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Hearing - Day 9

In the Matter of the Appeal of: Wallingford Community Council, et al.

July 26, 2018



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BEFORE THE HEARING EXAMINER FOR THE CITY OF SEATTLE	1 APPEARANCES		
In the Matter of the Appeal of: WALLINGFORD COMMUNITY COUNCIL, ET AL.,) W-17-006) through of the adequacy of the FEIS issued by the) W-17-014 Director, office of Planning and) Community Development. Hearing, Day 9 - July 26, 2018 Heard before Hearing Examiner Ryan Vancil Transcribed by: Reed Jackson Watkins Court-Certified Transcription 206.624.3005	On Behalf of Appellant West Seattle Junction Neighborhood Organization: CHRISTINE TOBIN-PRESSER Bush Kornfeld LLP 601 Union Street, Suite 5000 Seattle, Washington 98101 On Behalf of Respondent City of Seattle: DALE JOHNSON JEFF WEBER DANIEL MITCHELL Seattle City Attorney's Office 701 Fifth Avenue, Suite 2050 Seattle, Washington 98104-7097 Respondent City of Seattle: DALE JOHNSON Seattle City Attorney's Office 701 Fifth Avenue, Suite 2050 Seattle, Washington 98104-7097		
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2	2 July 26, 2018
3 WITNESS: PAGE:	3
4 NOLAN RUNDQUIST	4 HEARING EXAMINER: We return with direct for Ms. Rees.
5 Direct Examination by Mr. Mitchell 18	6 5 MS, TOBIN-PRESSER: Should we start right in?
6 Cross Examination by Mr. Bricklin 21	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	216 7 MS, TOBIN-PRESSER: Should we start right in? She's
8	8 already sworn and everything, Okay.
9	9 HEARING EXAMINER: Yes, You're still sworn in from
10	10 yesterday.
11	11
12	12 CONTINUED DIRECT EXAMINATION
13	
14	Q. Ms. Rees, would you please turn to tab 137 in your notebook?
15	And this will need to be an exhibit. I think we're at 206.
16	16 HEARING EXAMINER: Did you say 137 or 1
17	MS, TOBIN-PRESSER: 137.
18	18 HEARING EXAMINER: Uh-huh, Marked as 206,
19	19 (Exhibit No. 206 marked for identification.)
20	Q. (By Ms. Tobin-Presser) Do you recognize this document?
21	21 A, Yes,
22	22 Q. And what is it?
23	23 A It is the Seattle Fire Department budget. You can see in
24	the upper left-hand side it's from the City of Seattle
25	25 website. I put the website number at the top of the page.
1 EXHIBIT INDEX	And it's a document prepared by Chief Harold D, Scoggins,
2	2 fire chief with Seattle Fire Department
3 NO. DESCRIPTION MARKED RECEIVE	ED 3 MS, TOBIN-PRESSER: I would offer Exhibit 206 into
4 206 Seattle Fire Department Budget 7 8	4 evidence.
5 190 Shrubs Flyover 13	5 MR, MITCHELL: No objection.
6 207 Historic District Registration Form 21 31	6 HEARING EXAMINER: 206 is admitted
7 208 Washington Heritage Register of 32 50	7 (Exhibit No. 206 admitted into evidence.)
8 Historic Places certificate	8 Q. (By Ms. Tobin-Presser) And can you tell from this document
9 209 Letter to Friends of Ravenna-Cowen 58 66	9 the time period for this budget?
10 210 Photographs 50 66	10 A. At the bottom of the page it says 2017-18 proposed budget
211 The Roosie issue 58 59	11 Q. And did you obtain information from this document regarding
12 212 Packet of documents showing the loss of 77 78	the number of fires that occur per number of residents in
13 two City-owned trees	13 the city?
14 213 Mike Leech's Resumé 90 94	14 A. Yes, I did. In the second paragraph, Chief Scoggins points
15 214 LiDAR-based assessment for the City 98 100	out that Seattle averages 0.7 fires annually per 1,000
16 215 Proposal for the LiDAR-based assessment 100 106	16 residents
216 Seattle 2016 LiDAR Canopy Cover 106 108	
Assessment Webinar questions	
19 217 NYC Urban Tree Canopy Assessment 134 140	
20 218 Rundquist's Resumé 187 189	A. There is no specificity.
21 219 2013 Urban Forest Stewardship Plan 189 195	21 Q. Did you do anything to assess specific impacts?
22 220 Street Tree Management Plan 195 201	22 A Yes, I did.
	23 Q. So would you please turn to tab 154? This doesn't need to
23 221 Executive order on tree replacement 207 207	
23 221 Executive order on tree replacement 207 207 24 222 SDOT Street Tree Manual 208 209	be an exhibit. It's pages 3.3 and 3.4 of the MHA EIS that's already Exhibit 2. Did you use any information from these

REES, Janine

LEECH, Mike

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Page 93 1 Q. And that chapter analyzed the potential impacts to tree A. Sure. At ESA I've been involved in numerous -- preparation 2 2 of numerous EIS's, as well as both project level and canopy and to environmentally-critical areas? 3 programmatic level EIS's. At the programmatic level I 3 4 Q. And which of those did you work on directly? 4 supported the Yakima Integrated Plan Programmatic EIS, as 5 5 well as more recently the Seattle Public Schools A: I focused on the -- the tree canopy impacts, but also 6 6 supported peripherally the ECA's. Programmatic EIS: Currently working on three other project 7 Q. Okay. And so we're going to be talking a lot about tree level EIS's. But a lot of my experience over the past 10 8 canopy, tree canopy cover. Can you describe what tree 8 years has been supporting shoreline master program updates 9 q for various cities and counties in western Washington as -canopy is? 10 as the lead GIS analyst. And very similar to a programmatic 10 A. Sure...Tree canopy refers to the leaves, stems, and branches 11 11 of a tree as viewed from above. EIS, the SMP updates go through a process of doing an 12 12 inventory and characterization of existing conditions for Q. And in your experience, is it common for a non-project 13 13 programmatic EIS such as this one to include a tree canopy water bodies that meet the criteria under ecology's 14 14 definition of water bodies of the state. We do an impact analysis? 15 MS, BENDICH: Objection. He hasn't stated he worked on 15 evaluation of those existing conditions to establish a 16 16 baseline, and then from there we work towards development of that. Oh, I guess he did, the programmatic. Sorry. 17 environmental designations for each of these reaches within 17 Withdrawn 18 18 A. No. the water bodies that are being examined. And then those 1.9 are used to develop policies and regulations, with the 19 Q. (By Mr. Mitchell) Why was it decided then that a tree canopy 20 ultimate goal of no net loss of ecological function within 20 impact analysis like the one that was prepared in chapter 21 those areas that extend 200 feet landward from water bodies 21 3.6 be included in this EIS? 22 22 A. As part of the scoping phase of the EIS, the project team that are being evaluated.

Page 94

Page 96

Page 95

1	HEARING EXAMINER: I just want to make sure we have a
2	connection between the document and the testimony. What is
3	this document?
4	THE WITNESS: I'm sorry, which document?
5	HEARING EXAMINER: The one you were looking at, the 213?
6	THE WITNESS: This document represents
7	HEARING EXAMINER: What is it?
8	THE WITNESS: Like like a
9	HEARING EXAMINER: Really simple, plain statement.
10	THE WITNESS: It's a resumé of sorts.
11	HEARING EXAMINER: Thank you. And is it reflective of
12	your experience that you've just described?
13	THE WITNESS: Yes,
14	HEARING EXAMINER: Exhibit 213 is admitted.
15	(Exhibit No. 213 admitted into evidence.)
16	Q. (By Mr. Mitchell) And was Environmental Science Associates
17	contracted to prepare chapters of this EIS?
18	A. Yes.
19	Q. That we're here for?

A. Yes. ESA supported the historic resources, the biologic

resources, the open space and recreation, the public

Q. And which of those chapters did you work on?

services and utilities, air quality and GH - GH (inaudible)

A. Specifically, I worked on the biological resources chapter.

MR. MITCHELL: So I'd move for admission of what's been

marked as Hearing Examiner Exhibit No. 213.

MS. BENDICH: (Inaudible.)

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4 non-project, it's not common to include a tree canopy 5 assessment 6 Q. Okay. Sir, can you provide us with a general overview of the methodology just so that we can get a road map, and then 8 talk about each step in more detail? 9 A. Yes Q. As to the tree canopy impact analysis that you prepared. 11 A. Yes. First we started with the -- the tree canopy layer 12 that was provided to us, a 2016 tree canopy layer, provided 13 to us by the city, using that to establish a baseline of 14 existing tree canopy. From there, we could use that to 15 calculate the current tree canopy average percents for each 16 of the zoning - existing zoning designations. Then from 17 there, we could use that with the data set provided us --18 provided to us in GIS, of the various alternatives. We 19 could calculate the difference between the existing zoning 20 designations and the -- the proposed zoning designations for 21 each alternative. We could then take that and then 22 summarize that information in a series of tables, or come up 23 with some conclusions. And then additionally some 24 mitigation measures were identified as part of that -- part 25 of that work.

received comments from the public requesting that impacts to

Q. And absent that, would ESA have included the tree canopy

analysis that was included in this environmental impact

A: From my experience, typically for a programmatic level, EIS

tree canopy be evaluated as part of the EIS.

Page 99 Page 97 single-family zones, and due to the increase in the cost of 1 three sentences that says that it might increase those 1 living, the taxes going up, et cetera, people on fixed 2 2 impacts doesn't help us, because the zoning is happening incomes especially want to be able to develop accessory regardless: Is the City Council going to go through this? 3 3 The process that the City envisions is backwards. They are 4 dwelling units. 4 And so proposals are now at the City Council to increase taking and putting into a council bill this city-wide 5 5 6 the ability to do accessory dwelling units. But there's no б process, and not doing the granularity to address the 7 discussion that I have seen anywhere, including in the DEIS 7 impacts up front. for that proposal or in this EIS, that evaluates the 8 Q. And so let me tie those two things together. On the map 8 cumulative effect of increasing the density city-wide. And 9 showing the expansion -- showing the upzones in that East 9 10 people will say, well, the ADU/DADU proposal --Fremont area, there were many blocks, several dozens of 10 Q. What's ADU/DADU? 11 11 blocks being upzoned. A. Accessory dwelling unit/detached accessory dwelling unit. 12 Did the sentences that you read in the EIS describing the 12 So to allow three dwelling units on one single-family lot. 13 potential impacts distinguish how those impacts are going to 13 And it's a significant potential increase in density play out one block versus the other? 14 14 city-wide outside of this area. The two things together 15 15 A. Not at all. constitute a huge upzone at a city-wide level without any 16 Q. If you were a City Council member and you were wondering, 16 consideration of either the granularity or the cumulative 17 17 well, did we draw this line in the right place? Should we move it over two blocks? Should we move it up or down, 18 effect between the two actions. 18 Q. And was SCALE concerned about the extent to which the north or south three blocks? Any information in the EIS 19 19 proposals were developed with or without reference and 20 that would allow a council member to figure that out? 20 deference to the neighborhood planning that preceded it? MR. JOHNSON: Objection. Speculation. He's not a council 21 21 A. Well, having spent hundreds of hours myself developing 22 22 member. He's a fact -neighborhood plans and listening to other people all around Q. Is there any information that would allow anyone to figure 23 23 the city, including many in the SCALE committee, talk about 24 24 that out? the -- their neighborhood plans and how they're being 25 25 A. None, Very little, Page 100 Page 98 Q. Are you familiar with the concept of a ten-minute walk shed? 1 basically denigrated by this process, yes, that's a 1 significant concern. A. Certainly, especially after sitting in this hearing for the 2 Because that's the tool to apply the mitigation for the 3 3 last five days. Q. All right. And you recall Mr. Steinbrueck talking about upzones at a granular level. And it's being -- the City 4 4 administration is reducing -- I will not exaggerate, but 5 that? 6 significantly reducing the ability of neighborhood planning 6 to have any effect on the land use decisions in this city. 7 7 Q. And are you familiar with how the City used that ten-minute Q. So those -- so as a result of that concern, did SCALE review 8 walk shed to draw the lines for the expansion areas? 8 9 the EIS to see if it acknowledged the discrepancy between A. Yes. 9 the proposal and the neighborhood plans and --Q. All right. Was that a concern for SCALE, that that was a 10 10 A. No, it doesn't. And in fact, I believe it was briefed mechanism used for developing the urban village expansion 11 11 extensively -- maybe we've lost that motion, I can't 12 12 areas? remember -- that the comprehensive plan was changed, but 13 13 A Yes 14 they didn't change all of the elements of the comprehensive 14 Q. And why was SCALE concerned about that? plan. They, meaning the administration proposing to the A. It doesn't take into account whether there really is 15 15 Council, and then the Council did not effectively remove the transit -- whether -- a specific example, Fremont has hills. 16 16 neighborhood planning element for all neighborhoods in order 17 39th and Fremont were both cut deeply into a glacial 17 to facilitate this action. moraine, so we have stairs and the zoning doesn't take into 18 18 So they're trying -- they -- the City is trying to do it 19 account where the buildings are -- how the buildings are 19 retroactively, which I think is improper, but yes, it's a 20 located to fit with where the transit works or with where 20 21 problem that we -the bicycle paths work or don't work, et cetera. 21 22 Q. All right. Q. Okay. What -- is SCALE concerned about the cumulative 22 23 A. -- see. effects of this proposal together with other land use zoning 23 24 Q. All right. So were you here during Mr. Steinbrueck's proposals in the works in the city right now? 24 A. Yes. Many of the people in SCALE, myself included, live in 25 testimony? 25

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- 1 just clarification and understanding of some of the kind of 2 range of products and -- and projects that they've worked
- 3 on, and made me very confident that the work that they do,
- 4
- that they're leading experts in urban tree canopy
- 5 assessments. They've been doing urban tree canopy 6
- assessments for over 100 communities in the United States
- and internationally, as well as big cities, including New
- 8 York, Los Angeles, Boston, Chicago, and obviously Seattle as g well.
- 10 Q. Great. Now, if you could turn to page 4 of the proposal.
- 11 There's a heading that's, "Task A, 2016 Tree Canopy 12 Mapping." What remotely-sensed data was the University of
- 13 Vermont proposing to use as the foundation for the 2016 tree
- 14 canopy assessment?
- 15 A. They had proposed using a combination of leaf-on LiDAR and 16 high resolution aerial imagery. But in the absence of 17 leaf-on LiDAR, they -- they proposed that they could use 18 leaf-off LiDAR in combination with high resolution imagery.
- 19 Q. And in that paragraph, about midway, there's a sentence that 20 starts with, "The source LiDAR data." Do you see that?
- 21 A. Uh-huh.

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- 22 Q. Could you read that sentence and the next sentence after 23 that?
- 24 A. Sure. It says, "The source LiDAR data will consist of
- 25 leaf-off LiDAR acquired in 2016. They'll be provided to us

- Page 103
- approach that they've used, both for the City of Seattle, as 2 well as for other jurisdictions throughout the US.
- 3 Q. So looking at - at page 5 and 6, can you just give a brief 4 description of what their -- how they're proposing to use 5 the leaf-on and leaf-off data that you already described?
 - A. Yeah. There's a newer remote sensing technique called object-based image analysis, and through that process, the -- of object-based image analysis, they take the high resolution data, and they convert those to polygons as opposed to evaluation of data as pixels. And then from there, they can take those polygons, and then based on the characteristics from the LiDAR data and the imagery of the spectral and textural characteristics, they can classify each of those polygons into a number of cover types. And then from there, they can generate an output classification map, which is then -- then further refined through the methods that are detailed in its peer-reviewed journal article. They use a pretty extensive manual review process to take -- take this automated process and then bring it to manual, to do a manual review at 1-to-2,500 scale to make any corrections that are needed to improve the -- improve the product and provide the best overall product possible.
 - Q. Okay. And turning back to page 4 of the proposal, the last -- well, down at the bottom, it says, "Our team has carried out numerous projects." Do you see that sentence?

Page 104

Page 102

- by the City of Seattle. As leaf-off LiDAR tends to 2 underestimate tree canopy, we will also make use of NAIP 3 data acquired by the USDA."
- 4 Q. And then one more sentence. I'm sorry.
- 5 A. "The imagery available through NAIP was acquired under 6 leaf-on conditions in 2015."
 - Q. Okay. And do you agree with the proposal's description at the top of page 4 in that first sentence, that the use of leaf-off LiDAR, in combination with leaf-on NAIP aerial imagery was the best available current remotely-sensed data to use for the 2016 tree canopy assessment?
- 12 A. Yes.
 - Q. And if we turn to page 5 and 6 of the proposal, does page 5 and 6 describe the methodology of that 2016 tree canopy assessment in more detail?
- 16
- 17 Q. And the first sentence on page 5, does it indicate whether 1θ the methodology used by Jarlath O'Neil-Dunne and his team, 19 whether that's been published in peer-reviewed journal 20 articles?
- A. Yes, it does. In fact, when I spoke to him as well, he 21 22 referred to the journal citation, the O'Neil-Dunne, et al. 23 2014, which is referenced at the end of this document, which 24 very -- very details the -- the methods that are approved by
- 25 the USDA Forest Service in terms of the methodology and

- Q. Can you go ahead and read that sentence, and then I'll ask you a question about it?
- A. Sure. It says, "Our team has carried out numerous projects 5 in which similar data leaf-off LiDAR, leaf-on imagery have 6 been used to map tree canopy at accuracies exceeding 7 99 percent."
- 8 Q. Okay. So taking all things into consideration, the 9 expertise of the team at the University of Vermont Spatial 10 Analysis Laboratory, the LiDAR and remote sensing data that 11 they relied on, and the peer-reviewed methodology that they 12 used, and your direct communication with Jarlath 13 O'Neil-Dunne, is it your opinion that the data set that you 14 received from the city from the 2016 tree canopy assessment 15 was the most accurate and reliable data of the tree canopy 16 coverage in Seattle?

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- 18 Q. Okay. And that data set was used as the baseline for the 19 tree canopy impact analysis for this environmental impact 20 statement?
- 21 A. Yes.
- 22 Q. Tree canopy analysis?
- 23 A. That's correct.
- 24 Q. Okay. And so the assessment that -- what we just described, 25 that wasn't -- that wasn't done -- just to be clear, it

26 (Pages 101 to 104)

Page 123 Page 121 few that if I were to review again today I'd be more anxious 1 A. Yeah. 1 Q. If you go to the database and you type in "Wallingford," 2 to include them on the inventory. 2 3 MS. BENDICH: If you could pass this over, please, and 3 what pops up? have it marked. This is SCALE Exhibit 172, A. You will get a list of buildings that the -- that are 4 4 HEARING EXAMINER: Marked as 117. identified as Wallingford structures, and we do have a copy 5 5 (Exhibit No. 117 marked for identification.) 6 6 Q. (By Ms. Bendich) And do you have a copy of that exhibit in 7 Q. Okay. But on the website itself --7 8 front of you, Mr. Veith? 8 A. Right. 9 A. Yes I do. Q. -- so it has the list by address; is that correct? 9 Q. So this, when we talk about it, it's going to be Exhibit 10 A. That's correct. 10 172. So just if you would mark that --Q. But it has -- on the left-hand side, it says "view." 11 11 MR. JOHNSON: 117. 12 A. So if I press -- if you press the "view" link, that will 12 MS BENDICH: Oh, I'm sorry. 117. Sorry. Yes, take you to the inventory entry, and you'll see the entire 13 13 Q. (By Ms. Bendich) So if you could, when you refer to it, 14 14 entry plus the photograph. refer to it by that number. 15 Q. Okay. So is it -- is this really a complicated process to 15 Okay? do if you know what the URL is? 16 16 A. All right. A. It's not complicated at all. Matter of fact, you don't need 17 17 Q. Okay. So what is this Exhibit 117? 18 to know the URL. You can go to the -- just go to the 18 A. This is a list of buildings from the Wallingford website, Department of Neighborhoods' website, and follow 19 19 neighborhood, as identified on the inventory, and it 20 the links to the preservation program, to the inventories, 20 consists -- I think there's 14 pages. There's 624 addresses 21 and to the particular -- the search page. And you can 21 22 listed on the document. search by address, by architect, by style. 22 Q. Okay. And if you take a look at the left side, it says 23 Q. And by neighborhood? 23 24 "view." A. And by neighborhood, yes. 24 Q. And so you had -- you did this walking throughout 25 A. Yes. 2.5 Page 124 Page 122 Q. Is that what you were referring to that you can actually, if 1 Wallingford. 1 you have the URL and you were there, you could actually 2 2 A. Yes. click on it and see the whole thing; right? Q. How many buildings did you actually look at? 3 3 A. Yes, you could. A. I didn't do an exact count, though that's possible, but my 4 Q. Okay. And do you have any examples of what those look like? 5 estimate was a little over 4,000 buildings. 5 Q. And of those buildings, how many did you actually believe A. Yes, So --6 6 Q. Just hold them up. We're not putting them into evidence. 7 should be in this state of -- well, in part of your survey 7 A. Yeah, So these are examples of what you would find. This В of historic resources? 8 particular one was done by another surveyor, but -- so there A. I filled out 500 and -- with one -- within one or two of 520 9 9 is a significant statement, there is an appearance place on 10 inventory forms, and almost all those were entered into the 10 the form, and then various headings for categorizing the 11 database. 1.1 Q. And if you had to do it over again, would you have added building we're going to --12 12 MR. BRICKLIN: 16 --13 13 more? MS. BENDICH: No, we don't have --A. I probably would for two reasons. One is that I was told to 14 14 MR. BRICKLIN: Okay. No? find about 500. And by the time I -- I was careful about 15 15 16 MS. BENDICH: No resume. adding buildings to the inventory in the western edge of the 16 A. -- time period style, materials used. And these all design 17 neighborhood, because I was beginning. I wasn't sure of 17 to make the database searchable. And then there's a what I would find. Which is the whole purpose of the 18 18 19 photograph windshield survey is to uncover things that maybe you 19 When the database was first set up, there wasn't a lot of 20 weren't aware of. 20 room, so small photographs were typical. As the database, 21

the computer capabilities, the city grew, the photographs

Q. Okay. Thank you. Now, in addition, I'd like to -- if we

became more numerous and larger.

can pass this over.

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And then -- but as I moved towards the eastern boundary of

the neighborhood, I was already approaching the limit of how

many I could do. And in addition, this was done 14 years

significant features of buildings, and there are probably a

ago, and I'm smarter, wiser, more adept at identifying

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Page 125 Page 127 1 canopy cover under the different alternatives? 1 wrong, what you just read from O'Neil, or rather from 2 A. Yes: 2 Exhibit 215, your assessment, methodology, is clear that 3 Q. And in your professional experience, was the tree canopy 3 leaf-off tends to underestimate tree canopy. And you 4 analysis adequate for a non-project environmental impact corrected it with NAIP data; is that correct? 5 statement? A. I didn't correct it, but --A. Yes. 6 6 Q. But the Vermont study, correct? MR. MITCHELL: No further questions. 7 7 A. Yes. HEARING EXAMINER: Cross. Are appellants questioning in 8 8 Q. So you (inaudible) okay. 9 any particular order, or how --9 A. Yes. 10 MS. BENDICH: Mr. Thaler's going to be doing -- starting 10 Q. Is that methodology disclosed in the 2016 report, which is 11 11 Exhibit 69, City 53? 12 MR. THALER: I'll take the lead. 12 A. As I reviewed this report from the University of Vermont, it 13 13 appears to me that this report was intended for a layman 14 CROSS EXAMINATION 14 audience, intended for kind of the public to under- -- to 15 BY MR. THALER: 15 understand the results of the canopy assessment, so detailed 16 Q. At the beginning of your testimony discussing the 16 methods weren't explained specifically in this report. But 17 methodology, you referred to a study that's cited in 17 there are -- there's metadata associated with the digital 18 Exhibit 215. Do you have Exhibit 215? It's City 18 data that was delivered to the city that includes the inputs 19 Exhibit 63. Okay. You, I believe, referred to -- and 19 and processes and outputs. correct me if I'm wrong - a study called O'Neil --20 20 Q. Would you expect that city council members would look at 21 21 O'Neil-Dunne, McFadden and Royer, 2014; is that correct? that when they're deciding where to zone, look at that 22 A. Yes, I have a copy of it as well. 22 metadata? 23 Q. Oh, you do have a copy of it. Okay, good. 23 MR. MITCHELL: Objection. Speculation. 24 A. It's available online as well. 24 HEARING EXAMINER: Sustained. 25 Q. Yes, I found it. 25 Q. (By Mr. Thaler) Looking at the O'Neil document, would I Page 126 Page 128 A. Okay, Got it, 1 assume that you have read it completely at some point? 2 Q. Thank you. Could you direct us to where in Exhibit 215 the 2 A. I've reviewed it, yes, 3 leaf-on, leaf-off issue is discussed? Q. Yes. Can you find the tree -- leaf-on and leaf-off 4 A. So, on page 4 of this exhibit, it says on the second -discussion in that document? 5 under the "Task A 2016 Tree Canopy Mapping," second sentence 5 A: As I indicated on page 4, it says that -- that because the 6 says, "Mapping tree canopy will be carried out using a 6 City of Seattle has leaf-off data as the best available data 7 combination of LiDAR leaf-on high resolution aerial imagery. 7 source, that they would use that, 8 8 We will leverage our years of experience building automated Q. Is there anything in O'Neil that discusses the relative 9 systems that are capable of integrating vast amounts of 9 merits of using leaf-on and leaf-off? 10 remotely sensed and other geospatial data sets. We'll 10 A. From my readings of their work, they have proven in other 11 couple this with a detailed manual review. The source of 11 jurisdictions that they have been successful with accuracies 12 the LiDAR data set will consist of leaf-off LiDAR acquired 12 of 90 percent or above of doing urban tree canopy 13 13 in 2016 that will be provided to us by the City of Seattle." assessments, using both data sources. 14 And then he says that, "As leaf-off LiDAR tends to 14 Q. Where is that numerical claim of accuracy in O'Neil? underestimate tree canopy, we'll also make use of NAIP data 15 15 A. Also, same on page 4. "Our team has carried out numerous 16 to acquire -- acquired by the USDA." 16 projects in which similar data, leaf-off LiDAR and leaf-on 17 Q. Okay. Is any of that information disclosed in the EIS 17 imagery have been used to map tree canopy at accuracies 18 itself? Well, let me back up one step. Is any of that 18 exceeding 99 percent." 19 information disclosed in the 2016 assessment, Exhibit 79? 19 Q. That's quoting from O'Neil? 20 And I don't know what the city number is. 20 A. This is the -- this is submitted by Jarlath O'Neil-Dunne, 21 A. I think it's 53. 21 this request for proposal 22 22 Q. 53. Q. I understand that, that that's the request for proposal's 23 23 A. So your question, can you repeat that again? statement of methodology. But the question I have is, does 2.4 Q. You're saying that that brief discussion of use of NAIP data 24 the actual published, peer-reviewed document, O'Neil-Dunne, 25 can correct for using the leaf-off -- correct me if I'm 25 et al., 2014, have that information in it, or that claim?

