



City of Bloomington Common Council

Legislative Packet

Containing legislation and materials related to:

Wednesday, 17 April 2024

Regular Session at 6:30pm



CITY OF BLOOMINGTON COMMON COUNCIL

AGENDA AND NOTICE:
REGULAR SESSION
WEDNESDAY | 6:30 PM
17 April 2024

*Council Chambers (#115), Showers Building, 401 N. Morton Street
The meeting may also be accessed at the following link:*

<https://bloomington.zoom.us/j/89194704509?pwd=CXNnoVN9adMhamgGPMbzt1ZmhlUyk7.1>

I. ROLL CALL

II. AGENDA SUMMATION

III. APPROVAL OF MINUTES:

- A. September 24, 2003 – Regular Session
- B. October 15, 2003 – Regular Session
- C. November 15, 2023 – Regular Session
- D. December 6, 2023 – Regular Session

IV. REPORTS *(A maximum of twenty minutes is set aside for each part of this section.)*

- A. Councilmembers
- B. The Mayor and City Offices
- C. Council Committees
- D. Public*

V. APPOINTMENTS TO BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

VI. LEGISLATION FOR SECOND READINGS AND RESOLUTIONS

A. Resolution 2024-04 - A Resolution Opposing the LEAP Pipeline Water Diversion Project

Council Action (03/27/24):

Passed: 5-0-4

Mayoral Veto (04/11/24)

Council Action Subsequent to Mayoral Veto (04/17/24): Pending

(over)

*Members of the public may speak on matters of community concern not listed on the agenda at one of the two public comment opportunities. Individuals may speak at one of these periods, but not both. Speakers are allowed five minutes; this time allotment may be reduced by the presiding officer if numerous people wish to speak.

Auxiliary aids are available upon request with adequate notice. To request an accommodation or for inquiries about accessibility, please call (812) 349-3409 or e-mail council@bloomington.in.gov.

Posted: 12 April 2024

- B. Ordinance 2024-07** – To Amend the City of Bloomington Zoning Maps by Rezoning a 138.51 Acre Property from Planned Unit Development (PUD) and Residential Medium Lot (R2) to Planned Unit Development (PUD) and to Approve a District Ordinance and Preliminary Plan - Re: S. Weimer Road (Sudbury Partners LLC, Petitioner)

Note: A motion to structure Council deliberations is expected, which may provide that the Council will discuss this item over at least two Regular Session meetings, among other matters.

VII. LEGISLATION FOR FIRST READINGS

None

VIII. ADDITIONAL PUBLIC COMMENT *

(A maximum of twenty-five minutes is set aside for this section.)

IX. COUNCIL SCHEDULE

X. ADJOURNMENT

*Members of the public may speak on matters of community concern not listed on the agenda at one of the two public comment opportunities. Individuals may speak at one of these periods, but not both. Speakers are allowed five minutes; this time allotment may be reduced by the presiding officer if numerous people wish to speak.

Auxiliary aids are available upon request with adequate notice. To request an accommodation or for inquiries about accessibility, please call (812) 349-3409 or e-mail council@bloomington.in.gov.

Posted: 12 April 2024



**City of Bloomington
Office of the City Clerk**

Minutes for Approval

24 September 2003 | 15 October 2003
15 November 2023 | 06 December 2023



**City of Bloomington
Office of the City Clerk**

CLERK'S CERTIFICATE

STATE OF INDIANA)
) SS:
COUNTY OF MONROE)

I, Nicole Bolden, being the duly elected, qualified and current Clerk of the City of Bloomington, Monroe County, Indiana, hereby do certify that I am the custodian of the records of the Bloomington City Council and the City of Bloomington, and that the attached copy of the minutes for the September 24, 2003 meeting of the Bloomington City Council is a full, true, and complete copy of drafts of the minutes of that meeting and which is kept in this office in the normal course of business.

I affirm under the penalties for perjury that the foregoing representations are true.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I hereunto set my signature as Clerk of the City of Bloomington on the date set forth below.

Nicole Bolden
City Clerk
City of Bloomington, Indiana

Date: _____

The attached copy of the minutes for the September 24, 2003 meeting of the Bloomington Common Council of the City of Bloomington, Indiana as presented by the City Clerk was approved on the _____ day of _____, 2024.

Isabel Piedmont-Smith
President, Common Council
City of Bloomington, Indiana

In the Council Chambers of the Showers City Hall on Wednesday, September 24, 2003 at 7:30 pm with Council President Gaal presiding over a Special Session of the Common Council.

COMMON COUNCIL
SPECIAL SESSION
September 24, 2003

Roll Call: Banach, Diekhoff, Ruff, Pizzo, Gaal, Rollo, Cole, Sabbagh, Mayer

ROLL CALL

Council President Gaal gave the Agenda Summation

AGENDA SUMMATION

It was moved and seconded that Ordinance 03-26 be introduced and read by title and synopsis. Clerk Moore read the legislation and synopsis, giving the Committee Do-Pass Recommendation of 9-0. It was moved and seconded that Ordinance 03-26 be adopted.

LEGISLATION FOR SECOND
READING AND RESOLUTIONS

Ordinance 03-26 To Amend Chapter 2.23 of the Bloomington Municipal Code Entitled "Community and Family Resources Department" in order to Reauthorize the Commission on the Status of Black Males

James McNamara, Deputy Mayor, reviewed the history of the Commission on the Status of Black Males saying that the legislation required an action by the council to continue the Commission beyond the three year period for which it was originally enabled. He said the administration believes that the commission has been doing good work and is grateful to those serving on the commission.

Sabbagh asked if the commission had been doing excellent work and McNamara replied that it had. Sabbagh asked if the sunset provision had hampered it from doing such and McNamara replied that it had not.

There were no public comments or council comments on this item.

Ordinance 03-26 received a roll call vote of Ayes: 9, Nays: 0.

It was moved and seconded that Appropriation Ordinance 03-09 be introduced and read by title and synopsis. Clerk Moore read the legislation and synopsis, giving the Committee Do-Pass Recommendation of 9-0. It was moved and seconded that Appropriation Ordinance 03-09 be adopted.

Appropriation Ordinance 03-09 To Specially Appropriate from the Risk Management Fund and from the Cumulative Capital Improvements (Rate) Fund Expenditures not Otherwise Appropriated (Appropriating Monies For Worker's Compensation Expenses and for Insurance Premiums from the Risk Management Fund and Monies Received for Intersection Improvements at East Third Street and Clarizz Boulevard from the CCI (Rate) Fund)

Susan Clark, Budget and Research Manager, Controller's Office, said that the ordinance had two funds. She said \$59, 353 for additional casualty and liability premiums and \$10,237 for Inland Marine Coverage, \$100,000 for additional anticipated worker's compensation claims, \$58,000 for the Cum Cap fund. She said the Inland Marine coverage was a refund from the company that no longer is in that business, but the money needed to be appropriated for a policy with a different company. She added that the \$58,000 had been received from three different developers for the improvements on East Third Street and Clarizz Boulevard.

Appropriation Ordinance 03-09 received a roll call vote of Ayes: 9, Nays: 0.

It was moved and seconded that Resolution 03-26 be introduced and read by title and synopsis. Clerk Moore read the legislation and synopsis, giving the Committee Do-Pass Recommendation of 9-0. It was moved and seconded that Resolution 03-26 be adopted.

Resolution 03-26 To Authorize Application to the Bloomington Industrial Development Commission for Establishment of a Community Revitalization Enhancement District (CREED) for the Downtown Area

Mayor John Fernandez thanked the council for its preliminary support during the committee meeting for the CREED designation. He said it was well established that Downtown Bloomington is the heart and soul of our city, and that we all hope that we can maintain an environment that is vibrant with residential, employment, retail, and more. He said there are significant challenges to encouraging more investment in the downtown. He said the CREED designation will provide Bloomington

with a unique opportunity to encourage investment downtown. He added that Bloomington would be one of only three cities in the state to do this. He said it leveraged tax credits for the individual making investments, and the incremental revenue generation that the City could use for direct investments or creating business assistance programs to foster small business development.

He showed changes in the map of the CREED district which included changes brought forth by council concerns. He added that no residential areas were included in the proposed map, as promised.

It was moved and seconded that Amendment #1 be adopted.

Public comment consisted of a statement of support from Talisha Coppock with the Downtown Commission.

Amendment #1 received a roll call vote of Ayes: 9, Nays: 0.

Cole asked how Fernandez envisioned this working: how it would be housed, who would be making the decisions of how the money would be spent, and would it begin in 2004.

Fernandez said the Resolution directs the advisory committee, which is already in place, to formally submit an application to the state to approve the district. He added that the state Department of Commerce had 60 days to approve or disapprove the application, and the date for eligibility for tax credits is considered the date of the application.

Fernandez said the application would include the plan for the CREED which is essentially the Growth Policies Plan which calls for mixed uses, specific urban service investments – streetscapes, utilities and storm water, transit improvements, parking and cultural amenities. He added that the benchmarks for current gross payroll and retail taxes will be set at March of 2002 which corresponds the previous March of the year of the application. Each year the increment will be calculated and deposited into the Industrial Development Fund at which time the advisory commission will make recommendations for the funds use to the city council. He said uses have to be specifically appropriated by the city council.

Cole asked who currently sits on the board. Fernandez said that the statute sets forth the type of person that sits on the commission as a banker, a person from labor, and the economic development director from the mayor’s office works with BIDAC on projects.

Cole asked if this was the fund from which Industrial Incentive Loans came, to which Fernandez said it was a separate fund.

Cole asked what other things concerned BIDAC, to which Fernandez said the Commission was set up specifically for the CREED area.

Cole asked about how projects would be decided, and Fernandez said that this would be another potential source of revenue for projects. Cole asked if this would be included in a five year capital plan, and who would make the decision of the order of priority. Fernandez said he envisioned the administration making recommendations.

Resolution 03-26 (cont’d)

Amendment #1 This amendment adopts a revised map of the CREED district which is attached to the resolution and entitled "Exhibit A (Revised - submitted 9-24-03)." The revisions bring in other property at the borders of the district with Commercial General zoning or uses. These include areas at:

- 10th/Fairview/rail road tracks;
- 7th and Washington;
- the half-blocks on Walnut Street (on the east side) between 9th and 11th Street; and
- the half-blocks on Rogers Street (on the west side) between 3rd and Kirkwood.

Resolution 03-26 as amended.

Resolution 03-26 as amended (*cont'd*)

Rollo asked if there was a limitation in the size of a CREED area. Fernandez said legislatively there was not, but that practically it should not be too big. Rollo asked why residential areas were not included, and Fernandez said that it was anticipated that if these areas were included some folks would see that it would be an incentive to remove, for instance, Restaurant Row, for something bigger. Rollo asked about restaurants on 6th Street, to which Fernandez said if one bought the argument, it would, but it could also be done now if zoning was used. Rollo asked if stipulations could be made on future expenditures or would they be made on a case by case basis. Fernandez said he assumed it would be on a case by case basis, but it was actually up to the council.

Rollo asked if this was a separate fund from the Thompson CREED, to which Fernandez said it was separate. Rollo asked if it was possible to pay debt service with this fund, Fernandez said it was.

Sabbagh asked how a company qualified for the tax credits. Fernandez said an application would be submitted to the Department of Commerce to apply for credits, and the DOC would look back to the Advisory Council to give an indication as to whether the investments would be consistent with the City's plan for the downtown. Sabbagh asked if there was a limit on the number of companies asking for credits, to which Fernandez said no. Sabbagh said the maximum credit to the fund would be \$750,000 per year, and whatever was gathered beyond that would be distributed normally. Fernandez said that 75% of the increment goes into the fund until it reaches \$750,000.

Gaal said there were two things being determined. He outlined that there was up to \$750,000 in a CREED fund that would have expenditures allocated by council, and a 25% credit available for qualified expenditures for redevelopment of property in the CREED district following a plan approved by BIDAC and the Department of Commerce. He what plan BIDAC had consulted in creating this plan, asking if it was the Growth Policies Plan, the Alternative Transportation and Greenways plan. Fernandez said it would be the Growth Policies Plan, the Greenways Plan, or the Captial Plan to tie together all plans. Gaal said the council had input into the Plans involved as well as the expenditures for this plan.

There was no public comment on the plan as amended.

Sabbagh said he had no trouble supporting this new tool in the tool kit.

Mayer thought it would be interesting to get from where the downtown square was thirty years ago to where it is today. He noted the dilapidated conditions that were changed by private investment assisted with tax abatements, alley vacations, support for downtown commission. This would be another tool that will go a long way to fix sidewalks, streetscape and infrastructure that will encourage people to live and work downtown. He added that this was a community friendly project and that it encourages people who live in our community to invest in our community.

He thanked Fernandez for bringing forth this project.

Diekhoff thanked the mayor for going after this on the state level, and said we were one of a few cities attempting this project.

Rollo said he was supportive of this tool of redevelopment and infrastructure improvements, but was concerned with possibly incentivizing demolition of structures that we value. He said he was reminded by the council attorney that the GPP is explicit in stating its protection of Restaurant Row and wished it would be the same for 6th

Street. He said that the next council would be revising the zoning ordinance and that this should be revisited and should stipulate zoning ordinance revisions that protect these areas from demolition.

Resolution 03-26 as amended (*cont'd*)

Cole said she supported this creativity and that the mayor deserves credit for writing and carrying this legislation. She said we need jobs, and while the financial aspect of this project is creative and it needs to continue to be worked outside the box in a way that will truly find some new things downtown and not keep things going the way they have in the past. She stated that she hoped it helped new areas of the economy and quoted Richard Florida saying that we need to invest in things. She added that we needed to put money in arts and art related activities and see what happens. She said we need to take some chances here and encouraged folks to think outside the box.

Gaal said Bloomington was an exception in that its downtown is vibrant and that this was by design with private public partnerships working to create new residences and other investments. He said that the revenue from the CREED would be used for strategic investments. He said it was easy for businesses to build on greenfields at the edges of cities, but the GPP called for encouraged development downtown and this CREED would serve to be a key to a thriving downtown. He commended the mayor for being on top of this opportunity and bringing it reality in Bloomington.

Resolution 03-26 as amended received a roll call vote of Ayes: 9, Nays: 0

It was moved and seconded that Ordinance 03-24 be introduced and read by title and synopsis. Clerk Moore read the legislation and synopsis, giving the Committee Do-Pass Recommendation from September 3, 2003 of 6-0-3. It was moved and seconded that Ordinance 03-24 be adopted.

Ordinance 03-24 To Amend Title 10 of the Bloomington Municipal Code Entitled "Wastewater" (Rate Adjustment for Wastewater and Storm Water Services)

John Langley, Assistant Director for Plant Operations for Utilities, said that Mike Phillips regretted not being present due to a previous family commitment.

Ordinance 03-24 received a roll call vote of Ayes: 8, Nays: 1 (Cole).

It was moved and seconded that Appropriation Ordinance 03-08 be introduced and read by title and synopsis. Clerk Moore read the legislation and synopsis, giving the Committee Do-Pass Recommendation from September 3, 2003 of 6-0-3. It was moved and seconded that Appropriation Ordinance 03-08 be adopted.

Appropriation Ordinance 03-08 An Ordinance Adopting a Budget for the Operation, Maintenance, Debt Services and Capital Improvements for the Water and Wastewater Utility Departments of the City of Bloomington, Indiana, for the Year 2004

Appropriation Ordinance 03-08 received a roll call vote of Ayes: 9, Nays: 0.

It was moved and seconded to suspend the rules to consider an item that was not on the agenda. The motion received a roll call vote of Ayes:8, Nays:1 (Sabbagh).

MOTION TO SUSPENT THE RULES TO CONSIDER ITEM NOT ON AGENDA

It was moved and seconded that the October 1, 2003 meeting be rescheduled to precede the regularly scheduled committee of the whole meeting on October 8, 2003. The motion received a roll call vote of Ayes:7, Nays: 1 (Sabbagh), Cole out of room.

MOTION TO RESCHEDULE MEETING OF OCTOBER 1, 2003

The meeting was adjourned at 9:50 pm.

ADJOURNMENT

APPROVE:

ATTEST:

Chris Gaal, President
Bloomington Common Council

Regina Moore, CLERK
City of Bloomington



**City of Bloomington
Office of the City Clerk**

CLERK'S CERTIFICATE

STATE OF INDIANA)
) SS:
COUNTY OF MONROE)

I, Nicole Bolden, being the duly elected, qualified and current Clerk of the City of Bloomington, Monroe County, Indiana, hereby do certify that I am the custodian of the records of the Bloomington City Council and the City of Bloomington, and that the attached copy of the minutes for the October 15, 2003 meeting of the Bloomington City Council is a full, true, and complete copy of drafts of the minutes of that meeting and which is kept in this office in the normal course of business.

I affirm under the penalties for perjury that the foregoing representations are true.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I hereunto set my signature as Clerk of the City of Bloomington on the date set forth below.

Nicole Bolden
City Clerk
City of Bloomington, Indiana

Date: _____

The attached copy of the minutes for the October 15, 2003 meeting of the Bloomington Common Council of the City of Bloomington, Indiana as presented by the City Clerk was approved on the _____ day of _____, 2024.

Isabel Piedmont-Smith
President, Common Council
City of Bloomington, Indiana

In the Council Chambers of the Showers City Hall on Wednesday, October 15, 2003 at 7:30 pm with Council President Gaal presiding over a Regular Session of the Common Council.

COMMON COUNCIL
REGULAR SESSION
October 15, 2003

Roll Call: Banach, Diekhoff, Ruff, Pizzo, Gaal, Rollo, Cole, Sabbagh, Mayer

ROLL CALL

Council President Gaal gave the Agenda Summation

AGENDA SUMMATION

There were no appointments to be made.

BOARD AND COMMISSION
APPOINTMENTS

Ordinance 03-27 To Amend the Bloomington Zoning Maps from RS4.5 to PUD and to Approve the Preliminary Plan For the Bryan Park Place Planned Unit Development Re: 1330 S Dunn (S. Dunn Street, LLC, Petitioners)

LEGISLATION FOR SECOND
READING
Motion to withdraw Ordinance 03-27

The motion to withdraw received a roll call vote of: Ayes: 9, Nays: 0.

It was moved and seconded that Resolution 03-27 be introduced and read by title and synopsis. Clerk Moore read the legislation and synopsis, giving the Committee Do-Pass Recommendation of 9-0. She also announced that the public comment portion of this deliberation was legally advertised as a public hearing. It was moved and seconded that Resolution 03-27 be adopted.

Resolution 03-27 To Approve a Statement of Benefits – Re: 1000 W. Kirkwood Avenue (Richard Groomer, Petitioner)

Resolution 03-27 received a roll call vote of Ayes: 9, Nays: 0.

It was moved and seconded that Ordinance 03-28 be introduced and read by title and synopsis. Clerk Moore read the legislation and synopsis, giving the Committee Do-Pass Recommendation of 7-0-2. It was moved and seconded that Ordinance 03-28 be adopted.

Ordinance 03-28 To Amend Title 15 of the Bloomington Municipal Code Entitled “Vehicles and Traffic” – Re: Certain Stop, Yield, and Signalized Intersections, Restricted Turns on a Red Light, Parking Zones, and Cross Walks

It was moved and seconded to adopt Amendment #1.

Amendment #1 Councilmember Sabbagh is sponsoring this amendment at the request of residents on Bainbridge and Elliston Drives. It would convert the "T" intersection at Bainbridge and Elliston Drives from a 1-Way stop for traffic on Elliston to a 3-Way Stop for traffic on both Elliston and Bainbridge Drives.

Amendment #1 received a roll call vote of Ayes: 9, Nays: 0.

It was moved and seconded to adopt Amendment #2.

Amendment #2 This amendment deletes the parking restrictions on the south and east side of Varsity Lane between Twentieth and Dunn.

Amendment #2 received a roll call vote of Ayes: 8, Nays: 0. (Diekhoff out of room)

Ordinance 03-28 as amended received a roll call vote of Ayes: 9, Nays: 0.

Final Vote on Ordinance 03-28 as amended

It was moved and seconded that Ordinance 03-29 be introduced and read by title and synopsis. Clerk Moore read the legislation and synopsis, giving the Committee Do-Pass Recommendation of 8-0. It was moved and seconded that Ordinance 03-29 be adopted.

Ordinance 03-29 received a roll call vote of Ayes: 6, Nays: 0. (Banach, Ruff and Rollo out of room.)

It was moved and seconded that Appropriation Ordinance 03-10 be introduced and read by title and synopsis. Clerk Moore read the legislation and synopsis, giving the Committee Do-Pass Recommendation of 3-0-6. It was moved and seconded that Appropriation Ordinance 03-10 be adopted.

Appropriation Ordinance 03-10 received a roll call vote of Ayes: 9, Nays: 0.

It was moved and seconded that Appropriation Ordinance 03-10 be introduced and read by title and synopsis. Clerk Moore read the legislation and synopsis, giving the Committee Do-Pass Recommendation of 6-0-3. It was moved and seconded that Appropriation Ordinance 03-10 be adopted.

It was moved and seconded to adopt Amendment #1.

Amendment #1 received a roll call vote of Ayes: 9, Nays: 0.

Appropriation Ordinance 03-10 as amended received a roll call vote of Ayes: 6, Nays: 3 (Cole, Ruff, Rollo).

It was moved and seconded to suspend the rules to discuss scheduling item not on the agenda.

The motion received a roll call vote of Ayes: 9, Nays: 0.

It was moved and seconded to cancel the meeting of October 22, 2003 due to a lack of legislation in that legislative cycle. The motion received a roll call vote of Ayes: 9, Nays: 0.

There was no legislation for first reading.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:12 pm.

APPROVE:

ATTEST:

Chris Gaal, President
Bloomington Common Council

Regina Moore, CLERK
City of Bloomington

Ordinance 03-29 To Amend Ordinance 96-31 Which Established a Telecommunications Non-Reverting Fund (Telecom Fund) (Allowing the Infrastructure Portion of the Fund to Be Used For the Maintenance and Repair of the City's Telecommunications Infrastructure)

Appropriation Ordinance 03-10 To Specially Appropriate from the Telecommunications Non-Reverting Fund (infrastructure) Expenditures No Otherwise Appropriated (Appropriating funds for maintenance and repair of the City's fiber optic assets)

Resolution 03-28 To Adopt Policies for the Bloomington Digital Underground

Amendment #1 This amendment is sponsored by Councilmember Sabbagh with the support of the Administration and provides for the governance provisions of the policies to be reviewed within one year of the adoption of the resolution and after the C.I.O. has filed a report on the activities of the advisory committee with the Council Office.

Final Vote on Resolution 03-28 as amended

Motion to Suspend the Rules

Motion to Cancel Meeting

LEGISLATION FOR FIRST READING

ADJOURNMENT

In the Council Chambers of the Showers City Hall, Bloomington, Indiana on Wednesday, November 15, 2023 at 6:30pm, Council President Sue Sgambelluri presided over a Regular Session of the Common Council.

COMMON COUNCIL
REGULAR SESSION
November 15, 2023

Councilmembers present: Matt Flaherty (arrived in person at 6:44pm), Isabel Piedmont-Smith, Dave Rollo, Susan Sandberg, Sue Sgambelluri, Ron Smith, Stephen Volan

ROLL CALL [6:37pm]

Councilmembers present via Zoom: Matt Flaherty (left Zoom at 6:39pm), Jim Sims

Councilmembers absent: Kate Rosenbarger

Council President Sue Sgambelluri summarized the agenda and Piedmont-Smith gave a land acknowledgment.

AGENDA SUMMATION
[6:38pm]

Rollo moved and Sandberg seconded to approve the January 25, 2023 minutes. The motion received a roll call vote of Ayes: 7, Nays: 0, Abstain: 0 (Flaherty left Zoom).

APPROVAL OF MINUTES
[6:42pm]

Smith encouraged all to be mindful of limited daylight and safety for bicyclists.

REPORTS [6:44pm]
• COUNCIL MEMBERS

Sandberg read from the letter to Mayor John Hamilton from Mayor-Elect Kerry Thomson concerning critical transition issues. Thomson urged Hamilton to not make last minute decisions, like moving public safety to the Showers West building and more.

Rollo noted there was no response from the administration regarding the request for more information on the appraisal of the 3rd Street building; the current Bloomington Police Department (BPD) headquarters.

Flaherty said that council and the mayor were elected for four-year terms and should not withhold doing their job. He noted that in December 2018, the previous council repealed and replaced Title 20, via the Unified Development Ordinance (UDO), in the final two weeks of their term. It was not legitimate to have done that and then call for non-action for the current administration.

Clerk's Note: Sims attempted to make a report but the Zoom audio was not functioning properly in Council Chambers. There was brief discussion on options for council to include Sims' report.

John Zody, Director, Housing and Neighborhood Development (HAND) department, presented the Housing Report, including affordable housing and new units since 2016. There were 5,600 units of which 1,386 were considered affordable. The 2020 Housing Study had called for 2,592 new units of housing by 2030 and 3,650 had been approved thus far. Of those, 645 were workforce/affordable rentals and about 215 were new single-family units. The Regional Opportunity Initiatives called for an additional 4,155 units needed in Bloomington, by 2035. He gave details on the location of affordable units, and the breakdown of the Area Median Income (AMI). He discussed the Kohr building, the Hopewell site, Summit District, Arlington Park, environmental reviews, and federal funding. Zody mentioned efforts to increase housing security, like working with Heading Home of South Central Indiana, Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Jack Hopkins funding, and American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA). He discussed rentals, permitting, the Landlord Risk Mitigation Fund, and monitoring affordability compliance. He commented on homeownership efforts and assistance by the city like the Housing Development Fund.

• The MAYOR AND CITY
OFFICES [6:52pm]

There was brief council discussion on needed housing in the city, funding and building of new units, and the Landlord Risk Mitigation Fund.

There were no council committee reports.

- COUNCIL COMMITTEES [7:15pm]

Mary Morgan, Heading Home of South Central Indiana, thanked and praised Zody for his work in HAND.

- PUBLIC [7:17pm]

John Arnold spoke about the fiber optic cable company that recently hit a sewage line in the Gentry Estates, polluting ponds in the area. He thanked Vic Kelson and Holly McLauchlin for their quick response to the concerns.

Christopher Emge, Greater Bloomington Chamber of Commerce, discussed the Showers West building and public safety headquarters. He commented on the Resident's Police Academy.

Daryl Ruble complimented BPD for their assistance with his stolen car. He spoke against the unhoused population in Seminary Park.

Stephen Lucas, Council Attorney, read a statement submitted by Jim Shelton via Zoom chat, noting the upcoming Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) training.

There were no appointments to Boards and Commissions.

APPOINTMENTS TO BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS [7:32pm]

LEGISLATION FOR SECOND READING AND RESOLUTIONS [7:33pm]

Rollo moved and Piedmont-Smith seconded that Resolution 23-19 be introduced and read by title and synopsis only. The motion received a roll call vote of Ayes: 8, Nays: 0, Abstain: 0. Chief Deputy Clerk Sofia McDowell read the legislation by title and synopsis.

Resolution 23-19 – To Approve the Interlocal Agreement Between Monroe County, the Town of Ellettsville, and the City of Bloomington for Animal Shelter Operation for the Year 2024 [7:33pm]

Rollo moved and Piedmont-Smith seconded that Resolution 23-19 be adopted.

Virgil Sauder, Director, Animal Care and Control, gave a brief history on the interlocal agreement and its successes. The agreed upon funding was based on the previous year's expenses for animals.

Rollo asked if the facility space was adequate for all animal intakes.

Council questions:

Sauder said the shelter space was strained because of an increase in animal intakes.

Rollo asked if staff expected there being even more animal intakes.

Sauder stated yes and was happening around the country. He noted that Animal Care and Control had excellent and dedicated staff to ensure the best care for the animals.

There was no public comment.

Public comment:

There were no council comments.

Council comments:

The motion to adopt Resolution 23-19 received a roll call vote of Ayes: 8, Nays: 0, Abstain: 0.

Vote to adopt Resolution 23-19 [7:34pm]

Rollo moved and Piedmont-Smith seconded that Resolution 23-20 be introduced and read by title and synopsis only. The motion received a roll call vote of Ayes: 8, Nays: 0, Abstain: 0. McDowell read the legislation by title and synopsis.

Resolution 23-20 – To Approve an Interlocal Cooperation Agreement Between the City of

Rollo moved and Piedmont-Smith seconded that Resolution 23-20 be adopted.

Bloomington and Monroe County, Indiana – Re: Building Code Authority [7:39pm]

Beth Cate, Corporation Counsel, presented the legislation and provided details on the interlocal cooperation agreement. She highlighted updates from the previous year including usage of digital management systems for permitting and certificates of zoning compliance, for the county and city.

There were no council questions.

Council questions:

There was no public comment.

Public comment:

There were no council comments.

Council comments:

The motion to adopt Resolution 23-20 received a roll call vote of Ayes: 8, Nays: 0, Abstain: 0.

Vote to adopt Resolution 23-20 [7:46pm]

Rollo moved and Piedmont-Smith seconded that Resolution 23-21 be introduced and read by title and synopsis only. The motion received a roll call vote of Ayes: 7, Nays: 0, Abstain: 0. (Smith out of the room). McDowell read the legislation by title and synopsis.

Resolution 23-21 - To Approve an Interlocal Cooperation Agreement Between the City of Bloomington and Monroe County, Indiana in Regards to the 2024 Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) [7:47pm]

Rollo moved and Piedmont-Smith seconded that Resolution 23-21 be adopted.

Cate briefly described the interlocal agreement and the Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) and its requirements for the city and county to apply for funding. The amount of funding received was \$54,337.

Piedmont-Smith asked if BPD relied on JAG funding, or if it was extra. Cate stated that question was best answered by Chief Mike Diekhoff.

Council questions:

There was no public comment.

Public comment:

Piedmont-Smith noted areas of emphasis in the fact sheet by the Bureau of Justice Assistance for grant funding including advancing justice system reform efforts, advancing racial equity and support for underserved communities, preventing and combatting hate crimes, crime and violence reduction strategies, and community based violence intervention approaches. She was disappointed that the city’s and county’s grant proposal did not include any of the areas. She said justice reform was needed because the status quo was not working. Piedmont-Smith urged the grant applicants to consider the areas of emphasis next time.

Council comments:

The motion to adopt Resolution 23-21 received a roll call vote of Ayes: 8, Nays: 0, Abstain: 0.

Vote to adopt Resolution 23-21 [7:56pm]

Rollo moved and Piedmont-Smith seconded that Resolution 23-22 be introduced and read by title and synopsis only. The motion received a roll call vote of Ayes: 8, Nays: 0, Abstain: 0. McDowell read the legislation by title and synopsis.

Resolution 23-22 - To Approve an Interlocal Cooperation Agreement Between the City of Bloomington and Monroe County, Indiana for the Operation of the Bloomington/Monroe County Capital Improvement Board and the Convention And Visitors Commission [7:56pm]

Rollo moved and Piedmont-Smith seconded that Resolution 23-22 be adopted.

Cate described the Capital Improvement Board (CIB) and the Convention and Visitors Commission (CVC). She thanked Greg Goodnight, former mayor of Kokomo, Indiana for his assistance in the negotiations as requested by Mayor Hamilton. She also thanked John Whikehart, President of CIB. She highlighted the history of the discussion on the Convention Center expansion between the city and county, the CIB, the interlocal agreement,

and funding. She explained the process and requirements that would be forthcoming including the formation of the City Building Corporation (CBC).

Resolution 23-22 (cont'd)

Smith asked about for clarification on the recent change to the interlocal.

Council questions:

Cate thanked Smith for the reminder and noted that the change corrected a typo in the interlocal agreement.

Piedmont-Smith thanked Cate, and the city and county legal departments for their work on the agreement. She asked for clarification on the CBC.

Cate said the City of Bloomington Capital Improvement (CBCI) entity existed, but the city was not contemplating it would be involved in the expansion. It would be a new entity that would issue the debt.

Piedmont-Smith said that the CBC would be the owner of the new, expanded Convention Center, and the city would be leasing the building.

Cate confirmed that was correct; CBC would hold the debt. Once the debt was paid off, using the Food and Beverage tax funds, the city would give ownership to the CIB, in twenty years.

Volan asked if the agreement was sufficient enough to eliminate the concern that the state might eliminate the Food and Beverage tax.

Cate said yes and gave reasons why.

Volan asked if Resolution 23-22 passed that evening, if the CIB would be contracting soon.

Cate believed so, but there were state requirements to consider, too. For example, there was a required report reflecting how the Food and Beverage tax funds would be spent in 2024. She gave additional details.

Volan expressed concern that unknown issues might not be resolved and could affect future plans.

Rollo asked how often the CIB's budget was reviewed by city council.

Cate said it would be when there was an expenditure of funds. She gave the example of paying the bonds by the Food and Beverage tax funds. Any appropriation would go before council.

Piedmont-Smith asked for clarification on a disagreement on the budget by the city and county and the deadline for reporting to the state. She asked if the CIB budget would be approved in council's regular budget process.

Cate stated she believed the dates in the agreement were set by the county. She explained how the city and county funding would be allocated, like for design, et cetera, and the management of the building. She would research the dates and follow up with council.

Piedmont-Smith asked about language in the agreement about the property not becoming available until after the 2024 election cycle.

Cate said that had been in the agreement from the start and was required by the county in order to ensure that property would be properly used. It was not to be available for use until after the election cycle.

Piedmont-Smith stated that it was where the early voting was located.

Cate confirmed that was correct, and why the language was included.

Christopher Emge thanked everyone for the work on the Convention Center expansion, and urged council to table the legislation until all councilmembers were in attendance and the audio was working well.

Public comment:

Lucas read a statement from Kate Wiltz, submitted via Zoom chat, stating that she appreciated the collaboration that went into the agreement. She thanked Sgambelluri and Piedmont-Smith. She said that the County Council would have the item on the agenda at the November 28, 2023 meeting.

Volan commented that the Convention Center expansion had been discussed his entire tenure on council. He said there had been acrimonious discussions between the city administration and county commissioners.

Council comments:

The process had taken far too long. He thanked everyone for their work on the agreement and noted that Bloomington was a destination spot in the state and needed an expanded Convention Center. He appreciated the composition of the CIB and spoke about the Food and Beverage tax.

Resolution 23-22 (cont'd)

Council comments:

Piedmont-Smith believed the legislation was a good step for the county and the city. She was pleased that work already done, like design studies, would be taken into consideration. She appreciated that the agreement included sustainability and environmentally-friendly practices in the expansion. She did not appreciate that the Convention Center would require more people to drive to the city, thus expanding the carbon footprint. She noted the commitment made that the tax to be used for the expansion. It was important to continue to explore transportation options.

Cate clarified that if the city and county did not agree on a budget, then the previous year's budget would then apply to the following year, as a default.

Rollo commented on the history of the collaborative effort on the expansion. He noted that the COVID-19 pandemic demonstrated the ability and importance of convening both virtually and in person. He said that there was hope to have a civic center in the expansion, and not just have it be a Convention Center.

Piedmont-Smith mentioned that there was language included to have the space be a civic center, too.

Sgambelluri expressed enthusiasm to support the legislation.

The motion to adopt Resolution 23-22 received a roll call vote of Ayes: 8, Nays: 0, Abstain: 0.

Vote to adopt Resolution 23-22 [8:38pm]

LEGISLATION FOR FIRST READING [8:39pm]

Rollo moved and Piedmont-Smith seconded that Ordinance 23-29 be introduced and read by title and synopsis only. The motion received a roll call vote of Ayes: 8, Nays: 0, Abstain: 0. McDowell read the legislation by title and synopsis.

Ordinance 23-29 – An Ordinance Authorizing The Acquisition, Construction and Installation by the City Of Bloomington, Indiana, of Certain Extensions and Improvements to the City's Sewage Works Utility, the Issuance and Sale of Revenue Bonds to Provide Funds for the Payment of the Costs Thereof, and the Collection, Segregation and Distribution of the Revenues of Such Sewage Works and Other Related Matters [8:39pm]

Sgambelluri referred Ordinance 23-29 to the Regular Session on December 06, 2023.

Rollo moved and Piedmont-Smith seconded that Ordinance 23-30 be introduced and read by title and synopsis only. The motion received a roll call vote of Ayes: 8, Nays: 0, Abstain: 0. McDowell read the legislation by title and synopsis.

Ordinance 23-30 - An Ordinance Concerning the Construction of Additions and Improvements to the Waterworks of the City of Bloomington, Indiana; the

Sgambelluri referred Ordinance 23-30 to the Regular Session on December 06, 2023.

Issuance of Revenue Bonds to Provide the Cost Thereof, the Collection, Segregation, and Distribution of the Revenues of Said Waterworks, the 3 Safeguarding of the Interests of the Owners of Said Revenue Bonds, Other Matters Connected Therewith, Including the Issuance of Notes in Anticipation of Bonds, and Repealing Ordinances Inconsistent Herewith [8:40pm]

Adam Martinez supported traffic-calming efforts around the city.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC COMMENT [8:42pm]

Mark Combs spoke about the contaminated pond in Gentry Estates.

Lucas reviewed the upcoming council schedule.

COUNCIL SCHEDULE [8:45pm]

Sandberg moved and Rollo seconded to schedule a Work Session on Monday, December 04, 2023 at 12:00pm. The motion received a roll call vote of Ayes: 8, Nays: 0, Abstain: 0.

Vote to schedule Work Session [8:49pm]

Piedmont-Smith adjourned the meeting without objection.

ADJOURNMENT [8:50pm]

APPROVED by the Common Council of the City of Bloomington, Monroe County, Indiana upon this ____ day of _____, 2024.

APPROVE:

ATTEST:

Isabel Piedmont-Smith, PRESIDENT
Bloomington Common Council

Nicole Bolden, CLERK
City of Bloomington

<p>In the Council Chambers of the Showers City Hall, Bloomington, Indiana on Wednesday, December 06, 2023 at 6:30pm, Council President Sue Sgambelluri presided over a Regular Session of the Common Council.</p>	<p>COMMON COUNCIL REGULAR SESSION December 06, 2023</p>
<p>Councilmembers present: Matt Flaherty, Isabel Piedmont-Smith, Dave Rollo, Susan Sandberg, Sue Sgambelluri, Ron Smith, Stephen Volan Councilmembers present via Zoom: Kate Rosenbarger Councilmembers absent: Jim Sims</p>	<p>ROLL CALL [6:30pm]</p>
<p>Council Vice President Isabel Piedmont-Smith gave a land acknowledgment and Council President Sue Sgambelluri summarized the agenda.</p>	<p>AGENDA SUMMATION [6:31pm]</p>
<p>Rollo moved and Piedmont-Smith seconded to approve the January 11, 2023, February 1, 2023, and February 15, 2023. The motion received a roll call vote of Ayes: 8, Nays: 0, Abstain: 0.</p>	<p>APPROVAL OF MINUTES [6:36pm]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • January 11, 2023 (Organizational Meeting) • February 01, 2023 (Regular Session) • February 15, 2023 (Regular Session)
<p>Piedmont-Smith noted her last constituent meeting of the year for District V. With redistricting that year, her new district would be District I.</p>	<p>REPORTS [6:38pm]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COUNCIL MEMBERS
<p>Volan commented on the original location of Indiana University (IU) and the lack of a water supply, prior to Lake Monroe. He spoke of the proposed Limitless Exploration/Advanced Paced (LEAP) innovation district in Boone County, by the Indiana Economic Development Corporation (IEDC), where there was not enough water. The proposal would pipe water into Boone County from other counties. He commented on the Indiana communities that were against the proposal, including Save the Wabash H2O. He would prepare a letter against the proposed pipeline.</p>	
<p>There were no reports from the mayor and city offices.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MAYOR AND CITY OFFICES [6:42pm]
<p>There were no council committee reports.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COUNCIL COMMITTEES [6:43pm]
<p>Mark Combs spoke about the sewage leak into the pond in Gentry Estates.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PUBLIC [6:43pm]
<p>There were no appointments to Boards and Commissions.</p>	<p>APPOINTMENTS TO BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS [6:47pm]</p>
<p></p>	<p>LEGISLATION FOR SECOND READING AND RESOLUTIONS [6:48pm]</p>
<p>Rollo moved and Piedmont-Smith seconded that <u>Ordinance 23-29</u> be introduced and read by title and synopsis only. The motion received a roll call vote of Ayes: 8, Nays: 0, Abstain: 0. Clerk Nicole Bolden read the legislation by title and synopsis.</p>	<p><u>Ordinance 23-29</u> - An Ordinance Authorizing the Acquisition, Construction and Installation by the City of Bloomington, Indiana, of Certain Extensions and Improvements to the City's Sewage Works Utility, the Issuance and</p>
<p>Rollo moved and Piedmont-Smith seconded that <u>Ordinance 23-29</u> be adopted.</p>	

Vic Kelson, Director, City of Bloomington Utilities (CBU), discussed the legislation, bonds, and projects. In 2016, Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) required the city to increase capacity at the Dillman Road treatment plant due to having exceeded rate capacity for three consecutive years. He gave details on completed projects. He noted that the COVID-19 pandemic had impacted the timeline for projects, and provided additional details on the process. He updated council on other projects like the Hidden River project, and the replacement of the Clear Creek tunnel near the Von Lee to 1st and Washington streets. There was one portion left to replace.

Sale of Revenue Bonds to Provide Funds for the Payment of the Costs Thereof, and the Collection, Segregation and Distribution of the Revenues of Such Sewage Works and Other Related Matters [6:48pm]

Jared Hall, Krohn & Associates, gave details on the bond process, timeline, rates and rate analyses, debt service, sources and uses of funds, and projects. The total uses of funds was just under \$51,500,000. He discussed the bond feasibility study, timetable of the process,

Volan asked about the project by 6th Street and Indiana Avenue.

Council questions:

Kelson explained that flooding occurred because there was only one grate in the alley behind the Von Lee, and the culvert below it was too small. When there was a big rain event, there was too much water in Clear Creek to go under the bridge, near Dunn Meadow. With the update, there would be more inlets and a larger culvert behind the Von Lee.

Volan asked when the project would be completed.

Kelson said it would be by the end of the summer of 2024.

Piedmont-Smith thanked Kelson and asked about the timeline of the new service center.

Kelson stated that work had started that week to make the property developable. The Utilities Services Board (USB) had recently approved the architectural and engineering design for the service center, garage, and storage yard. Next steps included a rate case, and approval from the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission (IURC) which could take up to three hundred days. Completion likely would not be until 2026.

Piedmont-Smith asked for clarification on the funding source.

Kelson said that 60% would be paid from sewer and 40% from water.

Rollo asked about the sewage leak in Gentry Estates, caused by drilling for fiber optic. He asked if there were fines assessed to the company.

Kelson clarified that it was unclear when the water started to leak, due to the pipe being underground. CBU had issued two press releases on the matter. Once CBU was made aware of the odor and dead fish in the pond, the Environmental team and the Transmission and Distribution team were sent right away. It was the responsibility of the contractor who caused the damage. CBU's immediately hired a sewage-pumping company to remove two thousand gallon loads to treat at the Dillman plant. The following day, CBU treated the surrounding area to eliminate any E. Coli. The fiber optic company knew they would have to reimburse the city for the cleanup. In summary, CBU responded the day staff was made aware, and the company would be held responsible. There were several strikes to underground pipes in the city due for a variety of reasons. He gave additional information including that IDEM had not issued any fines despite being notified by the city. Samples from the pond the previous week showed that E. Coli levels were lower than in swimming pools.

Rollo asked if there were additional, undetected leaks.

Kelson said it was possible. He noted that during the 2024 budget process, he had requested a dog for CBU because they could smell sewer gas at much lower concentrations than machines which was valuable to the city.

Flaherty asked about the upgrades to the Dillman wastewater treatment plant, like the ongoing consideration of shifting to anaerobic digestion.

Kelson said filtration improvement was completed a couple years ago. There were switch gear and electrical improvements needed because they were forty years old. Other improvements included another blower to help add capacity, sludge handling, and more. Anaerobic digestion would involve a disk filter that would remove primary sludge and reduce the chemical reaction demand and would help increase capacity. A report was forthcoming on that topic.

Ordinance 23-29 (cont'd)

Council questions:

Rollo asked about bond rates and the buildings at Winston-Thomas.

Hall explained the process for reviewing bond rates, which fluctuated.

Kelson said all but one of the buildings were not structurally sound. The usable one was the former superintendent's house which would be preserved and used as a public meeting space for residents to learn about the history of CBU and more.

There was no public comment.

Public comment:

Volan thanked Kelson and CBU for their work. He appreciated the efforts with water maintenance in the city.

Council comments:

Rollo echoed Volan and stated that Kelson was the best-equipped Director of CBU and had met the many challenges accordingly.

Flaherty supported Ordinance 23-29 and appreciated the planning and proactive thought from Kelson and CBU regarding much needed upgrades.

Smith thanked Kelson for his thorough explanation to council questions.

The motion to adopt Ordinance 23-29 received a roll call vote of Ayes: 8, Nays: 0, Abstain: 0.

Vote to adopt Ordinance 23-29 [7:27pm]

Rollo moved and Piedmont-Smith seconded that Ordinance 23-30 be introduced and read by title and synopsis only. The motion received a roll call vote of Ayes: 8, Nays: 0, Abstain: 0. Bolden read the legislation by title and synopsis.

Ordinance 23-30 - An Ordinance Concerning the Construction of Additions and Improvements to the Waterworks of the City of Bloomington, Indiana; the Issuance of Revenue Bonds to Provide the Cost Thereof, the Collection, Segregation, and Distribution of the Revenues of Said Waterworks, the Safeguarding of the Interests of the Owners of Said Revenue Bonds, Other Matters Connected Therewith, Including the Issuance of Notes in Anticipation of Bonds, and Repealing Ordinances Inconsistent Herewith [7:28pm]

Rollo moved and Piedmont-Smith seconded that Ordinance 23-30 be adopted.

Kelson presented the legislation which were bonds with expenditures that would be reimbursed by a grant from the Indiana Finance Authority (IFA). The project was related to the lead and copper inventory project required to be completed by the following fall. There was a new device called a "Swordfish" which was able to identify the material a service line was made of, and could identify lead. It would help eliminate digging and assist where digging was not feasible. He provided some additional details.

Hall explained the grant, which was technically a principal forgiveness loan.

Rollo asked if the city paid interest.

Hall said no, and gave details.

Council questions:

There was no public comment.

Public comment:

Piedmont-Smith thanked Kelson for his excellent, innovative work. She was excited for the anaerobic digestion report. She supported Ordinance 23-30. She looked forward to having a CBU dog.

Kelson thanked council for their kind words. He appreciated his time with the city. He referenced the complicated responsibility of CBU and spoke highly of the very talented staff there.

The motion to adopt Ordinance 23-30 received a roll call vote of Ayes: 8, Nays: 0, Abstain: 0.

Rollo moved and Piedmont-Smith seconded that Ordinance 23-31 be introduced and read by title and synopsis only. The motion received a roll call vote of Ayes: 8, Nays: 0, Abstain: 0. Bolden read the legislation by title and synopsis.

Rollo moved and Piedmont-Smith seconded that Appropriation Ordinance 23-08 be introduced and read by title and synopsis only. The motion received a roll call vote of Ayes: 8, Nays: 0, Abstain: 0. Bolden read the legislation by title and synopsis.

Sgambelluri referred the Ordinance 23-31 and Appropriation Ordinance 23-08 to the Regular Session to be held on December 13, 2023.

Ordinance 23-30 (cont'd)

Council comments:

Vote to adopt Ordinance 23-30 [7:37pm]

LEGISLATION FOR FIRST READING [7:38pm]

Ordinance 23-31 - To Amend Title 2 of the Bloomington Municipal Code Entitled "Administration And Personnel" - Re: Amending Chapter 2.23 (Community and Family Resources Department) by adding Section 2.23.240 - Closed Captioning in Places of Public Accommodation [7:38pm]

Appropriation Ordinance 23-08 - To Specially Appropriate from the General Fund, Economic Development LIT Fund, Parks and Recreation General Fund, the Rental Inspection Program Fund, Local Road and Street Fund, Parking Facilities Fund, Cumulative Capital Development Fund, Vehicle Replacement Fund, Solid Waste Fund and Fleet Maintenance Fund Expenditures Not Otherwise Appropriated (Appropriating Various Transfers of Funds within the General Fund, Economic Development LIT Fund, Parks & Recreation General Fund, Local Road and Street Fund, Parking Facilities Fund, Cumulative Capital Development Fund, Solid Waste Fund, Fleet Maintenance Fund, and Appropriating Additional Funds from the Rental Inspection Program Fund

and Vehicle Replacement Fund) [7:40pm]

Christopher Emge, Greater Bloomington Chamber of Commerce, spoke about accountability and the Showers West project. He commented on council process and his experience in attending council meetings.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC COMMENT [7:41pm]

Stephen Lucas, Council Attorney, read a comment submitted via Zoom chat by Sam Dove pertaining to the \$152 million investment by Enhanced Semiconductor at the mostly vacant property on Curry Pike in west Bloomington. It would be a micro-electronics manufacturing and packaging facility, resulting in about two hundred and fifty, high-paying jobs.

Lucas reviewed the upcoming council schedule and the 2024 Annual Council Legislative Schedule.

COUNCIL SCHEDULE [7:48pm]

Piedmont-Smith noted that she informed incoming councilmembers about the proposed 2024 schedule. She commented on the ability for a third reading for legislation.

Council discussion:

Volan said that a third reading should be an exception.

Flaherty discussed the proposed schedule, first, second, and third readings.

Rosenbarger appreciated the current schedule that year and spoke about changing the budget hearing process.

Volan commented on third reading, deliberation, the budget process, and the proposed schedule.

Rollo moved and Piedmont-Smith seconded to approve the 2024 Annual Council Schedule with the annual budget hearings to start at 5:30pm. The motion received a roll call vote of Ayes: 6, Nays: 0, Abstain: 2 (Smith, Volan).

Vote to approve 2024 Annual Council Schedule [7:56pm]

Piedmont-Smith adjourned the meeting without objection.

ADJOURNMENT [7:57pm]

APPROVED by the Common Council of the City of Bloomington, Monroe County, Indiana upon this ___ day of ___, 2024.

APPROVE:

ATTEST:

Isabel Piedmont-Smith, PRESIDENT
Bloomington Common Council

Nicole Bolden, CLERK
City of Bloomington

MEMO FROM COUNCIL OFFICE:

To: Members of the Common Council

From: Ash Kulak, Deputy Administrator / Deputy Attorney for Common Council

Date: April 12, 2024

Re: Resolution 2024-04 – A Resolution Opposing the LEAP Pipeline Water Diversion Project

Synopsis

This resolution is sponsored by Councilmember Ruff. It expresses the Common Council's opposition to the Indiana Economic Development Corporation's proposed Limitless Exploration / Advanced Pace Innovation District Project that would divert water from the Wabash River aquifer and/or Teays River aquifer, which may impact Hoosiers who rely on these aquifers for their water supply. This resolution also directs the City Clerk to send copies of the resolution to the Indiana General Assembly, Indiana Economic Development Corporation, the Indiana Finance Authority, the Indiana Secretary of Commerce, and Indiana Governor Eric Holcomb.

Update after Mayoral Veto for April 17, 2024 Regular Session

This item was considered and adopted, as amended, by the Council at its March 27, 2024 Regular Session by a vote Ayes: 5, Nays: 0, Abstentions: 4. The resolution was presented to the Mayor for signature by the City Clerk's Office on April 1, 2024. By April 11, 2024, ten days after the resolution was presented for signature, the Mayor failed to approve the resolution and had not returned it with a message announcing a veto and stating the reasons for it. In the absence of approval or express veto, the item is considered vetoed under state law.

Indiana Code [36-4-6-16](#) and [BMC 2.04.350](#) govern the actions the Council should take if it wishes to pass the resolution over the Mayor's veto. These provisions require the Council to pass the resolution by a 2/3's majority vote at its first Regular or Special Session following the Mayor's normal 10-day period for signing legislation if it intends for the resolution to go into effect. Neither a motion to amend nor a motion to postpone would be in order. Failure to attain a 2/3's majority on a Motion to Adopt the resolution would result in the resolution being defeated by veto.

The procedure for considering the resolution may follow the usual course. With introduction, the Clerk typically reads the legislation by title and synopsis only. The Council should then entertain a Motion to Adopt Resolution 2024-04 over the Mayor's veto. The phrasing of the motion is not critical, but the passage by a 2/3's majority is.

A vote to override the Mayoral veto, if successful, will need to be certified by the President and attested by the City Clerk.

Relevant Materials

- [Resolution 2024-04](#)
- Map of Counties Included in IFA Water Study
- Citizens Action Coalition Report: Proposed LEAP Project in Boone County Reveals Severe Deficiencies in Indiana’s Water and Economic Development Policy

Summary

This resolution expresses opposition to the Indiana Economic Development Corporation (IEDC)’s proposed plans to divert water from several different areas within the Wabash River to Boone County for its creation of the LEAP District Project. It expresses the city’s solidarity with the Hoosier communities that would be affected by diverting water from their primary water source, as Bloomington faced a similar proposed water diversion project proposed in 2006 that was ultimately not pursued.

In 2006, the Indianapolis Department of Waterworks authorized a private non-profit corporation, Aquavisions, to proceed with a feasibility study and financial review of a [proposal to build a 60-mile pipeline](#), capable of carrying 90 million gallons of water per day, from Lake Monroe to Indianapolis. Questions were raised by Monroe County, as well as then-Bloomington mayor Mark Kruzan, who developed a task force to study the [impact the proposed pipeline would have on Bloomington’s water supply](#). The developer ultimately decided not to go through with the pipeline project when the then-governor [Mitch Daniels called the idea a “nonstarter.”](#)

Now, the IEDC has proposed a large industrial development to be located just north of Lebanon in Boone County, in an area where [water quantity is too sparse to support such a large industrial development project](#). To ensure there will be enough water to support the industries the IEDC wants to attract to the area, it has already taken steps to initiate the creation of a water pipeline to divert water from the Wabash River into Boone County. Unlike in 2006, governor Eric Holcomb is supportive of the proposed diversion and has directed the [Indiana Finance Authority \(IFA\) to oversee a water supply study for the project](#).

Residents in affected communities along the Wabash River have [gathered to voice their opposition to this water diversion proposal](#), including a group formed by West Lafayette councilmember David Sanders called [Stop the Water Steal](#). Sanders has spoken to local news media about his opposition to the project, both as a city councilmember and founder of Stop the Water Steal.

The Citizens Action Coalition (CAC), a consumer and environmental advocacy organization, has also [chimed in](#), criticizing the IEDC’s lack of transparency in this process, as well as the state’s position on its use of water as a resource. The Executive Director of the CAC, Kerwin Olson, spoke to local news media about the CAC’s opposition to the pipeline project.

Local news clips from community gatherings and stakeholder interviews are available at the following links:

- Community Expresses Concerns About LEAP Project: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NW-a9c3x4m0>
- Councilmember Sanders Speaks Against LEAP Project: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gkA55abAGVQ>
- CAC Executive Director Kerwin Olson Claims LEAP Project Threatens Indiana Water & Taxpayers: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=93epYAlgjH8>

After facing this pushback, [governor Holcomb has paused action on development](#) of the pipeline until the IFA study is complete. Governor Holcomb explains the purpose of the water study [in an interview with WLF New 18](#). The IFA has taken steps to [initiate the study](#) by engaging professional consultants, as well as releasing goals, an FAQ page, and a request for proposals.

Affected communities have also taken action by developing legislation in opposition to this project, including cities of Attica, Lafayette, West Lafayette, and Monticello, as well as the counties of Miami, Benton, and Tippecanoe. The Tippecanoe County Board of Commissioners went so far as to [pass an ordinance](#) placing a nine-month moratorium on the export of water from its borders. The moratorium was passed in an attempt to get the Indiana General Assembly to take action. WTHR [reported](#) on this action by Tippecanoe County in December 2023. West Lafayette was the first to propose a [resolution](#) in opposition to this project. West Lafayette Councilmember David Sanders spearheaded this initiative, bringing experts from Purdue to discuss ground water hydrogeology.

Contact

Councilmember Andy Ruff, ruffa@bloomington.in.gov, (812) 349-3409

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“Stop the LEAP Pipeline,” *Stop The Water Steal*, <https://stopthewatersteal.org/about>. See also, Marco Rivero Luna, “Stop the Water Steal Hosts First Meeting in Opposition to LEAP Project Pipeline,” *The Purdue Exponent*, (Nov. 2, 2023), https://www.purdueexponent.org/city_state/article_0e1ef11e-79be-11ee-a421-8fc589406d02.html.

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Ella Chew, “State Pauses LEAP Pipeline Until IFA Study Complete,” *WLFI News 18*, (Dec. 19, 2023), https://www.wlfi.com/news/local/state-pauses-leap-pipeline-until-ifa-study-complete/article_2a49024a-9ec0-11ee-9ef0-1f4b98cc53df.html.

Staff Reporters, “INTERVIEW: Governor Holcomb Discussing LEAP Project,” *WLFI News 18*, (Dec. 15, 2023), https://www.wlfi.com/news/local/interview-governor-holcomb-discussing-leap-project/article_acbee16e-9b86-11ee-bacf-f3f1ea22895c.html.

“North Central Indiana Water Study,” *Indiana Finance Authority*, <https://www.in.gov/ifa/regional-water-studies/north-central-indiana-water-study/>.

Tippecanoe County Board of Commissioners Ordinance No. 2023-26-CM, <https://www.tippecanoe.in.gov/DocumentCenter/View/41920/ORD-2023-26-CM-High-Volume-Water-Export-and-Radial-Collector-Well-Moratorium>.

West Lafayette Common Council Resolution No. 22-2023 (Amended), <https://www.westlafayette.in.gov/home/showpublisheddocument/2023/638330623338430000>.

RESOLUTION 2024-04

A RESOLUTION OPPOSING THE LEAP PIPELINE WATER DIVERSION PROJECT

- WHEREAS, the Indiana Economic Development Corporation (the “IEDC”) has planned a “LEAP (Limitless Exploration/Advanced Pace) Innovation District” located on more than 9,000 acres in Boone County without ensuring sufficient water resources were available for the businesses and industries to be recruited for locating in the LEAP Innovation District; and
- WHEREAS, the IEDC commenced construction planning of a pipeline to divert as much as 100 million gallons of water per day from the Wabash River aquifer and/or the Teays River aquifer in Tippecanoe County, as well as possibly other surrounding counties, to the LEAP Innovation District, which could jeopardize the water supply for aquifer-reliant residents; and
- WHEREAS, on November 13, 2023, Indiana Governor Eric Holcomb directed the Indiana Finance Authority to oversee the completion and validation of a water supply study for the LEAP Project; and
- WHEREAS, several Indiana communities in this region have passed legislation in opposition to the construction of the pipeline and diversion of water from the Wabash River aquifer and/or Teays River aquifer to the LEAP Innovation District, including the cities of Monticello, Attica, Lafayette, and West Lafayette, as well as the counties of Miami, Benton, and Tippecanoe, with Tippecanoe County passing an ordinance placing a nine-month moratorium on the export of high volumes of water outside of the county; and
- WHEREAS, these communities are chiefly concerned with the potential for negative ecological and economic development consequences within their communities due to diverting water from their residents’ primary water source; and
- WHEREAS, members of the public within communities in the impacted region, as well as consumer and environmental advocacy organizations, have spoken out against the LEAP Project, criticizing the IEDC’s lack of transparency in initiating the project, the State’s position of using water as an economic development tool, and the significant costs of the Project that could burden taxpayers across the state of Indiana as well as reduced water affordability for residents whose water supply has been siphoned; and
- WHEREAS, in response to this opposition, in mid-December of 2023, Governor Holcomb paused action on the Project until the IFA water study is complete; and
- WHEREAS, the reallocation of fundamental resources, like water, in order to further economic development projects in one region of the state at the expense of another, is an unwise policy practice that should not be supported in this or any future instance; and
- WHEREAS, Monroe County faced a similar issue in 2006, in which a 60-mile water pipeline construction project was proposed, and ultimately not pursued, that would have diverted water from Lake Monroe to Indianapolis at a rate of 90 million gallons of water per day; and
- WHEREAS, Indiana does not have a comprehensive water management plan to guide consumers, government entities, utilities, and other stakeholders when faced with questions or concerns regarding allocation of water resources between entities; and
- WHEREAS, water is a limited and essential resource, and following a set of best practices for water resource management is the best chance to foster cooperation between neighboring entities and to avoid larger water wars; and

WHEREAS, by adopting this resolution, the Bloomington Common Council hereby expresses its opposition to the LEAP pipeline water diversion project and stands in support of Indiana cities and towns, counties, and rural and agricultural areas that would be impacted by the proposed diversion of millions of gallons of water from their primary water supply;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED BY THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BLOOMINGTON, MONROE COUNTY, INDIANA, THAT:

SECTION 1. The City of Bloomington hereby expresses its opposition to the construction of a pipeline and diversion of water from the Wabash River aquifer and/or the Teays River aquifer to the LEAP Innovation District in Boone County.

SECTION 2. The City of Bloomington encourages the Indiana General Assembly, with meaningful opportunities for public involvement, to establish a comprehensive water management plan.

SECTION 3. The Clerk shall send a copy of this resolution, duly adopted, to the Indiana General Assembly, the Indiana Economic Development Corporation, the Indiana Finance Authority, the Indiana Secretary of Commerce, and Indiana Governor Eric Holcomb.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Common Council of the City of Bloomington, Monroe County, Indiana, upon this _____ day of _____, 2024.

ISABEL PIEDMONT-SMITH, President
Bloomington Common Council

ATTEST:

NICOLE BOLDEN, Clerk
City of Bloomington

PRESENTED by me to the Mayor of the City of Bloomington, Monroe County, Indiana upon this _____ day of _____, 2024.

NICOLE BOLDEN, Clerk
City of Bloomington

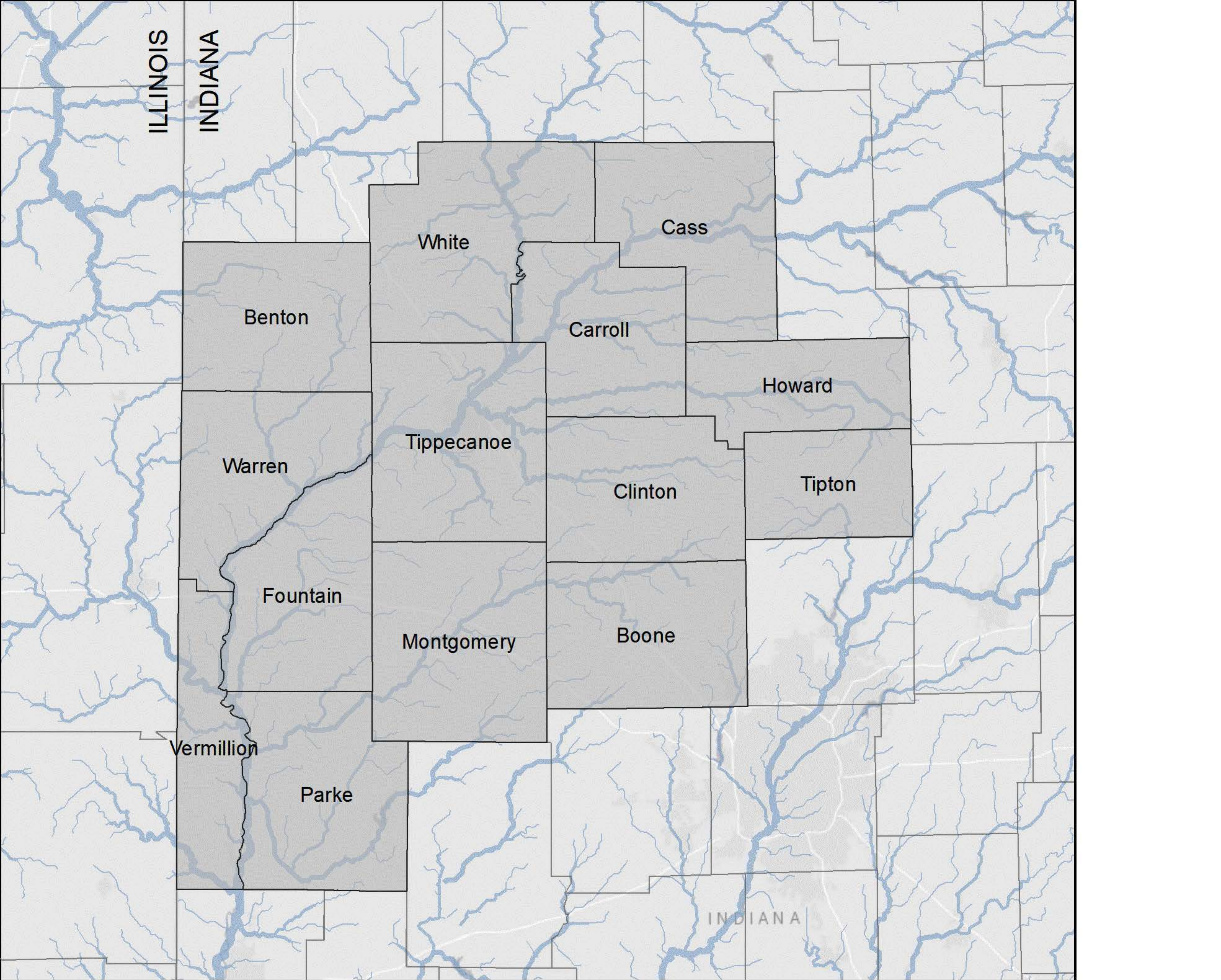
SIGNED and APPROVED by me upon this _____ day of _____, 2024.

KERRY THOMSON, Mayor
City of Bloomington

SYNOPSIS

This resolution is sponsored by Councilmember Ruff. It expresses the Common Council's opposition to the Indiana Economic Development Corporation's proposed Limitless Exploration / Advanced Pace Innovation District Project that would divert water from the Wabash River aquifer and/or Teays River aquifer, which may impact Hoosiers who rely on these aquifers for their water supply. This resolution also directs the City Clerk to send copies of the resolution to the Indiana General Assembly, Indiana Economic Development Corporation, the Indiana Finance Authority, the Indiana Secretary of Commerce, and Indiana Governor Eric Holcomb.

Note: At the March 27, 2024 Regular Session, the Council adopted Amendment 01 to this resolution, which added the second-to-last and third-to-last whereas clauses and inserted a new Section 2 into the resolution.





REPORT:

Proposed LEAP Project in Boone County Reveals Severe Deficiencies in Indiana's Water and Economic Development Policy

December 2023

Contents

Executive Summary.....	2
The LEAP project and the Indiana Economic Development Corporation	3
IEDC seeks water-intensive industries for LEAP	4
Water: The Achilles heel of the LEAP project	5
IEDC process foments backlash	6
Speculating with taxpayer dollars - in secret	7
LEAP becoming a financial quagmire – for taxpayers and ratepayers	9
Central Indiana Water ratepayers have reason for concern	12
Long-term water availability could be threatened in Central Indiana	13
Water wars and good policy alternatives ignored	14
Conclusions and Recommendations	17

Executive Summary

Public concern about the LEAP (Limitless Exploration/Advanced Pace) district adjacent to Lebanon in Boone County led CAC to investigate state water and economic development policy more thoroughly.

We find that:

- The shell-game with water to enable the LEAP district is fomenting public dissent and a water war, contrary to sound water policy.
- From a policy perspective, the state views water strictly as a tool for near-term, opportunistic economic development, not as a resource that requires strategic and systematic consideration to secure water availability for communities into the future and to ensure water bill affordability for ratepayers.
- The Indiana Economic Development Corporation (IEDC), essentially a privatized state agency with little to no accountability or transparency to policymakers or the public, must be reformed or abolished.
- The IEDC committed hundreds of millions of taxpayer dollars to land purchases, prior to ascertaining whether enough water resources would be available for the LEAP project.

The LEAP project and the Indiana Economic Development Corporation

The LEAP district is a 10,000-acre plot of productive farmland adjacent to Lebanon along Interstate 65 (I-65) that is to be converted into a massive industrial park. LEAP is perhaps the most expansive and expensive economic development project ever undertaken by the state.¹

The project is so water intensive that the current plan is to build two sets of pipeline infrastructure, as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1. LEAP Pipeline Infrastructure

Pipeline Path	Est. Length	Purpose	Est. Cost (millions)
Lafayette to Lebanon	52 miles	Supply water to prospective microchip, data center, and other facilities	\$2,000
Indianapolis to Lebanon	50 miles	Supply water to Lebanon for purposes of supplying the Eli Lilly facilities	\$200 - \$400

But there are other issues that would add costs to local citizens and/or Central Indiana water and wastewater ratepayers as well as electric ratepayers that are explained below.

The LEAP project is sponsored and, up to this point, bankrolled by the Indiana Economic Development Corporation (IEDC) with taxpayer dollars. The IEDC, created by statute in 2005 under Governor Mitch Daniels, is essentially a privatized state agency that operates in secret, with little accountability or transparency, and no mechanism for public input. The IEDC has been shrouded in controversy since its inception due to its lack of transparency that is by legislative design.² The LEAP process demonstrates that the lack of transparency has continued and fomented public backlash against the project.

According to Citizens Water, “state officials” have been interested in economic development and concerned about “the lack of adequate water and groundwater resources along the I-65 corridor between Zionsville and Lafayette for some time.”³ Logistically, the LEAP district is desirable because it has access to a major interstate, it lies between the Research Park at Purdue University and the Indianapolis International Airport, and has access to plenty of land – that is, prime farmland.⁴ The Achilles heel for such large-scale development as envisioned by

¹ <https://www.wthr.com/article/news/investigations/13-investigates/indiana-spends-millions-lafayette-lebanon-pipeline-plan-wabash-river-boone-county/531-7537884e-3f88-418c-a539-5d944a3dba90>

² <https://www.wthr.com/article/news/local/inflated-numbers-secretive-contracts-surround-indiana-jobs/531-ab615819-dd36-45c8-9b40-be956bc7aca6> and <https://www.goodjobsfirst.org/wp-content/uploads/docs/pdf/scandalsnotjobs.pdf>

³ Verified Direct Testimony of Jeffrey A. Willman (June 29, 2023), https://iurc.portal.in.gov/entity/sharepointdocumentlocation/7a01165c-4117-ee11-8f6d-001dd8084f05/bb9c6bba-fd52-45ad-8e64-a444aef13c39?file=45896_CRW%20et%20al_Exhibit%204_Clean_Willman_062923.pdf

⁴ <https://lebanon.in.gov/2022/12/08/mayor-gentry-shares-benefits-of-leap-district/>

IEDC for LEAP is the scarcity of ample surface water (major rivers) or groundwater in Boone County.

IEDC seeks water-intensive industries for LEAP

What makes LEAP development even more difficult are the water-intensive industries IEDC hopes to locate at the site.

The only firm that has committed to locating new facilities at the LEAP district as of December 2023 is Eli Lilly, which is locating two new manufacturing facilities at the site. To supply water to the facilities, Lebanon and the IEDC entered into a memorandum of understanding in 2022 whereby the IEDC would pay Lebanon to set aside about 860,000 gallons of water per day⁵ (equivalent to 56% of Lebanon's "current water capacity").⁶ At the time, Lilly initially planned a \$2.1 billion facility⁷ - later expanded to a \$3.7 billion facility.⁸ A larger facility would arguably have a greater impact on Lebanon's water supply.

A microchip manufacturer – as is the norm, the name not disclosed by IEDC - is eyeing Indiana's LEAP development as well as another Midwestern state to site a \$50 billion facility.⁹ Microchip facilities consist of microchip fabricators or fabs. An example is Intel's 700-acre campus, consisting of 4 fabs, in Ocotillo, Arizona.¹⁰ Just 1 of those fabs uses about 10.2 million gallons per day. A \$50 billion facility would consist of 4 or 5 fabs, using up to nearly 41 to 51 million gallons per day. Another example of the water-intensity of microchip fabrication is Taiwan-based TSMC that plans up to 5 fabs in Phoenix, Arizona, which, according to media reports, would use an estimated 35 million gallons per day.

IEDC states it is also luring a data center to the site.¹¹ Large data centers can use 1 to 5 million gallons per day.¹²

⁵ <https://lebanon.in.gov/2022/11/07/water-plan-for-eli-lilly-approved-phase-2-of-annexation-map-shared/>

⁶ https://www.reporter.net/news/local_news/city-council-approves-water-capacity-for-eli-lilly/article_a6511f98-5700-11ed-894f-af9ae382e8ef.html The article states, "The IEDC wants the city to set aside 860,000 million gallons of water per day and the same capacity for wastewater discharge, according to a memorandum of understanding between the IEDC and Lebanon Utilities. That's about 56% of the city's current water capacity and 39% of its wastewater capacity..."

⁷ <https://lebanon.in.gov/2022/11/07/water-plan-for-eli-lilly-approved-phase-2-of-annexation-map-shared/>

⁸ <https://www.wthr.com/article/money/business/eli-lilly-ups-investment-2-new-lebanon-manufacturing-sites-to-37-billion-indiana-boone-county/531-926d5754-ed0b-440c-a372-252c95f1afcf>

⁹ <https://www.ibj.com/articles/indiana-one-of-two-states-competing-for-50b-semiconductor-plant>

¹⁰ <https://www.azcentral.com/story/money/business/tech/2021/09/24/intels-20-billion-arizona-chip-factories-break-ground-chandler/5836524001/#>

¹¹ <https://www.ibj.com/articles/indiana-one-of-two-states-competing-for-50b-semiconductor-plant>

¹² <https://www.washingtonpost.com/climate-environment//2023/04/25/data-centers-drought-water-use/#>

If each of these firms committed to the district and the LEAP microchip campus is similar to Intel's facility, the amount of water they would use on a daily basis could be as much as 47 to nearly 56 million gallons per day, equivalent to the average water use of nearly 737,000 Hoosier residents.¹³ This does not include water required for new housing that is in-process.

And this voluminous amount of water is only the beginning for IEDC. The agency plans more development at LEAP that would eventually require 100 million gallons per day, equivalent to the average water use of about 1.3 million Hoosier residents.¹⁴ For comparison, the City of Lafayette withdraws between 10 to 17 million gallons per day.¹⁵

Water: The Achilles heel of the LEAP project

But where will IEDC get the water? IEDC recently disclosed to the public that it has settled on groundwater located approximately 35 miles away along the Wabash River, near Lafayette. True to form, it only recently disclosed its intent. Elected officials and local residents immediately raised legitimate concerns with this plan.

One reason for concern is that IEDC committed to the LEAP district and water-intensive industries prior to doing any water study on the impacts locally in and around Lafayette – including on individual wells, on crop irrigation, and downstream cities and towns.

IEDC assumed that there would be no impacts, as expressed by their consultant in October 2022.¹⁶ Since then, an initial analysis has been completed that, according to IEDC, shows positive results. However, the details have not been disclosed, and questions have been raised about the methodology by INTERA, IEDC's water consulting firm. While IEDC's consultant emphasizes that "existing water users" would not likely be impacted,¹⁷ there was no mention of future users either locally or downstream in terms of industrial or commercial development, increase in crop irrigation needs, or increasing population, which is concerning given that Tippecanoe County is the fourth fastest growing county in the state¹⁸.

Moreover, according to local sources, after four days of water testing completed in September 2023,¹⁹ to assess the volume of water that could sustainably be extracted from groundwater, several residents reported sulfurous water, gravel in their wells and gravel in their water heater

¹³ <https://www.neefusa.org/story/water/home-water-use-united-states#Indiana>

¹⁴ <https://www.neefusa.org/story/water/home-water-use-united-states#Indiana>

¹⁵ <https://news.yahoo.com/look-potential-impact-transferring-water-091700441.html?guccounter=1>

¹⁶ <https://www.insideindianabusiness.com/articles/wabash-river-could-be-solution-to-boone-countys-development-needs>

¹⁷ <https://www.insideindianabusiness.com/articles/wabash-river-could-be-solution-to-boone-countys-development-needs>

¹⁸ <https://cbs4indy.com/news/these-are-the-fastest-growing-counties-in-indiana/>

¹⁹ <https://www.iedc.in.gov/events/news/details/2023/09/21/iedc-releases-initial-results-from-water-study>

filters. None of these residents experienced these issues prior to the test drilling. Additionally, according to local sources, these negative impacts were not included in IEDC's report provided to elected officials.²⁰

In addition, a 2015 Purdue University analysis finds that “during the low flow months of July–October, wastewater discharges into the Wabash River basin contributed 82 to 121% of the stream flow,” meaning the entire volume of the water in the Wabash River is being used.²¹ Which begs the question: who will get water during times of water scarcity – Tippecanoe County residents and farmers and users downstream, or big business at LEAP?

Governor Eric Holcomb recently shifted “exclusive oversight” of INTERA’s ongoing water analysis of the Wabash aquifer’s ability to supply sufficient volumes to the LEAP district from the IEDC to the Indiana Finance Authority (IFA) and called for a more comprehensive study for Central Indiana.²² However, it remains to be seen if these inquiries will result in sound water policy for the state and an actual transparent public discourse on water policy, especially considering that the IFA is shielded from public records requests in the same fashion as the IEDC.

IEDC process foments backlash

IEDC’s process for developing LEAP has been conducted in the reverse order it should have followed.

County and state legislators in the Lafayette area are seeking a third-party review of the analysis of the IEDC initial water study,²³ and local legislators plan to file legislation to require a more systematic study prior to approvals for large water withdrawals.²⁴ The Cities of West Lafayette and Lafayette have adopted resolutions opposing LEAP.²⁵ Tippecanoe County recently passed a moratorium which will impose a nine-month ban on high-volume water withdrawals.²⁶

²⁰ E-mail, November 3, 2023.

²¹ <https://www.purdue.edu/newsroom/releases/2015/Q3/study-reveals-need-for-better-understanding-of-water-use.html>

²² https://www.ibj.com/articles/indiana-finance-authority-assumes-oversight-of-iedc-water-study?utm_source=news-update&utm_medium=newsletter&utm_campaign=2023-11-13&utm_id=45485179

²³ <https://www.wbaa.org/local-news/2023-09-22/tippecanoe-county-officials-want-third-party-review-after-state-finds-abundant-water-availability-for-water-withdrawals-to-lebanon>

²⁴ <https://www.ibj.com/articles/lafayette-area-officials-take-steps-to-protect-water-supply-as-iedc-considers-35-mile-pipeline>

²⁵ <https://www.insideindianabusiness.com/articles/west-lafayette-council-declares-opposition-to-water-pipeline> and https://www.wlfi.com/news/local/lafayette-city-council-votes-unanimously-to-oppose-leap-project/article_d70b36e6-7d01-11ee-b0e6-63f0642590b6.html

²⁶ <https://www.wishtv.com/news/i-team-8/tippecanoe-county-takes-action-to-stop-massive-water-withdrawal/>

City Councils in Attica²⁷ and Monticello²⁸ have recently adopted similar resolutions in opposition to LEAP.

While the LEAP project is almost wholly speculative in nature, IEDC has committed nearly \$1 billion in taxpayer funds already, tossing taxpayer money around like Wall Street speculators. Hundreds of millions of dollars, much of it for land purchases that far exceed the actual value of the land,²⁹ have been expended prior to the microchip firm or data center committing to locate in Boone County.

And, regardless of whether the microchip firm or the data center commits to the LEAP district, the IEDC plans to develop the massive site over time with the Wabash River aquifers appearing to be the only viable source of water for such large-scale development.³⁰

Speculating with taxpayer dollars- in secret

The amount of taxpayer dollars committed by IEDC already is staggering – about \$972 million so far, as shown in Figure 2.³¹

Figure 2. Taxpayer Dollars Committed to LEAP – So Far

Description	Cost (millions)
Land purchases (~1,000 acres), June 2023	\$ 122.0
Land purchases supporting potential data center (290 acres), June 2023	\$ 16.0
Land purchases for interchange supporting Eli Lilly (220 acres), June 2023	\$ 20.2
Land purchases (1,578 acres), September 2022-March 2023	\$ 126.0
Infrastructure Improvements (Road, Drainage)	\$ 38.0
Land purchases (1,577 acres), 2022	\$ 125.0
Payment to Lebanon Utilities for Eli Lilly's Water & Wastewater	\$ 21.2
Black & Veach contract assessing Lafayette to Lebanon pipeline costs and wastewater treatment plant for microchip campus	\$ 10.2
Citizens Water Pipeline from Indianapolis to LEAP for Eli Lilly	\$ 200.0
<i>Eli Lilly Manufacturing Facility</i>	
Training Grants	\$ 4.5
Redevelopment Tax Credits	\$ 17.1
Additional Subsidies	\$ 271.5
Total	\$ 971.7

²⁷ <https://twitter.com/jconline/status/1711738108985651310>

²⁸ https://www.newsbug.info/monticello_herald_journal/news/city-council-passes-resolutions-opposing-leap-and-carbon-sequestration/article_b24c5046-88a1-11ee-b3f6-33bdda5e1e04.html

²⁹ https://ag.purdue.edu/commercialag/home/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/2023-08-PAER_v2-1.pdf and <https://www.ibj.com/articles/state-budget-committee-approves-iedc-funding-requests> and <https://www.ibj.com/articles/iedc-paying-premium-for-farmland-for-boone-county-tech-district#:~:text=The%20IEDC%20spent%20more%20than,with%20farm%20buildings%20and%20silos.>

³⁰ <https://docs.lib.purdue.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1000&context=climatetr> and <https://www.indianachamber.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/WaterStudyReport2014LoRes.pdf>

³¹ <https://www.wthr.com/article/news/investigations/13-investigates/indiana-spends-millions-lafayette-lebanon-pipeline-plan-wabash-river-boone-county/531-7537884e-3f88-418c-a539-5d944a3dba90>; <https://indianacapitalchronicle.com/2023/03/06/iedc-spends-126m-in-boone-county-land-purchases/>; <https://www.ibj.com/articles/state-budget-panel-weighs-risks-of-additional-200m-in-iedc-requests>; <https://fox59.com/indiana-news/plans-new-eli-lilly-facility-in-boone-county-move-forward/>; <https://www.indystar.com/story/news/local/indianapolis/2023/04/17/lilly-adds-1-6b-200-jobs-to-boone-county-project/70122119007/>; <https://www.ibj.com/articles/state-budget-panel-weighs-risks-of-additional-200m-in-iedc-requests>; and Verified Direct Testimony of Craig L. Jackson (June 29, 2023), https://iurc.portal.in.gov/entity/sharepointdocumentlocation/00b9e7d7-4017-ee11-8f6d-001dd8084f05/bb9c6bba-fd52-45ad-8e64-a444aef13c39?file=45896_CRW%20et%20al_Exhibit%202_Clean_Jackson_062923.pdf

Underscoring the speculative nature of the LEAP project, the IEDC initially approached Citizens Water (the water utility in Indianapolis) to build and maintain water pipelines to Lebanon and the LEAP district to supply Eli Lilly. Citizens' initial study estimated the costs of the pipeline to be \$200 million (included in the figure above).³² The Indiana Finance Authority was to provide a loan from its water and wastewater revolving loan program, to be eventually paid off by the IEDC. The problem is that this initial engineering estimate does not provide the ultimate cost of the pipeline infrastructure – it could be 50 percent less or 100 percent more.³³

However, negotiations between IEDC and Citizens broke down. Citizens pulled its petition before state utility regulators, the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission (IURC), to create a subsidiary to manage the LEAP pipeline infrastructure.³⁴ CAC believes this is due to money. In our estimation, the IEDC has over-extended itself, despite its \$1.2 billion slush fund appropriated in the 2023 legislative session.³⁵ (The IEDC has also been promising water to towns along the Lafayette-LEAP pipeline, without any analysis of cost or additional water withdrawals.³⁶)

The breakdown in negotiations means, at the moment, there may not be sufficient water supply for Eli Lilly (or Lebanon), which has already broken ground in the LEAP district on a larger \$3.7 billion facility to produce feedstock for pharmaceutical production.³⁷ Citizens was to supply 10 million gallons of water per day by 2027 to the LEAP district, “of which 1.35 million gallons as recoupment supply for the (Lebanon) Utility.”³⁸ With Lebanon providing its own local water resources to Eli Lilly, this may indicate that Lebanon's water supply may be stressed, if additional supply is not provided by Citizens or another Central Indiana utility.

³² Verified Direct Testimony of Craig L. Jackson (June 29, 2023), https://iurc.portal.in.gov/entity/sharepointdocumentlocation/00b9e7d7-4017-ee11-8f6d-001dd8084f05/bb9c6bba-fd52-45ad-8e64-a444aef13c39?file=45896_CRW%20et%20al_Exhibit%202_Clean_Jackson_062923.pdf

³³ Verified Direct Testimony of Craig L. Jackson (June 29, 2023), https://iurc.portal.in.gov/entity/sharepointdocumentlocation/00b9e7d7-4017-ee11-8f6d-001dd8084f05/bb9c6bba-fd52-45ad-8e64-a444aef13c39?file=45896_CRW%20et%20al_Exhibit%202_Clean_Jackson_062923.pdf

³⁴ Joint Petitioners' Notice of Voluntary Dismissal Without Prejudice (Oct. 5, 2023), https://iurc.portal.in.gov/entity/sharepointdocumentlocation/a1d35e1d-9663-ee11-be6e-001dd80bf130/bb9c6bba-fd52-45ad-8e64-a444aef13c39?file=45896%20%20crw%20et%20al%20%20notice%20%206_10052023.pdf

³⁵ <https://www.ijb.com/articles/business-scores-some-sizable-legislative-wins>

³⁶ [https://indianacapitalchronicle.com/briefs/abundant-water-in-wabash-aquifer-for-leap-district-say-early-iedc-findings/#:~:text=\(IEDC\)%20announced%20Thursday.,could%20jeopardize%20their%20water%20supply.](https://indianacapitalchronicle.com/briefs/abundant-water-in-wabash-aquifer-for-leap-district-say-early-iedc-findings/#:~:text=(IEDC)%20announced%20Thursday.,could%20jeopardize%20their%20water%20supply.)

³⁷ <https://www.wthr.com/article/news/investigations/13-investigates/indiana-spends-millions-lafayette-lebanon-pipeline-plan-wabash-river-boone-county/531-7537884e-3f88-418c-a539-5d944a3dba90>

³⁸ Verified Direct Testimony of Craig L. Jackson (June 29, 2023), https://iurc.portal.in.gov/entity/sharepointdocumentlocation/00b9e7d7-4017-ee11-8f6d-001dd8084f05/bb9c6bba-fd52-45ad-8e64-a444aef13c39?file=45896_CRW%20et%20al_Exhibit%202_Clean_Jackson_062923.pdf

In other words – and similar to water supply for the microchip campus and data center – IEDC pushed LEAP without a solid commitment from Citizens that, to its credit, emphasized many times in its memorandum of understanding with the IEDC and in its testimony before the IURC that it wanted to hold its ratepayers harmless for this endeavor.

However, Citizens still left wiggle room to charge its customers for costs incurred by its proposed Central Indiana subsidiary if the utility could not properly assign those costs to Lebanon. And Citizens still expresses continued support for the project and interest in building out water infrastructure to support LEAP, including serving customers “in the City of Indianapolis and other Central Indiana communities...”³⁹

The IEDC remained silent for much of its LEAP planning and negotiation process:

- WTHR news (channel 13) in Indianapolis was unable to secure a meeting with an IEDC official after months of requests.⁴⁰
- Information gathered from public information requests has been highly redacted.⁴¹
- A farmer reported that attorneys hired by IEDC who approached him to purchase land refused to disclose who they worked for or the reason behind the land purchase.⁴²

IEDC’s subterfuge does not end there. Lebanon officials, not IEDC, disclosed that IEDC was planning a large development in the area in March 2022 but only after months of inquiry.⁴³ And IEDC did not disclose that it planned on transferring water from the Lafayette area to the LEAP District until late July 2023, despite repeated inquiries.⁴⁴

LEAP becoming a financial quagmire – for taxpayers and ratepayers

There are other cost and logistical issues outstanding for LEAP.

³⁹ <https://www.ibj.com/articles/citizens-energy-seeks-to-withdraw-application-to-supply-water-to-leap-district>

⁴⁰ <https://www.wthr.com/article/news/investigations/13-investigates/initial-tests-lafayette-lebanon-water-pipeline-show-exciting-results/531-e978b71e-b968-49fb-8d5f-012e808155cc>

⁴¹ <https://www.wthr.com/article/news/investigations/13-investigates/initial-tests-lafayette-lebanon-water-pipeline-show-exciting-results/531-e978b71e-b968-49fb-8d5f-012e808155cc>

⁴² <https://www.insideindianabusiness.com/articles/wabash-river-could-be-solution-to-boone-countys-development-needs>

⁴³ <https://www.wrtv.com/news/local-news/boone-county-commissioners-confirm-mystery-development-but-state-provides-no-details>

⁴⁴ <https://indianahousedemocrats.org/news-media/campbell-reacts-to-the-transfer-of-water-from-tippecanoe-county-to-lebanon>

There has been no discussion of:

- How the purported \$2 billion for two pipelines from the Wabash basin to Lebanon will be paid for or who is going to manage it⁴⁵ – although CAC believes that it will be water ratepayers, most likely the ratepayers of Indiana American Water that owns the West Lafayette water utility and utilities in Hamilton County.
- How the thousands of tons of hazardous waste per year generated by the LEAP district, most notably the microchip campus, will be treated and disposed of. Microchip fabs are notorious for large volumes of hazardous waste generation, which “consists of heavy metals, solvents, and corrosive compounds in both solid and liquid forms.”⁴⁶ A single fab at the sprawling Ocotillo, AZ facility mentioned above generates about 36,000 tons of hazardous waste annually.⁴⁷
- Where the tens of millions of gallons of daily wastewater from the LEAP district will be sent. Microchip fabs pre-treat their water to remove as many toxics as possible.⁴⁸ That water is sent to local wastewater treatment plants. A portion could also be reused by the facility – although it must be highly purified for microchip assembly.⁴⁹

Initially, the thought was to send the wastewater to Eagle Creek reservoir, which means the water would be lost from the Wabash River entirely – transferred out of the basin.⁵⁰ It could also end up back in the Wabash as surface water, not returned to the aquifer, which would eventually degrade the aquifer.⁵¹ If not sent to Eagle Creek reservoir, a Purdue University expert suggested it could be sent down Sugar Creek, which enters the Wabash about 30 miles north of Terre Haute.⁵²

Given the limited capacity of creeks around Lebanon,⁵³ such volumes of wastewater could require more pipelines -- an additional, potentially high cost that has yet to be identified or addressed.

⁴⁵ <https://www.basedinlafayette.com/p/leap-pipeline-funding-decisions-on#:~:text=water%20pipeline%20concept%20estimated%20at,scheduled%20to%20start%20in%20January.>

⁴⁶ <https://blog.veolianorthamerica.com/chips-act-balancing-manufacturing-capacity-waste-generation#:~:text=Electronics%20manufacturing%20in%20general%2C%20and,both%20solid%20and%20liquid%20forms>

⁴⁷ <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2021/sep/18/semiconductor-silicon-chips-carbon-footprint-climate>

⁴⁸ <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/04/08/technology/intel-chip-shortage.html>

⁴⁹ <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/04/08/technology/intel-chip-shortage.html>

⁵⁰ <https://secure.in.gov/apps/iedc/transparencyportal/viewtaxgrantloancontract/5ac468f49792ed11aad1001dd806af48>

⁵¹ <https://news.yahoo.com/look-potential-impact-transferring-water-091700441.html>

⁵² [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sugar_Creek_\(Wabash_River_tributary\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sugar_Creek_(Wabash_River_tributary))

⁵³ <https://news.yahoo.com/look-potential-impact-transferring-water-091700441.html>

In addition, microchip fabs consume enormous amounts of power. A single fab at the Ocotillo facility mentioned above demands 2,244,000 megawatt-hours annually,⁵⁴ enough to power 200,000 average Hoosier homes.⁵⁵ The population of Lebanon is about 18,000.

Using the Ocotillo example above, a microchip manufacturing campus with 4 fabricators could require almost 9 million megawatt-hours per year; and a 5-fab facility at more than 11 million megawatt-hours per year. This is the equivalent of 26 percent and 32 percent, respectively, of all residential electric utility customers in the state.⁵⁶

The high electric demand would certainly substantially add to a large microchip campus's water demand, as Indiana relies heavily on water-cooled power plants, such as coal and combined cycle natural gas plants. As to who would pay for the power and the infrastructure to deliver the power to LEAP, that has yet to be determined. Power would also have to be provided to Eli Lilly and the data center, which have substantial energy demands.

In addition to the high electric demand, these heavy industries will likely require natural gas for their facilities and industrial processes. Providing that gas to the LEAP district will also require substantial investments. As to who would pay for the gas infrastructure, that also has yet to be determined.

Thanks to the Indiana General Assembly's passage of the Transmission, Distribution, and Storage System Improvement Charges ("TDSIC") law⁵⁷, the IEDC was granted the authority to approve costs associated with a utility's TDSIC plan as a "targeted economic development project,"⁵⁸ forcing ratepayers to assume the burden of those costs. CAC suspects that it will be Hoosier electric and gas ratepayers that will get stuck with the tab for the infrastructure costs related to delivering gas and power to LEAP.

We need look no further than StarPlus Energy Project in Kokomo to support CAC's conclusion. This project is the joint venture between Samsung and Stellantis to build a \$2.5 billion electric-vehicle battery manufacturing facility in Kokomo.⁵⁹ NIPSCO gas ratepayers⁶⁰ and Duke Electric ratepayers⁶¹ throughout Indiana will both realize rate increases to subsidize this project.

⁵⁴ <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2021/sep/18/semiconductor-silicon-chips-carbon-footprint-climate>

⁵⁵ https://www.eia.gov/electricity/sales_revenue_price/pdf/table5_a.pdf
(<https://www.eia.gov/electricity/data.php#sales>)

⁵⁶ https://www.eia.gov/electricity/sales_revenue_price/pdf/table_5A.pdf

⁵⁷ TDSIC was initially passed in 2013 through [SEA560](#), and then amended in 2019 through [HEA1470](#)

⁵⁸ <https://iga.in.gov/laws/2023/ic/titles/8#8-1-39-11>

⁵⁹ <https://www.insideindianabusiness.com/articles/stellantis-plans-2-5b-ev-battery-plant-1400-jobs-in-kokomo>

⁶⁰ https://iurc.portal.in.gov/_entity/sharepointdocumentlocation/36b55900-1956-ed11-bba2-001dd8070a7e/bb9c6bba-fd52-45ad-8e64-a444aef13c39?file=45330TDSIC5S1_NIPSCO_Submission%20of%20IEDC%20Approval_10272022.pdf

⁶¹ PETITIONER'S ATTACHMENT 1-B (ES) IURC Cause No. 45647 TDSIC-2 S1,
https://iurc.portal.in.gov/_entity/sharepointdocumentlocation/4704188b-2e82-ee11-8178-001dd8065be9/bb9c6bba-fd52-45ad-8e64-a444aef13c39?file=45647%20TDSIC%20%20S1_DEI_Direct%20Testimony%20of%20Erin%20Schneider_111023.pdf

Central Indiana water ratepayers have reason for concern

A big problem for IEDC is that now that Citizens has dropped out, at least for now, it needs to find another partner or renegotiate with Citizens to provide water for Eli Lilly. That other partner, CAC believes, would likely be Indiana American Water (IAW) that owns utilities in Hamilton and Tippecanoe Counties. IAW ratepayers should be concerned. Much of the estimated \$200 million cost for the pipelines to Lebanon for purposes of serving Eli Lilly could be shifted to them, since IEDC appears to be running short of funds. And that cost, as noted, could be double the \$200 million estimate at \$400 million.

As noted, Citizens remains interested in providing infrastructure and water to LEAP, which may put its ratepayers at risk for substantial rate increases as well.

CAC believes there are four undesirable alternatives that are likely being considered, all of which result in higher monthly water bills for Citizens or IAW ratepayers:

- IAW will finance the water infrastructure, imposing another substantial rate increase on its customers, with Citizens selling the water wholesale to IAW, or another utility, which could benefit Indianapolis ratepayers financially by applying the additional revenue to bill credits or reducing rates.
- IAW seeks rate increases on its customers in Central Indiana to finance the water infrastructure and uses its wellfields in Noblesville to supply water to LEAP, which would stress groundwater supplies in Hamilton County and possibly water supply in Indianapolis. (see below)
- IEDC provides a portion of funding to assist Citizens with paying for the water infrastructure to Lebanon, but Citizens imposes rate increases on its Indianapolis customers to pay for the rest.
- Similar to the authority granted the IEDC for electric and gas infrastructure projects, the legislature grants authority to the IEDC to approve utility water projects as “targeted economic development projects,” forcing ratepayers to assume the costs.

Of note, IAW ratepayers may also be on the hook for some or most of the \$2 billion estimated cost of water pipelines from Lafayette to Lebanon regardless. But IEDC has not disclosed who would pay for those pipelines – taxpayers, ratepayers, LEAP district businesses, or a combination.

Long-term water availability could be threatened in Central Indiana

Then the question becomes: Where will the Central Indiana water come from?

For the four undesirable alternatives above, the water would come from either Hamilton or Marion County for the LEAP district. In the case of water from Hamilton County, IAW uses water from its wellfields near Noblesville, which pull water from the aquifer upstream of Indianapolis along the White River, the very aquifer on which Indianapolis relies on heavily as a water source.

But this could stress water supplies in Hamilton and Marion Counties.

Hamilton County is the fastest growing county in the state.⁶² Population is expected to increase, and there is significant business development planned for the US Highway 31 corridor.⁶³ And the county historically has relied heavily on groundwater. The problem is that Central Indiana – the 9-county area consisting of Marion and surrounding counties – is known for limited groundwater supplies and low-flows in the White River.⁶⁴

IAW has conducted tests to determine the full capacity of its current wells and its test well. It is also running tests in its largest wellfield on the north side of Noblesville but has not disclosed results of those

tests. In reviewing its currently available data,⁶⁵ it appears that IAW can withdraw about 10.3 million gallons per day more than it did in 2020 from current wells and the test well for which it provided data (Figure 3). The

Figure 3. Estimated Available Water Capacity of Indiana American Water Wells

Location	Well	GPM	Available	GPM Total	GPM Available	GPD Available
Allisonville	1	1400	28.9%	1,969	569	819,443
Allisonville	2	800	33.3%	1,199	399	575,136
Riverwood	7	280	26.2%	379	99	143,141
Riverwood	8	370	52.8%	784	414	596,014
Forest Park	2	350	56.0%	795	445	641,455
Forest Park	4	600	3.9%	624	24	35,063
Forest Park	5	700	35.2%	1,080	380	547,556
White River North	1	2000	35.0%	3,077	1,077	1,550,769
White River North	9	2000	50.3%	4,024	2,024	2,914,769
White River Christian Church	TEST	1718	100.0%	1,718	1,718	2,473,920
Total					7,151	10,297,266

Source: Cause No. 45870, Attachment MHH-24, pp. 118-122 of 173 (2022 Capacity Evaluation)

⁶² <https://cbs4indy.com/news/these-are-the-fastest-growing-counties-in-indiana/>

⁶³ https://www.stats.indiana.edu/profiles/profiles.asp?scope_choice=a&county_changer=18057;
[https://www.hamiltoncounty.in.gov/Archive/ViewFile/Item/215;](https://www.hamiltoncounty.in.gov/Archive/ViewFile/Item/215) and <https://readthereporter.com/hamilton-county-breaks-ground-on-regional-utility-district/>

⁶⁴ <https://www.indianachamber.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/WaterStudyReport2014LoRes.pdf>

⁶⁵ Direct Testimony of Mathew H. Hobbs II, Attachment MHH - 16 Part 5 of 6:
[https://iurc.portal.in.gov/entity/sharepointdocumentlocation/2fd68668-09d0-ed11-b596-001dd8070a7e/bb9c6bba-fd52-45ad-8e64-a444aef13c39?file=45870 Indiana%20American%20Water%20Company Petitioner%27s%20Exhibit%203%20Direct%20Testimony%20of%20Matthew%20H.%20Hobbs%20Part%206%20of%206_033123.pdf](https://iurc.portal.in.gov/entity/sharepointdocumentlocation/2fd68668-09d0-ed11-b596-001dd8070a7e/bb9c6bba-fd52-45ad-8e64-a444aef13c39?file=45870%20Indiana%20American%20Water%20Company%20Petitioner%27s%20Exhibit%203%20Direct%20Testimony%20of%20Matthew%20H.%20Hobbs%20Part%206%20of%206_033123.pdf)

10 million gallons per day for the Eli Lilly manufacturing facilities at LEAP district would essentially consume that entire volume of water.

As Marion County is the second-fastest growing county in the state,⁶⁶ sending large volumes of water from Indianapolis to Lebanon may eventually threaten the city's water supply over the long-term.

Importantly, the Indiana Chamber of Commerce noted in its 2014 report, "The expected growth could push both Hamilton County and Marion County into the highest (>1) category of potentially unsustainable withdrawal."⁶⁷

Indeed, Citizens says its recently built reservoir in Fishers will provide sufficient water supply for the region for only 15 years.⁶⁸

Water wars and good policy alternatives ignored

The state is viewing water solely as an economic development tool. This is short-sighted and opportunistic as it assumes that water can be shipped wherever and whenever needed, regardless of the near- and long-term interests of or impacts on communities and costs to taxpayers or ratepayers.

Indeed, the state set the stage for water wars through its own policy. In 2012, the Indiana General Assembly passed legislation removing groundwater from local control.⁶⁹ Whoever owns the land above the aquifer can take as much water as they want. There is no process, as shown by the LEAP project, to include local officials and the public about planning and water resource capacity. There is no water policy that would ensure water availability into the future and affordability for ratepayers.

Disconcertingly, the state is ignoring its own water studies led by the IURC and IFA at the direction of the General Assembly that provided guidance to achieve water sustainability and water bill affordability.

In its 2013 report, the IURC places emphasis on the concept of integrated water resources management (IWRM), noting that, typically, water management often focuses only on additional supply of water.⁷⁰ On the other hand, IURC states:⁷¹

⁶⁶ <https://cbs4indy.com/news/these-are-the-fastest-growing-counties-in-indiana/>

⁶⁷ <https://www.indianachamber.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/WaterStudyReport2014LoRes.pdf>

⁶⁸ <https://2545024.fs1.hubspotusercontent-na1.net/hubfs/2545024/site/reports/Sustainability%20Reports/Sustainability-Report-2021.pdf>

⁶⁹ <https://mckinneylaw.iu.edu/ilr/pdf/vol49p181.pdf>

⁷⁰ <https://www.in.gov/iurc/files/IURC-2013-Water-Utility-Resource-Report.pdf>

⁷¹ <https://www.in.gov/iurc/files/IURC-2013-Water-Utility-Resource-Report.pdf>

IWRM expands water utilities' options for securing adequate supplies. Instead of just installing a new well or surface water intake to meet new demands, *IWRM can be used* to determine whether water conservation, an aggressive leak detection program, or water reuse is cost effective and can supply the additional needed water. Unlike traditional groundwater and surface water supplies, these alternative options are not affected by climate variability and have minimal environmental impact. (Emphasis added).

Comprehensive water conservation measures and reducing leaks actually have profound, positive impacts on cost and water availability. For instance, due to the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority's "Long-Range Water Supply Program" implemented in 1987 that prioritized conservation and reducing leaks,⁷² the City of Boston used about the same amount of water in 2014 as it did in 1900.⁷³

Similarly, Las Vegas, has implemented conservation programs and water recycling (Las Vegas recycles all of its wastewater, treating it to near potable levels), achieving a 40% reduction in water use from 1989 to 2014, a drop in in water use of 29 billion gallons annually, even though from 2002 to 2012, population increased by 400,000, hotel rooms by 25,000, and tourists by 5 million.⁷⁴ By one estimate, leak detection efforts (Las Vegas has its own water lab) save "hundreds of millions of gallons each year."⁷⁵

Unfortunately, the Indiana Finance Authority and the State Chamber of Commerce water report in 2014 gives short shrift to water conservation, characterizing it solely as getting folks to reduce lawn watering during times of drought.⁷⁶

The IFA, in its 2016 report, does propose funding upgrades in water pipelines, estimating an initial cost, at the time, of \$2.3 billion.⁷⁷ Notably, the legislature appropriated about half that amount to the IEDC last session. The report also estimates that Indiana loses about 50 billion gallons annually due to leaks in pipelines, inaccurate meters, or stolen water⁷⁸ – although IFA says that most of the water mains in the state are at the end or nearly at the end of their lifetimes, which indicates that most of the water losses are from leaks from the water mains. IFA says that leak rates in Indiana range from 19-24% for all water utilities.⁷⁹

⁷² <https://www.mwra.com/comsupport/waterconservationmain.htm>

⁷³ <http://northendregionalreview.com/2015/05/28/bostonians-used-same-amount-of-water-in-2014-as-in-1900/>

⁷⁴ <https://www.hcn.org/issues/46.1/the-vegas-paradox>

⁷⁵ <https://www.hcn.org/issues/46.1/the-vegas-paradox>

⁷⁶ <https://www.in.gov/iurc/files/IFA-Report-October-2015-Evaluation-of-Water-Utility-Planning-in-IN.pdf> and <https://www.indianachamber.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/WaterStudyReport2014ExecSummary.pdf>

⁷⁷ <https://www.in.gov/ifa/files/IFA-Evaluation-of-Indianas-Water-Utilities-Report-11-18-2016.pdf>

⁷⁸ <https://www.in.gov/ifa/files/IFA-Evaluation-of-Indianas-Water-Utilities-Report-11-18-2016.pdf>

⁷⁹ <https://www.in.gov/ifa/files/IFA-Evaluation-of-Indianas-Water-Utilities-Report-11-18-2016.pdf>

If that is the case and with the understanding that Central Indiana withdraws about 132.8 billion gallons annually,⁸⁰ the region loses from about 25 billion to 32 billion gallons annually, or about 69 million gallons to more than 87 million gallons per day. IFA says additional withdrawals along the White River corridor could produce an additional 50 million gallons per day.⁸¹ But reducing leaks to 5-6%, like Las Vegas, would displace or substantially displace that amount.

In addition, the IURC warns that the state has no policy to prohibit interbasin transfers of water and urges caution and a systematic approach to ensure that such transfers does not pit one basin against another.⁸² The IURC states: “Without a procedure in place to proactively assess the impacts of withdrawals on stream flows and groundwater levels, the *water resources cannot be sustainably managed nor can the occurrence of water-use conflicts be minimized*, especially during droughts.”⁸³ (Emphasis added). The State Chamber of Commerce makes the point that water infrastructure buildouts should be “[s]trategic, not [o]ppportunistic,” in that impacts on water supply should be taken into account.⁸⁴

But the state has done nothing to create such policies and regulations, hence the growing conflict between Lafayette and Lebanon, caused by the IEDC’s “opportunistic” economic development model that includes creating more water supply in one county by removing it from another county.

This violates the important concept of regionalization brought up in IFA’s 2015 report.⁸⁵ IFA explains regionalization as a cooperative effort between utilities. IFA and others have found, such as the nonprofit Rural Community Assistance Project, that cooperation between smaller water utilities or purchase by nearby larger utilities (e.g. municipal utilities) would reduce costs and enhance financial capacity to deal with pipeline infrastructure. Also, sharing water resources and joint water infrastructure funding (such as for wastewater treatment) accomplishes these goals.

A follow-up IFA study in 2016 found that “*collaborative planning* has already begun among *neighboring* utilities in some areas of the state.”⁸⁶ (Emphasis added). The operative terms are “collaborative” and “neighboring,” not the way IEDC has apparently redefined the term as planning interbasin transfers of water for tens of miles without notifying and requesting the support of local officials and the public first.

Another important integrated water resources management (IWRM) concept is public participation. The idea of true public participation was jettisoned after the 2013 IURC report.

⁸⁰ <https://www.in.gov/ifa/regional-water-studies/central-indiana-water-study/>

⁸¹ <https://www.in.gov/ifa/regional-water-studies/central-indiana-water-study/>

⁸² <https://www.in.gov/iurc/files/IURC-2013-Water-Utility-Resource-Report.pdf>

⁸³ <https://www.in.gov/iurc/files/IURC-2013-Water-Utility-Resource-Report.pdf>

⁸⁴ <https://www.indianachamber.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/WaterStudyReport2014LoRes.pdf>

⁸⁵ <https://www.in.gov/iurc/files/IFA-Report-October-2015-Evaluation-of-Water-Utility-Planning-in-IN.pdf>

⁸⁶ <https://www.in.gov/iurc/files/IFA-Report-October-2015-Evaluation-of-Water-Utility-Planning-in-IN.pdf>

The IFA emphasizes educating the public about the importance of “water resources and infrastructure,”⁸⁷ which the response in Lafayette to the LEAP project indicates the public already understands. The public does not like to be presented with a *fait accompli* with respect to decisions about their water. The public expects the state to consider their concerns, a more than reasonable expectation. The public wants to and should be involved upfront in water resource and policy decisions.

It is unclear whether handing IFA the responsibility for overseeing the LEAP water studies instead of IEDC, will set the state on a course of securing water resources into the future while ensuring affordable water rates and public involvement in those decisions – or if water availability will remain strictly a near-term economic development consideration.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The saga of the LEAP project reveals many troublesome issues with respect to state economic development and water policy.

Water policy has become a subset of economic development policy, not treated as an essential resource that must be available and whose service costs must be affordable.

Ignoring previous studies with respect to the limitation on water resources and sound proposals for developing a rational water policy, the IEDC has embarked on a purely supply-side approach. This has created a water resource shell-game that will ultimately diminish water resources, increase costs to ratepayers, and foment water wars between communities and regions.

Ultimately, with the IEDC driving the water policy ship, water management policy is being discussed and formulated in secret with no public input. There is no forum or mechanism to allow for a detailed, systematic, rational discussion open to the public about water policy, which is critical for many applications – not just near-term, speculative opportunities for economic development.

Also, it appears that IEDC is angling to shift some or a substantial portion of the costs to ratepayers for the water infrastructure to supply the LEAP district from Indianapolis or Hamilton County, while remaining silent on how the costs of the pipelines from Lafayette to Lebanon will be paid for. Given the enormous cost of the project, the IEDC may seek additional funding in future legislative sessions, in addition to the real possibility of utility ratepayers subsidizing the LEAP project.

⁸⁷ <https://www.in.gov/iurc/files/IFA-Report-October-2015-Evaluation-of-Water-Utility-Planning-in-IN.pdf>

We recommend the following:

- The LEAP project should be put on hold indefinitely or proceed only with the Eli Lilly facilities if transparent, reliable studies show transferring water from Hamilton or Marion County will not impair water availability in those counties into the future.
- If the Eli Lilly facilities move forward, Eli Lilly should pay for the portion of water infrastructure and water supply required for its facilities.
- The state, with meaningful opportunities for public involvement, should adopt integrated water resource management (IWRM) principles and formulate strong policies around those.
- Part of developing sustainable water policy should include determining how to approach utility rate design coupled with comprehensive conservation measures, in a balanced approach that protects the interests of customers, addresses the acute bill affordability challenges faced by low-income customers, and allows utilities to maintain financial stability.
- As an initial step, the General Assembly should adopt the concept behind the legislation proposed by area Lafayette legislators to impose a modicum of structure to large water withdrawals.
- As an additional initial step, the General Assembly should return groundwater resources to local control in order to foster cooperation between neighboring utilities (regionalization) and stem water wars between communities and regions.
- Funding for water infrastructure should come from taxpayers, not utility ratepayers, if the infrastructure envisioned is shown to benefit the public. That way, utilities do not earn a profit off these public projects. This is what was proposed by IFA and what was envisioned in the initial agreement between Citizens Water and IEDC.
- The General Assembly should either replace the IEDC with a transparent department of commerce or significantly reform the IEDC to inject transparency and public participation upfront, without compromising sensitive negotiations. In either case, the state must engage the public early on about economic development and water usage. Having those discussions and disclosing the type of business, scale, and cost of the development to taxpayers and/or ratepayers would not divulge the specifics of the negotiations.
- The state should begin the process of reviewing current production systems in agriculture, manufacturing, and power generation, prioritizing economically efficient means of reducing or eliminating pollution of surface water and groundwater (whether that pollution is airborne, landfilled, or directly discharged into water ways) and reducing overall water usage to ensure future availability and enhance public health efforts.

MEMO FROM COUNCIL OFFICE:

To: Members of the Common Council

From: Ash Kulak, Deputy Administrator / Deputy Attorney

Date: April 5, 2024

Re: Ordinance 2024-07 - To Amend the City of Bloomington Zoning Maps by Rezoning A 138.51 Acre Property From Planned Unit Development (PUD) And Residential Medium Lot (R2) to Planned Unit Development (PUD) And to Approve a District Ordinance and Preliminary Plan – Re: S. Weimer Road (Sudbury Partners LLC, Petitioner)

Synopsis

Ordinance 2024-07 would rezone a 138.51 acre property from Planned Unit Development (PUD) and Residential Medium Lot (R2) to a Planned Unit Development (PUD) and approve a PUD District Ordinance and Preliminary Plan.

Relevant Materials

- Ordinance 2024-07
- Certification of Ordinance 2024-07 by Plan Commission, Case PUD-18-23
- Exhibit A
 - Staff Memo from Jacqueline Scanlan, AICP Development Services Manager
 - Memorandum from Bloomington Environmental Commission
 - GIS Maps from Planning & Transportation
 - Petitioner’s Statement
 - Legal Documents, including deed, legal property descriptions, and land title surveys
 - Proposed District Ordinance
 - Preliminary Plan
 - Petitioner Environmental Analysis
 - Estimated Project Schedule
 - Petitioner Memo Re: Sewer Impact
 - Public Comments
 - Traffic Analysis

Summary

Ordinance 2024-07 would rezone a 138.51 acre property into a Planned Unit Development and approve the associated District Ordinance and Preliminary Plan. The proposal was reviewed by the Plan Commission and given a positive recommendation, by a vote of 7-0-1, on March 19, 2024. The proposal was certified to the Council on March 28, 2024.

Council’s Review and Consideration

The Council’s review of a PUD proposal is guided by state statute and local code. The Council has wide discretion but must have a rational basis for its decision. Within ninety (90) days after such a proposal is certified to the Council by the Plan Commission, the

Council may adopt or reject the proposal and may also exercise powers set forth under Indiana Code [36-7-4-1500](#) et seq.

Those powers include:

- delegating authority to conduct secondary review of a PUD district ordinance;
- imposing reasonable conditions;
- conditioning the issuance of a certificate of zoning compliance on the furnishing of a bond or certain guarantees; and
- allowing or requiring the owner of real property to make written commitments.

Additionally, IC [36-7-4-1505](#) requires the legislative body to adopt and amend a PUD district ordinance in the same manner as a zoning map change initiated by the 600 Series. The [600 Series](#) of the Indiana Code applies generally to zoning ordinances and zoning changes. Under [IC 36-7-4-608](#) as well as [local code](#), the Council has 90 days after certification to act on a proposal to change the zoning maps. If the Council fails to act within 90 days after certification, the ordinance would take effect as if it had been adopted as certified by the Plan Commission.

In consideration of [Ordinance 2024-07](#), [IC 36-7-4-603](#) requires the Council to pay reasonable regard to:

1. the [Comprehensive Plan](#);
2. current conditions and the character of current structures and uses in each district;
3. the most desirable use for which the land in each district is adapted;
4. the conservation of property values throughout the jurisdiction; and
5. responsible development and growth.

It is not necessary that Council find absolute conformity with each of the factors outlined above. Rather, the Council is to take into consideration the entire constellation of criteria, balancing the factors.

The Council should review [Ordinance 2024-07](#) under Section [20.06.070\(c\)](#) of the UDO and should only approve a petition to rezone to a PUD district if the following are met under [20.06.070\(c\)\(4\)](#) – Approval Criteria for Rezoning to a Planned Unit Development (PUD) District:

- The petition is consistent with the purpose of the UDO and the purpose of Section [20.02.040](#), *Planned Unit Development (PUD) District*;
- The petitioner has demonstrated that the proposed rezoning is compatible with surrounding development or can be made compatible with surrounding development through commitments or conditions;
- Any portion of the PUD zoning district to be occupied by multifamily, mixed-use, or industrial development provides a greater level of internal connectivity and

connectivity to surrounding developments than would otherwise be required if the project were not being developed in a PUD zoning district;

- Each multifamily, mixed-use, or nonresidential principal structure in the PUD district provides a greater level of design quality than would otherwise be required if the project were not being developed in a PUD zoning district; and
- The proposed PUD district does at least one of the following:
 - Includes construction of a substantial open space (not reconfigured open space required by the UDO), recreational, entertainment, or cultural amenity open and usable by the general public that would not otherwise be required by the UDO;
 - Protects a significant ecological, natural, historical, architectural, or archeological resource that was not already protected from development by the UDO, state law, or federal law and which is not merely avoidance of designated floodplains or wetland areas or provision of additional buffers around these areas; or
 - Provides affordable housing beyond the amounts required to earn a Tier 1 or Tier 2 affordable housing incentive under the UDO by either (1) income restricting at least 10% more of the dwelling units at or below the required amounts to earn a Tier 1 or Tier 2 incentive, or (2) income restricting the same number of dwelling units required to earn a Tier 1 or Tier 2 incentive but limiting incomes to at least 10% lower AMI than otherwise required to earn such an incentive.

Further, staff and the Plan Commission have reviewed this proposal under the [approval criteria](#) cross-referenced in Section 20.06.070 applicable to PUDs, which is summarized below:

- Whether the proposed use and development is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan, other adopted planning policy documents, and intergovernmental agreements;
- Whether the proposed use and development minimizes or mitigates adverse impacts, including:
 - minimize/mitigate significant adverse fiscal impacts on the city
 - minimize/mitigate excessive destruction, loss or damage of any natural, scenic, or historic feature of significant importance
 - minimize/mitigate adverse impacts on the natural environment including water, air, noise, stormwater management, wildlife habitat, soils, and native vegetation
 - make a good faith effort to address concerns of adjoining property owners;
- Whether adequacy of road systems exist:
 - Is there adequate road capacity to serve the uses permitted under the proposed development?

- Is the proposed use and development designed to ensure safe ingress and egress onto the site and safe road conditions around the side, including adequate access for fire, public safety, and EMS services?
- Does the proposed use and development cause undue traffic congestion or does it draw significant amount of traffic through residential streets?
- Whether the proposed use and development provides adequate public services and facilities:
 - Public services include but are not limited to streets, potable water, sewer, stormwater management structures, school, public safety, fire protection, libraries, vehicle/pedestrian connections and access within the side and to adjacent properties
 - Public services and facilities should accommodate uses permitted under the proposed development at the time the needs or demands arise, while also maintaining adequate levels of service to existing development
- If the petition involves phases, whether there is a rational phasing plan:
 - Does each phase of the proposed development contain all of the required streets, utilities, landscaping, open space, and other improvements required to comply with the project’s cumulative development?
 - No one phase depends upon subsequent phases for those improvements?

Finally, [local code](#) provides that permitted uses in a PUD are subject to the discretion and approval of the Plan Commission and the Council. Permitted uses are determined in consideration of the Comprehensive Plan, existing zoning, land uses contiguous to the area being rezoned, and the development standards outlined in the UDO. If the terms of the PUD do not clearly address specific uses in all or part of the development, the uses and use-specific standards in the UDO that would otherwise apply become applicable, subject to the discretion of the Planning & Transportation Director.

Certified by Plan Commission

Ordinance 2024-07 was certified to the Council by the Plan Commission on March 28, 2024 with a favorable recommendation (7-0-1). The findings of the Plan Commission are outlined in the staff memo, which concludes that development of the property is an important part of providing additional housing and that the petitioner has worked with various City Departments to find a balance that allows the project to work while meeting City goals. The petition is forwarded to the Council by the Plan Commission with a favorable recommendation and 10 conditions, which are listed in the staff memo.

Contact

Jacqueline Scanlan, Development Services Manager, Planning & Transportation, 812-349-3423, scanlanj@bloomington.in.gov

ORDINANCE 2024-07

**TO AMEND THE CITY OF BLOOMINGTON ZONING MAPS BY REZONING A 138.51 ACRE PROPERTY FROM PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT (PUD) AND RESIDENTIAL MEDIUM LOT (R2) TO PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT (PUD) AND TO APPROVE A DISTRICT ORDINANCE AND PRELIMINARY PLAN
- Re: S. Weimer Road
(Sudbury Partners LLC, Petitioner)**

WHEREAS, Ordinance 20-06, which repealed and replaced Title 20 of the Bloomington Municipal Code entitled, "Unified Development Ordinance," went into effect on April 18, 2020; and

WHEREAS, the Plan Commission has considered this case, PUD-18-23, and recommended that the petitioner, Sudbury Partners LLC, be granted an approval to rezone 138.51 acres from Planned Unit Development (PUD) and Residential Medium Lot (R2) to a Planned Unit Development (PUD), and an approval for a District Ordinance and Preliminary Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Plan Commission therefore requests that the Common Council consider this petition;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT HEREBY ORDAINED BY THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BLOOMINGTON, MONROE COUNTY, INDIANA, THAT:

SECTION I. Through the authority of IC 36-7-4 and pursuant to Chapter 20.06 of the Bloomington Municipal Code, the zoning of the property located at the S. Weimer Road property described below shall be changed from Planned Unit Development (PUD) and Residential Medium Lot (R2) to Planned Unit Development (PUD). The property is further described as follows:

A part of the East half of Section 7, Township 8 North, Range 1 West, Monroe County, Indiana, more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at a 5/8 inch rebar at the Southwest corner of the Northeast quarter of said Section 7; thence North 01 degree 37 minutes 11 seconds West along the west line of said quarter a distance of 610.00 feet to a 5/8 inch rebar with yellow plastic cap stamped "BRG, INC 6892", hereinafter referred to as a rebar with BRG cap, at the Point of Beginning; thence North 01 degree 37 minutes 11 seconds West along said west line a distance of 753.08 feet to a mag nail at the Southwest corner of the North half of said quarter; thence South 88 degrees 01 minute 59 seconds East along the north line of said north half a distance of 1796.39 feet; thence North 50 degrees 34 minutes 15 seconds East 1061.42 feet to the east line of the Northeast quarter of said Section 7; thence South 02 degrees 31 minutes 28 seconds East along said east line a distance of 704.03 feet to a drill hole in the top of a 8" x 8" stone at the Southeast corner of the Northeast quarter of said Northeast quarter; thence South 01 degree 41 minutes 33 seconds East along the east line of said Northeast quarter a distance of 710.38 feet to a 5/8 inch rebar at the northwest corner of Lot 4 in Thompson Community Park, of record in Plat Cabinet C, Envelope 69 in the office of the Recorder of Monroe County, Indiana; thence South 01 degree 43 minutes 04 seconds East along the east line of said quarter and the west line of said Thompson Community Park a distance of 609.81 feet to a drill hole in the top of an 8" x 8" stone at the Southeast corner of said Northeast quarter; thence South 01 degree 35 minutes 11 seconds West along the west right-of-way of Adams Street Extension as dedicated by the plat of Woolery Planned Community Phase VIII, of record in Plat Cabinet C, Envelope 379 in the office of the Recorder of Monroe County, Indiana, a distance of 80.28 feet to a rebar with BRG cap at the beginning of a curve concave westerly having a radius of 785.00 feet and a chord which bears South 05 degrees 57 minutes 18 seconds West 119.96 feet; thence Southerly along said curve an arc length of 120.08 feet to a rebar with BRG cap on the north line of the property conveyed to Philip and Barbara Tapp by Instrument Number 2011001304 in the office of the Recorder of Monroe County, Indiana; thence along the north line of Tapp the next four (4) courses:

1. North 79 degrees 38 minutes 29 seconds West 70.68 feet to a 5/8 inch rebar with Tapp cap; thence
2. North 75 degrees 49 minutes 21 seconds West 531.71 feet to a 5/8 inch rebar with Tapp cap; thence
3. South 70 degrees 59 minutes 29 seconds West 349.09 feet to a 5/8 inch rebar with Tapp cap; thence

4. North 82 degrees 58 minutes 17 seconds West 114.38 feet to a rebar with BRG cap; thence

North 01 degree 37 minutes 11 seconds West 785.38 feet to a rebar with BRG cap; thence North 36 degrees 20 minutes 08 seconds West 209.87 feet to a rebar with BRG cap; thence North 88 degrees 10 minutes 15 seconds West 850.00 feet to a rebar with BRG cap; thence South 01 degree 37 minutes 11 seconds East 178.71 feet to a rebar with BRG cap; thence North 88 degrees 57 minutes 44 seconds West 629.92 feet to the Point of Beginning, containing 65.63 acres, more or less.

A part of the North half of the Northeast quarter of Section 7, Township 8 North, Range 1 West, Monroe County, Indiana, more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at a 5/8 inch rebar at the Southwest corner of said Northeast quarter; thence North 01 degree 37 minutes 11 seconds West along the west line of said quarter a distance of 610.00 feet to a 5/8 inch rebar with yellow plastic cap stamped "BRG, INC 6892", hereinafter referred to as a rebar with BRG cap; thence continuing along said west line North 01 degree 37 minutes 11 seconds West 753.08 feet to a mag nail at the Southwest corner of the North half of said Northeast quarter and the Point of Beginning; thence continuing along said west line North 01 degree 37 minutes 11 seconds West 194.56 feet to a mag nail; thence North 88 degrees 34 minutes 57 seconds East along the south line of Lot 3 in Sudbury Farm, Phase 1, of record in Plat Cabinet C, Envelope 272 in the office of the Recorder of Monroe County, Indiana, a distance of 258.71 feet to a mag nail at the Southeast corner of said Lot 3; thence North 28 degrees 40 minutes 00 seconds East along the east line of said Lot 3 a distance of 245.45 feet to a rebar with BRG cap at the northeast corner of said Lot 3; thence South 67 degrees 55 minutes 45 seconds East along the south line of Sudbury Drive, as dedicated by the plat of said Sudbury Farm, a distance of 529.86 feet to a rebar at the beginning of a curve concave Northerly having a radius of 680.00 feet and a chord which bears South 74 degrees 47 minutes 28 seconds East 161.56 feet; thence Easterly along said curve an arc length of 161.94 feet to a rebar at the southeast corner of said platted Sudbury Drive; thence North 08 degrees 27 minutes 32 seconds East 80.09 feet to a rebar on the south line of the Arbor Ridge at Sudbury Farm, a Replat of Lot 7 in Sudbury Farm, Phase 1, of record in Plat Cabinet C Envelope 272 in the office of the Recorder of Monroe County, Indiana and the beginning of a non-tangent curve concave Northerly having a radius of 600.00 feet and a chord which bears North 82 degrees 19 minutes 57 seconds East 330.58 feet; thence along the south and east lines of said Arbor Ridge the next seven (7) courses:

1. Easterly along said curve an arc length of 334.91 feet to a rebar with BT cap; thence
2. North 66 degrees 18 minutes 33 seconds East 517.50 feet to a rebar with BT cap at the beginning of a curve concave Westerly having a radius of 25.00 feet and a chord which bears North 21 degrees 12 minutes 02 seconds East 35.42 feet; thence
3. Northerly along said curve an arc length of 39.36 feet to a rebar with BT cap; thence
4. North 23 degrees 32 minutes 04 seconds West 160.11 feet to a rebar with BT cap at the beginning of a curve concave easterly having a radius of 1030.00 feet and a chord which bears North 13 degrees 52 minutes 16 seconds West 354.74 feet; thence
5. Northerly along said curve an arc length of 356.52 feet to a rebar with BT cap; thence
6. North 85 degrees 42 minutes 27 seconds West 130.48 feet to a rebar with BT cap; thence
7. North 01 degree 30 minutes 36 seconds East, passing a rebar at 236.74 feet, a total distance of 246.82 feet to a rebar with BRG cap on the north line of said Northeast quarter; thence

South 87 degrees 18 minutes 14 seconds East along said north line a distance of 1017.37 feet to a 4" x 4" cut limestone at the Northeast corner of said quarter; thence South 02 degrees 31 minutes 28 seconds East along the east line of said quarter a distance of 627.00 feet; thence South 50 degrees 34 minutes 15 seconds West 1061.42 feet to the south line of the North half of said Northeast quarter; thence North 88 degrees 01 minute 59 seconds West 1796.39 feet to the Point of Beginning, containing 33.52 acres, more or less.

A part of the Northwest quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section 8, Township 8 North, Range 1 West, Monroe County, Indiana, more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a 4" x 4" cut limestone at the Northwest corner of said quarter quarter; thence South 84 degrees 51 minutes 05 seconds East along the north line of said quarter a distance of 20.38 feet to a rebar with BFA cap at the Southwest corner of Seminary Lot 178; thence continuing along the north line of said quarter quarter South 88 degrees 14 minutes 26 seconds East a distance of 739.62 feet; thence South 50 degrees 34 minutes 15 seconds West 947.62 feet to the west line of said quarter quarter; thence North 02 degrees 31 minutes 28 seconds West along said west line a distance of 627.00 feet to the Point of Beginning, containing 5.44 acres, more or less.

A part of the Northwest quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section 8, Township 8 North Range 1 West, Monroe County, Indiana, more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a drill hole in the top of an 8" x 8" stone at the Southwest corner of said quarter quarter; thence North 02 degrees 31 minutes 28 seconds West along the west line of said quarter quarter a distance of 704.03 feet; thence North 50 degrees 34 minutes 15 seconds East 947.62 feet to the north line of said quarter quarter; thence South 88 degrees 14 minutes 26 seconds East along said north line a distance of 395.00 feet; thence South 02 degrees 31 minutes 28 seconds East, parallel with the west line of said quarter quarter, a distance of 1325.21 feet to the south line of said quarter quarter; thence North 88 degrees 28 minutes 09 seconds West along said south line a distance of 1154.54 feet to the Point of Beginning, containing 29.65 acres, more or less.

A part of the East half of Section 7, Township 8 North, Range 1 West, Monroe County, Indiana, more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at a 5/8 inch rebar at the Southwest corner of the Northeast quarter of said Section 7; thence North 01 degree 37 minutes 11 seconds West along the west line of said quarter a distance of 610.00 feet to a rebar with yellow plastic cap stamped 'BRG INC 6892', hereinafter referred to as a rebar with BRG cap; thence South 88 degrees 57 minutes 44 seconds East 1598.94 feet to a rebar with BRG cap at the Point of Beginning; thence South 01 degree 37 minutes 11 seconds East 785.38 feet to a rebar with BRG cap on the north line of the property conveyed to Philip and Barbara Tapp by Instrument Number 2011001304 in the office of the Recorder of Monroe County, Indiana; thence North 82 degrees 58 minutes 17 seconds West along said north line a distance of 371.92 feet to a rebar with BRG cap; thence North 27 degrees 30 minutes 07 seconds East 132.19 feet to a rebar with BRG cap; thence North 40 degrees 16 minutes 29 seconds West 57.74 feet to a rebar with BRG cap; thence North 05 degrees 59 minutes 40 seconds East 197.75 feet to a rebar with BRG cap; thence North 38 degrees 24 minutes 39 seconds East 486.98 feet to the Point of Beginning, containing 4.27 acres, more or less.

SECTION II. This District Ordinance and the Preliminary Plan shall be approved as attached hereto and made a part thereof.

SECTION III. If any section, sentence or provision of this ordinance, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance shall be declared invalid, such invalidity shall not affect any of the other sections, sentences, provisions, or applications of this ordinance which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this ordinance are declared to be severable.

SECTION IV. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage by the Common Council and approval by the Mayor.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Common Council of the City of Bloomington, Monroe County, Indiana, upon this _____ day of _____, 2024.

ISABEL PIEDMONT-SMITH, President
Bloomington Common Council

ATTEST:

NICOLE BOLDEN, Clerk
City of Bloomington

PRESENTED by me to the Mayor of the City of Bloomington, Monroe County, Indiana, upon this _____ day of _____, 2024.

NICOLE BOLDEN, Clerk
City of Bloomington

SIGNED and APPROVED by me upon this _____ day of _____, 2024.

KERRY THOMSON, Mayor
City of Bloomington

SYNOPSIS

Ordinance 2024-07 would rezone a 138.51 acre property from Planned Unit Development (PUD) and Residential Medium Lot (R2) to a Planned Unit Development (PUD) and approve a PUD District Ordinance and Preliminary Plan.

****ORDINANCE CERTIFICATION****

In accordance with IC 36-7-4-605 I hereby certify that the attached Ordinance Number 2024-07 is a true and complete copy of Plan Commission Case Number PUD-18-23 which was given a recommendation of approval for a new District Ordinance and Preliminary Plan for a PUD by a vote of 7 Ayes, 0 Nays, and 1 Abstentions by the Bloomington City Plan Commission at a public hearing held on March 19, 2024.

Date: March 28, 2024



 Jacqueline Scanlan, Secretary
 Plan Commission

Received by the Common Council Office this 28 day of March, 2024.

 NICOLE BOLDEN, City Clerk

Appropriation Ordinance # _____	Fiscal Impact Statement Ordinance # _____	Resolution # _____
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Type of Legislation:

Appropriation Budget Transfer Salary Change Zoning Change New Fees	End of Program New Program Bonding Investments Annexation	Penal Ordinance Grant Approval Administrative Change Short-Term Borrowing Other
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

If the legislation directly affects City funds, the following must be completed by the City Controller:

Cause of Request:

Planned Expenditure _____	Emergency _____
Unforeseen Need _____	Other _____

Funds Affected by Request:

Fund(s) Affected _____	_____	_____
Fund Balance as of January 1	\$ _____	\$ _____
Revenue to Date	\$ _____	\$ _____
Revenue Expected for Rest of year	\$ _____	\$ _____
Appropriations to Date	\$ _____	\$ _____
Unappropriated Balance	\$ _____	\$ _____
Effect of Proposed Legislation (+/-)	\$ _____	\$ _____
Projected Balance	\$ _____	\$ _____

Signature of Controller

Will the legislation have a major impact on existing City appropriations, fiscal liability or revenues?

Yes _____ No _____ XX

If the legislation will not have a major fiscal impact, explain briefly the reason for your conclusion.

This approval allows for possible development on the site, but does not mandate it.

If the legislation will have a major fiscal impact, explain briefly what the effect on City costs and revenues will be and include factors which could lead to significant additional expenditures in the future. Be as specific as possible. (Continue on second sheet if necessary.)

Interdepartmental Memo

To: Members of the Common Council
From: Jacqueline Scanlan, AICP Development Services Manager
Subject: PUD-18-23 Summit PUD
Date: March 28, 2024

Attached are the staff report, Environmental Commission memo, maps, petitioner's statement, petitioner's exhibits, and all other supporting documentation which pertain to Plan Commission case PUD-18-23. The Plan Commission heard this petition at its March 19, 2024 hearing and voted 7-0-1 to send this petition to the Common Council with a positive recommendation.

The amended Plan Commission report for that hearing is below. Conditions 1c, 1e, 3, 5, and 6 were amended after the Plan Commission packet.

REQUEST: The petitioner is requesting to rezone approximately 140 acres to Planned Unit Development and a request for approval of a District Ordinance and Preliminary Plan.

BACKGROUND:

Area:	138.51 acres
Current Zoning:	Planned Unit Development
Comprehensive Plan Designation:	Neighborhood Residential
Existing Land Use:	Undeveloped
Proposed Land Use:	Multiple
Surrounding Uses:	North – Dwelling, Multifamily / Dwelling, Single-Family (attached) West – Dwelling, Single-Family (detached) East – Vacant / Park South – Dwelling, Single-Family (detached) / Dwelling, Single-Family (attached)

REPORT: The property is located east of S. Weimer Road, south of the terminus of S. Adams Street, north of Summit Woods, and east of RCA Park, as well as Monroe County-owned property. The property is currently zoned Planned Unit Development (PUD) under the Sudbury PUD, which was approved in 1999, with a small portion of Residential Medium Lot (R2) adjacent to S. Weimer Road. The 138.51 acre property is currently undeveloped. Surrounding zoning includes PUD and County Residential Single-Family (RS) and County PUD zoning to the north, with PUD and R2 to the south, Parks and Open Space (PO) and PUD to the east, and county RS zoning to the west across S. Weimer Road. Properties to the north, developed as Arbor Ridge under the existing PUD, contain paired homes. There are existing single-family homes developed to the southwest, and single-family homes across S. Weimer Road. Summit Woods is almost entirely built to the south, developed under the existing PUD. The petition site maintains frontage on S. Weimer Road, Sudbury Road, two termini of S. Adams Street right-of-way, and the terminus of the S. Breaking A Way right-of-way.

The site is almost 140 acres, which is the remaining portion of the partially developed 1999 Sudbury PUD with a small portion of RS. The petitioner is requesting a map amendment to rezone the property to a new PUD, which includes the approval of a new District Ordinance and

Preliminary Plan. The petitioner is proposing a PUD to include roughly 4,250 new housing units. The petition will also contain some commercial uses including a proposed hotel, as well as multiple roadway, trail, and utility connections. The petitioner intends to dedicate land for a trailhead and a fire station on the eastern portion of the site. The petition has been heard by the Plan Commission in three previous hearings. The Plan Commission will review the petition and make a recommendation to the Common Council, in accordance with the procedures described in the Unified Development Ordinance (UDO).

The project is large in scale and has many complexities because of its location, surroundings, and environmental constraints. The petitioner is requesting to rezone the property in order to develop housing and commercial uses. Rezoning to Planned Unit Development involves approval of a District Ordinance, as well as approval of a Preliminary Plan.

PETITION OVERVIEW: The petitioner is proposing five ‘neighborhoods’ or development areas on the 138.51 acres. The rough outline of those neighborhoods can be seen in Image One below, from the District Ordinance. Each area is expected to be delivered separately, as shown in Image Two below.

Image One: Area and Neighborhood Plan / Corridor Streets

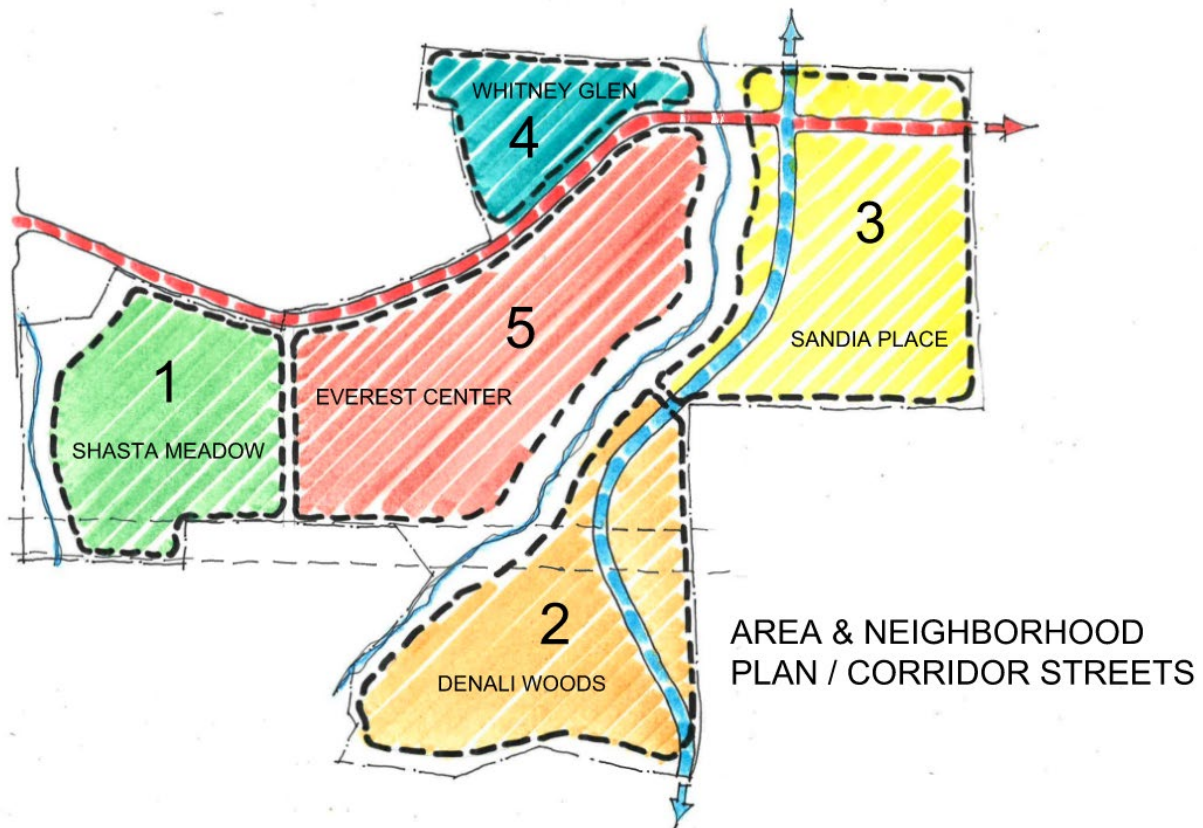


Image Two: Table of Neighborhood Details

Neighborhood	Shasta Meadow	Denali Woods	Sandia Place	Whitney Glen	Everest Center	Total
Approximate Size	23 acres	33 acres	33 acres	11 acres	38 acres	138 acres
Expected Units	~550	~500	~1,100	~400	~1,700	~4,250

Expected Delivery	2025-2028	2025-2029	2028-2032	2033-2034	2027-2034	10 years
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The petitioner is expecting that all neighborhoods will be developed over the course of roughly ten years, with construction to begin first in Shasta Meadow and Denali Woods. These two neighborhoods are chosen to be developed first because of the likelihood that these will be the easiest areas to receive utility infrastructure.

The petitioner is required to build the roadways in the Transportation Plan per Chapter 20.06 of the Unified Development Ordinance (UDO) when the property is subdivided. The largest of those connections are the extension of Sudbury Drive and the connection of Adams Street, which can be seen in the Transportation Plan in Image Three below (labels added). Those roadways, as well as other internal roads and alleys are planned with the project, as seen in Image Four below. The project will also be responsible for some off-site roadway improvements identified in the Traffic Study.

