NEW BUSINESS CALENDAR

DATE: May 15, 2014

ITEM: 7.A, 7.B

STAFF: Lonna Thelen

FILE NO.: CPC CP 08-00078-A1MJ13, CPC CU 13-00116

PROJECT: Creekside at Rockrimmon

Commissioner Sparks disclosed that she worked on this plan over four years ago for a previous firm and can listen without bias to the information.

STAFF PRESENTATION

Ms. Lonna Thelen presented PowerPoint slides (Exhibit A).

Ms. Kathleen Krager, Transportation Manager, stated trip generation statistics are atypical in a facility that will house a student population. If there is a demand for shuttle bus service for UCCS, the developer will provide that.

APPLICATION PRESENTATION

Mr. John Maynard with NES Inc. presented PowerPoint slides (Exhibit B).

CITIZENS IN FAVOR

Mr. Mike Fenton representing Century Communities property owner to the north, felt this proposal will benefit properties that border Rockrimmon Creek because it will address stormwater issues and will be a positive impact for the city.

Commissioner Phillips now excused.

CITIZENS IN OPPOSITION

1. Mr. Buddy Van Doren representing the Golden Hills Rockrimmon homeowners association (HOA) presented PowerPoint slides and distributed a petition (Exhibit C).

Commissioner Ham inquired if the neighborhood would support a multi-family development rather than the proposed student housing. Mr. Van Doren stated that would allay some of the fears.

Commissioner Sparks asked Mr. Van Doren to identify the area where it has flooded. Mr. Van Doren replied it is the intersection of Delmonico and Rockrimmon.

- 2. Ms. Ardith Lindquist, resident of Rockrimmon, distributed a packet entitled "Student Housing Zoning Study: Repot and Recommendations" from Saint Paul Planning Commission dated May 2012 (Exhibit D). She was concerned with possible fire hazards due to a high density of occupants in each unit, along with the quality of life in her neighborhood.
- 3. Ms. Gina Milliken, resident of Rockrimmon, was concerned with fire safety and related her difficulty evacuating from one of only three Rockrimmon exits during the Waldo Canyon fire. She related existing traffic concerns that this development will exacerbate, especially at the Delmonico and Rockrimmon intersection.
- 4. Ms. Gini Springmeyer, resident of Rockrimmon, was concerned with possible blight and traffic.
- 5. Mr. Donald Guetig agreed with Mr. Van Doren's presentation.
- 6. Ms. Geraldine Gieck complained that the public hearing poster was not easily seen by all drivers because it was posted west of the gas station, and she was also concerned with traffic.
- 7. Mr. Norbert Necker questioned if enough money will be spent to appropriately develop on shifting soils. He related the difficulties with previous development plan proposals.
- 8. Ms. Jeanette Van Doren thanked the Planning Commission for listening to them and questioned if this is the appropriate use for the site.

APPLICANT REBUTTAL

Mr. John Maynard stated this site is not in the middle of a single-family neighborhood and displayed a map of various existing and proposed residential densities. He referenced difficulties that UCCS has had housing students and had to refuse registration. Married student couples and children of students would be allowed to reside in this development. This is an owner-operator proposal. This proposal is less intense and will use slab foundations that will "float on expansive soils."

Commissioner Ham inquired if the first phasing would be ready for occupancy. Mr. Maynard believed there is the need for at least the first phase of model home construction beginning Fall 2014 with occupancies starting in the Spring of 2015.

Commissioner Sparks requested Mr. Maynard address the drainage issues raised by the neighbors. Mr. Maynard displayed a slide that showed a water quality pond that will channel flows to the stream northward.

Commissioner Shonkwiler inquired of fire safety. Mr. Maynard stated all units will have internal sprinkler systems with fire walls between each unit.

DECISION OF THE PLANNING COMMISSION

Commissioner Markewich was concerned with the egress and ingress especially during a fire. He felt the review criteria were not met.

Commissioner Ham stated the ingress and egress issues remain despite what use is developed on this site.

Commissioner Donley stated this plan is essentially a townhouse project. His concerns with parking and access were addressed. This site is isolated and found this use to be appropriate. He supported the project and found it met the review criteria.

Commissioner Walkowski would prefer more infill development. He questioned whether the business model meets the intent of the Zoning Code. He found this use would overburden the existing intersection. He was not in support of the project.

Commissioner Sparks found that the code criteria were met. It is a valid layout compared with previously approved proposals.

Commissioner Shonkwiler stated this proposed use provides a need. The residential intensity is reduced and the concept plan provides commercial uses to support it. If each potential project is reviewed for potential fire then development may be shut down. There are risks involved and all who reside in this area understands those risks. He supported the project.

Commissioner Gonzalez stated this plan proposes a classic placement of uses according to density and intensity of uses. As much as he understands the fear of wildfire risks, the developer and owner have provided above and beyond the requirements with interior sprinkler systems and fire walls. Planning Commission must measure if the quality of the surrounding areas will be substantially injured. He felt there will be some injury, but it should not be significant. The Comprehensive Plan encourages infill development and mixed uses, and that is what this project proposes. He supported both applications.

Moved by Commissioner Sparks, seconded by Commissioner Ham, to approve Item No. 7A-File No. CPC CP 08-00078-A1MJ13, the concept plan amendment to the Creekside at Rockrimmon Plan, based upon the finding that the concept plan complies with the review criteria in City Code Section 7.5.501.E. subject to compliance with the following technical and/or informational plan modifications:

<u>Technical and Informational Modifications to the Concept Plan:</u>

- 1. Note that a development agreement which is specific to the project phasing of the entire concept plan area is required with the timing of each item in note 20 and when financial assurances must be posted prior to the approval of the first development plan.
- 2. Note 6 on sheet 1 should only reference downslope creep as a geologic hazard (not underground mining and potentially unstable slopes).
- 3. The ownership and maintenance of Tract B in the Tract Table needs to be determined and noted.
- 4. Revise the drainage channel improvements shown in the development plan to match what is shown in the current Preliminary Final Drainage Report for the Creekside at Rockrimmon by Drexel Barrell, which is currently under review by City Engineering Development Review.

Motion carried 5-2 (Commissioners Walkowski and Markewich opposed with Commissioners Henninger and Phillips excused).

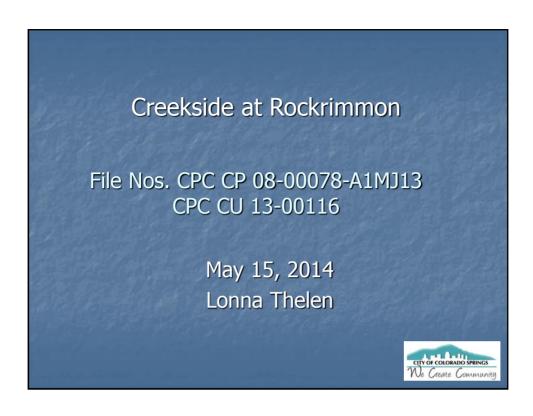
Moved by Commissioner Sparks, seconded by Commissioner Ham, to approve Item No. 7B-File No. CPC CU 13-00116, the conditional use development plan for Creekside at Rockrimmon, based upon the finding that the conditional use complies with the review criteria in City Code Section 7.5.704 and Section 7.5.502.E, subject to compliance with the following technical and/or informational plan modifications:

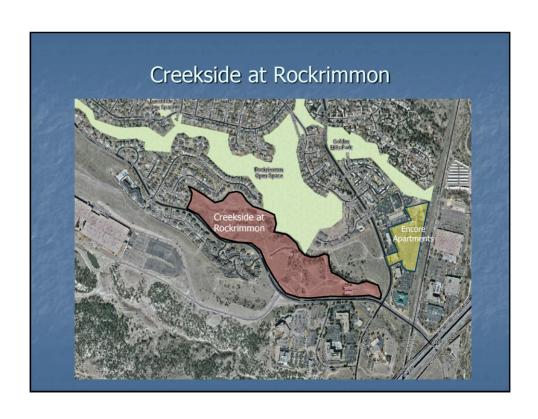
Technical and Informational Modifications to the Conditional Use:

- 1. Show the light details on page 6 as full cutoff light fixtures.
- 2. Mark both sides of the drive at the northwest side of the site as a fire lane.
- 3. Provide a development agreement with the timing of each item in Note 12 on the Conditional Use Sheet 1. Include the traffic signal at Rockrimmon and Red Ash Point.
- 4. Add "traffic signal" to the list of items on Note 12 on the Conditional Use Sheet 1.
- 5. Revise the drainage channel improvements shown in the development plan to match what is shown in the current Preliminary Final Drainage Report for the Creekside at Rockrimmon by Drexel Barrell, which is currently under review by City Engineering Development Review.

Motion carried 5-2 (Commissioners Walkowski and Markewich opposed with Commissioner Henninger and Phillips excused).

