high density housing is the right amount to locate in any given part of the Westside Area. Regardless of the amount of any particular land use, the Concept Plan is designed to “knit together” into a highly livable community - provided the physical frameworks and code updates are part of the package and are implemented over time.

From a housing count and mix perspective, the R-3 lands on the plan have the greatest influence. That is, a relatively small acreage change to the R-3 areas has a relatively large influence on the overall housing count and mix. Figure 23 through Figure 25 show several scenarios for revisions to R-3.

Project team recommendation: Adopt a Land Use Framework that implements the key concepts listed above and is supported by the other framework plans and draft code updates. Three “scenarios” are described below, and recommended as a starting point. They scenarios include the draft Land Use Framework and two variations that focus on different amounts of R-3 in the Westside Area. Regarding R-2.5, the team believes the pattern on Scenario A is generally correct and that R-2.5 is a good choice for the vacant and partially vacant properties shown. Some site specific adjustments may of course be identified as the map is finalized. The team believes all three of these scenarios are reasonable choices that will implement the Westside Area vision and guiding principles, and deliver some measure of implementation of Action 1.1.

Scenarios for the Westside Area Land Use Framework

Each of the scenarios on the following pages have these attributes in common:

- **Housing Needs Analysis.** The HNA was the basis for the projected development densities and housing mix within the various zones of Hood River. The ultimate density and mix of development will depend on a variety of market factors and policy choices.
- **Buildable Lands Inventory.** The analysis is based on a BLI conducted for the citywide 2015 HNA. This inventory took into account natural resource constraints such as steep slopes, existing development, and large parcels with existing homes that may have capacity for additional units in the future. The inventory has been updated to include a 25-foot riparian buffer setback area around Henderson Creek, which runs through the study area.
- **Existing Homes.** Based on tax lot data and aerial photography, there are an estimated 535 existing homes in the study area. These are assumed to remain, though large lots with the ability to add additional homes are assumed to do so over the planning period.
- **Parks.** These scenarios assume one three-acre neighborhood park in each of the three neighborhoods. (See the Parks and Open Space Framework for additional information about parks.)
- **School Property.** The school district's property is planned for one or more future schools, and has a central role in the design of the Westside Area in all scenarios.
- **County Property for Affordable Housing.** The County's two-acre parcel located north of the intersection of 30th Street and Sherman Avenue is assumed to be used for an affordable housing project.
- **Industrial and Commercial Land.** The Land Use Framework retains the existing land use designations within the West Cascade Avenue and Country Club Road Districts. These lands are important to fulfilling the city's need for commercial and industrial land as documented in the City's Economic Opportunities Analysis. Mixed-use and additional housing in the West Cascade Avenue District is a desired goal, but not a mandate.
- **Neighborhood Commercial.** These scenarios include a two-acre node to provide locally-serving commercial services such as coffee shops, day care centers, and small retail shops (see Figure 23 through Figure 25) located in the northwest corner of the intersection of May Street and 30th Street. This site is centrally located for serving the Middle and Upper Terrace Neighborhoods. It will be within a quarter mile of roughly 1,000 units of housing (including existing homes). The ultimate success of this commercial area will ultimately depend upon its design as a walkable destination for neighbors, as well as a variety of market factors. Discussions with the TAC and



PAC brought out a variety of opinions regarding its likelihood of success and creative ideas such as allowing a commercial component of development elsewhere within the Westside area.

• **Comprehensive Plan Nomenclature.** Each Land Use Framework scenario uses the nomenclature of Hood River’s Comprehensive Plan designations, which are:

- R-3 Urban High Density Residential
- R-2.5 Urban Moderate Density Residential
- R-2 Urban Standard Density Residential
- R-1 Urban Low Density Residential
- NC Neighborhood Commercial
- C-2 General Commercial
- L-1 Light Industrial



Photo Credit: Zach Dischner

Scenario A

This scenario was presented to the TAC and PAC during the August 16 meetings.

Figure 23. Land Use Scenario A

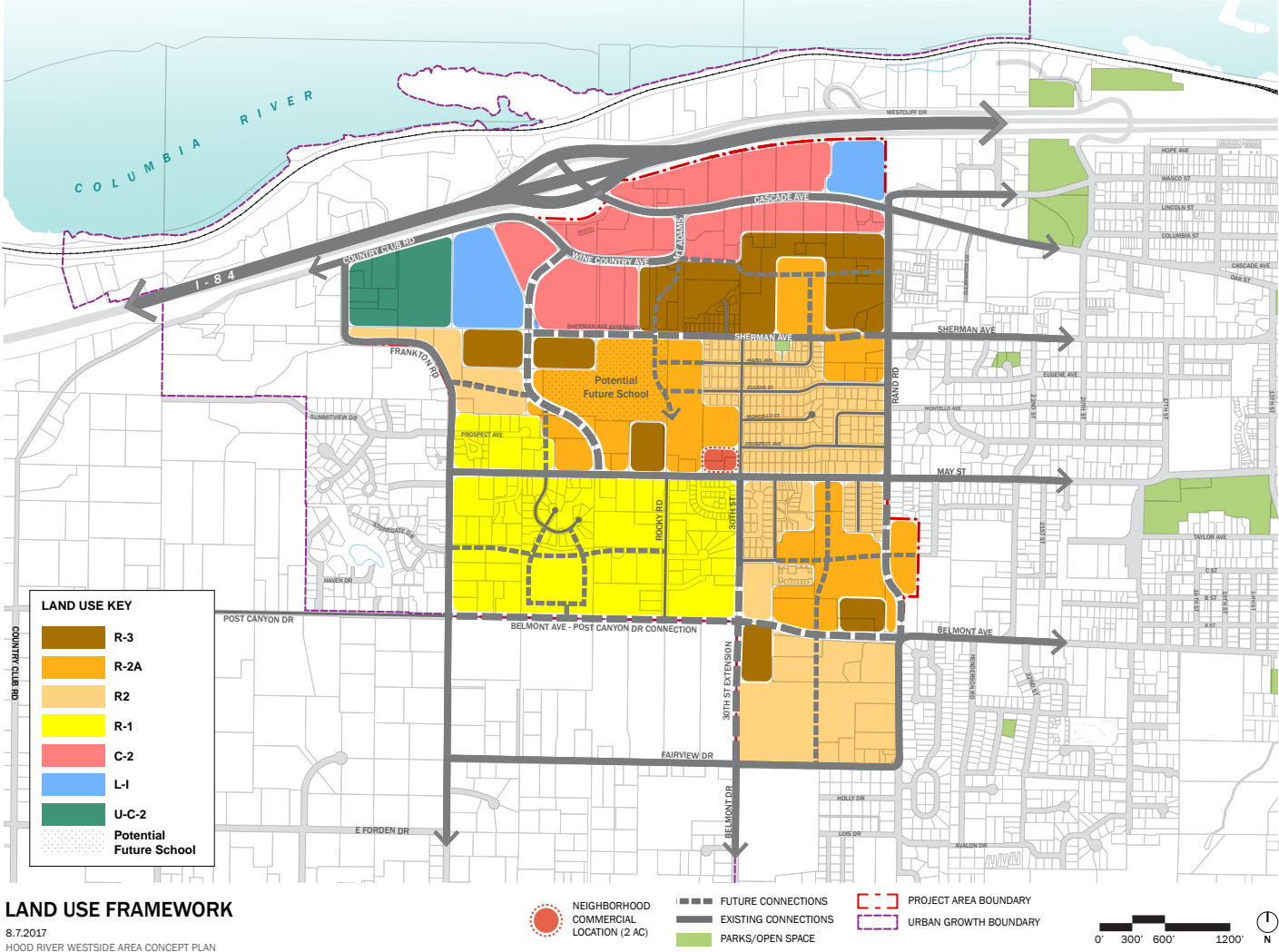


Table 3. Estimated Development Capacity of Scenario A

	R-1	R-2	R-2.5	R-3
Assumed Density (Units/Acre)	5.3	7.7	8.4	20.3
Developable Acreage (subtracting assumed parks)	41.8	37.0	51.1	38.9
New Dwelling Units (including approved developments)	206	288	429	790
Total New Units	1,713			
Existing Units in Westside Area	535			
New Units + Existing Units	2,248			

The table below provides an estimate of the housing mix for Scenario A. Housing mix assumptions are extrapolated from data in Table 5 of the HNA.²⁰ For comparison, the Base Case scenario under existing zoning anticipates development at 78% Single Family Detached (879 units), 9% Single Family Attached (100 units), and 14% Multifamily units (154 units).

Table 4. Estimated Mix of New Housing Units – Scenario A

	R-1	R-2	R-2.5	R-3	Total	
Single Family Detached	206	158	227	0	591	35%
Single Family Attached	0	75	116	158	349	20%
Multifamily	0	55	86	632	773	45%
Total	203	288	429	790	1,713	100%

²⁰ City of Hood River HNA, Chapter 4, page 33.

- Land with R-1 zoning is assumed to develop as single-family detached housing.
- R-2 and R-2.5 land is assumed to develop as a mix of single-family detached (including cottage cluster development), single-family attached (such as townhomes), and multifamily (duplexes/triplexes) housing.
- R-3 land is assumed to develop primarily as a mix of single-family attached (such as townhomes), and multifamily (apartments or condominiums).

Scenario B

This scenario is similar to Scenario A, but has two fewer nodes of R-3 land (a reduction of 7 acres of R-3 compared to Scenario A, and an increase of 4 acres R-2 and 3 acres of R-2.5) within the Westside.

