

Framework Element Draft Amendment Report

Tracking Number	Amendment					ANC Resolution
	Proposer	Organization Name	Citation	Existing Text	Proposed Text	
2497	Naima Jefferson		225.1	Purpose of the Land Use Map The Future Land Use Map is part of the adopted Comprehensive Plan and carries the same legal weight as the Plan document itself. The Map uses color coded categories to express public policy on future land uses across the city. Preparation of this map is explicitly required by DC Law; its purpose is to "represent the land use policies set forth in the proposed Land Use Element," using "standardized colors for planning maps." (1-246, D.C. Code). 225.1	Amend title to: Purpose of the Future Land Use Map (FLUM) The remainder of the existing text is not changed.	No
2500	Naima Jefferson		225.3	Low Density Residential: This designation is used to define the District's single family neighborhoods. Single family detached and semidetached housing units with front, back, and side yards are the predominant uses. The R-1-A, R-1-B, and R-2 Zone Districts are generally consistent with the Low Density Residential land use category, although other zones may apply. 225.3	Low Density Residential: This designation is used to define the District's single family neighborhoods. Single family detached and semi detached housing units with front, back, and side yards are the predominant uses. The R-1-A, R-1-B, and R-2 Zone Districts are generally consistent with the Low Density Residential land use category, although other zones with similar development envelopes may apply.	No
2501	Naima Jefferson		225.4	Moderate Density Residential: This designation is used to define the District's row house neighborhoods, as well as its low-rise garden apartment complexes. The designation also applies to areas characterized by a mix of single family homes, 2-4 unit buildings, row houses, and low-rise apartment buildings. In some of the older inner city neighborhoods with this designation, there may also be existing multi-story apartments, many built decades ago when the areas were zoned for more dense uses (or were not zoned at all). The R-3, R-4, R-5-A Zone districts are generally consistent with the Moderate Density Residential category; the R-5-B district and other zones may also apply in some locations. 225.4	Moderate Density Residential: This designation is used to define the District's row house neighborhoods, as well as its low-rise garden apartment complexes. The designation also applies to areas characterized by a mix of single family homes, 2-4 unit buildings, row houses, and low-rise apartment buildings. In some of the older inner city neighborhoods with this designation, there may also be existing multi-story apartments, many built decades ago when the areas were zoned for more dense uses (or were not zoned at all). The R-3, R-4, R-5-A Zone districts are generally consistent with the Moderate Density Residential category; the R-5-B district and other zones with similar development envelopes may also apply in some locations	No

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2502	Naima Jefferson		225.4	Moderate Density Residential: This designation is used to define the District's row house neighborhoods, as well as its low-rise garden apartment complexes. The designation also applies to areas characterized by a mix of single family homes, 2-4 unit buildings, row houses, and low-rise apartment buildings. In some of the older inner city neighborhoods with this designation, there may also be existing multi-story apartments, many built decades ago when the areas were zoned for more dense uses (or were not zoned at all). The R-3, R-4, R-5-A Zone districts are generally consistent with the Moderate Density Residential category; the R-5-B district and other zones may also apply in some locations. 225.4	Medium Density Residential: This designation is used to define neighborhoods or areas where mid-rise (4-7 stories) apartment buildings are the predominant use. Pockets of low and moderate density housing may exist within these areas. The Medium Density Residential designation also may apply to taller residential buildings surrounded by large areas of permanent open space. The R-5-B and R-5-C Zone districts are generally consistent with the Medium Density designation, although other zones with similar development envelopes may apply.	No
0625	Chris Taylor	Pepco	225.15	Local Public Facilities: This designation includes land and facilities occupied and used by the District of Columbia government or other local government agencies (such as WMATA), excluding parks and open space. Uses include public schools including charter schools, public hospitals, government office complexes, and similar local government activities. Because of the map scale, local public facilities smaller than one acre—including some of the District's libraries, police and fire stations, and similar uses—may not appear on the Map. Zoning designations vary depending on surrounding uses. 225.15	<p>Add: "and/or independent agencies, authorities or utilities (such as PEPCO)" Add: "electric utility substations" Add: "and infrastructure"</p> <p>Proposed Language: Local Public Facilities: This designation includes existing and future land and facilities occupied and used by the District of Columbia government, or other local government agencies (such as WMATA), and/or independent agencies, authorities or utilities (such as PEPCO), excluding parks and open space. Uses include public schools including charter schools, public hospitals, government office complexes, electric utility substations and similar local government and infrastructure activities. Because of the map scale, local public facilities smaller than one acre—including some of the District's libraries, police and fire stations, and similar uses—may not appear on the Map. Zoning designations vary depending on surrounding uses. 225.15</p>	No
1306	David Alpert	DC Sustainable Transportation	225.15	Local Public Facilities: This designation includes land and facilities occupied and used by the District of Columbia government or other local government agencies (such as WMATA), excluding parks and open space. Uses include public schools including charter schools, public hospitals, government office complexes, and similar local government activities. Because of the map scale, local public facilities smaller than one acre—including some of the District's libraries, police and fire stations, and similar uses—may not appear on the Map. Zoning designations vary depending on surrounding uses. 225.15	<p>Change to:</p> <p>This designation includes land and facilities occupied and used (or held in reserve for future use) by the District of Columbia government or other local government agencies (such as WMATA), excluding parks and open space. Uses include public schools including charter schools, public hospitals, government office complexes, transportation maintenance facilities, and similar local government activities. Because of the map scale, local public facilities smaller than one acre—including some of the District's libraries, police and fire stations, and similar uses—may not appear on the Map. Zoning designations vary depending on surrounding uses.</p> <p>(This clarifies that land reserved for transportation maintenance needs in the future qualifies as Local Public Facilities.)</p>	No
2780	Andrea Rosen				Framework Element, Guidelines 226 (c) (pg. 2-37): The densities within any given area on the Future Land Use Map reflect all contiguous properties on a block--there may be individual buildings that are higher or lower than these ranges within each area. Similarly, the land use category definitions describe the general character of development in each area, citing typical building heights (in stories) as appropriate. [T]he granting of density bonuses (for example, through Planned Unit Developments) SHALL NOT result in heights that exceed the typical ranges cited here.	No

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1070	Carlton Eley				<p>2-2/The Forces Driving Change</p> <p>The section needs to acknowledge "the realities of inequality in the District" as a new force that the government and citizens need to confront. ADD SUBSECTION, "Increasing Inequity" as a driving force.</p>	No
1071	Carlton Eley				<p>2-3/Demographic Changes</p> <p>STRIKE PARAGRAPH 3. The first sentence is "Unlike the experience of other major cities..."</p>	No
1072	Carlton Eley				<p>2-4 / Demographic Changes</p> <p>The paragraph that begins with "Looking forward" references seniors, foreign-born residents, and young professionals and empty-nesters.</p> <p>The City has a substantial population of residents who are in poverty or low-income. This population has special needs as well.</p> <p>The paragraph needs to include a sentence acknowledging this group.</p>	No
1073	Carlton Eley				<p>2-7 / Land Use Changes</p> <p>AMEND THE SECOND PARAGRAPH. Fitting such development in the fabric of a mature city creates a number of challenges. ONE IS GENTRIFICATION WHICH AFFECTS DISTRICT RESIDENTS DIFFERENTLY. A SECOND IS displacement, a threat that has become more...</p>	No
1074	Carlton Eley				<p>REVISE THIRD PARAGRAPH. INCLUDE TERM 'GENTRIFICATION'.</p> <p>Whether the issue is GENTRIFICATION, displacement, the siting of locally undesirable uses,...</p>	No
1075	Carlton Eley				<p>2-7 / Land Use Changes</p> <p>The comprehensive plan states "About 20 percent of the new housing units were located east of the Anacostia River". The planning department should disaggregate this statistic. There are two wards east of the Anacostia River.</p>	No
1076	Carlton Eley				<p>2-9 / Environmental Changes</p> <p>Revise first paragraph of 'environmental changes'.</p> <p>Urbanization over the last 200 years has compromised almost every aspect of this environment, leaving us with one of the most polluted rivers in the country, air quality that fails to meet federal standards, ENVIRONMENTAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH INEQUITIES FOR MINORITY AND LOW-INCOME POPULATIONS, and a city where heavy tree cover has declined by more than half...</p>	No