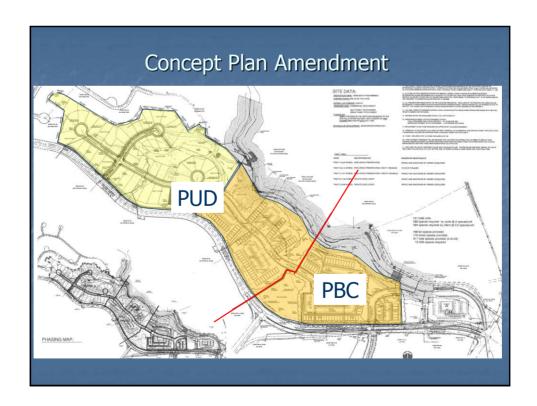
May 15, 2014	
Date of Decision	Planning Commission Chair



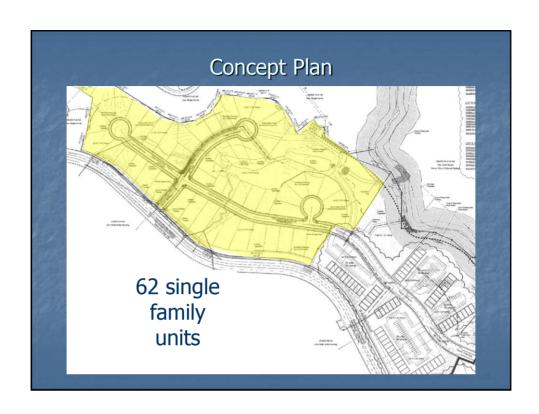


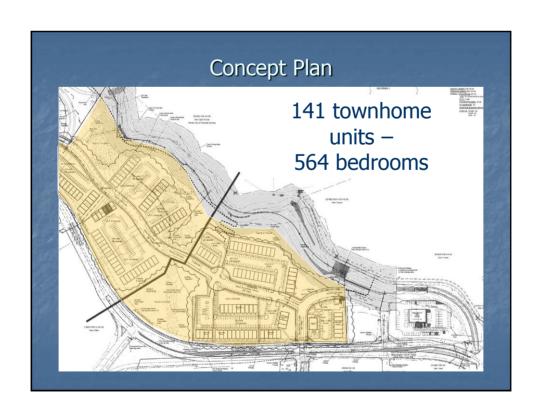
Creekside at Rockrimmon

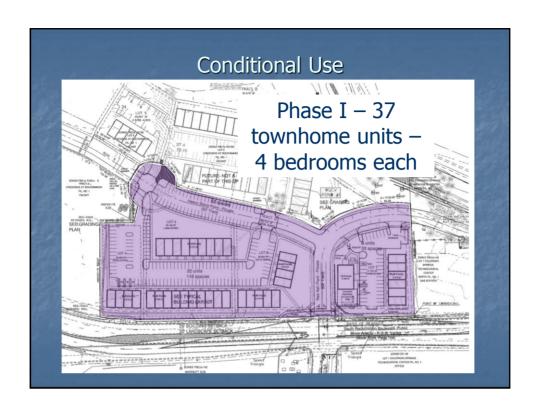
- History
 - The property was zoned PBC/HS/SS/cr and PUD/HS/SS/cr in 2008.
 - The PUD zoning (30.2 acres) allowed single family and multi-family residential with a maximum density of 7.61 du/ac. The concept plan proposed 168 multi-family and 62 single-family units.
 - The concept plan for the PBC zoning (13.9 acres) allowed two fast food restaurants, one sit down restaurant, two office pad sites, and one retail pad site.
- Applications
 - Concept Plan Amendment
 - Conditional Use Development Plan for multi-family
- Neighborhood Meeting
 - A neighborhood meeting was held on October 29, 2013. 45 people were in attendance.



Items: 7.A, 7.B Exhibit: A







Issues of Concern

- Protection of Hillside and Streamside
- Traffic generation
- Geologic Hazards

Items: 7.A, 7.B Exhibit: A



Geologic Hazards

- Geologic Hazard Report was reviewed by City Engineering staff and Colorado Geological Survey staff.
- Items reviewed included:
 - Undermining
 - Expansive soils and bedrock
 - Seasonally shallow groundwater
 - Water-bearing sand layers
 - Uncontrolled fill
 - Downslope creep
- No concerns remain after the review of the plans.

Items: 7.A, 7.B Exhibit: A

Traffic Generation

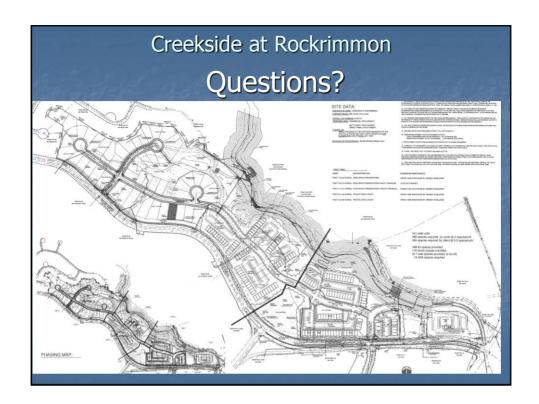
- 3 access points to the site Red Ash Point, east of the existing gas station and Menzer heights.
- Delay for traffic lights at Delmonico and Rockrimmon intersection, Rockrimmon and Mark Dabling intersection, and the Rockrimmon and I-25 intersection.
- Delays for wildfire evaculation



Creekside at Rockrimmon Recommendation

Staff recommends approval of the concept plan amendment and the conditional use, with technical modifications.

Items: 7.A, 7.B Exhibit: A



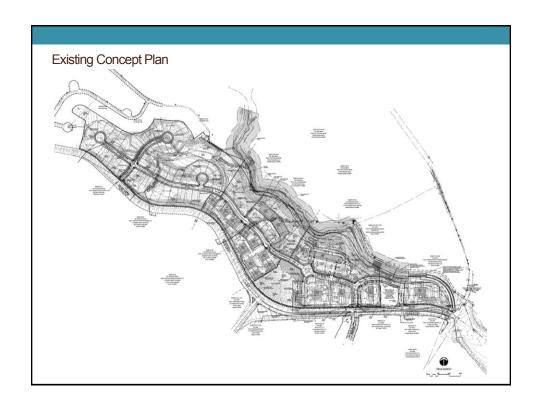
CREEKSIDE AT ROCKRIMMON

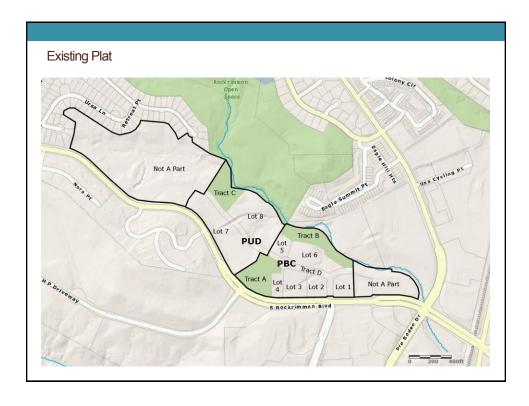
City Planning Commission / May 15, 2014

Context Map



Items: 7.A, 7.B Exhibit: B





Proposed Land Use: Townhome Style Student Housing

List of Applications

- Amend Concept Plan to reduce intensity of use
- Conditional Use for Multi-family
- Development Plan for Phase One for 38 units

Items: 7.A, 7.B Exhibit: B

Product Description

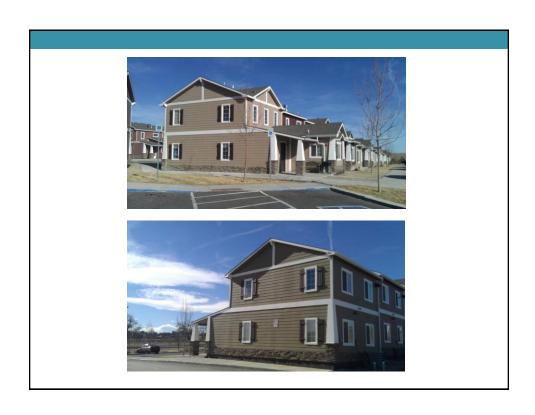
- Student housing in townhome structure
- · Rent by bedroom with common kitchen and living area
- · Furnished; wired for internet access
- · Parking at more than one space per bedroom
- · Daily trash pickup
- Fire walls between units
- Developer/ Owner has experience