Figure 24. Land Use Scenario B

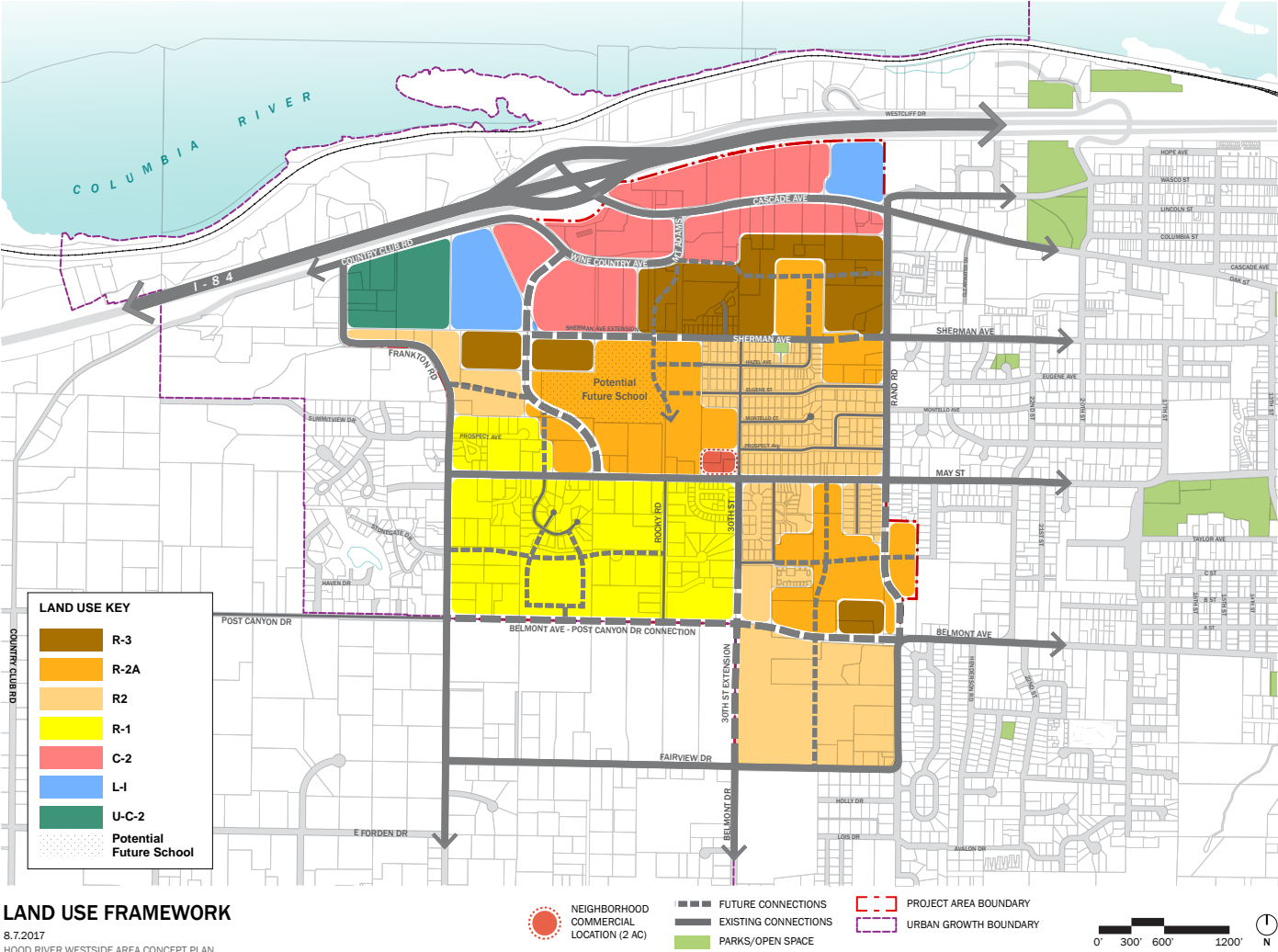


Table 5. Estimated Development Capacity of Scenario B

	R-1	R-2	R-2.5	R-3
Assumed Density (Units/Acre)	5.3	7.7	8.4	20.3
Developable Acreage (subtracting assumed parks)	41.8	41.0	54.0	31.9
New Dwelling Units (including approved developments)	206	319	454	648
Total New Units	1,626			
Existing Units in Westside Area	535			
New Units + Existing Units	2,161			

The table below provides an estimate of the housing mix for the Preferred Land Use Framework. Housing mix assumptions are the same as described above for Scenario A. For comparison, the Base Case scenario under existing zoning anticipates development at 78% Single Family Detached (879 units), 9% Single Family Attached (100 units), and 14% Multifamily units (154 units).

Table 6. Estimated Mix of New Housing Units – Scenario B

	R-1	R-2	R-2.5	R-3	Total	
Single Family Detached	206	175	241	0	621	38%
Single Family Attached	0	83	1123	130	335	21%
Multifamily	0	60	91	518	670	41%
Total	203	319	454	648	1,626	100%

Scenario C

This scenario is similar to Scenario B, but has one fewer node of R-3 land (a reduction of 11 acres of R-3 compared to Scenario A, and an increase of 4 acres of R-2 and 7 acres of R-2.5) within the Westside.

Figure 25. Land Use Scenario C

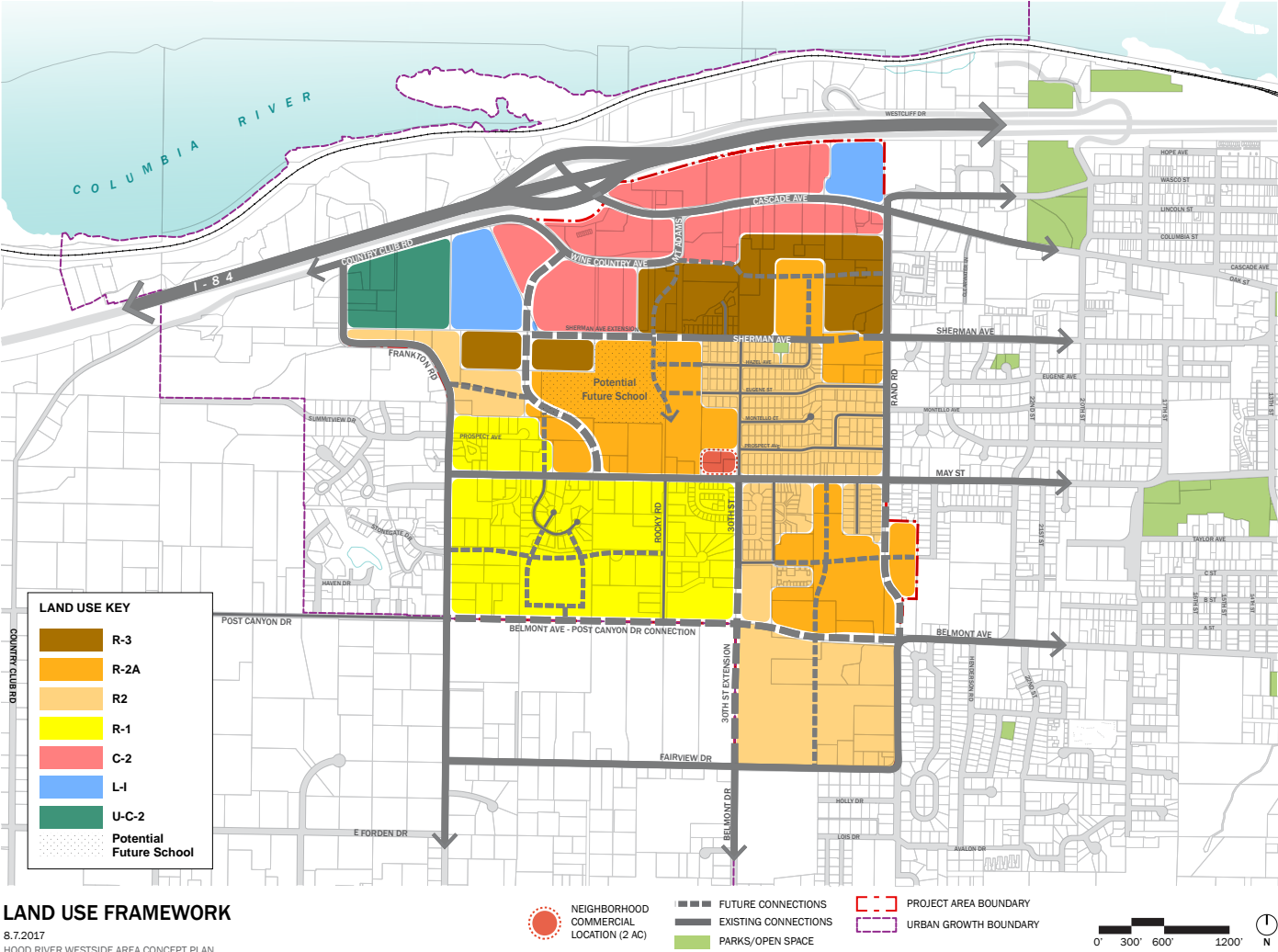


Table 7. Estimated Development Capacity of Scenario C

	R-1	R-2	R-2.5	R-3
Assumed Density (Units/Acre)	5.3	7.7	8.4	20.3
Developable Acreage (subtracting assumed parks)	41.8	41.0	58.0	27.9
New Dwelling Units (including approved developments)	206	319	488	567
Total New Units	1,579			
Existing Units in Westside Area	535			
New Units + Existing Units	2,114			

The table below provides an estimate of the housing mix for the Preferred Land Use Framework. Housing mix assumptions are the same as described above for Scenario A. For comparison, the Base Case scenario under existing zoning anticipates development at 78% Single Family Detached (879 units), 9% Single Family Attached (100 units), and 14% Multifamily units (154 units).

Table 8. Estimated Mix of New Housing Units – Scenario C

	R-1	R-2	R-2.5	R-3	Total	
Single Family Detached	206	175	258	0	639	40%
Single Family Attached	0	83	132	113	328	21%
Multifamily	0	61	98	454	612	39%
Total	206	319	488	567	1,579	100%

Table 9 provides a comparison of the estimated housing mix between these these scenarios and the Base Case, as well as a look at what this development would mean for housing mix citywide. Note that the citywide count of dwelling units is based on the American Communities Survey (ACS), which has a margin of error of roughly 7% for the City of Hood River.²¹ This table does not take into account any possible future development of other areas of the City outside the Westside. As shown in this table, these scenarios move the city closer to the overall HNA target of 55% single family detached, 10% single family attached, and 35% multifamily units overall.²²

Table 9. Estimated Mix of New Housing Units – Citywide Comparison

	SFD	SFA	MF	Total
Citywide Housing Mix (ACS 2009-2013)	2,187 62%	121 3%	1,233 35%	3,541 100%
Base Case	879 78%	100 9%	154 14%	1,133
Base Case + Citywide	3,066 66%	221 5%	1,387 30%	4,674 100%
Scenario A	591	349	773	1,713
Scenario A + Citywide	2,778 53%	470 9%	2,006 38%	5,254 100%
Scenario B	621	335	670	1,626
Scenario B + Citywide	2808 54%	456 9%	1903 37%	5167 100%
Scenario C	639	328	612	1579
Scenario C + Citywide	2,826 55%	449 9%	1,845 36%	5,120 100%

21 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates; B25024

22 2015 Housing Needs Analysis, Table 4.

Commercial and Industrial Land

In each of the above scenarios, the Land Use Framework retains the existing land use designations within the West Cascade Avenue and Country Club Road Districts. These lands are important to fulfilling the city’s need for commercial and industrial land as documented in the City’s Economic Opportunities Analysis.

