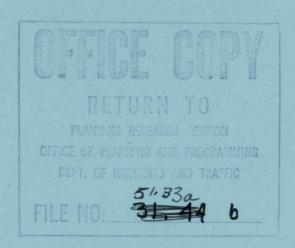
## GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS AND TRAFFIC

In the Matter of:

H. STREET GRADE SEPARATION



Wednesday, June 23, 1971
Washington, D. C.

WARD & PAUL, INC.

410 FIRST STREET, S. E. WASHINGTON, D. C. 20003

(202) 544-6000

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8	Savarin Dining Room Union Station
9	First and Massachusetts Avenue, N.E.
10	Washington, D. C.
11	Wednesday, June 23, 1971
12	The above-entitled matter came on for hearing, pur-
13	suant to notice, at 7:30 p.m.
94	BEFORE:
15	JAMES P. ALEXANDER, Director, District of Columbia Office of Community Services
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#### PROCEEDINGS

and gentlemen. If I'm pushing too hard on this microphone, let me know and I'll soften my voice or if you can't hear, also tell me. If you'll please be seated, the hearing is called to order. I am James T. Alexander, Director, District of Columbia Office of Community Services. I am designated by the Mayor to preside at this combined Highway Corridor and Design Public Hearing.

The hearing is being conducted to consider the need and alternative designs for a replacement of the underpass on H Street, N.E. between First and Second Streets. The underpass separates H Street from the railroad tracks of the Washington 'Terminal Company.

The Public Hearing will be held in accordance with Title 7, D. C. Code, Title 23, U. S. Code, Section 128, and U. S. Department of Transportation Policy and Procedure Memorandum 20-8 dated January 14, 1969.

In my capacity as presiding officer, I wish to remind you of the intended purposes for Highway Public Hearings. These hearings are held to:

1. Ensure that an opportunity is afforded for effective participation by interested persons in the process of determining the need for, the location of, and the major design
features of Federal-aid highways.

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2. Provide a public forum that affords a full opportunity for presenting views on alternate highway locations and on major design features including the social, economic and environmental effects of each alternative.

With regard to the H Street project, location is not a consideration because the Departmentof Highways and Traffic is concerned
with the replacement of an obsolete facility. A combined Corridor and Design Public Hearing is being held, therefore, for the
purpose of documenting your views on both the need for a replacement facility and the alternative designs that could be
employed in a new grade separation.

Notification of this hearing was published in local and regional newspapers -- The Washington Daily News, The Washington Post, The Evening and Sunday Star and the Afro-American. A copy of the legal notice, a certified list of the newspapers that carried the notice, and specific publication dates will be entered into the record at this time. Notification of this hearing was accomplished also through approximately 300 direct mailings of the notice to other local news media; to professional and civic associations, to government agencies, and to individuals thought to have an interest in the project.

As provided for in the hearing notice, a witness list has been prepared from names submitted to the Executive Secretary.

Office of the Commissioner, D. C. The names of persons and

organizations were placed on the list in that order. All others wishing to be heard will follow witnesses on the list. I might interject at this time that anybody who is not on the list and wishes to be added to the schedule of witnesses can do so by contacting Mr. Mike Hartman, who shortly will be sitting in the unoccupied chair at that far, right-hand red table over there. Mr. Hartman will be there.

Written statements may be submitted for inclusion in the record on or before Friday, July 9, 1971, at 5:00p.m. Such statements will be received by the Executive Secretary to the Commissioner of the District of Columbia, in Room 528 of the District Building.

A stenographic record is being made of this proceeding. Copies of the transcript may be purchased from the
reporter, whose name and address will be furnished to you upon
request directed to me or the Department of Highways and Traffic

Although it is not my responsibility to make a decision as to the type of structure that is to be recommended for approval, it is my responsibility to see that this hearing is conducted in a fair, orderly, and efficient manner. Only in this way will the responsible officials have a complete and accurate record upon which to base their decision.

I wish to reiterate that your views are ernestly solicited. They will be considered in establishing the need for this highway improvement and in selecting a final design.

You need not limit yourself to the alternative designs developed by the Department of Highways and Traffic. It is appropriate for you to propose other designs as well.

If the hearing is not completed by midnight tonight,

I will resume the hearing tomorrow evening at 7:30 p.m. in
this building.

The first witness is Mr. Leonard A. DeGast, Assistant Director, Office of Planning and Programming, D. C. Department of Highways and Traffic.

And if I can get away from the written statement for one moment, I hope that throughout this evening we can keep on the schedule of the scheduled speakers, and at the same time not be too concerned about the time constraints that have been indicated, because we do want to hear and we want people to be free to question and to raise additional points.

Mr. DeGast.

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MR. DEGAST: Good evening ladies and gentlemen. I
am Leonard A. DeGast, Assistant Director for the Office of
Planning and Programming of the District of Columbia Department
of Highways and Traffic. I hope that I can be as informative
as possible in explaining to you the need for replacing the
H Street underpass and the two designs we have developed for
your consideration. I will be brief in view of the availability
of our information booklet a month in advance of this hearing.
I hope you found it convenient to obtain a copy from either

our main office or here at Union Station last week. Additional copies are available here tonight.

First, I will describe the existing conditions.

The viaduct was completed in 1907. It has been in continuous service for 63 years. Each day it carries hundreds of trains over the thousands of cars and pedestrians that use H Street.

Annual inspection by the Department indicates general deterioration of the structure. Water leakage through cracks in the walls and decks is causing the corrosion of structural steel and, during winter months, the buildup of precarious ice masses on the walls and ceiling. The picture taken in January, 1971 shows this condition.

Please allow me to quote a few remarks from the Department's annual inspection report.

It says that in the north abutment, "all the concrete bearing stones between the two entrances are cracked vertically and horizontally directly under the floor beams. There is one full-height vertical crack and a number of smaller vertical and horizontal cracks throughout the face."

In the steelwork, it is reported, "there is from 30 percent to 100 percent loss of section in the top flanges of 10 stringers at the bearing points. There is from 70 percent to 100 percent loss of section in the bottom flanges of 17 stringers at the bearings."