Renderings of Pueblo Project

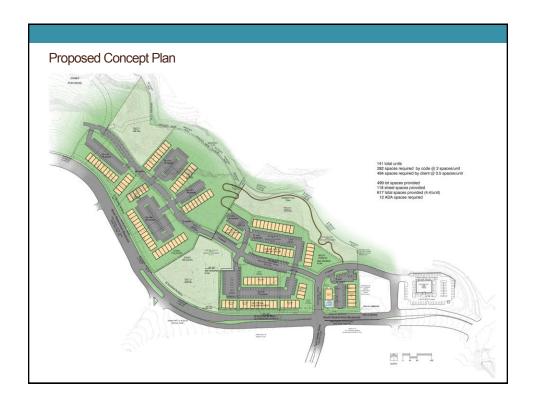


Items: 7.A, 7.B Exhibit: B





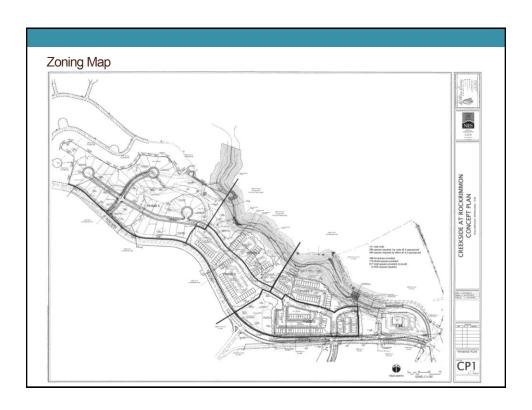


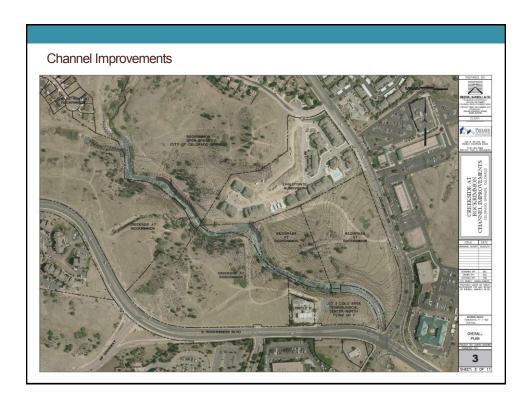




Schedule: Improvement	Financial Assurance Amount	Triggering Event	
Traffic Signal Participation	\$200,000	Completion of Phase 1	_
Left Turn Lane + Median at South Rockrimmon Blvd & Red Ash	\$112,000	Prior to building Permits Phase 2	
West ½ Portion of Red Ash Point	\$76,980	Completion of Phase 2	
Channel Improvements Phase 1 & 2	\$102,443	Completion of Phase 2	7
Channel Improvements Phase 2 & 3	\$256,930	Completion of Phase 4	
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Creekside at Rockrimmon

Concerns & Perspectives of the Residents of the Surrounding Wildland Communities

Buddy Van Doren, Golden Hills Rockrimmon HOA

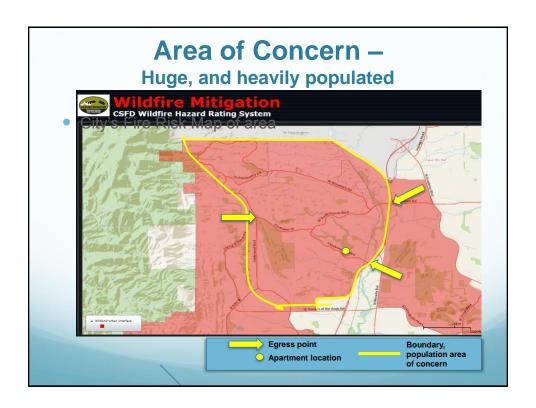
Who we are

- We are residents of NW Colorado Springs who live in the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) area in which the proposed Creekside multidwelling student housing project would be built (reference filings CPC CP 08-00078-A1MJ13 and CPC CU 13-00116).
- We are not in favor of the project as it is currently being proposed.

Items: 7.A, 7.B Exhibit: C

Among our concerns

- Failure to meet City Code 7.5.501 requirements regarding safety of existing communities
- Failure of the planning process to consider the actual impact of the project on a much larger area than the thousand-feet rule considers. This failure would lead to:
 - Excessive added risk to the thousands of residents now living in the Wildland Urban Interface.
 - Daily traffic volume and road safety problems that would become dangerous in another evacuation.
 - Exacerbated drainage problems in the intersections leading to I-25. This is a current flood problem that paving and buildings will not improve.
- Suitability of the Creekside development with regard to
 - Neighborhood compatibility
 - Land geology, topography, and drainage



Items: 7.A, 7.B Exhibit: C

Traffic Concerns

Fire Risk

- Creekside would add further traffic volume to an area that is highly developed, and has a very high collective fire risk.
- The area is fully in a Wildland Urban Interface, and has ONLY THREE EXITS.
- Several thousand residents would be impacted 141 quadruple units equals more than 550 additional cars.
 Adding the traffic from the 270 units of the new Encore at Rockrimmon apartments on Delmonico means more than 1,000 additional autos/day, a significant impact.

Traffic Concerns

Volume

- Exit (I-25 MP 148) is already a traffic chokepoint
 - Most area traffic passes east and flows onto I-25
 - MP 148 is one of only two entrances to I-25 for the whole area, containing many thousands of residents living between I-25 on the east and Centennial Blvd on the west, and between Woodmen Valley and S. Rockrimmon Blvd. Pinecliff residents also use MP 148 heavily.
 - All traffic for MP 148 and Mark Dabling goes through a single complex of roads, passing through two traffic lights controlling busy intersections and going under the elevated railroad tracks, passing beneath I-25, and through a single intersection controlling both entrance-exit ramps of Exit 148.

Items: 7.A, 7.B Exhibit: C

Impacted Wildland Urban Interface Area

- This WUI contains thousands of homes, and many thousands of people. The boundaries are
 - Woodmen Valley on the north to the large apartments and assisted living facilities on S. Rockrimmon
 - I-25 to Centennial Blvd.
- Impacted communities include Golden Hills, Raven Hills, Hunter's Point, Peregrine, Dairy Ranch, Woodmen Valley, Discovery, Oak Hills, Pinecliff, Tamarron, and several more.

Impact on WUI (cont'd)

- We are surrounded with clear evidence of the risk of living in a WUI
 - Waldo Canyon
 - Black Forest
- The residents of our communities were the majority of the evacuees during the Waldo Canyon fire.
- Again, there are only three ways out. Waldo Canyon reduced that to two; next time it could be only one.
- These severe egress limits won't change, and the fire risk remains very high.

Conclusion: The area simply cannot accommodate a significant traffic increase without excessive danger to residents.

Items: 7.A, 7.B Exhibit: C

...and it will happen again



Our own Fire Department says we will have more wildfire incidents

-Woodmen Edition, May 2, 2014

Without an alarmist tone, City of Colorado Springs officials made it clear they think another wildfire is coming, and they want everyone to get ready.

"We will have a large wildland fire event again," said battalion chief Russ Renck of downtown's Fire Station 1 at the city's public fire preparedness meeting which drew about 300 people to Cheyenne Mountain High School on Thursday, April 24.

The WUI is open recreation space, with many hiking trails – all it takes is one cigarette, or one match

Safety – meeting City Code

 We believe the proposed housing does not meet the requirements of the City Code 7.5.501, excerpted below:

The purposes of the concept plan review are:

- 1. To ensure use to use compatibility between the proposed land uses, zone district with the surrounding area:
- 2. To minimize potential hazardous, adverse or objectionable effects of the proposal;
- 3. To ensure safe points of access to all future lots and adjacent properties"

It does not consider the negative fire safety impact on our community located in the Wildland Urban Interface,

- It is not consistent with current residential profile, at least in terms of maturity and transience.
- The limits of egress imposed by having only three exits in a WUI neighborhood make it unsafe to add yet another high-density residential complex, especially one housing a young, high-transient population unlikely to appreciate the risks.

Items: 7.A, 7.B Exhibit: C

Safety – How much is too much?

- Most recently, Encore at Rockrimmon was added 270 units, or more than 500 cars
- Now, we're asked to accommodate Creekside 564 beds, ~500+ cars
- Where's the tipping point?
 - Where fire will break out next is unpredictable; how it will behave in wildland is predictable: it'll run fast and tax our ability to respond to it.
 - Are we smarter after Waldo Canyon and Black Forest? Maybe, but short of removing so much vegetation that the area is no longer wildland, there's no way to make our fire risk negligible.

Safety – Doing Things Differently

- Virtually no development within Colorado Springs has seriously considered fire danger in platting and organizing communities.
 - Until recently, the Hillside Ordinance actually severely restricted mitigation efforts for developments within the Hillside Overlay.
- We now find ourselves considering development in the heart of this huge WUI, but the land is still being exploited in the same old ways, with no regard for this now-obvious aspect of community safety.

Let's do things differently this time, before we reach a tipping point

Items: 7.A, 7.B Exhibit: C

Safety (cont'd)

How we can do it differently

- Colorado Springs has shown regard for other aspects of city and community safety, such as the work being done to remedy Stormwater issues
- Recently considered guidelines for the further development of the North Nevada corridor show that we want future development to complement the existing community.

Let's examine our city's Comprehensive Plan and other guidelines; the 21st century has shown us that some changes are in order, for safety's sake.

Other Concerns

The proposal is misleading.

- The casual reader is led to believe that Creekside is a UCCSsponsored project, but it's a private development.
- In October, the developer stated that Creekside is "about a half a mile from campus." Not even close – it's more than two miles from the nearest campus transit point – and further yet to campus. This lack of familiarity is concerning.
- As of Nov 2013, (after the community presentation) Susan Szpyrka, the UCCS Vice-Chancellor for Administration & Finance, had not even met Creekside's developers.

Items: 7.A, 7.B Exhibit: C

Land Use

- The task ballods SS Carating so the Wolfieth of 24008 each abstoridge, passent at above with the control of t
- We realize that landowners want to realize a return on their investments, but
 applicable that landowners want to realize a return on their investments, but

Land Use (Cont'd)

- Conformance with the City Comprehensive Plan (p. 136) -
 - Encourage infill: This sounds like a great goal, because it maximizes
 the use of existing infrastructure until the wildfire issue is considered
 - Locate higher density housing as a transition and buffer: Again, the
 wildfire "education" that we've received in the last two years should
 have taught us to reexamine rules like this more closely.
 - Meet housing needs of all segments of the community: While we
 understand the needs of a broad spectrum of the community, we feel it
 doesn't make sense to place transient housing for young, single
 residents in proximity to hiking trails in high fire-danger wildland.

