NATIONAL CHURCH RESIDENCES

BROOKWOOD APARTMENTS

2685 East Livingston Avenue Columbus, Ohio 43209

Type III Variance Request From the Stormwater Drainage Manual

Prepared By:



Korda File: 2019-0438

Chris Fleming, PE	Date	

Table of Contents

1.0	Proj	ect Introduction & Variance Request	1
	1.1	Purpose	1
	1.2	Project Background	
	1.3	Stream Corridor Protection Zone (SCPZ)	
	1.4	Type III Variance (Stream Protection)	3
2.0	Deve	elopment Alternatives	4
	2.1	Preferred Alternative	4
	2.2	Minimal Impact Alternative	6
	2.3	Full Compliance / No-Impact Alternative	6
	2.4	Comparison of Project Alternatives	7
3.0	Prop	posed Mitigation	9
	3.1	Mitigation Plan	9
4.0	Con	nclusions	10
Liot	of Ta	ablaa	
LIST	01 18	ables	
Table	e 1: Co	mparison of Project Alternatives	8
Table	e 2: Ca	sh Investment Comparison	8
1:-4	£ A .	non an alica a	

List of Appendices

Appendix A	Project Site Data
Appendix B	Tributary Area Map & Stream Corridor Protection Zone Calculation
Appendix C	Development Plan Alternative & SCPZ Mitigation Exhibits
Appendix D	Existing Site Photos



02/03/2021

City of Columbus
Division of Sewerage and Drainage
Attn: Mr. Greg Fedner
111 Front Street
Columbus, OH 43215

RE: National Church Residences Brookwood Site Type III Variance Request

Dear Mr. Fedner:

The following is our application for a Type III Variance Request from Section 1.3.2 and 1.3.3 of the City of Columbus Stormwater Drainage Manual for the proposed National Church Residences Brookwood project, submitted on behalf of National Church Residences. This project is located at 2685 East Livingston Avenue, Columbus, OH 43209.

The proposed project site includes a 215-foot wide Stream Corridor Protection Zone (SCPZ) along Bliss run that extends through the middle of the site from north to south. The existing site improvements already encroach on the SCPZ on both the east and west sides, and the proposed development will approximately maintain the same amount of encroachment within the SCPZ. The proposed improvements will not result in direct impact to Bliss Run. We are seeking a Type III variance for approval of the proposed encroachments.

Mitigation will be provided to offset the proposed impacts to the SCPZ. All mitigation will be provided offsite. It is the intent of the project team to coordinate the offsite mitigation with the City of Columbus DOSD to determine the final location.

Additional information pertaining to the requested variance is included in the enclosed application. Please review this application and provide comments at your earliest convenience. If you have any questions, please contact our office at (614) 487-1650, or by email at justin.blood@korda.com and/or chris.fleming@korda.com.

Yours truly,

KORDA/NEMETH ENGINEERING, INC.

Consulting Engineers

Justin Blood, PE Design Engineer

Chris Fleming, PE

Partner/Project Manager

1.0 PROJECT INTRODUCTION & VARIANCE REQUEST

1.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to request a Type III Stream Protection Variance from the City of Columbus Stormwater Drainage Manual for the Brookwood Apartments project, located at 2685 East Livingston Avenue. This variance request to the City of Columbus Stormwater Drainage Manual, August 2012, herein referred to as the SWDM, is intended to demonstrate that the application of the SWDM is impractical due to the building function, specific site conditions, and related financial hardships. The project will be in compliance with all other applicable sections of the SWDM.

Based on the existing site constraints, we are requesting a variance from Sections 1.3.2 and 1.3.3 of the SWDM to allow otherwise prohibited facilities and activities within the Stream Corridor Protection Zone (SCPZ) of Bliss Run. Per the City of Columbus guidelines for a Type III Stream Protection Variance, three detailed alternatives to the Brookwood Apartments site development are provided herein. Among these alternatives are the Preferred Alternative, Minimal Impact Alternative, and No Impact Alternative. The information provided will demonstrate how the Minimal Impact and No Impact Alternatives are not feasible options given the existing site constraints and financial impact. It will also describe how the Preferred Alternative for the project will be in compliance with all stormwater quantity and quality treatment requirements, while maintaining adequate conditions for the natural stream conveyance and riparian area even with the proposed encroachments to the SCPZ.

The Preferred Alternative will provide a benefit to the public by providing additional market-rate senior housing within the City of Columbus. It will also make good use of the existing property that currently consists of a vacated church structure that is no longer in operation and does not provide any useful benefit to the community.

1.2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Brookwood Apartments are to be constructed on a 4.40-acre parcel located at 2685 East Livingston Avenue, PID 010-087759. The site is located on the east side of Brookwood Road, south side of East Livingston Avenue, and west side of Kenwick Road. Refer to Appendix A for a location map of the area and other project site data. The open channel of Bliss Run begins at a 114"W x 84"H concrete box culvert on the north end of the property, and flows through the middle of the property to the south. Bliss Run upstream of this culvert was enclosed by underground storm sewers in the mid-1930's. Bliss Run continues south where it drains into Alum Creek approximately 3,900' from the project site. The existing site currently consists of the Brookwood Presbyterian Church building with associated paved parking lot, hardscapes, and green space on the west side of Bliss Run. The east side of Bliss Run consists of an asphalt parking lot used for additional church parking. The majority of the existing site sheet drains to directly to Bliss Run. The existing development has limited storm sewers and does not have a

stormwater detention system. There are existing site improvements on both sides of Bliss Run that currently encroach on the SCPZ.

The proposed redevelopment of the site consists of a new 4 story, 106-unit market-rate senior living apartment building with associated parking areas, hardscapes and green space to be located on the west side of Bliss Run where the existing church building currently exists. The new parking areas on the west side of Bliss Run will provide 74 exterior parking spaces and 12 garage parking spaces. The area on the east side of Bliss Run will be redeveloped into a new parking lot with 24 additional parking spaces and additional open green space. A variance has previously been requested and approved to reduce the total minimum parking requirement from 150 spaces to 110 spaces. This approval was granted based on a study completed by a third-party consultant who has studied similar National Church Residences properties, which concluded that the planned 110 spaces represent a realistic project for a community this size. Total land disturbance will be approximately 3.20 acres.

1.3 STREAM CORRIDOR PROTECTION ZONE (SCPZ)

A Stream Corridor Protection Zone exists onsite for the Bliss Run conveyance channel through the site, which consists of the stream channel and adjacent riparian area. A Stream Corridor Protection Zone is defined in the SWDM as a zone reserved to allow for the natural, lateral movement of open watercourses and prevent structures from being impacted by natural streambank erosion. The purpose of this SCPZ is to protect the stream and riparian area by preserving it in its natural state, which allows for increased stream stabilization and water quality benefits. It also reserves adequate space for flood conveyance.

The SWDM lists three criteria to determine the width of the SCPZ, and notes to use the criteria that results in the greatest SCPZ width. The first criteria to determine the limits of the SCPZ is to set the width of the SCPZ equal to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) designated 100-year floodway. This criterion does not apply to this scenario because FEMA has currently not performed a floodway study for Bliss Run, so the limits of the 100-year floodway have not been determined. The second criterion is to utilize a provided equation based on the drainage area of the stream. This criterion is the most applicable and therefore was the one used to determine the final SCPZ limits. The third criterion is to set the limits of the SCPZ by measuring 50 feet from the top of each bank for fourth order streams or larger. This criterion does not apply because Bliss Run is not a fourth order stream or larger. The resulting SCPZ width from the third criterion would be less than the width derived from the second criterion, which further reinforces that it shouldn't be used to determine the final SCPZ width. The second criterion is the best method for determining the limits of the SCPZ. The SCPZ calculation based on this criterion is provided below.

The equation provided in the second criterion is based on the drainage area of the stream. To determine the Bliss Run drainage area, the StreamStats report for Bliss Run was first considered. The StreamStats report, which is provided in Appendix B, noted a drainage area of 1.95 square miles, but this did not appear to be accurate based on prior knowledge of the storm sewer system resulting from record plan and stormwater report information provided by the City

of Columbus. A study was then performed to determine the drainage area to Bliss Run utilizing atlas maps, record plans, and Bliss Run stormwater reports from the City of Columbus along with auditor's mapping from Franklin County Auditor. A storm sewer map was also obtained from the City of Bexley, as a portion of the City of Bexley is tributary to Bliss Run. The atlas maps were utilized to generally delineate the tributary boundary determining which storm sewers were tributary to Bliss Run. The record plans were then used to verify and refine the tributary area boundary. The auditor's mapping was utilized to determine topography and delineate the breakpoints for surface drainage to the storm sewers. The final tributary boundary was then compared with the boundaries provided in the Bliss Run stormwater reports from the late 1990's to ensure that they generally coincided, and that any major differences were justified by improvements to the storm sewer system that occurred since the reports were made. After reviewing all of these items, it was determined that the drainage area to Bliss Run is 2.72 square miles.

The SCPZ for Bliss Run is calculated to have a minimum width of 215, based on a drainage area of 2.72 square miles. The SCPZ was calculated using the equation provided in Section 1.3.1 of the City of Columbus Stormwater Drainage Manual.

SCPZ = $147(DA)^{0.38}$ SCPZ = $147(2.72)^{0.38}$ SCPZ = 215 ft

Refer to Appendix B for the Tributary Map for Bliss Run.

1.4 TYPE III VARIANCE (STREAM PROTECTION)

National Church Residences is requesting a variance from Section 1.3.2 and 1.3.3 of the City of Columbus Stormwater Drainage Manual for the proposed redevelopment. The SWDM prohibits any structures (except for bridges) or paved parking areas within the SCPZ. The SWDM also prohibits placement of fill material, excavation, or any other changes in topography that are not caused by natural forces. This variance is being requested for approximately 0.62 acres of encroachments to the SCPZ as a part of the Preferred Alternative, which include asphalt and concrete pavements, grading activities, and a portion of the proposed apartment building. The proposed encroachments to the SCPZ will be located outside of the floodplain, so there will not be impacts to the stream itself. As a result, the stream's ability to convey flow will not be affected up to and including the 100 year flood. The limits of the 100 year flood plain were obtained from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map Number 39049C0333K that is provided in Appendix A.