The Country Club Road district is comprised primarily of large commercial and industrial parcels, and may be suitable for large commercial and industrial uses. The West Cascade Avenue district lends itself to a more finely-grained and walkable commercial character, and the plan envisions a pedestrian-oriented urban form with limited auto-oriented land uses. Mixed-use development and additional housing in the West Cascade Avenue District are possible within the C-2 zone and may be developed in this area, depending on the financial feasibility of this type of development and landowner interest.

Neighborhood Commercial

The Land Use Framework includes one new site intended to provide locally-serving commercial services such as a coffee shop, day care center, and/or a small retail shop. The site is located in the northwest corner of the intersection of May Street and 30th Street. This site is centrally located for serving the Middle and Upper Terrace Neighborhoods, and will be within walking distance (roughly a quarter mile) of approximately 1,000 units of housing (including existing homes). This neighborhood commercial node will be implemented by a new “Neighborhood Commercial” zone.

Two PAC members were not supportive of this designation, stating that the existing commercial zoning elsewhere was sufficient. The TAC discussed alternatives such as allowing neighborhood commercial uses in residential zones, guided by criteria and standards.



Walkable Neighborhood Commercial in Bend, OR



IMPLEMENTATION

HOW WILL HOUSING CHOICES BE DELIVERED?

The Vision

The Vision Statement for the Westside Area specifically references housing affordability: “The Westside’s hallmarks will be: Housing options that provide choices for all income levels, life stages, and cultures within Hood River.”

In addition, two of the Guiding Principles address housing affordability directly:

- A. Create livable neighborhoods that make good use of the Westside’s limited land supply.**
- D. Provide a range of densities and housing types, increasing affordable housing choices in Hood River.**

Overall, the vision is intentionally ambitious, comprehensive, and places a priority on workforce and affordable housing.

Strategies to Deliver Workforce and Affordable Housing

The following strategies are intended to influence the availability of workforce and affordable housing in the Westside Area. They focus on housing capacity, land development efficiency and flexibility, removing barriers, and providing incentives. It is implicit in these strategies that the City will continue to work with partners such as the Mid-Columbia Housing Authority, Aging in the Gorge Alliance, Oregon Housing and Community Services, and Oregon Regional Solutions in order to meet affordable housing needs.

- **Increasing overall housing capacity.** Under the Westside Area’s existing zoning and with a continuation of historical development patterns (the “Base Case”), the Westside Area is expected to accommodate about 1,130 new dwellings. The Land Use Framework (Scenario A), if adopted, has an estimated capacity of approximately 580 additional dwellings, or increase of 51 percent over the Base Case.
- **Increasing the amount of “missing middle” housing specifically.**²³ This “middle” covers a range of multi-unit or clustered housing types compatible in scale with single-family homes that help meet the growing demand for walkable urban living. Under the Base Case, the Westside Area is expected to develop predominantly as single-family detached housing. The Land Use Framework scenarios are expected to provide significantly more attached and multi-family housing types, as described in the previous section. (“Multi-family” includes duplexes, triplexes and apartments.)
- **Diversifying the mix of housing in each of the three planned neighborhoods.** The extent of the mix is to be determined. The Land Use Framework (Scenario A) has additional R-3 zoned lands within each of the Middle Terrace, Upper Terrace, and West Neighborhoods, with the intent of creating three varied and walkable neighborhoods with their own diversity of housing types and open space amenities.
- **Inclusion of a Neighborhood Commercial node, integration of land uses with planned transit, and emphasis on pedestrian and bicycle connections** to help reduce reliance on auto travel.



²³ Based on assumptions by zone in the Hood River HNA, Table 5.

- **Reduction in cost per unit for infrastructure.** This is a potentially significant cost-saving strategy for land development. For water, sewer, and storm water utilities, the cost of infrastructure to serve the Westside area is relatively fixed, but the number of dwellings generating infrastructure funding revenue is substantially increased.
- **Supporting development** of the County-owned 2-acre parcel for affordable housing.
- **Potential housing density bonuses** for a guarantee of workforce and affordable housing (sometimes called “voluntary inclusionary zoning”).
- **Recommended code changes**, such as minimum density requirements and lot size averaging.

Zoning and Housing Affordability

What can Hood River’s land use regulations do to deliver workforce and affordable housing in the Westside Area, consistent with the vision for the Concept Plan?

The answer to this question begins with the City stating its goals for the Westside, and determining how the City views such implementation from a city-wide perspective. If the goal is to ensure that all or part of the Westside’s housing is built at price points that meet workforce and affordability targets in Hood River, the primary tool is called **inclusionary zoning**. Inclusionary zoning is when a city mandates that affordable housing is included with development. As stated in a recent report by the City of Portland, where inclusionary zoning has been adopted as a tool in the zoning code, statutory authority for inclusionary zoning is relatively new to Oregon:

“In March 2016, the Oregon State Legislature passed Senate Bill 1533 which permits cities and counties to adopt land use regulations or impose conditions for approval of permits to require affordable housing of up to 20 percent of units in multi-family structures in exchange for one or more developer incentives that are identified in SB 1533. In addition to the inclusion rate cap of 20 percent of units in a project, SB 1533 creates a project size threshold of 20 or more multi-family units and income level restrictions of a mandatory inclusionary housing program for 80 percent or higher Median Family Income (MFI).”

Inclusionary Housing Zoning Code Project, City of Portland
<https://www.portlandoregon.gov/bps/article/590320>

So, the practical questions are: is the City’s goal to ensure workforce and affordable housing through zoning, and if so, does it want to determine how inclusionary zoning would be adopted in Hood River? This is clearly a big question for City policy makers and the community to discuss. Development of such a program is beyond the scope of the Westside Area Concept Plan, but could be pursued if the community wishes to evaluate it. The City of Portland needed approximately one year to develop an inclusionary housing program, informed by a panel of housing experts.

If the goal is to support and encourage construction of workforce and affordable housing in the Westside area, then the tools are the draft strategies listed above.²⁴ These strategies are examples of zoning amendments that are within the scope of the Westside Area Concept Plan project.

As part of the Concept Plan process, Angelo Planning Group has provided some case studies of other Oregon communities who have recently evaluated policies and strategies related to housing affordability. This memorandum is included within Appendix C.

Recommendation from the Project Team

The two goals discussed above are not mutually exclusive. Rather, they are two points along a continuum of policy approaches where multiple complementary tools could be employed by the City. A hybrid policy approach is listed below, and recommended by the project team:

- A. Adopt Comprehensive Plan policies and zoning code updates that support and encourage workforce and affordable housing for the Westside (or the city as a whole), through the strategies listed above.
- B. Work with project partners to ensure delivery of affordable housing on project-specific basis (e.g. the 2-acre parcel owned by Hood River County).
- C. Work proactively to identify and acquire additional parcels for workforce and affordable housing development (land banking).
- D. Consider participating in other proactive programs, incentives and advocacy efforts, such as:²⁵
 - Construction Excise Tax for affordable housing development (in place as of September, 2017)
 - Community land trust for affordable, owner-occupied housing
 - Advocacy for government (federal, state, local) subsidies for affordable housing
 - System Development Charge waivers or significant reductions (example: 75% reduction)
 - Defer payment of System Development Charges to date of occupancy
 - System Development Charge financing options
 - Property tax exemption for low-income housing²⁶

²⁴ Inclusionary zoning is a mandatory approach to affordable housing. The draft strategies listed in this section are a voluntary approach to improving housing affordability.

²⁵ Source: Mid-Columbia Housing Authority and Columbia Cascade Housing Corporation, edited for clarity. Some actions may be by entities other than the City. Feasibility research has not been conducted as part of this work.

²⁶ See also Hood River Housing Strategy #3, regarding Multiple Unit Limited Tax Exemption Program, and Appendix B which notes the Vertical Housing Tax Abatement for mixed-use.

- Property tax exemption for non-profit corporation, low-income housing
- Property tax exemption for multi-unit housing
- Property tax exemption for housing in distressed areas
- Property tax freezes on rehabilitated housing
- Affirmatively furthering fair housing²⁷
- Partnerships with employers to create housing solutions for workers in Hood River
- A streamlined process, with dedicated staff time, for affordable housing construction



Photo Credit: Harold Litwiler

²⁷ Additional information available at: https://www.huduser.gov/portal/sites/default/files/pdf/AFFH_Final_Rule_Executive_Summary.pdf

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN POLICIES

Overview

The proposed text amendments to implement the Westside Area Concept Plan add two new subsections under Goal 2: Land Use Planning. The first subsection, Concept Plans and Master Plans, provides “enabling” policies to define Concept Plans and Master Plans, establishes authority to use them, and requires a public process to create them. The second new subsection is specific to the Westside Area Concept Plan, stating its vision, guiding principles, and implementation strategies.

Proposed Comprehensive Plan Text Amendments

Concept Plan and Master Plans - Policies

1. A Concept Plan is a plan for a sub-area of the city that addresses relevant planning issues in an integrated and comprehensive way. Concept Plans typically address housing, land use, transportation, natural resources, parks, and infrastructure, however, the topics addressed may be unique and tailored to each Concept Plan. Concept Plans set the stage for long term growth and development that achieves the community’s goals and vision.
2. A Master Plan is a Concept Plan that is more detailed and site-specific. A Master Plan may include details such as urban design and architectural recommendations. As with a Concept Plan, the topics addressed may be unique and tailored to each Master Plan.
3. The City may use Concept Plans and/or Master Plans to refine the Comprehensive Plan and/or the zoning ordinance in order to further implement Comprehensive Plan policies and/or a vision for the area. Implementing regulations may include an Overlay Zone for the Concept Plan or Master Plan area.
4. A Concept Plan or Master Plan is developed through a public process that relies upon the contributions of citizens and stakeholders.

Westside Area Concept Plan - Policies

1. The Hood River Westside Area Concept Plan is a supporting document of the Comprehensive Plan. It should be used for context and guidance whenever “consistency with the Comprehensive Plan” is evaluated for the Westside Area.
2. The Hood River Westside Area Concept Plan is implemented through the Westside Overlay Zone, in combination with relevant policies of the Comprehensive Plan, the City’s Public Facilities Plans, and zoning and subdivision codes.

3. The vision for the Westside Area is:

“The Westside Area will grow to become an interconnected community of great neighborhoods, an attractive gateway of commercial and mixed-use activity, and an affordable and diverse area of the City. The Westside’s hallmarks will be:

- Housing options that provide choices for all income levels, life stages, and cultures within Hood River
- Streets, trails, and paths that are walkable, connected, and green
- Neighborhood design that celebrates the landforms, views, and magnificent landscape of Hood River
- Open spaces and parks that support community gathering and a connection to nature

The Westside Area will be an integral part and extension of the larger Hood River community.”