Image Three: Transportation Plan Roads

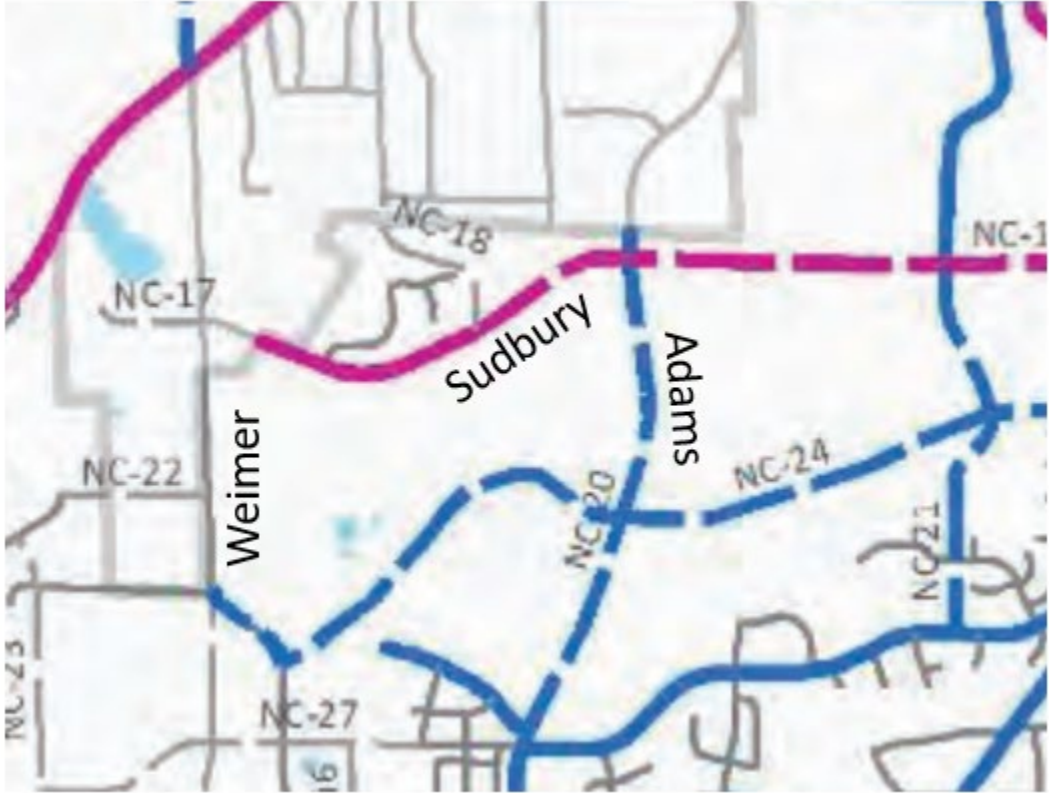
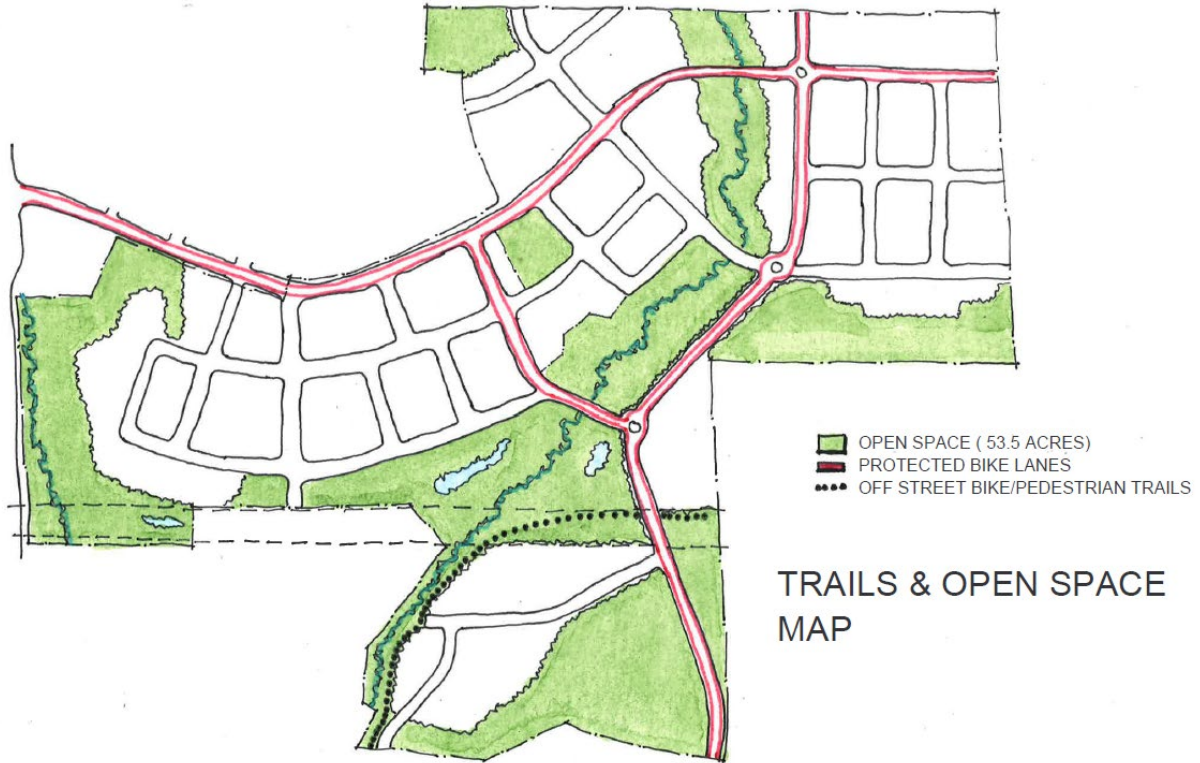


Image Four: Trails and Open Space Map



The property contains a number of environmentally sensitive areas, which are discussed in the Preliminary Plan portion of the report below. The petitioner has noted the rough areas of anticipated open space in Image Four above.

DISTRICT ORDINANCE: The District Ordinance sets the development and use requirements for the PUD. Those items that are not specifically discussed in the District Ordinance revert to the relevant UDO regulations per 20.02.040(c)(3) and 20.02.040(d)(3).

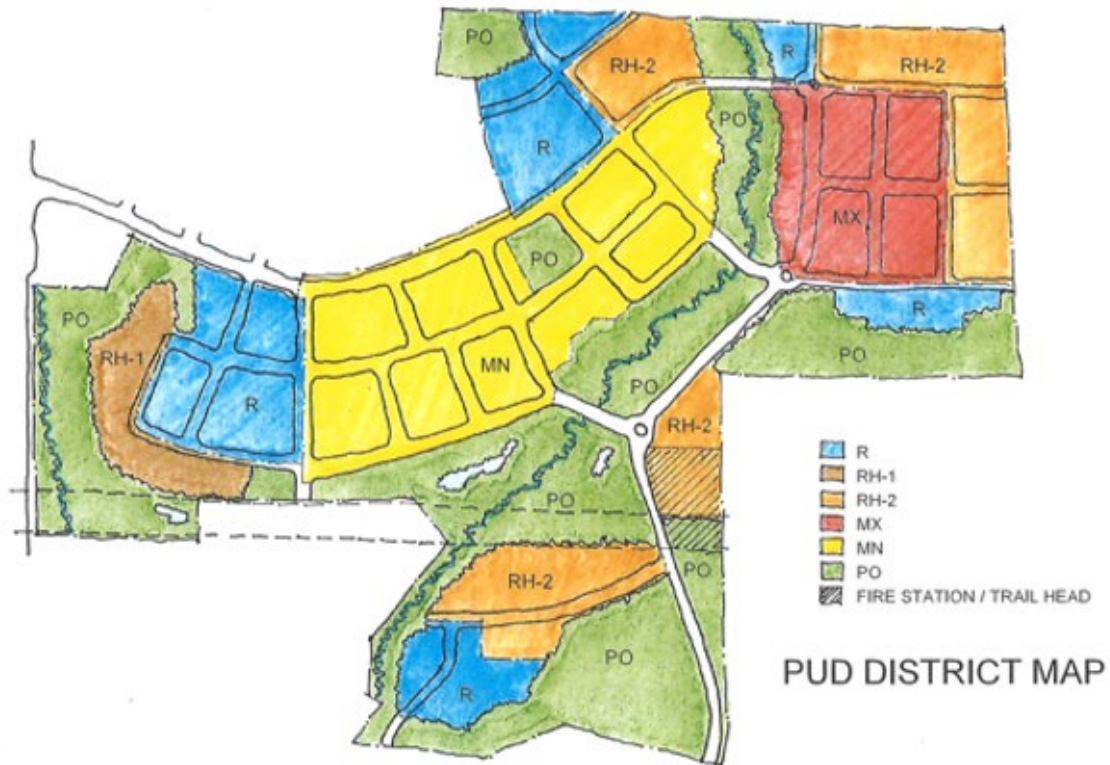
ZONING DESIGNATIONS: The petitioner has identified three zoning districts from the UDO that they will use as the base for their regulations, Mixed-Use Neighborhood Scale (MN), Residential High-Density Multifamily (RH), and Parks and Open Space (PO). As is typical in a Planned Unit Development, the petitioner has proposed a number of changes to these districts in the PUD, both in development standards and uses. The petitioner is proposing six separate zoning designations for the PUD: R, RH-1, RH-2, MN, MX, and PO. Image Five below shows the UDO base districts and their PUD counterparts.

Image Five: UDO District and PUD Designation Comparison

UDO Base District	PUD Designation
MN	MN ; MX
RH	R ; RH1 ; RH2
PO	PO

The petitioner is proposing to utilize the six zoning designations across the site, as seen in Image Six, below, from the District Ordinance.

Image Six: PUD Designation Map



USES: The petitioner is using the zoning districts RH, MN, and PO from the UDO as the base of their proposed uses for the PUD.

R designation: In the R designation, the focus is on less intense uses. There are 20 uses proposed for this district, with 8 of those being accessory or temporary. The focus of this designation is largely single-family or duplex residential development with allowances for other uses such as a place of worship or community center.

RH-1 designation: The RH-1 designation allows 31 uses, with 8 of those being accessory or temporary. The residential uses in RH-1 contain the same uses that are in R with the addition of triplex, fourplex, and multifamily uses. A PUD Use-Specific Standard has been included for the dwelling, multifamily use in the RH-1 designation to allow a maximum of 25 units per building. However, with the use of affordable housing incentives, buildings can increase to 50 units per building.

RH-2 designation: The RH-2 designation has slightly more uses, at 39, with 6 of those being accessory or temporary. Supportive housing is added, as well as some professional service uses, such as fitness center and office. The use vehicle parking garage is also included in the RH-2.

MN designation: The MN designation has the most use options with 52 uses, 6 of those being accessory or temporary. The only residential use allowed is multifamily, and the group living uses are reduced from what is allowed in the RH-2. More commercial and public facing uses such as the art gallery, museum, or library use and the medical clinic use

are included. The same professional services are included as in RH-2 with the addition of the personal services use and the tattoo or piercing parlor use. This district contains by far the most retail options, as well as all of the food, beverage, and lodging uses in the PUD, including the hotel or motel use. The MN designation encompasses much of the District Center, which is in the Everest Center neighborhood and is the primary commercial space on the site.

MX designation: The MX designation includes slightly less uses at 43 with 6 of those as temporary or accessory. The only residential uses listed are dwelling, multifamily and dwelling, live/work. MX contains the same group living use options as RH-2, and all of the public/civic uses listed in the PUD use table are allowed. MX also includes many of the public uses included in MN, but far fewer retail uses.

PO designation: The PO designation includes only 6 potential uses: solar collector, ground- or building-mounted; wind energy system, small; electric vehicle charging facility; swimming pool, seasonal sales; and special event. While all 6 of these uses are shown with the UDO use-specific standards attached, because of the nature of the PUD PO land being largely for preservation, much of the PO area will be in a preservation or conservation easement and will not be available for development.

All of the uses proposed by the petitioner originate in the UDO except for two. The petitioner is proposing to add two uses: “surface parking lot” and “off-site parking/surface parking lot shared” to this PUD. Both are proposed as Permitted in MN and “off-site parking/surface parking lot shared” is also permitted in MX. Per the proposed PUD use-specific standards, the first use, surface parking lot, is intended to be allowed for parking lots of no more than 50 vehicles, requires a 600 foot separation between surface parking lots, and is not tied to the approval of a different development. Conversely, the second use, off-site parking / surface parking lot, does not have a parking space total limit, or a spatial separation requirement, and it is only allowed when it is proposed with a development plan for a different use. Both uses are time limited. The first use can be approved for three years, with the potential for two 1-year extensions. The second use can be approved for three years, with the potential for one 3-year extension. For both uses, when the approved time period has expired, the owner of the parcels must construct an approved site plan or convert the parcel back to greenspace per 04.04.040 of the proposed PUD. The purpose of these uses is to allow for parking to be considered in stages in the PUD. The petitioner envisions situations where a parcel can be used as parking for a restricted period of time and then converted to development as the PUD progresses. The time limits included ensure that no stand-alone parking lots will be created for extended periods of time.

DIMENSIONAL STANDARDS: The Dimensional Standards table from the District Ordinance is in Image Seven below.

Image Seven: Dimensional Standards Table from District Ordinance

Summit District PUD						
District Dimensional Standards						
	Residential	Mixed Residential	Mixed Multi- Family	District Center	Mixed Use	Parks & Open Space
District	R	RH1	RH2	MN	MX	PO
Lot Dimensions (Minimum unless noted)						
A Lot area (Sq Ft)	1,000	2,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	N/A
B Lot width (feet)	15	20	20	50	50	N/A
Building Setbacks (Minimum unless noted)						
C Front build-to range - (feet)	5-15	5-15	5-15	0-10	0-10	15**
D Front building façade at build-to-range (feet)	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	N/A
E Side (feet)	5	5	5	5	5	15
F Rear (feet)	3	3	3	3	3	15
Other Standards						
G Primary structure height (maximum -feet)	40	63	63	86	75	40
H Step back required at (story / depth Ft.)	N/A***	4/15	4/15	7/15***	6/15	N/A
I Non-Residential on ground level height (minimum ft)	N/A	N/A	N/A	12	12	N/A
J Impervious surface coverage (maximum percent of lot)	70%	70%	70%	95%	90%	10%
K Landscape area (minimum percent of lot)	None	0	0	0	0	None
L Front parking setback (minimum feet)*	None	20	20	20	20	N/A
M Accessory structure height (maximum - feet)	30	30	30	30	30	20

Note: See Section 04.04.060 (Incentives for Alternative Standards)

* Behind primary structures front building wall, excluding drive entrance/exit.
 ** PO has a setback of 15 feet from property line.
 *** Transitional Standards specific to Arbor Ridge see (PUD 04.04.030(c))

Lot Size and Setbacks: The petitioner is proposing lot size minimums that range from 1,000 square feet to 5,000 square feet with no minimum size in the PO designated areas. Lot width minimums range from 15 feet in the R zoning designation to 50 feet in the MX zoning designation. Front building build-to ranges are 5-15 feet in the three residential-focused designations, and 0-10 feet in the mixed-use designations. With a maximum of 15 feet from the front property line and a requirement in all districts that 80% of a building must meet the build-to range, the development will focus on front-forward building design. With side building setbacks of 5 feet for all districts, it is unlikely that a single R district lot would be developed on its own, unless it was part of attached housing. All districts propose 3 foot rear yard building setbacks, with exceptions in the Arbor Ridge Condominium adjacent RH-2 properties, described below.

Impervious Surface Coverage: The petitioner is proposing a 70% allowance of lot coverage in the three R designations. The RH zoning district in the UDO allows for 65% coverage. The PUD MN designation proposes 95% coverage and the PUD MX designation proposes 90% coverage, while the UDO MN zoning district allows 60% coverage. While individual lots will have increased impervious surface coverage from the UDO base districts, the petitioner expects to offset that by having roughly 38 percent of the PUD area set aside as preservation or open space. With a large area being set aside for environmental, reduced impervious surface regulations for the developable area allows for more housing to be developed.

Height and Step Back: The petitioner is proposing a 40 foot height maximum in the R designated areas, which amounts to 3-4 stories. In the two other residentially-focused designations, RH-1 and RH-2, the height maximum is 63 feet, which amounts to 5-6 stories. In both the RH-1 and RH-2 designations, stories above the 3rd story have to step back 15 feet from the front building wall. The maximum height in the UDO RH district is 5 stories, not to exceed 63 feet. In the PUD PO designation, the maximum height is 20 feet, which is the same as the UDO PO district. The UDO MN district has a maximum height of 3 stories, not to exceed 40 feet. In the MX designation, the height maximum is 75 feet, which amounts to roughly 7 stories. Stories above the 5th story have to step back 15 feet from the front building wall. In the MN designation, which covers the District Center, the height maximum is 86 feet, which is roughly 8 stories. The step back required is 15 feet for stories over the 6th story. Additionally, there are transition standards for areas abutting the Arbor Ridge Condominiums neighborhood to the northwest, described below. In all designations except the R designation, additional height can be earned through the use of incentives, discussed later in this report. In all designations, accessory structure height maximum is 30 feet, except for a maximum of 20 feet in the PO designation.

Transition to Arbor Ridge: Transition standards are included for the areas immediately adjacent to Arbor Ridge Condominiums and those areas across Sudbury Drive from the Arbor Ridge Condominiums to lessen the immediate impact felt by the residents in smaller scale buildings when larger buildings are built in the vicinity. Buildings built on the south side of Sudbury Drive across from Arbor Ridge Condominiums in the Everest Center (MN and PO designations) neighborhood will have an additional step back of 10 feet for the 4th through 6th stories, while maintaining the 15 foot minimum step back at the 7th floor and higher. Buildings built on the south side of Sudbury Drive in the Shasta Meadows (R) neighborhood shall also have a 10 foot step back for the fourth floor. Buildings built in Whitney Glen (R) that are adjacent to the Arbor Ridge Condominiums shall have an 8 foot side building setback and a 20 foot rear building setback. Those buildings will also have a five foot step back for the fourth floor.

Building Floor Plate: The petitioner includes building floor plate maximums for the use, dwelling, multifamily, in the PUD use-specific standards, Section 03.30.020. In designations RH-1 and RH-2, the maximum building floor plate allowance is proposed to be 10,000 square feet. In the MN and MX designations, the maximum building floor plate size is proposed to be 30,000 square feet. In the UDO, buildings with the dwelling, multifamily use are only allowed to be 30,000 square feet if they are utilizing both affordable housing and sustainable incentives. The Department proposes that the by-right for building floor plate size in the MN and MX designations be 20,000 square feet and that projects utilizing at least 1 incentive in the MN and MX designations be allowed to have a building floorplate of 30,000 square feet. A condition of approval has been added.

ENVIRONMENT: The petitioner is proposing no changes to the UDO regulations related to environmental standards in this PUD. The PUD is completely silent on environmental regulations, therefore per UDO 20.02.040(d)(3), the UDO regulations are applied to development in the PUD. Some of the regulations that will be derived directly from the UDO include regulations related to steep slopes, riparian buffers, karst geology, wetlands, tree and forest preservation, and development in or near a floodplain. The petitioner has provided some preliminary analysis of environmental constraints on the site as part of the supporting documents for the preliminary plan, both through mapping and an environmental constraints report, which are included in this packet.

However, the Department believes that additional or modified areas of preservation may be required once a thorough survey is done during the platting process, and has discussed this at length with the petitioner. Both parties acknowledge that changes to the preliminary plan resulting from UDO required preservation may occur. The UDO allows minor deviations from an approved preliminary plan per UDO 20.06.070(c)(3)(C)(ii)(3). Additional discussion of this occurs further in the report in the Preliminary Plan section.

ACCESS AND CONNECTIVITY: The petitioner is proposing no changes to the UDO regulations related to access and connectivity in this PUD. The PUD is completely silent on access and connectivity regulations, therefore per UDO 20.02.040(d)(3), the UDO regulations are applied to development in the PUD. Some of the regulations that will be derived directly from the UDO include regulations related to driveways and access, pedestrian and bicycle circulation, and public transit.

Driveways and Access: The Department has spoken with the petitioner regarding vehicular access to development sites. Alleys are discussed in every neighborhood description, but no regulation is included in the PUD or the base zoning districts in the UDO that will require access from alleys where they will be built. However, in the R and RH-1 areas, the PUD requires that the subdivision type to be used is Traditional Subdivision, which requires 67% of the lots in a subdivision to derive access from alleys. So, in that way, alleys will be required in the R and RH-1 areas. As can be seen in Image Nine below, the petitioner has shown that alleys are part of the Preliminary Plan in MN and MX, as well. Alleys need to be included in the design of the northern block of MN and in the MX area. A condition of approval has been added.

Pedestrian and Bicycle Circulation: The petitioner is proposing protected bicycle lanes on multiple roadways, as seen in Image Four. Additionally, an off-street trail is planned to connect the future City trail in the Duke easement to the existing trail south of the site, west of Breaking A Way. All new roadways will also have pedestrian facilities, as seen in the cross-sections proposed by the petitioner, in this packet.

Public Transit: The petitioner has had preliminary discussions with Bloomington Transit about possible route extension through this PUD.

Right-of-Way Connection: As can be seen in Image Seven below, the petition site, outlined in black, has a number of improvements in the adopted Transportation Plan. The northernmost connection is the extension of Sudbury as a General Urban street from the end of the existing W. Sudbury Drive right-of-way to the eastern end of the petition site. (NC-19) That roadway is proposed to contain a protected bike lane. On the eastern side of the petition site, S. Adams Street stubs at both the north and south ends of the petition site, and the Transportation Plan shows a Neighborhood Connector with bike lanes and sidewalks. (NC-20) The petitioner is including the entirety of the Adams Street connection on their parcel and has worked with the Department and the Engineering Department on a general location, as can be seen in the Preliminary Plan maps. There is a third new right-of-way shown in the Transportation Plan on the southern end of the petition site. (NC-24) That road is shown as a Neighborhood Connector that appears to be aligned with the Duke Energy easement to the east, and moves southwest to connect to the existing Weimer Road right-of-way through a neighboring parcel. It has been determined that because of changes to the east of this site, an eastern connection of NC-24 is unlikely and this PUD will not plan for that connection. A condition of approval has been added. Additionally, NC-24 will curve south and connect to the existing ROW for Breaking A Way with a stub to the west for a possible future

connection to Wapehani and Weimer Roads. In that way, NC-24 will provide immediate connection to the south, but leave open the possibility of vehicular connection to the intersection of Wapehani and Weimer Roads in the future.

Image Nine below from the Preliminary Plan shows two stub streets that could be extended in the event that the property to the southwest of the site is every developed beyond its current condition. This petition in no way requires or makes that development happen. Considering potential future connection through that property is prudent because of where Weimer Road intersects with Wapehani Road.

Image Eight: Transportation Plan Connections on Aerial of Site

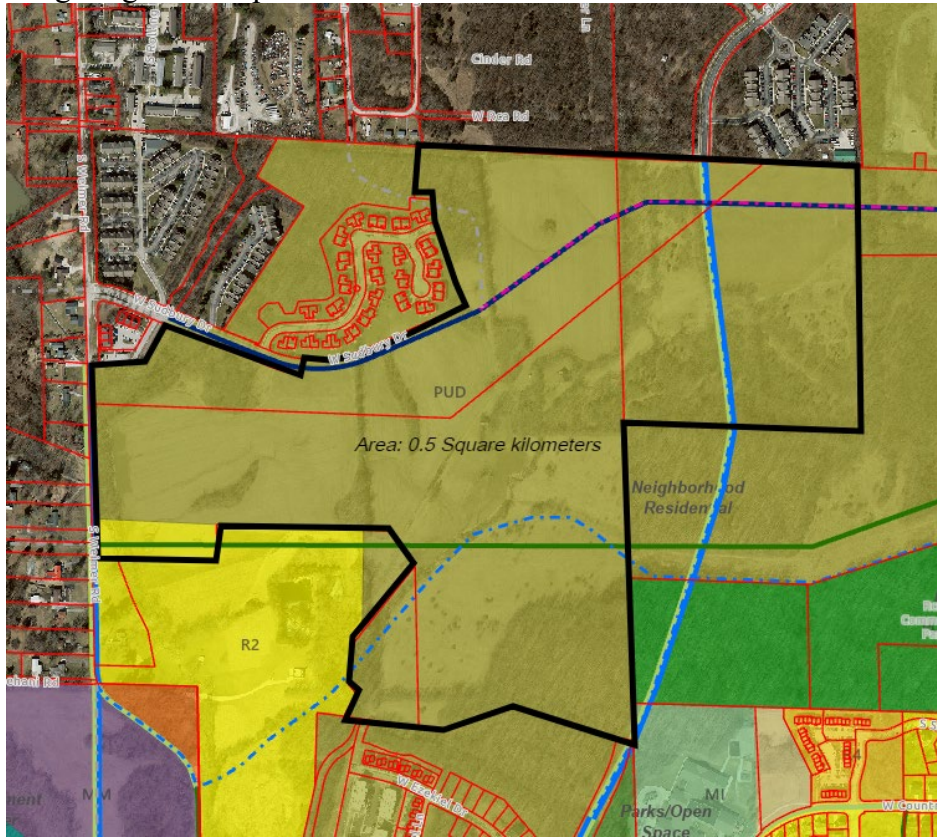
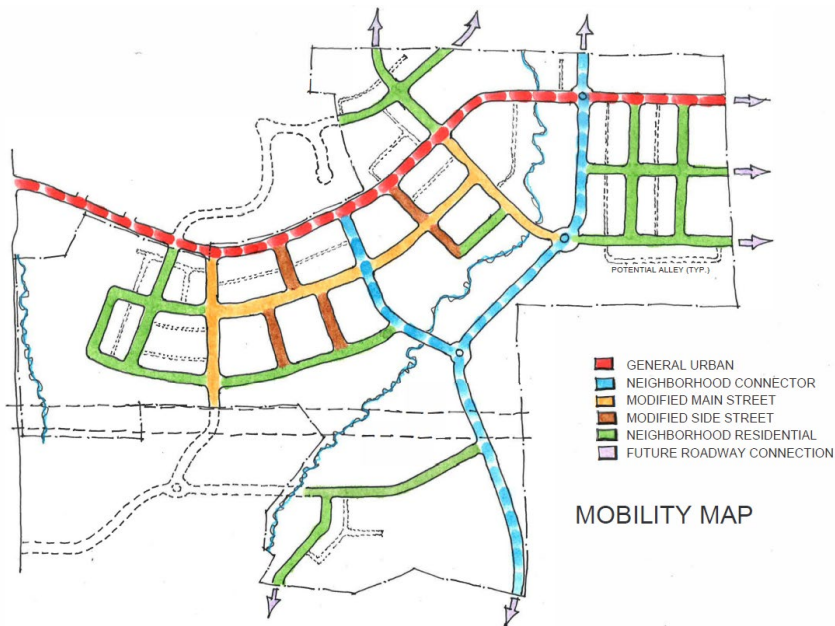


Image Nine: Mobility Map



The remainder of the site, as can be seen in Image Nine above, includes various right-of-way connections for vehicular travel. Two additional stubs are included to the north for potential future connection, as well as three to the east, stubbing to the Monroe County Government-owned property. The petitioner has made an effort to increase the gridded nature of most of the property, within the confines of the existing environmental conditions. The connection of Adams Street, and preparation for a potential future Sudbury Drive connection east to Strong Drive provide important additional roadway options for all city roadway users.

PARKING AND LOADING: The petitioner is proposing no changes to the UDO regulations related to parking and loading in this PUD. The PUD is completely silent on parking and loading regulations with the exception of public parking planned in the right-of-way, therefore per UDO 20.02.040(d)(3), the UDO regulations are applied to developments for the parking standards that are not included in the PUD. The petitioner has included in the PUD the same ratio of electric vehicle spaces required for new parking lots as exists now in the UDO. By inclusion, if the UDO changes that percentage, the PUD will not have to increase the percentage.

SITE AND BUILDING DESIGN: The petitioner is proposing a few changes to the UDO Site and Building Design standards. The first is to remove the third party review option for development in this PUD. The second, and more substantive item is the transition standards included for development immediately adjacent or across Sudbury Drive from the Arbor Ridge Condominiums, which was discussed above. Outside of those two changes, typical site and building design standards such as materials, roof design, universal design, and solar ready design will apply to development in the PUD.

LANDSCAPING, BUFFERING, AND FENCING: The petitioner is proposing to utilize UDO Multifamily Development Landscaping standards, 20.04.080(i), for development in the R, RH-1, and RH-2 designations. The petitioner is proposing to utilize UDO MD District Landscaping standards, 20.04.080(j), for development in the MX and MN designations. The PUD regulations remove the requirements for buffer yards and exempt single family and plex uses from UDO landscaping standards. The petitioner has included a section in 04.04.040 that pairs with the two new uses proposed, so that it is explicit that when the approval time limits have expired, that every portion of those sites that do not have a new approved development must be converted to

greenspace with groundcover.

The property to the southwest of the development site contains an old quarry site with roughly 2.5 acres of open quarry, as well a residence and a cell tower. There is an existing fence that separates the development site from that property. The Department has worked with the owners of that property and discussed with the petitioner, and has added a condition of approval related to maintaining fencing on the petition site, in order to clearly separate it from the neighboring property, in perpetuity.

LIGHTING: The petitioner is proposing no changes to the UDO regulations related to lighting in this PUD. The PUD is completely silent on lighting regulations, therefore per 20.02.040(d)(3), the UDO regulations are applied to development in the PUD.

SIGNS: The petitioner is proposing that the Residential District Sign Standards in the UDO, 20.04.100(i), be used for the R, RH-1, and RH-2 designations. Additionally, they propose to use UDO MD District Sign Standards, 20.04.100(l), and Multifamily Sign Standards, 20.04.100(j) for signage in the MX and MN designations. Some alterations to the regulations being used in the MX and MN designations are included to allow larger limitations for wall signage and to allow multiple freestanding signs.

INCENTIVES: The petitioner is proposing a number of changes to and clarifications for how to apply the Incentives section in UDO 20.04.110.

- The standards related to reduced bulk requirements for R1-R4 in the UDO are to be applied to single-family and plex development in R, RH-1, and RH-2.
- The PUD explicitly states that projects in R cannot seek additional height incentives regardless of project design.
- The PUD proposes that Tier 2 projects that are seeking affordable housing and sustainable incentives may increase their height by an additional 2 stories, not to exceed 24 feet, with an additional 10 foot step back. This height increase is in addition to the 2 stories received initially from the Tier 2 affordable housing incentives. The UDO allows 1 additional story on top of the originally gained 2, and that story has the step back requirement, plus can only cover 50 percent of the building footprint. So, the PUD is proposing an additional 1.5 stories when both incentives are used. This would allow 12 stories in the MN. The Department is proposing to limit the locations where the extra height incentive can be used to four blocks in the development. A condition of approval has been added.
- In the MN and MX designations, a project utilizing the affordable housing incentives must include 20% of the units at or below the 120% of Area Median Income (AMI). The rest of the PUD only requires 15% of a project when those incentives are used.
- In the RH-1 designation, a project utilizing the affordable housing incentives can have a maximum of 50 units per building.
- The PUD alters the eligibility for the Sustainable Development incentives and removes the requirement for a property to be served by sewer and water for at least five years to be eligible.
- The PUD clarifies that single-family and duplex development in R, RH-1, and RH-2 that meet the sustainable development criteria are eligible for reduced bulk requirements.
- The PUD clarifies that single-family and plex development in R that satisfy sustainable development criteria are not eligible for additional height.

Most of the changes proposed are in line with the UDO regulations related to the use of incentives.

The biggest difference is the additional height allowed when using both incentives, which would allow an additional four stories on top of the PUD designation height maximums if both incentives are sought. The Department has added a condition to limit the area allowed to developments that utilize both incentives.

SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS: The PUD is not proposing any changes to the subdivision regulations in the UDO. The only mention is that subdivisions done in the R and RH-1 shall use the Traditional Subdivision. Subdivision types used for the rest of the PUD will be determined with staff at the time of subdivision.

PRELIMINARY PLAN: Per 20.06.070(c)(3)(B), a Preliminary Plan is required with rezoning to Planned Unit Development.

Scaled Site Plan: The petitioner has submitted several conceptual and scaled site plans indicating where proposed public improvements, proposed development areas, and existing environmentally sensitive areas are on the site. As noted earlier in the report, though environmentally sensitive areas have been identified, the exact areas will be determined during the platting process.

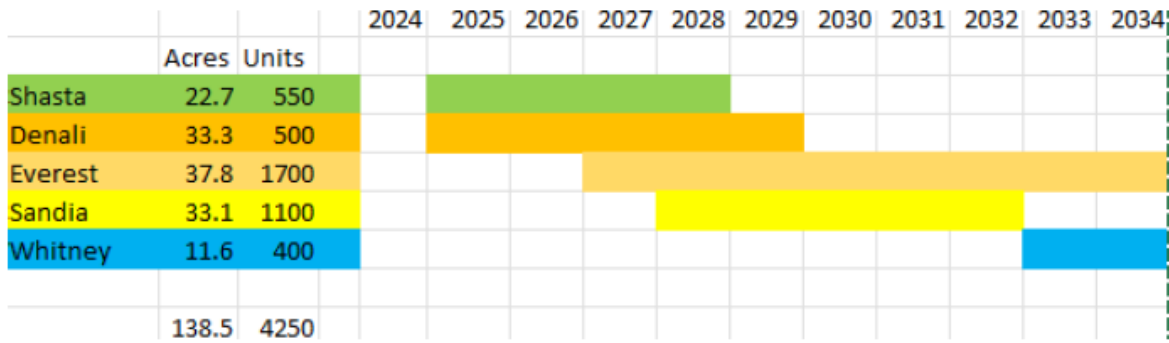
Infrastructure Plan: The petitioner has included a plan for roadways and paths, which can be seen in Image Four above. The infrastructure built on site will include roadways that connect the property to existing Adams Street stubs to the north and south, extend Sudbury Drive to the eastern property line, as well as create a partially gridded roadway design on-site. The petitioners are including some road cross-sections from the UDO, with some modified or new cross-sections, as well. The petitioner will also build a portion of a trail that will then become a City trail, connecting one existing and one future City trail. A trailhead will also be included. The petitioners will also have to build water, sewer, and stormwater infrastructure on the site with financial contributions to the City of Bloomington Utilities Department for some offsite improvements related to water and sewer.

Traffic Analysis: The petitioner has worked on a traffic analysis to determine what effects will be had on surrounding roadways and key intersections near the proposed development. The Engineering Department has been working with the petitioner's engineering consultant, on identifying what improvements will be required in the surrounding areas as a result of this project. A condition of approval has been included.

Description of Character: The petitioner includes a description of the concepts for this property in the petitioner's statement. The petitioner seeks to develop distinct developments that help address the community's need for housing, while enhancing the natural ecosystems that are present on this site.

Development Schedule: The petitioner has proposed a phasing matrix in the District Ordinance for the general delivery of each neighborhood, as seen in Image Ten below. A more detailed schedule and trigger discussion is in PUD-Specific Considerations, further in this report.

Image Ten



Environmental Plan: As noted earlier in the report, though the petitioner has had the property surveyed and environmentally sensitive areas identified, the Department believes that there may be need to update and amend those locations during the platting process. For example, at this scale, it is difficult to determine where the dripline of trees in a closed canopy is, and to then add the required ten foot buffer. However, when the petitioner does their first subdivision on the property, they will have to identify those locations, as well as all regulated environmental features on the site and their respective buffers. And the Department will have to agree to that assessment. Those features include riparian buffers, floodplain, wetlands, karst, steep slope, and mature closed canopy trees. We have heard from neighbors and other interested members in the community that there is a history of flooding along Weimer Road and it is a priority of the Department that the effects of this development do not increase the negative effects of that flooding on the surrounding properties. To that end, we have worked with the Assistant Director of Environmental Programs at the City of Bloomington Utilities to craft conditions related to stormwater control during construction and once construction is complete. Those conditions are included below. As can be seen in the supporting documentation provided by the petitioner, there are also karst features on this site. We have received input from the public about these features, as well. The Department will require a karst survey done by a geologist at the time of primary platting, so that safe building sites can be confirmed. A condition of approval has been added. It is extremely apparent that this property contains sensitive areas, and the planned development seeks to protect those areas, and will be required to do so.

Architectural Character: The petitioner is not proposing any changes to building material, uniform architecture, or anti-monotony standards in the UDO. The proposed height and massing in the PUD is larger than is allowed in most of the UDO, and some step backs have been included in the PUD, which affect architectural character.

PUD-SPECIFIC CONSIDERATIONS: There are a number of topics that have been discussed related to this specific PUD request that are discussed below.

Sustainability of Design: The petitioner has included all of the typical Sustainable Development standards from the UDO. Additionally, the petitioner proposes a number of initiatives aimed at sustainability in their PUD. For example, they will work with Duke Energy in the New Construction Energy Efficient Design Assistance (NCEEDA) program, in which Duke provides assistance to developments in order to maximize efficient design, as well as provides construction incentives to encourage energy-efficient strategies during construction and design of buildings. There are a number of measures listed in the District Ordinance by type of building that will be required, including all electric services for heating, cooling, cooking, and water heaters in all non-

multifamily residential buildings; and energy efficiency program minimum requirements for all other buildings. All buildings will also have to meet the Solar Ready Building Design requirements in 20.04.070(g).

Public Benefit: Beyond the general benefit of much needed additional housing, the PUD will provide land to the City of a potential future fire station and trailhead on the eastern portion of the site. The petitioner will also construct the trail from the City's portion on the County Government-owned parcel and connect it to the existing trail to the south. The roadway connection of Adams Street will provide an additional north-south vehicular connection for all users in this area. Additionally, the project will provide a minimum of 15 percent of affordable units for units built on-site. The petitioner will work with the City in order to identify areas of housing affordability need and work to incorporate projects to address those needs, as well. The commitment to environmentally-sensitive building design such as all-electric for the smaller scale housing developments is also an important benefit for the community.

Housing: Per the addendum created in 2023 for the Indiana Uplands Regional Housing Study, to meet the needs of the projected growth of Bloomington through 2030, 2,236 additional housing units will need to be supplied, and of a greater variety than was built between 2015 and 2018. While the life of construction of this PUD is project to be 10 years, some of the units produced here could help to alleviate that need. Additionally, many of the projects that we currently see are larger multifamily projects, which this PUD plans for, as well. However, this PUD also proposes smaller scale development in the R and RH-1 areas, which serve an important need for housing type diversity.

Affordability: The petitioner must provide that 15% of the units constructed on the site are at or below 120 percent of the HUD AMI for Monroe County Indiana in perpetuity, per the PUD Qualifying Standards, unless the City otherwise adjusts or releases the requirement. The petitioner may work with the Housing and Neighborhood Development (HAND) Department on projects that meet the needs for affordable units at a lower AMI than 120 percent. Additionally, the PUD links the use of both incentives in a project in the MN and MX designations to a requirement to provide 20% of the units in that project at 120 percent of the HUD AMI or lower. The petitioner has included in the District Ordinance requirements that seek to spread the affordable and workforce units across the development. Those are summarized below.

- Each of the five neighborhoods will contain affordable units.
- The first two neighborhoods that are platted will meet or exceed the 15% requirement.
- When the third, fourth, and fifth neighborhoods develop, if there is excess (over the 15%) in a previously developed neighborhood, the excess percentage can be applied to any of those three neighborhoods, up to a total of 5% carryover from the original neighborhood with excess.
 - A 20% MX or MN project can only contribute to excess for carryover if they are over 20%.

The included affordability provisions seek to require affordability to be built throughout the life of the PUD, while allowing some flexibility across neighborhoods.

Phasing and Triggers: The petitioner has proposed a phasing matrix in the District Ordinance for the general delivery of each neighborhood. The petitioner has also included a more detailed phasing matrix with the supporting documents of the Preliminary Plan, shown in Image Eleven below.

Image Eleven: Petitioner Proposed Phasing Matrix

Neighborhood	Acres	Development Period	Units	Anticipated Affordable Units	Affordable Units Delivered
Shasta Meadow	22.7	2025-2028	550	83	
Denalie Woods	33.3	2025-2029	200	30	
Everest Center	37.8	2027-2034	1700	255	
Sandia Place	33.1	2028-2032	1100	165	
Whitney Glen	11.6	2033-2034	400	60	
Infrastructure		Development Period		Outside Date	
Adams Street		Prior to any occupancy in Summit District PUD			2025
Sudbury Drive		Prior to any occupancy in Summit District PUD			2025
Street F		With first platting of developable lots within Everest Center			2028
Shasta Meadow		Water and Sanitary at time of construction gravity to West			2026
Denalie Woods		Water and Sanitary with lift station to West			2028
Everest, Sandian, Whitney		Water and Sanitary with lift station to West			2030
Neighborhood Construction Phasing Requirements			Preceding Unit Requirements		Other Requirements
Shasta Meadow		Internal infrastructure	None		
Denalie Woods		Internal infrastructure	None		
Everest Center		Internal Infrastructure	50% of the planned units in Shasta Meadow or Denalie Woods Combined		Dedication of Firestation Land
Sandia Place		Internal Infrastructure	75% of the planned units in Shasta Meadow or Denalie Woods Combined		
Whitney Glen		Internal Infrastructure	90% completion of any single previously initiated neighborhood		

Image Twelve: Amended Proposed Phasing Matrix

Improvement	Trigger for Specific Infrastructure or Phase to Begin	Preceding Requirements	Trigger for Completion Requirement
Adams Street	Platting, bonding, and construction will take place with the first plat in the PUD	N/A	The road will be completed and accepted by the City before the first building occupancy recommendation is issued in the PUD
Sudbury Drive	Platting, bonding, and construction will take place with the first plat in the PUD	N/A	The road will be completed and accepted by the City before the first building occupancy recommendation is issued in the PUD
Street F	To be platted with first developable lots in Everest Center	N/A	The road will be completed and accepted by the City before the first building occupancy recommendation is issued in Everest Center
Land for Fire Station / Trailhead	Land will be delineated as intended for the City with the first plat for lots in the Denali neighborhood	N/A	Transfer of the property to the City will be per agreed upon schedule with both parties
MOU for Funding / Construction for Off-Site Sewer Improvements	Per MOU with CBU	N/A	MOU to be executed before grading permit issued for the site
MOU for Funding / Construction for Off-Site Transportation	Per MOU with City	N/A	MOU to be executed before grading permit issued for the site
Construction of Additional Stormwater Protections	Any designated as necessary by CBU to be installed with first Grading Permit issuance	N/A	Before each grading permit is issued, the site as a whole will be analyzed to make sure that erosion controls are working as expected. If they are not, updates will be required.
Agreement for Trail in Duke Easement	To be executed with Duke Energy, with City as a third party, when feasible for City to complete its portion to the east	N/A	To be executed in conjunction with City's trail timeline
All Internal Infrastructure in Shasta	To be completed and accepted within 5 years of first Shasta secondary plat for developable lots or end of 2028, whichever comes first. Each plat is beholden to time limits in the UDO.	N/A	
All Internal Infrastructure in Denali	To be completed and accepted within 5 years of first Denali secondary plat for developable lots or end of 2029, whichever comes first. Each plat is beholden to time limits in the UDO.	N/A	
All Internal Infrastructure in Everest	To be completed and accepted within 5 years of secondary plat or end of 2034, whichever comes first. Each plat is beholden to time limits in the UDO.	N/A	
All Internal Infrastructure in Sandia	To be completed and accepted within 5 years of secondary plat or end of 2032, whichever comes first. Each plat is beholden to time limits in the UDO.	N/A	
All Internal Infrastructure in Whitney	To be completed and accepted within 5 years of secondary plat or end of 2034, whichever comes first	N/A	
Certificate of Zoning Compliance for first building in Everest Center		At least 50% of total planned units in Shasta and Denali are under construction or completed AND at least 25% of the total planned affordable units in Shasta and Denali are under construction or completed	
Certificate of Zoning Compliance for first building in Sandia Place		At least 75% of total planned units in Shasta and Denali are under construction or completed AND at least 50% of the total planned affordable units in Shasta and Denali are under construction or completed	
Certificate of Zoning Compliance for first building in Whitney Glen		90% of the total planned units in any one of the preceding neighborhoods have final occupancy recommendation	

above. This matrix takes a number of the ideas from the originally proposed matrix in Image Eleven, while adding additional triggers that involve the delivery of affordable housing units in the first two phases, as well as ongoing expectations for stormwater protections. A condition of approval has been added to include the new matrix in the Preliminary Plan.

Environment: As discussed above in the Preliminary Plan section, there are a number of environmental constraints on this site. The petitioner has adjusted the District Ordinance over time so that the regulations on this property match those in the UDO.

Stormwater: As mentioned above in the Preliminary Plan section, the Department is working closely with staff at CBU to ensure that development on this property is responsible for the stormwater output that it creates. It is of the utmost importance to sensitively develop this property, so that existing issues are not exacerbated.

PUD Qualifying Standards: The petitioner addresses the Qualifying Standards in the petitioner's statement. The UDO contains 13 general Qualifying Standards for rezoning to Planned Unit Development. The first and second cover location and size of the property and are met. The third is related to permanently-income limited dwelling units and is discussed above. The fourth standard is that the PUD could not be developed using traditional zoning districts and the processes in the UDO. For a property of this size under single ownership, a PUD makes sense so that all of the public improvements across the site can be planned together. For example, the Department can work with the petitioners on requiring phasing from one part of the property to another, a process that would not be part of a typical site plan approval. The fifth is verification that the land is under single ownership or control, and it is. The sixth through ninth requirements are related to highly-valued design features. Six and seven are related to protecting and retaining environmental and natural resources on the site. The petitioner has worked with the Department to ensure that the environmental regulations on the site will meet the existing UDO requirements of protection. The eighth and ninth standards are related to low impact design features being used throughout the site, as well as solar orientation and passive energy-efficient design throughout the development. Because of the size of the proposed PUD, we are not seeing detailed building plans as we sometimes do during this process. So confirming solar orientation is difficult at this stage. But, as the final plans are submitted, the eighth and ninth standards will be verified. Standards ten through thirteen also focus on highly-valued design features, but are more open-ended, as they are determined by the Department Director. Standard ten allows no block length longer than 1,400 linear feet, and the Department believes this is an important and impactful standard, so the petitioner has designed to that standard. Standard eleven includes area for a centralized gathering or recreation space for the development, and the petitioner has included that in their District Center plans. The twelfth standard suggests internally and externally connected parks, trails, and an open space system. The petitioner is constructing a trail to connect to a City built trail to the east, with a connection to an existing trail to the south. The thirteenth standard is related to community-level energy production. The Department does not think that the community would best be served by focusing the use of this land on community-level energy production.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN: This property is designated as *Neighborhood Residential*, and is located in Focus Area 7, the West Fork Clear Creek Focus Area. The Comprehensive Plan notes the following about the *Neighborhood Residential* area:

- The Neighborhood Residential district is primarily composed of residential land uses with densities ranging from 2 units per acre to 15 units per acre.

- Single family residential development is the dominant land use activity for this district.
- These areas are largely built out, homogenous neighborhoods, but some vacant tracts of land exist as well as opportunities for small-scale neighborhood redevelopment activity...
- For larger tracts of land, single-family, attached single-family, and multifamily residential uses may be appropriate, and in some instances small-scaled neighborhood mixed use is also appropriate.
- Create neighborhood focal points, gateways, and centers.
- Ensure that appropriate linkages to neighborhood destinations are provided.
- Large developments should develop a traditional street grid with short blocks to reduce the need for circuitous trips.
- Support incentive programs that increase owner occupancy and affordability (including approaches promoting both permanent affordability and home ownership for all income levels).

Image Thirteen: Rough Area of Petition Site on Comprehensive Plan



While the Comprehensive Plan calls for less density in this area than the PUD proposes, the Plan acknowledges that this site is part of a much larger region in the southwestern part of Bloomington that contains some of the last large, open spaces for development. You can see most of Focus Area 7 in Image Thirteen, with the rough area of the petition site outlined in red. Additionally, while the number of potential units is included by the petitioner, the UDO has almost entirely moved away from regulating development based on the number of units, and moved toward focusing on design. This property will include a focal point, with the open green space in the District Center, as well as providing connection between existing and future

roadways and trails. The Comprehensive Plan also acknowledges repeatedly that there will be a need for housing in the community. The Community Profile portion of the document states that the community does have some large, undeveloped tracts of land, and that we may need to seek denser development in some places, in order to also provide environmental protections where those are needed. That is what this project aims to achieve.

20.06.040(d)(6)(B) General Compliance Criteria

- i. Compliance with this UDO
- ii. Compliance with Other Applicable Regulations
- iii. Compliance with Utility, Service, and Improvement Standards
- iv. Compliance with Prior Approvals

PROPOSED FINDING: The PUD meets the Qualifying Standards prescribed in the UDO, and incorporates many of the existing UDO standards, as well. The petitioner has worked with City of Bloomington Utilities to ensure that capacity for this development can be achieved. The Department and petitioner will continue to work closely with CBU as the project moves forward. No prior approvals affect this petition.

20.06.040(d)(6)(D) Additional Criteria Applicable to Primary Plats and Zoning Map Amendments (Including PUDs)

- i. Consistency with Comprehensive Plan and Other Applicable Plans
The proposed use and development shall be consistent with and shall not interfere with the achievement of the goals and objectives of the Comprehensive Plan and any other adopted plans and policies.
- ii. Consistent with Intergovernmental Agreements
The proposed use and development shall be consistent with any adopted intergovernmental agreements and shall comply with the terms and conditions of any intergovernmental agreements incorporated by reference into this UDO.
- iii. Minimization or Mitigation of Adverse Impacts
 - 1. The proposed use and development shall be designed to minimize negative environmental impacts and shall not cause significant adverse impacts on the natural environment. Examples of the natural environment include water, air, noise, stormwater management, wildlife habitat, soils, and native vegetation.
 - 2. The proposed use and development shall not result in the excessive destruction, loss or damage of any natural, scenic, or historic feature of significant importance.
 - 3. The proposed use and development shall not result in significant adverse fiscal impacts on the city.
 - 4. The petitioner shall make a good-faith effort to address concerns of the adjoining property owners in the immediate neighborhood as defined in the pre-submittal neighborhood meeting for the specific proposal, if such a meeting is required.
- iv. Adequacy of Road Systems
 - 1. Adequate road capacity must exist to serve the uses permitted under the proposed development, and the proposed use and development shall be designed to ensure safe ingress and egress onto the site and safe road conditions around the site, including adequate access onto the site for fire, public safety, and EMS services.
 - 2. The proposed use and development shall neither cause undue traffic congestion nor draw significant amounts of traffic through residential streets.

- v. Provides Adequate Public Services and Facilities
Adequate public service and facility capacity shall exist to accommodate uses permitted under the proposed development at the time the needs or demands arise, while maintaining adequate levels of service to existing development. Public services and facilities include, but are not limited to, streets, potable water, sewer, stormwater management structures, schools, public safety, fire protection, libraries, and vehicle/pedestrian connections and access within the site and to adjacent properties.
- vi. Rational Phasing Plan
If the petition involves phases, each phase of the proposed development shall contain all of the required streets, utilities, landscaping, open space, and other improvements that are required to comply with the project’s cumulative development to date and shall not depend upon subsequent phases for those improvements.

PROPOSED FINDING: The proposed use and development does not interfere with the goals of the Comprehensive Plan, and in fact aims to provide housing that is called for in the Plan, while protecting existing neighborhoods and residents and environmentally sensitive areas. The proposal is not affected by any existing interlocal agreements. The proposed development incorporates all existing UDO regulations related to environmental features in order to minimize negative impacts on those areas on site and surrounding it. The extensive natural features on this site will be protected to the scale required by the UDO. The petitioner is working with the Economic and Sustainable Development (ESD) Department to ensure that any fiscal impact on the City is appropriate and in line with the goals of the community. The petitioner has met repeatedly with neighbors of the site, and the Department has assisted with that communication, and changes to the PUD have been included to address as many of their concerns, as possible. The development is required to make the largest vehicular connections at the beginning of the project, in part to ensure that safe access to the site is present before anyone occupies the site. The petitioner will also be responsible for upgrades to areas around the site that are identified in the Traffic Analysis, in order to ensure that those roadways are not negatively affected by the development. With the infrastructure being built by the development, adequate public facilities are available when needed on this site. The petitioner has worked extensively with the Department on a phasing plan, and no requirements needed for early phases is pushed to later phases. The site phasing is rational.

20.06.070(b)(3)(E)(i)(1) Specific Approval Criteria

- [a] The recommendations of the Comprehensive Plan;
- [b] Current conditions and character of structures and uses in each zoning district;
- [c] The most desirable use for which the land in each zoning district is adapted;
- [d] The conservation of sensitive environmental features;
- [e] The conservation of property values throughout the jurisdiction; and
- [f] Responsible development and growth.

PROPOSED FINDING: The development supports the recommendations of the Comprehensive Plan, including the connections envisioned in the Transportation Plan. The site is currently vacant with no improvements, and future development will protect the sensitive environmental features on the site. This almost 140 acre parcel has long been planned for development, including single-family, multifamily, commercial, office, and industrial uses. Per the Comprehensive Plan, the goals for this area have shifted and are largely of a residential nature, with some supporting commercial. The proposed development is a desirable use of this area. Environmentally sensitive

areas will be protected during this development. While it is difficult to speak to property values in the jurisdiction, the development of additional housing is unlikely to have negative effects on the property values throughout the jurisdiction. The development balances varied needs in the community, including the need for more housing, the need for sustainable development, the need to reduce sprawl, and the need to protect existing resources.

CONCLUSION: The proposed PUD would develop a large piece of property that has not been fully developed since the existing PUD was approved in 1999. That PUD was built out until it ran into triggers for public improvements. As a result, the Department is not recommending altering the typical subdivision control requirements of the construction of Transportation Plan improvements with platting. This land contains a number of important environmentally sensitive areas, and while development is also important, those areas need to be protected during construction and beyond. As one of the largest areas left in the developed areas of Bloomington, development of the property is an important part of providing additional housing for the community in areas that are already served by existing infrastructure. The petitioner has worked with various Departments in the City to find a balance that allows the project to work while meeting City goals. Development of the parcel is an exciting prospect for the City, and the Department has worked with the petitioner to revise the PUD District Ordinance and Preliminary Plan from those that were submitted last year, in order to meet City goals related to connectivity, responsible development, housing, and environmental protection.

RECOMMENDATION: The Plan Commission forwards PUD-18-23 to the Common Council with a positive recommendation and the following conditions:

1. The District Ordinance shall be amended as follows:
 - a. Section 03.03.020(b)(2)(C) shall read: Buildings in the RH1 and RH2 districts cannot have a floor plate larger than 10,000 square feet. Buildings in the MN or MX Districts cannot have a floor plate larger than 20,000 square feet unless one or more incentives is utilized through 04.04.060.
 - b. Section 04.04.060(c)(v) shall be added and all other numbers below will be renumbered accordingly. It will read: In the MX and MN Districts if either the affordability or sustainable development incentive is utilized for a project, the project may utilize a floor plate of 30,000 square feet.
 - c. Section 04.04.060(c)(iii) shall read: UDO section 20.04.110(c)(5)(B)(iv)(2) shall provide: Tier 2 Projects: Projects that are eligible for increased primary structure height for the affordable housing and sustainable development shall be eligible for two additional floors or building height not to exceed 24 feet. The additional floors of building height granted under this subsection (iv)(2) shall step-back at least 10 feet further than the lower floors of the building. This provision (two additional floors) shall only be utilized on four blocks in MN and 2 blocks in MX.
 - d. Section 01.01.070 shall be added. It will be titled: Subdivision Standard applicable to MN and MX. It will read: In the MN designated area, either the northern blocks or the southern blocks shall all incorporate east-west alleys. In the MX designated area, at least two of the blocks shall incorporate contiguous alleys. This regulation of the PUD is applicable no matter which subdivision type is used.
 - e. Section 04.04.040(e) shall be added. It will read: A fence along the property line between the petition site and the parcels to the southwest (53-08-07-100-001.008-009 and 53-08-07-100-001.005-009) will be maintained until mutually agreed it is no longer needed or the property (parcel numbers above) transfers for development.

If the existing fence is on the petition site, it can meet this requirement. Said fence shall be a maximum of six feet tall in front of the front building line of the house on the 53-08-07-100-001.005-009 property.

2. The Preliminary Plan shall be amended to include the matrix shown in Image Twelve.
3. The petitioner shall be responsible for off-site improvements identified in the Traffic Analysis and included in a Memorandum of Understanding executed between the petitioner and City of Bloomington Administration.
4. A karst study, performed by a geologist, shall be submitted at the time of the initial primary plat for the property. Said study must be reviewed and approved by the City before primary plat approval is recommended.
5. The petitioner shall be responsible for the agreed upon improvements related to water and sewer service for this site, both on and off site, identified in discussions with City of Bloomington Utilities per a Memorandum of Understanding executed between the petitioner and City of Bloomington Utilities.
6. The petitioner will be responsible for incorporating the following stormwater detention requirements during development in disturbed areas and per the preliminary plan:
 - a. Release rates for this project should be 0.25 cfs per acre of development for 0-10 year return interval storms and 0.45 cfs for 11-100 year return interval storms.
 - b. The petitioner shall use the 24-hours NRCS Type 2 Rainfall Distribution to determine storage volume requirements.
 - c. The storage volume shall be determined by calculating the volume of outflow from the site that exceeds the given allowable release rate.
 - d. The petitioner submit all detention calculations to City of Bloomington Utilities Engineering for review.
7. The petitioner must incorporate more than 1 BMP as part of a treatment train during development. The site as a whole will be reviewed by City of Bloomington Utilities with the issuance of each grading permit in order to confirm that preceding and proposed measures are addressing stormwater and runoff issues created by the Development. Grading permits will not be issued until City of Bloomington Utilities confirms that satisfactory measures are and will be in place.
8. The petitioner shall continue to work with the Parks and Recreation Department and Duke Energy to fulfill the trail construction and dedication proposal through an agreement between the parties.
9. The petitioner will continue to work with the Housing and Neighborhood Development Department and the City may alter the percentage of units (15%) required in particular neighborhoods if housing is provided that meets the needs of households that make less than 90% AMI for Monroe County, as is allowed by the PUD Qualifying Standard #3.
10. The PUD allows that the eastern leg of NC-24 from the Transportation Plan will not be platted or built.

MEMORANDUM

Date: March 19, 2024

To: Bloomington Plan Commission

From: Bloomington Environmental Commission

Subject: PUD-18-23: Sudbury Development Partners, LLC. (Summit District PUD)
South Weimer Road
Request to rezone to a Planned Unit Development and a request for approval of a District Ordinance and Preliminary Plan

The purpose of Environmental Commission's memorandums to the Plan Commission (PC) is to express the environmental concerns and recommendations of the Environmental Commission (EC) with the hope that action will be taken to safeguard and enhance the environment-enriching attributes that provide ecosystem services to all of Bloomington. The EC believes that any Planned Unit Development (PUD) District Ordinance (DO) should not reduce the environmental protection requirements to less than the minimum Unified Development Ordinance (UDO) standards and be *at least* as environmentally protective as any regular development that would be following the standard UDO regulations. The purpose of a PUD is not to avoid environmental standards.

This is a large site that will influence about 140 acres of Bloomington's ecosystem services, carbon footprint, and plant and animal biodiversity. Additionally, it is located within the 'circle' of the wildlife habitat corridor, and is rated number five of the top ten areas of Greenspace, according to the 2017 Bloomington Habitat Connectivity Plan. The size of this site alone necessitates the very best environmental protections. In addition to the large size, there are countless environmental features dotting the entire area, including mature tree stands, streams and riparian buffers, steep slopes, wetlands, sinkholes, and rich biodiversity.

The EC understands the current demand for housing, but is opposed to prioritizing that need over the need for environmental protection during this time of climate and ecological crisis. Climate change and biodiversity loss has long-term impacts on all residents and must be prioritized.

The EC has a number of recommendations pertaining to the Summit District Ordinance dated March 4, 2024 that they would like to have addressed by the Petitioner. Some issues stem from the UDO and some others from current preferred practices (CPPs) that are not covered in the UDO.

Regulatory comments:

1. FLOODPLAIN

The Stantec Exhibit #4, Mapped Floodplain, shows the FEMA Floodway and the IDNR Best Available Flood Mapping boundary for the floodway. The floodplain boundary should be used as

the limits of disturbance because it represent the limits of the Base Flood Elevation and the 1-percent-annual-chance flood. A floodplain is the area susceptible to being inundated by floodwaters, and is comprised of the floodway and the floodway fringe. The floodway includes the channel and adjacent overbank areas necessary to effectively convey floodwaters. The floodway fringe are lands outside the floodway, at or below the Base Flood Elevation, that store but do not effectively convey floodwaters. Please redraw this to show the boundary of the floodplain as the limits of disturbance.

2. TREE & FOREST PRESERVATION

The Stantec Exhibit #6, Canopy Estimates shows that the Tree and Forest canopy coverage is incomplete and not depicted properly. There is Tree and Forest Canopy coverage missing in the northeastern block of the site. Is this intended to be the forest cover after the base coverage is calculated and the minimum required vegetation canopy is left, or is this the base coverage? Additionally, it appears the boundary was not measured at ten feet beyond the dripline of the trees as the UDO requires. Please recalculate the Tree and Forest Canopy cover to include the ten feet beyond the drip lines and all closed canopy areas to derive the base coverage. Provide the base coverage acreage and the calculations for getting a final Tree and Forest protection acreage for the trees to be protected in easements. The EC would like to see one illustration with the original tree coverage and all the environmental features on top of each other.

3. PARK & OPEN SPACE

The DO, page 4, (5) reads “Unless expressly stated otherwise in this PUD, to resolve any conflict that might exist, Districts designated PO shall adopt UDO provisions of the PO zoning district.” That is 20.02.030 (b) PO- Parks and Open Space.

The UDO definition for a park is: “A parcel of land available to the public for passive and/or active recreation and is maintained and governed by the Bloomington parks department.” The definition for open space is: “An area of land not covered by buildings, parking structures, or accessory uses except for recreational structures. Open space may include nature areas, streams and floodplains, meadows or open fields containing baseball, football, and soccer fields, golf courses, swimming pools, bicycle paths, etc. Open space does not include street rights-of-way, platted lot area, private yards, patio areas, or land scheduled for future development.”

The UDO states that “The PO district is intended to accommodate and protect City-owned parks and open spaces and to limit structures and land uses to those compatible with the City’s management plan for such,” which would be the Parks and Recreation (P&R) Department’s long-term plan. It allows for structures, parking lots, and impervious surfaces. The only exception the EC would agree with would be a paved trail head.

This means the tree and forest areas, riparian buffers, floodplains, and wetlands could all be converted to amenity space for the development, and not actually preserved. These areas need to be protected within easements not as parks and open spaces, but as the environmental features that they are.

The EC understands that the PUD PO District needs to be called a district of some kind, but the Use Table, page 23 of the DO also allows such uses as swimming pools, seasonal sales, special events, EV charging facilities, and solar and wind systems either ground or building mounted. Figure 12 on page 18 also states that the PO district is allowed 10% impervious surface coverage

and that the building setback is 15 feet, which is the same width as for residential lots. The EC believes there is no reason to have a building setback on a lot that is supposed to be preserved. The EC believes the PO District should follow all of the same UDO standards as found in the Environmental and Easement sections for preservation and conservation.

4. PRIVATELY OWNED PARKS

In circumstances where there is a conservation easement along the back of individually-owned lots, the owners usually encroach into it. It has turned out to be a poor idea for homeowners with small lots to own a part of a conservancy easement. The EC recommends that all protected areas be placed in common areas as the UDO directs.

5. DENSITY

The PUD DO, page 19 in Figure 12 shows that all three residential districts are allowed up to 70% impervious surface coverage, and 90% and 95% for the mixed use. The PO district is allowed 10% impervious surface despite supposedly being preserved land. The EC opposes this. Although Bloomington and the EC focus on density, the EC believes that these amounts of impervious surface coverage are too dense for good quality of life and environmental ecosystem services.

The lot size for the R zoning district is 1000 sq. ft. (5000 sq. ft. in UDO). For the lots in RH1 & RH2 the sizes are both 2000 sq. ft. These are awfully small to get a house or other structure on and then to have any kind of greenspace, garden, or play area for single-family dwellings.

For zone R the lot width is 15 ft. wide, (UDO allows for 50 ft.) which means it would be about 66 ft. deep. There are 5 ft. setbacks on each side, a 3 ft. setback on the back, and 5-15 ft. on the front. If the lot is 15 ft. wide minus 10 ft. side setbacks, doesn't that mean the house can only be 5 ft. wide? At 66 ft. deep minus 3 ft. in back, and 15 ft. in the front (making it 15 instead of 5 to accommodate for street trees & sidewalk), the hypothetical house could be 5 ft. by 48 ft. in size. Is this incorrect?

6. LANDSCAPE AREA

Figure 12, page 19, shows that there are no minimum landscape size requirements for **any** of the 6 districts. Can the Petitioner please explain what this means? Additionally, with density and impervious surface coverage so high, it appears there is no way that UDO landscape rules will be able to apply.

7. ACCESSORY USES

The EC believes that the Petitioner should add to the Use Table Figure 13, on page 23, accessory uses including chicken flocks, bee hives, noncommercial greenhouses, home occupations, and recycling drop off or self-serve facilities. Forbidding these uses is too restrictive for homeowners in today's world of sustainability.

8. SURFACE PARKING LOTS

All surface parking lots should contain 'Green Infrastructure' to capture all surface stormwater from the lots before flowing into Clear Creek. Examples include, bioswales, permeable pavement, openings in curbs, infiltration basins, etc.

9. STEEP SLOPE CALCULATION

The steep slope areas depicted on EX-2 show that on the 12-18% slopes, the 50% of slopes that are allowed to be used was calculated incorrectly, according to the UDO. The EX-2 legend states 12-18% slope (approx. 17 acres) = 12% of **total 139-acre site**, therefore the allowable impact = 50% = 8.5 Acres. The UDO states “Any development on slopes between 12 percent and 18 percent shall be allowed a maximum disturbance of 50 percent of the **total slope area**.” It does not allow for using the total acreage of the site to calculate the acreage of slopes that can be disturbed. Slope protection needs to be recalculated.

Additionally, it appears that on some of the slopes that exceed 18% (Excessive Slopes) there are plans for development instead of total protection as the UDO calls for. Please remove those areas from the development design.

10. RIPARIAN BUFFER OMISSION

The Landscape and Open Space Plan shows that some of the riparian buffer in the southern edge of the site is not protected at all.

11. SINKHOLE PROTECTION

In EX-8, Karst Points, some of the sinkholes have not been protected at all and show development over them. Please adjust land-disturbing activities to delineate 35 ft. (25 ft. for the Karst Conservation Easement (KCE) and 10 ft. for construction setback) out from the last closed contour of every sinkhole.

12. NEW SINKHOLE OPENING PLAN

This entire site is riddled with evidence of karst geology. It would be very surprising if a currently-unidentified sinkhole or cave were not exposed during construction activities. This may require the consultation of a 3rd party Certified Professional Geologist (CPG). Please include in the DO the Petitioner’s plan for karst protection in the event a sinkhole or cave is encountered at a later date.

Also, will the Petitioner require sinkhole insurance for all structures?

13. SINKHOLE IDENTIFICATION

Please show an illustration of the contours of all the sinkholes so it may be easily seen where the last closed contours are thought to be.

14. CAVE

There is a reported cave near Arbor Ridge that is not shown. Please address this. Are you sure there are no springs?

Non-regulatory comments:

1. HOME OWNERS ASSOCIATION ALLOWANCES

Many times a Home Owners Association (HOA) is started by the developer, then transferred to the people who have moved there after the subdivision is sufficiently populated. The EC asks that the HOA specifically allows clothes lines, chicken coops, bee hives, solar panels, gardens, tall native plants, and any other environmental accoutrements that homeowners often desire for sustainability.

2. ELECTRIC VEHICLE PARKING CHARGING STATIONS

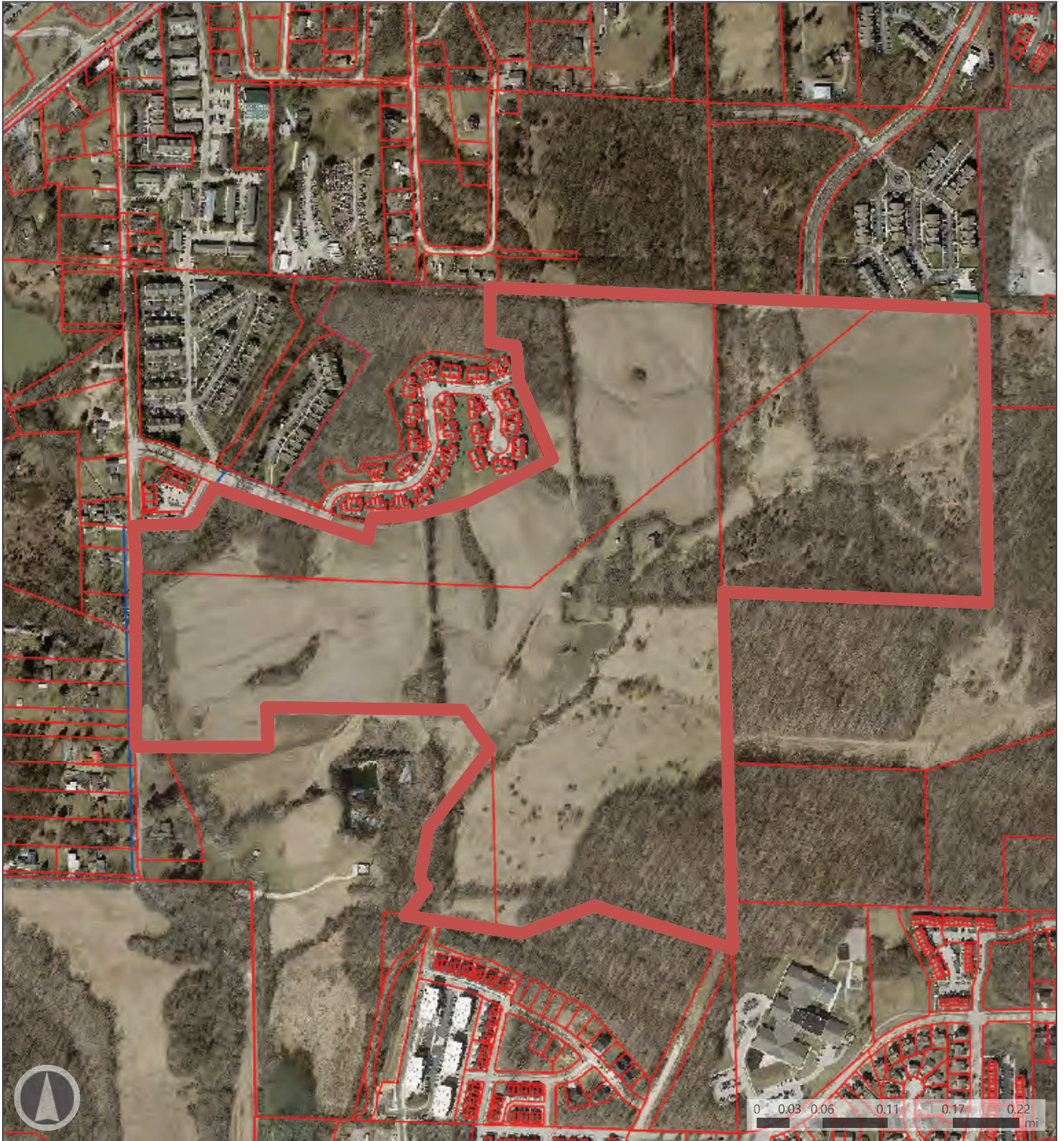
Even though the Petitioner proposes the same number of electric vehicle (EV) parking sites as required by the UDO, the EC believes they need more. Instead of two EV spaces per fifty regular spaces, the EC suggests four EV spaces per fifty regular spaces.

3. HEAT-PROTECTED BUS STOPS

In an effort to reduce the Urban Heat Island Effect, all bus stops should be covered and have at least one large tree planted on its south or west side to provide shade.

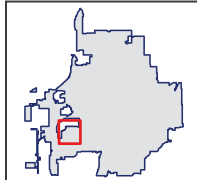
4. RIPARIAN BUFFER MEASUREMENT

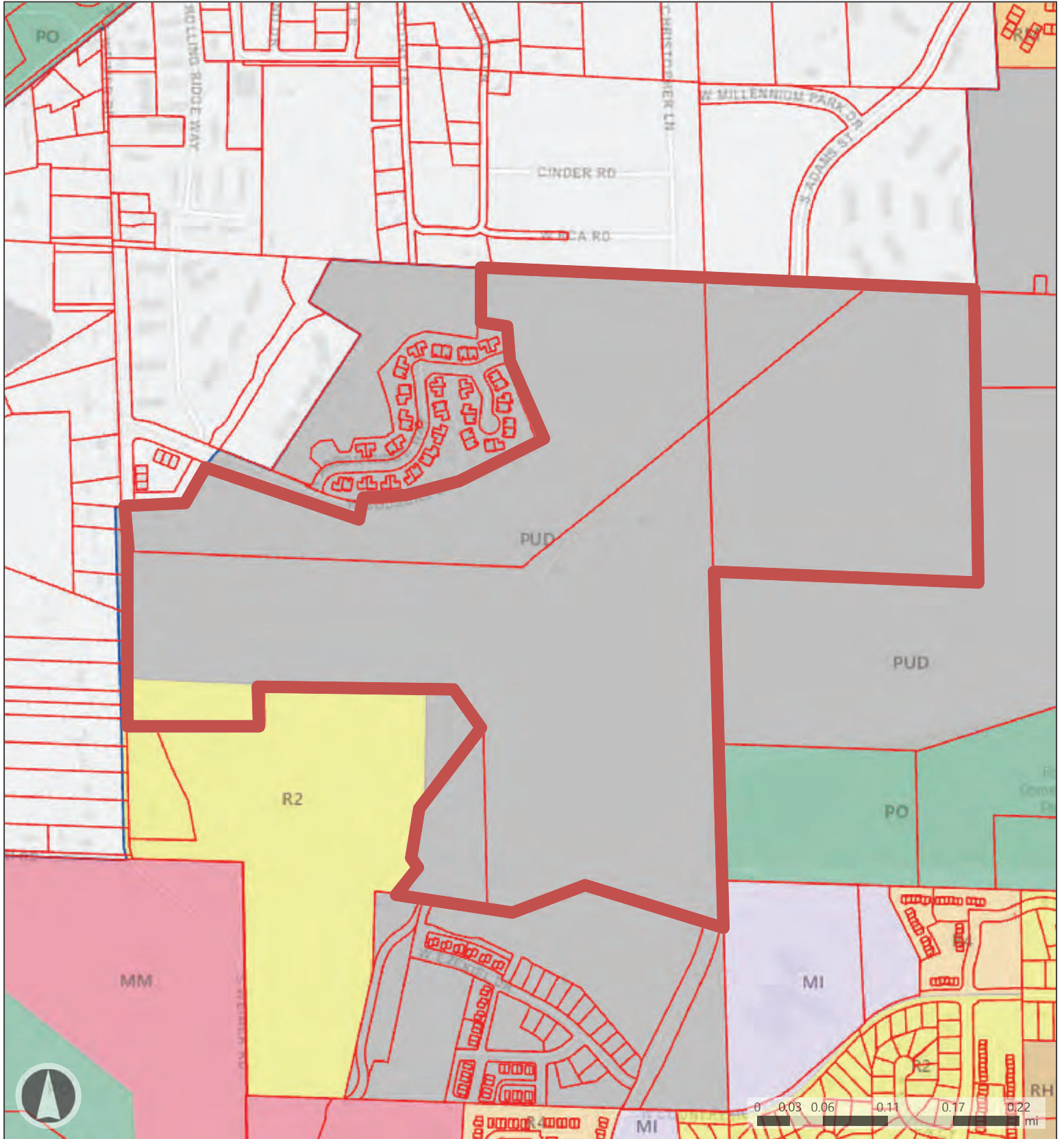
The riparian buffers should be measured from the top-of-bank, not the centerline of the stream. The EC realizes the UDO was recently changed to now use the centerline as the way to begin delineating the first edge of a riparian buffer, but the EC believes this is contrary to industry standards and should not be used. There is one stream that bisects the property that is highly incised and if the centerline is used, it will miss much of the protection that the stream and its steep banks require. Measuring from the top of bank won't have much influence on the other creeks on this site. Please recalculate the location of the riparian buffers.



Map Legend

- Parcels
- Bloomington Municipal Boundary










Map Legend

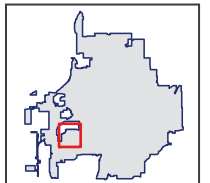
-  Parcels
-  Bloomington Municipal Boundary

Code : Description

-  R2 : Residential Medium Lot
-  R4 : Residential Urban

-  RH : Residential High-Density Multifamily
-  RM : Residential Multifamily
-  MI : Mixed-Use Institutional

089



November 22, 2023

SUMMIT DISTRICT PUD: PETITIONER'S STATEMENT

A. Project: Description of Character:

Summit District PUD is a proposed multi-phased development that encompasses planning for 138.51 acres of unimproved land located in the southwest quadrant of the municipal boundaries of the City of Bloomington. The property is currently in a zoned planned unit development with a small southern portion in the R2 zoning district. The current zoning designations have not been fully implemented over the course of nearly twenty years, and upon examination, the current zoning is insufficient to achieve the overall vision and planning goals for this property. Since the initial creation of the PUD in the 1990's, there have been significant changes in the need for housing, the availability of infrastructure and the comprehensive goals of the City for residential and mixed use development. Previously anticipated infrastructure has not taken place which thwarted the potential development of this site. Instead of amending the existing PUD, the most effective approach is to wholly redesign the development plan for the undeveloped portion and propose a new PUD to meet current and future planning objectives, consistent with the City's Comprehensive Plan, Transportation Plan and related policy and vision documents.

The Summit District PUD presents new and imaginative concepts in urban design and land use development over a broad area. The PUD is crafted to promote and improve the health-safety, and general welfare of the residents of the City and to create distinct developments with unique urban design, mixed uses, enhanced ecosystems, and substantial benefit to the City that would not otherwise result from the general application of the UDO. Summit District PUD will accommodate innovative development layouts and preserve and enhance the natural, environmental, and scenic features of the site and will further address challenges presented by specific site conditions within the Summit District. A total of 53 acres of land will be preserved as parks and open spaces, which will include conservation areas, tree preservation, park space, water and drainage areas, karst features and trails – all enhancing the natural attributes.

The Summit District PUD faithfully meets all requirements of the UDO, as more fully set forth below, and provides for a longer-term development effort to create various types of residential housing, with specifically designed intensity and density of development, coupled with supportive services, commercial opportunities and a resultant series of neighborhood concepts to promote quality of life and place within the City. The PUD will provide a minimum of 15% affordable housing, promote homeownership and offer incentives to increase the percentage of needed affordable housing. The PUD reflects the vision, objectives and policies of the City's



Comprehensive Plan adopted in 2018. In particular, the Comprehensive Plan objectives aimed toward the Environment, Housing & Neighborhoods, Transportation, and Land Use are all included in the overall plan and design of Summit District.

Summit District will offer a wide variety of quality housing options, including much-needed affordable and workforce housing that will also promote homeownership. The PUD will further the City's stated policies for land use as articulated in the Comprehensive Plan, which include:

- (1) Neighborhood focal points, gateways and urban centers with accessible public and private services (e.g. transit, police, fire, sewer/water, telecommunication, modern utilities)
- (2) Linkages to neighborhood destinations to promote a "20 minute neighborhood metric"
- (3) Respect and enhance environmental assets and natural features
- (4) Promote innovative architectural design strategies
- (5) Develop connectivity in neighborhoods with street, bike & pedestrian pathways
- (6) Support incentive programs to increase owner-occupancy and affordability
- (7) A diverse mix of housing types and densities including small-scale commercial complements

Summit District PUD is designed to create a new identity for use of this land and the natural attributes of the property. The development principles include mixed-use, green building, grid circulation, appropriate densities, housing diversity, including workforce/affordable housing and commercial/employment development within higher-density areas within the property. Access and connectivity are thoughtfully designed to create roadways, pathways and connections to the areas within the PUD as well as adjacent amenities and services. The City's Transportation Plan envisions both north-south and east-west connectivity at this location, which are included in the overall development plan of the PUD. The plan includes appropriate connectivity to adjacent off-site areas to further the City's vision within the municipal boundaries.

B. Property and Plan

Sudbury Development Partners, LLC acquired the 138.51-acre tract of land on February 6, 2023 with the express purpose of creating development on property that has been idle for many years in spite of prior planning efforts. A legal description of the land and survey is included here to define the area legally forming the zoning district. Mapping included in the PUD separates the nearly 140 acres into distinct areas for development. The PUD sets forth five areas of development, with sub-areas designated for refined and targeted zoning consideration. Given the massive size of the Property, the planning and development period is expected to take place over a period of at least ten (10) years. Based on the availability of existing infrastructure and connections, including utility and roadways, the development is anticipated to begin along the south and west boundaries of the property, to the north and east side of the property; then south and to the west. Each separate development project (smaller parcels with street frontage and access as planned) will necessarily result in subdivision of the Property with platting and site plans submitted by individual development parcel. The development process will be necessarily require the City's participation



through defining utility capacity and expansion opportunities, as well as developing funding sources, including tax incremental financing, to support road and related infrastructure completions through a separate understanding between the petitioner and the City.

Affordability and sustainability, along with the incentives available for each will accompany development plans submitted to achieve goals articulated in this ordinance. A minimum of 15% of the residential housing offered by this Project will fall in the affordable category and be income-limited, as provided by the UDO. Units will be designated as affordable to meet the requirement and to provide diversity in housing types and affordable units across the entire project. The entire project will achieve the minimum 15% dedication of affordable residential housing and integrated over the entire Property by development area and sub-area, as further described in the PUD. This integration of this housing requirement across the entire scope of the development will ensure that there is no single concentration of affordable housing in a defined area, but that it is appropriately disbursed throughout the Property. The calculation for each development project will be carried forward from area-to-area such that the aggregate housing dedicated to affordability will total a minimum of 15%, thereby meeting and likely exceeding the PUD requirement for affordability. Some incentives will require an increase of affordability to a minimum of 20%.

Each separate development area within the PUD will necessarily result in further subdivision of the property, with platting and site plans submitted by individual development parcels moving forward. As parcels are planned for development, other participants will accept ownership of tracts through a subdivision process to develop to specific uses and purposes as defined by the PUD.

C. Qualifying Standards (UDO: Section 20.02.040)

- (1) The PUD zoning district is 138.51 acres, well more than the 5-acre minimum requirement.
- (2) The PUD zoning district is not within the Mixed-Use Downtown (MD) zoning district, prohibited by the UDO.
 - (3) A minimum of 15% of the proposed dwelling units will be permanently income-limited through deed restriction to households earning less than 120 percent of the HUD AMI for Monroe County, Indiana and the development will be subject to the applicable standards of Subsection 04.04.110(c) Affordable Housing.
- (4) Summit District PUD would not be feasible through the conventional zoning regulations and standards found in the UDO and is best served by a planned unit development ordinance. Given the massive scale development of the singularly owned and un-subdivided parcel, a broader planning approach is critical to the orderly development of the land and implementation of the overall vision for housing and complementary services and commercial activity. The PUD is optimal to meet the objectives of the Comprehensive Plan and Transportation Plan adopted by the City.
- (5) Summit District land is singularly owned by Sudbury Development Partners, LLC under Deed Record, Instrument No 2023001200, recorded with the Recorder of Monroe County, Indiana on the 6th day of February 2023.
- (6) Summit District is protective of highly-valued design features that include specific

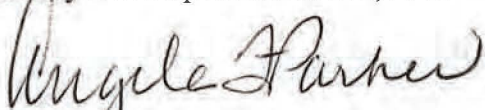


natural, environmental and scenic resources and green spaces as well as retaining natural landforms throughout the development, including:

- a. Protecting the natural features through inventive design that consider the natural characteristics of the site;
 - b. Retaining the natural landforms to the extent possible while designing residential densities to meet the needs of the community;
 - c. Designing low impact design in areas of sensitivity and more intense development where appropriate; and
 - d. Utilizing green incentive and passive energy design strategies, where feasible.
- (7) Summit District is designed in a manner that no block perimeter will exceed 1400 feet, it will retain and introduce greenspace, trails, pedestrian and bike paths as well as open spaces, incorporating the following factors:
- a. Connectivity to promote pedestrian, public transportation and the “20-minute neighborhood” concept;
 - b. Design of Summit Center to adequately support the neighborhood and larger community;
 - c. Connectivity to the existing and planned infrastructure as prescribed in the Comprehensive and Transportation Plans adopted by the City; and
 - d. Designs that promote and support the use of renewable energy.

Respectfully submitted,

Sudbury Development Partners, LLC



By Angela F. Parker, Counsel

Attachments:

Deed
Survey

445551/25528-1



Committed to Client. Committed to Community.

DULY ENTERED
FOR TAXATION
FEB 06, 2023

C. Edwin Smith
Auditor Monroe County, Indiana

2023001200 SPEC WAR \$25.00
2/6/2023 11:20:11 AM 6 PGS
Amy Swain
Monroe County Recorder IN
Recorded as Presented



SPECIAL WARRANTY DEED

THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH, that **J & E DEVELOPMENT, LLC**, an Indiana limited liability company (hereinafter "Grantor"), **CONVEYS AND WARRANTS** to **SUDBURY DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS, LLC**, an Indiana limited liability company (hereinafter "Grantee"), for the sum of Ten Dollars (\$10.00) and other valuable consideration, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, the following described real estate in Monroe County, Indiana (hereinafter the "Real Estate"):

SEE EXHIBIT "A" Attached Hereto and Incorporated Herein by Reference.

This conveyance is subject to (i) all current, non-delinquent real estate taxes and assessments; and (ii) any and all easements, agreements, restrictions, and other matters of record.

Grantor, as its sole warranty herein, warrants to Grantee, and the successors and assigns of Grantee, that it will forever defend title to the Real Estate (subject to the matters set forth above to which this conveyance is made subject) against those claims, and only those claims, of all persons or entities who shall claim title to, or assert claims affecting the title to, the Real Estate, or any part thereof, under, by, or through, or based upon the acts of, Grantor, but not otherwise.

Grantor is a limited liability company duly organized under the laws of the State of Indiana, and the person executing this deed on behalf of Grantor is an authorized Officer of Grantor. Grantor has full capacity to convey the Real Estate and all necessary corporate action for the making of such conveyance has been taken and done.

[Signature Page Follows]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Grantor has executed this Special Warranty Deed this 31st day of January, 2023.

J & E Development, LLC
an Indiana limited liability company

By: *Joseph P Kemp* Manager
Name: Joseph P Kemp
Title: Manager

STATE OF INDIANA)
) SS:
COUNTY OF MONROE)

Before me a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared Joseph P. Kemp, as Manager of J & E Development, LLC, and acknowledged the execution of the foregoing Special Warranty Deed for an on behalf of said entity.

WITNESS my hand and Notarial Seal this 31 day of January, 2023

My Commission Expires:

5/18/27

Nina K Walls
Notary Public



Residing in Monroe
County, Indiana

Nina K. Walls
Printed Name

Return recorded deed and send tax statements to Grantee's mailing address at: 3225 S. Hoyt Ave., Muncie, IN 47302

This instrument was prepared by Ted W. Nolting, Kroger Gardis & Regas, LLP, 111 Monument Circle, Suite 900, Indianapolis, IN 46204-5125.

I affirm, under the penalties for perjury, that I have taken reasonable care to redact each Social Security number in this document, unless required by law. Ted W. Nolting

EXHIBIT A

The Land is described as follows:

TRACT 1:

A part of the East half of Section 7, Township 8 North, Range 1 West, Monroe County, Indiana, more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at a 5/8 inch rebar at the Southwest corner of the Northeast quarter of said Section 7; thence North 01 degree 37 minutes 11 seconds West along the west line of said quarter a distance of 610.00 feet to a 5/8 inch rebar with yellow plastic cap stamped "BRG, INC 6892", hereinafter referred to as a rebar with BRG cap, at the Point of Beginning; thence North 01 degree 37 minutes 11 seconds West along said west line a distance of 753.08 feet to a mag nail at the Southwest corner of the North half of said quarter; thence South 88 degrees 01 minute 59 seconds East along the north line of said north half a distance of 1796.39 feet; thence North 50 degrees 34 minutes 15 seconds East 1061.42 feet to the east line of the Northeast quarter of said Section 7; thence South 02 degrees 31 minutes 28 seconds East along said east line a distance of 704.03 feet to a drill hole in the top of a 8" x 8" stone at the Southeast corner of the Northeast quarter of said Northeast quarter; thence South 01 degree 41 minutes 33 seconds East along the east line of said Northeast quarter a distance of 710.38 feet to a 5/8 inch rebar at the northwest corner of Lot 4 in Thompson Community Park, of record in Plat Cabinet C, Envelope 69 in the office of the Recorder of Monroe County, Indiana; thence South 01 degree 43 minutes 04 seconds East along the east line of said quarter and the west line of said Thompson Community Park a distance of 609.81 feet to a drill hole in the top of an 8" x 8" stone at the Southeast corner of said Northeast quarter; thence South 01 degree 35 minutes 11 seconds West along the west right-of-way of Adams Street Extension as dedicated by the plat of Woolery Planned Community Phase VIII, of record in Plat Cabinet C, Envelope 379 in the office of the Recorder of Monroe County, Indiana, a distance of 80.28 feet to a rebar with BRG cap at the beginning of a curve concave westerly having a radius of 785.00 feet and a chord which bears South 05 degrees 57 minutes 18 seconds West 119.96 feet; thence Southerly along said curve an arc length of 120.08 feet to a rebar with BRG cap on the north line of the property conveyed to Philip and Barbara Tapp by Instrument Number 2011001304 in the office of the Recorder of Monroe County, Indiana; thence along the north line of Tapp the next four (4) courses:

1. North 79 degrees 38 minutes 29 seconds West 70.68 feet to a 5/8 inch rebar with Tapp cap; thence
2. North 75 degrees 49 minutes 21 seconds West 531.71 feet to a 5/8 inch rebar with Tapp cap; thence
3. South 70 degrees 59 minutes 29 seconds West 349.09 feet to a 5/8 inch rebar with Tapp cap; thence
4. North 82 degrees 58 minutes 17 seconds West 114.38 feet to a rebar with BRG cap; thence

North 01 degree 37 minutes 11 seconds West 785.38 feet to a rebar with BRG cap; thence North 36 degrees 20 minutes 08 seconds West 209.87 feet to a rebar with BRG cap; thence North 88 degrees 10 minutes 15 seconds West 850.00 feet to a rebar with BRG cap; thence South 01 degree 37 minutes 11 seconds East 178.71 feet to a rebar with BRG cap; thence North 88 degrees 57 minutes 44 seconds West 629.92 feet to the Point of Beginning, containing 65.63 acres, more or less.

TRACT 2:

A part of the North half of the Northeast quarter of Section 7, Township 8 North, Range 1 West, Monroe County, Indiana, more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at a 5/8 inch rebar at the Southwest corner of said Northeast quarter; thence North 01 degree 37 minutes 11 seconds West along the west line of said quarter a distance of 610.00 feet to a 5/8 inch rebar with yellow plastic cap stamped "BRG, INC 6892", hereinafter referred to as a rebar with BRG cap; thence continuing along said west line North 01 degree 37 minutes 11 seconds West 753.08 feet to a mag nail at the Southwest corner of the North half of said Northeast quarter and the Point of Beginning; thence continuing along said west line North 01 degree 37 minutes 11 seconds West 194.56 feet to a mag nail; thence North 88 degrees 34 minutes

EXHIBIT A
(Continued)

57 seconds East along the south line of Lot 3 in Sudbury Farm, Phase 1, of record in Plat Cabinet C, Envelope 272 in the office of the Recorder of Monroe County, Indiana, a distance of 258.71 feet to a mag nail at the Southeast corner of said Lot 3; thence North 28 degrees 40 minutes 00 seconds East along the east line of said Lot 3 a distance of 245.45 feet to a rebar with BRG cap at the northeast corner of said Lot 3; thence South 67 degrees 55 minutes 45 seconds East along the south line of Sudbury Drive, as dedicated by the plat of said Sudbury Farm, a distance of 529.86 feet to a rebar at the beginning of a curve concave Northerly having a radius of 680.00 feet and a chord which bears South 74 degrees 47 minutes 28 seconds East 161.56 feet; thence Easterly along said curve an arc length of 161.94 feet to a rebar at the southeast corner of said platted Sudbury Drive; thence North 08 degrees 27 minutes 32 seconds East 80.09 feet to a rebar on the south line of the Arbor Ridge at Sudbury Farm, a Replat of Lot 7 in Sudbury Farm, Phase 1, of record in Plat Cabinet C Envelope 272 in the office of the Recorder of Monroe County, Indiana and the beginning of a non-tangent curve concave Northerly having a radius of 600.00 feet and a chord which bears North 82 degrees 19 minutes 57 seconds East 330.58 feet; thence along the south and east lines of said Arbor Ridge the next seven (7) courses:

1. Easterly along said curve an arc length of 334.91 feet to a rebar with BT cap; thence
2. North 66 degrees 18 minutes 33 seconds East 517.50 feet to a rebar with BT cap at the beginning of a curve concave Westerly having a radius of 25.00 feet and a chord which bears North 21 degrees 12 minutes 02 seconds East 35.42 feet; thence
3. Northerly along said curve an arc length of 39.36 feet to a rebar with BT cap; thence
4. North 23 degrees 32 minutes 04 seconds West 160.11 feet to a rebar with BT cap at the beginning of a curve concave easterly having a radius of 1030.00 feet and a chord which bears North 13 degrees 52 minutes 16 seconds West 354.74 feet; thence
5. Northerly along said curve an arc length of 356.52 feet to a rebar with BT cap; thence
6. North 85 degrees 42 minutes 27 seconds West 130.48 feet to a rebar with BT cap; thence
7. North 01 degree 30 minutes 36 seconds East, passing a rebar at 236.74 feet, a total distance of 246.82 feet to a rebar with BRG cap on the north line of said Northeast quarter; thence

South 87 degrees 18 minutes 14 seconds East along said north line a distance of 1017.37 feet to a 4" x 4" cut limestone at the Northeast corner of said quarter; thence South 02 degrees 31 minutes 28 seconds East along the east line of said quarter a distance of 627.00 feet; thence South 50 degrees 34 minutes 15 seconds West 1061.42 feet to the south line of the North half of said Northeast quarter; thence North 88 degrees 01 minute 59 seconds West 1796.39 feet to the Point of Beginning, containing 33.52 acres, more or less.

TRACT 3:

A part of the Northwest quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section 8, Township 8 North, Range 1 West, Monroe County, Indiana, more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a 4" x 4" cut limestone at the Northwest corner of said quarter quarter; thence South 84 degrees 51 minutes 05 seconds East along the north line of said quarter a distance of 20.38 feet to a rebar with BFA cap at the Southwest corner of Seminary Lot 178; thence continuing along the north line of said quarter quarter South 88 degrees 14 minutes 26 seconds East a distance of 739.62 feet; thence South 50 degrees 34 minutes 15 seconds West 947.62 feet to the west line of said quarter quarter; thence North 02 degrees 31 minutes 28 seconds West along said west line a distance of 627.00 feet to the Point of Beginning, containing 5.44 acres, more or less.

TRACT 4:

A part of the Northwest quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section 8, Township 8 North Range 1 West, Monroe County, Indiana, more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a drill hole in the top of an 8" x 8" stone at the Southwest corner of said quarter quarter; thence North

EXHIBIT A

(Continued)

02 degrees 31 minutes 28 seconds West along the west line of said quarter quarter a distance of 704.03 feet; thence North 50 degrees 34 minutes 15 seconds East 947.62 feet to the north line of said quarter quarter; thence South 88 degrees 14 minutes 26 seconds East along said north line a distance of 395.00 feet; thence South 02 degrees 31 minutes 28 seconds East, parallel with the west line of said quarter quarter, a distance of 1325.21 feet to the south line of said quarter quarter; thence North 88 degrees 28 minutes 09 seconds West along said south line a distance of 1154.54 feet to the Point of Beginning, containing 29.65 acres, more or less.

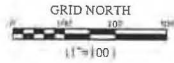
TRACT 5:

A part of the East half of Section 7, Township 8 North, Range 1 West, Monroe County, Indiana, more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at a 5/8 inch rebar at the Southwest corner of the Northeast quarter of said Section 7; thence North 01 degree 37 minutes 11 seconds West along the west line of said quarter a distance of 610.00 feet to a rebar with yellow plastic cap stamped "BRG INC 6892", hereinafter referred to as a rebar with BRG cap; thence South 88 degrees 57 minutes 44 seconds East 1598.94 feet to a rebar with BRG cap at the Point of Beginning; thence South 01 degree 37 minutes 11 seconds East 785.38 feet to a rebar with BRG cap on the north line of the property conveyed to Philip and Barbara Tapp by Instrument Number 2011001304 in the office of the Recorder of Monroe County, Indiana; thence North 82 degrees 58 minutes 17 seconds West along said north line a distance of 371.92 feet to a rebar with BRG cap; thence North 27 degrees 30 minutes 07 seconds East 132.19 feet to a rebar with BRG cap; thence North 40 degrees 16 minutes 29 seconds West 57.74 feet to a rebar with BRG cap; thence North 05 degrees 59 minutes 40 seconds East 197.75 feet to a rebar with BRG cap; thence North 38 degrees 24 minutes 39 seconds East 486.98 feet to the Point of Beginning, containing 4.27 acres, more or less.

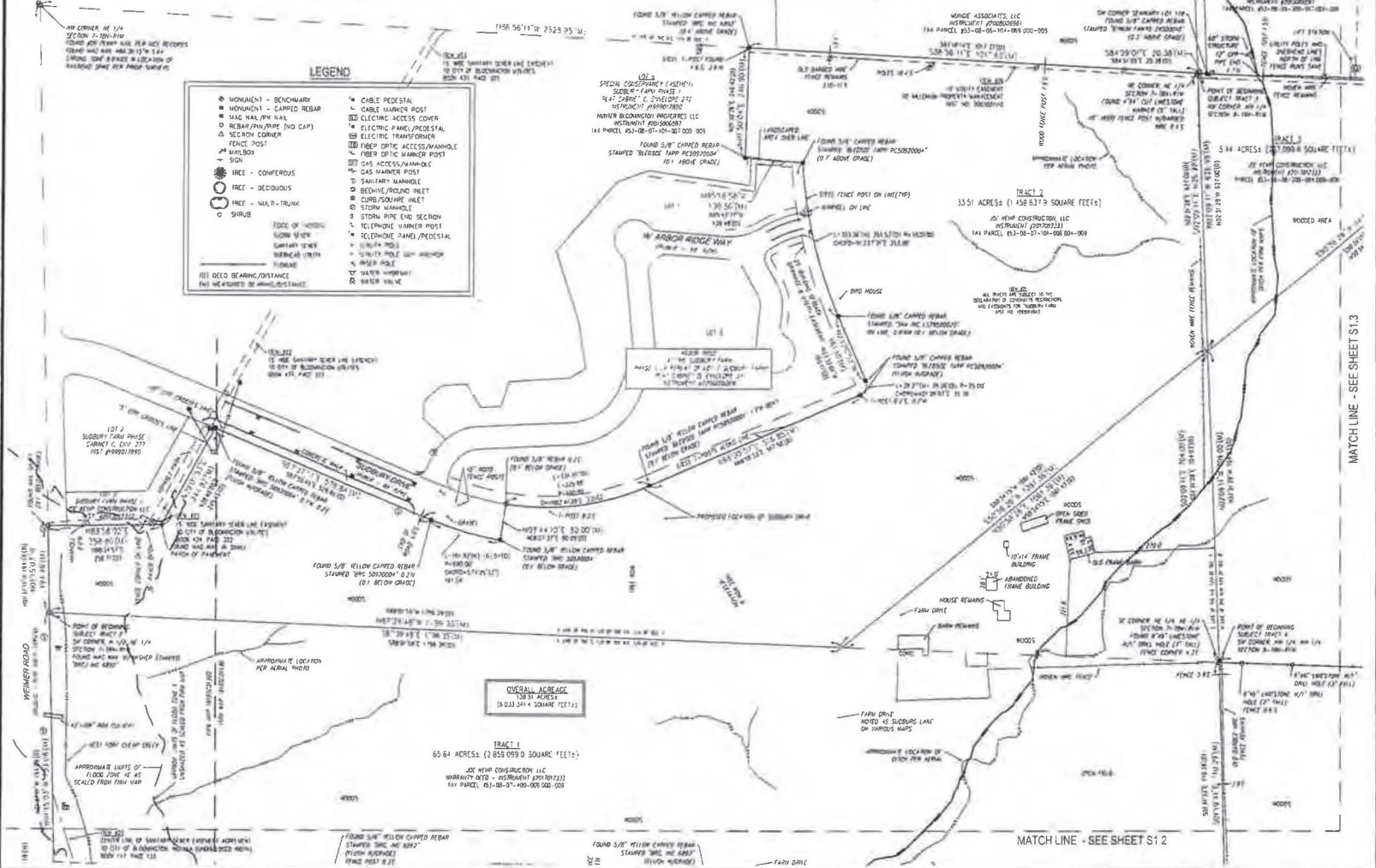
ALTANS/SPS LAND TITLE SURVEY

PART OF THE EAST 1/2 OF SECTION 7 &
NORTHWEST 1/4 OF SECTION 8 - TOWNSHIP 8 NORTH - RANGE 1 WEST
CITY OF BLOOMINGTON, MONROE COUNTY, INDIANA



LEGEND

- MONUMENT - BENCHMARK
- MONUMENT - CAPPED REBAR
- MAG NAIL PER NAL
- REBAR/PIPE/PIPE (NO CAP)
- △ SECTION CORNER
- FENCE POST
- MAILBOX
- SIA
- TREE - CONIFEROUS
- TREE - DECIDUOUS
- TREE - NAT. TRUNK
- SURVEY
- EDGE OF WOODS
- SLOPE VIEW
- SURVEY MARK
- WIRELINE CROWN
- TUBELINE
- (SEE DEED BEARING/DISTANCE)
- (SEE REFERENCE TO ADJACENT DEED)
- CABLE PEDESTAL
- CABLE MARKER POST
- ELECTRIC ACCESS COVER
- ELECTRIC PANEL/PEDESTAL
- ELECTRIC TRANSFORMER
- FIBER OPTIC ACCESS/MANHOLE
- FIBER OPTIC MARKER POST
- GAS ACCESS/VALVE
- GAS MARKER POST
- SANITARY MANHOLE
- SEWAGE/PROXY INLET
- CURB/SQUARE INLET
- STORM MANHOLE
- STORM PIPE END SECTION
- TELEPHONE MARKER POST
- TELEPHONE HAND/PEDESTAL
- UTILITY POLE
- UTILITY POLE END SECTION
- WATER MARKER
- WATER POLE
- WATER VALVE



OVERALL AVERAGE
18,033,344 ± SQUARE FEET ±

TRACT 1
65.84 ACRES (2,859,059.0 SQUARE FEET ±)

MATCH LINE - SEE SHEET S12

MATCH LINE - SEE SHEET S13

DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY



SUDBURY PUD
 Bloomington, Indiana
ALTANS/SPS Land Title Survey
 Client: TRG DEVELOPMENT LLC

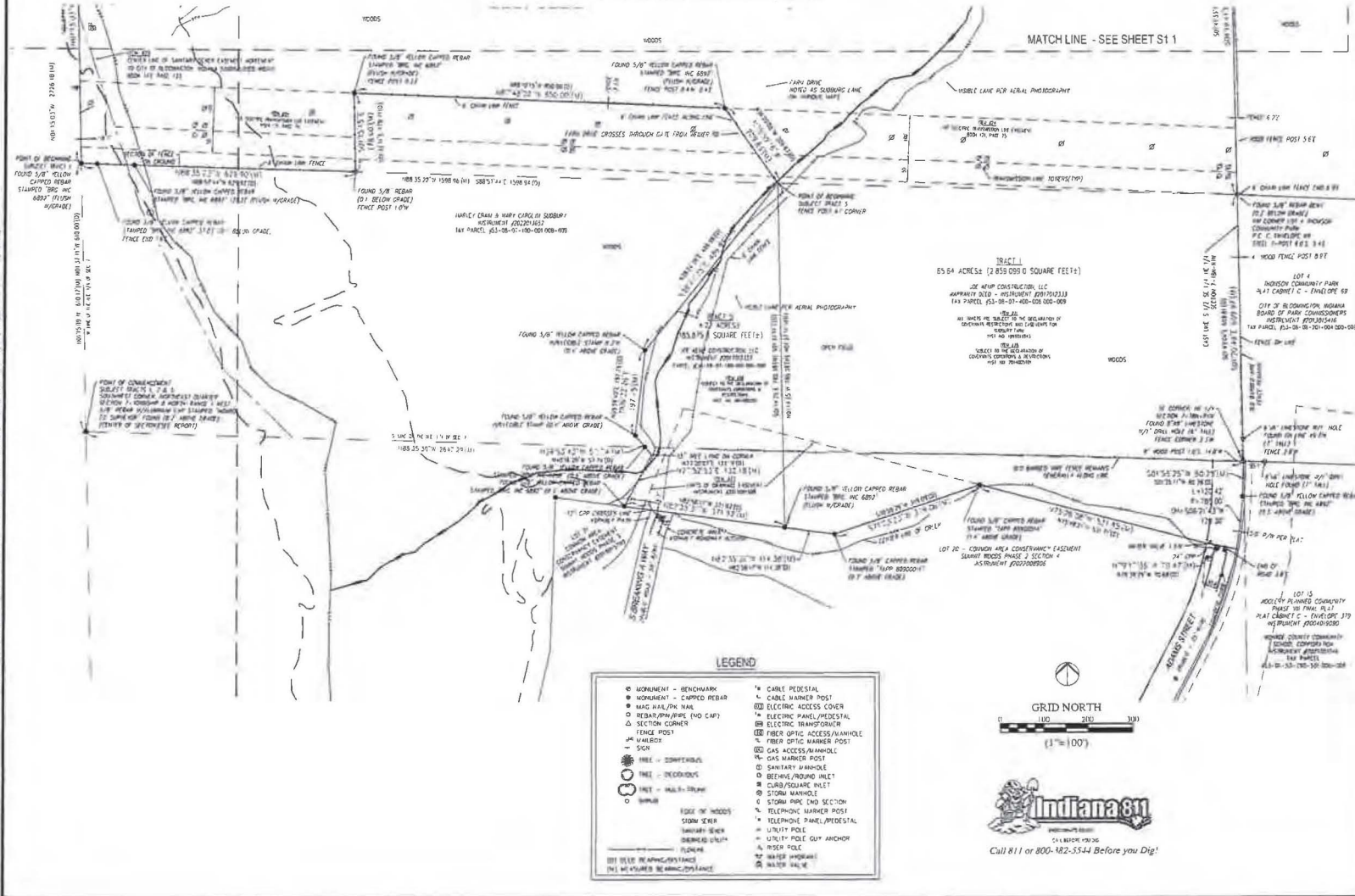
Drawn By	
Checked By	
Date	January 31, 2023
Scale	1"=100'

S1.1

ALTANS/SPS LAND TITLE SURVEY

ALTA/NSPS LAND TITLE SURVEY

PART OF THE EAST 1/2 OF SECTION 7 &
NORTHWEST 1/4 OF SECTION 8 - TOWNSHIP 8 NORTH - RANGE 1 WEST
CITY OF BLOOMINGTON, MONROE COUNTY, INDIANA



LEGEND

● MONUMENT - BENCHMARK	⊕ CABLE PEDESTAL
● MONUMENT - CAPPED REBAR	⊕ CABLE MARKER POST
● NAIL IN/ON NAIL	⊕ ELECTRIC ACCESS COVER
○ REBAR/PIPE/PIPE (NO CAP)	⊕ ELECTRIC PANEL/PEDESTAL
△ SECTION CORNER	⊕ ELECTRIC TRANSFORMER
○ FENCE POST	⊕ FIBER OPTIC ACCESS/ANCHOR
⊕ VALVEBOX	⊕ FIBER OPTIC MARKER POST
⊕ SIGN	⊕ GAS ACCESS/ANCHOR
⊕ TREE - CONTENDING	⊕ GAS MARKER POST
⊕ TREE - DISCONTENDING	⊕ SANITARY W/HOLE
⊕ TREE - HALL-BURNING	⊕ SEWER/PODIO INLET
○ BURNING	⊕ CLUB/SQUARE INLET
— EDGE OF WOODS	⊕ STORM MANHOLE
— STORM SEWER	⊕ STORM POND LIND SECTION
— SHOWER SEWER	⊕ UTILITY ACCESS/ANCHOR
— SEWER/SEWER LINE/1/4"	⊕ TELEPHONE MARKER POST
— FLOWLINE	⊕ TELEPHONE PANEL/PEDESTAL
— UTILITY TRANSFORMER	⊕ UTILITY POLE
— WATER MAIN	⊕ UTILITY POLE GUY ANCHOR
— WATER TOWER	⊕ ROSEY POLE
— WATER TOWER	⊕ WATER W/ANCHOR
— WATER TOWER	⊕ WATER TOWER

GRID NORTH
0 100 200 300
(1" = 100')

Call 811 or 800-482-5444 Before you Dig!

REVISIONS

DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY



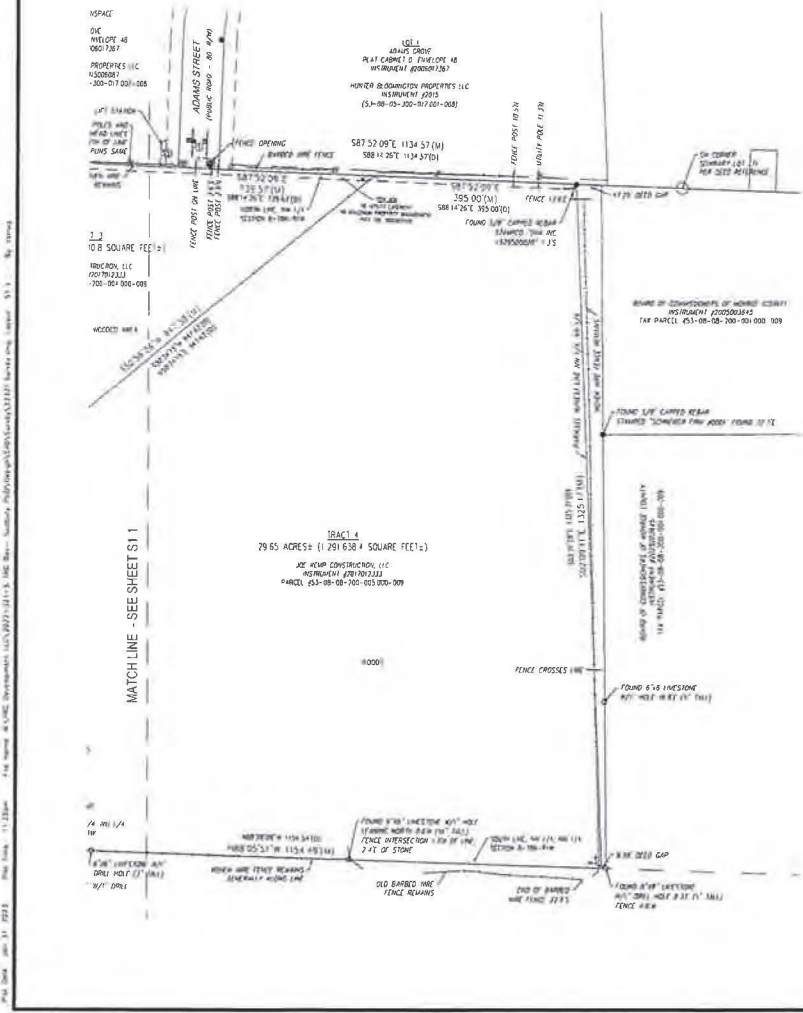
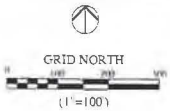
SUDBURY PUD
Bloomington, Indiana
ALTA/NSPS Land Title Survey
Client: TRG DEVELOPMENT LLC

DRAWN BY: EJM
CHECKED BY: JRM
DATE: 01/20/23
SCALE: 1" = 400'
SHEET: 1 OF 1

\$1.2
ALTA/NSPS LAND
TITLE SURVEY

ALTAN/SPS LAND TITLE SURVEY

PART OF THE EAST 1/2 OF SECTION 7 &
NORTHWEST 1/4 OF SECTION 8 - TOWNSHIP 8 NORTH - RANGE 1 WEST
CITY OF BLOOMINGTON MONROE COUNTY INDIANA



LAND DESCRIPTIONS

Marquary Here - Joe Home Construction LLC
Instrument No 2017012332 Dated 08/31/2017
Monroe County, Indiana Recorder

[The land described below is one and the same as that described in Monroe County Land File Co. No. 08a 116(P) as an existing agent for Chicago Title Insurance Company, Commitment No. 51955 dated January 10, 2003.]

TRACT 1
A part of the East half of Section 7 Township 8 North Range 1 West, Monroe County, Indiana, more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at a 5/8 inch rebar at the Southwest corner of the Northeast quarter of said Section 7 thence NORTH 01 degree 37 minutes 11 seconds WEST along the east line of said quarter a distance of 619.00 feet to a 5/8 inch rebar with yellow plastic cap stamped "BRC, INC. 88827" hereinafter referred to as a rebar with BRC cap at the POINT OF BEGINNING, thence NORTH 01 degree 37 minutes 11 seconds WEST along said east line a distance of 753.00 feet to a mag nail at the Southwest corner of the North half of said quarter thence SOUTH 88 degree 01 minute 59 seconds EAST along the north line of said north half a distance of 1786.50 feet thence NORTH 50 degree 24 minutes 15 seconds EAST 1261.42 feet to the east line of the Northeast quarter of said Section 7 thence SOUTH 09 degree 31 minutes 25 seconds EAST along said east line a distance of 704.03 feet to a 6/8 inch rebar at the top of an 8' x 8' stone at the Southwest corner of the Northeast quarter of said Northeast quarter thence SOUTH 10 degree 11 minutes 23 seconds EAST along the east line of said Northeast quarter a distance of 718.38 feet to a 5/8 inch rebar at the northeast corner of Lot 4 in Thompson Community Park, if record in Plat Cabinet C Envelope 89 in the office of the Recorder of Monroe County, Indiana, thence SOUTH 01 degree 43 minutes 01 seconds EAST along the east line of said quarter and the east line of said Thompson Community Park a distance of 602.00 feet to a 6/8 inch rebar at the top of an 8' x 8' stone at the Southwest corner of said Northeast quarter thence SOUTH 01 degree 35 minutes 11 seconds WEST along the east line of said Northeast quarter a distance of 178.88 feet to a 5/8 inch rebar at the northeast corner of Lot 4 in Thompson Community Park, if record in Plat Cabinet C Envelope 89 in the office of the Recorder of Monroe County, Indiana, thence SOUTH 01 degree 35 minutes 11 seconds WEST along the east line of said Northeast quarter a distance of 178.88 feet to a 5/8 inch rebar at the northeast corner of Lot 4 in Thompson Community Park, if record in Plat Cabinet C Envelope 89 in the office of the Recorder of Monroe County, Indiana, thence along the north line of said Northeast quarter thence SOUTH 01 degree 35 minutes 11 seconds WEST along the east line of said Northeast quarter a distance of 178.88 feet to a 5/8 inch rebar with flag cap thence NORTH 70 degree 58 minutes 29 seconds WEST 708.66 feet to a 5/8 inch rebar with flag cap thence NORTH 70 degree 49 minutes 21 seconds WEST 531.71 feet to a 5/8 inch rebar with flag cap thence SOUTH 70 degree 59 minutes 29 seconds WEST 349.09 feet to a 5/8 inch rebar with flag cap thence NORTH 82 degree 58 minutes 17 seconds WEST 114.30 feet to a rebar with BRC cap thence NORTH 01 degree 37 minutes 11 seconds WEST 753.00 feet to a rebar with BRC cap thence NORTH 58 degree 20 minutes 00 seconds WEST 308.87 feet to a rebar with BRC cap thence NORTH 58

degree 10 minutes 15 seconds WEST 890.03 feet to a rebar with BRC cap thence SOUTH 01 degree 37 minutes 11 seconds EAST 1781.71 feet to a rebar with BRC cap thence NORTH 88 degree 37 minutes 44 seconds WEST 629.92 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING containing 45.63 acres more or less.

TRACT 2
A part of the North half of the Northeast quarter of Section 7 Township 8 North Range 1 West, Monroe County, Indiana, more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at a 5/8 inch rebar at the Southwest corner of said Northeast quarter thence NORTH 01 degree 37 minutes 11 seconds WEST along the east line of said quarter a distance of 619.00 feet to a 5/8 inch rebar with yellow plastic cap stamped "BRC, INC. 88827" hereinafter referred to as a rebar with BRC cap thence continuing along said east line NORTH 01 degree 37 minutes 11 seconds WEST 1512.50 feet to a mag nail at the Southwest corner of the North half of said Northeast quarter and the POINT OF BEGINNING thence continuing along said east line NORTH 01 degree 37 minutes 11 seconds WEST 1512.50 feet to a mag nail, thence NORTH 88 degree 34 minutes 57 seconds EAST along the south line of Lot 3 in Subbury Farm Phase 1 as record in Plat Cabinet C Envelope 272 in the office of the Recorder of Monroe County, Indiana, a distance of 238.73 feet to a mag nail at the Southwest corner of said Lot 3 thence NORTH 78 degree 40 minutes 40 seconds EAST along the east line of said Lot 3 a distance of 255.14 feet to a rebar with BRC cap at the northeast corner of said Lot 3 thence SOUTH 61 degree 55 minutes 49 seconds EAST along the south line of Subury Farm, as depicted by the plat of said Subury Farm a distance of 529.81 feet to a corner of the beginning of a curve concave Northerly having a radius of 680.00 feet and a chord which bears SOUTH 78 degree 47 minutes 47 seconds EAST 161.58 feet thence EAST 161.58 feet along said curve an arc length of 191.94 feet to a rebar at the southeast corner of said Subury Farm, thence NORTH 01 degree 37 minutes 11 seconds EAST 80.00 feet to a rebar on the south line of the same Subury Farm a Parcel of Lot 3 in Subury Farm Phase 1 as record in Plat Cabinet C Envelope 272 in the office of the Recorder of Monroe County, Indiana and the beginning of a non-tangent curve concave Northerly having a radius of 680.00 feet and a chord which bears NORTH 87 degree 15 minutes 53 seconds EAST 310.58 feet thence along the south line and the top of said rebar ridge the north-south 171 course

1 EAST 171 along said curve an arc length of 334.39 feet to a rebar with B1 cap thence NORTH 86 degree 18 minutes 23 seconds EAST 517.30 feet to a rebar with B1 cap at the beginning of a curve concave Northerly having a radius of 25.00 feet and a chord which bears NORTH 87 degree 17 minutes 02 seconds EAST 31.34 feet thence NORTH 17 degree 30 minutes 00 seconds WEST 30.36 feet to a rebar with B1 cap thence NORTH 17 degree 30 minutes 00 seconds WEST 30.36 feet to a rebar with B1 cap at the beginning of a curve concave Northerly having a radius of 1030.00 feet and a chord which bears NORTH 13 degree 52 minutes 16 seconds WEST 161.58 feet thence NORTH 17 degree 30 minutes 00 seconds WEST 30.36 feet to a rebar with B1 cap thence NORTH 83 degree 47 minutes 37 seconds WEST 130.48 feet to a rebar with B1 cap thence NORTH 83 degree 30 minutes 30 seconds EAST along an arc of 226.74 feet in total distance of 248.83 feet to a rebar with BRC cap on the north line of said Northeast quarter thence SOUTH 87 degree 18 minutes 14 seconds EAST along said north line a distance of 1017.37 feet to a 4" x 4" cut limestone at the Northwest corner of said quarter thence SOUTH 07 degree 29 seconds EAST along the east line of said quarter a distance of 827.00 feet thence SOUTH 50 degree 24 minutes 15 seconds WEST 1081.42 feet to the south line of the North half of said Northeast quarter thence NORTH 01 degree 37 minutes 11 seconds WEST along said east-west line a distance of 627.00 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING containing 33.52 acres more or less.

TRACT 3
A part of the Northwest quarter of the Northeast quarter of Section 8 Township 8 North Range 1 West, Monroe County, Indiana, more particularly described as follows:

BEING at a 4" x 4" cut limestone at the Northwest corner of said quarter thence SOUTH 84 degree 31 minutes 05 seconds EAST along the north line of said quarter a distance of 70.38 feet to a rebar with BRC cap at the Southwest corner of Section 8 thence continuing along the north line of said quarter quarter SOUTH 88 degree 15 seconds EAST a distance of 739.62 feet thence SOUTH 50 degree 24 minutes 15 seconds WEST 1081.42 feet to the west line of said quarter quarter thence NORTH 01 degree 37 minutes 11 seconds WEST along said east-west line a distance of 627.00 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING containing 5.14 acres more or less.

TRACT 4
A part of the Northeast quarter of the Northeast quarter of Section 8 Township 8 North Range 1 West, Monroe County, Indiana, more particularly described as follows:

BEING at a 6/8 inch rebar at the top of an 8' x 8' stone at the Southwest corner of said quarter quarter thence NORTH 05 degree 31 minutes 29 seconds WEST along the east line of said quarter quarter a distance of 709.03 feet thence NORTH 58 degree 24 minutes 15 seconds EAST 847.83 feet to the north line of said quarter quarter thence SOUTH 88 degree 15 seconds WEST 25 seconds EAST along said north line a distance of 393.00 feet thence SOUTH 01 degree 37 minutes 11 seconds EAST parallel with the west line of said quarter quarter a distance of 1275.27 feet to the south line of said quarter quarter thence NORTH 88 degree 28 minutes 00 seconds WEST along said north line a distance of 1134.54 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING containing 29.65 acres more or less.

TRACT 5
A part of the East half of Section 7 Township 8 North Range 1 West, Monroe County, Indiana, more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at a 5/8 inch rebar at the Southwest corner of the Northeast quarter of said Section 7 thence NORTH 01 degree 37 minutes 11 seconds WEST along the east line of said quarter a distance of 619.00 feet to a rebar with yellow plastic cap stamped "BRC, INC. 88827" hereinafter referred to as a rebar with BRC cap thence continuing along said east line NORTH 01 degree 37 minutes 11 seconds EAST 1582.24 feet to a rebar with BRC cap at the POINT OF BEGINNING thence SOUTH 01 degree 37 minutes 11 seconds WEST 1512.50 feet to a rebar with BRC cap on the north line of the property conveyed to Phyllis and Barbara Tapp by instrument Number 201010124 in the office of the Recorder of Monroe County, Indiana, thence NORTH 02 degree 58 minutes 17 seconds WEST along said north line a distance of 371.92 feet to a rebar with BRC cap thence NORTH 27 degree 30 minutes 07 seconds EAST 1321.10 feet to a rebar with BRC cap thence NORTH 40 degree 19 minutes 29 seconds WEST 57.74 feet to a rebar with BRC cap thence NORTH 05 degree 59 minutes 40 seconds EAST 197.76 feet to a rebar with BRC cap thence SOUTH 23 degree 24 minutes 24 seconds EAST 486.58 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING containing 4.27 acres more or less.



REVISIONS		
DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY



SUBBURY PUD
Bloomington, Indiana

ALTAN/SPS Land Title Survey
Client: TRG DEVELOPMENT LLC

DATE	BY

S1.3

ALTAN/SPS LAND TITLE SURVEY

Proposed District Ordinance



SUMMIT DISTRICT PUD

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section 01.01: Development, Description, and Phases

01.01.010 Neighborhoods.....	1
01.01.020 Summit District Development Standards.....	4
01.01.030 Sustainability.....	5
01.01.040 Affordable Housing	6
01.01.050 Summit District Phasing.....	7

Section 02.02: Summit District PUD: Districts

02.02.010 Districts Established.....	9
(a) Summary Table of Districts	9
(b) Districts	10
(c) Base Districts	16
(d) PUD Official Map Revisions	17
02.02.020 Standards.....	17
02.02.030 District Dimensional Standards.....	18

Section 03.03: Summit District Use Regulations

03.03.010 General	19
03.03.020 Use-Specific Standards.....	24
(a) Generally	24
(b) Residential Uses.....	24
(c) Commercial Uses.....	25

Section 04.04: Development Standards & Incentives

04.04.010	Applicability	27
	(a) New Development	27
	(b) Activities That Trigger Compliance.....	27
04.04.020	Dimensional Standards	28
	(a) Purpose	28
	(b) Applicability	28
	(c) General Dimension Standards	28
	(d) Lot and Space Requirements	29
04.04.030	Site and Building Design.....	29
	(a) Applicability of Section.....	29
	(b) Building Design	29
	(c) Transition to Arbor Ridge Subdivision.....	29
04.04.040	Landscaping, Buffering, and Fences.....	30
	(a) Applicability	30
	(b) District – Specific Applicability.....	30
	(c) Exception.....	30
	(d) Conversion of Uses “Surface Parking Lot” and Off-Site Parking/Surface Parking Lot Shared”	31
04.04.050	Signs	31
	(a) Applicability	31
	(b) District – Specific Applicability.....	32
04.04.060	Incentives	32
	(e) Purpose	32
	(f) Applicability	32
	(g) Summit District PUD-specific applicability	33

Section 07.07.010 Definitions

07.07.010	Definitions	34
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SUMMIT DISTRICT PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT Bloomington, Monroe County, Indiana

Section 01.01 DEVELOPMENT, DESCRIPTION, AND PHASES

01.01.010 Neighborhoods

The neighborhoods for development with the Summit District PUD are depicted in the below map. The neighborhoods have varying districts applied to each to reflect the base-zoning and uses, as well as design and dimensional standards associated with each neighborhood. The PUD is designed to create walkable communities, interconnected by roadways as well as bike and pedestrian pathways while preserving and protecting environmental features throughout the property.

FIGURE 1: Neighborhood Map

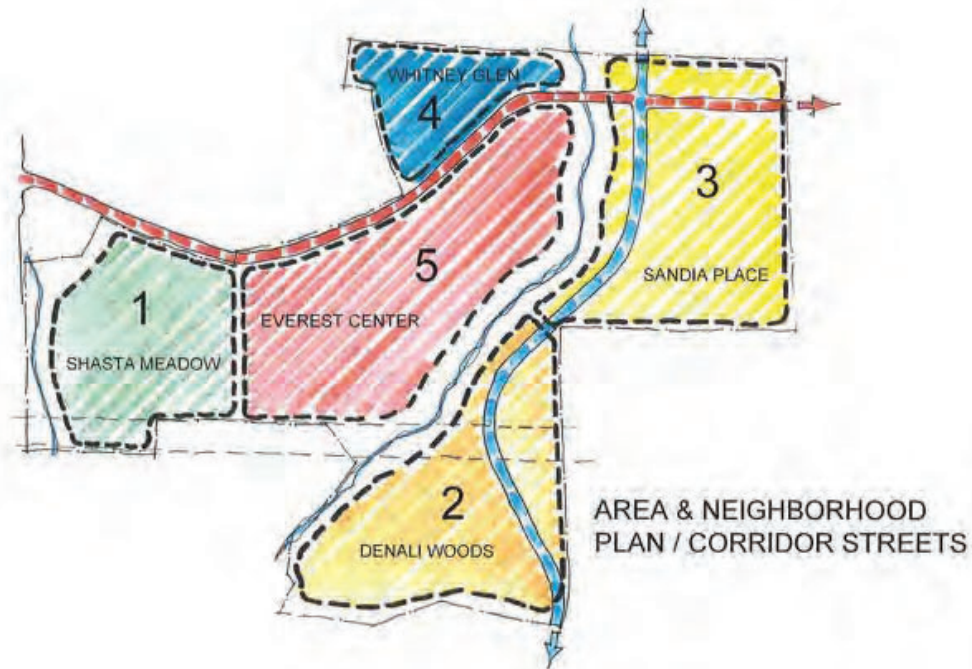
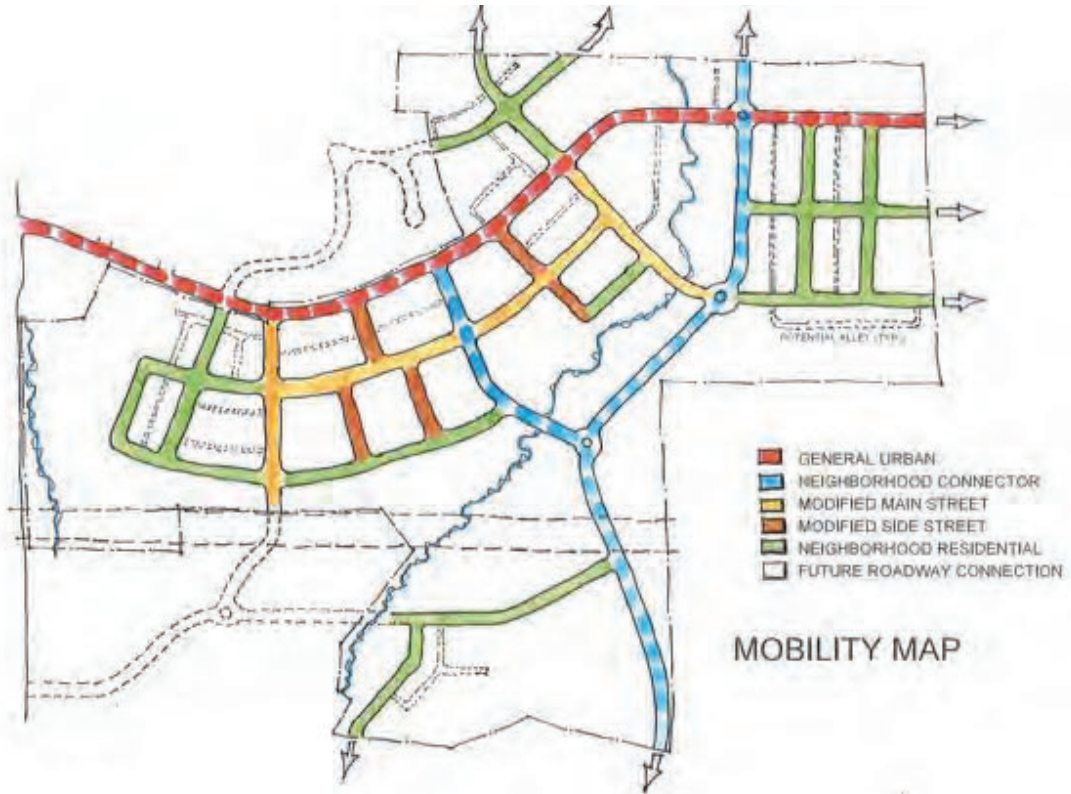


FIGURE 2: Mobility Map



Shasta Meadow

Shasta Meadow consists of approximately 23 acres and will be subdivided and developed into separate areas for development with expected delivery in 2025-2028. This neighborhood is designed as a single family and multi-family development at mid-scale and will promote affordability and ownership in the single-family area. In total the neighborhood is estimated to have approximately 550 dwelling units. Alleys will be incorporated to the extent possible and on-street parking will be available on all public streets. The mature tree, creek and floodway located in the western part of this area will be preserved with a total of over 7.5 acres (30%) of the neighborhood being set aside as greenspace and designated as park and open space.

Denali Woods

Denali Woods consists of approximately 33 acres and will be subdivided and developed into areas with expected delivery in 2025-2029. Denali Woods will allow for the development of single family and multi-family buildings abutting the preservation areas. The neighborhood is also the location of a proposed new fire station and trail head and access to RCA Park. The total neighborhood is estimated to have 500 dwelling units. Alleys will be incorporated with single-family homes as much as possible, given the constraints of the area. Parking will be incorporated on the neighborhood streets in accordance with the Transportation Plan. The Duke Trail will be continued through this neighborhood and connect with existing Clear Creek Trail at Breaking A Way. The southern portion of this neighborhood has a large stand of mature trees and some karst features which will be preserved. The mature trees preservation will provide connectivity of the conservation area to the south and the RCA park woods to the east. A total of 13 acres of preservation is planned for this neighborhood, nearly 40 % of the total land area and designated parks and open space on the land use plan. The continuation of Adams to the north will be included as part of Denali Woods and the potential connectivity of a neighborhood and the Everest Center.

Sandia Place

Sandia Place consists of approximately 33 acres, with expected delivery in 2028-2032. Structures located within Sandia Place are designed to allow for density and transition to the Everest Center. The development will promote high-density mixed-use buildings providing services and amenities to the neighborhood, with a total estimated unit count of approximately 1,100 units. A smaller area is set aside, near the preservation area, for single family development of townhomes with alley access as a transition from the preservation area to the denser center of the neighborhood, similarly the norther portion of the site is reserved for less dense multi family buildings. Street parking is planned for all public streets in accordance with the Transportation Plan. This neighborhood has natural features that will require preservation and designated parks and open space on the land use plan, this represents about 20% of the neighborhood or just under 7 acres.

Whitney Glen

Whitney Glen consists of approximately 11 acres and will be subdivided into areas with expected delivery in 2033-2034. Structures within Whitney Glen are designed to allow for density and transition to the Everest Center and the existing residential areas to the north and west. Special transition standards address development adjacent to Arbor Ridge. This is the smallest neighborhood in both density and area with a total of 400 residential units planned. Alleys will be incorporated with the single-family development and street parking is planned for all streets. The mature trees located in the northwestern part of this neighborhood is about 2 acres and will be preserved as park and open space providing connectivity of the existing conservation area to the west.

Everest Center

Everest Center consists of approximately 38 acres and will be subdivided into three areas with expected delivery in 2027-2034. Everest Center will allow for the development of mixed-use buildings with high density residential above commercial uses on the ground floor. Special transition standards are designed to address the adjacent PUD Arbor Ridge to the north. A large park and open space is planned in the center of the neighborhood which will serve as an area serving amenity and public space. The center of Summit District, Everest, will have a variety of retail and entertainment establishments, which will not only serve the District but the greater residential neighborhoods of the city and aid in creating a walkable community. The area will have parking facilities as well as on-street parking of urban design and including gridded streets, alleys where appropriate and wider sidewalks and pedestrian facilities. Overall density in Everest Center is estimated to be just under 1700 residential units. While this is the most urban portion of the District, just under 10 percent of the land area or 3 acres is set aside as preservation area and additional areas is set aside as park and open space.

01.01.020 Summit District Development Standards

- (1) Summit District PUD sets forth zoning designations by district, as well as design and development standards, creating a combination of zoning and standards that will enhance overall development of the property in an orderly and predictable manner.
- (2) Summit District PUD sets forth residential and mixed-use areas with specifically defined standards, dimensions, and design & development standards to maintain consistency in development over a period of years. Where such development standards are made in this PUD, the UDO will not apply.
- (3) Unless expressly stated otherwise in the PUD, to resolve any conflict that might exist, Districts designated as R, RH1 and RH2 shall adopt the UDO provisions of RH zoning district.
- (4) Unless expressly stated otherwise in this PUD, to resolve any conflict that might exist, Districts designated as MN and MX shall adopt UDO provisions of the MN zoning district.
- (5) Unless expressly stated otherwise in this PUD, to resolve any conflict that might exist, Districts designated PO shall adopt UDO provisions of the PO zoning district.

01.01.030 Sustainability

Summit District is fully approved as a Duke Energy NCEEDA project. The program through Duke Energy is an energy design assistance program that provides energy consultants for the development and individual projects and buildings to assist in the most efficient design and construction possible. Energy Design Assistance assists in the design and construction of energy-efficient buildings better for the environment and less expensive to operate. The Duke program provides construction incentives to assist in lower cost implementation of energy-efficient strategies. The program assists in the engineering, application, and verification support necessary to qualify for Smart \$aver Customer Program.

Summit District will promote programs appropriate for the development, including but not limited to Indiana's GoGreen initiative.

All residential and commercial structures must meet a minimal standard for environmental stewardship for site plan approval, as required below. Affordability and sustainability, along with the available incentives provided in Section 04.04.070, will accompany development plans submitted to achieve goals articulated in this ordinance. A minimum design standard for projects to include the following:

All Non-Multi-Family Residential

Must demonstrate sustainability by meeting the minimum requirements of ENERGY STAR's Single-family New Homes National (SFNH) program. Requirements shall be based on the current standard at the time of plan submission for building permits. Additionally, the homes shall:

- Utilize all electric services for heating, cooling, cooking, and water heaters.
- Include Heat Pumps.
- Provide infrastructure for future installation of rooftop solar panels. Includes, at a minimum, conduit from roof to location of main electrical gear and a roof structural load assuming an additional 10 lbs / sq. ft. above code minimum.
- Where private garage parking is provided for individual residential units, including cable/ conduit and space in the electrical panel for future installation of an electrical vehicle charging station.

Multi-family residential, Commercial and Mixed-use:

Must demonstrate energy efficiency built to the minimum standards established by one of the following programs:

- ENERGY STAR Multifamily New Construction (MFNC) program (Multifamily buildings with dwellings that are not sleeping units and mixed-use buildings with dwellings)
- LEED certification – V4 Certified for single family attached, detached low-rise and mid-rise residential structures, and V4 Certified for commercial and mixed-use structures
- Bronze Rating National Green Building Standards
- Enterprise Green Communities – 2020 Criteria Community Certification

All dwelling units shall utilize all electric services for heat pumps for heating & cooling, cooking, and water heaters within the dwelling unit.

Buildings shall also be equipped with the following:

- Provide infrastructure for future installation of rooftop solar panels. Including, at a minimum, conduit from roof to location of main electrical gear, space for electrical gear, and a roof structural load assuming an additional 10 lbs / sq. ft. above code minimum.
- Where covered parking is provided and dedicated for tenant use, include infrastructure: cable/ conduit, space in the electrical panel, space for future panels, and space for future transformers for the future installation of electrical vehicle charging stations. For every fifty (50) parking spaces built, 4% shall include an electrical vehicle charging station.

01.01.040 Affordable Housing

Affordable housing is necessary to help maintain a diverse housing stock and to allow all residents to have better access to jobs and to improve economic status. The Summit District PUD requires a minimum of 15% of the units constructed to meet the permanent affordability standard by being income restricted to households earning below 120 percent of the HUD AMI for Monroe County Indiana. There are elements in the design of the PUD where the minimum percentage of affordable housing increases to 20% to achieve certain incentives.

Affordability and sustainability, along with the available incentives provided in Section 04.04.070, will accompany development plans submitted to achieve goals articulated in this ordinance. A minimum of 15% of the residential housing offered by the PUD will fall in the affordable category and be permanently income limited. The entire project will achieve the minimum 15% dedication of affordable residential housing and it will be integrated over the

entire Property. This integration of this housing requirement across the entire scope of the development will ensure that there is no single concentration of affordable housing to attain the 15% calculation, but that it is appropriately disbursed throughout the development. The calculation of affordability for each development project will be carried forward from area-to-area such that the aggregate housing dedicated to affordability will total a minimum of 15%, thereby meeting the PUD requirement for affordability.

- Affordable units will be in each of the five described neighborhoods of the PUD.
- The first two neighborhoods platted will each meet the minimum 15% affordable housing requirement.
- As development expands to the third, fourth and fifth neighborhoods, there shall be allowed an affordable unit credit carryover to the extent that the excess from a neighborhood that exceeds the 15% minimum requirement, except where incentives are utilized in the MN or MX districts to achieve a 20% affordability level and any carry-over must exceed the 20%. The available carry-over will be applied to neighborhoods three, four and five, up to a total carryover credit of five percent (5%) of the excess units from one neighborhood to any other single neighborhood.

01.01.050 Summit District Phasing

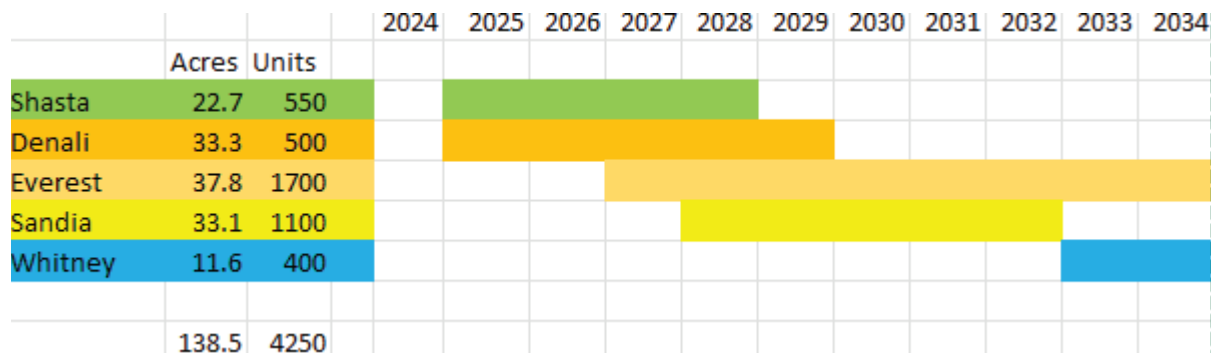
An important part of a large, planned development is to assure that the infrastructure, both public and private, is delivered as planned and on a schedule that supports the development and the larger area of the community. There is a need for predictability on both the part of the developer and City as to infrastructure obligations over the development period, which in this case is estimated to be up to ten (10) years. Specific infrastructure improvements must be completed before specific neighborhoods are activated for construction in some instances, while others can accompany construction or even follow construction.

Infrastructure improvements are classified as onsite or off site and generally are limited to public streets, utilities, paths/trails, and storm water facilities. Improvements such as Sudbury Drive and Adams Street are required to be in place early in the development of the Summit District and prior to occupancy of any improvements. Other improvements such as local streets, utilities, drainage, and paths would be committed to and delivered with specific phases of development, though each will have a separate time limit for delivery. Affordable housing is an essential part of the Summit District Planned Development and important to the overall community, thus the phasing plan for this is also important and commitment to affordable housing must also accompany each phase of development, to ensure overall minimum requirements as set forth herein are met.

These goals and commitments are identified on the Preliminary Plan and will be subsequently developed through Final Plans, Preliminary Plats, and Secondary Plats or amendments to the Preliminary Plan. Goals or requirements for completion of specific infrastructure may be triggered with the completion, platting, or permitting of a specific area, number of units, percentage of units, percentage of buildable areas or a predetermined date. The phasing and scheduling of these commitments may be modified to accompany market demands and physical constraints with subsequent plan approvals as allowed by the Plan Commission.

The proposed phasing plan of the development by neighborhood is outlined below, showing construction periods for each.

1. Shasta Meadows 2025-2028
2. Denali Woods 2025-2029
3. Everest Center 2027-2034
4. Sandia Place 2028-2032
5. Whitney Glen 2033-2034



FN: The above schedule is necessarily dependent on the City of Bloomington’s support concerning utility capacity and expansion as well as developing funding sources, including tax incremental financing to support road and related infrastructure completion.

01.01.060 Subdivision Standard applicable to R and RH-1 Districts

In the R and RH-1 Districts, all projects must comply with the Traditional Subdivision type, as provided by UDO 20.05.030(c).

Section 02.02 Summit District PUD: Districts

02.02.010 Districts Established.

(a) Summary of PUD Districts.

The following districts are established in Summit District PUD, as described below. All development shall comply with standards and regulations in the Planned Unit Development except where no such PUD standard is articulated, in which case the UDO shall apply as to the specific zoning designation, as provided in the below equivalency standards.

- (i) Unless expressly stated otherwise in the PUD, Districts designated as R, RH1 and RH2 shall adopt the UDO provisions of the RH zoning district.
- (ii) Unless expressly stated otherwise in this PUD, Districts designated as MN and MX shall adopt UDO provisions of the MN zoning district.
- (iii) Unless expressly stated otherwise in this PUD, the District designated PO shall adopt UDO provisions of the PO zoning district.

Summit District has land areas which are defined by natural boundaries as well as land uses and locations on the site. These areas are designed and designated to reflect specific land uses that when put together make up the Summit District PUD. The district has six designated zoning districts. These areas allow for a wide range of uses that support the overall neighborhood concept of walkability and connectivity and diversity in housing type and building type.

The districts will each focus on developing in areas with limited environmental and infrastructure constraints, while continuing infrastructure including roads, streets, pathways and trails consistent with the City's vision, transportation, and planning policies. Roads will be designed to promote connectivity and walkability including gridded patterns to the extent possible, while respecting constraints of the property.

(b) Districts

(1) Residential -R

The Residential district includes a wider range of housing types in an effort to increase the viability of owner-occupied and affordable housing.