The Preferred Alternative will increase the overall water quality of Bliss Run from the existing condition. The amount of impervious area within the SCPZ will increase slightly in the Preferred Alternative as in the existing condition, which by itself would result in a slight decrease to water quality. However, the impervious areas will generally be farther away from the stream channel, separated by grassy lawn areas that will provide some extent of water quality treatment before

discharging into the stream. Also, a new stormwater detention and water quality treatment system will be installed with the project that will provide water quality treatment for all impervious areas on the west side of Bliss Run before discharging into the stream. This will result in a net increase to water quality in the stream.

The proposed impacts to the SCPZ will be offset through offsite mitigation as required by the SWDM. The final location of offsite mitigation will be coordinated with the City of Columbus DOSD. Onsite mitigation is not feasible as the only available space on the east side of Bliss Run is to become parkland dedicated to the Columbus Recreation and Parks Department. It is our understanding that this parkland area will be mowed play fields or recreation areas, so they will not comply with the allowable onsite mitigation requirements.

There are three existing site conditions that make full compliance with the SWDM a substantial hardship. First, the SCPZ for Bliss Run takes up approximately half of the project site, meaning full compliance with the SWDM would significantly reduce the amount of developable space on the site. The second is the existing site topography on the west side of Bliss Run. This area slopes mildly down to Bliss Run, which creates and issue matching existing grade from the proposed building and pavement areas without grading impacts to the SCPZ. A retaining wall is proposed in the Preferred Alternative to eliminate grading impacts to the flood plain, which is a significant added cost to the project. Third, there are multiple publicly owned sanitary sewers with associated easements on the site, including a 48" sewer extending north and south and a 10" sewer extending east and west. These existing sanitary sewers along with the SCPZ further reduce the amount of developable space on the site. In the Preferred Alternative, the existing 10" sanitary sewer will be relocated around the proposed building, which adds additional cost to the project. Without the relocation of this 10" sewer, there would not be enough developable space to make the project feasible. It is not financially viable for the project to relocate the 48" sanitary sewer, so space still remains limited for the proposed building in the Preferred Alternative even with the proposed encroachments to the SCPZ. The SCPZ together with the site topography and existing sewers on site significantly reduce the amount of space available for the proposed building. A smaller building decreases revenue over the long term, thus making the project financially unviable if required to fully comply with the manual.

2.0 DEVELOPMENT ALTERNATIVES

The City of Columbus Stormwater Drainage manual requires that a Type III Variance Request provide three different site development plan alternatives for the project. The first alternative is the Preferred Alternative, which allows the maximum area of land to be utilized for the project and is preferred by the Owner. The second alternative is the Minimal Impact Alternative, which minimizes the impacts to the SCPZ. The third alternative is the Full Compliance Alternative, which does not impact the SCPZ and fully complies with the manual. Exhibits for each of these alternatives are provided in Appendix C.

2.1 PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

Under the Preferred Alternative, a four-story apartment building with 106 units, along with associated parking areas and hardscapes, will be constructed on the west side of Bliss Run. The development also includes an underground detention system to provide stormwater quantity control and stormwater quality treatment for the project. The total disturbed area for this option is approximately 3.20 acres. A section of the existing active 10-inch sanitary main that extends through the site from east to west is planned to be rerouted around the proposed apartment building, where it will reconnect to the existing 48" sanitary main that flows through the site from the north to the south. Under this option, a section of the sanitary main relocation and proposed easement will be located within the SCPZ and extend parallel to Bliss Run. Placing the relocated sanitary main within and parallel to the SCPZ requires a separate variance from the City of Columbus.

On the east side of bliss run, the existing paved parking area will be redeveloped to provide a new reduced parking area and additional open green space. The existing asphalt pavement will be reused for the proposed parking area with a mill and overlay in order to prevent further disturbance of the SCPZ. The existing asphalt pavement will be sawcut, and the areas to be demolished will be removed. The total number of parking spaces for this option is 110; including 74 exterior spaces and 12 garage spaces on the west side of Bliss Run, and 24 spaces on the east side. As mentioned previously, a variance has previously been granted to reduce to the total number of parking spaces required from 150 to 110. The parking spaces provided in the Preferred Alternative are adequate to meet the parking requirement as reduced by the variance.

The Preferred Alternative will result in approximately 0.62 acres of disturbance within the SCPZ, which includes asphalt and concrete pavements, grading activities, and a portion of the proposed apartment building. It will maximize the space available for development, while not impacting the 100-year floodplain. This maximizes the financial viability of the project. The impacts to the SCPZ will be located outside of the 100-year floodplain, so there will not be any impacts to the stream itself or its ability to convey flow. The amount of impervious area located within the SCPZ will be slightly increased from 0.53 acres in the existing condition to 0.59 acres.

Impacts to Stormwater Detention and Water Quality

The Preferred Alternative for the Brookwood Apartments project will detain and improve stormwater runoff from the site. Refer to Appendix C for site layout and grading. The site topography will be graded to maximize the amount of developed tributary area to a proposed underground detention system located underneath the parking area on the west side of the proposed building. The existing site does not currently utilize any type of stormwater detention or water quality treatment. The proposed detention system will provide stormwater detention and water quality treatment as required by the SWDM and the OEPA General Permit. Rooftop and paved area stormwater runoff will be captured and piped to the detention system before being discharged into Bliss Run. This will result in a decrease to the amount of runoff discharged into Bliss Run from the Site.

The area disturbed by construction is greater than 1 acre, therefore post-construction stormwater quality treatment is required in accordance with the OEPA General Permit No. OHC000005. The underground detention system will be designed to provide water quality treatment as required by the permit. Runoff from all impervious areas on the west side of Bliss Run will be conveyed to this system for treatment prior to being discharged into Bliss Run. Discharge from the west side of Bliss Run will include drainage from grassy areas and discharge from the underground detention system, which results in an increase in water quality from the existing condition. On the east side of Bliss Run, water quality will also be increased due to the removal of existing asphalt pavement and addition of grassy areas and dedicated park area.

2.2 MINIMAL IMPACT ALTERNATIVE

Under the Minimal Impact Alternative, the impacts to the SCPZ are decreased by reducing the size of the building and parking areas, and eliminating the drive around the backside of the building. The total disturbed area for this option is approximately 2.92 acres. The parking area on the east side of Bliss Run remains the same as the Preferred Alternative, so the reduction in SCPZ encroachments is limited to the west side of Bliss Run. The sanitary main relocation also remains the same as the Preferred Alternative, with a section of the new main and easement extending parallel to Bliss Run within the SCPZ. As mentioned under the Preferred Alternative, placing the relocated sanitary main within and parallel to the SCPZ requires a separate variance from the City of Columbus.

The Minimal Impact Alternative will result in approximately 0.25 acres of disturbance within the SCPZ. The impacts include asphalt and concrete pavements, grading activities, and a portion of the building as in the Preferred Alternative, but at a reduced amount. The amount of impervious area located within the SCPZ will be 0.20 acres, which is less than the 0.53 acres of impervious area in the existing condition. All impacts to the SCPZ for the Minimal Impact Alternative are located outside of the 100-year flood plain.

The reduction in the building foot print results in a decrease in the number of units to 88. It also eliminates the garages located on the backside of the building in the preferred option. This will result in a financial hardship due to the loss in revenue, and ultimately decrease the financial viability of the project. The total number of parking spaces will also be reduced to 88, including 64 on the west side of Bliss Run and 24 on the east side, due to the decreased size of the parking areas and elimination of the garages. The number of parking spaces provided in this alternative does not meet the 110 parking space requirement set by the previously granted parking variance.

2.3 FULL COMPLIANCE /NO-IMPACT ALTERNATIVE

The No-Impact Alternative involves further reducing the building footprint and parking areas from the minimal impact alternative to completely eliminate any disturbance within the SCPZ. The total disturbed area for this option is approximately 1.90 acres. The existing parking area on the east side of Bliss Run remains undisturbed for this option. The sanitary main relocation and easement are essentially the same as the Preferred and Minimal Impact Alternatives, but it is

located outside of the SCPZ.

The No-Impact Alternative will not result in any impacts to the SCPZ. The amount of impervious area within the SCPZ for this option is limited to the existing site features, and is approximately 0.45 acres. The impervious area within the SCPZ will be decreased from 0.53 acres, resulting from the removal of the existing play area and sidewalk leading to the bridge over Bliss Run. The existing parking area on the east side of Bliss Run will remain unchanged, which leaves a significant amount of impervious area in the SCPZ that would otherwise be removed in the Preferred Alternative.

The No-Impact Alternative significantly reduces the developable area on the site given the existing site constraints mentioned previously, thus not allowing for reasonable use of the land. The proposed apartment building for this option is reduced to 71 units, which is significantly lower than the Preferred Alternative. This will result in a significant long-term financial impact, and will further decrease the financial viability of the project. The number of total parking spaces is increased to 139, including 64 on the west side of Bliss Run and 75 on the east side, since the existing parking lot on the east side is to remain in its entirety. The number of parking spaces provided under this alternative will meet the requirement set by the parking variance, but at the expense of leaving a significant amount of asphalt pavement within the SCPZ on the east side of Bliss Run.

2.4 COMPARISON OF PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

When commencing a new residential construction project, it is the goal of National Church Residences to assist the community in achieving rents that are affordable for the particular neighborhood, while providing the appropriate amenity package to benefit the residents so they thrive. The Brookwood project includes a rich amenity package, which increases the cost from the start. The relationship between rent and project cost is at the crux of any long-term real estate development and there is a necessary tension between the two; keeping rents down, yet providing a long-lasting building with quality and rich amenities. When unit count goes down, the cost per square foot goes up, driving the cost of rent upwards. In addition, the existing site constraints, as previously mentioned in Section 1.4, add extraordinary costs to the project, also drive the cost of rent upwards. As a result, achieving a reasonable rent for the future residents may not be feasible.

National Church Residences is a non-profit organization with a mission to advance better living for all seniors. For conventionally financed projects designed to serve middle income working seniors our policy has been to limit the size of our own cash investment to no more than \$50,000 per unit. This policy is intended to ensure we can meet commercial loan underwriting guidelines while also ensuring that our limited resources are leveraged to serve the most seniors possible.