With regard to the south abutment, "there are several larger vertical and horizontal cracks in the face, come of which have heavy water leakage and there are signs of general disintegration throughout."

In describing the columns, the report says, "there is heavy corrosion along the box girders for their entire length. This condition is being caused by heavy water seepage through the deck. There is heavy corrosion and scaling in all steel in the bearing area. The end corner plates in most columns are bent due to rust formation."

Ladies and gentlemen, this is just a sample of this 15 page report.

Insufficient lighting in the underpass requires motorists to use headlights night and day. This condition is worsened by almost no light reflection from the walls and ceiling making stalled vehicles or jaywalkers or other obstacles difficult to see. The two rows of columns, dividing the underpass into three sections, make the tunnel lights and oncoming auto headlights look like they are being turned on and off in rapid succession. This makes visibility even worse.

Certainly a pedestrian does not feel very secure in the dark, damp and sometimes icy underpass. But these are the conditions under which the existing facility is used. We believe that there is, therefore, an urgent need to build a modern, safe facility in the best interests of pedestrians

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and motorists alike.

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Now let me discuss the alternate design proposals.

We have studied a variety of possibilities. From among these, the Department has identified two feasible designs—an underpass and an overpass. Since either alternative is implementable, the final selection must be based on a comparison of the benefits and requirements of each. We are asking you to assist in this assessment. Obviously, both alternatives will link the areas to the east and west of the Washington Terminal Company tracks. On the other hand, only one of the two designs will accommodate a new bus terminal at the proposed National Visitor Center. There are other considerations as well.

The underpass design alternative retains the existing relationship between street and railroad—that is, the elevations of the railroad and street remain essentially as they are. This design permits continued use of all other existing streets and intersections in the vicinity of the project.

Actual construction limits are First Street, N. E. and Second Street, N. E. The width includes six traffic lanes separated by a median and sidewalks on each side. No right-of-way purchases are required with this plan.

One major drawback of the underpass design is inaccessibility to the inter-city bus terminal planned in conjunction with the National Visitor Center. The Visitor Center is envisioned as a major terminal where people can easily transfer from intercity buses and trains to local buses, Metro service and taxis.

Better coordination of transportation modes, particularly the several forms of public transportation, is
absolutely necessary in our city if government, business, and
tourist activities are to grow as anticipated. Because it
is impractical to build bus ramps from the underpass, implementation of this alternative will result in the elimination
of a much needed union bus terminal from the Visitor Center
Plan. Worse than that, loss of the bus terminal will handicap
our efforts to better integrate public transportation services
in the city.

Now lets look at the overpass alternate. This plan places H Street on a bridge above the Washington Terminal Company railroad facilities. First Street, N. E. and Second Street, N. E. are bridged by the ramped approaches to the overpass. This design alternative, therefore, assures continued use of all existing streets, but the intersections of H Street with First and Second Streets are replaced by grade separations. The extent of actual construction is from North Capitol Street to Third Street, N. E.

Access to the combined National Visitor and Transportation Center is a significant attribute of the overpass design. The design permits the operation of buses, as well as

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automobiles, into the Center from the overpass alternate. The design also facilitates an escalator connection and moving sidewalk for Metro patrons wishingto transfer to and from bus routes on H Street.

But this, incidentally, would also be true if the underpass alternative were selected.

The proposed overpass is wide enough to accommodate turn slots so that through traffic can move freely over the structure.

To gain the advantages of the overpass, however, property acquisition is required because the height will prohibit continued access from H Street to several abutting properties.

On the north side of H Street between North Capitol and First, three buildings are affected -- the National Savings and Trust Company, Quinn Patent Drawing Service, Inc., and the Northeast Capitol Auto Wash, Inc. Two vacant parcels with 156 foot frontages and one parcel leased to the Ken Jones Corporation with a 40 foot frontage are also affected. Access to the 801 North Capitol Street Office Building will remain.

On the opposite side of H Street to the south, the impact is not as severe. The motorcycle shop and the liquor store now located there are not permanent tenants and will be relocated in the future in any case as part of the Urban Renewal Plan.

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On the south side of H Street (between Second and Third Streets, N. E.), 14 row houses and one gas station will lose access to H Street. The Little Sisters of the Poor Nursing Home will be minimally affected by the overpass design.

I want to emphasize that the Department of Highways and Traffic is committed to the policy of withholding all property acquisition until each property owner and tenant is assured of quarters meeting health and safety standards and comparable to his vacated premises. This policy is without exception. We are especially pleased to administer a relocation program that authorizes financial compensation for virtually every cost associated with moving. If the overpass alternative becomes the approved design, a complete relocation plan will be developed by the Redevelopment Land Agency prior to any property acquisition. Relocation will be discussed in further detail by an RLA representative following my presentation.

The social, economic and environmental effects of rebuilding the H Street grade separation deserve the utmost consideration. We have spelled out the results of our analyses in the information booklet.

Certainly, safer conditions for pedestrians and motorists will result. Modernizing this facility will not conflict with efforts to rejuvenate H Street corridor activity—indeed, it should complement these efforts. Our traffic

both local traffic and intercity traffic destined to the

Visitor Center. We look very expectantly toward virtually

clean-air vehicles from the assembly lines at about the same

time the H Street project could be finished—around 1975—

either alternative is a four and one-half year job. We are

not quite as confident about the reduction of noise levels

in the future, but Federal government studies corrently under
way promise some heretofore non-existent noise standards.

They will probably be applicable to our highway facilities as

well as to vehicles. To the extent they apply, and as tech
nology permits during our design process, we will undertake

measures to reduce traffic noises.

As reflected in our information booklet, both alternatives involve the detouring of traffic while construction is underway. We know that overpass construction will limit detours to not more than three years—perhaps less time if we can work out the appropriate construction stages during the final design.

The estimated cost of the underpass is \$3.6 million more than for the overpass. But our Federal-aid funds would cover the entire cost of the underpass whereas the District's Highway Fund would have to underwrite an estimated \$700,000 share of the right-of-way cost to build the overpass.

