Everett Link Extension



TRANCI

Puget Sound Regional Council Growth Management Policy Board September 5, 2024



Voter-approved system

Link light rail **1234**

- Five lines
- 116 miles
- 83 stations

Sounder trains **N S**

- Two lines
- 91 miles
- 14 stations

Stride bus rapid transit S1 S2 S3

- Three lines
- 45 miles on I-405 and SR 522
- Serving 12 cities and connecting to light rail in Shoreline, Lynnwood, Bellevue, and Tukwila



Approved by voters

1996

Sound Move

Link light rail from Westlake to SeaTac/Airport

Sounder rail from Everett and Tacoma to Seattle

ST Express bus service

2008

ST2

Link to Angle Lake, Bellevue, Redmond, Northgate, Lynnwood, Federal Way

Sounder expansion to South Tacoma, Lakewood



Link to Ballard, West Seattle, Everett, Tacoma, Kirkland, Issaquah, Downtown Redmond

3 lines of **Stride** bus rapid transit service

2 new **Sounder** stations, more capacity, parking and access improvements



Lynnwood Link Extension



Lynnwood service began August 30

• Trains will run every:

- 8 mins (weekday peak).
- **10 mins** (midday & weekends).
- **15 mins** (early morning & late night).

Travel time examples:

- 68 mins Lynnwood SeaTac.
- 28 mins Lynnwood–Westlake.
- **10 mins** MLT–Northgate.
- 3,570 new parking stalls.
- 34,200 47,700 daily boardings projected by 2028.





Ribbon-Cutting







Night Markets





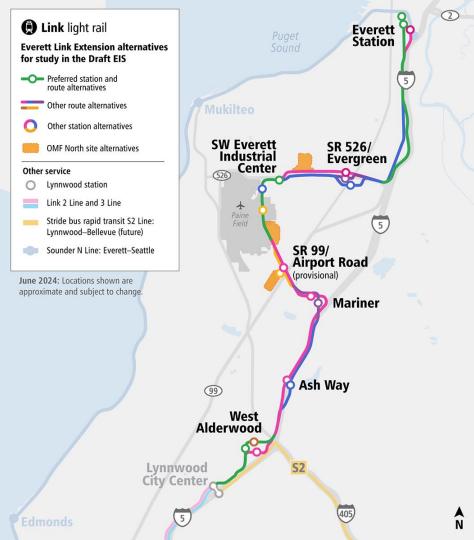




Everett Link Extension soundtransit.org/everettlink-plan

Everett Link Extension

- Length: 16 miles
- *Stations:* six plus one provisional (unfunded) station
- **Opening service:** 2037 2041*
- Operations & Maintenance
 Facility North opens 2034
- New parking at Everett Station and Mariner opens 2046



Operations and Maintenance Facility North

Facility supports EVLE and system-wide expansion needs

- Capacity:
 - o Store, maintain, and repair vehicles
 - 150+ light rail vehicles
 - 450+ high skilled, living wage jobs
 - Facility requires 80-100 acres
- Affordable and Target Schedules: 2034







EVLE Project Phases

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT





Everett Link Extension

Environmental Impact Statement Schedule **Draft EIS publication**

Comment period

2024 > **2025** > **2026** > **2027**

Preferred alternative selected

Station layouts available online

Final EIS publication

- Comment period
- Project to be Built
- Record of Decision



Model Code Partnership (MCP) Scope and Schedule

FTA TOD Pilot Program Grant

\$2M Grant Awarded in December 2020 To support corridor-wide adoption of model regulatory language for:

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





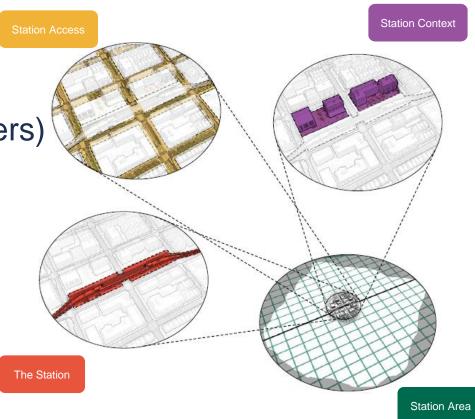




Station Environments Zones of responsibility

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







Model Code Elements

INVENTORY

Policies and Regulations Inventory

GAP ANALYSIS

Gap 1: gaps between policy and regulation

Gap 2: gaps between jurisdictions

Gap 3: gaps between best practices and existing regulations

TOD principles and best practices

Sound Transit permitting conflicts

CASE STUDIES

Similar planning and TOD efforts in peer cities

Economic considerations and financial tools

Anti-Displacement Strategies

MODEL CODE DEVELOPMENT

TOD Toolkit: Urban Design Placekeeping Zoning Multimodal Streets Green Infrastructure



EVLE MCP Workshops – Phase 2

EVLE MCP WORKSHOPS - PHASE 2

I I I	LOCAL ADOPTION AND FINAL GRANT DELIVERABLES		
§ WORKSHOP - JULY 2023	§ WORKSHOP - MARCH 2024	§ WORKSHOP - JULY 2024	
 Phase 1 wrap up Phase 2 schedule and priorities 	Housing Economic Development	• TOD Toolkit Early Content Package: Urban Design, Placekeeping, Zoning, and Parking	FINAL TOD TOOLKIT
WORKSHOP - SEPTEMBER 2023	Anti-Displacement Strategies	§ WORKSHOP - SEPTEMBER 2024	
Street Typologies	§ WORKSHOP - APRIL 2024	• TOD Toolkit Content Preview: Sustainability,	SUMMARY REPORT
Parking	Land Use and Urban Form Street Typologies	Multimodal Streets Anti-Displacement Strategies 	
S WORKSHOP - NOVEMBER 2023	§ WORKSHOP - MAY 2024	S WORKSHOP - NOVEMBER 2024	CODE ADOPTION
 Land Use and Urban Form 	Placekeeping and Urban Design	Draft TOD Toolkit	
S WORKSHOP - JANUARY 2024	Natural Environment		FINAL MCP
Street Typologies			SUMMARY REPORT



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TOD Principles

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







Comprehensive Plan Elements

Land Use

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

Housing

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

Transportation

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

Capital Facilities and Utilities

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



Comprehensive Plan Elements

Economic Development

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

Parks and Recreation

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

Natural Environment / Sustainability

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

Community Character / Urban Design

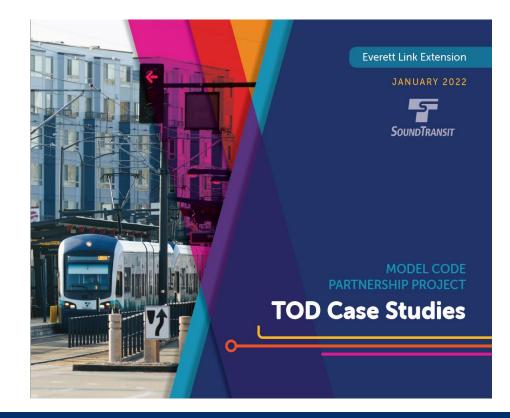
• Transitions, design standards, partnerships and services...



TOD Case Studies soundtransit.org/mcp

Focus of Case Studies

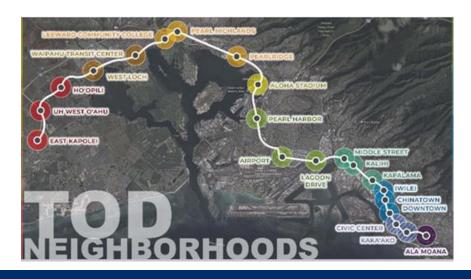
- Corridor-based
- Station-specific
 - Freeway Adjacent & Suburban
- Thematic Vignettes