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1 2	A Yes.	Q. I was going to say, please read the next sentence, too. A. "Because of the high accuracies combined with the need to
	Q. I'm looking for it, and I have not found it. If you have a	
3	printed-out copy of it, I would appreciate I'll give you	many projects, according to
4	a couple minutes to scan it. I'd like to know where it is.	4 performed for every SAL tree canopy mapping project. The 5 time and money that could be devoted to statistical analysis
5	MR, MITCHELL: Are you referring to an exhibit?	and the life that seems be developed to statistical analysis
6	MR, THALER: No. I'm referring to a peer-reviewed study	are instead devoted to manual corrections to improve the
7	that the witness is relying on to support the methodology	7 overall representation of tree canopy and avoid obvious
8	driving the study that is incorporated into the EIS to make	8 errors as described above,"
9	the determination that there's no significant impacts.	9 Q. So the question of an accuracy assessment, is there an
10	MR, MITCHELL: Well, the witness read from an exhibit,	accuracy assessment proposed in the methodology that you
11	MR. THALER: The witness read from an exhibit that is not	11 submitted to the city?
12	the peer-reviewed study that is being relied on and cited,	12 A. No, I don't well, not me per I didn't do the
13	HEARING EXAMINER: So the witness has relied on his memory	13 analysis
14	of that peer-reviewed study. If cross has a copy of that	Q. Okay. I need to keep it I need to remember that you're
15	and wants to put it in front of him to	15 not the Vermont person.
16	MR, THALER: He has a copy of it. He told me.	16 A, Yes.
17	HEARING EXAMINER: Of the study?	17 Q. So let's lay a little foundation. What is your
18	MR, THALER: Do you have a copy of it here?	relationship? Are you the project manager and subcontracted
19	THE WITNESS: It's in it's in my bag	to the Vermont folks to do the actual GIS work?
20	HEARING EXAMINER: Then that's fine, yeah, Normally it	20 A We worked with the City of Seattle to perform the tree
21	would be your responsibility to provide it, but if he's got	canopy analysis for the for this EIS.
22	it, then sure, you can look at it.	22 Q. And then
23	MR, JOHNSON: Do you want me to grab it?	23 A. We were provided the city provided us with the data
24	THE WITNESS: I guess.	product to use as one of the inputs to do the analysis.
25	HEARING EXAMINER: If it's within a couple arms' length of	25 Q. And when you say "we", you mean ESA?
2 3 4 5	(Inaudible colloquy) THE WITNESS: Sorry. It's a pretty long HEARING EXAMINER: Take your time. THE WITNESS: paper, as you probably have known.	2 Q. And then ESA worked with the Vermont group. So we're how does you're avoiding (Inaudible colloquy) Q. (By Mr. Thaler) So you're saying that the city stands
6	MR. THALER: Yeah, it's 30 pages of text. Big type.	6 between you and the Vermont group?
7	THE WITNESS: That's true.	7 A. Correct.
8	A. Okay. So 3.2.4, accuracy assessment.	8 Q. Was there an accuracy assessment in any of that material?
9	Q. (By Mr. Thaler) Hold on. Let me get back to it here.	9 A, The accuracy assessment was not requested by the city as
10	A. This is kind of a summary beyond	10 part of this assessment
11	Q. So what did you say? 3 point	11 Q. Did that concern you at all, or did you rely on the
12	A. 3.2.4, accuracy assessment.	12 statement in O'Neil?
13	Q. Yes.	13 A. So, after any conversations with – with Jarlath and
14	A. This is a paper that describes the University of Vermont	understanding the project, it was clear to me that from his
15	Spatial Analysis Lab's kind of methods using object-based	experience doing urban tree canopy assessments for projects
16	image analysis using various input data sources,	that have smaller budgets, that it makes more sense to do
17	combinations of leaf-on, leaf-off LiDAR with high resolution	17 manual – to make the investments to do manual corrections
18	imagery. And they state in this paragraph that, "Accuracy	to improve the overall product and make the investment to do
19	assessments for selected SAL tree canopy mapping projects	19 a significant amount of groundwork, which is pretty costly
20	are shown in table 2. In all cases, accuracy has exceeded	to do to then generate the statistical analyses, which give
21	90 percent for tree canopy and were usually higher."	you percentages of overall accuracy of the product.
22	Q. Could you read	22 Q. Okay. Let's go to the well, one more point on this
23	A. "Because of that accuracy combined with the"	23 O'Neil. There's a section — let me confirm that. Since
24	Q. Okay. Good.	24 you have O'Neil in front of you, could you turn to page
25	A. Sorry.	25 2 point to section 2.1.2?

Page 145 Page 147 A. Sure. "Assuming that all tree protection regulations are HEARING EXAMINER: I think you're going against the 2 2 implemented with future development under new zoning, the objection that I sustained, 3 change in tree canopy cover under the preferred alternative 3 MR. THALER: Okay. All right. 4 is not considered a significant impact." HEARING EXAMINER: That's a line of questioning that 5 Q. So could you take a look at the -- look at the -- read the 5 doesn't go to what was raised in direct. 6 page number and then read the section that's the first MR. THALER: Okay. underlined section? HEARING EXAMINER: As far as I recall. If somebody can 8 HEARING EXAMINER: Where are we at with this doc- -- what 8 point me out to the testimony differently, but I don't 9 document is this? 9 recall him -- this witness testifying about the efficacy of 1.0 MR. THALER: It's Exhibit 73. 1.0 the city regulations. 11 A: Tree Regulations Research Project? 11 MR. THALER: Well, I'll withdraw that line on those 12 12 Q. (By Mr. Thaler) Yes. We're on page -exhibits, but I would -- I'll come back to it after I've 13 1.3 A. Page 4 of 15? gone through some more material. 1.4 1.4 Q. Yes. Q. (By Mr. Thaler) Okay. Please turn to the table on page 1.5 1.5 A. The findings from complaints? 3.339. Mr. Mitchell walked you through that at some length. 16 16 Q. Yes. Okay. The first question or two concern the use of two A. "The research found instances where trees were removed prior 17 17 decimal points to display the change coefficient. Do you 18 18 to development without approval." have background in statistics? 19 Q. Okay. Go ahead and read it. 19 A. I've taken a statistics class in college. But I would not 20 A. "Tree cutting complaints resolved as non violation showed an 20 say I'm a statistician. 21 upward trend going from 27 in 2008 to 75 in 2015." 21 Q. There's probably no one in the room. Does using two decimal 22 22 Continue? places have an indication of the accuracy of the data that 23 Q. That'll do. I'm going to hand you Exhibit 74 and ask you to 23 is warranted? 2.4 turn to page 7. It's the slideshow that is a presentation 24 A Yes 25 after the study. So page 4 -- 7 of that is findings. Can 25 Q. How is it warranted to use two decimal places in this study? Page 146 Page 148 1 you read the first line? A. Well, the underlying data is high resolution. The data 2 HEARING EXAMINER: Mr. Thaler, I'm a little -- I may just 2 product -- I think a case could be made for using one or two 3 now be recalling the testimony, but as I recall it, witness decimal places, so I - the project team made a decision to 4 did read the final sentence that you indicated. include the high scenario, low scenarios out to two decimal 5 MR. THALER: Yes, places. In other columns they use one decimal place --6 HEARING EXAMINER: There was an objection to going down, Q. You've mentioned --7 that we're out of 73, and now we're -- we've been through A. -- for acres. 8 that already, but now we're going into 74. The testimony 8 Q. I'm sorry. 9 when he was reading that sentence was whether there would be 9 A. I'm sorry. Per acres it was one - out to one decimal, and 10 a significant impact, and as I recall it, was based on his 10 for percent it was two decimal places. 11 11 percentages data and the research that he had done, and Q. Was there a statistician on that team? 12 that's how he had agreed with that phrase. I don't recall 12 A. No. not that I'm aware of. 13 13 Q. Who was on that team? any testimony about testifying about the regulations, which 14 14 A. The -- the team that helped to do the analysis? seems to be the route you're going. 15 15 MR. THALER: Okay. Okay. Counsel had him read that Q. Well, you mentioned project team a couple of times. One was 16 16 section. specifically with reference to your answer regarding the 17 HEARING EXAMINER: It seems to go against the objection 17 conclusions on page 3.338 that there would be -- under the 18 that I upheld. 18 preferred alternative, the change in tree canopy is not 19 19 MR. THALER: Okay. considered a significant impact. You said the project team 20 HEARING EXAMINER: So I'm not sure how you're getting to 20 considered it not significant. Now you're using this -- is 21 the regulations through this witness. 21 that the same team? 22 22 A Yes MR. THALER: Primarily because counsel asked him to read 23 23 Q. So that's what I want to know. Who is on that team? that last paragraph. HEARING EXAMINER: And that's why I'm --24 2.4 A. The team was primarily the people sitting in this room. 25 MR. THALER: Yeah. 25 Geoffrey Wentlandt at the city, as well as Sharese Graham

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- A. We evaluated the areas within each of the proposed zoning alternatives. So that was within -- within the project extent.
- Q. But no division by land to be in urban villages; i.e., urban
 villages as expanded, and all the L and C and NC zones
 outside the urban villages?
- A. To my knowledge, we didn't do an evaluation outside of those
 areas, only within the -- the project extent.
 - Q. Okay. The project extent includes all of it. It's the division that I'm curious about. How do you define the project area? Do you need to look at a map?
 - A. If I can go back to the --
- 13 Q. The project area will be in section 1 of the EIS or 2.1, 14
- 15 (Inaudible colloquy)
- Q. (By Mr. Thaler) Try 2.3, study area. Exhibit 2-1 on page
 So you understand that the dark outlined areas are urban villages, but that there is significant study area outside the urban villages?
- 20 A. Yes

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- Q. So the question is, was there any analysis based on that distinction, in and out?
- A. The analysis that was performed for the tree canopy assessment was presented in --
- 25 Q. Well, no, for the EIS. Well, no, that's a question. If

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- Q. Is there any place in the EIS or the documents directly referenced by it, the 2016 document being the primary one,
- that explain how the leaf-off LiDAR data was accounted for in the impact assessment?
- 5 A. To my knowledge, those methods were not detailed in the impact assessment.
 - Q. Or in the 2016 document, other than the reference?
 - A. Yeah, by reference, the methods are described, but not --
- 9 Q. Okay

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- MR. BRICKLIN: You done?
- MR. THALER: Unless you want to feed me something, or you've got something.
- 13 MR. BRICKLIN: We can ask our own.
 - MS. BENDICH: I have a few.
- 15 HEARING EXAMINER: They can ask their own questions.
 - MS. BENDICH: I have a --
- 17 MR. BRICKLIN: We can ask our own.
 - HEARING EXAMINER: Yeah. Separate parties.
- 19 MS. BENDICH: Yes, Your Honor.
 - MR. THALER: Go for it. I'm done. Thank you very much.
- 21 THE WITNESS: Thank you.
 - CROSS EXAMINATION
- 23 BY MS. BENDICH:
 - Q. So, Mr. Leech, I just have a few follow-up questions based on what Mr. Thaler was asking you, if you'll bear with me.

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- you're doing an analysis of impacts in the study area, and considering it on this large spatial extent, but you're relying on a report from somebody else; i.e., the Vermont group, if that report is limited in terms of the assumptions and how the data is displayed, then your analysis is going to be likewise limited, isn't it?
- A. No. The data set that was provided to us by Vermont was one input data layer. Then we were provided the city provided us the data sets, GIS data layers for the various alternatives. And through the process of an overlay operation, we we can assess the tree canopy cover for the various alternatives.
 - Q. Okay. So the project team could have pulled out an inside/outside urban village?
- A. Yes. Yeah. It's possible that we, you know, we could've could've done more.
- 17 Q. And you could've done the urban village itself, each one?
- 18 A: Yes, those calculations could be made.
- Q. Okay. I think I'm almost done. The 2016 Seattle canopy
 assessment and my apology if I've asked this -- it was
 not peer reviewed, was it?
- 22 A. To my knowledge, no.
- Q. Have you ever worked on a peer-reviewed document? Have you published?
- 25 A. I have not published a peer-reviewed document.

- A. Sure.
- Q. You mentioned something about a significant amount of ground work. I just want to know what that means.
- work. I just want to know what that means.
 A. Oh. In terms of an accuracy assessment for remote sensing methods, there's various ways to assess the accuracy of data
- 6 products. In some cases, there is ground data collection
- that is ground truthing, to go out in the field and collect
- point data, or within fixed radius polygons, various
 techniques for collecting data on the ground to confirm or
- validate that the areas to be mapped are -- are what -- what
 - they say they are from the classification.

 Q. But that wasn't done in this case; is that correct?
 - A. That's correct
- Q. And why is that signif- -- I mean, what I want to know is,
 why do people even do -- you said to make sure it was
 verifiable, I suppose.
- 17 A. Yeah, there's various methods for conducting, kind of 18 assessing the overall accuracy of data products. So with
- 19 traditional remote sensing methods, that was the traditional
- approach was to either put people on the ground to collect
- 21 the data within the study area, or use high resolution
- 22 imagery, different imagery from what's being used in the --
- in the classification to confirm that, yes, this is a tree
- in that location. So there's different methods to doing
- 25 accuracy assessments. And based on the resources available

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- and the -- the type of project and the product required can 1 2 necessitate different -- different pathways to go.
 - Q. So you just said to verify that this is a tree.
- A Yes

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- 5 Q. What does that mean?
- 6 A. Oh, so I was referring to the -- the 2016 canopy cover assessment data layer, that is used as one of the inputs for 8 this -- the assessment in our -- in the EIS. So the data 9 product is a polygon data set that maps out polygons of tree 10 canopy within the -- within the city jurisdiction.
- 11 Q. Okay. I got that point. But I don't understand to make 12 sure that a tree is a tree. Does that do that, or it 13 doesn't do that?
- 14 A: So the - the process to do the classification involves a --15 through -- for the -- specific to this data product, there 16 was a pretty significant amount of manual refinements that were made using high resolution aerial imagery to refine the 18 polygons that represent trees. So you can see that from --19 from, like, a high resolution aerial photo. Like, if you 20 zoomed in to Google maps, for example, you can probably use your hand to digitize a polygon representing a tree from --22 from satellite imagery.
- Q. But do you know whether, in fact, that was actually done 23 24 overall for all of this area by --
- 25 A. Yes. It was done at a 1 to 2,500 scale.

- that right?
- A. Whatever the threshold determination would be, yes.
- 3 Q. Okay. So, I mean, we did have testimony yesterday with actual pictures of shrubs that were well -- were 25 feet, and so forth. So the data that you're using then would not 6 differentiate -- as long as it was over 12 feet, it would not differentiate between a tree and a shrub?

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- 8 A. It -- based on elevation, that's correct.
- 9 Q. And then when you're talking about groundwork, wouldn't it 10 be -- couldn't you do some sampling? I understand it's 11 really labor intensive, but couldn't you pick some samples 12 of just a couple of neighborhoods and say, okay, let's 13 really truth it out; is this really what it's supposed to 14 be?
 - A. Yeah, I mean, you have to make some tough decisions on these tree canopy assessments of where you put your resources. And based on their extensive experience from doing tree canopy assessments in other cities, they have -- they have found it more cost effective to devote those resources towards -- towards making the manual refinements versus putting people on the ground.
- 22 Q. So this is truly an economic decision then based on the 23 amount of money they're getting for what they're doing?
- 24
 - Q. But if it were preferred, wouldn't you want to have some

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- Q. 1 to 2.500.
- 2 A: It's essentially, like, two - two block -- two or three 3 blocks, that kind of extent. Like, if you were zooming in, 4 it would be kind of at that scale.
 - Q. Okay. So one of our witnesses testified, or actually showed pictures of a 40-foot rhododendron.
- 7 A. Uh-huh.
 - Q. Are you saying that that would be identified as a rhododendron as opposed to a tree?
- 10 A. So that's where the LiDAR data comes in. So the LiDAR is --11 provides elevation information. So they can 12 differentiate -- they can determine a threshold for what is 13 a shrub versus a tree. So based on the height of the 14 vegetation, they can remove shrubs or other vegetation that 15 are below a certain height threshold.
- 16 Q. So it's the height threshold you're looking at?
- 17 A. I believe it was cited in the -- in this document is, like,
- 18 12 feet
- 19 Q. Okay. So a 40-foot rhododendron would then turn up as a 20 tree: is that correct?
- 21 A. A 40-foot tall rhododendron, or wide?
- 22 Q. Yes. Yes. No. A 40-foot tall rhododendron.
- 23 A. A 40-foot tall rhododendron might -- might show up as a 24 tree, ves.
 - Q. And anything, then, over 12 feet would show up as a tree; is

- ground assessment work?
- 2 A. Yeah. Ideally, if there was unlimited resources, we could 3 send people on the ground to do it.
- Q. I'm not asking about unlimited resources. I'm just saying a sample. Wouldn't you want to do that?
- 6 A. Sure. It would be -- it would be nice to have.
- Q. And I was just looking at your resumé. I was really struck 8 with something actually in your resumé. You had a mobile application development, Washington Invasive Species 9 10 Council. You developed a mobile IOS?
 - A. I was the project manager for that effort. We developed an IOS and android application.
 - Q. And that allowed and what did that do?
 - A. So that is a crowd-sourcing mobile application for the Washington Invasive Species Council that has -- basically has a baseline of invasive species throughout the State of Washington. And it can allow the public to use that app to -- if they're out in the field and they see an invasive species, they can take a photo of it, and then they -- it collects the GPS position of that, and then it gets submitted to the state, the RCO's database, which then gets verified through their -- their process, and then can be inventoried for early detection, rapid response of invasive
 - Q. Okay. So that application, which here is being limited to

41 (Pages 161 to 164)

Page 165 Page 167 invasive species, can that application equally apply to Q. Okay. 2 what's actually on the ground? Trees, shrubs, whatever, you A For this analysis. 3 Q. And so you would also assume there would be no impacts to could feed that into a database to see what was actually 4 street tree canopy; is that right? 5 A. Sure, I mean, yeah, people can use -- there's lots of 5 MR. MITCHELL: Objection, Leading. 6 different mobile data collection tools for collecting --6 MS. BENDICH: I mean, I -- I get to do that. collecting data in the field for being able to understand (Simultaneous crosstalk) 8 that and then use that for other -- other projects. 8 HEARING EXAMINER: Overruled, Overruled, MR; MITCHELL: But I should say, that she's just 9 Q. That didn't happen here, though; is that correct? 10 A. That's correct. 10 testified. That's not what the witness has testified to. 11 Q. Okay. So I'd like to draw your attention to page -- of the 11 MS. BENDICH: I'm asking his opinion. 12 chapter 3.6 to page 3 -- oh, I need my second-look 12 HEARING EXAMINER: Overruled, 13 magnifiers here. 13 A. I'm sorry. Can you repeat the question? 14 MR, BRICKLIN: This page? 14 Q. (By Ms. Bendich) Well, if you deleted out all the green 15 MS_BENDICH: Yeah. 15 space here, shouldn't you have equally taken out the green 16 MR. BRICKLIN: 318. 3.318. 16 space that's attributable to the right-of-way trees? 17 MS, BENDICH: 3.318, I actually brought a second --17 A. It's -- it's something that could've been done, but we --18 Q. (By Ms. Bendich) So looking at that bottom paragraph on page 18 our team made a decision to include those areas as part of 19 3.318, you see that where it starts, "The acreage"? 19 the zoning designation. 20 20 Q. But since those don't change, you're looking at data that don't change with data that does change. How can you 21 Q. Okay. So, "The acreage and percent of tree canopy was 21 22 22 quantified by existing and proposed zoning designations evaluate it without taking out that data? 23 within each of the MHA alternatives in GIS. For the 23 A. It was -- it was our team's decision to include the -- those 24 analysis, green space data were evaluated separately." Do 24 areas within the zoning designations 25 25 Q. But then aren't you getting a statistically skewed set of you see that? Page 166 Page 168 1 A Yes data when you do that? 2 Q. "As tree canopy in these areas are unlikely to change." You 2 MR. MITCHELL: Objection. Asked and answered. 3 see that? 3 HEARING EXAMINER: Sustained. 4 4 Q. (By Ms. Bendich) Who is the decision maker to say that you 5 Q. Okay. So Mr. Thaler asked you about street trees. Are 5 shouldn't take out the right-of-way trees? I just want to 6 those -- let's assume that these regulations and ordinances 6 know who to ask about this. 7 are maintained, and they actually do what they say. Aren't A. About right-of-way? 8 those trees supposed to stay -- they're not supposed to 9 9 change either, are they? A. I believe you could refer that to Geoff or Sharese. 10 10 A. Yeah, that - that would be - that would be included as Q. I'll wait for them then, I guess. So you did mention that 11 part of the -- within each of those zoning designations 11 you could have shown - you had the data available to show 12 evaluated. 12 urban village by urban village what the impact, even with 13 Q. And doesn't the Department of Transportation have data on 13 the right-of-way data or whatever, you could show that 14 all those trees? 14 easily with this -- these data; is that correct? 15 A. They might. 15 A.: I don't think I said easily, but I think I did say that it 16 Q. So shouldn't they be treated separately? Assuming that that 16 could be done. data exists, shouldn't they be treated separately, just like 17 17 Q. Okay. Was there any attempt made to do that so that you 18 18 the green space is being treated separately? could actually see it? 19 19 A: I don't -- I'm not sure. A. The project team made the determination to do the -- to not 20 Q. Well, I'm just curious as to why the green - if the open 20 include that as part of -- part of this assessment. 21 space data were evaluated separately and were taken out of 21 Q. Was there any internal review -- and I mean that by other 22 22 City of Seattle employees -- before this was released? this data, why was that done? 23 A. I think that we -- we assumed that there would be no -- no 23 A. Yes, I believe so. 24 development or no impacts to tree canopy in green space 2.4 Q. So did we have folks from -- and I always get the initials 25 25 wrong. The Racial Justice and [sic] -areas. As a re- --

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Hearing - Day 10

In the Matter of the Appeal of: Wallingford Community Council, et al.

July 27, 2018



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	BEFORE THE HEARING EXAMINER FOR THE CITY OF SEATTLE	1 APPEARANCES		
	In the Matter of the Appeal of: WALLINGFORD COMMUNITY COUNCIL, ET AL.,) W-17-006) through of the adequacy of the FEIS issued by the Director, Office of Planning and) Community Development,) Hearing, Day 10 - July 27, 2018	On Behalf of Respondent City of Seattle: JEFF WEBER DANIEL MITCHELL DALE JOHNSON Seattle City Attorney's Office 701 Fifth Avenue Suite 2050 Seattle, Washington 98104-7097		
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Page 5	Page '
1 EXHIBIT INDEX	Q. Okay. But currently do you have whatever your inventory
NO. DESCRIPTION MARKED ADMITTED	is, do you have one that has numbers of trees in it?
3	3 A. Yes, we do.
223 Photo of Tree Public Notice 11 13	4 Q. Okay. And I think you've already mentioned how you're
224 Ilon Logan's Resume 23 57	5 trying to update that information. Does that inventory
5	6 include street trees planted by homeowners?
225 Director's Rule 10-2006 55 56	7 A. Yes, it does
226 Director's Rule 30-2015 57 78	8 Q. Does it include trees that SDOT provided to property owners
7	9 A SDOT typically, if we plant the tree, we maintain it. We do
227 City of Seattle Analysis and Decision 8 of the Director, SDCI 69 78	10 have several other departments that supply trees to
9 228 Chris Mefford's Resume 79 81	homeowners. And yes, if they are street trees, they are
0 229 Technical Memorandum 83 116 1 230 Spreadsheet 117 120	
2 231 Katherine Wilson's CV 174 175	,
3 232 Export from the City's Historical Sites 197 199	Q. Okay. And in your experience as an arborist, is there a way
Database of Inventoried Properties	to calculate how many acres of street trees there are?
233 Export from the City's Historical Sites 197 199	15 A, We would probably look to the to do a GIS analysis, we
Database for Westwood-Highland Park	would probably look to the canopy layer
6 234 ESA Map 200 202 7 235 Example Record within the City's 203 204	17 Q. Okay. Let me let me
Historic Sites Database	18 A: But but no. You know, we
8 236 Form 203 204	19 Q. Okay. I'm just looking at you know the number of trees.
230 FOITH 203 204 9	20 A Correct
237 Reprint of an ESA Interoffice Email 227 233	21 Q. You know kind of the spacing of the trees. Isn't there a
238 Draft 229 233	22 way simply to change that into a calculation of how many
1	23 acres that is?
2	24 A: It's that's typically not how we look to figure out, you
3 4	25 know, how many how many street trees we have. Since it's
5	
Page 6	Page 8
1 -000-	a linear area, you know, basically a right-of-way, 60 feet
2 July 27, 2018	2 wide and however many feet long, we could figure out how
3	3 many acres of street trees, I suppose. But again
4 UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Mr. Rundquist.	Q. Isn't that a standard way in forestry to do
5 HEARING EXAMINER: We continue with Mr. Rundquist on	5 A. In forestry, perhaps. In urban forestry, absolutely not.
6 cross, July 27, 2018.	6 Q. Okay. All right. Did anyone involved in the MHA draft EIS
7	7 contact you or your staff to obtain information about street
8	8 trees?
9 NOLAN RUNDQUIST Witness herein, having been previously	9 A. I I did not have any contact with them.
duly affirmed on oath, was examined	10 Q. And to your knowledge well, have you participated at all
and testified as follows:	in the EIS process?
2	12 A. No.
CROSS-EXAMINATION (Contd.)	13 MS, BENDICH: Thank you. I am finished.
4 BY MS. BENDICH:	14 HEARING EXAMINER: Mr. Thaler.
6 A. Good morning.	16
Q. Does SDOT maintain data on the total number of street trees?	17 CROSS-EXAMINATION
8 A. Pardon?	18 BY MR. THALER:
9 Q. Does SDOT maintain data on the total number of street trees?	19 Q. I am going to hand you Exhibit 212 from yesterday. And
A. We well, we're attempting to do so. We we have an	before I do that, I want to ask, do you remember testifying
in acknowledged that we have an incomplete inventory	that the City agrees that there are difficulties protecting
2 right now.	trees on private property, but does a pretty good job on
But but all street trees are intended to be	23 right-of-way trees?
inventoried, except those are that in hard-to-get-to,	24 A. Yes.