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1077	Carlton Eley				<p>2-11 / Fiscal Changes</p> <p>The last sentence in this section is a proper transition for a new section on "Increasing Inequity" or "Equity Changes".</p> <p>ADD SUBSECTION on "Increasing Inequity" or "Equity Changes".</p>	No
1078	Carlton Eley				<p>2-12/ Global City, Local City</p> <p>The District, as a global city, must lead by example on equity as well! This section needs to address equity.</p> <p>ADD AN EXTRA PARAGRAPH that makes it clear 'equity' is a planning priority for the City.</p>	No
1079	Carlton Eley				<p>2-18 / Projected Growth</p> <p>The first paragraph is about the importance of families, but it doesn't define "families". Are we referring to two parent household? Is it a single parent household? Is it a single person and a pet?</p>	No
1080	Carlton Eley				<p>2-18 / Projected Growth</p> <p>The second paragraph focuses on household and population forecasts based on variables for housing cost, immigration, and K-12 school quality.</p> <p>There is no reference about changes in household or population in poor neighborhoods. Is the District planning for populations that it anticipates coming without considering the populations that are already here?</p> <p>The comprehensive plan cannot render poor people/poor neighborhoods invisible. Populations living in poverty will have children as well.</p>	No
1081	Carlton Eley				<p>2-23 / Guiding Principles</p> <p>AMEND PRINCIPLE #1</p> <p>1. Change in the District of Columbia is both inevitable and desirable. The key is to manage change in ways that: PROTECT THE POSITIVE ASPECTS OF LIFE IN THE CITY; REDUCE NEGATIVE SUCH AS POVERTY, CRIME, AND HOMELESSNESS; AND MITIGATE UNINTENDED IMPACTS FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS.</p>	No

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1082	Carlton Eley				<p>2-23 / Guiding Principles</p> <p>AMEND PRINCIPLE #2</p> <p>2. A city must be diverse to thrive, and the District cannot sustain itself by only attracting small, affluent households. To retain residents and attract a diverse population, the city should provide services that support families AND IT SHOULD BE RESPONSIVE TO THE NEEDS IDENTIFIED BY ITS RESIDENTS. A priority must be placed on sustaining and promoting safe neighborhoods offering health care, quality education, GROCERY STORES, transportation, child care, parks, libraries, arts and cultural facilities, and housing for families.</p>	No
1083	Carlton Eley				<p>2-24 / Guiding Principles</p> <p>AMEND PRINCIPLE #11</p> <p>11. The District of Columbia contains many buildings and sites that contribute to its identity. Protecting historic resources AND CULTURAL ASSETS through preservation laws and other programs is essential to retain the heritage that defines and distinguishes the city. Special efforts should be made to: conserve row houses as the defining element of many District neighborhoods; restore neighborhood "main streets" through sensitive renovation and updating; AND IDENTIFY AND PRESERVE CULTURAL ASSETS THAT STRENGTHEN SENSE OF PLACE</p>	No
1084	Carlton Eley				<p>2-23 / Guiding Principles</p> <p>AMEND PRINCIPLE #6</p> <p>6. Redevelopment and infill opportunities along corridors and near transit stations will be an important component of reinvigorating and enhancing our neighborhoods. Development on such sites must not compromise the integrity of stable neighborhoods and must be signed to respect the broader community context. BECAUSE LOW INCOME AND VERY LOW INCOME HOUSEHOLDS ARE THE MOST DEPENDENT ON TRANSIT, DEVELOPMENT SHOULD ACCOUNT FOR THE NEEDS OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH INCOME RESTRICTIONS. Adequate infrastructure capacity should be ensured as growth occurs</p>	No
1085	Carlton Eley				<p>2-24 / Guiding Principles</p> <p>AMEND PRINCIPLE #12</p> <p>12. Each neighborhood is an integral part of a diverse larger community that contributes to the District's identity. Growing an inclusive city means that all neighborhoods should share in the overall social responsibilities of the community, including housing the homeless, feeding the hungry, accommodating the disabled, AND ENCOURAGING ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE.</p>	No

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1086	Carlton Eley				<p>2-24 / Guiding Principles</p> <p>ADD NEW AMENDMENT #16. NEW AMENDMENT IS AN ADDITION. IT ISN'T A REPLACEMENT FOR 16.</p> <p>New 16. PLANNING AT ITS BEST ACCOUNTS FOR THE SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF LAND USE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DECISIONS.</p>	No
1087	Carlton Eley				<p>2-25 / Guiding Principles</p> <p>AMEND PRINCIPLE #17</p> <p>17. ...The District's economic development strategies must capitalize on the DIVERSITY OF HUMAN RESOURCE TALENT AS WELL AS the city's location at the center of the region's transportation and communication's systems.</p>	No
1088	Carlton Eley				<p>2-25 / Guiding Principles</p> <p>AMEND PRINCIPLE #19</p> <p>19. ...The physical condition of these facilities must be improved AND EVERY CHILD MUST BE SEEN AS THE DISTRICT'S BEST ASSET before the vision of a more inclusive city can be truly achieved.</p>	No
1089	Carlton Eley				<p>2-25 / Guiding Principles</p> <p>AMEND PRINCIPLE #22.</p> <p>22. ...Providing more efficient, convenient, FREQUENT, and affordable transportation...</p>	No
1090	Carlton Eley				<p>2-25 / Guiding Principles</p> <p>AMEND PRINCIPLE #24</p> <p>24. ...Expanding the economy means increasing shopping and services for many District neighborhoods, bringing tourists beyond the National Mall and into the city's business districts, creating more opportunities for local entrepreneurs and small businesses, AND EXPANDING MINORITY BUSINESS OWNERSHIP. The District's economic...</p>	No
1091	Carlton Eley				<p>2-26 / Guiding Principles</p> <p>AMEND PRINCIPLE #29</p> <p>29. ...The power of THE HUMANITIES to express the identity of each community while connecting neighborhoods and residents must be recognized.</p>	No

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1092	Carlton Eley				<p>2-27 / Guiding Principles</p> <p>AMEND PRINCIPLE #34</p> <p>34. As the nation's capital, the District should be a role model for SUSTAINABILITY (ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL, AND ECONOMIC). Building construction and renovation should...</p>	No
1093	Carlton Eley				<p>2-27 / Guiding Principles</p> <p>AMEND PRINCIPLE #35</p> <p>35. Planning decisions should improve the health of District residents by reducing exposure to hazardous materials, improving the quality of surface and groundwater, RECOGNIZING ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE IS NECESSARY TO ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE OUTCOMES, and encouraging land use patterns and land uses that reduce air pollution and facilitate pedestrian and bicycle travel.</p>	No
1094	Carlton Eley				<p>2-29 / Neighborhood Enhancement Areas</p> <p>AMEND THE THIRD PARAGRAPH</p> <p>...As infill development takes place on undeveloped lots, special care must be taken to MANAGE GENTRIFICATION AND to avoid displacement nearby. Existing housing should be...</p>	No
1095	Carlton Eley				<p>2-30 / Land Use Change Areas</p> <p>AMEND THE SECOND PARAGRAPH.</p> <p>As Land Use Change Areas are redeveloped the District aspires to CREATE QUALITY environments that include APPROPRIATE site and architectural design and that are compatible with and do not negatively impact nearby neighborhoods. Programs to avoid and mitigate any undesirable impacts (INCLUDING SOCIAL IMPACTS) of development of the Land Use Change Areas upon adjacent neighborhoods should be required as necessary.</p>	No
2942	Cheryl Cort	Coalition for Smarter Growth			<p>Citation-223.1 Amend first paragraph of "Purpose of Policy Map" to read: "The purpose of the Generalized Policy Map is to highlight specific areas that may change between 2005 and 2025, where more detailed policies are necessary, both within the Comprehensive Plan and in follow-up plans, to manage this change. It is meant to identify priority areas for planning initiatives, based primarily on the Policy Focus Areas found in the ten Area Elements. The purpose of this map is to encourage additional focus on these highlighted areas."</p>	No