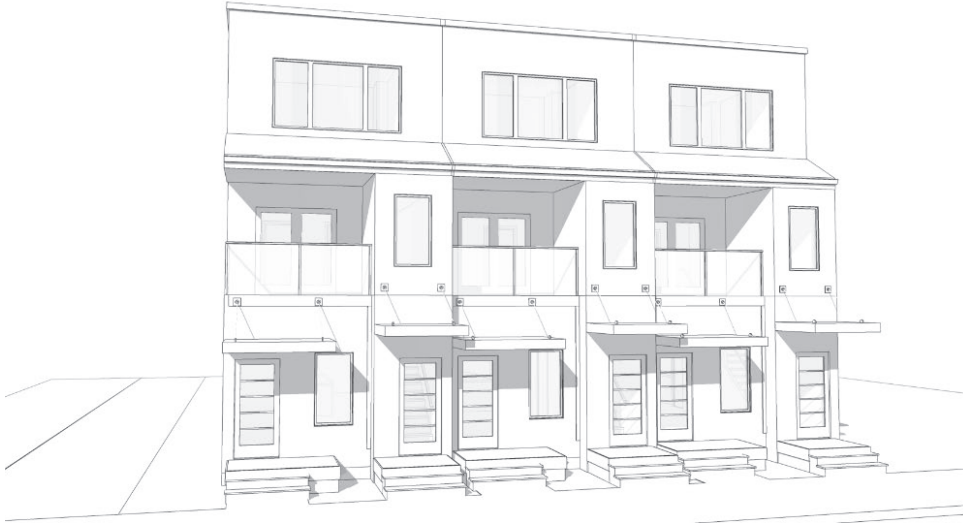
FIGURE 4: District - R



(2) Mixed Residential -RH1

The Mixed Residential district includes a wider range of housing types to allow for greater density and diversity, including townhomes, condominiums, and apartments to support affordability and home ownership opportunities.

Figure 5: District - RH 1



(3) Mixed Multi-Family -RH2

The Mixed Multi-Family district includes a broader range of housing types. The limited list of nonresidential uses is designed to aid in the transition between Neighborhoods. Natural features will limit the overall connectivity to a larger gridded street pattern. In addition to the local streets, Adams Street and Sudbury Street will continue through these areas, which have an integrated street design to support the other shared transportation facilities.

FIGURE 6: District - RH 2



(4) Mixed Use -MX

The Mixed-Use District includes a broader range of uses and housing types to better promote the walkability of Summit District. Development in this area is intended to promote high-density mixed-use buildings providing services and amenities to the neighborhood. While ground floor residential is allowed, the area will promote walkability and nonresidential uses at the street-level. This area will include structure parking and shared parking options, as well as adequate on-street parking for the retail, service, and restaurant tenants.

FIGURE 7: District - MX



(5) District Center -MN

The District Center district includes a broader range of uses and housing types. The Center is conceived as a gathering space for the broader neighborhood and the larger southwest residential areas of the City of Bloomington. Standards are provided in the PUD to provide appropriate transition from the development to the Arbor Ridge Subdivision to the north. While ground floor residential is allowed, the area will promote walkability and nonresidential uses at the street-level. This designated area will include structure parking and shared parking options, as well as on-street parking for the retail, service, and restaurant tenants. Development in this area is intended to promote high-density mixed-use buildings providing services and amenities. Roads within the Center will be designed to promote connectivity and walkability, while providing visitors with on-street parking.

FIGURE 8: District - MN



(6) PO - Parks and Open Space

The PO district is based on the PO District in the UDO intended to accommodate and protect public and privately owned parks, open spaces, and conservation areas. All land uses, structures, and development in the PO district shall comply with all other provisions of the PUD except as otherwise specifically stated. While the PO District in the UDO includes only public spaces, in the PUD, it will also include privately owned property, designated as Parks and Open Spaces. The PO District includes 53 acres which are designated conservation areas, tree preservation, park space, water and drainage area, karst features, and trails – all enhancing the natural attributes of the PUD (See Figure 10).

FIGURE 9: District - PO



FIGURE 10: TRAILS & OPEN SPACE MAP



Green denotes Open Space.
Red denotes protected bike lanes.
Dotted lines refer to off-street/pedestrian trails.

(c) Base Districts

- (1) Each of the districts described by this PUD authorizes the land uses listed for that base district in Section 03.03 (Use Regulations), subject to the development standards applicable to that type of development in PUD Section 04.04 and UDO Section 20.04 (Development Standards and Incentives), as applicable, and subdivision standards in UDO Section 20.05 (Subdivision Standards) and the requirements for development approval in UDO Section 20.06 (Administration & Procedures).
- (2) In the event of an inconsistency between the provisions of the Summit District PUD and the provisions in UDO Sections 20.03, 20.04, 20.05 or 20.07, the provisions of the PUD shall apply.

(d) PUD Official Map Revisions

- (1) Only persons authorized by the Planning and Transportation Director may revise the PUD Preliminary Plan Map when amendments are passed. Such revisions shall be made as soon as possible after the effective date of the amendment.

02.02.020 Standards

Upon subdivision within the Summit District PUD, the specific district boundaries shall be interpreted as follows:

- (1) District boundaries indicated as following or being parallel to section or fractional sectional lot lines, or city corporate boundary lines shall be construed as following or paralleling such lines.
- (2) District boundaries indicated as approximately following the center line of streams, rivers, or other bodies of water shall be construed to follow such centerlines.
- (3) Where a district boundary divides a lot or parcel or follows or crosses property that is not subdivided the location of such boundary, unless indicated by legal description with distance and bearing or other dimension, shall be determined by the scale of the Preliminary Plan Map as interpreted by the Planning and Transportation Director.
- (4) Whenever any street, alley, public right-of-way, waterway, or other similar area is vacated by proper authority, the districts adjoining each side of vacated areas shall be extended automatically to the center of the vacated area. All areas included in the vacation shall after the vacation be subject to all regulations of the extended districts. In the event of a partial vacation, the adjoining district or district nearest the portion vacated, shall be extended automatically to include all of the vacated area.
- (5) Any disputes as to the exact district boundaries shall be determined by the Planning and Transportation Director. The Planning and Transportation Director may refuse to make a determination when the Director cannot definitely determine the location of a district boundary. In such cases, the Planning and Transportation Director shall refer the interpretation to the Plan Commission. The Plan Commission may then interpret the location of the district boundary with reference to the scale of the Preliminary Plan Map and the purposes set forth in all relevant provisions of this PUD and the UDO, where applicable.

All district boundary determinations made pursuant to this section may be appealed to the Board of Zoning Appeals.

02.02.030 District Dimensional Standards

The color-coded district map is below (Figure 11). Additional standards from Section 02.04.020 (Dimensional Standards) also apply.

FIGURE District 11: Area Map

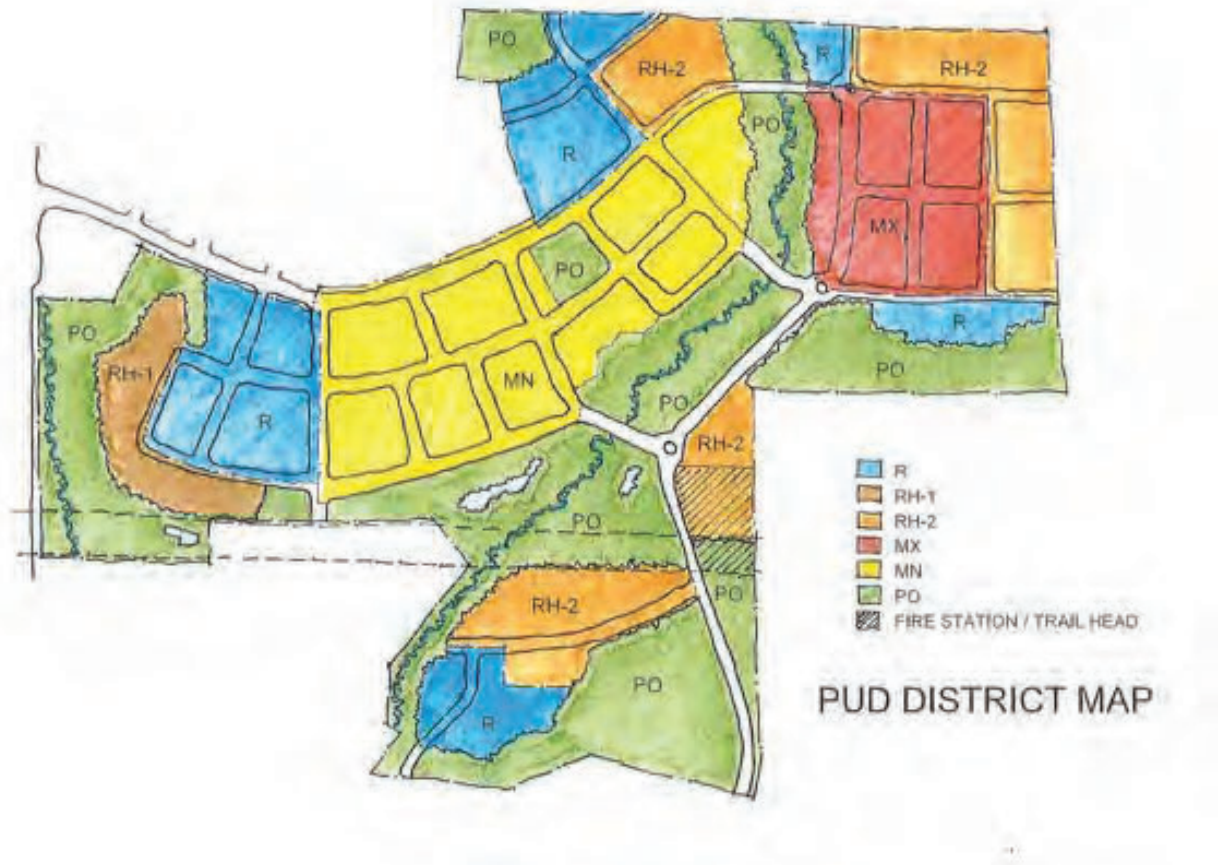


FIGURE 12: District Dimensional Standards

Summit District PUD District Dimensional Standards						
	Residential	Mixed Residential	Mixed Multi- Family	District Center	Mixed Use	Parks & Open Space
District	R	RH1	RH2	MN	MX	PO
Lot Dimensions (Minimum unless noted)						
A Lot area (Sq Ft)	1,000	2,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	N/A
B Lot width (feet)	15	20	20	50	50	N/A
Building Setbacks (Minimum unless noted)						
C Front build-to range - (feet)	5-15	5-15	5-15	0-10	0-10	15**
D Front building façade at build-to-range (feet)	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	N/A
E Side (feet)	5	5	5	5	5	15
F Rear (feet)	3	3	3	3	3	15
Other Standards						
G Primary structure height (maximum -feet)	40	63	63	86	75	20
H Step back required at (story / depth Ft.)	N/A***	4/15	4/15	7/15***	6/15	N/A
I Non-Residential on ground level height (minimum ft)	N/A	N/A	N/A	12	12	N/A
J Impervious surface coverage (maximum percent of lot)	70%	70%	70%	95%	90%	10%
K Landscape area (minimum percent of lot)	None	0	0	0	0	None
L Front parking setback (minimum feet)*	None	20	20	20	20	N/A
M Accessory structure height (maximum - feet)	30	30	30	30	30	20

Note: See Section 04.04.060 (Incentives for Alternative Standards)

* Behind primary structures front building wall, excluding drive entrance/exit.

** PO has a setback of 15 feet from property line.

*** Transitional Standards specific to Arbor Ridge see (PUD 04.04.030(c))

Section 03.03: Summit District Use Regulations

Section 03.03.010: General

- (1) In the Allowed Use Table, land uses are classified into general use categories and specific uses based on common functional, product, or physical characteristics such as the type and amount of activity, the type of customers or residents, how goods or services are sold or delivered, and site conditions. This classification provides a systematic basis for assigning present and future land uses into the appropriate district.

- (2) A lot or parcel may include multiple principal uses, including a combination of residential and non-residential uses.
- (3) When a proposed land use is not explicitly listed in the Allowed Use Table, the Planning and Transportation Director shall make a determination in accordance with UDO Section 20.06.080(c).
- (4) All uses required by any unit of local, state, or federal government to have an approval, license, or permit to operate are required to have that local, state, or federal approval, license or permit in effect at all times, and failure to do so is a violation of this PUD and the UDO.
- (5) All uses subject to operational standards of a local, state, or federal government agency, including without limitation the regulations of the Bloomington Municipal Code, and regulations of the Indiana Department of Health and Human Services, shall operate in compliance with those standards and regulations at all times and failure to do so is a violation of this PUD and the UDO.

FIGURE 13: Summit District PUD Allowed Use Table

Summit District PUD						
Allowed Use Table						
RESIDENTIAL USES	R	RH1	RH2	MN	MX	PO
Household Living						
Dwelling, single family (detached)	P*					
Dwelling, single family (attached)	P*	P*	P*			
Dwelling, duplex	P*	P*	P*			
Dwelling, triplex		P*	P*			
Dwelling, fourplex		P*	P*			
Dwelling, multifamily		P*	P*	P*	P*	
Dwelling, live/work	P**	P**	P**		P**	

Group Living

Assisted living facility		P	P	P	P	
Continuing care retirement facility		P	P	P	P	
Group care home, FHAA small	p**	p**	p**	p**	p**	
Group care facility, FHAA large	p**	p**	p**	p**	p**	
Nursing or convalescent home		P	P		P	
Supportive housing, small			P		P	
Supportive housing, large			P		P	
PUBLIC, INSTITUTIONAL, AND, CIVIC USES	R	RH1	RH2	MN	MX	PO

Community and Cultural Facilities

Art gallery, museum, or library				P	P	
Community center	p**	p**	P	P	P	
Day-care center, adult or child				p**	p**	
Meeting, banquet, or event facility				P	P	
Places of worship	P	P	P	P	P	
Club or Lodge	P	P	P	P	P	
Parks			P		P	
Police Station, Fire or Rescue			P		P	

Education Facilities

School, college, or university			P	P	P	
School, public or private		p**	p**	p**	p**	
School, trade or business			P	P	P	

COMMERCIAL USES

R	RH1	RH2	MN	MX	PO
---	-----	-----	----	----	----

Healthcare Facilities

Medical clinic				P		
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Agricultural and Animal Uses

Pet Grooming				P**		
Veterinarian clinic				P		

Entertainment and Recreation

Amenity center		P**	P**	P**	P**	
Recreation, indoor		P**	P**	P	P	
Recreation, outdoor			P			

Food, Beverage, and Lodging

Bar or dance club				P		
Bed and Breakfast	P**	P**		P		
Brewpub, distillery, or winery				P**	P**	
Hotel or motel				P	P	
Restaurant		P**	P**	P**	P**	

Office, Business, and Professional Services

Artist studio or workshop		P**	P**	P	P	
Financial institution				P	P	
Fitness center, small			P	P	P	
Fitness center, large			P	P	P	
Office			P	P	P	
Personal service, small				P	P	
Personal service, large				P		
Tattoo or piercing parlor				P		

Retail Sales

Grocery or supermarket				P		
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Liquor or tobacco sales				P		
Retail sales, small				P		
Retail sales, medium				P		
Vehicles and Equipment						
Off site parking / Surface parking lot shared		P*	P*	P*	P*	
Surface parking lot				P*		
Vehicle fleet operations, small				P		
Vehicle fuel station				P*		
Vehicle parking garage			P**	P**	P**	
Vehicle sales or rental				P		
EMPLOYMENT USES	R	RH1	RH2	MN	MX	PO
Artisan Manufacturing			P	P	P	
UTILITIES AND COMMUNICATION	R	RH1	RH2	MN	MX	PO
Solar collector, ground- or building-mounted	P**	P**	P**	P**	P**	P**
Utility substation and transmission facility				P**	P**	
Wind energy system, small	P**	P**	P**	P**	P**	P**
ACCESSORY USES	R	RH1	RH2	MN	MX	PO
Detached garage	P**	P**				
Dwelling, accessory unit	P**	P**				
Electric vehicle charging facility	P	P	P	P	P	P
Home occupation	P**	P**	P**	P**	P**	
Swimming pool	P**	P**	P**	P**	P**	P**
TEMPORARY USES	R	RH1	RH2	MN	MX	PO
Real estate sales or model home	P**	P**	P**	P**	P**	
Seasonal sales	P**	P**	P**	P**	P**	P**
Special event	P**	P**	P**	P**	P**	P**

No * means there are no applicable Use-Specific Standards

* Refer to Use-Specific Standards in 03.03.020 of the Summit District PUD as defined below, as applicable.

**Refer to Use-Specific Standards in UDO Use-Specific Standards 20.03.030, as applicable.

Section 03.03.020 Use-Specific Standards

(a) Generally

The Use Specific Standards listed in this Section 03.03.020 apply to those uses listed in Figure 13 and are exclusive to application in the Summit District PUD. Where a Use-specific standard is not referenced in this PUD Section 03.03.020, the provisions of the UDO shall apply as to applicable Use Specific Standard(s).

(b) Residential Uses

- (1) Dwelling, Single-Family (Attached), Dwelling, Single-Family (Detached), Dwelling Duplex, Dwelling Triplex and Dwelling Fourplex
as provided by UDO Sections 20.03.030(b)(1)(2), (3) and (4) do not apply to this PUD, except that Occupancy of a residence is subject to the definition of “family” in UDO Section 20.07: (Definitions).
- (2) Dwelling, Multifamily
 - (A) Ground Floor Parking
 - i. Any portions within the ground floor of a structure used for vehicular parking shall be located at least 20 feet behind the building façade facing a public street. If there are multiple primary buildings on a site, this requirement only applies to the building closest to a public street.
 - (B) Size
 - i. In the RH-1 district no more than 24 multifamily dwelling units shall be constructed in a single Building, except as provided in PUD Section 04.04.060(c)v with the use of affordability incentives, in which case the Building shall not exceed 50 multifamily dwelling units.
 - (C) Building Floor Plate
 - i. Buildings in the RH1 and RH2 districts cannot have a floor plate larger than 10,000 square feet. Buildings in the MN or MX Districts cannot have a floor plate larger than 30,000 square feet.

(c) Commercial Uses

(1) Vehicle Fuel Station

- (A) The use shall be limited to a total of eight metered fuel dispenser units. For the purpose of this section, each hose shall count as one fuel dispenser unit.
- (B) Major overhaul, body and fender work, upholstery, welding and spray painting shall be prohibited as an accessory use of a vehicle fuel station.
- (C) All activities other than vehicle fueling shall be conducted within a completely enclosed building.
- (D) No outdoor storage of automobile parts, discarded tires, or similar materials shall be permitted.
- (E) Outdoor storage of more than one wrecked or temporarily inoperable vehicles awaiting repairs shall be prohibited.
- (F) All structures including fuel canopies shall be similar in appearance to the surrounding development with respect to architectural style, color, and materials.
- (G) Fuel canopies shall be located to the side or rear of properties to minimize visual impact from public streets.
- (H) At least 50% of the total number of dispenser units shall provide alternate fuels including, but not limited to biodiesel, electricity, majority ethanol blend, hydrogen or natural gas.

(2) Surface Parking Lot

- (A) A freestanding primary use vehicle surface parking lot for a maximum of 50 cars shall be permitted only in accordance with these provisions:
 - i. The surface parking lot shall have ingress and egress to adjacent rights-of-way that are clearly marked with directional signage.
 - ii. A surface parking lot shall be limited by a minimum of 600' separation by distance from another surface parking lot.
 - iii. Surface parking may be shared by the public or its owners through a Shared Parking Agreement.
 - iv. A surface parking lot shall be approved for use for a period not

to exceed three (3) years from the date of approval of temporary use and may be extended two times for a period of up to one (1) year each by the Director of Planning and Transportation but only upon submission of a study by petitioner demonstration of a continuing need.

- v. Upon the end of the approved time period for use of a surface parking lot, the area must be converted by the owner through approved construction of improvements or a conversion of the lot to greenspace in compliance with PUD Section 04.04.080 (Landscaping, Buffers and Fences).

(3) Off-Site Parking / Surface Parking Lot Shared

- A. With the filing of a final site plan for development of a different approved use, the owners of two or more properties may request the use of a shared parking lot on a parcel that is adjacent to at least one of the proposed development sites. Upon review of the request, the Planning and Transportation Department may authorize the offsite parking/surface parking lot shared use.
- B. Any property utilizing the parking created by this use shall be located within 600 feet of the off-site parking/surface parking lot shared facility providing compliant pedestrian connections to all developments utilizing the off-site parking/surface parking lot shared.
- C. Off-site parking/Surface parking lot shall be approved for use for a period not to exceed three (3) years from the date of the approval of the related final plan and may be extended for a period of up to three (3) years by the Director of Planning and Transportation but only upon a submission of a study by petitioner demonstrating a continuing need.
- D. Upon the end of the approved time period for use of an Off-Site Parking / Surface Parking Lot Shared, the area must be converted by the owner through approved construction of improvements or a conversion of the lot to greenspace in compliance with PUD Section 04.04.080 (Landscaping, Buffers and Fences).

Section 04.04 Development Standards & Incentives

04.04.010 Applicability

(a) New Development

The requirements of this Section shall apply to all new development pursuant to Section 04.04.010 (Applicability) of this PUD, unless otherwise exempted in this Section 04.04.010.

(b) Activities That Trigger Compliance

- (1) Construction of any new primary structure on a lot shall require compliance with all standards in this Section unless an exception is stated in this PUD.
- (2) Figure 14: identifies activities that trigger compliance for conforming sites and structures with specific development standards contained in this Section 04.04. These standards shall not exempt development activity that falls below the thresholds identified in Figure 14: from complying with applicable standards of this PUD or any applicable federal, state, or local regulations. Additional information on applicability is provided in the referenced sections.
- (3) Section 20.06.090(f) (Nonconforming site features) identifies activities that trigger full and limited compliances for lawful nonconforming sites and structures with specific development standards as set forth by the UDO 20.04, except if a specific provision of the PUD in this Section 04.04 applies, in which case the PUD section 04.04 Standard shall apply.
- (4) For purposes of this section, "entire site" shall mean the total area of the lot on which development is occurring. "Disturbed area" shall mean those areas of the lot or those portions of the structure that are included in the project area or that are affected by the proposed development activity.

FIGURE 14: Development Standards Compliance Thresholds For Conforming Sites and Structures

PUD or UDO Standard	Section	Change in Use		New Development		Redevelopment			
						Minor Site Plan		Major Site Plan	
		Entire Site	Disturbed Areas Only	Entire Site	Disturbed Areas Only	Entire Site	Disturbed Areas Only	Entire Site	Disturbed Areas Only
Dimensional Standards	04.04.020		✓	✓			✓	✓	
Environment	20.04.030		✓	✓			✓	✓	
Floodplain	20.04.040		✓	✓			✓	✓	
Access and Connectivity	20.04.040		✓	✓			✓	✓	
Parking and Loading	20.04.050		✓	✓			✓	✓	
Site and Building Design	04.04.060		✓	✓			✓	✓	
Landscape, Buffering, and Fences	04.04.070		✓	✓			✓	✓	
Outdoor Lighting	20.04.090		✓	✓			✓	✓	
Signs	04.04.080		✓	✓			✓	✓	

04.04.020 Dimensional Standards

(a) Purpose

This section is intended to provide dimensional standards and uniform methods of measurement for interpretation and enforcement of the lot and building standards in this PUD.

(b) Applicability

Compliance with this Section 04.04.020 (Dimensional Standards) shall be required pursuant to Section 04.04.010 (Applicability). The Development Standards provided by this Section 04.04.020 are applicable to all development within the Summit District PUD as expressly provided without reference to the UDO provisions regarding the same standards. Where a standard is not specified in this Section 04.04.020, the relevant provisions of the UDO shall apply.

(c) General Dimensional Standards

Figure 12 establishes the dimensional standards for residential, mixed- use, and other districts contained in Section 02.02: (Districts). In case of a conflict between the dimensions shown in

Section 04.04.020 and the dimensions referenced in Figure 12, the provisions of this Section 04.04.020 shall govern.

(d) Lot and Space Requirements

(1) Minimum Lot Dimensions

No space that is needed to meet the width, setback, area, open space, impervious surface coverage, landscaping, or other requirements of this PUD for a lot or building may be sold, leased, or subdivided away from such lot or building. All lots affected by a proposed subdivision shall meet the standards of this PUD.

(2) Number of Primary Buildings or Uses per Lot

Where a lot or parcel is used for multifamily, mixed-use, or commercial, more than one primary building may be located upon the lot when such buildings conform to all requirements of this PUD applicable to the uses and district.

04.04.030 Site and Building Design

(a) Applicability

- (1) Compliance with this Section (Site and Building Design) shall be required pursuant to Section 04.04.010 (Applicability) and the specific applicability criteria established in Sections 04.04.060(b). Except as expressly provided by Sections 04.04.030(a), Section 04.04.030(b) and 04.04.030(c), UDO Section 20.04.060 (Site and Building Design) shall be applied to all Site and Building Design standards.

(b) Building Design

(1) Applicability

The following building design standards shall apply to all development.

- (2) Exception: UDO 20.04.070(d)(1) Third Party Review shall not apply to this PUD.

(c) Transition to Arbor Ridge Subdivision

(1) Setback

- i. Buildings located adjacent to Arbor Ridge Subdivision in Whitney Glen shall comply with minimum setbacks of an eight-foot side building setback and a twenty-five foot rear building setback.

- (2) Height
 - i. Buildings located adjacent to Arbor Ridge Condominiums in Whitney Glen, when exceeding three (3) stories shall step back at the fourth (4th) story at a minimum five (5) additional feet from the required step back above.
 - ii. Buildings located along Sudbury Drive in Everest Center or Shasta Meadows directly across from Arbor Ridge Condominiums shall comply with a step back at the fourth (4th) floor for a minimum of ten (10) additional feet from the property line. For buildings that exceed six (6) stories, any additional step back shall be in compliance with the requirements provided in Figure 12.

04.04.040 Landscaping, Buffering, and Fences

(a) Applicability

Compliance with this Section 04.04.070 (Landscaping, Buffering and Fences) shall be required pursuant to Section 04.04.010 (Applicability) and the specific applicability criteria established in Sections 04.04.040(a), 04.04.040(b), and 04.04.040(c). Except as expressly provided by Sections 04.04.040(a), Section 04.04.040(b) and 04.04.040(c), UDO Section 20.04.080 (Landscape, Buffering and Fences) shall be applied to all Landscape, Buffering and Fences.

(b) District-Specific Applicability

- i. For purposes of the PUD, the Multifamily Development Landscaping standard found in Section 20.04.080(i), shall apply to PUD districts R, RH1 and RH2.
- ii. For purposes of the PUD, the MD District Landscaping standard found in Section 20.04.080(j), shall apply to PUD districts MX and MN.

(c) Exception

- i. The PUD shall not be subject to the standards of Section 20.04.080(g) (Buffer Yards).
- ii. Single family dwellings and plexes shall not be subject to the requirements of landscaping of UDO Section 20.04.080.

(d) Conversion of Uses “Surface Parking Lot” and Off-Site Parking/Surface Parking Lot Shared”

- i. If the time period for the approved use under PUD 03.03.020(c)2 and PUD 03.03.020(c)3 has ended, all portions of the parcel for which no new development has been approved must be converted to green space with ground cover.

04.04.050 Signs

(a) Applicability

No sign or advertising device shall be established, altered, changed, erected, constructed, reconstructed, moved, divided, enlarged, demolished, or maintained except in compliance with this Section 04.04.050. Compliance with this Section 04.04.050 (Signs) shall be required pursuant to Section 04.04.010 (Applicability) and the specific applicability criteria established in Sections 04.04.050(a) and 04.04.050(b). Except as expressly provided by Sections 04.04.050(a), and Section 04.04.050(b), UDO Section 20.04.100 (Signs) shall be applied to all Sign standards.

(b) District-Specific applicability

- i. For purposes of the PUD, the Residential District Sign Standards found in Section 20.04.100(i), shall apply to residential uses in PUD districts R, RH1 and RH2.
- ii. For purposes of the PUD, the MD District Sign Standards found in Section 20.04.100(l) and the Multifamily Sign Standard found in Section 20.04.100(j) shall apply to PUD districts MX and MN and non-residential uses with the RH1 and RH2 districts.
- iii. The following provisions of the UDO 20.04.100 shall be modified as expressly stated below:
 - 1. Section 20.04.100(l)(4)(B) shall state:
 - i. Lots with 30 feet or less of public street frontage are not permitted any freestanding signs. Multiple free-standing signs shall be allowed for lots with 30 feet or more of public street frontage, but each free-standing sign must be a minimum of 60 feet apart.
 - 2. Section 20.04.100(l)(4)(E) shall state that “No freestanding sign shall be allowed unless the primary structure on a lot is set back from the public right-of-way by a minimum of 10 feet.”

3. Section 20.02.100(l)(2)(A)(iv) shall state “no property shall be limited to less than 20 square feet of wall signage and no use or tenant shall be permitted to exceed 300 square feet of wall signage.”

04.04.060 Incentives

(a) Purpose

Affordable housing and sustainable development incentives are available to all development within the PUD. The purpose of this Section 04.04.060 is to establish a framework by which affordability and sustainability standards may be implemented to achieve the requirements of

the PUD and create standards to allow development to incorporate expanded affordability and sustainability measures by providing enhanced development incentives.

(b) Applicability

Except as expressly provided by PUD Section 04.04.060(a), Section 04.04.060(b), and Section 04.04.060(c), the UDO Section 20.04.110 (Incentives) shall apply.

(c) Summit District PUD-specific applicability

- i. UDO Section 20.04.110(c)(5)(A) shall provide: For purposes of the PUD, regarding the Reduced Bulk Requirements, the dimension standards found in UDO Section 20.04.110(c)(5)(A) shall apply to residential single family and plexes in Districts R, RH-1 and RH-2.
- ii. UDO Section 20.02.110(c)(5)(B)(i) Eligibility shall provide: In addition to the UDO requirements, a project in the “R” district shall not be eligible for an increase in primary structure height over one floor regardless of the incentives achieved
- iii. UDO Section 20.04.110(c)(5)(B)(iv)(2) shall provide: Tier 2 Projects: Projects that are eligible for increased primary structure height for the affordable housing and sustainable development shall be eligible for two additional floors or building height not to exceed 24 feet. The additional floors of building height granted under this subsection (iv)(2) shall step-back at least 10 feet further than the lower floors of the building.

- iv. In the MX and MN Districts, if the affordability incentive is utilized for a Project, the percentage of affordable housing shall equal twenty percent (20%) and not fifteen percent (15%) otherwise required under this PUD.
- v. In the RH-1 District, if the affordability incentive is utilized for a Building, the Building may have a maximum number of units not to exceed 50.
- vi. UDO Section 20.04.110(d)(2) Eligibility shall be modified to provide: Projects seeking the sustainable development incentives established by Section 20.04.110(d)(3) shall meet the qualifying criteria established in 20.04.110(a) and shall satisfy one of the following two options below.”
- vii. UDO Section 20.04.110(d)(3) shall be modified as follows:

Sustainable Development Incentives

(A) Single-Family, Duplex, Triplex, and Fourplex Uses

- i. Single-family and duplex residential projects in the R, RH1 and RH2 districts that satisfy the sustainable development criteria in Option 1 or Option 2 above shall be eligible for the reduced bulk requirements established in Section 20.04.110(c)(5)(A) (Reduced Bulk Requirements).
- ii. Single-family, duplex, triplex and fourplex in the R district that satisfy the sustainable development criteria in Option 1 or Option 2 above shall not be eligible for additional primary structure height.

(B) All Other Uses

Projects that satisfy the sustainable development criteria in Option 1 or Option 2 above shall be eligible for additional primary structure height as established below:

- i. One floor of building height, not exceed 12 feet, beyond the maximum primary structure height established for zoning district where the project is located, as identified in Section 04.04.02 (Dimensional Standards).

- ii. Projects that qualify for the affordable housing incentives in Section 20.04.110(c) (Affordable Housing) in addition to the sustainable development incentive in 20.04.110(d)(2) shall be eligible for the additional incentive height described in Section 04.04.060(c)(iii).

07.07.010 Definitions

(A) The following definitions apply specifically to this PUD:

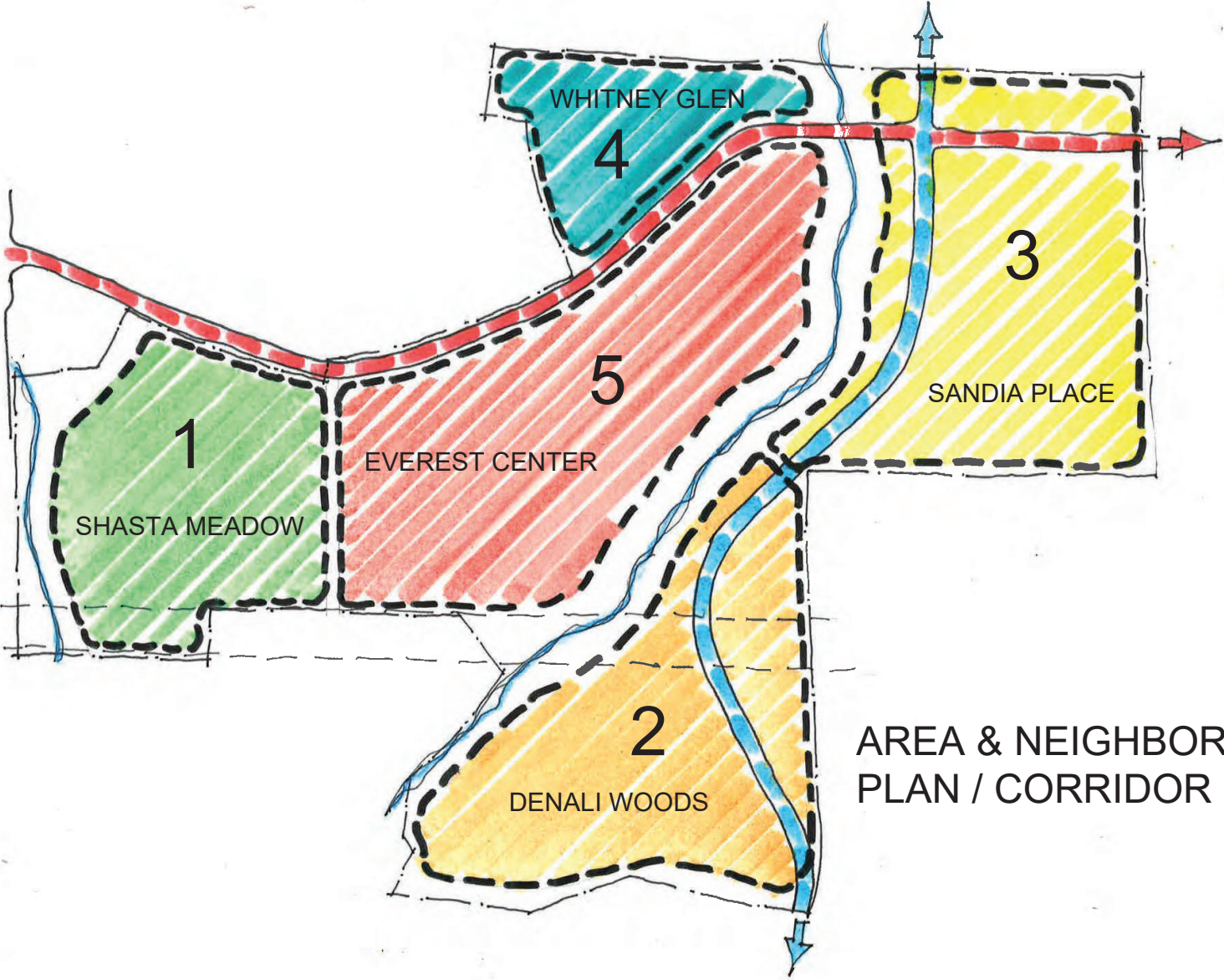
- i. **Surface Parking Lot**

A free-standing parcel of land with single, ground-level improvements, such as paved parking areas, constructed to allow for the parking of motor vehicles in accordance with the Use Specific Standards in PUD 03.03.020(C)2.

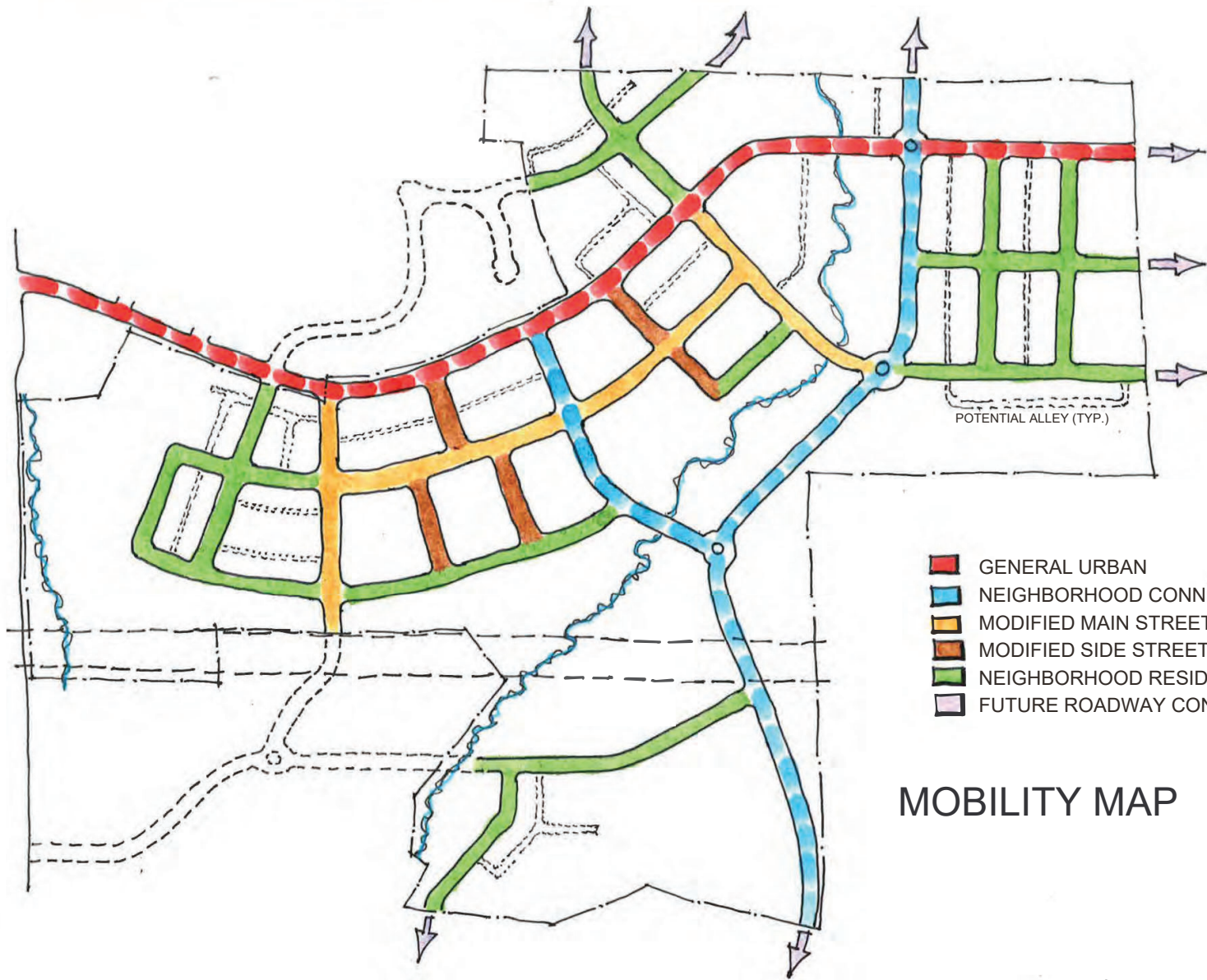
- ii. **Off-Site Parking/ Surface Parking Lot Shared**

A free-standing parcel of land with single, ground-level improvements, such as paved parking areas, constructed to allow for the parking of motor vehicles, which parking lot is utilized by other property owners or users and may be shared by users from different properties, in accordance with the Use Specific Standards in PUD 03.03.020 (c)3.

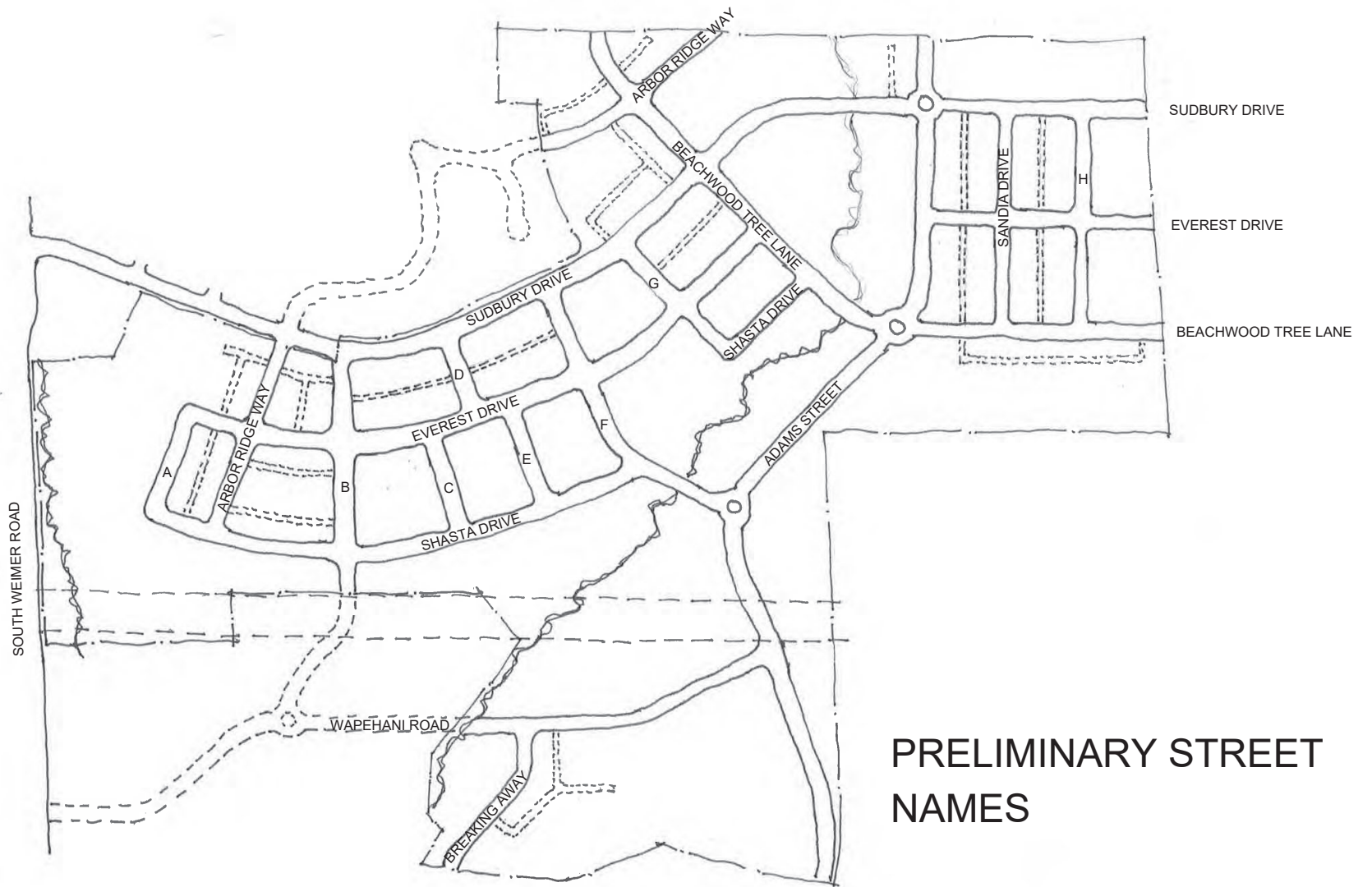
Preliminary Plan



AREA & NEIGHBORHOOD
PLAN / CORRIDOR STREETS



MOBILITY MAP

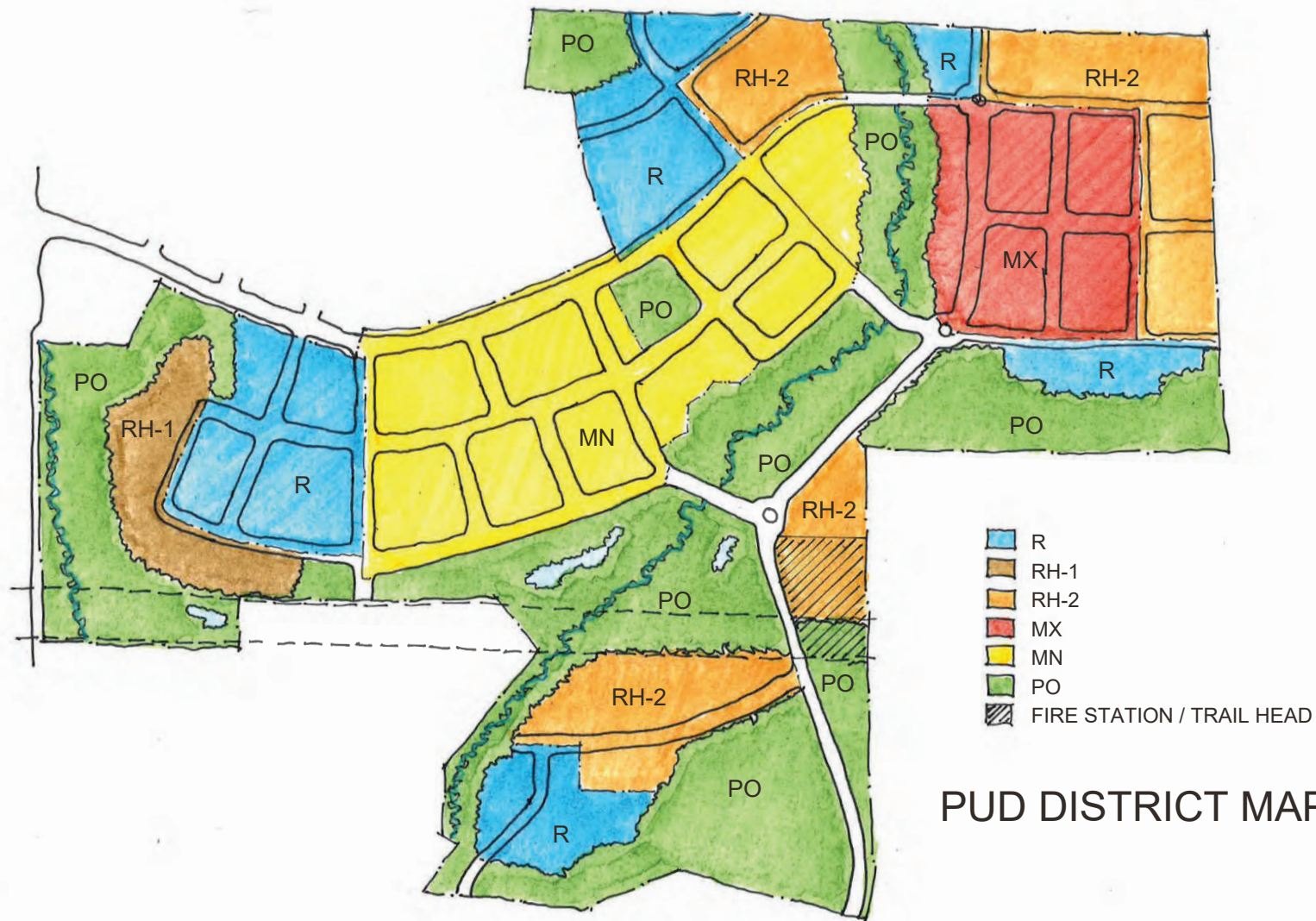


PRELIMINARY STREET NAMES

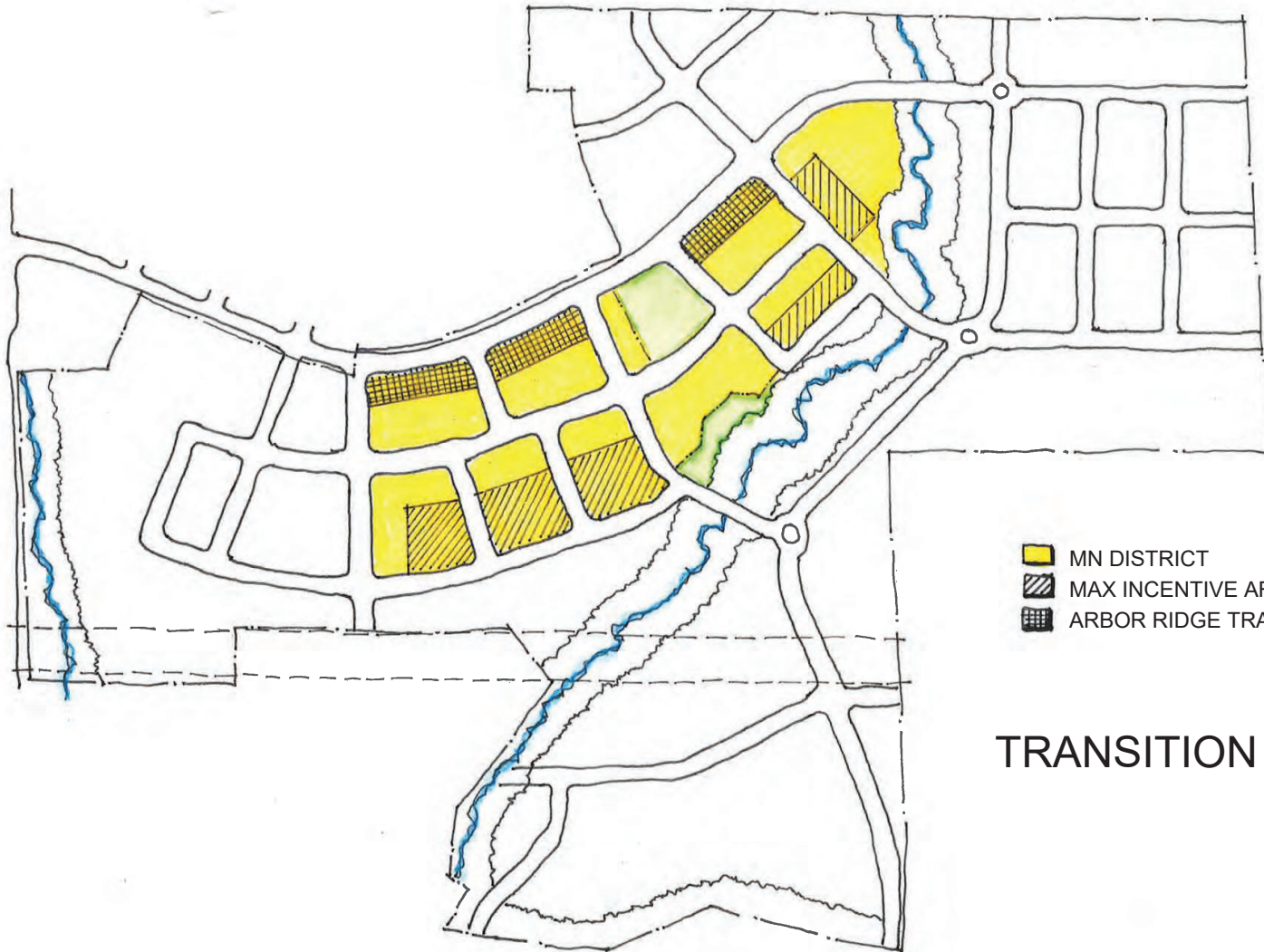


- OPEN SPACE (53.5 ACRES)
- PROTECTED BIKE LANES
- OFF STREET BIKE/PEDESTRIAN TRAILS

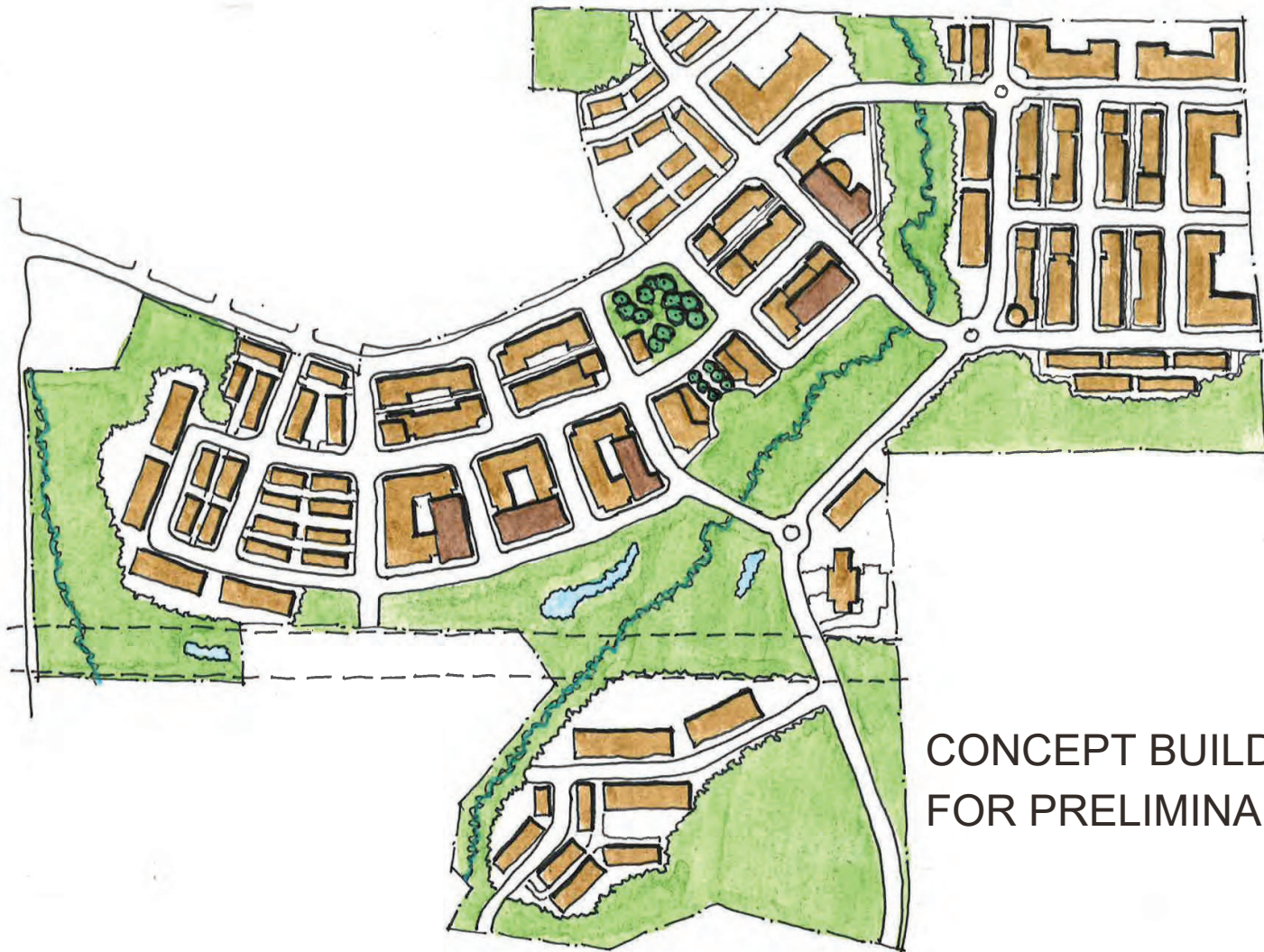
TRAILS & OPEN SPACE MAP



PUD DISTRICT MAP

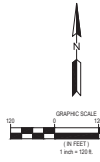


TRANSITION MAP

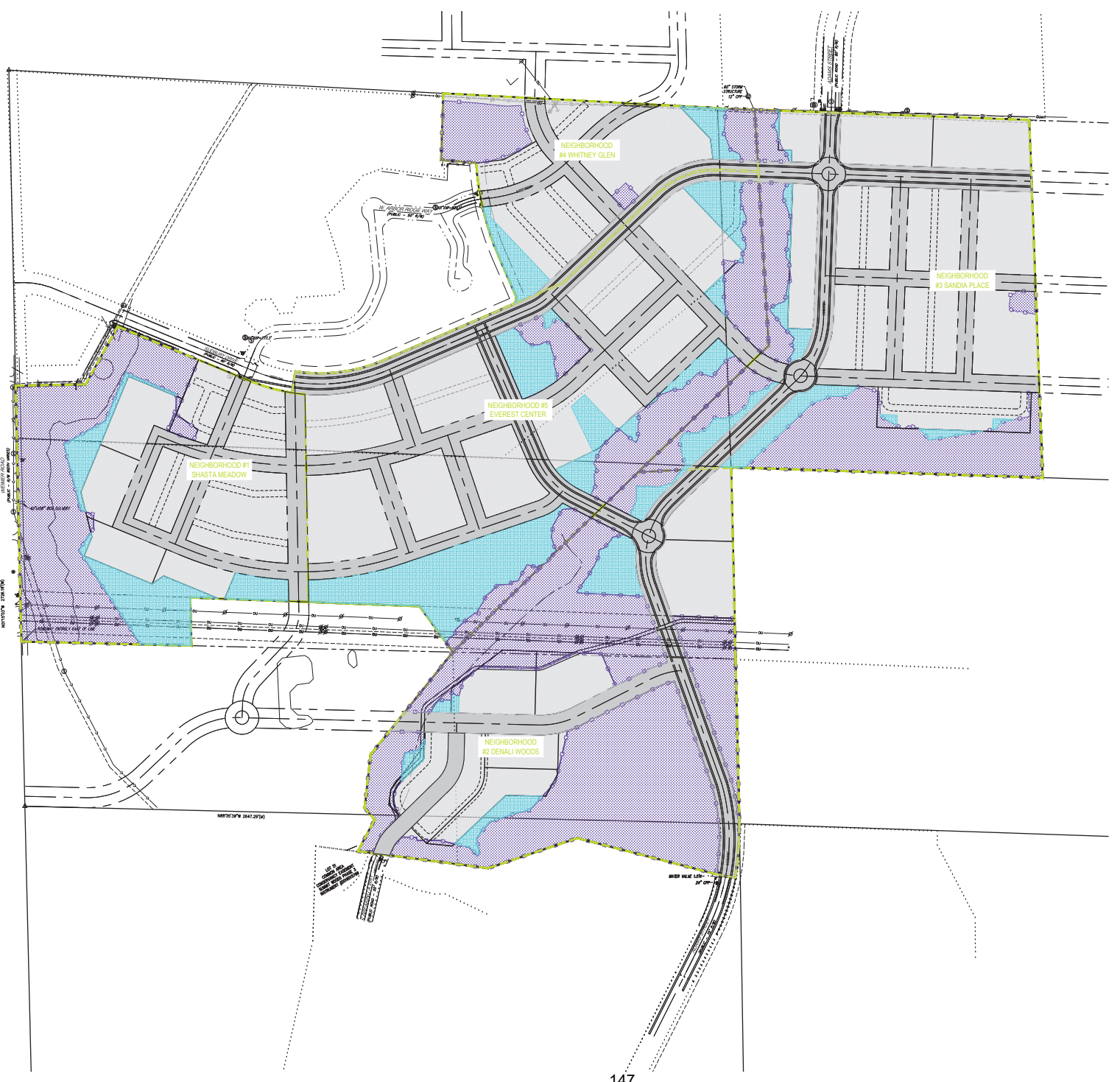


CONCEPT BUILDING LAYOUT
FOR PRELIMINARY PLAN

SUMMIT DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT
 8 ADAMS STREET AND SUDBURY DRIVE
 BLOOMINGTON, MN 55420, WINDSOR COUNTY



- LEGEND**
- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
 - LOT LINE
 - EASEMENT LINE
 - SETBACK LINE
 - RIGHT OF WAY LINE
 - SECTION LINE
 - QUARTER LINE
 - EXISTING EASEMENT LINE
 - EXISTING PROPERTY LINE
 - EXISTING FENCE LINE
 - EXISTING STORM SEWER
 - EXISTING SANITARY SEWER
 - EXISTING WATER MAIN
 - EXISTING EDGE OF PAVEMENT
 - EXISTING EDGE OF GRAVEL
 - EXISTING CURB AND GUTTER
 - EXISTING TREE LINE
 - EXISTING METAL DISBURBARY
 - EXISTING SANITARY MANHOLE
 - EXISTING STORM SEWER MANHOLE
 - EXISTING STORM SEWER INLET
 - EXISTING STORM SEWER INLET
 - EXISTING PLANNED END SECTION
 - EXISTING ROADWAY
 - EXISTING WATER VALVE
 - PUBLIC ROW
 - PRIVATE BUILDABLE AREA
 - OPEN AREA
 - COMBINED PRESERVATION AREA



Neighborhood #1 - Shasta Meadow	
Area	Area (sq ft)
Public Right of Way	1,200,000
Private Buildable Area	2,500,000
Open Area	1,000,000
Combined Preservation Area	500,000
Total	5,200,000

Neighborhood #2 - Denali Woods	
Area	Area (sq ft)
Public Right of Way	1,500,000
Private Buildable Area	3,000,000
Open Area	1,000,000
Combined Preservation Area	500,000
Total	6,000,000

Neighborhood #3 - Sandia Place	
Area	Area (sq ft)
Public Right of Way	1,500,000
Private Buildable Area	2,000,000
Open Area	1,000,000
Combined Preservation Area	500,000
Total	5,000,000

Neighborhood #4 - Whitney Glen	
Area	Area (sq ft)
Public Right of Way	1,500,000
Private Buildable Area	2,000,000
Open Area	1,000,000
Combined Preservation Area	500,000
Total	5,000,000

Neighborhood #5 - Everest Center	
Area	Area (sq ft)
Public Right of Way	1,500,000
Private Buildable Area	2,000,000
Open Area	1,000,000
Combined Preservation Area	500,000
Total	5,000,000

PROJECT TITLE: **SUMMIT DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT**

DATE: 11/12/2023

ISSUE DATE: 11/12/2023

DATE: 11/12/2023

PROJECTING: _____

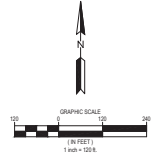
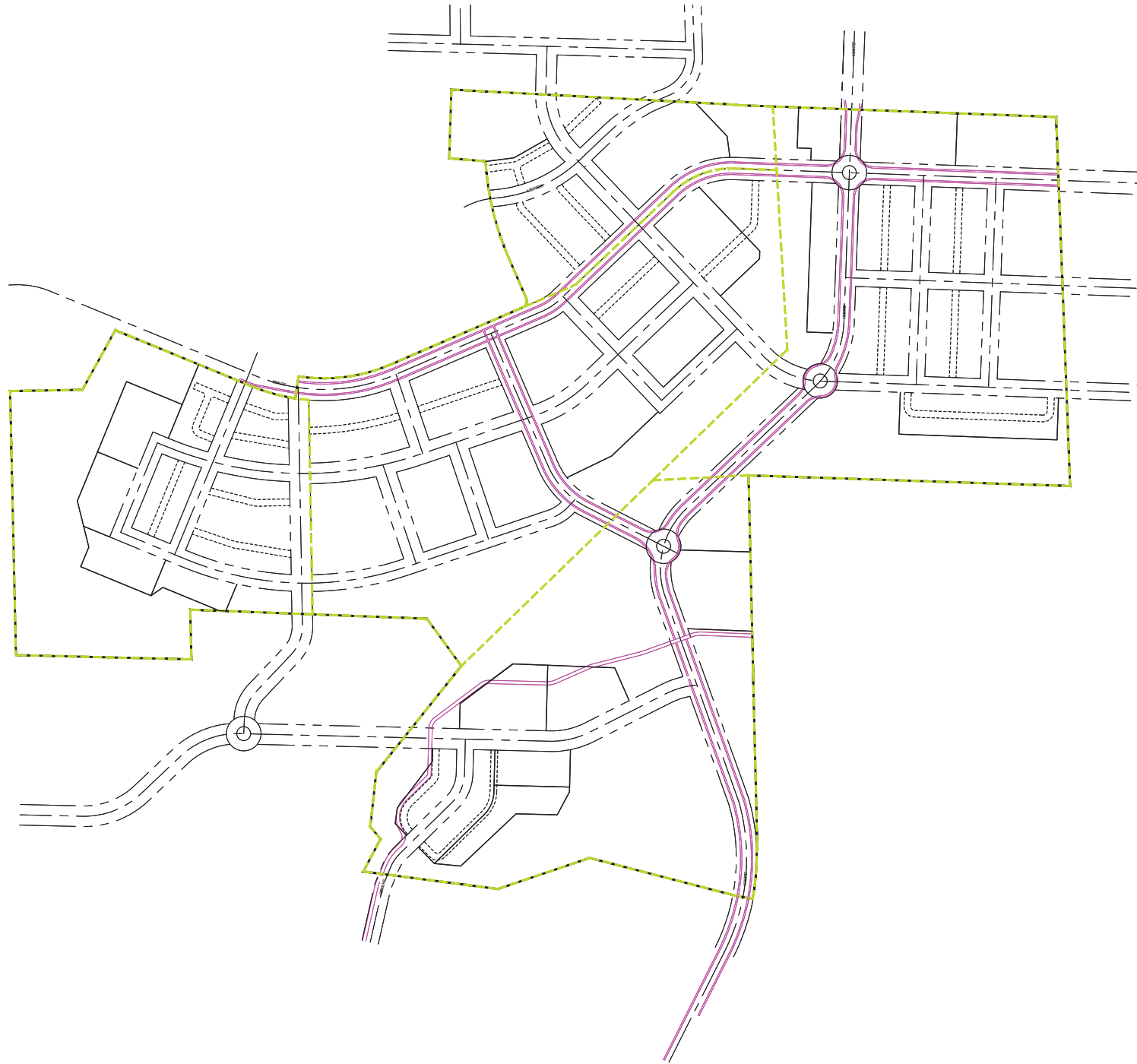
DRAWN BY: _____ CHECKED BY: _____ APPD BY: _____

ISSUE DATE: _____

ISSUE NO.: _____

SHEET TITLE: **OPEN SPACE EXHIBIT**

SHEET NO.: **EX-12**



LEGEND

- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- LOT LINE
- EASEMENT LINE
- SETBACK LINE
- RIGHT OF WAY LINE
- SECTION LINE
- QUARTER LINE
- EXISTING EASEMENT LINE
- EXISTING PROPERTY LINE
- EXISTING FENCE LINE
- EXISTING STORM SEWER
- EXISTING SANITARY SEWER
- EXISTING WATER MAIN
- EXISTING EDGE OF PAVEMENT
- EXISTING EDGE OF GRAVEL
- EXISTING CURB AND GUTTER
- EXISTING TREE LINE
- EXISTING METEOROLOGICAL BOUNDARY
- EXISTING SANITARY MANHOLE
- EXISTING STORM SEWER MANHOLE
- EXISTING STORM SEWER INLET
- EXISTING PLANNED END SECTION
- EXISTING FIREWALL
- EXISTING WATER VALVE



**SUMMIT DISTRICT
DEVELOPMENT**
8 ADAMS STREET AND SUDBURY DRIVE
BLOOMINGTON, MN 55425, WISNORSE COUNTY

PROJECT TITLE	SUMMIT DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT
DATE	10/20/2023
DESCRIPTION AND SUBMITTAL INFORMATION	OVERALL WITH CONCEPT SITE
ISSUE NO.	1
DATE	
PROJECTING	
DATE	
DESIGNED BY	
CHECKED BY	
APPROVED BY	
ISSUE DATE	
SHEET NO.	
SHEET TITLE	
OVERALL WITH CONCEPT SITE	
SHEET NO.	

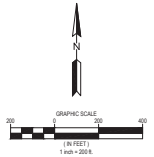
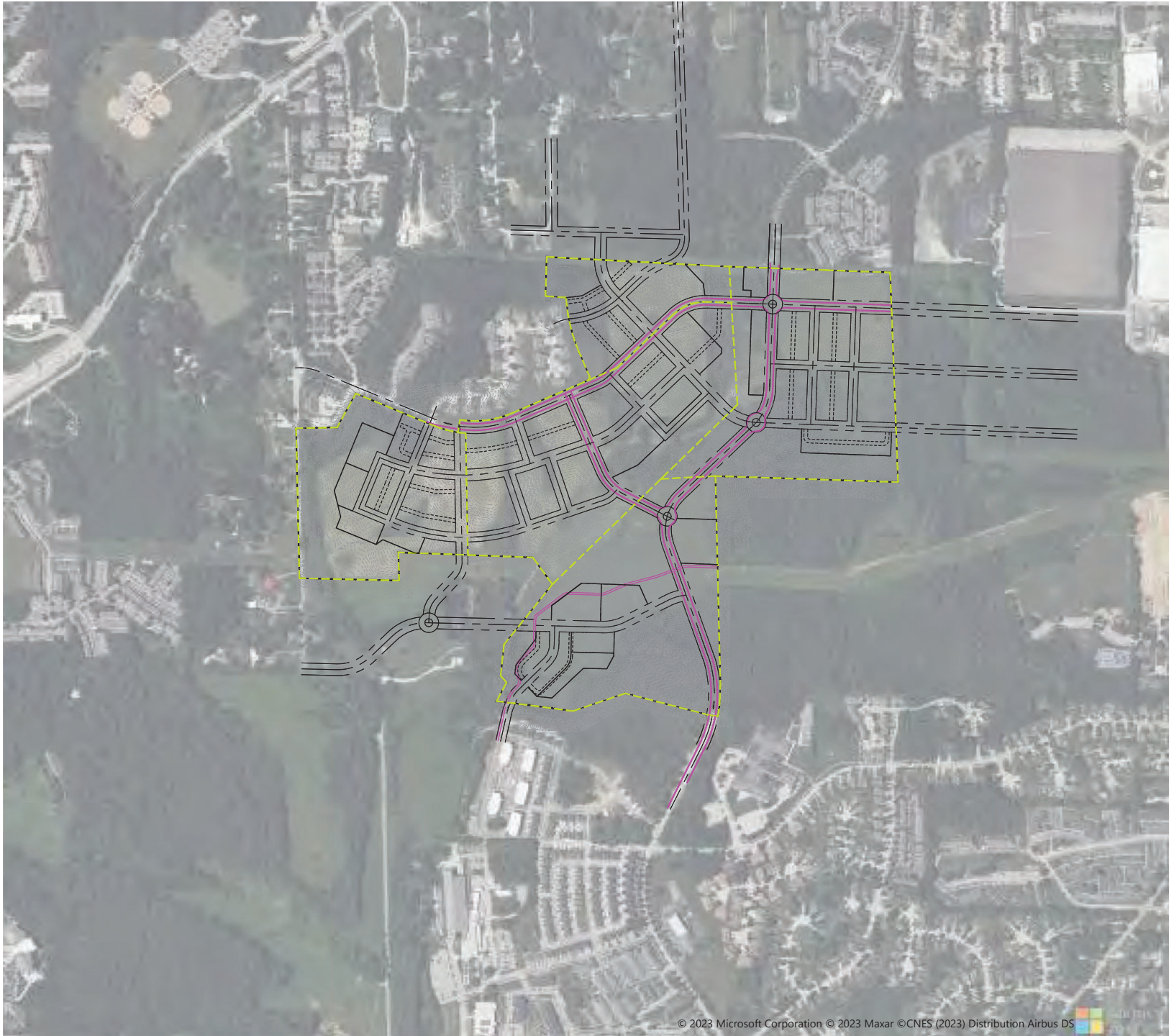
CERTIFICATION:
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE PLAN, SPECIFICATIONS, OR REPORT WAS PREPARED BY ME OR UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND THAT I AM A duly licensed PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

LICENSE NO.: _____
DATE: _____

PROJECTING: _____
DATE: _____
DESIGNED BY: _____
CHECKED BY: _____
APPROVED BY: _____

ISSUE DATE: _____
SHEET NO.: _____
SHEET TITLE: _____
OVERALL WITH CONCEPT SITE
SHEET NO.: _____

PR-2



- LEGEND**
- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
 - LOT LINE
 - EASEMENT LINE
 - SETBACK LINE
 - RIGHT OF WAY LINE
 - SECTION LINE
 - QUARTER LINE
 - EXISTING EASEMENT LINE
 - EXISTING PROPERTY LINE
 - EXISTING FENCE LINE
 - EXISTING STORM SEWER
 - EXISTING SANITARY SEWER
 - EXISTING WATER MAIN
 - EXISTING EDGE OF PAVEMENT
 - EXISTING EDGE OF GRAVEL
 - EXISTING CURB AND GUTTER
 - EXISTING TREE LINE
 - EXISTING TREE LAND BOUNDARY
 - EXISTING SANITARY MANHOLE
 - EXISTING STORM SEWER MANHOLE
 - EXISTING STORM SEWER INLET
 - EXISTING PLANNED END SECTION
 - EXISTING HIGHWAY
 - EXISTING WATER VALVE



SUMMIT DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT
 S ADAMS STREET AND SUDBURY DRIVE
 BLOOMINGTON, IN 47403, INDIANA COUNTY

PROJECT TITLE

ISSUE NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION AND REVISIONS
1		

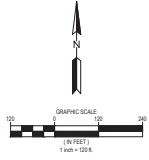
DATE	DESCRIPTION AND REVISIONS
11/29/2023	

CERTIFICATION:
 I, THE ENGINEER, CERTIFY THAT THE DESIGN, SPECIFICATIONS, OR REPORT WAS PREPARED BY ME OR UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND THAT I AM A duly licensed PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

LICENSE NO.: _____
 DATE: _____

PROJECTING NO.:	DATE:
DRAWN BY:	CHKD BY:
ISSUE DATE:	APPRO BY:
ISSUE NO.:	
SHEET TITLE:	
OVERALL WITH CONCEPT SITE WITH AERIAL:	
SHEET NO.:	

PR-3



- LEGEND**
- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
 - LOT LINE
 - EASEMENT LINE
 - SETBACK LINE
 - RIGHT OF WAY LINE
 - SECTION LINE
 - QUARTER LINE
 - EXISTING EASEMENT LINE
 - EXISTING PROPERTY LINE
 - EXISTING FENCE LINE
 - EXISTING STORM SEWER
 - EXISTING SANITARY SEWER
 - EXISTING WATER MAIN
 - EXISTING EDGE OF PAVEMENT
 - EXISTING EDGE OF GRAVEL
 - EXISTING CURB AND GUTTER
 - EXISTING TREE LINE
 - EXISTING METEOROLOGICAL BOUNDARY
 - EXISTING SANITARY MANHOLE
 - EXISTING STORM SEWER MANHOLE
 - EXISTING STORM SEWER INLET
 - EXISTING STORM SEWER INLET
 - EXISTING FLARED END SECTION
 - EXISTING INVERT
 - EXISTING WATER VALVE

720 MARQUETTE AVE.
MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402
PHONE: 612.221.2200
WWW.STANTEC.COM

CLIENT:

TRG THE TRUCK CENTER
THE DEVELOPMENT, LLC
8 ADAMS STREET
BLOOMINGTON, IN 47403
WWW.TRGTRUCKCENTER.COM

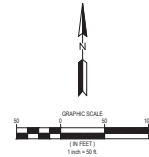
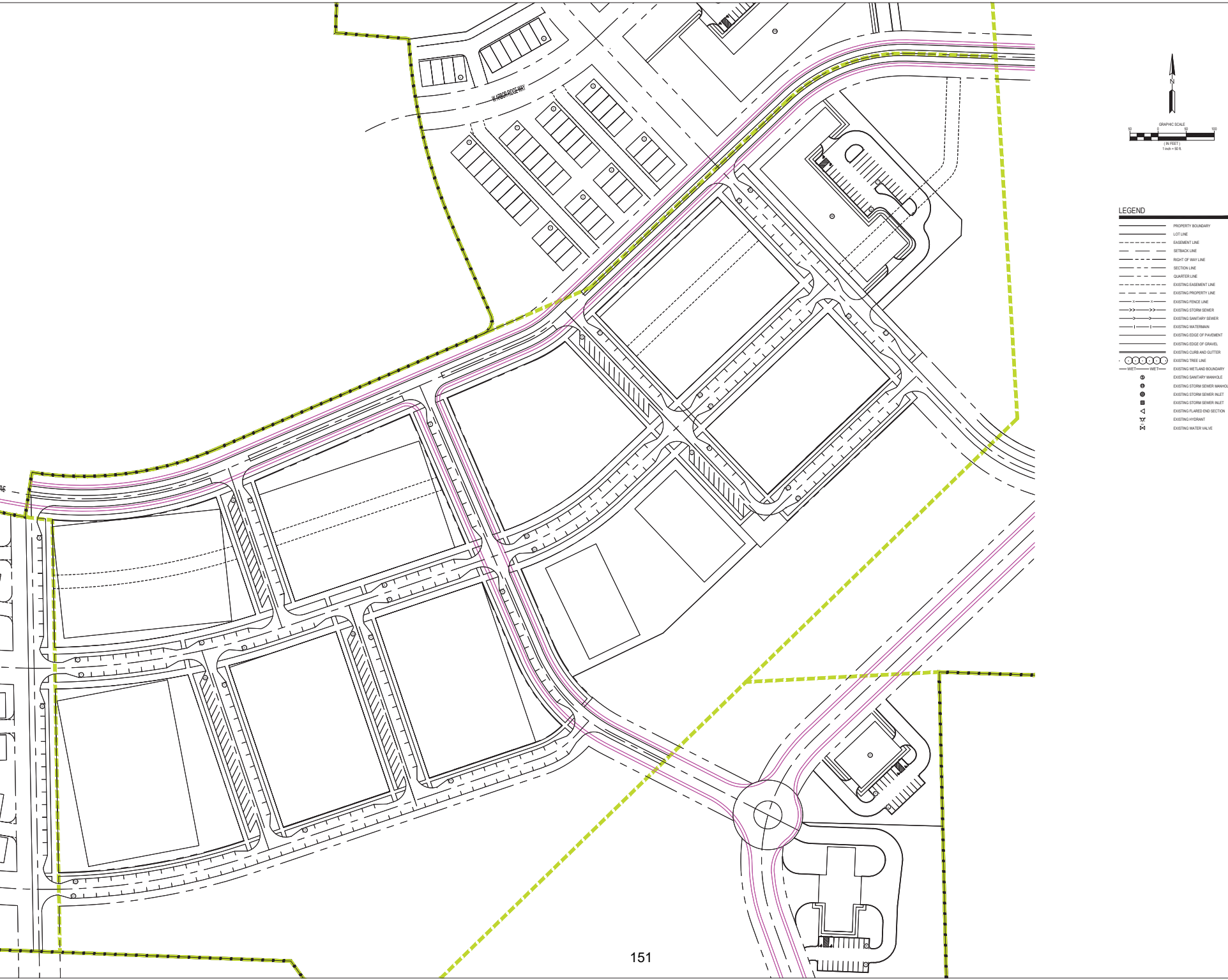
SUMMIT DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT
8 ADAMS STREET AND SUDBURY DRIVE
BLOOMINGTON, IN 47403, INDIANA COUNTY

DATE	DESCRIPTION	PROJECT TITLE
11/13/2021	ISSUE DATE	SUMMIT DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT

CERTIFICATION:
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE DESIGN, SPECIFICATIONS, OR REPORT WAS PREPARED BY ME OR UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND THAT I AM A duly licensed PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

LICENSE NO.:	DATE:	
PROJECTING:		
DRAWN BY:	CHECKED BY:	APPROVED BY:
ISSUE DATE:		
SHEET NO.:		
SHEET TITLE:	OVERALL WITH CONCEPT SITE	
SHEET NO.:	PR-1	

116022222178
DATE: 04/20/2022 10:48 AM
PROJECT: EVEREST CONCEPT PARKING



- LEGEND**
- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
 - LOT LINE
 - EASEMENT LINE
 - SETBACK LINE
 - RIGHT OF WAY LINE
 - SECTION LINE
 - QUARTER LINE
 - EXISTING EASEMENT LINE
 - EXISTING PROPERTY LINE
 - EXISTING FENCE LINE
 - EXISTING STORM SEWER
 - EXISTING SANITARY SEWER
 - EXISTING WATER MAIN
 - EXISTING EDGE OF PAVEMENT
 - EXISTING EDGE OF GRAVEL
 - EXISTING CURB AND GUTTER
 - EXISTING TREE LINE
 - EXISTING TREE BOUNDARY
 - EXISTING SANITARY MANHOLE
 - EXISTING STORM SEWER MANHOLE
 - EXISTING STORM SEWER INLET
 - EXISTING FLARED END SECTION
 - EXISTING FIREWALL
 - EXISTING WATER VALVE



733 WINGOLDS AVE
MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55415
PHONE: 612.773.1200
WWW.STANTEC.COM

CLIENT:



THE DEVELOPMENT, LLC
10000 14TH AVE SW
MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55410
WWW.TRGTRUCKCENTER.COM

PROJECT TITLE

TABLE NO.

DATE

DESIGNER

DATE

PROJECTING

DATE

PROJECTING

DATE

PROJECTING

DATE

PROJECTING

DATE

CERTIFICATION:
I, THE ENGINEER, CERTIFY THAT THE DESIGN, SPECIFICATIONS, OR REPORT WAS PREPARED BY ME OR UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND THAT I AM A LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

LICENSE NO.:

DATE:

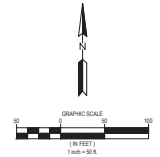
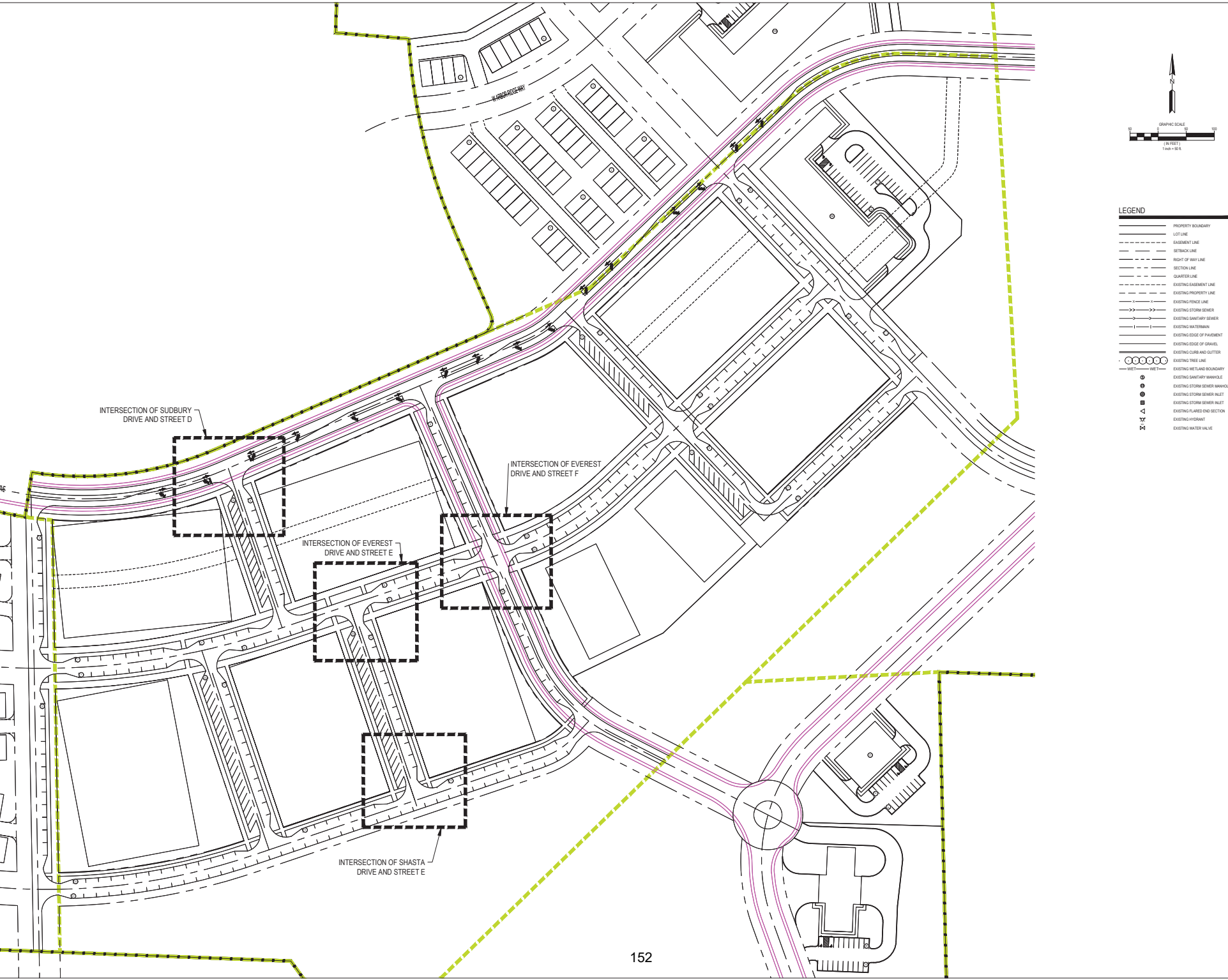
PROJECTING:

DATE:

PROJECTING:

DATE:

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LEGEND

	PROPERTY BOUNDARY
	LOT LINE
	EASEMENT LINE
	SETBACK LINE
	RIGHT OF WAY LINE
	SECTION LINE
	QUARTER LINE
	EXISTING EASEMENT LINE
	EXISTING PROPERTY LINE
	EXISTING FENCE LINE
	EXISTING STORM SEWER
	EXISTING SANITARY SEWER
	EXISTING WATER MAIN
	EXISTING EDGE OF PAVEMENT
	EXISTING EDGE OF GRAVEL
	EXISTING CURB AND GUTTER
	EXISTING TREE LINE
	EXISTING TIE LARD BOUNDARY
	EXISTING SANITARY MANHOLE
	EXISTING STORM SEWER MANHOLE
	EXISTING STORM SEWER INLET
	EXISTING STORM SEWER INLET
	EXISTING FLARED END SECTION
	EXISTING PAVING
	EXISTING WATER VALVE

Stantec
735 WINGATE AVE
MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55415
PHONE: 612.333.2000
WWW.STANTEC.COM

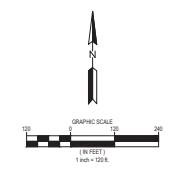
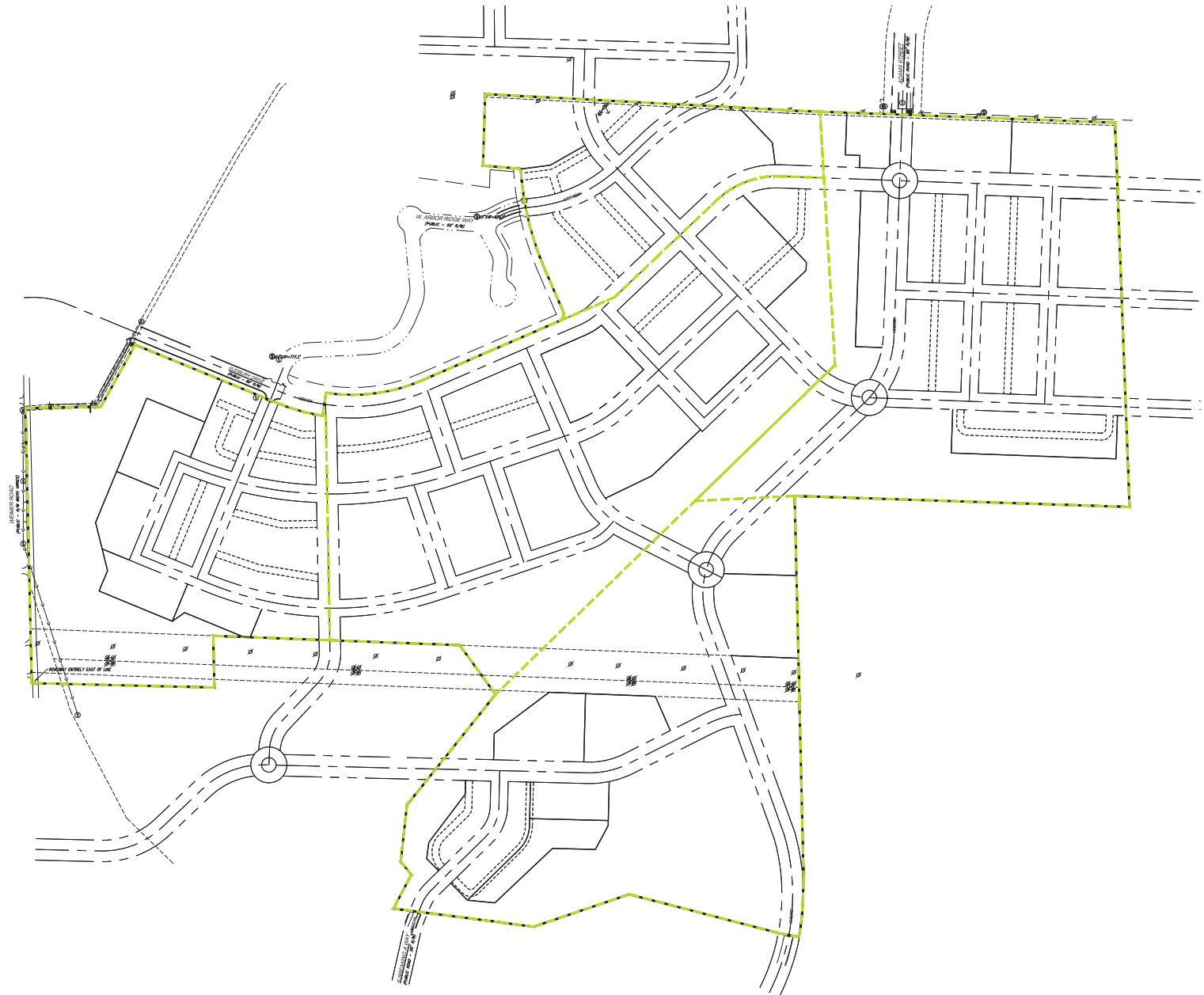
TRG THE ENGINEERS
THE DEVELOPMENT, LLC
MINNEAPOLIS, MN
PHONE: 612.333.2000
WWW.TRGENGINEERS.COM

SUMMIT DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT
8 ADAMS STREET AND SUBBURY DRIVE
BLOOMINGTON, IN 47403, INDIANA COUNTY

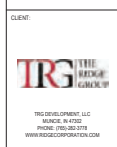
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DATE	11/13/2025
ISSUE NO.	1
PROJECT NO.	
DATE	
ISSUE DATE	
SHEET NO.	
SHEET TITLE	EVEREST CONCEPT PARKING
SHEET NO.	PR-4

CERTIFICATION:
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE DESIGN, SPECIFICATIONS, OR REPORT WAS PREPARED BY ME OR UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND THAT I AM A duly licensed PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

1/23/2023 12:52:27 PM
Map24.gpr not saved. s:\0646519\0646519.dwg (L:\0646519\0646519.dwg) [PLOTTER: RVPLOTTER] [CONVERTING: 24x36] [PLOT: 1/23/2023 12:52:27 PM]



- LEGEND**
- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
 - LOT LINE
 - - - EASEMENT LINE
 - - - SETBACK LINE
 - - - RIGHT OF WAY LINE
 - - - SECTION LINE
 - - - QUATER LINE
 - - - EXISTING EASEMENT LINE
 - - - EXISTING PROPERTY LINE
 - - - EXISTING FENCE LINE
 - - - EXISTING STORM SEWER
 - - - EXISTING SANITARY SEWER
 - - - EXISTING WATER MAIN
 - - - EXISTING EDGE OF PAVEMENT
 - - - EXISTING CURB AND GUTTER
 - - - EXISTING TREE LINE
 - - - EXISTING MET EASE BOUNDARY
 - EXISTING SANITARY MANHOLE
 - EXISTING STORM SEWER MANHOLE
 - EXISTING STORM SEWER INLET
 - EXISTING STORM SEWER INLET
 - EXISTING FLARED END SECTION
 - EXISTING INGRESS
 - EXISTING WATER VALVE



SUMMIT DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT
 8401 BURNING WOOD DRIVE
 BLOOMINGTON, MN 55425, MINNESOTA COUNTY

PROJECT TITLE	
ISSUE NO.	1
DESCRIPTION AND SUBMITTAL INFORMATION	
DATE:	1/23/2023

CERTIFICATION
 I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, OR REPORT WAS PREPARED BY ME OR UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND THAT I AM A duly licensed PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

LICENSE NO.: _____
 DATE: _____

PROJECTING:
 DRAWN BY: _____ CHECKED BY: _____ APPD BY: _____

ISSUE DATE:
 SHEET NO.: _____
 SHEET TITLE:
 OVERALL WITH CONCEPT SITE
 SHEET NO.: **PR-1**



725 MARQUETTE AVE.
MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402
PHONE: 612.773.2000
WWW.STANTEC.COM

CLIENT:



TRG DEVELOPMENT, LLC
8000 W. 12TH
PHONE: 952.832.3776
WWW.TRGDEVELOPMENT.COM

**SUMMIT DISTRICT
DEVELOPMENT**
8 ADAMS STREET AND SUDBURY DRIVE
BLOOMINGTON, IN 47403, INDIANA COUNTY

PROJECT TITLE

NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	

NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	

NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	

NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	

NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	

CERTIFICATION:
I, THE ENGINEER, CERTIFY THAT THE DESIGN, SPECIFICATIONS, OR REPORT WAS PREPARED BY ME OR UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND THAT I AM A DULY LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

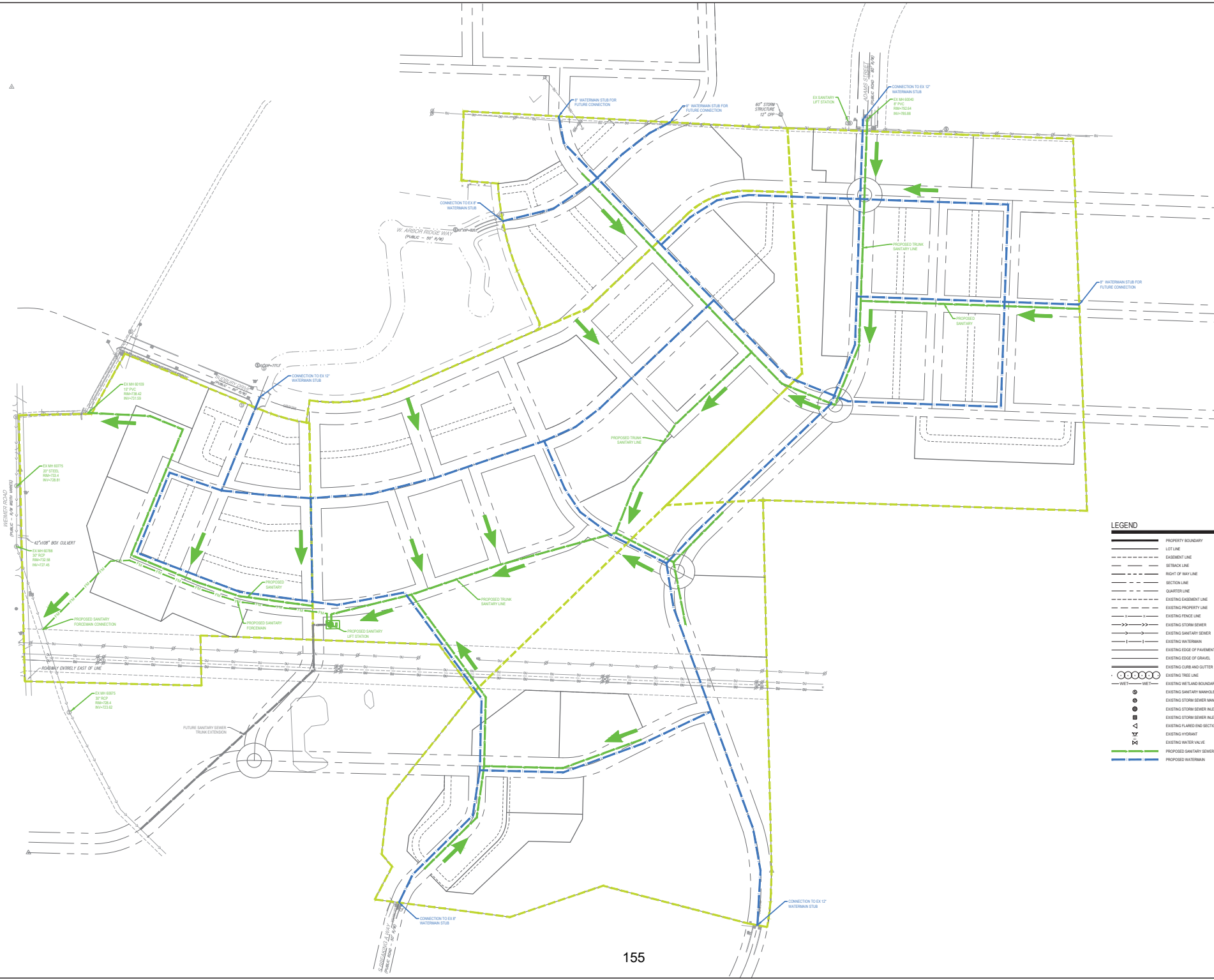
LICENSE NO.: _____
DATE: _____

PROJECTING NO.: _____
DRAWN BY: _____ CHWD BY: _____ APPD BY: _____

ISSUE DATE: _____
ISSUE NO.: _____

SHEET TITLE: _____
OVERALL CONCEPT UTILITY PLAN

SHEET NO.: _____
PR-2



LEGEND

- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- LOT LINE
- EASEMENT LINE
- SETBACK LINE
- RIGHT OF WAY LINE
- SECTION LINE
- QUARTER LINE
- EXISTING EASEMENT LINE
- EXISTING PROPERTY LINE
- EXISTING FENCE LINE
- EXISTING STORM SEWER
- EXISTING SANITARY SEWER
- EXISTING WATERMAIN
- EXISTING EDGE OF PAVEMENT
- EXISTING EDGE OF GRAVEL
- EXISTING CURB AND GUTTER
- EXISTING TRAIL LINE
- EXISTING WETLAND BOUNDARY
- EXISTING SANITARY MANHOLE
- EXISTING STORM SEWER MANHOLE
- EXISTING STORM SEWER INLET
- EXISTING STORM SEWER INLET
- EXISTING LARGED END SECTION
- EXISTING HYDRANT
- EXISTING WATER VALVE
- PROPOSED SANITARY SEWER
- PROPOSED WATERMAIN

DATE PLOTTED: 04/15/2024 10:44:17 AM



LEGEND

	PROPERTY BOUNDARY
	LOT LINE
	EASEMENT LINE
	SETBACK LINE
	RIGHT OF WAY LINE
	SECTION LINE
	QUARTER LINE
	EXISTING EASEMENT LINE
	EXISTING PROPERTY LINE
	EXISTING FENCE LINE
	EXISTING STORM SEWER
	EXISTING SANITARY SEWER
	EXISTING WATERMAIN
	EXISTING EDGE OF PAVEMENT
	EXISTING EDGE OF GRAVEL
	EXISTING CURB AND GUTTER
	EXISTING TREE LINE
	EXISTING WETLAND BOUNDARY
	EXISTING SANITARY MANHOLE
	EXISTING STORM SEWER MANHOLE
	EXISTING STORM SEWER INLET
	EXISTING SANITARY INLET
	EXISTING RAINFALL INLET
	EXISTING HYDRANT
	EXISTING WATER VALVE
	PROPOSED SANITARY SEWER

PROJECT TITLE	
DATE	10/20/2023
DESIGNER	
CHECKED	
DATE	
PROJECT NO.	
DRAWN BY	
CHKD BY	
APPD BY	
ISSUE DATE	
ISSUE NO.	
SHEET TITLE	CONCEPT SANITARY SEWER PLAN
SHEET NO.	PR-3

CERTIFICATION:
 I, THE ENGINEER, CERTIFY THAT THE DESIGN, SPECIFICATIONS, OR REPORT WAS PREPARED BY ME OR UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND THAT I AM A duly licensed professional engineer under the laws of the STATE OF MINNESOTA.

10/20/2023 10:11:17 AM
 10/20/2023 10:11:17 AM
 10/20/2023 10:11:17 AM



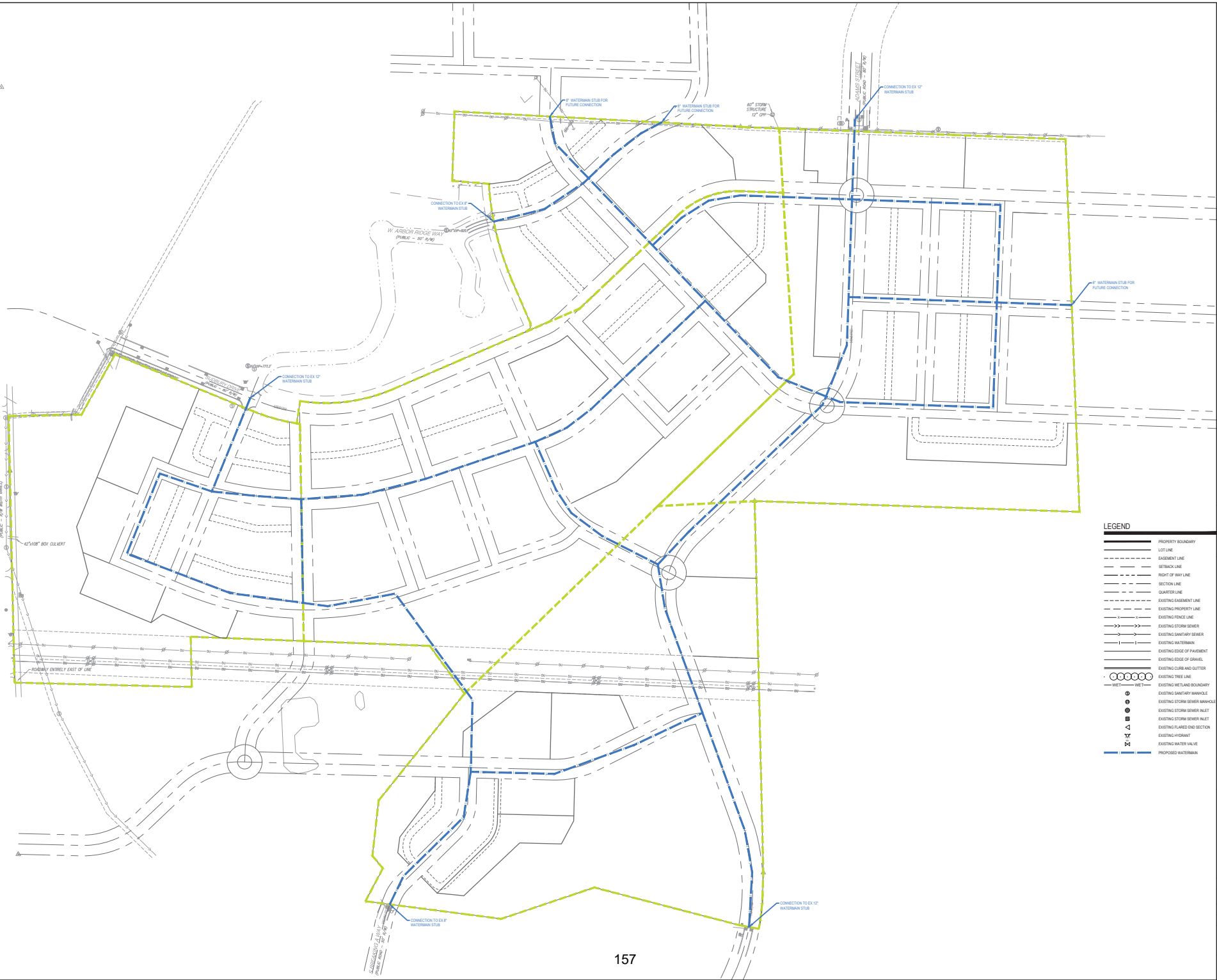
725 MARQUETTE AVE
MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402
PHONE: 612.302.2999
WWW.STANTEC.COM

CLIENT:



TRG DEVELOPMENT, LLC
BLOOMINGTON, IL 61710
PHONE: 312.352.3375
WWW.TRGDEVELOPMENT.COM

**SUMMIT DISTRICT
DEVELOPMENT**
S ADAMS STREET AND SUDBURY DRIVE
BLOOMINGTON, IN 47403, INDIANA COUNTY



LEGEND

	PROPERTY BOUNDARY
	LOT LINE
	EASEMENT LINE
	SETBACK LINE
	RIGHT OF WAY LINE
	SECTION LINE
	QUARTER LINE
	EXISTING EASEMENT LINE
	EXISTING PROPERTY LINE
	EXISTING FENCE LINE
	EXISTING STORM SEWER
	EXISTING SANITARY SEWER
	EXISTING WATERMAIN
	EXISTING EDGE OF PAVEMENT
	EXISTING EDGE OF GRAVEL
	EXISTING CURB AND GUTTER
	EXISTING TREE LINE
	EXISTING WEIR LAND BOUNDARY
	EXISTING SANITARY MANHOLE
	EXISTING STORM SEWER MANHOLE
	EXISTING STORM SEWER INLET
	EXISTING STORM SEWER INLET
	EXISTING PAVED ROAD SECTION
	EXISTING HYDRANT
	EXISTING WATER VALVE
	PROPOSED WATERMAIN

PROJECT TITLE

TITLE NO.

DATE:

ISSUE NO.

PROJECT

DRAWN BY:

DATE:

ISSUE DATE

PROJECT

DATE:

SHEET NO.

SHEET TITLE

CONCEPT WATERMAIN PLAN

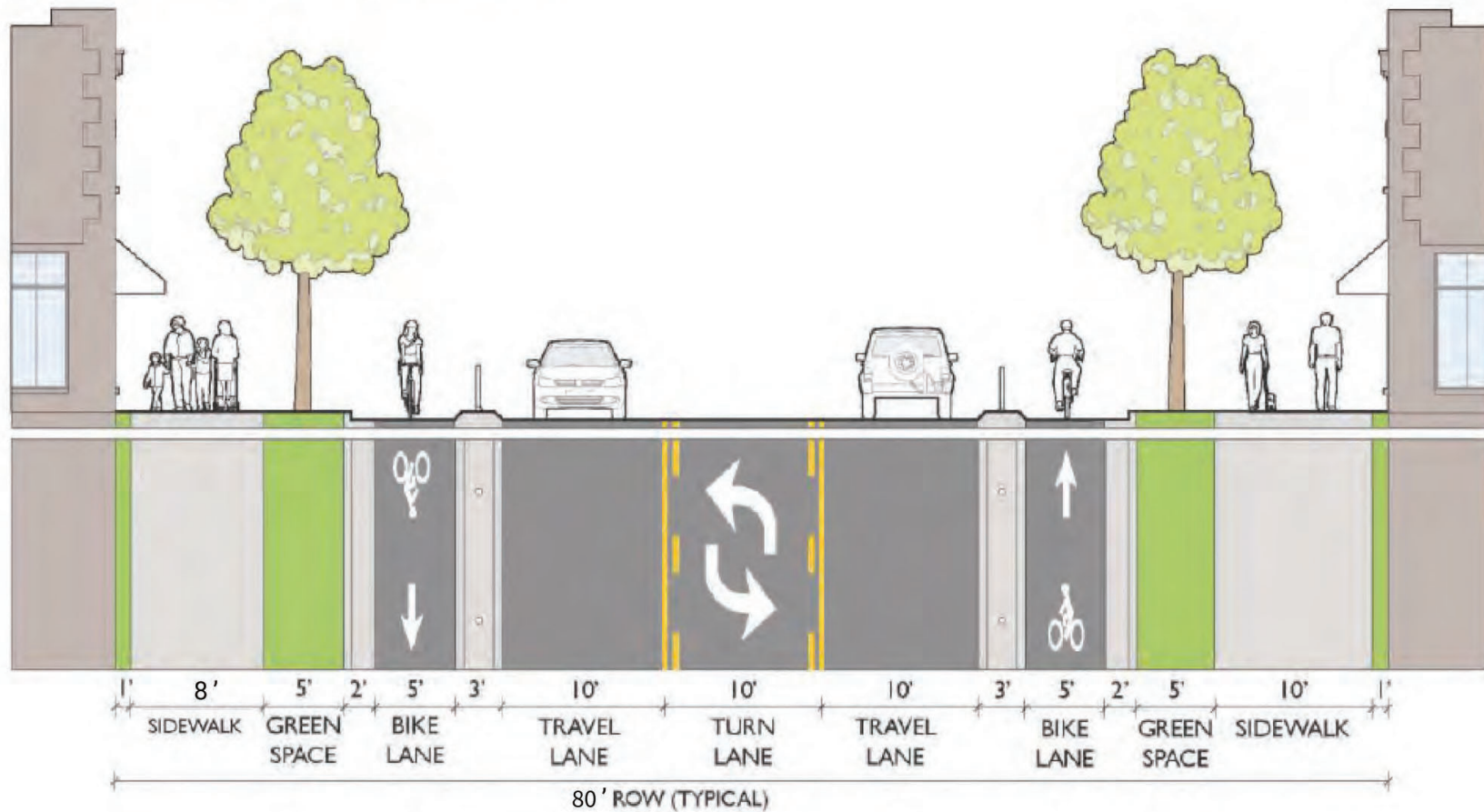
PR-4

15028823.0444.P02

Section 2: General Urban Street Typical Cross - Section (FIGURE 15, PG 29 OF TRANSPORTATION PLAN)

SUDBURY DRIVE

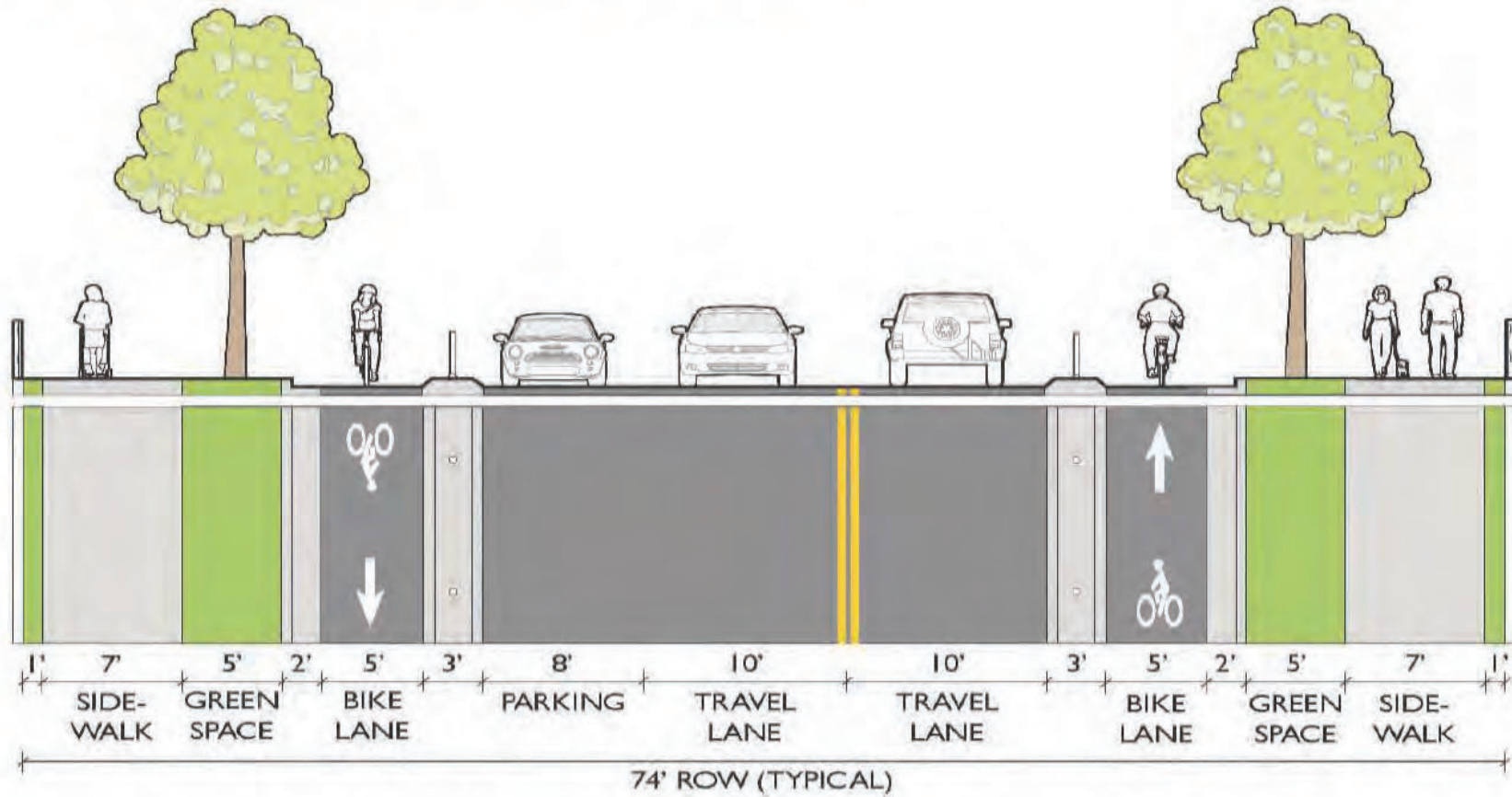
Figure 15. General Urban Street typical cross-section



Section 3: Neighborhood Connector Typical Cross - Section (FIGURE 16, PG 30 OF TRANSPORTATION PLAN)

S ADAMS STREET

Figure 16. Neighborhood Connector Street typical cross-section



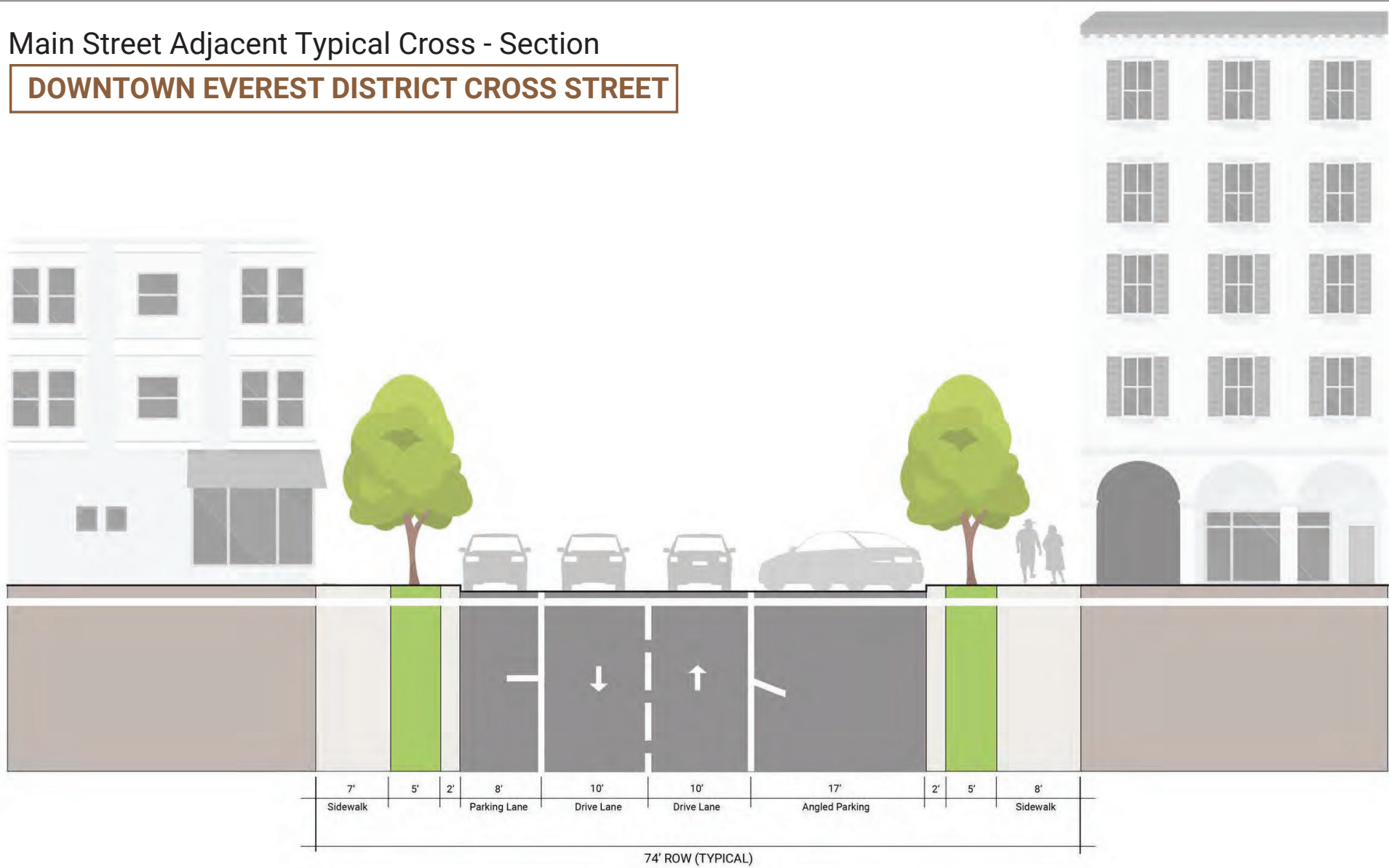
Main Street Modified Typical Cross - Section

DOWNTOWN EVEREST DISTRICT THROUGH STREET



Main Street Adjacent Typical Cross - Section

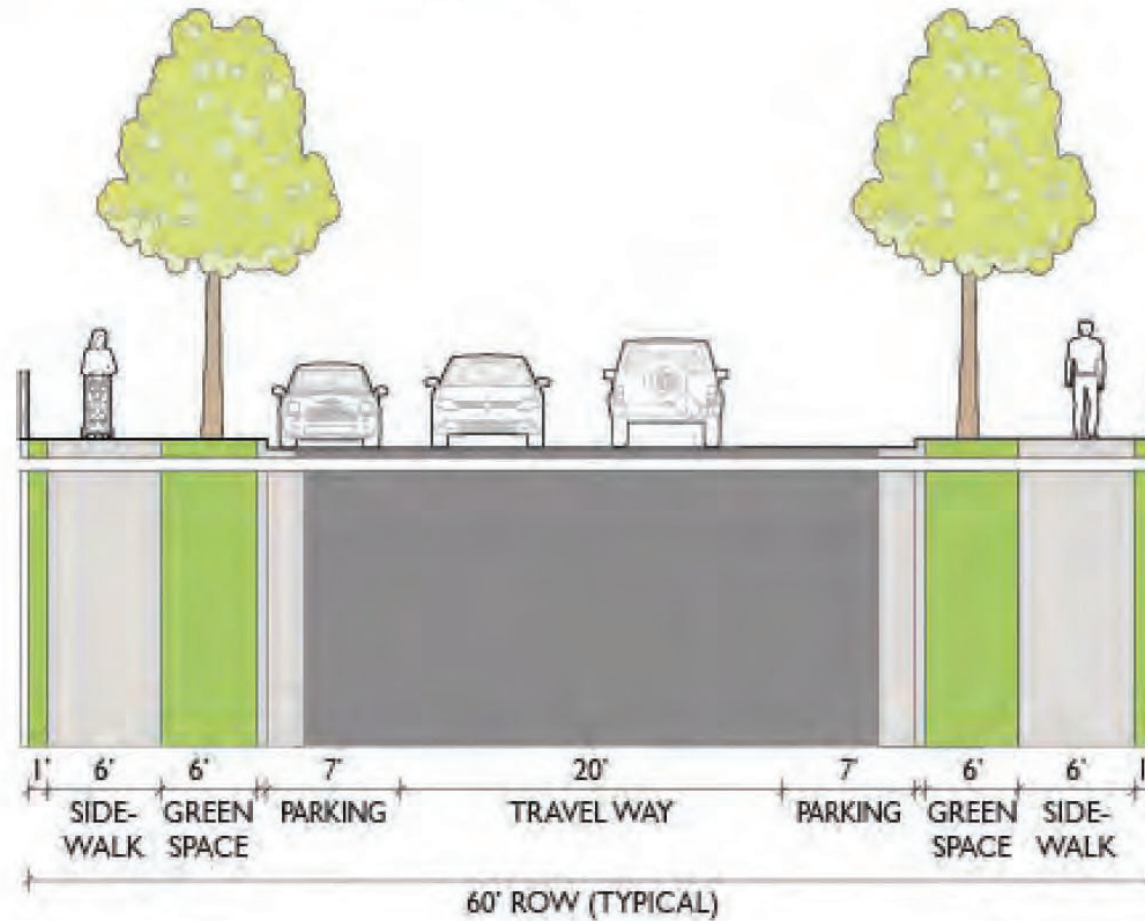
DOWNTOWN EVEREST DISTRICT CROSS STREET



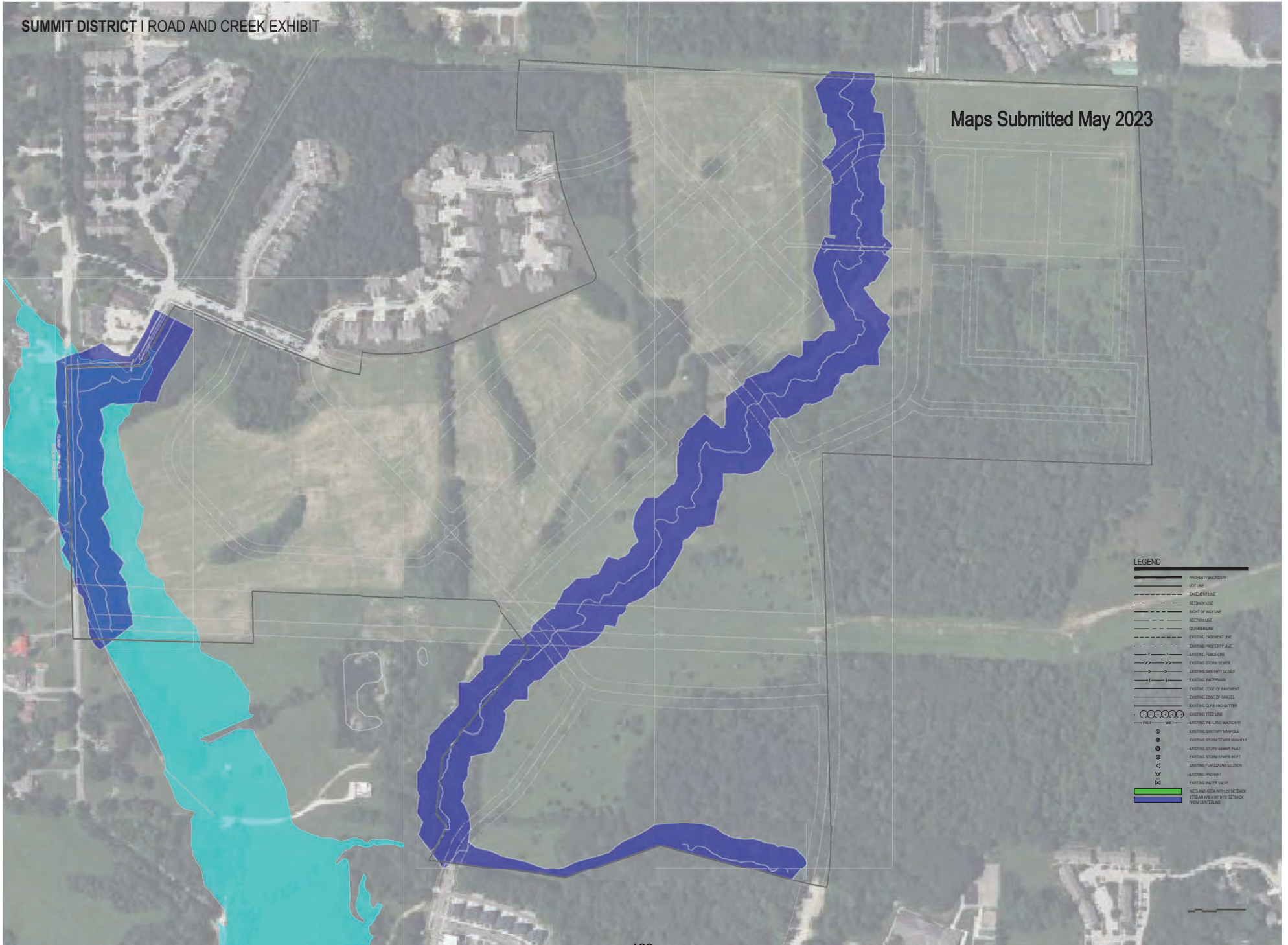
Section 4: Neighborhood Residential Street Typical Cross - Section (FIGURE 11, PG 25 OF TRANSPORTATION PLAN)

RESIDENTIAL STREET

Figure 11. Neighborhood residential street typical cross-section



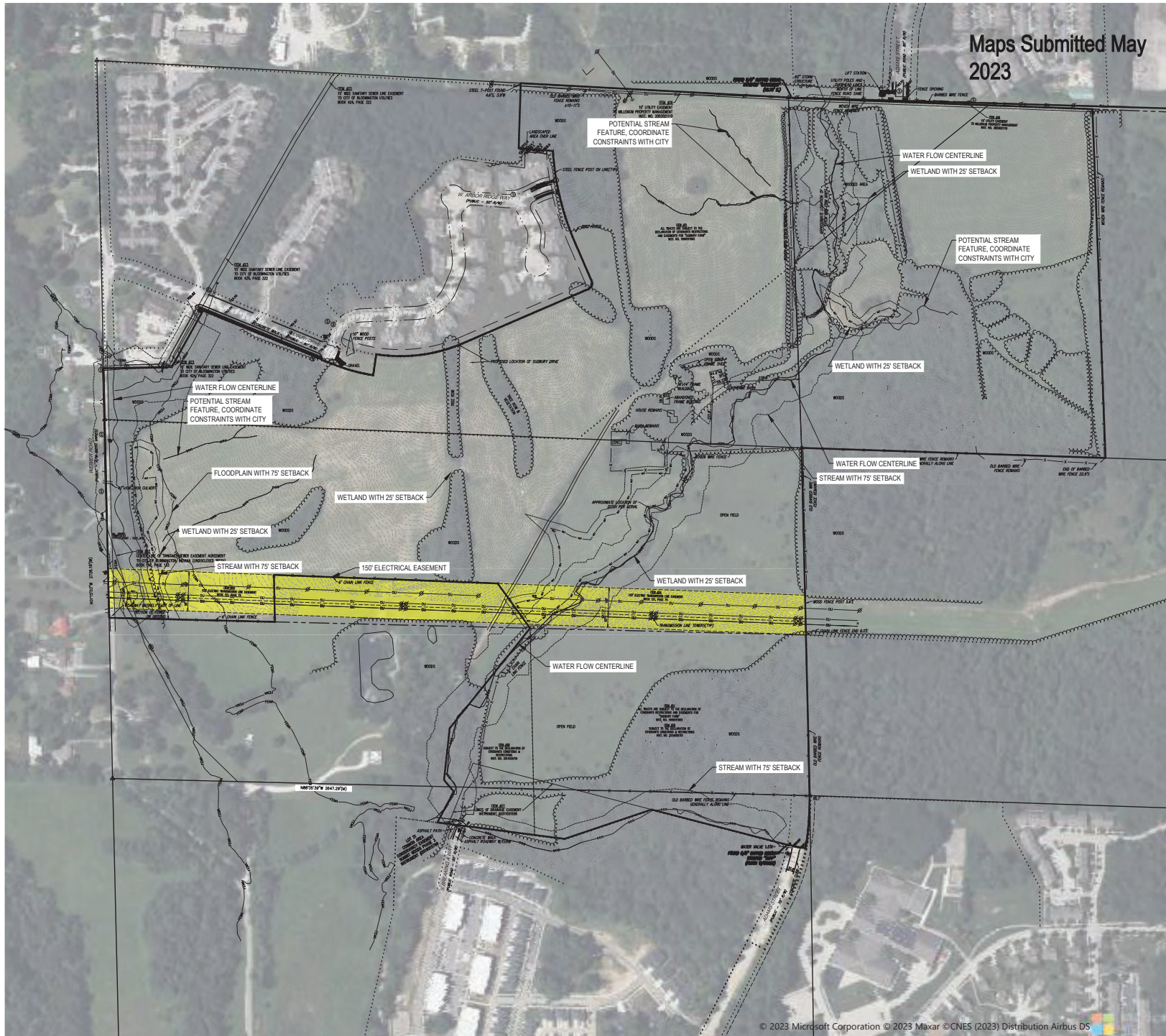
Maps Submitted May 2023



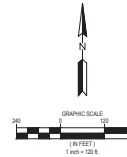
LEGEND

	PROPERTY BOUNDARY
	LOT LINE
	EASEMENT LINE
	SETBACK LINE
	RIGHT OF WAY LINE
	SECTION LINE
	QUARTER LINE
	EXISTING EASEMENT LINE
	EXISTING PROPERTY LINE
	EXISTING FENCE LINE
	EXISTING STORM SEWER
	EXISTING SANITARY SEWER
	EXISTING WATERMAIN
	EXISTING EDGE OF PAVEMENT
	EXISTING EDGE OF GRAVEL
	EXISTING CURB AND GUTTER
	EXISTING TREE LINE
	EXISTING WETLAND BOUNDARY
	EXISTING SANITARY MANHOLE
	EXISTING STORM SEWER MANHOLE
	EXISTING STORM SEWER INLET
	EXISTING STORM SEWER INLET
	EXISTING PLUMBING SECTION
	EXISTING HYDRANT
	EXISTING WATER VALVE
	WETLAND AREA WITH 25' SETBACK FROM CENTERLINE
	WETLAND AREA WITH 10' SETBACK FROM CENTERLINE

4/16/2023 11:00:00 AM
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 11/16/2023 11:00:00 AM
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Maps Submitted May 2023



LEGEND

	PROPERTY BOUNDARY
	LOT LINE
	EASEMENT LINE
	SETBACK LINE
	RIGHT OF WAY LINE
	SECTION LINE
	QUARTER LINE
	EXISTING EASEMENT LINE
	EXISTING PROPERTY LINE
	EXISTING FENCE LINE
	EXISTING STORM SEWER
	EXISTING SANITARY SEWER
	EXISTING WETLAND
	EXISTING EDGE OF PAVEMENT
	EXISTING CURB AND GUTTER
	EXISTING TREE LINE
	EXISTING WETLAND BOUNDARY
	EXISTING SANITARY MANHOLE
	EXISTING STORM SEWER MANHOLE
	EXISTING STORM SEWER INLET
	EXISTING PLANNED END SECTION
	EXISTING FURNACE
	EXISTING WATER VALVE
	EXISTING UTILITY AREA

Stantec
 720 WASHINGTON AVE.
 MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402
 PHONE: (612) 333-2200
 WWW.STANTEC.COM

CLIENT:

TRG THE TRISTAR GROUP
 TRG DEVELOPMENT, LLC
 8 ADAMS STREET
 BLOOMINGTON, MN 55425
 PHONE: (763) 278-3778
 WWW.BLOGG.COM/PROJECTS/2023

SUMMIT DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT
 8 ADAMS STREET AND SUDBURY DRIVE
 BLOOMINGTON, MN 55425, WATKINS COUNTY

PROJECT TITLE: _____

DATE: 05/20/2023

DESCRIPTION: LOT AND SITE COORDINATE EASEMENT

DATE: 05/20/2023

CERTIFICATION: I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE MAP, SPECIFICATIONS, OR REPORT WAS PREPARED BY ME OR UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND THAT I AM A DULY LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

LICENSE NO.: _____

DATE: _____

PROJECT NO.: _____

DRAWN BY: _____ CHECKED BY: _____ APP'D BY: _____

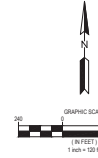
ISSUE DATE: _____

ISSUE NO.: _____

SHEET TITLE: _____

EXISTING UTILITY EASEMENTS

SHEET NO.: **EX-7**

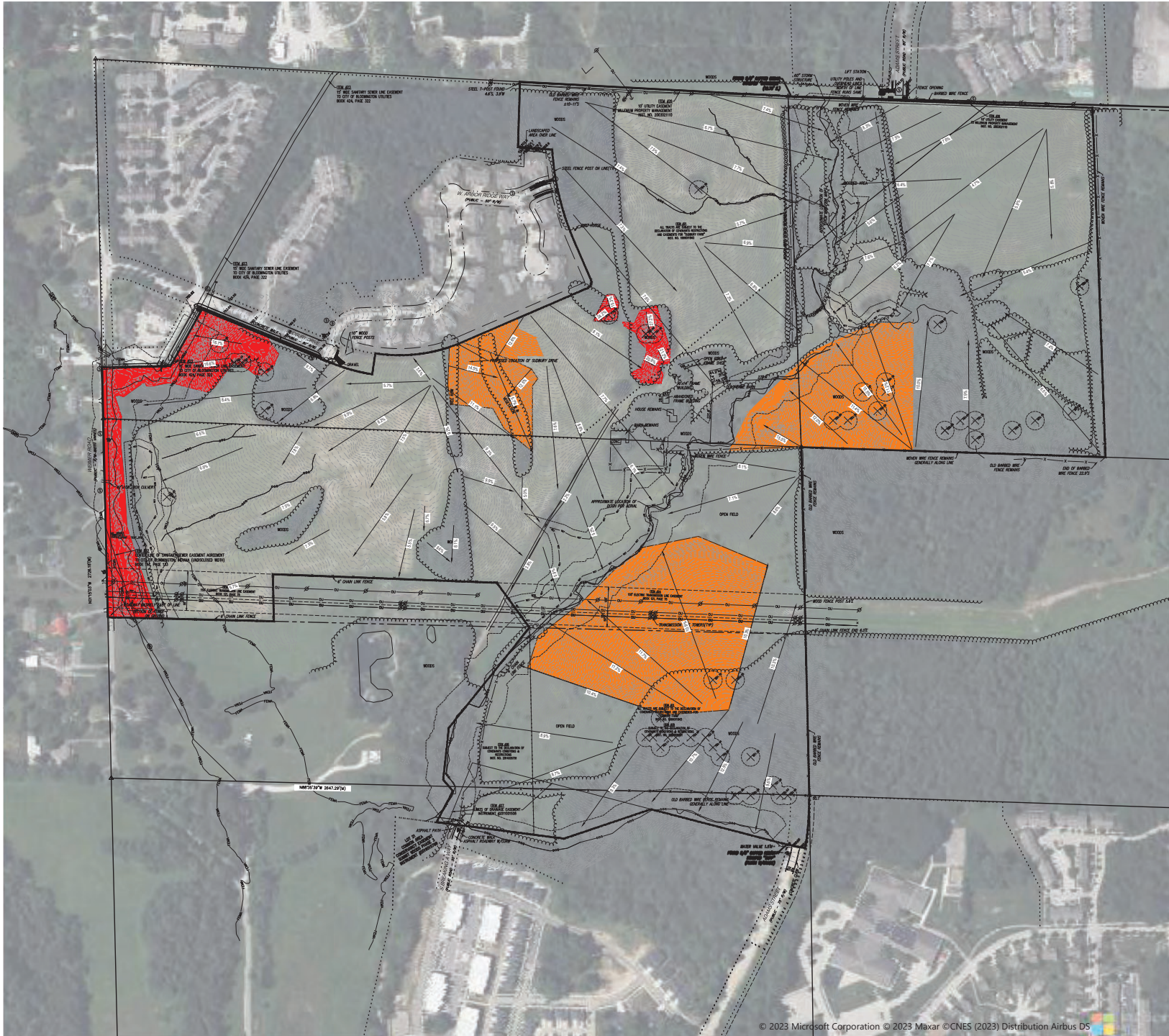


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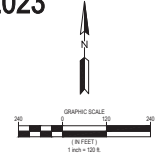
- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- LOT LINE
- - - EASEMENT LINE
- - - SETBACK LINE
- - - RIGHT OF WAY LINE
- - - SECTION LINE
- - - QUARTER LINE
- - - EXISTING EASEMENT LINE
- - - EXISTING PROPERTY LINE
- - - EXISTING FENCE LINE
- - - EXISTING STORM SEWER
- - - EXISTING SANITARY SEWER
- - - EXISTING HIGHWAY
- - - EXISTING EDGE OF PAVEMENT
- - - EXISTING EDGE OF GRAVEL
- - - EXISTING CURB AND GUTTER
- - - EXISTING TREE LINE
- - - EXISTING WETLAND BOUNDARY
- - - EXISTING SANITARY MANHOLE
- - - EXISTING STORM SEWER MANHOLE
- - - EXISTING STORM SEWER INLET
- - - EXISTING PLANNED END SECTION
- - - EXISTING HYDRANT
- - - EXISTING WATER VALVE
- KARST AREA WITH 25' SETBACK
- KARST POINT
- KARST POINT WITH 75' SETBACK (FROM ADJACENT WAY)



PROJECT TITLE	SUMMIT DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT		
SHEET NO.	1	TOTAL SHEETS	1
DATE	05/20/2023	DESCRIPTION	LOT AND SET CONSTRAINTS EXHIBIT
CERTIFICATION	I, THE ENGINEER, CERTIFY THAT THE MAP, SPECIFICATIONS, OR REPORT WAS PREPARED BY ME OR UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND THAT I AM A DULY LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.		
ENGINEER NO.			
DATE			
PROJECT NO.			
DRAWN BY	CHKD BY	APPD BY	
ISSUE DATE			
SHEET NO.			
SHEET TITLE	KARST POINTS		
SHEET NO.	EX-8		



Maps Submitted May 2023



LEGEND

- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- LOT LINE
- EASEMENT LINE
- SETBACK LINE
- RIGHT OF WAY LINE
- SECTION LINE
- QUARTER LINE
- EXISTING EASEMENT LINE
- EXISTING PROPERTY LINE
- EXISTING FENCE LINE
- EXISTING STORM SEWER
- EXISTING SANITARY SEWER
- EXISTING WETLAND
- EXISTING EDGE OF PAVEMENT
- EXISTING EDGE OF GRAVEL
- EXISTING CURB AND GUTTER
- EXISTING TREE LINE
- EXISTING WETLAND SECONDARY
- EXISTING SANITARY MANHOLE
- EXISTING STORM SEWER MANHOLE
- EXISTING STORM SEWER INLET
- EXISTING STORM SEWER INLET
- EXISTING FLANDED END SECTION
- EXISTING WETLAND
- EXISTING WATER VALVE
- 15-18% SLOPE (APPROX. 17 ACRES +/- 0.2% OF TOTAL 30.4 ACRE SITE ALLOTTABLE 89'x120'x100'x4.4 AC)
- MORE THAN 18% SLOPE AREA (APPROX. 4 ACRES +/- 0% OF TOTAL 30.4 ACRE SITE UNDEVELOPABLE EXCEPT FOR UTILITY INSTALLATION)

SUMMIT DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT

5 ADAMS STREET AND SUBSIDIARY DRIVE
BLOOMINGTON, IN 47403, MONROE COUNTY

PROJECT TITLE

SHEET NO.

1

DESCRIPTION

LOT AND SITE COORDINATE SHEET

DATE

05/20/2023

CERTIFICATION

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE FINAL SPECIFICATIONS ON REPORT WERE PREPARED BY ME OR UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND THAT I AM A duly Licensed Professional Engineer under the laws of the State of Indiana.

LICENSE NO.

DATE

PROJECT NO.

DRAWN BY: CHW

ISSUE DATE

SHEET NO.

SHEET TITLE

SITE SLOPE ANALYSIS

SHEET NO.

EX-2

Petitioner Environmental Analysis

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS ANALYSIS

Summit District Development Project



August 15, 2023

Prepared for:
The Ridge Group, Inc.
3225 S. Hoyt Ave.
Muncie, IN 47302

Prepared by:
Stantec Consulting Services Inc.
3901 Industrial Blvd.
Indianapolis, IN 46254

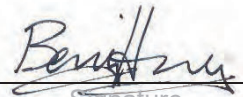
Project Number:
193806201

The conclusions in the Report titled ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS ANALYSIS are Stantec's professional opinion, as of the time of the Report, and concerning the scope described in the Report. The opinions in the document are based on conditions and information existing at the time the scope of work was conducted and do not take into account any subsequent changes. The Report relates solely to the specific project for which Stantec was retained and the stated purpose for which the Report was prepared. The Report is not to be used or relied on for any variation or extension of the project, or for any other project or purpose, and any unauthorized use or reliance is at the recipient's own risk.

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Prepared by:


Signature

Benjamin Harvey

Printed Name

Approved by:


Signature

Jared Ward, Project Manager

Printed Name

Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	ii
1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
2 BACKGROUND.....	1
3 METHODOLOGY.....	3
4 RESULTS	3
4.1 Streams and Wetlands	3
4.2 Floodplains	4
4.3 Karst Geology.....	4
4.4 Tree and Forest Canopy	4
5 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS DISCUSSION.....	5
5.1 Streams and Wetlands	5
5.2 Floodplains	5
5.3 Karst Geology.....	6
5.4 Tree and Forest Canopy	6
5.5 Overlapping Constraints and Jurisdictions	6
LIST OF TABLES	
Table 1 – Environmental Constraints Summary.....	ii
LIST OF APPENDICES	
APPENDIX A - FIGURES	A-1



Executive Summary

On behalf of The Ridge Group Development, Stantec conducted an Environmental Constraints Analysis (ECA) of water resources, biological resources, and protected lands; and a review of regulatory and permitting considerations for the proposed Summit District Development Project in Monroe County, Indiana (Project). The total Project area encompasses approximately 138.51 acres. The Project area is primarily fallow cropland, scrub undeveloped land, and forested land. This ECA provides an overview of the key environmental resources identified during preliminary planning and site investigations. This ECA further provides recommendations and/or mitigation of potential risks to each resource before Project implementation.

The ECA results indicate that some environmental constraints exist for the Project and are of low to moderate significance (Table 1). The Project is a proposed private action occurring on private land with low risk of adversely affecting the natural environment. The primary federal requirements anticipated are compliance with the Clean Water Act. Further protected species and cultural resources reviews may be triggered through regulatory processes if the Project cannot avoid affecting water resources. The primary local requirements are the City of Bloomington Unified Development Ordinance and associated permitting and approvals. Steep slopes may also be a potential constraint on development of the site, however this will be considered under the engineering analysis instead of this report, and there will be coordination where overlapping environmental and steep slope areas exist.

Many of the environmental constraints identified during this study are similarly situated with other environmental constraints, as is the case with mature canopy cover and karst features. These areas should be prioritized for preservation during site design. Additional areas that have environmental constraints may be suitable for use as stormwater detention, development amenities, or as green space.

Table 1 – Environmental Constraints Summary

Constraint	Potential Constraint Severity	Comments	Recommendations
Streams and Wetlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> USACE and IDEM Regulated 	Low	Streams and wetlands were identified on the property, but impacts should be small and permissible	Avoid and minimize impacts to these resources wherever practicable
Streams and Wetlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buffer Zones 	Moderate	Buffers must be established on all streams on the site, with restrictions on what types of development may occur	Avoid where feasible Utilize for green space or site amenities, or where permitted, stormwater detention
Floodplains	Low	Floodplain exists at the western Project area limits	Avoid structures and fill Utilize as green space or detention where possible
Karst Geology	Moderate	Karst features spread throughout the site, concentrated in several forested areas	Avoid impacts where feasible Coordinate potential impacts with state and local requirements/agencies
Tree and Forest Canopy	Moderate	Large sections of mature woods were identified, as well as a few smaller stands of canopy	Limit impacts where feasible Focus preservation on the larger contiguous stands and overlapping constraint areas Utilize as green space or amenities



1 Introduction

The Ridge Group Development (Ridge Group) is evaluating an approximately 138.51-acre area in Monroe County, Indiana (Project area) for a proposed mixed use development project referred to as the Summit District Development Project (Project). The Project is on private lands approximately 2 miles southwest of Bloomington, Indiana (Figures 1 and 2). On behalf of the Ridge Group, Stantec conducted a field and desktop-level Environmental Constraints Analysis (ECA) of water resources, floodplain constraints, karst features, and forest canopy cover and a review of regulatory and permitting considerations. The purpose of this ECA is to 1) identify the regulatory requirements and environmental constraints that were evaluated and may impact development, 2) summarize the results of field and desktop reviews relating to these environmental constraints, and 3) provide recommendations for how to best address these constraints while completing the required development of the site.

There are additional constraints, some environmental, which may impact development of the site. A notable example for this site would include steep slopes, which will be addressed during the civil engineering design process and coordinated with other environmental constraints where appropriate. These additional constraints may also include existing comprehensive plans, transportation plans, and planning codes, among others. These are considered outside the scope of this report and will not be addressed. The primary objective of this report is to evaluate environmental constraints applicable to early phase development of this site, and also those which will need to be addressed for Planned Unit Development (PUD) approval.