LOGAN, Ilon

Page 31 Page 29 1 1 with a general overview of how the potential adverse impacts Q. So if you could turn to -- oh, you're there, okay. Are 2 2 Seattle's environmentally critical areas -- are they listed to environmentally critical areas were analyzed? 3 3 A. Sure. The -- the methodology? in 25.09.012? A Yes 4 4 Q. Yes. 5 5 Q. Okay. And they track with what the state has defined to be A. So the city worked -- the city and ESA worked to develop an 6 assessment methodology that started with establishing critical areas? existing conditions. So we used the city's existing mapping A. Yes. 8 8 Q. Okay. Is there -- if you could turn to 25.09.520. of environmentally critical areas, and overlaid that with g 9 A. Okay. the GIS layers. That mapping is also in GIS. And we 1.0 10 Q. Which is towards the end of the chapter. It's the overlaid that with the GIS layers provided to us by the city 11 11 of the proposed study area in urban villages and expansion definitions section. Do you see that there's a definition 12 12 for buffer? areas, and we determined the current acreage of individual 13 13 environmentally critical areas within the urban villages. A. Yes 14 14 And then we overlaid the proposed changes and the zoning Q. Can you read that definition? 15 15 designations specifically in the expansion areas of the A. Buffer means a defined area adjacent to and/or a part of an 16 16 environmentally critical area and intended to protect the urban villages. 17 17 environmentally critical area. And then we made a -- a qualitative assessment of what the 10 Q. Okay. And does Chapter 25.09 establish regulatory buffers 18 potential impacts would be in those expansion areas. 19 within that code? 19 Q. Okay. In assessing the impacts of the expansion areas, was 20 A. Yes 20 that the focus of the impact analysis? 21 Q. Okay. Were you here for the testimony of Professor Kern 21 A. It was .. It was -- when we were determining the assessment methodology, we identified that the expansion areas 22 22 Ewing? 23 23 represented a changing variable of the proposed program. A. I was 24 Areas within the existing urban villages are under a 24 Q. Okay. And he spoke -- he spoke about buffering of Ravenna 25 25 certain level of development pressure currently, and that's Page 32 Page 30 1 So just so we're crystal clear, are Seattle's parks one of 1 considered an -- an existing condition. 2 the listed environmentally critical areas? 2 Similarly, areas that are multifamily zoned or commercial 3 zoned are also under some development pressure currently. 3 A. No. Park -- parks per se are not an environmentally 4 critical area. You could have areas within a park that 4 But those areas that are in the proposed expansion areas 5 are -- meet the definition of an environmentally critical 5 would see a change in development pressure with the

- area
- Q. And an example of that would be Ravenna Park, correct?
- 8 A. Yeah.

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- 9 Q. Okay. And so within Ravenna Park, are there designated 10 environmentally critical areas?
- 11 A. Yes, there are.
 - Q. And the proposal under any of the alternatives is not -that's - it's not proposing to - well, the study area doesn't extend into Ravenna Park or the critical areas within Ravenna Park; is that correct?
- 16 A. Yeah. Not to my knowledge.
- 17 Q. Okay. Okay. And again, just a clarifying question, city 18 trees are also not designated as environmentally critical 19 areas; is that correct?
- 20 A. Correct.
- 21 Q. Okay. But if a tree - are there regulations in place if a 22 tree were within an environmentally critical area?
- 23 A. Correct.
 - Q. Okay. Let's turn to the environmentally critical areas impact analysis that you authored. Can you just provide us

- proposal, and so that's why we focused on those areas for the environmentally critical areas analysis.
- Q. Okay. So I think I heard you say that the analysis began with identifying the existing conditions.
- How were the existing conditions identified? And you talked about it a bit. But if you could elaborate on that.
- A. Right. So the -- the city's mapping -- we could turn to --I guess we could turn to the -- to the table.
- Q. Yeah.

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- A. But the city's mapping identifies --
- 16 Q. Why don't we -- why don't we take out the environmental 17 impact statement, which is in I think that binder. It's 18 Exhibit 2.
- 19 Okay. Did you want to turn to a specific exhibit for --20 to talk about what you're going to describe? The existing 21 conditions are identified on page 3.319.
 - A. Right. On page 3.320 the individual types of environmentally critical areas are in a bulleted list at the top of the page. So those areas are -- have been identified from a variety of sources that are available as GIS layers.

Page 45 Page 47 1 was drawn to avoid -- to have less intersection with them? HEARING EXAMINER: With that transition, let's take a 2 2 A. Yes, I believe it was MR. MITCHELL: Yeah. 3 Q. Okay. All right. And on page 3.337, there's another, 3 4 HEARING EXAMINER: Back at 10:35. Exhibit 3.6-14. And can you describe that? 5 5 A. This exhibit shows the amount of ECAs within the four (Recess) 6 neighborhood types under the preferred alternative, so it 6 MS, BENDICH: This is Judith Bendich on behalf of Friends 7 7 of -shows the existing urban villages as previous exhibits, and 8 HEARING EXAMINER: When we return, it was Ms. Logan on 8 then the amount of ECAs within the expansion areas. 9 g Q. And these exhibits on page 3.337 were prepared specifically 10 for the -- well, were they in the draft environmental impact 10 MS, BENDICH: Oh, I'm sorry, I didn't realize you weren't 11 statement? 11 done. You were going to trees. I'm so sorry. 12 12 MR, MITCHELL: That's okay, Yeah. A.: They were not.: This -- this -- this section entirely was 13 1.3 Q. (By Mr. Mitchell) We were shifting gears before the break new in the FEIS 14 1.4 just to talk about Seattle's tree protection regulations. Q. And that's because the preferred alternative -- I guess I 15 15 should ask. Why was this section not included in the DEIS? In your work at Environmental Science Associates, have you 16 A. The preferred alternative was developed based on information 16 worked on projects where you've applied Seattle's tree 17 17 received on the draft EIS. regulations? 18 18 Q. And so there were -- we walked through some maps for A: Yes, I have. We do a fair bit of work for the Seattle 19 alternative 2 and alternative 3. 19 public schools, and those projects frequently are -- and in 20 20 around large trees, and they - whether it's a redevelopment A Uh-huh 21 Q. Was the decision made not to add maps for the preferred 21 of a school or --22 22 alternative? Q. Okav. 23 A. That's correct, 2.3 A. That tends to come up a lot. 24 Q. I'd like to turn to what's been marked as Hearing Examiner 24 Q. Okav. 25 Number 77, 77. Oh, I'm sorry. So ours, ours at 60, and 25 A. The -- the --Page 48 Page 46 1 that's City's Number 60. 1 Q. Can you speak to that? 2 UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Are you marking that? 2 A. Sure. The maps that were developed for alternative 2 and 3 for alternative 3 were considered book -- bookends on the --3 MR. MITCHELL: It's already -- it's already an exhibit. 4 MS. BENDICH: It's already (inaudible). the impacts that are -- that are under the preferred 5 5 UNIDENTIFIED MALE: I'm sorry. alternative. And those areas are shown on the existing 6 MR_MITCHELL: Yeah. 6 7 Q. They showed the intersection of mapped ECAs already that 7 MS. BENDICH: It's 77 for the Hearing Examiner. 8 were identified for the preferred alternative; is that 8 UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Oh, 77. You want to see it? 9 9 MS. BENDICH: I don't know what it is. correct? 10 A. That's correct. 10 HEARING EXAMINER: Go ahead, please. 11 Q. Okay. And so overall, is it - well, actually, let me ask. 11 Q. (By Mr. Mitchell) Okay. I'm not sure if it's been located, 12 This methodology -- have you used this methodology for 12 but I'll -- do you recognize this document? 13 13 previous non-project environmental impact statements that A. Yes, I do. It's a Seattle Tip 242 explaining tree 14 14 you've prepared? protection regulations in Seattle. 15 15 A. Yeah. Using existing mapping where you have a project that Q. Okay. And so we just heard from Nolan Rundquist about the 16 covers a very large area is a common way to objectively 16 regulations pertaining to street trees. Is this an overview 17 17 of the regulations that protect trees on private property? identify changes or -- and potential impacts. 18 Q. Okay. And so overall, is it your opinion, based on your 18 A. Correct. Yeah. 19 Q. Okay. So can you -- let's see -- so on page 1 of the 19 experience and expertise, that the environmentally critical 20 area impact analysis was reasonable in its scope, and level 20 document, do you see that -- the heading determining which 21 21 regulations apply to you? of detail, and adequate for this non-project MHA EIS? 22 22 A: Yes: A. Yes, it is. 23 Q. Are those bullets -- do they describe the factors that you'd 23 Q. Okay. We're going to -- we're going to shift gears. You 24 mentioned that -- do you have -- are you familiar with the 2.4 look at to determine what tree protection requirements would 25 city's current tree regulations? 25

Page 57 Page 59 1 HEARING EXAMINER: And the new tab we're going to? areas; and then trees that are considered exceptional, or at 2 MR. MITCHELL: We're going to tab 61. 2 least are being considered whether or not they meet the 3 Q. (By Mr. Mitchell) Okay. Do you recognize what's been marked 3 criteria for exceptional 4 But other types of -- kind of landscaping and things I as exhibit -- well, actually, can I --5 5 think that are within the land use code are -- I don't have MR. MITCHELL: Has this been marked? 6 6 HEARING EXAMINER: Marked as 226 experience with 7 MR. MITCHELL: Okay. Well, I don't have any further MR; MITCHELL: Thank you. Я 8 (Exhibit No. 226 marked for identification) questions, 9 9 HEARING EXAMINER: Cross? Q. (By Mr. Mitchell) Do you identify -- or can you -- do you 10 recognize what's been marked as Exhibit 226? 10 MS. BENDICH: Now it's my turn. Sorry. This is Judith 11 A. I do. It's another Director's Rule. This is 30-2015, and 11 Bendich for friends of Ravenna-Cowan. 12 12 the subject is Standards For Landscaping, Including Green 13 CROSS-EXAMINATION 1.3 Factor BY MS. BENDICH: 14 14 Q. Okay. And does the -- on page 1 in the background in purple 15 Q. And you mentioned that you were here for Professor Kern 15 section, does it describe what this Director's Rule is 16 clarifying or providing information about? 16 Ewing's testimony; is that correct? 17 17 A. It says, This rule provides information about the city's 18 18 landscape requirements, including green factor. Q. Regarding --19 19 A. Correct. Q. Okay. And then does the Director's Rule then go on on page 20 20 Q. Regarding Ravenna Park? 2 through 16 to talk about the general standards of the rule 21 21 A. Correct, as applied to the green factor? 22 22 A. That's correct. It includes standards about soil quality, Q. Prior to his testimony, had you ever visited Ravenna Park? 23 depth and volume, plant selection, preservation, and so on, 2.3 A. I have. 24 24 Q. You have. Does the EIS Chapter 3.6 discuss Ravenna Park? Q. And then --25 A. (Inaudible). 25 A. I don't believe it does specifically. Page 58 Page 60 Q. -- then was the next one new trees? Q. Okay. 2 A. Yes new -- new trees A. Could be wrong. Q. Does the Chapter 3.6 discuss the cumulative impact of 3 Q. Okay. Okay. And what information is the green factor 4 upzoning on critical -- excuse me, ECAs outside of the urban providing regarding new trees? 5 A: Sure, It includes information about determining the size 5 villages? 6 6 A. It does mention cumulative impacts, I believe. categories of a tree species, I guess in -- in proposed 7 areas, the size at the time of installation... It includes 7 Q. Would you point that out? 8 information on identification of trees and spacing of trees. 8 A. Yes. 9 Q. Okay. And so in your experience applying these Seattle tree 9 Q. The extent to which it says cumulative impacts. 10 regulations that we've discussed, have you had the 10 A. On page 3.3 -- sorry, Yeah, 3.323. 11 experience of the regulations preserving trees on property? 11 Q. Okay. Let's refer to the preferred alternative. 12 A. Yes. In -- in my experience, I guess the -- the -- the part 12 A. Yes. These are the impacts of alternative to which -- in the preferred alternative you refer back to this --13 1.3 of all the things we've discussed the -- that I've the most 14 14 Q. Okav. experience with is the exceptional tree -- the application A - description 15 of the exceptional tree requirements and that Director's 15 16 Rule. 16 Q. No. Go ahead. Three point -- would you say that again? 17 17 A Sure 3.323. Q. Okav. 18 A. So I've seen those applied for a variety of projects. 18 Q. Okay. And what are you referring to? 19 Q. We didn't really talk about the land use chapter. But 19 A. And I'm -- I'm looking at the -- the paragraph under After 20 are -- do you have an understanding of what the tree 20 Construction. We talk about future possible activities on 21 21 residential or commercial properties -protections are in the land use code when it comes to tree 22 22 protection? Q. Could you read it specifically so I understand where you 23 23 A: Somewhat. But not -- I've -- the -- the tree protection 24 information is typically related to critical -- or 24 A. Yeah. The beginning of the -- the first paragraph, under 25 experience that I have is typically related to critical 25 the heading After Construction, Even after construction for

MEFFORD, Chris

Page 105 Page 107 1 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Sorry, I should have earmarked it. 1 affordability requirements that map within the feasible 2 A. Okay. Thank you. 2 bounds of what we analyzed. 3 Q. (By Mr. Weber) So this -- the top of the page reads 3 Q. So can you describe what factors would influence whether it "Objectives of the Proposal"? was reasonable to impose higher requirements than were 5 5 proposed in the EIS? How would you look at that? A. Uh-huh. 6 6 Q. So can you read the second bullet there. A. Right. So the crux of the MHA policies, as I interpret 7 7 A. "Increase overall production of housing to help meet current them, is to require the development of or to contribute 8 8 and projected high demand." money toward the development of affordable housing units q Q. And then could you read the third bullet. 9 from developers that are in the market choosing to do a 10 A. "Leverage development to create at least 6,200 net new-rent 1.0 development at their own initiative. And the reason why 11 and income-restricted housing units serving households at 60 11 those affordability requirements are in place is because 12 percent of the Area Median Income, AMI, in the study area 12 we're not seeing those affordable units being built on their 13 13 over a 20-year period." 14 14 If affordable housing units were being built on their own, Q. So in your view, does attaining those two objectives that 1.5 15 then there wouldn't be a problem and there wouldn't be a you just read depend on projects being feasible even after 16 the imposition of the MHA requirements? 16 need for a mandatory housing and affordability program. 17 17 So you have to work with the developers you have, and the 1θ Q. And in your opinion, are the requirements, the MHA 18 developers need to have a certain amount of profit or 19 requirements proposed in the EIS consistent with obtaining 19 incentive to do a development or you're going to scare them 20 those objectives from a feasibility standpoint? 20 all away. And I think of this policy setting as a numbers 21 A. Yes. 21 game. If you think of the developers, there's a risk of 22 22 Q. Can you explain why? overgeneralizing all developers. There's a broad spectrum 23 23 A. Well, those requirements in the MHA, which are to either ask of all kinds of developers that are interested in building 24 a developer to build a certain number of affordable units or 24 housing and mixed-use developments in Seattle. 25 to give money so that someone else can build those units, 25 And you want to set those numbers, in my opinion, or the Page 106 Page 108 1 are deemed to create affordable housing units that wouldn't 1 policy in terms of the feasibility implications, what you're 2 2 otherwise happen were it not for those policies. asking about, the goal is to push those ranges up, the 3 Q. From a feasibility standpoint, is the Idea that the MHA 3 affordability requirements, at a reasonable level that it 4 requirement is not preventing projects from obtaining 4 doesn't scare away too many of the developers. And the 5 feasibility? 5 closer you push up -- the higher up you push the 6 A. That's correct, and that was -- that was how our analysis 6 affordability requirements, then the less profit you're 7 would have been used. We would have done the analysis 7 going to leave in the development opportunity, and therefore 8 objectively and agnostic as to how that information would be 8 the fewer developers are going to be interested in building 9 used, but it would be used to set those requirements so as 9 in Seattle with those requirements. 10 to not deter the market from developing the projects that we 10 So the challenge is to choose that number that doesn't --11 modeled. 1.1 the number being the affordability requirements -- that 12 Q. Uh-huh. So I believe you've reviewed testimony from a 12 doesn't cut too close to the bone on profitability. Doing 13 number of the appellants' witnesses, and they've suggested 13 policy analysis to set policies with real estate inputs is 14 that the EIS here should have evaluated alternatives with 14 challenging because the real estate inputs change very 15 higher MHA requirements. Given the objectives you read and 15 rapidly over time. Market rents fluctuate, market 16 the analysis you did, in your opinion was it reasonable for 16 conditions fluctuate. 17 the city not to include alternatives with higher MHA 17 So when you set a policy that has a shelf life longer than 18 requirements? 18 a few weeks, you have to be careful to not push those 19 A. Well, the analysis that we gave the city was representative 19 restraints too high or you'll stop all development, 20 enough, in enough detail and a spectrum of (inaudible) 20 hypothetically. 21 there, that the city can infer a broad range of implications 21 Q. So I think you reviewed the testimony of Mr. Levitus, 22 from those inputs. So those ranges that were shown in the 22 correct? 23 EIS before they were discussed -- I think 2.19 was the page 23 A. I did. I can't remember the names in the testimony, 24 24 that -- where that table was -- certainly are consistent necessarily, but I do -- but I did. 25 with the range of feasibility -- range of settings of those 25 Q. So he suggested that other jurisdictions have higher

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Page 109

maybe up to 20

Page 111

requirements akin to the MHA requirements, maybe up to 20
or 25 percent. Do you think that the experience of other
jurisdictions or the numbers that they have chosen
necessarily mean that 20 or 25 percent or higher
requirements would have been appropriate for Seattle?

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- A. You cannot take that in isolation. You cannot simply look at the number of units required or the percentage of units that are required or the dollar fees that's required and compare that across jurisdictions by only that one criterion. There are a lot of other variables in development decision-making. In some places where development costs might be lower, pushing those ranges higher might have less of an impact on feasibility.

 In Seattle where development costs, relatively speaking, are higher, you get more and more sensitivity the higher you
 - In Seattle where development costs, relatively speaking, are higher, you get more and more sensitivity the higher you push those numbers up. So that's just a way to explain you cannot compare jurisdiction on those two settings alone, affordable housing units with percent fees.
- Q. So earlier we looked at the chart in your report that showed how the various prototypes in the various cost areas sort of played out relative to land values. I mean, how would you characterize sort of where the balance was struck here? Is it a good middle-of-the-road approach? How would you characterize that?
- A. I think it's a very good middle-of-the-road approach. We

- with it.
- 2 Q. So if you could turn to page 2.64 of the EIS.
 - HEARING EXAMINER: 2 point what? I'm sorry.
 - MR. WEBER: Page 2.64.
- Q. (By Mr. Weber) So the heading here in 2.4: "Alternatives
 Considered But Not Included in the Detailed Analysis?" So have you reviewed that section of the EIS?
- 8 A Yes
- 9 Q. And does it discuss why an alternative with requirements 10 of 25 percent was not evaluated?
- 11 A. Yes
- 12 **Q.** And do you agree with the conclusion of that section as to what the effect of a 25 percent requirement on feasibility would have been?
- 15 A. Would you say that again, please?
 - Q. Well, actually, let's go to the EIS for a second.
- 17 A. All right.
 - Q. On page 2.65 --
- 19 A. Yeah
 - Q. at the bottom of the paragraph that --
- 21 A. All right. Yeah.
 - Q. is about in the middle of the page, it says, "However,
- the finding." Could you read that sentence.
- A. "However, the finding that a 25 percent requirement would render most development prototypes in strong and moderately

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- strived to show a number on -- or to demonstrate how the numbers play out to serve the city of the data that the city staff needed to set those numbers to be indifferent, right?
- So we wanted the -- we had two objectives. We knew that the city had two objectives in using our analysis, and so we wanted our analysis to help the city in that -- in the decision-making around those two objectives.
- One objective was to not push the MHA requirements so high as to discourage too much of the development that the city wants to get. And the other objective is to help the city set those rates on the build or pay options to be rather indifferent. You want those to be indifferent that the that the developers are just as willing to build affordable housing units themselves as they would be to pay those fees. So we knew that those were objectives to be considered with our analysis when we strived to have our analysis serve
- that decision-making.

 Q. And had the city proposed substantially higher requirements than are evaluated in the alternatives in the EIS, do you think there would have been a risk of going too far?
- think there would have been a risk of going too far?

 A. Sure. And then we would have had that conversation with city staff, and we would have gone back and forth until we found numbers that we thought matched the feasibility range to serve this conversation. And we went further, to give

the models to the city staff so they could continue to work

- Page 112
 - strong markets infeasible given prevailing land prices
 suggests that an alternative within this approach would not
 plausibly achieve the proposed objectives."
 - 4 Q. And do you agree with that?
 - A. Yes

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- Q. So as you know from the appellants' testimony, there were a number of Appellants who suggested that the EIS should have evaluated alternatives with requirements that were between the level that are proposed and a 25 percent level. What -- I know your report didn't look at those numbers, but can you give us a sense, based on your report and your experience, what would have been shown had you evaluated rates
- between 11 and 25 percent?
 A. Sure. And it's almost shown in our report, but it's -- and
 it's almost obvious that by increasing those requirements up
 toward 25 percent you're going to decrease the feasibility
- toward 25 percent you're going to decrease the feasibility
 of each of the prototypes that we analyzed.
- 18 Q. So it's sort of a continuum --
 - A. That's right.
- 20 Q. -- of the results becoming more and more unfeasible?
- 21 A. That's right. I mean, we've shown that building affordable
- housing is less profitable towards developers, and we know
- that profit is an incentive. So increasing the affordable
- 24 percentage of a development will decrease the profitability
- of that development, in most cases:

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Page 113

- Q. So there are many inputs and assumptions in your model,
 correct?
 - A. Right.

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- Q. And can you discuss, in light of that, you know, what would have been gained at what cost had the city tried to construct alternatives at 15 percent and 17 percent and 21 percent, for example?
- A. Had those percentages been set at a higher rate, then you risk being aggressive in getting requirements from developers during a period of time when the real estate market is strong. And if the real estate market doesn't stay as strong as it is when you make those settings, then those settings of affordability requirements and expectations end up being more burdensome than you had analyzed.
 - So, again, you want to fall off of -- you're not trying to take every penny of profit and send it away from the developers to build these. You want to find a good sweet spot, where there's an incentive to build and enough of a requirement to get something out of that development that would otherwise happen without affordable housing.
- Q. So is it correct, it sounds like the risk calculus wouldn't
 be that different had you looked at a number of different
 numbers in that continuum?
 - A. Right, And, like I said, I mean, our models allowed city

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- some developers that are completely comfortable going all
- 2 over the world with their development.
- So if that -- if those development -- if a builder can
 build those development prototypes that show such great
- 5 profits and that opportunity exists elsewhere, then they're
- 6 going to compare that elsewhere as well. So it's not the
- case that you can just push up in those areas to, like I
- 8 say, cut to the bone of profitability. It's just
 - unrealistic that that's the way the decision-making goes.
 - Q. So one of the variables that's in play here is obviously land values. And does the fact that land values might go up necessarily mean that higher affordable housing requirements are justified from a feasibility standpoint?
 - A. The fact that land does go up, does -- no, because there's just lots of other -- other variables, right? So, again, it's market specific. If land values go up, there might be other drivers as to what that land values might be. But I wouldn't necessarily correlate that exactly.
 - Q. And one (inaudible) interest in rents, I assume?
- A Right, yeah, absolutely. Rents and costs, right? So development costs, costs of copper and lumber fluctuate, right?
- Q. And is it necessarily the case that rents and land values
 always move in exactly the same way relative to each other?
 - A. Most definitely not.

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- staff to play with those behind the -- as they chose, went to the right settings to move forward with, so those -- it was rather easy to infer and the impact on feasibility to go from the numbers that are in the EIS up to that 25 percent number.
- Q. So one of the appellants' witnesses, Mr. Sherrard, made the suggestion that the EIS should have evaluated alternatives with higher requirements for particular prototypes, for which he suggested that your report said that higher requirements would be possible. Do you agree with that? And if not, why not?
- A. Well, if I recall, he was referring to those -- back in that exhibit with the yellow, green and blue shaded areas, where those yellow dots are, way higher than the yellow range. And I think that's -- those are the developments that he was referring to. I would disagree with that statement of his. The reason why is because that yellow shaded area is important. That's the price that the sellers are willing to sell for. And so even if there's exorbitant profits that a developer can get, that developer's not going to be willing
- land than what the sellers are willing to offer it for.

 And at that point, as well, then you can start -- a
 developer can start to look around at other communities to

do investment outside of the City of Seattle. There are

to pay for any -- is not going to wish to pay any more for

- Page 116
- 1 MR, WEBER: So I'd move for introduction of -- or 2 admission of Exhibit 229.
 - UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: No objection.
 - HEARING EXAMINER: 229 is admitted
 - (Exhibit No. 229 admitted into evidence)
 - Q. (By Mr. Weber) So moving to another subject, I think you've already said but just to confirm, under this proposal, developers have a choice between actually providing the units as part of their project or making a payment, correct?
- 10 A. That's right.
- Q. And we heard from Mr. Levitus that he thought that there
 were nonmonetary reasons why developers would generally, in
 his view, choose to make the payment unless there was a
 strong disincentive to do that. And I'm interested in
 whether you think that's a general rule, an accurate
 statement?
- A. I think it's overstated. I think, again, there's a broad
 spectrum and diversity of the types of developers. And
 certainly in my work, we've encountered many developers that
 appreciate the need for affordable housing units in Seattle
 that have a better diverse economy and are willing to do
 their best to provide affordable housing units.
 - Q. So if you could turn to Binder 8, Tab 129.
 MR. WEBER: And I'll ask to have that marked.
 HEARING EXAMINER: This will be 230.