All other

I wish to re-emphasize Mr. Alexander's request for your comments and for any design variations you may wish to present at this time. The Department will analyze the complete hearing transcript in selecting the type of grade separation for which we will prepare construction plans. Your testimony will involve you in the process of determining the major design features of the replacement H Street grade separation.

Our choice for this project, based on transcript evaluation and information assembled from other sources, will be announced in local newspapers at the same time we submit our recommendation to the Federal Highway Administration. It is only after approval by that agency of the U. S. Government that final plans can be prepared.

The Public Hearing Information H Street Grade Separation booklet, which addresses in detail the preliminary plans and profiles of the two alternatives, will be inserted into the record at this time.

#### PERTINENT INFORMATION AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION AND COPYING

#### Brochures

- Public Hearing Information H Street Grade Separation. D. C. Department of Highways and Traffic, 1971.
- 2. Relocation Information for Residents located on Highway Projects
  in the District of Columbia. D. C. Department of
  Highways and Traffic and Redevelopment Land Agency, 1970.
- 3. Relocation Information for Business and Non-Profit Organizations

  Located on Highway Projects in the District of Columbia.

  D. C. Department of Highways and Traffic and Redevelopment
  Land Agency, 1970.

#### Reports

- 4. The Feasibility of a Combined Intercity Bus and Rail Terminal

  At the National Visitor Center. The Offices of
  Seymour Auerbach, A.I.A., June 19, 1970.
- 5. Union Station Transportation Center Study. Conklin & Rossant, October 29, 1970.
- 6. Report to Model Cities Committee Regarding H Street at National
  Visitor Center. D. C. Department of Highways and Traffic,
  Response to questions of meeting on July 1, 1970.
- 7. Impact of Parking and Union Bus Facilities at National Visitor
  Center. Alan M. Voorhees & Associates, Inc., October 1969.
- 8. Annual Bridge Inspection Report. D. C. Department of Highways and Traffic, February 3, 1967.
- 9. <u>Urban Renewal Plan for the H Street Urban Renewal Area</u>. National Capital Planning Commission, June 25, 1970.
- 10. The National Register of Historic Places 1969. United States

  Department of the Interior, National Park Service,
  Washington, D. C., 1969.
- 11. <u>Urban Renewal Plan for Northeast Urban Renewal Area Project No. 1.</u>
  D. C. Redevelopment Land Agency, October 10, 1963.

#### Letters, Memoranda, Statements and Transcripts

- 12. Recommendations of District of Columbia Model Cities Commission.
  Physical Planning Standing Committee, June 2, 1970.
- 13. Letters Reflecting Community Participation. Model Cities Commission to District of Columbia Government and National Capital Planning Commission, June 4, 1970.
- 14. Correspondence between Department of the Interior and Department of Transportation regarding Visitor Center. January 27, 1970.
- 15. Authorization for Preliminary Engineering for Survey and Plan Preparation. Department of Transportation to D. C. Department of Highways and Traffic, April 23, 1964.
- 16. Approval of a Revision of a Federal-Aid Secondary Highway System in the District of Columbia. Bureau of Public Roads to D. C. Department of Highways and Traffic, November 1, 1961.
- 17. Questions and Answers, National Visitors Center Plans. National Capital Planning Commission and Community.
- 18. Correspondence between the Washington Terminal Company and the District of Columbia. January 23, 1970.
- 19. Correspondence between National Capital Planning Commission and Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority regarding issues involving Metro Station with entrances from H Street. May 14, 1970.

#### Guidelines

- 20. A Policy on Arterial Highways in Urban Areas. American Association of State Highway Officials, 1957.
- 21. Clean Air Amendment of 1970
- 22. Control of Air Pollution from New Motor Vehicles and New Motor

  Vehicle Engines. Department of Health, Education and
  Welfare, 1968.
- 23. Relocation Assistance and Payments (IM 80-1-68). U. S. Department of Transportation and Federal Highway Administration, 1968.

- 24. Public Hearings and Location Approval (PPM 20-8). U. S. Department of Transportation and Federal Highway Administration, 1969.
- 25. Federal Laws, Regulations and Material Relating to the Federal
  Highway Administration. U. S. Department of Transportation
  and Federal Highway Administration, 1970.
- 26. National Visitor Center Facilities Act of 1968.

#### Displays for Public Inspection

- 27. National Visitor Center Model.
- 28. Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority Rapid Transit
  Development Program. General Plan.

Exhibits placed to my right. They are large-scale drawings of the exhibits found in the information booklet with a bit of dressing up to help you to understand them better. Now, if you should have questions concerning any of these exhibits, I or members of my staff, Mr. Hartman, Mr. Cornwell will be happy to respond, hopefully to your satisfaction. Thank you.

T assume you will be standing by. For the benefit of those who came in late, I might point out that we have on the agenda right now one more government witness and nine public witnesses who indicated a desire to make statements earlier.

Anybody who desires to make a statement tonight or to raise questions tonight only needs to check in with Mr. Mike Hartman at the far red table, and it will be on a first-come first-serve basis added to the list we presently have. Other persons who still desire to put in additional written statements may submit them onor before Friday, July 9.

The next witness is Mr. James A. Brown, and he will speak with Mr. Larry Press in tandem, representing RLA view-points at this time. Will you please be seated in front of me and as a matter of sequence, gentlemen?

Mr. Press.

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MR. PRESS: Mr. Chairman, I am Lawre ce Press, Director of the Redevelopment Land Agency's Office of Planning

and Design and I have a statement on behalf of the Agency concerning the impact of the proposed H Street Grade Separation on the abutting urban renewal projects - the Northeast Urban Renewal Area Project No. 1, to the west of the railroad tracks, and the H Street Northeast Urban Renewal Area to the east of the tracks.

The public documents provided by the D. C. Highway

Department show that the construction of an H Street Grade

Separation or Ramp rather than the rebuilding of the existing

H Street tunnel would result in lower construction costs and

also provide a means of auto and bus access to the north end

of the parking garage which is to be built in conjunction with

the National Visitor's Center to be located at Union Station.