2 Background

Several overlapping jurisdictions exist on the Project area. These may include federal, state, or local agencies; and some resources are also regulated by multiple agencies under different programs.

Federal

The primary federal agency applicable at this time includes the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) in their regulatory authority over streams and wetlands (waters). The USACE regulates discharges (placement of fill) within streams and wetlands under their jurisdiction. Once the USACE establishes that a permit is required for impacts to a stream or wetland on the project, they agency has additional requirements to ensure the project meets other federal environmental regulations, including the endangered species act (ESA), which is administered by the US Fish and Wildlife (USFWS). The level of involvement required by the USFWS varies by project, and is determined after initial contact with the USACE is made, often in the form of a request for a Jurisdictional Determination (JD) or permit application submission.



Environmental Constraints Analysis

2 Background

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) may also be consulted during development of the site, as they regulate mapped FEMA-designated flood zones. In Indiana, flood zone development more often involves the jurisdiction of state and local authorities. FEMA involvement is only typically triggered by local or state request, or if a flood zone map amendment is requested.

State

Two primary state agencies may have jurisdiction on the site, including the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) and Indiana Department of Natural Resources (IDNR). IDEM also regulates impacts to streams and wetlands (waters), and through the state isolated wetland program also regulates wetlands that may not fall under the USACE's jurisdiction. The requirements for IDEM waters permitting are distinct from USACE permitting, but permitting is similar and generally performed in tandem with the USACE process. The IDEM Construction Stormwater General Permit (CSGP) also regulates aspects of construction and development, primarily to prevent sedimentation within streams. While much of the CSGP focuses on construction activities it also specifies that a 50-foot buffer should remain on stream resources, with certain exceptions.

The IDNR regulates floodway development in Indiana, including on all streams with a drainage area greater than 1 square mile, and requires permitting for most construction activities proposed within a floodway. The IDNR has several general licenses for activity with a floodway, and do not require formal permit application submission. In conjunction with floodway permitting, a biological review of the project is required for any action the IDNR approves. This biological review is often limited to the specific area where a floodway impact is proposed, however.

Local

The project will require approval by the City of Bloomington, and therefore must comply with requirements of the City's Unified Development Ordinance (UDO). The UDO lays out many requirements for development approval but for this ECA the focus will be on riparian areas, karst geology features, and tree and forest canopy features.

Similar to both federal and state agencies, the UDO regulates streams and wetlands, but the primary constraint on site development is through riparian area setbacks to said development. Three zones are designated in the site's draft PUD, located at 60-feet, 40-feet, and 20-feet respectively from the stream; and with increasing limits on what development activities can occur and requirements for development.

Karst geology exists in areas that are underlain by soluble bedrock and that is characterized by the development of sinkholes, caves, and springs. Karst features are identified as important for preservation in the UDO, and there are specific requirements to buffer development around the area which drains to these karst features. The UDO restricts development activities within a 25-foot buffer around karst features.

The UDO has requirements for tree and forest canopy preservation, which are based on the existing site canopy cover. The baseline canopy cover of the site is evaluated, and then used to calculate an amount



of canopy cover that will be retained after the site is developed. The ordinance places a higher value on large, mature trees and also places a preference towards preserving stands of intact mature forest.

3 Methodology

Following a review of the relevant potential environmental constraints that may apply to development of this site, Stantec developed a methodology to survey and evaluate the conditions on the site relative to these constraints. A desktop review was conducted to identify potential features ahead of field work. This desktop review utilized multiple years of aerial imagery, publically available light detection and ranging (lidar) elevation data, USFWS national wetland inventory, FEMA and IDNR floodplain mapping, and national hydrography dataset information to identify potential features and direct follow-up field verification activities. Stantec conducted a site visit in spring of 2023, after the growing season had commenced but before full vegetation cover on the site. This allowed an evaluation of the plant communities and canopy cover, while at the same time allowing easier identification and verification of potential karst features. Site data was collected using sub-meter accuracy geographic positioning system devices and software. Following the site visit, data were rectified against desktop review features to produce final versions of the identified environmental constraints.

4 Results

4.1 Streams and Wetlands

For purposes of this report, streams and wetlands as defined by USACE/IDEM guidelines are considered the same as what is described and regulated by the City of Bloomington under the UDO. A total of four streams and three wetlands were identified within the Project area. These features are shown on Figure 3 in the appendix.

Two streams were identified along the western Project area limits, one running north-south along the western boundary at South Weimer Road, and one tributary to this stream running generally northeast to southwest at the parcel boundary. The stream along Weimer Road is the largest on the site, with a drainage area of approximately 1.48 square miles. Another stream was identified bisecting the parcel and running generally northwest to southeast. This stream was small as it entered the parcel at the upstream extents but was more substantial by the time it exited the parcel, with its width going from 2 feet to 8 feet while flowing through the site. The overall drainage area of this stream was approximately 0.34 square miles. The final stream on the site ran east to west along the far southern boundary of the site, with portions within the parcel and the downstream end nearby but outside the parcel boundary.



Environmental Constraints Analysis

4 Results

Each of the wetlands on the parcel were located immediately adjacent to stream features, which means they would be regulated by both the USACE and IDEM. One wetland is larger in size, totaling approximately 0.3 acre, while the other wetlands are smaller by comparison and less than 0.1 acre in size. The larger wetland and one of the smaller ones are located along the streams at the western Project area boundary, and one wetland totaling 0.07 acre in size is located along the stream bisecting the Project area.

4.2 Floodplains

A FEMA-mapped floodplain is shown for the stream running along the western Project area boundary, associated with the large stream at that location. This floodplain boundary extends approximately 300 feet to the east into the Project area. The IDNR floodway mapping also shows mapped flood zone in this location. No other floodplain areas are shown within the Project area. Also, no other streams were determined to have a drainage area greater than 1 square mile, so would not be regulated by the IDNR. Floodplain mapping is shown on Figure 4 in the appendix.

4.3 Karst Geology

Karst areas present in this region include caves, springs, and sinkholes, with sinkholes being the most commonly occurring feature in this area. Sinkholes can be generally identified as a concave basin within the landscape, sometimes with a limestone opening (eye) located near the bottom of the depression. Lidar surface elevations were used to identify areas of closed drainage within the Project area. These were checked during field visits to confirm if they would be considered karst features based on the UDO requirements. A total of 48 potential sink holes were identified within the Project area. No caves or springs were identified during field or desktop investigations. Karst features were scattered throughout the site, but generally occurred where there is existing tree cover, and are clustered in the northwest of the site south of Sudbury Road, and at the far eastern and southeastern limits of the Project area. Karst features are shown on Figure 5 in the appendix.

4.4 Tree and Forest Canopy

Tree and forest canopy was initially identified based upon desktop review of aerial photography, and then the relative cover of canopy and the boundaries were confirmed during field investigation. Portions of the site appear to have been farmed as recently as 2020, with the northeastern and southeastern limits of the project apparently left fallow for longer than that. The site contained isolated stands and strips of trees in several locations, but the largest contiguous stands of tree canopy in the eastern, southeastern and northwest corners of the Project area. A total of approximately 27.43 acres of canopy cover was identified within the Project area. Tree and forest canopy cover is shown on Figure 6 in the appendix.



5 Environmental Constraints Discussion

A number of environmental constraints were identified on the Project area, each with specific protection mechanisms or potential impacts to development of the entire parcel. Some of the constraints are relatively easy to incorporate into project design or are possible to impact and mitigate, while others would be a significant challenge to impact or are not able to be impacted at all. This discussion section will briefly describe the regulatory environment surrounding each environmental constraint, and go on to discuss the feature's potential impact to development and how site development may proceed alongside existing environmental constraints.

5.1 Streams and Wetlands

Streams and wetlands are requested to be preserved based on the UDO, however under the USACE and IDEM regulatory environment can be impacted or removed as long as the site developer can demonstrate that the impact is required for development, tries to minimize these impacts, and provides compensatory mitigation if impacts reach certain thresholds. Because of the location of some streams within the Project area, crossing these streams will be required to develop the site. The long stream bisecting the parcel and the stream along the southern property boundary will each need to be crossed to access the eastern portion of the site and provide connectivity from the south. Crossing lengths should be minimized to the maximum extent practicable, and any other disturbance to the riparian buffer should be minimized based on the stream buffer restrictions identified in the PUD.

Stream Buffer Zones

Stream buffers are important to maintain to preserve the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of streams. Any preserved buffer is better than no buffer, however a good rule of thumb is that a 50-foot buffer should be preserved wherever possible. A 50-foot buffer is also required based on Indiana's CSGP, with exceptions for certain circumstances. Buffer areas were set at 20-feet (Zone 1), 40-feet (Zone 2), and 60-feet (Zone 3) from each stream corridor as based on the site's draft PUD. Development is constrained in each of these zones, with restrictions decreasing at each respective zone leading from the stream itself. These buffer areas are shown on Figure 7 in the appendix. The acreage of each zone within the Project area parcel boundary was calculated, finding a total of 5.43 acres will be classified as Zone 1, 4.89 acres are classified as Zone 2, and 4.70 acres are classified as Zone 3. Site development options are limited in these areas, however outermost zones are permitted to be used for green space, some site amenities, and stormwater detention.

5.2 Floodplains

The large area of floodplain on the western project area boundary is recommended for avoidance as much as practicable. This is because of constraints on development imposed by both FEMA and the IDNR. An exception to this may be that site detention basins or non-structural amenities could be planned within this area. Generally, regulatory agencies are more concerned with the placement of fill or a restriction of flow area within floodplains. If detention basins, unpaved trails, or green space could be



Environmental Constraints Analysis

5 Environmental Constraints Discussion

located within this area it may satisfy site development objectives and make the floodplain areas usable space. Any potential development would need to be approved locally and by the state, and modifications would need to be coordinated through FEMA.

5.3 Karst Geology

The primary areas of concentration of karst geology are located in clusters in the northwest of the site south of Sudbury Road, and at the far eastern and southeastern limits of the Project area. Based on the UDO, features that are close together can be combined into compound karst features for preservation, which may be applicable to some of these features. In general these areas should be avoided where possible, as capping sinkholes is typically expensive and only allowable where development cannot occur otherwise.

5.4 Tree and Forest Canopy

Large sections of tree canopy are located in contiguous stands, with the most mature forested stands occurring at the northwest, eastern, and southeastern Project area limits. There are limited stands of canopy scattered throughout the site as well, but these are generally of lesser quality or concentrated in narrow strips. To the maximum extent possible, the larger sections of mature forest canopy should be preserved on the site and this should be designated as the retained canopy as final design is developed. Other sections of forest canopy should be preserved wherever practicable for development.

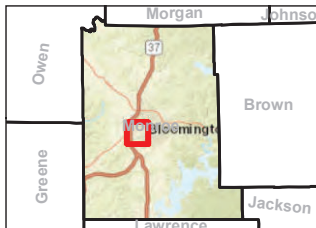
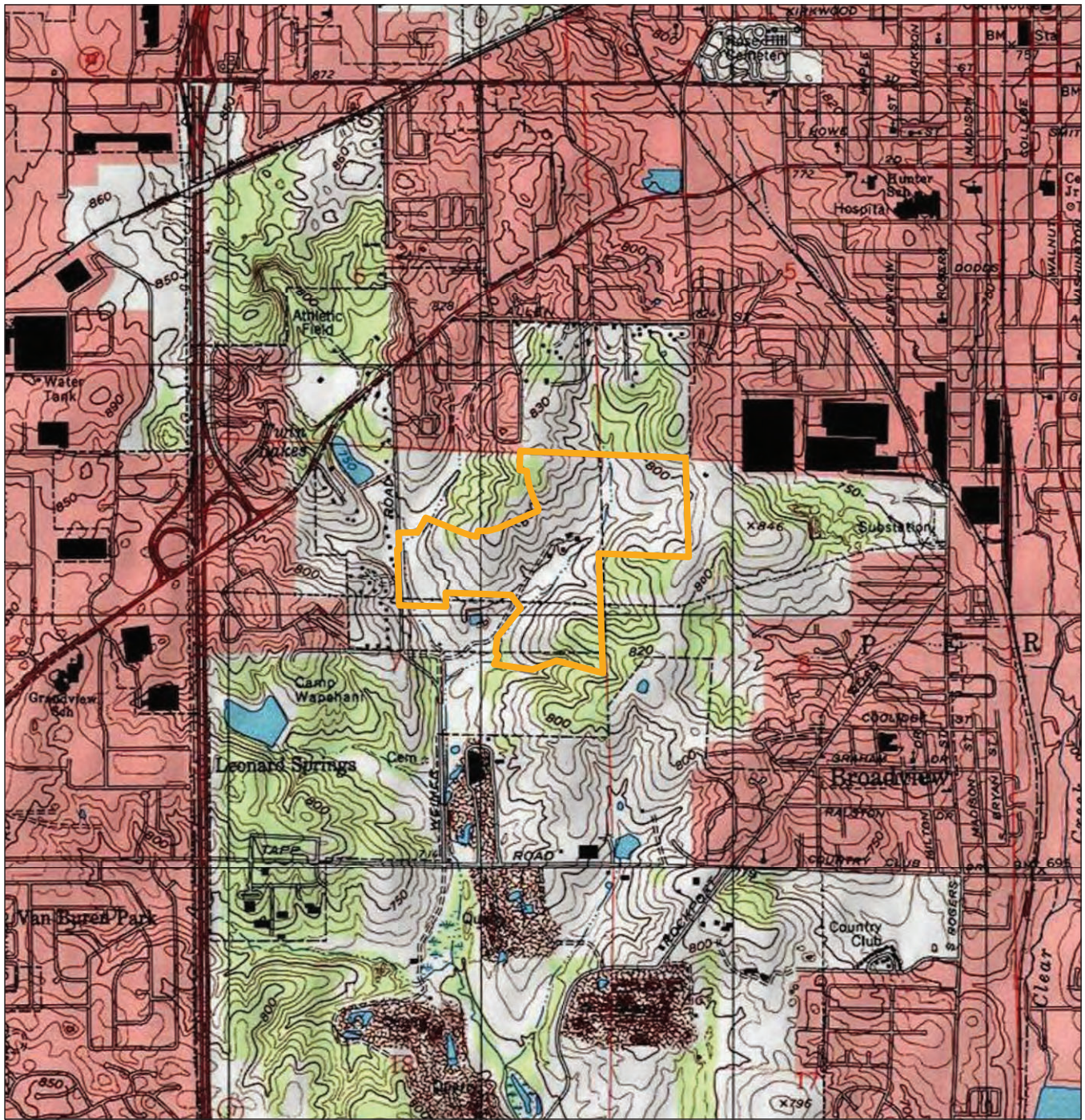
5.5 Overlapping Constraints and Jurisdictions

Because of how the environmental constraints are located on the site, there is a potential to maximize preserved areas on the Project area. As is typical in this region, many of the areas containing karst features were not developed in the past and were allowed to grow in as tree canopy. This provides a potential to preserve both of these features in one undeveloped area. Similar to this, large areas of the floodplain and some of the stream buffer areas are also mature forest or wetland, so would not diminish developable area as much as if the overlap were less pronounced. Generally, as site configuration is finalized, the development team should retain and preserve areas with multiple overlapping environmental constraints.

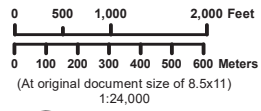


Appendix A - Figures





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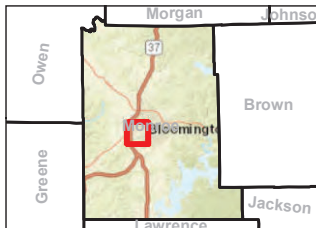
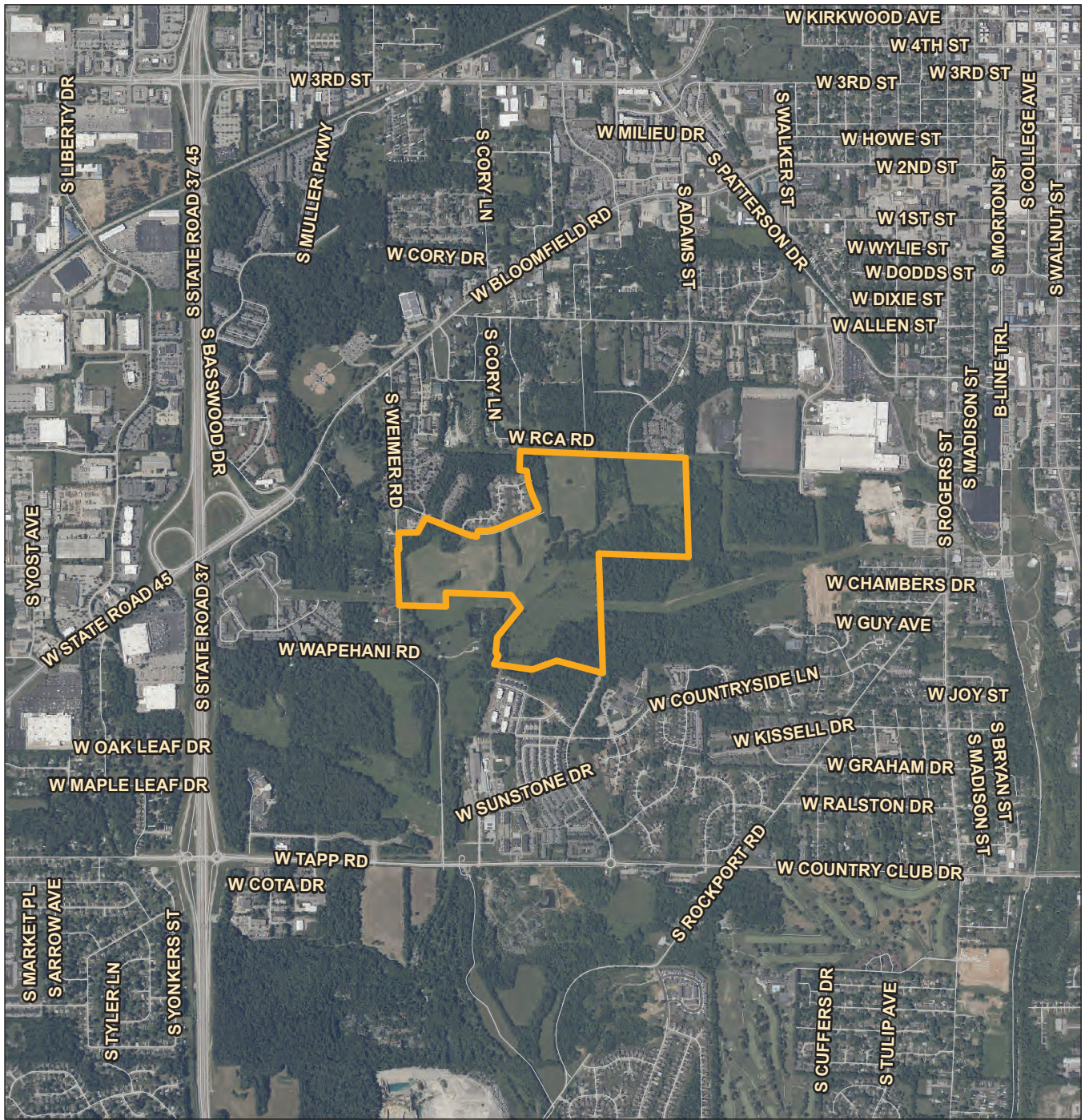


Project Location Prepared by SKL on 6/15/2023
T8N, R1W, S7-8 TR by LS on 6/15/2023
7.5' Quadrangle: Bloomington IR Review by DV on 6/15/2023
Monroe County, IN

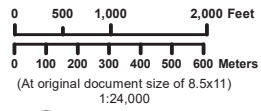
Client/Project The Ridge Group, Inc. Proj No. 193806201
Summit District - Bloomington
Environmental Constraints Analysis

Figure No. 1
Title Project Location

Notes
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 16N
2. Data Sources: Stantec, NAIP
3. Background: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community
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Legend
 Project Location



Project Location T8N, R1W, S7-8
 7.5' Quadrangle: Bloomington
 Monroe County, IN

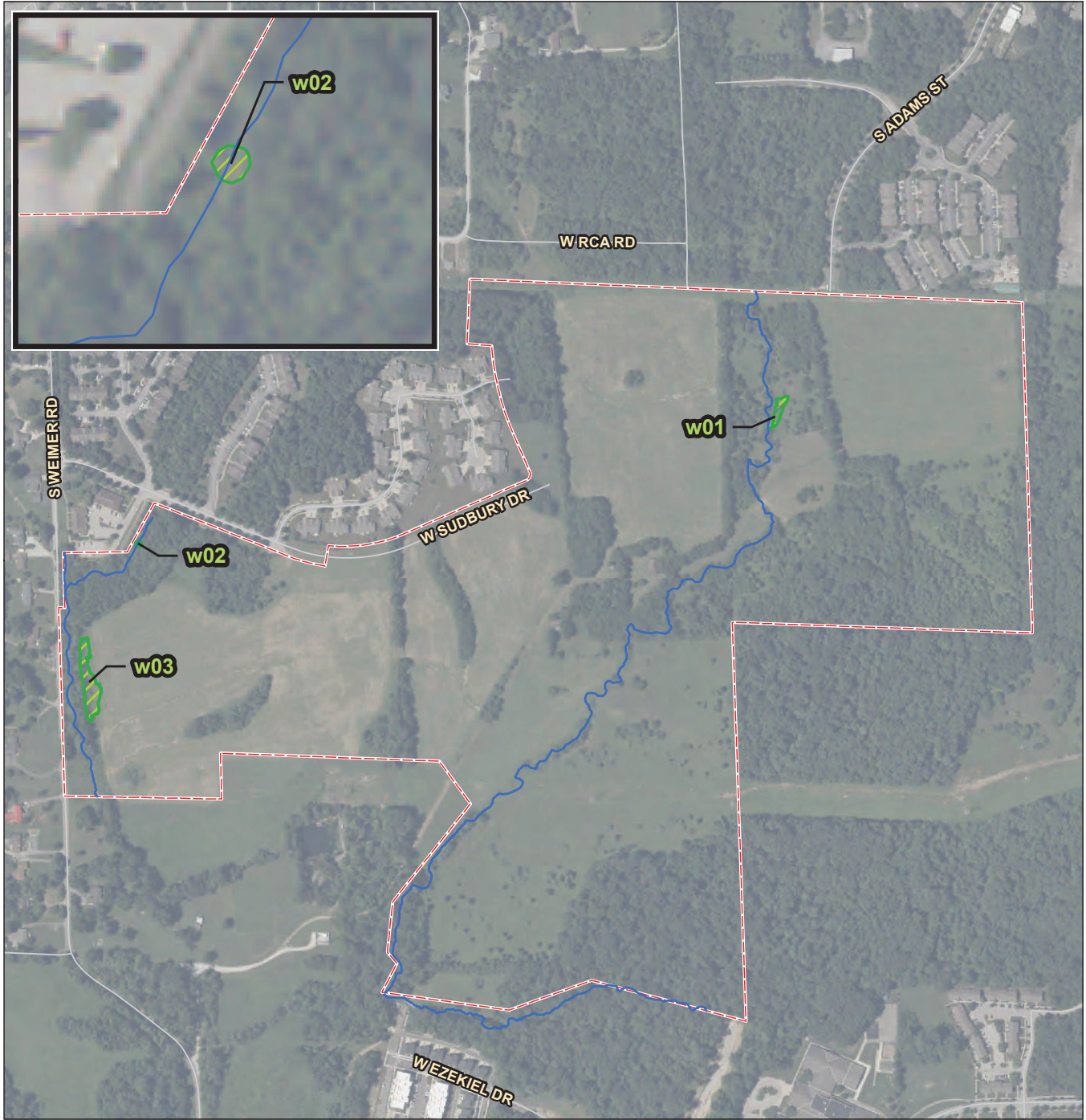
Prepared by SKL on 6/15/2023
 TR by LS on 6/15/2023
 IR Review by DV on 6/15/2023




Client/Project The Ridge Group, Inc.
 Summit District - Bloomington
 Environmental Constraints Analysis

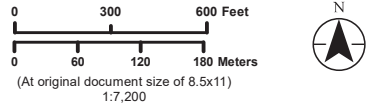
Figure No. 2

Title
**Project Location - 2022 Aerial
 Photography**

Notes
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 2. Data Sources: Stantec, NAIP
 3. Background: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



- Legend**
-  Delineated Stream
 -  Delineated Wetland
 -  Project Location



Project Location	Prepared by SKL on 6/19/2023
T8N, R1W, S7-8	TR by LS on 6/19/2023
7.5' Quadrangle: Bloomington	IR Review by DV on 6/19/2023
Monroe County, IN	

Client/Project	Proj No. 193806201
The Ridge Group, Inc.	
Summit District - Bloomington	
Environmental Constraints Analysis	

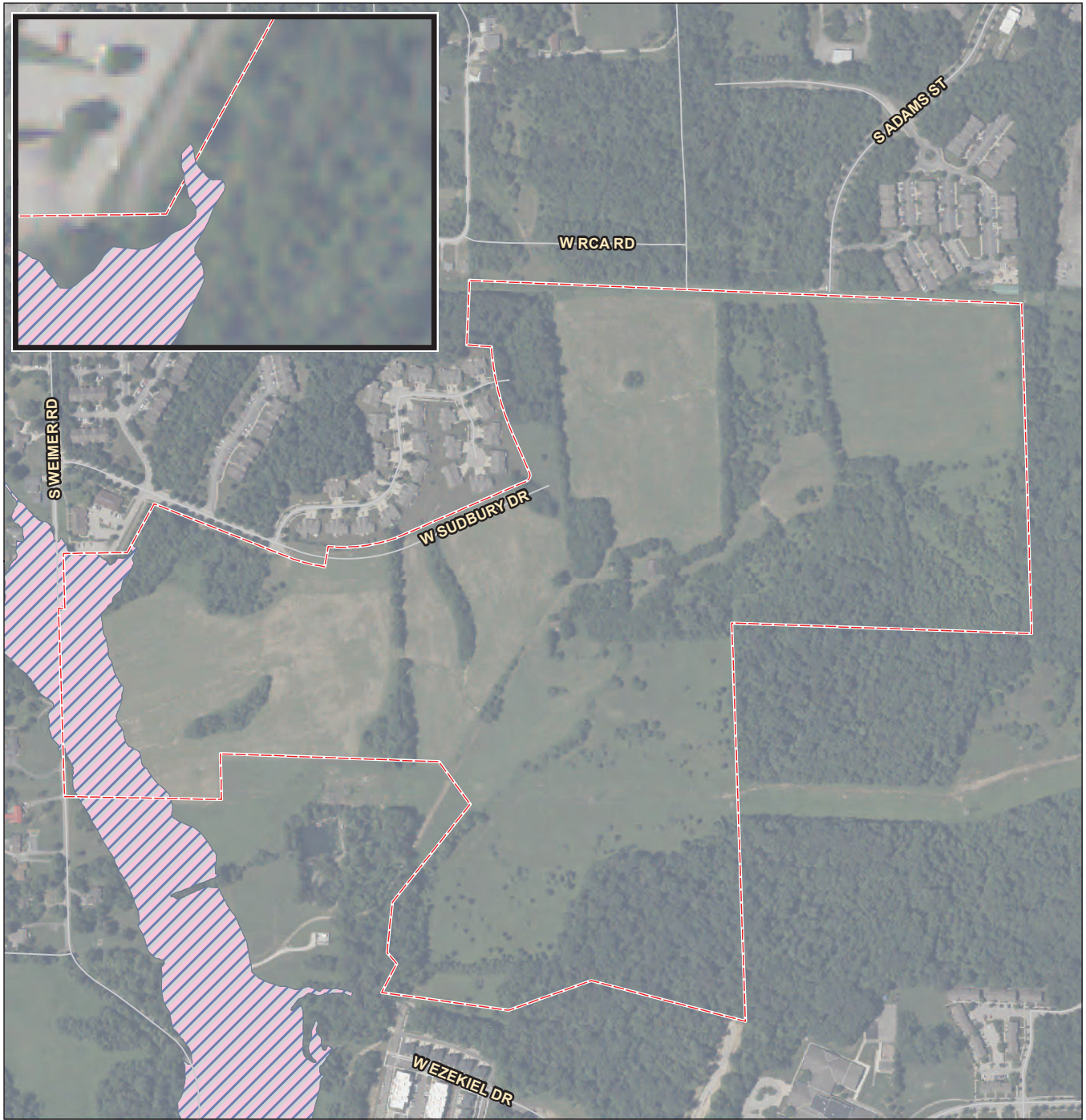
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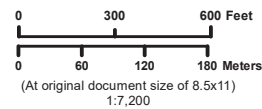
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1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 16N
2. Data Sources: Stantec, 2022 NAIP
3. Background: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

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- Legend**
- Project Location
 - FEMA Flood Zone**
 - Floodway
 - IDNR Best Available Flood Mapping**
 - Zone**
 - Floodway



Project Location
T8N, R1W, S7-8
7.5' Quadrangle: Bloomington
Monroe County, IN

Prepared by SKL on 6/16/2023
TR by LS on 6/16/2023
IR Review by DV on 6/16/2023

Client/Project
The Ridge Group, Inc.
Summit District - Bloomington
Environmental Constraints Analysis

Proj No. 193806201

Figure No.
4

Title
Mapped Floodplain

Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 16N
2. Data Sources: Stantec, 2022 NAIP
3. Background: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

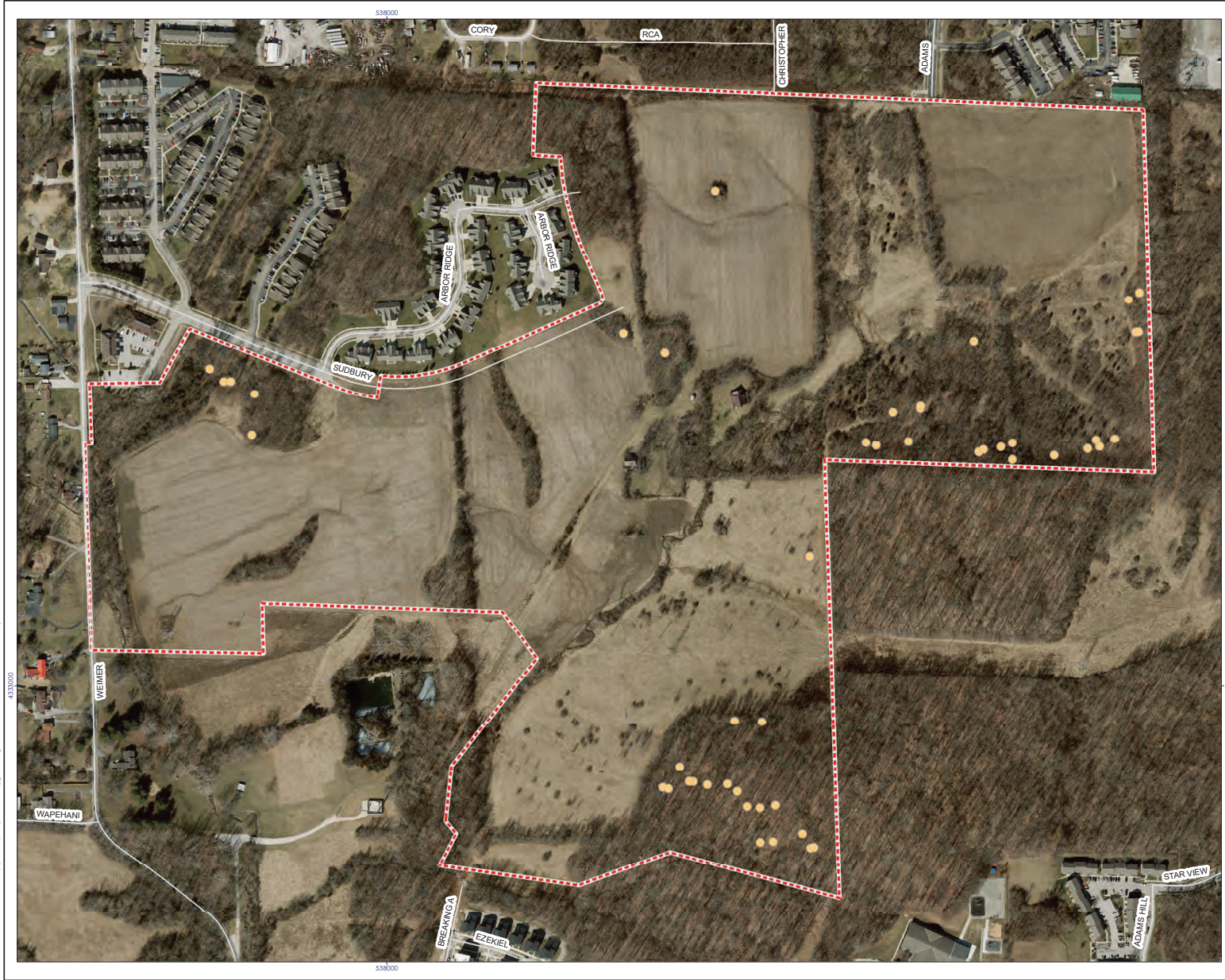
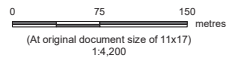


Figure No. 5

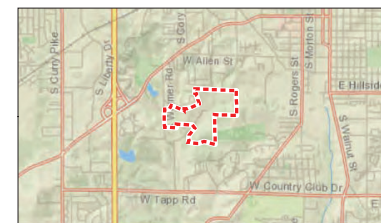
Karst Data

Client/Project: Karst Data REVA
 Client: The Ridge Group
 Project: Summit District

Project Location: Bloomington, IN
 Prepared by ABC on 2019-01-01
 TR by ABC on 2019-01-01
 IR Review by ABC on 2019-01-01



- Legend**
- Karst Point
 - AOI



- Notes**
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 16N
 2. Data Sources:
 3. Background: National Geographic, Esri, Garmin, HERE, UNEP-WCMC, USGS, NASA, ESA, METI, NRCAN, GEBCO, NOAA, increment P Corp.



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 4/3/2020
 4/3/2020
 Revised: 2021-05-18 By: shines

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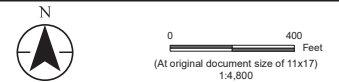


Figure No. 6
Canopy Estimate

Client/Project: The Ridge Group, Inc. Summit District - Bloomington
 Environmental Constraints Analysis
 Project Location: 75N, R3 W, S7-5
 7.5' Quadrangle: Bloomington, Monroe County, IN

Prepared by SKL on 8/14/2023
 TR by LS on 8/14/2023
 IR Review by DV on 8/14/2023

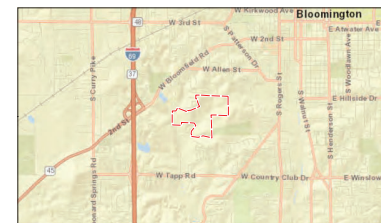
Proj No. 19306201



Legend

Project Location

Canopy Estimate = 27.43 acres



Notes

- Coordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 16N
- Data Sources:
- Background: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRC, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



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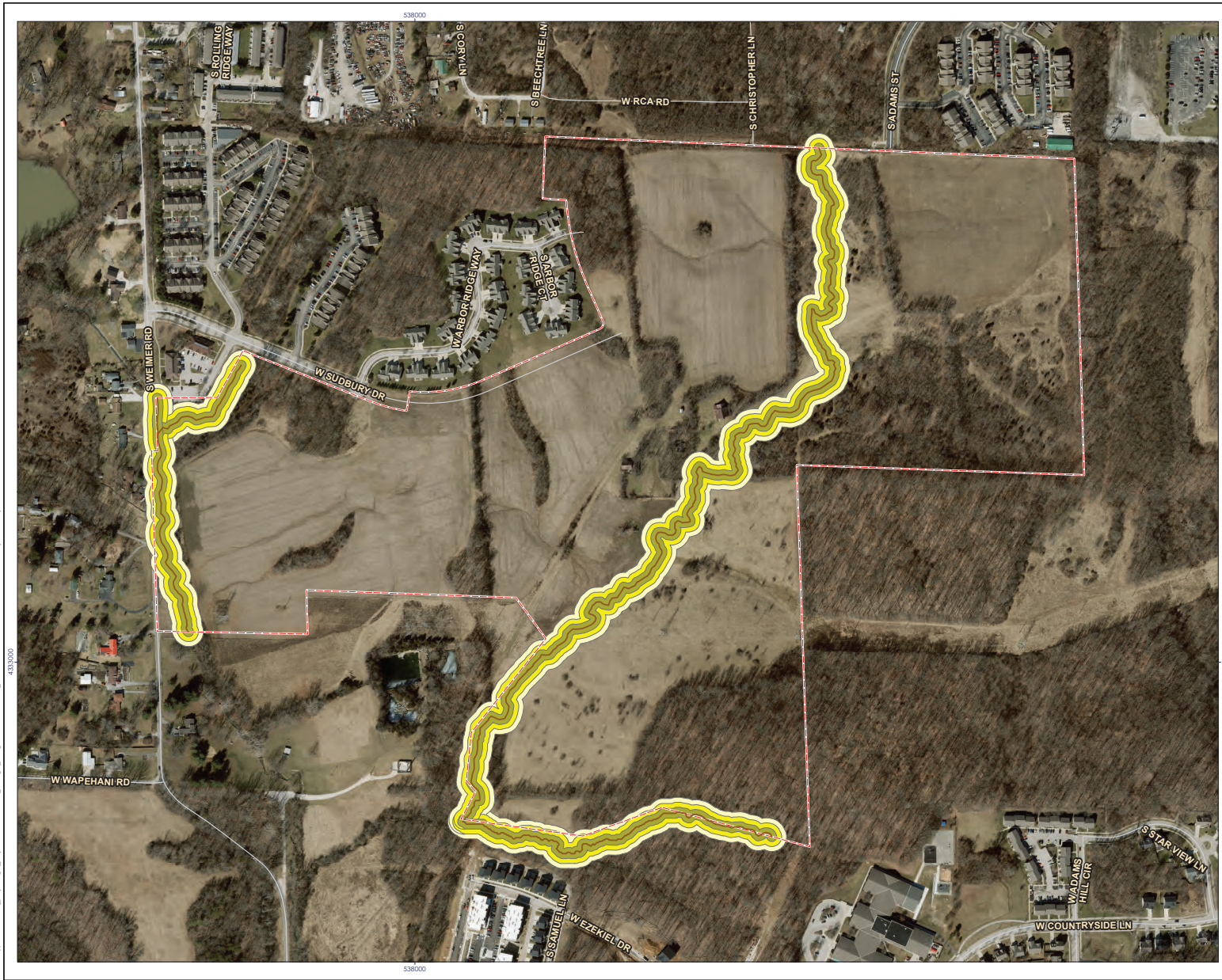


Figure No. 7

Stream Buffer Zones

Client/Project
 The Ridge Group, Inc.
 Summit District - Bloomington
 Environmental Constraints Analysis

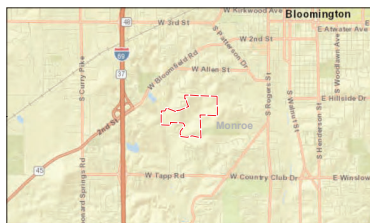
Proj No. 193806201

Project Location
 T8N, R1W, S7-8
 7.5' Quadrangle: Bloomington, Monroe County, IN

Prepared by SKL on 6/15/2023
 TR by LS on 6/15/2023
 IR Review by DV on 6/15/2023



- Legend**
- Project Location
 - Zone 1 Stream Buffer
 - Zone 2 Stream Buffer
 - Zone 3 Stream Buffer



Notes

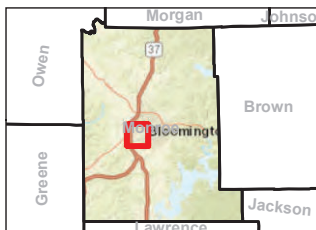
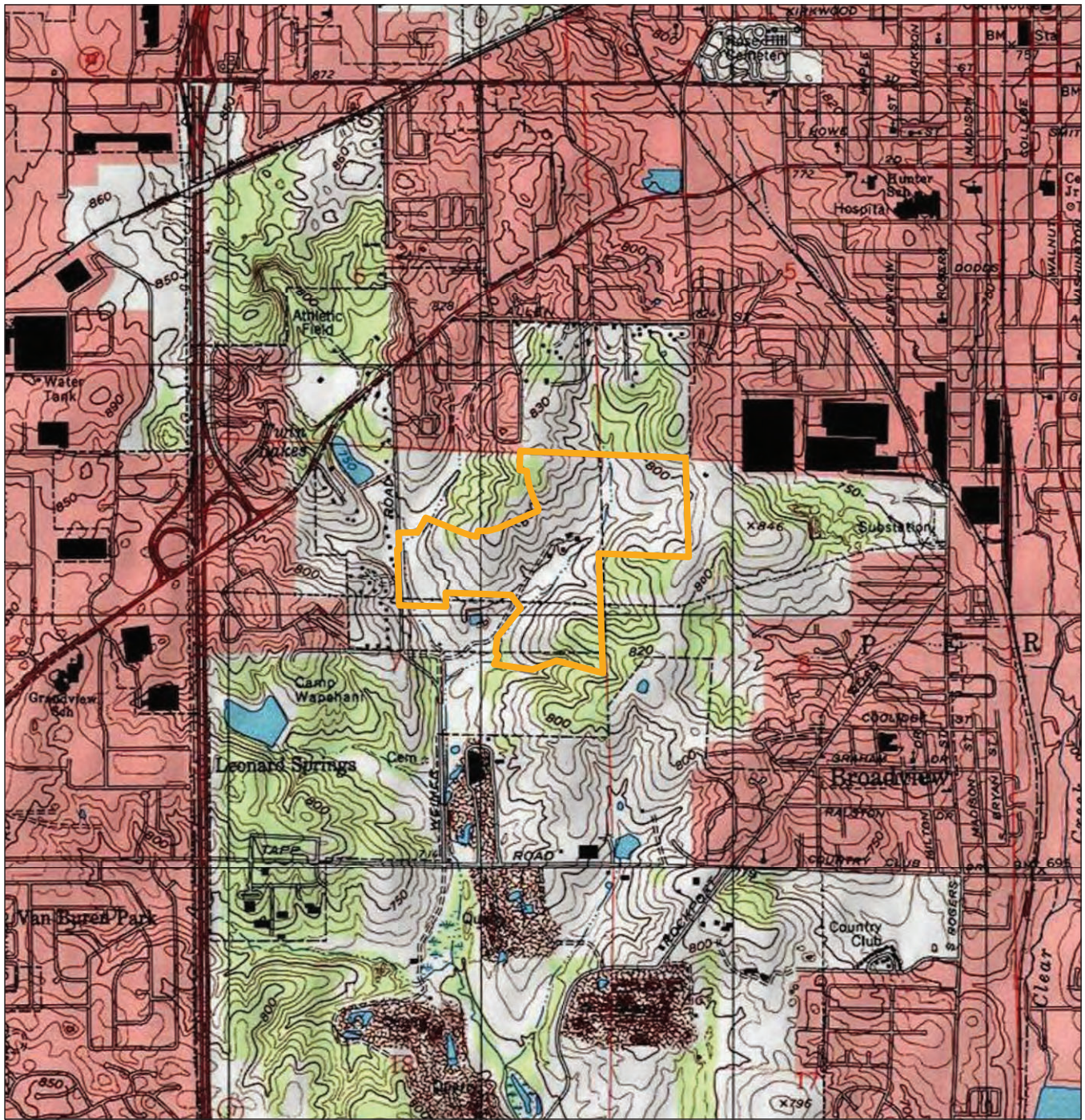
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2. Data Sources:
3. Background Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



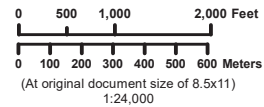
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Appendix A - Figures





Legend
 Project Location



Project Location Prepared by SKL on 6/15/2023
T8N, R1W, S7-8 TR by LS on 6/15/2023
7.5' Quadrangle: Bloomington IR Review by DV on 6/15/2023
Monroe County, IN

Client/Project The Ridge Group, Inc. Proj No. 193806201
Summit District - Bloomington
Environmental Constraints Analysis



Figure No.
1

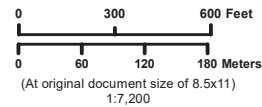
Title
Project Location

Notes
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 16N
2. Data Sources: Stantec, NAIP
3. Background: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community
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- Legend**
-  Delineated Stream
 -  Delineated Wetland
 -  Project Location



Project Location	Prepared by SKL on 6/19/2023
T8N, R1W, S7-8	TR by LS on 6/19/2023
7.5' Quadrangle: Bloomington	IR Review by DV on 6/19/2023
Monroe County, IN	

Client/Project	Proj No. 193806201
The Ridge Group, Inc.	
Summit District - Bloomington	
Environmental Constraints Analysis	

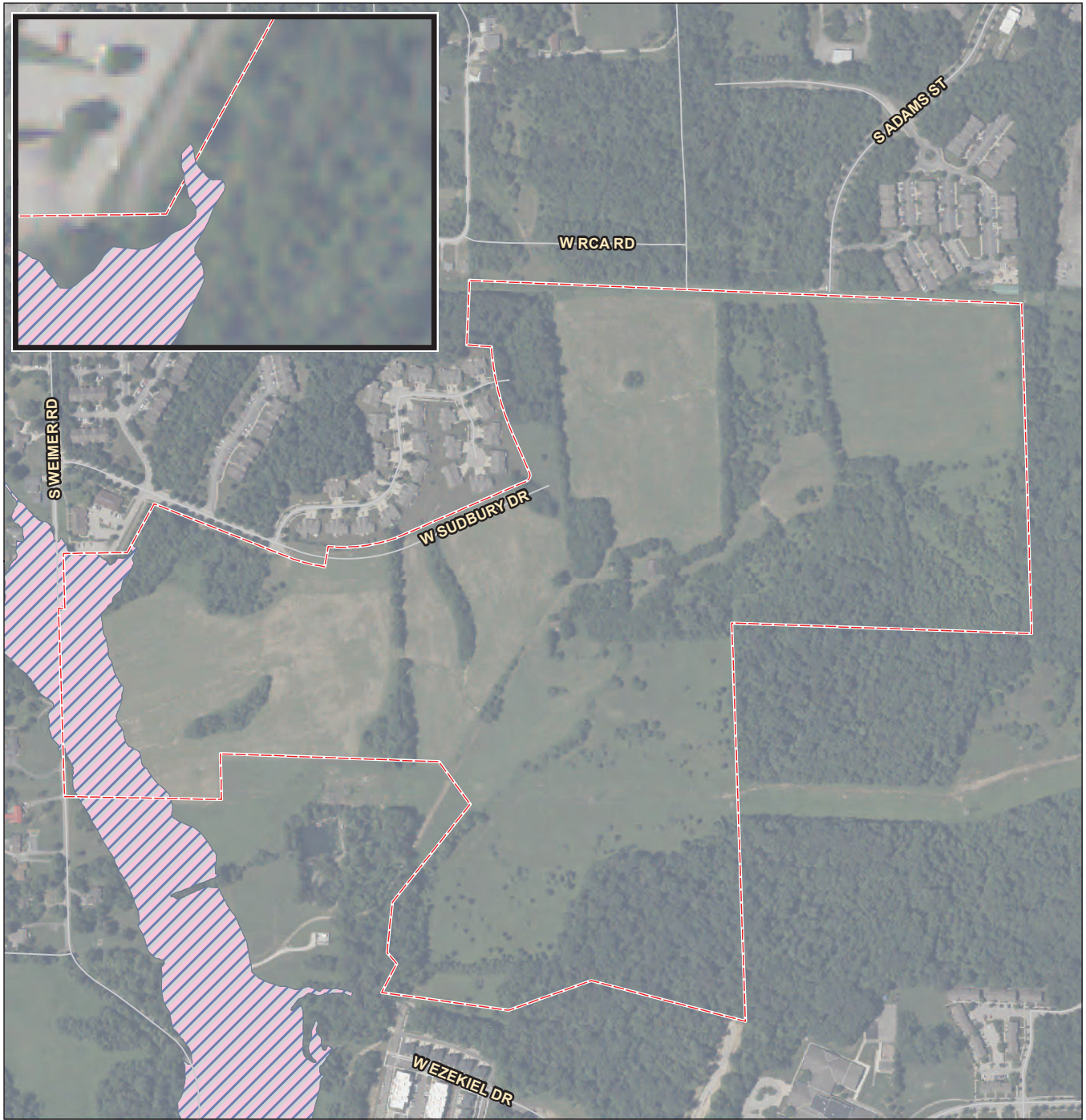
Figure No.
3

Title
Streams and Wetlands

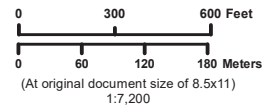
Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 16N
2. Data Sources: Stantec, 2022 NAIP
3. Background: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

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- Legend**
- Project Location
 - FEMA Flood Zone**
 - Floodway
 - IDNR Best Available Flood Mapping**
 - Zone**
 - Floodway



Project Location Prepared by SKL on 6/16/2023
T8N, R1W, S7-8 TR by LS on 6/16/2023
7.5' Quadrangle: Bloomington IR Review by DV on 6/16/2023
Monroe County, IN

Client/Project The Ridge Group, Inc. Proj No. 193806201
Summit District - Bloomington

Environmental Constraints Analysis

Figure No.
4

Title
Mapped Floodplain

Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 16N
2. Data Sources: Stantec, 2022 NAIP
3. Background: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

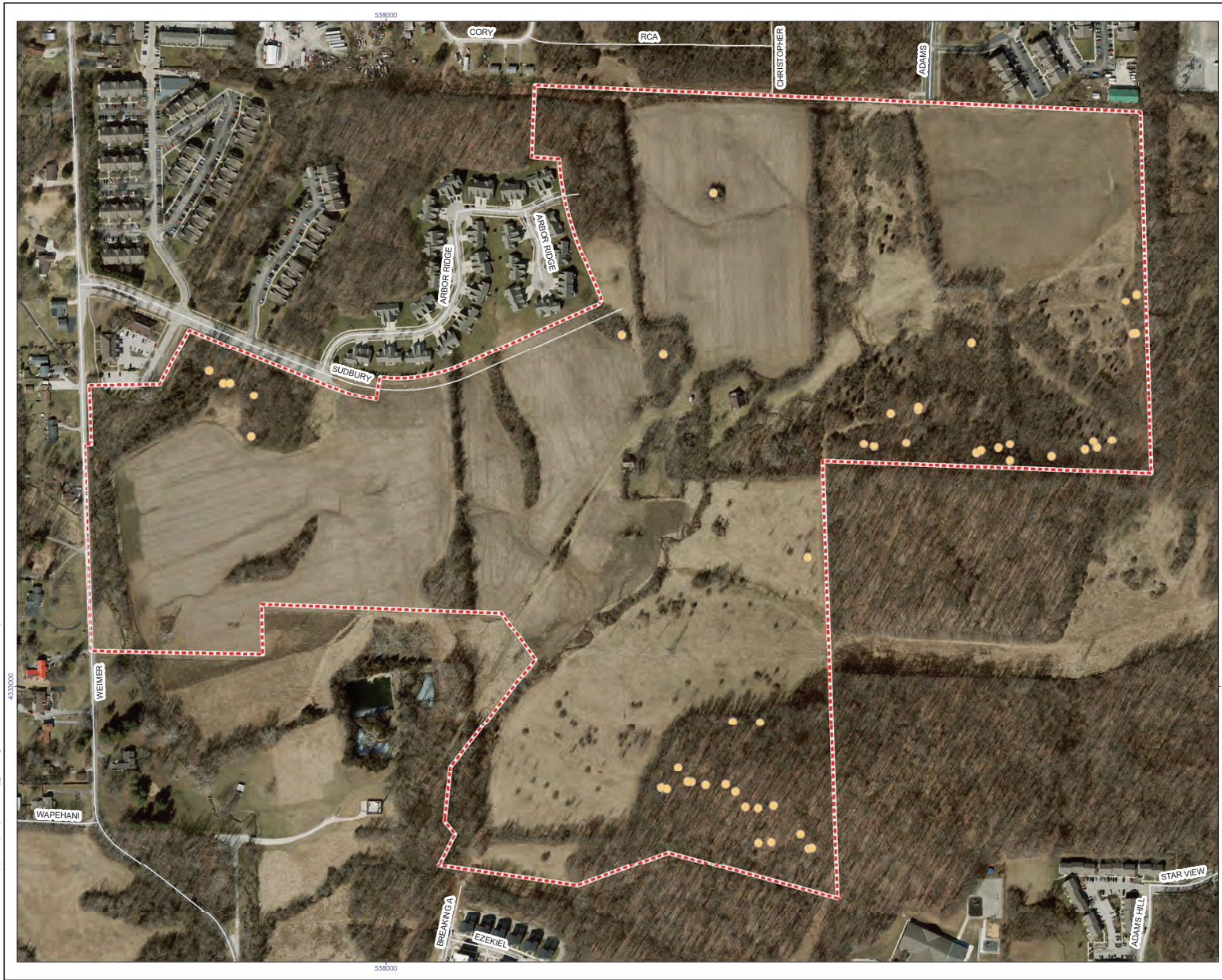
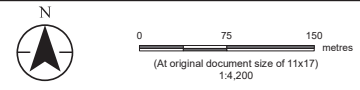


Figure No. 5

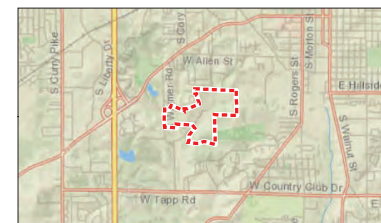
Karst Data

Client/Project: Karst Data: REVA
 Client: The Ridge Group
 Project: Summit District

Project Location: Bloomington, IN
 Prepared by ABC on 2019-01-01
 TR by ABC on 2019-01-01
 IR Review by ABC on 2019-01-01



- Legend**
- Karst Point
 - AOI



- Notes**
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 16N
 2. Data Sources:
 3. Background: National Geographic, Esri, Garmin, HERE, UNEP-WCMC, USGS, NASA, ESA, METI, NRCAN, GEBCO, NOAA, Inremp P Corp.



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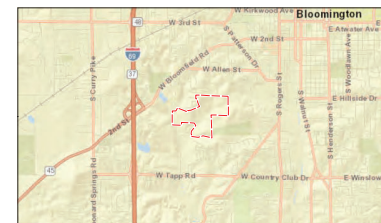
Figure No. 6

Canopy Estimate

Client/Project: The Ridge Group, Inc. Summit District - Bloomington Environmental Constraints Analysis
 Project Location: TRM, R3 W, S7-5
 7.5' Quadrangle: Bloomington, Monroe County, IN



- Legend**
- Project Location
 - Canopy Estimate = 27.43 acres



Notes

1. Coordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 16N
2. Data Sources:
3. Background Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



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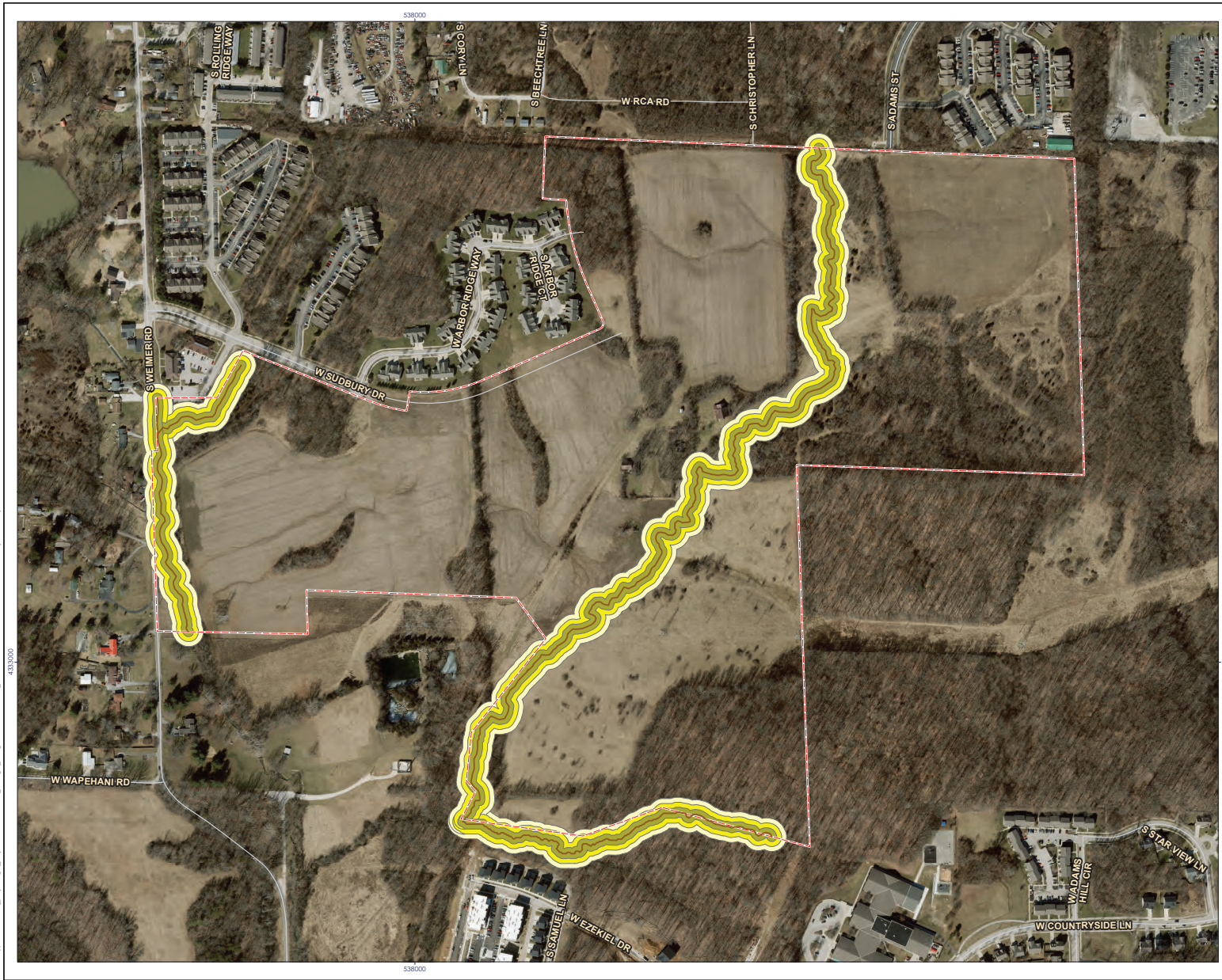


Figure No.

7

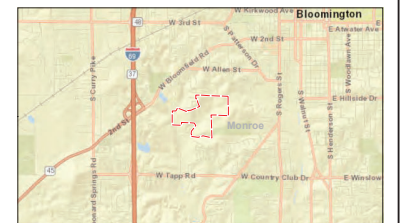
Stream Buffer Zones

Client/Project
 The Ridge Group, Inc.
 Summit District - Bloomington
 Environmental Constraints Analysis
 Proj No. 193806201

Project Location
 T8N, R1W, S7-8
 7.5' Quadrangle: Bloomington, Monroe County, IN
 Prepared by SKL on 6/15/2023
 TR by LS on 6/15/2023
 IR Review by DV on 6/15/2023



- Legend**
- Project Location
 - Zone 1 Stream Buffer
 - Zone 2 Stream Buffer
 - Zone 3 Stream Buffer



Notes

1. Coordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 16N
2. Data Sources:
3. Background Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



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Proposed Phasing Plan by neighborhood	Start Year	End Year	Total Years	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	Total	%
Shasta meadows	2025	2028	4		137.5	137.5	137.5	137.5							550	13%
Denali Woods	2025	2029	5		100	100	100	100	100						500	12%
Everest Center	2027	2034	8				212.5	212.5	212.5	212.5	212.5	212.5	212.5	212.5	1700	40%
Sandia Place	2028	2032	5					220	220	220	220	220			1100	26%
Whitney Glen	2033	2034	2										200	200	400	9%
			Total	0	237.5	237.5	450	670	532.5	432.5	432.5	432.5	412.5	412.5	4250	100%
			%	0%	6%	6%	11%	16%	13%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	4250	100%

Proposed Units	Acres	Units
Shasta meadows	23.4	550
Denali Woods	33.3	500
Everest Center	37.2	1700
Sandia Place	33.1	1100
Whitney Glen	11.6	400
	138.6	4250

Indiana Administrative Code

327 IAC 3-6-11 Design flow rate requirements for collection systems and water pollution treatment/control facilities

Type	gpd/Unit
1 Bedroom Apartment	200
2 Bedroom Apartment	300
Single-Family Home	310
MF - 3 Bedroom	350
1 & 2 Family Dwelling per Bedroom	150

*City Memo Uses 310 for all units

3.0 Summit District's Impact to Sewer Near Connection Point

Under full buildout conditions, the development will be composed of residential units, retail and commercial buildings, hotels, and a fire department. The following calculations to determine average daily and peak daily flows were completed using the unit matrix provided by the developer and Section 327 Indiana Administrative Code 3-6-11.

- Total Equivalent Dwelling Units (EDU) = 4,966
- Flow per EDU = 310 gallons per day
- Average Daily Flow (ADF) = 4,966 units X 310 gpd / unit = 1.54 MGD
- Peak Factor (PF) = 4
- Peak Daily Flow (PDF) = 1.54 MGD X 4 = 6.16 MGD

The development is proposed to connect to the existing collection system at MH 7597, which is located on the twenty (20) inch sanitary sewer along Weimer Rd, as shown in Figure 3-1. Approximately 215 LF downstream of the proposed connection point, the sewer connects to the thirty (30) inch Dillman WWTP West Interceptor.

1 CFS = 448.8 GPM

Overall Development (Total)	General Average	Proposed # of Residential Service Connections	ADF	Peak Factor	PDF (Peak Daily Flow Rate)	PDF (Peak Daily Flow Rate)	Peak Flow Rate (Q peak)	Peak Flow Rate (Q peak)	% Total
ADF (Avg Daily Flow) = GA x PRSC	GA (gpd)	PRSC (Units)	gpd/unit	PF	PDF = ADF x PF (gpd/unit)	MGD	(gal/min)	CFS	(%)
Shasta meadows	310	550	170,500	4	682,000	0.682	473.6	1.06	13%
Denali Woods	310	500	155,000	4	620,000	0.620	430.6	0.96	12%
Everest Center	310	1,700	527,000	4	2,108,000	2.108	1,463.9	3.26	40%
Sandia Place	310	1,100	341,000	4	1,364,000	1.364	947.2	2.11	26%
Whitney Glen	310	400	124,000	4	496,000	0.496	344.4	0.77	9%
Total	310	4,250	1,317,500	4	5,270,000	5.270	3,659.7	8.15	

Units per Year	General Average	Proposed # of Residential Service Connections	ADF	Peak Factor	PDF (Peak Daily Flow Rate)	PDF (Peak Daily Flow Rate)	Peak Flow Rate (Q peak)	Peak Flow Rate (Q peak)	% Total	Cumulative PFR (Q peak)	% Total
ADF (Avg Daily Flow) = GA x PRSC	GA (gpd)	PRSC (Units)	gpd/unit	PF	PDF = ADF x PF (gpd/unit)	MGD	(gal/min)	CFS	(%)	CFS	% Total
2025	310	237.5	73,625	4	294,500	0.295	204.5	0.46	6%	0.46	6%
2026	310	237.5	73,625	4	294,500	0.295	204.5	0.46	6%	0.91	11%
2027	310	450	139,500	4	558,000	0.558	387.5	0.86	11%	1.77	22%
2028	310	670	207,700	4	830,800	0.831	576.9	1.29	16%	3.06	38%
2029	310	532.5	165,075	4	660,300	0.660	458.5	1.02	13%	4.08	50%
2030	310	432.5	134,075	4	536,300	0.536	372.4	0.83	10%	4.91	60%
2031	310	432.5	134,075	4	536,300	0.536	372.4	0.83	10%	5.74	70%
2032	310	432.5	134,075	4	536,300	0.536	372.4	0.83	10%	6.57	81%
2033	310	412.5	127,875	4	511,500	0.512	355.2	0.79	10%	7.36	90%
2034	310	412.5	127,875	4	511,500	0.512	355.2	0.79	10%	8.15	100%
Total	310	4250	1,317,500	4	5,270,000	5.270	3,659.7	8.15	100%		

ESTIMATED SCHEDULE:

The Project will be completed under the tentative milestones shown below. This tentative schedule is based on receiving a Notice to Proceed in January 2024 and receiving prompt review and approvals from the OWNER.

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>TENTATIVE DATE</u>
Kickoff Workshop	January 2024
Surveying and Geotechnical Field Work	January – April 2024
50% Design Services	January – June 2024
50% Review Workshop	July 2024
95% Design Services & Easement Descriptions	July – November 2024
95% Design Review Workshop	December 2024
Final Detailed Design Services and Permitting	January – June 2025
Bidding Phase	July – August 2025
Contract Award	September 2025
Construction Engineering Phase	October 2025 – March 2027

Petitioner Memo

Re: Sewer Impact



Environmental Engineers & Consultants
9604 Coldwater Road, Suite 203
Ft. Wayne, IN 46825

PH :-(260) 494-3223 FAX :-(260) 494-3224

DILLMAN WWTP WEST INTERCEPTOR - SUMMIT DISTRICT IMPACT MEMORANDUM

TO: City of Bloomington Utilities
FROM: Commonwealth Engineers, Inc.
DATE: September 5, 2023
SUBJECT: Dillman WWTP West Interceptor – Summit District Impact

1.0 Introduction

The Dillman Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) Basin consists of three (3) main interceptors that convey sanitary flow south to the WWTP. The thirty-six (36) inch west interceptor generally follows Clear Creek Trail, the forty-two (42) inch central interceptor generally follows Clear Creek, and the forty-two (42) inch east interceptor generally follows Jackson Creek. The west and central interceptors converge near 5825 S Rogers Street. The interceptor then converges with the east interceptor near the confluence of Clear Creek and Jackson Creek. The forty-eight (48) inch interceptor then travels southwest to the treatment plant.

The WWTP has a permitted design capacity of 15 MGD with a peak capacity of 30 MGD. City of Bloomington Utilities (CBU) has made improvements to the WWTP to achieve a future capacity of 20 MGD and peak flow of 40 MGD. The influent pump station has a firm pumping capacity of 75 MGD with the largest unit out of service. The equalization (EQ) basin has a total capacity of 43 million gallons.

A development named Summit District is proposed to connect to the sanitary sewer collection system. The development is located on a 140 acre property located east of Weimer Road and west of the RCA Community Park as shown in **Figure 1-1**. The development will include a distribution of residential units, retail and commercial buildings, hotels, and a fire department. Full buildout of the property is estimated to occur by 2038. Under full buildout conditions, the sanitary sewer for the development will connect to Manhole 7597 in the Dillman WWTP West Interceptor Basin.

As a part of this study, the Dillman WWTP West Interceptor within the CBU's hydraulic collection system model was calibrated to dry weather and wet weather conditions. The hydraulic model is well calibrated and accurately represents the existing conditions of the collection system. The hydraulic model was utilized to evaluate planning-level alternative solutions to eliminate potential SSOs up to a defined level of control. **Figure 1-1** illustrates the extents of the Dillman WWTP West Interceptor model. The hydraulic model was developed and calibrated using the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) hydraulic modeling program SWMM5 computational engine. The model is well calibrated and suitable for preliminary engineering alternative analyses.

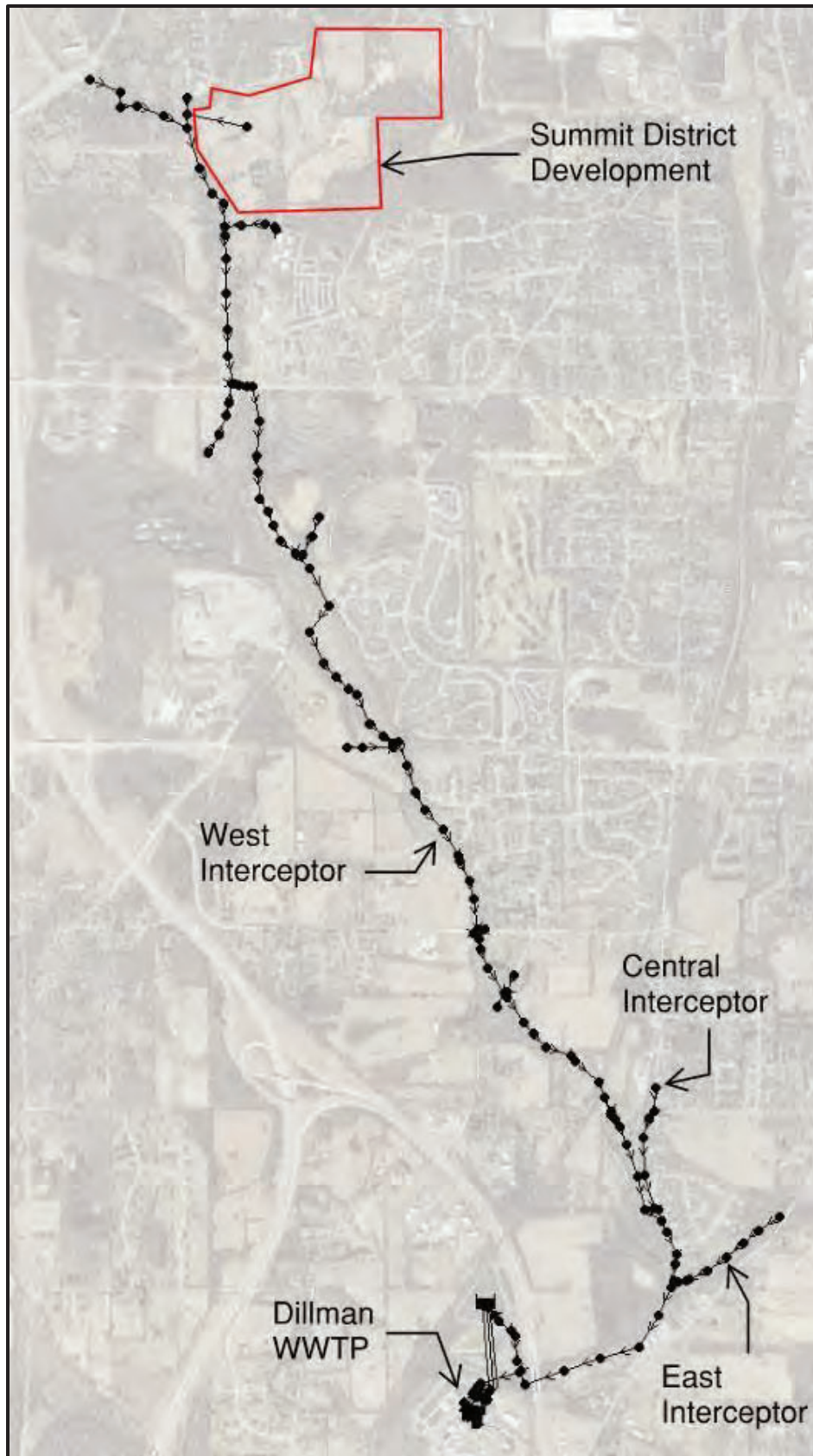


Figure 1-1: Dillman WWTP West Interceptor SWMM Hydraulic Model

2.0 Existing Conditions

To analyze the existing Dillman WWTP West Interceptor capacity during a large wet weather event, a fifty (50) year, one (1) hour storm was loaded into the model. The fifty (50) year, one (1) hour design storm equates to 2.89 inches of rain falling in one (1) hour. This design storm has been utilized for other similar SSO communities in the state. As shown in **Figure 2-1**, the downstream portion of the interceptor does not have the capacity to convey the peak flow. The majority of the flow reaching the WWTP comes from the Central Interceptor and East Interceptor.

Over the past five (5) years, MH 4749 near S. Rogers St. and Charlie Ave. has experienced several sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs). SSOs are prohibited in Indiana. The reality though is that sanitary sewer collection systems experience significant impacts due to infiltration and inflow. In older sanitary collection systems, infiltration and inflow can approach hydraulic behavior and wet weather response similar to a combined collection system. Growth within the Dillman WWTP sewershed is expected to occur further taxing the system and increasing the occurrence of SSOs. Specifically, the Summit District development adds additional flow to the collection system, further increasing the occurrence and volume of SSOs.

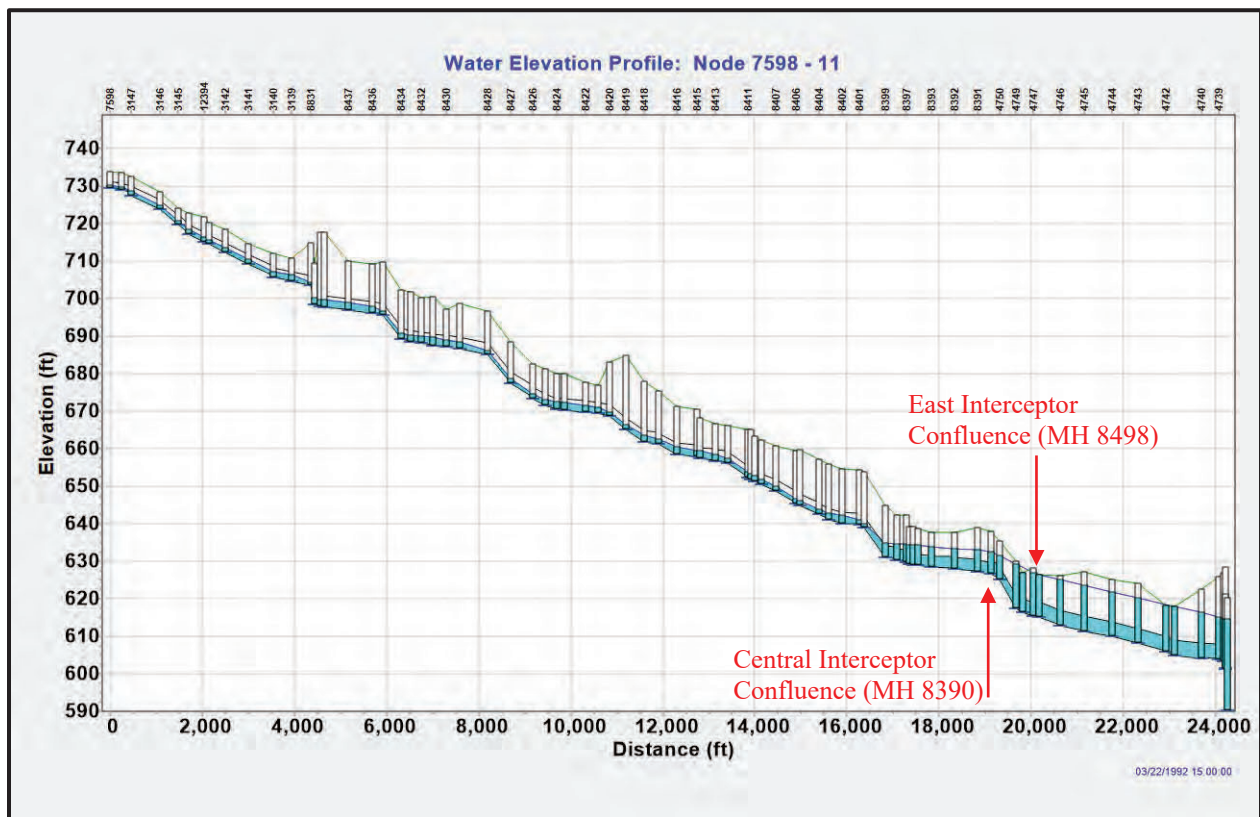


Figure 2-1: Dillman WWTP West Interceptor Hydraulic Grade Line 50-Year, 1-Hour Design Storm

3.0 Summit District's Impact to Sewer Near Connection Point

Under full buildout conditions, the development will be composed of residential units, retail and commercial buildings, hotels, and a fire department. The following calculations to determine average daily and peak daily flows were completed using the unit matrix provided by the developer and Section 327 Indiana Administrative Code 3-6-11.

Total Equivalent Dwelling Units (EDU) = 4,966

Flow per EDU = 310 gallons per day

Average Daily Flow (ADF) = 4,966 units X 310 gpd / unit = 1.54 MGD

Peaking Factor (PF) = 4

Peak Daily Flow (PDF) = 1.54 MGD X 4 = 6.16 MGD

The development is proposed to connect to the existing collection system at MH 7597, which is located on the twenty (20) inch sanitary sewer along Weimer Rd, as shown in **Figure 3-1**. Approximately 215 LF downstream of the proposed connection point, the sewer connects to the thirty (30) inch Dillman WWTP West Interceptor.

Table 3-1 includes a comparison of the full-flow capacity to the existing conditions flow and flow with Summit District. As shown in the table, the 20 (twenty) inch sewer is undersized for the peak design flow with Summit District. As shown in **Figure 3-2**, the hydraulic grade line (HGL) exceeds the crown of the pipe by less than one (1) foot during peak flow. It is recommended to monitor flows along the twenty (20) inch sewer as the development is built out to ensure there is adequate capacity during wet weather. Alternatively, if Summit District connects to MH 3147 or further downstream on the thirty (30) inch interceptor, no surcharging occurs for the peak wet weather flow.



Figure 3-1: Summit District Connection to Existing Collection System

Table 3-1: 50-Year, 1-Hour Design Storm Flows Near the Connection Point with Summit District

	20-Inch Sewer Flow (MGD)	30-Inch Sewer Flow (MGD)
Full-Flow Capacity	4.3	20.6
Existing Conditions	1.9	11.0
Future Growth Conditions	8.0	17.5

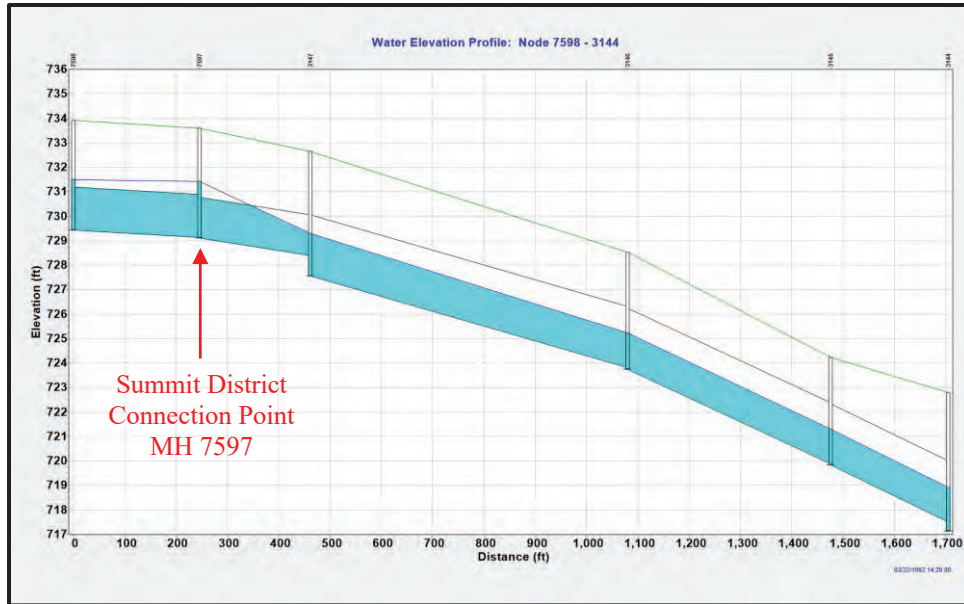


Figure 3-2: Connection Point of Summit District HGL 50-Year, 1-Hour Design Storm

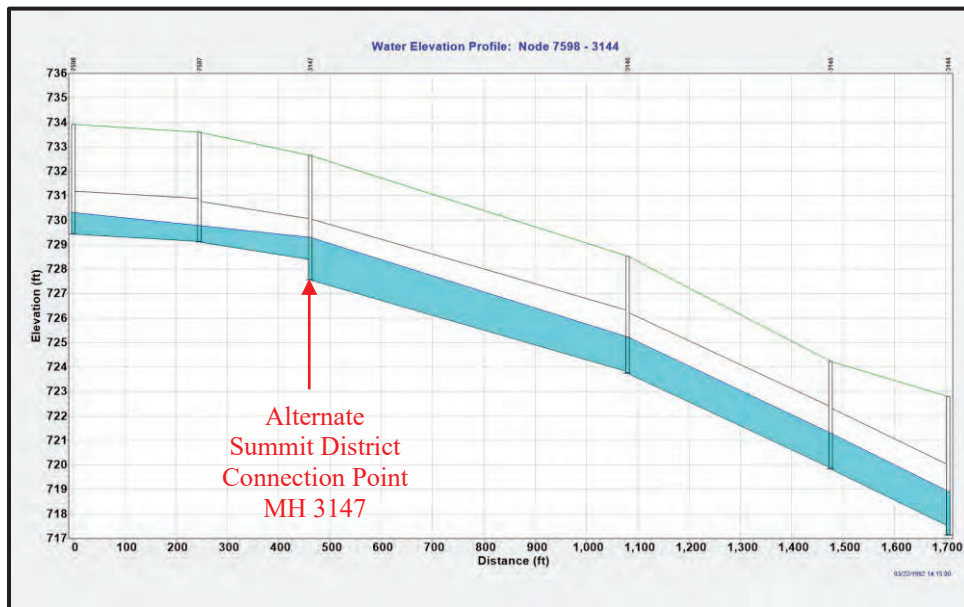


Figure 3-3: Alternate Connection Point of Summit District HGL 50-Year, 1-Hour Design Storm

4.0 Increase in Flow Reaching WWTP

During the metering period of May 2023 through August 2023, the existing conditions average dry weather flow was approximately 7.0 MGD. However, Monthly Report of Operation (MRO) data from May 2022 through July 2023 were reviewed to assess the average dry weather flow throughout year. It was determined that the yearly average dry weather flow is approximately 10.0 MGD. Assuming the interceptor was sized to receive these flows without surcharging, **Table 4-1** compares the dry weather and wet weather flow reaching the WWTP for the existing conditions and full buildout future flow conditions.

Table 4-1: Flow Reaching WWTP

	Existing Conditions (MGD)	Full Buildout Future Flow (MGD)	Increase in Flow (%)
Dry Weather	10.0	13.7	36.6
50 Year, 1 Hour	73.9	88.5	19.8

In addition to the Summit District development, several developments within the West Interceptor Basin are planned to connect to the collection system. Multiple developments in the Central and East Interceptor Basins are either currently under construction or recently completed. These Central and East Interceptor flows were not recorded during the metering period, so they are included in the future flow in **Table 4-1**.

The Summit District accounts for 46.5% of the future growth flow in the West Interceptor Basin. Additionally, the Summit District development increases the existing dry weather and wet weather flows by 15.4% and 8.3%, respectively. Calculations are shown below.

Future Growth in West Interceptor Basin = Full Buildout – Existing – Central and East Future Growth

$$= 13.7 \text{ MGD} - 10.0 \text{ MGD} - 0.4 \text{ MGD} = 3.3 \text{ MGD}$$

Summit District Share of Future Growth = Summit District Flow / Future Growth in West Interceptor

$$= 1.54 \text{ MGD} / 3.3 \text{ MGD} = 46.5\%$$

Summit District Increase of Existing Dry Weather = Summit District Dry Weather / Existing Dry Weather

$$= 1.54 \text{ MGD} / 10.0 \text{ MGD} = 15.4\%$$

Summit District Increase of Existing Wet Weather = Summit District Peak Flow / Existing Wet Weather

$$= 6.16 \text{ MGD} / 73.9 \text{ MGD} = 8.3\%$$

5.0 Alternatives

Alternative solutions to eliminate potential sanitary sewer overflows occurring within Dillman WWTP West Interceptor Basin were developed for the fifty (50) year design storms. The following performance criteria were used when identifying and assessing alternative solutions for the collection system:

- Eliminate potential sanitary sewer overflows for the 50-year design storm.
- Achieve eight (8) feet of freeboard between the ground elevation and the maximum HGL in the collection system. If eight (8) feet of freeboard was not available, the HGL must be lower than the crown of the pipe.
- Firm (design) lift station pumping rate shall meet or exceed the peak inflow to each lift station.

Table 5-1 provides the total (construction and non-construction) cost of the three (3) alternatives presented below for the future growth conditions in the Dillman WWTP Basin.

Table 5-1: Alternative Total Cost Estimate

Alternative	Total Cost (\$)
1	59,924,450
2	45,501,790
3	44,198,460

Alternative 1 – Wet Weather Overflow at MH 8397 and MH 4756 with Flow Control

Diversion structures at MH 8397 and MH 4756 will divert wet weather to a lift station located near W Church Lane. Both structures will include plates to control flow in the existing downstream interceptors and divert more toward the lift station. The lift station will pump to the existing EQ basin. The force main alignment is proposed to follow the Limestone Greenway, which was constructed in 2019.

Improvements considered in this alternative include:

- 36 MGD Lift Station*
- New Diversion Structures with Flow Control*
- 30" Diameter Gravity Sewer from MH 8397 and MH 4756 to new manhole (600 feet)*
- 36" Diameter Gravity Sewer from new manhole to new lift station (200 feet)*
- 36" Diameter Force Main from New Lift Station to EQ Basin (3,450 feet)*
- 36" Diameter Gravity Sewer from MH 3139 to MH 8831 (415 feet)
- 42" Diameter Gravity Sewer from MH 8399 to MH 8397 (460 feet)

Improvements required to address the existing issues include the items with asterisks above. Costs associated with these current improvements are estimated at \$58,133,300. This value could be potentially reduced by designing a firm capacity station for current flows readily expandable to the future growth flow. The other items included above would be constructed as developments are connected to the system.

Alternative 2 – Wet Weather Relief Sewer

During wet weather, wastewater overflows a weir in a diversion structure at MH 8397. The wet weather sewer travels parallel to the existing West Interceptor. At two additional locations, diversion structures divert flow from the main interceptor to the wet weather sewer. A new wet weather lift station will accept flows in excess of the capacity of the influent pump station. The lift station will pump to the EQ basin. Challenges of this alternative include fitting the new gravity sewer on WWTP property dealing with other pipes and utilities. Additionally, this alternative requires a large diameter gravity sewer underneath I-69.

Improvements considered in this alternative include:

- 14 MGD Lift Station*
- 3 New Diversion Structures*
- 30" Diameter Gravity Relief Sewer from MH 8397 (1,800 feet)
- 42" Diameter Gravity Relief Sewer (1,150 feet)
- 48" Diameter Gravity Relief Sewer to Influent Pump Station (3,890 feet)*
- 24" Diameter Force Main from New Lift Station to EQ Basin (2,100 feet)*
- 36" Diameter Gravity Sewer Replacement from MH 3139 to MH 8831 (415 feet)

Improvements required to address the existing issues include the items with asterisks above. Note only two (2) diversion structures are required. Costs associated with these current improvements are estimated at \$38,418,640. The other items included above would be constructed as developments are connected to the system.

Alternative 3 – New Dry Weather Flow Sewer

A diversion structure at MH 8498 diverts all dry weather flow through a new gravity sewer. When the depth in the diversion structure exceeds the maximum dry weather depth, flow overtops a weir into the existing gravity sewer. A new wet weather lift station will accept flows in excess of the capacity of the influent pump station. The lift station will pump to the EQ basin. Challenges of this alternative include fitting the new gravity sewer on WWTP property dealing with other pipes and utilities. Additionally, this alternative requires a large diameter gravity sewer underneath I-69. The pipe replacement instead of a parallel sewer also requires significant bypass pumping.

Improvements considered in this alternative include:

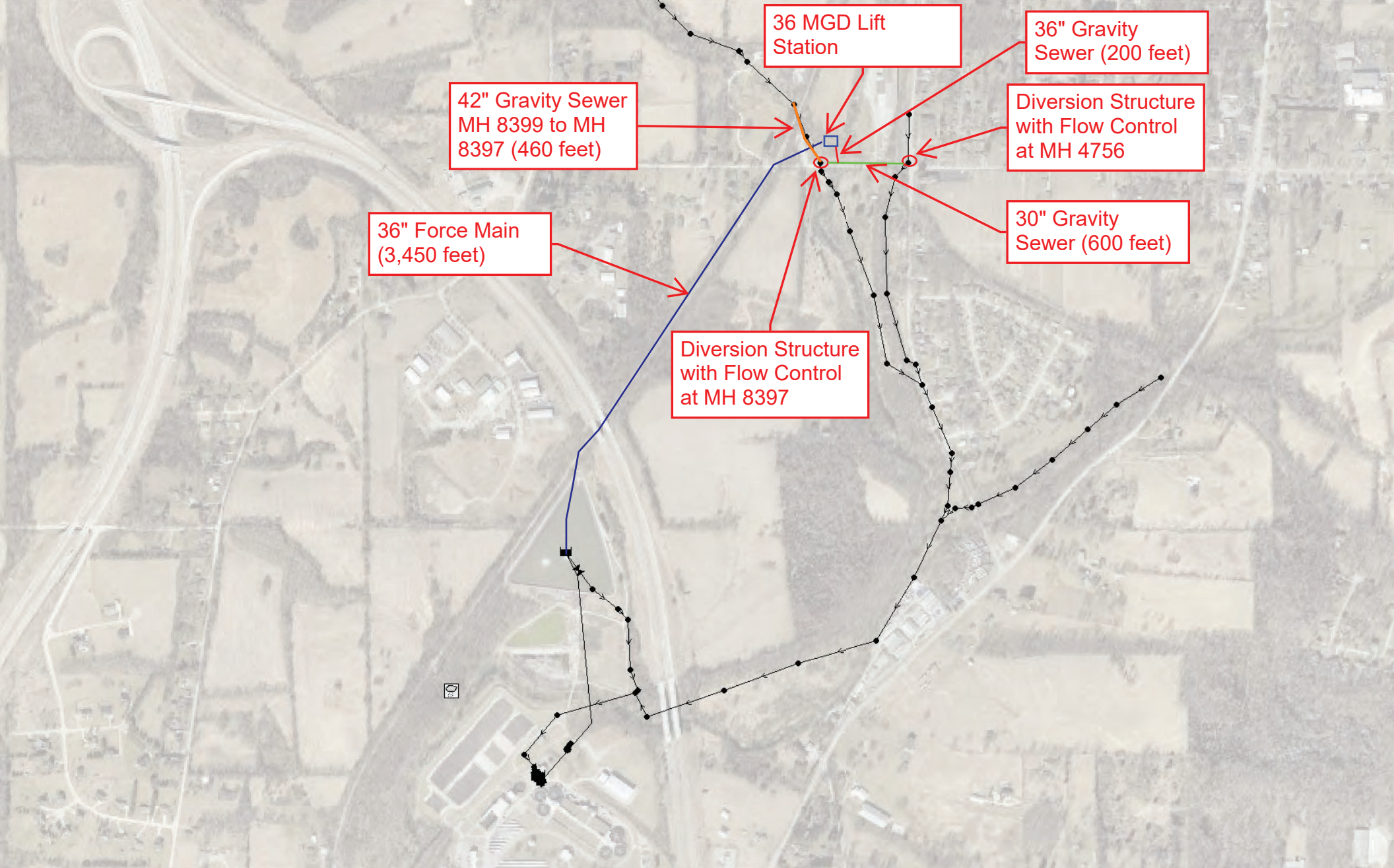
- 14 MGD Lift Station*
- New Diversion Structure*
- 48" Diameter Gravity Relief Sewer from MH 8498 (2,300 feet)*
- 54" Diameter Gravity Relief Sewer to Influent Pump Station (1,750 feet)*
- 24" Diameter Force Main from New Lift Station to EQ Basin (2,100 feet)*
- 36" Diameter Gravity Sewer Replacement from MH 3139 to MH 8831 (415 feet)
- 42" Diameter Gravity Sewer Replacement from MH 8396 to MH 8390 (1,790 feet)
- 48" Diameter Gravity Sewer Replacement from MH 8390 to MH 4747 (920 feet)

Improvements required to address the existing issues include the items with asterisks above. Costs associated with these current improvements are estimated at \$38,300,230. The other items included above would be constructed as developments are connected to the system.

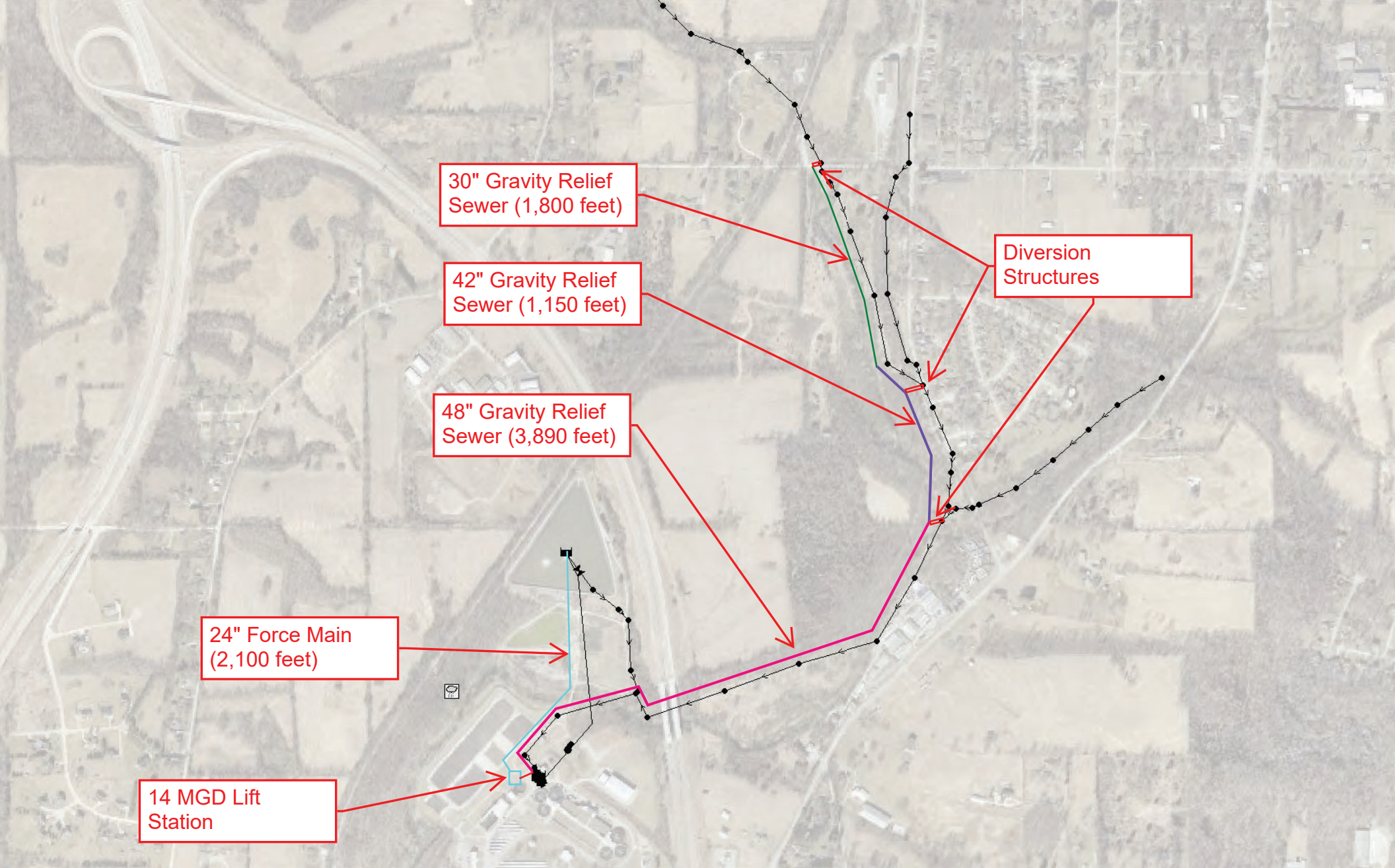


36" Gravity Sewer
from MH 3139 to MH
8831 (415 feet)

Required for all 3
alternatives



ALTERNATIVE 1



30" Gravity Relief Sewer (1,800 feet)

42" Gravity Relief Sewer (1,150 feet)

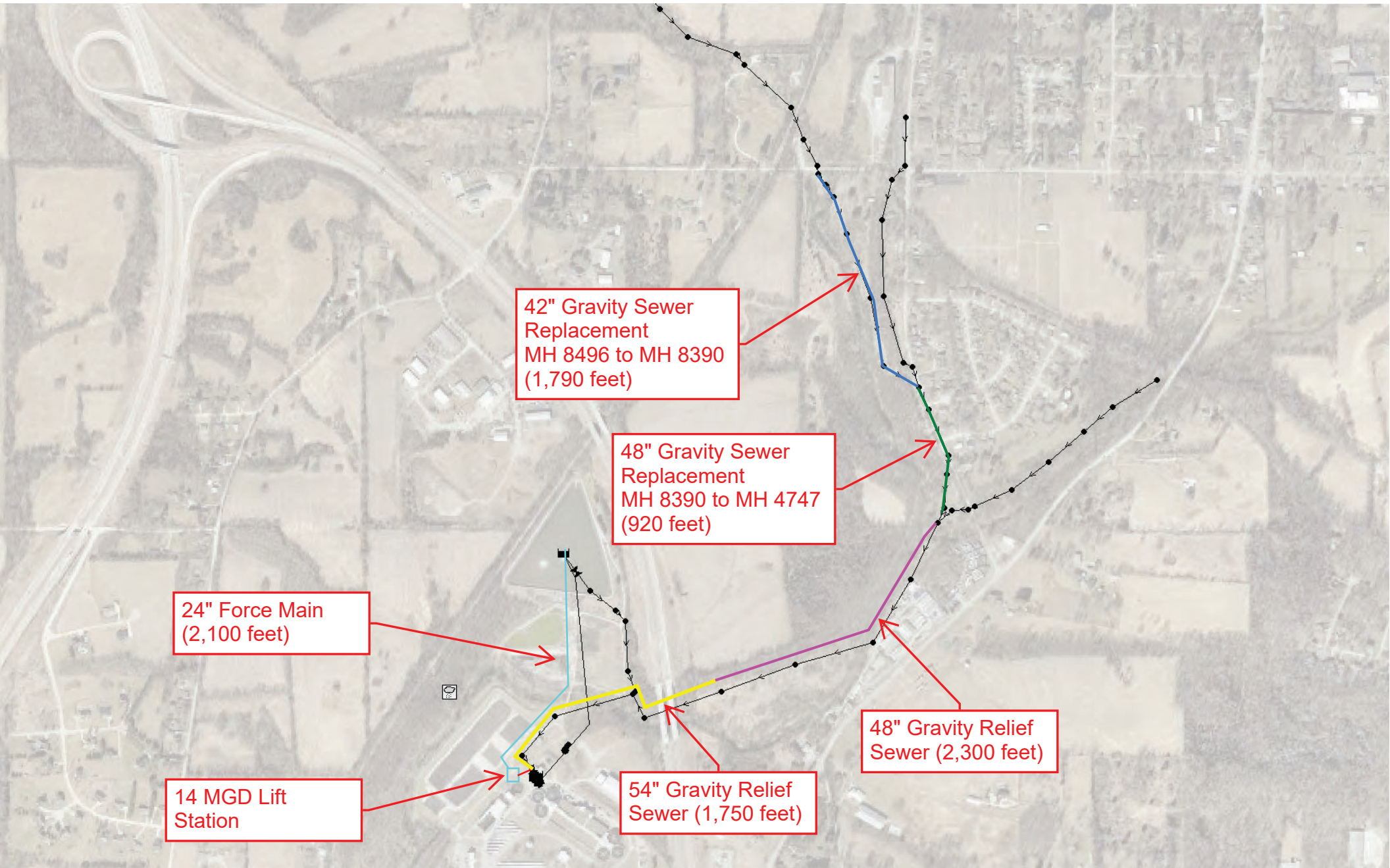
48" Gravity Relief Sewer (3,890 feet)

24" Force Main (2,100 feet)

14 MGD Lift Station

Diversion Structures

ALTERNATIVE 2



ALTERNATIVE 3

ALTERNATIVE 3						WWTP (A)	DS Gravity (A)	mid gravity (B)	US gravity (C)
Item	Description	QNTY	UNIT	UNIT COST (\$)	TOTAL COST (\$)				
1	MOBILIZATION/ DEMOBILIZATION (5%)	1	LS	1,563,000	1,563,000	804,000	516,000	86,000	157,000
2	CONTRACTOR CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING (2%)	1	LS	613,000	613,000	315,000	202,000	34,000	62,000
3	MISC. UTILITY RELOCATION ALLOWANCE	1	LS	100,000	100,000	50,000	25,000	12,500	12,500
4	MAINTENANCE AND PROTECTION OF TRAFFIC	1	LS	100,000	100,000	20,000	50,000	20,000	10,000
5	TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL	1	LS	100,000	100,000	20,000	40,000	15,000	25,000
6	BYPASS PUMPING	1	LS	500,000	500,000	25,000	40,000	220,000	215,000
7	14 MGD LIFT STATION	1	LS	13,946,500	13,946,500	13,946,500			
8	24-INCH DIAMETER FORCE MAIN	2,100	LF	370	777,000	777,000			
9	EQ BASIN DISCHARGE	1	LS	185,000	185,000	185,000			
10	CONNECTION FROM LIFT STATION	1	LS	500,000	500,000	500,000			
11	54-INCH DIAMETER GRAVITY RELIEF SEWER	1,400	LF	1,430	2,002,000		2,002,000		
12	54-INCH DIAMETER GRAVITY RELIEF SEWER - UNDER I-69	400	LF	8,080	3,232,000		3,232,000		
13	48-INCH DIAMETER GRAVITY RELIEF SEWER	2,250	LF	1,280	2,880,000		2,880,000		
14	48-INCH DIA. GRAVITY SEWER REPLACEMENT (MH 8390 TO MH 4747)	920	LF	1,280	1,177,600			1,177,600	
15	42-INCH DIA. GRAVITY SEWER REPLACEMENT (MH 8396 TO MH 8390)	1,790	LF	1,130	2,022,700				2,022,700
16	DIVERSION STRUCTURE	1	LS	185,000	185,000		185,000		
17	BEDROCK EXCAVATION	9,865	CY	250	2,466,200	251,000	1,654,000	187,100	374,100
18	LATERAL CONNECTIONS	2	EA	25,000	50,000			50,000	
19	36-INCH DIA. GRAVITY SEWER REPLACEMENT (MH 3139 TO MH 8831)	415	LF	1,000	415,000				415,000
CONSTRUCTION COST SUBTOTAL (\$) =					32,815,000	16,893,500	10,826,000	1,802,200	3,293,300
10% CONSTRUCTION CONTINGENCY (ROUNDED) =					3,282,000	1,689,500	1,082,700	180,300	329,500
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION COST =					36,097,000	18,583,000	11,908,700	1,982,500	3,622,800
25% NON-CONSTRUCTION COSTS (ROUNDED) =					9,025,000	4,646,000	2,977,300	495,800	905,900
TOTAL COST =					45,122,000	23,229,000	14,886,000	2,478,300	4,528,700

9.70% 9.70% 11.50% 22%
 \$ 2,253,213.00 \$ 1,443,942.00 \$ 285,004.50 \$ 996,314.00
 TOTAL = \$ 4,978,473.50



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**DILLMAN WWTP WEST
INTERCEPTOR SWMM
MODEL CALIBRATION,
FUTURE GROWTH, &
ALTERNATIVE TECHNICAL
MEMORANDUM
ADDENDUM NO. 1**

TO: City of Bloomington Utilities

FROM: Commonwealth Engineers, Inc.

DATE: November 9, 2023 – Revised December 26, 2023

SUBJECT: SWMM Model Calibration, Future Growth, and Alternative Analysis

ATTACHMENTS: Attachment 1 – Rainfall Classification
Attachment 2 – Dry Weather Calibration and Validation Figures
Attachment 3 – Wet Weather Calibration and Validation Figures
Attachment 4 – Peak Hydraulic Grade Lines
Attachment 5 – Cost Estimate
Attachment 6 – Alternatives Hydraulic Grade Lines

1.0 Introduction

The project area includes the City of Bloomington Utilities (CBU) Dillman WWTP Basin, which is depicted in **Figure 1-1**. As shown, the Dillman WWTP Basin is defined as a separate sanitary basin and approximately consists of the area south of Vernal Pike. Specifically, this study is focused on the West Interceptor Basin within the Dillman WWTP Basin.

During dry weather, sanitary flow is conveyed by the Dillman WWTP West Interceptor south towards the WWTP. Two (2) other interceptors convey flow from the central and eastern portions of the Dillman WWTP Basin. The three (3) interceptors converge near S Old Indiana 37 and S Roger Street. From there, sanitary flow is conveyed through a forty-eight (48) inch interceptor to the WWTP.

During wet weather, the Dillman WWTP West Interceptor Basin experiences significant wet weather flows and sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) are potentially occurring throughout the system. Within the study area, MH 4749 near S. Rogers St. and Charlie Ave. has experienced several SSOs over the past five (5) years. SSOs are prohibited in Indiana. The reality though is that sanitary sewer collection systems experience significant impacts due to infiltration and inflow. In older sanitary collection systems, infiltration and inflow can approach hydraulic behavior and wet weather response similar to a combined collection system. Growth in the Dillman WWTP sewershed is expected to further tax the system and increase the occurrence of SSOs.

The Dillman WWTP has a permitted design capacity of fifteen (15) MGD with a peak capacity of thirty (30) MGD. CBU has made improvements to the WWTP to achieve a future capacity of twenty (20) MGD and peak capacity of forty (40) MGD. The influent pump station has a firm pumping capacity of seventy-five (75) MGD with the largest unit out of service. The equalization (EQ) basin has a total capacity of forty-three (43) million gallons.

As a part of this study, extensive surveying and field data were collected in order to develop a hydraulic model that accurately represents the existing conditions of the collection system. From there, the model was calibrated to dry and wet weather conditions. The hydraulic model is well calibrated and accurately represents the existing conditions of the collection system. The hydraulic model was utilized to evaluate planning-level alternative solutions to eliminate potential SSOs up to a defined level of service. **Figure 1-2** illustrates the extents of the Dillman WWTP West Interceptor model. The hydraulic model was developed and calibrated using the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) hydraulic modeling program SWMM5 computational engine. The model is well calibrated to dry and wet weather events and is suitable for preliminary engineering alternative analyses.

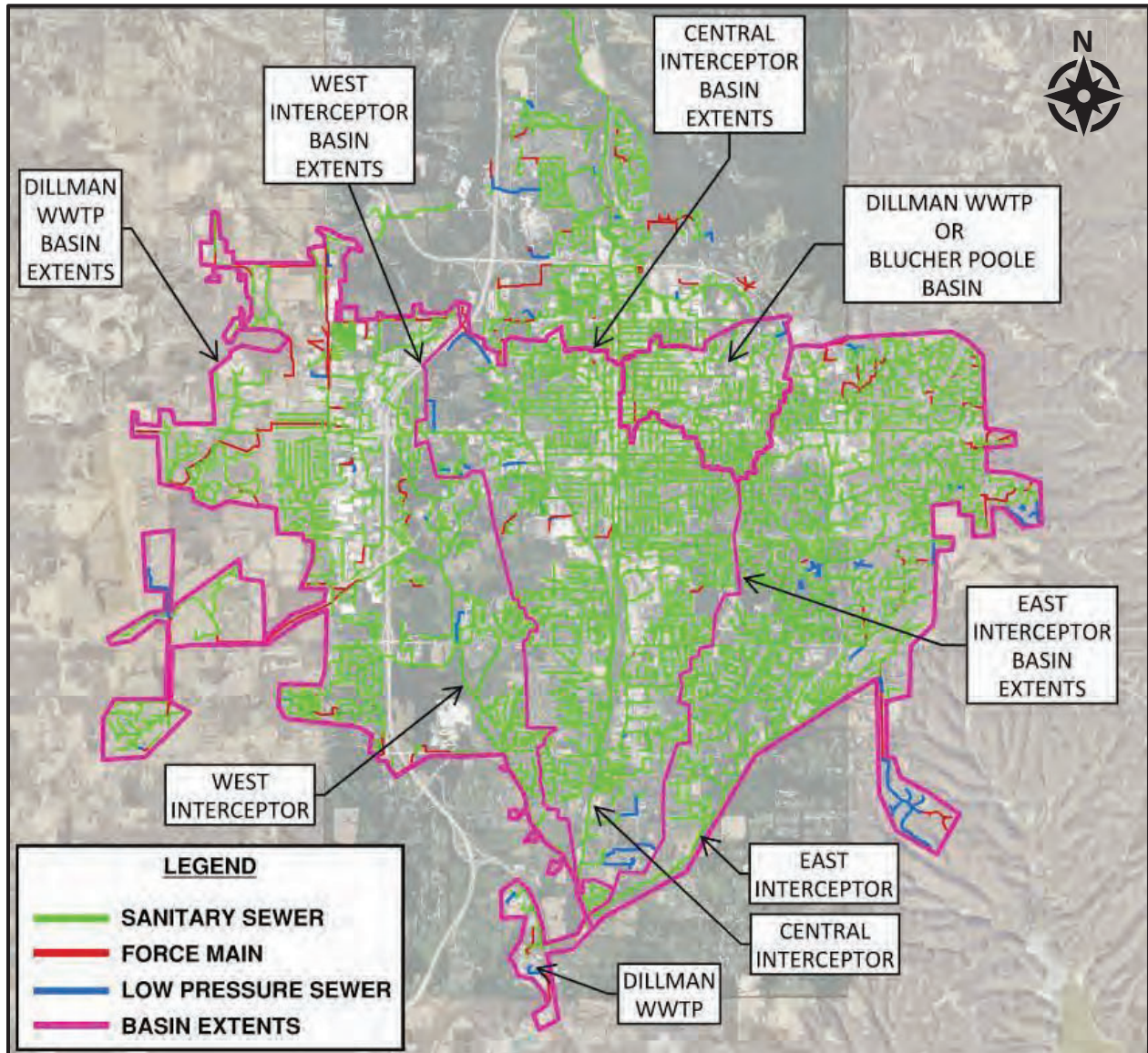


Figure 1-1: Dillman WWTP Basin

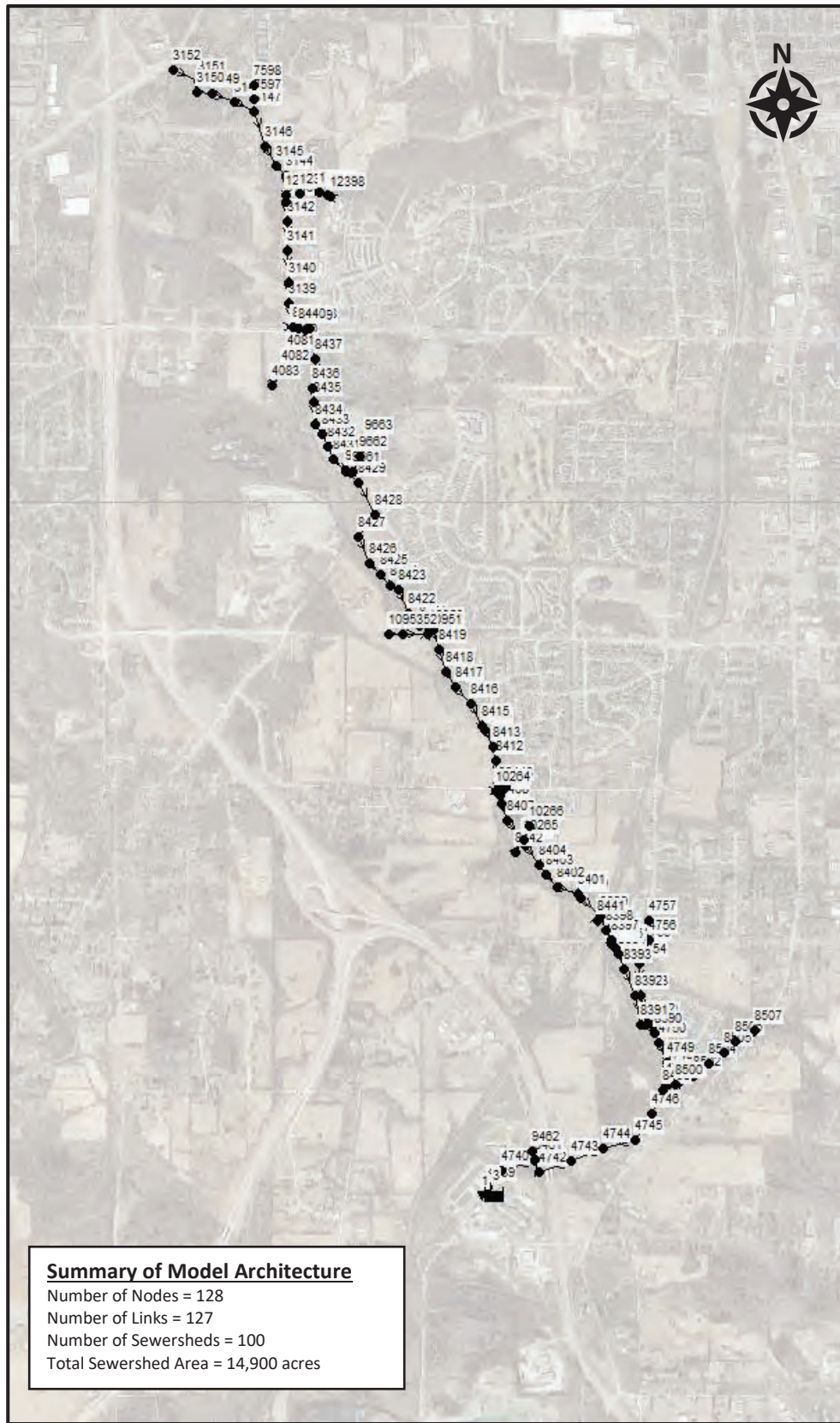


Figure 1-2: SWMM5 Model Architecture

2.0 Rainfall and Flow Meter Data

An accurate source of rainfall and flow meter data is necessary to develop a calibrated hydraulic model for the Dillman WWTP Basin. A temporary rain gauge and flow meters were installed as a part of this modeling effort. The following is a summary of the rainfall and flow meter data that was used for the model calibration.

2.1 Rainfall Data

One (1) temporary rainfall gauge was deployed at the Dillman WWTP and recorded data in five (5) minute intervals. **Figure 2-1** illustrates the location of the gauge in relation to the Dillman WWTP West Interceptor Basin. Rainfall data was downloaded and analyzed for the duration of the flow monitoring period from May 2023 through August 2023. Several wet weather events occurred during the flow monitoring period and are classified in **Table 2-1**. **Attachment 1** contains the detailed categorization of all wet weather events occurring during the flow monitoring period.

Table 2-1
Classification of Rainfall Events at Dillman WWTP

Date	Depth (in)	Duration (hr)	Recurrence Interval *
6/11/2023	0.93	1	4-6 Months
7/1/2023	0.66	1	< 2 Months
7/2/2023	0.99	1	4-6 Months
7/2/2023	2.67	48	6-9 Months
7/8/2023	0.74	1	2-3 Months
7/17/2023	1.10	1	6-9 Months
8/5/2023	1.66	1	2-5 Years

* Classification approximated using **Rainfall Frequency Atlas of the Midwest - Bulletin 71**.

2.2 Flow Meter Data

Flow metering was performed from May 2023 through August 2023. Six (6) temporary area-velocity (AV) flow meters were placed throughout the Dillman WWTP Basin. One (1) permanent flow meter is located on the Dillman WWTP West Interceptor. **Table 2-2** provides a summary of the flow meters, corresponding structure locations, and corresponding pipe diameters. **Figure 2-1** depicts the location of each flow meter used during dry and wet weather calibration and the contributory area to each meter, which represents the modeled SWMM5 subbasins.

**Table 2-2
Summary of Flow Meters**

Location in the Collection System (Manhole #)	Temporary/Permanent	Pipe Diameter (in)	Meter Location (Influent/Effluent)
3148	Temporary	30	Influent
3144	Permanent	30	Influent
4080	Temporary	15	Influent
8391	Temporary	36	Influent
4752	Temporary	42	Influent
8501	Temporary	42	Influent
4740	Temporary	48	Influent

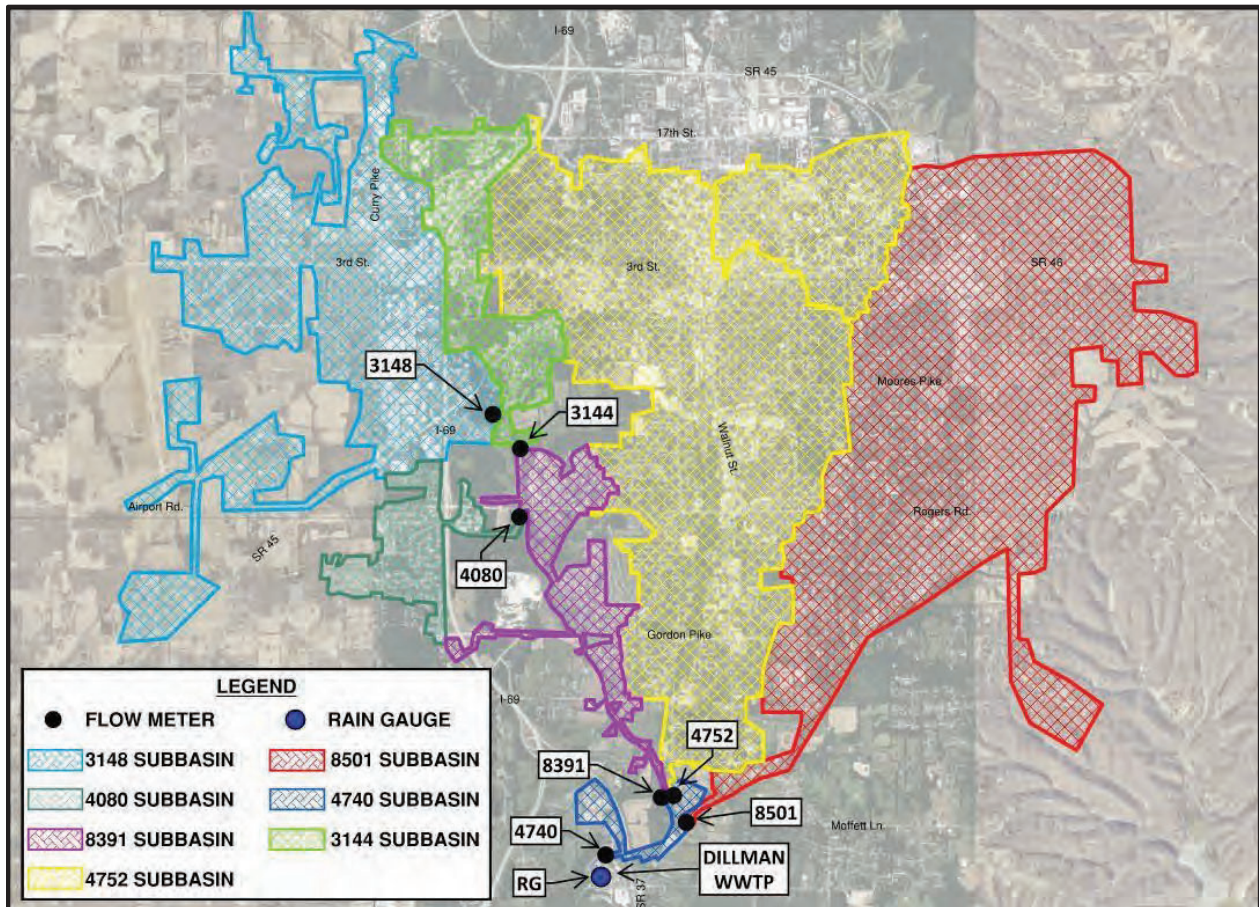


Figure 2-1: SWMM5 Flow Meter Subbasins

3.0 Model Calibration

Model calibration for both dry and wet weather conditions are critical components of collection system modeling. Proper dry weather calibration and validation ensure an accurate depiction of base sanitary flows and levels in the collection system. Likewise, proper wet weather calibration and validation ensure accurate predictions of the wet weather volumes and rates entering the collection system during various wet weather events along with corresponding effects to the hydraulic grade lines in the sanitary collection system. Dry and wet weather conditions were calibrated and validated separately, as summarized below.

3.1 Dry Weather Calibration and Validation

The flow metering data and rainfall data were reviewed to find an optimal seven (7) to fourteen (14) day span in which no significant rainfall had fallen during that span and no significant wet weather events had occurred in at least the two (2) preceding days. The dry weather span that occurred between May 26, 2023 and June 7, 2023 met these criteria (see **Figure 3-5**). During this period, the flow metering data was analyzed, and dry weather flow characteristics were calculated for each meter installed within the dry weather flow path. Dry weather calibration was performed by distributing the average dry weather flow metered at the monitoring locations to upstream nodes based on residential/business counts and approximate flow rates from industries and institutions. Diurnal patterns were also calculated based upon hourly and daily variation in the flow. These patterns allowed the average dry weather flow to accurately match the hydrographs collected by the flow meters.

Attachment 2 contains the graphical comparison of the modeled flow and depth data with the metered flow and depth data for the selected dry weather calibration period. As shown in **Attachment 2**, the model is adequately calibrated to dry weather conditions due to the consistent agreement between the metered data and model output.

The selected dry weather validation span to independently assess the dry weather calibration was July 23, 2023 to August 6, 2023 (see **Figure 3-5**). For the dry weather validation model run, the established dry weather flow patterns from the preceding calibration were not altered in the model, thus providing a secondary period in which the model output can be compared to the gauged metering data during dry weather. **Attachment 2** contains the graphical comparison of the modeled flow and depth data with the gauged metering data for the selected dry weather validation period. As shown, the model is adequately validated for planning-level purposes due to the consistent agreement between the metered data and model output.

3.2 Wet Weather Calibration & Validation

Generally, there are two (2) common methodologies in EPA SWMM5 utilized to calibrate collection system models to wet weather conditions. The first method is the Rainfall Derived Infiltration and Inflow (RDII) unit hydrograph method, which is commonly used to calibrate separate sewer areas. The second is the subcatchment method, which is used to calibrate combined sewer areas. The Dillman WWTP West Interceptor Basin is defined as a separate sanitary system; therefore, only the RDII unit hydrograph method was utilized during the wet weather calibration process. A summary of the RDII Unit Hydrograph Method, wet weather calibration, and wet weather validation is provided hereafter.

RDII Unit Hydrograph Method

Sanitary sewers are designed to collect and convey sanitary flows; however, collection systems are susceptible to collecting additional flows due to infiltration and inflow (I&I). Inflow is runoff that enters the system directly from manhole lids and frames, improperly connected downspouts, sump pumps, and cross-connections with storm sewers. Inflow usually occurs shortly after rainfall begins and quickly

recedes once it stops. It is typically the major component of the Rainfall Derived Infiltration and Inflow (RDII) peak flow. During dry weather, groundwater can infiltrate into the system through leaks in pipes and manholes. During wet weather, an increase in infiltration can be expected. Infiltration processes typically extend beyond the end of the wet weather event and take longer to recede. Systems are usually designed to accommodate I&I, though these flows often exceed design allowances with system age and growth. An RDII hydrograph represents the total flow that enters the collection system in the form of I&I.

The RDII unit hydrograph method is based on fitting up to three (3) triangular hydrographs to an observed RDII hydrograph: (a) short-term I&I response, (b) intermediate-term I&I response, and (c) long-term I&I response. Each unit hydrograph is defined by three (3) parameters:

- R = fraction of rainfall volume that enters the sewer system.
- T = time from the onset of rainfall to the peak of the unit hydrograph.
- K = ratio of time to recession of the unit hydrograph to the time to peak.

An RTK unit hydrograph was developed for each of the seven (7) flow metering locations, which represents the Rainfall Derived Infiltration and Inflow entering the Dillman WWTP Basin.

Wet Weather Calibration and Validation

The wet weather calibration process began by examining the rainfall and flow metering data in order to select a wet weather calibration event. Calibration proceeded by developing model unit hydrographs, which were systematically adjusted and revised by adjusting the RTK calibration parameters until the modeled data matched the observed data for the primary calibration event. As shown in **Table 2-1**, the storm events on July 17, 2023 and August 5, 2023 were the largest storm events. Each of these events were initially selected for calibration. Calibrating to these events resulted in the model not being well calibrated to any other event in the metering period. Therefore, the next largest storm event on July 2, 2023 was selected for model calibration (See **Figure 3-5**).

When the model was calibrated to the July 2, 2023 event, it was observed that the wet weather event that occurred on July 17, 2023 resulted in observed responses from the flow meters that were much greater than the predicted responses from the hydraulic model as shown in **Figure 3-1**. Inversely, it was observed that the wet weather event that occurred on August 5, 2023 resulted in observed responses from the flow meters that were much lower than the predicted responses from the hydraulic model as shown in **Figure 3-1**.

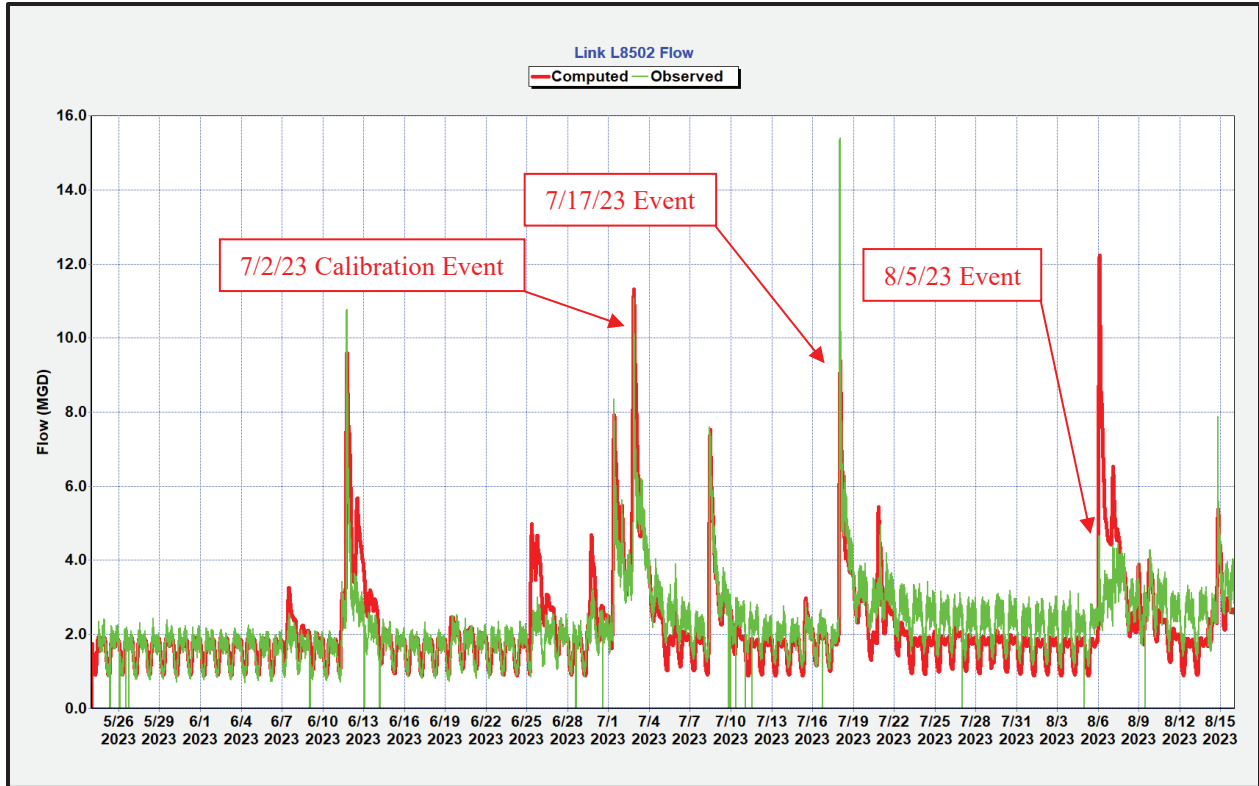


Figure 3-1: Wet Weather Calibration Spatial Variation

It is assumed that spatial variation of the storm caused these observed differences. Daily rainfall totals for three (3) rain gauges located in the City were gathered from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) site as shown in **Table 3-1**. **Figure 3-2** shows the location of the NOAA sites and the rain gauge deployed as part of this study. As detailed in **Table 3-1**, the study’s rain gauge at Dillman WWTP recorded significantly less rain for the July 17, 2023 event and significantly more rain for the August 5, 2023 event compared to the NOAA gauges. This data suggests that more rain fell in the Dillman WWTP Basin than was recorded by the Dillman WWTP rain gauge for the July 17, 2023 event. Similarly, the data suggests a significant portion of the August 5, 2023 event missed the Dillman WWTP Basin.

**Table 3-1
Study and NOAA Rain Gauge Storm Comparison**

Station Name	7/17/23 Wet Weather Event	8/5/23 Wet Weather Event
Dillman WWTP RG	1.29	2.59
1.3 SE	2.42	1.57
2.7 E	2.65	1.41
Indiana University	2.06	Data Not Recorded

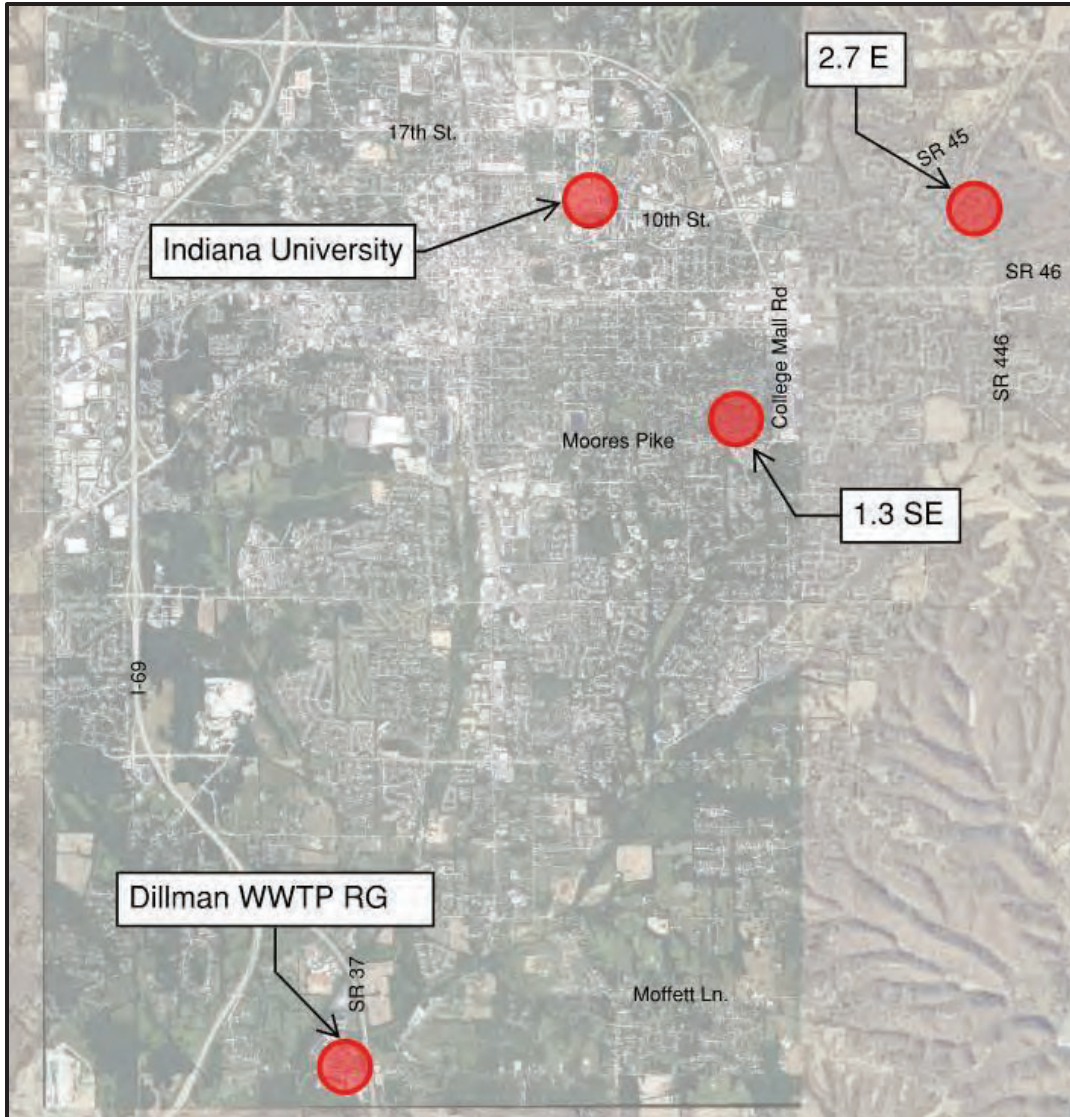


Figure 3-2: Study and NOAA Rain Gauge Locations

During the calibration, it was determined that restrictions are likely present downstream of MH 8391. This determination is based on observed depths in MH 8391 during the metering period. As shown in **Figure 3-3**, the depth generated in the model in MH 8391 was lower than the metered data. Since the flow at the structure is well calibrated, this suggests that potential downstream restrictions may have existed during the flow monitoring period.

Restrictions were systematically introduced via reducing the cross-sectional area of the sewer between MH 8390 and MH 8391 by sixty-six (66) percent. As shown in **Figure 3-4**, the depth generated in the model with added restrictions matched the metered data. It is advised that the City confirm this restriction and clean or repair this section of pipe.

The entire metering period was selected as the wet weather validation span. For the wet weather validation model run, the established RTK unit hydrographs from the preceding calibration were not altered in the model. **Attachment 3** contains the graphical comparison of the modeled flow and depth data with the gauged metering for the selected calibration and validation spans. As shown in **Attachment 3**, the model is adequately calibrated and validated and is suitable for preliminary engineering purposes.

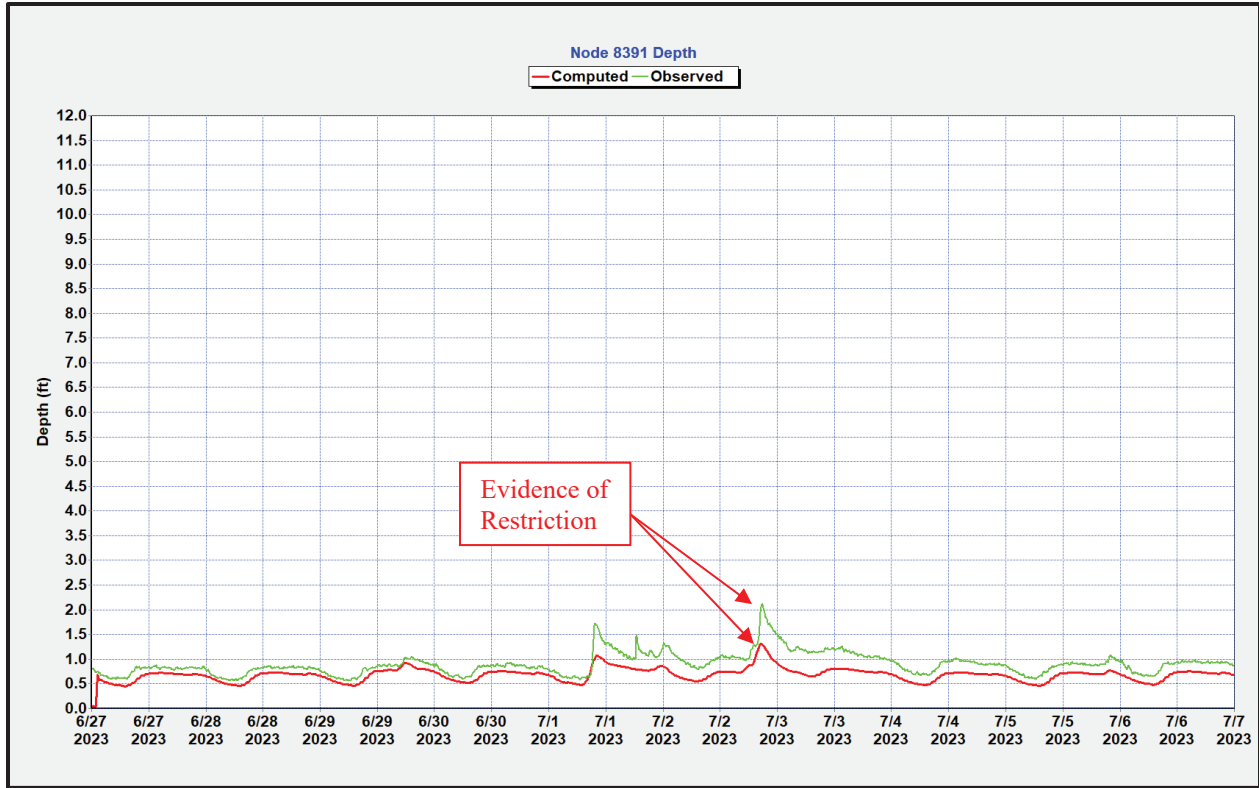


Figure 3-3: Meter MH 8391 Depth Without Restrictions Added

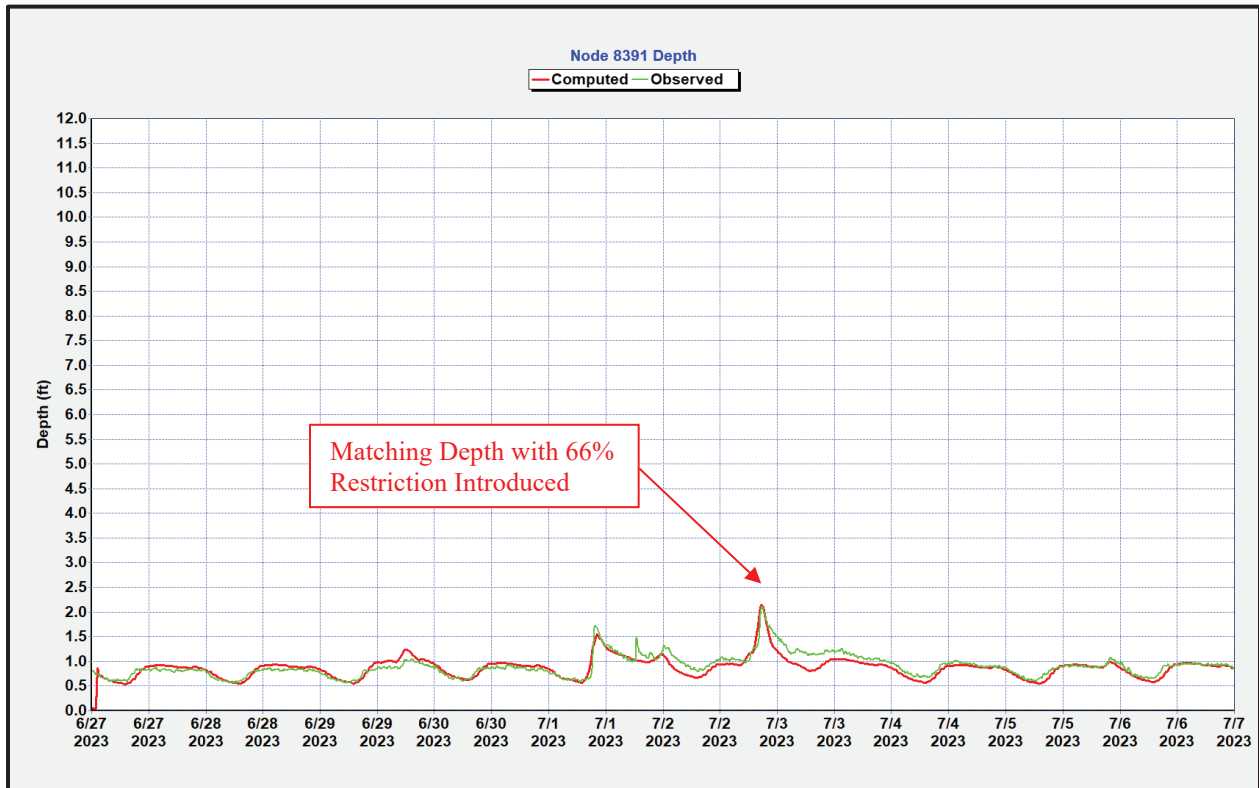


Figure 3-4: Meter MH 8391 Depth With Restrictions Added

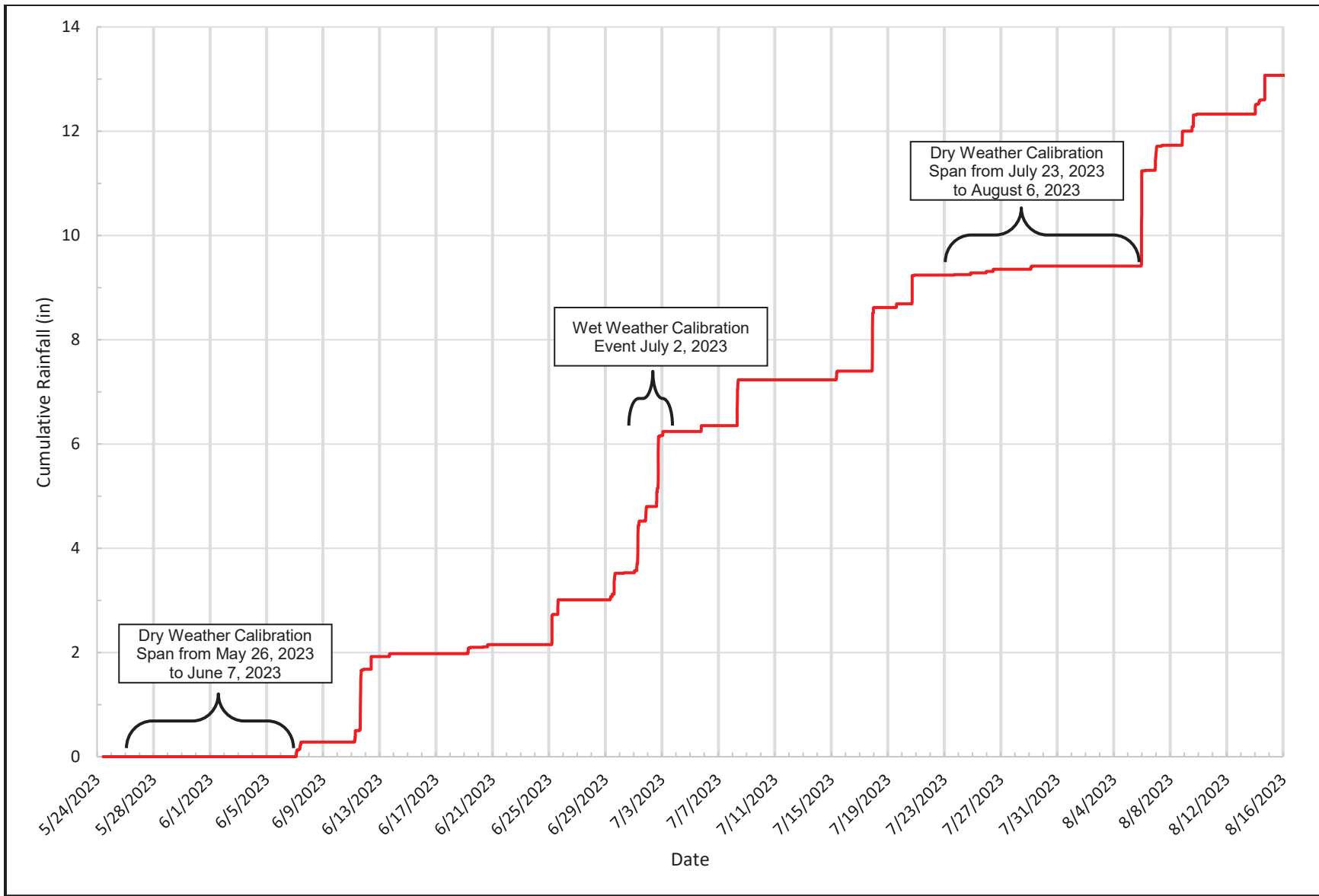


Figure 3-5: Cumulative Rainfall at Dillman WWTP

3.3 Dry Weather Flow Adjustment

Upon completion of dry weather and wet weather calibration and validation, it was observed that the dry weather flow for the metering period was lower than the yearly average dry weather flow into the Dillman WWTP. Monthly Operating Reports (MRO) from January 2021 through July 2023 were reviewed. Wet weather was omitted from the monthly average data as presented in **Figure 3-6**. It appears that beginning in April 2022, the dry weather flow is lower historic averages. The average dry weather flow from April 2022 through July 2023 was approximately ten (10) MGD. Based on discussions with CBU, it was determined that the modeled dry weather be artificially increased to match the average yearly dry weather flow into the WWTP. The dry weather flow reaching the WWTP in the model was increased to ten (10) MGD by equally distributing the additional flow across the model nodes.