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Page 117 Page 119 (Exhibit No. 230 marked for identification) which way they go. 1 2 Q. (By Mr. Weber) So, Mr. Mefford, could you tell us what this 2 I will say that, if anything, in my judgment, this 3 actually leans them towards the performance side a little 3 4 A. Yes. This is a spreadsheet that leads up to an bit because of the way operating costs are treated. This 5 5 understanding of the equivalence between the performance holds operating costs the same for lower-priced housing percentage expressed in how many affordable units are built 6 versus higher-priced housing. And that's a fair assumption 6 7 as a percentage of the total property versus the of policy analysis, but I'd say it's rather conservative in 8 pay-per-square-foot option across the three market 8 nature towards the point of this, in a sense that lower-cost 9 housing and operating costs would be expected to be less scenarios. So that number (inaudible) particular to the 1.0 (inaudible). 1.0 table at the bottom of the page, and you might think of the 11 So, again, the point is to make it as indifferent as it 11 numbers in that table as -- as the numbers of indifference, 12 12 right? So the developer ought to be economically can be. If anything, it's conservative towards -- towards indifferent to either the building of affordable units as a 13 the performance op. 13 14 percentage shown on the left versus paying those fees in the 14 Q. So based on all of that, the EIS's assumption of the 50/50 15 middle. And then everything up above it are the inputs that 15 split between performance and payment, does that strike you 16 as a reasonable assumption for an EIS? 16 go into that finding. 17 Q. And can you give just a little explanation of the chain of A. Absolutely, yeah. 17 18 MR. WEBER: So I'd like to move for admission of analysis that -18 19 Exhibit 230 19 A. Sure. MR. BRICKLIN: Can I ask one voir dire question about this 20 Q. -- got you from A to B? 20 A. I certainly can. What you see here on the upper part are 21 first regarding foundation? 21 22 HEARING EXAMINER: (No audible reply). 22 really most of the inputs that go into a pro forma model of 23 feasibility. And "pro forma" simply means it's a -- it's a 23 2.4 model, meaning it's an approximation of data in an analytic 24 // 25 // 25 set we would expect to see come from having built this, Page 120 Page 118 1 1 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION riaht? 2 2 BY MR. BRICKLIN: As I said before, the real estate map is actually pretty 3 3 simple and transparent. You can orient it a number of ways. Q. Did you prepare this document? 4 4 This particular way of modeling the real estate data and map A. I did not. 5 5 for decision-making tries to get at the delta; the Q. Was it somebody in your office? 6 difference between doing a development at all the 6 A. No. I believe city staff did. 7 7 market-rate units possible versus doing affordable housing. Q. Were you involved in the development of it? 8 And it looks at that delta in between the two and says 8 A. Yeah, this reflects work that we did. There were certainly 9 there's a profitability difference. And if a developer is 9 interim meetings with city staff to discuss how our work was 1.0 10 able to make more profits by not doing any affordable units applied for this exhibit. And it's very transparent, I 11 compared to doing all affordable units, then what if we 1.1 mean, it's -- to me, it just reads right off the page. 12 12 MR. BRICKLIN: No objection. I'll pursue it on cross. varied that in-between at 10 percent affordable units, 15 1.3 percent affordable units, and so forth. So it tries to 13 14 adjust that profit delta based on the percentage of that 14 HEARING EXAMINER: Okay. 230's admitted. 15 development that goes towards affordable housing. 15 (Exhibit No. 230 admitted into evidence) 16 Q. So to sort of --16 HEARING EXAMINER: I do want to spend a little bit more 17 A. Yep. 17 time on it if I could --18 Q. -- cut to the punch line: Given the methodology that the 18 THE WITNESS: Oh, sure. 19 city used here to relate the performance and the payment 19 HEARING EXAMINER: -- because it doesn't leap right off 20 amount and given the other factors that go into developers' 2.0 the page for me. 21 calculations, I mean, would you expect most developers to 21 THE WITNESS: Yeah, sure. 22 pay, or would you expect an equal balance of payment versus 22 HEARING EXAMINER: The bottom chart, if you could just 23 23 walk us through the elements of that. I understand the performance, or would you expect something else? 24 A. Well, this -- the very nature of this is meant to make an 24 background to it and the -- as it were, the punch line, as 25 equal balance, to make them economically indifferent as to 25 Mr. Weber put it, but performance percentage, you said

Page 121 Page 123 HEARING EXAMINER: The EIS. 1 you're looking for the indifference. How is this showing 1 2 that? Just explain the chart if you can. 2 THE WITNESS: -- the EIS Exhibit 2-6. HEARING EXAMINER: Thank you, THE WITNESS: Absolutely. So let's look at the first 4 Q. (By Mr. Weber) So did you review the testimony of William number, the shaded yellow, \$35.70. How you interpret that 5 5 Reid? is that in a high-market area, a developer ought to be as 6 6 willing to develop 12 percent of their building for A Yes 7 7 Q. So Mr. Reid felt that the EIS needed to more specifically affordable housing units as they would be to pay \$35.70 for 8 8 every square foot of that development. address ownership housing and particularly market-rate 9 HEARING EXAMINER: And is the highlighted area that 9 ownership housing. Based on your experience, can the city 10 indifference point you're looking for, or is there --10 control whether development capacity is used per ownership 11 THE WITNESS: The whole table's indifference. 11 or rental housing? Or is that beyond the city's control? 12 HEARING EXAMINER: What's the point of the highlighting? 12 A. The city cannot control that 13 1.3 Q. And could you talk a little bit about whether there's any THE WITNESS: The highlighting, I think, corresponds to 14 difference in how that plays out in terms of different 14 what's in the EIS. 15 15 HEARING EXAMINER: I see. development types? I mean, at the margin are there some 16 development types that are more likely to sort of be used as 16 DIRECT EXAMINATION (Resumed) 17 17 ownership versus less? 18 18 BY MR. WEBER: A. Right. Well, yeah, definitely. You know, in the 19 19 single-family market, we see that to be mostly ownership Q. And, actually, Mr. Mefford, let's just go to page 2.19, and 20 we can show the Examiner how that works. 20 type. There are rentals, of course, in a single-family 21 21 market. But the vast , large percentage of single-family A. Sure. 22 22 Q. So, for example, if you look at - can you tell us what homes are owner-occupied, especially in Seattle. And in 23 23 the 10 percent performance percentage in the high area, can multifamily, it can go either way, condominium, 24 you tell us what the sort of indifference numbers are? 24 owner-occupied units versus the rental-occupied units. 25 Q. So from the standpoint of addressing housing affordability 25 Are Yeah, so the high area of 10 percent, \$29.75, is shown in Page 122 Page 124 1 both of those exhibits there. 1 and what's been going on in the housing market --2 2 Q. So it says 10 percent and 29.75 --Q. -- how do you view the relative importance of the EIS 3 A. Uh-huh. 4 Q. -- in Exhibit 230. looking at ownership versus rental housing if the concern is affordability? A. Yes. 6 Q. And then looking at page 2.19 of the EIS, in the matrix 6 A. The number one cause of homelessness, as I understand it, is 7 here, in the high-area, does it also say 10 percent 7 increase in rents. And so above and away the - if we view 8 and 29.75? 8 housing affordability as a crisis right now, then allowing 9 A. That's right. 9 more rental-occupied units with rents that are affordable is 10 Q. So that's what you meant when you said --10 the most impactful way to increase affordable housing. 11 11 A. That's right MR, WEBER: That's all I have for Mr. Mefford, 12 12 Q. -- that the intent was to match these? HEARING EXAMINER: Thank you, 13 13 A. That's right. Cross? 14 14 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: And just to understand the 15 15 CROSS-EXAMINATION documents, which of these informs the other? 16 BY MR BRICKLIN: 16 THE WITNESS: I would -- this one informs this one 17 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Thank you. 17 Q. Just on that -- so let's start with that last one. You haven't done any analysis of how this program were to impact 18 MR. WEBER: Can I keep going? 18 19 19 home ownership in Seattle, have you? HEARING EXAMINER: Could you state what you were pointing 20 20 A. Not for this study, no. to when you said "this"? 21 21 Q. All right. Or rentals, for that matter? THE WITNESS: Oh, yeah, sure. 22 HEARING EXAMINER: Sorry, it's for the record. 22 A. Well, all of our work we modeled was rentals. 23 23 Q. Right. But it was about the feasibility of this fee . It THE WITNESS: Well, I'm not keeping up with your naming -24 24 HEARING EXAMINER: This chart is Exhibit 230. wasn't about how this proposal was going to impact the 25 25 THE WITNESS: Okay. So Exhibit 230 informs -availability of housing overall?

WILSON, Kate

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- you're looking big picture. You're describing the history, the setting, so both environmental studying and the -- what 2
- 3 you -- the history of the area, I guess, is what I would 4 say, yeah.

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- Q. Okay. And so you talked about looking at the recorded 6 resources in the study area. So going back to your general description of what those resources are, is that what you
- 8 did here? Is that kind of where you started? 9 A. Yeah, we talked about, "Okay, what are our data sets that we 10 can look at that are an accurate description of the study 11 area?" So we talked about using the state data. We talked 12 about using the city's; they have a historical sites survey 13 database of their inventoried properties, the 5,000 that I 1.4 referred to previously. We talked about looking at 15 annexation dates of the city to present a context of how the 16 city has grown; to look at potential areas with older 17 properties rather than areas with newer properties to do 18 some comparison. So we -- we considered our data sources.
- 19 We came up with a reasonable approach of how to describe the 20 affected environment in an equal way across the study area.
- 21 Q. Okay. And we'll get into some more detail about that in a 22 minute. Now, I'm not sure and you might have mentioned it, 23 but -- so data sources, did that include kind of, again, the 24 range of city, state, federal data out there?
- A.: Uh-huh.: We looked at DAHP, the Department of Archaeology 25

- A. I only met with her once,
 - Q. Okay. And you -- did you talk about what data was available to you as part of your project or -

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- A. That was conveyed, I think, at that first meeting that I was
 - not present for. And Sharese did send me an email saying
- 6 (inaudible) a summary of her meeting and that she had
- 7 mentioned they have historic-context statements, which I
 - already knew that I was going to look at, and she suggested
 - looking at the state data as well.
- 10 Q. All right. And were you present for Ms. Sodt's testimony?
- 11 A. Yes I was
- 12 Q. Okay. And do you recall Ms. Sodt's discussion of the city 13 database?
- 14 A. Yes.
- 1.5 Q. And do you -- did you generally agree with her description 16 of the database?
- 17
- 18 Q. Okay. And there was also some questions posed to Ms. Sodt
- 19 about some additional information that may be available in 20 their office, specifically information that resided in some
- 21 notebooks. Do you recall that?
- 22 A. I recall that, yeah.
- 23 Q. Okay. And are you familiar with those notebooks?
- 2.4 A. No, I am not.
 - Q. Okay. So you've never -- you've never looked at them or --

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- and Historic Preservation's website or their secure portal, 1
 - which is called "WISAARD," for the federal register
- 3 information, so the national register information, as well 4 as Washington Heritage Register information. We looked at
- 5 the landmarks listings. We looked at historic-context
- 6 statements that the city has prepared. As I said before, we 7
 - considered the city database as well.
 - Q. Okay. All right. And in doing this work, did you work with anyone at the city?
- 10 A. We -- I met with Sarah Sodt from the Historic Preservation 11 program after the draft EIS. I contacted her by email in 12 the beginning for any information or suggestions.
- 13 I know there was a meeting prior to my involvement between 14 her and I think Sharese about potential information to use.
- 15 Q. But you weren't a party to that?
 - A. But I wasn't present for that, no.
- 17 Q. Okay. And I might also ask: Have you done any other EIS 18 work related to the MHA program at all --
- A. No. 19
- 20 Q. - or the HALA program?
- 21 A. No.
- 22 Q. Okay. So you haven't been involved in any other EISs?
- 2.3 A. Correct.
- 24 Q. Okay. And so, again, how many times did you talk with 25 Ms. Sodt?

A. No, huh-uh.

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- 2 Q. All right. And they -- were they used in your work here?
- A. No. I did look at the 1970s maps that they have available 4 on their website, which I assume might be related to those binders, but I did not look at those. I did not look at any
 - Q. Okay. And is that -- it was the 1970s data and information you relied upon in preparing your report?
- 9 A. Not really, because it's so out of date.
- 10 Q. Okay. And do you recall Ms. Sodt's testimony regarding the 11 dated material in the notebooks?
- 12
- 13 Q. Okay. And she testified that -- she testified that
- 14 environmental review analysis really should only be about 15 five years old, at most.
- 16 A. Uh-huh.
- 17 Q. Do you agree with that statement?
- 18 A. I -- I do agree. In my profession, we follow -- DAHP has
- 19 published guidelines for doing cultural resources reporting,
- 20 last updated January 2018. And they set a threshold of ten
- 21 years... If an inventory is over ten years old, it's
- 22 considered out of date and should be updated.
- 23 Q. Okay. And -- I'm sorry.
- 24 A. Oh, no, so that's - that's something that we follow, and we
- 25 would - if we see something that's over ten years old, we

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- 1 would give it less weight.
- 2 Q. Okay. And Ms. Sodt also noted that -- the use of older data requires some field verification; is that right? 3
- 4 A. Yes.
- 5 Q. Okay. And did you engage in any field verification?
- 6 A. No.
- 7 Q. Why not?
- A. Because this is a programmatic-level project -- or project 8 9 programmatic program, and to do any fieldwork would be not 10 appropriate.
- 11 Q. Okay. And you've talked a little bit about the resources 12 that you looked at when preparing -- preparing the Historic 13 Resources section of the EIS. What does SEPA generally 14 require you to consider when you're doing this, in terms of 15 historic research?
- 16 A. Uh-huh, you're supposed to consider properties that are 17 listed or eligible for listing on a national, state or local 18 register, so in this case landmarks, Seattle landmarks. So 19 districts as well as individual properties. So you are 20 supposed to consider them and consider potential impacts to 21
- 22 Q. Okay. So, again, it's an eligible property equivalent to an 23 inventoried property?
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Q. Okay. And is there a way to tell -- to tell the difference

- A. Yeah, so it's the Affected Environment, the Potential
 - 2 Impacts, then we have the Mitigation. And there's a fourth

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- one, but I'm not -- I'm blanking on it,
- Q. All right. Whether there -
- Those are the big ones.
- Q. -- there are significant impacts maybe?
- 7 A. Yes, yeah.
 - Q. Okay. So those are the four big buckets -
- 9 A. The Significant Unavoidable Impacts, yes.
 - Q. All right. So when you sat down to start doing your work here, how did you determine the appropriate level at which to describe and assess the affected environment?
- 13 A. Sure. So I met with my director, and we discussed what a 14 programmatic EIS requires and the study area size. And we 15 looked at, you know, what is the available data. And we
- 16 looked at trying to find a complete comparable data set for 17 the study area. We looked at the -- we looked at the
- 18 information at DAHP, which is the federal and state
- information. We determined that was the most complete 19
- 20 information to fairly describe the affected environment and
- 21 what (inaudible) historic resources side of the affected 22
 - environment.
- 23 Q. And can you -- so who is your director?
 - A. Oh, yes, Paula Johnson.
 - Q. All right. And in terms of selecting kind of what you were

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- between an inventoried property and an eligible property?
- A. Yes. So an eligible property is property that has been reviewed by a decision-maker so - and a determination has
- 4 been made, so it would be properties that are in WISAARD
 - that have been flagged as being determined eligible or
- 6 properties that are listed.
 - If you're looking at the city's database, those properties
- have not been determined. There's no determined bucket for
- 9 Seattle landmarks process. It's either a landmark or it's
- 10 not a landmark, so all those have not been determined.
- 11 Q. Okay. So just to be clear, so you -- because you referred 12 back to WISAARD, and WISAARD has what? Is that the national 13 data?
- 14 A. It has national data, yes, and state.
- 15 Q. Okay. So the national and state data you can distinguish --
- A. Yes 16
- 17 Q. -- between an eligible property; is that right?
- 18 A. That's correct.
- 19 Q. Okay. But in the city database, there's no way to do that; is that right? 20
- 21 A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. All right. And so the Historic Resources section is 22 organized kind of in four big parts. What are those? 23
- 24 A. So first it's the - the chapter?
- 25 Q. Yeah.

going to use, you said you decided to use what again?

- A. The state's data, so the data at DAHP that's in WISAARD,
 - which is the national --
- 4 HEARING EXAMINER: I'm sorry, can you state that again?
 - The state what?
- 6 THE WITNESS: The state's data, which is in WISAARD. It's
 - the national register information and the state register
- 8 information
 - HEARING EXAMINER: So what's the simple name for that?
- 10 THE WITNESS: WISAARD is what --
- 11 HEARING EXAMINER: State WISAARD?
- 12 THE WITNESS: WISAARD is -- yeah. 13
 - HEARING EXAMINER: Okay, And "WISAARD" is Washington
- 14 something --15
 - THE WITNESS: Washington --
- 16 HEARING EXAMINER: -- something, something.
 - MR. JOHNSON: That's right.
- 18 THE WITNESS: -- Information System -- State Information 19
 - System For Archaeology, yeah, Database, something,
- Q. (By Mr. Johnson) And that -- and the WISAARD database 20 21 doesn't contain the city database; is that right?
- 22 A. Correct, yes.
- 23 Q. Okay. Now, did you just completely discount the city data?
- 24 A. No. We looked at it and we thought about it, but there's
- 25 some issues with it that we decided it wouldn't be - it

47 (Pages 185 to 188)

Hearing - Day 10 - 7/27/2018 Page 191 Page 189 an example of an area where you discussed the urban village would be -- there's gaps and it's also a little bit 1 2 2 expansion areas? misleading. 3 A. Yes. Q. Okay. So let's get back to that, but you also -- you hit on 3 4 Q. Okay. And I'd also -- now, I'd like to take you back to 4 a lot of points in my last question, so I want to break it 5 up a little bit. So did you -- you talked about a page 3.295. programmatic EIS. So just first of all, why does that 6 A. Okay. Q. Are you with me? matter? 7 8 A. Sure. So when you're looking at cultural resources, so 8 A. Yes 9 9 Q. And you say here -- if you look under the heading, there's a historic resources, archaeology as well, it's pretty 10 statement that says, "The history of the study area provided 10 location-based. But when you're at a -- when you don't have 11 a direct project that's happening, you need to be more 11 here relies upon existing 12 12 general. It's very standard for cultural resource neighborhood-specific-historic-context statements as 13 13 available." discussions in EIS chapters that are programmatic to be at a 14 14 high level, because you -- you don't know exactly what would A. Uh-huh. 15 be happening. You don't -- if it's a project-level EIS, you 15 Q. Can you just again remind us what a context statement is? 16 A. Sure. A context statement is something that is prepared by 16 can be more specific about your study area. But it's not 17 17 standard at all to go into any kind of fieldwork for a a historic preservation specialist that is an intensive 18 18 programmatic EIS. discussion of a particular area or theme, which is looking 19 19 Q. Okay. And then you also talked about the size of the study at what are the characteristics of that theme or area, what 20 20 makes it significant, what are some potential representative 21 A. Right. 21 properties within that. So a historic-context statement is 22 22 Q. So why does that matter? a document that can also include fieldwork like inventoried 23 A. It matters because in terms of the level that you can really 23 properties 24 Q. Okay. And how many historic-context statements are there in 24 go into, I mean, you need to try to fairly describe the 25 Seattle, do you recall? 25 study area. And when you have a large study area, you --Page 190 Page 192 A. I believe there are 11, but I'd have to double-check. Well, you're -- you have to be more general. 2 there's more than what was listed in the EIS. We only 2 Q. Okay. And then with regard to the study area itself, I 3 mean, your primary emphasis, was it in the urban villages? 3 listed the ones that were pertinent to the urban villages. 4 4 Is that --Q. All right. So can you turn to page 3.302? 5 A. We did look everywhere, but it was primarily in the urban 5 A. Uh-huh. 6 6 Q. And I'm referring to Exhibit 3.5-4 on that page. 7 Q. Okay. And how about -- did you look at the urban village 7 A. Yes. uh-huh. А 8 Q. And in the far right-hand column, there's a column that says expansion areas? 9 9 "Historic-Context Statement." Are those the context A. Yes 10 10 Q. Okay. And did you discuss the urban village expansion areas statements that you reviewed? 1.1 11 A. Yes, although there is one error. I also reviewed the North in the EIS? 12 12 Beacon Hill context statement, and I apologize if there was 13 Q. Okay. And could you just turn to page 3.306 of the EIS. 13 some clerical error. This was checked off in an internal 14 Are you there yet? draft prior to publication, so I'm not sure why that's not

14 15

listed here, but I did review that as well. 16 Q. Okay. And were you here when Ms. Woo testified? 17 A. Yes.

18 Q. Okay. And she stated that there is a context statement for 19 North Beacon Hill that's not referenced. Is that what 20 vou're referring to?

21 A. Yes. 22 Q. Okay. But you considered it, nonetheless?

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Q. And so in your professional opinion, I mean, is the fact 25 that you're missing that data point significant to your

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A. Not yet.

A. Yes.

percent."

Q. And I'd just like you to look at the bottom page there, the

A: "For the proposed expansion areas outside of urban villages,

alternatives 2, 3 and the preferred alternative, which is 24

Q. Okay. And this is a discussion of growth rates, but is this

the same estimated growth rate is anticipated under

with the word "For." Do you see that?

Q. Can you read that, please.

bottom of the page, the last sentence on the page, beginning

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analysis?

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- A. No, it doesn't change our goal or our findings, which was to demonstrate that there are areas within the EIS study area that do not have historic-context statements; that it is an unequal level of information currently.
 - Q. Okay. So expand. What are you referring to?
 - A. Sure. So if an area has a historic-context statement, that means that it's been inventoried as well. So it means that someone has gone and looked at the properties in that area, done the fieldwork, filled out forms, made suggestions on eligibility, and then prepared a context statement. So there's more information known about those locations. And for areas on this exhibit that don't have a historic-context statement, there's less information known.
 - Q. Okay. And is there a set of data, other than context statements or the properties listed in the historic survey database, that are more consistent across the city?
- 18 A. That -- that's why we looked at WISAARD.
- 19 Q. Okay. Can you tell us --
- 20 A. Yeah. So, yeah, so --
- Q. -- what's -- what's the implication of (inaudible)?
- A. We looked at WISAARD, the information at DAHP, because it doesn't have these holes. It's citywide. It represents information that has had a decision-maker review, took the

eligibility recommendation and they've made a determination.

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- level that it meets the significance criteria for being listed on the national register.
- Q. Okay. And there's been some testimony to suggest that, you
 know, you should have used more data points --
 - A. Ilh-huh

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- Q. -- you know, perhaps you should have listed all of the data
 in the city database of inventoried properties.
- 8 A. Uh-huh.
- 9 Q. Why not do that?
 - A. I we myself and my director were very hesitant to do that, because the information that's in the city database is incomplete, so it would not adequately show the distribution of properties throughout the city. And it it also includes inventories that are likely out of date. And part of that, then, is you having properties that have been altered since they were inventoried, so they may have looked like they had they might have met a threshold criteria when they were inventoried but have been renovated since they were inventoried.

 And the database also contains properties that were
 - they were inventoried.

 And the database also contains properties that were inventoried but the surveyor marked it as they didn't think was eligible. So the inventory contains properties that they think were eligible or properties that they think weren't eligible, or properties that are no longer there.
 - Q. Okay. And I note -- again, turning to 3.295 of the EIS, and

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- So that reflects properties that have been further along in the process. And it -- we decided that it would more fairly demonstrate distribution within the study area.
 - Q. Okay. So can you turn the page to page 3.300 and 3.301. This is Exhibit 3.5-2 and 3.5-3.
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And first of all, can you just say what those are showing.
 - A. Sure. These are maps that ESA prepared to show the distribution of information that we obtained from WISAARD of the determined eligible properties for the National Register of Historic Places, and we overlaid those on the MHA study area, urban villages, and potential expansion areas.
 - Q. Okay. And so the green dots are what there?
 - A. So -- oh, sorry -- so the green dots are the NRHP-determined eligible properties.
- Q. But there are not very many dots, is that -- I mean, as compared to some of the exhibits that we've seen; is that right?
 - A. Uh-huh.
 - Q. Okay. And, again, what's your conclusion with regard to what this represents, or how this represents the historic character of the city?
- A: Sure. This demonstrates that there are properties throughout the entire city that have been inventoried and reviewed by a decision-maker and determined to be of the

- I refer to it as 3.295, but I'm not sure that's the number.
- 2 It's the first page.
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. And you say -- or that your report says -- and I'm looking at the first paragraph, second sentence, and it says, "Although it is recognized that each neighborhood in the study area has its own unique history and associated historic resources, it is not possible to provide a detailed history of each neighborhood within the citywide study area in a programmatic EIS of this scale."
- And so why not? Why not just go out and drive from North
 Seattle all the way to Rainier Valley and inventory or
 assess every property?
- A. That would be highly unusual for a programmatic EIS. I'venever seen that.
- Q. Okay. I'm going to ask you to open the notebook No. 6. So if you can turn to No. 6, specifically what's been marked or tabbed as City Exhibit No. 40, 4-0, in Notebook 6.
 - A. 6. I have 5 --
- Q. You don't have 6? I thought we got you 6.
 - A. I got it.
- Q. Oh, you got it?
- 23 A. Which tab?
- 24 Q. Tab 40.
- 25 **A. Okay.**

49 (Pages 193 to 196)

Page 197 Page 199 1 Q. Okay. Let me know -- are you there? A. Yes. 2 A. Yes Q. Okay. And this is just a comparison of two neighborhoods? Q. Okay. Can you describe this document? 3 3 A. Yes. So this is an export from the city's historical sites Q. Did you choose these neighborhoods for any specific reason? 5 database of inventoried properties. This is -- export is 5 A. No. 6 6 all properties listed in their database that are under the Q. Okay. Just to illustrate --7 South Park neighborhood listing, and so there's multiple A. Just to illustrate. I wanted to show one that had a 8 8 columns. This link column is where it would link to the historic context and one that didn't. 9 full inventory form, address, historic name if they know it, 9 MR. JOHNSON: I would offer Exhibits 232 and 233 into the common name, parcel ID, which I -- yes, parcel ID, and then 10 record. 11 errors. This is my notes when we looked at this data for 11 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: No objection. 12 12 HEARING EXAMINER: 232 and 233 are admitted. consistency 1.3 MR. JOHNSON: Okay... And could we have this marked, 1.3 (Exhibit Nos. 232 and 233 admitted into evidence) 1.4 please, for identification. 14 HEARING EXAMINER: We'll take a break and come back at a 1.5 HEARING EXAMINER: This would be 232. 1.5 quarter till. 16 16 (Exhibit No. 232 marked for identification) (Recess) 17 MR. JOHNSON: So Exhibit 232: Thanks: 17 HEARING EXAMINER: Continue, please: 18 Q. (By Mr. Johnson) And now I'd ask you to just turn over one 18 Q. (By Mr. Johnson) Could you turn to Tab 42 in the notebook, 19 tab to Tab 41. 19 please. 20 A. Yes. 20 A. Yes. MR, JOHNSON: Could we have this marked as well, please? 21 21 Q. And I'm sorry if I'm repeating myself --22 22 HEARING EXAMINER: This will be 233. HEARING EXAMINER: I'm sorry, what's the number? 23 23 (Exhibit No. 233 marked for identification) MR. JOHNSON: 42. Seattle 42. 2.4 Q. (By Mr. Johnson) And can you describe what this exhibit is? 24 And could we have this marked? 25 A. Yes, this is an export from the same source but for the 25 HEARING EXAMINER: This will be 234. Page 198 Page 200 1 Westwood-Highland Park neighborhood. 1 (Exhibit No. 234 marked or identification) 2 Q. Okay. And is this the same data? 2 Q. (By Mr. Johnson) So looking at what's now been marked for 3 A. The same data 3 identification as Exhibit 234, what's this document? 4 Q. Okay. And can you expand a little bit on what you meant in A. Sure. This is a map that ESA prepared that is mapping the 5 both -- in both Exhibit 232 and 233 with regard to the error 5 previous two tables that we discussed, which I think are -6 column? 6 was it Exhibit 40 and 41? 7 A. Sure. So we did an attempt to map these. This was after 7 Q. Okav. 232 and 233 now, but go ahead. 8 publication of the FEIS. And in doing -- in that effort, 8 A. And so this shows the red dots are the properties that are 9 when I was putting this information together for our GIS 9 within the city's database that were listed in those tables. 10 staff, this is -- these are all the things I had to do to 10 It shows them in relationship to the boundaries of the urban 11 normalize it. So much of the time the addresses were coded 11 villages, so that's that dashed line, black and white line, 12 wrong, so they were being extra -- like First Avenue South 12 Q. Okay. So does the fact that there are only two red dots in 13 "South" or that sort of a thing, or an incorrect parcel. 13 the Westwood-Highland Park neighborhood versus a number of 14 Q. Okay. And comparing Exhibit 232 to 233, I mean, there are a 14 red dots in the South Park neighborhood indicate there are 15 lot more -- a lot more listings in 232 than there are 15 more historic resources in South Park than Westwood-Highland 16 in 233. Park? 16 17 A. Uh-huh. 17 A. It's very misleading, because, as I said earlier, there has 18 Q. Can you account for that? 18 been an historic property inventory, a historic-context A. Yes, So it's because South Park had a historic-context 19 19 statement prepared for South Park, so there are -- there's 20 statement prepared and an inventory conducted. And 20 much more known about that area, so people have looked and 21 Westwood-Highland Park has not had a systematic inventory or 21 inventoried those properties. That hasn't happened in 22 22 Westwood-Highland Park, so just because there are two dots historic context prepared. 23 Q. Okay. So is this an example of what you were referring to 23 doesn't mean that there are only two historic-aged 24 earlier, about the inconsistency between neighborhoods properties in that urban village. 24 2.5 across the city? 25 And I would also point out that the boundaries of the