We have reviewed the materials and discussed the proposal and its effect on these projects with the Highway Department and find that the proposed H Street Ramp would cause two major, but not necessarily insurmountable, problems with respect to the Northeast No. 1 Urban Renewal Area. The first issue would be the need to modify the Urban Renewal Plan to carry out the Ramp proposal and the timing of such a Plan change. The second roblem deals with the disposition of those properties in the Northeast No. 1 project that will have to be acquired by the Highway Department in order to carry out the Ramp proposal.

It should be noted that the alternative proposal the rebuilding of the existing H Street underpass - would have
no direct impact on abutting land uses and consequently would
cause no major problems for the Agency in carrying out these
renewal programs.

the Department of Highways and Traffic, implementation of the overpass alternative would affect five property owners along the north side of H Street in the Northeast No. 1 Urban Renewal Area. The properties in question are (1) the Small-Chatelain Office Building; (2) the National Savings and Trust Company Bank; (3) the Quinn Patent Drawing Service, Inc., Building; (4) the Northeast Capitol Auto Car Wash; and (5) the Ken Jones Corporation. Of these, only the Small-Chatelain Building would remain, although it would probably be necessary to modify access to its parking facilities either from H Street or North Capitol Street.

The Small-Chatelain Building, the bank building, and the Quinn building were constructed on the building line. The car-wash building is set back about 20 feet from the building line. Ken-Jones Food Service has not yet started construction. The proposed ramp would occupy the entire right-of-way space up to the front of the bank and Quinn's and eliminate their existing access from H Street. In the case of the Small-Chatelain building, the ramp would begin approximately at the

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eastern wall of the building and be elevated at a grade of about 2 - 3 feet above the parking area and its entrance.

grade would result in street elevations that would bisect the existing building frontage of the bank and Quinn's, and the new street would actually be above the car-wash and the Ken-Jones property. Thus, with the exception of the Small-Chatelain building, the remaining properties would have to be acquired and the affected owners relocated.

The Agency's General Counsel and the Corporation

Counsel for the District of Columbia have determined that

implementation of the Ramp proposal would necessitate a Plan

change to the Northeast No. One Urban Renewal Plan, and that

this change would, in accordance with Section 5-711 of the

D.C. Redevelopment Act of 1945, require the written consent

of all the affected property owners.

At a meeting held at the Agency on April 13th the staff of the Agency and the Highway Department explained the Ramp proposal, as well as the rights of the affected property owners. At this session, the major concerns expressed by the owners dealt with the adequacy and timeliness of compensation for any property acquisition required by this proposal, and also with the adequacy of relocation assistance.

However, Section 5-718(a) of the District of Columbia Redevelopment Act of 1945 denies any Federal or District

government Agency the "power to . . . depart from any feature or detail of an approved redevelopment plan . . . unless such . . . departure be adopted by the Planning Commission and approved by the District of Columbia Council . . . or unless the . . . departure by approved by Act of Congress". We believe that this requirement means that no definitive decision on the overpass alternative can be made until the required Plan change to Northeast No. One Urban Renewal Plan has been completed. Such a Plan change would have to be adopted by the National Capitol Planning Commission and, after a public hearing approved by the City Council, and would have to be proceeded by the written consent of the affected redevelopers.

The second issue is the reuse of acquired properties. The property to be purchased by the D.C. Highway Department in the Northeast No. 1 Project, together with an existing large uncommitted Agency-owned parcel along the north side of H Street, amounts to approximately 100,000 square feet of land with a 430 foot H Street frontage. The purchased properties will not be dedicated for highway use and accordingly will be available for future redevelopment. We are therefore concerned, with the future reuse of these properties and with the mechanism through which these properties will be disposed of for development.

The Northeast No. 1 development controls would still

apply to the properties purchased by the Highway Department and, further, we believe that this property should be turned over to this Agency for disposition. This would assure both the inclusion of the renewal plan controls in the future development, and an appropriate utilization of the purchased property by its assembly with existing uncommitted land already owned by the Agency. This leads to a second issue; the technique by which the Agency would receive the property for eventual disposition.

There is indication that because of limited funds, the Department of Housing and Urban Development would be unwilling to provide any new project funds toward the purchase of these affected properties by the Agency. Therefore, the Highway Department would have to transfer these properties to the Agency for an amount not to exceed the expected disposition proceeds from Agency resale. If the proceeds from the future resale of this land were less than the cost of acquisition, this loss would have to be borne by the Highway Department and not by the Agency. We think that it is important that this funding constraint be noted, as it may pose a major problem for the Highway Department.

taking of properties in the H Street Urban Renewal Area, along the south side of H Street between 2nd and 3rd Streets, N.E.

This frontage is not within a designated action area, however,

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the Agency would like to note that any reuse of this affected area should be consistent with the H Street Urban Renewal Plan and with the general land use objectives established therein. The Agency is committed to a process of citizen participation in the Urban Renewal Program, and representatives from the various involved community organizations will present their positions during the course of these hearings.

with respect to the Northeast #1 problem, if, after appropriate consultation with the community and with the consent of the affected redevelopers and after agreement on other steps discussed above, should the District of Columbia Government decide to proceed with the Ramp proposal, the Agency would do everything it could to expedite the required Plan change and to assist in any way that would be meaningful.

Mr. James Brown, the Agency's Assistant Executive
Director associated with the Office of Relocation Assistance,
will identify the anticipated relocation impact which the
Ramp proposal would generate, and will summarize the relocation services and benefits available to affected residents
and businesses.

HEARING OFFICER ALEXANDER: Thank you, Mr. Press.
Mr. Brown.

MR. BROWN: My name is James A. Brown and I am
Assistant Executive Director, associated with the Relocation
Assistance Office of the D. C. Redevelopment Agency.

The Relocation Assistance Office, consisting of separate Family and Business Branches, was established within the Agency under the terms of the D. C. Relocation Act of 1964. The primary function of the Office is to assist families, individuals and businesses required to move as a result of any public action taking place in the District of Columbia. Such public action, of course, includes highway projects.