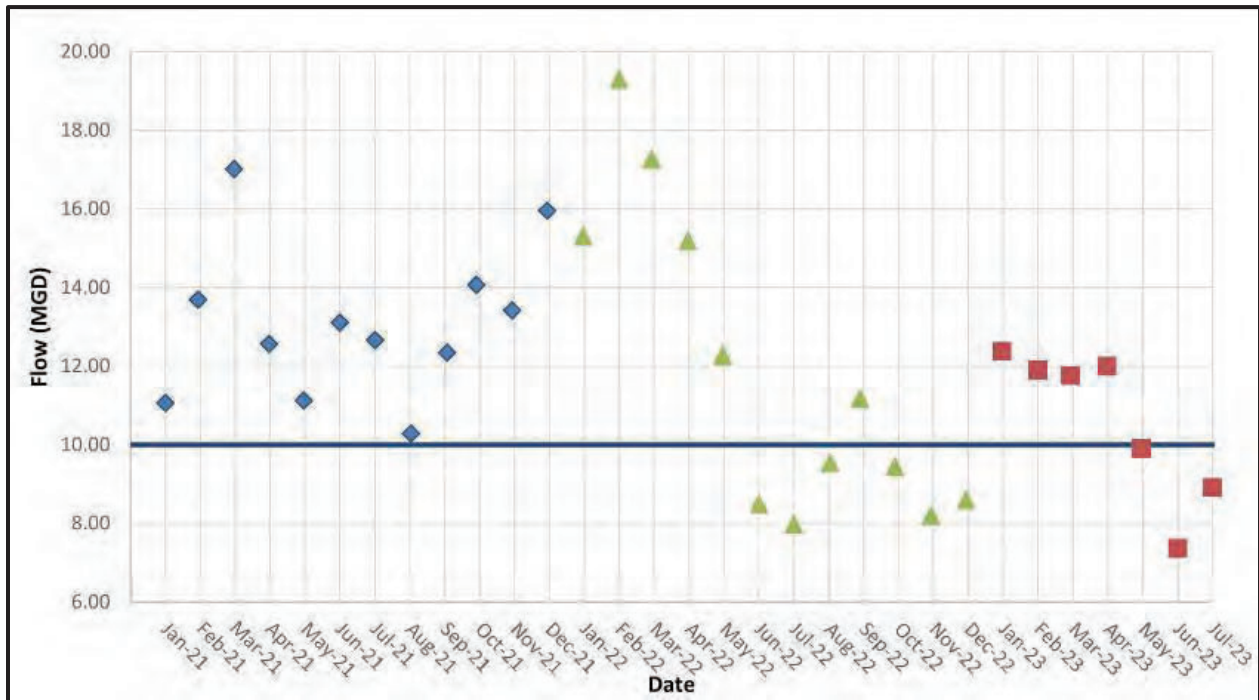


Figure 3-6: Average Monthly DWF into Dillman WWTP

4.0 Baseline Hydraulic Assessment

Upon completing the dry and wet weather calibration and validation of the West Interceptor, the existing system collection system model was analyzed using the ten (10) year, twenty-five (25) year, and fifty (50) year design storms (i.e. one (1) hour and twenty-four (24) hour storms) with the goal of identifying trouble spots in the collection system. **Table 4-1** contains a summary of design storms used during the baseline assessment; these design storms were created using the *Rainfall Frequency Atlas of the Midwest - Bulletin 71*. It is assumed the restrictions described in **Section 3.2** will be corrected and were therefore removed from the baseline assessment. **Figures 4-1 and 4-2** depict the hydraulic grade line (HGL) in the Dillman WWTP West Interceptor for the fifty (50) year, one (1) hour design storm. The HGL for the ten (10) year, and twenty-five (25) year, one (1) hour design storms are shown in **Attachment 4**.

As shown in **Figure 4-2**, the peak flow into the Dillman WWTP results in the sewer backing up. However, it should be noted that the interceptor is unable to convey the flow regardless of the WWTP capacity. **Figure 4-3** depicts the HGL in the downstream West Interceptor for the design storm with a free outfall replacing the WWTP. The portion of the West Interceptor downstream of the confluence with the Central Interceptor and East Interceptor is unable to convey the total flow from all three (3) interceptors.

Figure 4-4 illustrates the peak depth of flow and potential flooding locations for the fifty (50) year, one (1) hour design storm. It should be noted that the manholes on the WWTP property are bolted down and do not flood.

Table 4-1
Baseline Assessment Design Storms

Design Storm Recurrence Interval	Duration	Rainfall Depth (in)	Peak Flow at WWTP* (MGD)
10-Year	1-Hour	2.11	57.0
10-Year	24-Hour	4.49	54.1
25-Year	1-Hour	2.54	66.3
25-Year	24-Hour	5.40	63.7
50-Year	1-Hour	2.89	73.8
50-Year	24-Hour	6.15	71.8

* Assuming the collection system has the capacity to convey all flow without surcharging or SSOs occurring.

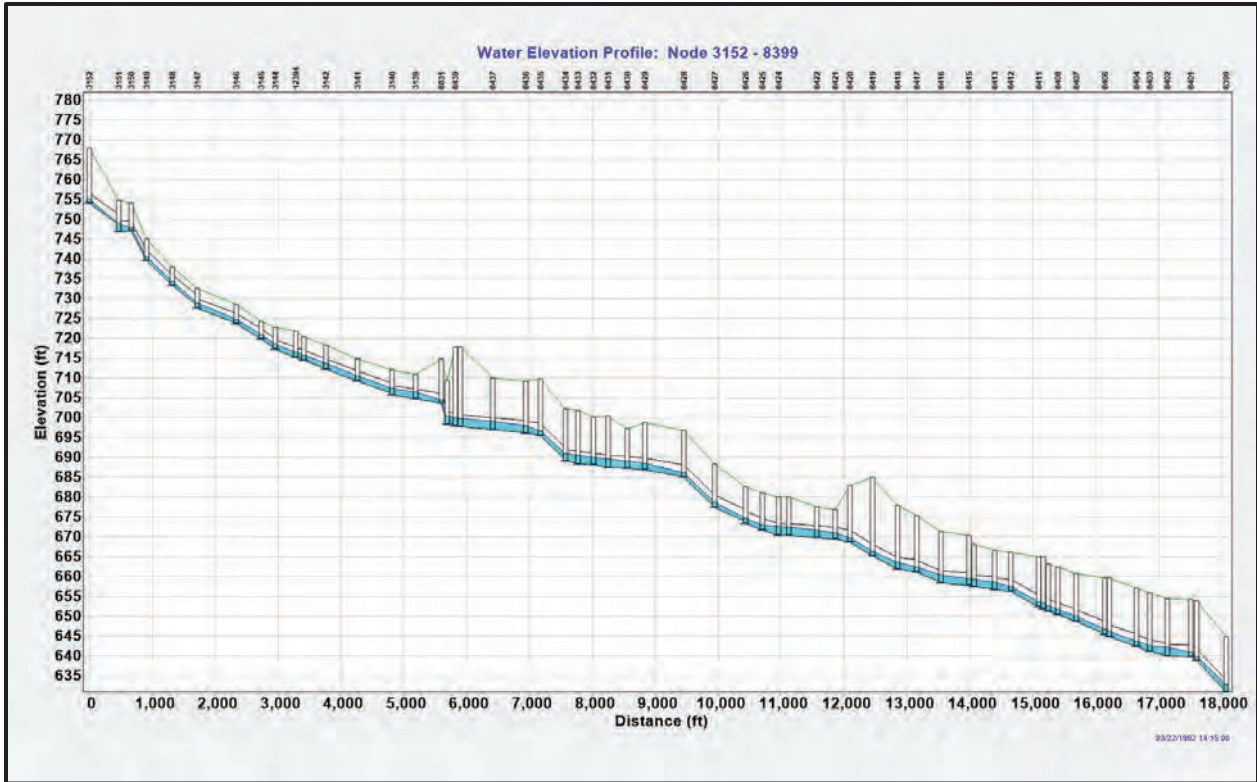


Figure 4-1: Upstream West Interceptor Hydraulic Grade Line 50-Year, 1-Hour Design Storm

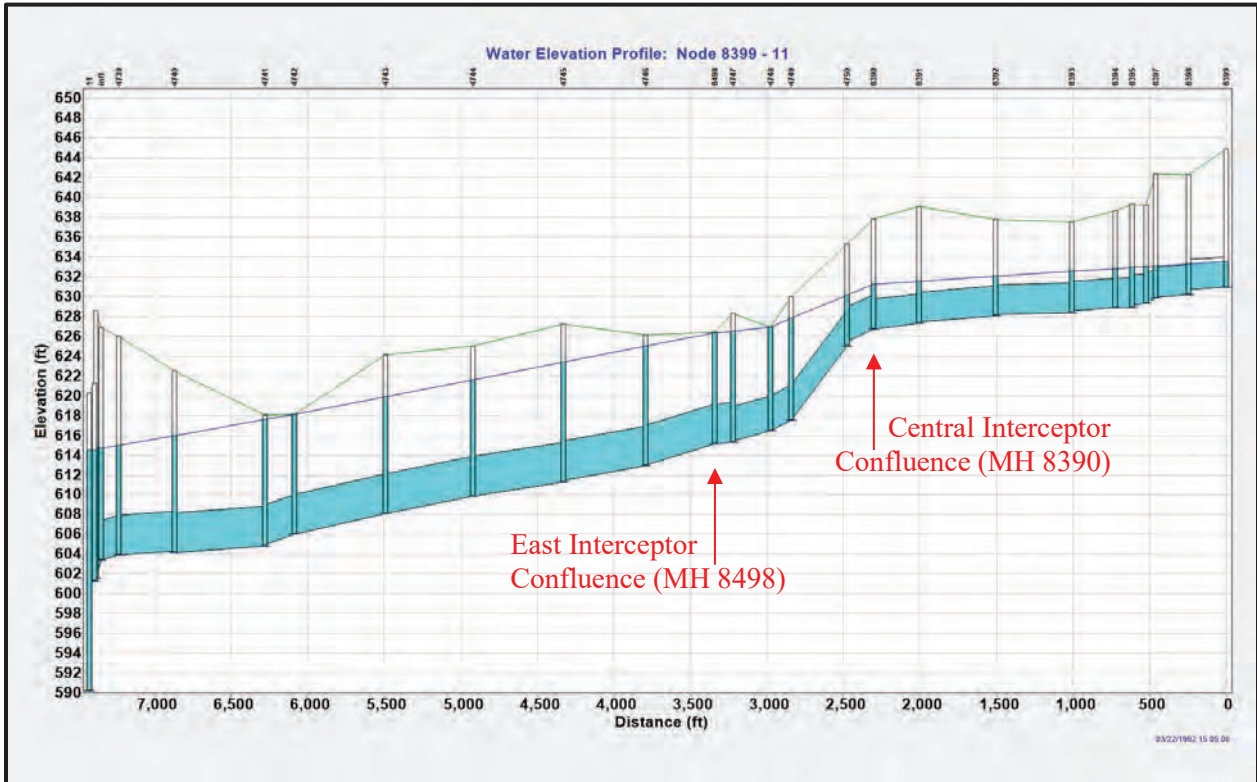


Figure 4-2: Downstream West Interceptor Hydraulic Grade Line 50-Year, 1-Hour Design Storm

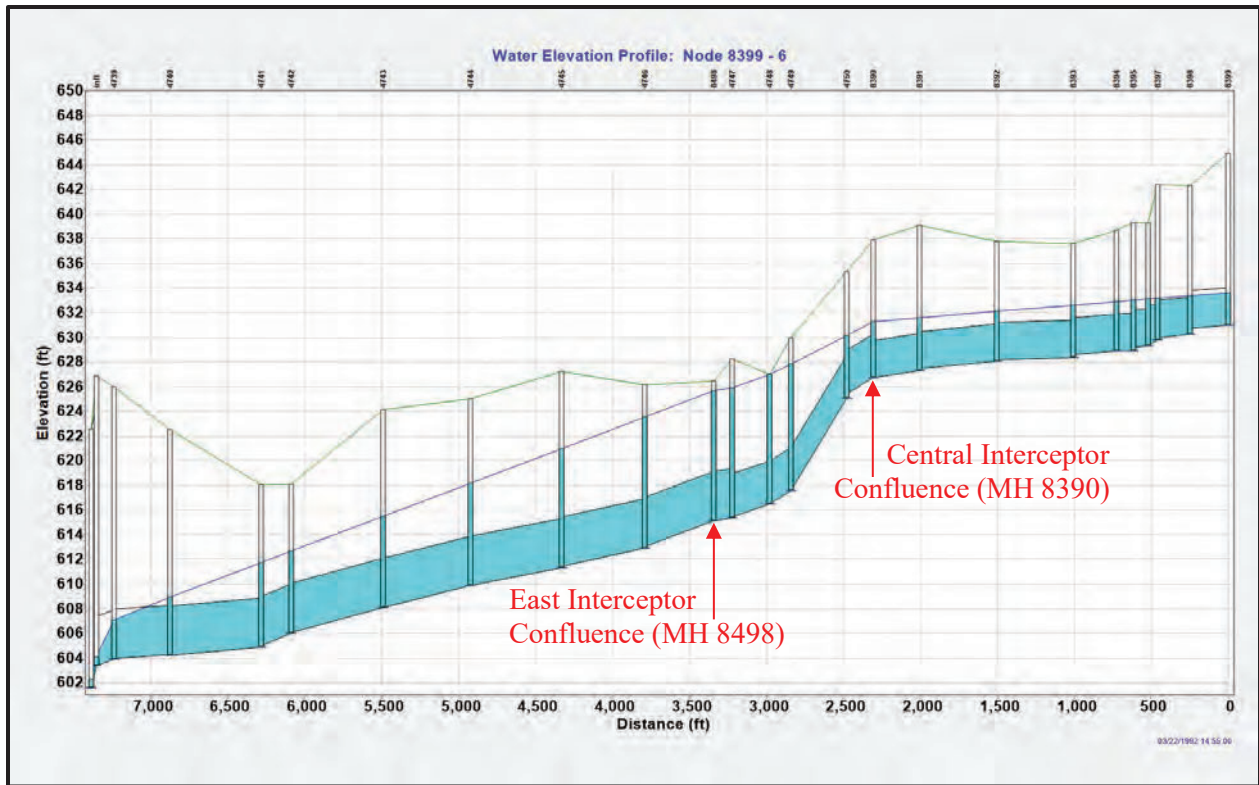


Figure 4-3: Downstream West Interceptor Hydraulic Grade Line 50-Year, 1-Hour Design Storm Without WWTP Capacity Limitations

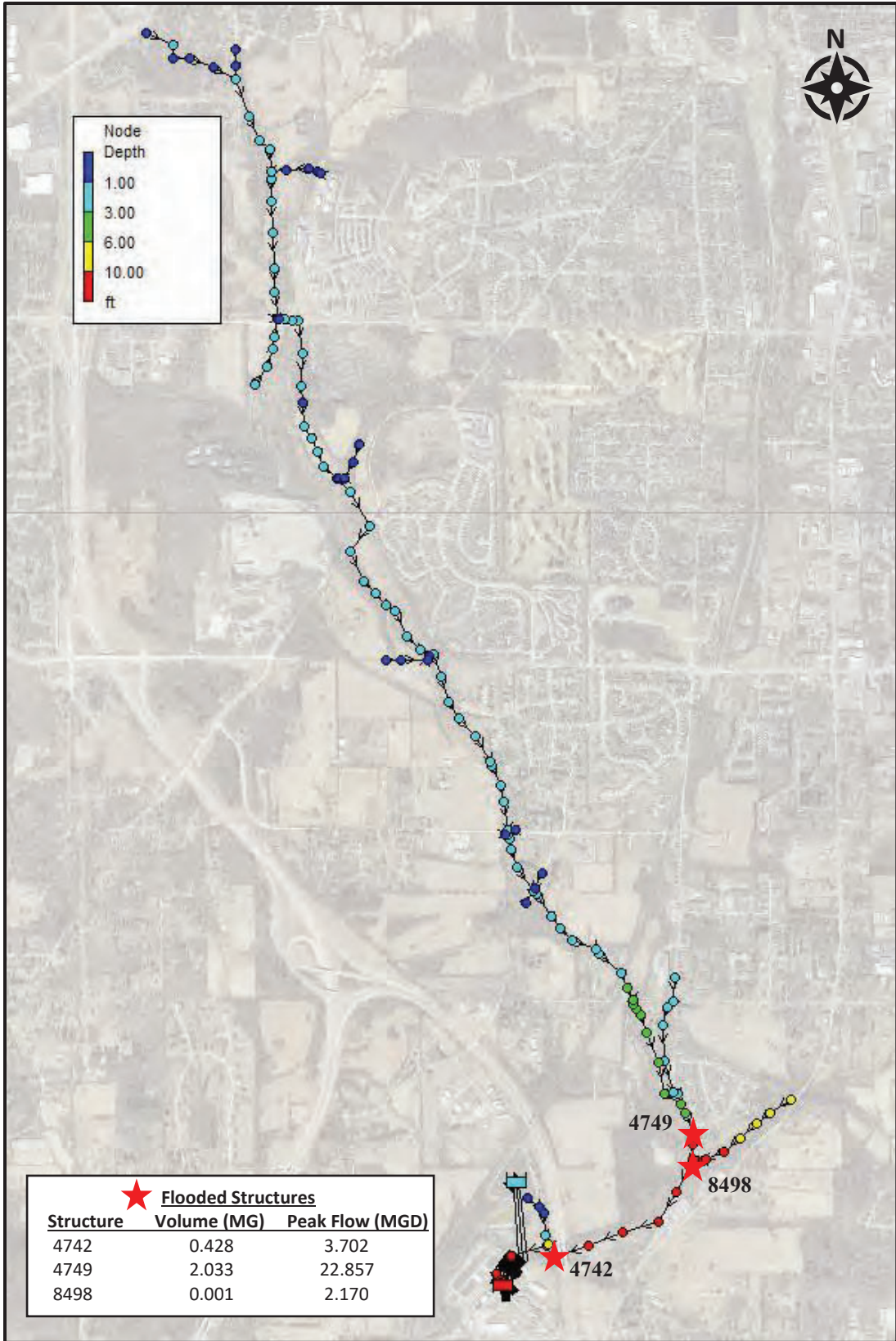


Figure 4-4: Existing System Peak Depth of Flow and Potential Flooding Locations for 50-Year 1-Hour Design Storm

5.0 Future Growth

After completing the baseline hydraulic assessment of the existing collection system, the calibrated model was adjusted to account for future growth conditions. Growth at four (4) locations is expected in the West Interceptor Basin based on discussions with CBU. These anticipated areas of growth for the future build-out conditions are shown in **Figure 5-1**. Approved wastewater flows within the central and eastern interceptor basins were also identified by CBU. **Table 5-1** displays the future flows associated with each growth area. Wet weather response for typical new sanitary construction was estimated using a peaking factor of four (4), and the RDII unit hydrograph values are summarized in **Table 5-2**. Following the addition of future growth, the model can be utilized as a planning-level tool to assess alternative solutions.

Table 5-1
Future Growth Design Flows

Area	Dry Weather Flow (MGD)
Summit District	1.32
NE Fullerton/I-69	1.66
4691 S Victor Pike	0.22
Westgate on 3rd	0.08
Central Interceptor Basin	0.15
East Interceptor Basin	0.23

Table 5-2
Future Growth Weather RDII Characteristics

Response	R ¹	T ²	K ³
Short Term	0.005	2	2
Medium-Term	0.009	4	5
Long-Term	0.03	10	10

¹R = fraction of rainfall that becomes I&I.
²T = time of hydrograph peak (hr).
³K = falling limb duration / rising limb duration. (dimensionless).

The Summit District development is of key interest. The percentage of Summit District's dry weather flow to total future dry weather flow at several locations was calculated and is detailed in **Table 5-3**. The locations of measurement are shown on **Figure 5-1**. An example calculation for location A is shown below.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Summit District Percentage} &= \text{Summit District Dry Weather} / \text{Total Future Dry Weather} \\ &= 1.32 \text{ MGD} / 13.7 \text{ MGD} = 9.6\% \end{aligned}$$

**Table 5-3
Summit District's Dry Weather Flow Percentage**

Location	Basins Serviced	Dry Weather Flow (MGD)	Summit District's Percentage
A	West + Central + East	13.7	9.7%
B	West + Central	11.5	11.5%
C	West	6.0	22.0%

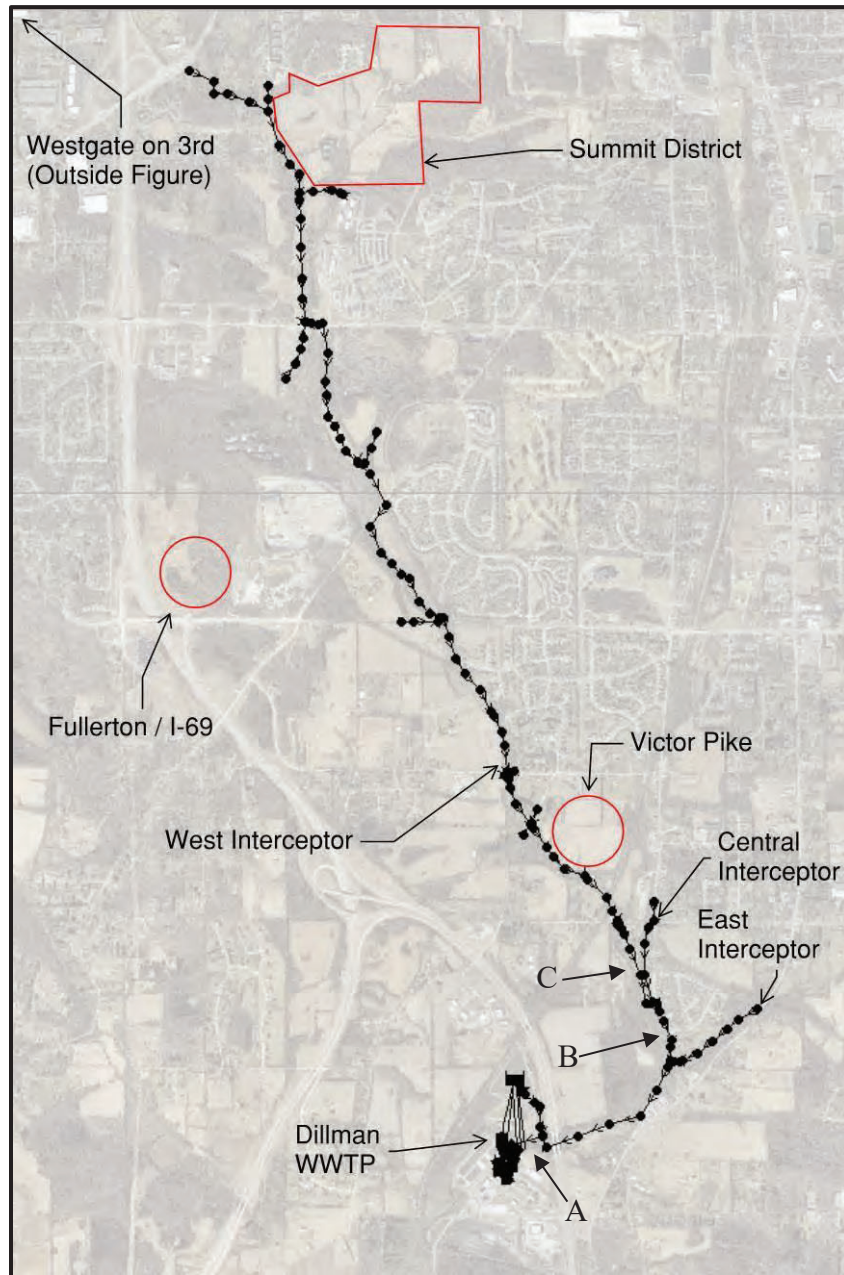


Figure 5-1: Potential Growth Areas

6.0 Alternative Analysis

Alternative solutions to eliminate potential sanitary sewer overflows occurring within the collection system under future growth conditions were developed for the fifty (50) year design storm. The following performance criteria were used when identifying and assessing alternative solutions for the Dillman WWTP West Interceptor:

- Eliminate potential sanitary sewer overflows for the 50-year design storm.
- Achieve eight (8) feet of freeboard between the ground elevation and the maximum hydraulic grade line (HGL) in the collection system. If eight (8) feet of freeboard was not available, the HGL must be lower than the crown of the pipe.
- Firm (design) lift station pumping rate shall meet or exceed the peak inflow to each lift station.

The eight (8) feet of freeboard requirement is set to protect homes from wastewater backing up into basements. However, the downstream portion of the interceptor is on the WWTP property and does not have any lateral connections to homes or businesses. Solutions with a relief sewer at the downstream portion of the system were allowed to have a minimum freeboard of six (6) feet in the existing pipe on the WWTP property.

Three (3) alternatives were developed to eliminate the potential sanitary sewer overflows and maximize the performance of the collection system. It should be noted that the alternatives do not account for future growth outside of what is stated in **Section 5.0**.

Under future growth conditions assuming no conveyance limitations, eighty-nine (89) MGD reaches the WWTP for the design storm. This exceeds the pumping capacity at the WWTP influent pump station by fourteen (14) MGD resulting in the collection system backing up. As described in **Section 4.0** and illustrated in **Figure 4-2**, the downstream interceptor is unable to convey the existing or future design storm flows regardless of the pumping capacity at the WWTP. The alternative solutions must address both of these issues.

Additionally, a section of interceptor north of Tapp Rd. is unable to convey the flow for the future growth conditions design storm and results in a freeboard of less than three (3) feet. This requires a section of pipe to be upsized. This solution is included in all alternatives and shown in **Figure 6-1**. The three (3) alternative figures for the downstream improvements are shown in **Figures 6-2, 6-3, and 6-4**. Cost estimates for each alternative are included in **Attachment 5**. Peak hydraulic grade lines for the fifty (50) year, one (1) hour design storm through each alternative are provided in **Attachment 6**.

The following describes each alternative solution to the fifty (50) year design storm. The gravity alternatives are separated into sections based on location in the system. These sections correspond to the flows in **Table 5-3**. Costs for each section and total cost are provided below.

- **Alternative 1** includes diversion structures at MH 8397 and MH 4756 to divert wet weather to a lift station located near W Church Lane. Both structures include plates to control flow in the existing downstream interceptors and divert more toward the lift station. The lift station will pump to the existing EQ basin. The force main alignment is proposed to follow the Limestone Greenway, which was constructed in 2019.

Improvements considered in this alternative include:

Lift Station Improvements

- 36 MGD Lift Station
- 2 Diversion Structures with Flow Control
- 3,450-FT of 36-inch Dia. Force Main

- 460-FT of 42-inch Dia. Sanitary Sewer Replacement
- 200-FT of 36-inch Dia. Sanitary Sewer
- 600-FT of 30-inch Dia. Sanitary Sewer
- 415-FT of 36-inch Dia. Sanitary Sewer Replacement

Total: \$59,937,000

- **Alternative 2** includes a diversion structure at MH 8397 to overflow wet weather into a relief sewer. The relief sewer travels parallel to the existing West Interceptor. At two additional locations, diversion structures divert flow from the main interceptor to the wet weather relief sewer. A new wet weather lift station on the WWTP property will accept flows in excess of the capacity of the influent pump station. The lift station will pump to the EQ basin. Challenges of this alternative include fitting the new gravity sewer on WWTP property dealing with other pipes and utilities. Additionally, this alternative requires a large diameter gravity sewer underneath I-69.

Improvements considered in this alternative include:

WWTP Improvements: \$23,229,000

- 14 MGD Lift Station
- 2,100-FT of 24-inch Dia. Force Main

(A) Downstream of Confluence with East Interceptor: \$14,886,000

- 1,800-FT of 54-inch Dia. Sanitary Relief Sewer
- 2,250-FT of 48-inch Dia. Sanitary Relief Sewer
- 1 Diversion Structure

(B) Between Confluences with East Interceptor and Central Interceptor: \$3,161,000

- 970-FT of 42-inch Dia. Sanitary Relief Sewer
- 1 Diversion Structure

(C) Upstream of Confluence with Central Interceptor: \$5,038,000

- 1,830-FT of 30-inch Dia. Sanitary Relief Sewer
- 415-FT of 36-inch Dia. Sanitary Sewer Replacement
- 1 Diversion Structure

Total: \$46,314,000

- **Alternative 3** includes a diversion structure at MH 8498 diverts all dry weather flow through a new gravity sewer. When the depth in the diversion structure exceeds the maximum dry weather depth, flow overtops a weir into the existing gravity sewer. A new wet weather lift station on the WWTP property will accept flows in excess of the capacity of the influent pump station. The lift station will pump to the EQ basin. Challenges of this alternative include fitting the new gravity sewer on WWTP property dealing with other pipes and utilities. Additionally, this alternative requires a large diameter gravity sewer underneath I-69. The pipe replacement instead of a parallel sewer also requires significant bypass pumping.

Improvements considered in this alternative include:

WWTP Improvements: \$23,229,000

- 14 MGD Lift Station
- 2,100-FT of 24-inch Dia. Force Main

(A) Downstream of Confluence with East Interceptor: \$14,886,000

- 1,800-FT of 54-inch Dia. Sanitary Relief Sewer
- 2,250-FT of 48-inch Dia. Sanitary Relief Sewer
- 1 Diversion Structure

(B) Between Confluences with East Interceptor and Central Interceptor: \$2,478,000

- 920-FT of 48-inch Dia. Sanitary Sewer Replacement

(C) Upstream of Confluence with Central Interceptor: \$4,529,000

- 1,790-FT of 42-inch Dia. Sanitary Sewer Replacement
- 415-FT of 36-inch Dia. Sanitary Sewer Replacement

Total: \$45,122,000

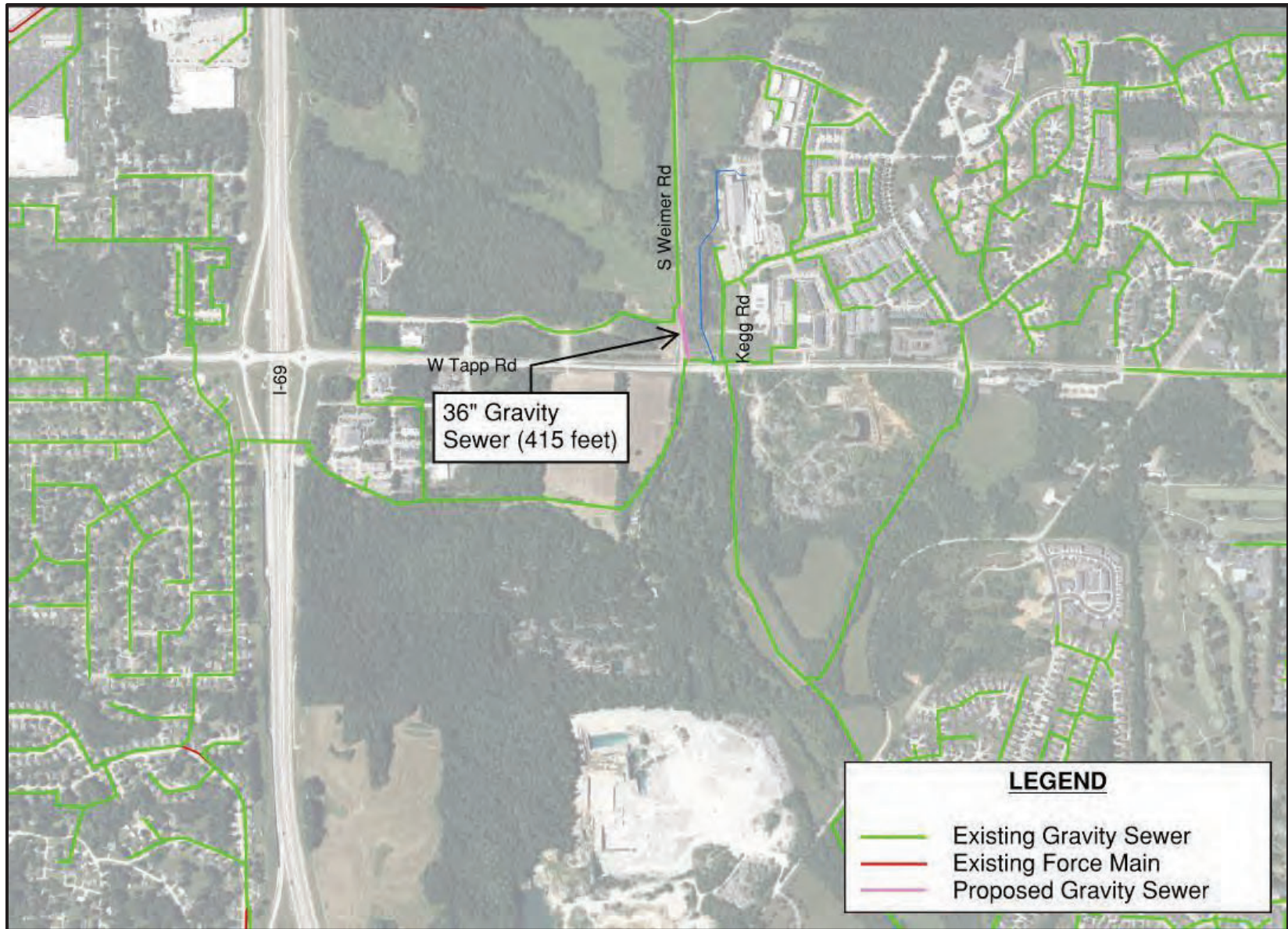


Figure 6-1: Upstream Solution for Alternatives 1, 2, and 3

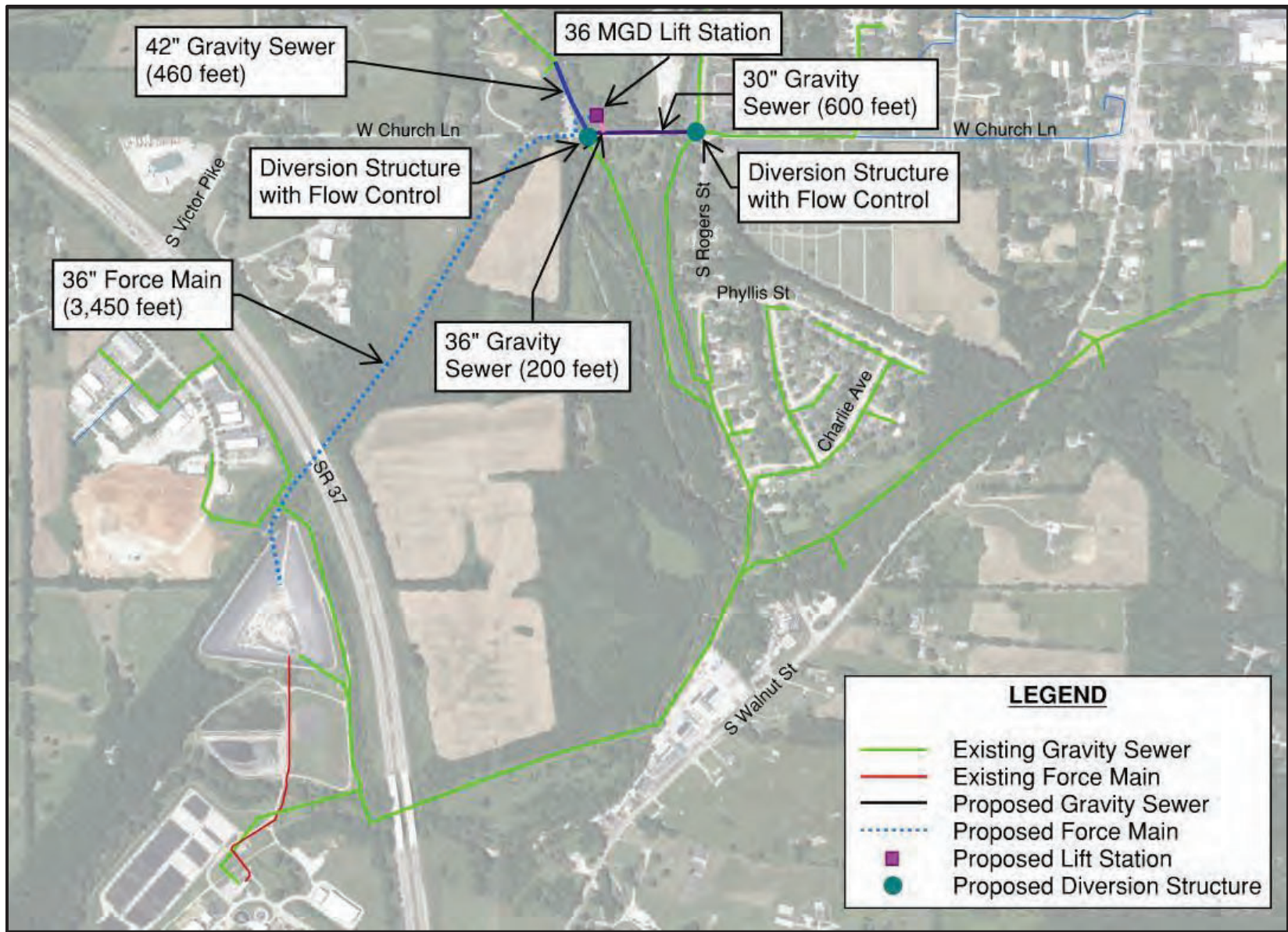


Figure 6-2: Alternative 1

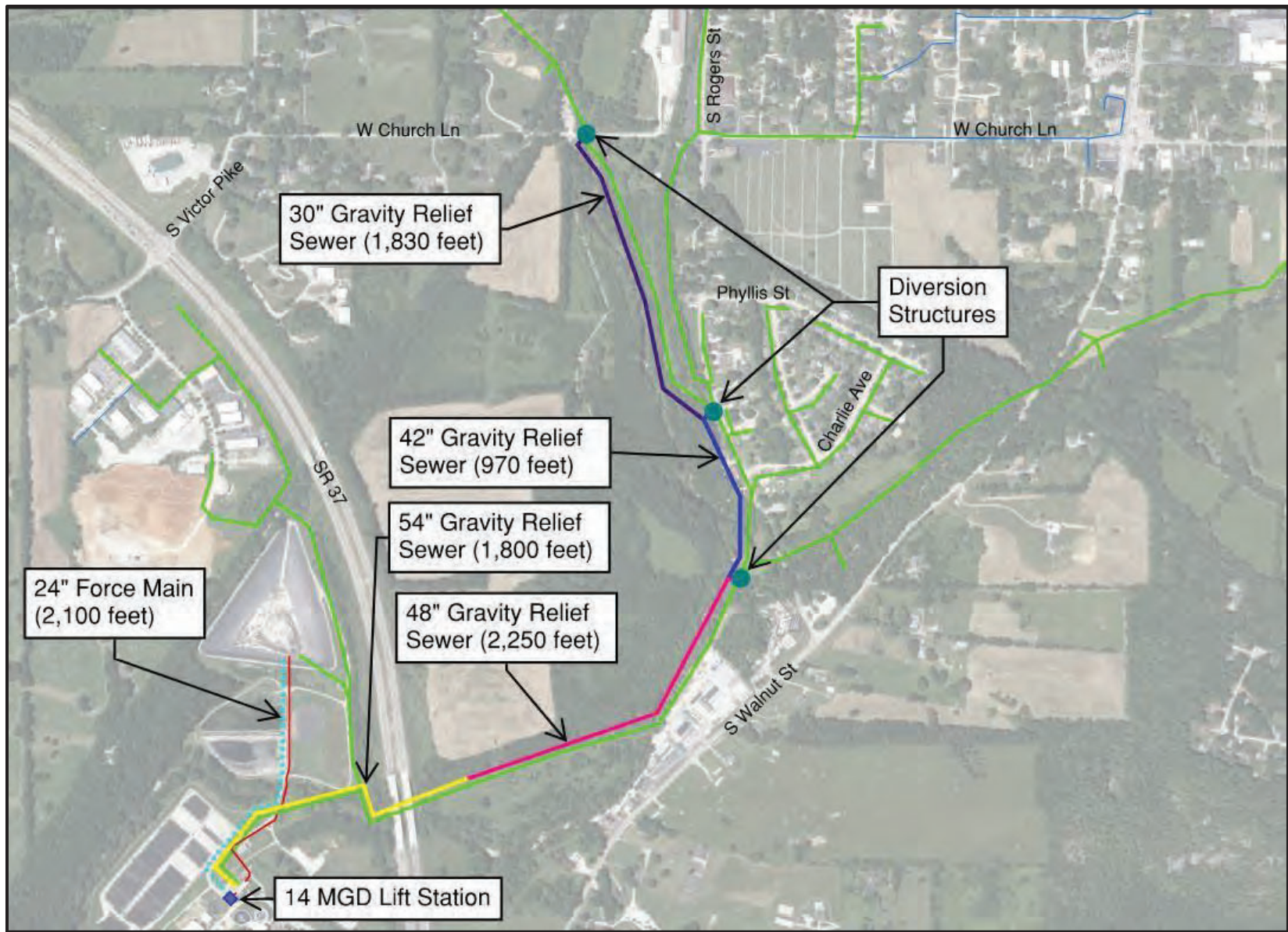


Figure 6-3: Alternative 2

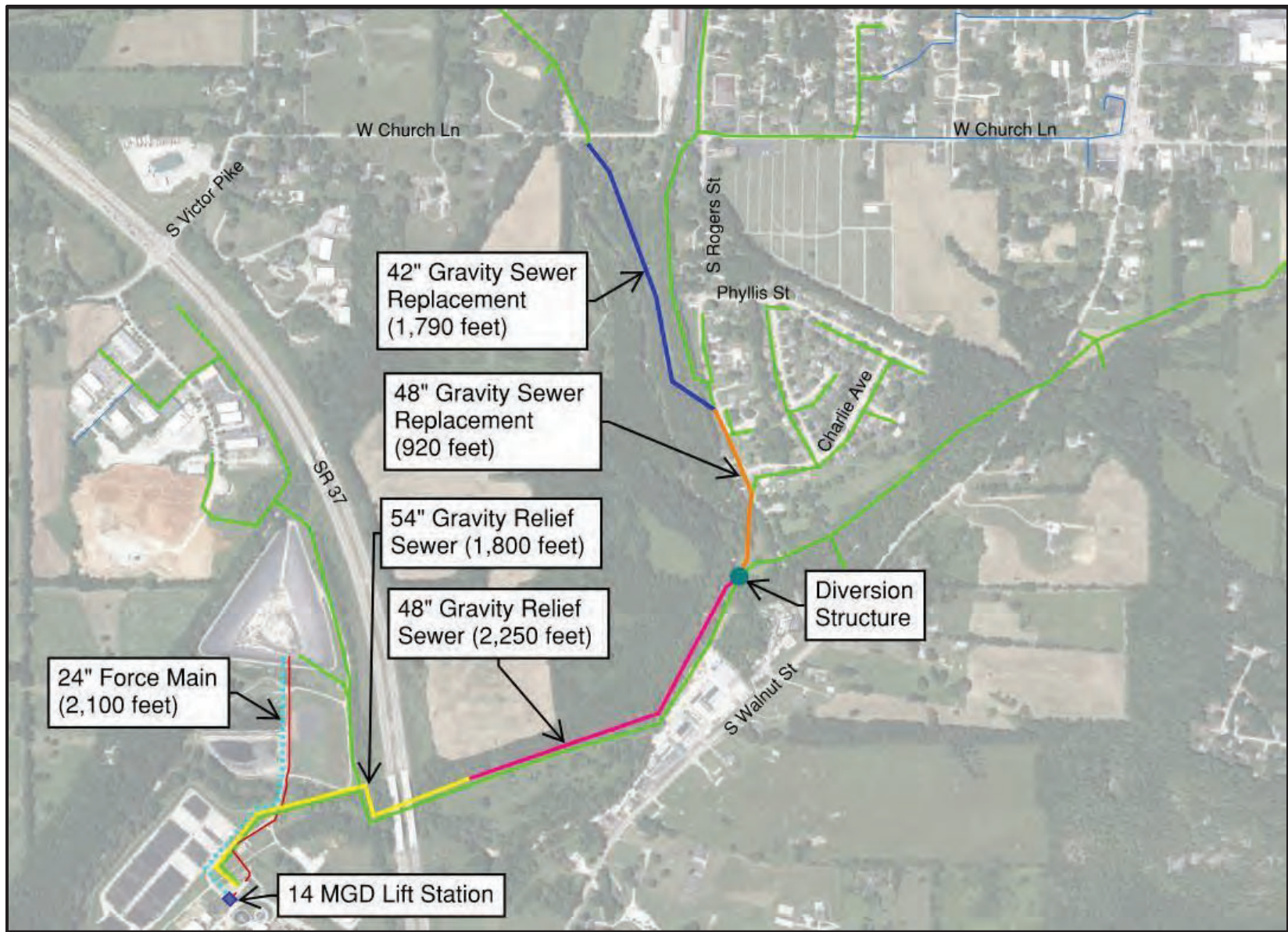


Figure 6-4: Alternative 3

Attachment 1
Rainfall Classification

Event #1: 6/11/2023

Duration	Rainfall (in)	Recurrence Interval
1 hr.	0.93	4 - 6 Months
2 hr.	1.13	4 - 6 Months
3 hr.	1.14	3 - 4 Months
6 hr.	1.17	2 - 3 Months
12 hr.	1.38	2 - 3 Months
18 hr.	1.40	2 - 3 Months
24 hr.	1.42	< 2 Months
48 hr.	1.64	2 - 3 Months

Event #2: 7/1/2023

Duration	Rainfall (in)	Recurrence Interval
1 hr.	0.66	< 2 Months
2 hr.	0.75	< 2 Months
3 hr.	0.87	< 2 Months
6 hr.	0.95	< 2 Months
12 hr.	0.99	< 2 Months
18 hr.	1.23	< 2 Months
24 hr.	1.27	< 2 Months
48 hr.	1.27	< 2 Months

Event #3: 7/2/2023

Duration	Rainfall (in)	Recurrence Interval
1 hr.	0.99	4 - 6 Months
2 hr.	1.04	3 - 4 Months
3 hr.	1.26	4 - 6 Months
6 hr.	1.36	3 - 4 Months
12 hr.	1.44	2 - 3 Months
18 hr.	1.44	2 - 3 Months
24 hr.	1.63	2 - 3 Months
48 hr.	2.67	6 - 9 Months

Event #4: 7/8/2023

Duration	Rainfall (in)	Recurrence Interval
1 hr.	0.74	2 - 3 Months
2 hr.	0.88	2 - 3 Months
3 hr.	0.88	< 2 Months
6 hr.	0.88	< 2 Months
12 hr.	0.88	< 2 Months
18 hr.	0.88	< 2 Months
24 hr.	0.88	< 2 Months
48 hr.	0.88	< 2 Months

Event #5: 7/17/2023

Duration	Rainfall (in)	Recurrence Interval
1 hr.	1.10	6 - 9 Months
2 hr.	1.11	4 - 6 Months
3 hr.	1.21	4 - 6 Months
6 hr.	1.22	2 - 3 Months
12 hr.	1.22	< 2 Months
18 hr.	1.22	< 2 Months
24 hr.	1.22	< 2 Months
48 hr.	1.29	< 2 Months

Event #6: 8/5/2023

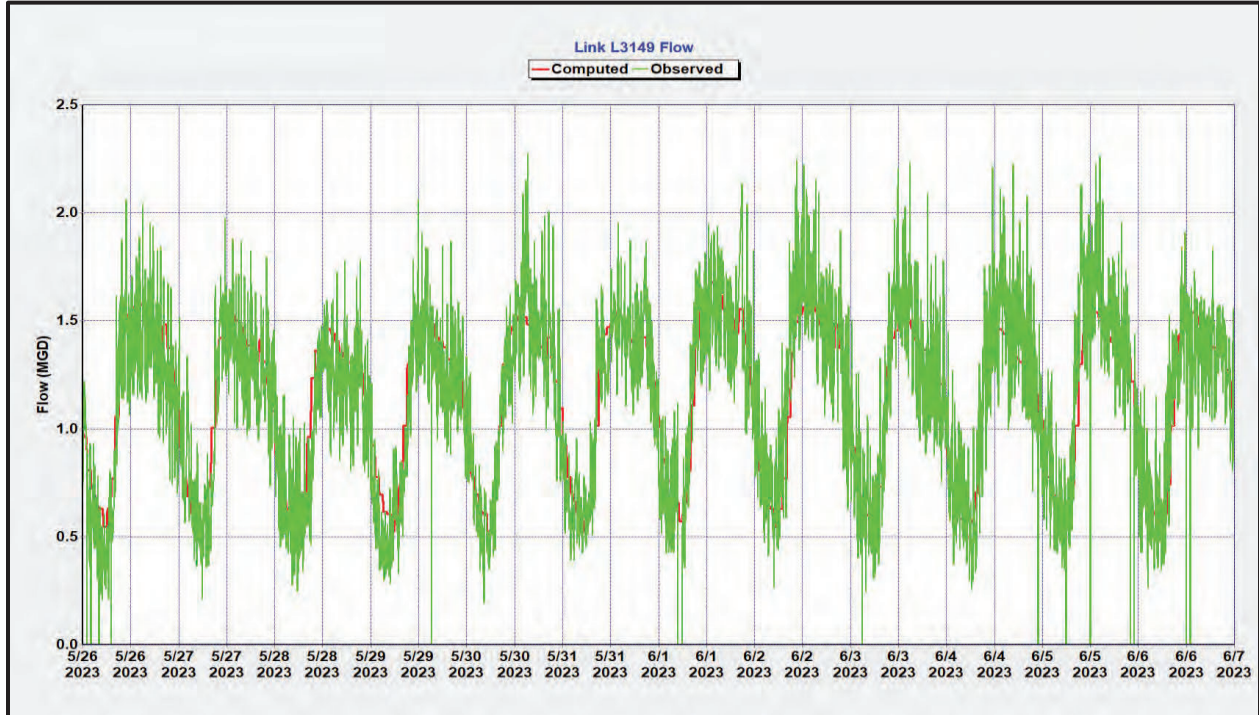
Duration	Rainfall (in)	Recurrence Interval
1 hr.	1.66	2 - 5 Years
2 hr.	1.66	1 - 2 Years
3 hr.	1.66	9 Months – 1 Year
6 hr.	1.67	6 - 9 Months
12 hr.	1.67	4 - 6 Months
18 hr.	1.67	3 - 4 Months
24 hr.	2.00	4 - 6 Months
48 hr.	2.15	4 - 6 Months

Attachment 2
Dry Weather Calibration & Validation Figures

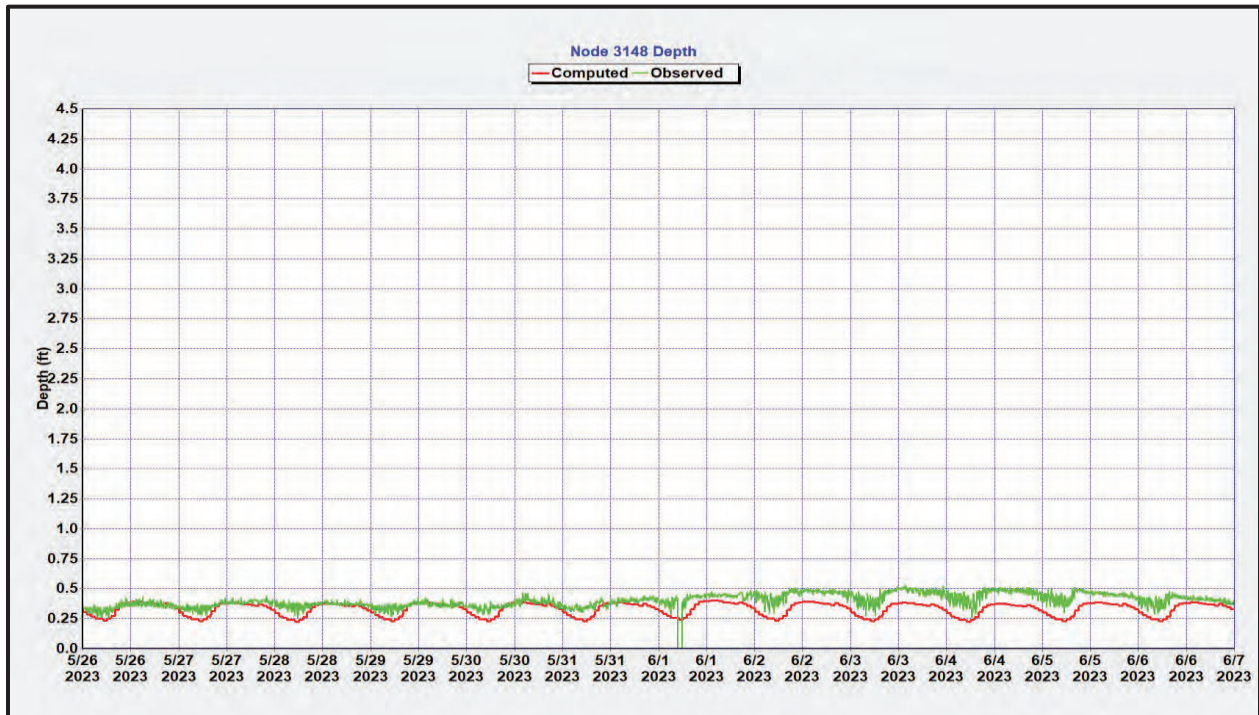
Dry Weather Calibration Period

May 26, 2023 – June 7, 2023

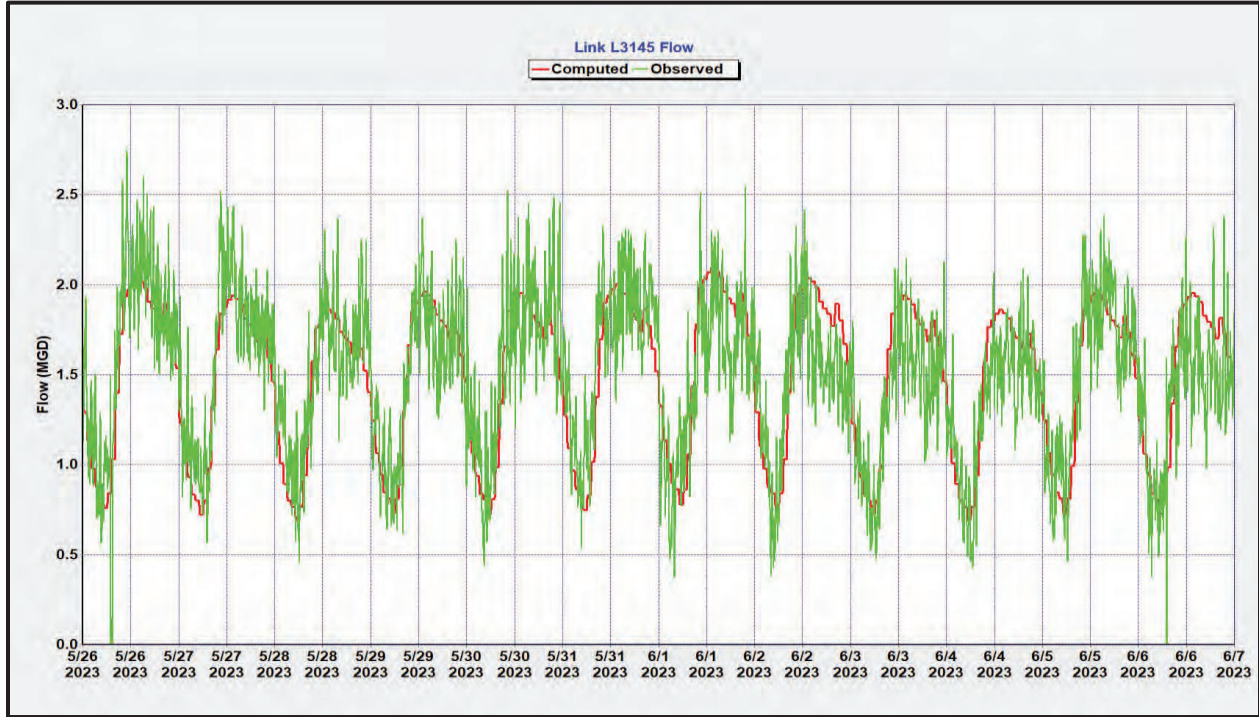
MH 3148 - 30-inch Influent: Flow (MGD)



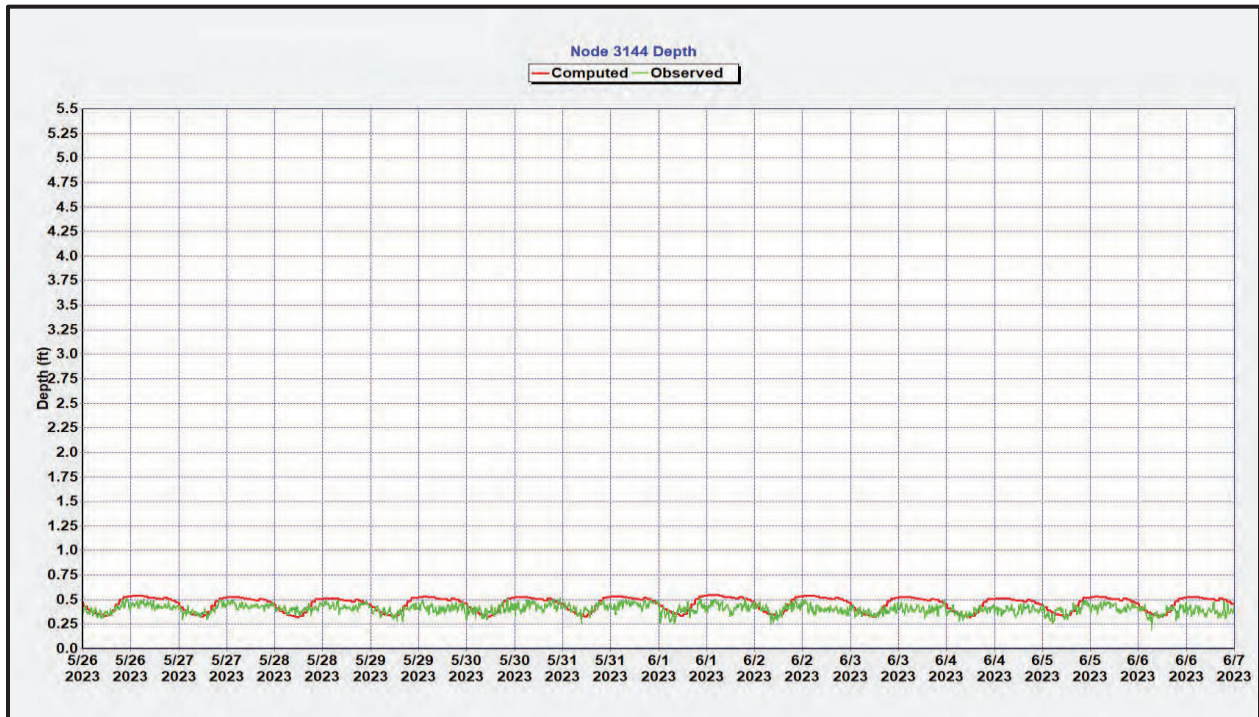
MH 3148 - 30-inch Influent: Depth (ft)



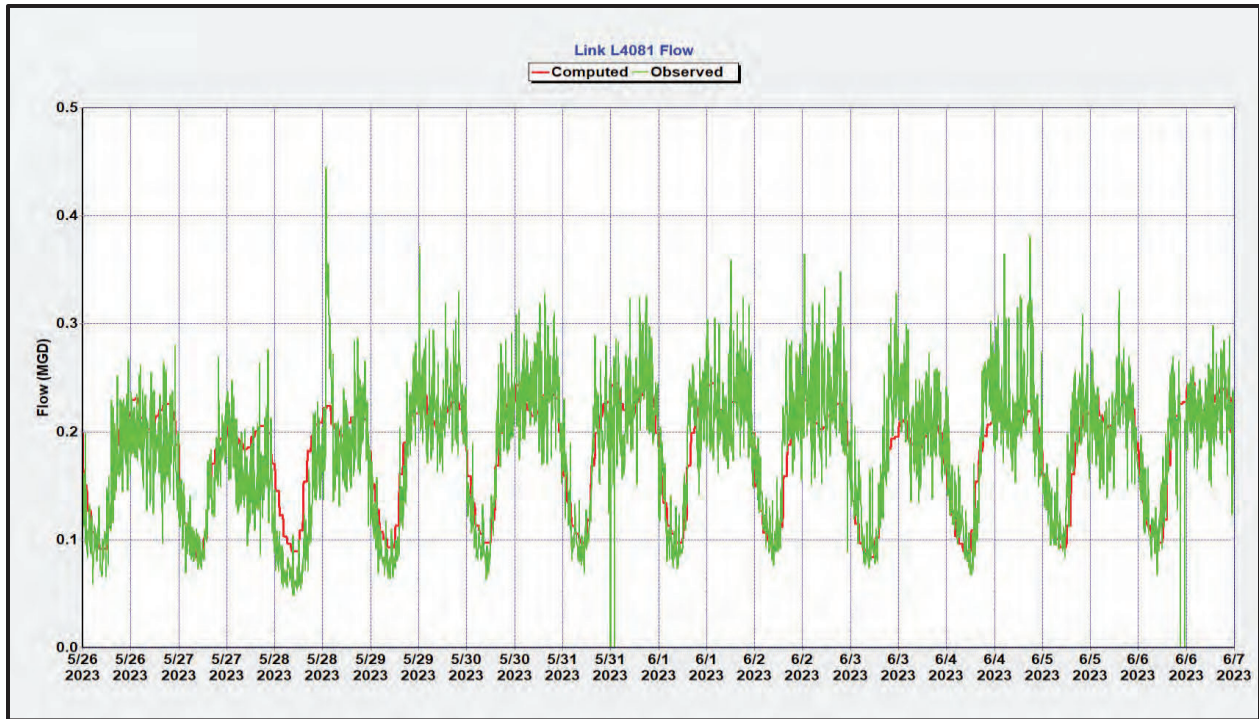
MH 3144 - 30-inch Influent: Flow (MGD)



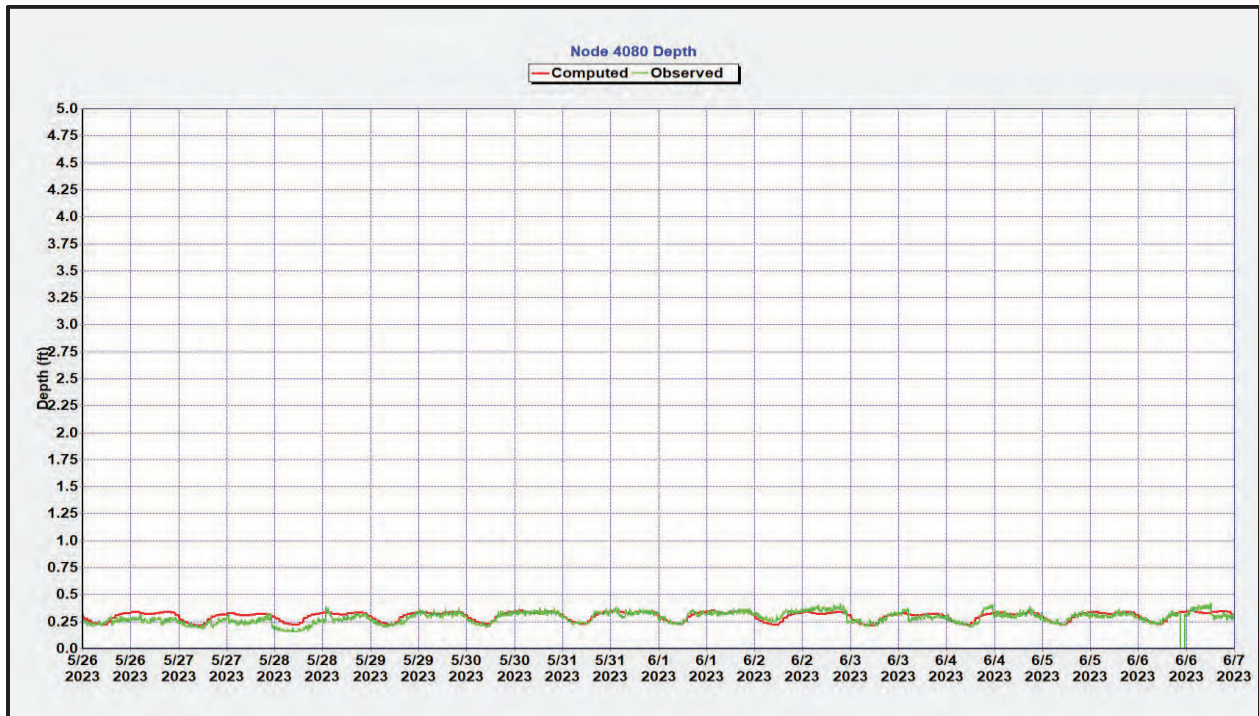
MH 3144 - 30-inch Influent: Depth (ft)



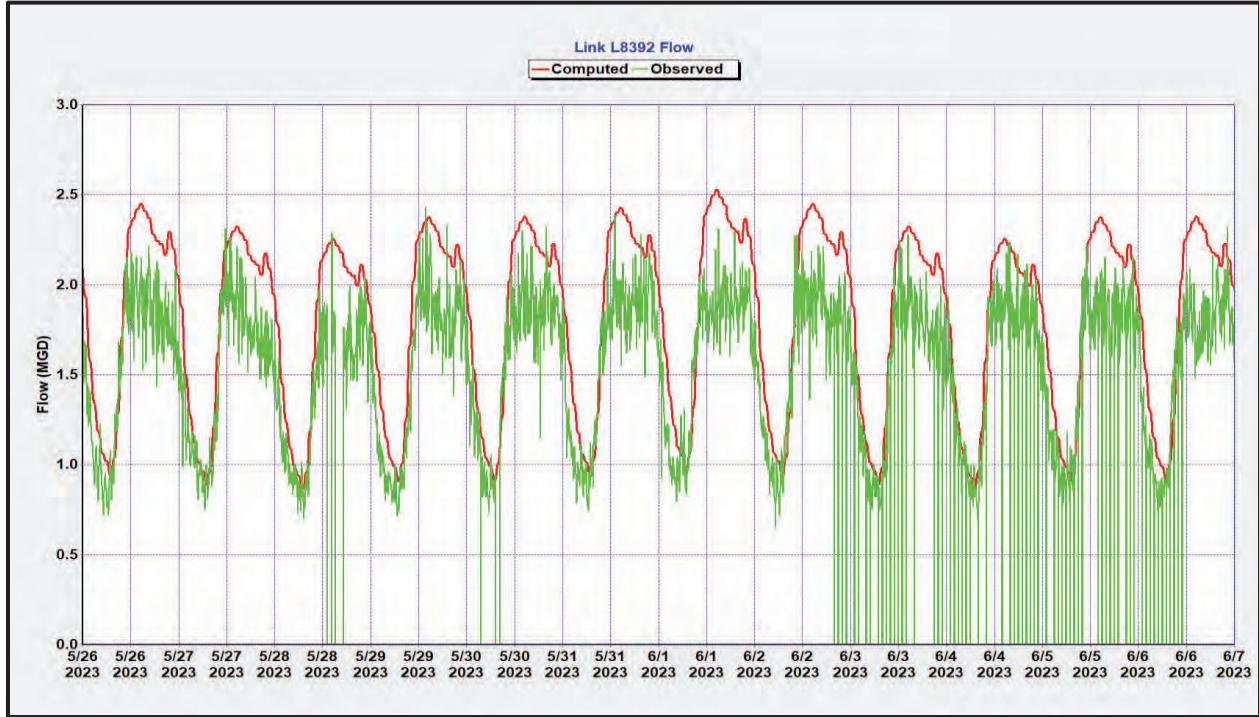
MH 4080 - 15-inch Influent: Flow (MGD)



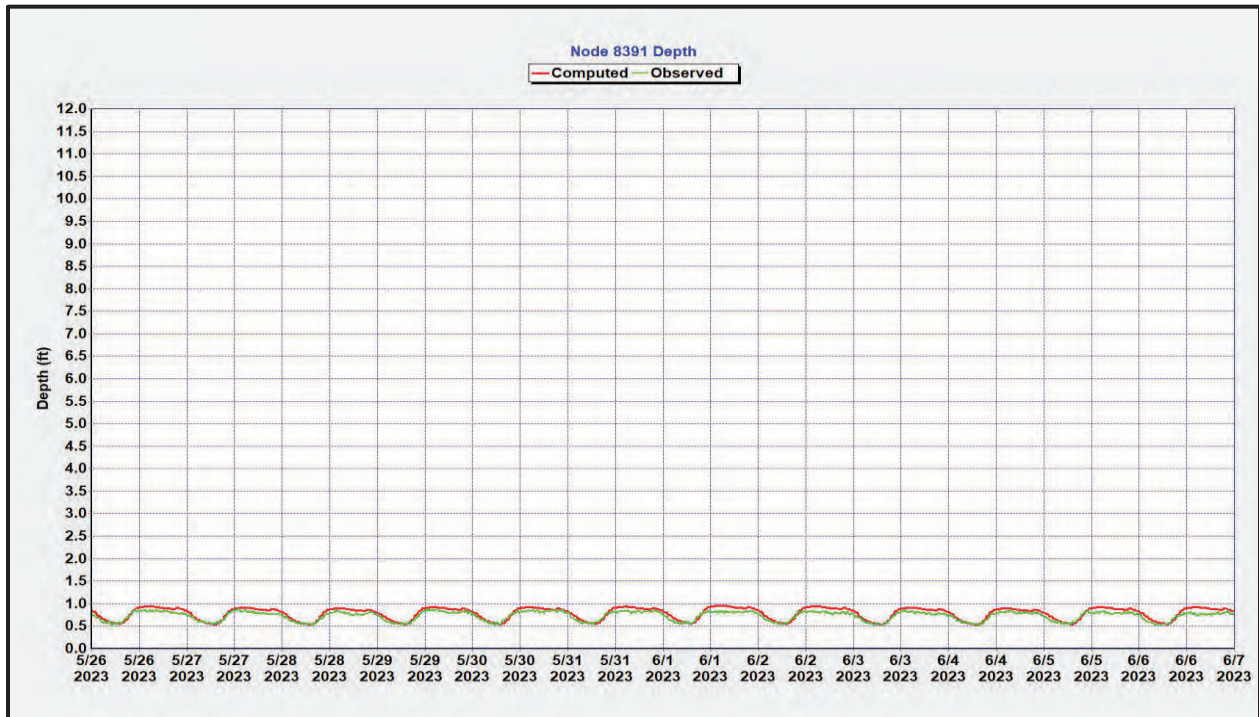
MH 4080 - 15-inch Influent: Depth (ft)



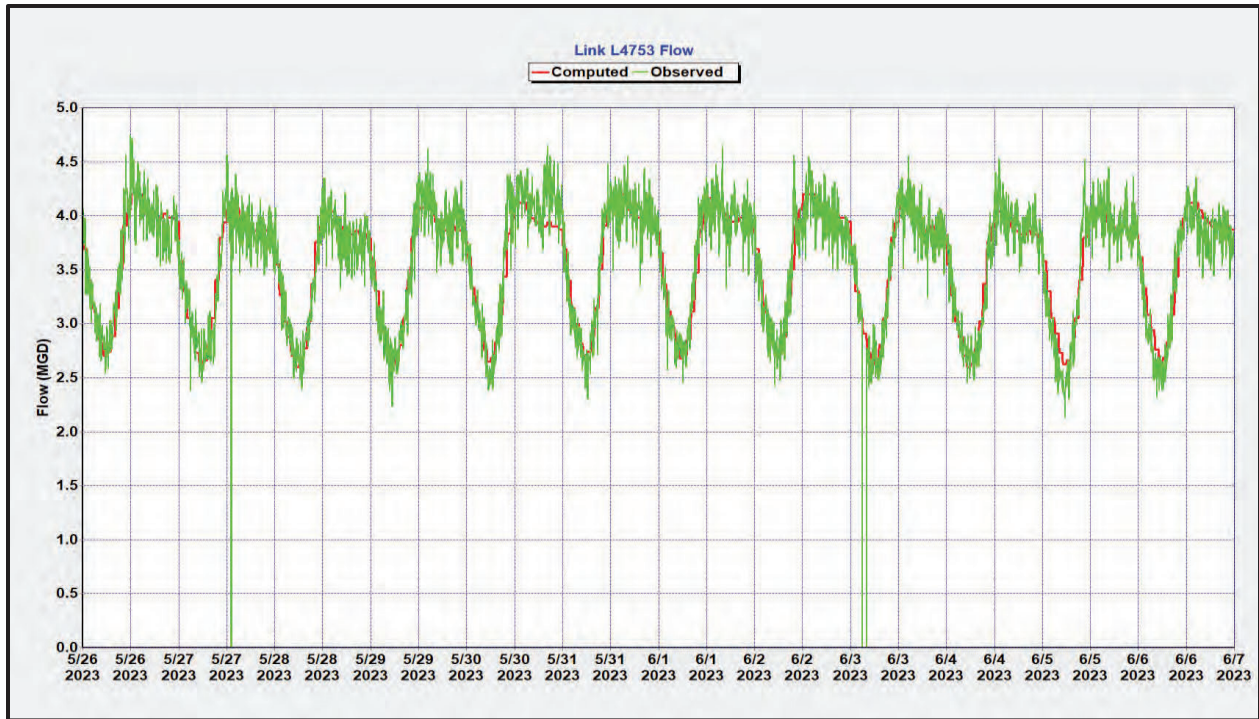
MH 8391 - 36-inch Influent: Flow (MGD)



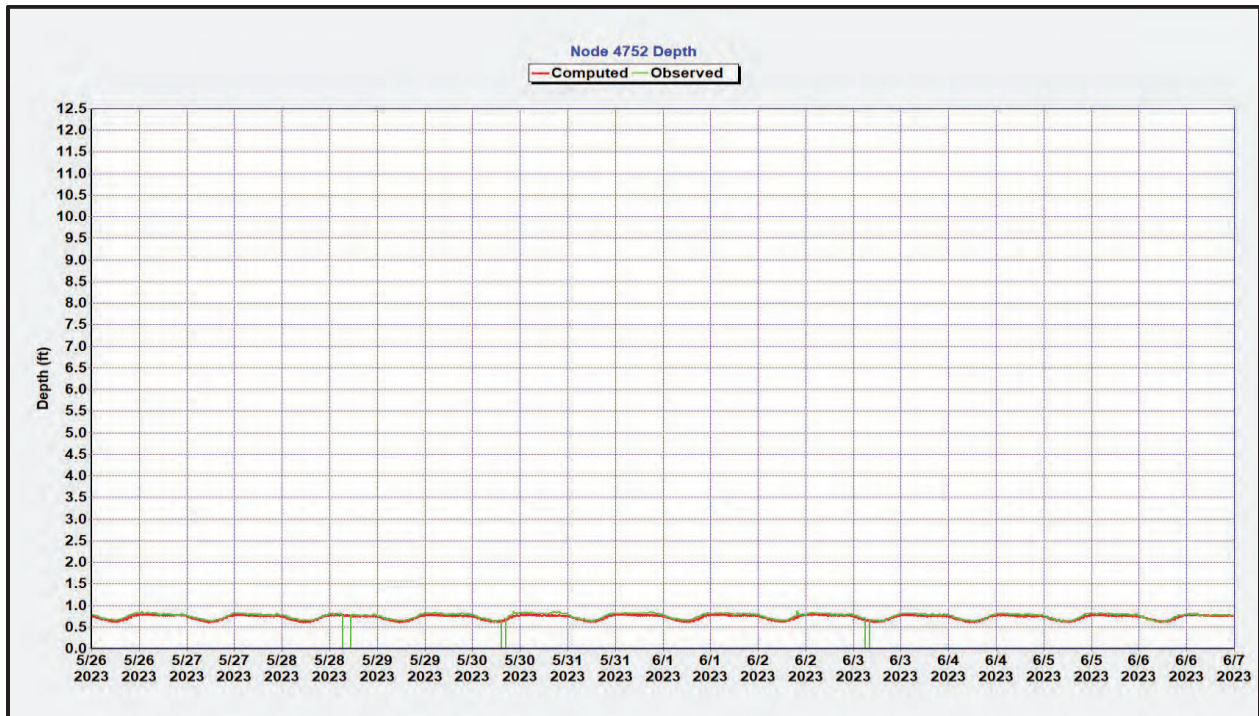
MH 8391 - 36-inch Influent: Depth (ft)



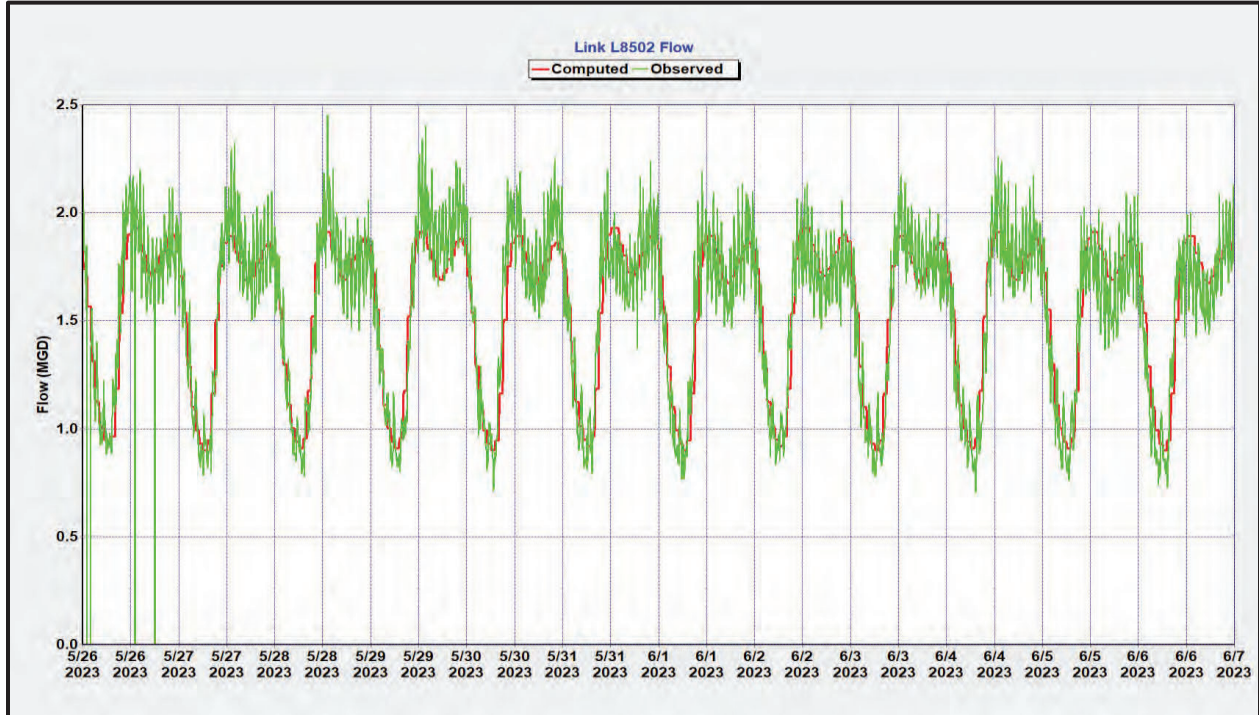
MH 4752 - 42-inch Influent: Flow (MGD)



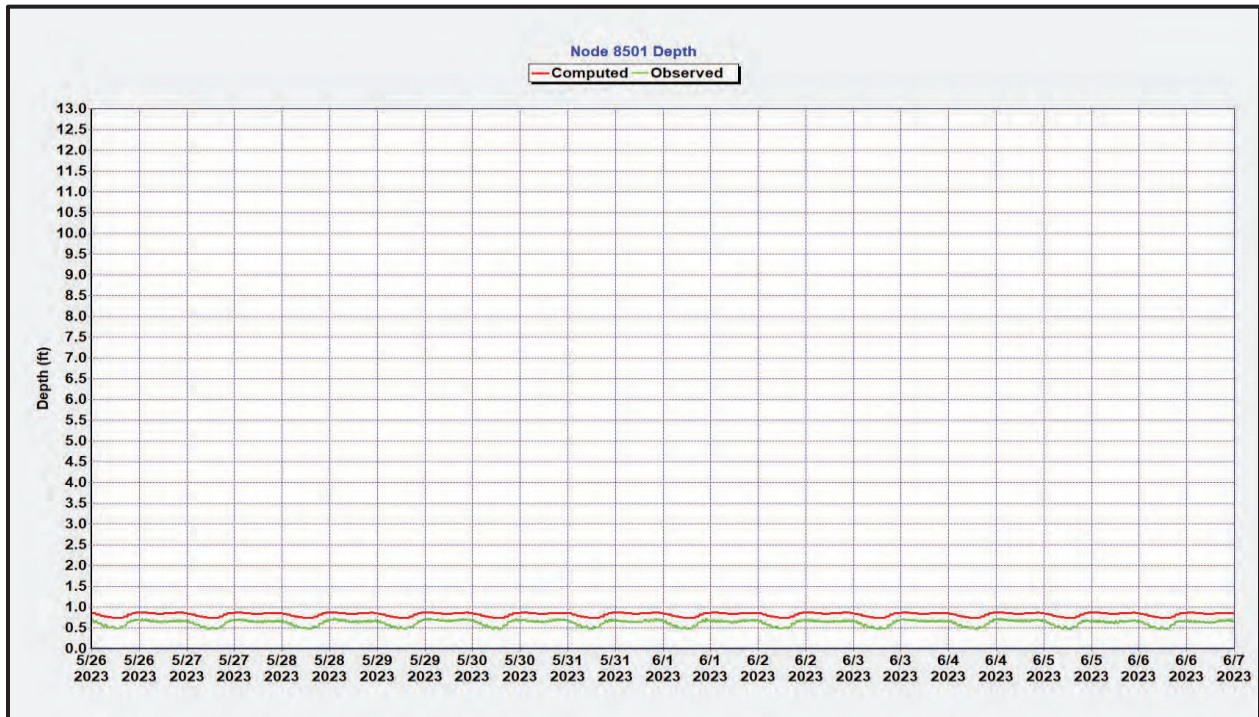
MH 4752 - 42-inch Influent: Depth (ft)



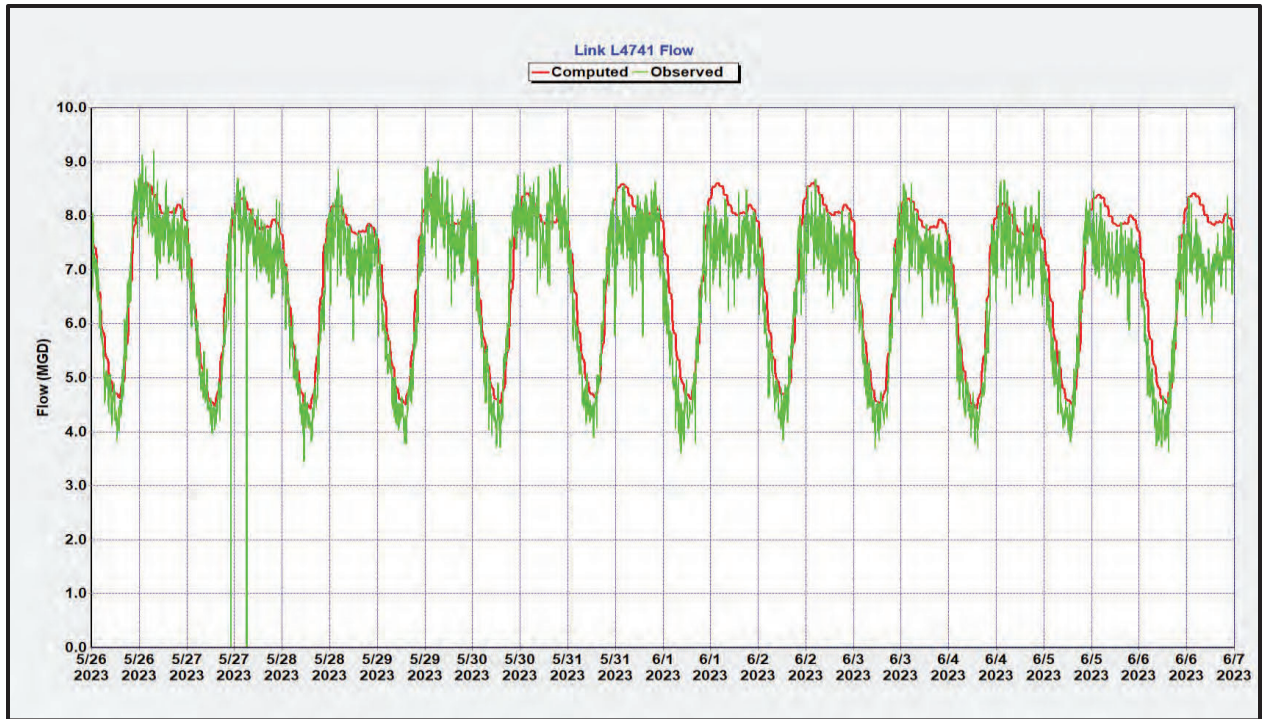
MH 8501 - 42-inch Influent: Flow (MGD)



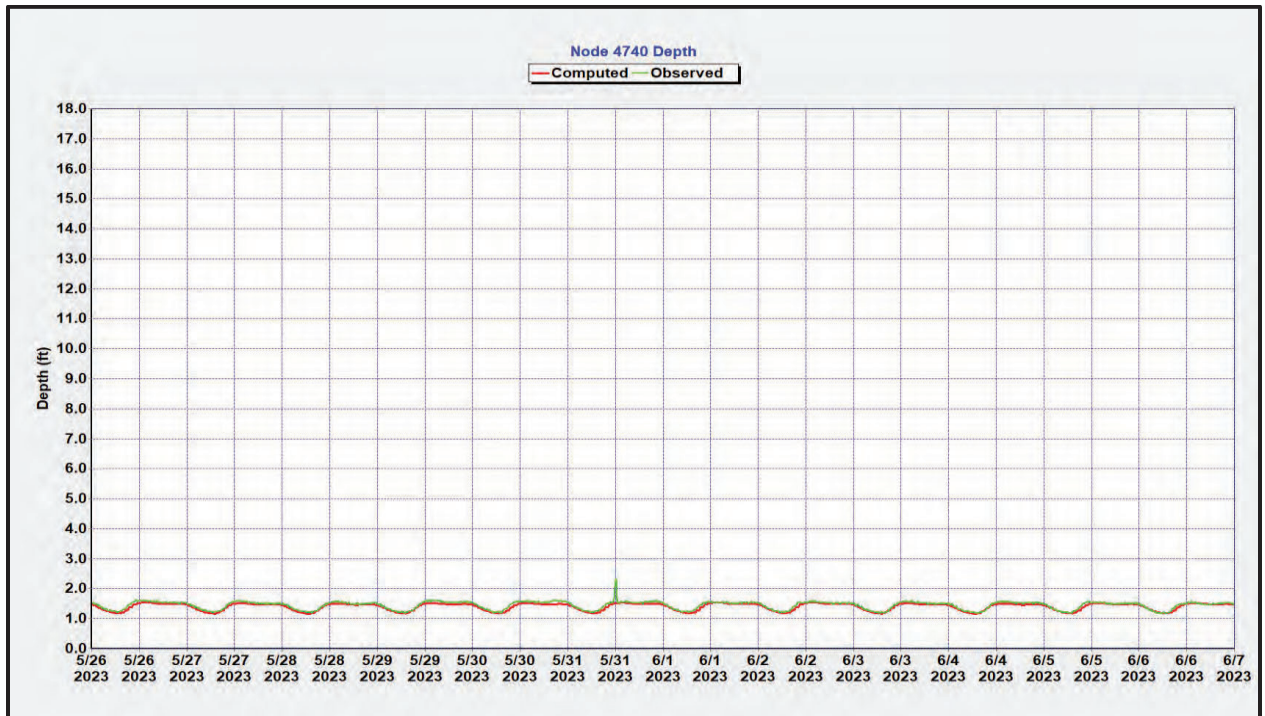
MH 8501 - 42-inch Influent: Depth (ft)



MH 4740 - 48-inch Influent: Flow (MGD)



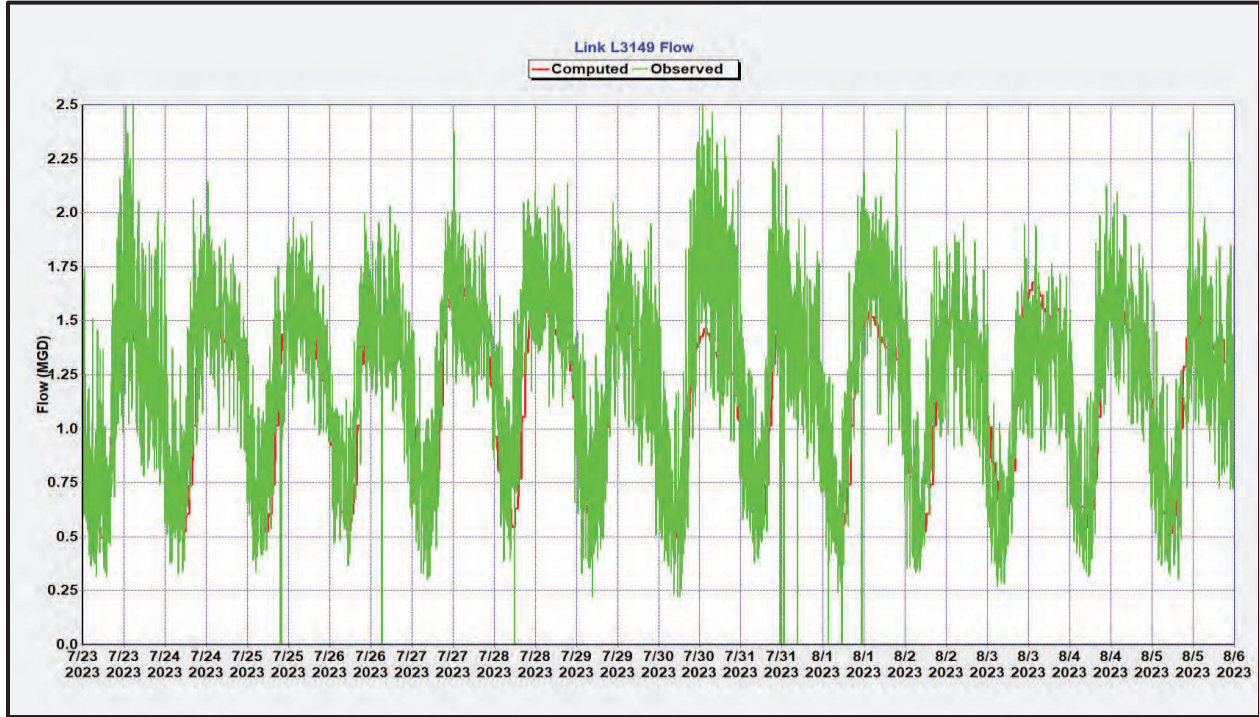
MH 4740 - 48-inch Influent: Depth (ft)



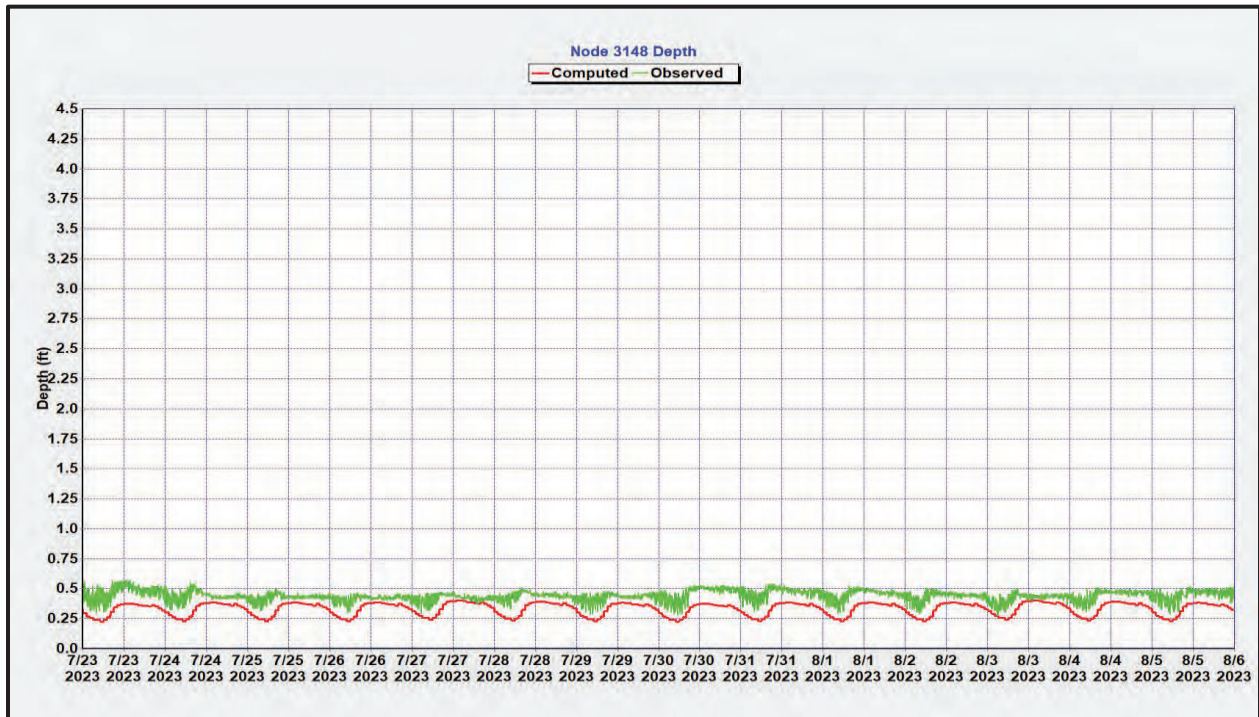
Dry Weather Validation Period

July 23, 2023 – August 6, 2023

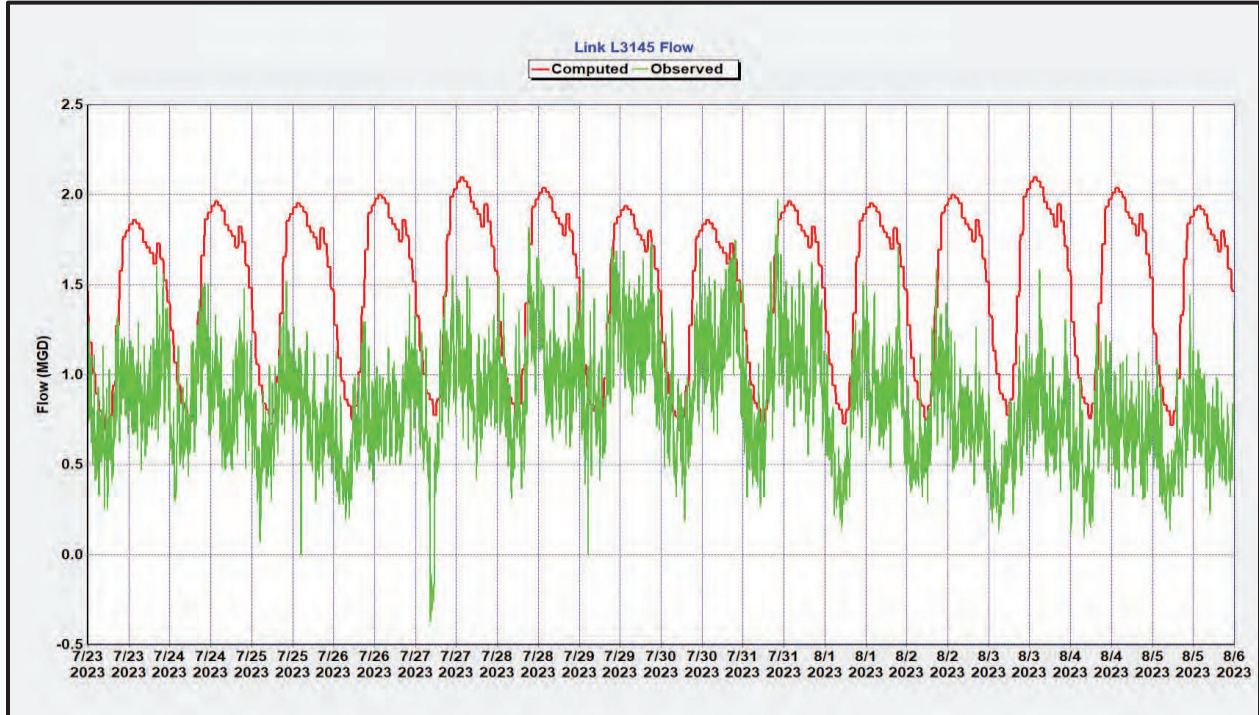
MH 3148 - 30-inch Influent: Flow (MGD)



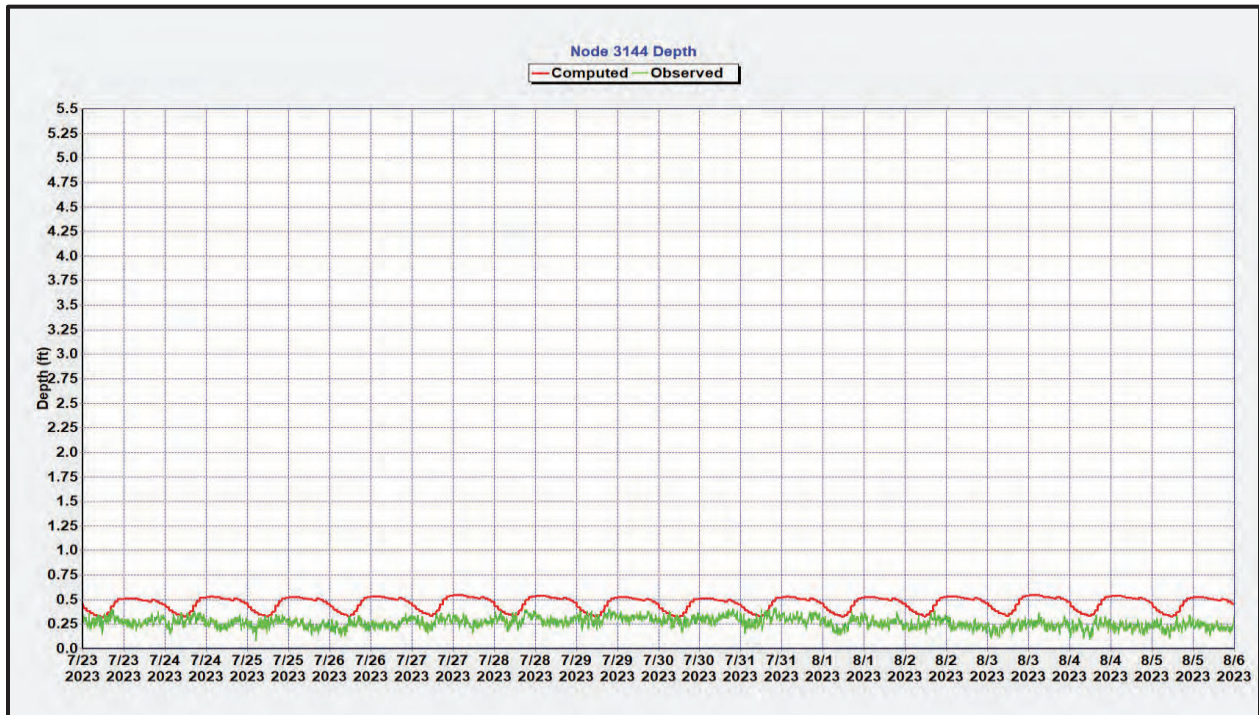
MH 3148 - 30-inch Influent: Depth (ft)



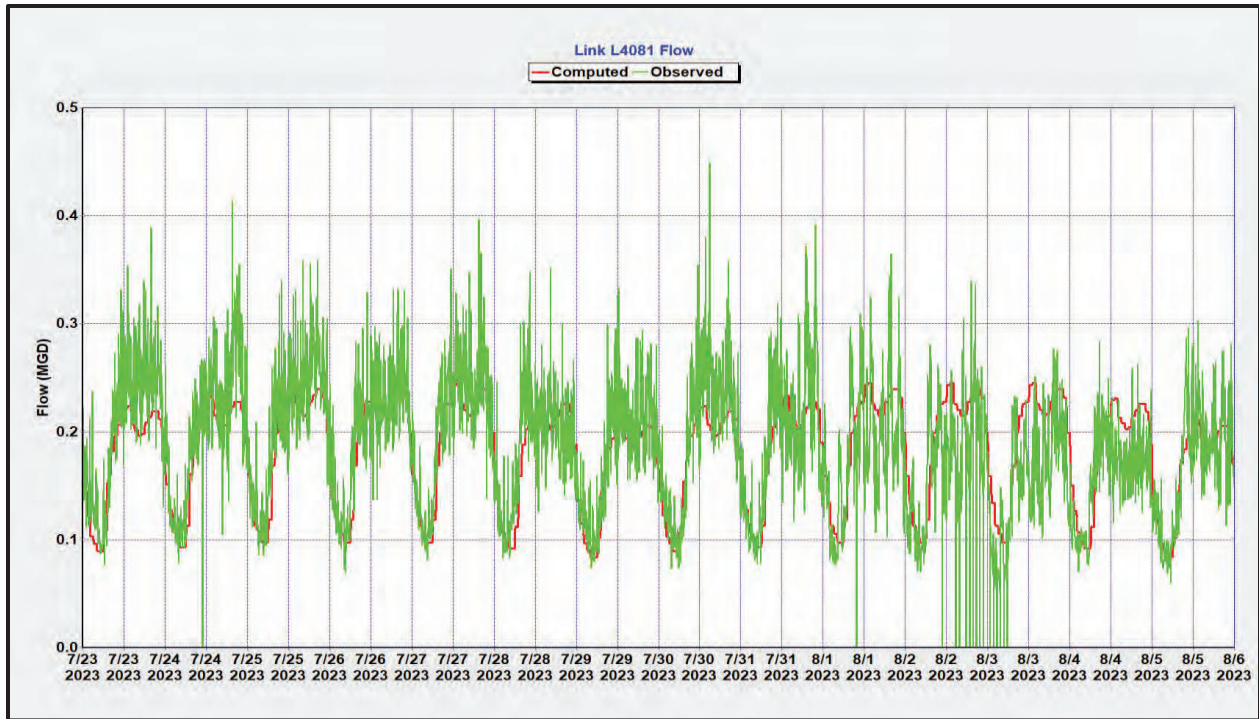
MH 3144 - 30-inch Influent: Flow (MGD)



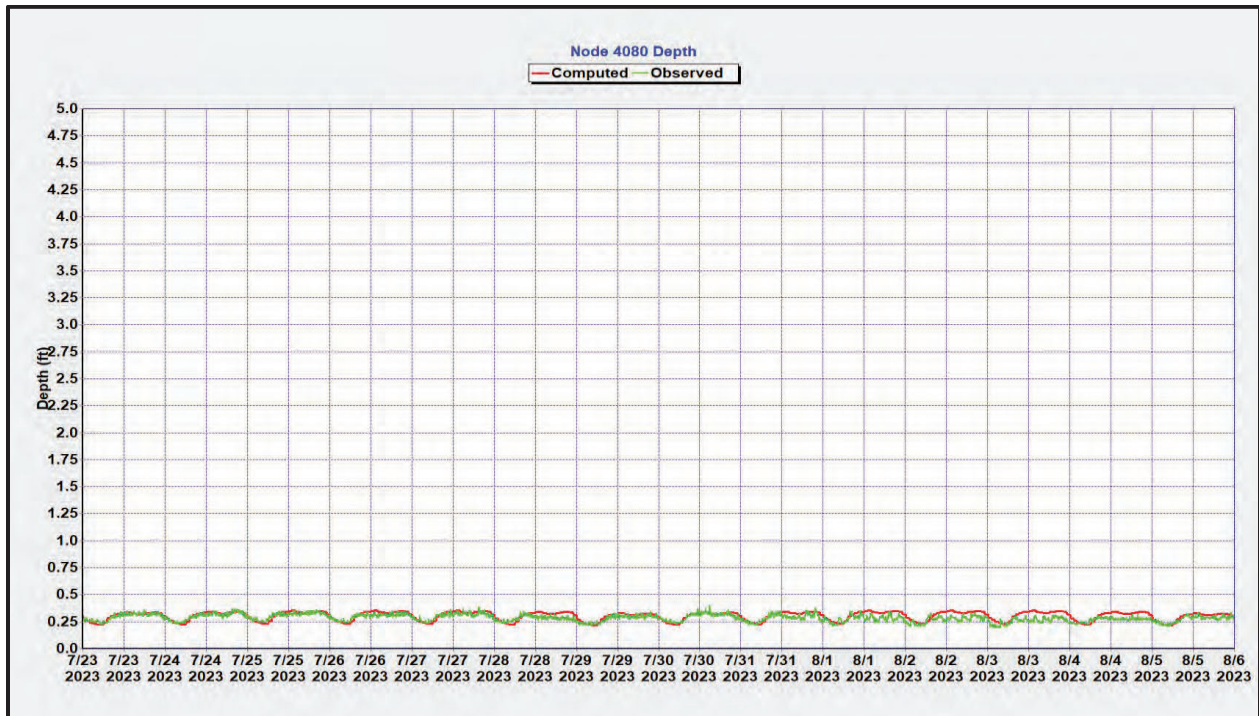
MH 3144 - 30-inch Influent: Depth (ft)



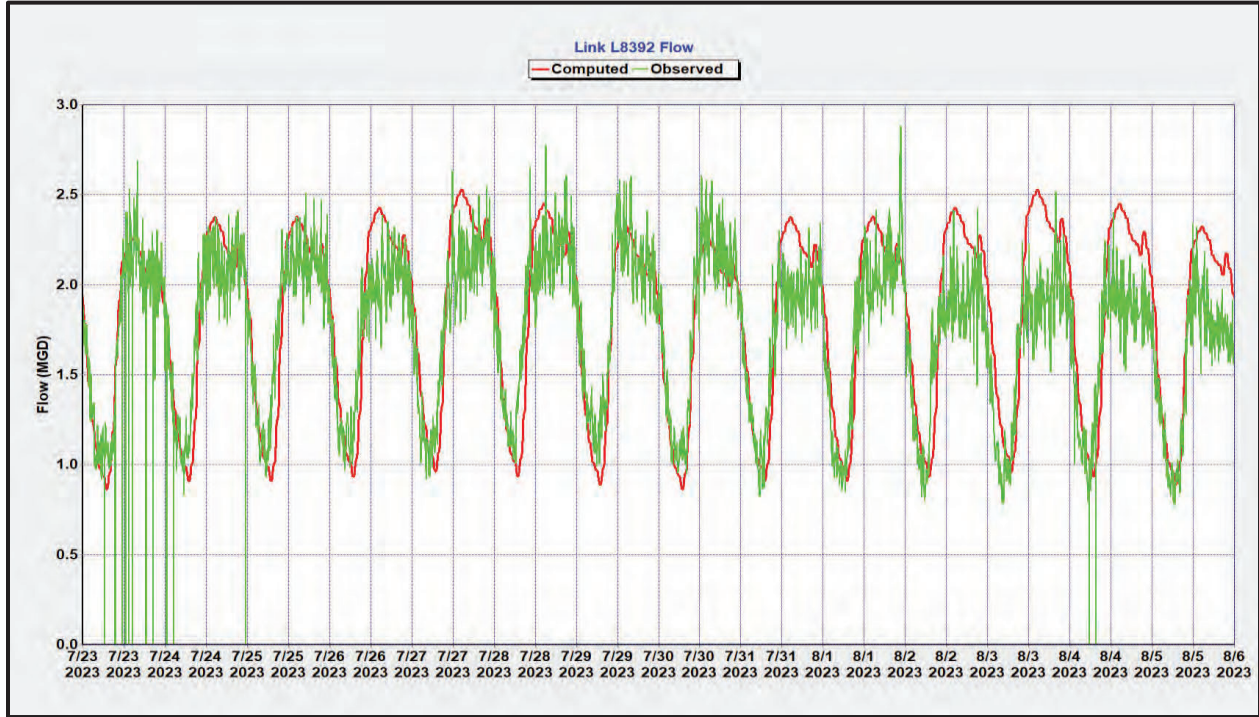
MH 4080 - 15-inch Influent: Flow (MGD)



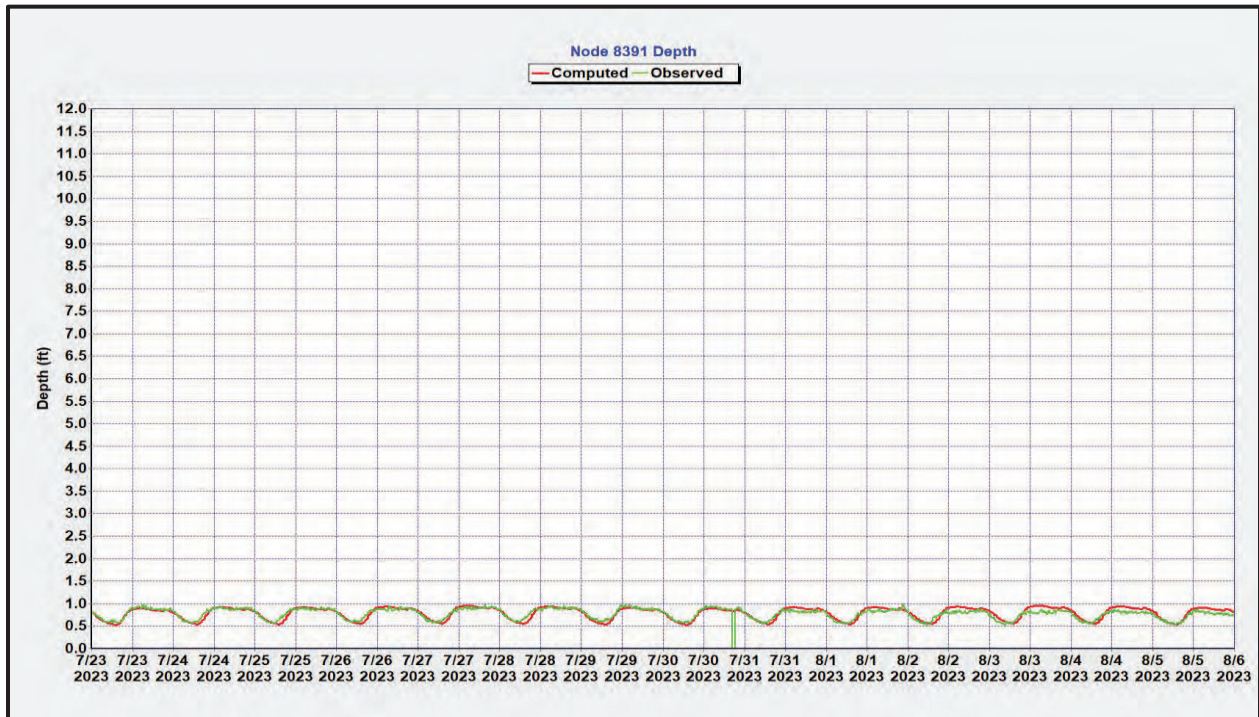
MH 4080 - 15-inch Influent: Depth (ft)



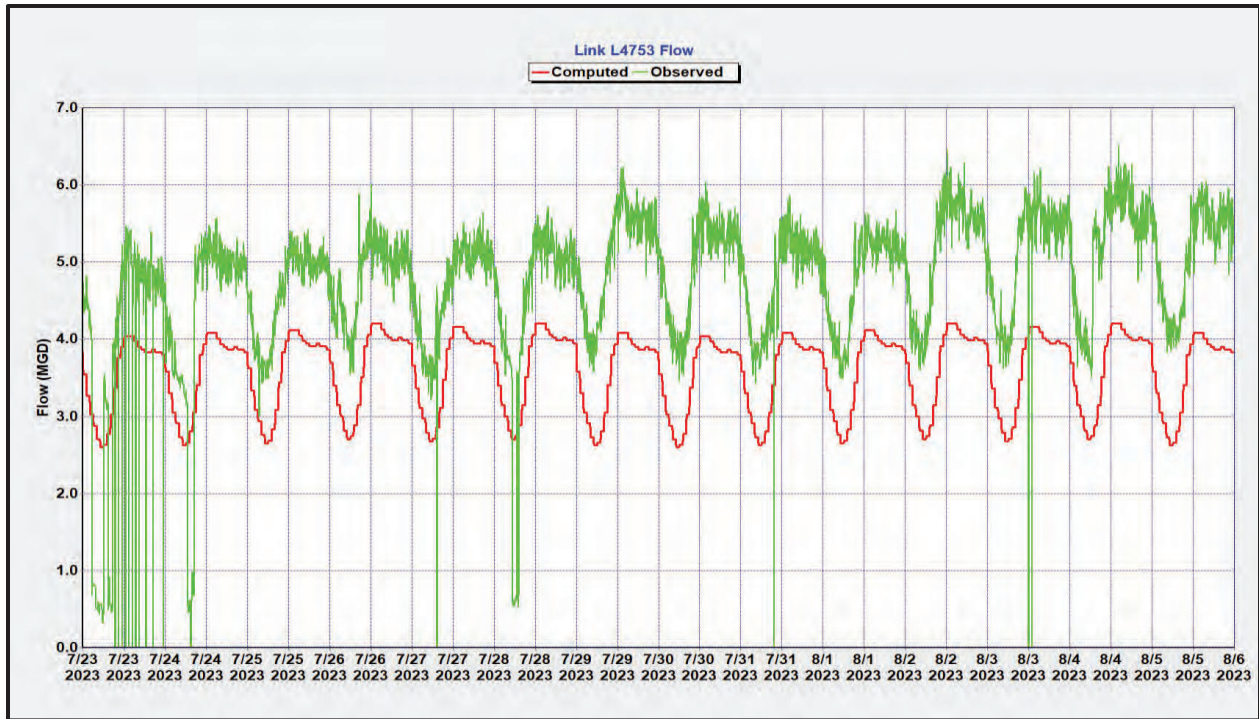
MH 8391 - 36-inch Influent: Flow (MGD)



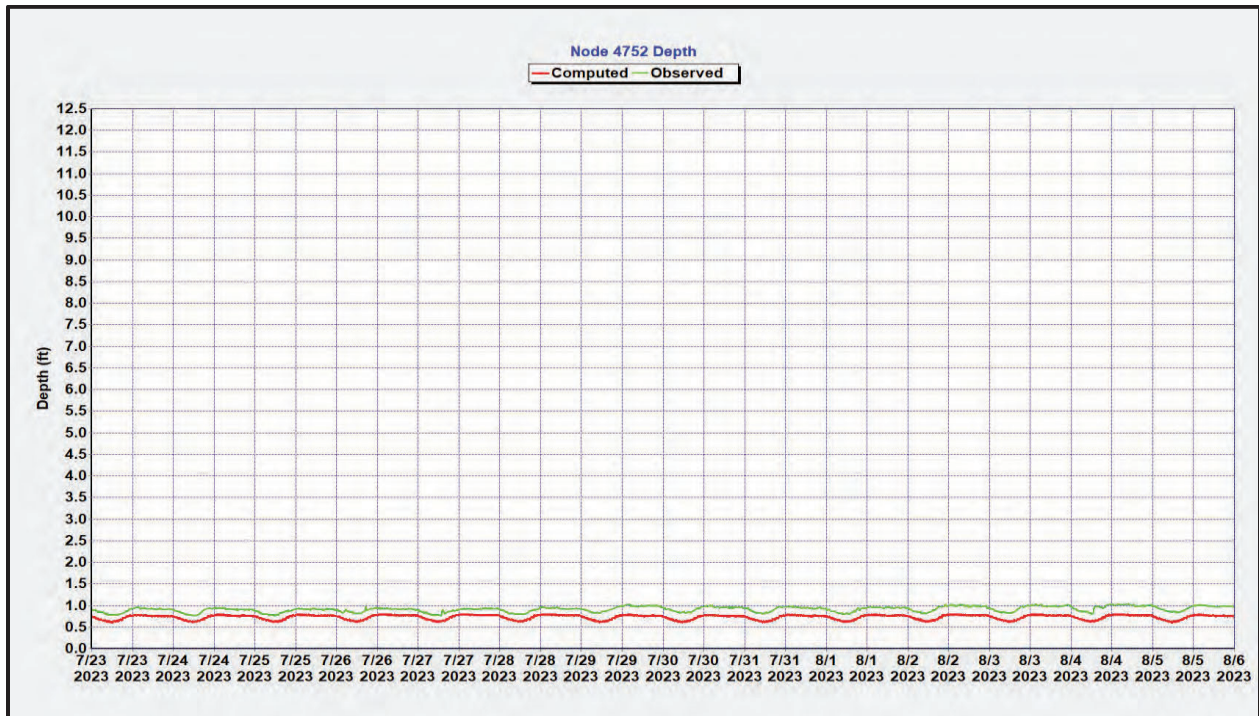
MH 8391 - 36-inch Influent: Depth (ft)



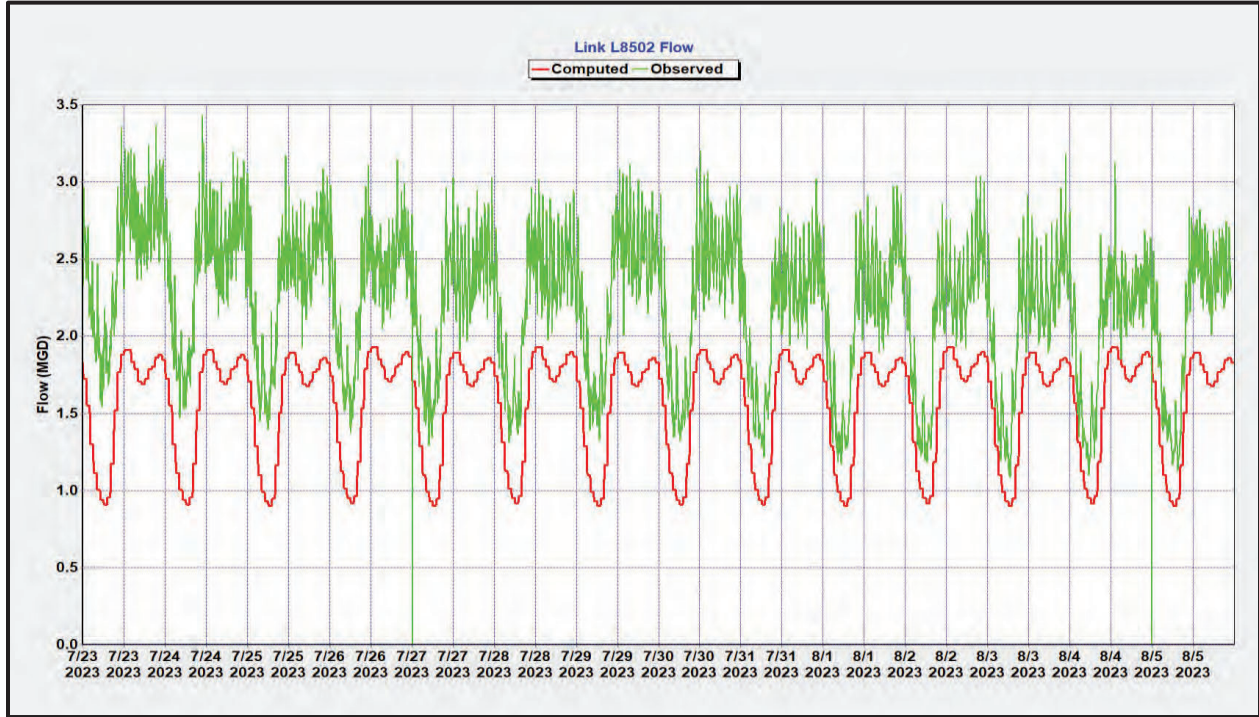
MH 4752 - 42-inch Influent: Flow (MGD)



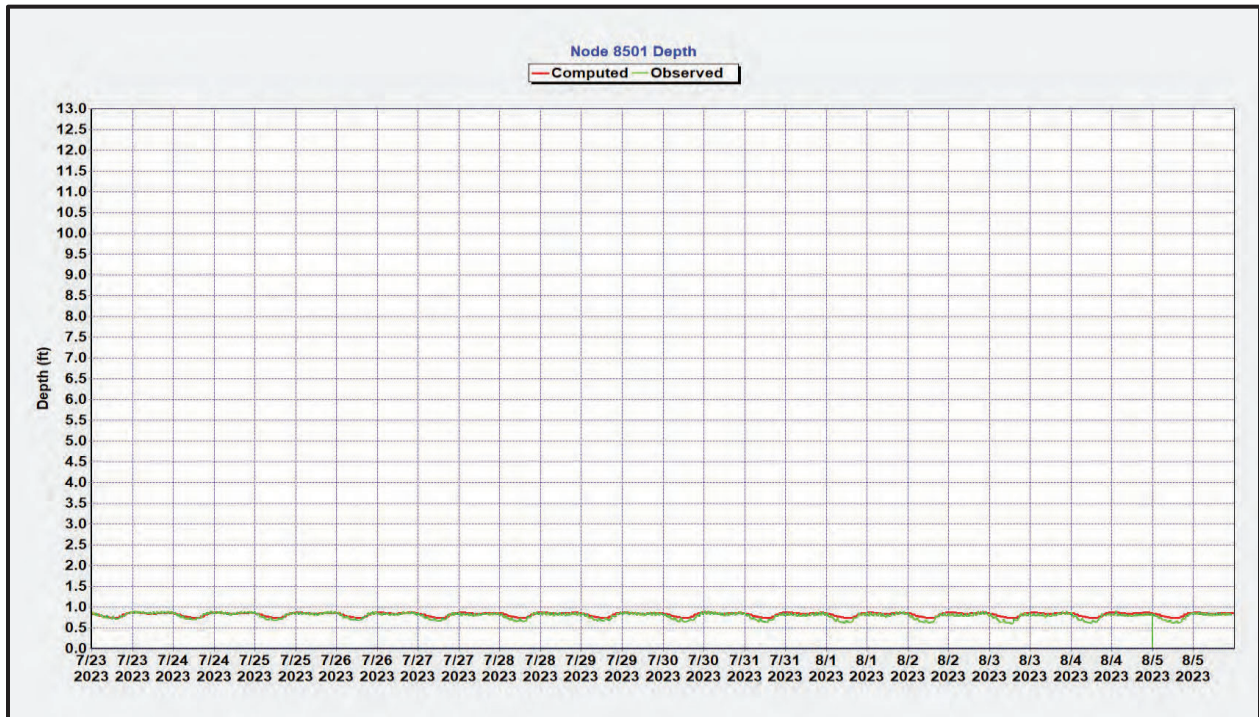
MH 4752 - 42-inch Influent: Depth (ft)



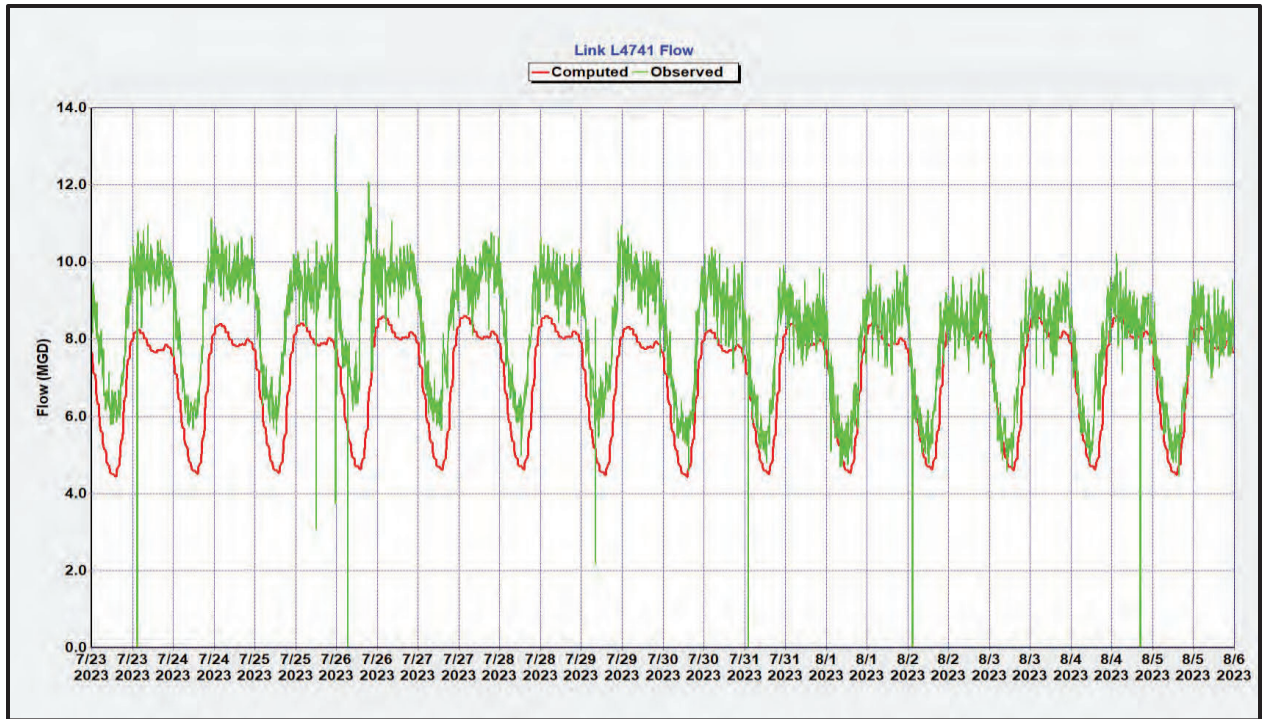
MH 8501 - 42-inch Influent: Flow (MGD)



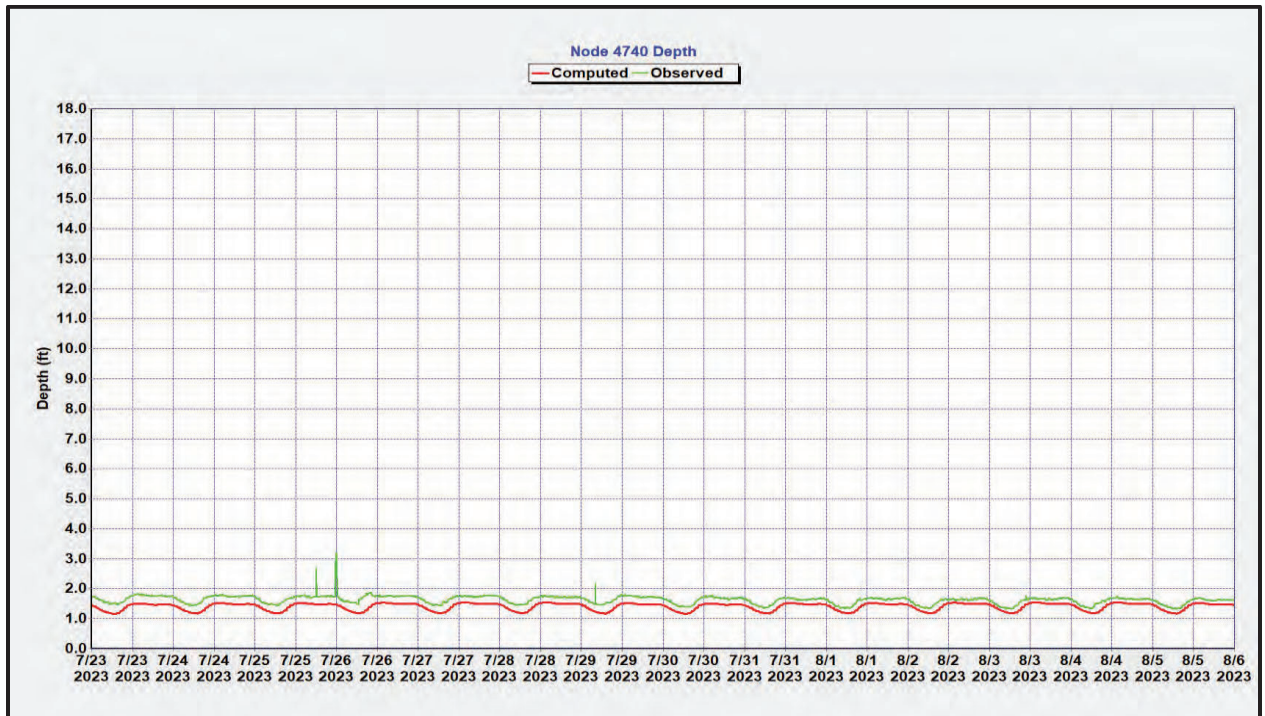
MH 8501 - 42-inch Influent: Depth (ft)



MH 4740 - 48-inch Influent: Flow (MGD)



MH 4740 - 48-inch Influent: Depth (ft)



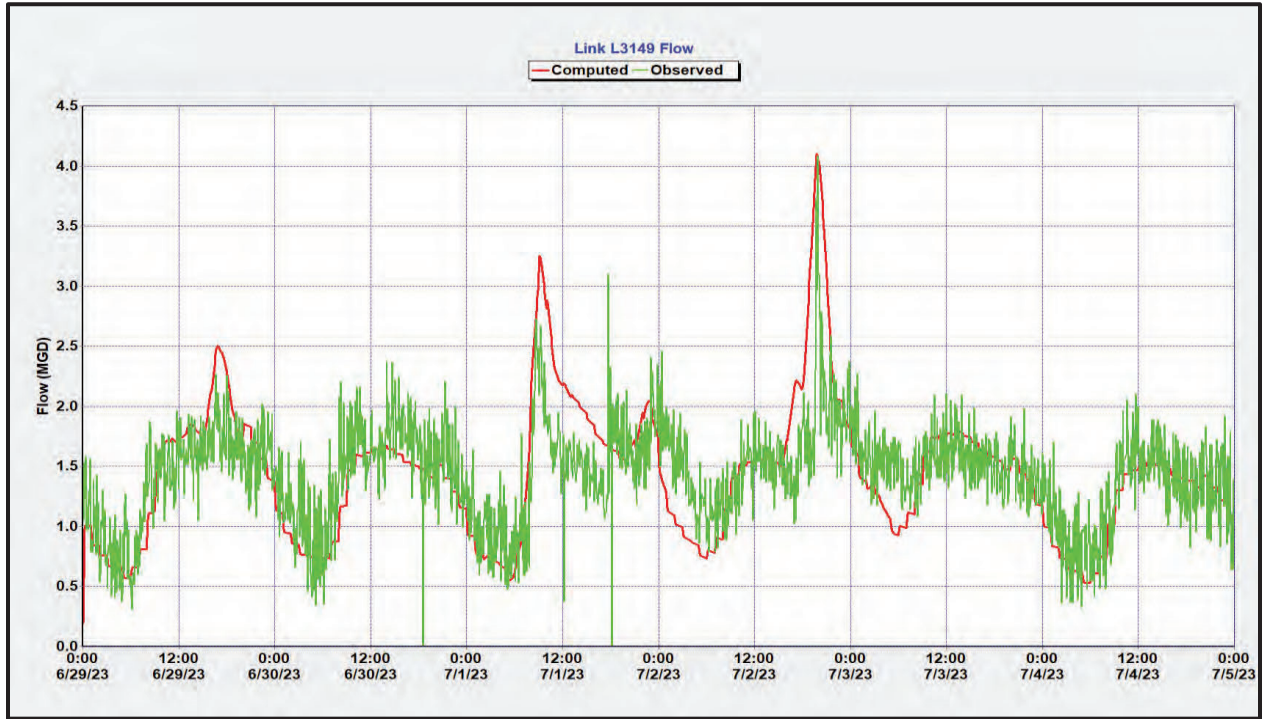
Attachment 3

Wet Weather Calibration & Validation Figures

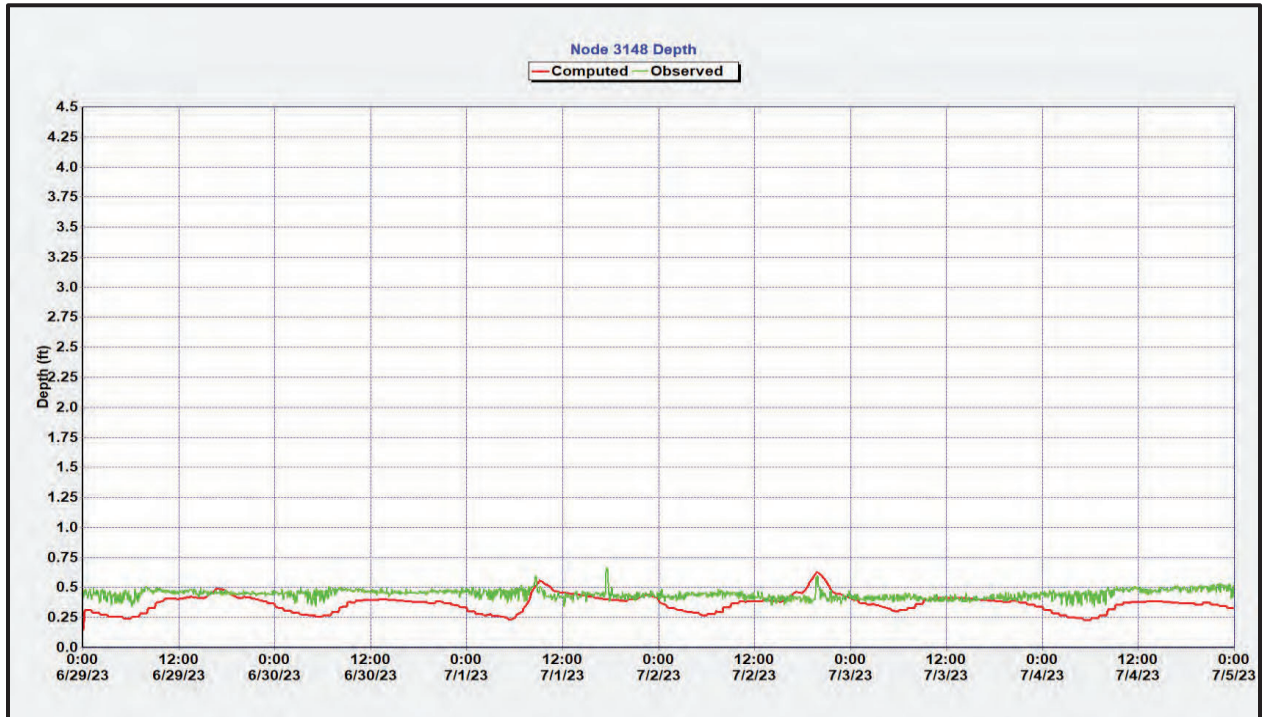
Wet Weather Calibration Event

July 2, 2023

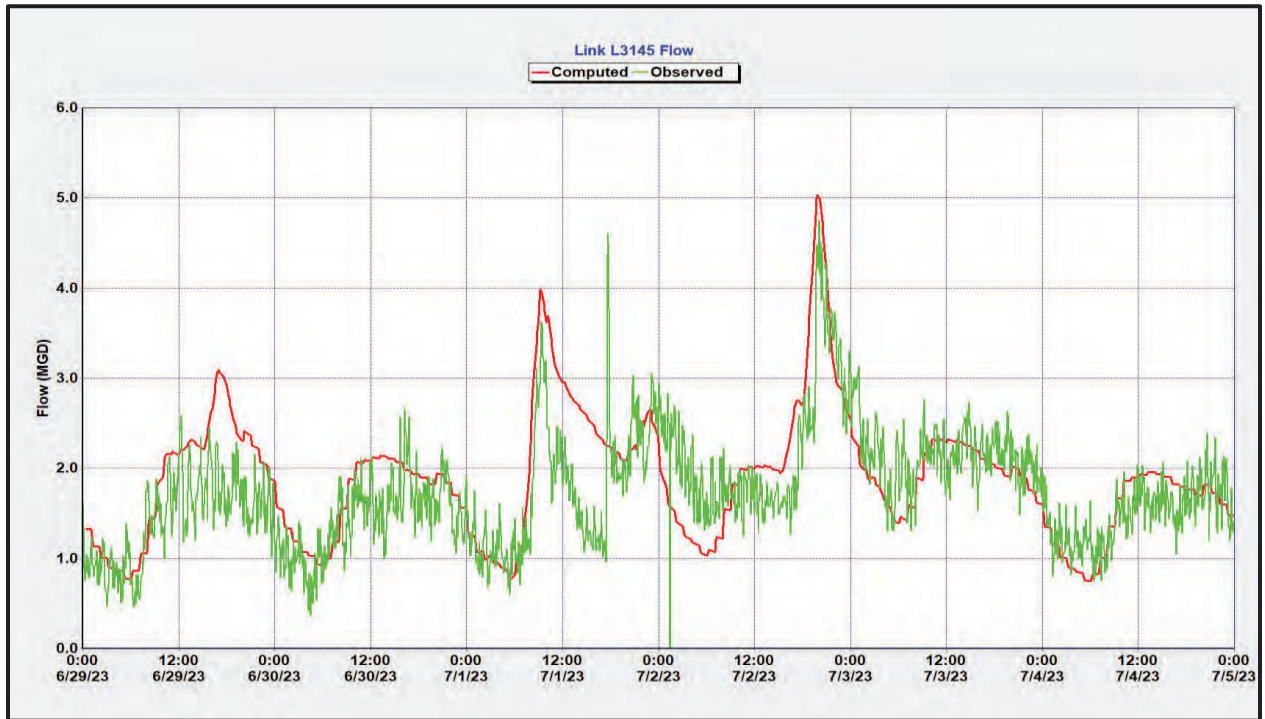
MH 3148 - 30-inch Influent: Flow (MGD)



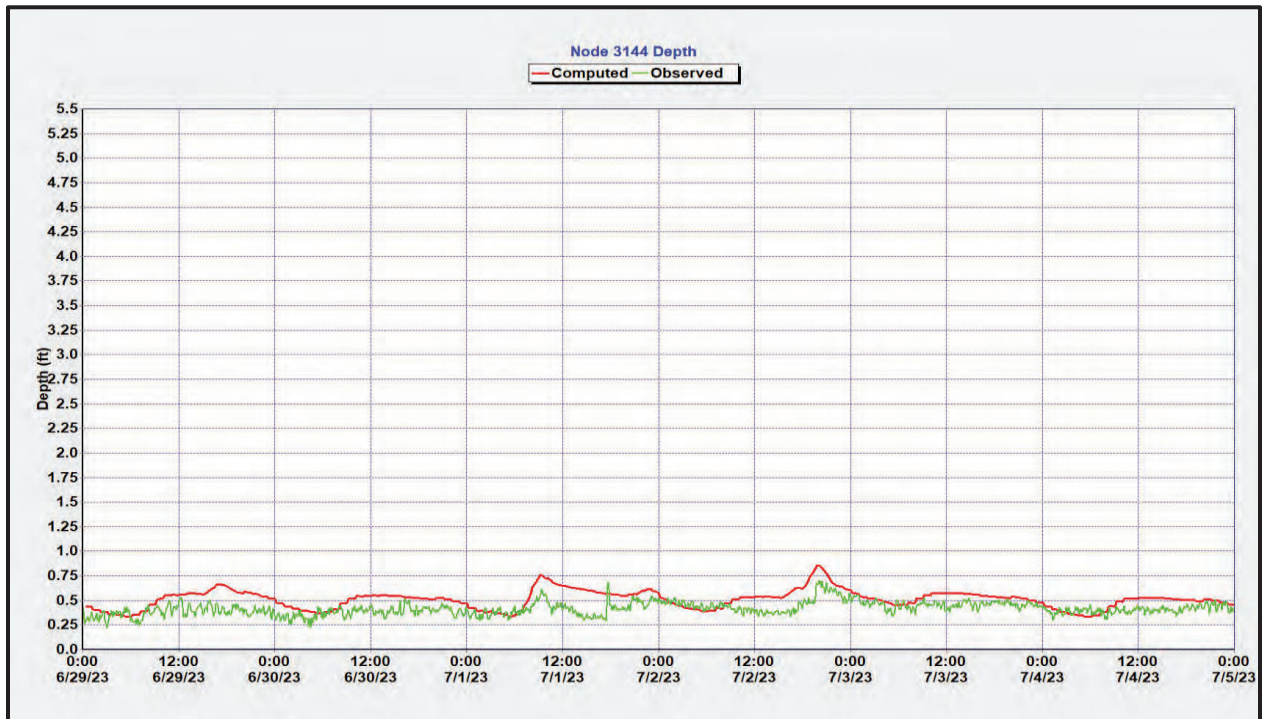
MH 3148 - 30-inch Influent: Depth (ft)



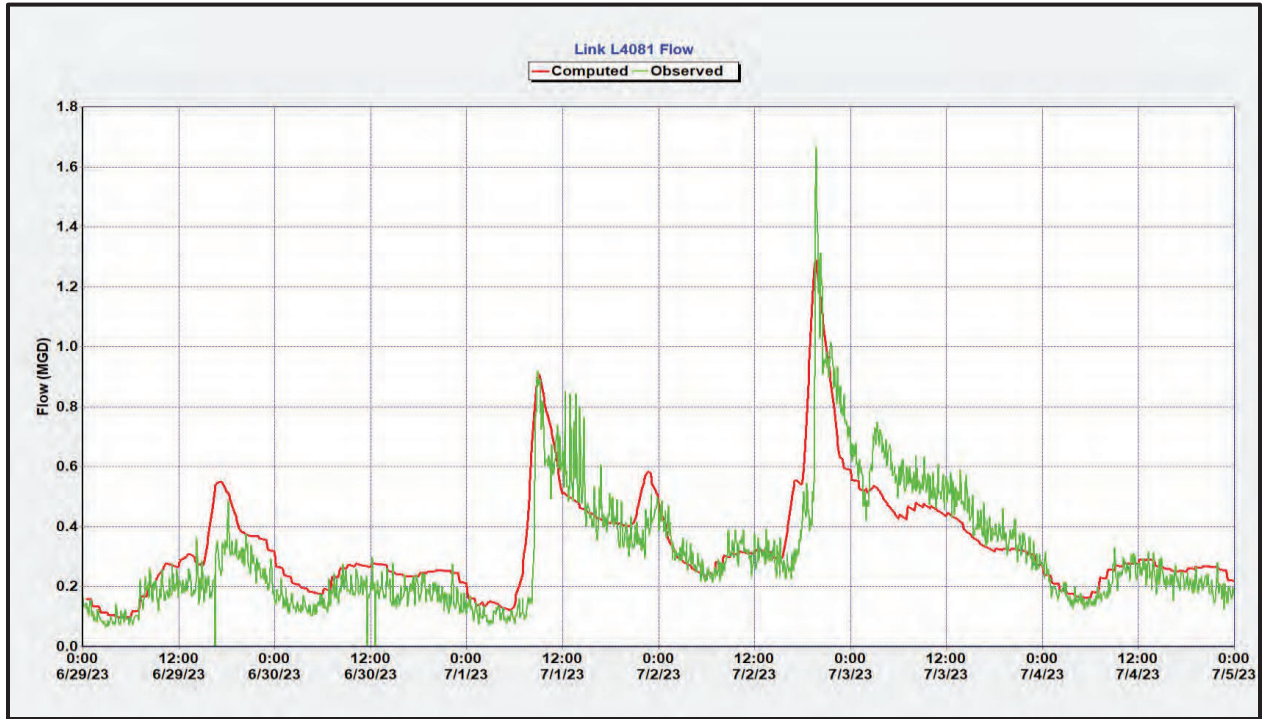
MH 3144 - 30-inch Influent: Flow (MGD)