Page 203 Page 201 1 1 (Exhibit Nos, 235 and 236 marked for identification) urban villages are not the same as the boundaries that the 2 HEARING EXAMINER: 43 -- and they were your --2 city uses in their database for neighborhoods, so you'll see 3 other dots outside of the urban village boundaries. So the 3 MR, JOHNSON: 43 and 44, 4 HEARING EXAMINER: -- and 44? ones furthest west, there are four west of Westwood-Highland 5 5 Park urban village boundaries, those are coded in the city's Q. (By Mr. Johnson) So Tab 43, which is now marked for 6 database as within that Westwood-Highland Park neighborhood, 6 identification as Exhibit 235, can you explain what this 7 document is? but they are outside of the urban village. 8 Я HEARING EXAMINER: And just for clarification, is the A. Yes. So this an example record that's within the city's 9 9 information in Exhibit 232, then, reflected in the South historic sites database. This is for a property that is in 10 10 Park area, and that which is in 233 reflected in the the Westwood-Highland Park neighborhood. You can see these 11 11 are the standard fields that are used in their database, and Westwood-Highland Park area? 12 THE WITNESS: Yes, 12 this is important, because if you look, there's a field that 13 Q. (By Mr. Johnson) And just to be clear, these exhibits, that 13 says "Status," and the entry for that is "No Altered." That 14 14 is 232, 233 and 234, these are not contained in the EIS; is means the surveyor looked at this property, created an 1.5 15 inventory record for it, but did not think that it met that correct? 16 16 eligibility criteria A. That's correct. 17 Q. Okay. And why did -- you prepared these; is that right? 17 So -- and also I would note that the -- there's no 18 A.: We prepared them as an exercise to demonstrate why we did 18 appearance description, there's no photo- -- well, there's 19 not use the city 's database, and I think this shows very 19 one photograph. The significance field is very brief, so 20 clearly that were we to have mapped these dots across the 20 this is an example of the very low-level detail entries that 21 city, there would be several issues. The first issue would 21 can be found in the database. 22 22 Q. Okay. And so if there were a corresponding red dot on be, it would falsely represent the amount of historic Exhibit 234 of an inventoried property, that would be an 23 properties within the city because there are gaps of areas 23 example of an inventoried property that was inventoried but 24 that have not been examined. 24 25 So this, I think, makes the reader infer that there are 25 isn't necessarily ever going to be a landmark; is that Page 204 Page 202 only two historic-aged properties in Westwood-Highland Park, 1 1 right? 2 which I know is not the case, and that South Park has --2 A. Correct, correct. would look to have more, but that's not true. So -- or I Q. Okay. And then could you look at Exhibit 236 for 3 3 don't know that that's true. So I think if we were to have 4 identification, which is your 44. 5 mapped this, it would have been very misleading. 5 A. Yes. 6 And the other issue is that it -- the way that the 6 Q. And is this the same kind of -- same kind of document? 7 database, like I said, uses the boundaries of neighborhoods A. It's the same form that's in their database but for a is not the same as the way that the MHA EIS is defining the 8 8 different property. So this property's in Westwood-Highland 9 urban villages. 9 Park as well. This you can -- I think it's pretty clear you 10 There's a third reason, is that the dots are not equal. 10 can see there's a lot more information that was included in 11 So there may be an inventoried property behind each red dot, 11 this inventory. You know much more about the property. And 12 but that inventoried property doesn't necessarily mean it's 12 even when you look at that status field, the surveyor who 13 significant, still there or worthy of listing. 13 prepared this inventory form did think that this had MR. JOHNSON: Okay. I'd move to admit Exhibit 234 into 14 14 significance that might meet landmark criteria. 15 the record. 15 Q. Okay. And, again, are these just examples? UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: No objection. 16 16 A. These are just examples. So it's to demonstrate that you 17 HEARING EXAMINER: 234 is admitted. 17 have properties -- that were you to map them all the same 18 (Exhibit No. 234 admitted into evidence) 18 would show that it would be misleading. 19 Q. (By Mr. Johnson) So in regard to that last point, could you 19 MR. JOHNSON: I'd move the admission of Exhibits 235 20 open - turn the page to Tab 43. and 236. 21 21 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: No objection. 22 Q. And I'm going to ask you a question about Tab 44 as well. 22 HEARING EXAMINER: 235 and 236 are admitted. 23 23 MR. JOHNSON: Could we have both of those marked? (Exhibit Nos. 235 and 236 admitted into evidence) HEARING EXAMINER: It's been marked as 235 and 236 24 A. Can I add one thing? 24 25 Q. (By Mr. Johnson) Please. 25 respectively.

Page 205 Page 207 1 HEARING EXAMINER: No, just with questions, please. I'm his comparison of his NHRP [sic] data points to the ones 2 2 that are reflected in your --3 MR, JOHNSON: Even though it's almost four o'clock 3 A. Right. 4 (inaudible). 4 Q. -- (inaudible) or your report? 5 A. So we downloaded that data directly from WISAARD, from DAHP, THE WITNESS: Sorry. 6 Q. (By Mr. Johnson) Okay. Let's just continue on. and I did not do that myself. Our GIS staff did that. As I 7 recall, he seemed to indicate that there were properties A. Okay. Я Q. So in front of you there's some exhibits. Do you see the 8 mapped when he did it that weren't mapped when we did it, 9 looseleaf exhibits? And I'll be referring to -- for the 9 and I can't account for why that would be. 10 others here, these are actually admitted exhibits 20, 22 10 Q. Okay. And let's just back up so we understand what you're 11 and 37. And were you here for Mr. Howard's testimony? 11 talking about. Drawing your attention to Exhibit 37 in the 12 A. Yes. 12 right-hand side, about mid-page --13 HEARING EXAMINER: 20, 22 and 37? 1.3 A. Uh-huh. 14 14 MR JOHNSON: Correct-Q. -- there's a high -- there's a boundary, and Mr. Howard was 1.5 1.5 Q. (By Mr. Johnson) And I'm going to draw your attention first talking about three dots that are found -- that he has found 16 16 to Exhibit 20. that reflect NHRP properties that aren't reflected in 17 17 the EIS. Is that what you're talking about? 18 Q. Do you recall Mr. Howard's testimony about this exhibit? 18 A. Yeah, those look like the determined eligible properties in 19 19 this Mount Baker Park historic district 20 Q. Okay. And what's your understanding of what's reflected on 2.0 Q. Okav. And are those --21 Exhibit 207 21 HEARING EXAMINER: (Inaudible) -- I'm sorry, Exhibit 37 22 22 A. Hold on. It's very hard to read. It appears to be a map you said? 23 23 MR. JOHNSON: I'm sorry. Maybe I've confused them. showing the listed and surveyed historic properties 24 citywide, which is pulling from the city's historic database 2.4 HEARING EXAMINER: I have a much smaller scale for 37: 25 as well as some things from DAHP's database, WISAARD. 25 MR, JOHNSON: I may have confused 20 and 22, I apologize, Page 206 Page 208 Q. Okay. And when you say "pulled from the city's database," 1 HEARING EXAMINER: 22 and 21 I think are --2 are inventoried properties, is there like a map like this, 2 MR. JOHNSON: Yeah, I'm referring to Exhibit 22, not 37 3 HEARING EXAMINER: Okay. And, I'm sorry, you'll have to where you can go and look and see all the inventoried map --4 I'm sorry -- inventoried properties across the city? walk me through, back to the dots you're looking at 5 A. No, no. The city's database has not been geospatially 5 (inaudible) discrepancy is --6 referenced, and it's very limited in how you can filter and 6 MR, JOHNSON: Okay, I apologize. I'm trying to move this 7 search, so you -- you can only filter by a handful of 7 along 8 categories 8 HEARING EXAMINER: I appreciate that 9 Q. Okay. So does this represent a good bit of work on 9 Q. (By Mr. Johnson) So we're now looking at Exhibit 22, and I Mr. Howard's part? 10 don't think I had that marked. Oh, yes, I did. Okay. So 11 11 we're all on the same page. A Yes 12 Q. Okay. And then just to draw your attention to Exhibit 37, 12 So I'm discussing the red dots that are included within 13 what is your understanding of what that reflects? 13 the hatched boundary -- red-hatched boundary, in the far 14 right hand of the page, Exhibit 22, mid-page. Are you 14 A. It looks like he has tried to show MHA zoning changes 15 15 there? relative to listed and DOE properties, that would be 16 A. Uh-huh. determined -- properties that have a determination of 16 17 eligibility. 17 Q. Okay. And, again, what I'm referring to is Mr. Howard's 18 Q. Okay. And do you recall Mr. Howard's testimony - first of 18 testimony about those dots not being reflected on -- in 19 all, it's my understanding that there are some red dots on 19 20 **Exhibit 37 that reflect National Register of Historic Places** 20 A. Right. 21 21 Q. And can you account for why that may or may not be the case? 22 22 A. I cannot account for that. There are times when DAHP's data A. Uh-huh. 23 23 is coded incorrectly, and I thought that might be the case. Q. Do you recall that? And I went and I compared the ones that we had mapped to 24 A. Yes 24 25 Q. And do you recall Mr. Howard's testimony about that data and 25 those, and they were coded the same. So I'm not sure what

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- 1 happened with that.
- 2 I don't think it changes what we were trying to achieve in
- our description of the affected environment; however, there
- are still determined-eligible properties throughout the
- 5 city. And it is very unfortunate, I do not like to have
- 6 errors. I'm a very precise person, so I regret that that
 - happened, but it does not change our findings.
- 8 Q. Okay. And are all -- are those three dots that are 9 reflecting NHRP properties, are those -- and I'm sorry that 10 I -- I should be saying "NRHP," are those within the study 11 area for MHA?
- 12 A. Well, it's hard to tell because the -- the urban villages 1.3 are not on here. When I looked, it looked as though one of 14 them might be in an expansion area, but the other two, I 15 don't think so.
- 16 Q. Okay. And can you take a look at Exhibit 37.
- 17 A. This one?
- 18 Q. Correct.
- 19 A. Yes.

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- 20 Q. Okay. And were you here for Mr. Kasperzyk's testimony?
- 2.1 A. Yes.
- 22 Q. And what's your understanding of what this represents?
- 23 A. So my understanding is this represents an effort to map 24 within Ballard the parcels by the year that the property was
- 25 built, I assume. I think they did an inventory as well.

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- A. The city has a map that you can look at on their website.
- 2 We did look at that, I did look at that, MHA wouldn't
 - impact those properties, however, because all landmarks are
- 4 protected by a certificate-of-approval process from the
- 5 Landmarks Board. So if any project would be happening
- adjacent to or at a landmark, that would be reviewed under existing regulations.
- Q. Okay. And can you draw -- just drawing your attention back 9 to the EIS page 3.302, Exhibit 3.5-4.
- 10 A Yes.
- HEARING EXAMINER: Give me that again. 11 12
 - MR, JOHNSON: It's page 3.302 of the EIS.
- 13
- 14 Q. (By Mr. Johnson) And so there's one column there, and it 15 says, "Properties Listed in City Historic Resources Survey 16 Database"?
- 17
 - Q. Okay. And why is the "City" underlined?
- 19 A. We just wanted to clarify the -- where that information was 20
- 21 Q. Okay. And what's the point of having a -- you know, a 22 column with all these Xs there? I mean, what's the point of 23
- that?
- 24 A. We wanted to -- we did want to show that there are 25 properties in the city that have been inventoried, but we
- Page 210
- Q. Okay. And do you recall his discussion of that inventory?
- 2
- 3 Q. And so just taking all three of these exhibits together, Exhibits 20, 22 and 37, did you consider preparing this 5 level of detailed analysis as part of the MHA EIS historic 6 resources section?
- 7 A. No.

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- Q. Whv?
- 9 A. I think with this exhibit, it's very misleading as well 10 because -- because a parcel has a property that was built --11 a certain age based on -- I'm assuming the assessor's data
- 12 is where they derived that from -- does not mean that that
- 13 property retains its integrity, has -- has not been
- 14 remodeled, is still present. There's a lot of other
- 15 criteria that go into what makes a historic property
- 16 officially historic, you know, under different criteria. So
- 17 I think if you were to look at this, you -- you wouldn't
- 18 really understand what you're looking at-. And the same with
- 19 these other ones. I think this also is very misleading, 20 because there are areas that are empty that does not mean
- 21 that there aren't historic-aged properties there.
- 22
- Q. Okay. And how about city landmarks themselves? We just stripped this down to -- we exclude inventoried properties. 23
- 24 Is that available? Is there a geospatial reference in the 25 city - from the city that reflects that data?

- wanted to compare that to areas that have had no systematic
- 2 inventory. So this shows, yes, there is a property in their
 - database for almost all of these urban villages, but that's
- 4 not the same as having a systematic inventory conducted, so
 - it -- and saying there is not a historic-context statement
- for all of these. So I think this shows that there are
 - areas that are less understood than other areas in the study
- 8
- Q. Okay. And are these factors that resulted in your decision 10 to include only the NHRP determined-eligible properties 11 on -- in figures 3.5-2 and 3.5-3?
- 12 A. Yes, we wanted to use the NRHP determined-eligible
- 13 properties because they are citywide, they're an equal data 14
- 15 Q. Okay. Moving through the Historic Resources report, on the 16 bottom of page 3.296 -- I'm sorry, the bottom of 3.306.
- 18 Q. There's a discussion on this page about the existence of 19 historic resources associated with marginalized or
- 20 underrepresented immigrant communities.
- 22 Q. What's the point of that discussion?
- 23 A. We wanted to include this because -- well, it does say here
- 24 there is a potential for these communities to have a lower
- 25 participation in the SEPA process, but this really comes

Page 221 Page 223 Why did you think it was important to point that out? Q. Okay. And in your professional opinion, is this consistent 1 2 A. Because this shows that there, again, is a process for these with how mitigation measures would be discussed in an EIS? 3 A. Yeah. And I think I did -- I forgot to say earlier, I 3 scenarios, that while changes could happen under this 4 didn't -- I didn't choose to do it in a bullet. That was 4 program, these would still -- this review process would 5 5 the template that we were given. But, yes, it's normal. still occur. 6 Q. Okay. Let's turn to page 3.308. And I'd just -- I'd like 6 Q. Okay. And then finally, on the last page -- no, I'm 7 you to consider Exhibit 3.5-5. And then on the next page 7 sorry -- yes, it's the last page of page 3.313, there's a 8 Section 2.5.4, "Significant Unavoidable Adverse Impacts." 8 there's another exhibit for Alternative 3, it's 3.5-6. And 9 then if you turn over to the next page, there's a similar 9 10 A. Yes. 10 exhibit for the preferred alternative that's Exhibit 3.5-7. 11 Q. Okay. So were you the one who concluded that there would be 11 12 no significant unavoidable direct impacts to historic and 12 Q. And those are all -- they all reflect similar data points; 13 is that right? 13 cultural resources under any of the proposed alternatives? 14 A. That's right. 14 15 Q. Okay. Did you do that in consultation with your team at 15 Q. Okay. So can you just explain briefly what this con---16 16 ESA? what these convey? 17 17 A. Yes. We were trying to compare the different alternatives 18 Q. Okay. And what was the point of the under- -- if you go 18 with respect to the estimated housing growth by percent, and near the bottom it says, "No significant unavoidable," and 19 19 then compare that, then, to -- if that urban village has had then "direct" is underlined. Why is "direct" underlined? 20 20 a systematic inventory conducted or not, so with the intent A. Because there is no direct impact happening to a specific 21 to convey areas that may be less understood than others. So 21 22 property under this program. The impacts would be indirect. 22 if there is no systematic inventory conducted but, you know, 23 estimated housing growth in that area is at a certain 23 A direct impact would be something that is physically changing a building structure or object for historic 24 percent, that there could be an indicator of less-informed 24 25 resources. 25 review of that area. Page 222 Page 224 Q. Okay. And that's true across each of the alternatives you 1 Q. Okay. But there -- I mean, presumably, you've said there 2 evaluated? 2 would be impacts here, so --3 3 A. Yes A. Yes. 4 Q. All right. And can you now turn to page 3.311. 4 Q. -- so can you just -- let's ferret that out a little bit. 5 5 What's the difference in your mind between "direct" and A. Yes 6 Q. And there is a list of mitigation measures. 6 "indirect"? 7 A. Yes. 7 A. So "indirect" would be a changing to a setting or an overall 8 Q. Do you recall those? 8 change to the historic fabric of a neighborhood. But a 9 9 A. Yes "direct" would be something that is -- it's a physical 10 Q. How are those developed? 1.0 versus a nonphysical change. Q. And in your opinion, is the Section 3.5, the Historic 11 A. Sure. I developed those in consultation with the city, 11 12 and -- and that would be our project manager, Geoffrey 12 Resources section of the MHA EIS, reflective of the 13 Wentlandt, and Sarah Sodt also reviewed these and provided 13 standards you would expect to see in such a document? 14 14 A. Yes. 15 Q. Okay. And were these revised from the time of the 15 MR. JOHNSON: Thank you. Nothing further. 16 publication of the DEIS until the time of the FEIS? 16 HEARING EXAMINER: Cross? 17 17 MR. BRICKLIN: Thank you. 18 Q. Okay. And did you consult with Ms. Sodt about these after 18 19 publication of the DEIS or before? 19 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. BRICKLIN: 20 A. After. 20

Q. My name's Dave Bricklin. I'm representing the Seattle

First of all, just a little bit about your background. I

Coalition for Affordability, Livability and Equity.

Q. I have a number of questions for you here.

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Q. Okay. And were you the one who made the determination that

the best way to show -- I guess, show these mitigation

measures was using a bullet kind of format?

A. That's stylistic. I've seen that before. It's not

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uncommon.

Page 225	Page 22
saw that you worked on the Cheespi (phonetic) Trail project;	1 (Exhibit No. 237 marked for identification)
is that right?	2 Q. (By Mr. Bricklin) I'm handing you what's been marked for
A. Yes	identification as Exhibit 237. Do you recognize this as a
Q. And your and was that it indicates you did the	4 reprint of an interoffice email at ESA?
environmental checklist on that; is that right?	5 A Yes
A. I did the historic section of that.	6 Q. From Mark to you and others dated September 19, 2016, right
Q. Of that. All right.	7 A. Yeah.
So let me ask you about how you got started in this	8 Q. And do you see there, he says, "Friends and Colleagues,
project. And you said your supervisor is who?	below is a message about an EIS. We are (inaudible) with
A. Paula Johnson.	three-square blocks on. 'MHA' stands for Mandatory Housing
Q. And who's her supervisor?	Affordability and so forth." Do you see that?
	12 A. Uh-huh.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Q. And who is her supervisor?	
A. Uh	changes that would allow more density, but tie the increase
Q. Up the ladder?	to creating affordable housing. We have a small budget to
A. I don't know.	do a high-level analysis for historic resources, open space
Q. Where does Mark Johnson fit in?	and recreation and public services and utilities." Do you
A. Mark Johnson is Sharese's director.	18 see that?
Q. All right. So how many layers up the totem pole is he from	19 A. Uh-huh.
where you are?	Q. Do you know what the budget was for that?
A. In what way do you mean?	21 A _{tt} I do not
Q. In a hierarchy? In terms of the organization? I mean, is	Q. Turn to page 2, please. See the blue print in the middle of
he – what's his relationship in the organization to you?	the page? And does that finish with, "Getting a DEIS in 1 Q
A. He is above me.	24 '17," first quarter of 2017, "should be pretty easy to fit
Q. A couple tiers up?	in since the budget is small. We have about 30,000 for the
Page 226 A. Um, at least one.	whole of our work." Do you see that?
Q. All right. So I mean, two, right? Because you said	2 A. I do .
don't you report to Sharese, or she's a tier above you or	3 Q. And that would be not just for the historic resources, but
not?	for the open space and recreation, public services and
A. I do not report to Sharese.	5 utilities, right?
Q. Is she a tier above you, though?	· -
	6 A. I would assume so.
A. Technically, yes, I think so.	 A. I would assume so. Q. All right. Take a look earlier in that paragraph, at the
	7 Q. All right. Take a look earlier in that paragraph, at the
A. Technically, yes, I think so. Q. And then Mark's above her? A. Uh-huh.	 Q. All right. Take a look earlier in that paragraph, at the beginning of that blue type from Mark. "The city's initial
Q. And then Mark's above her? A. Uh-huh.	Q. All right. Take a look earlier in that paragraph, at the beginning of that blue type from Mark. "The city's initial take the city's initial take on these topics were that
Q. And then Mark's above her? A. Uh-huh: Q. I just – and then how did you come to learn of this	Q. All right. Take a look earlier in that paragraph, at the beginning of that blue type from Mark. "The city's initial take the city's initial take on these topics were that they would not result in significant impacts." What's
Q. And then Mark's above her? A. Uh-huh. Q. I just and then how did you come to learn of this project?	Q. All right. Take a look earlier in that paragraph, at the beginning of that blue type from Mark. "The city's initial take the city's initial take on these topics were that they would not result in significant impacts." What's — would you remind me what the date of this memo is?
Q. And then Mark's above her? A. Uh-huh. Q. I just and then how did you come to learn of this project? A. I came to learn of it when Sharese came to me with the scope	Q. All right. Take a look earlier in that paragraph, at the beginning of that blue type from Mark. "The city's initial take the city's initial take on these topics were that they would not result in significant impacts." What's would you remind me what the date of this memo is? A. This would be September 19, 2016.
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Page 231 Page 229 1 A. Yes. A. That is what it says. Q. Do you see that he says a little further down, "I don't Q. And this is the email that you received about this project, 2 2 think you can say definitively that such impacts are 3 significant, however, since they are indirect and A. Yes, I was cc'd on this. 4 unconcerned"; is that right? 5 Q. Did you -- before the Draft EIS made it to being a public 5 A: Uh-huh. 6 document, there were internal drafts, right? 6 Q. And then he goes on to say, "And this metric implies that 7 7 the other impacts discussed in this section are Q. And were they -- you drafted the internal drafts and 8 8 categorically not significant which is dubious"? circulated them within your -- within ESA for comments by 9 9 10 10 Q. Did you have a follow-up discussion with Mr. Weinman about 11 11 A. That is standard, yes. his comment that characterizing the other impacts as 1.2 12 Q. I'm handing you what's --"insignificant" was dubious? MR. BRICKLIN: May I have this marked as an exhibit, 13 13 A. Not directly, no. 14 14 Q. Do you see that he continued, "This is a gross and HEARING EXAMINER: This is 238, 15 15 indefinite indicator, in any event, and probably more 16 (Exhibit No. 238 marked for identification) 16 suitable for unknown, unsurveyed buildings." Do you see 17 Q. (By Mr. Bricklin) I'm handing you what's been marked as an 17 18 18 exhibit, as 238. Do you recognize this as a draft? 19 A. Uh-huh. 19 Apparently, according to the yellow highlighting on the Q. He says, "The locations of surveyed historic buildings, on first page, May 5, 2017. 20 20 the other hand, are known and could be compared to the 21 21 A. Yes. parcels being rezoned," right? 22 22 Q. Do you see that? A. Uh-huh. 23 23 A. I see that date, yes. Q. And that's what you did not do, right? Q. All right. The initials "R.W." in the comment boxes here, 24 24 A. We did not look at the parcel level. that would be Richard Weinman; is that right? 25 Page 232 Page 230 Q. Do you know that the zoning that's being proposed is done at A. I believe so, yes. 2 the parcel level? Q. And who is he? 3 A. I would assume so. A. He does not work at ESA. I believe he was with the city or Q. I mean, this isn't just a programmatic EIS in a broad a consultant to the city. planning sense of saying, "Let's consider focusing growth in Q. All right. So this was reviewed by people outside ESA as 5 5 urban villages and we'll figure out the details of that 6 6 well? later." It's not a high-level planning document in that A. That's standard, yeah. 7 Q. All right. Okay. Could you turn to page – the page that 8 sense, is it? В 9 A. For historic resources, it is, has the Bates number of 34827. It's the page that has the 9 Q. No, but I'm talking about the action that's being proposed. 10 10 title in the middle of page 3.5.2, "Impacts." The action is not adopting comprehensive plan policies that 11 11 A. Yes. 12 aren't specific to any particular parcel. The action is --12 Q. Do you see that? 13 is zone- -- rezoning of individual parcels in the city, 13 A. (No audible reply). Q. And do you see that the comment box that has "R.W.3" in it right? 14 14 highlights text associated with that comment, right? 15 A. Uh-huh. 15 Q. He goes on to say that, "Rezoning would seem to be a 16 16 A. Uh-huh. stronger indicator of likelihood of demo or redevelopment, 17 Q. And the text that is highlighted is, "Significant impacts 17 and a better of measure of significant impact." Do you see 18 will be defined as potential growth rates of 50 percent or 18 19 that? greater than," and that sentence goes on, "than the 19 20 A. Uh-huh: 20 potential growth rates under the new action alternative," Q. Let's talk about --21 21 right? MR. BRICKLIN: I'd move the admission of these last two 22 22 A. Right. 23 exhibits, 238 -Q. Do you see that his comment is that the -- that, "This 23 HEARING EXAMINER: 237 and 238, any objection? metric implies that other" - excuse me, "I think this 24 24 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: No objection. 25 metric is useful but incomplete." Do you see that? 25

VOLUME 11

AUGUST 20, 2018

Hearing - Day 11

In the Matter of the Appeal of: Wallingford Community Council, et al.