4. The Guiding Principles for the Westside Area are to:

- A. Create livable neighborhoods that make good use of the Westside’s limited land supply.
- B. Create well-planned and commercially successfully mixed-use districts in the Westside gateway area.
- C. Create a plan that works for all ages and abilities of the community.
- D. Provide a range of densities and housing types, increasing affordable housing choices in Hood River.
- E. Incorporate natural features and a sense of place into each neighborhood and district.
- F. Include open space and parks integrated into neighborhoods.
- G. Provide a connected transportation network with walkable, bike-friendly, and green streets.
- H. Promote active and healthy living through community design.
- I. Plan land uses and transportation facilities so the area may be served by fixed route transit.
- J. Integrate the Westside Elementary School and future new schools as key community places.
- K. Promote human-scaled building designs.
- L. Plan for efficient water, sewer, and storm water infrastructure, utilizing green practices for storm water management.
- M. Implement the Westside Area Concept Plan’s infrastructure funding strategy.



Westside Area Concept Plan – Implementation Strategies

1. The City will support and facilitate the development of workforce and affordable housing projects and programs in the Westside Area, including development of housing on the publicly-owned parcels. Banking land for workforce and affordable housing projects is a priority strategy.
2. The City will evaluate policies to ensure there is no net loss of existing workforce and affordable housing in the Westside Area.
3. To complement land use and zoning strategies to support for workforce and affordable housing in the Westside Area, the City will explore additional programs and actions outside the land use framework, such as:
 - Land banking
 - Using Construction Excise Tax revenues for development of affordable and workforce housing
 - Community land trust for affordable, owner-occupied housing
 - Advocacy for government (federal, state, local) subsidies for affordable housing
 - System Development Charge (SDC) waivers or significant reductions (example: 75% reduction)
 - Defer payment of SDCs to date of occupancy
 - SDC financing
 - Property tax exemptions (examples: for low-income housing;²⁸ for non-profits serving low-income housing; for multi-unit housing; for housing in distressed areas)
 - Property tax freezes on rehabilitated housing
 - “Affirmatively furthering fair housing”
 - Partnerships with employers to create housing solutions for workers in Hood River
 - A streamlined process, with dedicated staff time, for affordable housing construction
4. The City will explore establishing a setback from Henderson Creek in order to provide a continuous open space that follows the creek and a trail corridor.
5. The City will work with the Hood River Park and Recreation District to implement the park and trail recommendations in the Westside Area Concept Plan.
6. The City will work with the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) to determine the funding and timing for the Exit 62 interchange improvements and refinements to the Interchange Area Management Plan (IAMP).

²⁸ See also Hood River Housing Strategy #3, regarding Multiple Unit Limited Tax Exemption Program, and Appendix B which notes the Vertical Housing Tax Abatement for mixed-use.

7. The City will work with ODOT to implement the Historic Columbia River Highway Trail.
8. The City shall amend its Public Facility Plans to implement the water, sewer, and storm water recommendations in the Concept Plan.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN/ZONING MAP UPDATES

After the City finalizes the Land Use Framework for the Concept Plan, it should then prepare Comprehensive Plan/Zoning Map²⁹ amendments to implement the Land Use Framework. Map amendments will be needed for both city zoning and county zoning within the study area.



²⁹ The City has a one-map system of a combined comprehensive plan and zoning designations.

TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN UPDATES

The City's Transportation System Plan will require the following types of updates:

- Updates to the project list
- Updates to the Motor Vehicle System Plan to be consistent with the Streets Framework
- Updates to the Pedestrian System Plan and Bicycle System Plan to be consistent with Pedestrian and Bicycle Framework
- Updates to cross-sections for graphic changes and two new cross-sections: Minor Arterial Option (Alignment D) and the Neighborhood Connector street
- Text edits as needed to incorporate specific issues such as traffic calming on 30th Street north of May Street

Draft amendments will be included in the package of materials transmitted to the Planning Commission. A review of the Hood River County TSP should be conducted to determine if amendments to that plan are required for consistency.



Photo Credit: Ferrous Buller

URBAN GROWTH AREA MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

As required by state law, the City of Hood River and Hood River County have an Urban Growth Area Management Agreement (UGAMA). The agreement is included as Appendix E. The agreement was originally adopted in 1997 and updated 2003. The intent statements of the UGAMA reflect its main topics and content:

B. INTENT OF AGREEMENT

- 1. To establish standards and procedures for review and action on comprehensive plan amendments, ordinance amendments, proposed land actions and related matters noted within this agreement pertaining to implementation of the Comprehensive Land Use Plan and Zoning Regulations as adopted by the City and County for the UGA;*
- 2. To recognize that the County shall have authority and jurisdiction over current planning activities and land use decisions within the UGA. This agreement, including the Comprehensive Land Use Plan and Zoning Regulations agreed to by the City and the County, constitute the provisions, standards and procedures for land use review and decision making by the County within the UGA.*
- 3. To provide assistance to the public in the UGA by processing land use applications in a timely and consistent manner;*
- 4. To benefit the public through reduction of governmental processes;*
- 5. To provide governmental processes necessary for development of lands in the UGA that are clear and readily accessible to the public.*
- 6. To jointly develop and adopt a set of land use regulations and plan and zoning map designations by the City and County for land use administration within the UGA.*

This agreement has several implications for the finalization of the Concept Plan, including:

- The County must continue to be involved in the planning process for the Westside Area. As one example, the County should be a participant in the City's Planning Commission work sessions prior to hearings.
- Both the City and County will need to update their respective Comprehensive Plan and zoning ordinance provisions to implement the Concept Plan.

- The UGAMA provides for the option of joint hearings for legislative amendments to the City and County Comprehensive Plans. Once the package of amendments is completed in draft form, the City and County could schedule a joint public hearing that would have the common elements of: notice; record; opportunity to testify; and, deliberations in public session on requested changes to the amendments. Following deliberations, the City and County could convene individually to adopt their respective ordinances, completing the process. Note: this is just one scenario for how a joint or coordinated process could work.
- The City and County may wish to explore amendments to the UGAMA.

ZONING CODE UPDATES

Updates to the Hood River Zoning Code are essential to the successful implementation of the Concept Plan. The following section summarizes proposed updates to the code, which are part of Appendix D of this report.³⁰ The list below is intended for consideration in the Westside Area, with the understanding the City will determine, prior to adoption, whether any of them should instead be considered for citywide application.

Residential Zones and Development

Maximum and Minimum Density for Land Divisions

Purpose and intent:

Provide a method to calculate the maximum number of lots that can be created through a land division that is more predictable (easier to estimate before a detailed layout is complete) and offers some flexibility on the size of individual lots within a subdivision without changing the total number of lots permitted (“lot size averaging”). Additionally, establish a minimum number of lots that can be created through a land division to ensure efficient use of residential land. Minimum density standards should allow for larger parcels to be divided incrementally (e.g. with shadow plats).

³⁰ Draft code was reviewed by the Technical Advisory Committee and the Project Advisory Committee prior to their final meetings, but further review and refinement is anticipated.



Photo Credit: Robert Gaskin

Draft Code Concept Summary:

- Calculate the maximum and minimum number of lots in a way that allows, but does not require, density transfers from significant natural resource areas and other constrained land by including constrained land when calculating maximum, but not minimum, density and allowing smaller lot sizes when constrained land is preserved in its own tract.
- Encourage right-of-way dedication in order to provide a connected local street network (which may require more land for right-of-way than a less-connected street layout).
- For land divisions (except for townhouse projects, which have their own density standards), regulate the number of lots/parcels that can be created rather than dwelling units so that new regulations don't interfere with existing standards allowing duplexes and townhomes.
- Set maximum density for each zone based on current minimum lot size standards.

Lot Size StandardsPurpose and intent:

Reduce the minimum lot size for certain housing types in certain zones to enable more efficient use of residential land

Draft Code Concept Summary:

- Allow a small amount of lot size flexibility for single family detached housing in the R-1 and R-2 zones without changing the overall density.
- Create a new R-2.5 zone for use in the Westside Concept Plan area with a lower minimum lot size of 4,000 square feet (vs. 5,000 square feet for R-2) for a single family home, duplex, or townhome building (with two attached units).
- Reduce the minimum lot size for single family detached housing in the R-3 zone to allow small-lot detached housing. (Minimum density requirements apply.)
- Slightly reduce the minimum lot size for duplexes, triplexes, multifamily and townhomes in the R-3 zone.

Affordable Housing Incentives

Purpose and intent:

Provide affordable housing incentives in the form of modified development standards that make it easier to build affordable housing (including projects consisting of all affordable housing units as well as mixed income projects).

Draft Code Concept Summary:

- Make incentives available to projects that provide a certain level of affordability (housing costs are no more than 30% of the annual household income for a household making less than 60-80% of the county median income).
- Require that projects that take advantage of the incentives enter into legal agreements with the City that ensure that affordability is delivered and maintained over a certain period of time (e.g. 20-50 years).
- Offer a density bonus that increases with the number of affordable units up to some maximum (e.g. up to 25-50% above the maximum for the zone – the amount of the bonus is a policy judgement).
- Offer reduced parking requirements for affordable housing units.