Representatives of the Family Relocation Branch assist families and individuals in finding decent, safe and sanitary housing and also provides referrals for social services conducted by both public and private agencies, such as welfare services, employment counseling, job training, health services and the like.

The Business Relocation Branch assists businesses required to move as a result of public action in finding alternate locations for their operations and also offers help in contacting the Small Business Administration and other public and private organizations providing services to businesses.

In order to ease the burden of moving, financial assistance is also authorized for eligible occupants in the form of relocation payments of various types which will be discussed later. Claims for these payments are administered by the Relocation Assistance Office.

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Staff members of our Office have conducted an exterior survey of the properties on H Street, east of the Railroad Bridge Site, which would be involved or may be involved in the project under consideration, if it is approved. I should amend this to say if the overpass is approved. From the survey, we judge that there are approximately twelve to sixteen households and three businesses in this area, depending upon the number of structures to be included in the project. Precise information regarding numbers of families, individuals and businesses, family sizes, income levels and other information is not known at this time. However, before any acquisition of land is this area could proceed for this project, it would be necessary to conduct individual interviews with all of the residential occupants to determine their precise characteristics and needs and assurances would have to be provided that decent, safe and sanitary housing would be available to these occupants before they were required to move. .

In general, the relocation payments authorized under the new Uniform Relocation Act of 1970, which would be available if families and individuals are required to move from this area, are as follows:

The first is moving expense payments.

Eligible residential occupants are entitled to either:

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a. direct reimbursement for actual and reasonable moving expenses, or

b. a fixed amount determined by a schedule, not to exceed \$300, plus a dislocation allowance of \$200.

Other payments available are Replacement Housing

Payments. Eligible occupants who own their homes may receive
an amount not to exceed \$15,000 to assist them in purchasing

replacement housing. The amount of this payment may vary

according to the circumstances in each case and the eligibility

requirements and the amount to be paid will be determined

after each owner-occupant is interviewed.

Rent Replacement Housing Payments are also available. Tenants, as well as some homeowners who do not qualify for the Replacement Housing Payment described above, may be eligible for an amount not to exceed \$4,000 over a period of four years to help them pay rent or to make a downpayment on a replacement dwelling. The amounts and the manner of payment may vary according to circumstances in each case to be determined after each occupant is interviewed.

With respect to businesses, the new law provides for reimbursement for actual reasonable moving expenses, direct losses of tangible personal property and certain reasonable expenses in searching for a replacement business location.

It also provides, under certain circumstances, for a payment in lieu of all reimbursable expenses at the option of the

Service .

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businesses involved. This payment shall not be less than \$2,500 nor more than \$10,000 and is based upon the average annual net earnings during the two taxable years immediately preceding the taxable year in which the business moves. In order to be eligible for this payment, the business must establish the fact that it cannot relocate without substantial loss of patronage. In addition, it cannot be part of a commercial enterprise having at least one other establishment not being acquired by the United States.

There are certain technical eligibility requirements involved in making any or all of the above payments. If the project is approved, relocation counselors will provide written information regarding such requirements and offer explanations and assistance in filing claims.

obviously, no one should plan to move at this time until further word is received regarding action to be taken on this project. Of course, if the highway project is not approved, or if the underpass is approved, rather than the overpass, you will continue to be informed by our H Street Project Office of the progress of the H Street Urban Renewal Project. I'd like to add at this time that brochures amplifying the statements that I've made regarding the relocation services and payments have been prepared and are available at the table to my right. And I would like to request that these brochures — one for families and one for

businesses -- be incorporated into the record at this time.

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#### RELOCATION INFORMATION

FOR

### BUSINESSES AND NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS IN HIGHWAY PROJECTS

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

BUSINESS RELOCATION ASSISTANCE OFFICE 815 Mt. Vernon Place, N. W.

Telephone: 382-6507

8:15 A.M. - 4:45 P.M. Hours:

Monday through Friday or by Appointment

# RELOCATION INFORMATION FOR BUSINESSES AND NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS IN HIGHWAY PROJECTS DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

If the proposed plan for the H Street Grade Separation Project is approved by the Federal Highway Administration, businesses and nonprofit organizations required to move may be entitled to receive relocation services and payments available through the Business Relocation Office of the Redevelopment Land Agency. If the project is approved, occupants will be so notified in writing and will be visited by a counselor from the Relocation Assistance Office who will explain in detail available services and payments and eligibility requirements. Time schedules for acquisition of properties and relocation of occupants would then also be made available. Occupants are urged to make no plans for moving at this time.

#### Authority

Services and payments are authorized by the "Uniform Relocation and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1971."

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

Described below is a summary of the services and payments which would be available through the Business Relocation Office.

#### RELOCATION SERVICES

#### Help in Finding A New Location

The Relocation Assistance Office finds and maintains a list of available spaces for stores, offices and other commercial spaces to which site occupants can be referred that meet their needs and zoning requirements.

#### Loans and Advisory Service

If business concerns are required to move from the area they may be eligible for special financial assistance, such as low-interest loans and lease guarantees by the Small Business Administration.

In addition, technical assistance, market analyses, and management training programs are offered by the Inter-racial Council for Business Opportunity and the Small Business Guidance and Development Center of Howard University. The Relocation Office would provide more detailed information on these programs to any businesses that are interested.

#### RELOCATION PAYMENTS

Several types of relocation payments are available to businesses and nonprofit organizations. There are certain eligibility and timing requirements on each of these payments which will be further explained if the plan is approved.

#### Moving Expenses

Businesses and nonprofit organizations that meet certain occupancy requirements may be reimbursed for their actual and reasonable expenses for moving their personal property, including goods for sale, trade fixtures and equipment.

#### Direct Loss of Property

Reimbursement is available for actual direct losses of tangible property involved either in moving or discontinuing a business or nonprofit organization, not to exceed the cost of moving such items.