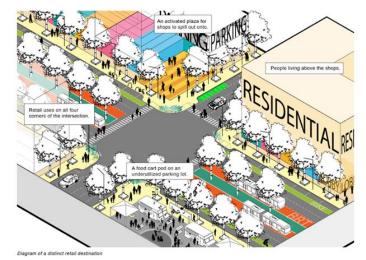


Corridor-based Case Studies

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







Station-specific Case Studies

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









Thematic Vignettes

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









Economic Development & Financial Tools

Current Financial Tools: Everett

In Use

- Affordable Housing Trust Fund
- Business Improvement District 🐼 of an arrest
- MFTE/Low Income Housing Tax Credit
- Transportation Impact Fee reduction Impact Fee reduction
- New Jobs Tax Credit 🌉
- CBDG/HOME 👚

Exploring

- Impact fee deferral
- Utility Connection fee reduction
- · Low interest loans for façade improvements/preservation
- Community Renewal Area





Potential Funding Mechanisms

- Regional Equitable Development Initiative Fund
- Business improvement district (Karlow (Kar
- Tax increment financing 🧊 🐼 希 🔳 🙍
- Housing benefit districts 👚 🐼
- Special assessment districts*

*= not in place at this time

- Redevelopment agencies/districts*
- Value capture through district parking 🖨 🕸 Ø







Anti-Displacement Strategies

Partnership in Prosperity- Commercial Land Trust, Minneapolis

Overview

 Assists with access to affordable commercial space for small business owners







35TH AND PENN AVE N

35TH AND PENN AVE N

35TH AND PENN AVE M

 Prioritizes BIPOC small business owners from the neighborhood at risk of displacement

How was it built

- Utilizes Community Land Trust
 - Funders include Hennepin County and City of Minneapolis among others





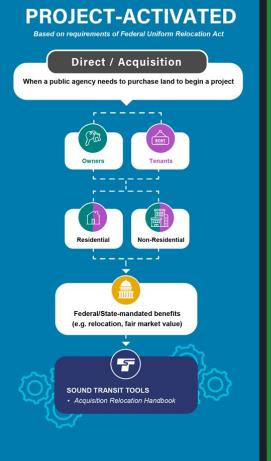




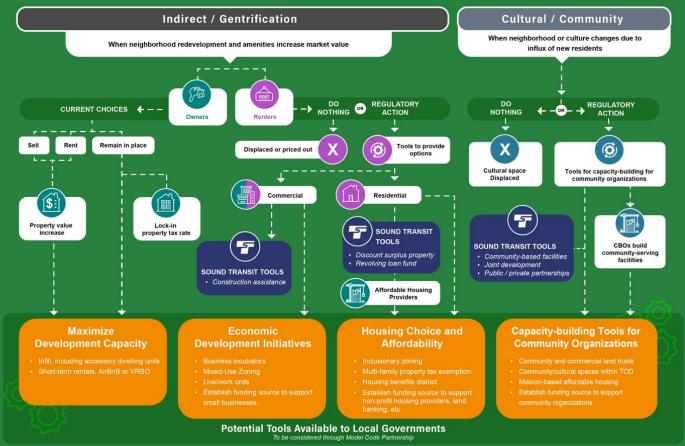
19 E 26TH ST



Anti-Displacement Strategies



MARKET-ACTIVATED





Placemaking

Coined by urbanist Fred Kent

"a process of community development that leverages outside public, private, and nonprofit funding to strategically shape and change the physical and social character of a neighborhood using arts and cultural activities."

While there are ample examples of Placemaking activities resulting in positive change, some Placemaking activities can also support gentrification, racism, real estate speculation, displacement, all in the name of "neighborhood revitalization."

Placekeeping

Coined by Roberto Bedoya

"the active engagement of bringing together diverse people, who live and work there, to shape, maintain and take care of a place."

It involves fostering a sense of connection to local knowledge, stories, and traditions in aims to empower communities to have a voice in decisions that affect their built and natural environments.