August 20, 2018



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BEFORE THE HEARING EXAMINER FOR THE CITY OF SEATTLE In the Matter of the Appeal of: WALLINGFORD COMMUNITY COUNCIL, ET AL., W-17-006) through of the adequacy of the FEIS issued by the) W-17-014 Director, office of Planning and) 7 Community Development. Hearing, Day 11 - August 20, 2018 Heard before Hearing Examiner Ryan Vancil	A P P E A R A N C E S On Behalf of Respondent City of Seattle: TADAS KISIELIUS JEFF WEBER Seattle City Attorney's Office 701 Fifth Avenue, Suite 2050 Seattle, Washington 98104-7097 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
Transcribed by: Bonnie Reed, CET Court-Certified Transcription Page 2 APPEARANCES On Behalf of Appellant Fremont Neighborhood Council: TOBY THALER Attorney at Law Post Office Box 1188 Seattle, Washington 98111-1188 On Behalf of Appellant North Rainier Neighborhood Plan: TALIS ABOLINS 437 29th St NE Suite F Puyallup, Washington 98372 On Behalf of Appellant Seattle Coalition for Affordability, Livability & Equity: CLAUDIA NEWMAN Bricklin & Newman, LLP 1424 Fourth Avenue, Suite 500 Seattle, Washington 98101-2258	Page 4 1 EXAMINATION INDEX 2 WITNESS: PAGE: 3 MICHAEL JONES Direct Examination by Mr. Abolins 9 Cross-Examination by Mr. Abolins 45 CHRISTINE TOBIN-PRESSER Direct Examination by Mr. Kisielius 153 CRAIG CUNDIFF Direct Examination by Mr. Kisielius 153 CRAIG CUNDIFF Direct Examination by Mr. Abolins 165 DAVID MOEHRING Direct Examination by Mr. Kisielius 213 Redirect Examination by Mr. Kisielius 213 Redirect Examination by Mr. Newman 217 WILLIAM BRADBURD Direct Examination by Ms. Newman 2217 WILLIAM BRADBURD Direct Examination by Ms. Newman 222

Page 5	Page .
1 EXHIBIT INDEX	available after he returns from the Northeast United States
2	2 at the end of the week, or August 30, 31.
NO. DESCRIPTION MARKED RECEIVED	3 MR. KISIELIUS: Mr. Examiner, Tadas Kisielius on behalf o
3 239 Declaration of Gordon Lagerquist 6	4 the City.
240 EIS Appendix X 51 73 4 241 SCALE Exhibit 192 52 73	5 Our understanding is Mr. Lagerquist is not being offered
242 SCALE Exhibit 192 32 73 242 SCALE Exhibit 193-196 118 145	6 as an expert witness; rather, it's fact testimony.
5 243 SCALE Exhibit 40 133 145	7 MR. THALER: Correct.
244 City Exhibit 30 143 145	8 MR, KISIELIUS: With that in mind, we have reviewed the
6 245 SCALE Exhibit 203 178 222	9 declaration, and we don't need to cross examine Mr.
246 Exhibit H-10 224	10 Lagerquist.
8	11 HEARING EXAMINER: Okay.
9	12 MR. THALER: Thank you.
0	13 HEARING EXAMINER: Anything else we need to address
1	14 procedurally?
2 3	15 MR. THALER: The City attorneys wanted to apparently in
4	the paper shuffle, Exhibit 217 did not get in their hands.
5	And I just reviewed what that exhibit is with co-counsel,
6	and I will be able to provide a copy of that tomorrow.
7	19 UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Thank you
8	20 MS. NEWMAN: Thank you,
0	21 HEARING EXAMINER: Okay. Anything else?
1	22 MR. THALER: Not from me,
2	23 HEARING EXAMINER: All right. Just a short note for the
3	24 parties. I'm happy to make the Hearing Examiner room
4 5	25 available for you to collect your materials here, but we've
Page 6	Page
1 -000-	1 had a few people trying to come into the Hearing Examiner
2 August 20, 2018	2 staff only area to gather my cart to put things on it, so
3	3 just make sure whoever is coming knows that this is the
HEARING EXAMINER: Return for Monday, August 20th, for	4 record.
W-17-006 through 014, continuing with the Appellants' case.	5 And I don't necessarily want documents up here unless you
Are there procedural items that we need to address before	6 have handed them to me during the hearing. So just make a
7 we get started?	7 note .
8 MR. THALER: We had arranged to have Gordon Lagerquist –	8 It's been individuals on both sides, so it's not a big
Toby Thaler, Fremont Neighborhood Council, We had arranged	9 deal, but I just want to if we could highlight that for
for Gordon Lagerquist to testify by means of a declaration,	10 them, that would be helpful.
and the deadline that we had agreed on is August 9th, and it	And with that, we will get started with the appellants.
was hopefully received by counsel for the City before 5:00	12 MR. ABOLINS: Good morning, Your Honor
on August 9th. And I have a copy here for the Hearing	13 HEARING EXAMINER: Morning.
4 Examiner	14 MR, ABOLINS: The Friends of North Rainier call Michael
5 HEARING EXAMINER: Okay,	15 James,
6 MR. THALER: And I'm not sure how you want to proceed in	16 HEARING EXAMINER: Please state your name, and spell it
7 terms of designating it as an exhibit or how that	17 for the record.
HEARING EXAMINER: We'll just mark it as an exhibit, along	18 MR. JAMES: Yes. My name is Michael James, M-I-C-H-A-E-L,
9 with the others. We are on 239.	19 J-A-M-E-S ₁₀
0 Any objections?	20 HEARING EXAMINER: And do you swear or affirm that the
1 MR. KISIELIUS: None.	21 testimony you will provide in today's hearing will be the
	22 truth?
52	0007
2 HEARING EXAMINER: All right. Exhibit 239 is admitted.	23 MR. JAMES: Yes, I do
2 HEARING EXAMINER: All right. Exhibit 239 is admitted.	

TOBIN-PRESSER, Christine

Page 75 Page 73 to Hudson Street, there's actually Mount St. Vincent Q. Okav. A. And also -- I mean, and there are great views of Mount 2 2 Retirement Home is up there, and I think it's where it says LR3 in that lighter beige area in the -- that square that's 3 Rainier as well. Q. Okay. All right. Let's look at the EIS then. We're going 4 4 not crosshatched, to pull that out, and we'll go page -- page through that a 5 5 Q. Okay. And again, that's a steep slope area? A. Yeah. The -- I might be incorrect that that brown part is 6 little bit. 6 A. Is that --7 the retirement home. It might be on the next block, 8 Q. And also --Because that's actually more at the top of the hill. The --8 9 A. Is that Exhibit 2? 9 the retirement home isn't actually sitting on that --Q. So Exhibit 2 is that huge notebook right there in front of 10 10 Q. So it's --11 you. Yes, it's Exhibit 2. And we're going to focus on the 11 A. -- sloped. 12 Q. -- generally in that area? 12 land use chapters and the aesthetics chapters, but I'll point everyone to page numbers as we go. 1.3 A Yes 13 14 Did you review the MHA EIS? MS. NEWMAN: Okay. So, Mr. Examiner, I would like to 1.4 15 A. Well, I definitely did. I didn't read it cover to cover, 15 offer Exhibit 240 and 241 (inaudible). but I did read all of specific sections and parts of other 16 16 HEARING EXAMINER: Any objections? 17 sections 17 MR, KISIELIUS: None, Q. All right. And so we have Chapter 3.3, the EIS discloses HEARING EXAMINER: 240 and 241 are admitted. 1.8 18 and analyzes aesthetic impacts, which starts on page 3.160. 19 (Exhibits No. 240 and 241 admitted) 19 Q. (By Ms. Newman) And did you have anything else to say about 20 20 Q. If you want to open up to that. 21 21 these two in the --A. I'm there. I think it's 3.159 that it --22 22 A. No, not right now. Q. -- general narrative? Okay. 23 Q. Oh, right. 23 24 A. First page. 24 A. I might later. Q. You're right. And you -- did you review this chapter? 25 Q. That's -- keep them handy. So let's talk about the EIS then Page 76 Page 74 A. I did. I'm part of the Junction Neighborhood Organization, for the MHA proposal. and we submitted a comment to the draft EIS, and I was 2 Oh, actually, before I do that, I want to talk a little 2 responsible for analysis of this chapter. So I did read 3 bit more about the existing conditions there. Is this a residential urban village, or a hub urban 4 both the draft and the final. village? What type of urban village is the West Seattle Q. All right. And does the EIS include a discussion of the 5 5 6 character development patterns, the land use, and all of 6 Junction? those details that you just testified about about West A. It's what's called a hub urban village, because the vision 7 for it was that it would be a place where there would 8 Seattle anywhere in that chapter? Я A. No. Nowhere in the chapter. 9 actually be jobs beyond retail, and restaurant, and things 9 Q. Anywhere in the whole EIS that you're aware of? 10 10 like that, that it would actually be a job destination. A. No, it does not. I am aware that it does not. 11 11 Q. All right. And then looking at 3.3, do you see on that 12 12 A: Unfortunately, that hasn't been the case. So it has a lot 13 page -- that first page of the chapter there's a section 13 of characteristics of what you would think of as a called 3.3.1 called Affected Environment? 14 14 residential. Q. Okay. And are there views -- can you just give me a general A. Yes. That's where I had thought that there would be a 15 15 16 description of the current condition -- aesthetic condition big picture of whether or not there are different views of 16 17 of West Seattle since it's being significantly affected. 17 different important -- you know, like downtown, or Mount 18 But there's nothing there. 18 Rainier and that sort of thing in this area? A. Yes. There are very beautiful views. Because you know how 19 Q. So what does it talk about? 19 A. It basically talks about -- generally about floor area ratio 20 they say Seattle is built on seven hills; one of them is 20 and building heights throughout the city. And then there's 21 21 what's High Point in West Seattle. And so as you're going along 35th, and -- and really all 22 a map of allowed heights over the whole city, which --22 Q. And so I want to make a distinction. So the map is about of it, you're heading up as you're going north to south. 23 23 24 allowed -- what the regulations allow, or is it about the 24 And so there are amazing views of the city facing east. 25 actual heights of buildings? 25 There are amazing views of Puget Sound up to the west.

	Page 77	Page 79
1	A. Allowed	geometric structure; and then third, and the new multifamily
2	Q. What are allowed?	construction will look the same; and therefore, you know,
3	A. Yes. That's on page 3.161.	3 who really cares? There's not really going to be an impact.
4	Q. And is there anything in the EIS that describes – wait.	4 It's all going to look like what's already coming in anyway.
5	I'm sorry. What about let's look at page 3.163.	5 And that is not the case in the West Seattle Junction.
6	A. Okay.	6 Q. Okay. And on this new single family housing, how do you
7	Q. There's three pictures on there, and they show an image	7 know that it's not the case that West Seattle Junction is
8	of – this is under the heading Affected Environment. Aпd	8 transforming into what they're showing or that that's the
9	so what do you – how do you interpret that? And tell me if	9 existing that reflects the current existing environment
10	that adequately addresses and describes West Seattle, what	or architecture in West Seattle Junction right now?
11	you were testifying earlier.	11 A: Well, as I mentioned, I was the person in JuNO that was
12	A. Okay. So what this purports to describe is establish single	responsible for kind of looking at this section, so I
13	family housing areas, new infill single family housing and	already knew sort of generally that that wasn't the case.
14	lowrise multifamily infill housing areas.	14 But when I read the EIS, I went to Zillow and looked up
15	And certainly with respect to the West Seattle Junction,	every single family parcel in the West Seattle Junction
16	and I imagine other areas as well, it's extremely	16 Urban Village, and made a note of when it was built. And
17	misleading, and it certainly doesn't describe the existing	everything that was built within the last 25 years I drove
18	area. And	18 by and looked at to determine whether or not it actually
19	Q. It doesn't describe west – like the actual neighborhood?	19 looked like this new infill single family housing depicted
20	A. No.	20 here. And very little did.
21	Q. It's just a generic?	21 Q. Okay. And did you provide that data as part of JuNO's
22	A. No. And it's actually misleading.	22 response to the EIS?
23	Q. How is it misleading?	23 A. I did. It's in it's actually in the published final
24	A. Well, if you look at the picture that's supposed to be	environmental impact statement in the comments section.
25	established single family housing areas, as you can see,	25 It's under it's under for some reason, even though
1	Page 78 it's actually a picture of a sidewalk. There's some houses	Page 80 1 JuNO submitted the comment, it's under I think it's under
2	to the left-hand side of the picture. They're not you	2 Presser, But
3	can't even see what they look like.	3 Q. Okay.
4	The second picture is - is purporting to show what new	4 A. Maybe Tobin-Presser.
5	single infill single family housing looks like in the	5 Q. Okay. So it's under your name?
6	areas to be affected. And it's that boxy, geometric style	6 A Yes
7	that's sort of hulking.	7 Q. Not
8	And certainly in the West Seattle Junction Urban Village	8 A, I'm not sure why.
9	that is not predominantly the case. And I would just, as I	9 Q. Not the organization?
10	said, I would probably be going back to a couple of the	10 A. Right.
11	pictures.	11 Q. All right.
12	But if you look at Exhibit 241, picture number 10, that's	A. The entire JuNO comment, for some reason, is under my name.
13	an example of new infill construction within the West	13 MS. NEWMAN: If I could, I have another exhibit I'd like 14 to have marked. I don't know if this will be all one
14	Seattle Urban Village, and it looks nothing like that	to nave marked. I don't know ir this will be all one exhibit, or four separate. I think one would be our
15	picture.	16 preference.
16	If you look down at the third picture, which is lowrise	17 And I can give you all a copy. This is a SCALE exhibit.
17	multifamily infill housing, it is in exactly the same style	18 And I don't know the number of the SCALE exhibit, but I can
18	as the above picture of new infill single family housing,	19 look it up.
19	and it's taken from much farther away.	20 HEARING EXAMINER: That would be helpful.
20	So it gives the impression that it's very similar in scale to the new infill single family housing. So the implication	21 MS. NEWMAN: All right.
21	of this page is, you know, first that existing character of	22 HEARING EXAMINER: So these are?
23	the single family housing areas isn't even important enough	23 MS. NEWMAN: These are SCALE Exhibits 193 through 196, and
24	to show a real picture of.	24 I have will offer them either as four separate or one
	Second, that new new housing looks like this boxy,	25 single, deferring to the Examiner on how you would prefer.
25		

Page 87 Page 85 Q. You said that there's a nursery home there, and there's a Q. But four were built in the Fairmount Springs area? 2 slope there. And so you're saying the EIS doesn't look at 2 A. Yes. But that is -- I would just take a note that that is the impact of upzoning adjacent to around the nursing home 3 the largest of the four areas. It has the most houses, 4 and the slope impacts, that sort of thing? Q. Okay. Oh, there's 124 homes in Fairmount Park that are 4 5 5 between 1906 and 1927? Q. Like that's an example of what is not considered in the EIS? 6 A. Yes. That's by far the largest concentration of houses, as 6 you can see: Q. Okay. Is there anything else you'd like to describe or tell 8 Q. All right. So let's look at page 3.179. What is --8 there's -- it looks like some graphics from 3.178, several 9 us about this? 10 pages. Have you reviewed these? 10 A. No. Not right now. MS, NEWMAN: All right. Mr. Examiner, I move to admit 11 A I have Q. And tell me what -- what you understand those to be. 12 exhibit -- yeah... We did mark it, I move to admit 242. 12 A. So on 3,179, my understanding that this is purporting to 13 HEARING EXAMINER: Any objection? 13 14 show what it would look like when existing single family, 14 MR KISIFLIUS: None. 15 HEARING EXAMINER: 242 is admitted 15 which is the white house -- houses when -- if residential 16 small lot zoning is implemented, and the yellow would be 16 (Exhibit No. 242 admitted) 17 residential small lot, so what that would look like. 17 MR. KISIELIUS: I'm sorry. That was 242? Q. And is that a street in West Seattle? 18 18 HEARING EXAMINER: Uh-huh. 19 MR, KISIELIUS: Thank you. 19 A No. 20 Q. (By Ms. Newman) Did the EIS show the aesthetic impacts of 20 Q. Okay. Do you recognize -- do you know where that street is? 21 A. No. I think it's just a generic --21 changing single family zoning in the West Seattle Junction 22 Q. All right. 22 Urban Village to RSL, or to LR1, or to LR2, from single family to those three different zones? 23 A. -- street. 23 24 Q. What's your reaction to whether this is an adequate 24 A. Within the West Seattle Junction, definitely not. And sort 25 depiction of aesthetic impacts that are going to be caused 25 of generically otherwise. But on page 3.169, under impacts. Page 88 Page 86 Q. All right. So I do want to make - just to be clear. We 1 by the MHA proposal? have been so far talking about the affected environment, 2 A. Well, my reaction is that it -- it's not adequate for a 2 which is the existing environment. 3 number of reasons. As you just pointed out, this is just, Now we're going to move our discussion into the impacts. 4 like, a drawing of Anywhere U.S.A. Street. It doesn't look 5 like the West Seattle Junction. And so page 3,169 is the beginning of that chapter where 6 And also, where the residential small lot is inter- -- is they discuss impacts of the MHA proposal; is that right? 6 7 supposed to be interspersed with the single family, it's way A. Right. 8 to the back of the picture. А Q. Okay. And continue. Sorry. 9 A. No. That's okay. I'm just trying to find the -- the line. So residential small lot is just -- under MHA is two 9 1.0 10 So under -- under the 3.3.2, Impacts, the EIS specifically 25-foot structures allowed on a lot is my understanding, which makes the structures much closer together, and also 11 says that, because MHA is a broadly defined city-wide 11 12 has an impact on the front yard. 12 program, the EIS does not provide a detailed or site-13 Those impacts can't be seen in this type of drawing, 13 specific analysis of aesthetic impact at any specific 14 14 because they're way in the back, and there's a car in front location. 15 15 of - it's blocking your view, and you can't -- because But to the extent that that's suggesting that it's not 16 it's - the angle it's taken, you can't tell how close they doing it on a parcel-by-parcel basis, I would just note that 16 17 are together. 17 it's not doing it by neighborhood basis. 18 Q. Okay. 18 So nowhere in the EIS is there a description of the 19 changing to West Seattle Junction Urban Village. 19 A. Did you want me to go through --20 Q. So for example, I'm just going to throw out a hypothetical 20 21 Did you want to ask (inaudible)? 21 here. If - let's look at the Genesee area again, which is

Q. I'm sorry. I was just thinking. We can, yeah, go to the

Q. - page 3.181. And what is this showing?

22 23

24

25

next one. And --

A. Okay.

that upside down hockey - or upside down L.

A. So that's the Edmunds slope.

Q. Oh, Edmunds slope.

A. Uh-huh.

22

23

24

25

	Page 97	Page 99
1		
1	So we have already looked at in page in Exhibit	
2	241-14 dash 14 exactly what a lowrise 2 building would	, , , , , ,
3	look like next to a house. These pictures on pages	
4	Q. And that's, by the way, a lowrise 2 under the current	
5	zoning?	
6	A. Yes.	6 alternative, this represent these graphics even show us
7	Q. So it would actually with M added to it	7 what the preferred alternative is?
8	A. No. It's lowrise 2. It's NC-40 right now.	8 A. No.
9	Q. Okay.	9 Q. Okay. All right. So we're going to do a quick discussion
10	A. So it's a 40-foot apartment building. But under the new	about the land use impacts, the comprehensive plan, and
11	lowrise 2, which would have a 40-foot height limit.	neighborhood plan issues, and that is then Chapter 3.2.
12	Q. Oh, I see.	12 Have you reviewed the chapter in the Exhibit 2, MHA EIS 3.2?
13	A. That's the height we're looking at.	13 A. Yes. Sort of struggling to get there, though.
14	Q. Okay. Okay.	14 Q. Oh, sure.
15	So we know what that would look like, these pictures,	1.5 A, Can you (inaudible),
16	they're aerial shots, first of all.	16 Q. Yeah. It's page 3.100.
17	Q. And so what's the significance of it being an aerial shot?	17 A. Okay, Oh, I'm there, I'm sorry,
18	A. Because you can't tell how tall it actually is	18 Q. Are you there? Okay. So this chapter, like the aesthetics
19	Q. Okay.	19 chapter, has a section on affected environment, and then it
20	A at all. They look like Legos. They're not they don't	20 has a later section on impacts, which is what EISs do.
21	even attempt at this point to to look like actual	21 Have you or does the affected environment section
22	structures.	22 contain a description of the land use zoning, specifically
23	The only one that maybe is next to a single family is on	23 in the context of the West Seattle Urban Village as it is
24	page 27. And the picture at the top, it's cut off, but I	24 now?
25	assume that that's supposed to be single family on the left,	25 A. No, it doesn't. What it does basically is discuss what
	Page 98	Page 100
1	Page 98 But again, these look like Legos, and it's an aerial	Page 100
1 2		
	But again, these look like Legos, and it's an aerial	urban centers and urban villages are and just generally.
2	But again, these look like Legos, and it's an aerial structure. It's not helpful to see you can't see a	 urban centers and urban villages are and just generally. Q. Just throughout the whole city?
2 3	But again, these look like Legos, and it's an aerial structure. It's not helpful to see — you can't see a height difference obviously in that picture.	 urban centers and urban villages are and just generally, Q. Just throughout the whole city? A. Yes, Like in a paragraph or so each, Then in a paragraph
2 3 4	But again, these look like Legos, and it's an aerial structure. It's not helpful to see — you can't see a height difference obviously in that picture. And then there's — there's again no — no reference to	urban centers and urban villages are and just generally, Q. Just throughout the whole city? A. Yes., Like in a paragraph or so each. Then in a paragraph or so each it it goes through what the existing zoning
2 3 4 5	But again, these look like Legos, and it's an aerial structure. It's not helpful to see — you can't see a height difference obviously in that picture. And then there's — there's again no — no reference to any topography of the neighborhood in these pictures.	urban centers and urban villages are and just generally, Q. Just throughout the whole city? A. Yes., Like in a paragraph or so each. Then in a paragraph or so each it it goes through what the existing zoning designations within the urban villages and I think urban
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CUNDIFF, Craig

MOEHRING, David

Page 201	Page 200
HEARING EXAMINER: I understand.	1 H-64 .
MS, NEWMAN: I didn't mean to not disclose it. I just	2 MR. MOEHRING: Right. Yeah. And the same thing there,
didn't consider this to be expert. I thought it was lay	There is areas inside the urban villages where there is
witness testimony.	4 significant height changes with the zoning that's been
HEARING EXAMINER: I how does	5 identified.
MS. NEWMAN: I truly thought it was a person just telling	6 I'm not offering any any opinions. I'm simply looking
us what the zoning is	at the documents that were issued by the City, and calling
HEARING EXAMINER: But it isn't just the zoning. It's an	8 those out as inquired. My understanding that's just simply
edge effect. It's an impact. It should have been	9 providing facts of a fact witness.
disclosed.	10 MS. NEWMAN: If I could just add one more thing.
MS. NEWMAN: But we haven't described the impacts. We're	11 HEARING EXAMINER: Let me hear from the City.
	12 MS, NEWMAN: Okay.
just talking about what the zoning is	13 HEARING EXAMINER: I mean, if he's just describing wher
HEARING EXAMINER: What the edge effect is.	the heights are, wherever they are, and as I understand it
MS, NEWMAN: Literally just identifying –	
HEARING EXAMINER: I mean, again, when I look at the maps,	from the witness, your red lines do not match exactly where
it's not looking at just at least as far as H-64, if I	the heights are? They're just maybe circling this general
look at the salmon area, if we look just up to the upper	area where they may occur?
right-hand corner, there's a series of four boxes, and they	18 MR. MOEHRING: Right.
don't match any particular zoning edge. Their boxes	19 MR, KISIELIUS: If that if that is if it's just
encompass an area	circling in a non-precise way those locations where there is
MS. NEWMAN: I think what that is supposed to the box	that differential I mean, I think the City's objection
is showing a spot where the zoning is single family adjacent	22 stands here. There's an amount of this that is getting
to neighborhood commercial. That's what the box is showing.	23 And I don't hold as limited a view as Ms. Newman does of
MR_MOEHRING: That's correct,	what an architect's credentials limit them in their role in
HEARING EXAMINER: So can you clar can the witness	25 these types of issues.
Page 202	
rage 202	Page 20
clarify what the boxes represent? Because I plain just	Page 20 So I if there really is nothing behind those lines
clarify what the boxes represent? Because I plain just looking at them, not knowing where we're at here, it says to	So I if there really is nothing behind those lines
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	Page 205		Page 207
-		1	hard to read these because they're so small.
1 2	impacts go beyond those people that are immediately	2	A. Yes.
3	adjacent. Maybe it's shadows. Maybe it's noise. I don't know what that impact could be.	3	Q. But if we had this blown up, is that information that you're
4	We're excluding that from testimony to the degree you	4	giving us about what the changes are on this piece of paper
5	would go there. But I understand you're not saying that	5	that we're looking at, this map? I mean
6	today.	6	A No. You'd have to look at the city's website.
7	MR. MOEHRING: Right.	7	Q. Oh.
8	HEARING EXAMINER: That is simply	8	A. To see what the actual height is, because the city or let
9	MS. NEWMAN: And so if a lay witness said that, would you	9	me just say the document did not post that information on
10	accept a lay witness saying that?	10	here, because they basically neglected to consider the areas
11	HEARING EXAMINER: For the value it was. But we're not	11	outside of the urban village.
12	there at this point really. I mean, it is	12	Q. Oh, so the zoning in the gray is not shown is what you mean?
13	MS. NEWMAN: I'm just okay.	13	Oh, the areas outside of the urban village –
14	HEARING EXAMINER: I guess to clarify, Mr. Moehring is	14	A, The areas
15	essentially not a lay witness on this subject, in my	15	Q are not?
16	opinion, and should have been disclosed as an expert for	16	A outside the urban village
17	purposes of this.	17	Q. Okay.
18	And I understand that there's a difference of opinion on	18	A. Right
19	there. But that is how I would view someone with your	19	Q. Okay. Okay.
20	with Mr. Moehring's background.	20	A. And I guess these are the small examples. But if you look
21	You view this is they bring a specialized lens to identify	21	at the city map in general, there's a large proportion of
22	these type of community impacts that somebody just looking	22	these, like, salmon-color areas outside the urban village
23	at it might not see. And so that's where the tension is.	23	which are having increases of height.
24	And so to a degree that he's here to speak as an expert,	24	Q. So where would a map like that be? If you say look at the
25	that is excluded, and I sustained the City's objection.	25	city map in general.
	Page 206		Page 208
1	To the degree he's simply a fact witness, the appellants	1	A. Well, let's look at the MHA FEIS document page
2	have provided this document to the City in advance, and a	2	Q. The appendix?
3	mere description of it doesn't step over the line of Mr.	3	A. No. Within the within the land use section there's a map
4	Moehring being an expert, so long as these lines simply	4	of the city of Seattle. And it's page 3.105.
5	depict a general area where there is an edge between a	5	Q. Okay.
6	difference in one zone and another.	6	A. If everybody's there, I'll start.
7	Because any witness could describe that, as the appellants	7	HEARING EXAMINER: 3.105?
8	have pointed out.	8 9	A. Is the page, yeah. And it's the City's or it's the MHA's
9	MS, NEWMAN: Okay. We'll stick to that,	10	Exhibit 3.2-2, existing land use categories. Q. (By Ms. Newman) Okay.
10	A Yeah, So	11	A. So on this map of Seattle you'll again you'll see the
11	Q. (By Ms. Newman) So sticking to that limited scope, let's look at the Greenwood Phinney Ridge H-43, and just describe	12	urban villages and the urban centers I believe as they're
12 13	factually, within the scope of what the Hearing Examiner	13	described in the heavy border or at the the drawing
14	directed, what that facts, the facts that we're	14	actually says in the MHA study area, so everything that you
15	presenting here.	15	see with a heavy border around it is included within the MHA
16	A. Okay. So H-43 shows a map of the basically Greenwood	16	FEIS.
17	running north to south. And you'll see the urban village	17	Q. Uh-huh.
18	area that's along the urban village that basically flanks	1.8	A. You'll see a large portion of the city is not within those
19	that street. There's also a cross street.	19	borders, and yet a large portion of the city — of the city,
20	But basically there is a lot of areas in this urban	20	as you can see by the existing land use color-coded
21	village, again the salmon-color areas, which were either	21	category color coded categories, such as commercial,
22	zoned C-40 or 40 feet, and now going up to 55 as in – as in	22	mixed use, multifamily, those do have the same height
23	the very top, that that salmon-color area that's just	23	increases being applied to them, regardless if they're in
24	outside of the urban village to the top.	24	the urban village or not.
25	Q. And you know that it's going to that if I mean, it's	25	So there's a large amount of the city which is being
		1	