Preferred Alternative

Our financial projections for the Preferred Alternative indicate a required owner investment of \$47,170 per unit, with the total owner investment equaling 19% of the total project costs. This financial target aligns with the Preferred Alternative option, allowing us to maximize the number

REQUEST FOR A TYPE III VARIANCE

of units in order to better absorb the high development costs involved with this project while also providing a much-needed senior housing product at a mid-market price point. Table 1 below compares the financial impact of each alternative.

Minimal Impact Alternative

Under the Minimal Impact Alternative, the impacts to the SCPZ have been reduced by eliminating 19 units from the development. As a result of this loss, the required owner investment per unit would increase by 59% to \$79,011, increasing the total owner investment to 28% of the total project costs.

Full Compliance Alternative

Under the Full Compliance Alternative, there will be no impact to the SCPZ, but the financial loss is even greater. By reducing units even further than the Minimal Impact Alternative by 36, our financial projections indicate the required owner investment per unit would increase to nearly \$88,085. This results in an overall owner investment of over 33% of total project costs that would be required.

SCPZ Total **Alternative** Units Cost per Unit **Impact Eliminated Units** (ac) Preferred 0 106 \$47,170 0.62 Plan Minimal 0.25 19 88 \$79,011 Impact Plan No Impact 0.00 36 71 \$88,085 Plan

Table 1: Comparison of Project Alternatives

Table 2: Cash Investment Comparison

	-	BROOKWOOD CASH INVESTMENT COMPARISON									
	Cash Investment per Unit						Increase	Increase in cash investment if variance not granted			
	Villa	wood ge pleted	Un	alnut Trace der nstruction	Bro	ookwoo	d	25.227.332	od Partial nce with current	Brookwo Complia SC	ood Full ince with Current
N^^ Cash Investment	\$	7,530,000	\$	4,399,500	\$5	5,000,00	0	\$	6,953,000	\$	6,254,000
Number Of Units		192		93		10	16		88		71
Cash Investment / Unit	\$	39,219	\$	47,306	\$	47,17	0	s	79,011	\$	88,085
								Increase a	ver overage	Increase of	over overage
	\$	44,565	ave	e per unit					177%		198%

As can be seen from Table 2, which also shows some of National Church Residences' other central Ohio mid-market projects, the Preferred Alternative meets the \$50,000 requirement very closely. However, at \$79,011 and \$88,085 the Minimal Impact and No-Impact Alternative

scenarios represent a significant increase in the cash investment required by National Church Residences in order to meet commercial underwriting criteria. Moving forward under either of these scenarios would significantly impair the ability to meet the goal of serving as many seniors as possible.

The financial impact as a result from the reduction of units to the project in both the Minimal and No Impact Alternatives, include a loss of estimated annual return along with the inability to recover the cost of development infrastructure and construction. Additional site constraints also exist leading to higher-than-normal construction costs due to utility line relocation, building demolition and environmental remediation of hazardous materials. These additional site constraints make it even more critical to maximize the density of this project for these costs to be spread across more units thereby minimizing the impact.

3.0 PROPOSED MITIGATION

As required by the City of Columbus Stormwater Drainage Manual, adequate mitigation must be provided for any impacts within the SCPZ. Mitigation entails reserving additional undeveloped space along a stream as part of the SCPZ that is left in its natural state without any kind of regular maintenance. The SWDM requires that onsite mitigation for SCPZ disturbances be created at a 1:1 ratio. For offsite mitigation, the required ratio of mitigation to the amount of disturbance to a SCPZ varies depending on the location of the offsite mitigation. Offsite mitigation must be created at a 1.5:1 ratio if located on an adjacent site, 2:1 ratio if located in the same watershed, 3:1 ratio if located in the same county, and 5:1 ratio if located in a contiguous county. The SCPZ encroachments for this project will be offset utilizing offsite mitigation only.

3.1 MITIGATION PLAN

As noted previously, the Preferred Alternative will involve 0.62 acres of disturbance to the SCPZ which will require mitigation. It is the preference of the City of Columbus that mitigation occur on the same site as the SCPZ disturbance, or as close as possible if the onsite mitigation is not feasible. The feasibility of onsite mitigation was first considered to attempt to meet the City of Columbus' preference and to minimize the total required area of mitigation. After reviewing both the existing and proposed site features, it was determined that onsite mitigation would not be feasible. The area to the south of the parking area on the east side of Bliss Run was first considered as a potential mitigation area. This area, however, is to be dedicated to Columbus Recreation and Parks Department as parkland, and thus cannot be used as a mitigation area. Being the only potential area for onsite mitigation, all mitigation must handled offsite. The location of the offsite mitigation has yet to be determined, as it is the intent of the project team to work with the City of Columbus to determine an acceptable location. The final amount of required offsite mitigation depends on the final location relative to the project site and the ratios listed above.

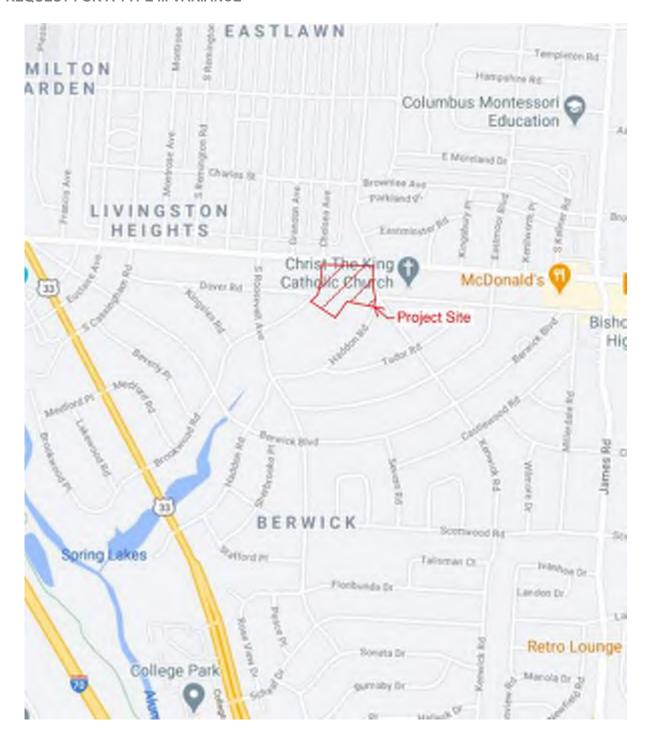
In addition to providing a mitigation area for the SCPZ encroachments, the SWDM requires that the mitigation plan address quality of the SCPZ and mitigation area. To address water quality of

the SCPZ, any trees that are to be removed will be replaced in the mitigation area. A tree survey will be performed for areas within the SCPZ where tree removal is necessary. In addition, all invasive species will be removed and replaced with native species. It should also be noted that the quality of the SCPZ on the east side of Bliss Run will automatically be improved with the proposed improvements, resulting from the removal of a significant amount of existing asphalt pavement.

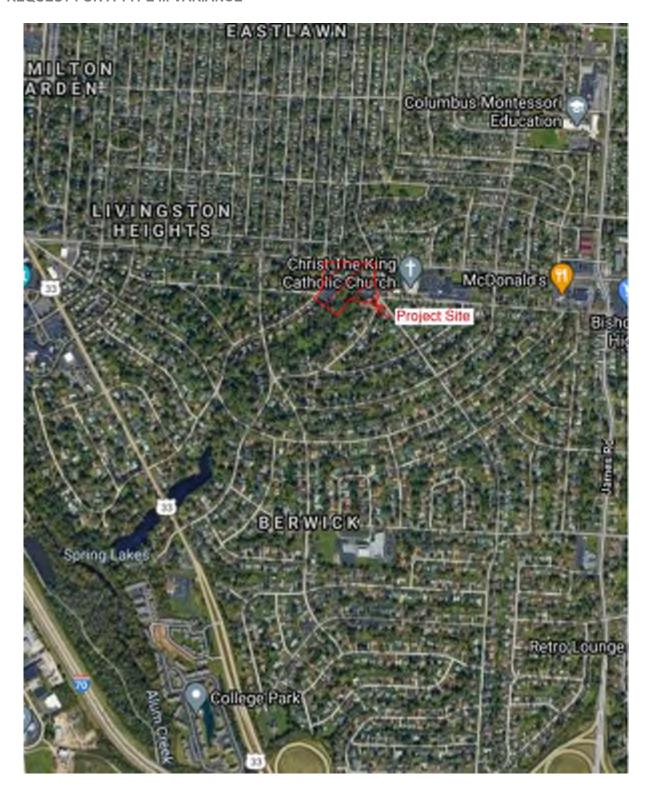
4.0 CONCLUSIONS

National Church Residences respectfully requests approval of the Type III variance for the Preferred Alternative for the Brookwood Apartments project. The City's SCPZ regulations are in place to protect the stream and adjacent riparian area, and ensure adequate water quality of the stream is maintained. The Preferred Alternative accomplishes these goals while still allowing for limited impacts within the SCPZ. The amount of impervious area within the SCPZ remains approximately the same, and a significant amount of impervious area is removed on the east side of Bliss Run. This restores a large portion of the SCPZ directly adjacent to the top of stream bank. Approval of the Type III variance for the Preferred Alternative will allow the amount of developable space and financial viability of the project to be maximized, while still providing adequate protection of the existing stream corridor. Overall, the project will provide a benefit to the community by creating new mid-market priced senior housing on a site that otherwise does not serve a purpose in the community.