We believe these goals should be revisited, and tempered by the new, hard-won knowledge of fire risks, before making decisions like approval of Creekside.

Items: 7.A, 7.B Exhibit: C

What we're Not

- We are not anti-UCCS! We support the university. We laud its growth and success, and want it to grow and prosper.
- We are not anti-growth! Growth, based on sensible goals and using our experience, is essential. This is NOT a "NIMBY" reaction.

But

This is the wrong place for student housing

Summary of Concerns

- Fire risk in the WUI is our major concern. The Creekside project does not appear to
 meet the standards of City Code 7.5.501 regarding the safety of the community into
 which it would be placed.
- The Creekside impact analysis has been inadequate. There was no consideration of the
 impact it would have on the many thousands of residents in a huge wildland area with
 only three exits. The thousand-feet rule is an absurd measure of impact radius.
- Adding traffic to the area is a concern. Encore traffic will impact road safety, and adding
 Creekside to that is a double hit to daily traffic that would create everyday delays and
 safety issues, and would become dangerous and even life-threatening in a wildfire
 evacuation. We don't agree with the City Traffic Engineer; she measures and calculates
 the traffic we drive in it.
- <u>Drainage remains a concern</u>. The paving and buildings will move even more water into an intersection that already floods when weather hits; it's downhill from every street feeding it. We await the review of the drainage report (Agenda p. 137)

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION AND CONSIDERATION

Items: 7.A, 7.B Exhibit: C

We are residents of NW Colorado Springs who live in proximity to the multi-dwelling housing project being proposed on South Rockrimmon Blvd; reference filings CPC CP 08-00078-A1MJ13 and CPC CU 13-00116. We are not in favor of the project as stated. Among our concerns:

- Added traffic volume to a high fire risk Wildland Urban Interface area WITH ONLY THREE EXITS. Several thousand residents would be impacted – 141 quadruple units equals more than 550 additional cars. Adding the traffic from the 270 units of the new Encore at Rockrimmon apartments on Delmonico means more than 1,000 more autos/day, a huge impact.
- The exit (I-25 MP 148) is already a traffic chokepoint. Most area traffic passes east and flows onto I-25, through one of the only two entrances to I-25 for many thousands of residents living between I-25 on the east and Centennial Blvd on the west. All the traffic goes through a complex of roads, passing through two traffic lights controlling busy intersections and going under the elevated railroad tracks, underneath I-25, and through a single intersection controlling both entrance-exit ramps of Exit 148.
- A very large Wildland Urban Interface area is impacted. This WUI contains many thousands of people ranging from Woodmen Valley on the north to the large apartments and assisted living facilities on the South, and west to Centennial Blvd. Impacted communities include Rockrimmon, Peregrine, Woodmen Valley, Discovery, Oak Hills, Pinecliff, Tamarron, and many more. The residents of these communities were the majority of the evacuees during the Waldo Canyon fire. There are only three ways out. Waldo Canyon reduced that to two; next time it could be only one. These severe egress limits are not likely to improve, and the fire risk remains very high. The area simply cannot accommodate a significant traffic increase without excessive danger to residents.
- We believe the proposed housing does not meet the requirements of the City Code 7.5.501-502, in that it does not consider the negative fire safety impact on our community located in the Wildland Urban Interface, and it is not consistent with current residential profile. The limits of egress imposed by having only three exits in a WUI neighborhood make it unsafe to add yet another high-density residential complex, especially one housing a high-transient population unlikely to appreciate the risks.
- The proposal is misleading. It's labeled as UCCS student housing, but the location is not convenient to the campus – it's more than two miles from the nearest campus transit point.

We support UCCS, and want it to grow and prosper. But this is the wrong place for student housing.

Printed Name	Signature	Address / Phone	Date
Lynette Reagan	Limotte I Bergan	6530 Del monico Dr \$301 - 448-9905	4/5/14
Elizabeth Recd	Elistel fleet	6520 DelMONIGOR. #406 375-3608	4/5/14
actiz Wills	Kal Wills	6520 Remonico Pr. #405 233-7268	4/5/14
Millicent Collins	Milliant Collins	#402 659-1384	4/5/14
Dorothy Webster	Dorothy J. Webster	4520 Rockrimmon 408 598-0180	4/5/14
Frank Luttrell.	Frank Littall	6530 Delmonico #305 388-0154	4/5/14
She Luttrell	Suxon Luttrell	6530 Delmonico #305 388-0154	4/5/14
Meersha Mohr	Marcia Molm	6530 Pelmonic Dr. #302 266-8359	4/5/14
Sean Mc Culough	Sa 8 C//	6530 Delmonicopr +303 593-0843	4/5/14
Potricia Reley	Latricia Diley	\$ 303 593-0843	4/5/14
	PAGE	Items: 7.A, 7.B	

Items: 7.A, 7.B Exhibit: C

Printed Name	Signature///	Address / Phone	Date
Releigh Helcomb	the state of the s	6530 Del monico #305 260-0029	4/5/14
Bosie Hacom	Bonne & Hallace	6530 Defmonico #305 260 - 0029	4/5/14
Billie Wallace	Billie Wallow	#6530 Del monca 306 598-401	4/5/14
	nerene Barnes	301 264-9068	4/5/14
Lisa Holman	Lia Holman	6540 Delmonico 302 278-9659	4/5/14
Carol Addisson		6540 Delmonico #304 532-1006	4/3/14
Van Autrey	1 land Nutre 180	6550 Delmonico #301 287-4310	4/5/14
Trent Ruger	Isle to Rome	6550 Delmonico +301 355-5020	4/5/14
Nancy Scagrove		6550 Delmonico	4-5-14
Bruce Bullard		6560 Delmonico #303 531-5677	4-5-14
Darcy Bernett		6580 Pelmonico #364	4-5-14
Glenn Loyche		6580 Delmonico #404 649-3583	4-5/14
Lorraine Michelett	Varraine Michette	6590 Delmond *402 693-2279	4-5/14
Mary Graham	Mary L Graham	6590 Delmontes +403 332-3496	4-5-14
Gerardine Cauch	Ckrardine M Jauch:	(590 Delmours #404 963-1264	4-5-14
Rechard Dodder	Ph Opin	4590 Delmonico 4405 651-9544	4-5-14
Linda Glaza	Linda & Glana	4305 S48-9171	4-5-14
Anne Brown	Ang Brown	6590 Del Monues #204 916-837-654	4-5-14
Kim mc Cauley	Zim McCauley	6590 Delmonica #202 264-0068	4-5-14
John Evans	John Ever	6590 Del montes +201 685-3718	4-5-14
Gloria Morris	Eloria Moris	6580 Delmones +253 528-5729	4-5-14
Koren Mora	i's Tylen Mokeis	6580 Delmonico +203 528-5729	4-5-14
Karen Crowley	- Kuruny Crowly	6580 Del monico +204 593-8343	4-5-14
George Stolz		6530 Delmoues # 301 225-5990	4-5-14

PAGE 2

Items: 7.A, 7.B

Exhibit: C

		719-213-9972)
Printed Name	Signature	Address / Phone	Date
TwileClayton		6550 Delmanica	4-5-14
Jeanne Purcal	Jeanne Ruce of	6540 Del monued DV 203 268-3472	9-5-14
Mike Crino	101/11 land	6530 Delmonico De	45-14
Jennifer Lorder	A DIVINA	6550 Delmonico	4
0	100 m	#101 424-9954 6550 Delmonice	4-6-14
Raefin Maxwel	The state of the s	#102 237-0507 6550 Delmonico	4-6-14
Jerry Branchi	Self Ster	#105 598-0712	4-6-14
David King	Half Sung	#101.599-7464	4-6-14
Mary Beth Kin	5 Mary Kega	150 599-7464	4-6-14
Bruce Sclavi	Mill)	6580 Delmoures # 10, 357-8297	4-6-14
Laurie Sclavi	Laurie Sclavie	6580 Delmonico #101 351-8297	1. 1 111
Susan Bailey	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	6590 Delmouco	4-6-14
Karron Smith	0/	4103 200-6834 6590 Del	4-6-14
A .	1	#105 268-6727	
Agnes Store	agnes a. Stone	#203 598-9251 6520 Delmanico	4-6-14
Jane Derdon	Jane Denton	#202 265-0083	4-6-14
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Items: 7.A, 7.B Exhibit: C

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Printed Name	Signature	Address / Phone	Date
Carol A. Lubell	Campe s. Lugare	(9750awitus Dr.	4/3/14
Jerry Lupth	July .	1973 Joke 14,5/2, 8-3/2)	4/3/14
Mask Zaharas	1 kul Behalt	1620 Pinnacle Reach	414114
Many Elen Schape	man Ellin Silvard	1670 Pinnadi Rodge Lave	4/4/14
LACY WILLAM	Jak Ully	1665 Pinnxile Ride LIV	14/4/11
VIVIAN R Pack	Vin R. Park	1685 Summit Ptct.	4/4/14
Ronald R. Porce	Godd Q. Onle	1685 Sunnit Pt Ct	4/4/14
GARRY BINCHER	Dirry Butcher	1775 FINNACE RICKET	4-4-14
Theresa M.Dav.	15 Therese To Dans	25-10 Oak Hills	4-9-14
thomas Dowis	Thomas L. Rois	2510 Oak Hills Dy	4-4-14