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2788	Claudia Barragon				<p>ADD TO THE FRAMEWORK ELEMENT</p> <p>216 FROM VISION TO REALITY: GUIDING PRINCIPLES</p> <p>216.1 The first two sections of this Element provided the context for the Comprehensive Plan Revision. This section establishes 36 underlying principles for the future that reflect this context. Most of these principles are based on "A Vision for Growing an Inclusive City," the policy framework for the Comprehensive Plan Revision endorsed by the Council of the District of Columbia in 2004. However, statements from the previous Comprehensive Plan and other documents that set the frame for more detailed planning in the District also are incorporated. Policies in each Element of the Comprehensive Plan elaborate on the city's commitment to following these principles. 216.1</p> <p>216.2 The principles are grouped into five sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing Growth and Change • Creating Successful Neighborhoods • Increasing Access to Education and Employment • Connecting the City • Building Green and Healthy Communities. 216.2 <p>NEW POLICY – add a new principle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating an authentic "inclusive and equitable" city <p>216.3 By adding a priority principle on equitable development to the list of guiding principles the comprehensive plan recognizes and establishes set requirements that create truly equitable benefits and opportunities for the most underserved communities living in the District, The comprehensive plan must strengthen policies in areas of truly affordable housing, environmental justice, and community development</p>	No
1361	David Whitehead	Greater Greater Washington/D C Housing Priorities			<p>Purpose of the Land Use Map</p> <p>The Future Land Use Map is part of the adopted Comprehensive Plan and carries the same legal weight as the Plan document itself. The Map uses color-coded categories to express public policy on future land uses across the city. Preparation of this map is explicitly required by DC Law; its purpose is to "represent the land use policies set forth in the proposed Land Use Element," using "standardized colors for planning maps." (1-246, D.C. Code). (225.1)</p> <p>Amended text - Framework Element Land Use Map and Categories (225)</p> <p>Purpose of the Land Use Map</p> <p>The Land Use Map is part of the adopted Comprehensive Plan and carries the same legal weight as (but not more than) the Plan document itself. The Map uses color-coded categories to express public policy on future land uses across the city. Preparation of this map is explicitly required by DC Law; its purpose is to "represent the land use policies set forth in the proposed Land Use Element," using "standardized colors for planning maps." (1-246, D.C. Code). (225.1)</p>	Yes

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1362	David Whitehead	Greater Greater Washington/D C Housing Priorities			<p>Original text - Framework Element Definitions of Land Use Categories Residential Categories</p> <p>Four residential categories appear on the Future Land Use Map, as follows: (225.2) Low Density Residential: This designation is used to define the District's single family neighborhoods. Single family detached and semi detached housing units with front, back, and side yards are the predominant uses. The R-1-A, R-1-B, and R-2 Zone Districts are generally consistent with the Low Density Residential land use category, although other zones may apply. (225.3)</p> <p>Amended text -Framework Element Definitions of Land Use Categories Residential Categories</p> <p>Four residential categories appear on the Land Use Map, as follows: (225.2) Low Density Residential: This designation is used to define neighborhoods where single family detached and semi detached housing units with front, back, and side yards are the predominant uses. The Residential House (R) Zone Districts are generally consistent with the Low Density Residential land use category, although other zones may apply. Density bonuses (for example, through Planned Unit Developments) may result in building types that exceed those described here, especially when doing so advances important District priorities such as the provision of affordable housing and affirmatively furthering fair housing. (225.3)</p>	Yes
1363	David Whitehead	Greater Greater Washington/D C Housing Priorities			<p>Original Text - Framework Element Definitions of Land Use Categories Residential Categories</p> <p>Four residential categories appear on the Future Land Use Map, as follows: (225.2) Moderate Density Residential: This designation is used to define the District's row house neighborhoods, as well as its low-rise garden apartment complexes. The designation also applies to areas characterized by a mix of single family homes, 2-4 unit buildings, row houses, and low-rise apartment buildings. In some of the older inner city neighborhoods with this designation, there may also be existing multi-story apartments, many built decades ago when the areas were zoned for more dense uses (or were not zoned at all). The R-3, R-4, R-5-A Zone districts are generally consistent with the Moderate Density Residential category; the R-5-B district and other zones may also apply in some locations. (225.4)</p> <p>Amended Text - Framework Element Definitions of Land Use Categories Residential Categories</p> <p>Four residential categories appear on the Land Use Map, as follows: (225.2)</p> <p>Moderate Density Residential: This designation is used to define the District's row house neighborhoods, as well as its low-rise garden apartment complexes. The designation also applies to areas characterized by a mix of single family detached homes, 2-4 unit buildings, row houses, and low-rise apartment buildings. In some neighborhoods with this designation, there may also be existing multi-story apartments. The Residential Flat (RF) Zone districts are generally consistent with the Moderate Density Residential category; the Residential Apartment (RA) district and other zones may also apply in some locations. Density bonuses (for example, through Planned Unit Developments) may result in building types that exceed those described here, especially when doing so advances important District priorities such as the provision or preservation of affordable housing and affirmatively furthering fair housing. (225.4)</p>	Yes

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1364	David Whitehead	Greater Greater Washington/D C Housing Priorities			<p>Original text - Framework Element Definitions of Land Use Categories Residential Categories</p> <p>Four residential categories appear on the Future Land Use Map, as follows: (225.2) Medium Density Residential: This designation is used to define neighborhoods or areas where mid-rise (4-7 stories) apartment buildings are the predominant use. Pockets of low and moderate density housing may exist within these areas. The Medium Density Residential designation also may apply to taller residential buildings surrounded by large areas of permanent open space. The R-5-B and R-5-C Zone districts are generally consistent with the Medium Density designation, although other zones may apply. (225.5)</p> <p>Amended text - Framework Element Definitions of Land Use Categories Residential Categories</p> <p>Four residential categories appear on the Land Use Map, as follows: (225.2) Medium Density Residential: This designation is used to define neighborhoods or areas where mid-rise apartment buildings are the predominant use. Pockets of low and moderate density housing may exist within these areas. The Medium Density Residential designation also may apply to taller residential buildings surrounded by large areas of permanent open space. A subset of the Residential Apartment (RA) Zone districts are generally consistent with the Medium Density designation, although other zones may apply. Density bonuses (for example, through Planned Unit Developments) may result in building types that exceed those described here, especially when doing so advances important District priorities such as the provision or preservation of affordable housing and affirmatively furthering fair housing. (225.5)</p>	Yes
1365	David Whitehead	Greater Greater Washington/D C Housing Priorities			<p>Original text - Framework Element Definitions of Land Use Categories Residential Categories</p> <p>Four residential categories appear on the Future Land Use Map, as follows: (225.2) High Density Residential: This designation is used to define neighborhoods and corridors where high-rise (8 stories or more) apartment buildings are the predominant use. Pockets of less dense housing may exist within these areas. The corresponding Zone districts are generally R-5-D and R-5-E, although other zones may apply. (225.6)</p> <p>Amended text - Framework Element Definitions of Land Use Categories Residential Categories</p> <p>Four residential categories appear on the Land Use Map, as follows: (225.2) High Density Residential: This designation is used to define neighborhoods and corridors where high-rise apartment buildings are the predominant use. Pockets of less dense housing may exist within these areas. The corresponding Zone districts are generally a subset of Residential Apartment (RA), although other zones may apply. (225.6)</p>	Yes
1323	David Whitehead	Greater Greater Washington/D C Housing Priorities			<p>Original language - Framework Element 218.3: The recent housing boom has triggered a crisis of affordability in the city, creating a hardship for many District residents and changing the character of neighborhoods. The preservation of existing affordable housing and the production of new affordable housing both are essential to avoid a deepening of racial and economic divides in the city. Affordable renter- and owner-occupied housing production and preservation is central to the idea of growing more inclusively.</p> <p>Amended language - Framework Element 218.3: The recent housing boom is the consequence of rising demand. That demand has contributed to a crisis of affordability in the city, creating a hardship for many District residents and changing the character of neighborhoods. The preservation of existing affordable housing and the production of new affordable housing both are essential to avoid a deepening of racial and economic divides in the city. Affordable renter- and owner-occupied housing production and preservation is central to the idea of growing more inclusively.</p>	Yes