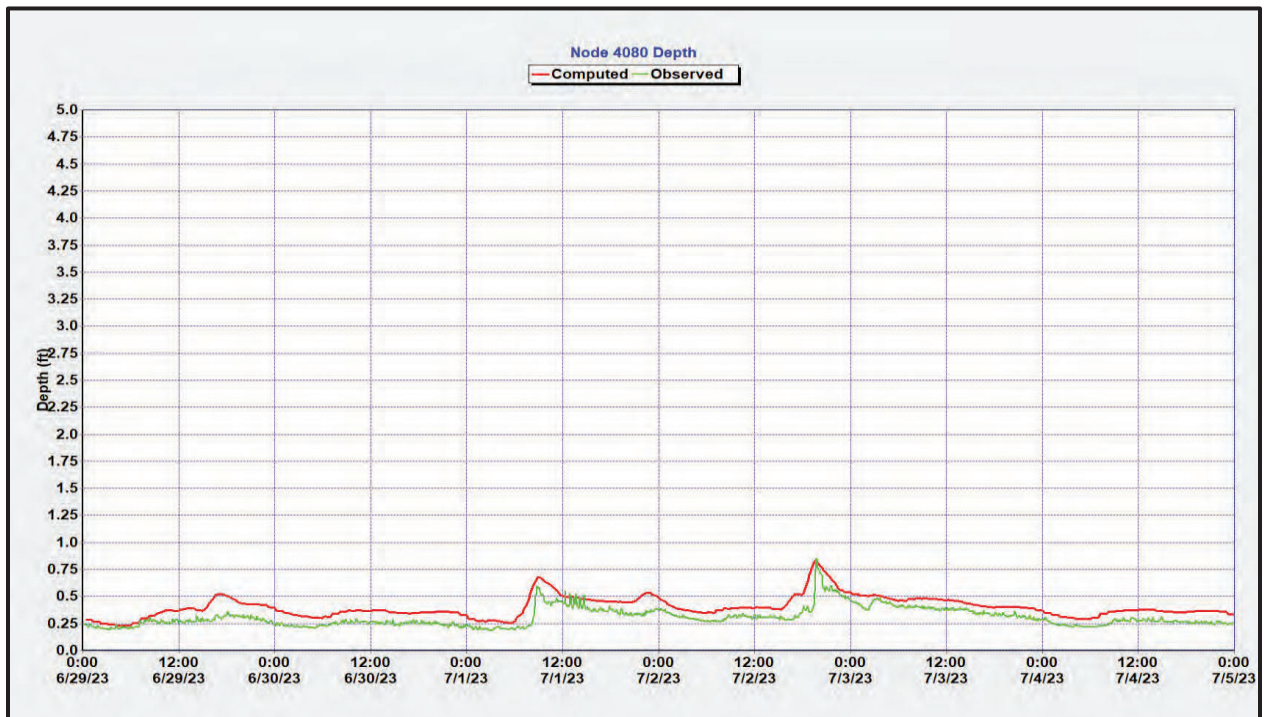
MH 3144 - 30-inch Influent: Depth (ft)



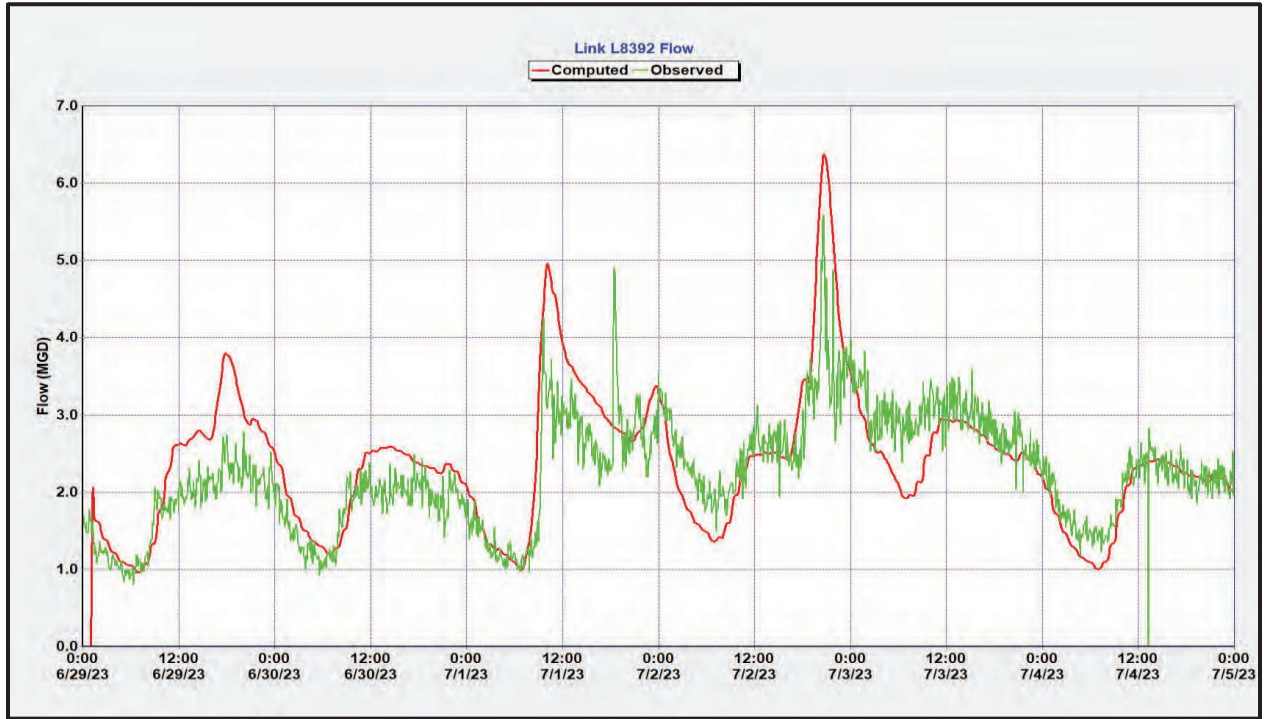
MH 4080 - 15-inch Influent: Flow (MGD)



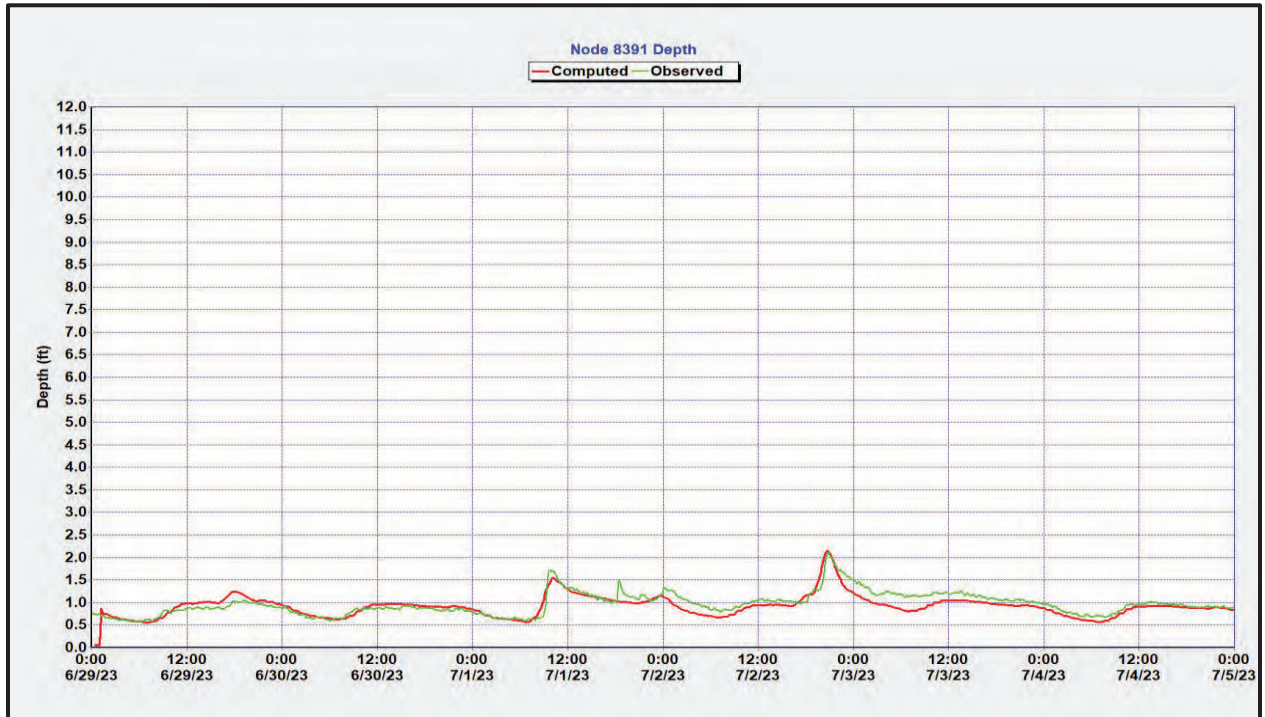
MH 4080 - 15-inch Influent: Depth (ft)



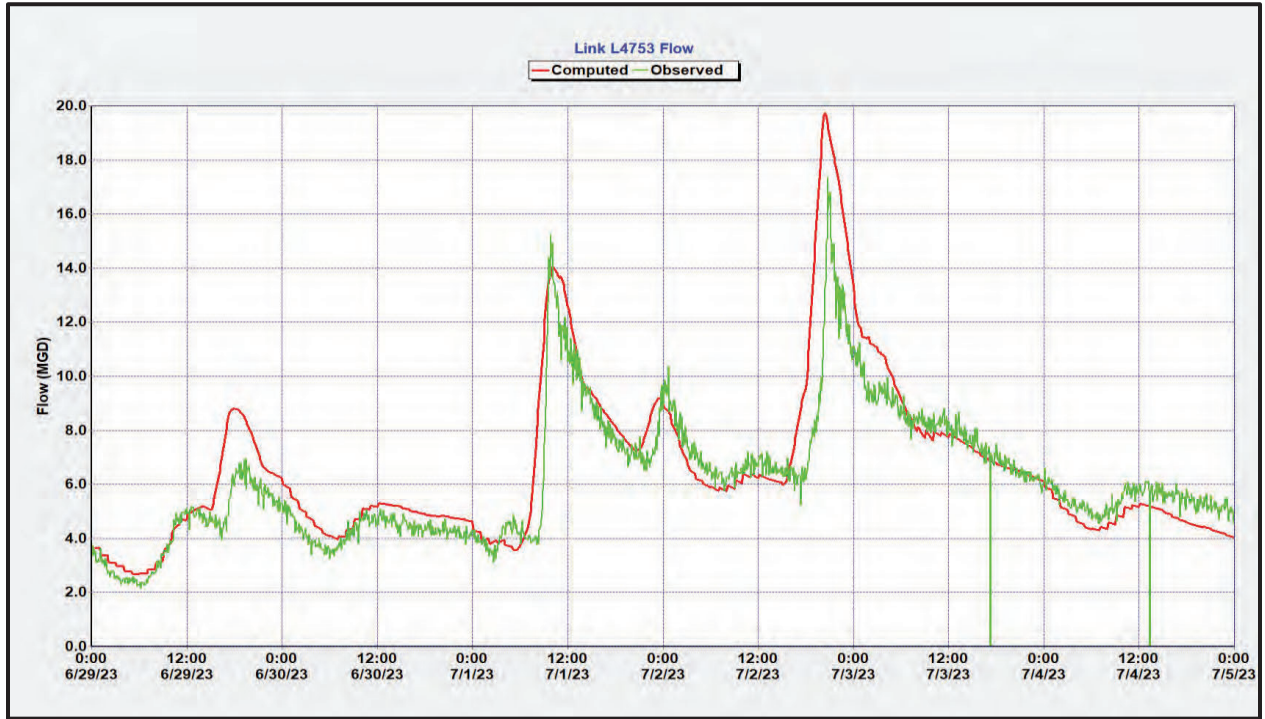
MH 8391 - 36-inch Influent: Flow (MGD)



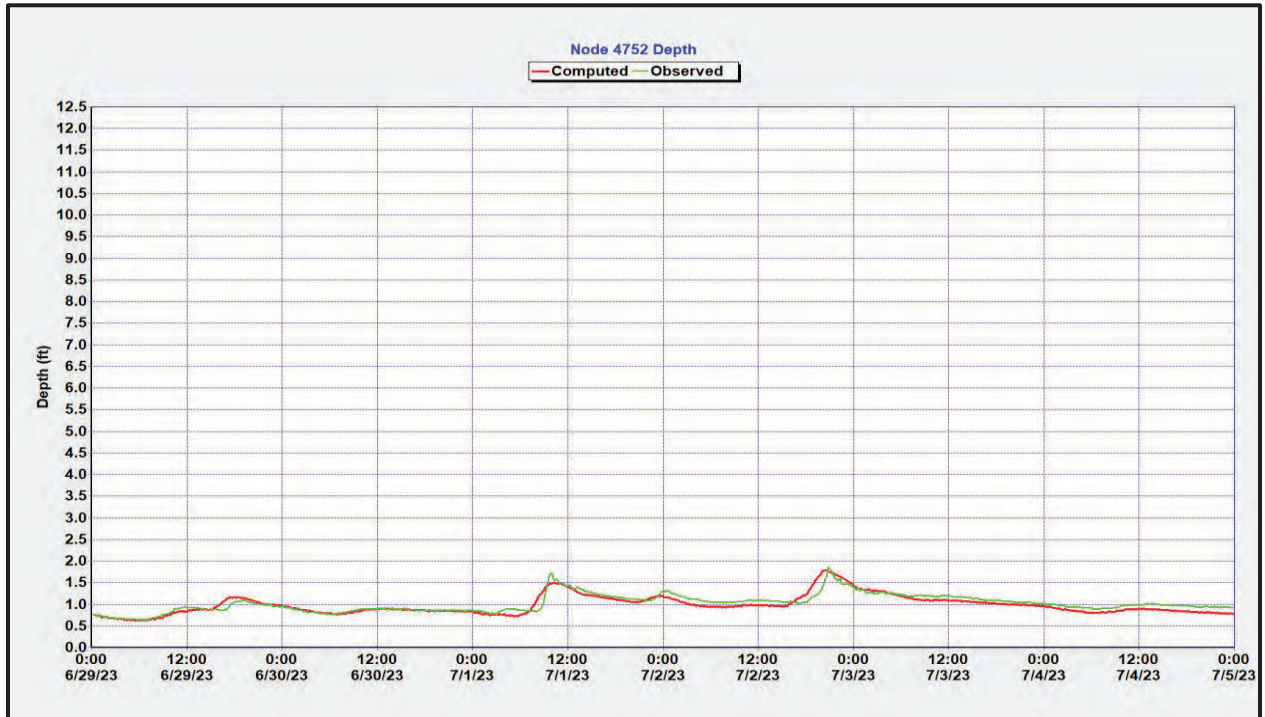
MH 8391 - 36-inch Influent: Depth (ft)



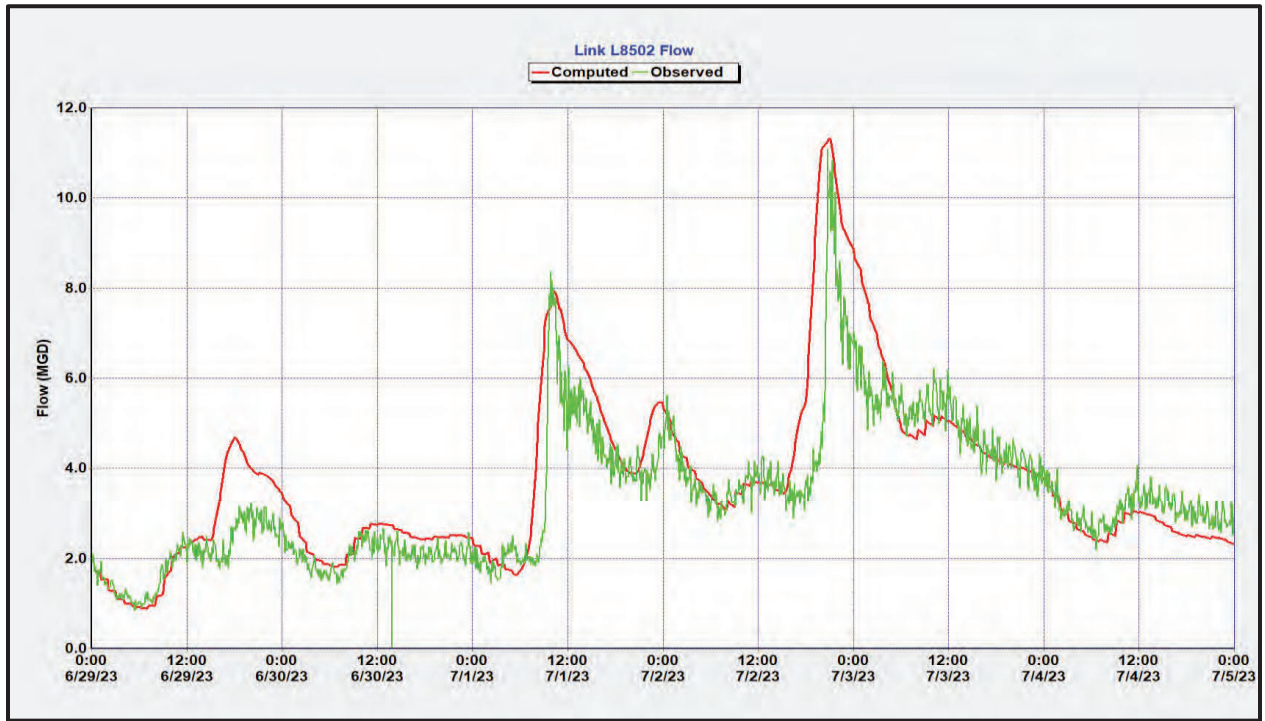
MH 4752 - 42-inch Influent: Flow (MGD)



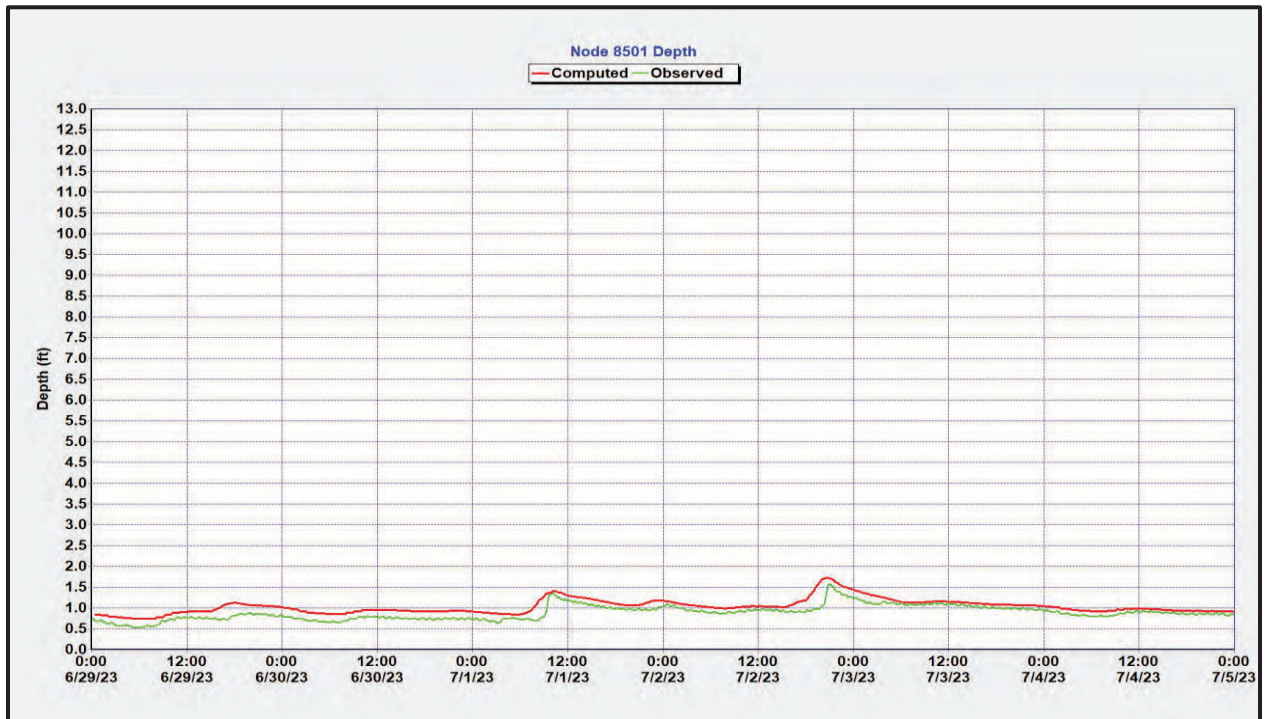
MH 4752 - 42-inch Influent: Depth (ft)



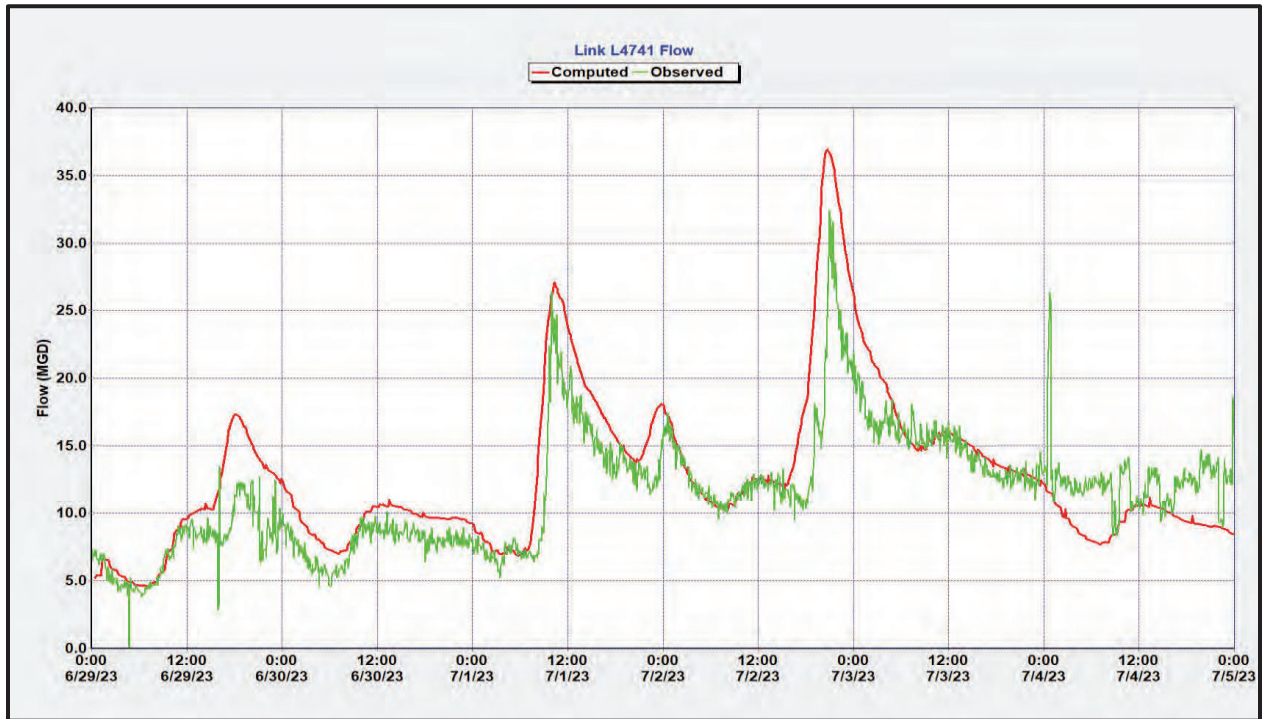
MH 8501 - 42-inch Influent: Flow (MGD)



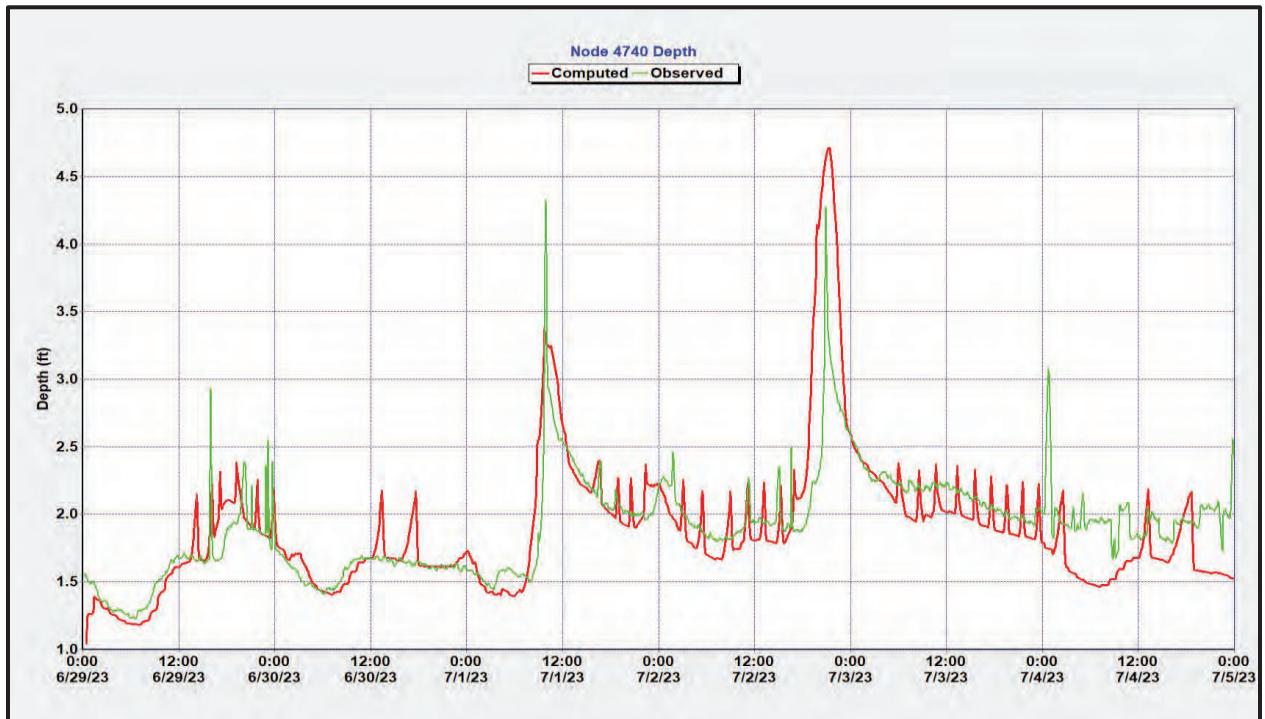
MH 8501 - 42-inch Influent: Depth (ft)



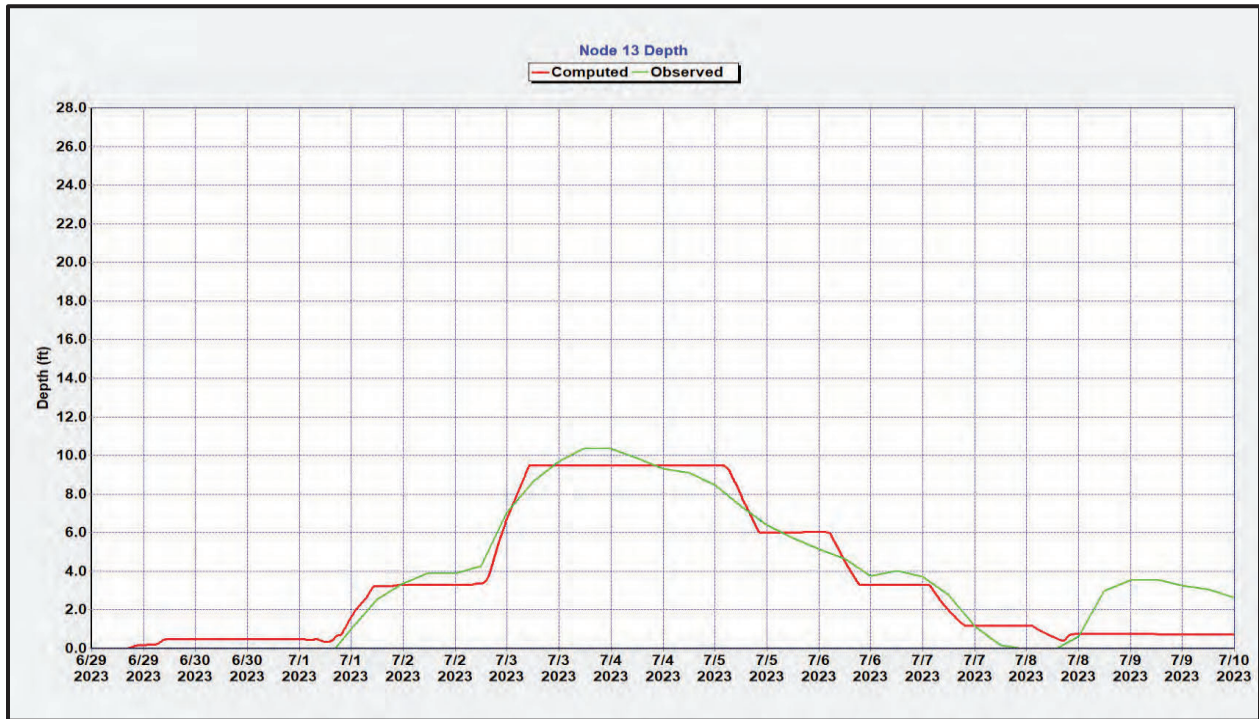
MH 4740 - 48-inch Influent: Flow (MGD)



MH 4740 - 48-inch Influent: Depth (ft)

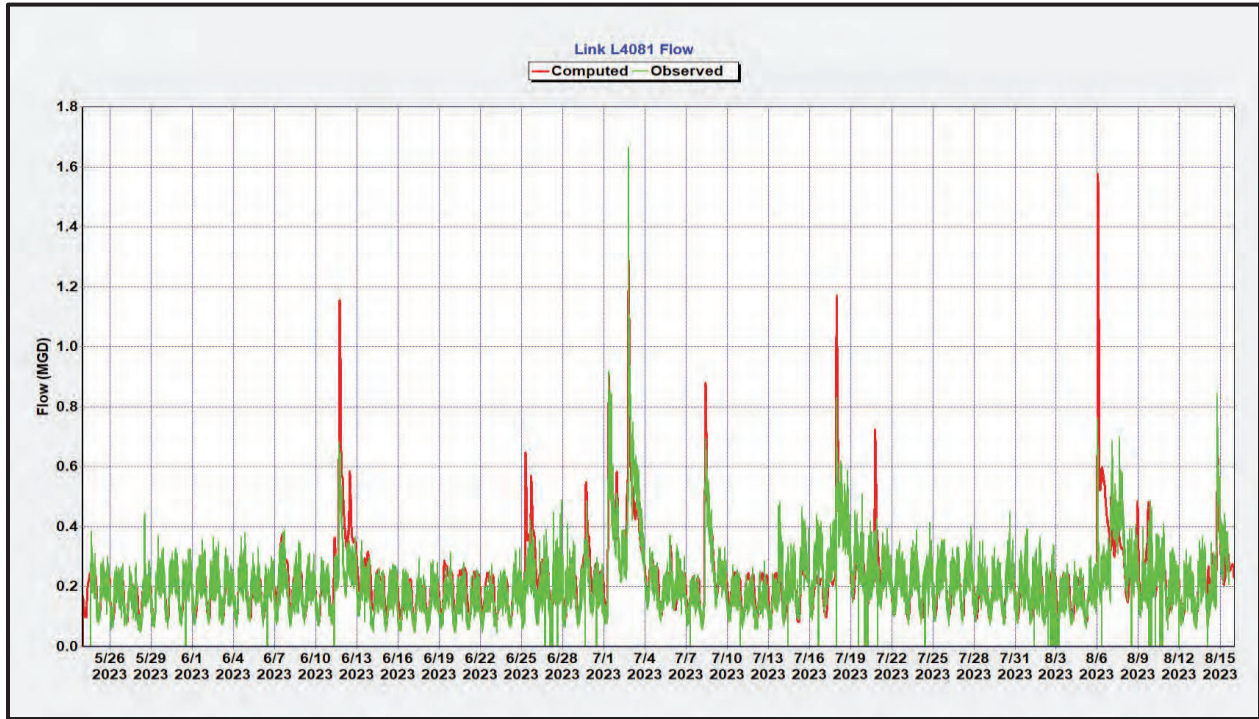


EQ Basin: Depth (ft)

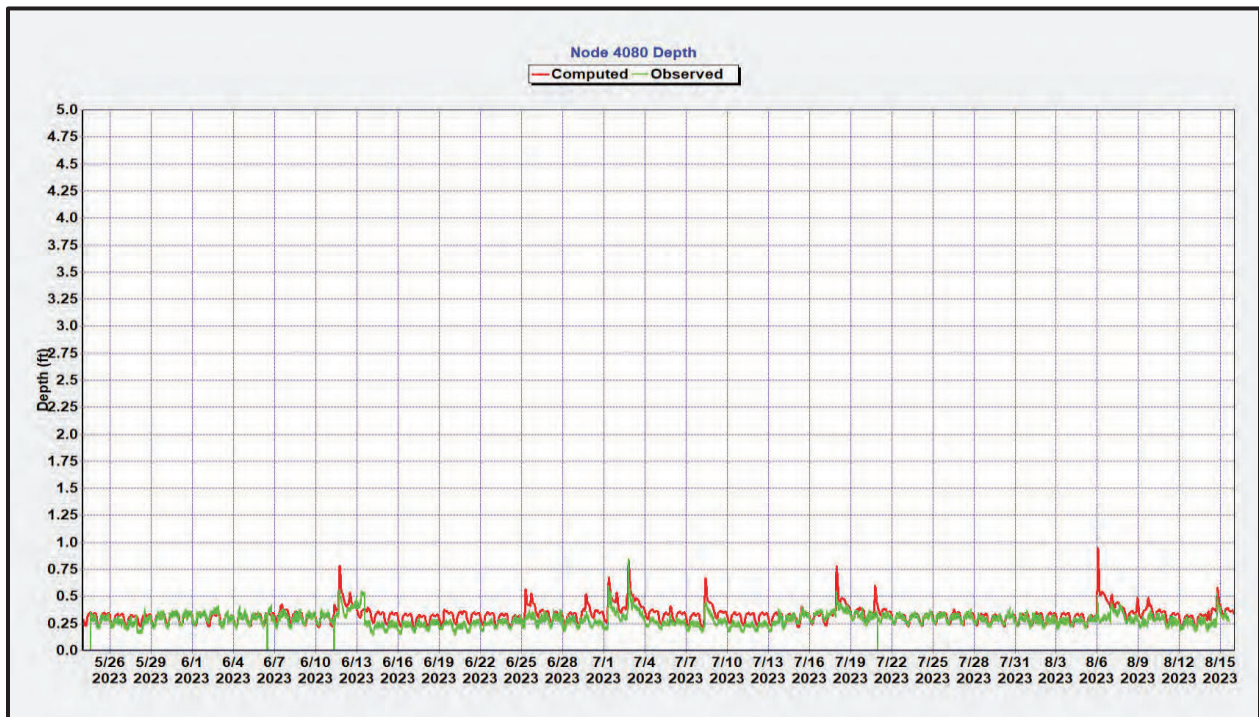


Wet Weather Full Span Validation Period
May 24, 2023 – August 14, 2023

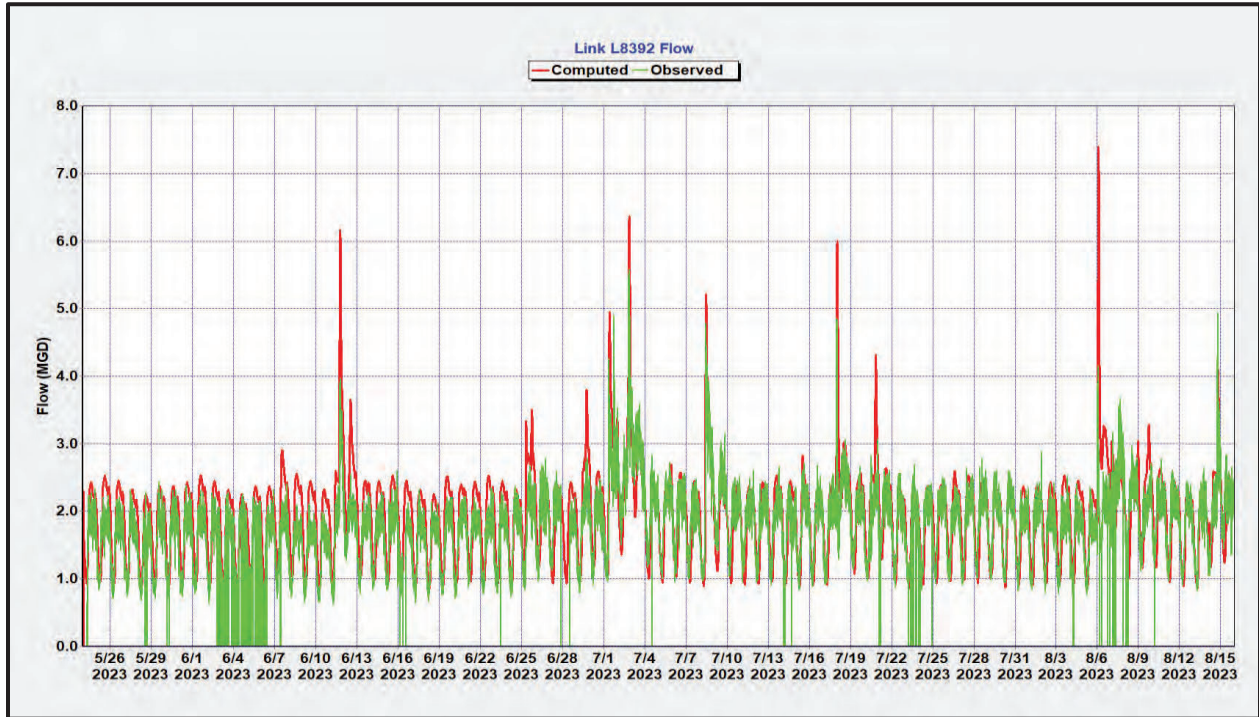
MH 4080 - 15-inch Influent: Flow (MGD)



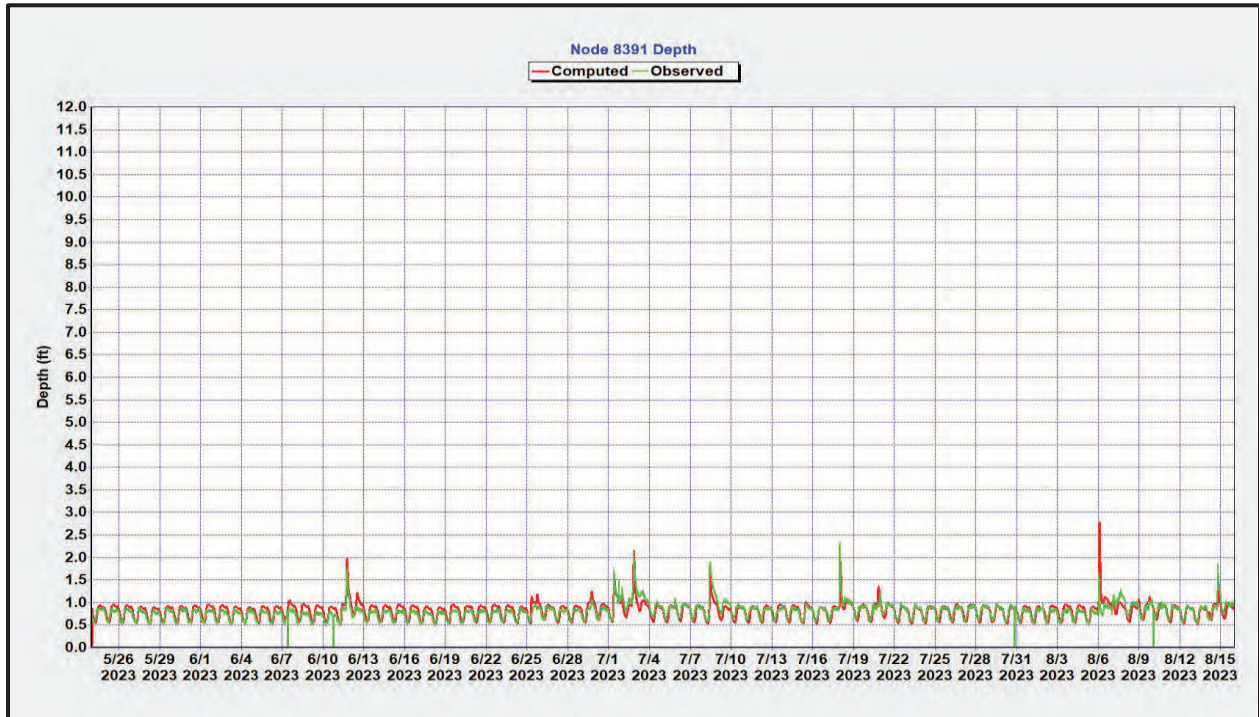
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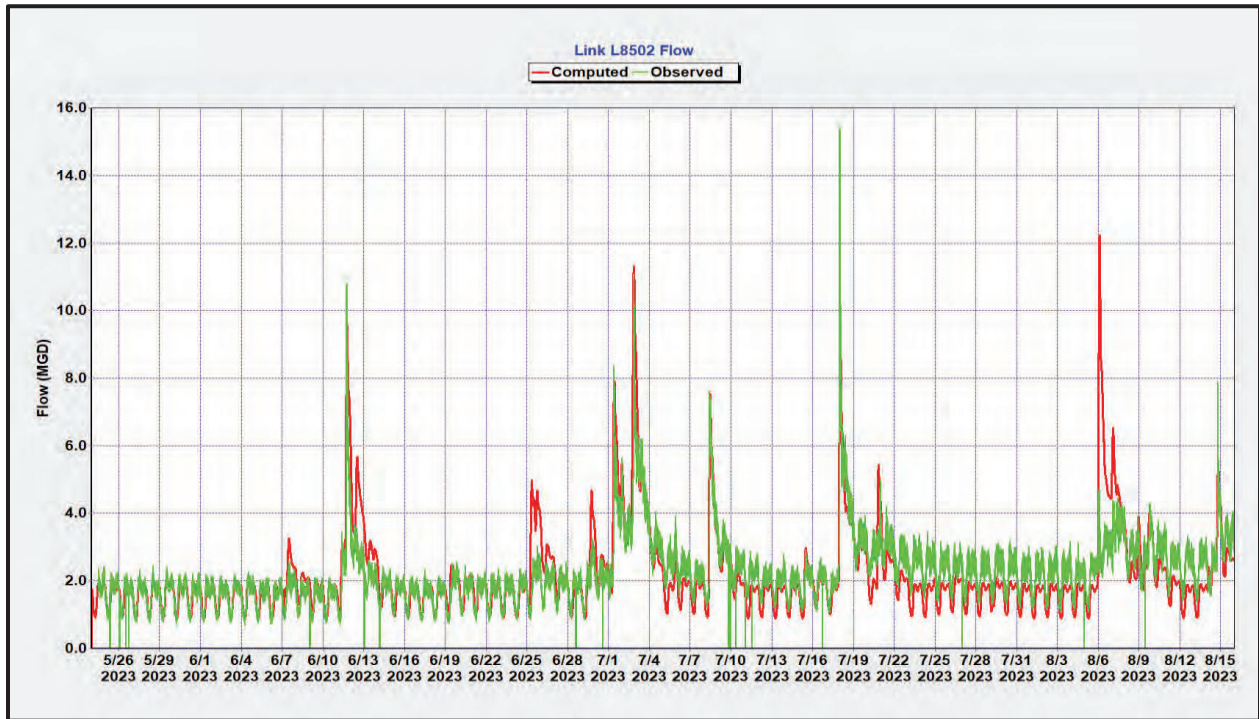
MH 8391 - 36-inch Influent: Flow (MGD)



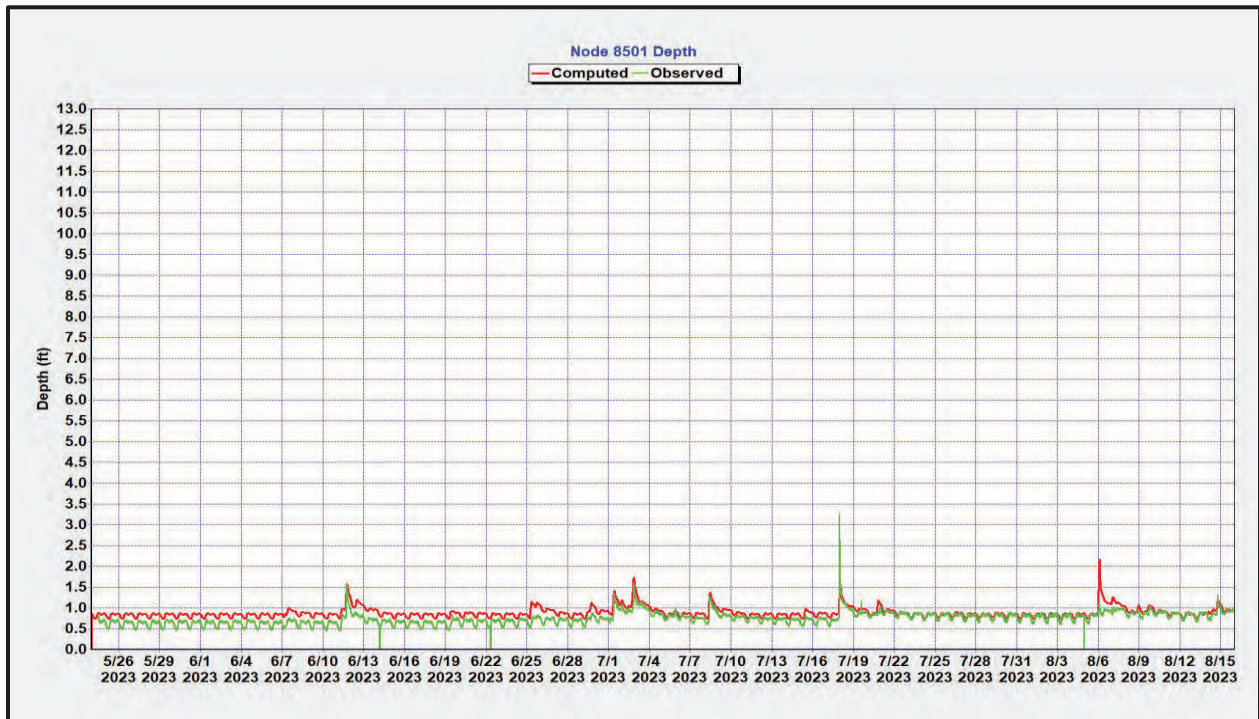
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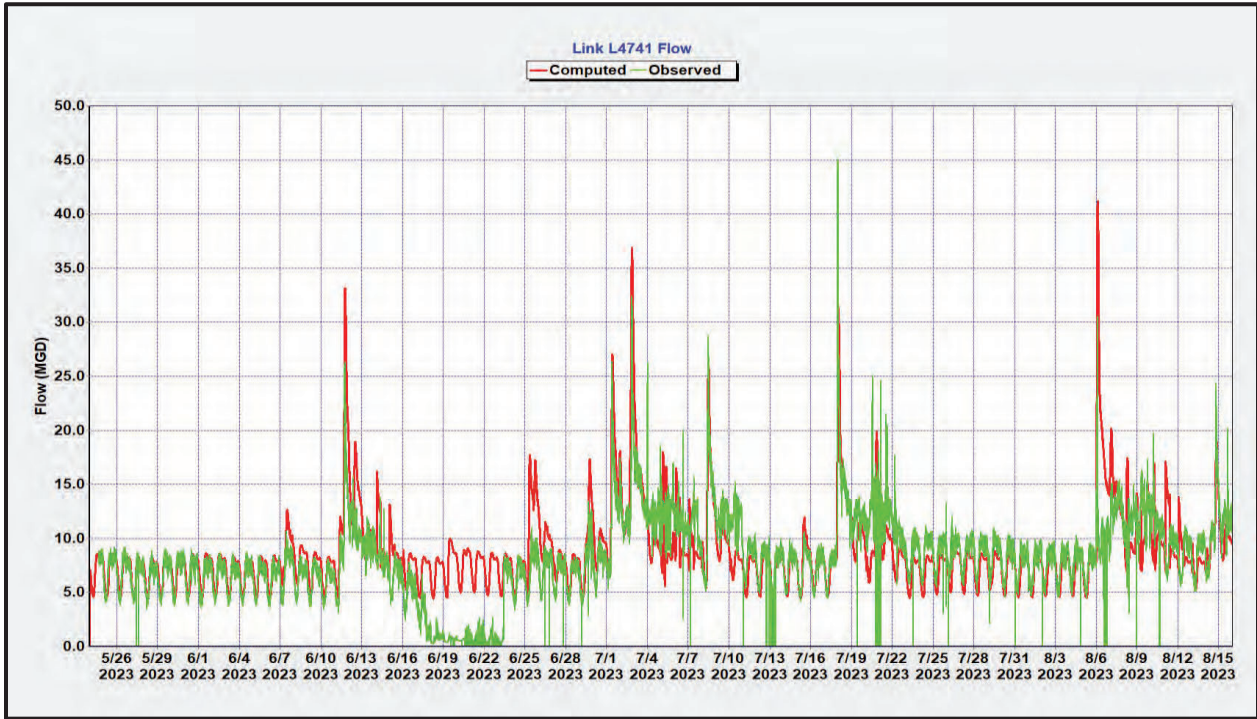
MH 8501 - 42-inch Influent: Flow (MGD)



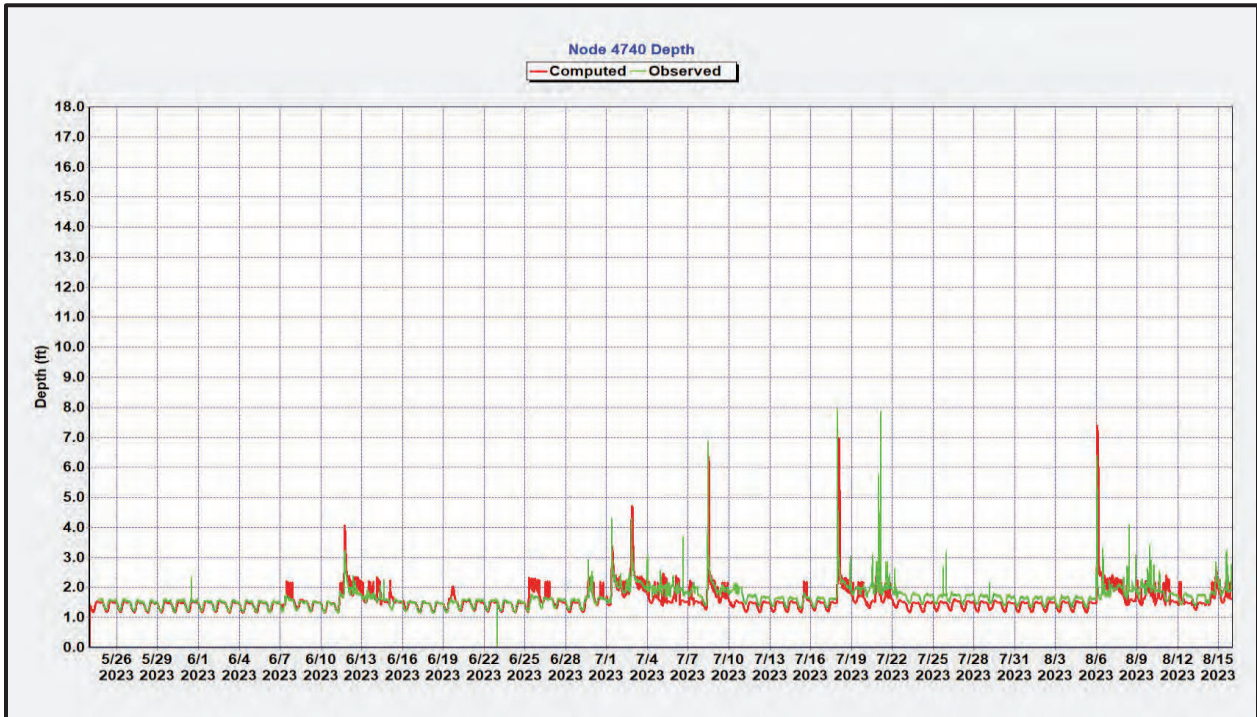
MH 8501 – 42-inch Influent: Depth (ft)



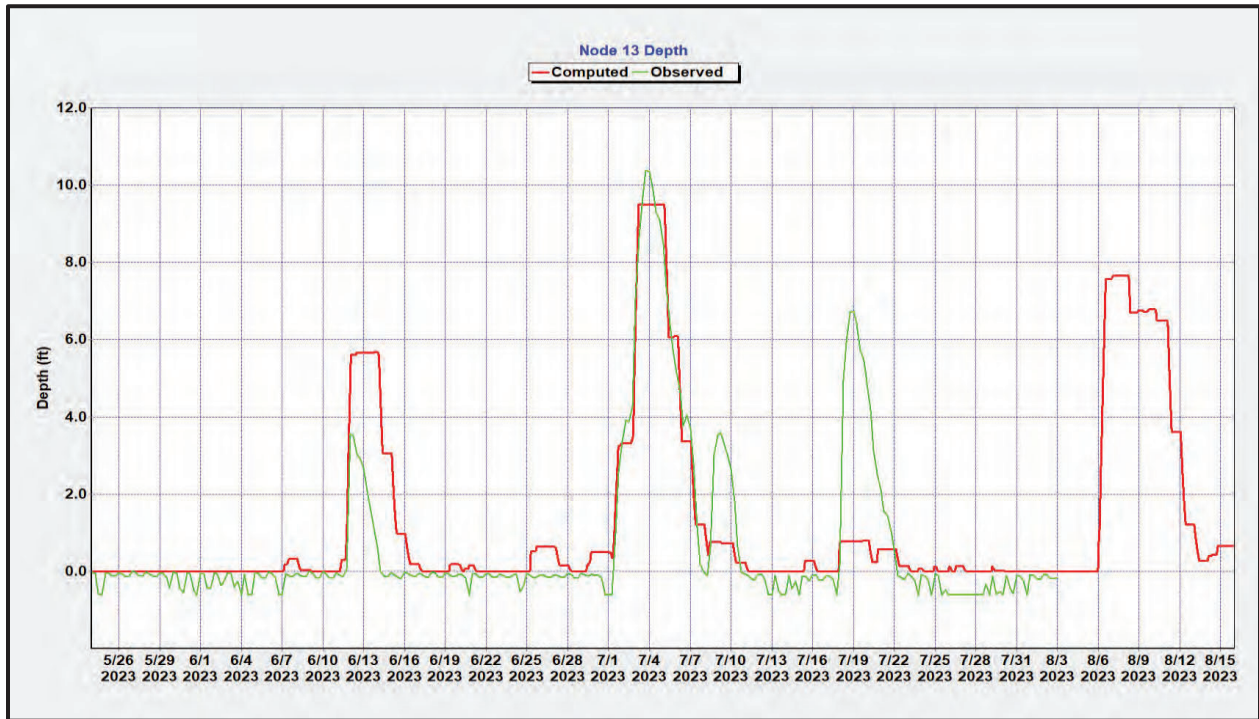
MH 4740 - 48-inch Influent: Flow (MGD)



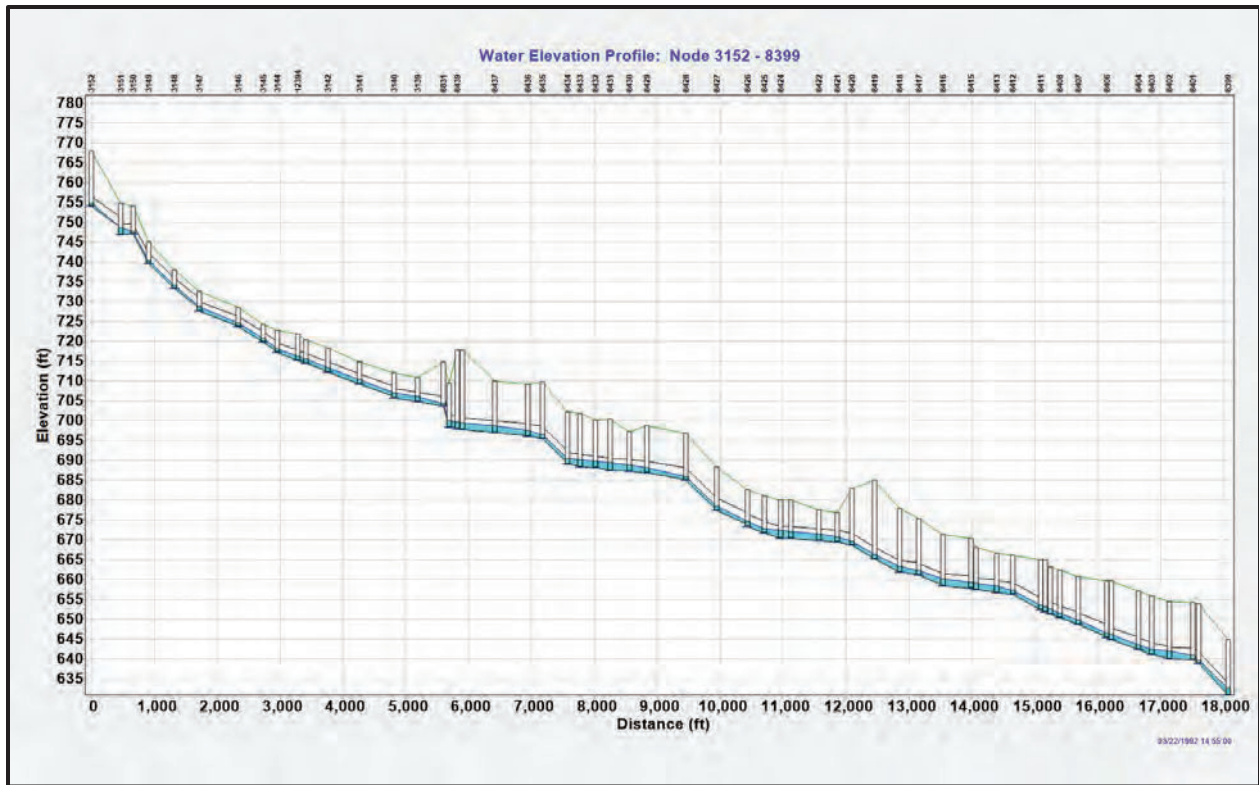
MH 4740 - 48-inch Influent: Depth (ft)



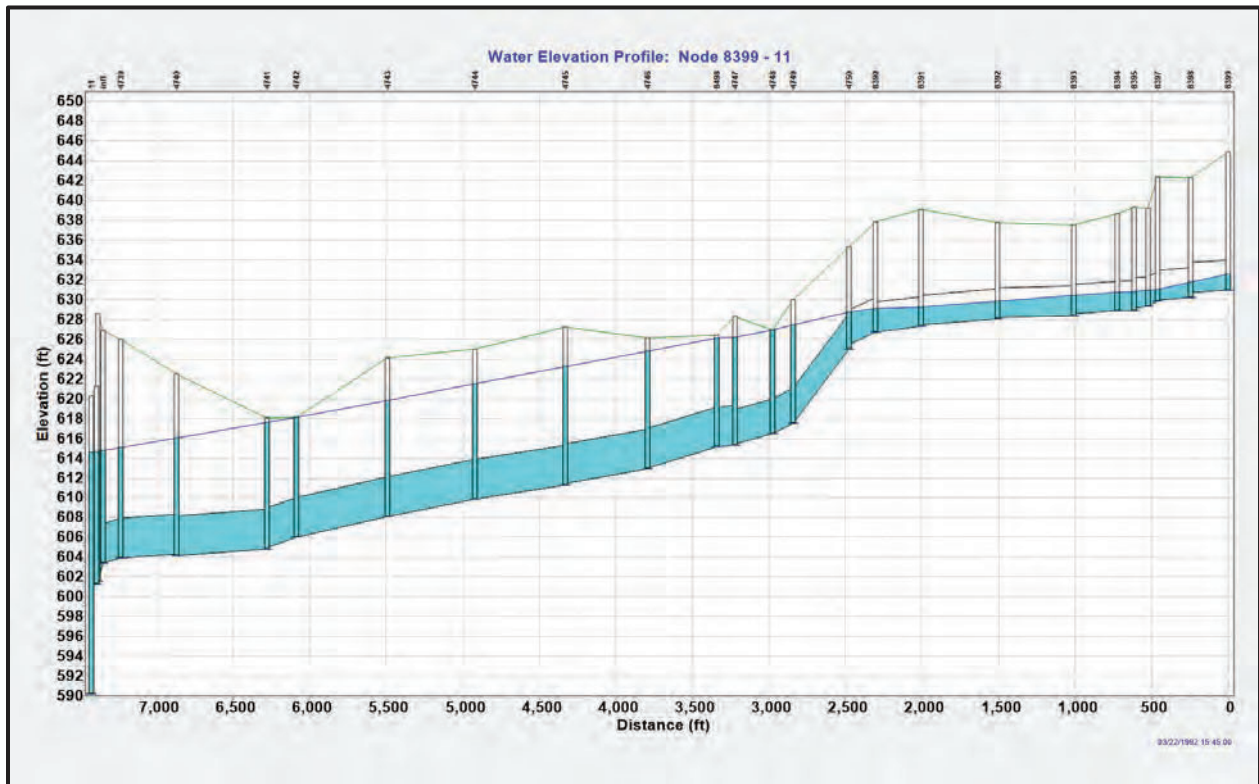
EQ Basin: Depth (ft)



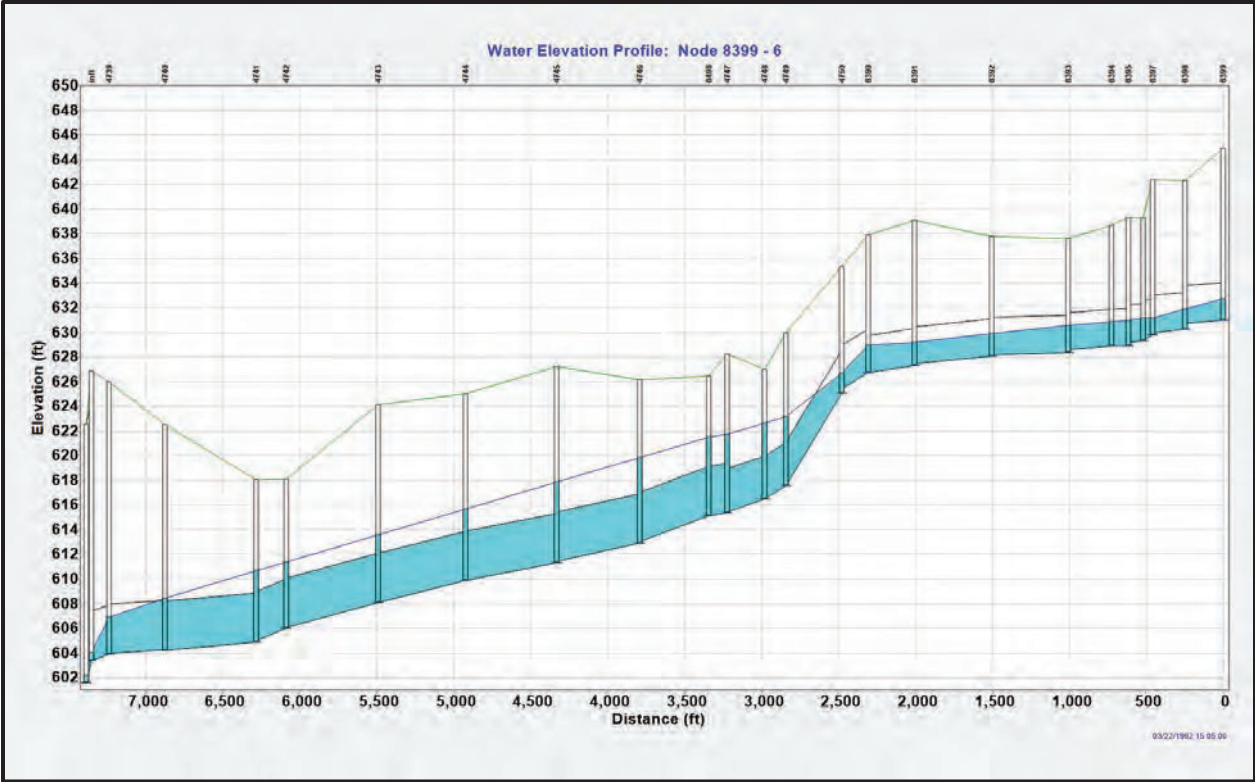
Attachment 4
Peak Hydraulic Grade Lines



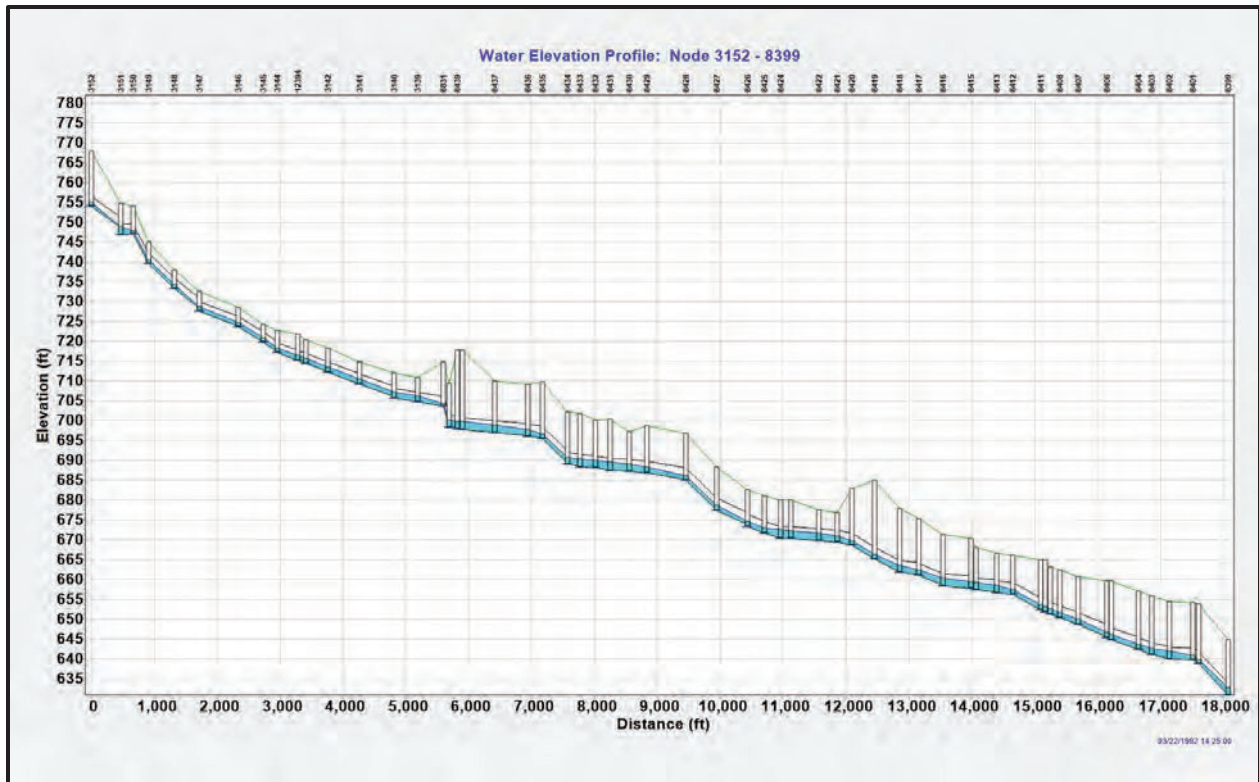
Upstream West Interceptor Hydraulic Grade Line 10-Year, 1-Hour Design Storm



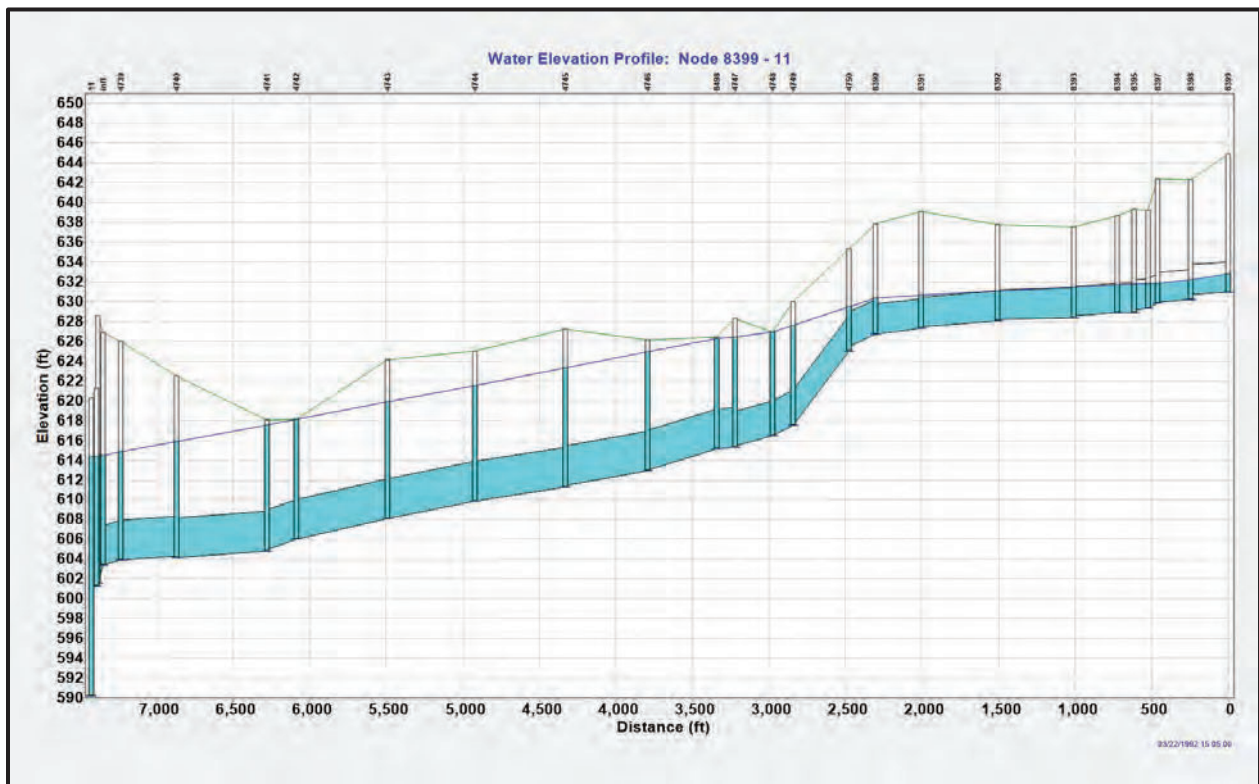
Downstream West Interceptor Hydraulic Grade Line 10-Year, 1-Hour Design Storm



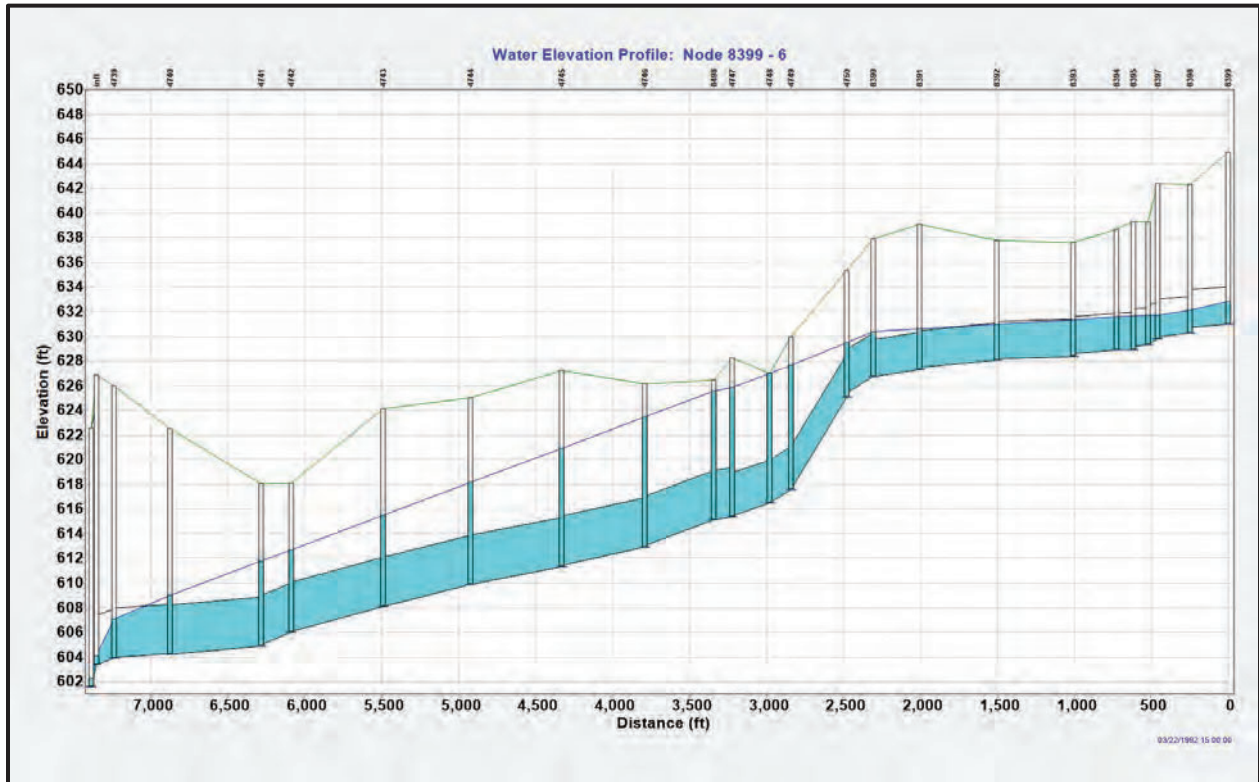
Downstream West Interceptor Hydraulic Grade Line 10-Year, 1-Hour Design Storm Without WWTP Capacity Limitations



Upstream West Interceptor Hydraulic Grade Line 25-Year, 1-Hour Design Storm



Downstream West Interceptor Hydraulic Grade Line 25-Year, 1-Hour Design Storm



Downstream West Interceptor Hydraulic Grade Line 25-Year, 1-Hour Design Storm Without WWTP Capacity Limitations

Attachment 5
Cost Estimate

ALTERNATIVE 1					
Item	Description	QNTY	UNIT	UNIT COST (\$)	TOTAL COST (\$)
1	MOBILIZATION/ DEMOBILIZATION (5%)	1	LS	2,076,000	2,076,000
2	CONTRACTOR CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING (2%)	1	LS	814,000	814,000
3	MISC. UTILITY RELOCATION ALLOWANCE	1	LS	100,000	100,000
4	MAINTENANCE AND PROTECTION OF TRAFFIC	1	LS	100,000	100,000
5	TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL	1	LS	100,000	100,000
6	BYPASS PUMPING	1	LS	100,000	100,000
7	36 MGD LIFT STATION	1	LS	34,434,200	34,434,200
8	36-INCH DIA. FORCE MAIN	3,050	LF	480	1,464,000
9	36-INCH DIA. FORCE MAIN - TRENCHLESS	400	LF	2,250	900,000
10	EQ BASIN DISCHARGE	1	LS	185,000	185,000
11	DIVERSION STRUCTURE WITH FLOW CONTROL	2	LS	222,000	444,000
12	42-INCH DIA. GRAVITY SEWER REPLACEMENT (MH 8399 TO MH 8397)	460	LF	1,130	519,800
13	36-INCH DIA. GRAVITY SEWER	200	LF	1,000	200,000
14	30-INCH DIA. GRAVITY SEWER	600	LF	880	528,000
15	BEDROCK EXCAVATION	4,840	CY	250	1,210,000
16	36-INCH DIA. GRAVITY SEWER REPLACEMENT (MH 3139 TO MH 8831)	415	LF	1,000	415,000
CONSTRUCTION COST SUBTOTAL (\$) =					43,590,000
10% CONSTRUCTION CONTINGENCY (ROUNDED) =					4,359,000
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION COST =					47,949,000
25% NON-CONSTRUCTION COSTS (ROUNDED) =					11,988,000
TOTAL COST =					59,937,000

ALTERNATIVE 2					
Item	Description	QNTY	UNIT	UNIT COST (\$)	TOTAL COST (\$)
1	MOBILIZATION/ DEMOBILIZATION (5%)	1	LS	1,604,000	1,604,000
2	CONTRACTOR CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING (2%)	1	LS	629,000	629,000
3	MISC. UTILITY RELOCATION ALLOWANCE	1	LS	100,000	100,000
4	MAINTENANCE AND PROTECTION OF TRAFFIC	1	LS	100,000	100,000
5	TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL	1	LS	100,000	100,000
6	BYPASS PUMPING	1	LS	100,000	100,000
7	14 MGD LIFT STATION	1	LS	13,946,500	13,946,500
8	24-INCH DIA. FORCE MAIN	2,100	LF	370	777,000
9	EQ BASIN DISCHARGE	1	LS	185,000	185,000
10	CONNECTION FROM LIFT STATION	1	LS	500,000	500,000
11	54-INCH DIA. GRAVITY SEWER	1,400	LF	1,430	2,002,000
12	54-INCH DIA. GRAVITY SEWER - UNDER I-69	400	LF	8,080	3,232,000
13	48-INCH DIA. GRAVITY RELIEF SEWER	2,250	LF	1,280	2,880,000
14	42-INCH DIA. GRAVITY RELIEF SEWER	970	LF	1,130	1,096,100
15	30-INCH DIA. GRAVITY RELIEF SEWER	1,830	LF	880	1,610,400
16	DIVERSION STRUCTURE	3	LS	185,000	555,000
17	BEDROCK EXCAVATION	15,400	CY	250	3,850,000
18	36-INCH DIA. GRAVITY SEWER REPLACEMENT (MH 3139 TO MH 8831)	415	LF	1,000	415,000
CONSTRUCTION COST SUBTOTAL (\$) =					33,682,000
10% CONSTRUCTION CONTINGENCY (ROUNDED) =					3,369,000
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION COST =					37,051,000
25% NON-CONSTRUCTION COSTS (ROUNDED) =					9,263,000
TOTAL COST =					46,314,000

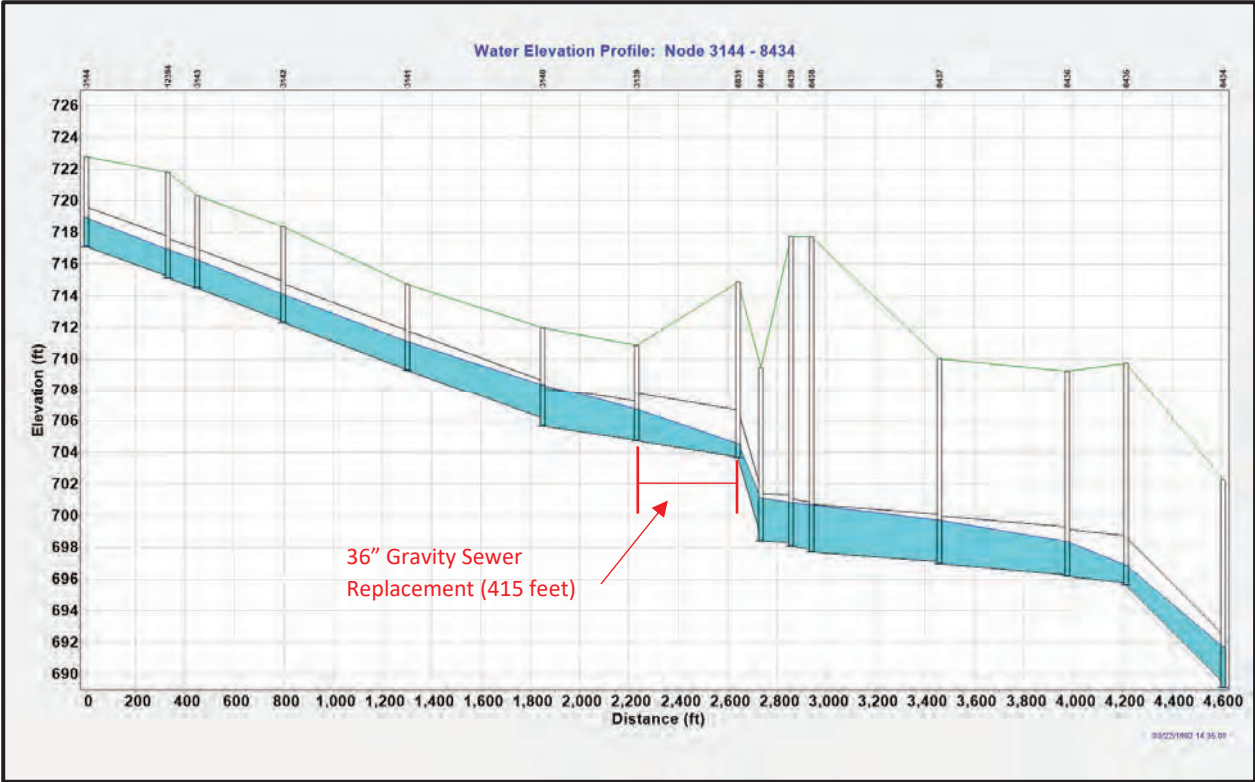
ALTERNATIVE 3					
Item	Description	QNTY	UNIT	UNIT COST (\$)	TOTAL COST (\$)
1	MOBILIZATION/ DEMOBILIZATION (5%)	1	LS	1,563,000	1,563,000
2	CONTRACTOR CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING (2%)	1	LS	613,000	613,000
3	MISC. UTILITY RELOCATION ALLOWANCE	1	LS	100,000	100,000
4	MAINTENANCE AND PROTECTION OF TRAFFIC	1	LS	100,000	100,000
5	TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL	1	LS	100,000	100,000
6	BYPASS PUMPING	1	LS	500,000	500,000
7	14 MGD LIFT STATION	1	LS	13,946,500	13,946,500
8	24-INCH DIAMETER FORCE MAIN	2,100	LF	370	777,000
9	EQ BASIN DISCHARGE	1	LS	185,000	185,000
10	CONNECTION FROM LIFT STATION	1	LS	500,000	500,000
11	54-INCH DIAMETER GRAVITY RELIEF SEWER	1,400	LF	1,430	2,002,000
12	54-INCH DIAMETER GRAVITY RELIEF SEWER - UNDER I-69	400	LF	8,080	3,232,000
13	48-INCH DIAMETER GRAVITY RELIEF SEWER	2,250	LF	1,280	2,880,000
14	48-INCH DIA. GRAVITY SEWER REPLACEMENT (MH 8390 TO MH 4747)	920	LF	1,280	1,177,600
15	42-INCH DIA. GRAVITY SEWER REPLACEMENT (MH 8396 TO MH 8390)	1,790	LF	1,130	2,022,700
16	DIVERSION STRUCTURE	1	LS	185,000	185,000
17	BEDROCK EXCAVATION	9,865	CY	250	2,466,200
18	LATERAL CONNECTIONS	2	EA	25,000	50,000
19	36-INCH DIA. GRAVITY SEWER REPLACEMENT (MH 3139 TO MH 8831)	415	LF	1,000	415,000
CONSTRUCTION COST SUBTOTAL (\$) =					32,815,000
10% CONSTRUCTION CONTINGENCY (ROUNDED) =					3,282,000
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION COST =					36,097,000
25% NON-CONSTRUCTION COSTS (ROUNDED) =					9,025,000
TOTAL COST =					45,122,000

Attachment 6
Alternatives Hydraulic Grade Lines

Upstream Solution for Alternatives 1, 2, and 3

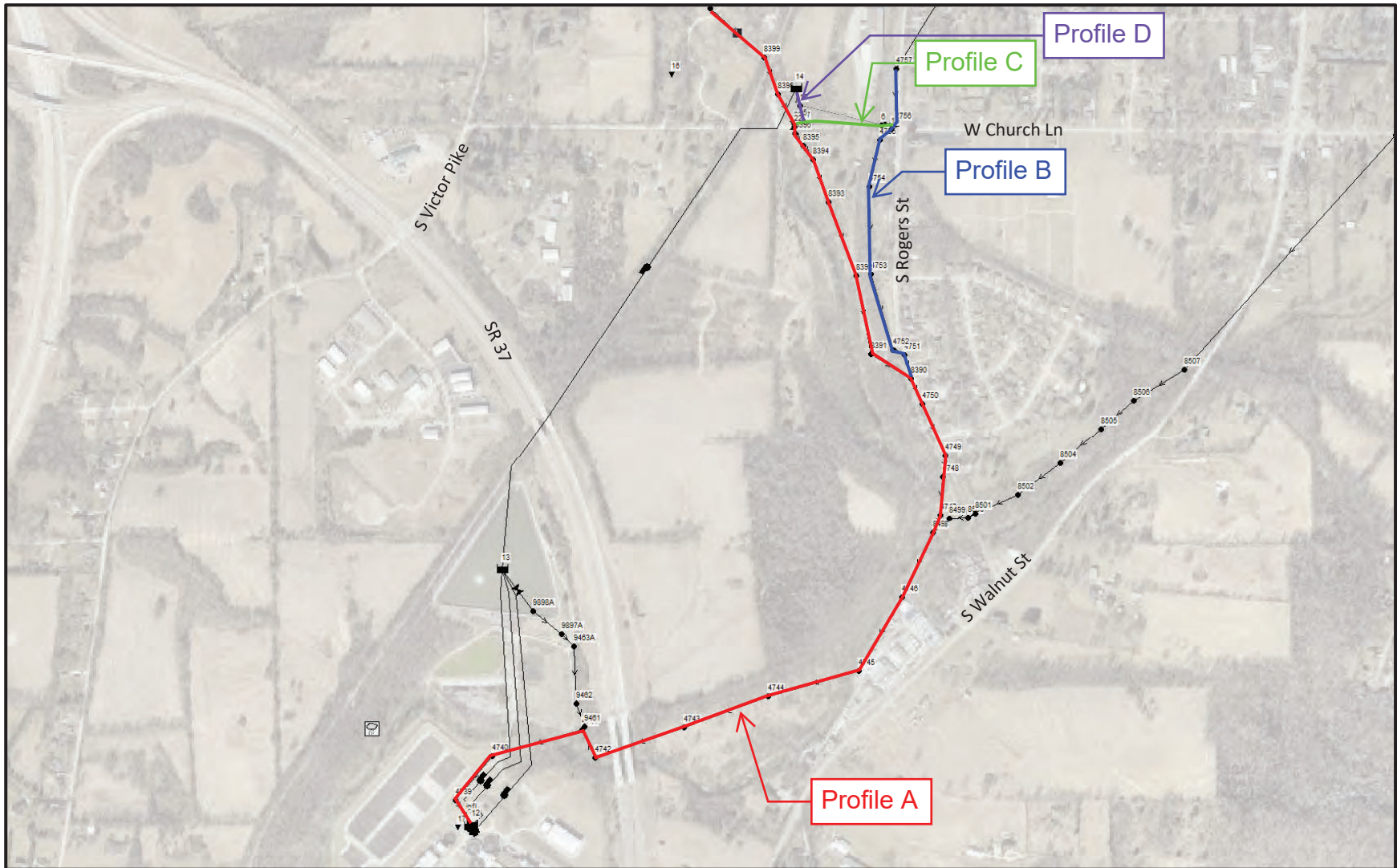


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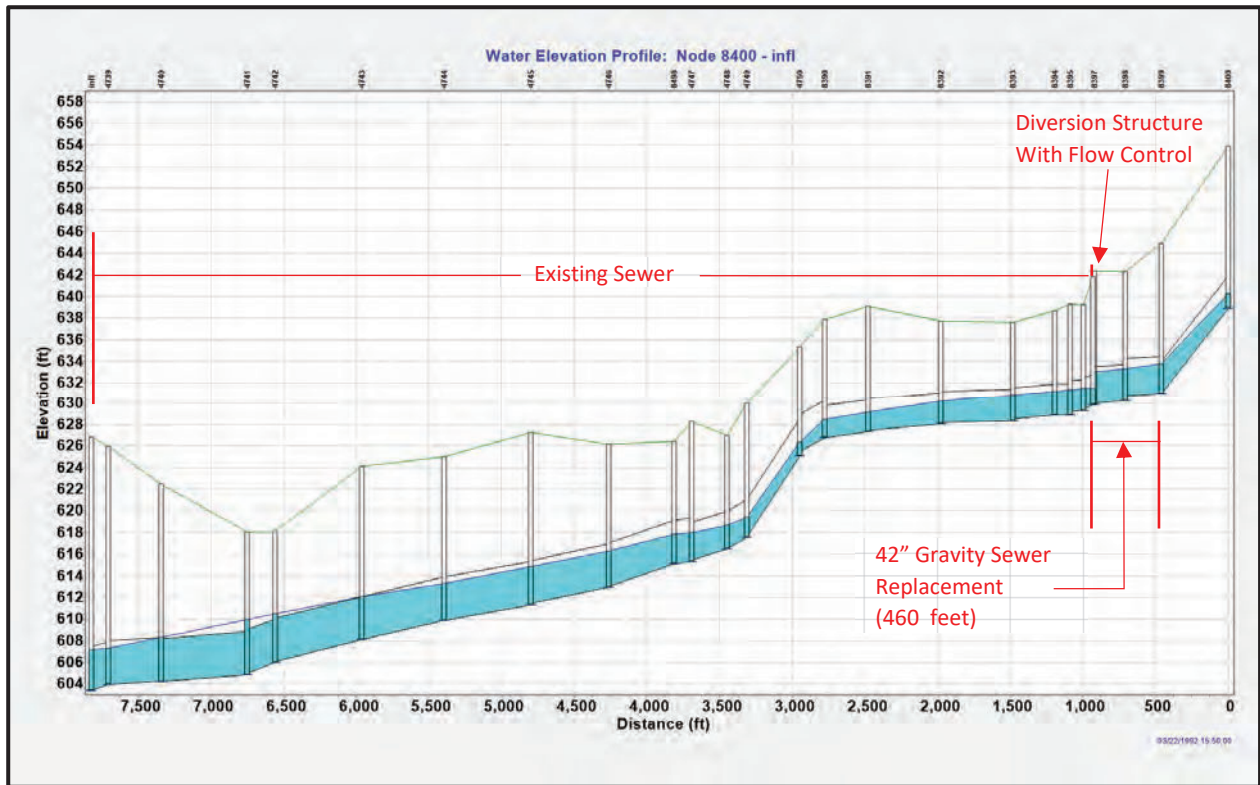


Profile A Hydraulic Grade Line 50-Year, 1-Hour Design Storm

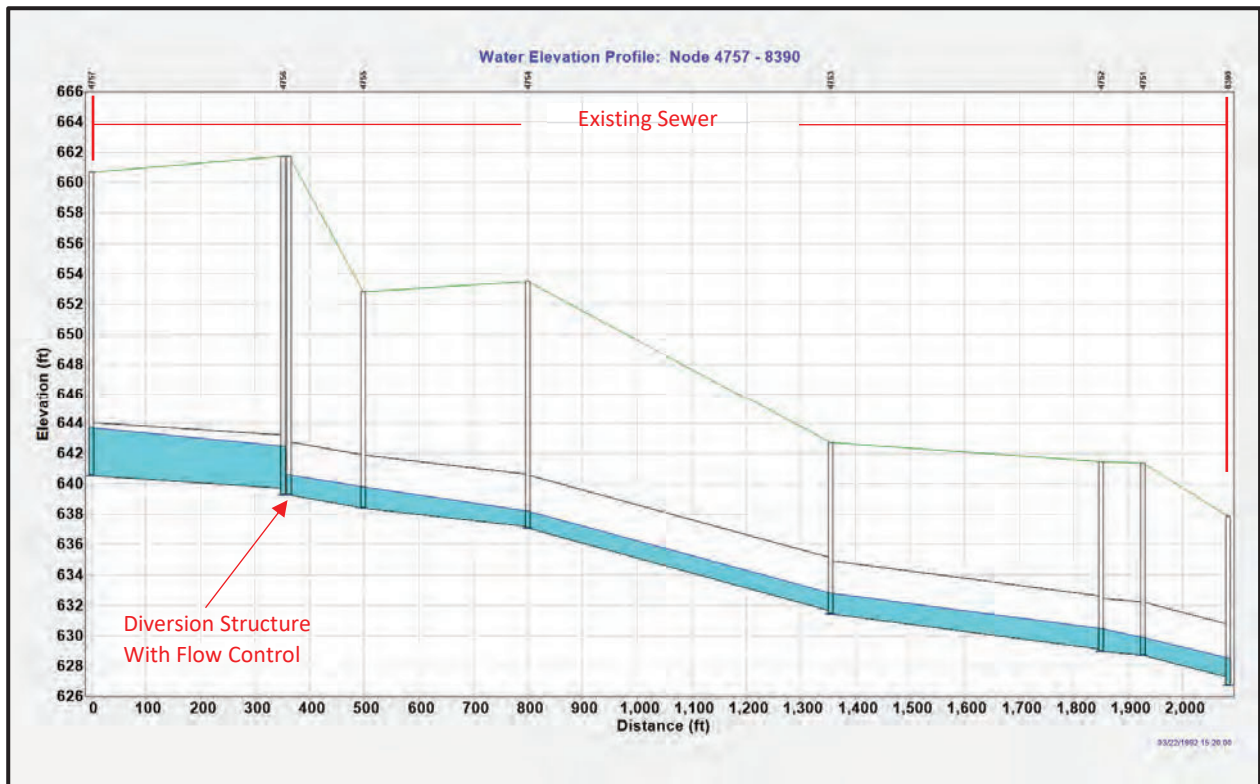
Alternative 1



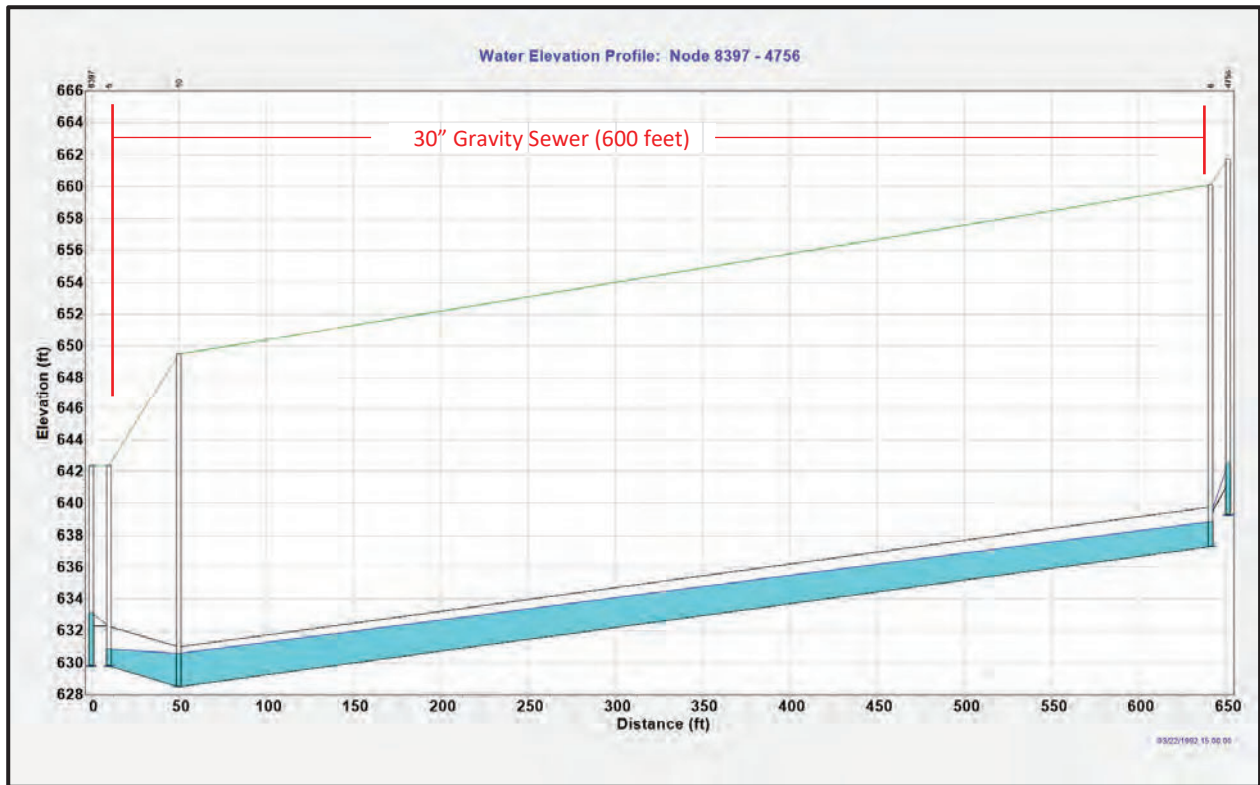
Profiles Shown



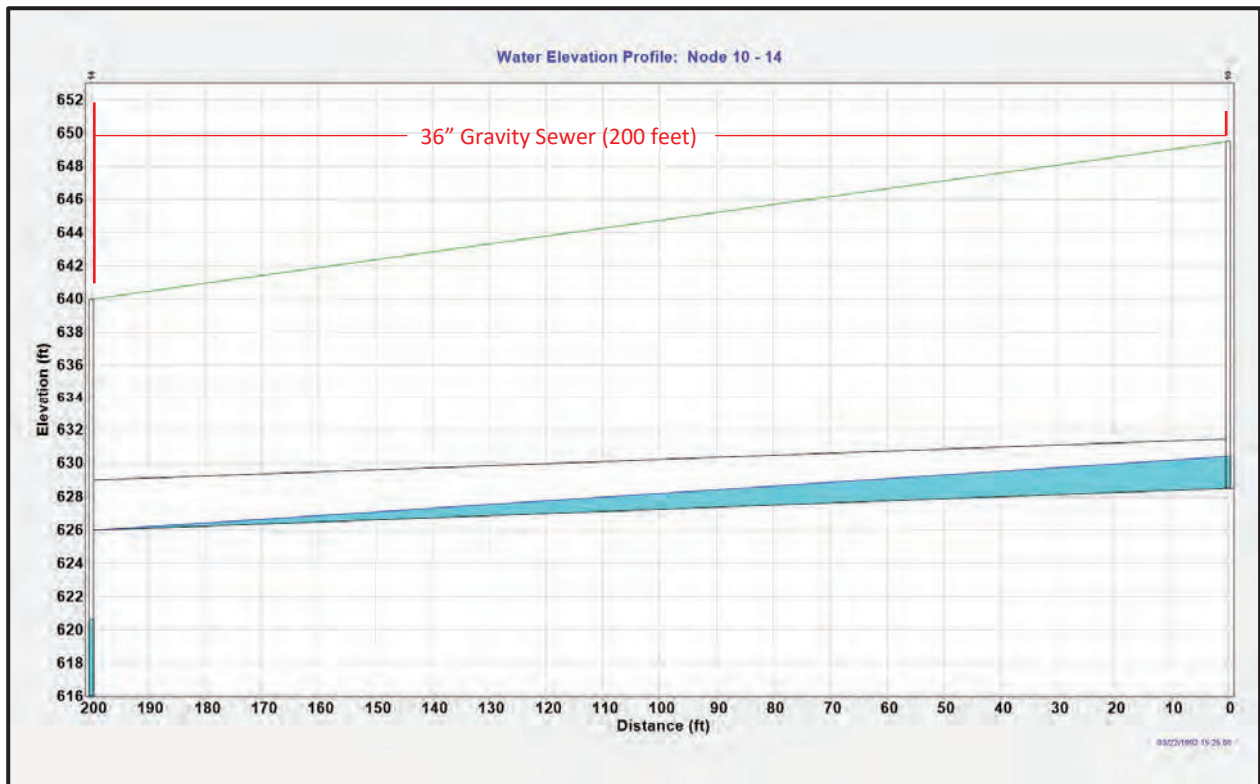
Profile A Hydraulic Grade Line 50-Year, 1-Hour Design Storm



Profile B Hydraulic Grade Line 50-Year, 1-Hour Design Storm



Profile C Hydraulic Grade Line 50-Year, 1-Hour Design Storm

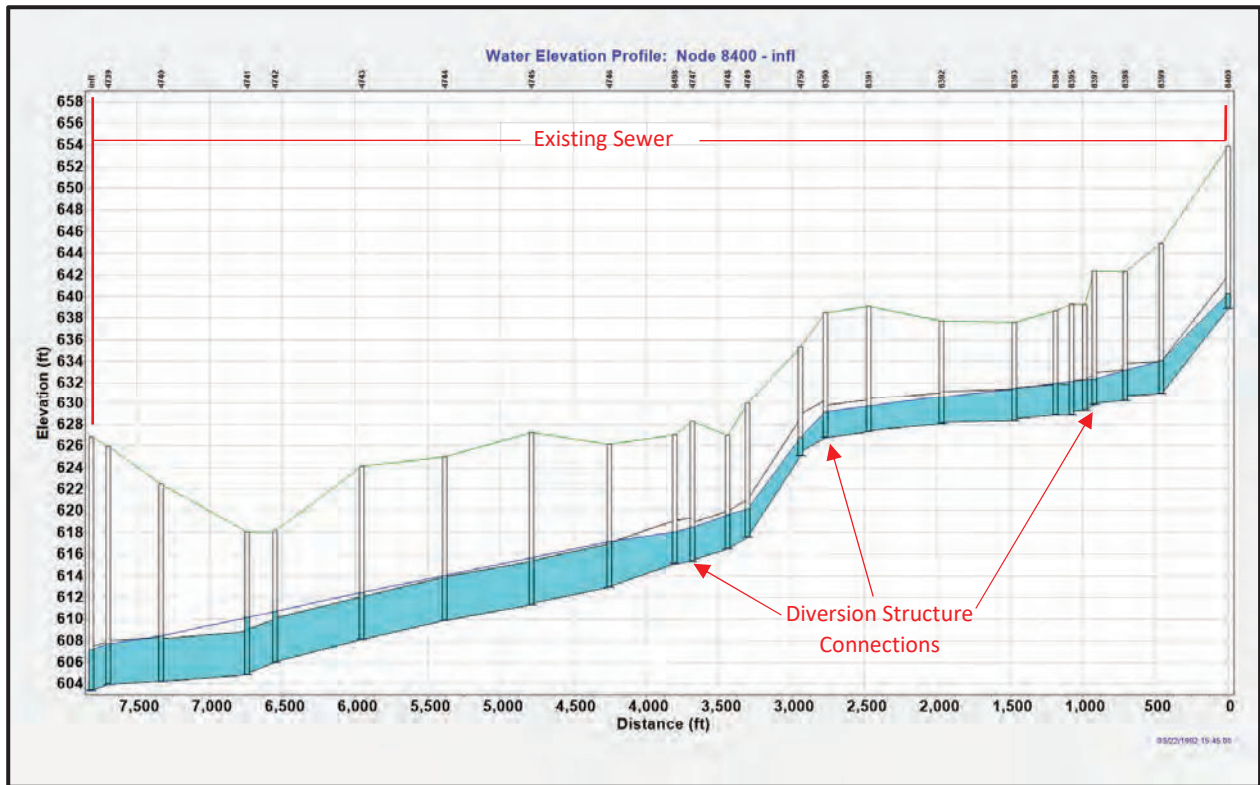


Profile D Hydraulic Grade Line 50-Year, 1-Hour Design Storm

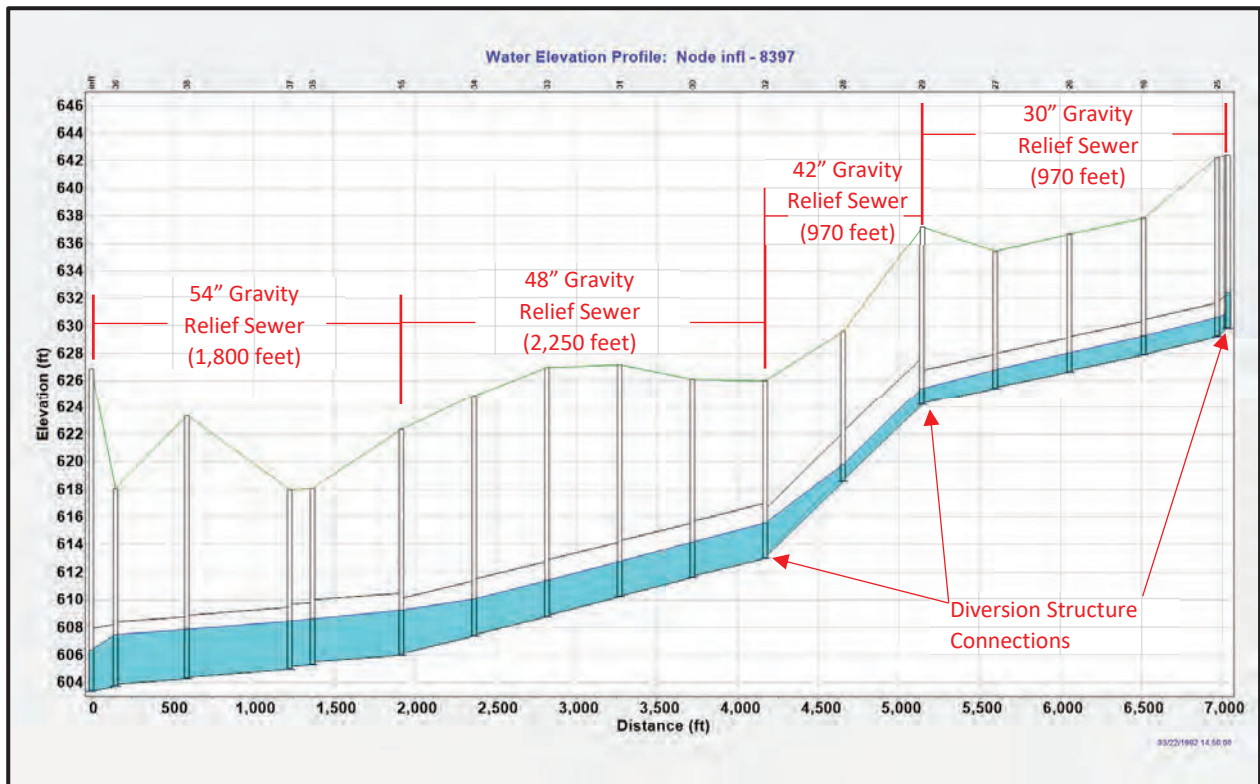
Alternative 2



Profiles Shown

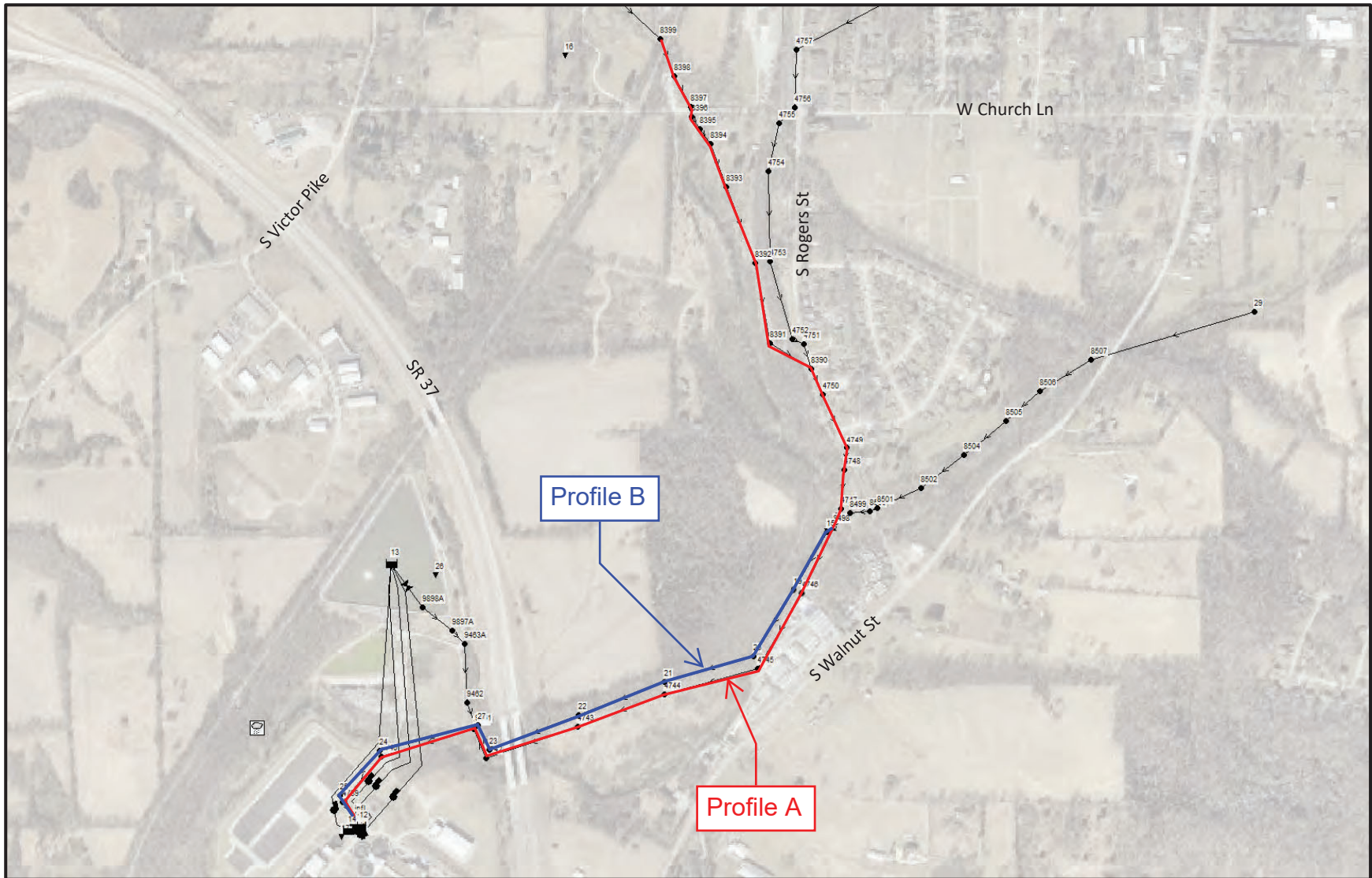


Profile A Hydraulic Grade Line 50-Year, 1-Hour Design Storm



Profile B Hydraulic Grade Line 50-Year, 1-Hour Design Storm

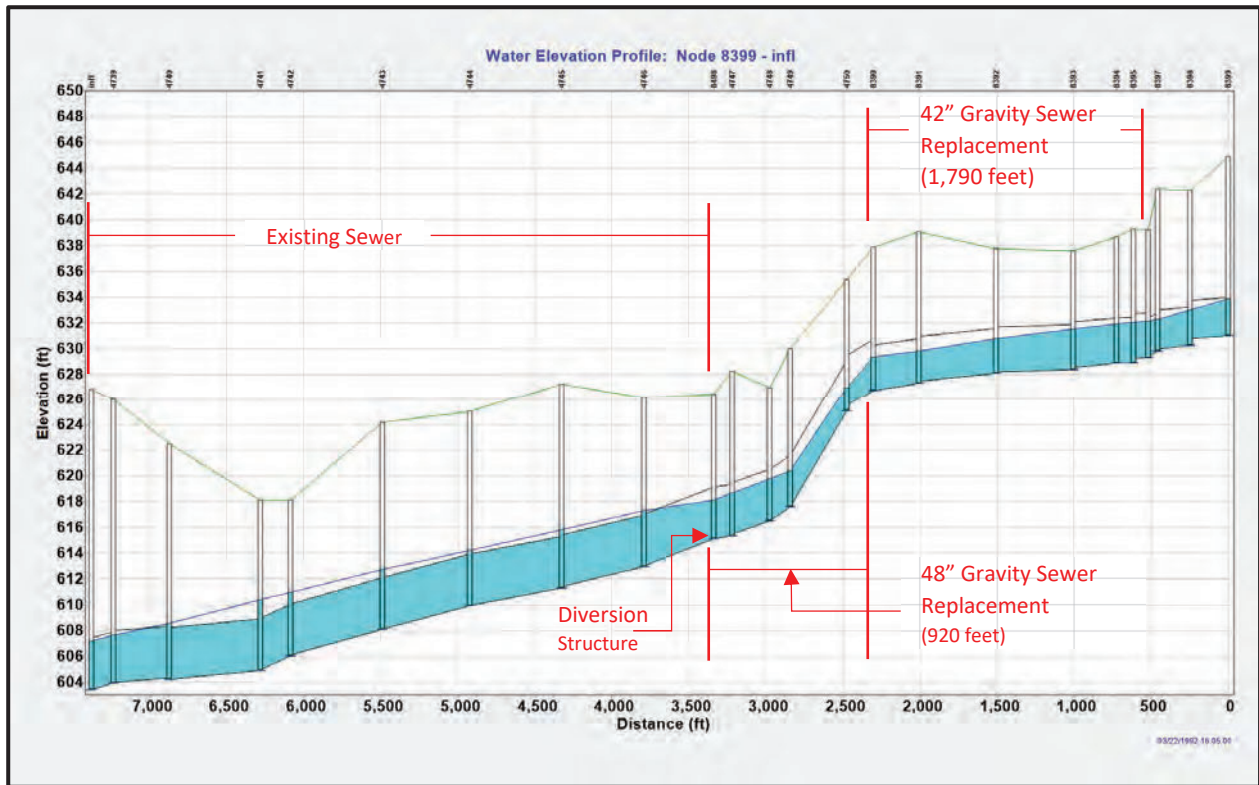
Alternative 3



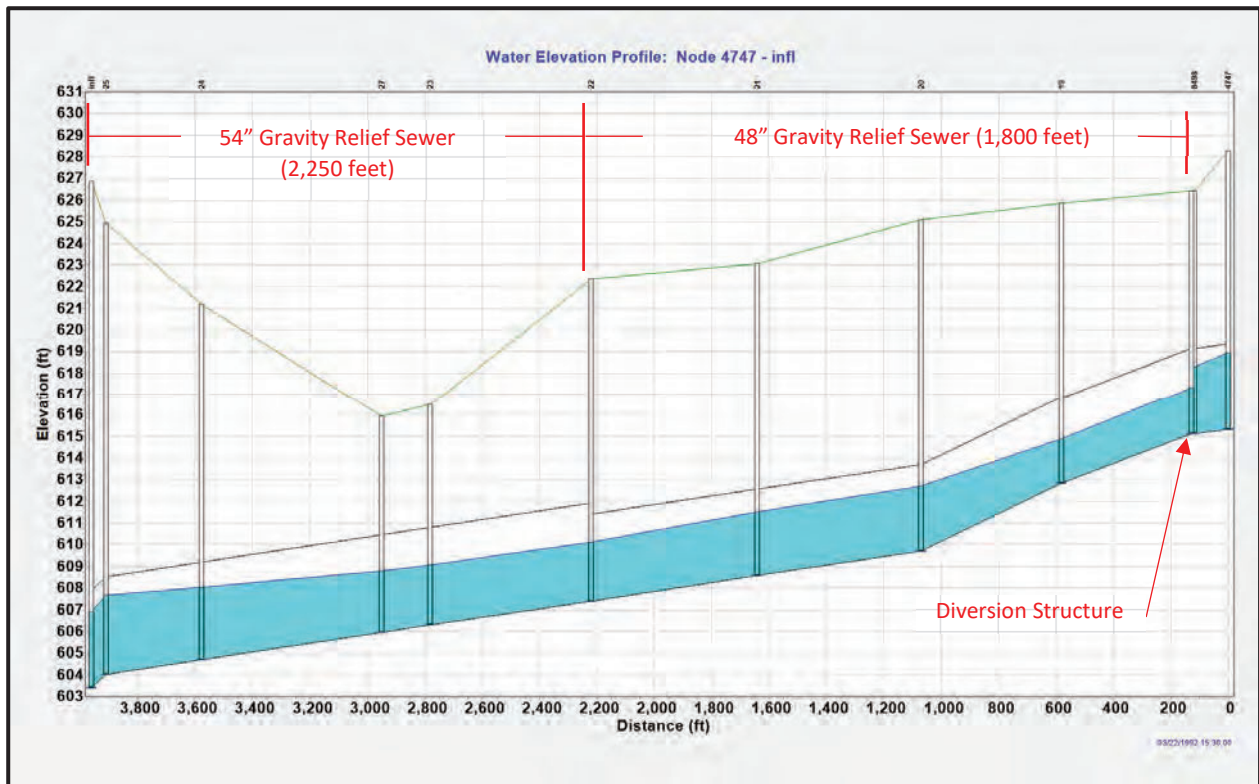
Profile B

Profile A

Profiles Shown



Profile A Hydraulic Grade Line 50-Year, 1-Hour Design Storm



Profile B Hydraulic Grade Line 50-Year, 1-Hour Design Storm

To: Phil Peden, PE
City of Bloomington Utilities Department

From: Jared Ward
Project Manager/ Stantec

Project/File: Summit District PUD/193806201
Date: January 25, 2024

Reference: RE: Sanitary Sewer and Water Capacity Analysis

This memo is to provide confirmation of the Summit District Development Teams understanding of the ability for the proposed PUD development to be served for both sanitary sewer and water.

Sanitary Sewer

The Dillman WWTP West Interceptor – Summit District Impact memo dated 9/5/2023 prepared by Commonwealth Engineers identified existing system capacity issues, overall impacts of planned development in the sewer shed and the impact of the Summit District PUD. The development team, the City and CBU are currently incorporating these findings, contributions and related improvement schedules into the development agreement.

Since the issuance of the above referenced memo, the development team has been working with CBU and subsequently Commonwealth Engineers to analyze refinements to the overall unit count and planned connection points for the development. The following design adjustments were analyzed:

- Development discharge points:
 - o The updated design proposes two connection points for the development vs the single previous connection:
 - Phase 1 (Shasta Meadows) connection point will be at MH 7600 with a proposed Peak Daily Flow Rate of 0.682 MGD. The updated modeling by Commonwealth as noted in email on 1/10/2024 will meet the capacity at the connection point, and the downstream 20-inch segment with no SSO's.
 - Phases 2-5 connection point will be at MH 3147, or further downstream along the 30-inch segment with a proposed Peak Daily Flow of 4.588 MGD. The update will not create additional SSOs in the existing system, but will increase SSO volume at the existing locations identified in Section 4 of the report.
- Reduction in overall development flows
 - o The updated development design reduces the overall unit count from 4,966 down to 4,250. With this adjustment, the updated Peak Daily Flow Rate of 5.27 MGD was modeled. This flow contribution still resulted in SSO's as identified in Section 4 of the report.

It is the development team's understanding that these modifications and required improvements are being incorporated into CBU's improvement assumptions. It is also our understanding that the planned delivery

Reference: RE: Sanitary Sewer and Water Capacity Analysis

dates in the PUD Submittal Package align with CBU's schedule for the necessary infrastructure improvements related to the sanitary sewer system. Summit District Development Team anticipates an MOU with CBU that specifies the timing and participation necessary with each final plan approved by the City Planning Department.

Water Supply

The Summit District Development team understands the need to provide modeling of the proposed water system to accommodate adequate fire flow within the development. While preliminary review of existing flows and pressures at the development connection points provided by CBU indicate there will be sufficient flows to accommodate the full development, we will be creating a model to verify both proposed phasing and full buildout are compliant with the fire flow requirements.

Sincerely,

STANTEC CONSULTING SERVICES INC.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jared T. Ward". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the beginning and end.

Jared Ward

Senior Principal, Engineering Design Services Manager
Phone: 763-479-5126
Mobile: 612-503-0797
jared.ward@stantec.com

Reference: RE: Sanitary Sewer and Water Capacity Analysis

New Public Comment

From: Ted and Kathy Frick
1812 S. Weimer Rd.
Bloomington, IN 47403
Date: March 14, 2024
To: Bloomington Plan Commission
Re: Proposed Summit District PUD-18-23 along South Weimer Road

We have lived at our residence at 1812 S. Weimer Rd. since 1977. In our Sept. 6, 2023, letter to the Plan Commission, we mainly focused on storm water run-off and flooding concerns, and less so on transportation issues. Now we focus on transportation issues. We are very familiar with current traffic patterns in our area. For us, there are 2 ways we can go by automobile to destinations beyond Weimer Rd. We can go north to the Bloomfield Rd. or south to Tapp Rd. **The Weimer Rd. corridor currently has *no through connections to the east or to the west on public right of ways, as indicated in Figure 1 below.*** The Summit District PUD would create a new eastbound connection of Sudbury Dr. to Adams St. However, any new connections on the west side of Weimer Rd. are blocked by Interstate 69.

Summit District PUD Transportation Issues

The Summit District PUD is likely to create increased traffic congestion at 3 main choke points for outbound automobile traffic, especially during rush hours:

1. Weimer Rd. stop sign at Bloomfield Rd. Bloomfield Rd. traffic does not stop.
2. Weimer Rd. stop sign at Tapp Rd. Tapp Rd. traffic does not stop.
3. Adams St. at Allen St. Currently a 4-way stop.

See red circles 1, 2, and 3 in Fig. 1 below. The proposed Summit District PUD-18-23 would heavily impact traffic on Weimer Rd, as explained below, especially if many of the new people in the Summit District try to exit to the west via Sudbury Dr. and turn onto Weimer Rd. to get to Tapp Rd. or to W. 2nd St. (Bloomfield Rd.). The intersection of S. Adams St. and Tapp Rd. is now a roundabout, and unlikely to be a choke point (green circle 4 in Fig. 1).

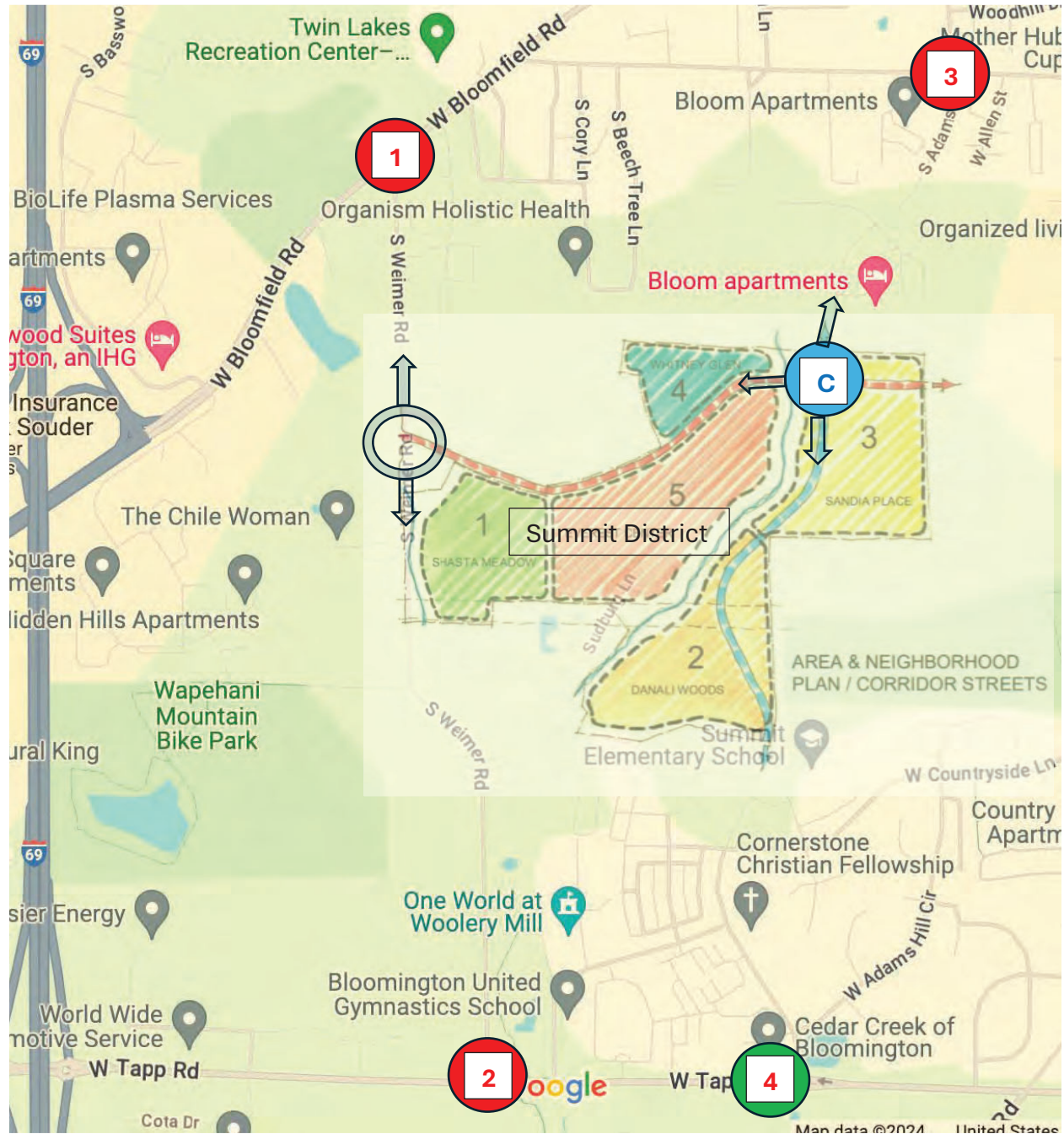
The total number of units was specified to be approximately 6,000 in the Summit PUD petition in July. At the Sept. 11 meeting of the Bloomington Plan Commission, the proposed number of units was less, possibly between 4,000 and 5,000. A further estimate has finally been provided *publicly* on March 13, less than a week before the next PC meeting on March 19, 2024. This latest estimate is 4,250 units total in the proposed Summit District PUD. When people are leaving for work, imagine the backed-up traffic at these choke points between 7 and 9 a.m. on weekdays! Likewise from 4 to 6 p.m. after work.

To put this in perspective, compare the city of Martinsville with the Summit PUD. Martinsville's population was 11,932 located on 5,862 acres, according to the 2020 U.S. Census. The Summit District PUD petition currently proposes 4,250 units, and assuming 2 adults per unit, this would be a population of about 8,500 adults in the 138.5-acre Summit District.

The main difference is their densities. Martinsville has 2 persons per acre, whereas Summit District would have 61 persons per acre. The density of Summit District is $61/2 = 30.7$ times as

great as the city of Martinsville. While these are ballpark estimates, they do put things into perspective, as Table 1 shows. And this will impact traffic congestion, because currently there are only 4 main ways to get in or out of the Summit PUD area to nearby main arterials (Tapp Rd. and Bloomfield Rd.). Note that S. Adams intersects with W. 2nd St where there is currently a stoplight, which is north of the Adams and Allen St. intersection at circle 3.

Figure 1. Summit District PUD nearby streets. Red circles are anticipated choke points.



A 5th possible way was proposed in the Summit PUD by connecting Adams St. through privately owned land to Weimer Rd. at Wapehani Rd. While this would help decrease traffic congestion

within the Summit PUD, it does not alleviate the current choke points at the ends of Weimer Rd. See Table 1 below and Fig. 1 above.

Table 1. Comparing Martinsville to the proposed Summit PUD

	Martinsville (2020 Census)	Summit PUD (March 13, 2024)
Acres of land	~ 5,862	~ 138.5
Square miles of land	9.16	0.216
Population	11,932	~ 8,500 (4,250 units x 2 adults per unit)
Density of people per acre	$11,932/5,862 = 2$	$8,500/138.5 = 61$
How to get in or out: Main routes to arterials	??? but the routes are highly flexible to get to arterials	4 routes from the central point (blue circle): intersection at Adams St. and Sudbury Dr.***
Persons per main route to arterial	???	$8,500/4 = 2,125$ people on each of 4 main routes (average). During a 2-hour period, $2,125/120 \text{ min.} = 18$ people per minute at each circle in Fig. 1.

***Summit District PUD main routes from central point (blue circle) at intersection of Adams St. and Sudbury Drive to Tapp Rd. and Bloomfield Rd. arterials (all 2-lane roads or streets). While not everyone will be traveling at the same time, nor will they divide themselves equally among the 4 routes, the averages nonetheless provide a general idea of the potential congestion at the 4 circled intersections.

Other factors

Weimer Rd. is a 2-lane road. There is a one-lane bridge on the south part of Weimer, and a sharp S-curve in the middle portion. Adams St. is also a 2-lane road. **Thus far, no eastbound through connection from Summit District to S. Rogers St. or to Rockport Rd. has been specified in the PUD.**

Bottom line

The current infrastructure of roads and streets surrounding the proposed Summit District PUD will be inadequate to handle significantly increased automobile traffic. We anticipate significant congestion at the 3 choke points (red circles in Fig. 1).

Suggestions for decreasing congestion at choke points

1. Build a roundabout or add a stoplight at each end of Weimer Rd. Widen narrow bridge on south end of Weimer Rd. *or* build new section of S. Weimer Rd. from Wapehani Rd. to Tapp Rd., so as to avoid the current S-curve and narrow bridge. The closed portion of southern old Weimer could then become an extension of the Clear Creek Trail.
2. Make Sudbury Dr. a through route from Weimer Rd. to S. Rogers St. with a stoplight or a roundabout at Sudbury and Rogers.
3. Change intersection of S. Adams St. and Allen St. to a two-way stop on Allen, with Adams not stopping; or build a roundabout at the intersection.
4. Decrease overall density of the Summit District PUD by a significant amount, so that much less traffic would be going from and coming to the Summit District.

Ted + Kathy Frick



City Council <council@bloomington.in.gov>

Summit District PUD-18-23: Concerns about impact on traffic congestion and flooding on Weimer Road

1 message

Ted Frick <tedfrick@gmail.com>

Tue, Apr 2, 2024 at 4:07 PM

To: council@bloomington.in.gov, environment@bloomington.in.gov, planning@bloomington.in.gov, engineering@bloomington.in.gov

Cc: mayor@bloomington.in.gov, scanlanj@bloomington.in.gov, thompsol@bloomington.in.gov

On March 19, 2024, the Bloomington Plan Commission voted to forward the Summit District PUD-18-23 Ordinance with a positive recommendation to the Common Council. The BPC staff report listed conditions that must be addressed by the petitioner as this very large, proposed development moves forward.

In particular, conditions #4 and #6 on p. 24 of the staff report at https://bloomington.in.gov/onboard/meetingFiles/download?meetingFile_id=13177 do pertain to our concerns about flooding of Clear Creek along Weimer Road. Page 21 of the report lists under UDO 20.06.040(d)(6)(D) the existing criteria that must be met, especially *iv. Adequacy of Road Systems*. We are hopeful that future enforcement of these criteria by the city will help address our primary concerns about increased traffic congestion and worsening flooding.

We bring to your attention two highly important studies that were also included in the BPC meeting packet for Mar. 19:

- Stantec: Environment Constraints Analysis (especially p. 107, EX-8)
- EMCS: Traffic Impact Analysis (especially pp. 351-352)

These studies, which were presumably done by third-party qualified professionals, provide important empirical evidence that legitimizes our concerns. We base our concerns on decades of experience of living on Weimer Road. These studies are in essential agreement with what we and our neighbors have been experiencing for many years.

Attached to this e-mail is our new letter that explains these concerns in greater detail.

Perhaps the most salient detail in our letter is on p. 6 in Image A*. We have superimposed the developer's area plan corridor streets on top of the COBERI report's map of significant karst areas (City of Bloomington Environmental Resource Inventory, Nov. 2003). You can see a great deal of overlap of the proposed PUD and karst. **In fact, the Stantec report makes it clear on p. 107, EX-8 that the bedrock under most of the Summit District is between 3 and 5 feet below ground level. The very tiny numbers in white boxes on the map tell the story (you have to really zoom in on the map to even see these details on a computer display, and rotate your display continuously since the very tiny numbers in white boxes are oriented in all directions).**

The Traffic Impact Analysis of existing traffic volume capacity also is very revealing (Table 5, p. 325). The unsignalized Weimer and Tapp Rd. intersection is rated as D and F (in red), and unsignalized Weimer and Bloomfield Rd. as C. These ratings of LOS (loss of service) are explained on p. 323. That's now, with no development of the Summit District PUD (in 2023).

This translates into wait times in **seconds per vehicle** (C: >15 and <25; D: >25 and < 35; and F: >50). For example, if 5 vehicles are waiting at Weimer and Tapp Rd. during evening rush hour, they now wait more than 50 seconds each. If you're the 5th vehicle you are waiting for 4 to 5 minutes just to make a turn onto Tapp Rd. from Weimer. These are numbers from existing traffic that EMCS has observed and reported.

It gets much worse in Table 6, p. 329, which is the projection of LOS (loss of service) in 2029. Note the red numbers: **Weimer and Bloomfield would have wait times of upwards of 1.5 minutes per vehicle; and at Weimer and Tapp, the wait times would be even worse, more than 3 minutes per vehicle in the afternoon rush hour. This is what is projected with no improvements. In 2029 if you're the 5th vehicle at Weimer and Tapp, you'll wait an average of 15 minutes during rush hour just to make a left or right turn.**

This is what we mean when we say that increases in traffic congestion on Weimer Road that will occur with the Summit District PUD is "dumping salt on the wound". We're not just blowing smoke. We experience delays now, and the future of traffic congestion on Weimer Rd. looks to us like a nightmare with the number of expected units in the Summit PUD (4,250).

And this is why improvements in the transportation infrastructure in the area surrounding the Summit District PUD are sorely needed.

Please read our attached letter. Please acknowledge receipt of this letter.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Ted and Kathy Frick
[1812 S. Weimer Rd.](#)
[Bloomington, IN 47403](#)

 **CityCouncilSummitDistrictPUDFrickConcerns.pdf**
588K



City Council <council@bloomington.in.gov>

Summit District PUD-18-23: Concerns about impact on traffic congestion and flooding on Weimer Road

Ted Frick <tedfrick@gmail.com>

Thu, Apr 4, 2024 at 12:06 PM

To: council@bloomington.in.gov, environment@bloomington.in.gov, planning@bloomington.in.gov, engineering@bloomington.in.gov

Cc: "angela@carminparker.com" <angela@carminparker.com>

A minor correction for label of the LOS acronym in my previous e-mail sent on April 2, 2024:

In the Traffic Impact Analysis report, LOS refers to LEVEL of service, not loss of service. However, it is in fact *loss* of service in that bigger numbers mean longer waits due to more congestion, when compared to no waiting. As in golf, the larger the number of strokes means a worse score. From p. 323 of the BPC meeting packet from March 19, 2024:

The standard parameter for measuring traffic operating conditions is level-of-service (LOS). The LOS ranges from A-F with each indicating driving operations from best to worst. Each letter represents a range of the average delay per vehicle.

My apologies for the LOS labeling mistake. However, I believe that my interpretations of Tables 5 and 6 are correct, since I did use the scale listed in Table 4 for unsignalized intersections on p. 323.

As a research methodologist who has professionally reviewed and critiqued many research manuscripts in the past 40 years, I would note that the variable name used in the report is statistically misleading. It should be LOD, for Level of Disservice. Then the scale matches the name: the higher the numerical measure, the more of the thing being measured--in this case, more disservice means more waiting time to get through an intersection.

Similarly, I would note that in the Environmental Constraints report that their terminology, 'porous bedrock', is another name for 'subterranean karst'--i.e., leaky underground limestone.

--Ted Frick

[Quoted text hidden]

To: Bloomington Common Council, Environmental Commission, Plan Commission, Engineering Department, Planning and Transportation Department
 CC: Mayor Kerry Thomson, Jacqueline Scanlan, Linda Thompson
 From: Ted and Kathy Frick
 Date: April 2, 2024
 Subject: Summit District PUD-18-23: Concerns about impact on traffic congestion and flooding on Weimer Road

To be clear at the outset:

- We do not oppose development of the Summit District area.
- Nor do we oppose development of more affordable housing in Bloomington.
- We are very concerned, however, about *increased traffic congestion* that is predicted to occur with this new development. Increased congestion will put vehicle drivers and passengers, cyclists, and pedestrians at greater risk for accidents and injury, if the transportation infrastructure in this area is not also improved.
- And most of all, we do *not want increased flooding* of Weimer Road as a result of this very large development. Flooding can result in road closures and property damage.

We have lived at 1812 S. Weimer Road since 1977 when we purchased our home. We chose that house because it was affordable, well-built, had many trees on the property, and there was ample space for a vegetable garden and numerous fruit trees. Now retired, we still live in our subsequently remodeled home 47 years later.

When we moved in, we did not initially understand the ramifications of living within the “two-mile fringe” between Monroe County and the City of Bloomington. Only later did we learn what that really meant, after attending many City Council and Zoning Board meetings (or watching them on CATS) where decisions were made by the city that impacted our neighborhood—including zoning changes and new construction nearby. Once again, we find ourselves in similar circumstances with the proposed Summit District PUD, located east of Weimer Road, across from our house on the west side.

What is different this time is that the Summit District PUD is very likely the biggest single development proposed in the history of Bloomington, to be carried out over 10 years in phases. We do support the development of affordable housing in Bloomington, which is expected to be 15 to 20 percent of the 4,250 units planned. That is not the central issue. Instead, we identify 2 major issues that could have serious impacts on our neighborhood:

1. traffic congestion, and
2. frequency of flooding along Weimer Road.

We wrote letters about these concerns to the Bloomington Plan Commission on September 6, 2023, and on March 14, 2024, which were included in the March 19, 2024, BPC meeting packet on pp. 241-243 and 247-254.

Our hope is that these issues can be sufficiently addressed early in the planning process, to prevent them from occurring in the future. We hope to end up with a neighborhood that we'll still want to live in if this PUD moves forward.

1. Predicted traffic congestion on Weimer Road

The Summit District PUD Ordinance currently proposes 4,250 units. If we assume that 2 adults on average will occupy each unit, then we're dealing with about 8,500 adults. We're not counting children here, because they won't be driving cars that can create traffic congestion. And these 8,500 people would be living in an area that is 138.51 acres. It would be as if we implanted 70% of the people in the city of Martinsville into the southwest part of Bloomington within an area that is about 1/40th the size! Martinsville has a density of 2 people per acre, whereas the Summit District would have over 60 adults per acre (plus children).

While some might argue that this is not a fair comparison, the harsh reality is that there will be only 4 main routes (all 2-lane roads/streets) for these 8,500 people in the Summit District to get to one of two arterials (Bloomfield and Tapp Roads). Imagine that the city of Martinsville had ONLY 4 ways to get to an arterial, that none of them have stop lights, and one has a roundabout (Tapp Road and Adams St.). During rush hours, we *currently* have 2 intersections which are deemed unsatisfactory in the recent Traffic Impact Analysis report by EMCS: Weimer at Bloomfield Rd., and Weimer at Tapp Rd. Traffic backs up at each end of Weimer Road now, especially during rush hours.

Without improving the transportation system infrastructure surrounding the proposed Summit District PUD, we view this situation as “dumping salt on the wound.” Not pouring, but dumping salt—as would a dump truck. Unless these intersections are improved, this new development will create 3 major choke points, as outlined in our letter to the Bloomington Plan Commission on March 14, 2024 (p. 241-243). The Traffic Impact Analysis makes the same forecast (see especially pp. 351 – 352 of the BPC March 19 meeting packet). Note that this Traffic Impact Analysis cites 10 additional problematic intersections that will also need attention.

We've seen *already* how bad traffic and congestion can get on Weimer Road, most recently when parts of Tapp Road were closed due to construction, as well as when the two interchanges for I-69 at Tapp and Bloomfield Roads were built. The problem is further compounded on Weimer with a sharp S-curve on a steep hill with poor sight lines, and a one-way bridge in the southern portion.

Within the past 2 years, U.S. postal carriers asked us and immediate neighbors to the north and south to move our mailboxes to the west side of Weimer Road, because the postal carriers felt threatened by speeding traffic just north of the S-curve, when stopped at our (then eastside) mailboxes for delivery. When just trying to cross the road on foot to get our mail, we ourselves felt threatened on many occasions by speeding vehicles heading north after rounding the nearby S-curve.

This is not just a city and developer problem; it also involves Monroe County and the State of Indiana, since the Bloomfield Road is a state highway. How to pay for these street improvements and how to proceed is a complex problem that needs to be intelligently addressed

well before it reaches gridlock in this area of Bloomington. We've already asked the question: Who would want to live in the Summit District if it takes 15 minutes by car during rush hour, just to get to an arterial that is about half a mile away?

2. Concerns about Subterranean Karst and Flooding along Weimer Road

In our Sept. 6, 2023, letter to the Bloomington Plan Commission, we expressed our concern about storm water mitigation within the Summit District PUD. We have witnessed flooding events along Weimer Road in the past several years (from the same storms that caused so much flood damage from Clear Creek behind Mays Greenhouse). We also mentioned how we can now predict flooding of Weimer Road by observing for how long water continues to run down ravines in the Shasta Meadow hillside (Neighborhood #1 in the PUD). Long after the rain stops, water continues to drain and also pond above the riparian buffer along Clear Creek. After the 2 aforementioned storms, this ponding near the bottom of Shasta Meadow hillside continued into the next day afterwards, and Weimer Road was flooded in the valley north of our house, and also to the south near the one-lane bridge.

We recently gained access to the Stantec report on Environmental Constraints, as well as the City of Bloomington Environmental Resource Inventory by the city planning department (COBERI, 2003). It is evident that when combining information from these 2 sources that much of the Summit District PUD has subterranean karst bedrock that sits below relatively shallow soil depths of 3 to 5 feet through much of the PUD area for Neighborhoods 1, 5, 3 and 4 (but not 2). There may be as many as 48 sinkholes, a spring, and possibly a cave present.

This concern is explained in the report appended to this letter which refers to evidence documented in the COBERI and Stantec reports: *Subterranean Karst and Sinkholes in the Summit District PUD*.

We were relieved to learn on March 19 that the staff report for the BPC has required as one of its conditions that: "A karst study, performed by a geologist, shall be submitted at the time of the initial primary plat for the property. Said study must be reviewed and approved by the City before primary plat approval is recommended" (#4, p. 24).

We are hopeful that such a study will answer our question about whether the subterranean karst is contributing to flooding along Clear Creek and Weimer Road; and especially how this karst geology might interact with developer's designs of utility systems, as well as impervious buildings, streets, sidewalks, and parking areas. Mitigation of storm water drainage is essential to not make this flooding worse. Regardless of the geological and topographical mechanisms, the fact remains that flooding has occurred after heavy rains. The Clear Creek corridor along Weimer Road is designated as a flood zone, as indicated on p. 105 in the Stantec report in the BPC meeting packet for March 19.

3. Summary

We support the goal of developing more affordable housing in Bloomington. We expect appropriate actions to be taken to prevent increased traffic congestion in the areas surrounding the Summit District PUD. We expect that storm water mitigation will be addressed satisfactorily within the development to prevent increased flooding of Clear Creek along South Weimer Road.

Thank you for your attention to these matters.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ted + Kathy Frick". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Ted and Kathy Frick

Attachment: Subterranean Karst and Sinkholes in the Summit District PUD, March 28, 2024

Subterranean Karst and Sinkholes in the Summit District PUD

The image below of southwest Bloomington was digitally copied, cropped, and enlarged from Figure 5 of the City of Bloomington Planning Department's report: City of Bloomington Environmental Resource Inventory (COBERI, 2003):

https://bloomington.in.gov/onboard/reports/download?report_id=265 (p. 16)

Karst areas are shaded in purple. Springs are indicated by pink triangles. Ponds and waterways are blue, and streets are black. Note that Weimer Lake (a.k.a. Wapehani Lake) was drained by the city of Bloomington through removal of its dam, well after this 2003 COBERI report was completed.