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Printed Name	Signature	Address / Phone	Date
Jimes Moores	Ques P.Moore	2520 OAKHUS DV 80919 719-598-3245	4/4/14
En Viggare	Harry	2135 Cale Holls Dr.	4/4/19
Mary Schent	Mary Selest	ng-599-8248 Els Sogia	4/5/14
DEBBIE DOCKWE	U Debber Dockwe	1015 PEBBLE Way 80919	4/5/14
Barbara Wasser	Balbara I Wasser	465 Buckeye Dr 80919	4/5/14
Evelyn Ast	Evelyn ax	1350 Month od Dr	-115/14
Can Eggleston	Chan Eggleston	7335 Buckeye Ct 80919	4/5/14
T. L. Riddle	J. Z. Ridble	1980 OAK Hills CT Colo Spes 598-1191	4/5/14
Terri Reinhard	1. Ferri Kanhar	1 1976 OGC HU1: 13	2-1147- 4/5/14
Sand Vadala		1735 Pennade Ridge	4/5/14
Gail W Sal		7 598-2446	

Gail Vadala

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Items: 7.A. 7.B

Exhibit: C CPC Meeting: May 15, 2014

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Printed Name	Signature	Address / Phone	Date
William L. Galloway	Willian & Calloway	-1856 OdKHills 7195901004	4-5-2014
ROBING SPEISO	Roy Jan	1820 TRAPPENS GILLO G	4/5/2014
JOE CATALANO	##Con	1870 LAPPERS GLANGE	4-5-2014
FRANK BLUSTEN	1/1	1775 GAK WILLS DR	4/5/2014
Ocona Bluestein	Degna Bustein	1775 Oak Hills Dr	4/5/2014
JOHN Show	Joe- & Shaw	1735 OAK Hous DR	4/5/2014
JOHNNIE TONIOTH	Telle Juiell	1675 Opk HILS Dr.	4/5/2014
Gloria Toniolli	Glory Tomoth	1675 Oak Hills ah	4/5/2014
Jana Jo Watt	Java Ja att	1622 Oak Hills Dr.	4/5/2014
(only Eggs	Chailegous	1626 CAK HIUS DA	1/5/2014
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T. Gilm	rent	1648 DAN 41CIS	4/5/14
PATRICIAR GILMON	Yahin B. Selno	1640 OAK HILLS DR	4/5/14
mike Scott	Michel I Scott	7275 Oak Valley Dr	4/5/14
LoirableScott	Louisine Scott	7275 OakValley Dr	4/5/14
Ro Yesqevi	By 310 dow	27150 Higher Risger	4(5)14
Latie Cleary	Dati Cleby	419 Ravenview Ct OS	4/7/14
Mary bulangh	Many Langh	6425 Dolman &	Mpg 72014
Pam Genuario	J. Senetaro	1960 Chateau Pt. C.	24/16/14
BERNELLEDEN	o Bellh Dru	1990 Chateaut	4/18/14
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But TRASK	SUR now horse	1995 Courselles	ng & 4 H-1	4
Mike Seator	Mike leiton	1935 Chateau Pt. Cd.	18 Apr 2014	*
Robert Powers	Jobe Howen	1985 OAK HILLS OR	18 Apx 201	4
Hince Hayoood	Airy Hangod	1640 Pinnale Life Ln.	18 Apr. 2014	
Chris Haywood	Ch Harry	II A	l.	
Sanda Milliner	Landen Melon	1650 Pinnacte Ridge	19 aux 20	16
Debra Fornero	Deballance	2195 OakHolls Dr.	64-19-2014	
Jesse Spaeth	580	1940 Monde G	4-19-2014	
DAVIDWINE	on and I Walle	1665 9 TONEY PTCI	4-21-14	
Bell Barsot	Bill Basset	1635 Stoney Pt Ct	21 Apr 14	
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Printed Name	Signature	Address / Phone	Date
ROYANNE SHOL	52 Jour 1	Mon 1620 Story	4-21-2018
FG WYNOUS	The !	1180 STONY PICT	4-21-2021.
Thangut Hungerf	and Marsaret Hunegeld	1/150 Stoney Pour (9)	4/2//14
LARRY HUNGERS.	D Hand	1650 stavey point 80918	4/21/14
Jodi H. Klepad G	Joslit. Klepacki	1660 Starrey Point at	4/21/14
THEOLORE ANDEGE		1730 DAKHILLS DR	4/3/14
Brian Williams		1750 Oak Hills Dr	4/21/14
and postmore	Cush Pin	1625 Storeg PtCt	4-21-14
Stary Cox		1745 DAK HILS Dr.	4-21-14
RhondaWeston	Liveston	1715 Oak Hills Dr	4.21.14

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Gail Labosky	Hail Labosk	598-9472	-4/19/14
Joyce Horst	Joyce Klarst	570 Big Valley flr.	4/19/14
alenda mason	Glende Mason	E95Carred Terrace	4/19/14
	Erichard M ABON	695 CARVED TEARACE	4/19/14
L'ENN HORTS	1/	7302 STONBLATE C/5 80919 520-7375	4/19/14
DAENT GAVES	2. Buril Land	7306 STOCE CHTÉ CT C5 8099 590-8622	4/19/14
	Browke S. Growes	2726 Shim : 242 CH	4/19/14
James Gerner	Ani 32	720 855 Villey Dr.	4/19/14
CHANGE BALLACES	A AMARIAN AND A MARIAN AND A MA	550 BIG WILLEY DR	4/21/14
Sue Sproul	5. Spran	810 Big Valley 2 30919	4/21/14
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KRZYSZTOF MYSZKOWSK	1 Kulmynlowst	1010 BIG VALLEY DR CO SPGS 80919 719.599.9538	03.30.2014
Diane Myszkowski	Aliane Myszliowski	1010 PIG VALLEYBE, C/5,80919 719-599-9538	03-30-2014
Suzarne Gardni		940 Big Valley Dr. 4581	37-4-201
Rex Gardner	for M	719-592-0671	4/9/14
Diane Branchi-Bell	Drane Branche-Bell	875 Big Valley DR	4/9/14
William Bell	William Bin	719 599 3420	4/9/14
carrie Jones	Carrie Vones	815 Big Valley Dr. Co. Spas Co. 80919	4/9/14
Biyco MORGA	Bucks	812 BIG NALLER DE	4/9/14
JACK ME GRANKE	Jock Mc Consil	7225 DELMONICO DR. Co. Spes. Co 80919	4/21/14
Geraldine (I Seraldine A. Gu	1015 VBig Valley DR	4-29-14
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Zena Verros	Zina M. Verros	1310 Big Valley DR 719-278-7473 C/S 80919	3/30/14
SarahVerros	Ag. h	1310 13ig Valley Dr. C/5 CO 80919	3/30/14
Steven J. Verres	Shuth	1310 Bis Valley Drabis 719-210-2831 60 8091	3/30/14
Megan Verres	- my	1310 Big Volley Or CS/CO SEGIG 719963	3/21/14
Becky Ciletti	Behoto	C/S (0 80919 7 195990716	4.4.14
FRED ARCHUCE	TA Fred Cirkula	1305 BIG VALLEY DR. 45 CO 80919719-598-1562	4-1-111
UNA ARCHULETI	Ha archileta	1305 Big vally Nh CS Co 89919 548-1562	4-6-14
	Mille auchly	306 Saddlemountain Rd C15 CD 80919 351 9671	4-6-14
1	Can A. Loewen	7950 Delmanico Dr. C.S. CO 80919 599-1462	5/1-14
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Printed Name	Signature	Address / Phone	Date
Christine Ketterhage	y Christin Ketterhaga	7720 Delmonico DR CSC	6 421-14
Michael Ketterhagne		7720 Delmonico 6/0 Spr.	4/21/14
Mary Jeans Benner Knopp			4/30/14
STEPHEN KNOPP (Suffer	910 Big Valley D1. 7195938433 910 BIG VALLEY DR	4/30/14
Korthy Walsh	Knowy Walsh	7855 Delmomico Dr.	5-1-14
JAMIEL GAURON	huller	7820 DECIMONICO DA	5-1-14
Nancy Davis	Manay Jack	0 . ((1)	5/1/14
The second secon	Judy Anderson	930 BIG VALLEY DR	5/1/14
many ridby granty against the	0 ()	1110 Big Valley Dr	5/3/14
Amy Newton	/ A	1160 Crown Haven Cir.	5/10/14
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TEENA WARDIN	Leena & Warding	1345 CARLSON DR 80919 719-528-6081	4/6/14
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JAMES Godfrey	June Soly	Colosado Spaing, Co 80919	5/10/14
MARCEA HYTEN	M. Holen	COLD Sprs, CO80919	5/10/14
BLAINE HYTEN	Bline WAG	1230 CROWN HAVEN CIR COLO SUGS, CO 80919	5/10/14
Rebecca Mejía	Klein Rejai	5974 Canyon Reserve Hts Co Springs, co 80919	5/10/14
Evica Lam	Exicallan	1244 Crown Haven Cir	5/10/14
Jacob Burger	Your A By	Colo Spys, Co 80919	5/10/14
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THADDELS F. GENBCZYLSKI	Frederice J. Enterprofes	1065 BK VALLEY DR (OL SPRES, CO. 80919	4 NAS14
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Les Herver	1277	6084 WINTER HAVEN DR.	5/10/14
Richard Mouda	Rullanly	408 w. ROCKRIMAN BLV	5/10/14
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Printed Name	Signature	Address / Phone	Date
Nancy J. Nutter	man nancyg. Nuttelman	1770 OakHills Dr CD SPGS 80919	May 5, 2014
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DAVID FRUH	WE foun	20 Gold Com 80919 719. 523-338.872	9 5/12/14
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RICHARD ADAI	15 Ph Ochoms	30 Mikato A. E	5/13/14
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	Printed Name	Signature	Address / Phone	Date
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	Elaine Berkheim	or Edwin Tertitor	4870 Dauntless Ct 404 694-0161	5-13-14
A	athrine Lackson	Kutures Bookson	6940 Mikado La ne 119-598-3122	5/13/14
	Carolin MANDO	Parkey Mangold	24 Reven Hels Ct 598-2534	3/13/14
	Pamele Devis	Jamela Jos	Colo Sposogia 548278	5/13/14
	Stephen Zeren	Atiphe for	CO SPRINGS (0 80919	5/13/14
	PAVID GARDNER	Aca) a	190 ANCHORIA WAY C.S., CO 80919	5/13/14
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Koehn, Alayna