Page 209	Page 211
-	place in the EIS that you're aware of where they discuss the
,	2 adjacent the idea that single family zones are
	immediately adjacent to zones such as neighborhood
	4 commercial or lowrise that are above 30 feet high on the
1 1	5 outside of the areas that are in the study area?
	6 A. There was the one, again one excerpt that referred to what
	other cities are doing outside of Seattle, but I don't know
	8 where that is.
	9 Q. Okay. Well, let's focus on 3.117. Have you read that
	description that follows the word "edges"?
	11 A. Yes.
	12 Q. And what's your reaction to that?
-	13 A. I think it's missing a few of the impacts of edges.
	14 MR. KISIELIUS: Mr. Examiner, I'm going to renew my
	15 objection. This is now straying into technical expertise
The state of the s	about what is included in an edge impact and what is not.
	17 HEARING EXAMINER: Ms. Newman?
	18 MS. NEWMAN: I just I'm still having struggling over
14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 1	the idea that his architectural expertise is not
	W
	, , ,
-	
-	going to have very similar testimony to this.
	24 And I just think that there's not much difference between 25 what he's saying and what they're saying, and there's
A, tes.	what he's saying and what they re saying, and there's
Page 210	Page 212
Q. Okay.	nothing about his architectural expertise that's it's
A. So say for example, if it's NC-3, which I understand is	2 informing.
going up from 40 feet in height, which it is currently up to	3 He's not giving an opinion. He's just describing, as a
55 feet with the MHA, there is neighborhood I'm sorry,	4 layperson, a person who lives in a neighborhood, what
LR3. Did I say NC-3? Strike that.	5 impacts are.
LR3, which is going from 30 feet 40 feet to 50 feet.	6 MR, KISIELIUS: If I might, that's not what he was about
LR3 exists both inside the urban villages and outside the	to testify to. He was about to offer an opinion about what
urban villages.	8 edge effects should be, what you should look at in an
Q. Okay.	9 analysis.
A. So height impacts will be far reaching and beyond that	10 HEARING EXAMINER: Yes. And that's where I'm
that was included in the study.	11 understanding where the City's objection is based.
Q. And does the EIS talk about this at all, what you've just	12 Mr. Moehring, as taking if we pretend he's not an
shown us? Does it - does it have this information in it?	architect, is certainly permitted to talk about lines on a
A. They do mention it at one they mention a part of it at	14 paper that he's drawn to generally show an area. He an
one document. They kind of dismiss it as an issue as saying	opinion as anyone could, on what the EIS itself says.
that it's something that every city has.	But we have no foundation except his expertise to understand
Q. And where – let's look at that. 3.117?	17 that he has an opinion or and the formed opinion on what
A. Yes.	18 edge impacts are.
Q. Is there - so is this - you said they did talk about it.	19 MS. NEWMAN: Okay.
•	20 HEARING EXAMINER: That's a I mean, it speaks for
Is this the page where they talk about the issues? A. Yeah. Basically if you look under the part that says edges,	20 HEARING EXAMINER: That's a I mean, it speaks for itself to me. It's what edge impacts are, because he's
Is this the page where they talk about the issues?	
Is this the page where they talk about the issues? A. Yeah. Basically if you look under the part that says edges,	itself to me. It's what edge impacts are, because he's
Is this the page where they talk about the issues? A. Yeah. Basically if you look under the part that says edges, read that paragraph. Or I can read it if you like.	itself to me. It's what edge impacts are, because he's and there hasn't been anything else discussed here except
•	impacted and not being evaluated Q. Okay. A in the study, Such as be shown in those prior examples. And there's actually entire neighborhoods that are not being considered. Q. And that's because every single area in the city that's currently zoned neighborhood commercial is going to be upzoned by the MHA proposal? A. They were selective. What I saw is some that were NC-30 they made into they kept as 30. Some they went from 30 up to 65. So that they selectively chose which ones and really didn't offer an explanation that I could see which ones they chose to to increase in height. Q. Well, is anything that's zoned NC-130 going to be upzoned to NC-140 in the whole city? A. Not everything is, from what I saw. Q. Oh, the majority of areas? A. Pretty much the majority, yes, Q. And A. From what I saw. Q. There's other commercial zones and lowrise zoned where it's the same outside of urban villages and urban centers, all of those are upzoned to different heights is what you're saying? A. Yes. Page 210 Q. Okay. A. So say for example, if it's NC-3, which I understand is going up from 40 feet in height, which it is currently up to 55 feet with the MHA, there is neighborhood I'm sorry, LR3, Did I say NC-3? Strike that. LR3, which is going from 30 feet 40 feet to 50 feet. LR3 exists both inside the urban villages and outside the urban villages. Q. Okay. A. So height impacts will be far reaching and beyond that that was included in the study. Q. And does the EIS talk about this at all, what you've just shown us? Does it does it have this information in it? A. They do mention it at one they mention a part of it at one document. They kind of dismiss it as an issue as saying that it's something that every city has.

Page 215 Page 213 two; or are you just looking at anything where it's 50 feet to do is ask -- are the impacts of having an NC-3 zone like 1 you've shown in here next to a single family zone, what are 2 in any area adjacent to those 50 feet? 2 3 those impacts going to be, and are they significant? 3 A. If that adjacent area is 30 feet or less, correct, Q. Okay. And I just want to get a little more clarity on your 4 MR. KISIELIUS: And I'm going to again object. I think understanding of the study area. So you were testifying to 5 5 this is the very nature of expert testimony. You're asking what you believed was included in the EIS --6 him to give an opinion as to an impact that's informed by 6 7 A. Uh-huh. 7 his credential. 8 Q. -- and what wasn't. And here I think you were referring --8 HEARING EXAMINER: And evaluate not only what they are, 9 and I'll try to find it quickly. but the size, the volume. I don't see how he can cut out 9 10 Let me actually just draw your attention to page 2.3. 10 the fact that he's an architect and has experience in the 11 This is of the EIS, which is Exhibit 2 in front of you developed world to answer that question. 11 12 12 So I'll sustain the objection. MS. NEWMAN: Okay. I think I have no further questions 13 A 2.3? 13 14 Q. Uh-huh. then. Yeah. No further questions. 14 15 A Okay 15 HEARING EXAMINER: Okay. Cross. Q. So I think your testimony was -- the part that confused me 16 16 and where I was looking for more clarity was the testimony CROSS-EXAMINATION 17 17 18 about the portions of the city outside of the urban villages 18 BY MR KISIFLIUS: Q. Mr. Moehring, I have just a couple questions. Tadas 19 that are subject to the proposal. 19 So I'm wondering if there are any -- if there is -- if you 20 Kisielius on behalf of the City. 20 I just wanted to get an understanding of -- which sections 21 can tell me from this map, do you see the teal there that 21 22 shows the EIS study area? of the EIS did you review before you testified today? 22 23 23 A. Several sections. There was some zoning maps that were A. Yes Q. And do you see the blackout lines that show the areas of the issued. I think it was a map that just basically showed 24 24 urban villages? 2.5 where specific areas of the city have -- have changed in 25 Page 216 Page 214 1 terms of heights. A. Yes. Q. Is there anyplace in the city that's outside of an urban 2 There is also a map that was issued that indicated areas 2 village that's not shown in teal that you think has not been 3 that were not going to be impacted. I looked at of course 3 4 .2 in the MHA, 3.3 on aesthetics. looked at in this EIS? A: Yeah: What I -- basically from what I saw on the map in 5 I also looked at the direct -- SDCI director's opinion, so 5 section 3, there's a lot of areas that are outside of the 6 several, several documents, 7 Q. Okay. But you looked at all of section 3.2? study area. 8 Q. Well, so why don't you -- let's step back. 8 A. Yes. 9 What is your understanding of the study area? 9 Q. Not just excerpts? A. I'm looking at -- again at Exhibit 3.2-2 where it shows a 10 A. Right 1.0 heavy border and a portion of in MHA study area. And then 11 Q. Okay. And I want to just ask for clarification on this 11 12 right below it says outside MHA study area. So anything 12 sorting exercise here. When you were looking at portions on with a light border or no border is outside of the study 13 the map, you're making a comparison and said you're 13 interested in a differential of greater than -- I think you 14 14 15 Q. Okay. So that's the basis of your testimony? said 30 feet; is that correct? 15 A. Correct. It's actually in the land use section. 16 16 A. I think I corrected that. 17 Q. This is the one on page 3.105? 17 Q. What was --18 A. Anything -- anything 50 feet or higher --1.8 A Yes. 19 Q. So is it your understanding -- I'm going to ask you to get 19 20 20 this. It may be difficult, but I'm kind of toggling now A. -- to a 30-foot zone. 21 between page 3.105 and 2.3. Those are the two maps that we 21 Q. That's - okay. So that's the source of my confusion. 22 were just looking at. 22 You're comparing - let me say it, and see if you agree with 23 A. Uh-huh. 23 Q. So I just want to make sure I'm understanding. If we were 24 You're comparing what a height may be allowed in an area, 24 to look at the map you started with on 3.105, and do you see 25 25 and comparing it to an adjacent area and subtracting those

Page 219 Page 217 study area? Did you? in the upper right-hand corner there's Lake City? 1 2 A: Yes. And in 3.101. 2 A. Yes. Q. Okav. Q. And then there is the - sort of an orangy-red path down 3 A. Which is it repeats the same information, little less 4 4 towards Green Lake? detail. 5 A. From Lake City? 6 MS, NEWMAN: Okay, I have no further questions. Q. Yes. 7 HEARING EXAMINER: Thank you, Mr. Moehring. Sorry your A. Yes. Right. testimony was truncated by procedure once again. I'm sure Q. So would you recognize that as Lake City Way, at least part 8 8 9 that I will hear the full force of your testimony someday, 9 of it? 10 and I look forward to that moment. A.: Right. 1.0 Q. And is it your testimony that that's outside the study area? 11 MR. MOEHRING: Thank you. 11 12 HEARING EXAMINER: Appellants' next -- oh, let's actually 12 Is that your understanding? 13 take a break. Come back at 4:00. A. According to the two maps in section 3, that's correct. 13 14 MS_NEWMAN: Thank you. MR. KISIELIUS: Okay, I don't have any further questions. 14 15 HEARING EXAMINER: Thank you. 15 Thank you. MS. NEWMAN: I have a little bit --16 (Recess) 16 17 HEARING EXAMINER: Appellants' next witness. 17 HEARING EXAMINER: Redirect? 18 MS. NEWMAN: Thank you, Your Honor, I also did not -- I MS. NEWMAN: -- of redirect, yeah. 18 19 don't know if I did have a leftover with getting that 19 20 20 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 21 HEARING EXAMINER: Right. 245. BY MS. NEWMAN: 21 MS. NEWMAN: Moving to admit, yeah, Q. So I want to straighten this out, because I want to make 22 MR. KISIELIUS: I'm sorry. Were you moving for admission? 23 23 sure we have your testimony straightened out here. 24 MS. NEWMAN: Yeah. 24 So if you look at 2.3 in the EIS, which that's page 2.3. 25 HEARING EXAMINER: She has. A. Okay. 25 Page 220 Page 218 1 MR. KISIELIUS: Okay, With the extent of the limitation Q. That page shows us the - in green the EIS study area; is 1 of the testimony, we don't have an objection to having it 2 that right? A. Yes, I think so. 3 Q. And so you see that there is green shown outside of urban HEARING EXAMINER: And under those circumstances, it is 4 admitted 5 villages? 6 MR: KISIELIUS: I quess --6 A. Uh-huh. HEARING EXAMINER: The context of the objections that have 7 Q. So the study area actually does include land outside of 7 urban villages? I can see how this is confusing. 8 already been ruled upon. 8 g 9 MR. KISIELIUS: And if I could ask for a clarification, I A. Uh-huh: 10 would appreciate it, from the Examiner's standpoint, that 1.0 Q. So then you look at page 3.105 --11 11 you had mentioned earlier preserving for the appeal, Q. -- which is what we were just looking at, and it says that 12 striking of the qualifications for the appeal record would 12 13 be I think helpful additional item. Because --13 in MHA study area are only the areas that have bold black 14 HEARING EXAMINER: Is Appellant amenable? 14 around them. 15 MS. NEWMAN: I think the transcript is going to say 15 (inaudible) 1.6 Q. And so you interpreted that to mean that the MHA study area 16 HEARING EXAMINER: I think at this point we've talked 17 17 was limited? MR. KISIELIUS: I'm going to object. This is -- that's 18 about him being an architect --18 19 MS. NEWMAN: Yeah not a question. That's a statement. 19 20 HEARING EXAMINER: -- more than (inaudible). Q. (By Ms. Newman) Okay. How did you -- do you see that the 2.0 study area, after looking at page 2.3, is actually including 21 MS, NEWMAN: So I'm sure a judge would see that. But I'm 21 fine -- I'm fine with whatever the Examiner prefers. Or I 22 22 some areas outside of urban villages? 23 don't have an objection to removing it. 23 A. Yes. But I haven't read section 2, so I'm not sure what MR. KISIELIUS: I thought the proposal was a helpful one. 24 that really means. 24 Q. Okay. But you -- and you interpreted 3.105 as defining the MS. NEWMAN: Okay. 25

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Page 259 Page 257 And I would just note that -- that that -- and I've got a Q. Sure. 1 1 A. -- talk a little bit more about the land use impacts --2 lot of complaints about that. 2 But if you look at the urban village map, at the very top 3 Q. Yeah. 3 part, just above my urban village is what's called the 4 A. -- section? So -- so you know, on page 3.111 where you talk 4 5 Madison Miller Urban Village, historically part of the 5 about scale change, so they're listing impacts, land use 6 central area as a whole. And when the central area did its 6 impacts that can come from that, so we talk about changing 7 planning back in the '90s, all this was considered under one 7 setbacks and that sort of thing. And then they give a for 8 neighborhood plan. 8 example. For example, an increase in height of midrise Well, the city has deemed that that's - this urban building from four to five stories with the same uses were 9 9 10 village just to the north of this is a low displacement, 10 not typically required to adverse land use finding. Right? high-accessed opportunity, so their designations are all M1 11 The problem is, is that they're not going to five stories. 11 12 designations just across this one street here, Pine Street. 12 They're going to 80 feet, or eight stories. So that's a 33 13 And in fact, the -- the -- they had written some comments percent height increase in what the zone allows. 13 on the draft EIS about how come we're being treated 14 14 But they make it sound, you know, to the -- to the reader differently than our sisters and brothers across the street, 15 that, you know, it's not going to be that big a scale 15 16 change, we're not going to see that kind of thing. 16 and getting larger upzones? And the -- the City respond by saying, you're not allowed 17 17 But I think where it gets even more misleading is in the to question our analysis under -- and they cited the WAC, 18 table. And I don't know about you, but as a reader of 18 19 saying that our -- our methodology is not to be critiqued. 19 information, tables, and graphics, and all that kind of 20 But anyway --20 thing are really -- potentially have far more meaning 21 Q. So let's look at the -than -- than the words and the text. And I -- I find a 21 22 A. But let's look at this M chart, which is mostly from my 22 number of errors in the way that they present this. 23 neighborhood. We -- we didn't get a lot of M1. We got 23 So we're talking now about the land use impacts based on the zoning changes, and there's the M zone, and M1, and then 24 mostly M. 24 25 M2 zone. 25 And so it shows, for example, impact of going from a Page 260 Page 258 single family to an RSL, which is, like I said, that's about 1 1 Q. Just are you looking at page 3 --40 percent of our land mass. The proposal would allow for 2 2 A. I'm sorry, Page 3.113. 3 Q. Exhibit 3.2? 3 an increase in density of households, which is perhaps a A. 3-2-3 and 3-2-4 are the ones I'll talk to, because those are 4 correct statement. No change is allowed from residential in 4 terms of use; and despite smaller front and rear yard the ones relevant to my urban village. But those charts 5 5 6 setbacks RSL contains the same height limit and introduces talk about land use impacts in terms of density, use, and 6 7 an FAR limit. RSL buildings will not alter the land use 7 pattern. They do not present a scale impact. 8 Q. And this is specific to a certain zone, like a single family Я And I would argue that that is absolutely imprecise. RSL 9 zone being changed internally to residential small lot 9 10 zones? 10 buildings do alter the land use pattern because you would 11 A. Yes. 11 now allow two buildings on a lot instead of one. So an existing building could be knocked down, and the two 12 Q. So what's going to happen within them? 12 13 buildings could replace that on the lot, and thereby 13 A. The way -- the way -- the way this works -- and I'm sure the city knows this. For -- maybe for the benefit of the changing dramatically the street scape. 14 14 You know, this idea that you're walking down the block, Hearing Examiner, if you're deeply immersed in this at this 15 15 and see everybody's garden, and waving at neighbors, and all 16 16 point in time, but an M zone basically says it's a minor 17 of a sudden you have a building now that sits right there at 17 upgrade in terms of development potential that's being 18 the street 18 traded off for inclusionary zoning fee. 19 More importantly, in our neighborhood, and in these 19 And then 1 means you're giving them more; and therefore, you'll demand more, you'll have a higher. And then an M2 20 neighborhoods that are currently single family, the nature 20 21 means you're giving the largest bump up. 21 of these buildings is very unique. These are smaller-scale So most of my urban village is deemed an M upzone, and 22 buildings, smaller homes, typically one story, or maybe one 22 23 story over a partially submerged basement. They are -- some 23 that's because the city is relying on the equity analysis.

are craftsman-style homes, so you're familiar with that

smaller craftsman house, or they are smaller Victorian

24

25

And our urban village resides in the quadrants of the grid

called high displacement, high-accessed opportunity.

24

25

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) W-17-014	7 Cross-Examination by Mr. Kisielius
of the adequacy of the FEIS issued by the) Director, Office of Planning and	8 Redirect Examination by Ms. Newman 55
Community Development.)	9
Hearing, Day 12 - August 21, 2018	10 GREGORY HILL
Heard before Hearing Examiner Ryan Vancil	11 Direct Examination by Ms. Newman
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Page 55 Page 53 1 some of these impacts, but the opportunity to actually they say it was about to happen, and then in the final 1 version, they talk about how it physically did happen. 2 physically have that happen is reduced, yeah. 2 Q. I guess my very pointed question is, do you believe that the 3 Q. Thank you. I don't have any further questions for you. 3 4 HEARING EXAMINER: Redirect? 4 design guidelines would still apply following adoption or MS. NEWMAN: Very quick, implementation of MHA? 5 5 6 A. Well, the thresholds for design review -- full design review 6 7 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 7 have changed so that less projects go through full design 8 BY MS NEWMAN. 8 review 9 Q. So if no design review, then the project doesn't have to be And in -- you know, a lot of buildings in Neighborhood 9 10 consistent with the design guidelines? Commercial, which is, you know, about -- I think about 10 20 percent of the Central Area, hit that threshold of going 11 A. Correct, correct. 11 Q. Okay. And earlier, can you clarify, were you -- when you 12 12 through a formal design review. were talking about the existing development that's occurring 13 13 But the Single Family that's going to Lowrise -- I mean, under the current zoning, were you describing for the 14 that's going to RSL, which is about 40 percent of the land 14 Examiner what the impacts -- the types of impacts can occur 15 area, and all the stuff that's currently in Lowrise that's 15 from development, like lack of light, blocking views, 16 getting the bump up in MHA, a lot of that stuff does not go 16 privacy impacts, shadow impacts, was that the purpose of through design review. 17 17 Q. So those are the thresholds. I'll come back to that in a 18 your narrative on that? 18 second. I'm asking about those specific design guidelines 19 A. Well, yeah, I mean --19 that you held up --20 Q. Okay. 2.0 21 A, -- I think there's two aspects which you asked me to come in 21 A. Yes. 22 and talk about. One is the land use patterns which is the 22 Q. -- in your neighborhood. physical built environment and the impacts of that. And the 23 A. Yes 23 24 second is the aesthetic character and how what potentially Q. What's your understanding of whether those --24 25 could be laid into this neighborhood would be dramatically A. Do we need to make this an exhibit or is that --25 Page 56 Page 54 1 different. 1 Q. No. 2 Q. Right. 2 A: Okay, I'm sorry. Q. Just what's your understanding. Are those -- do those still 3 Yes. 3 4 Q. Okay, thank you. 4 exist after MHA? 5 A. Oh, of course they do. The question is of what part of the A. Yeah, okay, thank you. 5 development will actually have to go and conform to those. 6 MS. NEWMAN: I have no further questions. 6 HEARING EXAMINER: Thank you. Q. And are you aware of any changes proposed to the design --7 7 8 MS. NEWMAN: I think I need to --8 the thresholds that trigger design review that are part of 9 Bill, can you give me the exhibit? 9 MHA? 10 THE WITNESS: Oh, you want your map back? A. My -- well, there's like an indirect connection, you know, 10 MS. NEWMAN: Offer Exhibit 246 for admission. 11 that perhaps greater development potential may push a 11 HEARING EXAMINER: Any objection to 246? 12 12 project that may be under a lower zone would not have gone 13 MR. KISIELIUS: That's just the map? through design review if they could. I mean, 13 MS. NEWMAN: Yeah, it's the oversized -hypothetically, I think that could happen. 14 14 15 MR. KISIELIUS: No objection. But what I am suggesting is is that most of the partial 15 development that we'll see under MHA will not go through 16 MS. NEWMAN: -- map. 16 HEARING EXAMINER: 246 is admitted. design review. And our design review guidelines, I'd like 17 17 Ms. Newman, is there anything else we need to do as far as to point out, does talk about things like try and minimize 18 18 rooftop decks because we know that rooftop decks do not 19 exhibits to wrap up from this? 19 MS. NEWMAN: Are there any more that I haven't --20 contribute to community. It creates this sense of 2.0 HEARING EXAMINER: No, we're up --21 21 exclusivity and so on. MS. NEWMAN: We're up. Okay, that's where I forget, I 22 But the bulk of the projects that are being built do not 22 have to read that language because the thresholds are so 23 23 HEARING EXAMINER: Okay. We normally take a break high that infill development does not use design guidelines. 24 24 25 somewhere between 10:00 and 10:30. 25 So the authors of the design guidelines tried to minimize

HILL, Gregory

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1	and participated in the settlement which ended up with a	shows various zones within the village and how they are
2	building on the corner, flat roof, no golden arches, 70-foot	2 proposed to be changed. The map also shows colored areas
3	sign instead of a 440-foot sign with parking swirling around	outside the village that will be impacted by the changes
4	the building. So we had a better outcome, I think.	4 that come about through MHFA.
5	Since that time, I've been on the Land Use Committee and	5 Q. Okay.
6	been a chair from time to time.	6 A MHA
7	Q. For the Wallingford Community Council?	7 Q. And when you say, "will be impacted," do you mean they'll
8	A. For the Wallingford Community Council.	8 actually be upzoned?
9	Q. Which is an appellant in this case?	9 A. The zoning on the ground will not change, but as you're
10	A. That's correct.	aware, what can be done in every zone, the height and FAR
11	Q. Okay.	and so forth are all being modified.
12	A. And just also for the record, so I am an architect. I was	12 Q. So some may be the actual either development regulations
13	registered initially in Massachusetts in 1973, and I have	or the zoning itself will change as a result of the MHA
14	not done any housing	14 proposal?
15	HEARING EXAMINER: Just you might want to be careful.	15 A. Outside the village it's the development regulations that
16	MS NEWMAN: Yeah, I	16 change.
17	HEARING EXAMINER: Ms. Newman's going to ask the	17 Q. Okay.
18	questions, so I wouldn't volunteer information.	18 A. Inside it's both what some have referred to as a double
19	THE WITNESS: Okay	19 upzone. It's the zoning itself is changing as well as what
20	HEARING EXAMINER: I don't need your address. I don't	20 can be done within each zone.
21	need any background.	Q. Okay. And can you give us just a general big-picture
22	MS NEWMAN: Yeah	description of the existing development patterns and
23	THE WITNESS: All right	23 character and scale and land use within the Wallingford
24	HEARING EXAMINER: If Ms, Newman asks you a question, then	24 urban village where you live?
25	that's all we have to	25 A. Right. So the vast majority of it is Single Family. Many,
	Page 62	Page 64
1	Q. (By Ms. Newman) So today the purpose of your testimony	1 many, many bungalows. It's one of the neighborhoods built
2	today is in your role as a resident, and so I'm not going to	turn of the century. It's a streetcar suburb. They
3	go into the history of your architectural	developed a streetcar line and built a lot of the houses.
4	A. Career.	4 My house is a 1908 version. Not a nice bungalow but an old
5	Q background?	5 house, but most of the houses are, in fact, bungalows.
6	A. Okay.	6 There are also scattered about very small scale, mostly
7	Q. Right. So we are going to discuss the aesthetic and land	7 brick apartment houses. One here, one there. There is a
8	use impacts in the Wallingford urban village with your	8 Commercial area along 45th Street that does have mostly
9	testimony, and we want to start with a map to get our	9 one-story, mostly brick buildings. It also has several
10	bearings.	newer buildings that are four and five stories.
11	Do you have in front of you	Similarly on Stone Way, the vertical top to bottom orange
12	MS. NEWMAN: Mr. Examiner, if I could get this marked?	area is a Mixed-use zoning down there, and it has both
13	Q. (By Ms. Newman) This is an oversized version of H-79 from	older, one-story commercial buildings as well as four-
14	the Exhibit 2, which is the MHA EIS. It's similar to the	and three-, four- and five-story newer buildings that are
15	maps that we've been using. Do you have that in front of	15 mixed-use.
16	you?	16 Q. Okay. And those are shown in the orange kind of the
17	A. Yes.	orange, the two orange lines
18	HEARING EXAMINER: Marked as 247.	18 A. Right.
19	MS. NEWMAN: Okay.	19 Q one going
20	Q. (By Ms. Newman) And have you seen this document before?	20 A. The Commercial is shown in orange.
21	A. Yes.	21 Q. Uh-huh.
22	Q. And can you tell us what this is?	22 A. Existing Multifamily is shown in brown, sort of the darker
23	A. This appears to be the most recent version of the MHA map	brown. And then within the village the lighter areas are
24	for Wallingford. The dark line represents the portion of	24 Single Family, and virtually everything outside the village
25	the neighborhood that's actually in the village, and it	25 is Single Family.