Image A. COBERI Figure 5 of subterranean karst in southwest Bloomington in 2003. Text boxes added for intersections of Weimer Rd. and W. 2nd St. (Bloomfield Rd.), for Weimer Rd. and Tapp Rd., and for the former Weimer Lake.

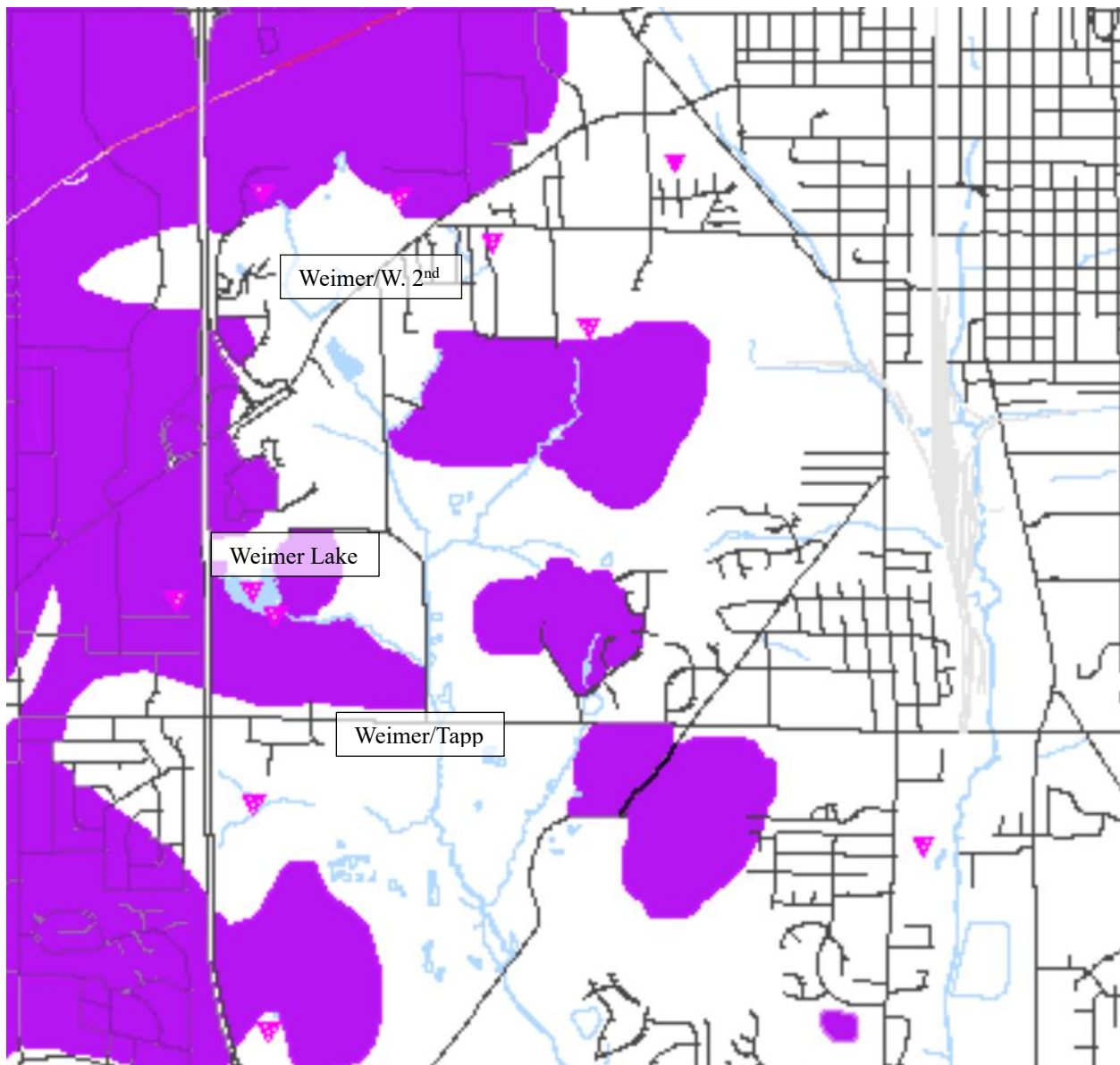
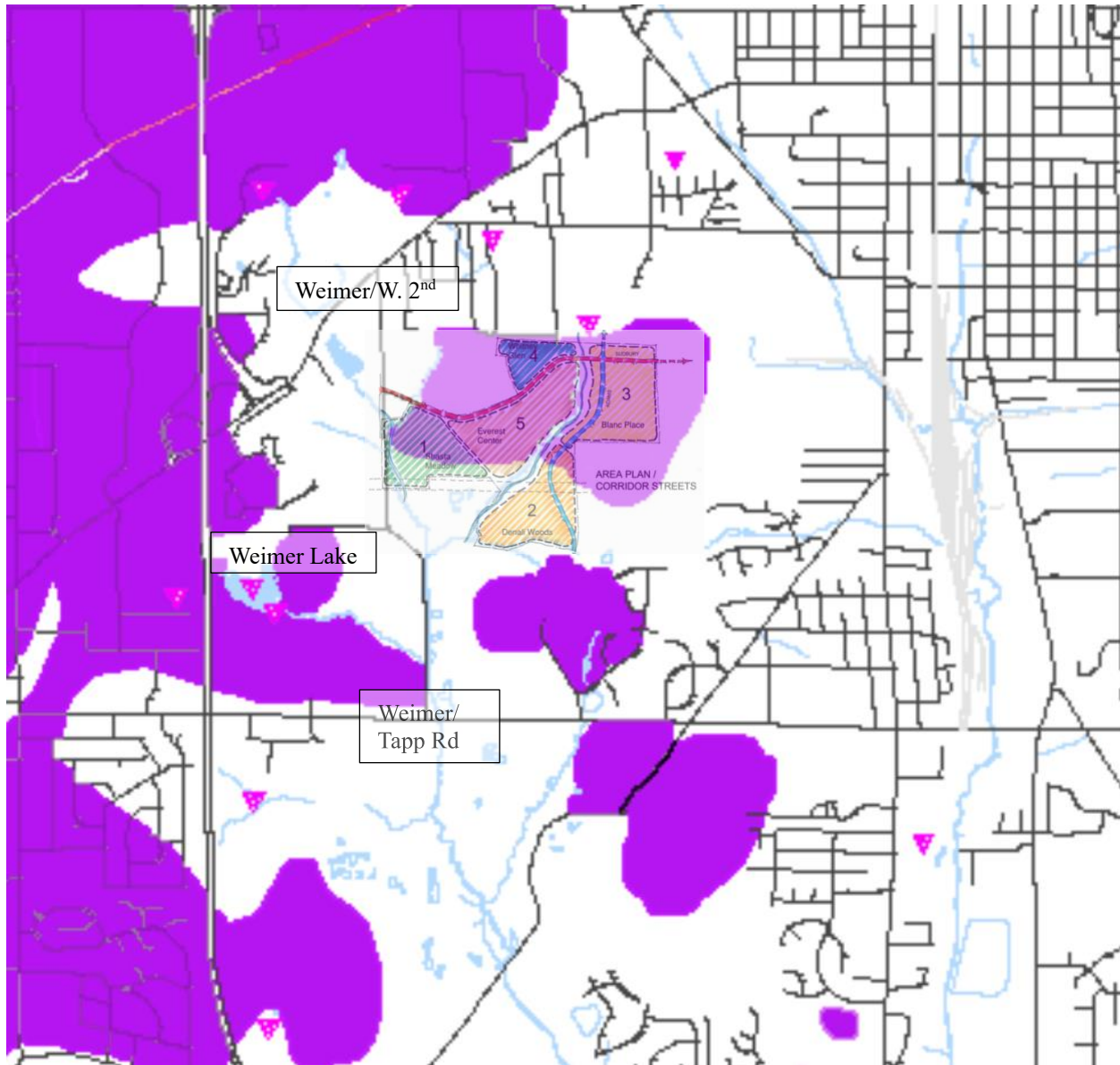


Image A*. COBERI Figure 5 of karst areas in southwest Bloomington in 2003. Superimposed is Image One from the Bloomington Plan Commission staff report in the BPC meeting packet for Sept. 11, 2023.

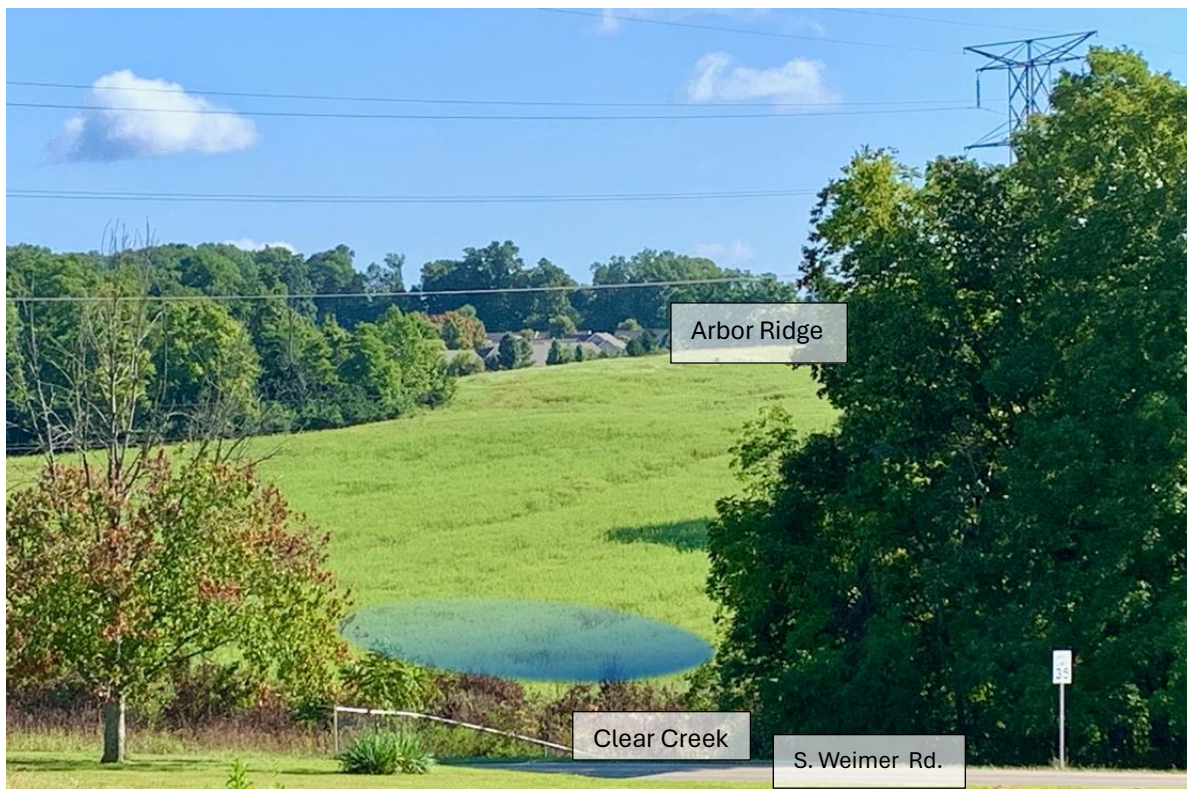


A number of sinkholes were reportedly located within the PUD, especially at the higher elevations of the Summit District. See Stantec's Environmental Constraints report in the BPC meeting packet: https://bloomington.in.gov/onboard/meetingFiles/download?meetingFile_id=13177 . It is evident in map EX-8 (p. 107) that bedrock is typically 3 to 5 feet below the surface in much of the PUD area in the higher elevations, and Image A* indicates that this is mostly karst. Although the Summit District PUD indicates preservation and protection of 48 existing sinkholes identified in EX-8, **the fact remains that much of the development would be on top of or may need to cut into existing karst bedrock identified in the COBERI and Stantec reports.**

Currently these sinkholes and shallow soils likely drain surface storm water into subterranean karst fissures and gaps, with this water, in turn, flowing underground into the above-ground Clear Creek

basin and floodplain. **This would explain why, after extremely heavy rains, significant ponding remains east of the riparian buffer along Clear Creek and Weimer Road and continues to drain into Clear Creek long after the rain has stopped—often visible from Weimer Road for hours.** This water accumulation coincides, in part, with where the retention pond was proposed in the Frick letter, Sept. 6, 2023, in Figure 1.

Figure 1 extracted and enlarged from Frick letter to the BPC. View of “Shasta Meadow” hillside, looking northeast from top of driveway at 1812 Weimer Road. Photo by T. Frick, 9/03/2023. Possible location of proposed Weimer Retention Pond (or Basin) and text annotations are superimposed. Clear Creek is not visible here because of the steep slopes along the riparian buffer.

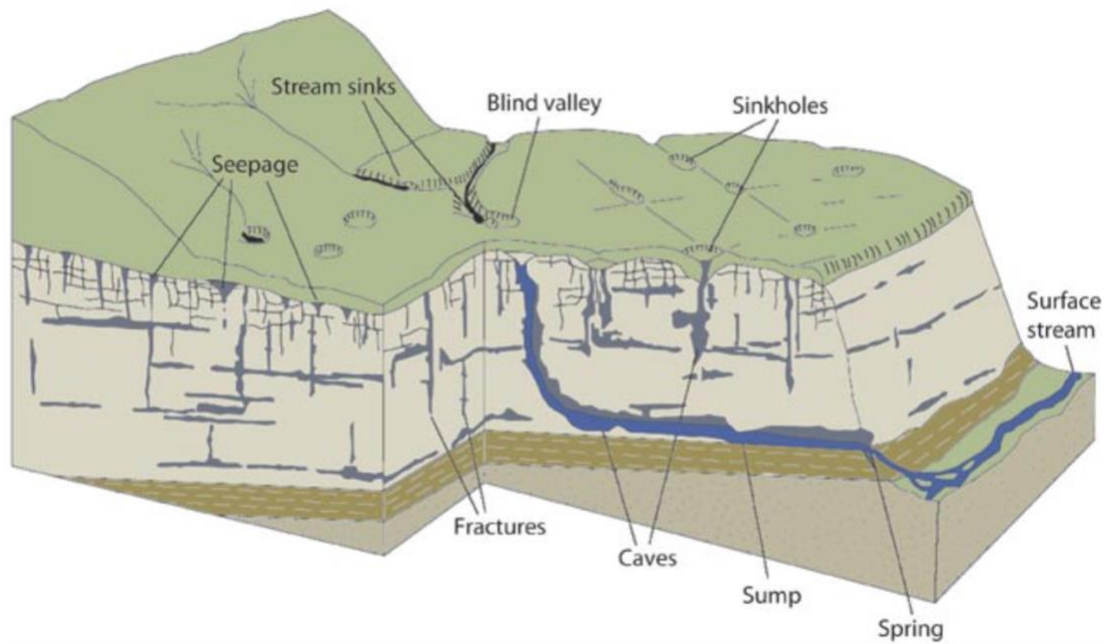


I have repeatedly observed this temporal pattern from my driveway since about 1980: When it rains heavily for several hours, visible ponding emerges and remains on lower portions of Shasta hillside, and then Clear Creek floods over nearby Weimer Road.

In addition, to the east of Shasta Meadow over the hilltop, water drains into the *eastern* branch of Clear Creek that separates Summit District Neighborhoods 5 and 3. This branch runs through the Summit PUD and joins downstream the western branch of Clear Creek near the bottom of the S-curve of Weimer Road, and then it continues south along Weimer. This eastern branch also likely contributes to flooding along the southern part of Weimer Road after heavy rainstorms (but this is not visible from my driveway).

To illustrate this further, I digitally copied the image below from <https://home.wgnhs.wisc.edu/wisconsin-geology/karst-sinkholes/>. This 3-D rendering shows how storm water can drain into sinkholes and other places, and can subsequently travel underground

through karst fractures, caves, and other openings before eventually emerging and draining into a lower surface stream.



This kind of drainage could be happening under significant portions of the Summit District PUD. A geological survey of the subterranean karst in this area should be done to determine to what extent this is the case.

These findings could identify potential implications for design of buildings, streets, and utilities in this area and how they might interact with the subterranean karst and its drainage of storm water into Clear Creek. The BPC staff report has recommended this as a condition to be met for the Summit PUD to move forward (March 19, 2024, p. 24, item 4).

Finally, this karst area in southwestern Bloomington has been notably leaky in the past 125 years. Carrol Krause has documented historical facts in her book, *Showers Brothers Furniture Company* (2012). She noted that the Twin Lakes were originally built because:

... the Showers Brothers Company and other manufactories needed large amounts of water to power their steam-driven machinery.... The problem was that the reservoirs [Twin Lakes] on the city's west side had been built on top of porous limestone [karst], which could not hold water for very long. Water did not trickle through the dam, as many believed at the time, but percolated beneath it to emerge as a marsh on the lower side of the dam....

The city resolved to repair its leaky reservoir by digging down to solid rock and using concrete to seal in the lake. The city added a second dam and lake to the first, thus forming the landmark that locals call the Twin Lakes, but the stopgap measure did not function as well as hoped. By late 1908 another terrible drought had emptied both reservoirs, leaving the city gasping for water. (pp. 162-163)

In summary, multiple sources of evidence (COBERI, Stantec, Krause, and my own observations) indicate the presence of karst bedrock under major portions of the proposed Summit District PUD.

This porous limestone bedrock, only a few feet below ground level, may be exacerbating flooding along Weimer Road after heavy rainstorms. The addition of impervious streets, buildings, sidewalks, and parking areas in the proposed Summit District will further impact where and how fast storm water flows and how it interacts with these geological features.

Notes by Ted Frick¹, March 28, 2024

¹ While I am not a geologist, my Ph.D. is in educational research methodology. As a professor at Indiana University for 29 years, I taught Ph.D. students how to do quantitative research, and how to scientifically justify conclusions based on well-designed studies with reliable data. I am also a keen and careful observer of dynamic systems. In the 1970s I developed *Analysis of Patterns in Time*, a research methodology for observing, recording, and quantifying temporal relations; and I have published numerous empirical studies in reputable peer-reviewed research journals and books in the past 45 years (<https://tedfrick.me>).

From: Jacqueline Scanlan <scanlanj@bloomington.in.gov>
Sent: Friday, April 5, 2024 4:38 PM
To: City Council; clerk email; mbprice876@yahoo.com
Subject: Fwd: [Planning] Summit District 3/19/24

Council Staff,

Please see the email below that we received after the Plan Commission hearing. Can you please pass along to the Common Council?

Thanks,
Jackie Scanlan, AICP
Development Services Manager

----- Forwarded message -----

From: 'mary price' via Planning Department <planning@bloomington.in.gov>
Date: Wed, Mar 20, 2024 at 9:03 AM
Subject: [Planning] Summit District 3/19/24
To: <planning@bloomington.in.gov>, <scanlanj@bloomington.in.gov>

Dear Commissioners,

I appreciate that you extended the meeting to hear all concerns, comments last night. I also hope that your commitment to seeing that this project is done in a way that will enhance the entire surrounding community will guide you. As you heard last night, there are already serious issues in the surrounding neighborhoods with water, sewage, the environment and traffic safety. After hearing the plan, I was even more concerned because it appears this development is going to start out with more high rise apartments and not affordable houses at a time when a Bloomington has a glut of apartments. I hope and trust that the plan commission will take every care to see that this project not only provides affordable housing but also maintains quality of life in the ENTIRE surrounding area and is not viewed in a vacuum.

Thank you again for your time and thoughtful approach,

Mary Beth Price
1257 W. Countryside Lane
Bloomington 47403



Fwd: [Planning] Summit development considerations

1 message

Jacqueline Scanlan <scanlanj@bloomington.in.gov>

Fri, Apr 5, 2024 at 4:35 PM

To: City Council <council@bloomington.in.gov>, clerk email <clerk@bloomington.in.gov>, buckbeech@bluemarble.net

Council office,

We received the following information after the Plan Commission hearing. Can you please pass this along to the Common Council?

Thanks,
Jackie Scanlan, AICP
Development Services Manager

----- Forwarded message -----

From: <buckbeech@bluemarble.net>

Date: Tue, Mar 19, 2024 at 7:22 PM

Subject: [Planning] Summit development considerations

To: <planning@bloomington.in.gov>

Dear Bloomington Plan Commission:

I am certain that the special session about approval of the proposed development of the Summit district is over by now, but I do hope that the following issues were at least brought to your attention:

1. Bloomington is swimming in housing projects, and there are many questions about occupancy of the existing units. This project is being promoted for "future needs", without addressing current needs. In fact, it will generate a number of current needs, such as infrastructure demands on traffic management, water supply, sewage, and waste. The development would draw resources away from existing needs in those areas. Some areas of recent development seem more like "people warehouses" than places to live.
2. The area is in a watershed below a former reservoir, which consisted of two lakes contained by earthen dams. One lake has been filled in, and is the site of Twin Lakes Ball Fields. Nonetheless, the drainage from the water source still flows into the lower lake, and there has been flooding in the area during high rains, such as occurred in the Spring of 2023. Building anything downstream from an aging earthen dam is usually not a good idea.
3. The watershed: Bloomington has paved around and over so much terrain in the past five years that the rate of run off must be considered before further development takes place. Bloomington itself has several creeks that have been forced underground, and continually rebel, with the result of annual or semi-annual "Big Digs" that are expensive and don't seem to solve anything. It may be time to accept the presence of waterways in Bloomington, and continue the park-like presence of Dunn Meadow as an alternative to paving. Solid cement parking lots like those at Patterson and West 2nd St. only speed the flow and amount of runoff into the branches of Clear Creek that drain to the South of Bloomington...unlike the well-planned Miller-Showers Park

state-of-the-art rainwater retention system. Why does the South side of the city not deserve the same thoughtful planning as the North?

4. Finally, an issue of erasure: The names of the areas within the development are inappropriate. Whereas Shasta, Everest, Whitney, Sandia, and Denali are all beautiful Mountains in their own right, they have absolutely nothing to do with the area being considered for development. In this immediate locale, the old Boy Scout Camp, Wapehani, at least honored the language of indigenous peoples who actually lived in Indiana (the Lenni Lenape). I am uncertain of the intention behind the naming of the Hopewell development which is in the neighborhood of the old hospital--it may only honor the pre-European indigenous cultures by accident or coincidence, but at least it is fitting to the actual place. There are so many pieces of the rich history of Monroe County still visible between Tapp Road and Highway 45 (Bloomfield Rd.), there is no reason to erase them further by borrowing names from places that have nothing to do with where we are.

As I said at the beginning of this email: I hope that someone besides myself brought these issues to bear during the special session.

Bridgette Z. Savage

From: Jacqueline Scanlan <scanlanj@bloomington.in.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, April 9, 2024 4:20 PM
To: City Council; clerk email; ajcountryman@hotmail.com
Subject: Fwd: Sudbury Hill

Hi all,

Below is another email that we received after the Plan Commission hearing for this petition. Please distribute to the Council.

Thanks,
Jackie Scanlan, AICP
Development Services Manager

----- Forwarded message -----

From: amy countryman <ajcountryman@hotmail.com>
Date: Wed, Mar 20, 2024 at 2:25 PM
Subject: Sudbury Hill
To: scanlanj@bloomington.in.gov <scanlanj@bloomington.in.gov>

Hello Jackie,

I would like to share the following message with the Planning Commission. Are you able to forward it to them? I am not able to find individual email addresses on the City website.

Thank you.
Amy Countryman

Greetings,

I attended the first two hours of the Planning Commission meeting last night. I had intended to stay and speak during the public comment section, but unfortunately, I had to leave in order to take care of my family. Now, however, I feel I must speak out on behalf of other members of my family- by this, I mean the creatures and land under question at Sudbury Hill.

I'm going to speak plainly here, and hope you will stick with me to the end. I feel a deep sense of grief and pre-emptive loss. How incredibly shortsighted it is to be able to see that this is one of the last big pieces of land within the city limits that is not already developed, and yet: the predominant vision the Commission and City are embracing for such a rarity is to see it become apartments, a fitness center, maybe a few single-family homes. A place for people. A place for money to be made.

The numbers that Jackie Scanlan put on the screen to show the relative scale of the developments seemed to me to have been misleading. Taken individually, they may not seem that big- smaller than Smallwood! Make no mistake, however, about the size of this project. The land is enormous and development is huge. I am deeply curious if you have walked this land, from end to end? Have you envisioned what is to come, as the little baby cedar forest, countless songbirds, whitetail deer, squirrel, trout lilies, sinkholes, massive white oaks, yarrow, shimmering creek, life itself sings past your feet?

Yes, this land is an enormous opportunity! But for what? I think we all answer that question differently based on our values. You are in a unique position of power, and thus your values will have a disproportionate effect on the outcome. I ask you to consider the value of open, wild, cared-for places. (To me, wild and cared-for are not mutually exclusive.)

We could plant a forest here. Imagine that. *Envision* that. A forest, in the middle of the city for all people to share. A forest where even people without access to cars can walk, bike, bus to, to find peace.

Like any good human, I have more questions than answers. I am asking you to sit with some critical questions, and hold them. Please hold them in your mind and heart while you give yourself the gift of spending a few hours walking on Sudbury Hill. What do you hold dear? When does protecting wild places, restoring wild places, become a priority? What relationship do you have with the land? What kind of a community do we want to be? How can we provide what people really need, while minimizing harm?

I quoted this passage Scott Russell Sanders from his "A Conservationist Manifesto" when I spoke at the last Planning Commission meeting. I will copy it here in hopes that you will heed the wisdom in these words.

"The arguments for turning Brown's Woods into the Canterbury House Apartments are familiar: people need somewhere to live; people need jobs; investors deserve a return on their capital; the city must grow. We can always think of reasons for subduing land to our desires.

Whatever the arguments, the upshot is that the felling of Brown's Woods has diminished our common wealth, and those who live here after us will inherit a grimmer, grimmer place. We are not the only ones hurt. The hawks, the coyotes, the toads and salamanders, the spicebush butterflies and orb-weaver spiders will all have to leave, if they can outrun the bulldozers and chainsaws, and if they can find another refuge anywhere near the sprawling city. The red oaks and shagbark hickories have no such chance, nor do the dogwoods and dogtooth violets, the bloodroot and chanterelles. These neighbors have no say over the future of the neighborhood. They write no checks, cast no votes. They have no voice in how we use the land— unless some of us speak up for them, as the tree-sitters have tried to do."

Sincerely,
Amy Countryman

Public Comment from 2023

To: City of Bloomington Plan Commission
From: Arbor Ridge Homeowners Association Board of Directors
RE: Sudbury Partners LLC Rezoning Request
Date: July 28, 2023

Arbor Ridge is a 48-unit paired home community that will be significantly impacted by this rezoning proposal. This small community of 67 residents would see vastly greater financial and legal liability, increased light and noise pollution, reduced safety and security, and thus decreased property values, if this rezoning request is approved. Each of these concerns is explained in more detail in the following comments.

Financial and Legal Liability

If Sudbury Drive is extended along the Arbor Ridge property line, as currently proposed, approximately 1000 feet of sidewalk will be added about one foot outside our property line and thus very near to about half of our 48 homes. We have heard that we might be held responsible for maintaining this sidewalk, though we have definitely not conceded this point.

If Arbor Ridge were forced to maintain this sidewalk, our cost of lawn care and snow and ice removal would almost double, which would increase our residents' HOA dues significantly. As a community of mostly retired senior citizens living on fixed incomes, our residents would be very negatively impacted by this increase.

Arbor Ridge HOA has been sued in the past by a pedestrian who fell on one of the sidewalks that runs through our community. Thus, we are also concerned about the potential legal ramifications of a pedestrian falling on this new stretch of sidewalk, especially if the area is rezoned to allow for commercial property near our community. We request that the residential zoning included in the PUD that was approved in 1999 be retained in order to limit our potential financial and legal liability.

Light and Noise Pollution

If the extension of Sudbury Drive is lit with tall and bright streetlights, the light would shine directly into the back windows of about one third of our 48 homes, thus causing both privacy and health concerns due to sleep deprivation. We understand that the area would need to be lit, but we request that the streetlights be shorter, decorative street lights similar to the four streetlights that are currently in our neighborhood.

We are also concerned about the additional noise that would result from both foot and vehicle traffic associated with proposed commercial properties near our community. For this reason, as stated above, we request that all development near Arbor Ridge be residential and that the zoning approved in the 1999 PUD be retained without the requested changes.

Reduced Safety and Security

The rezoning request calls for commercial properties to be located next to our residential community, which we fear will lessen the safety and security we currently enjoy. For example, if one of these commercial properties were a restaurant with a bar that was open until late night or even early morning hours, we can easily imagine inebriated patrons wandering into our neighborhood and disturbing or even endangering residents.

Based on the PUD approved in 1999, we have always known that additional residential development was planned near our property; our concern is the adverse effect that nearby commercial property would have on the safety and security of our community of mostly retired senior citizens.

Decreased Property Values

Like all homeowners, Arbor Ridge residents work hard to keep our property in excellent condition and thus protect our property values. Visitors to our community often comment on how well-kept it is, even though the homes are between 15 and 19 years old.

Arbor Ridge homes usually sell quickly, often within a matter of days, with some buyers waiting for homes to become available. If the current rezoning proposal is approved, we fear that our property values will fall as a result of rising HOA dues made necessary by vastly greater financial and legal liability; increased light and noise pollution resulting from traffic and commercial property very near to our property line; and reduced safety and security due to commercial properties located near our community. For all of these reasons, we request that the Plan Commission deny this rezoning request and require changes that will address our concerns.

To: City of Bloomington Plan Commission
From: Arbor Ridge Homeowners Association Board of Directors
RE: Comments on Plan Commission Hearing of PUD-18-23 Sudbury Development Partners LLC, Sept. 11, 2023
Date: August 22, 2023

Arbor Ridge is a 48-unit paired home community that will be significantly impacted by this rezoning proposal. We are especially concerned about the areas directly adjacent to our community. We appreciated the specific mention of the transition to Arbor Ridge in the Sudbury Development LLC's revised request for the August 14 Plan Commission meeting. However, we agree with the concerns City staff presented on p. 5 of the packet for that meeting:

3. The MN areas were amended slightly and an MX area was created. **The same question stands related to the appropriateness of such tall buildings and commercial east of the stream area, as well as immediately adjacent to Arbor Ridge** [bold text added].

4. The petitioner is proposing to require additional setbacks for buildings being built adjacent to Arbor Ridge or immediately across the street of Sudbury Drive. The Department is not convinced that the currently proposed R2 Standards (from the UDO) and five (5) foot step back will suffice for those properties immediately adjacent, as the building can be up to 7 stories in height in the MX district. Similarly, a step back of the building is proposed for the buildings across Sudbury Drive. However, the current proposal is a step back of ten (10) feet for buildings over 4 stories. **The maximum proposed height in that area is 12 stories with incentives** [bold text added].

Commercial Development Adjacent to Arbor Ridge

As we stated in our comments for the August 14 packet, we are concerned about the additional noise that would result from both foot and vehicle traffic associated with proposed commercial properties adjacent to our community. In addition, we fear that commercial properties adjacent to our residential community will lessen our safety and security due to the danger of patrons from these commercial properties wandering into our neighborhood of mostly retired senior citizens.

We request that no mixed use or commercial development be located adjacent to any area of Arbor Ridge, which include the areas the developers have labeled Shasta Meadows, the rear area of Everest Center, and Whitney Glen.

We request that the Plan Commission deny this rezoning request and require changes that will allow only residential development adjacent to Arbor Ridge.



Jacqueline Scanlan <scanlanj@bloomington.in.gov>

Letter from Weimer Rd. resident with concerns about the Summit District PUD, for inclusion in Sept. 11 Plan Commission meeting packet

2 messages

Ted Frick <tedfrick@gmail.com>

Wed, Sep 6, 2023 at 2:06 PM

To: planning@bloomington.in.gov, scanlanj@bloomington.in.gov, ron.smith@bloomington.in.gov

Cc: slsmith@smithdginc.com

To the Bloomington Plan Commission:

Please find attached our letter, for inclusion in the Plan Commission packet for the Mon. Sept. 11 meeting. This concerns the proposed Summit District PUD by Sudbury Development Partners LLC (who appear to be associated with The Ridge Group in Muncie, located at the same address).

My wife and I are long-time residents of Bloomington, and have lived at 1812 Weimer Rd. for the past 46 years. We attended the July and August Plan Commission via Zoom, and I have carefully read or scanned the documentation in the packets concerning the Summit District PUD.

We share our observations and concerns which are:

1. Potential flooding of Weimer Rd. and the Clear Creek flood plain from stormwater run-off, if proper mitigation is not in place.
2. Extreme traffic congestion on Weimer Rd. unless additional connecting roads are established, such as extending Sudbury Drive to Rogers, and completing S. Adams St. BEFORE construction begins on the Summit District PUD.

At least one of us plans to speak in the Monday meeting about our concerns during the public comment period. If the Plan Commission and staff read our letter in advance, then we can keep our comments brief in the meeting.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. Please acknowledge receipt.

--Ted Frick

p.s. I have cc'd Steve Smith here, mainly because we have quoted his excellent assessment of the Summit District PUD from the perspective of size, density, and traffic problems. His e-mail was included in the August packet.

 **Summit District PUD letter on storm water mitigation and traffic congestion from Fricks.pdf**
649K

Jacqueline Scanlan <scanlanj@bloomington.in.gov>

Fri, Sep 8, 2023 at 12:56 PM

To: Ted Frick <tedfrick@gmail.com>

Cc: planning@bloomington.in.gov, ron.smith@bloomington.in.gov, slsmith@smithdginc.com

Received.

Thanks,
Jackie Scanlan, AICP
Development Services Manager

[Quoted text hidden]

From: Ted and Kathy Frick
1812 S. Weimer Rd.
Bloomington, IN 47403

Date: September 6, 2023

To: Bloomington Plan Commission
Re: Proposed *Summit District PUD-18-23* along South Weimer Road

Storm Water Mitigation Issues and a Proposed Solution

We have lived in our home at 1812 S. Weimer Rd. for 46 years now. We have witnessed a lot of change as the city of Bloomington has been expanding into this largely undeveloped area to the southwest. When we bought our house in 1977, there was a large, fenced pasture across Weimer Road, with cows grazing on the Sudbury farm. Harvey Sudbury and his family lived in his parent’s farmhouse in the middle of roughly 300 acres, before they more recently built their new house along Weimer Road near Wapehani Road.

Figure 1. View of “Shasta Meadow” Hillside from 1812 Weimer Road. Photo by T. Frick, 9/03/2023. Possible location of proposed Weimer Retention Pond and text annotations are superimposed (also see Figure 2). Clear Creek is not visible here because of the steep slopes along the riparian buffer.



Concerns about Flooding along Weimer Road

We have been looking out the windows of our house to the northeast at the increased erosion on the steep hillside for 5 decades. This hillside is now referred to as Shasta Meadow (Neighborhood #1) in the Summit District PUD proposal documentation from Plan Commission

meetings in July and August 2023. This western area along Weimer Road for Neighborhood #1 is mostly a hillside, and would be better named, Shasta Hillside. It will no longer be a meadow when covered with streets, buildings, sidewalks, driveways, and other parking areas.

We can easily tell how much it has rained recently—just by looking at how much surface water drains down the Shasta Hillside in the deepening ravines, and for how many hours the water drains.

That highly visible Shasta Hillside drainage down steep ravines is a good predictor of how much flooding there will be along Weimer Road to the north and south of our house, as well as flooding along the Clear Creek Trail south of Rockport Road. We don't even need to look at the overflowing banks of the Clear Creek branch that runs from the remaining Twin Lake through the valley along Weimer Road, and onward to the south along the Clear Creek Trail.

We've been watching this flooding problem get worse over the past several decades.

Water Flows Downhill

The proposed Summit District PUD is aptly named, as is Summit Elementary School. They are on the highest ground, as is the summit of a mountain. Surface water flows downhill when it rains. The proposed PUD will *increase* impermeable surface area, meaning more flowing rainwater will not be slowed by vegetation and absorbed by soil that is no longer there. That top soil and vegetation will be replaced by buildings with impermeable roofs, by impermeable sidewalks and driveways, and by impermeable streets and parking areas. If the rainwater can no longer soak in, where will it flow to and how fast will it flow? If not regulated in some way, the result is highly predictable: flooding in lower areas which drain more slowly.

What is the Plan for Storm Water Mitigation?

Our concern is how storm water mitigation will be handled in the new development being proposed in the Summit District PUD, something like 5,000 to 6,000 units in the present plans. This means there will be a substantial increase in the impermeable surfaces on what is now largely grassland and karst limestone. There will be many new rooftop surfaces, sidewalks, driveways, streets, and parking places that are not there now. This decreased permeability overall will undoubtedly increase the storm water runoff after rainstorms and snow melts. The questions are: Where will all this extra surface water go? And at what rate will it go downhill?

The big concern and fear is that flooding will become worse in the valley areas along Weimer Road. There could be not only flooding of yards and residences in the valley portion, but also the flooding and closure of Weimer Road itself at times.

After a particularly heavy rainstorm about 2 years ago, the south portion of Weimer Road at the narrow bridge was completely flooded and impassable for about 2 days. And north of us, water was flooding across Weimer Road where the two tributaries from the Twin Lake go through culverts under the road. These parts of Clear Creek are already designated as a flood plain area. That's an environmental fact. For those of us who live on the higher ground along the middle

part of S. Weimer Road, we were living on an island, land-locked for about a day. There was no other way out by automobile. We stayed home until the flooding receded. Meanwhile, we could see that our neighbors to the north had flooded yards, and we wondered if the floodwater had damaged their houses.

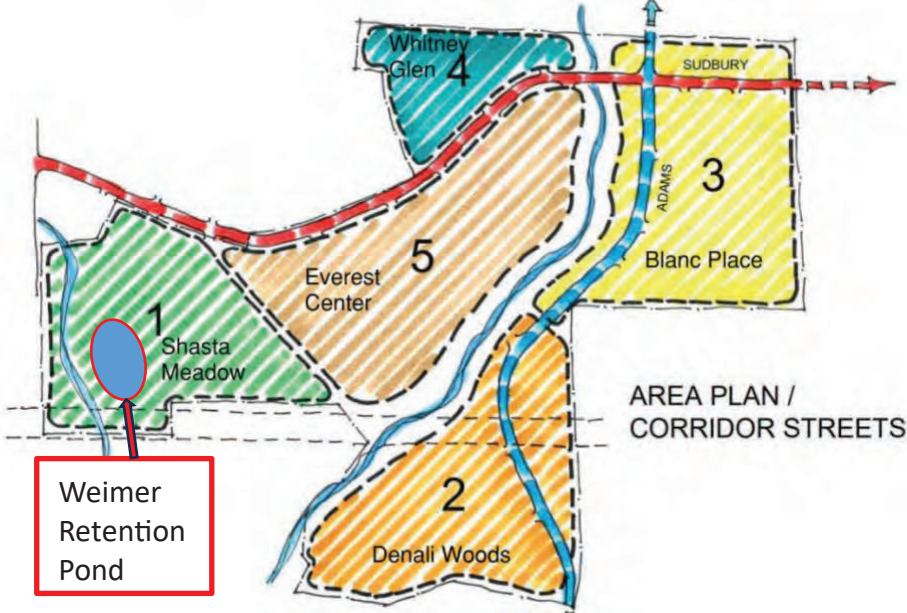
Therefore, we ask: How will storm water run-off be mitigated in the Summit District PUD?

A Proposal: Weimer Retention Pond (Figure 2)

One way to do this would be to build a storm-water retention pond along the bottom of the western hillside but above Clear Creek as part of the proposed Summit District PUD. Engineers would be able to figure out how big the pond should be, given the severe slope and the increased run-off from impermeable surfaces to be added in the development.

If designed carefully, the retention pond should *decrease* the amount of flooding along the Weimer-Road-Clear-Creek flood plain. If the Summit District PUD does provide this retention pond, it could actually reduce the overall flooding that currently occurs after heavy rainstorms. Instead of making the flooding problem worse, it could help decrease the flooding along Clear Creek and Weimer Road after heavy rains.

Figure 2. Proposed Weimer Retention Pond on Shasta Hillside¹



While adding a retention pond for the development likely might decrease the available land area for buildings and streets in the Shasta Hill neighborhood, it could be also viewed as a major

¹ The retention pond would be placed and shaped by engineers to fit the contours of the land—unlikely to be an oval as depicted. The southwest corner of the Shasta Hillside is currently lowest in elevation in Neighborhood 1, but grading during construction and installation of storm-water sewers could dictate a different placement. Other factors to consider for pond location would include the necessary riparian buffer zone along Clear Creek, the Duke Energy easement, steepness of slope in that area, and subterranean karst limestone. The area plan was digitally copied from the staff report on the Summit District PUD that was included in the August 14, 2023, Bloomington Plan Commission meeting packet (Image One, p. 8). We have added the Weimer Retention Pond to this image, solely for purpose of illustration here. The retention pond was not part of Image One in the staff report.

aesthetic feature, making the development more attractive to prospective buyers. People in nearby units in the PUD would be looking out over a small pond to the west. People living across Weimer Road would have more peace of mind, even though they might be looking at an earthen dam to contain the retention pond on the western Shasta hillside. The proposed new Weimer Retention Pond on the lower southwest end of Shasta Hill also would serve as further wetlands for wildlife in the area.

To build up a suitable dam and sides for the Weimer Retention Pond, especially on the west and south sides, will presumably require additional soil and rocks. The developer could potentially save money by moving excavated soil and limestone from other parts of the development site to construct the retention pond on the severe western slope of Shasta Hill. This could help reduce the number of trips from the development site to an external location, as well as reduce wear and tear on local roads from big trucks heavily loaded with excavated soil and rocks.

There may very well be other parts of the Summit District PUD where significant storm water mitigation is needed, requiring additional retention ponds. If so, then soil and rocks excavated for construction could be moved within the PUD area, rather than trucking them to an external site.

The nearby Twin Lake along West 2nd Street is effectively a retention pond with an earthen dam, which regulates runoff into Clear Creek along Weimer Road. We also note the use of a nearby retention pond at the Tapp Road roundabout, where S. Adams Street terminates.

Other Solutions?

There are other ways to control flooding besides retention ponds. If a retention pond is not a good solution, then Sudbury Developers of the Summit District PUD and city of Bloomington environmental engineers should specify similarly effective storm water runoff mitigators, or even better ones. We have yet to see a report from the Bloomington Environmental Commission concerning the Summit District PUD.

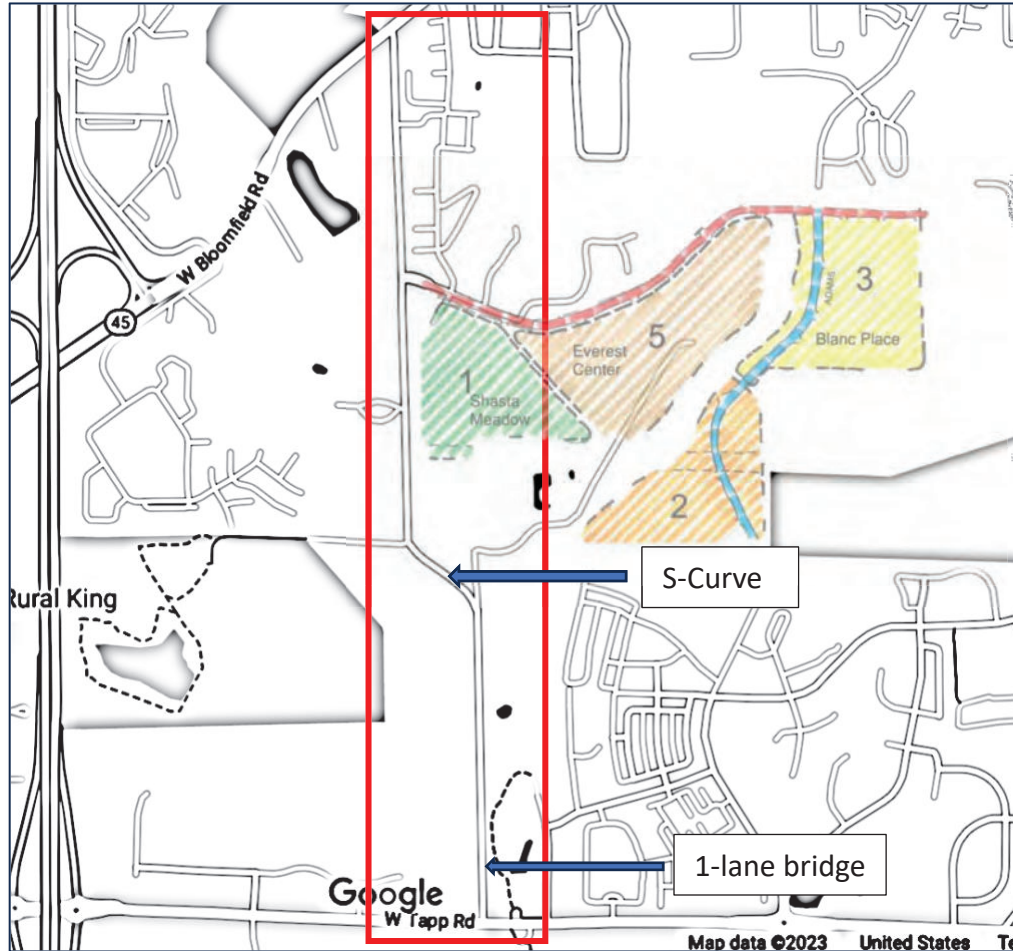
Extending the Clear Creek Trail

Imagine also the Clear Creek Trail extending north from Tapp Road along Clear Creek and eventually connecting to the new city trail that is proposed to run east-west along the utility easement from Rogers Street (at the Switchyard Park) to Weimer Road. The new Weimer Pond could even be visible from the trail, if designed properly.

Traffic Congestion Issues

The Summit District PUD proposal to build 5,000 to 6,000 units on about 140 acres will result in population density that is very high for the city of Bloomington context. The Bloomington Plan Commission packet for the August 14, 2023, meeting contained a significant e-mail message from Steve Smith, an engineer and surveyor who has been around Bloomington a long time and witnessed many different kinds of development.

Figure 3. Weimer Road corridor (outlined in red, about 1.5 miles long)



Smith's e-mail points out several facts which put the Summit District PUD proposal into perspective. He referred to the Sudbury PUD, which is technically the Summit District PUD petition, and was also referring to the information presented in the July 2023 meeting of the Plan Commission. He compared the Summit District PUD to a recent development in Bloomington: the apartments built on the old K-mart site on the east side of Bloomington, along 3rd Street, and behind Bloomingfoods grocery.

We quote from his e-mail on pp. 115-16 in the Plan Commission packet for the August 14, 2023, meeting:

“By my calculations the proposed [Summit District] PUD is about 1.5 to 2.0 times the density of the K-mart multifamily site and about eight times larger in area....

The K-mart site has 340 units on about 12 acres for 28 units per acre. The K-mart site plan is efficient with no land lost to environmental features, thoroughfares etc. The 140 acre [Summit District] site will lose about 40 acres to environmental features and through

roadways leaving about 100 acres for development. The density of the developed area will be between 44 and 60 units per acre. This is about 1.5 to 2.1 times denser than the K-mart site.

- [Summit District] is 1.57 to 2.14 times as dense as K-mart
- [Summit District] would be equal to 8 K-marts based on acreage
- [Summit District] would be equal to 13 to 17 K-marts based on number of units

Traffic was mentioned at the hearing [in July] and apparently a traffic study will be done. Rough projections are about 6 trips per day for each multifamily unit. Assuming a maximum of 6,000 units results in 36,000 newly generated trips per day. A two-lane road like Weimer or Adams typically can accommodate 3,000 to 5,000 ADT at a reasonable level of service. This doesn't account for the issues that those roads currently have.

The K-mart site with 340 units fronts on a State Highway with two signalized intersections and reasonable cross connections via Clarizz and entry to the College Mall. K-mart will largely serve students whose destination is a direct bus ride away. [Summit District], at 13 to 17 times the number of units, has access via 2 lane Weimer and Adams and is not close to the University or employers.

Traffic will be a problem.”

Smith's e-mail is speaking largely to the Plan Commission (and potentially the City Council, if the petition is forwarded). And to engineers and city planners who routinely review these kinds of development petitions.

We Weimer Road residents experience the traffic issues on Weimer Road almost every day, especially the backups at the Bloomfield Road and Tapp Road intersections when lots of folks are trying to go to work or come home from work. We know how bad the congestion can get at those two ends of S. Weimer Road, especially when there is a lot of traffic. We witnessed significant backups, especially when I-69 intersections were constructed at Tapp Road and West 2nd Street.

In addition to safety issues, the big impact on us Weimer Road and Arbor Ridge residents would be significant delays and congestion when trying to leave our neighborhoods. The brutal fact is that we currently have only two ways to go. There are no alternatives by driving on public streets and roads. Because there are no current alternatives.

We also wonder who would want to live in apartments and condos in the Summit District, when there are significant traffic congestion problems if not adequately addressed? We don't know who those people will be, but why would anyone want to live in a neighborhood where it might take 15 minutes just to get from home to a major thoroughfare such as the Bloomfield Rd. or Tapp Rd. which is less than a mile away? Not only would that affect current residents on Weimer Road, Arbor Ridge, and Millennium Apartments, but also new residents in the Summit District.

Traffic currently backs up at both ends of Weimer Road when there are more cars. Steve Smith estimates about 36,000 new trips for day from the proposed 6,000-unit Summit District PUD, and that a 2-lane road such as Weimer can handle 3,000 to 5,000 average daily trips. This would mean about 7 to 10 times more traffic on Weimer Road, which currently has a S-curve on a hill with poor visibility of oncoming traffic, a one-lane bridge, and stop signs at Tapp Road and the Bloomfield Road which are busy thoroughfares with traffic that does not stop.

We hope that rational people will prevail when considering the Summit District PUD petition. We expect that the Summit District petition will be denied unless the petitioner can provide a feasible solution to the traffic congestion problem that will be created. We also expect the petition will be denied unless the significant environmental issues are addressed adequately—especially stormwater run-off and flooding along Weimer Road and Clear Creek.

Reports from the Bloomington Environmental Commission and the Transportation Department on the proposed PUD are essential for planning this PUD.

Let's All Work Together to Make This Work

Let's make this a win-win-win-win for current residents along Weimer Road, Sudbury Development Partners LLC (The Ridge Group from Muncie), Arbor Ridge residents, and the City of Bloomington.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ted & Kathy Frick".

Ted and Kathy Frick

Mark and J. Vivian Furnish
1600 S. Weimer Rd
Bloomington, IN 47403

Aug 9, 2023

Letter to the City of Bloomington Plan Commission Regarding PUD-18-23

To be included in the meeting packet of the scheduled meeting on Aug 14, 2023

We are writing to request the Plan Commission to not approve (or approve with conditions) PUD-18-23. We also request the Plan Commission to not forward any favorable recommendation of PUD-18-23 to the Common Council.

If the Plan Commission elects to allow further hearings, we request the following prior to subsequent hearings:

- 1) an environmental impact study, including a state-of-the-art multi-phase study on karsts, including subterranean / subsurface karst features, be conducted and made available to the public,
- 2) an updated environmental resource inventory (COBERI) be conducted by the City of Bloomington to account for changes in the environment since the publication of the last COBERI report (November 2003) to the area under Summit District PUD, the Clear Creek Drainage System and the larger Bloomington area,
- 3) and all environmental investigations that the Bloomington Environmental Commission (EC) of the City of Bloomington deems necessary, because “the size of this site alone necessitates the very best environmental protections” (Memorandum on PUD-18-23, July 10, 2023; Page 97 of the July 10 meeting packet).

Table of Content		
I.	Introduction	Page 3
II.	Overview of the City of Bloomington Environmental Resource Inventory (COBERI) Report (November 2003)	Page 3
III.	Sensitive Soils	Page 4
IV.	Wetland	Page 6
V.	Flood Plains and Water Resources	Page 8
VI.	Karst Features	Page 14
VII.	Environmentally Sensitive Areas	Page 17
VIII.	Comparison With Brown’s Woods	Page 21
IX.	Other Concerns and Summary	Page 24

References	Link
Plan Commission, Meeting Packet, July 10, 2023	https://bloomington.in.gov/onboard/meetingFiles/download?meetingFile_id=12163
City of Bloomington Environmental Resource Inventory report (COBERI), November 2003	https://bloomington.in.gov/sites/default/files/2017-07/City%20of%20Bloomington%20Environmental%20Resource%20Inventory%20%28COBERI%29%20%282003%29.pdf
City of Bloomington Environmental Resource Inventory report (COBERI), November 2003	https://bloomington.in.gov/sites/default/files/2017-07/City%20of%20Bloomington%20Environmental%20Resource%20Inventory%20%28COBERI%29%20%282003%29.pdf
2018 Comprehensive Plan City of Bloomington	https://bloomington.in.gov/sites/default/files/2018-04/Final%20Council%20Amended%20CMP%20%20Web%202.pdf
City of Bloomington Unified Development Ordinance (Last Amended Date: April 20, 2023)	https://bloomington.in.gov/sites/default/files/2023-05/UDO%20April_2023_Final_APPROVED_0.pdf
Indiana's 2022 303(d) List of Impaired Waters, IDEM	https://www.in.gov/idem/nps/watershed-assessment/water-quality-assessments-and-reporting/section-303d-list-of-impaired-waters/
Section 303(d) Frequently Asked Questions, IDEM	https://www.in.gov/idem/nps/watershed-assessment/water-quality-assessments-and-reporting/section-303d-list-of-impaired-waters/section-303d-frequently-asked-questions/
Total Maximum Daily Load Reports, IDEM	https://www.in.gov/idem/nps/resources/total-maximum-daily-load-reports/
Proper Investigative Techniques in Karst, IDEM Technical Guidance Document, September 15, 2019	https://www.in.gov/idem/cleanups/files/remediation_tech_guidance_karst_memo.pdf
City of Bloomington Parks and Recreation Department Master Plan 2021 – 2025	https://issuu.com/bloomingtonparks/docs/city_of_bloomington_indiana_bloomington_parks_and_

I. Introduction

A development of any size should be properly planned and managed in accordance with local, state and federal regulations; this we all agree upon, and we hope is what the City of Bloomington strives to do. The 138.51 acres of land in question is large in size and significant in biodiversity. As the EC has pointed out in its July 10 Memorandum to the Bloomington Plan Commission, “there are countless environmental features dotting the entire area, including mature tree stands, streams and riparian buffers, steep slopes, wetlands, sinkholes, and biodiversity”. Yet the Petitioner has requested “numerous environmental exceptions” in its current plan.

We, as concerned citizens, as people that have spoken with neighbors familiar with this piece of land and its surrounding environ, have performed a “paper exercise” to further understand the inherent environmental features of the area, and what state-of-the-art environmental protections it deserves. We are not experts on this topic. We cannot perform field studies or any study of that nature. But to better educate ourselves, we’ve summarized what we’ve learnt on the internet, and wish to share these findings, unanswered questions, and concerns with the Plan Commission and all who are interested.

In addition, we understand that the EC has provided a Memorandum to the Plan Commission on July 10 “as a place holder for the EC’s thorough discussion of this proposal” to be presented at the Aug 14 hearing. We look forward to the findings and discussion to be provided by the EC and support the EC to continue to hold the Petitioner accountable to the best environmental protections for this large section of land and its surrounding area, both now and in the future. Urbanization does not come without consequences. Its impact cannot simply be determined in the hypothetical, or in the short term, but by its long-term effect.

To understand the environmental features and their vulnerabilities, we first studied the City of Bloomington Environmental Resource Inventory (COBERI) Report (November 2003). The following sections (II to VII) include an overview of the report, and the features we consider worthy of note. We ended the letter with a Comparison with Brown’s Woods (VIII), and other concerns and closing summary (IX).

II. Overview of the City of Bloomington Environmental Resource Inventory (COBERI) Report (November 2003)

The City of Bloomington Planning Department published an Environmental Resource Inventory report (COBERI) in November 2003, to “collect and analyze information on Bloomington’s natural environment in an effort to help prioritize areas for future management and/or preservation”. It is “part of a larger, on-going project that provides the factual foundation to further develop sustainable land-use and land development strategies for the City of Bloomington”.

The report states that "... preserving natural areas provides immeasurable benefits to society". Further, "the City of Bloomington's Growth Policies Plan (note, the 2002 version) recognizes the importance of preserving high quality natural areas and promotes the use of sound conservation planning principles".

A series of four (4) steps were used for the analysis in the COBERI project, including "identifying primary research categories, collecting data, performing quality control activities, and data analyses and interpretation". A total of seven (7) categories were identified, which were "soils, wetlands, floodplains and water resources, karst geology, topography, sensitive habitat and vegetative cover".

In addition, "the City of Bloomington's Planning Department evaluated and ranked natural areas in Bloomington using an environmentally sensitive areas (ESA) analysis" ... "to better understand their (i.e., natural resources) roles and functions they must be studied as an interconnected system".

The 2003 COBERI report is "the first step in identifying and prioritizing Bloomington's natural areas" to "preserve high quality natural areas in Bloomington in an effort to maintain the valuable ecosystem goods and services they provide".

Out of the seven categories identified, four of them are particularly present in the Summit District PUD, including sensitive soils (section III), wetland (section IV), flood plains and water resources (section V), and karst features (section VI).

III. Soils

The COBERI report identified "sensitive soil" as "having the following 5 characteristics":

1. Poor for crops and pasture
2. Poor for woodland management and productivity
- 3. Poor for urban uses such as landscaping, building site development, sanitary facilities, construction materials, and water management**
4. Poor for intensive recreation development
5. Poor wildlife habitat potential

The report also states that,

Bloomington's sensitive soils had the following physical properties: high shrink swell potentials; poor permeability rates; susceptible to frost heave action; prone to flooding; and highly susceptible to mass wasting processes (based on National Resource Conservation Service's guidelines).

Figure 1 of the November 2003 COBERI report illustrates the sensitive soils in Bloomington and surrounding areas. Note that much of the 140 acres of Summit District PUD contains sensitive soils, which are “highly susceptible to mass wasting process”, i.e., erosion.

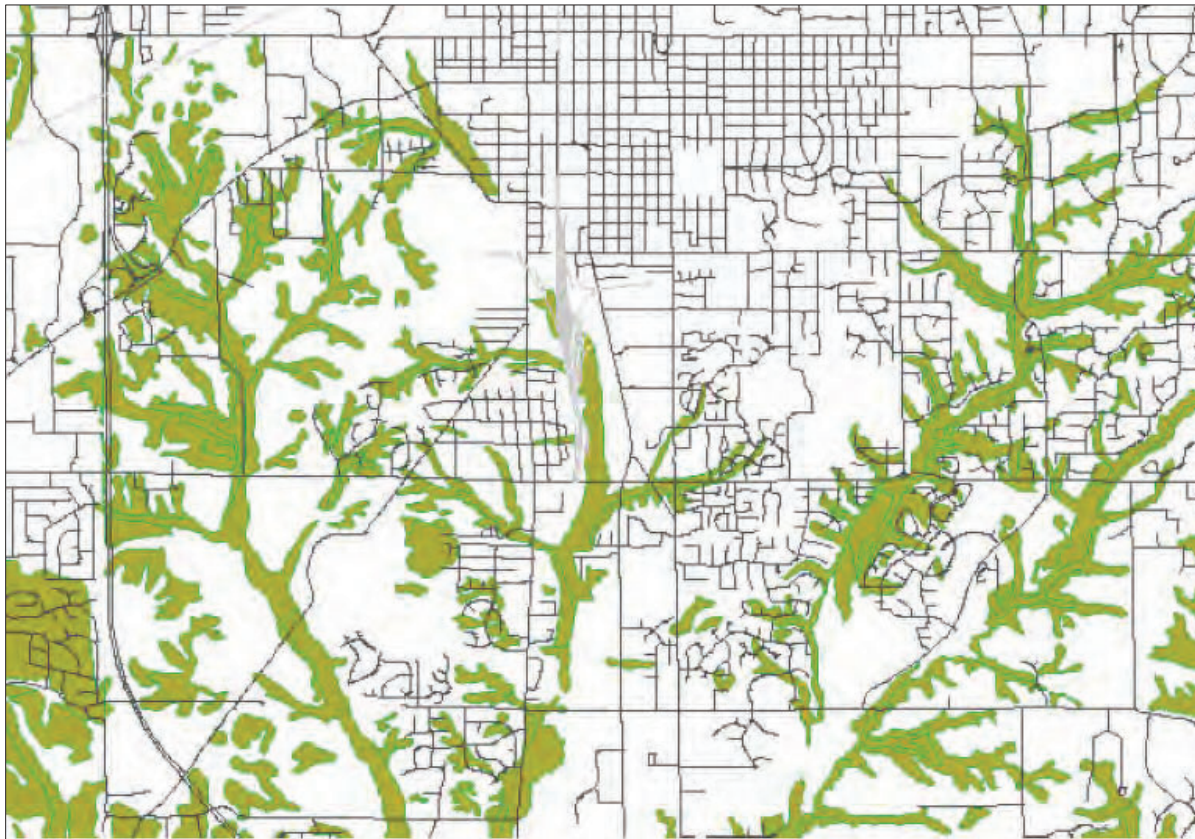


FIGURE 1. Map of sensitive soils in Bloomington and surrounding areas

The shaded areas above depict sensitive soils. In Bloomington, sensitive soils were generally found along steep slopes, ridges, floodplains and riparian corridors. Sensitive soils accounted for approximately 25% of Bloomington’s overall land area.

Has the Petitioner considered the sensitive soils present in this area in its planning? Given the age of the COBERI report, so much population growth, urban development and has occurred, and much green space has been lost since 2003. Have the sensitive soils areas grown since 2003? Have they become more prone to mass wasting process (erosion)?

The numerous exceptions to the UDO do not offer the assurance that the proposed use and development will be designed to minimize negative environmental impacts and not cause significant adverse impacts on the natural environment.

IV. Wetland

As stated in the 2003 COBERI report, wetlands “provide different types of ecological functions including critical habitat for wildlife, supplying water for recharge, controlling flooding and erosion, improving water quality, and offering recreational and educational opportunities”. “Depending on the type and extent of wetland, these critical habitats may be protected under federal, state and/or local laws.”

In addition, the report states that,

The successful maintenance and improvement of wetlands depends heavily on watershed management and planning activities. Due to their ecological importance and sensitivity to development, wetlands must be considered for preservation and management when determining land uses and growth patterns. Information for this category came mainly from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service’s National Wetland Inventory. Other sources included the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the City of Bloomington Planning Department.

Figure 2 of the November 2003 COBERI report illustrates potential wetland areas in Bloomington. In the area of the Summit District PUD, the creek and the former Lake Wapehani both are depicted in Figure 2.

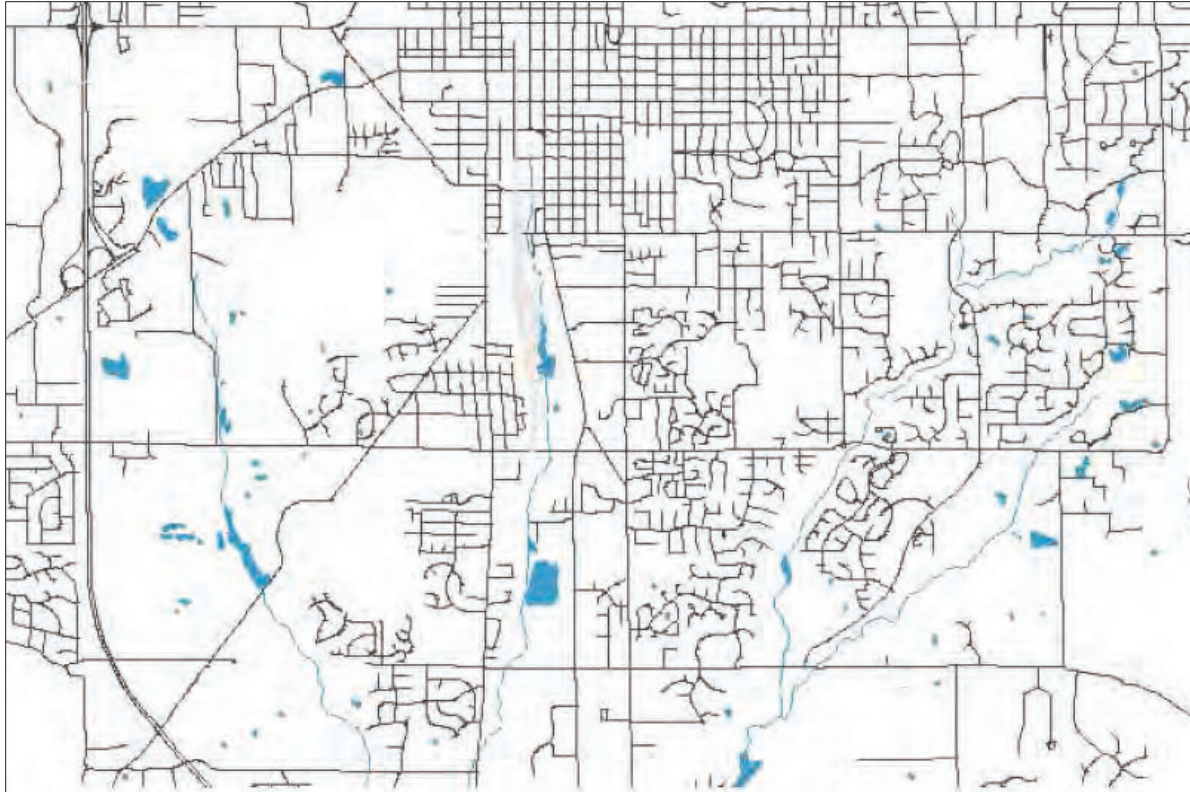


Figure 2. Map of wetland areas in Bloomington and surrounding areas

The shaded areas above represent potential wetland areas. In Bloomington, the majority of wetlands were found near lakes, reservoirs or major creeks. Wetlands accounted for approximately 2% of Bloomington’s overall land area.

We would like to point out that, following the removal of the earthen Weimer Dam at Lake Wapehani in 2018, “the lake bed” was to be “restored to a wetland” (City of Bloomington News Release, July 3, 2018). The health of this new “wetland” and its impact to the surrounding environment has not been studied, as far as our research reveals to us.

Much has changed in Bloomington since 2003; the data to be analyzed, i.e., the environment, the regulations, and best practices/golden standards have all changed. As the EC has pointed out, “climate, thus environmental, change has long term impacts on all residents and must be prioritized”. If the City wishes to make informed and sustainable decisions for its residents and the environment we dwell in, up-to-date information on the environment should be available to inform decision-making.

If the City of Bloomington has conducted further study following its 2003 COBERI project, which was considered “the first step in identifying and prioritizing Bloomington’s natural areas”, please make them available to the public. If the City of Bloomington is not able to allocate the needed staff and technology to continue the long-term monitoring they have promised to do in 2003, perhaps alternative budget allocation should be considered to truly “prioritize Bloomington’s natural areas” in actions, not just words.

V. **Flood plains and water resources**

As stated in the 2003 COBERI report, the “important ecological functions” of water resources include:

- Providing critical terrestrial and aquatic habitat
- Providing surface water recharge and supply
- Controlling flooding and erosion
- Stabilization and moderation of climate
- Educational and recreational opportunities.

And the report underlined that,

Issues pertaining to management of floodplains and water resources become more critical as land becomes more urbanized. Developing sound watershed management and planning activities that implement best management practices can help mitigate negative impacts.

The report also pointed out that “due to the challenging topography, Bloomington has an extensive network of watersheds that contribute to its waterways” (See Figure 3). The “two major waterways” in Bloomington are “Jackson Creek and Clear Creek”. “Both of these creeks have wide-spread tributary systems containing floodplains.” (See Figure 4 for 100 year floodplains)

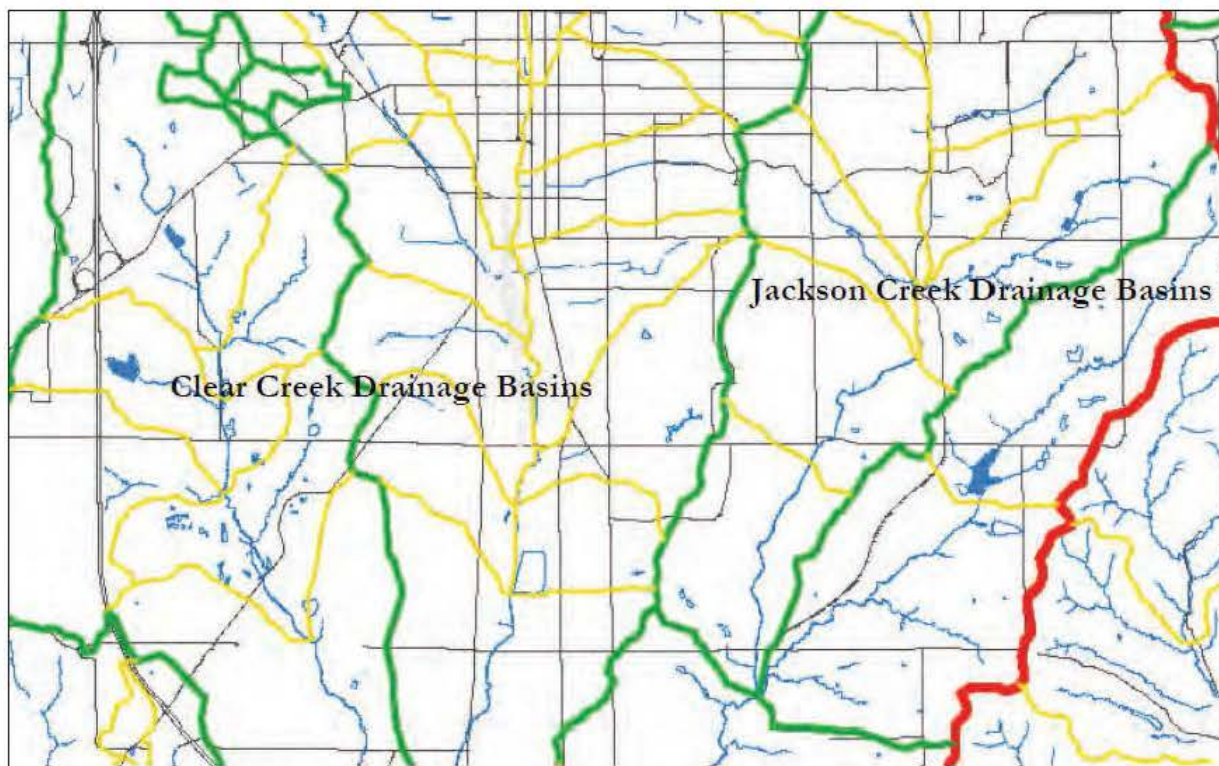


Figure 3. Map of watersheds in Bloomington and surrounding areas

The map above illustrates Bloomington's water resources, as well as its major and minor drainage basins. The 6 main drainage basins in Bloomington are the Stout Creek, Cascades Creek, Griffy Reservoir and Griffy Creek, Sycamore Creek, Clear Creek (and west fork), and Jackson Creek (and east fork) basins.

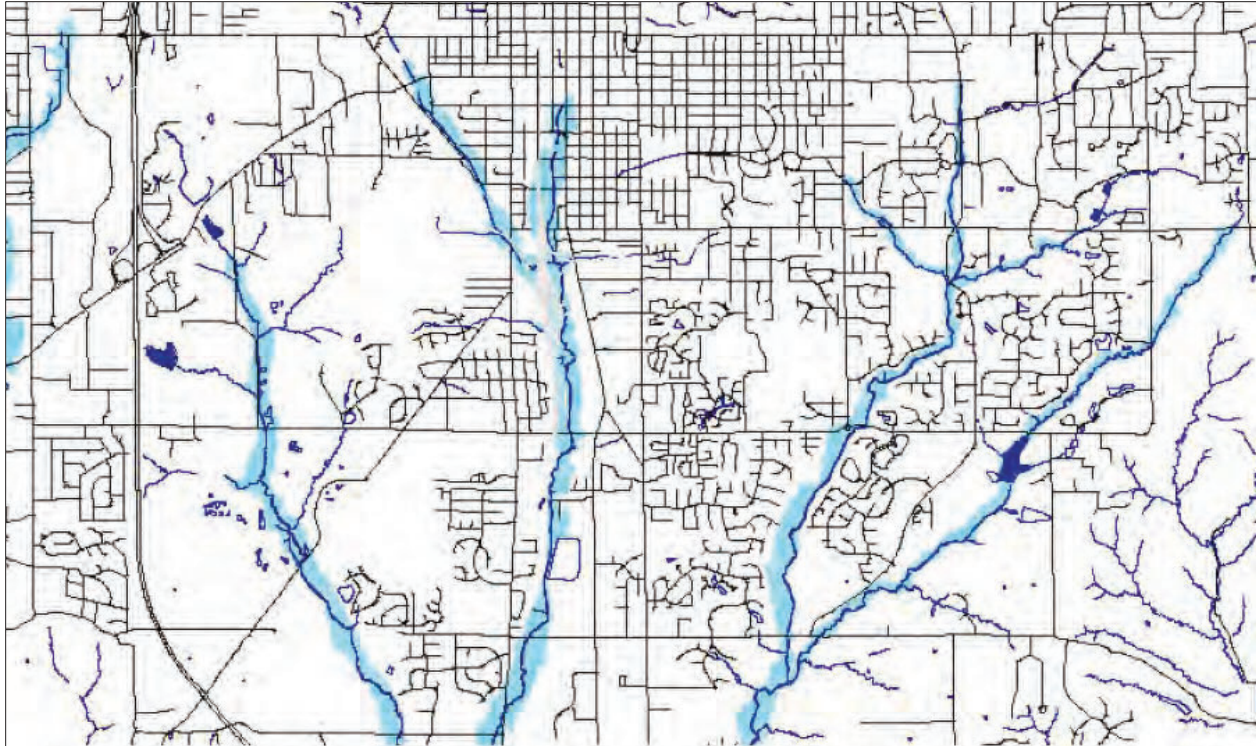


Figure 4. Map of water resources and floodplains in Bloomington and surrounding areas
 The map above further illustrates the extent of Bloomington’s water systems - the dark areas are water resources, and the lightly shaded areas represent their floodplains. Overall, 10% of Bloomington’s land is water contained in creeks, lakes or reservoirs. Floodplains (100 year) cover 3% of Bloomington’s land area, and are all regulated under local and state law.

The report highlighted that,

Past industrial activities have significantly degraded some of Bloomington’s water resources. The Indiana Department of Natural Resources has issued fish consumption advisories for Griffy Reservoir, Lake Wapehani and Clear Creek.

Furthermore, Clear Creek has been listed by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management as one of Indiana’s impaired waterways (emphasis added by author of letter) based on its current pollutant loads and poor habitat potential.

Impaired Waters

The report did not further elaborate on the impaired status of Clear Creek, its current pollutant loads, or its poor habitat potential.

By searching impaired water of Indiana on the internet, we found that the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) has published “Indiana’s 2022 303(d) List of Impaired Waters” at <https://www.in.gov/idem/nps/watershed-assessment/water-quality-assessments-and-reporting/section-303d-list-of-impaired-waters/>. Under Monroe County, Clear Creek was listed,

as well as Weimer Lake, to our surprise. Below is an excerpt of section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters.

COUNTY	ASSESSMENT UNIT NAME	WATER TYPE	SIZE	UNITS	PARAMETER	DESIGNATED USE	IR CATEGORY
Monroe	CLEAR CREEK	STREAM	3.11	Miles	BIOLOGICAL INTEGRITY	Warm Water Aquatic Life	5A
Monroe	CLEAR CREEK	STREAM	0.59	Miles	BIOLOGICAL INTEGRITY	Warm Water Aquatic Life	5A
Monroe	CLEAR CREEK - UNNAMED TRIBUTARY	STREAM	6.74	Miles	BIOLOGICAL INTEGRITY	Warm Water Aquatic Life	5A
Monroe	CLEAR CREEK - UNNAMED TRIBUTARY	STREAM	3.58	Miles	BIOLOGICAL INTEGRITY	Warm Water Aquatic Life	5A
Monroe	WEIMER LAKE	LAKE, FRESHWATER	6	Acres	MERCURY IN FISH TISSUE	Human Health and Wildlife	5B
Monroe	CLEAR CREEK	STREAM	9.12	Miles	NUTRIENTS	Warm Water Aquatic Life	5A
Monroe	CLEAR CREEK	STREAM	3.11	Miles	PCBS IN FISH TISSUE	Human Health and Wildlife	5B
Monroe	CLEAR CREEK	STREAM	5.88	Miles	PCBS IN FISH TISSUE	Human Health and Wildlife	5B
Monroe	CLEAR CREEK	STREAM	9.12	Miles	PCBS IN FISH TISSUE	Human Health and Wildlife	5B
Monroe	CLEAR CREEK - UNNAMED TRIBUTARY	STREAM	2.51	Miles	PCBS IN FISH TISSUE	Human Health and Wildlife	5B
Monroe	CLEAR CREEK	STREAM	6.29	Miles	PCBS IN FISH TISSUE	Human Health and Wildlife	5B
Monroe	CLEAR CREEK	STREAM	3.52	Miles	PCBS IN FISH TISSUE	Human Health and Wildlife	5B

Parameters including “biological integrity”, “nutrients”, and “PCBS in fish tissue” (Clear Creek), and “Human health and Wildlife” (Weimer Lake) categorized Clear Creek and Weimer Lake in Category 5A & 5B and Category 5B, respectively. Category 5 is defined as:

Category 5: The available data and/or information indicate that at least one designated use is impaired or threatened and a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) is required.

Waters may be listed in both 5A and 5B depending on the parameter(s) causing the impairment. Indiana's 303(d) list is comprised of all waters in Category 5.

A: The waterbody has one/more impaired biotic communities or is impaired for one/more pollutants.

B: The waterbody is impaired due to the presences of presence of mercury or PCBs, or both in the edible tissue of fish collected from them at levels exceeding Indiana's human health criteria for these contaminants.

Please note, that Category 5 (5A and 5B) is the most severe category. Under the Clean Water Act (CWA), states are required to develop a TMDL for these waters in order to achieve compliance with the water quality standards.

The Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Program primary purpose is to assess streams, rivers and lakes that are considered impaired by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management and develop reports that identify the causes of the impairment, the reductions of pollutants needed, and the actions needed to improve water quality. Impaired waters do not meet designated water quality standards and do not support one or more designated uses, such as recreational, protection of aquatic life, drinking water, and fish consumption. Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act established authority for the TMDL Program and guides states on how to develop these plans for waters that do not meet water quality standards.

(<https://www.in.gov/idem/nps/watershed-assessment/total-maximum-daily-loads/>)

As shown on the IDEM's website, Clear Creek (Monroe County) has not had a TMDL report completed. We request the City to work with IDEM to prioritize Clear Creek's TDML if possible, given the scale of the development, and the impaired state of Clear Creek and Weimer Lake.

On the topic of Weimer Lake, we are surprised to see that it is still listed on the IDEM's "Indiana's 2022 303(d) List of Impaired Waters" list. Has the removal of the dam not been reported to IDEM? Or have the relevant databases the State uses to compile this list not been updated?

Comprehensive Plan – Environment - Water

In short, we would like to know how the City plans to take all measures possible to uphold its vision, policy, goals and programs in the "2018 Comprehensive Plan City of Bloomington"?

Under Chapter 3 Environment – Water of the Comprehensive Plan, the following stood out to us:

- Water is a vital natural resource for human survival. Most of us now live in an urban ecosystem, and we all need to be more cognizant of how water functions in it.

- Clean water is necessary to support the plants and animals in our ecosystems and food systems.
- Surface and stormwater quantity and quality are different, yet related, issues to consider in addition to drinking water. Moving surface water needs to be slowed down enough that it has the opportunity to infiltrate instead of flowing away at speeds that can cause dangerous and costly flooding and erosion and prevent the filtering of pollutants.
- Goal 3.3: Conserve water resources and protect water quality to support our natural environment, public health and safety, plant and animal life, and our urban activities.
 - a. Policy 3.3.1: Reduce pollution in urban runoff from residential, commercial, industrial, municipal, and transportation land uses.
 - b. Policy 3.3.2: Encourage conservation and protection of water sources in our region.
- Programs:
 - a. Increase the use of modern best practices for water quality and quantity control.
 - b. Utilize Low Impact Development measures such as rainwater harvesting and storm runoff infiltration, when feasible, as mitigation strategies for stormwater discharge.
 - c. Assess karst features and regulations to protect sinkholes and other karst features.
 - d. Simplify floodplain regulations without making them less restrictive.
 - e. Incorporate a stream classification system into the UDO to use in waterway and riparian buffer protection and enhancement.

How does the City plan to control surface and stormwater quantity? What Low Impact Development measure will be utilized in the Summit District PUD?

How does the City plan to not cause further pollution and burden to the already impaired Clear Creek? How does the City plan to achieve its Policy 3.3.1 (reduce pollution in urban runoff) in the Summit District PUD? How does the City plan to restore clean water to Clear Creek, to support the plants and animals in our ecosystems and food systems?

Without an updated study on water quality, on stormwater runoff, on the impact of dense urban development to Clear Creek and its flood plain, it would be hard to achieve the COBERI report's original intent, which was "part of a larger, on-going project that provides the factual foundation to further develop sustainable land-use and land development strategies for the City of Bloomington".

VI. Karst Geology

“Karst terrains are extremely sensitive to development and changes in land uses”, as stated in the 2003 COBERI report, and “often, areas containing karst features offer unique habitats for a variety of rare organisms such as blind cave fish, the Indiana bat and other obligate cave dwelling species”. It adds, “it is important to properly manage all types of karst systems to protect their inherent geological, biological and ecological importance.”

The report also pointed out specifically for Bloomington that,

The most prominent surface karst features found in Bloomington include sinkholes, swallow holes, soil slumps and springs. Bloomington also contains extensive and complex underground water systems that have not been extensively mapped or studied. For that reason, this analysis will focus entirely on surface features, however, subterranean features should be considered for subsequent investigations.

Surface karst features were found to be scattered throughout Bloomington. Initial analysis revealed the highest concentration of features was found in the west and southwest portions of the City, followed by the south and southeast.

It is worthy of note that Bloomington’s “extensive and complex underground water systems” ... “have not been extensively mapped or studied”, and that surface features were the ONLY data available for analyses in 2003. To “guide and assist future decisions for land-use and land development strategies” as intended by the COBERI project, we request that “subterranean features should be considered for subsequent investigations”.

Figure 5 of the report illustrates the general locations of large karst areas in Bloomington and surrounding areas, based on surficial karsts features.

One can easily see the large area of karst features on Summit District PUD, as well as a perennial spring identified to the north of the karst area.

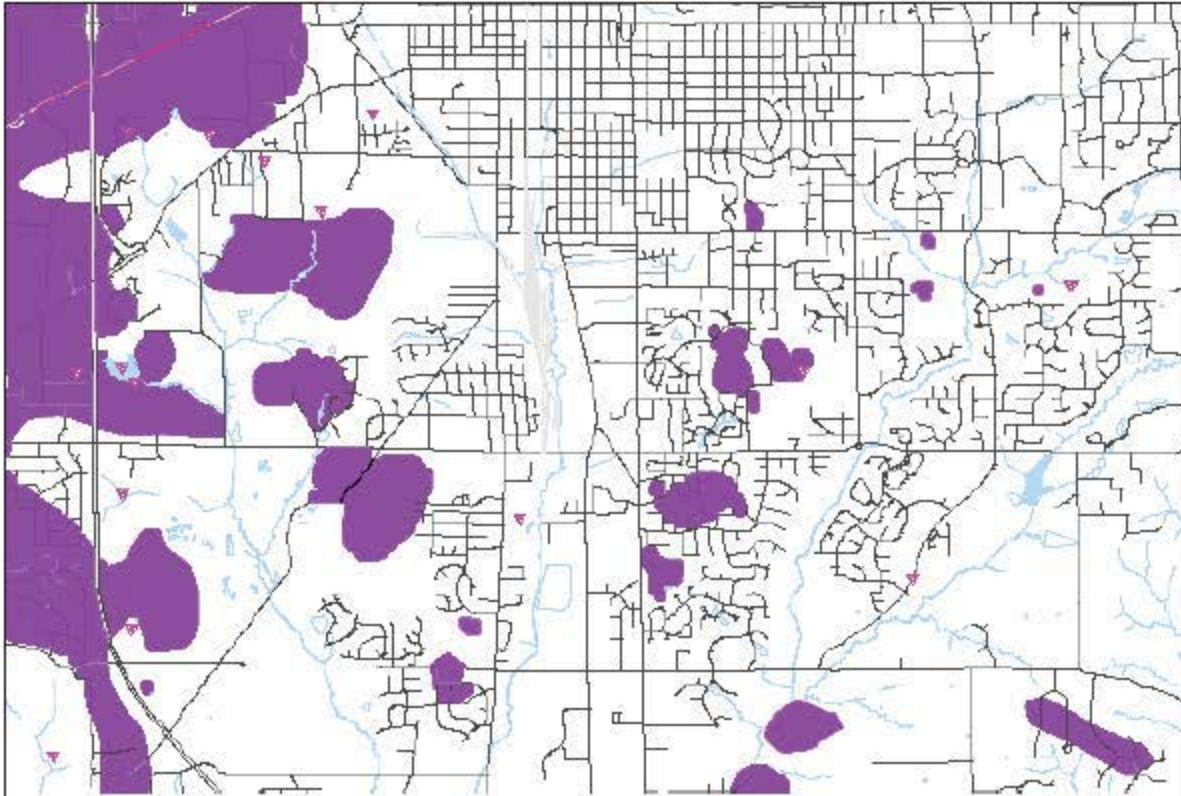
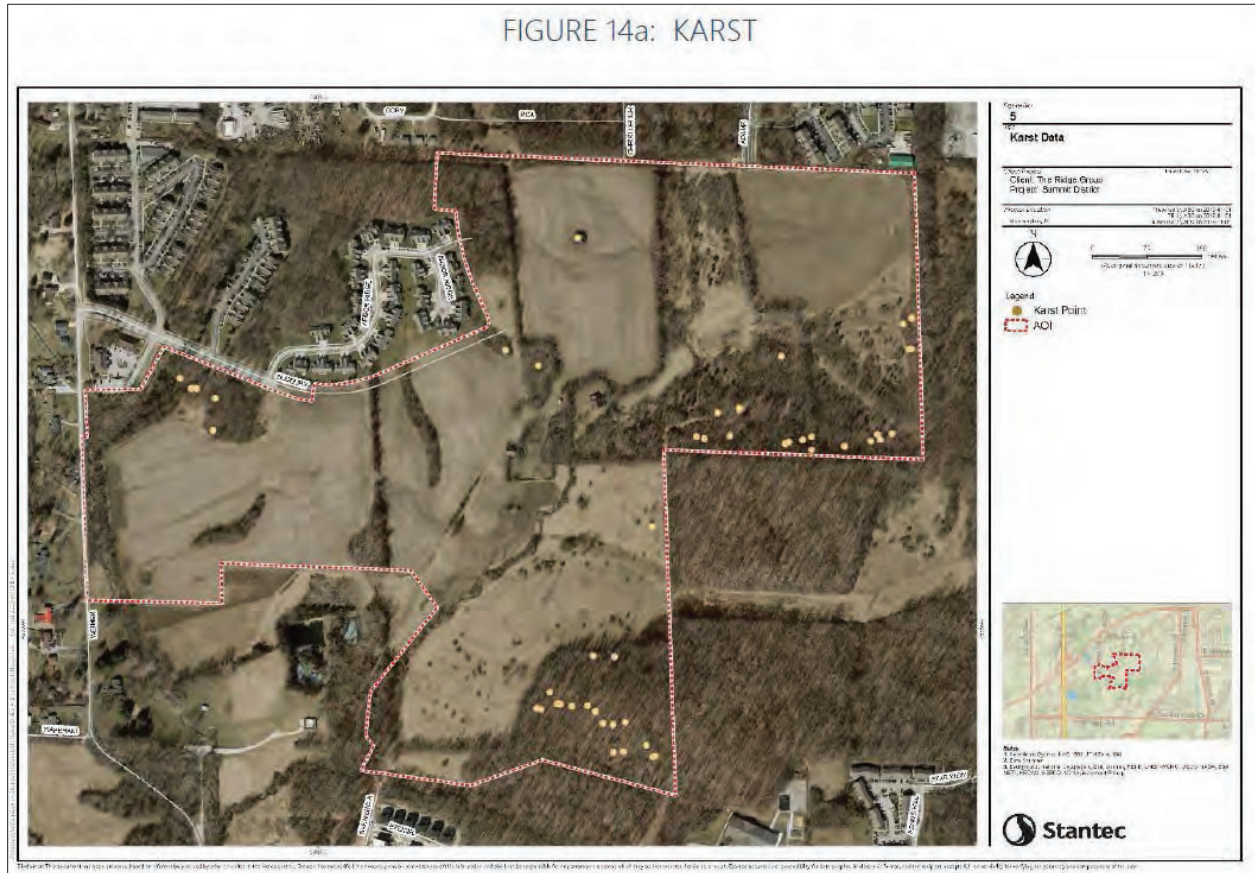


Figure 5. Map of karst areas and springs in Bloomington and surrounding areas
The dark shaded areas above represent the larger karst areas in Bloomington. The shaded triangles represent approximate spring locations. Overall, surficial karst features cover 3% of Bloomington's land area, and there are over 20 perennial springs currently inventoried.

In regard to karst features, the Petitioner (Sudbury Development Partners, LLC) provided a map, “establishing specific environmental site features” (FIGURE 14a: KARST) in its Preliminary Plan. FIGURE 14a: KARST can be found on Page 159 of the meeting packet of the July 10 Plan Commission meeting. See screenshot below for the map provided by the Petitioner.



One can easily count approximately a total of 45 to 48 yellow dots (some adjacent to each other) representing karst features dotted all around the Summit District PUD, with several of them being in very close proximity to each other. It is unclear whether these karsts are surface, subterranean (surface) or compound. A quick search in the PDF did not produce any further explanation from the Petitioner. The Petitioner did not request exceptions on karst, so the Unified Development Ordinance (UDO) of the City of Bloomington applies.

Chapter 20.04.030 (g) Karst Geology of the UDO states that

This section shall apply to all land-disturbing activities on properties that contain surface and subsurface karst features.

Compound Karst Features is defined in Chapter 20.07.010 Defined Words of the UDO as

Karst, Compound

Any two or more karst features where the last closed contour of the features is located within one hundred feet of each other. The outer boundary of the compound karst feature shall be drawn by connecting the last closed contour of each individual karst feature with a tangential line.

We request that subsurface and compound karst features be identified in order to meet the requirements set forth in the UDO.

We request that a multi-phase karst investigation that is accordant with the latest State requirements and recommendations be conducted. “Proper Investigative Techniques in Karst, IDEM Technical Guidance Document, Updated: October 2021) states,

Environmental investigations in karst areas present unique problems. Conventional site investigation methods and installation of monitoring wells may not provide an accurate picture of how contaminants behave in a karst aquifer. Because of the very different morphological and hydrological features, investigations in karst do not typically employ the same techniques used in site characterizations conducted in non-karst environments. The guidance in this document will assist in the proper characterization of a site located in a karst area and provide information on the IDEM preferred method to conduct the 2 different types of dye tracing.

The development proposed by the Petitioner is unprecedentedly dense and aggressive in nature. Would we even have comparable case studies to reference across the country to ensure that development does not result in devastating long-term effects to the karsts and surrounding areas?

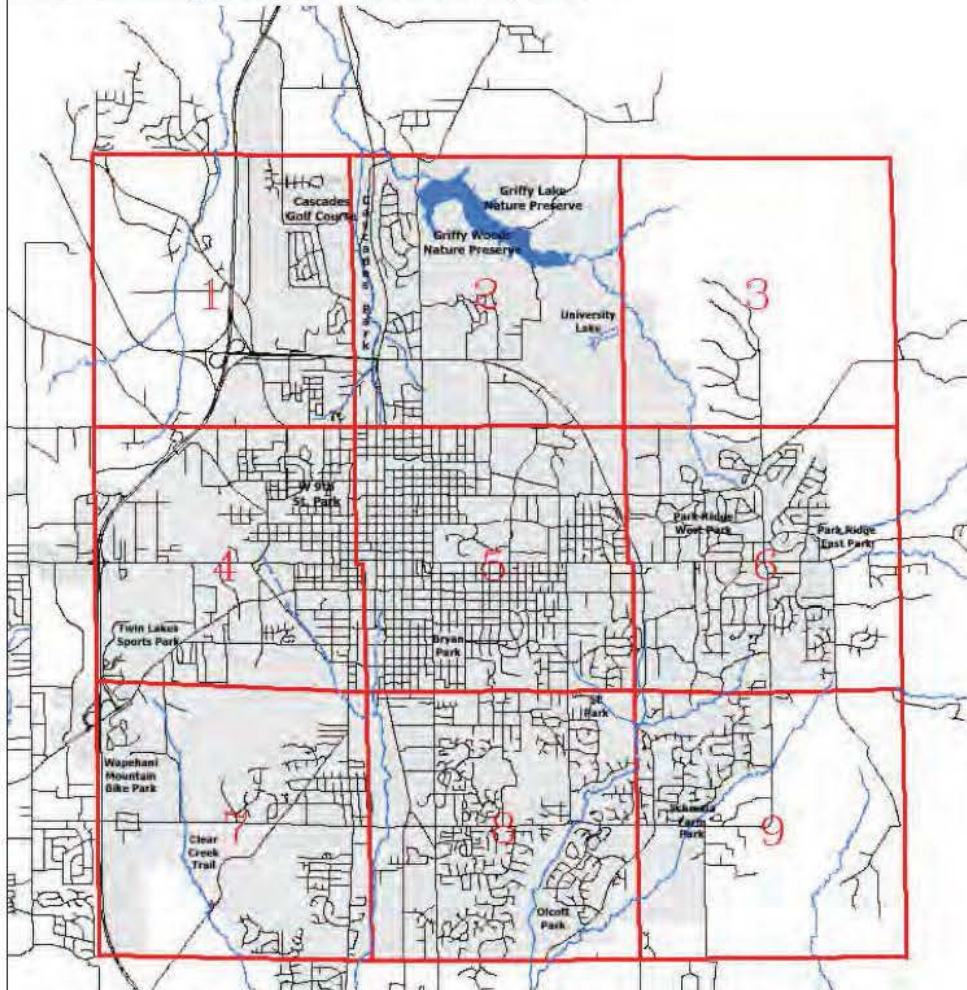
VII. Environmentally Sensitive Areas

In addition, “the City of Bloomington’s Planning Department evaluated and ranked natural areas in Bloomington using an environmentally sensitive areas (ESA) analysis” ... “to better understand their (i.e., natural resources) roles and functions they must be studied as an interconnected system”.

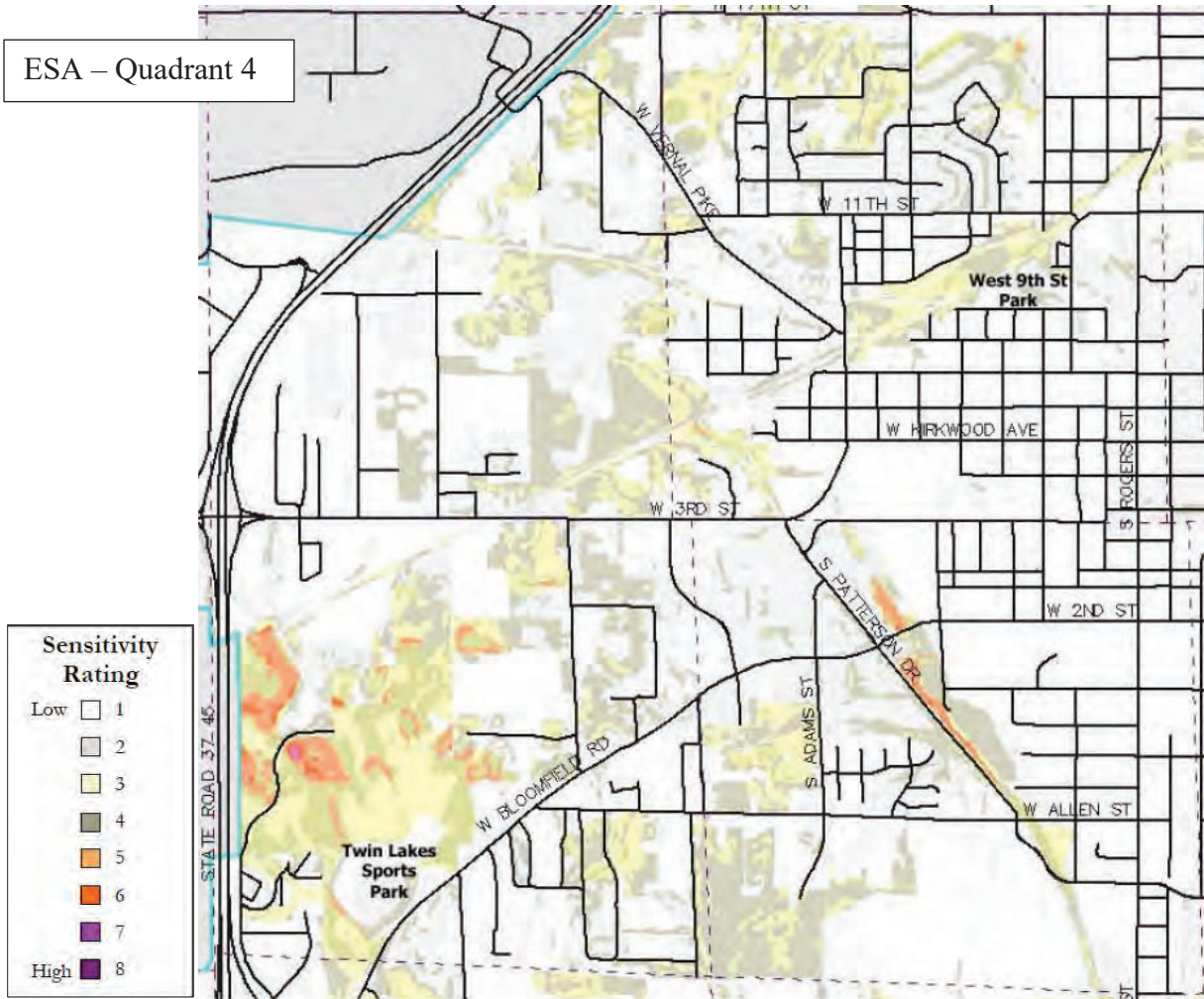
The figures below are screenshots of the Environmentally Sensitive Areas Quadrant Index Map, Quadrant 4, and Quadrant 7 from the COBERI report.

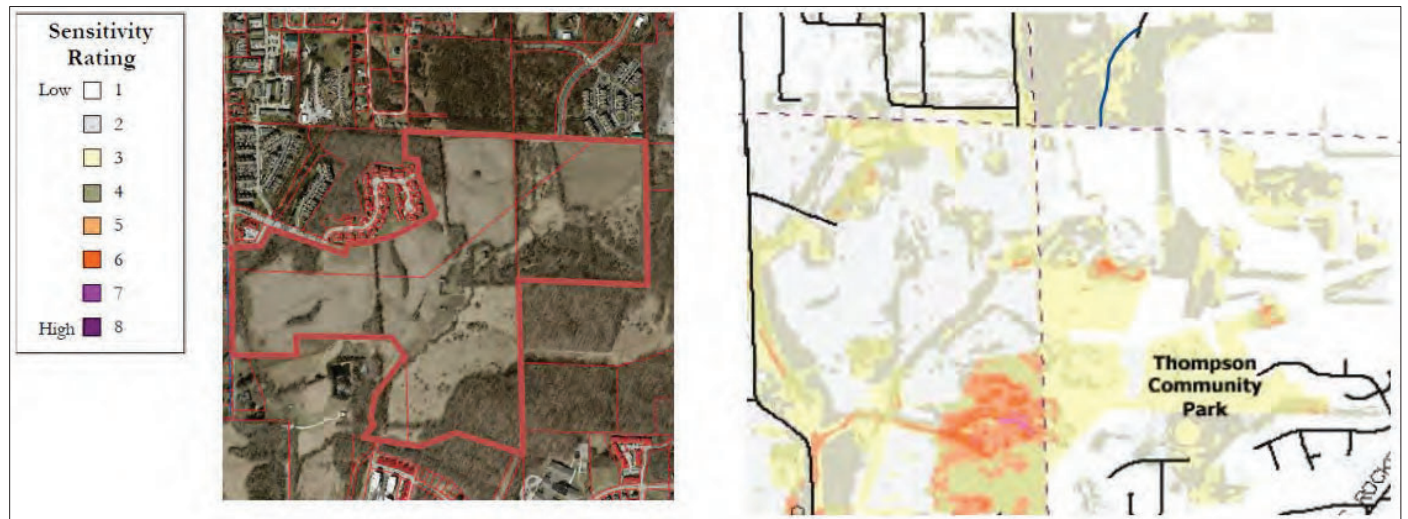
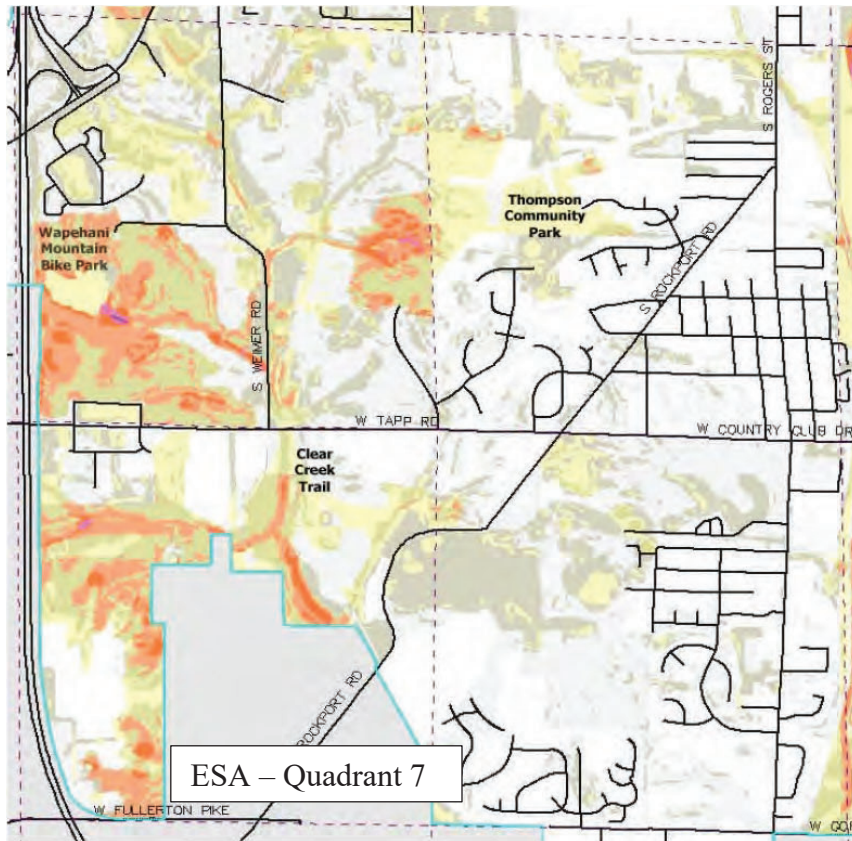
APPENDIX A

Environmentally Sensitive Areas Quadrant Map Index



ESA – Quadrant 4





The southern portion of the Summit District PUD is ranked high on the Sensitivity Rating, depicting the highly sensitive and diverse nature of the area.

VIII. Comparison with Brown's Woods

Brown's Woods sits at 16 total acres on the west side of town sandwiched between Interstate 69, Forest Ridge Apartments, Limestone Crossing Apartments and the Indiana Rail Road.

The two screenshots below are taken from the "City of Bloomington Parks and Recreation Department Master Plan 2021 – 2025".





Brown's Woods

Browns Woods sits at 16 total acres on the west side of town sandwiched between Interstate 65, Forest Ridge Apartments, Limestone Crossing Apartments and the Indiana Rail Road. The undeveloped woodland is loaded with karst topography and full of sink holes making it perfect for a trail walk. The land has no plans for further development as of yet, but with the nearby Twin Lakes Sports Park this parkland could potentially be linked with via trail system and, and serve as additional nature park for the parks system and require little maintenance. With limited access (2 points) this would prohibit certain park development. Nonetheless, the property serves to be a considerable asset for the surrounding residents.

Accessibility

- Not ADA accessible



Park Address:

101 W Kirkwood Ave Ste 307
Bloomington, IN 47404

The Parks and Recreation Department pointed out that Brown’s Woods – the “undeveloped woodland is loaded with karst topography and full of sink holes making it perfect for a trail walk”.

Based on the karst features map (See below) in the COBERI report, both Brown’s Woods and a significant portion of the Summit District PUD are covered in the dark shaded purple. One can deduce that they are equally loaded with karst topography and full of sink holes, making them both perfect for a trail walk or some other suitable park or recreational use, and assumably not perfect for high density residential development.

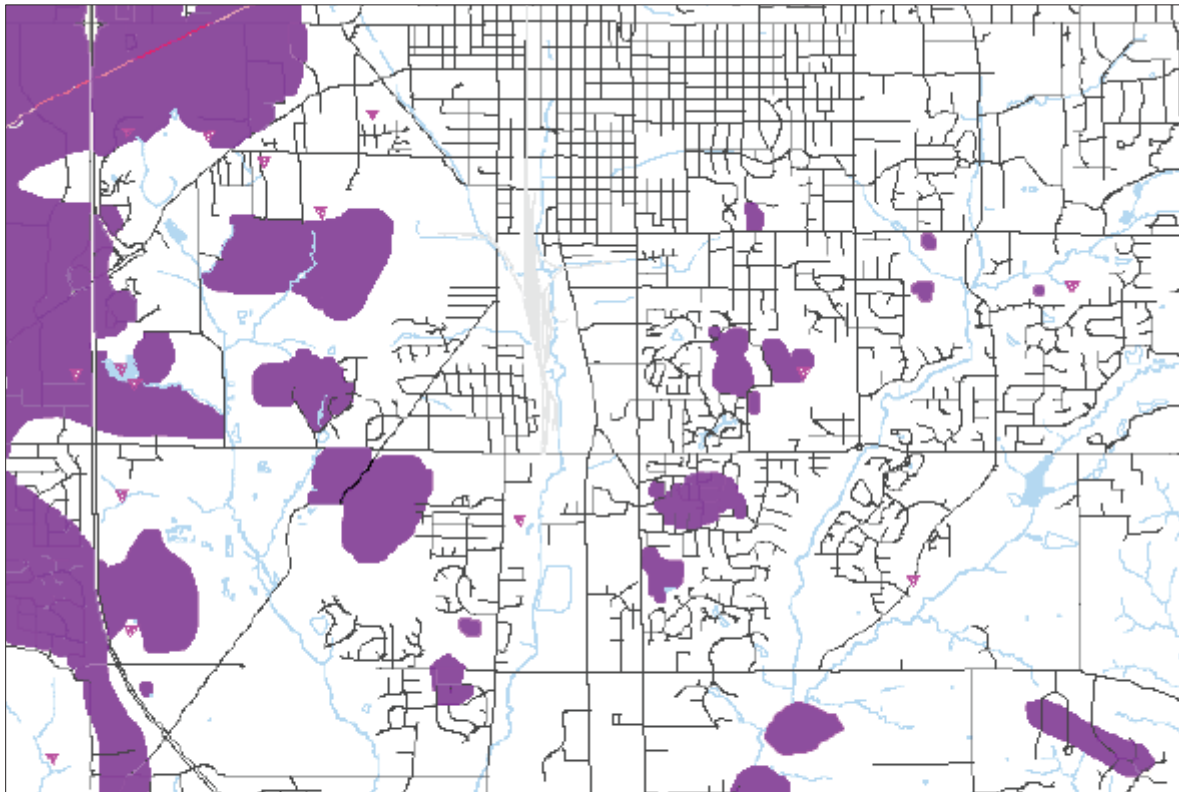


Figure 5. Map of karst areas and springs in Bloomington and surrounding areas
The dark shaded areas above represent the larger karst areas in Bloomington. The shaded triangles represent approximate spring locations. Overall, surficial karst features cover 3% of Bloomington’s land area, and there are over 20 perennial springs currently inventoried.

The Parks and Recreation Department goes on to state that,

The land has no plans for further development as of yet, but with the nearby Twin Lakes Sports Park this parkland could potentially be linked with via trail system and serve as additional nature park for the parks system and require little maintenance. With limited access (2 points) this would prohibit certain park development. Nonetheless, the property serves to be a considerable asset for the surrounding residents.

Is the area too “loaded with karst features” and too “full of sinkholes”, causing delay of further development of trail connection and nature park? Nevertheless, even in its current state, the Parks and Recreation Department considers the “property to be a considerable asset for the surrounding residents”.

Also, using the Environmentally Sensitive Area – Quadrant 4 and 7 maps for a comparison of both Brown’s Woods and Summit District PUD, one can see that they both contain portions that are high on the Sensitivity Index.

If Brown’s Woods is too loaded with karst features and sink holes and too high on the sensitivity index, why is an area (Summit District PUD) equally sensitive and rich in karst features, suitable for development?

IX. Other Concerns and Summary

Besides the environmental questions and concerns stated above, we also noticed that the Petitioner did not organize a Pre-Submittal Neighborhood Meeting as required by the UDO. Under *Chapter 20.06.040 Common Review Procedures, Section (b) Pre-Submittal Activities, sub-section (3) Pre-Submittal Neighborhood Meeting*, one can find the purpose, applicability, and the notification process, etc. of a Pre-Submittal Neighborhood Meeting.

Chapter 20.06.040(b)(3)(A) Purpose

The purpose of the pre-submittal neighborhood meeting is to allow residents, businesses, and organizations in the area surrounding a proposed development project an early opportunity to learn about the project details and to provide feedback to the petitioners before significant funds have been spent on project design and engineering.

Chapter 20.06.040(b)(3)(B) Applicability

A pre-submittal neighborhood meeting shall be required as indicated in Table 06-1: Summary Table of Review Procedures.

Table 06-1: Summary Table of Review Procedures

R = Review and Recommendation D = Decision A = Appeal * = Public Hearing Required

Procedure	UDO Section	Public Notice			Pre-Submittal Activities			Review and Decision-Making Bodies						
		Published	Mailed	Posted	Pre-Submittal Meeting	DRC Meeting	Neighborhood Meeting	Staff	Plan Commission	Plat Committee	Board of Zoning Appeals	Common Council	Hearing Officer	Historic Preservation Commission
Vacating Plat	20.06.060(d)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		R	D*/A	D*				
Plan/Ordinance Amendments														
Comprehensive Plan Amendment	20.06.070(a)	✓						R	R*			D*		
Zoning Map Amendment	20.06.070(b)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	R	R*			D*		
Rezoning to Planned Unit Development (PUD)	20.06.070(c)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	R	R*			D*		
Zoning Text Amendment	20.06.070(d)	✓	✓		✓			R	R*			D*		
Flexibility and Relief Procedures														
Minor Modification	20.06.080(a)				✓			As required for associated petition						
Variance	20.06.080(b)	✓	✓	✓	✓			R			D*/A		D*	
Administrative Interpretation	20.06.080(c)							D			A			
Administrative Appeal	20.06.080(d)	✓	✓					R			D*			

Staff at the Plan Commission has stated in its staff report (Page 86 of the July 10 meeting packet), “the petitioner is requesting a map amendment to rezone the property to a new PUD, which includes the approval of a new District Ordinance and Preliminary Plan”, which, per Table 06-1: Summary Table of Review Procedures, a Pre-Submittal Neighborhood Meeting is required for “Zoning Map Amendment”.

It also has not gone unnoticed to us that the Petitioner’s Preliminary Plan is very similar in font, font size, numbering system, footer style, table style to the City of Bloomington’s UDO. Other development projects’ planning documents do not seem to share this striking similarity!

In summary, we would like to encourage the Plan Commission and City Council members to put the environment at the foremost of Bloomington’s growth and development, as the City of Bloomington has strived do. The City of Bloomington stated in its “2018 Comprehensive Plan” that it “has a long-held commitment to protecting the environment”. The city also aims to “introduce ways to ensure that the current natural environment is not only protected, but nurtured and enhanced for the future”. Further, the City stated that “we have ways of thinking about what environmental protection is, and how it is accomplished now, that are different than years ago, and the philosophy of this chapter reflects that change.”

It’s important to note that the 2018 Comprehensive Plan renamed and replaced the Growth Policies Plan of 2002, with the hope that as time has changed, so should our plan; except that no new environmental resource inventory analyses have been conducted since 2003 to inform the

decisions and planning of the City of Bloomington. What was supposed to be “part of a larger, on-going project that provides the factual foundation to further develop sustainable land-use and land development strategies for the City of Bloomington” did not lead to any on-going project that we could identify online.

As emphasized by the EC, the numerous exceptions to the UDO do not offer the assurance that the proposed use and development will be designed to minimize negative environmental impacts and not cause significant adverse impacts on the natural environment. We share the same concern.

“Climate, thus environmental, change has long term impacts on all residents and must be prioritized”. We urge the Plan Commission to hold the Petitioner and all other developments to the integrity and best practices required of them in the UDO and all available environmental protection guidelines/requirements, and only allow for exceptions that will not negatively affect the environment both in the short-term, and the long-term.



Jacqueline Scanlan <scanlanj@bloomington.in.gov>

PUD-18-23 Sudbury Development Partners LLC

2 messages

Joseph McKenna <joemckenna_07043@yahoo.com>
To: "scanlanj@bloomington.in.gov" <scanlanj@bloomington.in.gov>

Thu, Aug 17, 2023 at 3:22 PM

Good Afternoon

I am an Arbor Ridge resident and my wife and I attended the meeting on Monday August 14.

I want to echo the concerns of my neighbors:

density, drainage, traffic conditions including current state of Weimer Road, along with environmental concerns.

I know that that property will be developed eventually, but the number of units seems high.

Finally, from my own personal experience, there is a lot of wildlife living in the area -- everything from deer to turtles.

We appreciate your efforts to keep the residents in the area informed.

Thanks
Joseph McKenna
[1984 W Arbor Ridge Way](#)
[Bloomington, IN 47403](#)
973 766 3428

Jacqueline Scanlan <scanlanj@bloomington.in.gov>
To: Joseph McKenna <joemckenna_07043@yahoo.com>

Wed, Aug 23, 2023 at 8:48 AM

Thank you, Mr. McKenna. I will add this to the letters for the September hearing. We appreciate you being involved.

Thanks,
Jackie Scanlan, AICP
Development Services Manager
[Quoted text hidden]

Bloomington Plan Commission,

I would petition the commission to show some **respect** and **consideration** for the established neighborhood of Arbor Ridge by not connecting Arbor Ridge Way to the new development.

There are many foreseeable issues that could arise by extending Arbor Ridge Way:

1. The Arbor Ridge home owners are a predominately elderly population so safety is an utmost concern as it is likely cars from the new development will speed down our street. Our street is narrow, curvy and on a hill. It already is often down to a single lane as delivery vehicles, service vehicles and visitors of residents park on the street causing us to have to manipulate the curves with decreased visibility.
2. I also envision cars from the Sudbury development coming down onto our street to park.
3. Arbor Ridge Way will not sustain such an increase in traffic. Not to mention how disruptive this would be to our small, quiet 20 year old neighborhood. We all have to back out of our drives to get to the street so dealing with frequent oncoming cars would be a big safety issue. Also it is expected there would be traffic through our quiet neighborhood at all hours of the night.
4. We would appreciate staying as separate as possible from this vast development. Keeping the tree line at the end of Arbor Ridge Way intact would help us maintain some of our privacy and ensure more safety to our residents. Taking away our privacy and the separateness from the development would undoubtedly, in the long run, make our property less desirable and could ultimately decrease our property values.
5. The main issue is it is not necessary to connect the streets. Sudbury Drive through the development will come out at the same spot Arbor Ridge Way does, so there is no need for people to have to come through our neighborhood to arrive at the same location. It would be understandable to connect these roads if Arbor Ridge Way was the only access to get to Sudbury Dr. but since it is not, there is no advantage to do so.

A lot of future issues could be avoided by **not** extending Arbor Ridge Way. I do not see connecting our neighborhood to the Sudbury development as a benefit but as a definite detriment to our community.

Respectfully Submitted,

Pamela Arthur
18 year Arbor Ridge homeowner
1575 S. Arbor Ridge Ct.



Jacqueline Scanlan <scanlanj@bloomington.in.gov>

Sudbury PUD

2 messages

Steve Smith <slsmith@smithdginc.com>

Tue, Jul 11, 2023 at 3:35 PM

To: "ron.smith@bloomington.in.gov" <ron.smith@bloomington.in.gov>, "scanlanj@bloomington.in.gov" <scanlanj@bloomington.in.gov>, "robinsos@bloomington.in.gov" <robinsos@bloomington.in.gov>, "andrew.ciber@bloomington.in.gov" <andrew.ciber@bloomington.in.gov>

Greetings,

I casually watched last night's Plan Commission meeting but got drawn in by the amazing details of the Sudbury proposal that prompted me to write this message to you. By my calculations the proposed Sudbury PUD is about 1.5 to 2.0 times the density of the K-mart multifamily site and about eight times larger in area. I use the K-mart site for comparison because it is so visible and because I have heard only negative and sometimes very negative comments about it from my friends and neighbors. The K-mart site plan very effectively uses nearly all of the site and for Sudbury to be denser by a factor of 1.5 to 2.0 means that it must go higher; and K-mart site is already I believe up to 5 stories. I do not believe that those in attendance at the hearing (plan commissioners, public or staff) understand the immensity of the proposal.

The petitioner presented a perspective concept for the site at the meeting, but when questioned he indicated that it was not a true representation of what would be developed. A 2-D plan was included in the staff report page 240. I believe that to get between 4400 and 6000 units on that site, it will need to look like the drawing presented and will be the equivalent of more than 13 K-mart sites (based on number of units).

The K-mart site has 340 units on about 12 acres for 28 units per acre. The K-mart site plan is efficient with no land lost to environmental features, thoroughfares etc.

The 140 acre Sudbury site will lose about 40 acres to environmental features and through roadways leaving about 100 acres for development. The density of the developed area will be between 44 and 60 units per acre. This is about 1.5 to 2.1 times denser than the K-mart site.

- Sudbury is 1.57 to 2.14 times as dense as K-mart
- Sudbury would be equal to 8 K-marts based on acreage
- Sudbury would be equal to 13 to 17 K-marts based on number of units

Traffic was mentioned at the hearing and apparently a traffic study will be done. Rough projections are about 6 trips per day for each multifamily unit. Assuming a maximum of 6,000 units results in 36,000 newly generated trips per day. A two-lane road like Weimer or Adams typically can accommodate 3,000 to 5,000 ADT at a reasonable level of service. This doesn't account for the issues that those roads currently have.

Again, back to K-mart; there are traffic concerns though I think they are not warranted. The K-mart site with 340 units fronts on a State Highway with two signalized intersections and reasonable cross connections via Clarizz and entry to the College Mall. K-mart will largely serve students whose destination is a direct bus ride away. Sudbury, at 13 to 17 times the number of units, has access via 2 lane Weimer and Adams and is not close to the University or employers.

Traffic will be a problem.

One of the neighbors noted that this project proposes more units in the next eight years than the total projected need in the City. I would add that historically there have been about 500 new units in Bloomington each year (going back for 15 years). This project alone proposes up to 750 units per year. The math does not work.

I am writing to help ensure that all involved understand the immensity of the proposal. A shocking proposal that I believe is not consistent with the vision of our community as expressed in numerous plans

over the years and the current PUD zoning of the site.

thanks for your time

Steve Smith

Retired Professional Engineer and Land Surveyor

Jacqueline Scanlan <scanlanj@bloomington.in.gov>
To: Steve Smith <slsmith@smithdginc.com>

Tue, Jul 11, 2023 at 3:49 PM

Thanks, Steve! I'll look through this and make sure we're discussing the issues clearly.

Thanks,
Jackie

[Quoted text hidden]

JOHN A. SCOTT
1966 W Arbor Ridge Way
Bloomington, IN 47403

August 1, 2023
Plan Commission
4071 N Morton St.
Suite 130
Bloomington, IN 47404

President of the Commission

I am writing in response to the Sudbury Partners LLC petition. requesting an amendment to rezone the 140 Acres known as Sudbury Farm increasing the density of the current PUD zoning to a new PUD that will allow up to 6,000 new housing units. I am opposed to the plan as put forth by Sudbury Partners LLC and Sullivan Development.

The Commission needs to say no to issues 1 to 5 as expressed on page 89 of the July presentation.

The petitioner is requesting the following changes to the present zoning.

1. Density
2. Building Height Standard
3. Parking Square Footage
4. Environmental Requirements/Impact

Density

The proposal by the above seeks several changes in their request that are well beyond the density for the area. Taking their maximum number of units and the ratio for Bloomington of 1.99 to 2.09 individuals per housing unit and using the formula To calculate the population density (divide the population by the size of the area) Population Density = Number of People/Land Area. The unit of land area should be square miles or square kilometers. The figure $1.99 \times 6,000 = 11,940$ People. Using $2.09 \times 6,000 = 12,540$ people for the area. Converting 140 acres to square miles gives the figure 0.21875 square mile or 21.8% of a mile or 12,540 individuals living in under a square mile. This well exceeds the present number per square mile when compared to the overall density of Blooming using 2021 figures the population of Bloomington at 79,968 divided this figure by Bloomington's Square miles of 23.43 gives a population figure of 3,413 per individuals per square mile.

Building Height Standard

The petitioner is requesting a waiver of the building height standard. The present standard for mixed use under Code 20.02.030 is six stories or a maximum not to exceed seventy-five feet. The height of a 7-story building is between 70 to 75 feet depending on the ceiling height. The present zoning allows them to go ahead with the 6-story height. However, a building of that height if built around the perimeter of the property will dwarf the existing neighborhood and homes which are single-family dwellings. Building of this height could block existing views and could cause privacy concerns if overlooking back yards. The addition of another floor benefits the developer in federal funding at the expense of the surrounding

neighborhoods. One of the pluses the developer is citing is the mixed-used development where 15% of the units would be set aside for low-income families. This would set aside 900 units if 6,000 were allowed a very high mixture. There are more benefits to the developer than to the City and Residents of Bloomington. The most common incentive to build mix use is more financial than ultraistic. The benefits are usually, zoning variances, such as reduction in site development standards, modification of architectural design and reduction in parking standards, all things the developers is seeking. There is also the issue of the density bonus granted to buildings accommodate a fair share of affordable units. The developer does not attempt to cite the impact this number of residents will have on Police, Fire, Sanitation and Schools. Summit Elementary would require an addition to be built. There is also a need for a police substation as well as the fire department.

Environmental

The Bloomington Environmental Commission in its July 13 memo stated it has not toured the site and is unable to make an assessment as to the scope the project will have on the environment. The Commission mentions that there are countless environmental features dotting the area and the request for numerous environmental changes will have excessive impact on environmental resources. 1. Runoff - one thing not mentioned is the issue of Runoff or NPS pollution caused by rainfall and snowmelt causing erosion and Runoff which picks up fertilizer, oil, pesticides, dirt, bacteria, and other pollutants as it makes its way from the roads, sidewalks and lawns which empty into

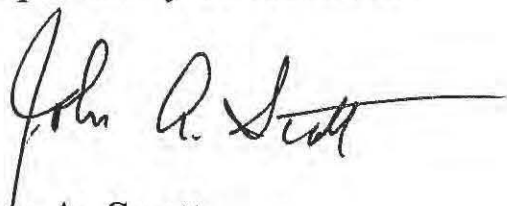
storm drains and ditches. 2. Water, Sanitation and Storm management issues have not been addressed. The partitioner has not provided a valid Environmental Impact Statement.

Traffic

The issue of Streets and Roads has not been adequately or clearly addressed. Depending on the final number of units approved, the number of cars can be anywhere from 6,000 to 9,000 cars assuming a ratio of 1.5 cars per unit which allows for units with no cars and those having two or more. This number of cars will cause extensive use of the following streets based on the vagueness of their plan, Weimer Rd, S. Adams St, W. Tapp Rd, W. Cherokee DR, W. Chambers DR, W. Duncan DR, W. Guy Ave all which can be potentially connected to depending on the layout of the development leading to potential degrading due to the intensity of the additional traffic as cars heading to I69 and down Country Club to Walnut. The last Traffic count conducted for W. Tapp Rd was done in 2019 with an average count of 13,806 cars a day.

I believe the present PUD standards should be maintained they were well thought out and represent the best utilization of undeveloped land. The present PUD plan creates realistic size neighborhoods creating cohesive communities.

Respectfully submitted.



John A. Scott



Jacqueline Scanlan <scanlanj@bloomington.in.gov>

Sudbury PUD

Steve Smith <slsmith@smithdginc.com>

Tue, Jul 11, 2023 at 3:35 PM

To: "ron.smith@bloomington.in.gov" <ron.smith@bloomington.in.gov>, "scanlanj@bloomington.in.gov" <scanlanj@bloomington.in.gov>, "robinsos@bloomington.in.gov" <robinsos@bloomington.in.gov>, "andrew.ciber@bloomington.in.gov" <andrew.ciber@bloomington.in.gov>

Greetings,

I casually watched last night's Plan Commission meeting but got drawn in by the amazing details of the Sudbury proposal that prompted me to write this message to you. By my calculations the proposed Sudbury PUD is about 1.5 to 2.0 times the density of the K-mart multifamily site and about eight times larger in area. I use the K-mart site for comparison because it is so visible and because I have heard only negative and sometimes very negative comments about it from my friends and neighbors. The K-mart site plan very effectively uses nearly all of the site and for Sudbury to be denser by a factor of 1.5 to 2.0 means that it must go higher; and K-mart site is already I believe up to 5 stories. I do not believe that those in attendance at the hearing (plan commissioners, public or staff) understand the immensity of the proposal.

The petitioner presented a perspective concept for the site at the meeting, but when questioned he indicated that it was not a true representation of what would be developed. A 2-D plan was included in the staff report page 240. I believe that to get between 4400 and 6000 units on that site, it will need to look like the drawing presented and will be the equivalent of more than 13 K-mart sites (based on number of units).

The K-mart site has 340 units on about 12 acres for 28 units per acre. The K-mart site plan is efficient with no land lost to environmental features, thoroughfares etc.

The 140 acre Sudbury site will lose about 40 acres to environmental features and through roadways leaving about 100 acres for development. The density of the developed area will be between 44 and 60 units per acre. This is about 1.5 to 2.1 times denser than the K-mart site.

- Sudbury is 1.57 to 2.14 times as dense as K-mart
- Sudbury would be equal to 8 K-marts based on acreage
- Sudbury would be equal to 13 to 17 K-marts based on number of units

Traffic was mentioned at the hearing and apparently a traffic study will be done. Rough projections are about 6 trips per day for each multifamily unit. Assuming a maximum of 6,000 units results in 36,000 newly generated trips per day. A two-lane road like Weimer or Adams typically can accommodate 3,000 to 5,000 ADT at a reasonable level of service. This doesn't account for the issues that those roads currently have.

Again, back to K-mart; there are traffic concerns though I think they are not warranted. The K-mart site with 340 units fronts on a State Highway with two signalized intersections and reasonable cross connections via Clarizz and entry to the College Mall. K-mart will largely serve students whose destination is a direct bus ride away. Sudbury, at 13 to 17 times the number of units, has access via 2 lane Weimer and Adams and is not close to the University or employers.

Traffic will be a problem.

One of the neighbors noted that this project proposes more units in the next eight years than the total projected need in the City. I would add that historically there have been about 500 new units in Bloomington each year (going back for 15 years). This project alone proposes up to 750 units per year. The math does not work.

I am writing to help ensure that all involved understand the immensity of the proposal. A shocking proposal that I believe is not consistent with the vision of our community as expressed in numerous plans over the years and the current PUD zoning of the site.

thanks for your time
Steve Smith
Retired Professional Engineer and Land Surveyor



Jacqueline Scanlan <scanlanj@bloomington.in.gov>

Fwd: Concern about storm water management regarding the Summit District PUD hearing by Bloomington Plan Commission on July 10, 2023:

1 message

Linda Thompson <thompsol@bloomington.in.gov>
To: Jacqueline Scanlan <scanlanj@bloomington.in.gov>
Cc: Scott Robinson <robinsos@bloomington.in.gov>

Sun, Jul 9, 2023 at 10:36 AM

FYI.

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **TEDFRICK** <tedfrick@indiana.edu>

Date: Sun, Jul 9, 2023 at 9:48 AM

Subject: Concern about storm water management regarding the Summit District PUD hearing by Bloomington Plan Commission on July 10, 2023:

To: environment@bloomington.in.gov <environment@bloomington.in.gov>

Hello,

Where will the increased storm water run-off go if this proposed PUD goes forward?

My wife and I reside and own our home at [1812 S. Weimer Rd.](#) As adjacent property owners, we recently received notice of the Bloomington Plan Commission hearings in July and Aug. regarding the proposed Summit District PUD. We've lived here since 1977, and have witnessed a number of heavy rainstorms and their after effects along Weimer Road, including:

1. flooding of the southern portion of Weimer Rd. where there is a narrow one-way bridge,
2. flooding in the valley in the northern portion which allows drainage into Clear Creek from the remaining Twin Lake along W. 2nd St. and
3. flooding along the Clear Creek Trail south of Tapp Road.

Storm water run-off from the western portion of the proposed Summit District PUD will be draining into the Clear Creek basin along Weimer Rd., directly across from the Twin Lake drainage basin. The run-off down that steep hillside area is already considerable, with evidence of deepening ravines caused by soil erosion in this now grassy hillside field.

In the current proposed Summit District PUD, it appears that most of the larger buildings will be multi-story, in order to provide up to 6,000 new housing units located on terrain with considerable slopes for storm water runoff. The rough drawing on p. 240 of the proposed PUD is very telling. The majority of the land use would have large buildings containing most of the 6,000 units, likely to be apartments. And that means paved parking lots will also be needed for residents in these larger multi-story buildings.

There will be considerable new non-permeable rooftops, parking lots, sidewalks and streets in the proposed PUD. Unless there is some kind of effective mitigation, storm water run-off will predictably exacerbate flooding issues along S. Weimer Rd. and further south along the Clear Creek Trail when there are heavy rainstorms.

The removal of the dam and draining of Weimer lake in the Wapahani Mountain Bike Park several years ago has already created more flooding issues surrounding the narrow bridge on the southern portion of Weimer Rd. Up until then, we do not recall any flooding along Weimer Rd. after heavy rainstorms—in the past 46 years we have lived here. More recently, flooding across Weimer Rd. has happened several times since the Weimer Lake dam was removed. Although this is not part of the proposed PUD, it is nonetheless a contributing factor to more flooding along Clear Creek near Tapp Rd. The PUD would likely contribute even more run-off to an already existing issue.

In summary, storm-water management is our biggest concern about the proposed PUD and the potential impact this would have on flooding along S. Weimer Rd. Increasing non-permeable surface areas in this hilly terrain will mean less water soaks into the soil and more water runs downhill.

Ted and Kathy Frick
[1812 S. Weimer Rd.](#)

[Bloomington, IN 47403](#)

--

Linda Pride Thompson

she/her

Senior Environmental Planner

Environmental Commission Administrator

Planning and Transportation Department

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Jacqueline Scanlan <scanlanj@bloomington.in.gov>

Comments for PUD-18-23: Sudbury Development Partners, LLC. (Summit District PUD) South Weimer Road

Thomas Landis <landis.thomas@gmail.com>

Wed, Nov 1, 2023 at 2:48 PM

To: scanlanj@bloomington.in.gov

Dear Planning Staff, Plan Commission, and Members of the Public,

This letter is in support of the Sudbury project and the idea of urban and suburban density in Bloomington. As a member of the community and real estate business owner, I support this project for the reasons many are against it: environmental conservation and affordable housing options.

My wife and I first moved to Bloomington in 2014. We were surprised to learn that while the city and the county both appeared to advocate against urban sprawl, the city rejected tall buildings and the county rejected small lots. I was struck, if the city cannot build up and the county cannot build close, how is sprawl not the only option? Especially when by-right zoning makes most forms of housing illegal except the single-family house.

We see the negative impact of urban sprawl in our community, across the nation, and around the world. Various non-profits like the Urban Land Institute and Strong Towns demonstrate how low-density housing concentrates wealth and leads to environmental degradation. At the simplest level, limited supply increases the market price of a house and leads to larger houses to support building costs. The increasing footprint leads to more non-native (and chemically manicured) lawn space and impermeable surface that exacerbates water runoff and limits biodiversity.

Encouraging dense development outside of the downtown area creates the potential for responsible growth that can exemplify the best of what real estate can offer: vibrant community, harmony between the built and natural environment, jobs for those servicing the shops and merchants created in a master planned community like this, and an example for others to follow.

The proposed development has the potential to provide much-needed housing and contribute to a more sustainable and equitable urban landscape. I support it.

Sincerely,
Thomas Landis

Dear Marsha,

Saturday, July 7, 2023

Do you know or remember that Pauley's original plan showed Sudbury Drive NOT dead-ending where it does? His Plan showed Sudbury Drive continuing straight East behind our first 3 condos on the South side as you enter AR and continuing straight East fairly close to Leland & Betty Christman's condo and very close (behind) Andrew Vogel's 1569 S. AR Ct., still running East to eventually bisect a continuing Adams Street, Our condo at 1559 S. AR Ct would be effected, since that 2002 or 2003 plan also showed a new street behind our condo, which ran North/South thru the Karst and also bisected an extended E/W Sudbury Drive.

I'm bringing this up because below our hill in back and running at an angle from about 20 yards behind our 1559 condo NW to SE is an area of KARST which probably ends about 50 yards to the SE of 1559. It's a narrow strip of karst, true, but where it ends there is definitely a very smallish cave. My point is that I never could understand why Pauley had been allowed originally (evidently) to cross that narrow strip of Karst with 2 planned Streets. If one continues on SE from the little cave, there is a much larger area of Karst which ends near the road/path of dirt that the Sudburys used to access their old barn and their house.

I know that area, and in fact almost ALL the area that will be developed. Harvey Sudbury gave me the run of his entire property for several years, so I know the whole area well, clear to the back of RCA (?) park etc, plus the area where new electrical towers run through East/West clear to the new apartment buildings Pauley built 2/3 of a mile Northeast of AR. Anyway, my whole point is that I do NOT think a developer should be allowed to put streets or any houses or yards where Karst exists!

I will not attend meetings that our AR Board attends regarding ins and outs of the Sudbury Development, but I want you and the Board to know of my concerns. The 2 places of Karst I mention are not the only places on the entire 150 acres where Karst exists. If you feel our AR Board needs to know more about where the Karst is on that land, I'd be glad to show Dennis Drake the spots I'm bringing up and/or we could check out any place on the 150 acres you/we need to know about.

thanx — Tom J.

Traffic Analysis

Summit District PUD

Traffic Impact Analysis

Bloomington, Indiana

March 15, 2024



Indianapolis

9955 Crosspoint Blvd, Ste 150
Indianapolis, IN 46256
317.343.2923

Milwaukee

1300 West Canal Street, Ste 200
Milwaukee, WI 53233
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Wausau

500 North 17th Avenue
Wausau, WI 54401
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1600 Aspen Commons, Ste 230
Middleton, WI 53562
608.827.8810

www.emcsinc.com

Prepared For:

TRG Development, LLC

Prepared By:

EMCS, Inc.

I certify that this Traffic Impact Analysis has been prepared by me or under my immediate supervision and that I have experience and training in the field of traffic and transportation engineering.



Handwritten signature of Amanda M. Johnson in black ink, written over a horizontal line.

Amanda M. Johnson, PE, PTOE
Indiana Registration #PE11200692
EMCS, Inc.

Daniel Dugan, EI
ET32200115
EMCS, Inc.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	1
1.0 Introduction.....	7
1.1. Purpose.....	7
1.2. Scope.....	7
2.0 Background Information.....	10
2.1. Existing Roadway	10
2.2. Existing Intersections.....	11
2.3. Proposed Development.....	11
2.4. Proposed Access	11
2.5. Weimer Realignment.....	11
2.6. Non-Motorized and Transit Access.....	15
3.0 Traffic Forecast	17
3.1. Existing Traffic Data.....	17
3.2. Background Traffic	18
3.2.1. Proposed Roadway Connections Traffic Adjustments.....	18
3.3. Trip Generation.....	18
3.4. Internal Capture & Mode Split Adjustments	21
3.5. Trip Assignment and Distribution.....	22
3.6. Scenario Traffic Volumes.....	23
4.0 Traffic Analysis.....	24
4.1. Capacity Analysis.....	24
4.2. Scenario 1: Existing Year 2023 Volumes Capacity Analysis	26
4.3. Scenario 2: Opening Day Background 2029 Volumes + Site Generated Trips Due to Phase 1 of the Proposed Developments Capacity Analysis.....	30
4.4. Scenario 3: Full Build Year Background 2034 Volumes+ Site Generated Trips Due to Phase 1 of the Proposed Developments Capacity Analysis.....	35
4.5. Scenario 4: Full Build Year Background 2034 Volumes + Site Generated Trips due to Phases 1 & 2 of the Proposed Development Capacity Analysis.....	40
4.6. Turn Lane Warrant Analysis.....	45

4.6.1.	Right-turn Lane Warrant.....	45
4.6.2.	Left-turn Lane Warrant.....	46
4.7.	Proposed Improvements.....	48
4.7.1.	Proposed Improvement Descriptions	49
5.0	Findings & Recommendations	52
	References	55

Figures

FIGURE 1:	STUDY INTERSECTIONS AND PROJECT AREA	8
FIGURE 2:	EXISTING INTERSECTION GEOMETRIES: BLOOMFIELD ROAD / 2 ND STREET, ALLEN STREET, AND PATTERSON STREET	12
FIGURE 3:	EXISTING INTERSECTION GEOMETRIES: TAPP ROAD / COUNTRY CLUB DRIVE / WINSLOW ROAD, WEIMER ROAD, ROCKPORT ROAD, ROGERS STREET, AND WALNUT STREET	13
FIGURE 4:	PROPOSED INTERSECTIONS & FUTURE WEIMER ROAD RE-ALIGNMENT	14
FIGURE 5:	SIDEWALK, PATH, AND TRANSIT MAP	16
FIGURE 6:	CONNECTION ADJUSTMENTS – BLOOMFIELD ROAD, ALLEN STREET, PATTERSON DRIVE.....	19
FIGURE 7:	CONNECTION ADJUSTMENTS – TAPP ROAD, SUDBURY DRIVE, ROGERS STREET	20
FIGURE 8:	ASSIGNMENT & DISTRIBUTION PERCENTAGES	22
FIGURE 9:	TURNING MOVEMENTS SCENARIO 1: BLOOMFIELD ROAD / 2ND STREET, ALLEN STREET, AND PATTERSON STREET	28
FIGURE 10:	TURNING MOVEMENTS SCENARIO 1: TAPP ROAD / COUNTRY CLUB DRIVE / WINSLOW ROAD, WEIMER ROAD, ROCKPORT ROAD, ROGERS STREET, AND WALNUT STREET	29
FIGURE 11:	TURNING MOVEMENTS SCENARIO 2: BLOOMFIELD ROAD / 2ND STREET, ALLEN STREET, AND PATTERSON STREET	33
FIGURE 12:	TURNING MOVEMENTS SCENARIO 2: TAPP ROAD / COUNTRY CLUB DRIVE / WINSLOW ROAD, WEIMER ROAD, ROCKPORT ROAD, ROGERS STREET, AND WALNUT STREET	34
FIGURE 13:	TURNING MOVEMENTS SCENARIO 3: BLOOMFIELD ROAD / 2ND STREET, ALLEN STREET, AND PATTERSON STREET	38
FIGURE 14:	TURNING MOVEMENTS SCENARIO 3: TAPP ROAD / COUNTRY CLUB DRIVE / WINSLOW ROAD, WEIMER ROAD, ROCKPORT ROAD, ROGERS STREET, AND WALNUT STREET	39
FIGURE 15:	TURNING MOVEMENTS SCENARIO 4: BLOOMFIELD ROAD / 2ND STREET, ALLEN STREET, AND PATTERSON STREET	43
FIGURE 16:	TURNING MOVEMENTS SCENARIO 4: TAPP ROAD / COUNTRY CLUB DRIVE / WINSLOW ROAD, WEIMER ROAD, ROCKPORT ROAD, ROGERS STREET, AND WALNUT STREET	44
FIGURE 17:	GUIDELINES FOR RIGHT-TURN LANES ON 2-LANE HIGHWAYS	45
FIGURE 18:	GUIDELINES FOR LEFT-TURN LANES	46

Tables

TABLE 1: INTERSECTION PEAK HOURS.....	17
TABLE 2: LAND USES AND CONSTRUCTION TIMELINE.....	18
TABLE 3: TRIP GENERATION.....	21
TABLE 4: LEVEL OF SERVICE - UNSIGNALIZED INTERSECTION CONTROL DELAY AND SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION CONTROL DELAY	24
TABLE 5: INTERSECTION LOS AND DELAY (SEC/VEH) RESULTS – SCENARIO 1.....	26
TABLE 6: INTERSECTION LOS AND DELAY (SEC/VEH) RESULTS – SCENARIO 2.....	30
TABLE 7: INTERSECTION LOS AND DELAY (SEC/VEH) RESULTS – SCENARIO 3.....	35
TABLE 8: INTERSECTION LOS AND DELAY (SEC/VEH) RESULTS – SCENARIO 4.....	40
TABLE 9: TURN LANE WARRANT SUMMARY.....	47
TABLE 10: NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS – BY DEVELOPMENT PHASE.....	48
TABLE 11: INTERSECTION LOS AND DELAY (SEC/VEH) RESULTS – SCENARIO 4A POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS.....	51

Appendices

- A – Site Plan
- B – Traffic Forecast & Data
- C – Capacity Analysis Results
- D – Turn Lane Warrant Analysis
- E – Queuing Analysis Results

Executive Summary

The purpose of this Traffic Impact Analysis (TIA) is to identify the potential intersection improvements needed due to the proposed Summit District Planned Unit Development (PUD). The 138.5-acre site is located approximately 1.5 miles southwest of downtown Bloomington, IN. Summit District PUD will include residential and commercial uses. This report documents the analysis and findings.

Study Area

The study area consists of an area roughly bounded by the arterials of Bloomfield Road, Walnut Street, Tapp Road; and Interstate 69. The existing study intersections are:

1. Bloomfield Road & Recreation Center Drive (unsignalized)
2. Bloomfield Road & Weimer Road (unsignalized)
3. Bloomfield Road & Rolling Ridge Way (signalized)
4. Bloomfield Road & Allen Street (unsignalized)
5. Bloomfield Road & Landmark Avenue (signalized)
6. Bloomfield Road/2nd Street & Adams Street (signalized)
7. 2nd Street & Patterson Drive (signalized)
8. Tapp Road & Deborah Drive (signalized)
9. Tapp Road & Vanguard Parkway (unsignalized)
10. Tapp Road & Weimer Road (unsignalized)
11. Tapp Road & Adams Street (roundabout)
12. Tapp Road/Country Club Drive & Rockport Road (signalized)
13. Country Club Drive & Rogers Street (signalized)
14. Country Club Drive/Winslow Road & Walnut Street (signalized)
15. Weimer Road & Sudbury Drive (unsignalized)
16. Weimer Road & Wapehani Road (unsignalized)
17. Allen Street & Adams Street (unsignalized)
18. Allen Street & Strong Drive (unsignalized)
19. Patterson Drive & Allen Street (signalized)
20. Patterson Drive & Fairview Street (signalized)
21. Patterson Drive & Rogers Street (signalized)
22. Walnut Street & Grimes Lane (signalized)
23. Rogers Street & Rockport Road (signalized)

Proposed Development

The proposed development will be located south of Bloomfield Road and will be constructed in five zones consisting of single-family and multifamily housing. There will be a total of 4250 units built by 2034, including 835 single family houses. The development will be accessed by proposed roadway connections to the existing city street network. Sudbury Drive will be connected from Weimer Road to Adams Street. Adams Street will be connected to Allen Street in the north and Tapp Road in the south. These proposed accesses are expected to be open to all modes of traffic by opening day.