From: Chip & Nicole Alger <algerrm@comcast.net>

Sent: Tuesday, May 13, 2014 2:55 PM

To: Koehn, Alayna

Subject: Vote NO! - Planned Development at Rockrimmon and Delmonico

I strongly urge you to vote No on the proposed housing development in the Rockrimmon area. We are already being bombarded with high density housing on Delmonico near the USA Cycling center. This would greatly increase traffic in our area and at a major intersection for evacuation routes.

Save our community and the Wildland Urban Interface.

Nicole Alger 6340 Delmonico Drive Colorado Springs, CO 80919

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Student Housing Zoning Study: Report and Recommendations



Saint Paul Planning Commission May 2012

Items: 7.A, 7.B Exhibit: D

Background and Geography

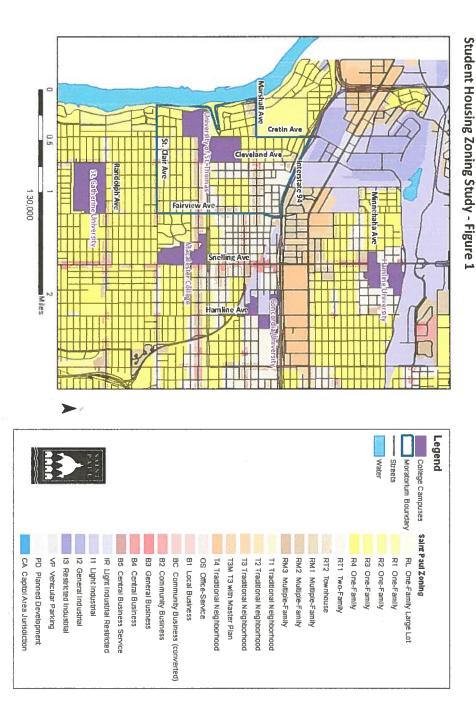
In August of 2011, the Saint Paul City Council enacted a one-year moratorium on the conversion of owner-occupied homes to rental in portions of the Highland Park, Macalester Groveland, and Merriam Park neighborhoods. Intended to temporarily prohibit the proliferation of new college/university student rental housing in neighborhoods of predominantly single-family and duplex housing, the moratorium applies in R1-RM2 zoning districts within an area bounded by Mississippi River Boulevard, Marshall Avenue, Interstate 94, Fairview Avenue, and St. Clair Avenue (see Figure 1). Accompanying the moratorium, the City Council requested that the Saint Paul Planning Commission study the issue and make recommendations regarding the regulation of student housing within the area of the moratorium.

Understanding the Issue

There are nine college or university campuses located within the City of Saint Paul. Five of these institutions—Hamline University, Concordia University, St. Catherine University, Macalester College, and the University of Saint Thomas (UST)—are located proximal to or within the moratorium area (see Figure 1). While these institutions all provide some degree of housing on campus, limited capacity of on-campus housing and the preference of some students for off-campus housing options result in demand for housing in the surrounding neighborhoods.

The conversion of housing to student occupancy, particularly the conversion of previously owner-occupied single-family and duplex housing, has substantially affected the character of the neighborhoods in and around the moratorium area and has had a negative impact on quality of life for many residents. Students tend to live at higher concentrations of adult residents as compared to rental housing as a whole. As a result, traffic and parking impacts tend to be greater than for rental housing in general. In addition, students as a population have a different lifestyle than the population as a whole, and in particular in comparison to families with young children. Students also are a transient population with respect to the neighborhoods they inhabit, and so have less connection to the long-term well-being of that neighborhood than more permanent residents may. As a result, noise can be an issue, and inattention to things like litter or property appearance can lead to negative associations with students and student housing for other residents. Finally, poor student behavior, exacerbated by alcohol use and abuse, can have a dramatic, negative impact on neighborhood livability. In general, these negative impacts associated with student housing are felt more acutely in lowerdensity neighborhoods, as the conversion of even a single unit measurably changes the make-up of the neighborhood.

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But student housing is a complex issue, and goes well beyond conversion of owner-occupied homes to student rentals. While problematic, these conversions can be

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understood as a natural market response to demand for housing. Students want to live close to classes and on-campus facilities, but on-campus housing may be limited or undesirable. In neighborhoods such as those within the moratorium area, demand exceeds what is available in existing rental stock, and opportunities for new multifamily construction are limited. Similarly, the impacts of student housing are, as noted above, tied to issues of behavior, housing maintenance and property upkeep, and transiency.

Complex, multi-faceted problems generally require complex, multi-pronged responses that can address all aspects of the problem. The City, school administrators, landlords and developers, the students themselves, and even neighborhood residents all play roles in the student housing system. As a consequence, all need to be involved in addressing neighborhood impacts of student housing.

In recognition of the broad and complex nature of student housing issues, the recommendations address both the issue of conversions contained within this report fall into two broad categories. In response to the request from the City Council, the report recommends an ordinance which creates an overlay zoning district to limit the density, and therefore impact, of student rental housing in low-density residential neighborhoods. In recognition of the fact that the trend of housing conversion to student rental is in response to continuing demand for student housing, and that a number of factors not addressed by the density ordinance contribute to the neighborhood impacts of student housing, the report also recommends a variety of other potential approaches to complement and broaden the impact of the density ordinance.

Data and Research Findings

DATA ON EXISTING STUDENT HOUSING

The exact number of students living in the areas of concern is not known. During Fall of 2010, 3,002 of 5,715 full-time undergraduate students at the UST Saint Paul campus lived off-campus. According to a report issued by the West Summit Neighborhood Advisory Committee (WSNAC), UST estimates the number of these students living within one mile of the UST campus number to be approximately 1,700, a number that has stayed relatively stable over the last 20 years despite an overall increase in undergraduate enrollment at the Saint Paul campus¹. Another 2,600 full time students from the other four nearby schools live off-campus, though not necessarily all in the surrounding neighborhoods.

City staff also analyzed several data sources, including informal records kept by UST of the locations of off-campus student housing, student housing locations identified by the

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¹ West Summit Neighborhood Advisory Committee, Off-Campus and On-Campus Student Housing Study, 2011

Saint Paul Department of Safety and Inspections, Ramsey County parcel and land use data, and a study conducted by the UST Geography Department. UST records identified 426 dwelling units as student houses² within one mile of the UST campus. Excluding those students living in structures containing three or more units, this would put the number of students residing in single-family and duplex units? in this area at 1,704 (assuming maximum legal occupancy of four students per unit).

Ramsey County records show 348 separate addresses in this same area where three or more units are located. Comparison to UST data shows 154 separate addresses (with a total unit count of 1665) with a least one-student occupied unit. Assuming two students per unit and only one student-occupied unit per address, this would mean at least another 308 students within a one-mile radius of the UST campus. However, this number is likely much higher.

This analysis suggests at least 2,000 UST students living in the neighborhoods within 1 mile of the UST campus, with the potential for higher numbers. This number is markedly higher than the UST estimate from the WSNAC report of around 1,700. It does not include any students from the other four nearby institutions who may be residing in the neighborhood.

Other data sets also suggest an incomplete picture of student housing in the area of concern. Comparison of the locations of student rentals identified by UST with a data set of student rentals compiled by the Saint Paul Department of Safety and Inspections (DSI) found approximately substantial, but not complete, overlap. Within an area bounded by the Mississippi River, I-94, Snelling Avenue, and Randolph Avenue (the same area studied by the UST Department of Geography, as discussed below), UST identified 478 student rental units and DSI identified 158, with 122 units appearing on both lists. These lists include all student dwelling units, regardless of structure size, type, or ownership.