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1324	David Whitehead	Greater Greater Washington/D C Housing Priorities			<p>Original language - Framework Element 223.4: Neighborhood Conservation areas have very little vacant or underutilized land. They are primarily residential in character. Maintenance of existing land uses and community character is anticipated over the next 20 years. Where change occurs, it will be compatible modest in scale and will consist primarily of scattered site infill housing, public facilities, and institutional uses. Major changes in density over current (2005) conditions are not expected but some new development and reuse opportunities are anticipated.</p> <p>Amended language - Framework Element 223.4: Neighborhood Conservation areas have very little vacant or underutilized land. They are primarily residential in character. Maintenance of existing land uses and community character is anticipated over the next 20 years while also allowing change as needed to be inclusive of residents of many income levels and backgrounds and affirmatively further fair housing. Where change occurs, it will be compatible in form and scale and will consist primarily of scattered site infill housing, public facilities, and institutional uses. Major changes over current (2005) conditions are not expected but some new development and reuse opportunities are anticipated.</p>	Yes
1320	David Whitehead	Greater Greater Washington/D C Housing Priorities			<p>Original language - Framework Element 218.1: The residential character of neighborhoods must be protected, maintained and improved Many District neighborhoods possess social, economic, historic, and physical qualities that make them unique and desirable places in which to live. These qualities can lead to development and redevelopment pressures that threaten the very qualities that make the neighborhoods attractive. These pressures must be controlled through zoning and other means to, ensure that neighborhood character is preserved and enhanced</p> <p>Amended language - Framework Element 218.1: The residential character of neighborhoods must be maintained and enhanced while ensuring they can include residents of many income levels and backgrounds, including extremely low income households . Many District neighborhoods possess social, economic, historic, and physical qualities that make them unique and desirable places in which to live. Development and redevelopment must be managed through zoning, good architectural design, and other means to retain the qualities that make the neighborhoods attractive, ensure that the best qualities of neighborhood character are preserved and enhanced as the city guides growth and change, affirmatively furthers fair housing and reduces segregation, and satisfies the District's housing needs.</p>	Yes
1326	David Whitehead	Greater Greater Washington/D C Housing Priorities			<p>Original Language - Framework Element 223.5: The guiding philosophy in Neighborhood Conservation Areas is to conserve and enhance established neighborhoods. Limited development and redevelopment opportunities do exist within these areas but they are small in scope scale. The diversity of land uses and building types in these areas should be maintained and new development and alterations should be compatible with the existing scale and architectural character of each area . Densities in Neighborhood Conservation Areas are guided by the Future Land Use Map.</p> <p>Amended Language - Framework Element 223.5: The guiding philosophy in Neighborhood Conservation Areas is to conserve and enhance established neighborhoods while still ensuring they contribute to the District's inclusivity and accessibility to all and affirmatively further fair housing. Limited development and redevelopment opportunities do exist within these areas but they are small in scope. The diversity of land uses and building types in these areas should be maintained while striving to increase diversity of household sizes, income levels, and resident backgrounds. New development and alterations should be compatible with the existing architectural character of each area (though compatible does not necessarily mean identical). Densities in Neighborhood Conservation Areas are guided by the Land Use Map.</p>	Yes

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	Proposer	Organization Name	Citation	Existing Text		Proposed Text
1318	David Whitehead	Greater Greater Washington/DC Housing Priorities			<p>Original language - Framework Element 217.6: Redevelopment and infill opportunities along corridors and near transit stations will be an important component of reinvigorating and enhancing our neighborhoods. Development on such sites must not compromise the integrity of stable neighborhoods and must be designed to respect the broader community context, Adequate infrastructure capacity should be ensured as growth occurs.</p> <p>Amended language - Framework Element 217.6: Redevelopment and infill opportunities along corridors and near transit stations will be an important component of reinvigorating and enhancing our neighborhoods. Development on such sites must respond to and enhance existing neighborhoods, respect the broader community context, promote diversity of housing types, accommodate needed housing, particularly affordable housing, and affirmatively further fair housing. Adequate infrastructure capacity should be ensured as growth occurs.</p>	Yes
2937	Gerry Widdicomb	Downtown DC BID			<p>Increased Density Citywide</p> <p>The city's ability to leverage its infrastructure investments and grow its tax revenues will be severely restricted sometime between 2030 and 2040 if the current height restrictions are not amended.</p> <p>Where?</p> <p>The federal and monumental core should be protected from any increase in height.</p> <p>In Friendship Heights, a 30-story residential building on the parking lot between Mazza Gallery and lord & Taylor makes sense, particularly if it included some affordable housing.</p> <p>In the DowntownDC and Golden Triangle BID, some additional density should be made available north of F Street.</p> <p>What Use?</p> <p>For some neighborhoods, it may make sense to specify the use for which additional height will be made available.</p> <p>For example, in the Golden Triangle and DowntownDC BIDs additional height could be restricted to residential and retail purposes.</p> <p>In all Metro station areas, additional height could be allowed for any use.</p> <p>When</p> <p>As some neighborhoods will be ready for modest additional density before others, there will need to be a balance between the city's build-out and a neighborhood's build-out. For example, additional height could be made available when a neighborhood is at 97% build-out and the city is at 90%.</p>	No
2119	Jim Elliott	DC Pedestrian Advisory Council			<p>220.2 Modify language as follows:</p> <p>Transportation facilities, including streets, bridges, transit, sidewalks, and paths, provide access to land and they provide mobility for residents and others. Investments in the transportation network should be equitably distributed across the city, should prioritize sustainable transportation modes, such as walking, bicycling, and public transit over single occupancy vehicle travel, and should emphasize safety and access over motor vehicle speed.</p>	No

Tracking Number	Amendment					ANC Resolution
	Proposer	Organization Name	Citation	Existing Text	Proposed Text	
2121	Jim Elliott	DC Pedestrian Advisory Council			<p>221.4 Modify language as follows:</p> <p>Planning decisions and transportation investments should improve the health of District residents by reducing exposure to hazardous materials, improving the quality of surface and groundwater, and improving air quality. Strategies to improve air quality include encouraging land use patterns and land uses that reduce air pollution and facilitate pedestrian and bicycle travel and facilitating rapid adoption of electric vehicles for the District's vehicle fleet, public transportation vehicles, car share vehicles, taxis and other vehicles for hire, and private vehicles.</p>	No
2680	Lee Ford-Dwyer	Golden Triangle Business Improvement District			<p>UPDATING REFERENCED PLANS</p> <p>The Comprehensive Plan should remove references to the Downtown Action Agenda and any other outdated planning documents, and update with new plans that are more focused in their geographic scope.</p>	No
2221	Lisa Mallory	District of Columbia Building Industry Association (DCBIA)			<p>5. Clarify and update the definitions of Future Land Use Map categories. The definitions of the current Future Land Use Map currently contain some references to number of stories. These references should be stricken from the definitions in favor of the qualitative descriptions that would be more appropriate for this document. In addition, the zone districts referenced in the definition section should be updated to reflect the zone districts of the 2016 Zoning Regulations. The MU-10 zone district (old CR zone district) should be included in the definitions as well. More generally, clarifications should be made that the references to zone districts are intended to provide broad guidance and still defer to the expertise of the Zoning Commission.</p> <p>Framework Element – Chapter 2 Amend 10-A DCMR § 226.1(c) as follows:</p> <p>The land use category definitions describe the general character of development in each area. The densities within any given area on the Future Land Use Map reflect all contiguous properties on a block—there may be individual buildings that are higher or lower than these ranges within each area. Similarly, the land use category definitions describe the general character of development in each area, citing typical building heights (in stories) as appropriate. It should be noted that the granting of density bonuses (for example, through Planned Unit Developments) and/or additional building height either through Inclusionary Zoning, permitted transfers of density, or by the Zoning Commission through a Planned Unit Development or design review (mandatory or voluntary) may result in densities and heights that exceed the typical general ranges cited here.</p>	No
1765	Lisa Mallory	District of Columbia Building Industry Association (DCBIA)			<p>Proposed insertions capitalized:</p> <p>Chapter 2 Framework Element</p> <p>Page 2-6: But a resilient economy alone does not close the 'skills gap' that exists between the needs of local employers and the abilities of many District residents. Future job growth is expected to be concentrated in the services sector, including the business, legal, engineering, management, educational and social service fields. The Economic Development Element of this Plan emphasizes the importance of closing the skills gap by improving education and job training so that more District residents can fill jobs in the professions, AS WELL AS JOBS AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES IN NEW MIXED-USE DEVELOPMENTS.</p>	No
1774	Lisa Mallory	District of Columbia Building Industry Association (DCBIA)			<p>Proposed insertions are capitalized and proposed deletions are bracketed:</p> <p>Chapter 2 Framework Element</p> <p>Page 2-23: 6. Redevelopment and infill opportunities along corridors and near transit stations will CONTINUE TO be an important component of reinvigorating and enhancing our neighborhoods. Development on such sites must [not compromise the integrity of stable neighborhoods and must] be designed to respect THE IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT NEIGHBORHOOD AS WELL AS THE broader community context, INCLUDING THE INTEGRATION OF NEW BUILDINGS WIHT HISTORIC STRUCTURES OR DISTRICTS. Adequate infrastructure capacity should be ensured as growth occurs</p>	No