#### Expenses For Searching For a New Location

Actual reasonable expenses in searching for a new location such as travel costs, meals away from home, and payment for time spent in search, are reimburseable.

#### Payment in Lieu of Moving Expenses

(Nonprofit organizations not eligible.) In place of <u>all</u> the above expenses, a businessman may claim a payment equal to the net earnings of two taxable years prior to the date of moving, provided he can establish 1) a substantial loss of existing patronage, 2) that the business is not part of a commercial enterprise having at least one other establishment not being acquired by the District, and is engaged in the same or similar business, 3) the operation contributes materially to the businessman's income. This payment may be not less than \$2500 nor more than \$10,000.

#### Appeals

When a claim for a relocation payment is submitted, the Relocation Assistance Office determines its validity for payment. If a claimant is not satisfied with the initial decision, he has the right to appeal and to receive a prompt decision on his appeal.

RELOCATION INFORMATION

FOR RESIDENTS AFFECTED BY

HIGHWAY PROJECTS

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Family Relocation Assistance Office 614 H Street, N. W.

Telephone: 382-7981

Hours: 8:15 A.M. - 4:45 P.M.

Monday through Friday or by Appointment

#### RELOCATION INFORMATION FOR RESIDENTS OF HIGHWAY PROJECTS DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

If the proposed plan for the H Street Grade Separation project is approved by the Fideral Highway Administration, families and individuals required to move from the site will be entitled to receive relocation payments and services available through the Family Relocation Assistance Office of the Redevelopment Land Agency. If the project is approved, site residents will receive a written notice and will be visited by a counselor from the Relocation Office who will explain in detail the services, payments and the eligibility requirements. Time schedules for acquisition of properties and relocation of occupants would then also be made available. Occupants are urged to make no plans for moving at this time.

#### Authority

#### RELOCATION SERVICES AND PAYMENTS

Described below is a summary of the services and payments available through the Family Relocation Office.

#### RELOCATION SERVICES

#### Housing Services

When a project is approved, no one is required to move until

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he has ample time to find or has been offered other housing that

is standard, adequate to his needs, within his means and convenient

to his employment, public transportation and other public facilities.

Relocation Counselors offer assistance in finding sales or rental housing on the private market. Those who qualify and so desire, will be given a priority for admission to public housing or to other government-assisted housing for moderate or low-income families. Help can also be given to eligible families in applying for government assisted mortgages at low interest rates.

#### Social Services

Individuals and families in need of emergency relief or other financial assistance, help with employment training or retraining or other social services, would be referred to appropriate public and private agencies for assistance.

#### RELOCATION PAYMENTS

#### Moving Expenses

If families or individuals are required to move, they may be eligible for reimbursement for their actual moving expenses or they may choose to receive a fixed payment, based on the number of rooms they occupy, plus a \$200 dislocation allowance. Eligible occupants must have been site residents on certain required dates, or at the time they received a written notice that the District

intends to acquire the property where they live, or they must have received a written order to vacate. Claims must be filed within 6 months of the move.

#### REPLACEMENT HOUSING PAYMENTS

# Eliqible Owner Occupants

Other occupants who have been in occupancy for at least 180 days before the initiation of negotiations to acquire their property and meet certain other residency requirements may receive:

- 1. The difference between the acquisition price of their site property and the amount necessary to purchase a comparable replacement dwelling in the community, or the amount they actually pay for a replacement dwelling, whichever is <a href="Less">Less</a>, and
- 2. An amount to compensate for the difference between certain interest payments in the old and new mortgage, and
- 3. Certain closing and incidental costs incurred in purchasing a replacement dwelling.

The combined amount for all replacement housing payments may not exceed \$15,000. To be eligible for these payments, the owner occupant must purchase and occupy a standard dwelling, adequate for his needs, within one year from the date of the initiation of negotiations to acquire his site dwelling or one year from the date he moves, whichever is later, and files a claim within 18 months from the date he moves.

# RENT REPLACEMENT HOUSING PAYMENTS

The following site residents are eligible to receive a rent replacement housing payment to assist in the payment of rent in

a standard dwelling, not to exceed \$4000, to be paid over a period of four years:

- 1. Site occupants
- 2. Owner occupants, who rent replacement housing
- 3. Owner occupants who are not eligible for the Replacement Housing Payment described above.

To be eligible the occupant must have resided on site at least 90 days before the initiation of negotiations to acquire the property.

The payment is determined by multiplying 48 X the difference between the monthly economic rent at his site dwelling and the amount necessary to rent a comparable, standard unit in the community.

### DOWNPAYMENT ON A REPLACEMENT DWELLING

An owner occupant who did not occupy his site dwelling for 180 days before initiation of negotiations to acquire his site dwelling, but did occupy his dwelling for 90 days before that date and a tenant who meets this 90 day requirement may claim the following: The amount necessary to make a downpayment on a standard dwelling plus reimbursement for certain incidental costs incurred in purchasing a replacement dwelling. The total combined payment may not exceed \$4000. If the claim exceeds \$2000 the claimant must pay 50% of the cost over that amount.

#### APPEALS

When a claim for a relocation payment is submitted, the Relocation Assistance Office determines its validity for payment. If a claimant is dissatisfied with the initial decision, he has a right to appeal and to receive a prompt decision on his appeal.

If there are any questions regarding relocation assistance, when and if the project is approved, no one should hesitate to call our office.

Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER ALEXANDER: Will you make certain that the reports referred to are in the record.

And thank you, Mr. Brown and Mr. Press.

I take it for granted that as government witnesses you are going to be available for subsequent questioning during the evening.

Thank you very much.

The next public witness is Congressman Kenneth Gray, of Illinois, who is here representing the Public Works Committee. I know the Congressman had a scheduling problem tonight and we are pleased to have him with us.

Congressman Gray.

CONGRESSMAN GRAY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I apologize for my tardiness. We had a roll call vote on Food Stamps and I might be out of work sometime. So I wanted to make sure that I got to vote on that.

First, Mr. Chairman and Ladies and Gentlemen, let me thank you and your co-workers for scheduling these hearings. Because as you know, this is required under public law and will have the effect of expediting the project.