TOD Toolkit

Document Organization and Flow

- 1. Purpose and Introduction
- 2. Urban Design and Placekeeping
- 3. Station Area Land Use, Zoning, and Built Form
- 4. Multimodal Streets
- 5. Parking and Demand Management
- 6. Sustainability and Green Infrastructure
- 7. Implementation Guidance
- 8. Educational Resources



Urban Design Guideline Approaches

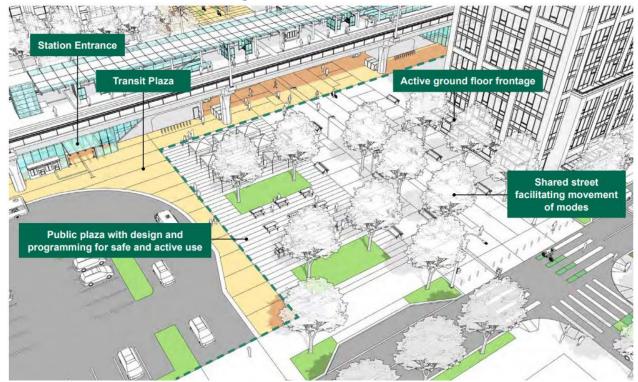
Building Design and Standards Orientation to the Street Massing/Articulation Façade Modulation Parking Garages Blank Wall Treatments Signage, Lighting & Art Green Factor Encourage High-Quality Design Architectural Style

Site / Streetscape Streetscape Public Spaces Screening of Trash and Service Areas Parking and driveways Pedestrian Connections Wayfinding & Art Signage Street Lighting Pedestrian Pavements Streetscape Amenities & Furnishing Bicycle parking and transit integration Landscape & Green Infrastructure





Characteristics of Publicly or Privately Owned Plaza Adjacent to Station



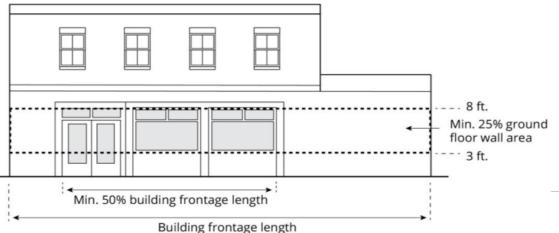


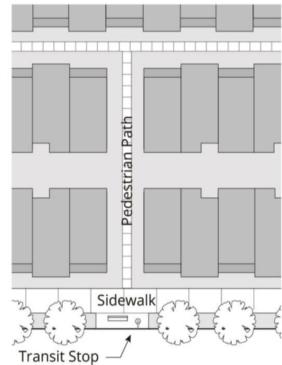
Example Content

Building Façade Guidance

Figure 3.X. Ground Floor Windows

Required *ground floor windows* shall be transparent to allow views from outside the building into the working areas, lobbies, and pedestrian entrances, or shall be display windows set into the wall. Display cases attached to the outside wall do not qualify. The bottom of the windows shall be no more than three (3) feet above the adjacent finish grade or public sidewalk.



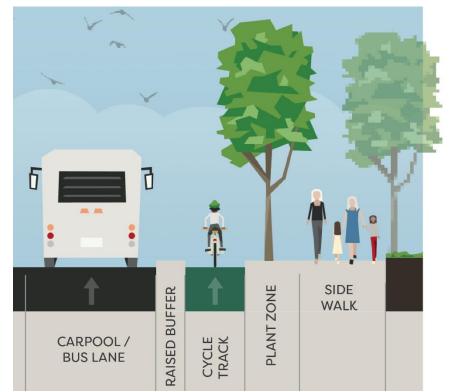


Pedestrian Permeability and Access to Transit



Flexible Components in Streets:

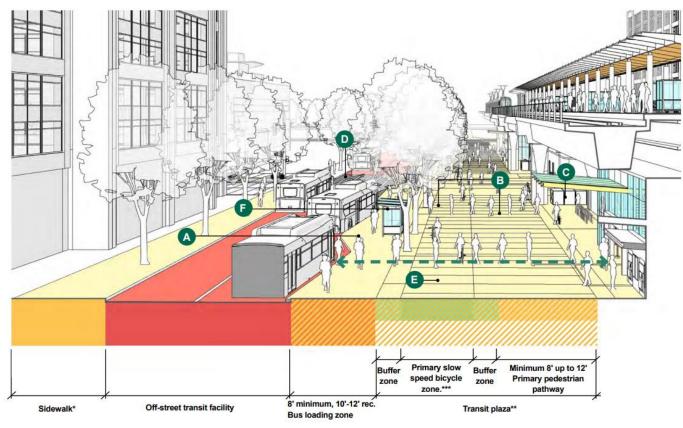
- On-Street Parking (Yes/No)
- Configuration of On-Street Parking
- Bicycle Facilities/Type
- Shared Use Paths
- Sidewalks—Separated or Not
- Planting Zone/Widths
- Medians
- Travel Lane Uses





Station Experience Design Guidelines

Multimodal Access Typology Street Section





Transportation Demand Management

Menu of Options

- Bike parking
- Car share parking
- ORCA cards for residents
- Shared parking agreement
- Ped/bike connection
 improvements
- Electric vehicle charging stations
- Proximity to high-capacity transit

Figure 1 TDM Toolkit, Applicable Land Use Groups, and Associated Points

		Land Use Group				
Category	Strategy	Residential	Office	Retail, Community	Recommended Points	
Active-1	Bicycle Parking	х	Х	х	1 - 4	••••
Active-2	Bicycle Repair Station	x	Х	Х	1	•
Active-3	ctive-3 Bicycle Maintenance Services		Х	Х	1	•
Active-4	Active-4 Showers and Changing Facilities Lockers		Х	Х	1	•
Active-5	Active-5 Bike Valet			Х	1	•



Green Infrastructure Systems



Urban/ROW rain gardens & urban tree canopy



Green Roofs



Bioretention facility in plaza / open space



Bioswale

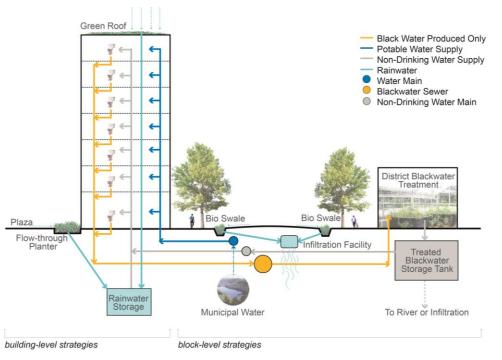


Permeable Pavement



Rain garden with native plants

Integrated District Water System





Hasslo on Eighth Development and onsite wastewater treatment and recycling plant in the Lloyd District, 2015

Lloyd Crossing Sustainable Urban Design Plan, Portland, OR 2005



What questions are you hearing from your community?

- □ What is **transit-oriented development**?
- □ How does **stormwater** work?
- □ How does growth management work in Washington (GMA and growth targets)?
- □ What is **placemaking/placekeeping**? How does this approach improve **livability** and **quality of life** in communities?
- □ How do **sidewalks** get built?
- □ How do we design for safety and crime prevention (CPTED)?
- □ What are **road diets** and why do they work?
- □ What are benefits of multi-modal transportation networks and complete streets?
- □ How can we make streets **safer** for **pedestrians**?



Transit-Oriented Development

Key Messages

- TOD is the creation of compact, walkable neighborhoods that are centered around transit.
- TOD encourages a variety of land uses, especially housing and neighborhood-serving businesses.
- Locating homes, businesses, and services close to transit is beneficial because it can lower household transportation costs, traffic, and pollution.



Video reference: "A partnership for good: Cedar Crossing"



What's Next?

Thank you

Visit: soundtransit.org/mcp

Contact: miranda.redinger@soundtransit.org

Soundtransit.org
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