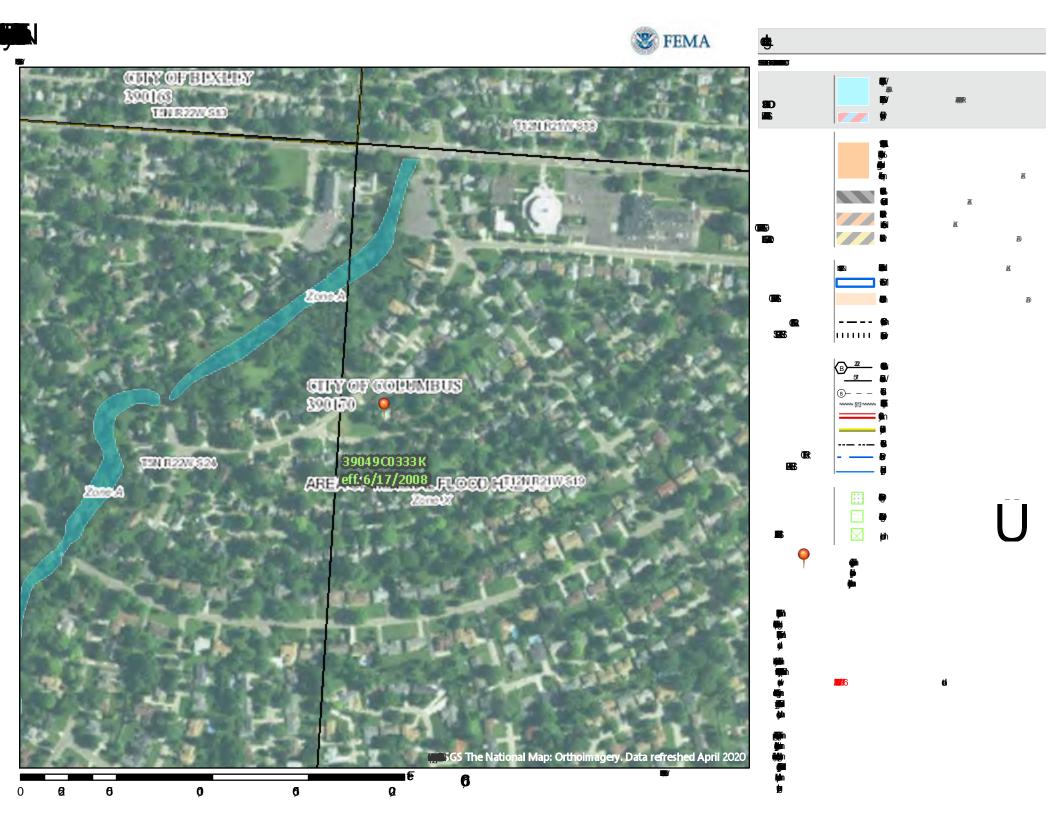
APPENDIX A PROJECT SITE DATA



Google Maps Image of Site Location



Google Aerial Image of Site Location





MAP LEGEND MAP INFORMATION The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at Area of Interest (AOI) С 1:15.800. Area of Interest (AOI) C/D Soils Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale. D Soil Rating Polygons Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause Not rated or not available Α misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil **Water Features** line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of A/D contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed Streams and Canals Transportation B/D Rails . . . Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements. Interstate Highways C/D Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service **US Routes** Web Soil Survey URL: D Major Roads Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857) Not rated or not available Local Roads Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts Soil Rating Lines Background distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Aerial Photography Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required. This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below. Soil Survey Area: Franklin County, Ohio Survey Area Data: Version 19, Jun 11, 2020 Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50.000 or larger. Not rated or not available Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Aug 4, 2014—Aug 27. 2014 **Soil Rating Points** The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background A/D imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident. B/D

Hydrologic Soil Group

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
BfB	Bennington-Urban land complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes	C/D	3.0	59.5%
CbC	Cardington-Urban land complex, 6 to 12 percent slopes		2.1	40.5%
Totals for Area of Intere	est	5.1	100.0%	

Description

Hydrologic soil groups are based on estimates of runoff potential. Soils are assigned to one of four groups according to the rate of water infiltration when the soils are not protected by vegetation, are thoroughly wet, and receive precipitation from long-duration storms.

The soils in the United States are assigned to four groups (A, B, C, and D) and three dual classes (A/D, B/D, and C/D). The groups are defined as follows:

Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.

Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

Group C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

Group D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

If a soil is assigned to a dual hydrologic group (A/D, B/D, or C/D), the first letter is for drained areas and the second is for undrained areas. Only the soils that in their natural condition are in group D are assigned to dual classes.

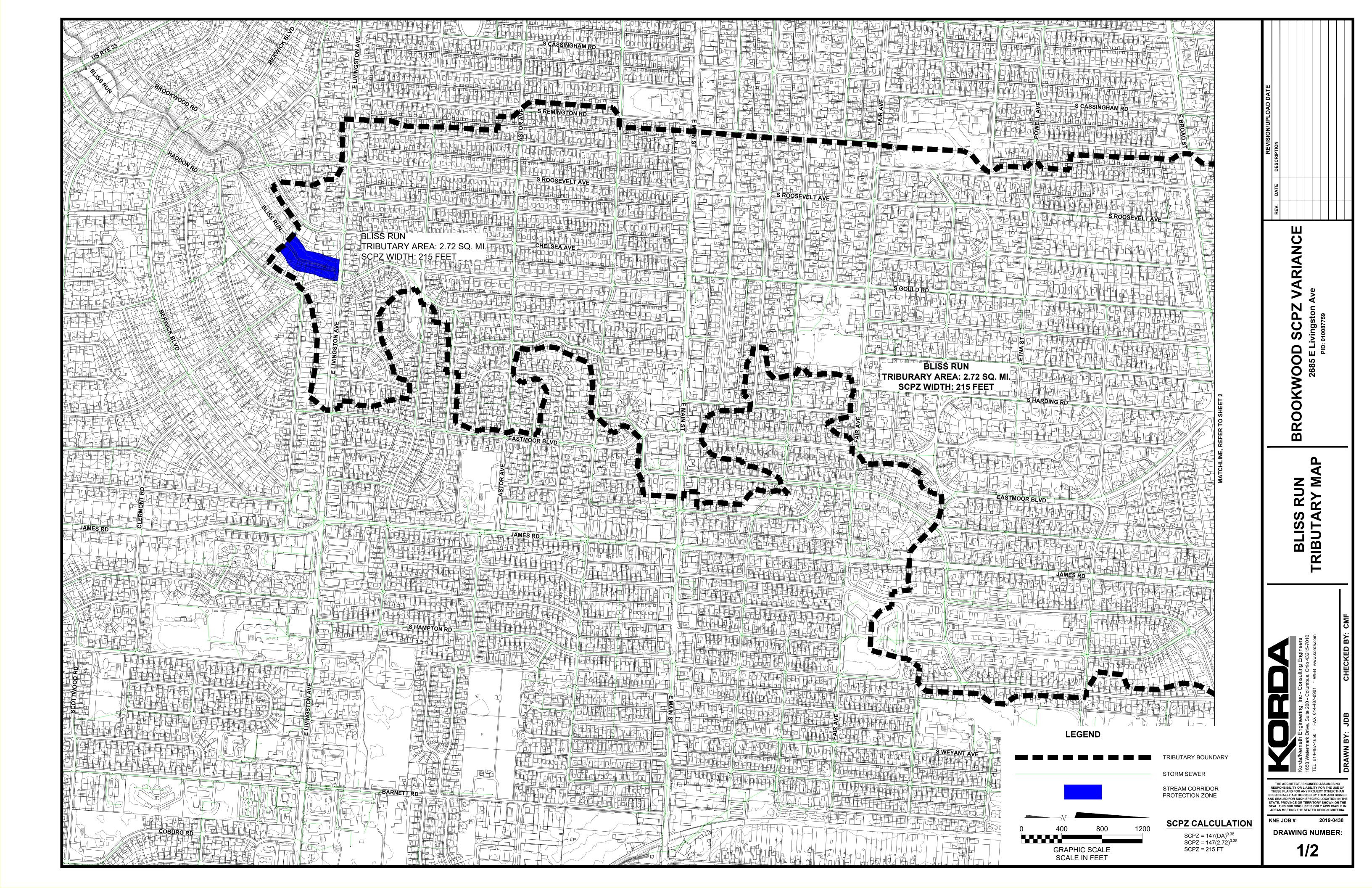
Rating Options

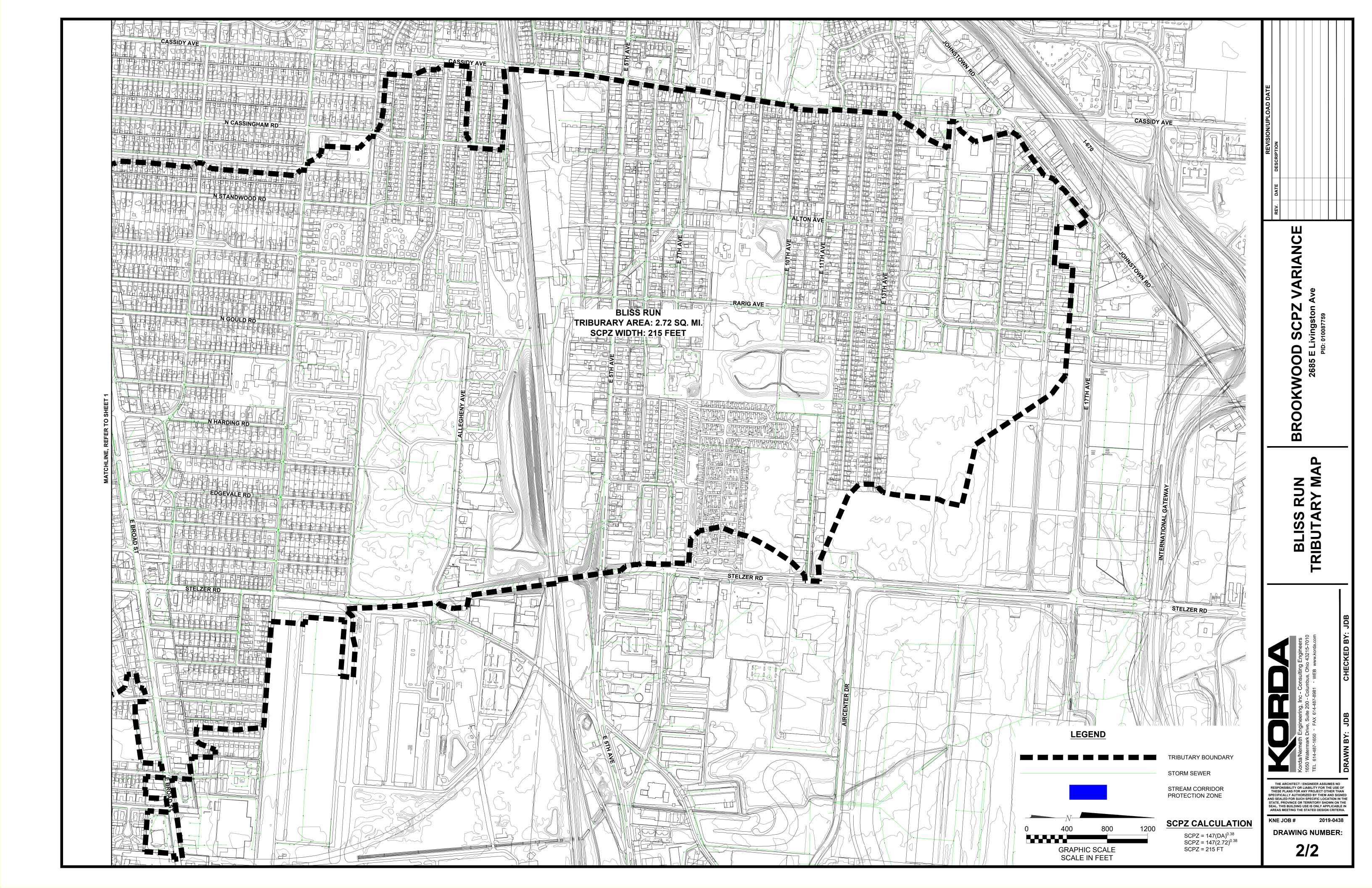
Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition
Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher

c		\cap I	IE	CT	EOD	Λ	TYPF	111	\/ / /	DI	A N	CE
г	~		-			-	ITEE		VA		Δ IM	

APPENDIX B TRIBUTARY AREA MAP & STREAM CORRIDOR PROTECTION ZONE CALCULATION





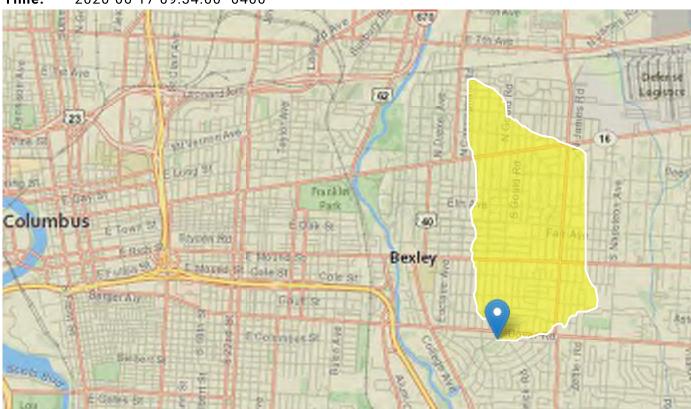
Bliss Run StreamStats Report

Region ID: OH

Workspace ID: 0H20200617133344263000

Clicked Point (Latitude, Longitude): 39.94638, -82.92568

Time: 2020-06-17 09:34:00 -0400



Basin Characteristics							
Parameter Code	Parameter Description	Value	Unit				
CSL1085LFP	Change in elevation divided by length between points 10 and 85 percent of distance along the longest flow path to the basin divide, LFP from 2D grid	8.64	feet per mi				
DRNAREA	Area that drains to a point on a stream	1.95	square miles				
FOREST	Percentage of area covered by forest	14.7	percent				
LAT_CENT	Latitude of Basin Centroid	39.9617	decimal degrees				

Parameter Code	Parameter Description	Value	Unit
LC11DEV	Percentage of developed (urban) land from NLCD 2011 classes 21-24	100	percent
LC11IMP	Average percentage of impervious area determined from NLCD 2011 impervious dataset	43.5	percent
LC92STOR	Percentage of water bodies and wetlands determined from the NLCD	0.17	percent
LFPLENGTH	Length of longest flow path	3.34	miles
LONG_CENT	Longitude Basin Centroid	82.9206	decimal degrees
OHREGA	Ohio Region A Indicator	1	dimensionless
OHREGC	Ohio Region C Indicator	0	dimensionless
PRECIP	Mean Annual Precipitation	39.3	inches
STREAM_VARG	Streamflow variability index as defined in WRIR 02-4068, computed from regional grid	0.6	dimensionless

Peak-Flow	Statistics	Parameters [Peak Flow Full Model Reg A SIR2019 5018]
-----------	------------	--

Parameter Code	Parameter Name	Value	Units	Min Limit	Max Limit
DRNAREA	Drainage Area	1.95	square miles	0.04	5989
OHREGC	Ohio Region C Indicator 1 if in C else 0	0	dimensionless	0	1
OHREGA	Ohio Region A Indicator 1 if in A else 0	1	dimensionless	0	1
CSL1085LFP	Stream Slope 10 and 85 Longest Flow Path	8.64	feet per mi	1.53	516
LC92STOR	Percent Storage from NLCD1992	0.17	percent	0	25.35

Peak-Flow Statistics Flow Report[Peak Flow Full Model Reg A SIR2019 5018]

PII: Prediction Interval-Lower, PIu: Prediction Interval-Upper, SEp: Standard Error of Prediction, SE: Standard Error (other -- see report)

Statistic	Value	Unit	PII	Plu	SEp
2 Year Peak Flood	146	ft^3/s	76.8	277	40.1

Statistic	Value	Unit	PII	Plu	SEp
5 Year Peak Flood	245	ft^3/s	135	446	37.2
10 Year Peak Flood	324	ft^3/s	177	592	37.6
25 Year Peak Flood	437	ft^3/s	237	805	38.1
50 Year Peak Flood	530	ft^3/s	284	989	37.8
100 Year Peak Flood	631	ft^3/s	334	1190	39.6
500 Year Peak Flood	896	ft^3/s	470	1710	40.3

Peak-Flow Statistics Citations

Koltun, G.F.,2019, Flood-frequency estimates for Ohio streamgages based on data through water year 2015 and techniques for estimating flood-frequency characteristics of rural, unregulated Ohio streams: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2019–5018, xx p. (https://dx.doi.org/10.3133/sir20195018)

Probability Statistics Parameters[P zero Flow 2012 5138]

Parameter Code	Parameter Name	Value	Units	Min Limit	Max Limit
DRNAREA	Drainage Area	1.95	square miles	1	1250
STREAM_VARG	Streamflow Variability Index from Grid	0.6	dimensionless	0.24	1.12

Probability Statistics Flow Report[Pzero Flow 2012 5138]

PII: Prediction Interval-Lower, PIu: Prediction Interval-Upper, SEp: Standard Error of Prediction, SE: Standard Error (other -- see report)

Statistic	Value	Unit	PC
Probability zero flow 1Day	0.05	dim	91
Probability zero flow 7Day	0.0225	dim	94
Probability zero flow 30Day	0.00106	dim	97

Probability Statistics Citations

Koltun, G.F., and Kula, S.P.,2013, Methods for estimating selected low-flow statistics and development of annual flow-duration statistics for Ohio: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2012–5138, 195 p. (http://pubs.usgs.gov/sir/2012/5138/)

Flow-Duration Statistics Parameters[Low Flow Region A 2012 5138]

Parameter Code	Parameter Name	Value	Units	Min Limit	Max Limit
DRNAREA	Drainage Area	1.95	square miles	1	1250
STREAM_VARG	Streamflow Variability Index from Grid	0.6	dimensionless	0.24	1.12

Flow-Duration Statistics Flow Report[Low Flow Region A 2012 5138]

PII: Prediction Interval-Lower, Plu: Prediction Interval-Upper, SEp: Standard Error of Prediction, SE: Standard Error (other -- see report)

Statistic	Value	Unit	SE
80 Percent Duration	0.144	ft^3/s	29.1

Flow-Duration Statistics Citations

Koltun, G.F., and Kula, S.P.,2013, Methods for estimating selected low-flow statistics and development of annual flow-duration statistics for Ohio: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2012–5138, 195 p. (http://pubs.usgs.gov/sir/2012/5138/)

Low-Flow Statistics Parameters[Low Flow Region A 2012 5138]

Parameter Code	Parameter Name	Value	Units	Min Limit	Max Limit
DRNAREA	Drainage Area	1.95	square miles	1	1250
STREAM_VARG	Streamflow Variability Index from Grid	0.6	dimensionless	0.24	1.12

Low-Flow Statistics Flow Report[Low Flow Region A 2012 5138]

PII: Prediction Interval-Lower, PIu: Prediction Interval-Upper, SEp: Standard Error of Prediction, SE: Standard Error (other -- see report)

Statistic	Value	Unit	SE
1 Day 10 Year Low Flow	0.0162	ft^3/s	53.1
7 Day 10 Year Low Flow	0.0217	ft^3/s	40
30 Day 10 Year Low Flow	0.036	ft^3/s	35.7
90 Day 10 Year Low Flow	0.0623	ft^3/s	29.8

Low-Flow Statistics Citations

Koltun, G.F., and Kula, S.P.,2013, Methods for estimating selected low-flow statistics and development of annual flow-duration statistics for Ohio: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2012–5138, 195 p. (http://pubs.usgs.gov/sir/2012/5138/)

Flow Percentile Statistics Parameters[Low Flow LatLE 41.2 wri02 4068]

Parameter Code	Parameter Name	Value	Units	Min Limit	Max Limit
DRNAREA	Drainage Area	1.95	square miles	0.12	7422
LC92STOR	Percent Storage from NLCD1992	0.17	percent	0	19
STREAM_VARG	Streamflow Variability Index from Grid	0.6	dimensionless	0.25	1.13
LAT_CENT	Latitude of Basin Centroid	39.9617	decimal degrees	38.68	41.2
LONG_CENT	Longitude of Basin Centroid	82.9206	decimal degrees	80.53	84.6

Flow Percentile Statistics Flow Report[Low Flow LatLE 41.2 wri02 4068]

PII: Prediction Interval-Lower, PIu: Prediction Interval-Upper, SEp: Standard Error of Prediction, SE: Standard Error (other -- see report)

Statistic	Value	Unit	SE	SEp
25th Percentile Flow	0.314	ft^3/s	29.2	29.2
50th Percentile Flow Median	0.796	ft^3/s	40.3	40.3
75th Percentile Flow	1.84	ft^3/s	47.9	47.9

Flow Percentile Statistics Citations

Koltun, G. F., and Whitehead, M. T.,2002, Techniques for Estimating Selected Streamflow Characteristics of Rural, Unregulated Streams in Ohio: U. S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 02-4068, 50 p (https://pubs.er.usgs.gov/publication/wri024068)