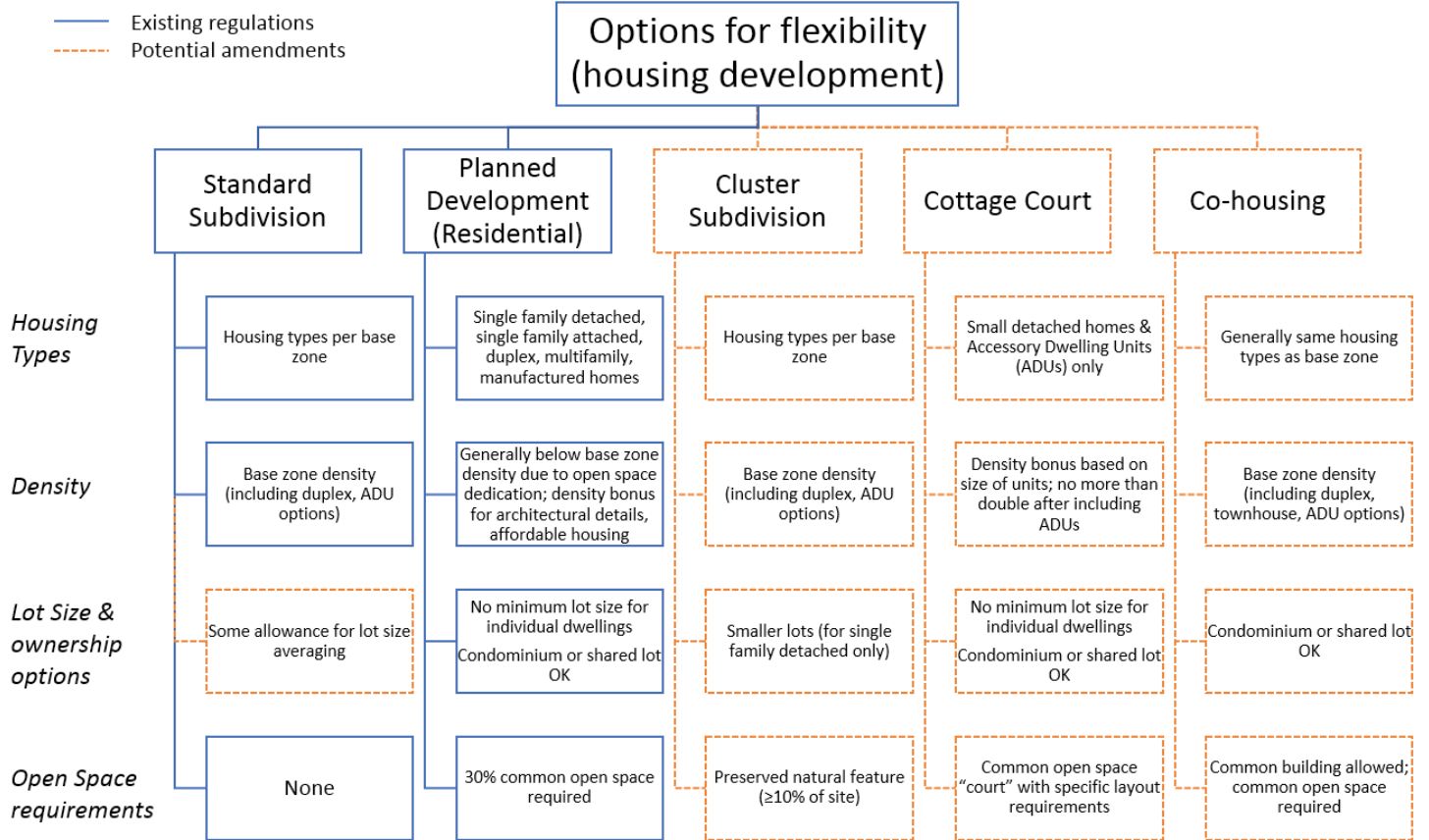
Flexibility and Innovative Housing Types

Purpose and intent:

Ensure that cohousing, cluster housing, cottage housing and other innovative housing types are clearly permitted by the code without the need to go through a Planned Development process (which can be time-consuming, expensive and requires a public hearing).

- Cluster subdivisions are intended to allow reduced lot sizes for developments that will preserve an on-site natural feature, without changing overall density of the development.
- Cottage court housing standards are intended to enable small detached homes in clusters around a common green as an alternative to standard subdivisions.
- Cohousing standards are intended to provide flexibility for cohousing developments to arrange various types of units on a common lot, to include a common house and shared open space in lieu of private yards, and to cluster parking rather than provide individual driveways.
- Allow cluster subdivisions in the R-1, R-2, and R-2.5 zones
- Allow Cottage Court developments in the R-1, R-2, and R-2.5 zones
- Allow Co-housing in the R-2.5 and R-3 zones

Draft Code Concept Summary:



Housing Mix

Purpose and intent:

Ensure a mix of housing occurs in larger projects in the R-2.5 and R-3 zones in the Westside area where both detached and attached housing is allowed.

Draft Code Concept Summary:

- Require that housing types other than single family detached occupy a certain minimum percentage of the land area in subdivisions over 10 acres in the R-2.5 and R-3 zones in the Westside area. The threshold size of 10 acres is intended to allow enough acreage and planned homes to make it workable to provide mix of housing types in the same project.

Residential Design Standards

Purpose and intent:

Establish simple, clear and objective design standards for single family homes in the Westside Overlay Zone that:

- Enhance public safety by ensuring views of the street from inside the residence;
- Provide for a pleasant pedestrian environment by preventing garages and vehicle areas from dominating the views of the neighborhood from the sidewalk; and
- Support the creation of architecturally varied homes, blocks and neighborhoods that enhance the character of the development.

Draft Code Concept Summary:

- Require windows facing the street.
- Require main entrances to be facing the street or open onto a porch, and not to be recessed too deeply from the front of the house.
- Limit the width of garage entrances facing the street and require them to be recessed slightly from the front of the house.
- Require use of architectural details that create visual interest (e.g. dormers, eaves, balconies, bay windows, etc.), with options to pick from a list.
- Don't allow houses next to each other or across the street to use the same street-facing elevation, in order to ensure some variety in home designs.

Protecting Natural Features

Steep Slopes

Purpose and intent:

Support retention of the terrace edges in the Westside area as open space.

Public Review Draft 1 Summary:

- Require that development avoid impacts to areas with slopes greater than 25% within the Westside Overlay Zone (except for required roads and utilities).

Henderson Creek

Purpose and intent:

Require a setback from Henderson Creek for open space and trail opportunities.

Draft Code Concept Summary:

- Require a setback (50 feet) from the centerline of Henderson Creek
- Allow density to transfer from the setback area through lot size flexibility standards and cluster subdivision provisions.

Streets, Trails, and Parks

Purpose and intent:

Ensure that the streets, bicycle and pedestrian connections, and neighborhood parks identified in the Westside Concept Plan frameworks are implemented through development.

Draft Code Concept Summary:

- Require development within the Westside Overlay Zone to provide streets and bicycle/pedestrian connections consistent with the Transportation System Plan and Westside Area Concept Plan Streets Framework and Bicycle and Pedestrian Connections Framework.



Photo Credit: Adam Jones

- Amendments to the Transportation System Plan and/or subdivision standards (Article 16) may be needed to implement the connectivity, street, and bicycle/pedestrian connection concepts developed through the Concept Plan.
- Provide general direction and methods for establishment of neighborhood parks.

Commercial Development and Design Standards

Purpose and intent:

Ensure that new commercial development is pedestrian-oriented, attractive, and creates interesting streetscapes.

Draft Code Concept Summary:

- Apply existing standards for commercial buildings in the C-2 zone that address entrances from the street, maximum setbacks, landscaping, and building design more broadly (e.g. to all commercial development in the Westside Overlay zone, rather than only development with buildings between 25,000 and 50,000 square feet).
- Prohibit new drive-up and drive-through uses and facilities within the Westside Overlay Zone and limit expansion of existing facilities.
- Prohibit other uses which are auto-oriented and do not contribute to an active pedestrian environment (e.g. car washes, new gas stations). (Existing uses would be grandfathered.)
- Create a new Neighborhood Commercial zone for a 2-acre site northwest of 30th and May.

Draft Zoning Code

Appendix D includes draft zoning code updates for further evaluation in conjunction with or following adoption of the concept plan.

PAYING FOR INFRASTRUCTURE – A FUNDING PLAN FOR THE WESTSIDE

An analysis of infrastructure funding for the Westside Area was prepared as part of the Concept Plan. It is attached in Appendix B, Technical Memorandum 6.1. The analysis provides revenue estimates, infrastructure costs, comparison of costs and revenues, cost sharing ideas, and specific tools for future consideration. Where project costs exceed revenues, the “gap” is identified and funding strategies are suggested. The analysis is a first-ever review of costs and revenues for Westside Area projects. Typically, the City approaches funding from a city-wide perspective. What costs and revenues are attributable to the Westside Area, and therefore what “gap” there is, is solely reflective of the assumptions stated in the analysis.

The following sections summarize key findings from the infrastructure funding analysis and presents recommendations and issues for implementation.

Overall Revenue Estimate

System development charges (SDCs) are one-time impact fees assessed on new development for various types of infrastructure. They are intended to fund the capital costs incurred by a municipality or utility resulting from the infrastructure or other needs associated with new development.

Table 10 summarizes estimated SDC revenue generated in the Westside Area for each infrastructure type. The land use assumed is 80% of the Scenario A Concept Plan.³¹ Combined SDC revenue totals almost \$12.9 million. For a detailed breakdown of SDC revenue by infrastructure type, see Appendix B. This total revenue estimate compares to \$9.56 million³² that is estimated for future development that would occur under the Base Case (i.e. existing zoning designations).

³¹ The 80% level of build-out accounts for “under-build”, and provides a more conservative revenue estimate than 100% of land use capacity.

³² See “Technical Memo 6: Funding Review and Funding Toolkit”, page 4, ECONorthwest, February 3, 2017.

Table 10. SDC Revenue, Westside Area

City SDCs	
Water	\$3,182,629
Wastewater	\$1,431,486
Storm Water	\$941,112
Transportation	\$3,408,317
Total	\$8,963,544
<i>Parks and Recreation SDC</i>	<i>\$3,901,134</i>
Total SDC Revenue	\$12,864,678

Source: Angelo Planning Group, City of Hood River, Hood River Parks and Recreation. Calculated by ECONorthwest. Note: All cost and revenue estimates are presented in 2017 dollars.

Water, Sanitary Sewer and Storm Water

Cost versus Revenue Analysis

Table 11 provides a comparison of costs and revenues for water, sewer and storm water, with parks and transportation shown as well. The columns are defined as follows:

- **Column A:** Total project costs
- **Column B:** Infrastructure costs attributable to Westside Area development. Column A with the following netted out:
 - Portions of projects that are intended to improve a city-wide infrastructure system rather than to support added development capacity in the Westside Area.
 - Portion of costs funded by developers or other non-City sources.
- **Column C:** Portion of Column B that is or should be funded by SDCs.
- **Column D:** SDC Revenue that is generated by development in the Westside Area.
- **Column E:** The funding gap, which compares the assumptions stated.

Table 11. Summary: Total Westside Area Infrastructure Cost-Revenue Comparison

	A. Total Cost	B. Cost attributable to Westside	C. Portion of Westside Costs (B) that are SDC funded	D. Westside SDC Revenue	E. SDC funding gap (C minus D)
Water	\$6,148,100	\$1,599,993	\$1,599,993	\$3,182,629	\$0
Storm Water	\$9,096,300	\$2,334,875	\$2,334,875	\$941,112	\$1,393,763
Sewer	\$7,074,200	\$536,040	\$536,040	\$1,431,486	\$0
Parks	\$5.6M - \$7.5M**	\$5.6M - \$7.5M**	\$5.6M - \$7.5M**	\$3,901,134	\$1.7M - \$3.6M
Transportation	\$64,047,225	\$12,397,837	\$5.2M - \$6.7M*	\$3,408,317	\$1.8M - \$3.3M
Total	\$92M - \$93.8M	\$24.1M - \$26M	\$15.2M - \$18.7M	\$12.9M	\$4.9M - \$8.3M

*See section on transportation for detail regarding assumptions.