As a member of the Public Works Committee of the

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the visitors alike.

House of Representatives and a member of the National Visitor Facilities Advisory Commission, I have a personal interest in the development of the proposed and fully authorized Visitor Center for Washington. Also, I have sponsored as Chairman of the House Sub-Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, many pieces of legislation to authorize public buildings in the District of Columbia which will benefit the community and

The new convention center is, henceforth, the arena that is proposed for Washington is a good example of projects we are working on now.

The replacement of the existing II Street structure, Mr. Chairman, is long overdue, as anyone who drives or walks through it can testify to this fact. As a driver, or pedestrian, you do not feel safe. It is a depressing experience, which serves to separate two of the most viable business communities in Washington - the downtown area and the II Street corridor. Therefore, with the Federal funds already earmarked and available for use to improve this blight, I encourage the Department of Highways and Traffic to move ahead with an elevated II Street overpass.

There has been, and is, concern on the part of individuals, who I'm sure are here tonight, who might need to be relocated due to this development.

Now, Mr. Chairman, as the one who helped co-sponsor

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the relocation legislation, I want to reemphasize what officials of the Redevelopment Land Agency have said -- that is, that any relocation of families and businesses will be done in advance so that the needs and the requirements of the individuals involved will be met before this project can be undertaken.

Canter project, I have felt very strongly, that in addition to providing information and programs for the out-of-town visitors, we should do other things: (1) provide the Visitor Center with the mass transportation. This overpass proposed for H Street will help do that. (2) We should have adequate parking near by — this will help do that. Thirdly, we should be acceptable to the principal points of visitor interest. This will do that since the National Visitor Center will be located in this building. Fourthly, we should bring added economic vitality to this part of the city.

All of these projects are designed to do that. I believe the completed design including the elevated H Street, does address itself to these points; as well as the social, economic and environmental concerns that we all lhave

As a part of the National Visitor Center project,
we have developed plans for a parking facility for approximately 4,500 automobiles and over 200 buses in the air space over
the railroad tracks to the rear of this facility.

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The elevated H Street will permit additional access to this \$11 million dollar parking facility. And it also permits inter-city buses to use the terminal. I might say at this point, I met here just last week -- last Friday -- with a group to try to put together a package of making this not just a train terminal, but a major transportation facility to bring together our buses, trains, and Metro -- the subway -- and enabling residents and visitors alike to be able to get around in the city.

This kind of inter-mobile terminal makes sense to me. As the designe

As the designs developed for the National Visitor

Center it seems advantageous to gain an entranceway to it from

If Street on the North. The designers found that by elevating

If Street they could design and build this access in a way that

would be less disruptive to street traffic and to rail

operations.

The design for H Street is approximately 4 million dollars less costly, that is the over pass, Mr. Chairman, than the underpass. The savings certainly could be spent to good use in other areas of the city.

I feel that it can be constructed in a shorter period of time, that is the overpass, and that it offers the best possibility of keeping at least part of II Street open to traffic most of the time.

Every consideration should be given to keep the traffic flowing on II Street so that the street is not closed for the four to four and one half years during the construction period.

The advantages to the immediate surrounding community would seem extremely attractive. It would connect the M Street renewal area with downtown Washington by an attractive, well—lighted landscaped street with wide sidewalks. It provides a direct and attractive link with the economic vitality of the new Visitor Center and transportation facilities that I mentioned earlier. This street, designed in connection with the Visitors Project, is one more step in bringing vitality to the city of Washington and knitting all parts of the City into one fabric.

And I'm sure this is something we all desire.

And in closing, Mr. Chairman, I want to thank you and your co-workers in the great city of Washington, for your vision and foresight in moving ahead with clearing out the street impediments that I think has been part of the growth of this part of the city, and even more importantly, will allow us to move forward with the Visitor Center and all of the other projects that we have designed — the Convention Center and the Sports Arena, that are now proposed for the Mount Vernon Square area, very close to here, and I'm sure we can make this a city that will be

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envied around the world.

Thank you very much.

HEARING OFFICER ALEXANDER: Thank you very much, Congressman.

should say, as I said before, that anybody that came in late, who wishes to be put on the witness list can do so simply by checking in with Mr. Mike Hartman at the far right hand side of the room and you will be added — first come, first serve—to the witness list. Or a written statement may be submitted for the record before Friday, July 9th.

The next public witness is Mr. Sutton Jett of the National Visitors Facilities Advisory Commission.

We welcome, Mr. Jett.

MR. JETT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and Ladies and Gentlemen.

My name is T. Sutton Jett. I'm Assistant to the Director of the National Park Service. I am authorized to submit and to read a statement, signed by the Secretary of the Interior -- Secretary Rogers Morton -- and the Chairman of the National Visitors Advisory Commission.

The Unique educational opportunity which Washington should offer to American and foreign visitors alike is largely lost without perspective on the historic, political, and symbolic significance of the places and institutions to be

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visited. This is particularly a Federal concern. The prime attraction of Washington is the presence here of the Federal Government. Here one can observe its immediate day-to-day workings, can visit its buildings and shrines, and can examine the records of the past. As a Nation, we are properly interested in fostering through visitors to our Nation's

Capital a better appreciation of our democracy.

The local community has long been aware of the need to assist visitors to Washington. Citizens and businessmen have expressed their concern and have contributed time and services to the National Visitor Center plans for aiding visitors. The Washington Post commented in its editorial pages that, "The National Capital has an obligation to 20 million or so Americans who visit here every year. It is an obligation that has been wretchedly neglected. Our visitors are left to find their own way around a city in which driving is not easy and many of the monuments are difficult to locate."

The Evening Star in its editorial pages said, "It is good to see this project finally move into high gear.

Washington's inability to provide adequately for its growing numbers of tourists under present conditions grows more apparent year by year." In 1970, more than 16 million persons visited the Washington area; by 1980, the number may reach 35 million.

In November 1966, the Congress authorized the National

Visitor Center.