CONCENTRATION OF STUDENT HOUSING IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD

At issue is how the demand for student housing has been accommodated within the neighborhoods. Both anecdotal evidence and analysis of property records suggest that, despite large numbers of students already living in the neighborhood, there continues to be demand for new student rental units, particularly near the UST campus, where the housing stock is primarily single-family homes and duplexes. While exact numbers are not available, it is generally accepted that significant numbers of single-family homes and duplexes within this area? have been converted from owner-occupied to rental, many now housing college students. Visual analysis of the spatial distribution of known UST student housing location around the campus reinforces the notion that students place a premium on proximity to campus (see Figure 2).

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² Units in single-family or duplex homes, regardless of ownership; assumes both units in duplexes are student rentals.

UST GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT STUDY

These conclusions are congruent with the findings of a study conducted by the UST Department of Geography.³ The study examined the conversion of single-family and duplex homes between homestead and non-homestead status, as a proxy for owner-occupied and rental statuses, respectively. The report found that between 2002 and 2009, homes were converted from homestead to non-homestead at a rate notably higher than the city-wide average, and the neighborhood had changed from 14% non-homestead in 2002 to 25% non-homestead in 2009, with almost all of that increase due to an increase in residential non-homestead properties. Using UST enrollment data, the study identified only approximately 1,000 UST students living in the study area at 438 non-homestead properties, accounting for less than half of all residential non-homestead properties. While this would suggest that either students of other nearby institutions or non-students play a major role in driving demand for rental housing in the area, it should also be noted that it is not mandatory for students to provide local address information to UST, nor is the data verified in any way.

The report also looked at property values, and found that property values increased, with non-homestead properties having a mean value of \$366,000 compared to \$312,000 for homesteaded properties. Based on these findings, the report's authors concluded that while there was a significant increase in student rentals, that the overall impact on the housing market was to drive investment and was a positive one. However, this conclusion does not account for overall housing market factors, the value premium placed on income earning rental properties as opposed to owner-occupied properties, nor impacts to quality of life that may impact potential property buyers' decisions.

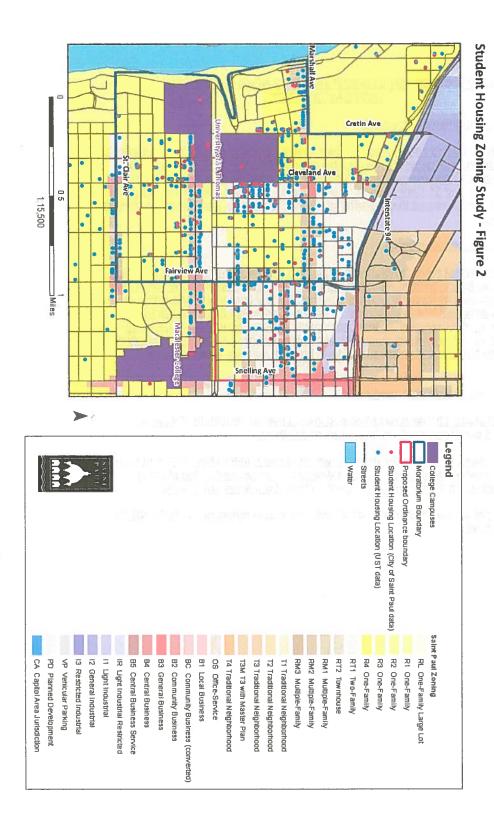
LOUIS SMITH STUDY

As a precursor to its own report and drawing on the data sets created by the UST Geography Department, the West Summit Neighborhood Advisory Committee (WSNAC) commissioned a study by Smith Partners⁴ to evaluate approaches for promoting livability and housing market stability in the neighborhoods around the UST campus. The Smith report concluded that conversion of owner-occupied housing to student rentals had occurred at levels that threatened to push the neighborhood into a self-reinforcing patter of disinvestment and decline, a concept known as the "tipping point" theory.

⁴ Cite Smith Study

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³ University of St Thomas Student Housing Study 2010-2011; Catherine Hanson (adjuncy faculty) and Justin Riley (student). Available upon request.



While Saint Paul has an unusually high number of institutions of higher learning within its boundaries, it is by no means the only municipality to see impacts of student rentals on residential neighborhoods. In many cases, tipping point theory has been applied to explain how neighborhood change is driven by student housing. In 2005, the City of

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Milwaukee, working with the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee to address impacts of student housing on neighborhoods near the campus, identified one-third of properties in absentee ownership as the tipping point above which neighborhood disinvestment and decline occurs⁵. A Nottingham (UK) planning document from 2007 outlines policies for reducing and maintaining student households as 25% or less of households in districts within the city⁶, with a goal of preventing neighborhood "imbalance" (the document cites the same litany of effects on neighborhood livability described in the following section of this report). A 2002 survey conducted near the University of Georgia also found that neighborhood streets appeared the healthiest when student rentals were 25% or less of properties.

Other communities have identified differing limits on the percentage of student housing necessary to preserve community identity. Ohio University performed outreach activities in surrounding neighborhoods in Athens, OH, and identified a goal of a target maximum of 40% student rentals. By contrast, communities in Glasgow and Fife, Scotland, have identified a maximum student rental rate per block of just 5% in order to maintain community balance. The National HMO (Homes in Multiple Occupancy) Lobby in the UK, which includes student rental houses, has identified 10% of households as student households and students as 20% of total populations as targets for maintaining community balance⁷.

An appropriate balance of student housing as a percentage of households in a community varies depending on community or neighborhood characteristics. Much of the neighborhood in the area of the student housing moratorium is low-density residential, dominated by single-family homes. This environment is particularly sensitive to the changes in community character such that conversion of even few homes on one block from owner-occupied to student rental can be significant. The 'tipping point' in the neighborhoods in the moratorium area may be as low as 10-15%.

Impacts

Specific impacts of student housing may be a function of inadequate property maintenance, over-occupancy and adult residential densities greater than that of the surrounding neighborhood, and/or poor student behavior. These impacts are related to some inherent qualities of student housing: It tends to be almost exclusively rental with absentee ownership (i.e., owner not living in a unit on the premises), the students occupying the housing are generally transient with respect to the neighborhood where it is located, and it tends to be geographically concentrated in neighborhoods proximal to, or at least convenient to, college campuses. These impacts may be more acute

⁵ A Strategy and Vision for the UWM Neighborhood, City of Milwaukee, 2003 (pg. 38).

⁷ See: http://hmolobby.org.uk/39articles.pdf

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⁶ See: http://www.nottinghamaction.org.uk/_downloads/BBCSPD%20reissued%20March%2007.pdf

where student housing is concentrated and/or in lower-density residential neighborhoods.

Owners of student rental properties may not observe the same standards of property maintenance as residents of owner-occupied properties expect. This may be a function of lack of awareness of maintenance needs, or may reflect a desire on the part of property owners to minimize costs. It should be noted that the same potential issue exists with regard to rental properties as a whole.

Over-occupancy and density of adult housing may also be a problem, particularly in lower density residential neighborhoods. Where over-occupancy is not an issue, the nature of occupancy may be. A household composed of two adults and two minors has a different (lesser) impact on its neighborhood, particularly in terms of traffic generation and parking demand, than does a household composed of four adults. Again, it should be noted that the same holds true for both student housing and rental housing as a whole. However, it should also be noted that student housing is almost always composed of all-adult households, in contrast to the renting households as a whole. The effects of over-occupancy and increased adult housing density are likely to be more keenly felt, as a function of the number of student housing units, in lower-density residential neighborhoods.

Finally, student behavior is often an issue. Young adults living away from parents for the first time sometimes exhibit behaviors—such as playing loud music or talking loudly at late hours—that are a nuisance to surrounding residents. Such poor behavior is often magnified and augmented by alcohol consumption, leading to behaviors such as public urination and vomiting, or property destruction. Even where such flagrantly poor behavior is not an issue, the transient nature of student residents—they generally live off-campus in a community for no more than 3-4 years and often in a given unit for no more than one year—may be an issue. For example, most home or business owners will pick up trash left on the sidewalk in front of their property; the incentive to do so may not exist for a student renter who has no long term stake in the health of a neighborhood.

Responding to the Problem: Recommendations

While there are a wide-range of potential ways to address the neighborhood impacts associated with student housing, there are a relatively limited number of actions the City can take unilaterally, that is by virtue of its authority to regulate land use and enforce regulations regarding public health and safety. Moreover, the request from the City Council was specific to controlling proliferation of student housing in established neighborhoods composed of primarily single-family and duplex structures.

However, research conducted by staff to the Planning Commission suggests that mitigating the impacts of student housing requires a comprehensive solution.

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Restricting conversion of single-family and duplex homes can prevent concentration of student housing in certain neighborhoods, but it will not reduce the demand for student housing that is driving those conversions, nor will it address student behavior. But an ordinance change can be paired with other efforts to both regulate new student housing and recognize demand, while also mitigating the impacts of existing student housing. A comprehensive approach will not only employ a city's land-use and public health and safety authority, but also engage educational institutions, students and their parents, landlords, and even other neighborhood residents in creating solutions.