Tracking Number	Amendment					ANC Resolution
	Proposer	Organization Name	Citation	Existing Text	Proposed Text	
1776	Lisa Mallory	District of Columbia Building Industry Association (DCBIA)			<p>Proposed insertions are capitalized and proposed deletions are bracketed: Chapter 2 Framework Element</p> <p>Page 2-25: 21. Land development policies SHOULD ALLOW FOR MIXED-USE PROJECTS THROUGHOUT THE CITY THAT CAN [be focused to] create job opportunities for District residents. This means that sufficient land should be planned and zoned for MEDIUM TO HIGH DENSITY MIXED-USE PROJECTS AND new job centers THROUGHOUT THE CITY WHERE TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE CAN SUPPORT SUCH DEVELOPMENT [in areas with high unemployment and under-employment]. A mix of employment opportunities to meet the needs of residents with varied job skills should be provided.</p>	No
1777	Lisa Mallory	District of Columbia Building Industry Association (DCBIA)			<p>Proposed insertions are capitalized: Chapter 2 Framework Element</p> <p>Page 2-28: The Generalized Policy Map identifies the following four different types of areas: Neighborhood Conservation Areas, Neighborhood Enhancement Areas, Land Use Change Areas, and Commercial/Mixed-Use Areas. ALTHOUGH EACH OF THESE AREAS MAY HAVE SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS THAT IMPACT FUTURE DEVELOPMENT, THEY SHOULD ALL BE CONSIDERED AS POSSIBLE LOCATIONS FOR AN APPROPRIATE MIX OF HOUSING AND COMMERCIAL DENSITY THAT CAN SUPPORT AND BE SUPPORTED BY THE SURROUNDING COMMUNITY, AND CAN HELP TO PROVIDE JOBS AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES FOR DISTRICT RESIDENTS.</p>	No
1767	Lisa Mallory	District of Columbia Building Industry Association (DCBIA)			<p>Proposed insertions capitalized and proposed deletions bracketed: Chapter 2 Framework Element</p> <p>Page 2-7: Whether the issue is displacement, the siting of locally undesirable uses, parking impacts, or threats to neighborhood character and stability, development creates tension in the District of Columbia. This tension CAN BE REDUCED WITH [will only mount as growth pressures increase, making it even more important to have] sound land use policies and development review procedures that mitigate the effects of competing and conflicting uses, AND PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR LOCAL RESIDENTS AND BUSINESSES TO BECOME A PART OF THE GROWING BUSINESS ECONOMY IN THEIR NEIGHBORHOOD.</p>	No
2516	Mark Pattison	Shepherd Park Citizens Association			<p>Existing text under Introduction: Family of Plans:</p> <p>Under the DC Code, the Comprehensive Plan is the one plan that guides the District's development, both broadly and in detail. Thus it carries special importance in that it provides overall direction and shapes all other physical plans that District government adopts. In fact, all plans relating to the city's physical development should take their lead from the Comprehensive Plan, building on common goals and shared assumptions about the future. For example, the growth projections contained in the Comprehensive Plan should be incorporated by reference in other plans that rely on such forecasts.</p> <p>Amend text to:</p> <p>Under the DC Code, the Comprehensive Plan is the one plan that guides the District's development, both broadly and in detail. Thus it carries special importance in that it provides overall direction and shapes all other physical plans that District government adopts. In fact, all plans relating to the city's physical development must should take their lead from the Comprehensive Plan, building on common goals and shared assumptions about the future. For example, the growth projections contained in the Comprehensive Plan should must be incorporated by reference in other plans that rely on such forecasts.</p>	Yes

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2517	Mark Pattison	Shepherd Park Citizens Association			<p>he Glossary is not a formally adopted part of the Comprehensive Plan and is intended for general guidance only. In the event of a conflict between these definitions and a formal, legal definition established by a City ordinance such as the Zone Regulations, the legal definition shall prevail.</p> <p>Definitions in this section are drawn from many different sources, including Office of Planning staff and its consultants, the Comprehensive Plan itself, other city plans and planning documents, the DC Zone Regulations, the APA Planners Dictionary, Random House Dictionary, and websites such as www.dc.gov, wikipedia.com, dictionary.com, and reference.com. Definitions found in these secondary sources have been modified and adapted based on the use of each term in the Comprehensive Plan.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Amend text to:</p> <p>The Glossary is not a formally adopted part of the Comprehensive Plan. In the event of a conflict between these definitions and a definition established by a City ordinance such as the Zone Regulations, the Comprehensive Plan definition shall prevail.</p> <p>Definitions in this section are drawn from many different sources, including Office of Planning staff and its consultants, the Comprehensive Plan itself, other city plans and planning documents, the DC Zone Regulations, the APA Planners Dictionary, Random House Dictionary, and websites such as www.dc.gov, wikipedia.com, dictionary.com, and reference.com. Definitions found in these secondary sources have been modified and</p>	Yes
2560	Mark Pattison	Shepherd Park Citizens Association			<p style="text-align: center;">Add text in the Glossary of Terms and Index:</p> <p>Place-making: Planning and design that seeks to preserve, enhance or create physical spaces and environments that have meaning and provide livable experiences to the people who live, work, shop, play and otherwise use the spaces.</p>	Yes
2561	Mark Pattison	Shepherd Park Citizens Association			<p style="text-align: center;">Existing text under Glossary of Terms and Index:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Character: A term used to describe the essential qualities of a place.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Amend text to:</p> <p>Character: The image and perception of a community as defined by its people, history, built environment, and natural features.</p>	Yes
2562	Mark Pattison	Shepherd Park Citizens Association			<p style="text-align: center;">Existing text under Glossary of Terms and Index:</p> <p>Capital Improvement Plan (or Program): A program administered by a city or county government which schedules the construction of public facilities and infrastructure usually for a minimum of five years in the future, to fit the projected fiscal capability of the local jurisdiction.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Amend text to:</p> <p>Capital Improvement Plan (or Program): A program administered by a city or county government which schedules the construction of public facilities and infrastructure usually for a minimum of five years in the future, to fit the projected fiscal capability of the local Jurisdiction and typically includes a list of projects, priorities, estimated costs, identification of resources, and a time schedule for completion.</p>	Yes