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Q. Okay.	with Chapter 3.3 which is the Aesthetics Section. And does
A. There's nothing there's no gray well, there is a piece	2 that section contain a description of the existing land use
of gray left, but it's a school property.	development patterns character and scale development within
Q. And they're being rezoned to what?	4 the Wallingford urban village?
A. So this property right here?	5 A. No.
Q. Uh-huh.	6 Q. And does it adequately discuss the land use I'm sorry,
	just the aesthetic impacts in that chapter that the proposal
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	8 will have to your neighborhood?
	9 MR. KISIELIUS: I'm going to object again. Now we're
	The state of the s
Q. Oh, okay.	
A. They're being rezoned to LR1, LR2, I believe there's a LR3.	fine line between expertise and fact witness. Those are
I think that's it. Initially, the most the Single Family	12 questions with a fact witness we wouldn't necessarily object
was to be zoned RSL which in theory is a lesser zone.	to, but it's on the record that this is an architect
Q. Uh-huh.	14 whose – has background that is puts him apart and sets
A. But as the zoning designations in the South End have gone	15 him apart from typical fact witnesses.
down because developers don't really want to build there,	1 6 I also object that's legal conclusion
they may have gone up here because this is where they really	17 HEARING EXAMINER: Response?
do want to build. A square foot of apartment in Wallingford	18 MS. NEWMAN: I once again just think that as a layperson
is worth a lot more than the square foot of an apartment	19 has – as other laypersons have shown us that there's this
in	general understanding that if you live in a neighborhood
MR. KISIELIUS: I'm going to object. Now we're getting	there are impacts to your life, to your livability, to your
into territory which is informed by his expertise, talking	22 lack of sunlight, your privacy, what – you know, generally
about development patterns and trends throughout the city	what are the impacts going to be. And frankly, the question
that exceed	24 is really pretty black and white as far as is there a
HEARING EXAMINER: I'd overrule that. That could be	discussion about aesthetic impacts at all that exists in
Page 74 common knowledge for the level of knowledge from the	Page 7 1 Wallingford in this EIS.
citizens that we see in front of us, that could be anybody	2 HEARING EXAMINER: Overruled.
could tell us that as their opinion. Not necessarily	3 MS. NEWMAN: Okay
informed by data from a for an architect.	4 Q. (By Ms. Newman) So that means you can answer the question
MS. NEWMAN: Thank you.	5 A. You'll have to restate it.
Q. (By Ms. Newman) Did you review the MHA EIS?	6 Q. Okay. Does the EIS adequately discuss the land use I'm
A. I have reviewed 3.2, 3.3 and Appendix F.	7 sorry, the aesthetic impacts that the proposal will have on
Q. Okay. Let's start with if you have in front of you that	the Wallingford neighborhood? And you may — well, I guess
	9 that's the question. Does it discuss them adequately?
large notebook to your right is Exhibit 2?	10 A So I don't find a thread that, in fact, describes the
A. Okay.	neighborhood and then how various parts of the neighborhood
Q. The EIS. And	
MS. NEWMAN: And oh, you know, before I move on, because I	12 will be impacted.
tend to forget to do these things, can I move for submittal	Just for example, the first cut would be in the village
of 247 and 248?	and outside the village because areas outside the village
HEARING EXAMINER: Any objection 247 or 248?	are going to be impacted by the change and development
MD MORENIO M. ACCURACY OF THE CO.	standards within the Lowrise zones, as well as in the
MR. KISIELIUS: No objection to 247. I guess I have a	and the state of t
question if – are we going to hear more about this?	Commercial zones. So that's one set of impacts to one area.
question if – are we going to hear more about this? Because I'm not sure I understand	And then within the village, there's this double upzone
question if – are we going to hear more about this? Because I'm not sure I understand MS_NEWMAN: No, it was just the general data.	And then within the village, there's this double upzone thing going on, so there's going to be separate and more
question if – are we going to hear more about this? Because I'm not sure I understand	And then within the village, there's this double upzone thing going on, so there's going to be separate and more intense impact in those areas.
question if – are we going to hear more about this? Because I'm not sure I understand MS_NEWMAN: No, it was just the general data.	And then within the village, there's this double upzone thing going on, so there's going to be separate and more
question if – are we going to hear more about this? Because I'm not sure I understand MS, NEWMAN: No, it was just the general data. MR, KISIELIUS: From any other witness on this?	And then within the village, there's this double upzone thing going on, so there's going to be separate and more intense impact in those areas.
question if – are we going to hear more about this? Because I'm not sure I understand MS. NEWMAN: No, it was just the general data. MR. KISIELIUS: From any other witness on this? MS. NEWMAN: No.	And then within the village, there's this double upzone thing going on, so there's going to be separate and more intense impact in those areas. So right away you'd have to describe those two areas and
question if – are we going to hear more about this? Because I'm not sure I understand MS. NEWMAN: No, it was just the general data. MR. KISIELIUS: From any other witness on this? MS. NEWMAN: No. MR. KISIELIUS: Okay. We don't have an objection.	And then within the village, there's this double upzone thing going on, so there's going to be separate and more intense impact in those areas. So right away you'd have to describe those two areas and then talk about what's in them and what's going to happen to

Page 77 Page 79 A. Oh. veah. 1 you know, and I don't know if this is using architectural 2 Q. So what matters to you about this proposal, and what -- what 2 expertise --3 are the impacts that you see, not to -- well, to you and to 3 A. So a 4000 square foot lot -4 4 Q. - but how many square feet is -your neighborhood, just that bring you to the table here? A. So Wallingford is a fairly cohesive environment in terms of 5 A Is a tenth of an acre? building types. There are, you know, one- and two-story 6 6 Q. Is one-tenth -buildings along the Commercial area, and there are primarily 7 Roughly 5,000, a little bit more than a tenth. 8 bungalow size buildings less than 30 feet tall and some 8 Q. So one-tenth of an acre -- okay. And these -- okay. 9 larger houses. Some of the larger houses are - some new 9 A. So if you look at that chart we looked at, which is 174 --10 houses are larger, but it's a fairly uniform area. 10 Q. Uh-huh. A. - there are over 500 of the 700 are in that 11 When large areas are rezoned, which is happening here, you 11 12 tenth-of-an-acre category. And I can tell you having can expect that there will be new development that will 12 13 match what's possible, and it will be distinctly different, 13 listened to some lectures about geography that that's really 14 So there will be a period of time when you have this really 14 the sweet spot for getting people to use transit without 15 disjointed thing. Eventually, it might look like a cohesive 15 having to rebuild your infrastructure. 16 Q. Uh-huh, okay. I just want to get this ... All right. The neighborhood again, but in the meantime, it's going to look 16 graphics on page 3.3-10 -- I mean, I'm sorry, I don't have 17 like some weird amorphism of buildings. 17 18 Personally, I like growing tomatoes, so the notion that I 18 the page numbers. There are graphics in this Aesthetic 19 can't do that anymore is kind of making me mad. 19 Section. Let me just find them. 3.178. 20 Q. Yeah. And so you said that it will gradually change, but 20 A. Can I just make one comment about --21 then what -- what will the change -- right now it looks --21 Q. Yeah. 22 it's -- you've said it's almost all Single Family. It's 22 A. -- Exhibit 3.3-2, Established Single Family Areas? 23 very -- very largely Single Family. 23 A. You were asking me earlier does it describe Wallingford. 24 24 Q. And there will be a transition time where it's going to be 25 And the -- the last sentence in that paragraph next to the Page 80 Page 78 exhibit is -kind of a hodgepodge. 1 Q. This is page 3.163 of Exhibit 2? 2 A. Uh-huh. 2 3 Q. And then the end result, do you think -- or what is going to 3 A. Correct. "Single Family areas also exhibit a range of home be the aesthetic change from what it is now to what it will 4 4 sizes with many older one- and two-story homes smaller than 5 5 he then? the allowed zoning envelope for new Single Family 6 A. Well, first of all, the transition time given even the rapid 6 development." I think they're trying to suggest this is somehow a problem. I'm not sure what. But the next one, rate of development in the city today -8 8 "Front yards with setbacks of 10 to 15 feet," blah, blah, Q. Uh-huh. A: -- is going to be very long. So the disjointed period, it a blah. Well, that's not in our neighborhood. Our 9 10 neighborhood has 20-foot setbacks, sometimes larger. 10 will certainly exceed my lifetime. And so that -- that's a 1.1 real problem. And you can say, "Oh, well, you can sell your 11 So this whole description of an established Single Family 12 property and make money and go someplace else." But some of 12 area is not our neighborhood. Which I think goes back to 13 13 your earlier question about, did we see Wallingford us actually like living there, so we're not too excited 14 14 described here? Well, here's what's supposed to be the about that. And the fact that it will be this very long majority of our neighborhood, and it's not describing it at 15 period of disjointedness is problematic. 15 16 Q. Okav. 16 17 A. Wallingford incidentally has a lot of tiny lots. So the 17 Q. And so when you said - actually, take that back. Okay. And then see that next picture with new infill single-family 18 actual density in our neighborhood is quite high, and the 18 19 19 housing, is there anything you had to add about that image transit ridership is already very high. So it's not like 20 20 or whether that we're - have quarter-acre lots or two-acre lots or 21 21 A. So -something. These are one-tenth-of-an-acre lots, as the 22 22 Q. - represents currently? chart that we looked at --23 A. -- the top image there is, of course, pretty hard to see, Q. Uh-huh. 23 24 24 3.3-2. A -- supports. 25 Q. One-tenth. What -- I - I'm just curious. I don't know if 25 Q. Uh-huh.

Page 139 Page 137 Q. (By Mr. Kisielius) Now, I want to focus first on 1 was the double upzone, and I think you were also 1 2 Established Single Family Housing Areas. Because I heard describing -- the distinction I think you were making is 2 3 you testify about the last sentence, about front yards with where you're changing the map as opposed to where you're 3 setbacks 10 to 15 feet, and you made the distinction that just changing the text. 4 4 And I thought I heard you say in response to Ms. Newman's 5 that didn't reflect your neighborhood. 5 6 A. Wallingford is more like 20, 25 feet, question about if you found any of that in the EIS, I 6 Q. Okay. And then I think I heard you say that the entirety of 7 thought I heard you say, "None of that is in here that I 7 that paragraph doesn't describe Wallingford. I think you have found." So I guess I wanted to just make sure that I 8 8 9 said, "Not at all." Is that your testimony, the rest of understood that correctly. Was it your testimony the EIS 9 this paragraph doesn't describe Wallingford is not accurate 10 10 doesn't touch those subjects at all anywhere in the for -- even limited to this --11 11 document? 12 A. Well, that's true too. A. I think her question to me was, "Have you found anything 12 that describes how these two sections of Wallingford inside 13 Q. I'm sorry --13 14 A For example -and outside will be impacted?" 14 Q. If we could just pause for one second, I need to be able to 15 15 Q. Okay. So that was -- your statement was specific to that finish the question before you can start answering just for 16 distinction? 16 17 purposes of the record. 17 A. Uh-huh. So the distinction I'm trying to ask you to make is is it 18 18 Q. Okay. just that it's the setback piece that is not accurate for A... And the notion of double upzone came from a young woman who 19 19 went to a hearing I was -- or to a public meeting. And 20 your neighborhood or is it the entirety of the paragraph 20 21 that does not reflect Wallingford at all? stood up and said, "That's like a double upzone," so not my 21 And maybe -- maybe what I'll have you do is to 22 22 words, just -walk-through -- so the first sentence says, "Established Q. I appreciate it. And the distinction again you're making 23 23 24 Single Family areas are common in portions of the study area there with the double upzone is one in which you're changing 24 currently zoned Single Family Residential in urban 25 the map and what you're changing it to also has different 25 Page 140 Page 138 villages." So does Wallingford have established Single 1 standards? 1 Family areas where --A. The development standards are changing, yes. 2 2 Q. Okay. So just to be clear, I understand the distinction in 3 A It does 3 Q. -- that zoning is in place? 4 your testimony is more narrowed. Do you agree that the EIS 4 discusses that aspect of the proposal? 5 A. Yes. 5 Q. "Most Single Family areas in Seattle have an established 6 A. I don't think -- I didn't find where it was making a clear 6 pattern of single-family homes"; is that accurate for 7 distinction in terms of the impacts one versus the other. 7 Q. Okay, thank you. I'd like to draw your attention to figure Wallingford? 8 8 3.3-2. And I'll give you a page number in just a second, 9 A. Yes. 9 Q. "And the ages of existing housing stock often span several 10 because I have to find it myself, I apologize. 1.0 decades"; is that consistent with Wallingford? MS, NEWMAN: So is it Exhibit 3.3 --11 11 A. It's probably the low side, particularly in the next MR. KISIELIUS: No, it's -- I'm sorry. It's Exhibit 2, so 12 12 sentence. It's more like a 150. 13 it's the FIS. 13 Q. Okay. I'm sorry, I didn't understand the distinction you're THE WITNESS: Establish --14 14 making there. 15 MR. KISIELIUS: And it's --15 A. They're 100 years old. 16 THE WITNESS: -- Single Family -- it's 3,163, 16 Q. Oh, I see, okay. 17 MS. NEWMAN: I mean --17 MS. NEWMAN: A typical --18 MR. KISIELIUS: Yes, thank you. 18 Q. (By Mr. Kisielius) So you're saying the "several decades" 19 MS_NEWMAN: I was just reading the --19 is not representative enough? 20 MR. KISIELIUS: I'm sorry, yes. 2.0 A. I think it suggests, you know, it's like twenty or thirty 21 MS. NEWMAN: Do you see where I was --21 22 MR. KISIELIUS: I see where you're going. I was --22 Q. Okay. "A typical block often has as many homes" -- "has 23 23 MS. NEWMAN: Okav. many homes with an age of fifty years or older"; is that 24 MR. KISIELIUS: So yes, we're all there. I'm finally 24 accurate? 25 25 there now, 3.163,

	Page 141		Page 143
1	A. It's older. Although, the way it's phrased makes it	1	Q. So can you give me an example?
1	doesn't really capture what I think of as the neighborhood.	2	A. It was a later later image.
2	Q. Well, I guess what I'm going at getting at here is your	3	Q. Okay, I just
3	testimony was that, "This does not reflect Wallingford at	4	A. Let's look at the first image since we're here.
5	all," were your words. And so what I'm hearing is it's a	5	Q. Sure.
6	little bit more nuanced, and I'm trying to explore that a	6	A. On 3.178.
7	little bit more.	7	Q. Okay.
8	So when you said, "It doesn't reflect it at all," I'm now	8	A. So the two things that are distinct here is on the
9	hearing you say, "Well, it could have been changed to be a	9	right-hand side, just above the dog, is a building that's
10	little more reflective but"	10	projecting out past all the others, and you wouldn't see
11	MS. NEWMAN: Objection.	11	that in existing Single Family.
12	MR. KISIELIUS: "generally speaking"	12	Q. Are you referring to the one that's in gold?
13	MS. NEWMAN: I'm not sure you're characterizing his	13	A. I have a black and white version so
14	witness his testimony from my direct accurately, so if	14	Q. So you don't even you don't see the colors in your
15	you could	15	A. No.
16	Q. (By Mr. Kisielius) Did did you say that this paragraph	16	MS. NEWMAN: What page are we on?
17	does not reflect Wallingford at all?	17	MR. KISIELIUS: 3.179.
18	A. I think I'll go with that still, yeah.	18	THE WITNESS: 178.
19	Q. Okay.	19	MR. KISIELIUS: On 178.
20	A. If I was writing the paragraph to reflect Wallingford, the	20	THE WITNESS: Yeah.
21	first sentence is fine and the second sentence is fine. But	21	Q. (By Mr. Kisielius) Okay. So on 178 are you referring to
22	after that, it's not really reflective of Wallingford	22	the one that's blue or white?
23	Q. Are the and so the distinctions here you're making in the	23	A. It's this one on the right immediately above where the dog
24	sentences we've just discussed, are those incorrect or could	24	is, so this guy with the dog
25	they have been dialed in more precisely?	25	MS. NEWMAN: If you want to use the Exhibit 2, that might
	Page 142		Page 144
		1	be
1	A. The one about the age could have been dialed in more	2	Q. (By Mr. Kisielius) So was your testimony on the differences
2	precisely. It's not correct. And the one about the setbacks is clearly incorrect.	3	between those pictures based on your black and white copy?
3	Q. So it's not correct when you said, "Most of them are a 100	4	A. No, I had I had the color one too. I just didn't bring
4 5	years old," that is to say 50 years or older. That's	5	it
6	incorrect in your mind?	6	Q. Okay.
7	A. Yeah, because it's characterizing how old are the buildings,	7	A. Yeah, so I guess there is a blue building on the right-hand
8	and the buildings are more than not are a 100 years old.	8	side,
9	Q. Okay. And just to clarify where we started with this, you	9	Q. Is that the one you were just referring to as sticking out
10	said the setbacks in Wallingford are further than 10 to	10	further?
11	15 feet, is that	11	A. Yes.
12	A. Yes.	12	Q. Okay.
13	Q. Okay, thank you.	13	A. And then on the left-hand side, those
14	A. And that's important, because when you're weighing these new	14	Q. Can I just interrupt you for a second? What is your
15	changes where they'll be 5 feet, that makes a huge	15	understanding of what's shown in blue there?
16	difference in the streetscape	16	A. Well, it says, "Single Family Zoning No Action," so I would
17	Q. I had a question for you about the images in Exhibit 3.3,	17	assume that's a single-family house or intended to be one.
18	and that starts on page 3.178.	18	Q. Do you understand the distinction between the blue and the
19	You testified to several of these. I had a really precise	19	white in that image?
	question. I just wanted to make sure I understood what you	20	A. No.
20	quodioni i juot irenite et irenite		a m 11.1.111 - Landau de la condensata de
20 21	were saying. You made a characterization about trees that	21	Q. Do you think it's important to understand that to testify
	were saying. You made a characterization about trees that were missing from one image to the next, and I just wanted	22	about what that's depicting?
21	were saying. You made a characterization about trees that were missing from one image to the next, and I just wanted to make sure I understood what you were referring to. So do	22 23	about what that's depicting? A. I think the average person that looks at this is just seeing
21 22	were saying. You made a characterization about trees that were missing from one image to the next, and I just wanted	22 23 24	about what that's depicting? A. I think the average person that looks at this is just seeing what's going on here and not necessarily reading everything
21 22 23	were saying. You made a characterization about trees that were missing from one image to the next, and I just wanted to make sure I understood what you were referring to. So do	22 23	about what that's depicting? A. I think the average person that looks at this is just seeing

DERR, Denise

Page 195 Page 193 1 A. Oh, yes, Exhibit H-76. If you look at the top in the north meeting when I talked to him, and he just said, you know, 2 2 "We're not going to respond to any of these," you know, part, there's a hatched area. You can't read it very 3 "This will be torn down, and this will be built. This is 3 clearly, the numbers, but what that means is that they want to rezone this. They also want to rezone this area here. 4 what we do." 5 Q. And what is - do you know what zone that piece of property Q. What's this - wait, so tell us what --6 currently? A. In Galer. A. You know, I don't know, but I would bet it's L1. 7 Q. What they want -- they're proposing to rezone the hatched 8 Θ Q. Is it near your house? area from -9 9 A. It's - well, it's on -- it's not in my immediate A. Right. 10 neighborhood so --10 Q. From NC2P-40 to -- is it NC2P-75? 11 11 A. Well, it looks like that. Q. Okay. 12 12 A. Yep. 13 Q. And do you know if this -- well, anyway, never mind. 13 A. Yeah, so in other words, you have this long rectangle, this 14 urban village, and they want to bookend us with much taller 14 15 buildings. Taller than -- well, we have I don't know how 15 Q. That's --16 many -- almost twice the size. 16 A. And then the last one is just again this -- well, I guess 17 it's not the last one, sorry. The concern about the 17 Q. Twice the size of what? 18 encroachment into the ECAs. 18 A. Of some of the existing buildings. 19 19 Q. And ECA means? Q. Of most of them or --A. Well, I mean, if you know that the -- some of them, like I 20 A. Environmentally critical area. 20 21 21 showed you in Storyville is basically -- I mean, I'm not an Q. Okay. 22 22 expert, but I would guess that is, I don't know how many, 30 A. This image on the left shows a box. This is a -- I think 23 23 feet tall or -there are two townhomes. This property was bought and 24 24 divided horizontally. And they built rowhouses in front, Q. Okay. You don't -25 and they built this right behind into the environmentally 25 A. -- not even. So they want to go to 75 on that corner. So Page 196 Page 194 1 critical area. I tried to appeal it. We tried to get the 1 what that would do is it would set the tone for an entire 2 neighborhood. It was too costly. It's a shame that it 2 new feel of that row of buildings. Our urban village would 3 comes down to that. 3 no longer be a residential urban village. It would be The middle picture shows almost immediately behind my 4 really an extension of Lower Queen Anne or Uptown, and it house. The new neighbors bought it and wanted to do a 5 would destroy what we have worked for to create a balance of 6 little patio, and the City actually had to stop it because 6 urban residential. 7 And when Ed Murray decided to sever and denounce the it is eroding and it's a dangerous slope and so they've had 8 8 contributions of the Neighborhood Councils instead of trying to stop work on that: 9 Q. Okay. 9 to work with them but dismissing their knowledge and their 10 A. And then I guess my last picture shows the emphasis and the 10 skill and, you know, their institutional knowledge, he 11 priority that our community places on a diversity of 11 reorganized us. 12 buildings that tell a story, that have history, that have 12 And I've been to over half a dozen of these HALA meetings. evolved, that bring people, you know, an awareness of 13 13 And the one that I went to, which is the very first one, 14 14 "We're going to start something new that's going to be another time and another place. And they're really well 15 15 inclusive." He divided us according to urban villages, and maintained and beautiful. There's old churches, there's 16 cool old apartment buildings and we really value that. 16 they were very distinct categories as is indicated in some 17 of these things. There are still four distinct types of Q. So how will -- what are the changes that are being proposed 17 18 with the MHA proposal in the Upper Queen Anne urban village, 18 urban villages. 19 and how will they impact that area? 19 Residential urban village was the lowest density. And 20 20 A. Well, according to this map on H-77, you'll see a little that is what we were categorized into being along with seven 21 21 other neighborhoods, residential urban village. By changing hatched area. 22 Q. And you're referring to the page number, not the --22 the zoning, by adding this at 75 feet, it is a bait and 23 A. I'm sorry, yeah, the page number I guess this is. 23 switch. It is -- it is that we are no longer what we said 24 24 Q. Okay. It's - just if you look up to the right, it says you were going to be. "You're going to be something 25 25 different." So --Exhibit H-76.

Page 215 Page 213 Q. And here you're talking about not just -- in your opinion 1 Q. Okay. 1 2 2 not just based on the existing to what could be built under A. It would dramatically change the tone. MHA but what could be built now as compared to what might be 3 Q. That's -- I have no further questions. 3 4 HEARING EXAMINER: Thank you, Ms. Derr. built under MHA? 5 5 MS. NEWMAN: Oh, did I offer the PowerPoint as a --Q. So the LR1 to the LR1(M) comparison? 6 HEARING EXAMINER: No, we've not done 254 yet, 6 MS. NEWMAN: Okay, I could offer that, A. Yeah. 8 MR. KISIELIUS: No objection. 8 Q. Okay. 9 HEARING EXAMINER: 254 is admitted. 9 A.: Yeah, I mean, I understand the distinction. 10 Q. Okay. And the distinction there I think you mentioned We have the next witness for appellants. We'll take a density. What were the other ones? Differences that aren't 11 break, though, and come back at 3:40, 11 12 12 (Break taken) currently allowed. 13 HEARING EXAMINER: All right, we'll continue with A. Let's see. Density was the main one and having -- yeah. 14 appellants' next witness. Q. Okay, thank you. 14 15 MS. NEWMAN: Okay. Appellants call Mira Latoszek. 15 A. That's pretty much it: 16 HEARING EXAMINER: Have you testified yet in the hearing, 16 Q. I think those are all the questions I have, thank you. 17 or have you just --17 A. Okay, thank you. 18 18 THE WITNESS: I have not testified, REDIRECT EXAMINATION HEARING EXAMINER: Okay, Please state your name and spell 19 19 20 BY MS. NEWMAN: 20 21 THE WITNESS: My name is Mira Latoszek, M-I-R-A, 21 Q. Just a quick question. 22 L-A-T-O-S-Z-E-K 22 A. Okay. 23 HEARING EXAMINER: And do your swear or affirm that the 23 Q. So looking at Exhibit 252, which is the urban village map testimony you'll provide in today's hearing will be the 24 showing Queen Anne, Upper Queen Anne, and you talked about 24 the impacts of development within that urban village, are 25 truth? Page 214 Page 216 THE WITNESS: I do swear that, yes: 1 the impacts going to stop -- are they only -- is it only 2 going to impact that area, or will the impacts of that 2 HEARING EXAMINER: Thank you. 3 development have adverse impacts outside of those black 3 4 MIRA LATOSZEK: Witness herein, having first been. lines into this Single Family area? 5 duly sworn on oath, was examined 5 A. Absolutely. Single Family zones are right up against our 6 6 and testified as follows: urban village there. 7 Q. Okay. **DIRECT EXAMINATION** 8 8 A. And the impacts will be huge. 9 BY MS. NEWMAN 9 Q. And are the photos that you show of these homes, even if 10 10 they're not right up against, do they give you a general Q. Good afternoon. 11 A. Good afternoon. 11 feel for the typical homes that are immediately or near --12 adjacent to or near the urban village? 12 Q. I'm Claudia Newman for the Appellants SCALE. Could you 13 13 A. Absolutely. Yeah, I mean, there -- that's it. Yep, it's provide us your address and what neighborhood you live in? 14 14 A. Yes. My address is 2218 14th Avenue South, and that's in very residential, it's very family oriented and it's very 15 1.5 North Beacon Hill. valued for that, open space, a lot of dogs, a lot of kids, 16 16 Q. And how long have you lived there? Q. Okay. So even though these houses might be a little farther 17 A. I've lived there since 2005, and then I've also lived in 17 away -- and also do you think -- is this whole area that you 1.8 18 can see, all of this gray going all the way north, is that other locations in North Beacon Hill for twenty-five years. 19 19 Q. Okay. And are you familiar with the MHA proposal that's the one big cohesive neighborhood? 20 subject of this hearing? 20 A. I would --21 Q. That kind of plays -- has a character that is all in sync? 21 A. Yes, yes, I am. 22 22 Q. And in fact, you -- you're representing one of the A. Oh. absolutely. 23 Q. And so development of this middle part could impact the appellants in this appeal? 24 A Yes 24 entire area you think? 25 Q. Which group is that? 25 A. Oh, absolutely