Phase	Multifamily Units	Single-Family Units	Ground-Floor Commercial (1000 sf)
Opening Day 2029	1283	553	20
Full Build Year 2034	2132	282	45
Subtotal	3415	835	65
Total		4250	65

Traffic Forecast

Existing turn movement counts were collected at each of the study area intersections. A background growth rate of 0.5% per year was then applied to each turning movement to obtain background opening day traffic volumes. See **Section 3.2** for more information. Existing traffic was then redistributed to the proposed Adams Street and Sudbury Drive connections. Finally, proposed trips from the new development were added to develop traffic forecasts for the following scenarios:

- Scenario 1: Existing Year 2023 volumes
- Scenario 2: Opening Day background 2029 volumes + Phase 1 site generated trips
- Scenario 3: Full Build Year background 2034 volumes + Phase 1 site generated trips
- Scenario 4: Full Build Year background 2034 volumes + Phases 1 and 2 site generated trips
- Scenario 4A: Full Build Year background 2034 volumes + Phases 1 and 2 site generated trips + proposed improvements

Analysis

A capacity and queuing analysis was performed for all study intersections using existing signal timings provided by the City of Bloomington for all study scenarios.

Non-Motorized and Transit Access

A review of existing bicycle and pedestrian facilities was conducted. The proposed Summit PUD will be in close proximity to the B-Line trail, B-Link Trail, and Clear Creek Trail. Many existing sidewalk facilities are present to provide access to these trails. An additional connection east through the development with a mid-block crossing on Rogers Street would increase access to the B-Line trail system.

Additionally, bus stop locations were reviewed. Although existing bus routes travel through the study area, the nearest stop would be an approximate 1-mile walk. Bloomington Transit has shown interest in expanding bus service along the proposed Adams Street connection from Tapp to 2nd Street which would increase access to bus facilities for the Summit PUD.

Findings and Recommendations

All six proposed internal intersections operate at or above acceptable levels of service during both peak hours of all scenarios with the proposed lane configurations. The following existing intersections operate at or above acceptable levels of service during both peak hours of all scenarios and do **not** need improvements:

- Bloomfield Road & Rolling Ridge Way
- 2nd Street & Patterson Drive
- Tapp Road & Deborah Drive
- Tapp Road & Adams Street
- Weimer Road & Sudbury Drive
- Weimer Road & Wapehani Road
- Allen Street & Strong Drive
- Patterson Drive & Allen Street
- Patterson Drive & Fairview Street
- Rogers Street & Rockport Road

The following table shows the intersections that need improvements by phase:

Existing Year 2023 — Without Development

Intersection	Improvement
4. Bloomfield Road & Allen Street	Install EB Right- & NB Left-Turn Lanes
5. Bloomfield Road & Landmark Avenue	Adjust Signal Timings
13. Country Club Drive & Rogers Street	Adjust Signal Timings, Install WB Right-Turn Lane

Opening Day 2029 — With Phase 1 (1836 Units)

Intersection	Improvement
2. Bloomfield Road & Weimer Road	Install Traffic Signal, Install NB Right-Turn Lane
9. Tapp Road & Vanguard Parkway*	Install Left-Turn Acceleration Lane

*Only recommended provided Weimer Road is realigned to Vanguard Parkway

Full Build Year 2034 — With Phase 1 (1836 Units)

Intersection	Improvement
22. Walnut Street & Grimes Lane	Adjust Signal Timings

Full Build Year 2034 — With Phases 1 & 2 (2414 Additional Units)

Intersection	Improvement
6. Bloomfield Road/2nd Street & Adams Street	Adjust Signal Timings
12. Tapp Road/Country Club Drive & Rockport Road	Adjust Signal Timings
14. Country Club Drive/Winslow Road & Walnut Street	Adjust Signal Timings
17. Allen Street & Adams Street	Install Turn Lanes on All Approaches
21. Patterson Drive & Rogers Street	Adjust Signal Timings

The following is a detailed description of the needed improvements:

Bloomfield Road & Recreation Center Drive / Weimer Road

The northbound approach to this intersection operates below the acceptable level of service during both peak hours of Scenarios 2, 3, & 4, starting on opening day 2029 with approximately 45% of units constructed. A traffic signal may be warranted based on available data and a preliminary peak hour volume warrant once the development is approximately 45% constructed. The installation of a new **traffic signal** and the addition of a northbound **right-turn lane** are recommended. If a traffic signal is constructed, it is recommended that Weimer Road and the Recreation Center Drive align and that the signal is coordinated with others along Bloomfield.

Bloomfield Road & Allen Street

The Allen Street approach to this intersection operates below acceptable levels of service during the PM peak hour of all scenarios. Adding an exclusive **left-turn lane** to the Allen Street approach and an exclusive **right-turn lane** to the Bloomfield Road eastbound approach are recommended. With these improvements the Allen Street approach will still be below the acceptable level of service during the PM peak hour. However, the available data showed that a traffic signal would likely not be warranted in any scenario. If the demand increases significantly above what is expected in this study, a signal warrant should be evaluated.

Bloomfield Road & Landmark Street

The southbound approach to this intersection operates below acceptable levels of service in the PM peak hour during all scenarios. **Optimized signal timings** are recommended.

Bloomfield Road/2nd Street & Adams Street

This intersection operates below acceptable levels of service during both peak hours of Scenario 4 when 100% of units are constructed and with the current signal timings. **Optimized signal timings** are recommended.

Tapp Road & Vanguard Parkway

This intersection operates below acceptable levels of service during both peak hours of Scenarios 3 and 4, starting in 2034 with no more than 45% of units built and with the volume from the Weimer Road realignment. Building a **left-turn acceleration lane** for the southbound left-turning movement could improve operations by allowing left-turning vehicles to make a two-stage turn if necessary. Adding an exclusive eastbound **left-turn lane** is also recommended. These improvements should be implemented concurrently with the realignment. The available data showed that a traffic signal would likely not be warranted in any scenario. However, the installation of a traffic signal or a roundabout would improve operations at this intersection. Volumes at this intersection should be monitored and reanalyzed when the Weimer Road realignment project is constructed.

Tapp Road & Weimer Road

The southbound approach to this intersection operates below acceptable levels of service during the PM peak hour of Scenario 1 (existing 2023), and both peak hours of Scenario 2 (2029 with 45% of units constructed). However, since Weimer Road is expected to be realigned to Vanguard Parkway before Scenarios 3 and 4, **no additional improvements** at the intersection with Tapp Road are recommended.

Tapp Road/Country Club Drive & Rockport Road

The eastbound through movement has a volume-to-capacity ratio (v/c) >1 in Scenario 4, when 100% of units are built. **Optimized signal timings** are recommended.

Country Club Drive & Rogers Street

The westbound right-turning movement at this intersection has a volume-to-capacity ratio (v/c) >1 in the PM peak hour of Scenario 1 (existing 2023), and the level of service is below acceptable levels during both peak hours of Scenario 4 (2034 with 100% of units constructed). **Optimized signal timings**, coordination with Country Club Drive/Winslow Road & Walnut Street, and an exclusive westbound **right-turn lane** are recommended. After implementation of optimized traffic signal timings, this intersection should be observed for increased volume due to latent demand and signal timings should be adjusted accordingly.

Country Club Drive/Winslow Road & Walnut Street

The westbound approach to this intersection operates below the acceptable level of service in the PM peak hour during all scenarios. **Optimized signal timings** and coordinating signal timings with Country Club Drive & Rogers Street are recommended.

Allen Street & Adams Street

This intersection operates below the acceptable level of service in both peaks of Scenario 4 when 100% of units are constructed. Building an exclusive northbound **right-turn lane**, an exclusive westbound **left-turn lane**, an exclusive southbound **left-turn lane**, and exclusive eastbound **right-turn lane** are recommended. With these improvements it will still operate below the acceptable level of service during the PM peak hour. Alternatively, a future connection to Strong Drive would improve this intersection to an acceptable level of service. A signal or a roundabout at this intersection would also improve it to an acceptable level of service.

Patterson Drive & Rogers Street

The southbound approach of this intersection operates below the acceptable level of service in the PM peak hour during Scenario 4 when 100% of units are constructed. **Optimized signal timings** are recommended.

Walnut Street & Grimes Lane

The eastbound through and right-turning movements at this intersection have a volume-to-capacity ratio (v/c) > 1 in Scenarios 3 and 4, starting in 2034 with at least 45% of units constructed. **Optimized signal timings** are recommended.

1.0 Introduction

1.1. Purpose

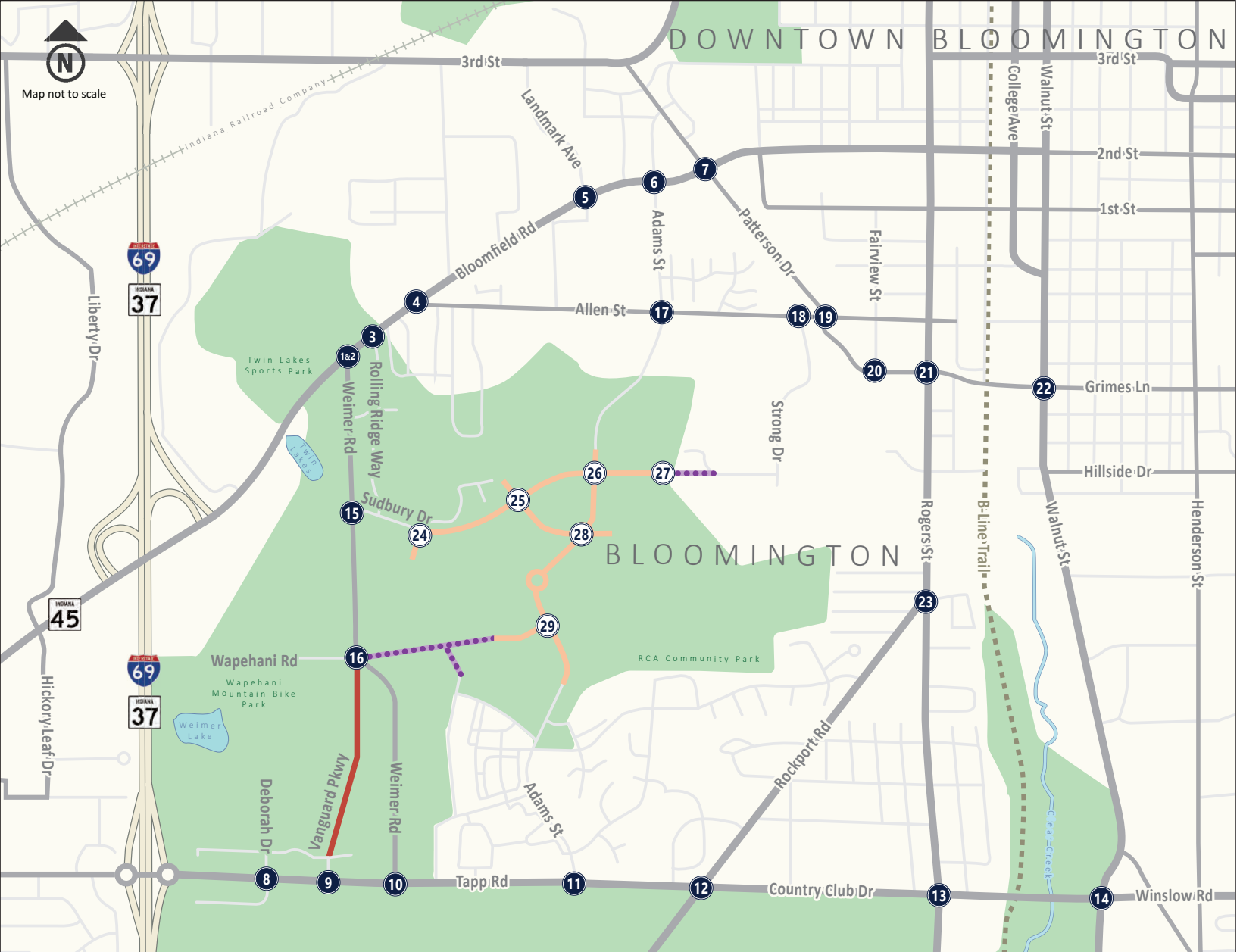
The purpose of this Traffic Impact Analysis (TIA) is to identify the potential intersection improvements needed due to the proposed Summit District Planned Unit Development (PUD).

1.2. Scope

EMCS coordinated with the City of Bloomington (City) and TRG Development to solidify the scope of this traffic impact analysis. The scope as we understand it is detailed below:

Study Intersections

1. Bloomfield Road & Recreation Center Drive (unsignalized)
2. Bloomfield Road & Weimer Road (unsignalized)
3. Bloomfield Road & Rolling Ridge Way (signalized)
4. Bloomfield Road & Allen Street (unsignalized)
5. Bloomfield Road & Landmark Avenue (signalized)
6. Bloomfield Road/2nd Street & Adams Street (signalized)
7. 2nd Street & Patterson Drive (signalized)
8. Tapp Road & Deborah Drive (signalized)
9. Tapp Road & Vanguard Parkway (unsignalized)
10. Tapp Road & Weimer Road (unsignalized)
11. Tapp Road & Adams Street (roundabout)
12. Tapp Road/Country Club Drive & Rockport Road (signalized)
13. Country Club Drive & Rogers Street (signalized)
14. Country Club Drive/Winslow Road & Walnut Street (signalized)
15. Weimer Road & Sudbury Drive (unsignalized)
16. Weimer Road & Wapehani Road (unsignalized)
17. Allen Street & Adams Street (unsignalized)
18. Allen Street & Strong Drive (unsignalized)
19. Patterson Drive & Allen Street (signalized)
20. Patterson Drive & Fairview Street (signalized)
21. Patterson Drive & Rogers Street (signalized)
22. Walnut Street & Grimes Lane (signalized)
23. Rogers Street & Rockport Road (signalized)
24. Sudbury Drive & Shasta Meadows Access (unsignalized)
25. Sudbury Drive & Whitney Glen Access/Everest Center Access 1 (unsignalized)
26. Sudbury Drive & Adams Street (roundabout)
27. Sudbury Drive & Sandia Place Access 1 (unsignalized)
28. Adams Street & Sandia Place Access 2/Everest Center Access 2 (roundabout)
29. Adams Street & Denali Woods Access (unsignalized)



LEGEND

Existing Road:

Proposed Road:

Future Realignment:

Future Connection:

Existing Intersection:

1. Bloomfield Road and Recreation Center Drive
2. Bloomfield Road and Weimer Road
3. Bloomfield Road and Rolling Ridge Way
4. Bloomfield Road and Allen Street
5. Bloomfield Road and Landmark Avenue
6. Bloomfield Road/2nd Street and Adams Street
7. 2nd Street and Patterson Drive
8. Tapp Road and Deborah Drive
9. Tapp Road and Vanguard Parkway
10. Tapp Road and Weimer Road
11. Tapp Road and Adams Street
12. Tapp Road/Country Club Drive and Rockport Road
13. Country Club Drive and Rogers Street
14. Country Club Drive/Winslow Road and Walnut Street
15. Weimer Road and Sudbury Drive
16. Weimer Road and Wapehani Road
17. Allen Street and Adams Street
18. Allen Street and Strong Drive
19. Patterson Drive and Allen Street
20. Patterson Drive and Fairview Street
21. Patterson Drive and Rogers Street
22. Walnut Street and Grimes Lane
23. Rogers Street and Rockport Road

Proposed Intersection:

24. Sudbury Drive and Shasta Meadows Access/ Everest Center Access 1
25. Sudbury Drive and Whitney Glen Access/ Everest Center Access 1
26. Sudbury Drive and Adams Street
27. Sudbury Drive and Sandia Place Access 1
28. Adams Street and Sandia Place Access 2/ Everest Center Access 2
29. Adams Street and Denali Woods Access

Disclaimer: Refer to Appendix A for the detailed internal network. The internal network is proposed to be a grid-like network. For the purposes of this study, the internal network was simplified down to 6 key internal intersections (Intersections 24-29). Traffic was not assigned to "Future Connections."



Figure 1: Study Intersections and Project Area

Traffic Data and Forecast

EMCS obtained existing turning movement traffic data for the study intersections from Gewalt Hamilton Associates, Inc. (GHA). Data was collected for four hours from 7:00 AM to 9:00 AM and from 3:30 PM to 5:30 PM on Tuesday, October 24, 2023. The weather was clear, and school was in session.

EMCS identified and applied a growth rate to existing traffic volumes to obtain background traffic volumes for opening day and full build scenarios. The percentage of traffic volumes that may reroute and use the proposed roadways was also determined and added to obtain background traffic volumes.

EMCS determined the number of new vehicle trips generated to and from the proposed development, using information provided by the owner and ITE's *Trip Generation Manual, 11th Edition*¹. The vehicle trips were then adjusted for mode split and internal trips. Then, all new trips were assigned and distributed to the surrounding roadways.

Finally, EMCS compiled all traffic data into forecasts for the following scenarios:

- Scenario 1: Existing Year 2023 volumes
- Scenario 2: Opening Day background 2029 volumes + Phase 1 site generated trips
- Scenario 3: Full Build Year background 2034 volumes + Phase 1 site generated trips
- Scenario 4: Full Build Year background 2034 volumes + Phases 1 and 2 site generated trips
- Scenario 4A: Full Build Year background 2034 volumes + Phases 1 and 2 site generated trips + proposed improvements

Traffic Analysis

EMCS completed a capacity analysis for the study intersections for all scenario traffic volumes for the two highest volume hours of the day: one during the AM peak hour and one during the PM peak hour using the software program Synchro 11 and *Highway Capacity Manual (HCM)*² methodologies.

Additionally, a queuing analysis at applicable intersections and a turn lane analysis were completed for publicly owned roadways.

Documentation

All data, analyses, results, and recommendations are presented in this comprehensive Traffic Impact Analysis.

2.0 Background Information

2.1 Existing Roadway

Below is a list of the roadways (which are all undivided) in the study area as classified by the City's Transportation Plan³. All roadway characteristics listed below are what is present within the study area.

Primary Arterial

Bloomfield Road/2nd Street is a 2-lane northeast-southwest roadway (for this study it is considered east-west) with a posted speed limit that varies from 40 to 30 miles per hour (mph).

Walnut Street is a 4-lane north-south roadway which has a posted speed limit of 30 mph.

Tapp Road/Country Club Drive/Winslow Road is a 2-lane east-west roadway, except at Deborah Drive where it has a 4-lane cross section. It has a posted speed limit of 30 mph.

Secondary Arterial

Patterson Drive/Grimes Lane is a 2-lane northwest-southeast roadway with a posted speed limit that varies between 30 and 40 mph. It is classified as a primary collector east of Walnut Street.

Rogers Street is a 2-lane north-south roadway with a posted speed limit that varies from 25 to 30 mph.

Adams Street is a 2-lane north-south roadway with a posted speed limit that varies from 25 to 30 mph. It provides access to mostly residential areas. It is split into a northern segment which terminates south of Allen Street and a southern segment which terminates north of Tapp Road. The Summit PUD will connect the two segments.

Primary Collector

Rockport Road is a 2-lane northeast-southwest roadway with a posted speed limit of 30 mph.

Allen Street is a 2-lane east-west roadway with a posted speed limit that varies from 25 to 30 mph. East of Patterson Drive it is a local street with midblock curb bump-outs, and a very low through capacity.

Weimer Road is a 2-lane north-south roadway with a speed limit of 35 mph. There are significant horizontal and vertical curves and a single-lane bridge on the southern portion of Weimer Road. The City's Transportation Plan shows a future realignment, discussed in **Section 2.5**.

Local

Sudbury Drive is a 2-lane east-west roadway which falls under the city's general 25 mph speed limit for unposted roads. It currently provides residential access to Weimer Road.

Strong Drive is a 2-lane north-south roadway with a posted speed limit of 25 mph. It currently provides access from Allen Street to an industrial area.

2.2. Existing Intersections

The geometry and traffic controls of the 23 existing intersections are shown in **Figure 2** and **Figure 3**.

2.3. Proposed Development

The 138.5-acre site is located 1.5 miles southwest of downtown Bloomington and will be constructed in five zones. TRG has provided the expected number and type of units in each zone. The zones are comprised of a mix of single family and multifamily residential housing, and ground floor commercial uses. The development will be built steadily over approximately 10 years, however for the purposes of this study, the generated traffic is split into two “phases”, opening day and full build year. This is described in detail in **Section 3.3**.

2.4. Proposed Access

The proposed accesses, which are expected to be open to all modes of traffic by opening day, consists of proposed roadway connections built by the developer that will tie into the existing network in three places: Sudbury Drive just east of Weimer Road, Adams Street just south of Allen Street, and Adams Street just north of Tapp Road. These streets currently do not connect to each other and have few outlets. The proposed roadway connections will also provide improved access for the city and existing traffic in the area, especially by connecting the two segments of Adams Street. Any existing traffic which might reroute through the proposed roadway connections instead is discussed in **Section 3.2.1**. The proposed access includes six proposed internal intersections that were analyzed in this study. Each proposed intersection has one lane per approach as shown in **Figure 4**.

2.5. Weimer Realignment

The southern portion of Weimer Road currently consists of multiple horizontal and vertical curves and includes a single-lane bridge. The City Thoroughfare plan includes realigning Weimer Road to remove the single-lane bridge, but this project is dependent upon future development through this vacant area. The possible alignment will tie in to Weimer Road at Wapehani Road and utilize the existing intersection of Tapp Road & Vanguard Parkway. Additionally, an eastbound left-turn lane is anticipated to be installed at the intersection of Tapp Road & Vanguard Parkway. The old Weimer Road alignment may then be removed or disconnected. An illustration of the realignment is shown in **Figure 4**. In this analysis the proposed Weimer Road realignment is assumed to be open to traffic by the full build year (Scenario 3).

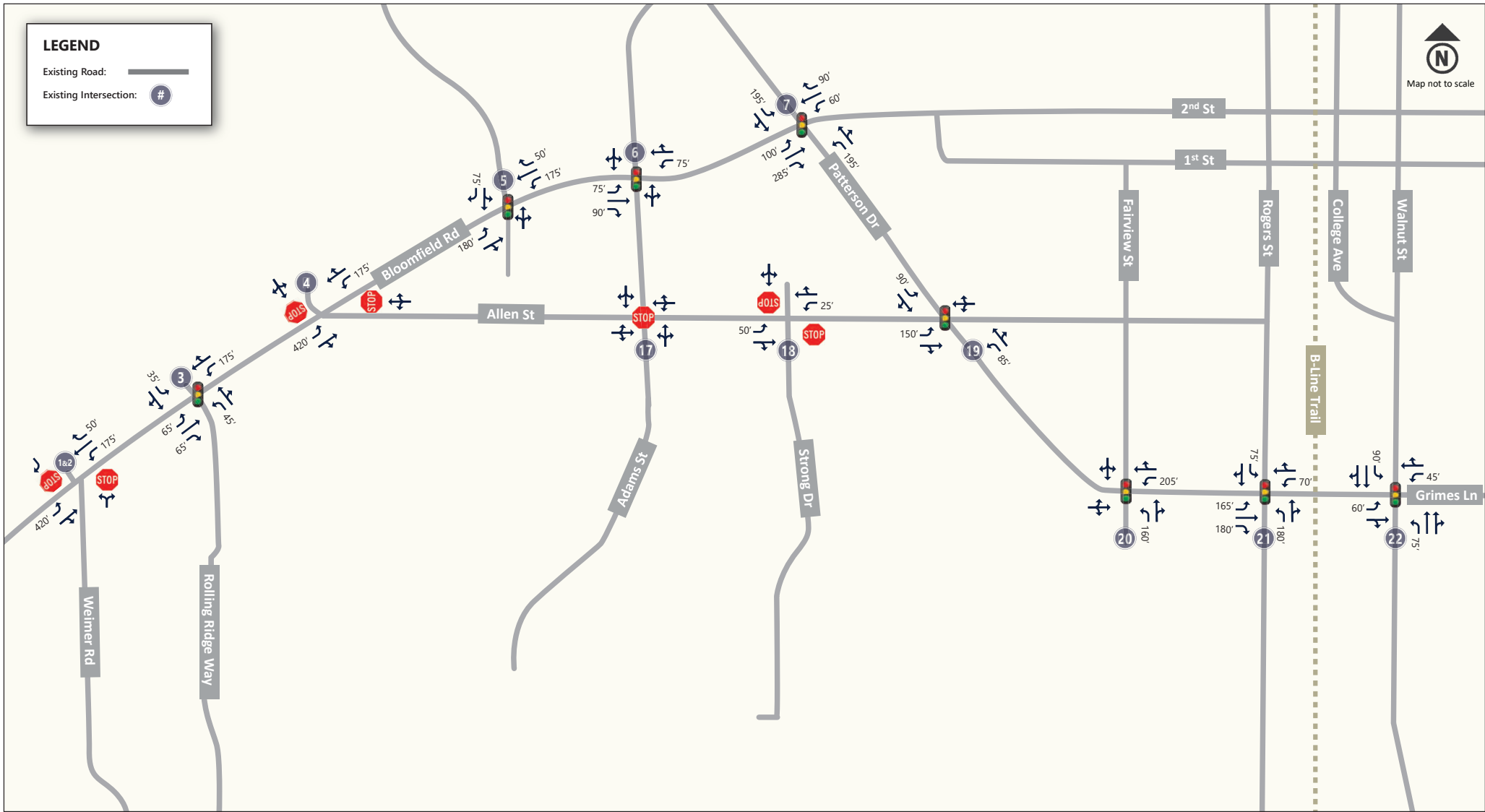


Figure 2: Existing Intersection Geometries: Bloomfield Road / 2nd Street, Allen Street, and Patterson Street



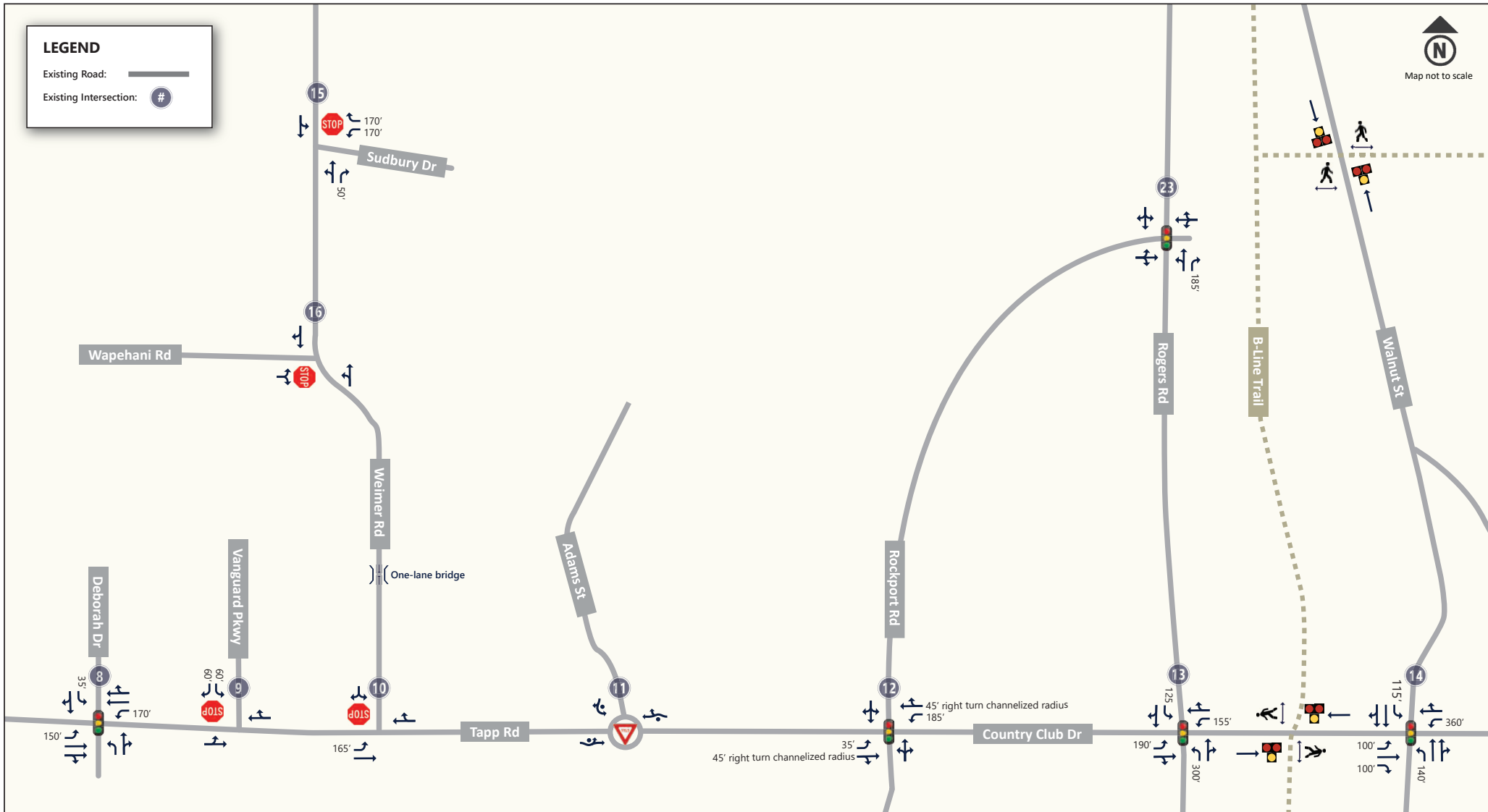


Figure 3: Existing Intersection Geometries: Tapp Road / Country Club Drive / Winslow Road, Weimer Road, Rockport Road, Rogers Street, and Walnut Street



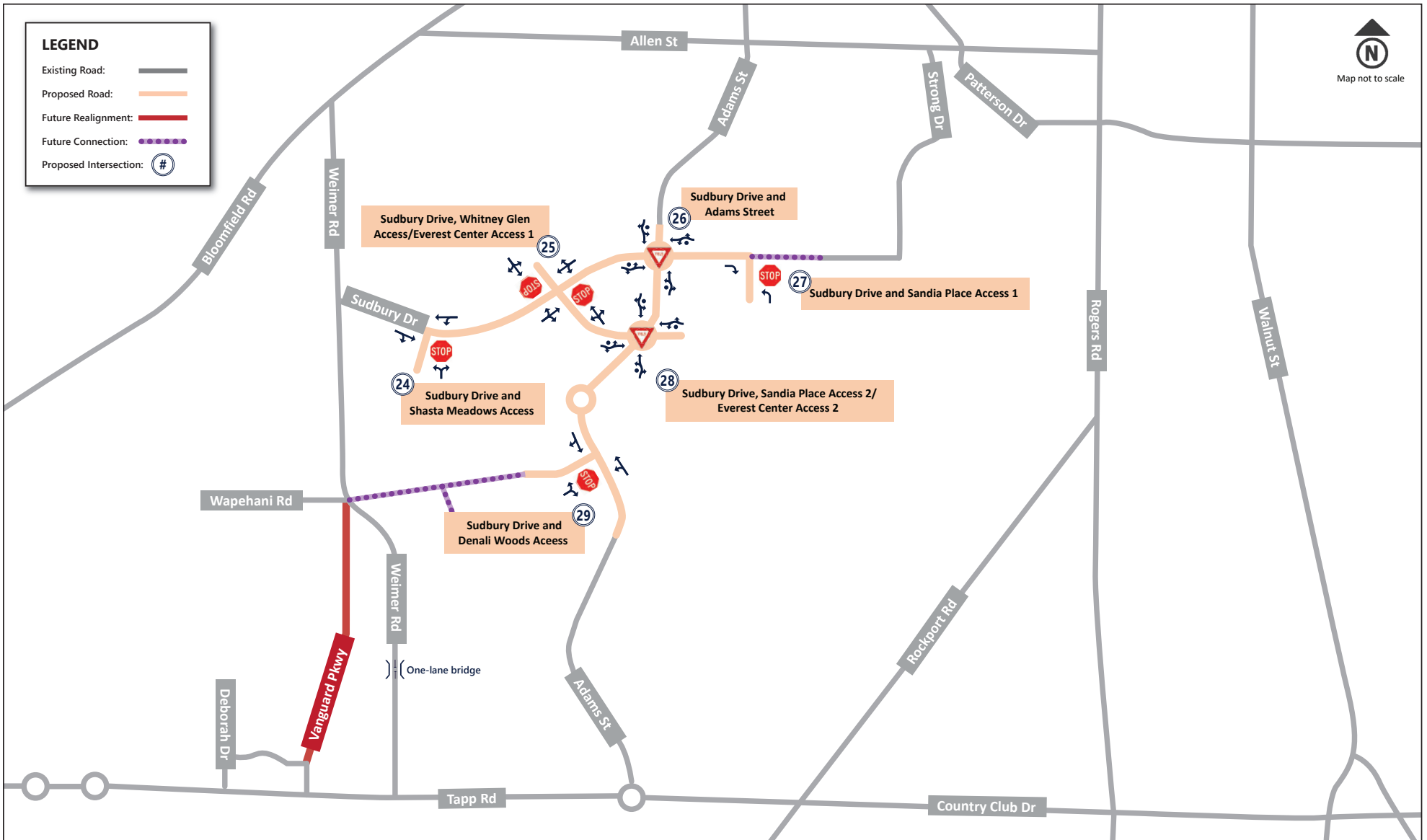


Figure 4: Proposed Intersection & Future Weimer Road Re-alignment

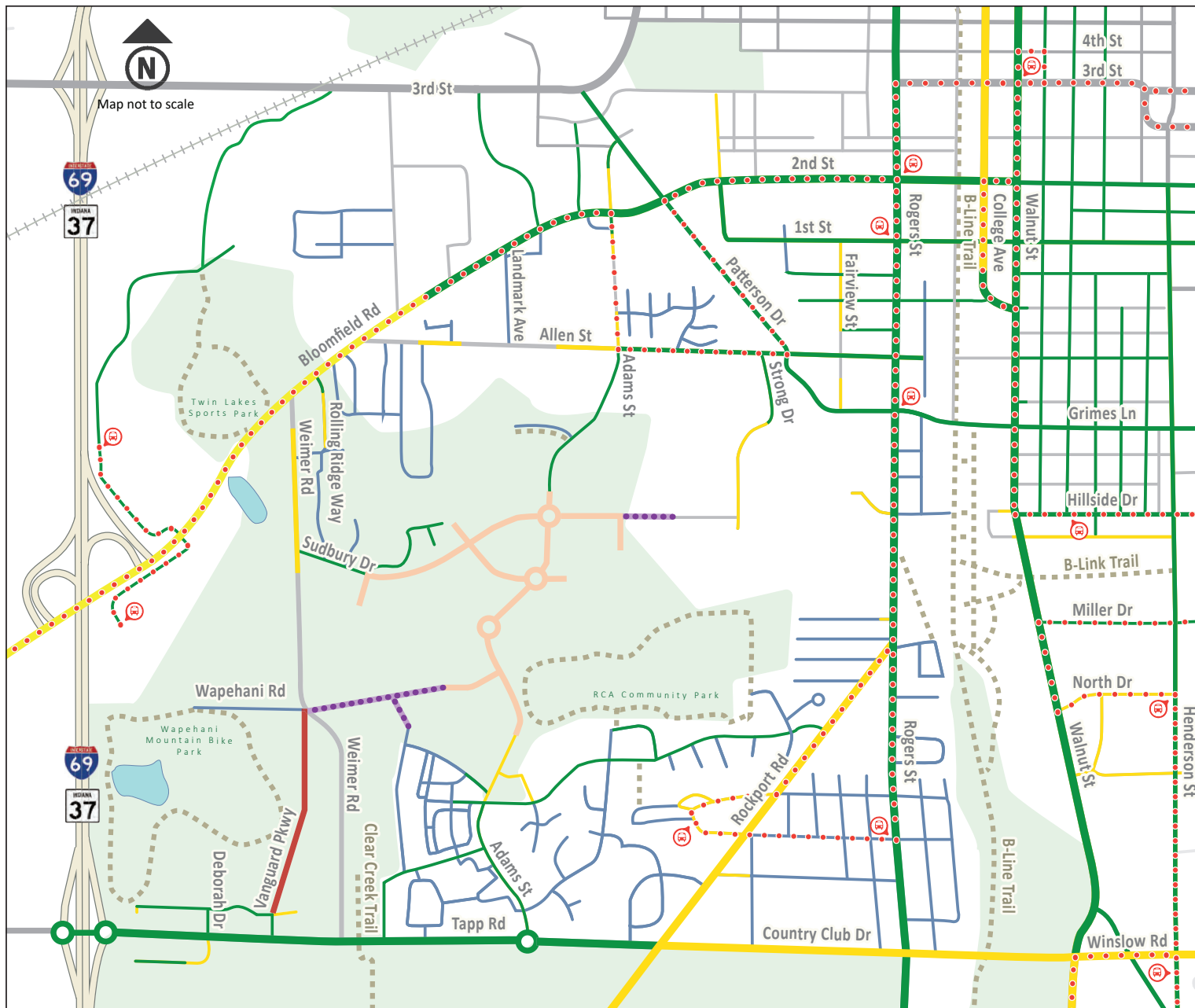
Disclaimer: Refer to Appendix A for the detailed internal network. The internal network is proposed to be a grid-like network. For the purposes of this study, the internal network was simplified down to 6 key internal intersections (Intersections 24-29). Traffic was not assigned to "Future Connections."

2.6. Non-Motorized and Transit Access

Figure 5 shows the existing sidewalks, paths, and transit stops in the study area. This map was labeled using the City's Transportation Plan, OpenStreetMap (OSM), and satellite imagery as guides. It shows where sidewalks and off-street trails currently exist. It also shows streets which have lower volumes of vehicular traffic and are therefore generally safer for pedestrians with or without sidewalks. The figure also shows the approximate location of the proposed roadway connections for the development. The development will provide sidewalks or multi-use paths on either side of the proposed roads which will provide access in and out of the site.

There are various transit stops that are connected to the area by sidewalk, however the closest stop is approximately a mile walk from the site. Access could be improved by providing additional sidewalks or paths between the site and surrounding neighborhoods. Also, Bloomington Transit has shown interest in eventually running a bus on the proposed Adams Street from Tapp to 2nd Street.

There are various off-street trails near the proposed development, such as the Clear Creek Trail, the B-Line Trail, and the B-Link Trail. The Clear Creek Trail will be well connected to the proposed development via sidewalks. The B-Line Trail is connected to the proposed development via sidewalks; however, the most direct route on city streets from the site to the trail requires traveling north to Allen Street before heading east to access the trail. Access to the B-Line Trail could be improved by building an off-street trail to the east of the site which crosses Rogers Street at a midblock crossing between Hillside Drive Street and Rockport Road. This connection would also improve access to Rogers Street bus stops. Potential midblock crossing treatments should be further evaluated to determine the right approach for this location.



LEGEND

- Sidewalk on Both Sides: —
- Partial Sidewalk: —
- No Sidewalk: —
- Low Volume Road: —
- Bike/Pedestrian Trail: - - -
- Bus Route: ●●●●
- Bus Stop: ⊙
- Proposed Roads: —
- Future Realignment: —
- Future Connection: - - -

Note: The proposed roads and future realignment are assumed to have sidewalk on both sides of the roadway

Disclaimer: Refer to Appendix A for the detailed internal network. The internal network is proposed to be a grid-like network. For the purposes of this study, the internal network was simplified down to 6 key internal intersections (Intersections 24-29). Traffic was not assigned to "Future Connections."

Figure 5: Sidewalk, Path, and Transit Map



3.0 Traffic Forecast

3.1 Existing Traffic Data

Turning movement traffic volumes, including truck percentages and peak hour factors, were obtained for all existing intersections. The counts were taken by GHA in October of 2023 on a typical weekday for four hours from 7:00 AM to 9:00 AM and 3:30 PM to 5:30 PM. Two peak hours were included in the analysis. The actual peak hour data at each intersection was used for a conservative analysis. **Table 1** shows the actual peak hours at each intersection. The existing traffic volume data are included in **Appendix B**.

Table 1: Intersection Peak Hours

Intersection	AM Peak	PM Peak
1. Bloomfield Road & Recreation Center Drive	7:45 AM - 8:45 AM	4:30 PM - 5:30 PM
2. Bloomfield Road & Weimer Road	7:45 AM - 8:45 AM	4:30 PM - 5:30 PM
3. Bloomfield Road & Rolling Ridge Way	7:30 AM - 8:30 AM	4:30 PM - 5:30 PM
4. Bloomfield Road & Allen Street	7:45 AM - 8:45 AM	4:30 PM - 5:30 PM
5. Bloomfield Road & Landmark Avenue	8:00 AM - 9:00 AM	4:15 PM - 5:15 PM
6. Bloomfield Road/2nd Street & Adams Street	8:00 AM - 9:00 AM	4:00 PM - 5:00 PM
7. 2nd Street & Patterson Drive	8:00 AM - 9:00 AM	4:15 PM - 5:15 PM
8. Tapp Road & Deborah Drive	7:30 AM - 8:30 AM	4:30 PM - 5:30 PM
9. Tapp Road & Vanguard Parkway	7:30 AM - 8:30 AM	4:30 PM - 5:30 PM
10. Tapp Road & Weimer Road	7:30 AM - 8:30 AM	4:30 PM - 5:30 PM
11. Tapp Road & Adams Street	7:30 AM - 8:30 AM	4:00 PM - 5:00 PM
12. Tapp Road/Country Club Drive & Rockport Road	7:45 AM - 8:45 AM	4:15 PM - 5:15 PM
13. Country Club Drive & Rogers Street	7:30 AM - 8:30 AM	4:30 PM - 5:30 PM
14. Country Club Drive/Winslow Road & Walnut Street	7:15 AM - 8:15 AM	4:30 PM - 5:30 PM
15. Weimer Road & Sudbury Drive	8:00 AM - 9:00 AM	3:45 PM - 4:45 PM
16. Weimer Road & Wapehani Road	7:45 AM - 8:45 AM	4:30 PM - 5:30 PM
17. Allen Street & Adams Street	7:15 AM - 8:15 AM	4:30 PM - 5:30 PM
18. Allen Street & Strong Drive	7:30 AM - 8:30 AM	4:15 PM - 5:15 PM
19. Patterson Drive & Allen Street	7:30 AM - 8:30 AM	4:30 PM - 5:30 PM
20. Patterson Drive & Fairview Street	7:15 AM - 8:15 AM	4:30 PM - 5:30 PM
21. Patterson Drive & Rogers Street	7:30 AM - 8:30 AM	4:30 PM - 5:30 PM
22. Walnut Street & Grimes Lane	8:00 AM - 9:00 AM	4:30 PM - 5:30 PM
23. Rogers Street & Rockport Road	7:30 AM - 8:30 AM	4:30 PM - 5:30 PM

3.2. Background Traffic

The background growth rate was used to increase the existing traffic volumes at a flat rate per year to create background volumes for the opening day and full build year scenarios.

Background volume represents anticipated growth in traffic independent of the proposed development’s construction. The growth rate was based on historic trends in the area shown in the Indiana Department of Transportation’s Traffic Count Database System⁴ and a comparison of the existing traffic data to historic traffic data found in Bloomington’s Synchro Model. EMCS also reviewed the City’s comprehensive plan⁵ to identify areas for future growth that could contribute to background growth within the area. The proposed growth rate is **0.5%/year** to represent a realistic but conservative estimate of growth in the area.

3.2.1. Proposed Roadway Connections Traffic Adjustments

Once the proposed roadway connections are complete, existing traffic will be free to reroute onto Adams Street or Sudbury Street. Because traffic count volumes do not yet exist on these proposed roadways, an adjustment was made to account for rerouting which reduced some trips from the surrounding roadways. This adjustment was done in PTV Vistro 2022 using the entering and exiting volumes at Sudbury Drive, and Adams Street. It was assumed that only 25% of trips that could reroute would do so. The proposed roadway connections traffic adjustments were applied to both the opening day and the full build year scenarios. See **Figure 6** and **Figure 7** for the adjusted volumes.

3.3. Trip Generation

The site plan and schedule of completion were provided by TRG. The quantity of single-family housing (ITE Code 210), multifamily housing (ITE Code 221) and ground-floor commercial (ITE Code 821) and the anticipated construction timeline is shown in **Table 2**. For the purposes of this study, the development was analyzed at two points in time: opening day (2029), when all of zones 1, 2, and part of zones 3 & 4 will be complete; and full build year (2034), when all zones will be complete. These quantities were used to calculate the Base Vehicle Trip Generation. See **Appendix B** for full trip generation and development phasing discussion.

Table 2: Land uses and construction timeline

Zone	Neighborhood	Single-Family Units	Multifamily Units	Ground-Floor Commercial	Construction Start Year	Construction Finish Year
1	Shasta Meadows	275	275	–	2025	2028
2	Denali Woods	250	250	–	2025	2029
3	Everest Center	0	1700	65,000 sf	2027	2034
4	Sandia Place	110	990	–	2028	2032
5	Whitney Glen	200	200	–	2033	2034

Ground-floor commercial space is measured in square feet.

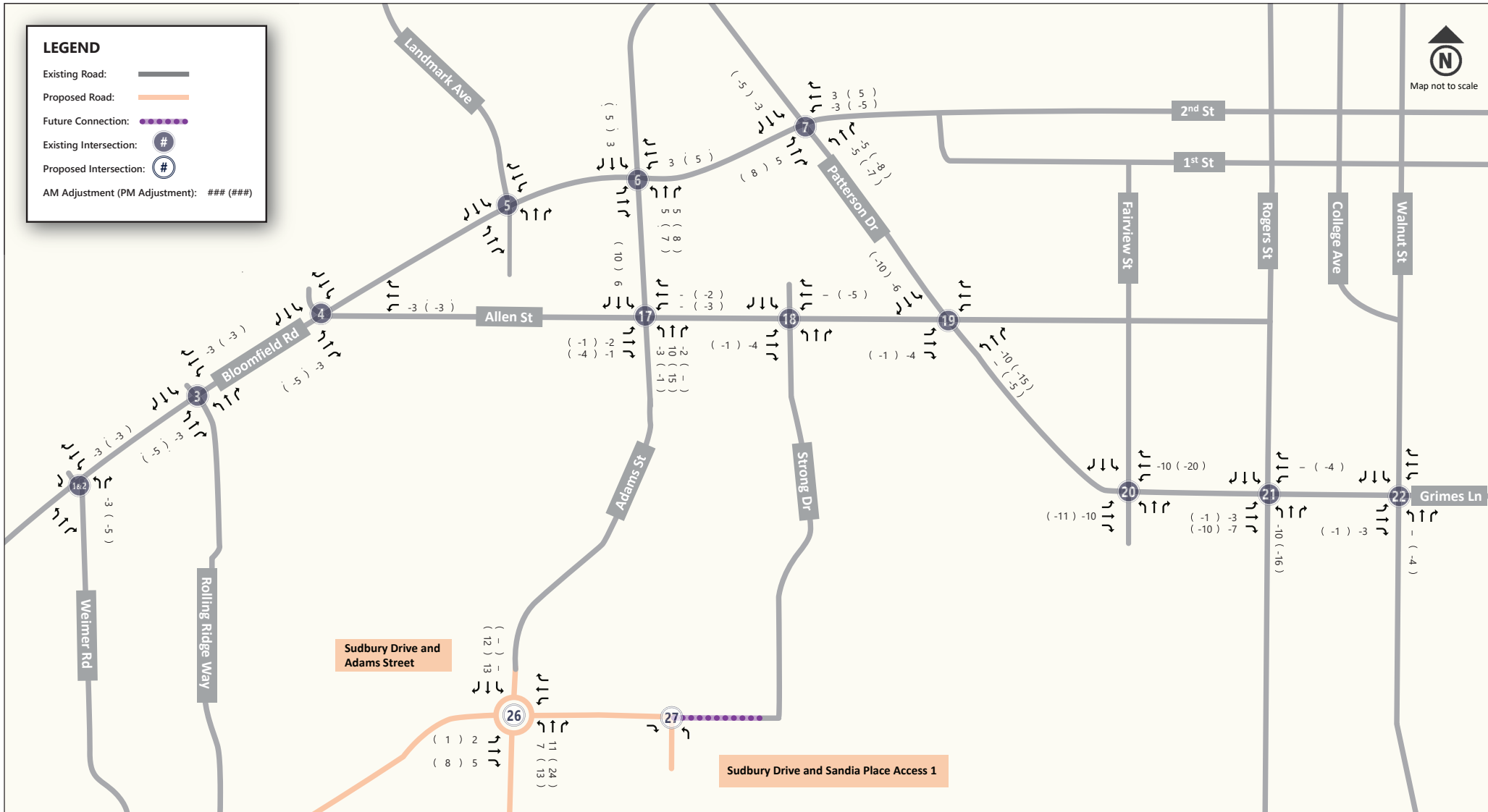


Figure 6: Connection Adjustments - Bloomfield Road, Allen Street, Patterson Drive

Disclaimer: Refer to Appendix A for the detailed internal network. The internal network is proposed to be a grid-like network. For the purposes of this study, the internal network was simplified down to 6 key internal intersections (Intersections 24-29). Traffic was not assigned to "Future Connections."



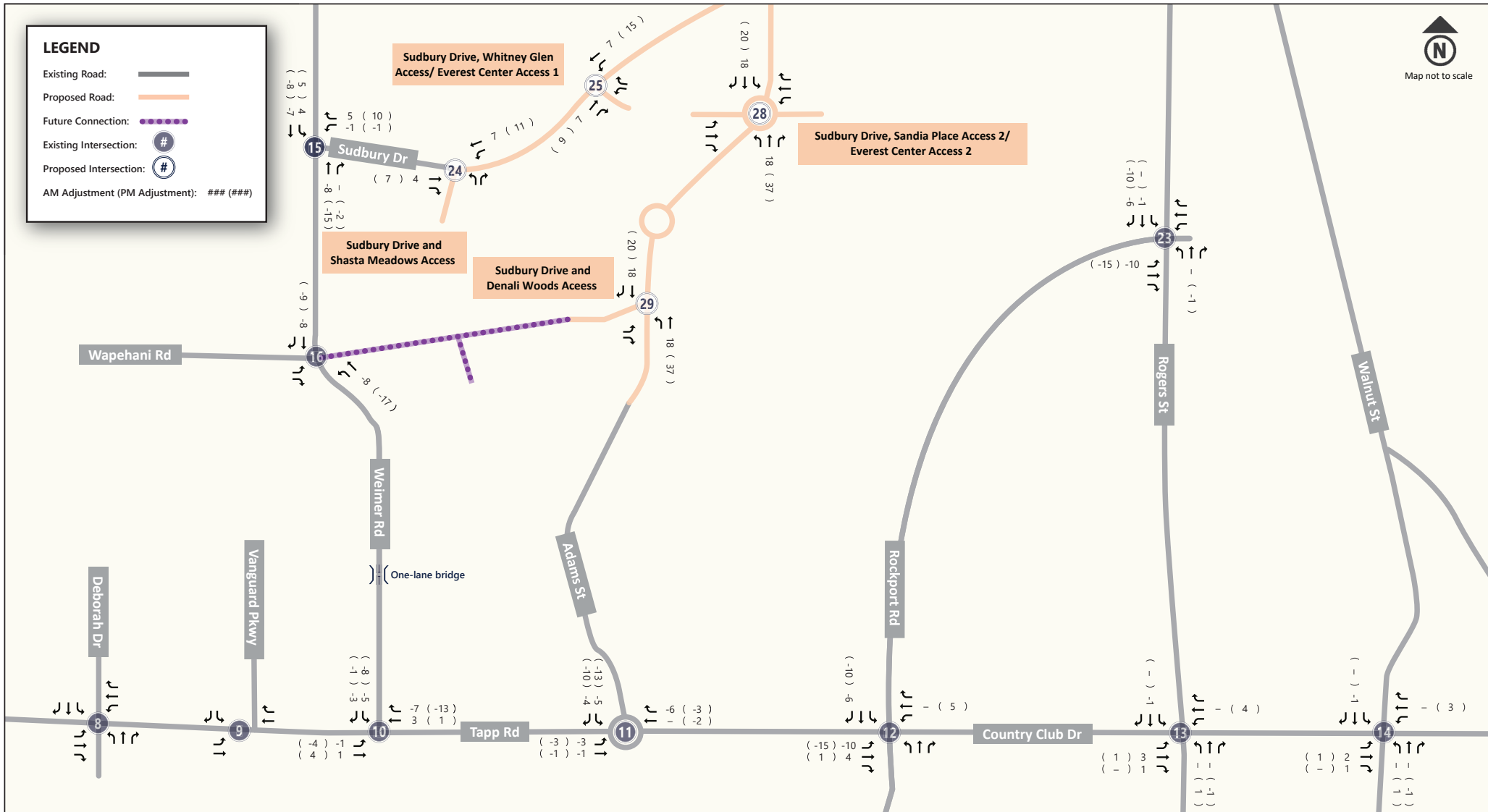


Figure 7: Connection Adjustments - Tapp Road, Sudbury Drive, Rogers Street

Disclaimer: Refer to Appendix A for the detailed internal network. The internal network is proposed to be a grid-like network. For the purposes of this study, the internal network was simplified down to 6 key internal intersections (Intersections 24-29). Traffic was not assigned to "Future Connections."



3.4. Internal Capture & Mode Split Adjustments

Because there will be commercial and residential uses within the same development, it can be expected that some trips will occur without using external roadways. This is called internal capture. Adjustments were made based on the ITE Trip Generation Handbook, 3rd Edition⁶ to determine internal capture and vehicle occupancy.

Additionally, some entering or exiting residents or customers will likely choose to enter or exit the development using transit or non-motorized transport. This is called external mode split. A conservative assumption of 5% was made for non-motorized and transit trips. Pass-by trips were not included because the number of pass-by trips would be minimal and would be expected to be internal pass-by trips rather than external. **Table 3** contains a summary of adjusted generated trips during both peak hours. A more detailed discussion of the mode split and internal capture process as well as the full calculation of trips can be found in **Appendix B**.

Table 3: Trip Generation

Zone #	Development Phase	ITE Code	Size	Unit	AM	AM	AM	PM	PM	PM
					Peak Total	Peak Enter	Peak Exit	Peak Total	Peak Enter	Peak Exit
1	Opening Day Base Total	210 & 221	550	DU	296	74	222	365	228	137
	Internal and Mode Split Reduction				17	4	13	25	16	9
	Opening Day New External Total	210 & 221	550	DU	279	70	209	340	212	128
2	Opening Day Base Total	210 & 221	500	DU	269	67	202	333	208	125
	Internal and Mode Split Reduction				15	4	11	23	15	8
	Opening Day New External Total	210 & 221	500	DU	254	63	191	310	193	117
3	Opening Day Base Total	221 & 821	510 / 20	DU / 1000 SF	248	71	177	303	172	131
	Internal and Mode Split Reduction				19	8	11	37	16	21
	Opening Day New External Total	221 & 821	510 / 20	DU / 1000 SF	229	63	166	266	156	110
3	Full Build Year Base Total	221 & 821	1190 / 45	DU / 1000 SF	590	166	424	698	398	300
	Internal and Mode Split Reduction				47	18	29	93	43	50
	Additional Full Build Year New External Total	221 & 821	1190 / 45	DU / 1000 SF	543	148	395	605	355	250
4	Opening Day Base Total	210 & 221	276	DU	121	29	92	127	78	49
	Internal and Mode Split Reduction				7	2	5	8	5	3
	Opening Day New External Total	210 & 221	276	DU	114	27	87	119	73	46
4	Full Build Year Base Total	210 & 221	824	DU	377	88	289	372	229	143
	Internal and Mode Split Reduction				23	6	17	32	21	11
	Additional Full Build Year New External Total	210 & 221	824	DU	354	82	272	340	208	132
5	Full Build Year Base Total	210 & 221	400	DU	216	53	163	269	168	101
	Internal and Mode Split Reduction				13	3	10	23	16	7
	Full Build Year New External Total	210 & 221	400	DU	203	50	153	246	152	94
1,2,3,4,5	Opening Day	210, 221, & 821	1836 / 20	DU / 1000 SF	876	223	653	1035	634	401
	Full Build Year	210, 221, & 821	2414 / 45	DU / 1000 SF	1100	280	820	1191	715	476
	Total New Trips	210, 221, & 821	4250 / 65	DU / 1000 SF	1976	503	1473	2226	1349	877

3.5. Trip Assignment and Distribution

Existing traffic patterns, census data, roadway characteristics, and existing and future land use data were considered when developing the overall trip distribution. EMCS coordinated with the City, and ultimately distribution percentages were agreed upon in December 2023. **Figure 8** shows the overall distribution percentages used in the analysis. The documentation for the development of the distribution percentages can be found in **Appendix B**.

To develop turning movement traffic volumes from the proposed development, the generated trips were then assigned to the study intersections using the software program PTV Vistro 2022. The site-generated trips and assignment percentages at each intersection are shown in **Appendix B**.



Figure 8: Assignment & Distribution Percentages

3.6. Scenario Traffic Volumes

Future vehicular traffic volumes to be generated by the proposed facilities were added to the background traffic volumes and proposed roadway connection adjustments to obtain the opening day and full build year traffic turning movement volumes. Note that traffic has been shifted for the Weimer Road realignment in **Scenarios 3** and **4** from Tapp Road & Weimer Road to Tapp Road & Vanguard Parkway. See **Section 2.5** for more details. The resulting turning movement volumes for all scenarios and peak hours are shown in **Appendix B** and in **Section 4.0**.

4.0 Traffic Analysis

4.1 Capacity Analysis

A capacity analysis was performed for all study intersections and scenarios. The capacity analysis was performed using SIDRA (Version 9.0) with the SIDRA standard capacity model for roundabouts (intersections 11, 26, and 28) and using Synchro 11 with the *HCM 6th Edition*² methodology for all other intersections.

The standard parameter for measuring traffic operating conditions is level-of-service (LOS). The LOS ranges from A-F with each indicating driving operations from best to worst. Each letter represents a range of the average delay per vehicle. The *HCM 6th Edition* provides LOS criteria for signalized and unsignalized intersections. These criteria are shown in **Table 4**. Roundabouts used the same LOS criteria as signalized intersections. An **LOS D or better** was assumed as the minimum level of service for the overall intersection based on guidance from the HCM and on standard industry practice. In addition, all approaches were evaluated to have a volume-to-capacity ratio (v/c) less than 1. However some communities choose to adopt a lower threshold for LOS based on community concerns for competing vehicle, pedestrian, and other road users.

Per the *HCM 6th Edition*, at two-way stop-controlled intersections, LOS is not defined for the major-street approaches or for the overall intersection, as major-street through vehicles are assumed to experience no delay.

Capacity analysis result printouts are included in **Appendix C**. Queuing results are in **Appendix E**.

Table 4: Level of Service - Unsignalized Intersection Control Delay and Signalized Intersection Control Delay

Signalized Intersection		Unsignalized Intersection	
LOS	Control Delay (sec/veh)	LOS	Control Delay (sec/veh)
A	<10	A	<10
B	>10 and <20	B	>10 and <15
C	>20 and <35	C	>15 and <25
D	>35 and <55	D	>25 and <35
E	>55 and <80	E	>35 and <50
F	>80	F	>50

Note: Signalized delay criteria also used for roundabouts.

The capacity analysis was performed for the AM and PM peak hours for the following scenarios:

- Scenario 1: Existing Year 2023 volumes
- Scenario 2: Opening Day background 2029 volumes + Phase 1 site generated trips
- Scenario 3: Full Build Year background 2034 volumes + Phase 1 site generated trips
- Scenario 4: Full Build Year background 2034 volumes + Phases 1 and 2 site generated trips
- Scenario 4A: Full Build Year background 2034 volumes + Phases 1 and 2 site generated trips + proposed improvements

Scenario	1	2	3	4	4A
Existing Year 2023 Volumes	X				
Opening Day Background 2029 Volumes		X			
Full Build Year Background 2034 Volumes			X	X	X
Site-generated Trips – Phase 1		X	X	X	X
Site-generated Trips – Phase 2				X	X
Proposed Roadway Connections		X	X	X	X
Potential Weimer Realignment			X	X	X
Proposed Improvements					X

4.2. Scenario 1: Existing Year 2023 Volumes Capacity Analysis

Table 5 summarizes capacity results for Scenario 1 with the following inputs:

- Existing signal timings provided by the City
- Existing roadway geometry (see **Section 2.2**)
- Existing Year 2023 traffic volumes (see **Figure 9** and **Figure 10**)

Table 5: Intersection LOS and Delay (sec/veh) Results – Scenario 1

Scenario 1: Existing Year 2023	Eastbound	Westbound	Northbound	Southbound	Overall Intersection
1. Bloomfield Road & Recreation Center Drive (AM Peak)*	A (8.9)	–	n/a	B (12.9)	–
1. Bloomfield Road & Recreation Center Drive (PM Peak)*	B (10.5)	–	n/a	A (0)	–
2. Bloomfield Road & Weimer Road (AM Peak)*	–	A (9.9)	C (19.9)	n/a	–
2. Bloomfield Road & Weimer Road (PM Peak)*	–	A (9.6)	C (20.4)	n/a	–
3. Bloomfield Road & Rolling Ridge Way (AM Peak)	B (11.5)	A (5.0)	D (50.5)	D (47.7)	B (12.5)
3. Bloomfield Road & Rolling Ridge Way (PM Peak)	B (11.3)	B (17.4)	D (47.8)	D (47.8)	B (17.3)
4. Bloomfield Road & Allen Street (AM Peak)**	A (0)	B (11.6)	C (20.1)	A (9.8)	–
4. Bloomfield Road & Allen Street (PM Peak)**	B (10.8)	A (9.4)	E (42.9)	C (21.7)	–
5. Bloomfield Road & Landmark Avenue (AM Peak)	A (5.4)	A (3.2)	D (41.3)	D (45.3)	B (10.4)
5. Bloomfield Road & Landmark Avenue (PM Peak)	A (6.0)	A (2.6)	D (38.7)	F (103.5)	C (27.9)
6. Bloomfield Road/2nd Street & Adams Street (AM Peak)	A (0.8)	A (0.6)	D (49.6)	D (45.2)	A (5.5)
6. Bloomfield Road/2nd Street & Adams Street (PM Peak)	A (0.7)	A (1.2)	D (48.4)	D (44.3)	A (7.4)
7. 2nd Street & Patterson Drive (AM Peak)‡	A (1.7)	A (1.1)	D (49.5)	D (37.0)	C (22.4)
7. 2nd Street & Patterson Drive (PM Peak)‡	A (2.0)	A (4.9)	E (56.3)	C (31.8)	C (22.3)
8. Tapp Road & Deborah Drive (AM Peak)	B (11.8)	B (10.9)	B (19.2)	B (19.2)	B (11.6)
8. Tapp Road & Deborah Drive (PM Peak)	B (13.5)	B (13.4)	B (19.4)	C (20.6)	B (14.1)
9. Tapp Road & Vanguard Parkway (AM Peak)*	A (9.3)	–	n/a	B (14.2)	–
9. Tapp Road & Vanguard Parkway (PM Peak)*	A (9.5)	–	n/a	D (34.5)	–
10. Tapp Road & Weimer Road (AM Peak)*	A (9.4)	–	n/a	D (28.3)	–
10. Tapp Road & Weimer Road (PM Peak)*	A (9.7)	–	n/a	F (50.5)	–
11. Tapp Road & Adams Street (AM Peak)	A (2.8)	A (2.4)	n/a	A (4.4)	A (2.8)
11. Tapp Road & Adams Street (PM Peak)	A (3.5)	A (2.6)	n/a	A (5.5)	A (3.4)
12. Tapp Road/Country Club Drive & Rockport Road (AM Peak)§	B (11.7)	B (17.0)	B (18.8)	B (15.8)	B (15.3)
12. Tapp Road/Country Club Drive & Rockport Road (PM Peak)§	B (13.7)	B (16.5)	C (21.1)	C (23.3)	B (16.7)

Scenario 1: Existing Year 2023	Eastbound	Westbound	Northbound	Southbound	Overall Intersection
13. Country Club Drive & Rogers Street (AM Peak)	C (29.8)	C (24.1)	D (36.9)	C (26.5)	C (29.8)
13. Country Club Drive & Rogers Street (PM Peak)	C (32.7)	D (45.0)	C (33.2)	D (37.9)	D (37.8)
14. Country Club Drive/Winslow Road & Walnut Street (AM Peak)	C (21.9)	D (53.5)	C (28.0)	C (23.7)	C (30.3)
14. Country Club Drive/Winslow Road & Walnut Street (PM Peak)	C (29.5)	D (41.0)	C (32.4)	D (36.1)	C (34.9)
15. Weimer Road & Sudbury Drive (AM Peak)*	n/a	A (8.7)	–	A (7.3)	–
15. Weimer Road & Sudbury Drive (PM Peak)*	n/a	A (9)	–	A (7.4)	–
16. Weimer Road & Wapehani Road (AM Peak)*	A (9)	n/a	A (7.3)	–	–
16. Weimer Road & Wapehani Road (PM Peak)*	A (8.7)	n/a	A (7.3)	–	–
17. Allen Street & Adams Street (AM Peak)	A (8.6)	A (7.5)	A (7.9)	A (8.3)	A (8.3)
17. Allen Street & Adams Street (PM Peak)	A (9.9)	A (8.4)	A (8.3)	A (9.1)	A (9.2)
18. Allen Street & Strong Drive (AM Peak)*	A (7.3)	A (8.2)	B (11.3)	B (11.7)	–
18. Allen Street & Strong Drive (PM Peak)*	A (0)	A (7.8)	B (11.5)	B (12.2)	–
19. Patterson Drive & Allen Street (AM Peak)	D (38.9)	C (29.2)	A (7.2)	A (6.7)	B (15.1)
19. Patterson Drive & Allen Street (PM Peak)	D (42.4)	C (32.2)	A (0.9)	A (7.7)	B (14.9)
20. Patterson Drive & Fairview Street (AM Peak)†	A (5.8)	A (0.7)	D (36.1)	D (40.7)	A (4.1)
20. Patterson Drive & Fairview Street (PM Peak)†	A (8.7)	A (0.7)	D (38.2)	D (42.8)	A (8.4)
21. Patterson Drive & Rogers Street (AM Peak)	A (8.9)	C (29.3)	D (44.0)	C (27.0)	C (29.8)
21. Patterson Drive & Rogers Street (PM Peak)	B (10.3)	C (31.8)	D (36.6)	D (51.2)	C (31.8)
22. Walnut Street & Grimes Lane (AM Peak)	C (24.9)	C (27.4)	C (27.8)	C (28.0)	C (27.3)
22. Walnut Street & Grimes Lane (PM Peak)	E (64.4)	D (36.0)	C (21.2)	C (32.2)	D (35.3)
23. Rogers Street & Rockport Road (AM Peak)#	A (9.8)	A (7.4)	A (8.8)	A (7.8)	A (8.8)
23. Rogers Street & Rockport Road (PM Peak)#	B (16.2)	B (12.6)	A (6.3)	B (14.2)	B (12.8)

*For two-way stop control (TWSC), major street results are shown for left-turning movements.

†At this intersection, Allen Street was considered northbound.

‡At this intersection, Patterson Drive was considered northbound/southbound.

§At this intersection, Rockport Road was considered northbound/southbound.

||At this intersection, Patterson Drive was considered northbound/southbound.

††At this intersection, Patterson Drive was considered eastbound/westbound.

#At this intersection, Rockport Road was considered eastbound/westbound.

Note: n/a means the approach does not exist.



Figure 9: Turning Movements Scenario 1: Bloomfield Road / 2nd Street, Allen Street, and Patterson Street



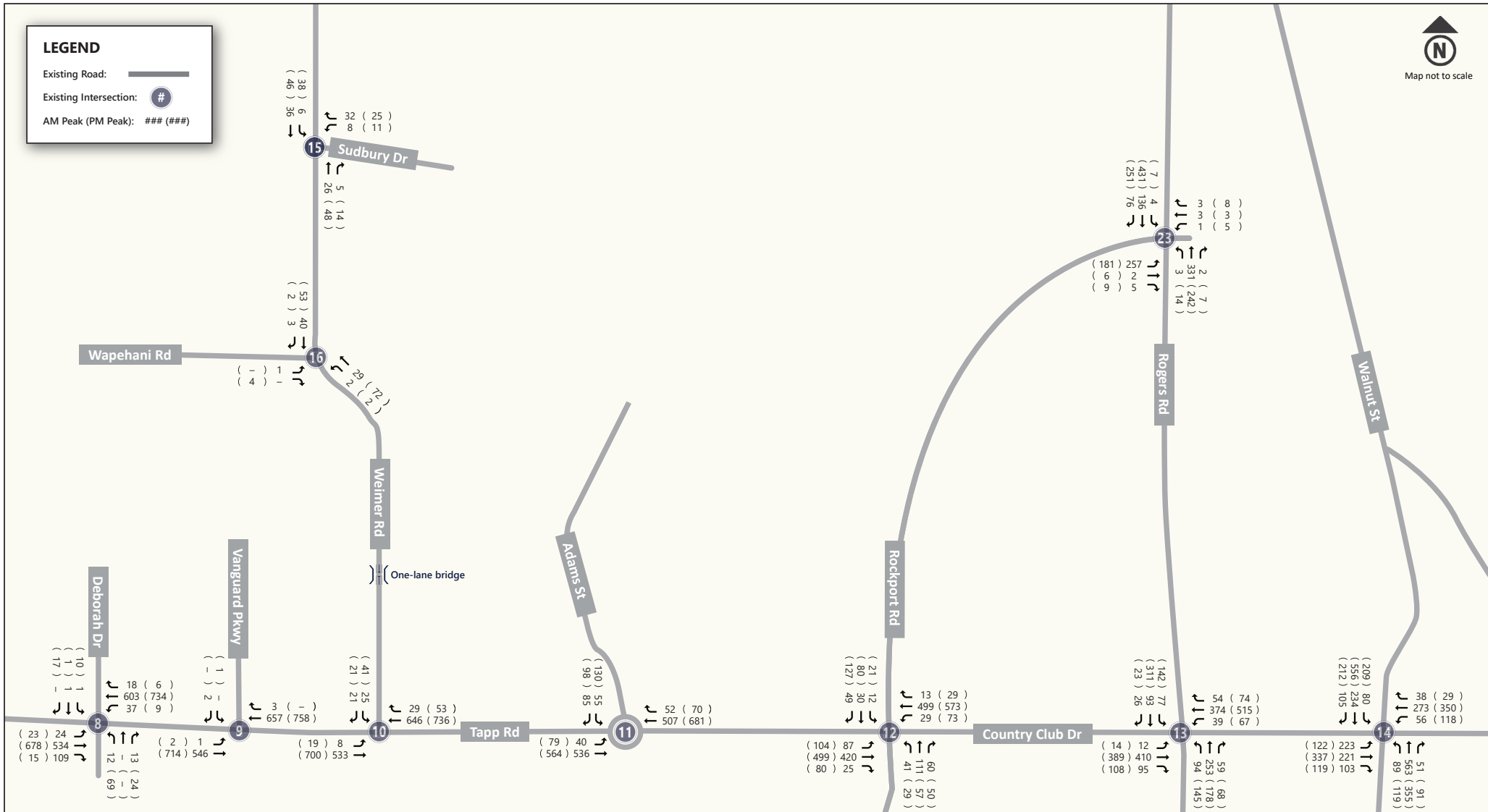


Figure 10: Turning Movements Scenario 1: Tapp Road / Country Club Drive / Winslow Road, Weimer Road, Rockport Road, Rogers Street, and Walnut Street



4.3. Scenario 2: Opening Day Background 2029 Volumes + Site Generated Trips Due to Phase 1 of the Proposed Developments Capacity Analysis

Table 6 summarizes capacity results for Scenario 2 with the following inputs:

- Existing intersection geometry (see **Section 2.2**)
- Proposed roadway connections and adjustments (see **Sections 2.4** and **3.2.1**)
- Existing signal timings provided by the City
- Opening day background 2029 volumes + site generated trips due to Phase 1 of the proposed development (see **Figure 11** and **Figure 12**)

Table 6: Intersection LOS and Delay (Sec/veh) Results – Scenario 2

Scenario 2: Opening Day 2029 - Phase 1	Eastbound	Westbound	Northbound	Southbound	Overall Intersection
1. Bloomfield Road & Recreation Center Drive (AM Peak)*	A (9.5)	–	n/a	B (14.8)	–
1. Bloomfield Road & Recreation Center Drive (PM Peak)*	B (11)	–	n/a	A (0)	–
2. Bloomfield Road & Weimer Road (AM Peak)*	–	B (10.4)	F (88.6)	n/a	–
2. Bloomfield Road & Weimer Road (PM Peak)*	–	B (10.8)	F (107.7)	n/a	–
3. Bloomfield Road & Rolling Ridge Way (AM Peak)	B (13.8)	A (5.2)	D (50.6)	D (47.7)	B (13.9)
3. Bloomfield Road & Rolling Ridge Way (PM Peak)	B (12.5)	C (22.2)	D (47.9)	D (48.0)	C (20.3)
4. Bloomfield Road & Allen Street (AM Peak)**	A (0)	B (13)	C (22.6)	B (10)	–
4. Bloomfield Road & Allen Street (PM Peak)**	B (11.3)	A (9.6)	F (53.1)	C (24.5)	–
5. Bloomfield Road & Landmark Avenue (AM Peak)	A (6.1)	A (3.7)	D (40.7)	D (44.9)	B (10.4)
5. Bloomfield Road & Landmark Avenue (PM Peak)	A (6.2)	A (3.0)	D (38.7)	F (112.1)	C (28.9)
6. Bloomfield Road/2nd Street & Adams Street (AM Peak)	A (1.4)	A (0.8)	D (48.1)	D (38.5)	B (10.3)
6. Bloomfield Road/2nd Street & Adams Street (PM Peak)	A (1.2)	A (1.5)	D (49.0)	D (39.7)	B (10.9)
7. 2nd Street & Patterson Drive (AM Peak)‡	A (2.5)	A (1.1)	D (51.2)	D (36.9)	C (21.2)
7. 2nd Street & Patterson Drive (PM Peak)‡	A (1.9)	A (7.4)	E (59.5)	C (32.9)	C (22.6)
8. Tapp Road & Deborah Drive (AM Peak)	B (11.9)	B (11.5)	B (19.9)	B (19.9)	B (11.9)
8. Tapp Road & Deborah Drive (PM Peak)	B (14.0)	B (13.7)	C (20.7)	C (22.0)	B (14.5)
9. Tapp Road & Vanguard Parkway (AM Peak)*	A (10)	–	n/a	C (16.4)	–
9. Tapp Road & Vanguard Parkway (PM Peak)*	A (9.9)	–	n/a	E (46.9)	–
10. Tapp Road & Weimer Road (AM Peak)*	B (10.1)	–	n/a	F (94.9)	–
10. Tapp Road & Weimer Road (PM Peak)*	B (10.5)	–	n/a	F (>180)	–

Scenario 2: Opening Day 2029 - Phase 1	Eastbound	Westbound	Northbound	Southbound	Overall Intersection
11. Tapp Road & Adams Street (AM Peak)	A (3.8)	A (2.6)	n/a	A (5.3)	A (3.6)
11. Tapp Road & Adams Street (PM Peak)	A (4.5)	A (3.9)	n/a	A (6.3)	A (4.5)
12. Tapp Road/Country Club Drive & Rockport Road (AM Peak)§	B (16.6)	C (21.5)	B (19.8)	B (16.4)	B (18.9)
12. Tapp Road/Country Club Drive & Rockport Road (PM Peak)§	B (17.5)	C (27.2)	C (21.2)	C (23.4)	C (22.6)
13. Country Club Drive & Rogers Street (AM Peak)	D (42.2)	C (25.8)	D (42.0)	C (29.2)	D (36.0)
13. Country Club Drive & Rogers Street (PM Peak)	D (42.8)	F (84.0)	D (36.5)	D (41.0)	D (54.7)
14. Country Club Drive/Winslow Road & Walnut Street (AM Peak)	C (24.1)	E (65.1)	C (29.0)	C (24.7)	C (33.6)
14. Country Club Drive/Winslow Road & Walnut Street (PM Peak)	C (33.3)	D (50.8)	C (33.2)	D (39.8)	D (39.4)
15. Weimer Road & Sudbury Drive (AM Peak)*	n/a	B (10)	–	A (7.5)	–
15. Weimer Road & Sudbury Drive (PM Peak)*	n/a	B (11.4)	–	A (8)	–
16. Weimer Road & Wapehani Road (AM Peak)*	A (9.6)	n/a	A (7.5)	–	–
16. Weimer Road & Wapehani Road (PM Peak)*	A (8.9)	n/a	A (7.4)	–	–
17. Allen Street & Adams Street (AM Peak)	B (10.3)	A (9.1)	B (10.8)	A (9.3)	B (10.2)
17. Allen Street & Adams Street (PM Peak)	B (13.6)	B (12.3)	B (11.5)	B (13.1)	B (12.7)
18. Allen Street & Strong Drive (AM Peak)*	A (7.4)	A (8.5)	B (12.4)	B (13.1)	–
18. Allen Street & Strong Drive (PM Peak)*	A (0)	A (8)	B (12.9)	B (14)	–
19. Patterson Drive & Allen Street (AM Peak)	D (37.7)	C (25.6)	C (22.4)	A (9.3)	C (23.3)
19. Patterson Drive & Allen Street (PM Peak)	D (43.2)	C (29.4)	A (1.4)	A (9.4)	B (16.2)
20. Patterson Drive & Fairview Street (AM Peak)¶	A (6.4)	A (0.8)	D (36.1)	D (40.7)	A (4.4)
20. Patterson Drive & Fairview Street (PM Peak)¶	A (9.3)	A (0.7)	D (38.2)	D (42.8)	A (8.4)
21. Patterson Drive & Rogers Street (AM Peak)	B (11.9)	C (32.4)	D (46.3)	C (26.5)	C (31.2)
21. Patterson Drive & Rogers Street (PM Peak)	B (13.1)	D (35.9)	D (36.7)	E (57.0)	C (34.9)
22. Walnut Street & Grimes Lane (AM Peak)	C (22.3)	C (27.8)	C (32.3)	C (28.8)	C (29.3)
22. Walnut Street & Grimes Lane (PM Peak)	E (69.1)	D (37.1)	C (24.9)	D (38.3)	D (39.8)
23. Rogers Street & Rockport Road (AM Peak)#	A (10.0)	A (7.4)	A (9.1)	A (8.0)	A (9.1)
23. Rogers Street & Rockport Road (PM Peak)#	B (16.6)	B (12.9)	A (6.3)	B (15.2)	B (13.5)
24. Sudbury Drive & Shasta Meadows Access (AM Peak)	–	A (7.4)	B (11.2)	n/a	–
24. Sudbury Drive & Shasta Meadows Access (PM Peak)	–	A (7.9)	B (11.9)	n/a	–

Scenario 2: Opening Day 2029 - Phase 1	Eastbound	Westbound	Northbound	Southbound	Overall Intersection
25. Sudbury Drive & Whitney Glen Access/Everest Center Access 1 (AM Peak)	A (0)	A (7.4)	A (9.5)	A (0)	-
25. Sudbury Drive & Whitney Glen Access/Everest Center Access 1 (PM Peak)	A (0)	A (7.5)	A (9.9)	A (0)	-
26. Sudbury Drive & Adams Street (AM Peak)	A (4.9)	A (3)	A (2.9)	A (2.3)	A (3.2)
26. Sudbury Drive & Adams Street (PM Peak)	A (4.2)	A (2.7)	A (2.9)	A (2.3)	A (2.9)
27. Sudbury Drive & Sandia Place Access 1 (AM Peak)	-	A (0)	A (8.7)	n/a	-
27. Sudbury Drive & Sandia Place Access 1 (PM Peak)	-	A (0)	A (8.7)	n/a	-
28. Adams Street & Sandia Place Access 2/Everest Center Access 2 (AM Peak)	A (3.8)	A (5.2)	A (2.4)	A (2.2)	A (3.1)
28. Adams Street & Sandia Place Access 2/Everest Center Access 2 (PM Peak)	A (4.1)	A (5.1)	A (3.1)	A (2.4)	A (3.1)
29. Adams Street & Denali Woods Access (AM Peak)	B (11.3)	n/a	A (7.6)	-	-
29. Adams Street & Denali Woods Access (PM Peak)	B (12.2)	n/a	A (7.8)	-	-

*For two-way stop control (TWSC), major street results are shown for left-turning movements.

†At this intersection, Allen Street was considered northbound.

‡At this intersection, Patterson Drive was considered northbound/southbound.

§At this intersection, Rockport Road was considered northbound/southbound.

||At this intersection, Patterson Drive was considered northbound/southbound.

¶At this intersection, Patterson Drive was considered eastbound/westbound.

#At this intersection, Rockport Road was considered eastbound/westbound.

Note: n/a means the approach does not exist.

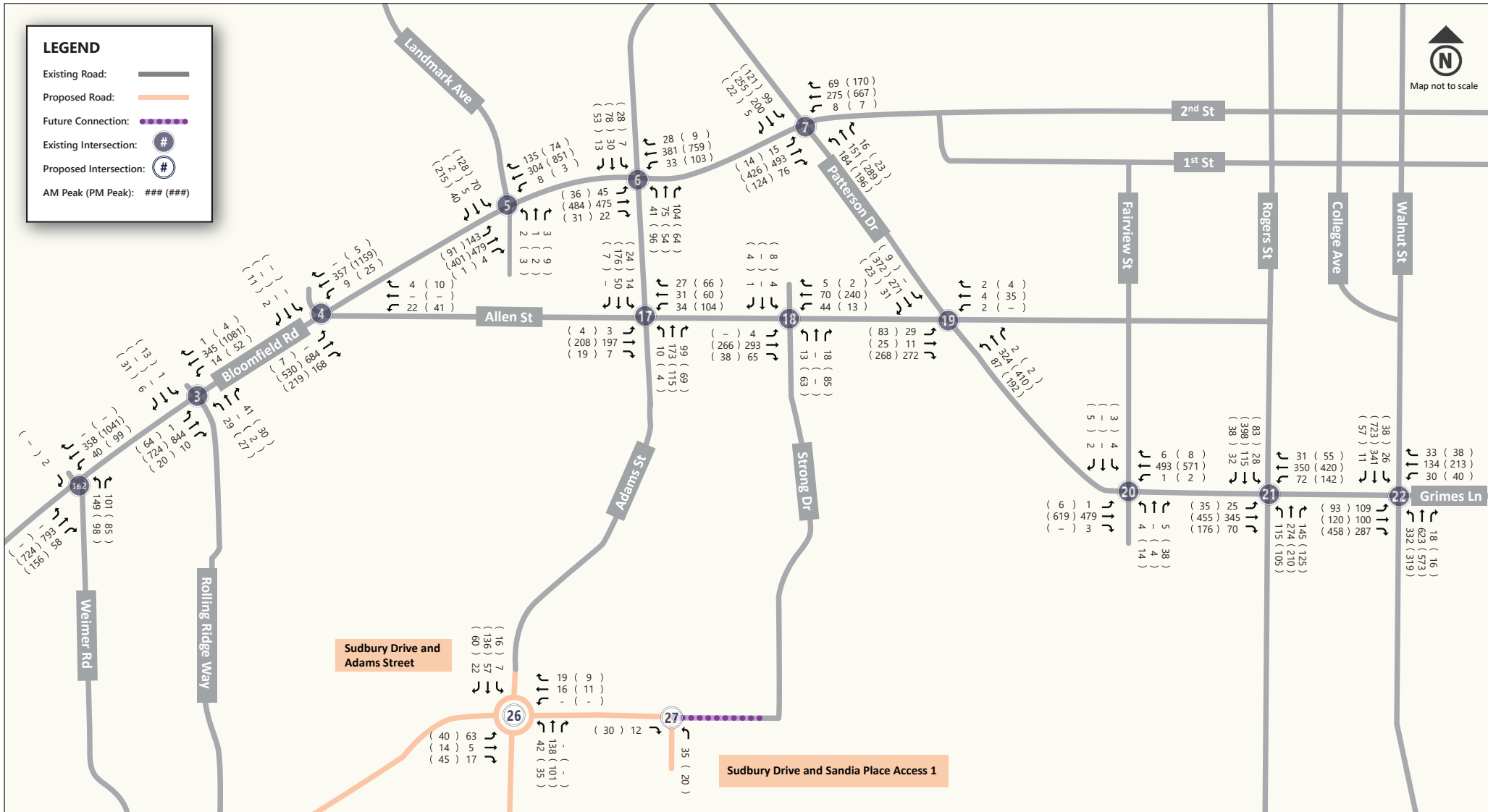


Figure 11: Turning Movements Scenario 2: Bloomfield Road / 2nd Street, Allen Street, and Patterson Street

Disclaimer: Refer to Appendix A for the detailed internal network. The internal network is proposed to be a grid-like network. For the purposes of this study, the internal network was simplified down to 6 key internal intersections (Intersections 24-29). Traffic was not assigned to "Future Connections."



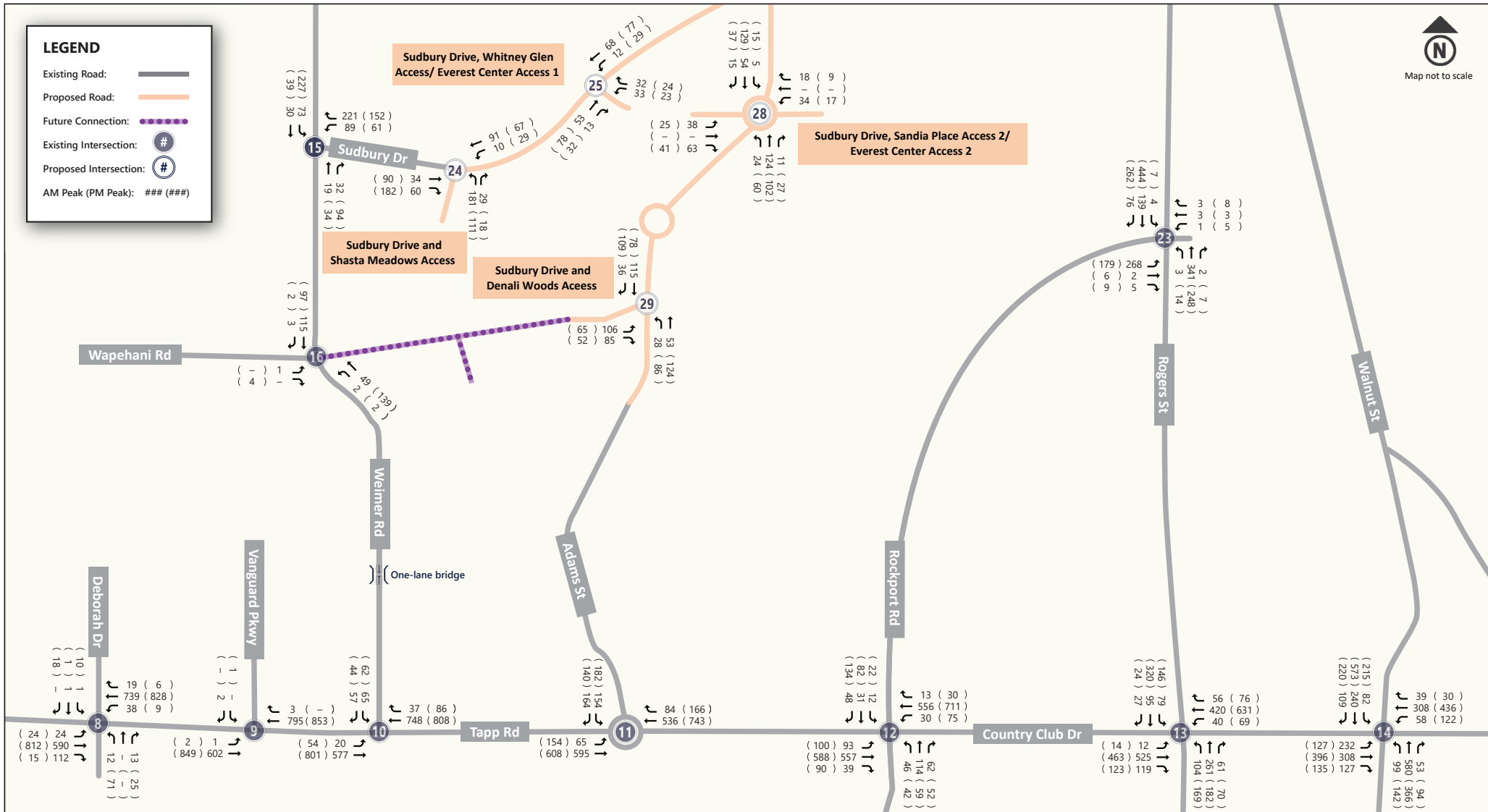


Figure 12: Turning Movements Scenario 2: Tapp Road / Country Club Drive / Winslow Road, Weimer Road, Rockport Road, Rogers Street, and Walnut Street

Disclaimer: Refer to Appendix A for the detailed internal network. The internal network is proposed to be a grid-like network. For the purposes of this study, the internal network was simplified down to 6 key internal intersections (Intersections 24-29). Traffic was not assigned to "Future Connections."



4.4. Scenario 3: Full Build Year Background 2034 Volumes+ Site Generated Trips Due to Phase 1 of the Proposed Developments Capacity Analysis

Table 7 summarizes capacity results for Scenario 3 with the following inputs:

- Existing signal timings provided by the City
- Existing intersection geometry (see **Section 2.2**)
- Proposed roadway connections (see **Sections 2.4** and **3.2.1**)
- Weimer Road realignment (see **Section 3.6**)
- Full build year background 2034 volumes + site generated trips due to Phase 1 of the proposed development (see **Figure 13** and **Figure 14**)

Table 7: Intersection LOS and Delay (sec/veh) Results – Scenario 3

Scenario 3: Full Build Year 2034 - Background	Eastbound	Westbound	Northbound	Southbound	Overall Intersection
1. Bloomfield Road & Recreation Center Drive (AM Peak)*	A (9.6)	–	n/a	C (15)	–
1. Bloomfield Road & Recreation Center Drive (PM Peak)*	B (11.2)	–	n/a	A (0)	–
2. Bloomfield Road & Weimer Road (AM Peak)*	–	B (10.5)	F (97.4)	n/a	–
2. Bloomfield Road & Weimer Road (PM Peak)*	–	B (10.9)	F (120.9)	n/a	–
3. Bloomfield Road & Rolling Ridge Way (AM Peak)	B (14.7)	A (5.3)	D (50.7)	D (47.7)	B (14.6)
3. Bloomfield Road & Rolling Ridge Way (PM Peak)	B (13.0)	C (24.1)	D (48.0)	D (48.2)	C (21.5)
4. Bloomfield Road & Allen Street (AM Peak)**	A (0)	B (13.3)	C (23.7)	B (10)	–
4. Bloomfield Road & Allen Street (PM Peak)**	B (11.5)	A (9.7)	F (59.3)	D (25.9)	–
5. Bloomfield Road & Landmark Avenue (AM Peak)	A (6.5)	A (4.0)	D (40.2)	D (44.4)	B (10.7)
5. Bloomfield Road & Landmark Avenue (PM Peak)	A (6.3)	A (3.3)	D (38.7)	F (118.5)	C (30.5)
6. Bloomfield Road/2nd Street & Adams Street (AM Peak)	A (1.4)	A (0.9)	D (48.2)	D (38.4)	B (10.2)
6. Bloomfield Road/2nd Street & Adams Street (PM Peak)	A (1.3)	A (1.6)	D (49.1)	D (39.5)	B (10.8)
7. 2nd Street & Patterson Drive (AM Peak)‡	A (2.6)	A (1.4)	D (53.3)	D (36.7)	C (21.8)
7. 2nd Street & Patterson Drive (PM Peak)‡	A (2.3)	A (8.9)	E (60.2)	C (32.7)	C (23.3)
8. Tapp Road & Deborah Drive (AM Peak)	B (12.1)	B (11.7)	B (20.0)	C (20.1)	B (12.1)
8. Tapp Road & Deborah Drive (PM Peak)	B (14.1)	B (13.8)	C (21.0)	C (22.2)	B (14.7)
9. Tapp Road & Vanguard Parkway (AM Peak)*	B (10.2)	–	n/a	F (56)	–
9. Tapp Road & Vanguard Parkway (PM Peak)*	B (10.6)	–	n/a	F (130.5)	–
10. Tapp Road & Weimer Road (AM Peak)*	A (0)	–	n/a	A (0)	–
10. Tapp Road & Weimer Road (PM Peak)*	A (0)	–	n/a	A (0)	–

Scenario 3: Full Build Year 2034 - Background	Eastbound	Westbound	Northbound	Southbound	Overall Intersection
11. Tapp Road & Adams Street (AM Peak)	A (3.8)	A (2.6)	n/a	A (5.4)	A (3.7)
11. Tapp Road & Adams Street (PM Peak)	A (4.7)	A (4.2)	n/a	A (6.5)	A (4.8)
12. Tapp Road/Country Club Drive & Rockport Road (AM Peak)§	B (17.2)	C (23.2)	C (20.1)	B (16.6)	B (19.8)
12. Tapp Road/Country Club Drive & Rockport Road (PM Peak)§	B (18.3)	C (30.2)	C (21.2)	C (23.4)	C (24.2)
13. Country Club Drive & Rogers Street (AM Peak)	D (45.7)	C (26.9)	D (43.0)	C (29.4)	D (37.8)
13. Country Club Drive & Rogers Street (PM Peak)	D (45.4)	F (96.9)	D (37.9)	D (41.8)	E (60.1)
14. Country Club Drive/Winslow Road & Walnut Street (AM Peak)	C (25.0)	E (70.1)	C (29.9)	C (25.1)	D (35.2)
14. Country Club Drive/Winslow Road & Walnut Street (PM Peak)	C (34.1)	D (52.4)	C (33.9)	D (41.5)	D (40.7)
15. Weimer Road & Sudbury Drive (AM Peak)*	n/a	B (10)	–	A (7.5)	–
15. Weimer Road & Sudbury Drive (PM Peak)*	n/a	B (11.5)	–	A (8)	–
16. Weimer Road & Wapehani Road (AM Peak)*	A (9.6)	n/a	A (7.5)	–	–
16. Weimer Road & Wapehani Road (PM Peak)*	A (8.9)	n/a	A (7.4)	–	–
17. Allen Street & Adams Street (AM Peak)	B (10.4)	A (9.1)	B (10.9)	A (9.3)	B (10.3)
17. Allen Street & Adams Street (PM Peak)	B (13.9)	B (12.5)	B (11.6)	B (13.2)	B (12.9)
18. Allen Street & Strong Drive (AM Peak)*	A (7.4)	A (8.5)	B (12.6)	B (13.2)	–
18. Allen Street & Strong Drive (PM Peak)*	A (0)	A (8)	B (13.1)	B (14.4)	–
19. Patterson Drive & Allen Street (AM Peak)	D (37.8)	C (25.4)	C (22.8)	A (9.6)	C (23.5)
19. Patterson Drive & Allen Street (PM Peak)	D (43.3)	C (29.1)	A (1.5)	A (9.6)	B (16.3)
20. Patterson Drive & Fairview Street (AM Peak)¶	A (6.5)	A (0.8)	D (36.1)	D (40.7)	A (4.5)
20. Patterson Drive & Fairview Street (PM Peak)¶	A (9.5)	A (0.7)	D (38.2)	D (42.8)	A (8.5)
21. Patterson Drive & Rogers Street (AM Peak)	B (12.2)	C (32.5)	D (49.6)	C (26.5)	C (32.5)
21. Patterson Drive & Rogers Street (PM Peak)	B (13.5)	D (36.3)	D (37.6)	E (60.5)	D (36.1)
22. Walnut Street & Grimes Lane (AM Peak)	C (22.8)	C (28.0)	C (34.3)	C (29.0)	C (30.4)
22. Walnut Street & Grimes Lane (PM Peak)	E (72.5)	D (37.5)	C (26.3)	D (40.3)	D (41.7)
23. Rogers Street & Rockport Road (AM Peak)#	B (10.1)	A (7.5)	A (9.3)	A (8.2)	A (9.2)
23. Rogers Street & Rockport Road (PM Peak)#	B (17.0)	B (13.2)	A (6.4)	B (16.8)	B (14.5)
24. Sudbury Drive & Shasta Meadows Access (AM Peak)	–	A (7.4)	B (11.2)	n/a	–
24. Sudbury Drive & Shasta Meadows Access (PM Peak)	–	A (7.9)	B (11.9)	n/a	–

Scenario 3: Full Build Year 2034 - Background	Eastbound	Westbound	Northbound	Southbound	Overall Intersection
25. Sudbury Drive & Whitney Glen Access/Everest Center Access 1 (AM Peak)	A (0)	A (7.4)	A (9.5)	A (0)	-
25. Sudbury Drive & Whitney Glen Access/Everest Center Access 1 (PM Peak)	A (0)	A (7.5)	A (9.9)	A (0)	-
26. Sudbury Drive & Adams Street (AM Peak)	A (4.9)	A (3)	A (2.9)	A (2.3)	A (3.2)
26. Sudbury Drive & Adams Street (PM Peak)	A (4.2)	A (2.7)	A (2.9)	A (2.3)	A (2.9)
27. Sudbury Drive & Sandia Place Access 1 (AM Peak)	-	A (0)	A (8.7)	n/a	-
27. Sudbury Drive & Sandia Place Access 1 (PM Peak)	-	A (0)	A (8.7)	n/a	-
28. Adams Street & Sandia Place Access 2/Everest Center Access 2 (AM Peak)	A (3.8)	A (5.2)	A (2.4)	A (2.2)	A (3.1)
28. Adams Street & Sandia Place Access 2/Everest Center Access 2 (PM Peak)	A (4.1)	A (5.1)	A (3.1)	A (2.4)	A (3.1)
29. Adams Street & Denali Woods Access (AM Peak)	B (11.3)	n/a	A (7.6)	-	-
29. Adams Street & Denali Woods Access (PM Peak)	B (12.2)	n/a	A (7.8)	-	-

*For two-way stop control (TWSC), major street results are shown for left-turning movements.

†At this intersection, Allen Street was considered northbound.

‡At this intersection, Patterson Drive was considered northbound/southbound.

§At this intersection, Rockport Road was considered northbound/southbound.

||At this intersection, Patterson Drive was considered northbound/southbound.

¶At this intersection, Patterson Drive was considered eastbound/westbound.

#At this intersection, Rockport Road was considered eastbound/westbound.

Note: n/a means the approach does not exist.

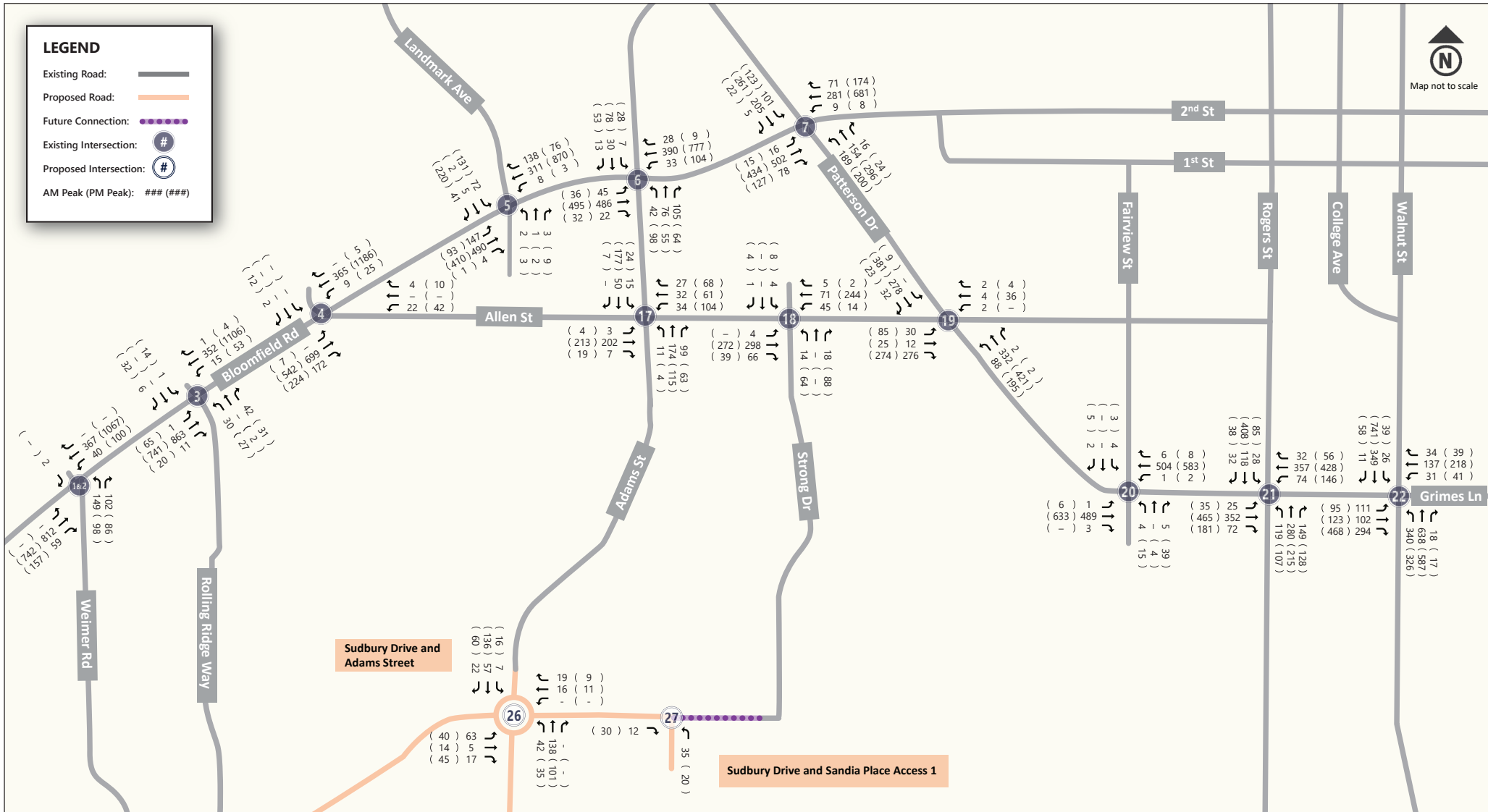


Figure 13: Turning Movements Scenario 3: Bloomfield Road / 2nd Street, Allen Street

Disclaimer: Refer to Appendix A for the detailed internal network. The internal network is proposed to be a grid-like network. For the purposes of this study, the internal network was simplified down to 6 key internal intersections (Intersections 24-29). Traffic was not assigned to "Future Connections."



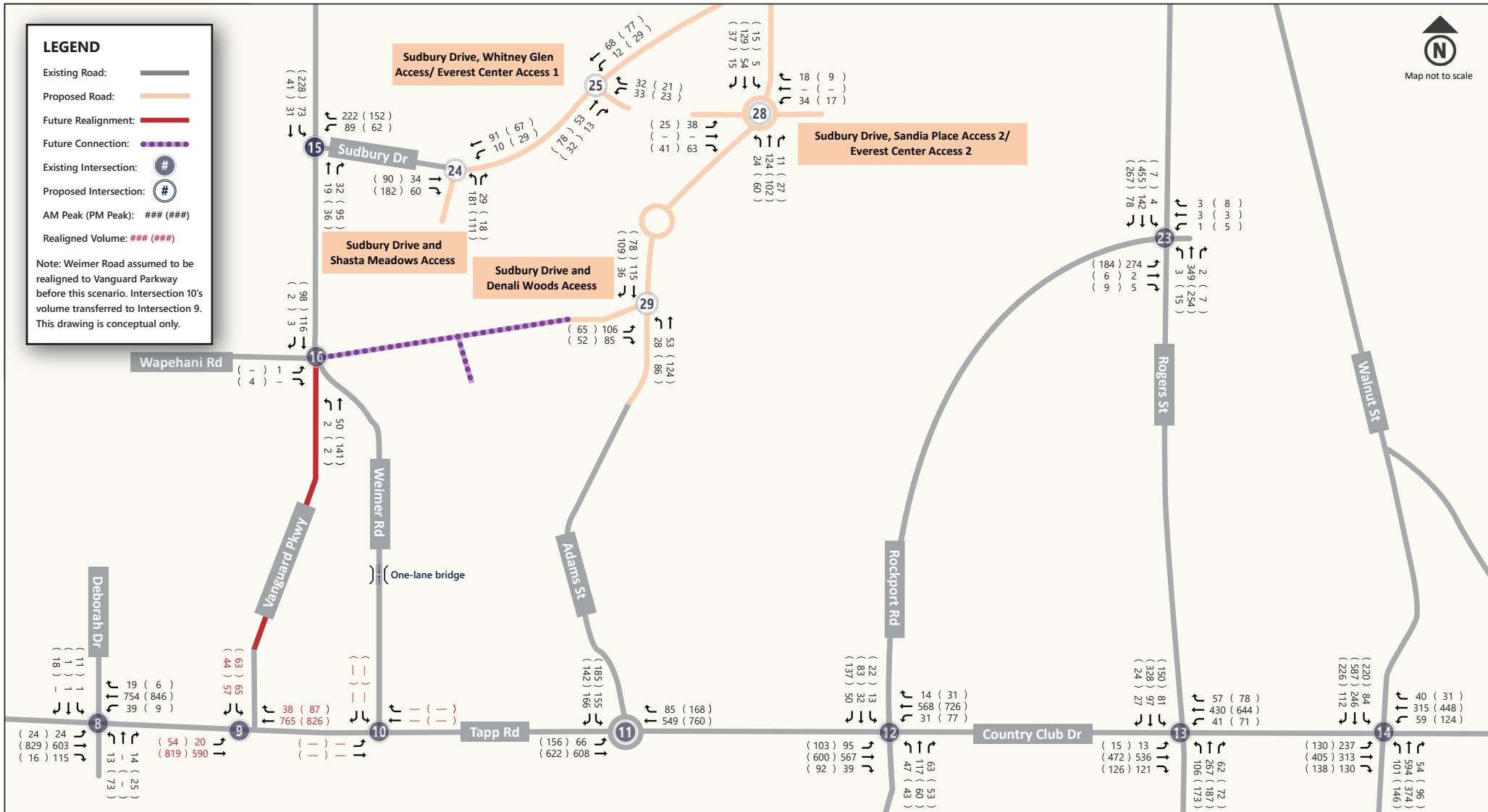


Figure 14: Turning Movements Scenario 3: Tapp Road / Country Club Drive / Winslow Road, Weimer Road, Rockport Road, Rogers Street, and Walnut Street

Disclaimer: Refer to Appendix A for the detailed internal network. The internal network is proposed to be a grid-like network. For the purposes of this study, the internal network was simplified down to 6 key internal intersections (Intersections 24-29). Traffic was not assigned to "Future Connections."



4.5. Scenario 4: Full Build Year Background 2034 Volumes + Site Generated Trips due to Phases 1 & 2 of the Proposed Development Capacity Analysis

Table 8 summarizes capacity results for Scenario 4 with the following inputs:

- Existing intersection geometry (see **Section 2.2**)
- Proposed roadway connections (see **Sections 2.4** and **3.2.1**)
- Weimer Road realignment (see **Section 3.6**)
- Existing signal timings provided by the City
- Full build year background 2034 volumes + site generated trips due to Phases 1 & 2 (see **Figure 15** and **Figure 16**)

Table 8: Intersection LOS and Delay (sec/veh) Results – Scenario 4

Scenario 4: Full Build Year 2034 - Phases 1 & 2	Eastbound	Westbound	Northbound	Southbound	Overall Intersection
1. Bloomfield Road & Recreation Center Drive (AM Peak)*	B (10.4)	–	n/a	C (18)	–
1. Bloomfield Road & Recreation Center Drive (PM Peak)*	B (11.7)	–	n/a	A (0)	–
2. Bloomfield Road & Weimer Road (AM Peak)*	–	B (10.9)	F (>180)	n/a	–
2. Bloomfield Road & Weimer Road (PM Peak)*	–	B (11.9)	F (>180)	n/a	–
3. Bloomfield Road & Rolling Ridge Way (AM Peak)	B (15.0)	A (5.3)	D (50.7)	D (47.7)	B (14.8)
3. Bloomfield Road & Rolling Ridge Way (PM Peak)	B (13.1)	C (24.6)	D (48.0)	D (48.2)	C (21.8)
4. Bloomfield Road & Allen Street (AM Peak)**	A (0)	B (13.5)	C (23.8)	B (10.1)	–
4. Bloomfield Road & Allen Street (PM Peak)**	B (11.5)	A (9.8)	F (60.2)	D (26.1)	–
5. Bloomfield Road & Landmark Avenue (AM Peak)	A (6.5)	A (4.0)	D (40.2)	D (44.4)	B (10.7)
5. Bloomfield Road & Landmark Avenue (PM Peak)	A (6.3)	A (3.0)	D (38.7)	F (118.5)	C (30.4)
6. Bloomfield Road/2nd Street & Adams Street (AM Peak)	A (2.1)	A (1.2)	F (93.6)	C (31.9)	C (27.8)
6. Bloomfield Road/2nd Street & Adams Street (PM Peak)	A (1.7)	A (1.3)	F (89.3)	D (37.9)	C (20.6)
7. 2nd Street & Patterson Drive (AM Peak)‡	A (4.2)	A (1.6)	D (53.0)	D (36.7)	C (20.7)
7. 2nd Street & Patterson Drive (PM Peak)‡	A (2.9)	B (18.5)	E (60.1)	C (32.7)	C (25.8)
8. Tapp Road & Deborah Drive (AM Peak)	B (12.0)	B (12.8)	C (21.1)	C (21.2)	B (12.6)
8. Tapp Road & Deborah Drive (PM Peak)	B (14.7)	B (13.9)	C (22.5)	C (23.8)	B (15.1)
9. Tapp Road & Vanguard Parkway (AM Peak)*	B (11)	–	n/a	F (89.9)	–
9. Tapp Road & Vanguard Parkway (PM Peak)*	B (11.3)	–	n/a	F (>180)	–
10. Tapp Road & Weimer Road (AM Peak)*	A (0)	–	n/a	A (0)	–
10. Tapp Road & Weimer Road (PM Peak)*	A (0)	–	n/a	A (0)	–

Scenario 4: Full Build Year 2034 - Phases 1 & 2	Eastbound	Westbound	Northbound	Southbound	Overall Intersection
11. Tapp Road & Adams Street (AM Peak)	A (8.2)	A (3)	n/a	A (9.2)	A (6.8)
11. Tapp Road & Adams Street (PM Peak)	A (8.7)	C (21.5)	n/a	A (9.7)	B (14.5)
12. Tapp Road/Country Club Drive & Rockport Road (AM Peak)§	D (40.2)	C (31.4)	C (20.7)	B (17.0)	C (32.8)
12. Tapp Road/Country Club Drive & Rockport Road (PM Peak)§	C (24.7)	E (70.7)	C (21.6)	C (23.4)	D (44.4)
13. Country Club Drive & Rogers Street (AM Peak)	F (101.6)	C (29.2)	D (43.1)	C (30.0)	E (59.5)
13. Country Club Drive & Rogers Street (PM Peak)	E (72.2)	F (149.0)	D (42.5)	D (42.3)	F (87.0)
14. Country Club Drive/Winslow Road & Walnut Street (AM Peak)	C (24.1)	F (91.8)	C (30.1)	C (25.6)	D (39.2)
14. Country Club Drive/Winslow Road & Walnut Street (PM Peak)	D (41.0)	E (76.3)	C (34.6)	D (44.7)	D (49.1)
15. Weimer Road & Sudbury Drive (AM Peak)*	n/a	B (11.6)	–	A (7.6)	–
15. Weimer Road & Sudbury Drive (PM Peak)*	n/a	C (16.3)	–	A (8.6)	–
16. Weimer Road & Wapehani Road (AM Peak)*	A (9.9)	n/a	A (7.5)	–	–
16. Weimer Road & Wapehani Road (PM Peak)*	A (9)	n/a	A (7.5)	–	–
17. Allen Street & Adams Street (AM Peak)	B (14.7)	B (12.9)	F (65)	B (12.8)	E (42.6)
17. Allen Street & Adams Street (PM Peak)	E (44)	F (60.4)	F (80.8)	F (125.5)	F (81.7)
18. Allen Street & Strong Drive (AM Peak)*	A (7.4)	A (9)	B (14.9)	C (16)	–
18. Allen Street & Strong Drive (PM Peak)*	A (0)	A (8.3)	C (16.3)	C (18.6)	–
19. Patterson Drive & Allen Street (AM Peak)	D (40.7)	C (21.7)	C (28.6)	B (13.9)	C (29.3)
19. Patterson Drive & Allen Street (PM Peak)	D (46.6)	C (25.9)	A (3.7)	B (11.9)	B (19.0)
20. Patterson Drive & Fairview Street (AM Peak)¶	A (7.5)	A (0.8)	D (36.1)	D (40.7)	A (5.1)
20. Patterson Drive & Fairview Street (PM Peak)¶	B (10.5)	A (0.7)	D (38.2)	D (42.8)	A (8.5)
21. Patterson Drive & Rogers Street (AM Peak)	B (15.6)	C (34.8)	D (49.6)	C (26.8)	C (32.8)
21. Patterson Drive & Rogers Street (PM Peak)	B (15.5)	D (35.7)	D (38.0)	F (82.0)	D (41.3)
22. Walnut Street & Grimes Lane (AM Peak)	C (24.7)	C (28.2)	D (38.6)	C (29.2)	C (32.9)
22. Walnut Street & Grimes Lane (PM Peak)	E (76.1)	D (38.1)	C (33.7)	E (62.5)	D (52.2)
23. Rogers Street & Rockport Road (AM Peak)#	B (10.1)	A (7.5)	A (9.3)	A (8.2)	A (9.2)
23. Rogers Street & Rockport Road (PM Peak)#	B (17.0)	B (13.2)	A (6.4)	B (16.8)	B (14.5)
24. Sudbury Drive & Shasta Meadows Access (AM Peak)	–	A (7.6)	C (15.5)	n/a	–
24. Sudbury Drive & Shasta Meadows Access (PM Peak)	–	A (8.5)	C (16.9)	n/a	–

Scenario 4: Full Build Year 2034 - Phases 1 & 2	Eastbound	Westbound	Northbound	Southbound	Overall Intersection
25. Sudbury Drive & Whitney Glen Access/Everest Center Access 1 (AM Peak)	A (7.6)	A (7.5)	B (14)	B (14.6)	-
25. Sudbury Drive & Whitney Glen Access/Everest Center Access 1 (PM Peak)	A (7.8)	A (8)	C (17.8)	C (18.8)	-
26. Sudbury Drive & Adams Street (AM Peak)	A (5.5)	A (4.4)	A (3.9)	A (3)	A (4.2)
26. Sudbury Drive & Adams Street (PM Peak)	A (5.7)	A (3.6)	A (4.1)	A (3.2)	A (4)
27. Sudbury Drive & Sandia Place Access 1 (AM Peak)	-	A (0)	A (9.4)	n/a	-
27. Sudbury Drive & Sandia Place Access 1 (PM Peak)	-	A (0)	A (9.2)	n/a	-
28. Adams Street & Sandia Place Access 2/Everest Center Access 2 (AM Peak)	A (5)	A (6.2)	A (3.8)	A (3.4)	A (4.7)
28. Adams Street & Sandia Place Access 2/Everest Center Access 2 (PM Peak)	A (5)	A (6.3)	A (4.6)	A (4.2)	A (4.7)
29. Adams Street & Denali Woods Access (AM Peak)	C (19.1)	n/a	A (8.4)	-	-
29. Adams Street & Denali Woods Access (PM Peak)	C (20.3)	n/a	A (8.4)	-	-

*For two-way stop control (TWSC), major street results are shown for left-turning movements.

†At this intersection, Allen Street was considered northbound.

‡At this intersection, Patterson Drive was considered northbound/southbound.

§At this intersection, Rockport Road was considered northbound/southbound.

||At this intersection, Patterson Drive was considered northbound/southbound.

¶At this intersection, Patterson Drive was considered eastbound/westbound.

#At this intersection, Rockport Road was considered eastbound/westbound.

Note: n/a means the approach does not exist.

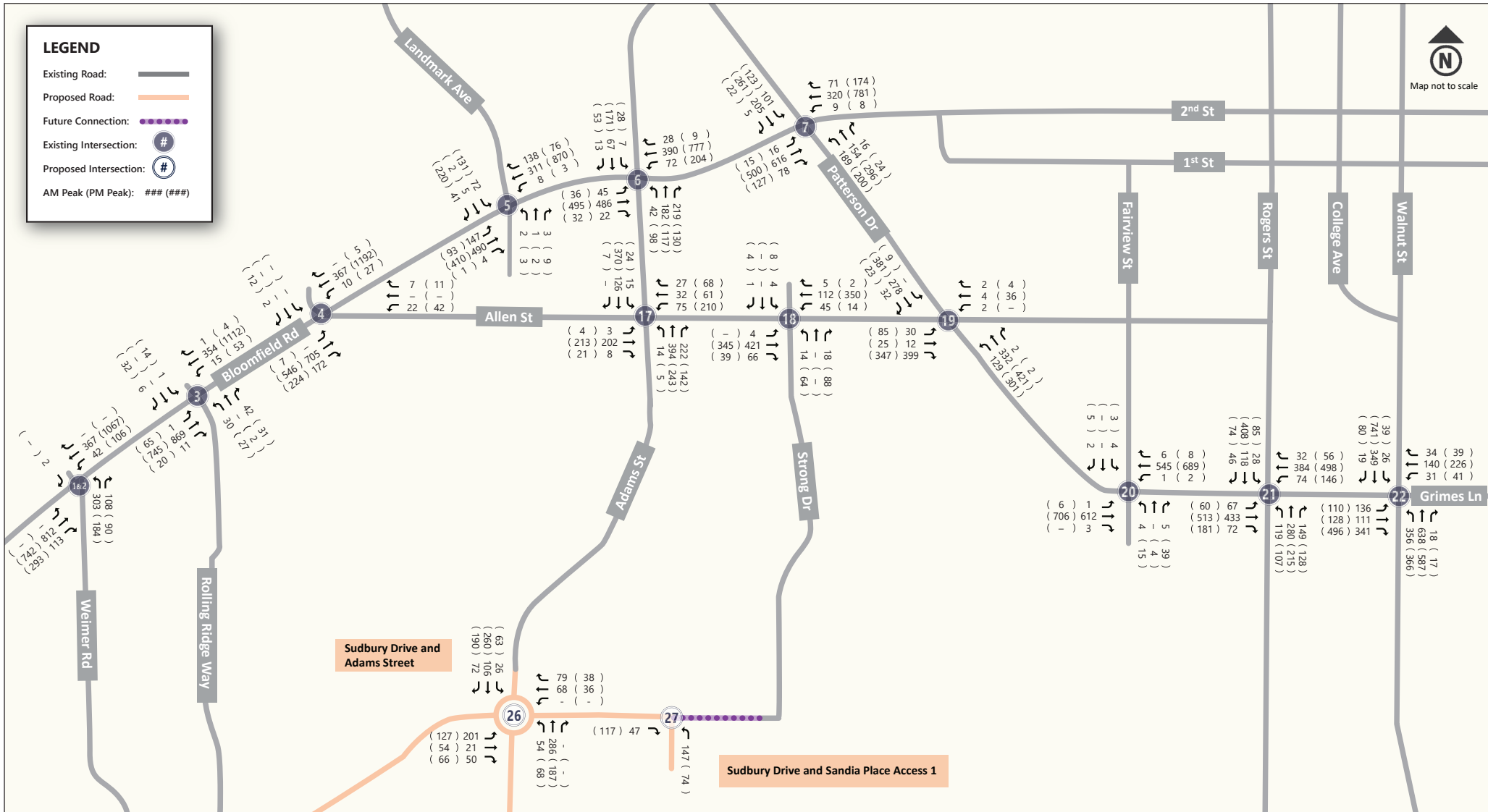


Figure 15: Turning Movements Scenario 4: Bloomfield Road / 2nd Street, Allen Street, and Patterson Street

Disclaimer: Refer to Appendix A for the detailed internal network. The internal network is proposed to be a grid-like network. For the purposes of this study, the internal network was simplified down to 6 key internal intersections (Intersections 24-29). Traffic was not assigned to "Future Connections."



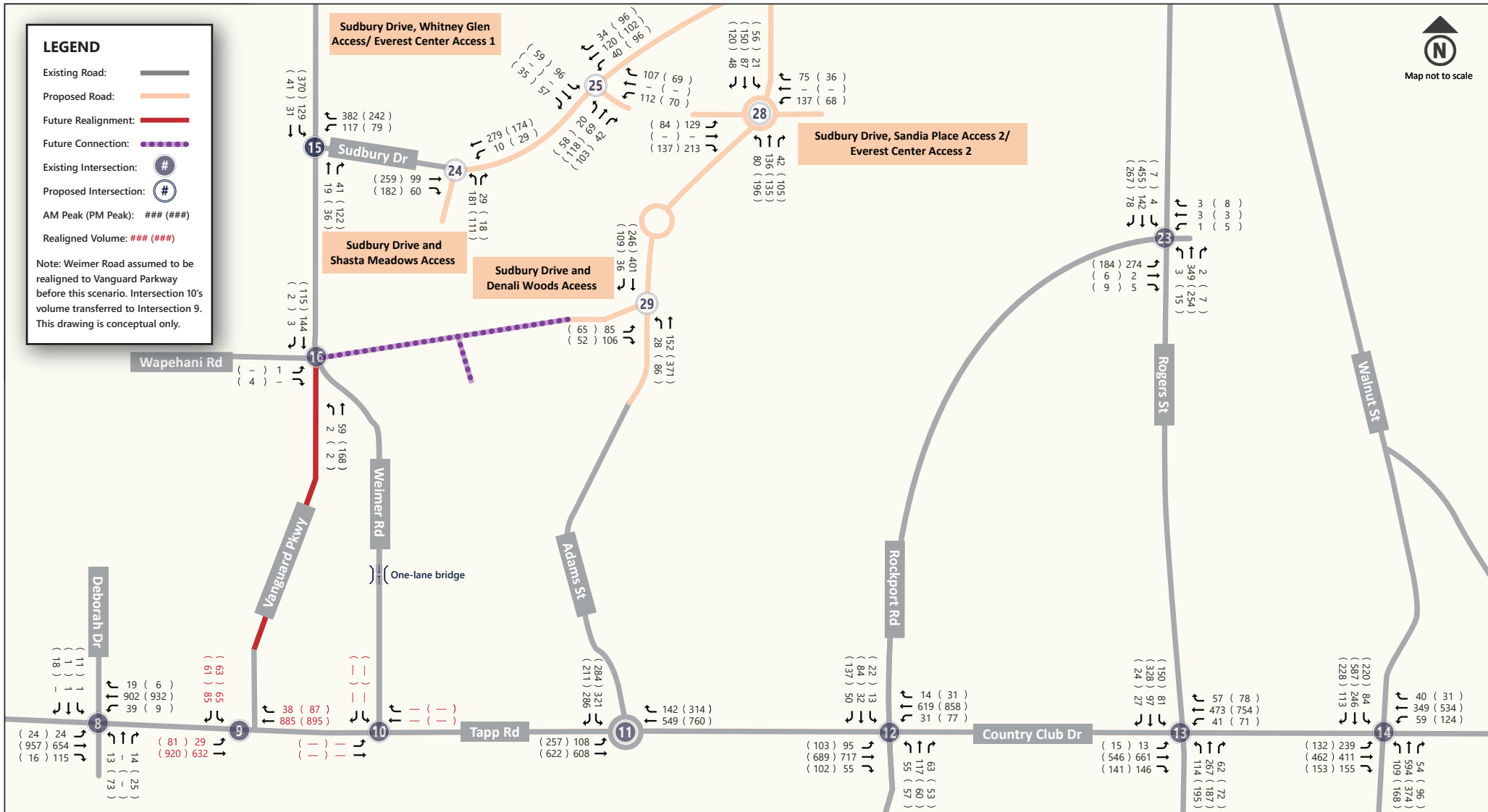


Figure 16: Turning Movements Scenario 4: Tapp Road / Country Club Drive / Winslow Road, Weimer Road, Rockport Road, Rogers Street, and Walnut Street

Disclaimer: Refer to Appendix A for the detailed internal network. The internal network is proposed to be a grid-like network. For the purposes of this study, the internal network was simplified down to 6 key internal intersections (Intersections 24-29). Traffic was not assigned to "Future Connections."

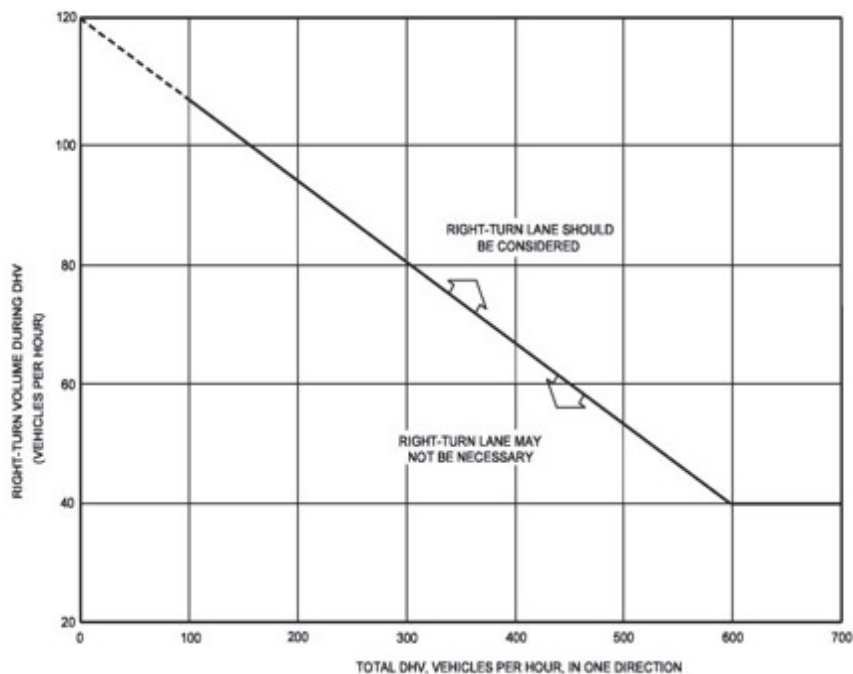


4.6. Turn Lane Warrant Analysis

Turn lane warrants were analyzed for the proposed development access points that are two-way stop-controlled intersections (TWSC). The following section discusses more.

4.6.1. Right-turn Lane Warrant

The *Indiana Design Manual (IDM)*⁷ states that a right-turn lane should be installed at an unsignalized intersection on a 2-lane urban or rural highway which satisfies the criteria shown in **Figure 17**. This applies to both Bloomfield Road and to Tapp Road/Country Club Drive/Winslow Road. It also states that a right-turn lane should be considered at an intersection where a capacity analysis determines that a right-turn lane is necessary to meet the level-of-service criteria. It also states that a right-turn lane should be considered for uniformity of intersection design along the highway if other intersections have right-turn lanes.



GUIDELINES FOR RIGHT-TURN LANES AT UNSIGNALIZED INTERSECTIONS ON 2-LANE HIGHWAYS

Figure 17: Guidelines for Right-Turn Lanes on 2-Lane Highways

4.6.2. Left-turn Lane Warrant

The *IDM*⁵ states that a left-turn lane should be constructed at an unsignalized intersection on a 2-lane urban or rural highway which satisfies the criteria shown in **Figure 18**. It also states that a left-turn lane should be considered at an intersection where a capacity analysis determines a left-turn lane is necessary to meet the level-of-service criteria.

Tapp Road operates at a speed of 30 mph which is not shown in the figure below. Since the operating speed of 30 mph is not shown in **Figure 18** the advancing volumes were interpolated.

A summary of all turn lane warrants can be found in **Table 9**. The full turn lane analysis can be found in **Appendix D**.

Operating Speed (mph)	Opposing Volume (veh/h)	Advancing Volume (veh/h)			
		5% Left Turns	10% Left Turns	20% Left Turns	30% Left Turns
40	800	330	240	180	160
	600	410	305	225	200
	400	510	380	275	245
	200	640	470	350	305
	100	720	515	390	340
50	800	280	210	165	135
	600	350	260	195	170
	400	430	320	240	210
	200	550	400	300	270
	100	615	445	335	295
60	800	230	170	125	115
	600	290	210	160	140
	400	365	270	200	175
	200	450	330	250	215
	100	505	370	275	240

VOLUME GUIDELINES FOR LEFT-TURN LANE ON TWO-LANE HIGHWAY

Figure 18: Guidelines for Left-Turn Lanes

Table 9: Turn Lane Warrant Summary

		Approach	Right-Turn Lane	Warranted Scenarios	Approach	Left-Turn Lane	Warranted Scenarios
Bloomfield Road & Weimer Road	AM Peak	East-bound	MET	Scenarios 2-4	West-bound	N/A	—
	PM Peak	East-bound	MET	Scenarios 2-4	West-bound	N/A	—
Tapp Road & Vanguard	AM Peak	West-bound	NOT MET	—	East-bound	MET	Scenarios 1-4
	PM Peak	West-bound	MET	Scenarios 3-4*	East-bound	MET	Scenarios 1-4
Weimer Road & Sudbury Drive	AM Peak	North-bound	N/A	—	South-bound	NOT MET	—
	PM Peak	North-bound	N/A	—	South-bound	MET	Scenario 4
Bloomfield Road & Allen Street	AM Peak	East-bound	MET	Scenarios 1-4	West-bound	N/A	—
	PM Peak	East-bound	MET	Scenarios 1-4	West-bound	N/A	—

Notes:

All the evaluated approaches were major approaches to two-way stop-controlled intersections.

N/A means the warrant was not evaluated because a turn lane already exists.

* Warrant MET in 3-4 because of Weimer Road realignment.

4.7. Proposed Improvements

To achieve acceptable LOS at all study intersections, improvements were identified for the full build scenario. Proposed improvements were analyzed and documented as Scenario 4A. The needed improvements are summarized in are summarized in **Table 11**, and described in **Section 4.7.1**. The capacity analysis results for the improved intersections. Full reports are available in **Appendix C**.

Table 10: Needed Improvements – By Development Phase

Existing Year 2023 — Without Development	
Intersection	Improvement
4. Bloomfield Road & Allen Street	Install EB Right- & NB Left-Turn Lanes
5. Bloomfield Road & Landmark Avenue	Adjust Signal Timings
13. Country Club Drive & Rogers Street	Adjust Signal Timings, Install WB Right-Turn Lane
Opening Day 2029 — With Phase 1 (1836 Units)	
Intersection	Improvement
2. Bloomfield Road & Weimer Road	Install Traffic Signal, Install NB Right-Turn Lane
9. Tapp Road & Vanguard Parkway*	Install Left-Turn Acceleration Lane
*Only recommended provided Weimer Road is realigned to Vanguard Parkway	
Full Build Year 2034 — With Phase 1 (1836 Units)	
Intersection	Improvement
22. Walnut Street & Grimes Lane	Adjust Signal Timings
Full Build Year 2034 — With Phases 1 & 2 (2414 Additional Units)	
Intersection	Improvement
6. Bloomfield Road/2nd Street & Adams Street	Adjust Signal Timings
12. Tapp Road/Country Club Drive & Rockport Road	Adjust Signal Timings
14. Country Club Drive/Winslow Road & Walnut Street	Adjust Signal Timings
17. Allen Street & Adams Street	Install Turn Lanes on All Approaches
21. Patterson Drive & Rogers Street	Adjust Signal Timings

4.7.1. Proposed Improvement Descriptions

Bloomfield Road & Recreation Center Drive / Weimer Road– This intersection can be improved by installing a traffic signal and a northbound right-turn lane. The available data showed that a signal may be warranted in Scenarios 2-4 based on a preliminary peak hour volume warrant. Ideally, Recreation Center Drive should align with Weimer Road.

Bloomfield Road & Allen Street– Operations at this intersection will improve if an exclusive northbound left-turn lane and an exclusive eastbound right-turn lane are added to the existing lane configuration. However, it will still operate below the acceptable level of service during the PM peak hour of all scenarios. The available data showed that a signal would likely not be warranted in any scenario.

Bloomfield Road & Landmark Street– This intersection can be improved by adjusting the traffic signal timings to give more time to the northbound and southbound phases.

Bloomfield Road/2nd Street & Adams Street– This intersection can be improved by adjusting the traffic signal timings to give more time to the northbound and southbound phases.

Tapp Road & Vanguard Parkway– This intersection can be improved by adding an exclusive eastbound left-turn lane and by allowing the southbound left-turning movement to make a two-stage turn. This could be accomplished by building a left-turn acceleration lane. In addition, the available data showed that a signal would likely not be warranted in any scenario. A roundabout would operate well at this location, however, since the adjacent intersections are signalized, a roundabout would not be the most ideal configuration.

Tapp Road/Country Club Drive & Rockport Road– This intersection can be improved by adjusting the traffic signal timings to give more time to the westbound through phase.

Country Club Drive & Rogers Street–The westbound right-turn movement at this intersection has a volume-to-capacity ratio (v/c) > 1 in the PM peak hour of Scenario 1, and the level of service is below acceptable levels during both peak hours of Scenario 4. Field observations and turn movement count videos showed that the whole westbound approach is affected, with queues spilling back to Walnut Street during every cycle for at least 15 minutes in the PM peak hour. Because the westbound approach is currently at or above capacity, the demand may not be fully reflected in the existing turn movement counts. The level of service and the delay can be improved by coordinating this intersection with Country Club Drive/Winslow Road & Walnut Street, by adjusting the traffic signal timings to give the westbound phase more time, and by adding a westbound right-turn lane.

Country Club Drive/Winslow Road & Walnut Street– This intersection can be improved by coordinating Country Club Drive & Rogers Street to match this intersection and by adjusting the traffic signal timings to give the westbound through phase more time.

Allen Street & Adams Street– This intersection can be improved by adding an exclusive northbound right-turn lane, an exclusive westbound left-turn lane, an exclusive southbound left-turn lane, and exclusive eastbound right-turn lane. However, with all turn lanes added it will still operate below the acceptable level of service. Alternatively, a future connection to Strong Drive would improve this intersection to an acceptable level of service. A signal or a roundabout at this intersection would also improve it to an acceptable level of service.

Patterson Drive & Rogers Street– This intersection can be improved by adjusting the traffic signal timings to give the southbound through phase more time.

Walnut Street & Grimes Lane– This intersection can be improved by adjusting the traffic signal timings to give the eastbound through phase more time.

Table 11: Intersection LOS and Delay (sec/veh) Results – Scenario 4A Potential Improvements

Scenario 4A: Full Build Year 2034 - Phases 1 & 2 - Improvements	Eastbound	Westbound	Northbound	Southbound	Overall Intersection
2. Bloomfield Road & Weimer Road (AM Peak)	B (17.0)	B (11.4)	D (40.5)	n/a	C (21.3)
2. Bloomfield Road & Weimer Road (PM Peak)	A (7.2)	B (10.8)	D (47.5)	n/a	B (13.8)
4. Bloomfield Road & Allen Street (AM Peak)*†	A (0)	B (13.5)	C (19.1)	B (10.1)	–
4. Bloomfield Road & Allen Street (PM Peak)*†	B (11.5)	A (9.8)	F (51.9)	D (26.1)	–
5. Bloomfield Road & Landmark Avenue (AM Peak)	A (3.7)	A (0.3)	D (46.4)	D (49.5)	A (8.7)
5. Bloomfield Road & Landmark Avenue (PM Peak)	A (8.4)	A (3.6)	C (34.5)	D (54.6)	B (16.7)
6. Bloomfield Road/2nd Street & Adams Street (AM Peak)	A (2.8)	A (2.0)	D (45.1)	D (27.1)	C (15.1)
6. Bloomfield Road/2nd Street & Adams Street (PM Peak)	A (1.9)	B (2.0)	E (50.2)	C (32.9)	C (13.8)
9. Tapp Road & Vanguard Parkway (AM Peak)*	B (11)	–	n/a	D (27.4)	–
9. Tapp Road & Vanguard Parkway (PM Peak)*	B (11.3)	–	n/a	D (30.6)	–
12. Tapp Road/Country Club Drive & Rockport Road (AM Peak)§	D (40.2)	C (31.4)	C (20.7)	B (17.0)	C (32.8)
12. Tapp Road/Country Club Drive & Rockport Road (PM Peak)§	B (16.2)	A (3.3)	D (45.4)	D (48.8)	B (16.3)
13. Country Club Drive & Rogers Street (AM Peak)	D (49.6)	C (21.4)	E (70.0)	D (39.8)	D (46.2)
13. Country Club Drive & Rogers Street (PM Peak)	C (23.9)	D (51.4)	E (72.5)	D (47.5)	D (47.3)
14. Country Club Drive/Winslow Road & Walnut Street (AM Peak)	B (17.8)	D (54.8)	D (36.6)	C (28.8)	C (32.9)
14. Country Club Drive/Winslow Road & Walnut Street (PM Peak)	D (36.9)	E (63.2)	D (38.5)	D (49.4)	D (47.6)
17. Allen Street & Adams Street (AM Peak)	C (15.1)	B (11.7)	C (21.3)	B (12.1)	C (17.8)
17. Allen Street & Adams Street (PM Peak)	D (28.3)	C (20.9)	C (21.7)	F (65.2)	E (35.6)
21. Patterson Drive & Rogers Street (AM Peak)	B (15.6)	C (34.8)	D (49.6)	C (26.8)	C (32.8)
21. Patterson Drive & Rogers Street (PM Peak)	B (16.1)	D (41.3)	D (39.8)	E (62.8)	D (39.0)
22. Walnut Street & Grimes Lane (AM Peak)	C (24.7)	C (28.2)	D (38.6)	C (29.2)	C (32.9)
22. Walnut Street & Grimes Lane (PM Peak)	E (65.1)	D (35.7)	D (40.7)	E (64.3)	D (52.7)

*For two-way stop control (TWSC), major street results are shown for left-turning movements.

†At this intersection, Allen Street was considered northbound.

§At this intersection, Rockport Road was considered northbound/southbound.

Note: n/a means the approach does not exist.

5.0 Findings & Recommendations

All six proposed internal intersections operate at or above acceptable levels of service during both peak hours of all scenarios with the proposed lane configurations. The following existing intersections operate at or above acceptable levels of service during both peak hours of all scenarios and do **not** need improvements:

- Bloomfield Road & Rolling Ridge Way
- 2nd Street & Patterson Drive
- Tapp Road & Deborah Drive
- Tapp Road & Adams Street
- Weimer Road & Sudbury Drive
- Weimer Road & Wapehani Road
- Allen Street & Strong Drive
- Patterson Drive & Allen Street
- Patterson Drive & Fairview Street
- Rogers Street & Rockport Road

The following existing intersections need improvements:

Bloomfield Road & Recreation Center Drive / Weimer Road– The northbound approach to this intersection operates below the acceptable level of service during both peak hours of Scenarios 2, 3, & 4, starting on opening day 2029 with approximately 45% of units constructed. A traffic signal may be warranted based on available data and a preliminary peak hour volume warrant once the development is approximately 45% constructed. The installation of a new **traffic signal** and the addition of a northbound **right-turn lane** are recommended. If a traffic signal is constructed, it is recommended that Weimer Road and the Recreation Center Drive align and that the signal is coordinated with others along Bloomfield.

Bloomfield Road & Allen Street– The Allen Street approach to this intersection operates below acceptable levels of service during the PM peak hour of all scenarios. Adding an exclusive **left-turn lane** to the Allen Street approach and an exclusive **right-turn lane** to the Bloomfield Road eastbound approach are recommended. With these improvements the Allen Street approach will still be below the acceptable level of service during the PM peak hour. However, the available data showed that a traffic signal would likely not be warranted in any scenario. If the demand increases significantly above what is expected in this study, a signal warrant should be evaluated.

Bloomfield Road & Landmark Street– The southbound approach to this intersection operates below acceptable levels of service in the PM peak hour during all scenarios. **Optimized signal timings** are recommended.

Bloomfield Road/2nd Street & Adams Street– This intersection operates below acceptable levels of service during both peak hours of Scenario 4 when 100% of units are constructed and with the current signal timings. **Optimized signal timings** are recommended.

Tapp Road & Vanguard Parkway– This intersection operates below acceptable levels of service during both peak hours of Scenarios 3 and 4, starting in 2034 with no more than 45% of units built and with the volume from the Weimer Road realignment. Building a **left-turn acceleration lane** for the southbound left-turning movement could improve operations by allowing left-turning vehicles to make a two-stage turn if necessary. Adding an exclusive eastbound **left-turn lane** is also recommended. These improvements should be implemented concurrently with the realignment. The available data showed that a traffic signal would likely not be warranted in any scenario. However, the installation of a traffic signal or a roundabout would improve operations at this intersection. Volumes at this intersection should be monitored and reanalyzed when the Weimer Road realignment project is constructed.

Tapp Road & Weimer Road– The southbound approach to this intersection operates below acceptable levels of service during the PM peak hour of Scenario 1 (existing 2023), and both peak hours of Scenario 2 (2029 with 45% of units constructed). However, since Weimer Road is expected to be realigned to Vanguard Parkway before Scenarios 3 and 4, **no additional improvements** at the intersection with Tapp Road are recommended.

Tapp Road/Country Club Drive & Rockport Road– The eastbound through movement has a volume-to-capacity ratio (v/c) > 1 in Scenario 4, when 100% of units are built. **Optimized signal timings** are recommended.

Country Club Drive & Rogers Street– The westbound right-turning movement at this intersection has a volume-to-capacity ratio (v/c) > 1 in the PM peak hour of Scenario 1 (existing 2023), and the level of service is below acceptable levels during both peak hours of Scenario 4 (2034 with 100% of units constructed). **Optimized signal timings**, coordination with Country Club Drive/Winslow Road & Walnut Street, and an exclusive westbound **right-turn lane** are recommended. After implementation of optimized traffic signal timings, this intersection should be observed for increased volume due to latent demand and signal timings should be adjusted accordingly.

Country Club Drive/Winslow Road & Walnut Street– The westbound approach to this intersection operates below the acceptable level of service in the PM peak hour during all scenarios. **Optimized signal timings** and coordinating signal timings with Country Club Drive & Rogers Street are recommended.

Allen Street & Adams Street– This intersection operates below the acceptable level of service in both peaks of Scenario 4 when 100% of units are constructed. Building an exclusive northbound **right-turn lane**, an exclusive westbound **left-turn lane**, an exclusive southbound **left-turn lane**, and exclusive eastbound **right-turn lane** are recommended. With these improvements it will still operate below the acceptable level of service during the PM peak hour. Alternatively, a future connection to Strong Drive would improve this intersection to an acceptable level of service. A signal or a roundabout at this intersection would also improve it to an acceptable level of service.

Patterson Drive & Rogers Street– The southbound approach of this intersection operates below the acceptable level of service in the PM peak hour during Scenario 4 when 100% of units are constructed. **Optimized signal timings** are recommended.

Walnut Street & Grimes Lane– The eastbound through and right-turning movements at this intersection have a volume-to-capacity ratio (v/c) > 1 in Scenarios 3 and 4, starting in 2034 with at least 45% of units constructed. **Optimized signal timings** are recommended.

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