**See section on parks for detail regarding assumptions.

Source: APG, DEA, City of Hood River. Calculated by ECONorthwest. Note: All cost and revenue estimates are presented in 2017 dollars.

Funding Plan Strategies and Issues

The City’s current practice is to require that developers pay for water, sewer and storm water costs for development. The City issues SDC credits, or contributes funds, for “oversizing” of lines and infrastructure as needed to meet system needs. This is at the discretion of the City and is done on a case-by-case basis. Depending on the application of SDC credits in exchange for the provision of infrastructure (which will play out over time as development occurs), the Westside Area may be a net positive contributor to the City SDC pool for water and wastewater.

For stormwater, there is an estimated gap of \$1.39 million, about 15% of total costs. A “base case” of existing stormwater costs does not exist, so it unknown how this gap compares existing conditions. The City is currently updating its Storm Water Management Plan and should assess the adequacy of city-wide storm water SDCs to cover city-wide costs during or after that process. For individual projects, developers are responsible for storm water infrastructure. As noted above, the City’s participation for oversizing in on a case by case basis.

Parks

Cost versus Revenue Analysis

The Westside Area Concept Plan projects that, based on the potential population under Land Use “Scenario A”, a total of 10.7 acres of neighborhood parks should be provided as the Westside develops. The plan also anticipates the need for a community-scale park to serve the area. Land acquisition cost is assumed to be \$350,000 per acre for neighborhood parks;³³ and the cost of park improvement is assumed at \$4-8 per square foot.³⁴ These assumptions are preliminary, and more detailed design, engineering, and pricing analysis would be needed to understand the cost of providing parks in the Westside Area. Table 12 provides a comparison of costs and revenues.

Table 12. Neighborhood Parks Cost-Revenue Comparison

Improvement Cost	\$1,864,368 - \$3,728,736
Land Cost	\$3,745,000
Total	\$5,609,368 - \$7,473,736
SDC Revenue	\$3,901,134
Gap	\$1,706,234 - \$3,572,602

Source: Angelo Planning Group, City of Hood River, Hood River Parks and Recreation. Calculated by ECONorthwest. Note: All cost and revenue estimates are presented in 2017 dollars.



33 ECONorthwest arrived at the price estimate of \$350,000 per acre by surveying properties currently listed for sale, as well as looking at land sales that had occurred within the past two years to determine a likely average price for undeveloped land within the study area.

34 Assumption provided by APG, based on review of parks costs in Wilsonville and Washington County, built to a relatively high standard. The \$4/sq foot end of the range represents a more modest improvement standard. The estimate will need to be updated as more is known about park location, amenity, and other variables.

Funding Plan Strategies and Issues

As noted in Table 12 above, it is likely that funding will be needed beyond current SDCs to support the parks vision for the Westside Area. Assuming the lower end of improvements costs (\$4 per square foot), the estimated gap is approximately 30% of total costs. Put another way, two of the three recommended neighborhood parks can be funded by SDCs over time, with more funding needed to acquire and develop the third park.

The City and Parks District will need to be proactive to implement the neighborhood parks plan for the Westside Area. The Westside Area neighborhoods will take many years to build out fully. Parks should be provided by the time 50% of the residential units have been built, in order to serve Westside residents and ensure that parks are delivered before all available land is otherwise committed. The following actions and strategies are recommended:

- The City and District should work together to:
 - Add the Westside Area neighborhood parks to the District’s Master Plan and SDC Methodology. The SDC Methodology Report currently has 3 neighborhood parks identified for the “UGB Area”, which is a city-wide reference (i.e. not site specific). The acreages and costs are somewhat dated and will need to be updated to align with Westside Area assumptions and concepts.
 - Determine whether (and when) a higher SDC than is currently charged should be considered to fund Westside Area parks. The estimates in Table 10 utilize the 2017 SDC rate. The currently adopted SDCs are below the “maximum defensible SDC” described in the Park Districts SDC methodology. This is an intentional strategy by the District to increase SDCs gradually.³⁵ If the maximum defensible SDC were available, it would generate an estimated \$6,799,448 in revenue, sufficient to eliminate the funding gap.³⁶
 - Determine whether the City or the District will own and maintain the Westside Area neighborhood parks.
- The City should consider requiring annexation agreements, at time of annexation, to provide the authority for the City and District to acquire park land at fair market value as part of the development review process.
- The City should also explore the following options:
 - Seek land donations or exactions from developers. A parkland dedication could reduce the City’s expenditures on land, but may affect overall Parks SDC revenues due to the issuance of SDC waivers in exchange for dedicated land.

³⁵ Methodology Report, page 10.

³⁶ Estimate by Angelo Planning Group

- Seek financial management strategies that reduce or phase in costs. For example, seek opportunities to acquire park land earlier, and hold it for later park development and new housing units are constructed. Given the increase in land costs, this approach could keep costs down.
- Lower costs per acre for improvements. Estimates in this memorandum are preliminary, and may be higher than actual costs for development in Hood River, especially as more is known about the types of park amenity that will best serve the community.
- Seek grants from the State of Oregon and other sources.
- Consider applying parks SDCs to commercial and industrial uses as well as residential uses. This would require finding a nexus between development of commercial and industrial uses and the need for park development, given that employees use parks.

This funding strategy is limited to neighborhood parks. It does not address the Community Park or the trails recommended by the Concept Plan. The Community Park is assumed to be implemented by the District, but it is unknown if it will be located within the UGB.

Transportation

Overview

The city plans for transportation improvements and funding through the Transportation System Plan (TSP). The TSP identifies a set of projects called “financially constrained” projects. These are priority projects necessary for adequate system function and to meet requirements of Oregon’s Transportation Planning Rule (TPR, OAR 660-12). The financially constrained list is also used as the project list in the City’s Transportation SDC methodology. There are many other TSP-identified projects that are not on the financially constrained list and SDC methodology. Those projects are either funded by revenues other than SDCs (e.g. grants or reimbursement districts), or, will be added to the financially constrained list in future updates of the TSP and SDC methodology.

The Concept Plan’s transportation analysis verified the need for all of the projects in the TSP, whether on the financially constrained list or not. The analysis also identified the need for one additional project: a signal or mini-roundabout at the Rand-27th-May intersection. A key new project within the existing TSP, the “Mt. Adams Extension” is recommended to be shifted west to a location known as “Alignment D”. In addition, the transportation analysis identified a much needed interim improvements solution to Exit 62. The interim improvements solution is estimated at \$5 million, far less than the full \$35 million interchange upgrade that is noted in the adopted TSP. ODOT has stated it will commit to funding the \$5 million interim improvements within the planning period (by 2040). ODOT’s funding commitment is conditioned on the City adopting “reasonably likely” funding measures and policies for all of Westside Area’s transportation facilities identified in the TSP.³⁷

Cost versus Revenue Analysis

The approach to evaluating the funding gap in transportation used the following steps:

1. **Inventory transportation projects in two categories:** streets, and pedestrian/bicycle facilities. In the TSP, streets are called Motor Vehicle facilities (identified with project names beginning with “MV”) and are “complete streets” in that they include sidewalks and, where needed, bike paths.
2. **Estimate total costs for projects that are located in the Westside Area,** by individual transportation project. DKS completed this work, and identified \$11.7 million for streets and \$2.3 million for pedestrian/bicycle facilities.³⁸
3. For each project, **determine the portion of total project cost that is attributable to Westside Area development.** This is the portion of project cost that is rightly compared to SDC revenues that are generated in the Westside Area to estimate a

³⁷ See letter from ODOT included in Appendix B.

³⁸ Details provided in Appendix B.

gap. To do this, for each project based on input from with DKS, APG, and City staff, we identified: (1) whether the project is currently on or should be considered for the City's financially constrained list in the future; (2) whether it is or should be SDC eligible and at what percentage; and (3) what portion of the project's costs should be shared by other sources (ODOT, the County, or broader City-wide SDCs or other funding sources). These assumptions are provided in detail in appendix of the funding analysis. Depending on which financially constrained scenario the City opts to use as the model for cost estimates, the range of costs for Westside Area transportation projects that are SDC eligible is \$5.2 million to \$6.7 million.³⁹

4. Based on a comparison of available SDC revenue generated in the Westside Area to the result of the steps described above, **estimate the SDC funding gap for financially constrained Westside Area projects**, as well as the total funding gap.

Given the estimated SDC funds of approximately \$3.4 million, the remaining SDC funding gap range is \$1.8 million to \$3.3 million. If all SDC revenues were used for streets, the SDC funding gap for streets would be \$1.6 million to \$3.1 million. The strategies discussed below focus on filling the gap for financially constrained projects, as these are the projects that are most critical to the system and to allowing new Westside Area development to occur.



Photo Credit: Sam Beebe

³⁹ The financially constrained project costs are preliminary and require additional review. They were determined by developing two development scenarios. A full explanation of all the projects included in each scenario is included in Appendix B.

Funding Plan Strategies

The analysis identifies the need for additional funds for transportation. This need is not attributable to the addition of new street improvement projects recommended by the Concept Plan. In fact, only one new street project has been identified: the signal or mini-roundabout at the Rand/May/27th Street intersection. Rather, the analysis recommends that additional funds be identified so that more of the planned transportation system has a strategy for funding and implementation than under the current TSP and list of financially-constrained projects.

Finding additional revenues will be a challenge, and will require additional analysis, decision-making, and public process. The City should explore the following options for additional funding; some of these tools are likely to be used in combination:

- **Increase Citywide SDC rates over time.** Many of the Westside Area projects will benefit the entire City, and development of the Westside Area also benefits the City through increasing the tax base and providing needed housing. This approach would occur as an official update to the City’s SDC methodology for transportation; which would be conducted in compliance with state law governing SDCs.
- **Apply a sole source SDC in the Westside.** Sole source SDCs are charged inside of a particular geographic area and are used to fund investments in that area only (as opposed to the City-wide allocation system currently used). The City of Hood River has not used sole-source SDCs in the past. A rough estimate of the SDC increase that would be needed in the Westside Area to fill the gap is about \$1,200.⁴⁰ A sole source SDC should be discussed with stakeholders, compared to a City-wide approach, and considered in combination with other potential strategies.
- **Use a local improvement district, reimbursement district, or other kinds of public private partnership.** These tools generally leverage private funding sources for infrastructure investments. There are a range of creative possibilities in this category that can be explored. They generally work best when a developer or property owner would be highly motivated to construct a particular segment of infrastructure, for example, when one segment of infrastructure serves a large development parcel or parcels, and that infrastructure is necessary to allow development to occur. Alignment D from Wine County Road to Sherman may be one example of this situation.⁴¹
 - Local improvement districts (LIDs) are special assessment districts in which property owners are assessed a fee to pay for capital improvements, such as streetscape enhancements, underground utilities, or shared open

40 To estimate this, we began with the estimate of the portion of SDC revenue that comes from residential development: roughly 60%. We therefore divided 60% of transportation SDC funding gap by the number of units anticipated in the Westside Area for this order-of-magnitude estimate.