General Flow Statistics Parameters[Low Flow LatLE 41.2 wri02 4068]

Parameter				Min	Max
Code	Parameter Name	Value	Units	Limit	Limit

Parameter Code	Parameter Name	Value	Units	Min Limit	Max Limit
DRNAREA	Drainage Area	1.95	square miles	0.12	7422
LC92STOR	Percent Storage from NLCD1992	0.17	percent	0	19
STREAM_VARG	Streamflow Variability Index from Grid	0.6	dimensionless	0.25	1.13
LAT_CENT	Latitude of Basin Centroid	39.9617	decimal degrees	38.68	41.2

General Flow Statistics Flow Report[Low Flow LatLE 41.2 wri02 4068]

PII: Prediction Interval-Lower, PIu: Prediction Interval-Upper, SEp: Standard Error of Prediction, SE: Standard Error (other -- see report)

Statistic	Value	Unit	SE	SEp
Harmonic Mean Streamflow	0.167	ft^3/s	65.9	65.9

General Flow Statistics Citations

Koltun, G. F., and Whitehead, M. T.,2002, Techniques for Estimating Selected Streamflow Characteristics of Rural, Unregulated Streams in Ohio: U. S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 02-4068, 50 p (https://pubs.er.usgs.gov/publication/wri024068)

Annual Flow Statistics Parameters[Low Flow LatLE 41.2 wri02 4068]

Parameter Code	Parameter Name	Value	Units	Min Limit	Max Limit
DRNAREA	Drainage Area	1.95	square miles	0.12	7422
PRECIP	Mean Annual Precipitation	39.3	inches	34	43.2
LAT_CENT	Latitude of Basin Centroid	39.9617	decimal degrees	38.68	41.2

Annual Flow Statistics Flow Report[Low Flow LatLE 41.2 wri02 4068]

PII: Prediction Interval-Lower, PIu: Prediction Interval-Upper, SEp: Standard Error of Prediction, SE: Standard Error (other -- see report)

Statistic	Value	Unit	SE	SEp
Mean Annual Flow	2.1	ft^3/s	11.4	11.4

Annual Flow Statistics Citations

Koltun, G. F., and Whitehead, M. T.,2002, Techniques for Estimating Selected Streamflow Characteristics of Rural, Unregulated Streams in Ohio: U. S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 02-4068, 50 p (https://pubs.er.usgs.gov/publication/wri024068)

Monthly Flow Statistics Parameters[Low Flow LatLE 41.2 wri02 4068]

Parameter Code	Parameter Name	Value	Units	Min Limit	Max Limit
DRNAREA	Drainage Area	1.95	square miles	0.12	7422
LC92STOR	Percent Storage from NLCD1992	0.17	percent	0	19
PRECIP	Mean Annual Precipitation	39.3	inches	34	43.2
FOREST	Percent Forest	14.7	percent	0	99.1
LAT_CENT	Latitude of Basin Centroid	39.9617	decimal degrees	38.68	41.2
STREAM_VARG	Streamflow Variability Index from Grid	0.6	dimensionless	0.25	1.13

Monthly Flow Statistics Flow Report[Low Flow LatLE 41.2 wri02 4068]

PII: Prediction Interval-Lower, PIu: Prediction Interval-Upper, SEp: Standard Error of Prediction, SE: Standard Error (other -- see report)

Statistic	Value	Unit	SE	SEp
January Mean Flow	2.85	ft^3/s	16.6	16.6
February Mean Flow	3.69	ft^3/s	11.9	11.9
March Mean Flow	4.03	ft^3/s	14	14
April Mean Flow	3.79	ft^3/s	11.2	11.2
May Mean Flow	2.36	ft^3/s	19.5	19.5
June Mean Flow	1.45	ft^3/s	27	27
July Mean Flow	0.86	ft^3/s	28.2	28.2
August Mean Flow	0.648	ft^3/s	36.8	36.8
September Mean Flow	0.391	ft^3/s	43.6	43.6
October Mean Flow	0.367	ft^3/s	50.8	50.8
November Mean Flow	0.963	ft^3/s	37.5	37.5

Statistic	Value	Unit	SE	SEp
December Mean Flow	2.03	ft^3/s	21.8	21.8

Monthly Flow Statistics Citations

Koltun, G. F., and Whitehead, M. T.,2002, Techniques for Estimating Selected Streamflow Characteristics of Rural, Unregulated Streams in Ohio: U. S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 02-4068, 50 p

(https://pubs.er.usgs.gov/publication/wri024068)

USGS Data Disclaimer: Unless otherwise stated, all data, metadata and related materials are considered to satisfy the quality standards relative to the purpose for which the data were collected. Although these data and associated metadata have been reviewed for accuracy and completeness and approved for release by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), no warranty expressed or implied is made regarding the display or utility of the data for other purposes, nor on all computer systems, nor shall the act of distribution constitute any such warranty.

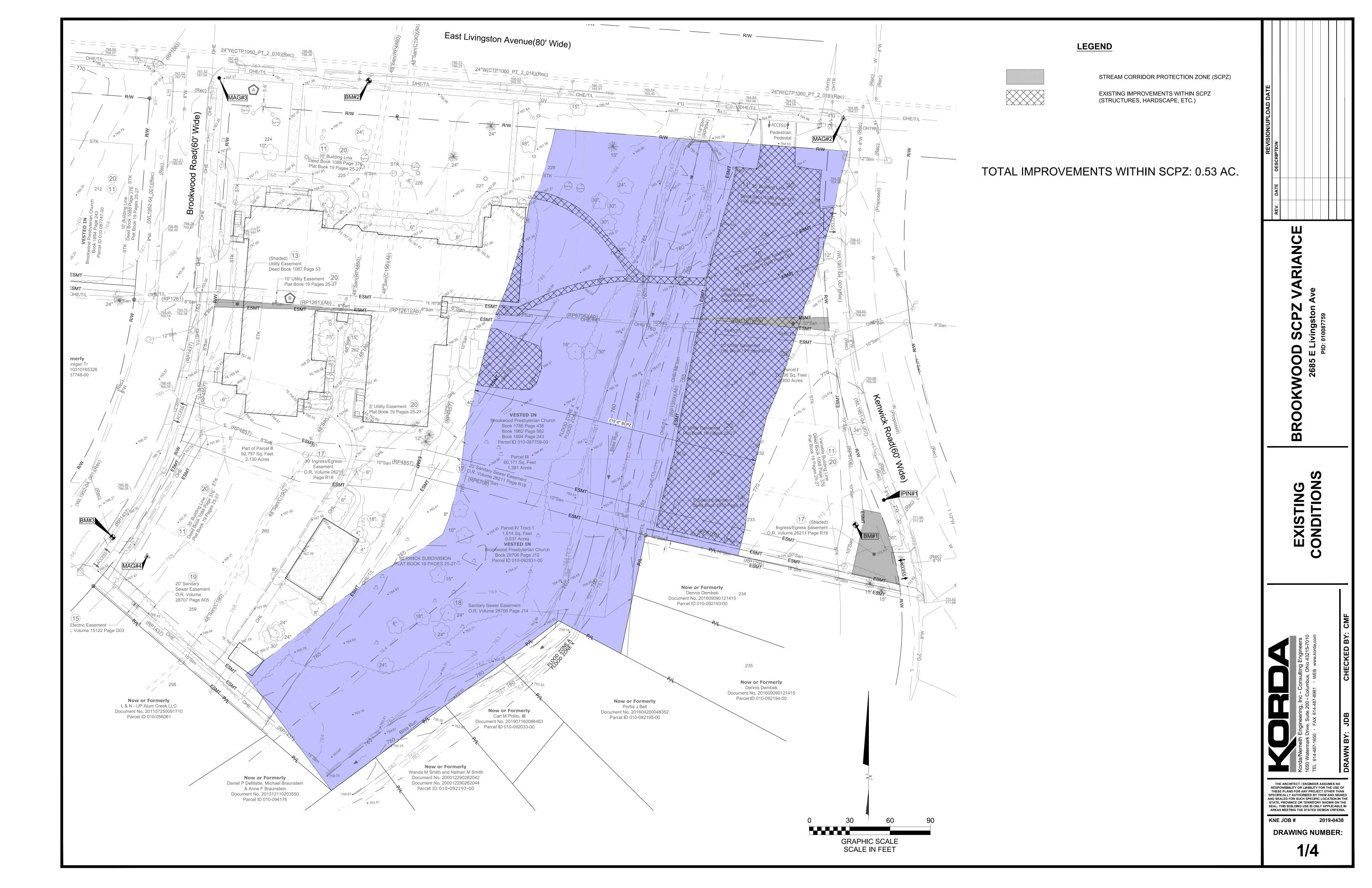
USGS Software Disclaimer: This software has been approved for release by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). Although the software has been subjected to rigorous review, the USGS reserves the right to update the software as needed pursuant to further analysis and review. No warranty, expressed or implied, is made by the USGS or the U.S. Government as to the functionality of the software and related material nor shall the fact of release constitute any such warranty. Furthermore, the software is released on condition that neither the USGS nor the U.S. Government shall be held liable for any damages resulting from its authorized or unauthorized use.