In response, this report offers dual recommendations. First, in response to the request from the City Council, an ordinance is recommended to create an overlay district, within which the density of student rental housing would be limited. Second, the consideration of a number of additional approaches and tools, to be used in conjunction with the overlay ordinance to address the broader issues associated with student housing, is recommended.

ORDINANCE RECOMMENDATION

The August 2011 request from the Saint Paul City Council was for the Planning Commission to explore options for limiting proliferation of student dwellings in R1-RM2 districts within the moratorium area. The Planning Commission explored a number of options for regulating student housing, including looking at ordinances used in other communities (see FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS below). In drafting the recommended ordinance (see Attachment A), it was also considered how a new ordinance would best fit within the existing Saint Paul zoning code, as well as the existing inspection, regulatory, and enforcement context.

In summary, the Planning Commission is recommending an new Student Housing Neighborhood Impact Overlay District that would define and require a 150 ft. distance requirement between student dwellings. The Commission is recommending an enactment of the overlay district and in an area generally bounded by Mississippi River Boulevard, Marshall Avenue, Cretin Avenue, Interstate 94, Snelling Avenue, Summit Avenue, Fairview Avenue, and Saint Clair Avenue. This is slightly larger than the current moratorium area. Student dwellings are defined as a one- or two-family dwelling requiring a fire certificate of occupancy in which at least one unit is occupied by three (3) or more students. Existing student dwellings that do not meet this distance requirement are grandfathered in and become legally non-conforming.

The boundary for the recommended overlay ordinance can be seen in Figure 2, and the text of the ordinance can be found in Attachment A.

FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The study yielded a wide-range of potential tools and approaches for addressing the impacts associated with student housing, from which the Planning Commission has identified a number of priority actions. While some of these recommendations involve

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things typically beyond the scope of the Planning Commission, and a number require cooperation of entities other than the City of Saint Paul, the Planning Commission believes the identified strategies provide options for pursuing a more comprehensive approach to student housing, which would in turn enhance the effective of the recommended density ordinance.

Priority actions identified by the Planning Commission include:

- Explore a requirement for residential colleges and universities to require first and second year students to live on campus. Freshmen and sophomores have been found to be associated with a higher rate of behavior-related neighborhood disturbances. Many schools require on-campus residency for firstyear students, and provide residential supervision for all underclassmen living on campus.
- Conduct a small area planning process in the moratorium area, including a 40acre study, to examine current zoning vis-à-vis the Comprehensive Plan and identify opportunities appropriate for zoning for multifamily housing.
- Create an historic conservation district that would put in place tools and regulations to encourage the preservation of the moratorium areas generally high-quality, historic housing stock

In addition to priority actions, the following is a list of various approaches that other cities have taken to help mitigate the proliferation of single-unit and duplex conversions and more generally address the issue of student housing in neighborhoods surrounding universities. This larger list represents both potential alternatives to the recommended ordinance as well as tools and approaches that could be implemented along with the ordinance in a more comprehensive approach.

City Zoning Approaches:

- Restrict student housing (occupancy limits, conditional reviews, distance separation requirements, zoning district restrictions); this approach has been used throughout the country. The challenge is to craft ordinances that are effective, legally defensible, and not overly-broad. Also, this approach generally will not impact existing student housing.
 - In 2005, a Greensburg PA city ordinance required that student homes not be within 500 feet of another student home. Homes in the downtown district are exempt from this requirement. The Greensburg PA ordinance also includes: occupancy limits, definition of a 'student', and landlord registration requirements.
 - Duluth (MN) reviews all new rental housing within 1.5 miles of the University
 - Newark (DE); Rooming houses must be 10 lot-widths apart?
 - The definition of a student home in Newark, DE does not include "RM zoning-permitted boarding houses or rooming houses; nor shall they include the taking of non-student, non-transient

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boarders or roomers in any residence district; nor shall they include single-family detached, semi-detached, or row dwellings within the following subdivisions or fronting on the following streets."

- West Chester (PA): Rooming Houses must be 400 ft. apart and are a special exception.
- Altoona (PA): student house is a special exception, with a 4x lot width separation.
- Charlottesville (VA); 3 unrelated persons allowed in University overlay districts, 4 unrelateds person allowed elsewhere.
- Poughkeepsie (NY): limits 3 unrelated persons per student household, 4 for all other households.
- Restrict the definition of a family
 - Needs to be non-discriminatory, broad enough to include unmarried and/or same sex partners. Exemptions can be written into ordinance.
- Reduce the number of unrelated persons allowed
 - Macomb (IL), East Lansing (MI), Salisbury (MD), Lawrence (KS), Lincoln (NE), Bloomington (IN)
- Accommodate higher-density student housing where appropriate; this
 approach has been used effectively in Milwaukee (WI), Austin (TX), and to some
 extent in Minneapolis. There are limited opportunity sites in Saint Paul in the
 area of concern.
 - Designate areas for higher density student housing near? transit (Austin TX, Milwaukee WI)

City Permitting Approaches:

- Require landlords to take responsibility. A city, by virtue of its police powers, can also play a role in encouraging or requiring landlords to help mitigate impacts.
 - Gainesville (FL) employs a point system which can lead to revocation of the rental license for problem properties. Adopting such a system would require a rental licensing program, which Saint Paul does not currently have.
 - o Bethlehem, PA requires both tenants and landlords to sign supplemental agreements regarding conduct and property upkeep.
- Public posting (e.g., on city website) of information on legal number of occupants or which properties are licensed

City Enforcement Approaches:

- Reduce impacts of student housing through stepped-up enforcement of:
 - o housing and fire safety codes,
 - o reducing nuisance crimes,
 - o nuisance ordinances

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- pre-existing occupancy rules (Saint Paul allows no more than four unrelated adults)
- This approach is resource intensive, and will not alone solve problems. Level of
 enforcement, inspections, fees may vary. These tools may address a range of
 issues, but generally do not address the question of density of student housing
 as long as occupancy rules are followed.

City-Imposed Requirements for Universities:

- City-imposed campus housing requirements might also be a solution. Staff
 research did not turn up any examples of this approach elsewhere. However,
 Saint Paul already regulates aspects of college/university development and
 operation through conditional use permits; subject to legal review by the CAO,
 the City could potentially require a college or university to provide a prescribed
 amount of housing on campus as a reasonable condition of a conditional use
 permit.
- Require/provide more on-campus housing, special programs to encourage ownership, buyback programs.

Schools-Based Approach:

- Educating students regarding acceptable behavior and the impacts of poor behavior should be part of any solution. Parents, student organizations, and neighbors can also play a role.
- Impose penalties for poor behavior. UST in particular has such a mechanism in place, but its effectiveness has been questioned by some.
- Require first and second year students to live on-campus, provide alternative (to dormitories) choices for on-campus housing, or simply provide more on-campus housing relative to student population.
- "Turn back" houses and duplexes that have been converted to student rentals.
 As part of the 2004 conditional use permit which authorized the expansion of the University of St. Thomas (UST) campus, UST was required to buy, rehab, and sell with deed restrictions requiring owner-occupancy 30 student rental houses; approximately 18 houses have been turned back to date. An alternative approach would be for a school to provide financial incentives to faculty and staff (or others) to purchase and occupy homes in the neighborhoods adjacent to the campus.

Landlord Based Approach:

 Require better tenant behavior. Lease terms which allow eviction of problem tenants are one potential tool. Use of such a tool can be encouraged by schools (through promotion or endorsement of landlords meeting certain standards), neighborhood organizations, or even student groups. This would be an alternative to a City-imposed approach.

Parents of students, neighbors, and student groups:

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Encourage and model better behavior and community engagement. Examples of
potential strategies include educational programs, informal outreach between
neighbors and students, and student service projects (for example, a UST
student-group recently led a neighborhood trash pickup). These strategies would
generally be pursued in cooperation with schools.

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Attachment A

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ARTICLE VII. 67.700. SH STUDENT HOUSING NEIGHBORHOOD IMPACT OVERLAY DISTRICT

Sec. 67.701. Establishment; intent.

The SH student housing neighborhood impact overlay district is established as shown on the official zoning map, generally the area bounded by Mississippi River Boulevard, Marshall Avenue, Cretin Avenue, and Interstate 94, Snelling Avenue, Summit Avenue, Fairview Avenue, and St. Clair Avenue, to ameliorate the impact of dedicated student housing within and preserve the character of predominantly one- and two-family dwelling neighborhoods.

Sec. 67.702. Student dwellings.

Within the SH student housing neighborhood impact overlay district, a student dwelling is a one- or two-family dwelling requiring a fire certificate of occupancy in which at least one unit is occupied by three (3) or more students. For the purposes of this article, a student is an individual who is enrolled in or has been accepted to an undergraduate degree program at a university, college, community college, technical college, trade school or similar and is enrolled during the upcoming or current session, or was enrolled in the previous term, or is on a scheduled term break or summer break from the institution.

Sec. 67.703. Standards and conditions.

Within the SH student housing neighborhood impact overlay district, the following standards and conditions shall apply for student dwellings:

- (a) A student dwelling shall be located a minimum of one hundred fifty (150) feet from any other student dwelling located on a different lot, measured as the shortest distance between the two lots on which the student dwellings are located.
- (b) Parking shall be provided in accordance with the requirements of article 63.200 for new structures.

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