Tracking Number	Amendment					ANC Resolution
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2563	Mark Pattison	Shepherd Park Citizens Association			<p>add text to Glossary and Index of Terms</p> <p>Nodes: Areas of concentration or intersection, such as a commercial area or a juncture of two major transportation routes.</p>	Yes
2564	Mark Pattison	Shepherd Park Citizens Association			<p>Amend Glossary and Terms & Index to:</p> <p>Livability: Refers to the suitability of a place (town, city, or neighborhood) to support a high quality of life that contributes to the health and happiness of its residents.</p>	Yes
2565	Mark Pattison	Shepherd Park Citizens Association			<p>Amend Glossary and Terms & Index to:</p> <p>Demographic(s): Statistical characteristic(s) of a specified population typically including age, sex, race, income, household composition, educational status, and employment status.</p>	Yes
2566	Mark Pattison	Shepherd Park Citizens Association			<p>Add text to Glossary and Index of Terms</p> <p>Community Engagement: Actions that focus on building the capacity of an individual neighborhood, or group of neighborhoods, to plan for its own future.</p>	Yes
2567	Mark Pattison	Shepherd Park Citizens Association			<p>Add text to Glossary and Index of Terms</p> <p>Census tract: A geographic unit used by the U.S. Census to tabulate Census data.</p>	Yes
2568	Mark Pattison	Shepherd Park Citizens Association			<p>Amend Glossary and Terms & Index to:</p> <p>Accessory dwelling unit: These are residential buildings located on single-family lots; are smaller than the primary house; and are generally located toward the rear of the lot. Also known as garage apartments, mother-in-law apartments, or granny flats.</p>	Yes
2569	Mark Pattison	Shepherd Park Citizens Association			<p>Amend Glossary and Terms & Index to:</p> <p>Livability: Refers to the suitability of a place (town, city, or neighborhood) to support a high quality of life that contributes to the health and happiness of its residents.</p>	Yes

Tracking Number	Amendment					ANC Resolution
	Proposer	Organization Name	Citation	Existing Text	Proposed Text	
1471	Mark Pattison on behalf of SPCA/NJ	Shepherd Park Citizens Association Planning Zoning and Economic Development (PZED) Committee			<p>Encouraging Citizen Participation: Guiding Principles</p> <p>37. The District has a long history of citizen participation in policy-making and advisory bodies, such as the Advisory Neighborhood Commissions, Civic, Citizen, and Neighborhood Associations. In an effort to encourage citizen participation, these entities must be structured in a way as to facilitate hearing and considering citizens voices.</p> <p>38. Most of what is relevant to District residents in terms of planning and development is in the areas of transportation, housing, density, and community service facilities. Due to the location as the nation's capital, many other important areas take place outside of the structure of District of Columbia government. As such, District government must provide clear, well-publicized avenues through which District residents can effectively participate and influence these important government agency decisions.</p> <p>39. For effective citizen participation to flourish, excellent, targeted and appropriate notification procedures are essential. Citizens require appropriate information and adequate time to respond.</p> <p>40. Neighborhoods play strategic roles in District land use decisions.</p> <p>41. Never before has new technology existed to link District residents with decision-making on planning and use activities. Use technology as a means to ensure that citizens can easily and effectively communicate their information and interests to the District. Recognize that other non-technology based communication methods are required to ensure that participation of all District residents.</p>	Yes
1472	Mark Pattison on behalf of SPCA/NJ	Shepherd Park Citizens Association Planning Zoning and Economic Development (PZED) Committee			<p>In the Framework Element, "From Vision to Reality: Guiding Principles in 216.2</p> <p>Amend text to:</p> <p>The principles are grouped into six sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing Growth and Change • Creating Successful Neighborhoods • Increasing Access to Education and Employment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connecting the City • Building Green and Healthy Communities. • Encouraging Citizen Participation. 	Yes
1475	Mark Pattison on behalf of SPCA/NJ	Shepherd Park Citizens Association Planning Zoning and Economic Development (PZED) Committee			<p>Amend text in the Framework Element under "Neighborhood Conservation Areas" in 223.4 to:</p> <p>Neighborhood Conservation areas have very little vacant or underutilized land. They are primarily residential in character. Maintenance of existing land uses and community character is anticipated over the next 20 years. Where change occurs, it will be modest in scale and will consist primarily of scattered site infill housing, public facilities, and institutional uses. Major changes in density over current (2016) conditions are not expected but minimal new development and reuse opportunities are anticipated. Neighborhood Conservation Areas that are designated "PDR" on the Future Land Use Map are expected to be retained with the mix of industrial, office, and retail uses they have historically provided.</p>	Yes
2522	Molly Singer	Capitol Hill Village			<p>A city must be diverse to thrive. The District cannot sustain itself by only attracting or retaining small, affluent households. To retain residents of all ages and income levels and attract a diverse population, the city should provide amenities and services that support families, including amenities and services that encourage seniors to age in place. A high priority must be placed on sustaining and promoting safe neighborhoods, offering health care, quality education, transportation, child care, parks, libraries, arts and cultural facilities and housing for families. A high priority must also be placed on amenities and services for senior citizens, who constitute the fastest growing segment of DC residents.</p>	Yes

Tracking Number	Amendment					ANC Resolution
	Proposer	Organization Name	Citation	Existing Text	Proposed Text	
2523	Molly Singer	Capitol Hill Village			Diversity also means maintaining and enhancing the District's mix of housing types. Housing should be developed for households of different sizes, including growing families as well as singles, couples, and aging residents who comprise a significant segment of the District's residents and who, as they live longer, are increasingly dependent on home care or skilled nursing care.	Yes
2525	Molly Singer	Capitol Hill Village			The District's parks and open spaces provide health, recreational, psychological, aesthetic, and ecological benefits that contribute to the quality of life. Maintenance and improvement of existing parks, and increased access to open space and recreation across the city are basic elements of the city's vision. The District's public open spaces should be protected against exploitation, and their recreational and environmental values should be conserved. Development or renovation of parks and open spaces should permit inclusive use by those who are challenged by age and by physical and cognitive limitations.	Yes
2496	Naima Jefferson				225.1.4 Flexibility in the FLUM A great many zone districts exist in the city that can only fit under a few FLUM designations. Flexibility denoted by the FLUM relates to the fact that project developers and zoning officials can choose from any number of zone districts when amending DC's Zone Map for future developments, however the chosen zone district must consist of a development envelope, heights and densities, that are compatible with the assigned FLUM designations depicted on the FLUM Map. In serving to help predict future development in the city, Planned Unit Developments may allow for densities and heights greater than the prevailing character of any given neighborhood, but shall not under any circumstances exceed the development envelope described by the FLUM designation for that area and project site.	No
2505	Naima Jefferson				Amend High Density Residential: This designation is used to define neighborhoods and corridors where high-rise (8 stories or more) apartment buildings are the predominant use. Pockets of less dense housing may exist within these areas. The corresponding Zone districts are generally R-5-D and R-5-E, although other zones with similar development envelopes may apply	No
2506	Naima Jefferson				Amend Low Density Commercial: This designation is used to define shopping and service areas that are generally low in scale and character. Retail, office, and service businesses are the predominant uses. Areas with this designation range from small business districts that draw primarily from the surrounding neighborhoods to larger business districts uses that draw from a broader market area. Their common feature is that they are comprised primarily of one- to three-story commercial buildings. The corresponding Zone districts are generally C-1 and C-2-A, although other districts with similar development envelopes may apply	No
2507	Naima Jefferson				Amend text: Moderate Density Commercial: This designation is used to define shopping and service areas that are somewhat more intense in scale and character than the low-density commercial areas. Retail, office, and service businesses are the predominant uses. Areas with this designation range from small business districts that draw primarily from the surrounding neighborhoods to larger business districts uses that draw from a broader market area. Buildings are larger and/or taller than those in low density commercial areas but generally do not exceed five stories in height. The corresponding Zone districts are generally C-2-A, C-2-B, and C-3-A, although other districts with similar development envelopes may apply	No