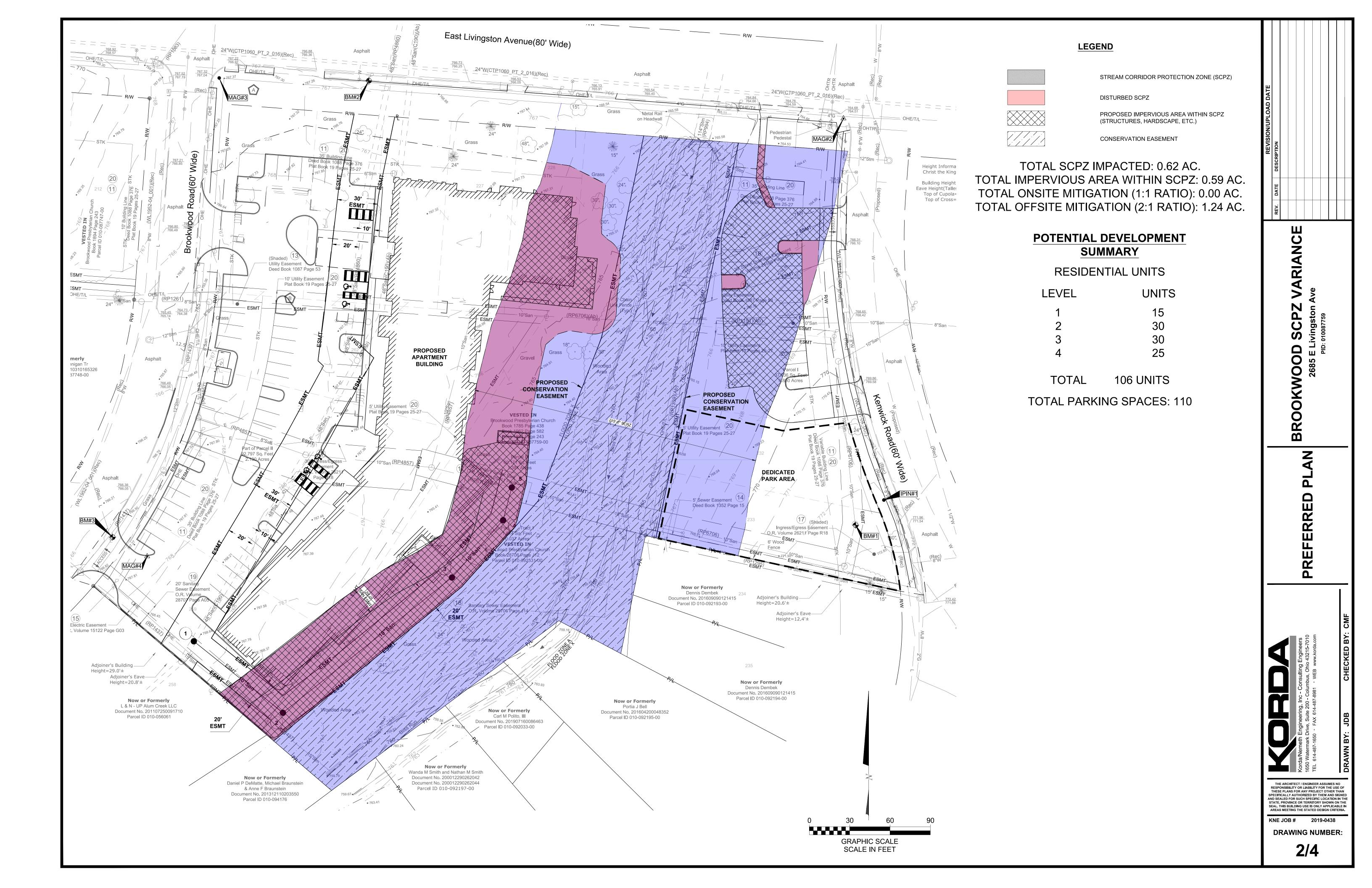
USGS Product Names Disclaimer: Any use of trade, firm, or product names is for descriptive purposes only and does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Government.