41 Cost estimates included in the Appendix in detail already show a substantial developer investment in this particular project. Total cost burden to the developer would need to be considered.

space. LIDs must be supported by a majority of affected property owners. LIDs spread the costs of infrastructure over a number of properties, and are usually levied over time. In some cases, municipalities may choose to borrow against that revenue stream to create up-front funding sources.

- **Developer-build approaches.** Developers can generally build infrastructure to a lower cost than the public sector. Partnerships with developers can leverage existing public funding sources to bring in additional private funds and lower costs. The City has experience with these types of mechanisms in the past, specifically to fund the Country Club Road realignment investment. The City used a pool of public money from ODOT and the City to fund the road, but a developer designed and constructed the road to City standards. The developer agreed to use his own money to fill any funding gaps beyond the pool of resources available to him from the City and ODOT. This approach reduced costs and brought additional private dollars to the project. Reimbursement districts also fall into this category, allowing developers to construct the infrastructure in exchange for reimbursements through SDC credits or other funding sources.
- **Financial management approach.** While this approach does not reduce costs or increase revenues, the City will seek ways to be more efficient with the resources available as infrastructure investments are made. For example, the City may seek to acquire right-of-way up front and hold it until it is time to construct the facility. As land prices are likely to rise in the future, this can help to manage costs. There may also be opportunities to phase infrastructure investments over time to reduce the costs that are needed up front. For example, construction of Alignment D from Wine Country to a westerly extension of Sherman Avenue is a logical first phase, while the steeper section of Alignment D that connects to May Street could be a longer-term project.



- **Find opportunities to reduce infrastructure costs.** One option for doing this is to reduce mobility standards to bring project costs down. Another is to seek opportunities for value engineering as project are more fully designed for implementation.
- **General fund contributions.** The City may choose to directly contribute to infrastructure development from its general fund through the typical budgeting and prioritization process. The City may also choose to bond against the general fund (general obligation bond) to increase the amount of funding available up-front to cover infrastructure costs, and then re-pay the bonds over time with general fund dollars. A general obligation bond increases the tax rates on residents and requires a vote of the public. As such, it is typically only used for significant projects that benefit the City as a whole.
- **State or grant funding.** This funding source may be most appropriate for bicycle/pedestrian projects, and trail projects, but could potentially be used for other types of projects as well.

Timing of Funding for Infrastructure

An idea raised during PAC discussions was to “generate an infrastructure funding profile which ties needs to land use and rezoning such that funding does not lag behind development”. The goal of assuring that infrastructure (and whatever funding is needed for it) is provided concurrent with development is an important one. The City should implement this goal through its SDC updates, capital improvement planning, development reviews and other relevant processes.

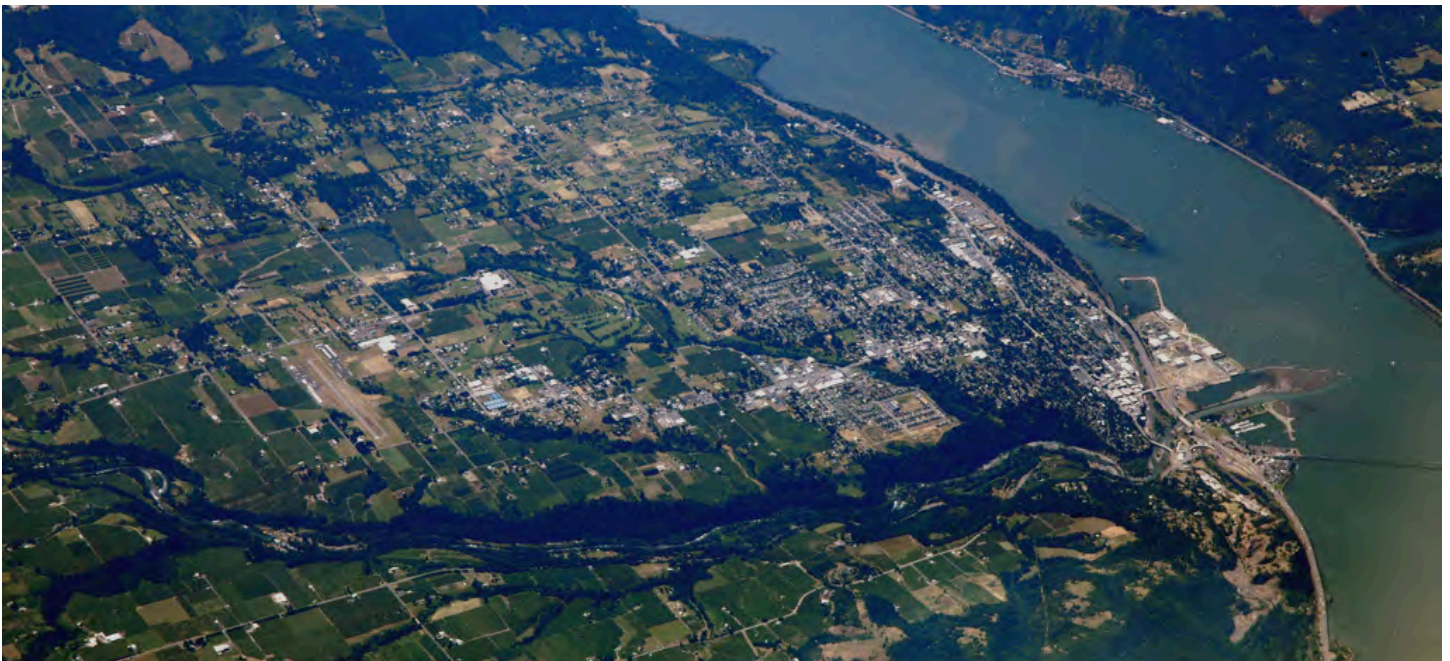


Photo Credit: George Grinsted

PLANNING FOR ADEQUATE URBAN SERVICES FOR THE WESTSIDE AREA

Policies and Regulations that Address Infrastructure

The City has Comprehensive Plan policies, City-County agreements and code provisions that are intended to ensure adequate infrastructure is in place, or will be in place, concurrent with development. These requirements are an important backdrop to development of the Westside Area, regardless what land uses are being developed. Assuring that infrastructure does not lag behind development was a recurrent issue raised during the concept plan process. Applicable provisions are summarized below:

Comprehensive Plan

Goal 2, Plan Review and Revisions Policy 1.D.1.d. – “It must be demonstrated that public facilities will be used effectively, and that no unnecessary tax burden will be placed upon the general public or adjacent land owners.” (this policy applies to Comprehensive Plan changes, including application of City zones to annexed property).

Goal 6, Water Implementation Strategies Policy 5 – ‘New development and improvement projects will provide storm and sanitary sewers.’”

Goal 8, Policy 6 – “As parcels of land are annexed from the UGA into the City, some land will be designated Open Space/Public Land for the development of new parks and public facilities, including access ways, to serve the recreational needs of the community”

Goal 11, Public Facilities and Services – “To plan and develop a timely, orderly and efficient arrangement of public facilities and services to serve as a framework for urban and rural development in the City and Urban Growth Area.”

Goal 11, Policy 2 – “Discourage urban development in the UGA that lacks adequate public facilities and services, or is not planned for urban services.”

Goal 11, Policy 6 – “Ensure that water mains are installed or upgraded to adequate size for fire-fighting and supply purposes.”

Goal 11, Policy 7 – “Ensure that public facilities and services of adequate size are constructed to serve planned urban uses as urban growth occurs consistent with the zoning.”

Goal 12, Transportation Goal 3, Policy 4 – “Establish rights-of-way at the time of site development and where appropriate officially secure them by dedication of property.”

Goal 14, Implementation Strategy 3 – “City sewer and water services will be provided to property only after the area has been annexed to the City, or a “consent to annex” has been put forth.

Goal 14, Implementation Strategy 4 – Only areas contiguous to the City will be considered for annexation. All annexations will be done in accordance with the Annexation policy adopted by City Council in May, 1982.

Urban Growth Area Management Agreement

Section I. City Services:

1. Extension of City water or sewer services within the Urban Growth Area may be permitted when approved by the City and if consistent with the City’s Comprehensive Plan and with any adopted public facility plan. Extension of City water and sewer services shall be subject to approval of the City engineer.
2. As available, City services such as water, sewer, storm drainage, police, fire, parks and street maintenance within the UGA may be provided to the owner of the property upon signing and recording a “Consent to Annex”, “Waiver of One Year” and “Waiver of Remonstrance.”
3. All services within the UGA shall be developed and maintained to City standards and under the supervision of the City or the City’s designee.
4. The City shall be responsible for public facilities planning within the UGA.



Photo Credit: ravas51

Municipal Code

Hood River’s Annexation Policy is adopted as Chapter 17.15 of the municipal code. It includes criteria for review of annexations that address infrastructure, fiscal impact, and urban service capabilities. The overall policy is:

17.15.010 Introduction. It is the policy of the City of Hood River to promote orderly, efficient, and fiscally responsible annexation of territories in conjunction with urban growth or expected or desired urban growth within the urban growth area. Accordingly, the City shall annex property where:

The proposed annexation represents the natural extension of the existing City boundary consistent with urban growth;

- 1. The proposed annexation would not, when developed or as developed, unreasonably limit the ability of the City to provide a level of services to City residents consistent with community needs and the financial capabilities of the City, as determined by the City;*
- 2. The proposed annexation would not cause the City to pledge extension of services beyond its resources so as to result in a deficit operation of the service;*
- 3. The proposed annexation would serve the interests of the entire community and not solely the interests or convenience of those within the territory proposed to be annexed.*

Transportation Analysis and Planned Improvements for the Westside Area

The Westside Area Concept Plan is what is sometimes referred to as an “integrated land use and transportation plan,” because the land uses and transportation needs have been developed as one combined effort. A transportation analysis was prepared for the concept plan, using the City’s transportation model and land uses that are described in this report as the Scenario A Land Use Framework. That analysis is attached as Appendix B. In brief, the analysis:

- Evaluated the transportation impacts of the plan and identifies mitigation needed to ensure adequate transportation facilities will be in place to support planned growth, considering the legal parameters established in Oregon’s Transportation Planning Rule (OAR 660-12-0060).
- Verified the need for the transportation projects listed in the adopted TSP. The specific improvements and/or location of some TSP projects were updated to align with the concept plan recommendations (e.g. Alignment D).