Tracking Number	Amendment					ANC Resolution
	Proposer	Organization Name	Citation	Existing Text	Proposed Text	
2508	Naima Jefferson				<p>Amend text:</p> <p>Medium Density Commercial: This designation is used to define shopping and service areas that are somewhat more intense in scale and character than the moderate-density commercial areas. Retail, office, and service businesses are the predominant uses. Areas with this designation generally draw from a citywide market area. Buildings are generally larger and/or taller than those in moderate density commercial areas but generally do not exceed eight stories in height. The corresponding Zone districts are generally C-2-B, C-2-C, C-3-A, and C-3-B, although other districts with similar development envelopes may apply.</p>	No
2509	Naima Jefferson				<p>Amend text:</p> <p>High Density Commercial: This designation is used to define the central employment district of the city and other major office employment centers on the downtown perimeter. It is characterized by office and mixed office/retail buildings greater than eight stories in height, although many lower scale buildings (including historic buildings) are interspersed. The corresponding Zone districts are generally C-2-C, C-3-C, C-4, and C-5, although other districts with similar development envelopes may apply</p>	No
2494	Naima Jefferson				<p>New Narrative 225.1.3 Easy To Understand FLUM Designations</p> <p>In an effort to align with the District's vision for an inclusive city and reduce the complexity of what every District resident may view as complicated technical zoning and planning jargon, FLUM designations have purposely relied on descriptions that lay people can understand. Particularly important is the use of describing development in the use of floors, as most people understand a floor in any given building typically averages 10 feet in height. This FLUM presumes that each floor in a building is 10 feet in height and development in the District shall be accounted for in this way for ease of use and to eliminate ambiguities in planning and land use decisions.</p>	No
2789	Naima Jefferson				<p>Glossary</p> <p>New Text</p> <p>Cultural heritage: The legacy inherited from previous generations which people want to preserve in order to maintain a sense of history, community, and personal identity.</p>	No
2791	Naima Jefferson				<p>Glossary</p> <p>New Text</p> <p>Activity center: Areas identified on the Growth Concept Map where an increased concentration of people, jobs, businesses, and services will be located. There are three types of activity centers—regional, town, and neighborhood.</p>	No
2783	Naima Jefferson				<p>Glossary</p> <p>New Text</p> <p>Hazard mitigation: Any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from hazards.</p>	No

Tracking Number	Amendment					ANC Resolution
	Proposer	Organization Name	Citation	Existing Text	Proposed Text	
2787	Naima Jefferson				<p>Glossary</p> <p>New Text</p> <p>Creative community: People engaged in a broad range of artistic and knowledge based pursuits and those contributing to the creative economy.</p>	No
1034	Nick Kushner	Deputy Mayor for Health and Human Services			<p>This is a comprehensive amendment to update terminology generally throughout the plan. While these terms appear throughout the plan, they are particularly prominent in the Housing Element section 4.2, Transportation Element, Land Use Element, and the Community Services and Facilities Element.</p> <p>Where the plan uses the terms "seniors" or "elders" replace these terms with "older adults"</p> <p>Where the plan uses "disabled", "handicapped", or "special needs" to refer to a particular population replace these terms with "people with disabilities"</p> <p>Where the plan uses "homeless", replace this term with "individuals experiencing homelessness"</p> <p>Where the plan uses "special needs housing" replace this term with "supportive housing"</p> <p>Where the plan uses "returning offenders" replace this term with "returning citizens"</p>	No
2987	Parisa Norouzi w/ planners, advocates, activists, small business owners, coops, others.	DC Grassroots Planning Coalition			<p>Amendments to the Framework Element that serve to preserve and protect the socio-economic, environmental, and cultural aspect of this special part of the city through transparent decision making and open public evaluation of development impacts.</p> <p>225.1 Purpose of the Future Land Use Map (FLUM)</p> <p>The Future Land Use Map is part of the adopted Comprehensive Plan and carries the same legal weight as the Plan document itself. The Map uses color-coded categories to express public policy on future land uses across the city. Preparation of this map is explicitly required by DC Law; its purpose is to "represent the land use policies set forth in the proposed Land Use Element," using "standardized colors for planning maps." (1246, D.C. Code). 225.1</p>	No

Tracking Number	Amendment					ANC Resolution
	Proposer	Organization Name	Citation	Existing Text	Proposed Text	
2989	Parisa Norouzi w/ planners, advocates, activists, small business owners, coops, others.	DC Grassroots Planning Coalition			<p>Amendments to the Framework Element that serve to preserve and protect the socio-economic, environmental, and cultural aspect of this special part of the city through transparent decision making and open public evaluation of development impacts.</p> <p>NEW POLICY 225.1.2 Significance of the FLUM The FLUM helps all District residents anticipate and predict how the city will develop over a 20year planning cycle. It helps homeowners avoid surprise projects and unanticipated density changes in the neighborhoods where they invest and expect a certain quality of life where they live. The FLUM reduces ambiguity in planning for the developer community and ensures consistency for future development patterns and land use investments. It helps families understand how their communities may change so they can determine if community services will be adequate for their children as they grow. It helps renters anticipate development pressures so to seek ways to insulate them from displacement. The FLUM assists city officials in planning for capital improvements of public transit, infrastructure, and community facilities based on this expected growth in the city. The FLUM map and designations ensures accountability in DC planning, moving the framework away from an adhoc, perhaps profit driven growth posture and towards transparently understanding fundamental planning impacts and protocols which can protect all DC residents and businesses from overdevelopment. The FLUM helps eliminate surprise public transit, infrastructure and facility costs and brings predictability to those who live, work, and invest in our city.</p>	No
2990	Parisa Norouzi w/ planners, advocates, activists, small business owners, coops, others.	DC Grassroots Planning Coalition			<p>Amendments to the Framework Element that serve to preserve and protect the socio-economic, environmental, and cultural aspect of this special part of the city through transparent decision making and open public evaluation of development impacts.</p> <p>225.1.4 Flexibility in the FLUM A great many zone districts exist in the city that can only fit under a few FLUM designations. Flexibility denoted by the FLUM relates to the fact that project developers and zoning officials can choose from any number of zone districts when amending DC's Zone Map for future developments, however the chosen zone district must consist of a development envelope, heights and densities, that are compatible with the assigned FLUM designations depicted on the FLUM Map. In serving to help predict future development in the city, Planned Unit Developments may allow for densities and heights greater than the prevailing character of any given neighborhood, but shall not exceed the development envelope described by the FLUM designation for that area and project site.</p>	No

Tracking Number	Amendment					ANC Resolution
	Proposer	Organization Name	Citation	Existing Text	Proposed Text	
2994	Parisa Norouzi w/ planners, advocates, activists, small business owners, coops, others.	DC Grassroots Planning Coalition			<p>Amendments to the Framework Element that serve to preserve and protect the socio-economic, environmental, and cultural aspect of this special part of the city through transparent decision making and open public evaluation of development impacts.</p> <p>225.1.3 Easy To Understand FLUM Designations</p> <p>To ensure that every DC resident can understand what may be complicated zoning and planning jargon, FLUM designations have purposely relied on descriptions that lay people can understand. Particularly important is the use of describing development in the use of floors, as most people understand a floor in any given building typically averages 10 feet in height. This FLUM presumes that each floor in a building is 10 feet in height and development in the District shall be accounted for in this way for ease of use and to eliminate ambiguities.</p>	No
2998	Parisa Norouzi w/ planners, advocates, activists, small business owners, coops, others.	DC Grassroots Planning Coalition			<p>Amendments to the Framework Element that serve to preserve and protect the socio-economic, environmental, and cultural aspect of this special part of the city through transparent decision making and open public evaluation of development impacts.</p> <p>225.3 Low Density Residential: This designation is used to define the District's single family neighborhoods. Single family detached and semi detached housing units with front, back, and side yards are the predominant uses. The R1A, R1B, and R2 Zone Districts are generally consistent with the Low Density Residential land use category, although other zones with similar development envelopes may apply. 225.3</p>	No
3002	Parisa Norouzi w/ planners, advocates, activists, small business owners, coops, others.	DC Grassroots Planning Coalition			<p>Amendments to the Framework Element that serve to preserve and protect the socio-economic, environmental, and cultural aspect of this special part of the city through transparent decision making and open public evaluation of development impacts.</p> <p>225.4 Moderate Density Residential: This designation is used to define the District's row house neighborhoods, as well as its lowrise garden apartment complexes. The designation also applies to areas characterized by a mix of single family homes, 24 unit buildings, row houses, and lowrise apartment buildings. In some of the older inner city neighborhoods with this designation, there may also be existing multistory apartments, many built decades ago when the areas were zoned for more dense uses (or were not zoned at all). The R3, R4, R5A Zone districts are generally consistent with the Moderate Density Residential category; the R5B district and other zones with similar development envelopes may also apply in some locations. 225.4</p>	No