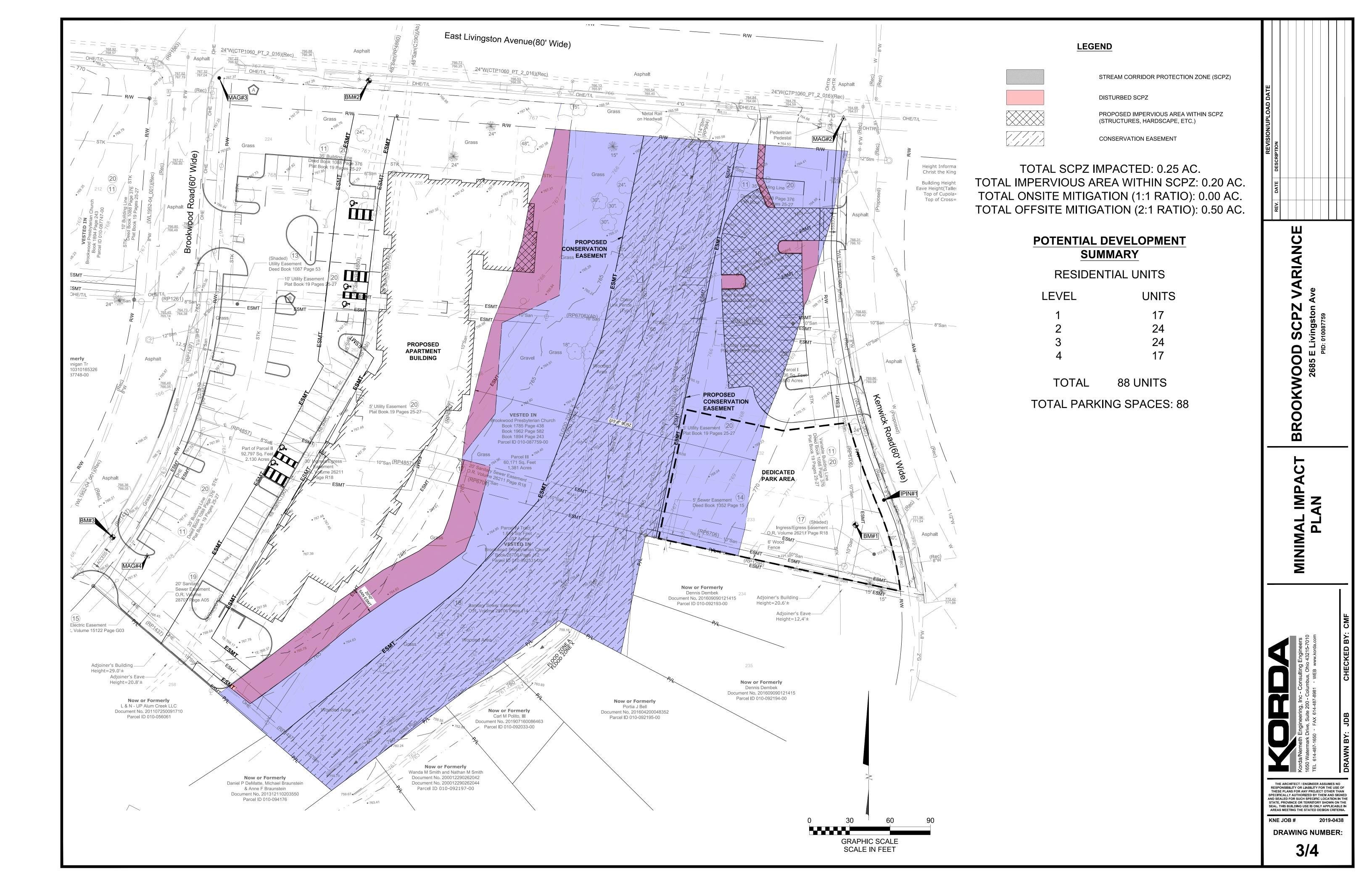
Application Version: 4.3.11

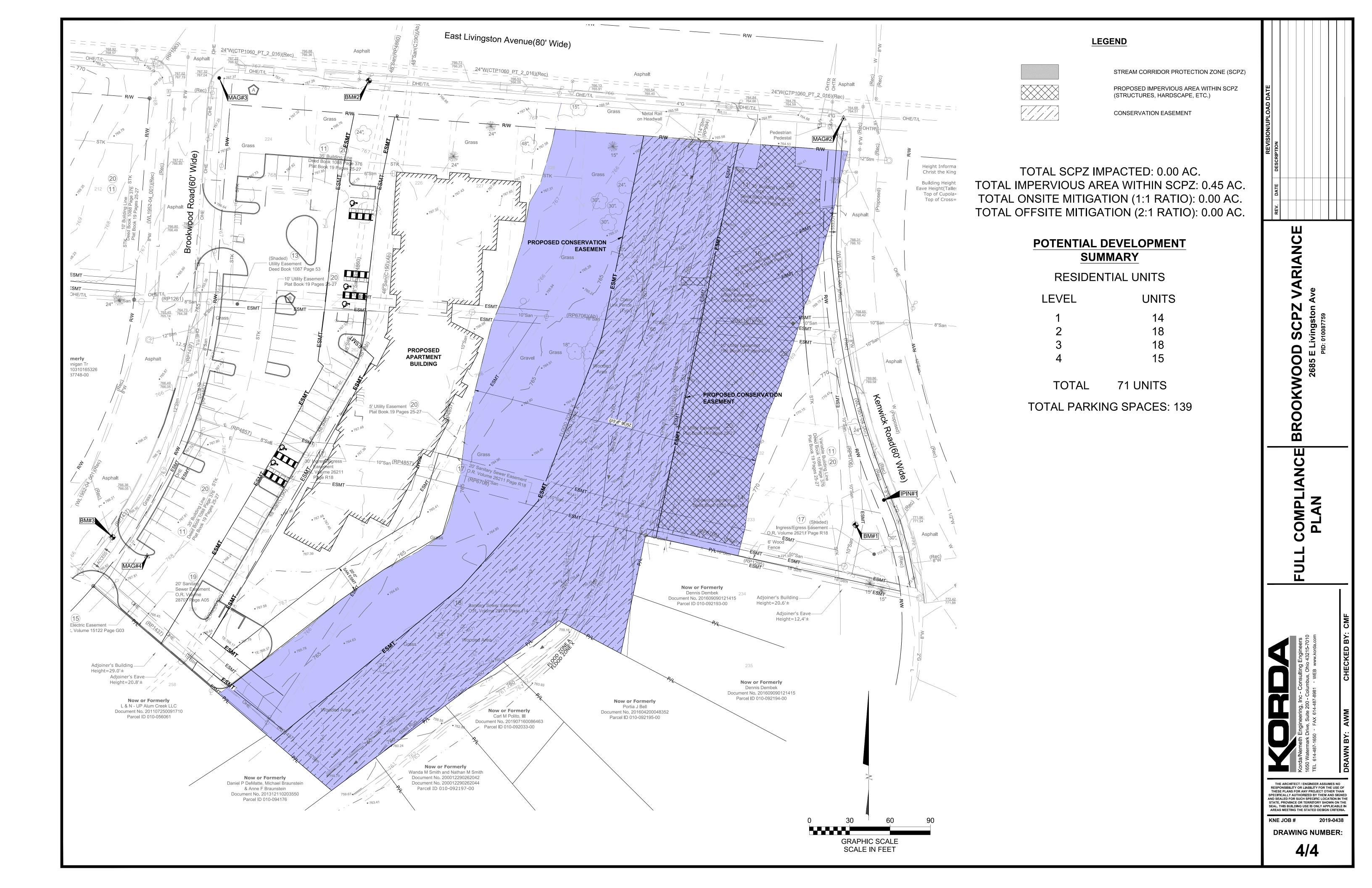
REQUEST	FOR	A	TYPE	Ш	VARIANCE

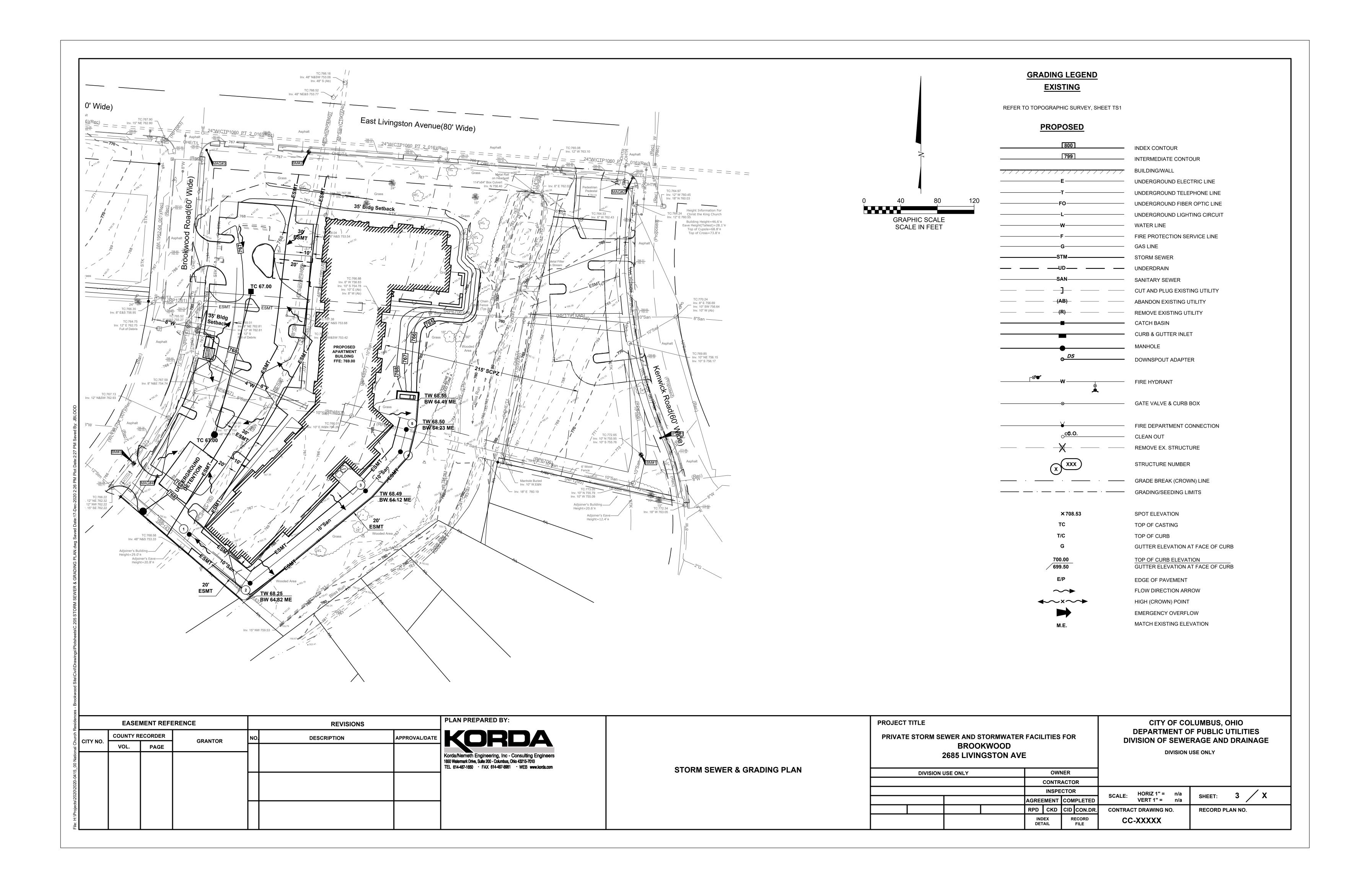
APPENDIX C DEVELOPMENT PLAN ALTERNATIVES & SCPZ MITIGATION EXHIBITS











11/19/2020

BROOKWOOD

2685 EAST LIVINGSTON AVE. COLUMBUS, OH

©2020 BY:

BERARDI + PARTNERS, INC. ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

THE ARRANGEMENTS DEPICTED HEREIN ARE THE SOLE PROPERTY OF BERARDI + PARTNERS, INC., ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS, AND MAY NOT BE

REPRODUCED WITHOUT ITS WRITTEN PERMISSION

AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE PROJECT AND SHALL NOTIFY THE ARCHITECT OF ANY ERRORS AND OMISSIONS SUBSEQUENTLY DISCOVERED IN

2. THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS ARE COMPRISED
OF THE DRAWINGS AND THE PROJECT MANUAL IN
THEIR ENTIRETY. THE INFORMATION IN THESE
DOCUMENTS IS DEPENDENT UPON AND
COMPLEMENTARY OF EACH OTHER.

SEPARATION OF THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS

DO SO AT THEIR OWN RISK AND EXPENSE.
3. ADDITIONALLY, SEE GENERAL INFORMATION ON

4. THE CLIENT ACKNOWLEDGES THE CONSULTANTS

(ARCHITECT) DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATION, INCLUDING ALL DOCUMENTS ON ELECTRONIC MEDIA AS INSTRUMENTS OF THE CONSULTANTS (ARCHITECT) PROFESSIONAL SERVICE. THE

CLIENT SHALL NOT REUSE OR MAKE OR PERMIT TO BE MADE ANY MODIFICATION TO THE DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION OF THE

CONSULTANT (ARCHITECT). THE CLIENT AGREES TO WAIVE ANY CLAIM AGAINST THE CONSULTANT (ARCHITECT) ARISING FROM ANY UNAUTHORIZED

TRANSFER, REUSE OR MODIFICATION OF THE

OF DATA CONTAINED HEREIN. ANY USE OR REUSE OF ORIGINAL OR ALTERED CADD DESIGN

MATERIALS BY THE USER OR OTHER PARTIES

WITHOUT THE REVIEW AND WRITTEN APPROVAL

OF THE ARCHITECT SHALL BE AT THE SOLE RISK OF THE USER. FURTHERMORE, USER AGREES TO

DAMAGES, LOSSES, EXPENSES, AND ATTORNEY 'S

DEFEND, INDEMNIFY, AND HOLD ARCHITECT HARMLESS FROM ALL CLAIMS, INJURIES,

FEES ARISING OUT OF THE MODIFICATION OR

6. THESE DRAWINGS AS PART OF THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS ARE DIAGRAMMATIC AND ARE NOT

INTENDED TO DEFINE EXACT QUANTITIES,

OTHER APPLICABLE CODE REQUIREMENTS
SHALL BE VERIFIED BY AND ARE THE SOLE

RESPONSIBILITY OF THIS CONTRACTOR. ANY

INFORMATION WHICH DIRECTLY CONFLICTS WITH

ANY OF THESE CODES OR ANY DISCREPANCIES FOUND IN THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS SHALL BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE PROJECT

SCHEMATIC

DATE:

PROJECT #:

LOCATIONS OR CODIFIED REQUIREMENTS. THE DRAWINGS SHALL NOT BE SCALED. EXACT STATE AND LOCAL CODE REQUIREMENTS AND

REUSE OF THESE MATERIALS.

DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS.
5. ARCHITECT CANNOT WARRANT THE ACCURACY

SHALL NOT BE PERMITTED. IF THE CONTRACTOR

CHOOSES TO SEPARATE THE DOCUMENTS, THEY

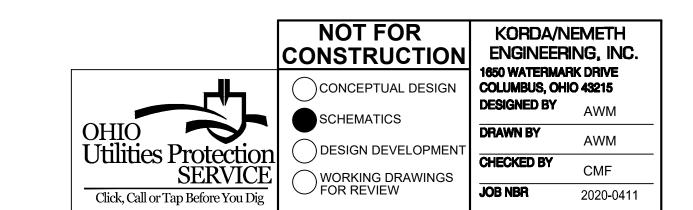
1. ALL BIDDERS SHALL VISIT THE SITE AND BECOME FAMILIAR W/ THE EXISTING CONDITIONS

THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS.

"A0" SHEETS.

STORM SEWER & GRADING PLAN

C.205



APPENDIX D EXISTING SITE PHOTOS



View of Parking Lot on East side of Bliss Run Facing Southwest



View of Sidewalk Leading to Bridge Facing East



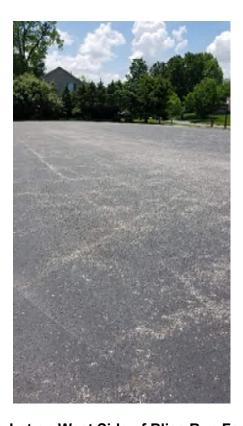
View of Playground Facing Southwest



View of Lawn Facing South



View of Parking Lot and Pavilion Facing East



View of Parking Lot on West Side of Bliss Run Facing Southwest



View of Shed Run Facing South



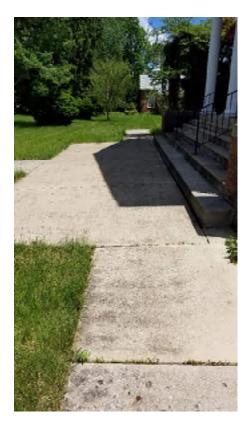
View of Church Along Brookwood Rd Facing North



View of Sidewalk Along Brookwood Rd Facing South



View of Front Door on E Livingston Facing Southeast



View of Sidewalk and Lawn on North Side of Building Facing East



View of Sidewalk Leading to Bridge Facing East



View of Collapsed Bridge Facing West



View of Bliss Run Culvert at E Livingstone Ave