- Added one new project: a signal or mini roundabout at the Rand/May/27th Street intersection.
- Identifies an interim solution for Exit 62 interchange improvements (cost estimate of \$5 million) in lieu of the full set of interchange improvements included in the TSP (current cost estimate of \$35 million). ODOT has committed to funding the interim improvements by 2040, on the condition that the City establish funding in the same timeframe for the balance of TSP-identified projects in the Westside Area, which are listed in the memo.
- Found that, with the proposed transportation improvements and funding commitments, the land uses and transportation improvement in the Concept Plan will meet TPR requirements. If the City chooses a land use scenario that has less land use than Scenario A, the conclusion is still valid. If the City chooses to intensify land use elsewhere in the City to meeting housing needs somewhere other than the Westside, additional transportation analysis will be needed to determine TPR compliance.

A second transportation analysis was prepared to evaluate a potential roundabout at the Cascade Avenue/Mt Adams intersection, also included in see Appendix B. The Project Advisory Committee (PAC) reviewed the options and favored the roundabout option over the signalized option. Based on an earlier agreement with ODOT the city is responsible for the Cascade/Mt. Adams intersection improvements and may choose a roundabout solution with approval through the State Historic Preservation Office's approval in coordination with ODOT due to the historic status of Cascade Avenue.⁴² Until details are finalized, the signalized improvement is the planned project in the TSP.

Water, Sewer, and Storm Water Plans for the Westside Area

Planning level water, sewer and storm water plans and cost estimates were prepared for the Concept Plan and are attached in Appendix B. These will provide the guidance for more refined engineering at a site specific level.



⁴² Per Cooperative Improvement Agreement Country Club Road Relocation/Mt. Adams Avenue. Misc. Contracts and Agreements No. 28054. See page 2, item 1.d.

Parks Implementation – How will Park Land be Acquired and Improved?

The Park and Open Space Framework describes the vision and planning concepts for parks to serve the Westside Area. The funding analysis for park implementation compares costs and revenues, identifies the need for additional funding, and recommends funding strategies. But how will park land actually get acquired and improved? How can new parks move from colors on a map to reality in the Westside Area?

There are no easy answers to these questions. Park implementation is a challenge for most cities, and particularly challenging in small cities with limited resources. However, there are tools and strategies that can be learned from other jurisdictions. Research for the City of Gresham regarding how that city might strengthen its acquisition of park land in two concept plan areas is attached in Appendix B. Four park implementation strategies from this memo are summarized below.

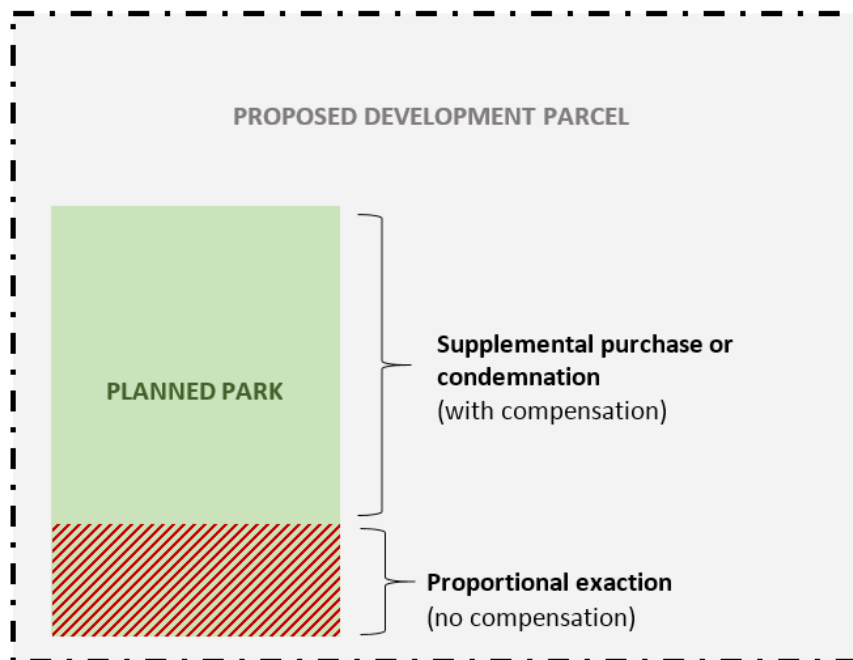
- **Acquisition during development review.** Acquisition through exactions in the development review process is subject to legal requirements. The “Nollan/Dolan” tests apply, requiring that the exaction be based on: (1) a “rational nexus” between the park land exacted and the impact of the development; and, (2) “rough proportionality” between the size of the exaction and the impact created by the development. These tests are relatively easily demonstrated for residential development because future residents will clearly be park users, and level of service standards for parks are commonly accepted as a means to establish impact and proportionality. However, the amount of park land that can be justified solely through exaction is relatively small for most developments: a 10-acre subdivision may only justify about .4 acres of park land exaction.⁴³
- **Supplemental purchase.** If the proportional exaction is smaller than the park that is needed, then the City or Park District could offer to purchase the remaining land at fair market value (see Figure 26). Any compensation would likely need to be paid in cash rather than an SDC credit, because it would be over and above the amount of the Parks SDC, which is proportional to the impact of the development. The City is also free to offer “carrots” to incentivize the supplemental purchase, e.g. waiver of all or part of the SDCs for the proportional exaction, or other regulatory or financial incentives.
- **Proactive acquisition.** The Bend Park and Recreation District and Tualatin Hills Park and Recreation District (THPRD) both have extensive experience with park land acquisition and development. Both reported that proactive acquisition, i.e. buying land in advance of development, is their primary means of acquiring park

⁴³ Park acreage estimated using the “rule of thumb” of 2 acres per 1,000 residents and typical densities in the R-2 designation.

land, particularly for neighborhood parks. Both of these districts have the financial resources and staff to support an acquisition program. Within the THPRD in Washington County, North Bethany is unique concept plan area where specific parks are required, with purchase by THPRD, as part of development review.

- **Annexation agreements.** Annexation may offer a strategic approach to land acquisition that will supplement and support the above-mentioned tools of proactive purchase and development review. Two Oregon cities, Canby and Bend, have regulations for annexation agreements that enable the waiver of Nollan/Dolan criteria.⁴⁴ Further research and legal consultation is needed to determine if such agreements might be useful for Hood River. Bend representatives noted that annexation agreements have not been a tool for park acquisitions to date.

Figure 26. Illustration of Example Park Land Acquisition Scenario



- **Fee-in-lieu programs.** The City of Sandy has adopted a park land dedication ordinance that has been in place since the 1990s. The regulations are located within the City's general development regulations. The code requires land to be dedicated to the City or a fee paid in-lieu of land dedication. The City's parks SDCs do not include the cost of land acquisition—they are limited to the cost of development and capital improvements—therefore, this park land dedication requirement functions as a fee to recover this portion of the cost of parks. The code applies to all subdivisions,

⁴⁴ The City of Canby has codified this waiver be required in annexation or development agreements. See Canby Municipal Code, Division VI, Chapter 16.84.040. Available at <http://canbyoregon.gov/Chap16/16.84ANNEXATIONS.pdf>. Also see provision number 8 in this example annexation agreement from the City of Bend: http://bend.granicus.com/MetaViewer.php?view_id=5&clip_id=299&meta_id=6602.

partitions, Planned Developments, and multifamily developments. The amount of the land, or the fee-in-lieu, is based on a population factor determined by the Parks Master Plan (number of acres of parks per person). The City has the authority to either accept the land or the fee-in-lieu, depending on the proposed development. If the City decides to accept a fee-in-lieu, the amount of the fee is calculated based on a standardized rate (dollar value per acre) that applies to all land in the city. City staff report that the program is a necessary and effective means to acquire parks, and is generally received favorably by developers and property owners.

Hood River should explore all of the above-listed tools and establish a strategy for the Westside Area. Proactive acquisition is clearly an approach that should be pursued. There are several large property owners that may be amenable to an acquisition or purchase option in advance of development. Another opportunity is to include park acreage in a land acquisition for an affordable housing project. As a first step, implementation roles should be clarified. The practical question is: “Who is in the lead for neighborhood park acquisition – the City or the Hood River Valley Park and Recreation District”? Community members have expressed concern that there are multiple jurisdictions that provide parks, and that clarity is needed.

Schools

Schools are a key component of any neighborhood, and planning for schools has been an important part of this concept planning process. During the discussions of the draft Concept Plan, community members asked if school facilities had been considered and whether they were adequate for the planned growth for the Westside Area. The Hood River County School District owns a 17-acre site at an important location within the Westside Area, west of 30th Street and north of May Street in the Middle Terrace Neighborhood. The Technical Advisory Committee membership included both Sandra Buchanan, CFO for the Hood River County School District, and Don Benefield, Operations Director for the District, or alternates from the District. The District has provided feedback about multimodal access to the site and the role of schools as centerpieces of their respective neighborhoods.



Per the school district, long-term school facility planning is complex and responds to the demographic makeup of households, and in particular young families. Wide swings in the community's growth rate make school facility planning more challenging as compared to more steady growth. As Hood River grows and economic and demographic shifts occur nationwide, the Hood River County School District will continue to plan and adapt in order to provide for the needs of those it serves. The District has not yet finalized plans for its property in the Westside or how it fits into the overall district's plan, but stated the property is in a good position to serve the Westside and broader community with one or more new school facilities at this location, and the Concept Plan has been designed to support this.

Emergency Services

The City of Hood River is committed to providing a high level of emergency services for the community. Police Chief Neal Holste and Fire Chief Leonard Damian participated in the Concept Plan process as members of the Technical Advisory Committee. They provided valuable input on issues of roadway design and access to accommodate emergency vehicles, as well as urban design to create safe neighborhoods.

Adequacy of police and fire services was a topic of discussion at the August 16th, 2017 TAC meeting. Fire Chief Leonard Damian remarked that the location of the new fire station on Meyer Parkway is well-suited to serve the Westside Area as it develops. He also noted that the fire department cannot proactively add staff in preparation for growth – adequacy of service and potentially adding new staff and facilities will be evaluated as development occurs.

As stated on the Fire Department's website, the department is funded through property taxes and a fee based ambulance service. Funding to increase fire services will increase along with property tax revenue from new development throughout the city, and if funding is deemed to be insufficient then the rates of taxation can be revisited by the City.

The same dynamic holds true for the police department. One of the most pressing issues for both police and fire, also discussed at the August 16th TAC meeting, is the ability of their staff to find affordable housing within Hood River. Currently, the lack of affordable housing in Hood River is a challenge for the recruitment and retention of emergency services personnel.



HOOD RIVER
WESTSIDE
AREA
Concept Plan