Tracking Number	Amendment					ANC Resolution
	Proposer	Organization Name	Citation	Existing Text	Proposed Text	
3006	Parisa Norouzi w/ planners, advocates, activists, small business owners, coops, others.	DC Grassroots Planning Coalition			<p>Amendments to the Framework Element that serve to preserve and protect the socio-economic, environmental, and cultural aspect of this special part of the city through transparent decision making and open public evaluation of development impacts.</p> <p>225.5 Medium Density Residential: This designation is used to define neighborhoods or areas where midrise (47 stories) apartment buildings are the predominant use. Pockets of low and moderate density housing may exist within these areas. The Medium Density Residential designation also may apply to taller residential buildings surrounded by large areas of permanent open space. The R5B and R5C Zone districts are generally consistent with the Medium Density designation, although other zones with similar development envelopes may apply. 225.5</p>	No
3007	Parisa Norouzi w/ planners, advocates, activists, small business owners, coops, others.	DC Grassroots Planning Coalition			<p>Amendments to the Framework Element that serve to preserve and protect the socio-economic, environmental, and cultural aspect of this special part of the city through transparent decision making and open public evaluation of development impacts.</p> <p>225.11 High Density Commercial: This designation is used to define the central employment district of the city and other major office employment centers on the downtown perimeter. It is characterized by office and mixed office/retail buildings greater than eight stories in height, although many lower scale buildings (including historic buildings) are interspersed. The corresponding Zone districts are generally C2C, C3C, C4, and C5, although other districts with similar development envelopes may apply. 225.11</p>	No
1227	Ryan Danks	ANC 6B			<p>A city must be diverse to thrive. The District cannot sustain itself by only attracting or retaining small, affluent households. To retain residents of all ages and income levels and attract a diverse population, the city should provide services that support families, including services that encourage seniors to age in place. A priority must be placed on sustaining and promoting safe neighborhoods offering health care, quality education, transportation, child care, adult day care, parks, libraries, arts and cultural facilities, and housing for families and senior citizens.</p>	Yes
1228	Ryan Danks	ANC 6B			<p>The District's parks and open spaces provide health, recreational, psychological, aesthetic, and ecological benefits that contribute to the quality of life. Maintenance and improvement of existing parks, and increased access to open space and recreation across the city are basic elements of the city's vision. The District's public open spaces should be protected against exploitation, and their recreational and environmental values should be conserved. Development of parks and open spaces should permit inclusive use by those who are challenged by age and by physical and cognitive limitations.</p>	Yes

Tracking Number	Amendment				ANC Resolution	
	Proposer	Organization Name	Citation	Existing Text		Proposed Text
2504	Sarah Baldauf	Redstone Global Center for Prevention and Wellness. George Washington University School of Public Health			<p>Achieving Health Equity: Guiding Principles</p> <p>1. Health underpins the success and vitality of a community, city, or region, because it influences quality of life, civic and academic participation, and economic output – from a child’s attendance at school to an employee’s performance. While the District regularly scores at the top of national rankings for health overall, substantial health disparities exist among DC residents, and the burden of chronic disease is particularly concentrated in certain neighborhoods and Wards. It should be the goal of the District to eliminate health disparities, defined by Healthy People 2020, from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, as “a particular type of health difference that is closely linked with social, economic and/or environmental disadvantage. Health disparities adversely affect groups of people who have systemically experienced greater obstacles to health based on their racial or ethnic group; religion; socioeconomic status; gender; age; mental health; cognitive, sensory, or physical disability; sexual orientation or gender identity; geographic location; or other characteristics historically linked to discrimination or exclusion.”</p> <p>2. To improve the health of all District residents and eliminate health disparities, planning, policy, and investment decisions will promote health equity, defined as “the attainment of the highest level of health for all people,” according to Healthy People 2020. “Achieving health equity requires valuing everyone equally with focused and ongoing societal efforts to address avoidable inequalities, historical and contemporary injustices, and the elimination of health and health care disparities.”</p> <p>3. Achieving health equity in the District will require consideration of the impact on health in local policies, investments and planning: the health of an individual and a community is greatly influenced by the “social determinants of health,” which include access to healthy food, good jobs, opportunities for education and advancement, affordable and reliable transportation, affordable housing in safe neighborhoods with opportunities to play and be physically active.</p> <p>4. The District will apply a health equity framework to its decision-making(1). When making decisions the District will prioritize actions that increase healthy options, improve social and economic resources, reduce deterrents to healthy behaviors, and build community capacity for residents:</p> <p>a. Increase healthy options – food retail and provision; schools and worksites; built environment; parks and recreation; transport</p> <p>b. Improve social and economic resources – anti-hunger programs; economic development; legal services; education and job training; housing subsidies; tax credits</p> <p>c. Reduce deterrents to healthy behaviors – promotion of unhealthy products; higher costs of healthy foods;</p>	No
1741	Shane L. Dettman	Holland & Knight LLP			See attached PDF	No
0770	Victoria Leonard	LiUNA Local 11			Incorporate the following into the Economic Changes Section: However, unlike the overall jobs trajectory, wages have not seen a steady climb. Average wages in the region grew steadily between 1990 and 2010, according to the Center for Regional Analysis at George Mason University, but then fell by 3% between 2010 and 2012, and regained only half that value by the end of 2014. Wages fell for many groups of DC residents during the recessions, and have grown unevenly since the start of the recovery. While the highest-earning DC residents have fully recovered and now earn more than before the recession started, low-wage workers, African American and Hispanic workers, and those without advanced degrees still earn less today than before the start of the recession.	No
0771	Victoria Leonard	LiUNA Local 11			Update the Economic Changes section to include the following: Average expenses for the typical household are higher in DC than in any other metropolitan area in the country though, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Based on an estimate from MIT, a family of four in DC would need to have two earners working full time and making an average of \$20.27 an hour to meet all basic living expenses. Below that level—even for people above the federal poverty line—having enough money for food and housing is often very difficult.	No

Tracking Number	Amendment					ANC Resolution
	Proposer	Organization Name	Citation	Existing Text	Proposed Text	
0772	Victoria Leonard	LiUNA Local 11			Update the Demographic Changes section to include the following: The District has seen significant changes to its population in the past decades. In 1998, the city's population dropped to 565,230, the lowest since before the Second World War. Today, the District of Columbia's population is steadily climbing, adding more than 1,000 residents each month. The District's 2015 population estimate is now at 672,228, a 1.9 percent increase over the revised 2014 population of 659,8362. According to the US Census Bureau, the main driver of the increase was domestic and international migration – people moving to the District from other parts of the United States, and from abroad. However, an ongoing "baby boom" also contributed to the increase with more than 9,400 babies born to District residents in each of the past three years.	No
0773	Victoria Leonard	LiUNA Local 11			Update the Economic Changes section to include the following: Collectively, the District of Columbia weathered the economic recession relatively well compared to similar cities across the U.S. Job losses were highest in early-mid 2009, and except for a short period in 2010 when job gains were barely measurable, jobs have been increasing steadily ever since. The District of Columbia added 7,300 jobs over the one-year period from November 2013 to December 2014, with private sector employment increasing by 10,400 jobs, but public sector employment decreasing by 3,100 jobs. Since January 2015, the District of Columbia has added 23,500 jobs.	No