On March 12, 1968, Public Law 90-264, authorizing
Union Station for a National Visitor Center and creating the
National Visitor Facilities Advisory Commission, was approved.

It Provides, "owners ... to make such alterations to the
Union Station Building as the Secretary of the Interior
determines necessary to provide adequate facilities for
visitors..."

"... owners ... in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, shall construct a parking facility ... to accommodate as nearly as possible 4,000 motor vehicles in the airspace northerly of and adjacent to the existing Union Station building ..."

"... lease ... shall commence on a date to be mutually agreed upon contingent upon when such facilities are available for public use ... for a term of not more than 25 years."

"... in connection with the construction of the parking facility ... the District of Columbia shall ... provide vehicular access to public roads and highways in the immediate area of such facility ..."

"... The National Visitor Facilities Advisory

Commission ... is directed to make a continuing study of needs

of visitors to the Washington Metropolitan area, including

the necessity and desirability of different or additional

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visitor facilities, and of altering existing visitor facilities, and to recommend ... the acquisition, alteration, or construction of such facility."

On December 18, 1968, the Secretary of the Interior and the owners of Union Station signed a Lease Agreement providing for an annual lease payment and option to buy upon one year's notice. If the lease runs for the full 25-year term, the property will be deeded to the United States in fee simple.

On June 5, 1969, the owners advanced \$500,000 for planning, and shortly thereafter entered into an architectural? engineering contract with Seymour Auerbach for this project.

The National Park Service has received appropriations in fiscal years 1970 and 1971 of \$200,000 and \$600,000, respectively, for the planning and production of program elements in the National Visitor Center.

With the concurrence of the National Visitor

Facilities Advisory Commission, appropriate approvals were sought and obtained as planning progressed through the conceptual and schematic design phases. In reviewing the plans for the conversion of Union Station into the National Visitor Center, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation felt that the esthetic and historic integrity had been respected.

The Council approved the plans.

Early in 1967, the National Capital Planning

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Commission approved the location of, and access to, the rapid transit station at the National Visitor Center. It was the Commission's understanding, "... that the Metro station design should allow flexibility for future connections into a consolidated transportation terminal ... if further development makes this appropriate."

In June 1970, the National Capital Planning Commission approved the project design. Concern was expressed that the Metro station provide convenient access for travelers and visitors and aid the potential future development of the air rights over the railroad tracks north of H Street. The Commission found that the concept of replacing the existing H Street with an overpass to provide additional access to the passenger terminals, the bus loading platforms, secondary entrances to the garage, and access to potential future air rights development north of H Street had several advantages. It would greatly assist in separating and distributing the various types of traffic by providing separate entrances for travelers and buses. It would also provide safer and more attractive linkage between businesses on H Street, N. E., the Stanton Park community, and downtown.

The project was presented to the Commission on Fine Arts for informational purposes in November 1969. The Commission expressed concern about the traffic impact in the Columbus Plaza area. In July 1970, the Commission approved

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plans for the conversion of Union Station, raising some questions on garage building materials and design. In April 1971, the design of the parking facility, including the rail-road?bus terminal, was enthusiastically approved by the Commission.

As planning for the National Visitor Center proceeded, and with the introduction of other elements in this vicinity, notably, the development of a combination railroad? bus intermodal transportation terminal, and appropriate Metro access provided from the Visitor Center parking facility, transportation terminal, and H Street, and the advantages interface between city buses and H Street pedestrian traffic, the need that H Street be elevated became more critical. In fact, without the elevated H Street, the intermodal transportation terminal designed to compliment the National Visitor Center activities, cannot be built! Additionally, the elevated roadway would provide urgently needed additional access to the proposed adjacent 4,454 car parking garage which is an important and essential element of the National Visitor Center project. It would also provide appropriate access to the air rights over the railroad tracks north of H Street where future developments might be located.

In view of the immediate and possible long range benefits to visitors and residents of the Washington Metropolitan area, the National Visitor Facilities Advisory Commission

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endorses and strongly recommends the construction of the H Street overpass design.

Signed, Rogers C. B. Morton, Secretary of the Interior as Chairman of the National Visitor Facilities Advisory Commission.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

HEARING OFFICER ALEXANDER: Thank you very much,
Mr. Jett.

Now, if you don't mind we are trying to time the use of this air conditioner so that the noise isn't always with us, and we can get it a little bit cool — and relax with it, and then turn it off and on. So if my timing is bad — and it begins to get a little bit too warm — wave a handker— chief or something at me and I will get it on again.

The next public witness is Mr. Monroe Clay, the Special Assistant for the National Park Service.

Mr. Clay.

MR. CLAY: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen -I am Monroe A. Clay, Special Assistant to the Director of the
National Capital Parks. We certainly welcome and appreciate
the opportunity to make this statement on behalf of the National
Park Service.

It has always been the intent of the National Park
Service to provide a quality experience for the national
visitor. In pursuit of this objective, the proposed National

Visitor Center at Union Station will provide a facility for visitor orientation and parking. This facility will, in turn, alleviate the severe vehicular comgestion and circulation problem which presently exists in the Mall area, by providing a parking facility to the north of Union Station over the railroad tracks which would accommodate approximately 4,500 cars. The visitor complex then would become a central collection and distribution point for the national visitor. As access to the parking facility is essential to the intended purpose of the center, the National Park Service recommends that H Street, N. E., be reconstructed as an overpass structure with appropriate access to the proposed parking facility.

Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER ALEXANDER: Thank you, Mr. Clay.

The next public witness listed represents the

National Capital Planning Commission, and is Mr. Robert Harris

for Mr. Charles Conrad.

MR. HARRIS: I am Robert W. Harris, Chief of the
Office of Transportation Planning for the National Capital
Planning Commission. I appear tonight to describe the policies
and actions of the Commission with respect to the reconstruction
of the H Street grade separation at the Washington Terminal
Company yards.

As the central planning agency for the District of Columbia Government pursuant to the National Capital Planning

Act of 1952, the Commission reviews plans for highway construction projects at "preliminary and successive stages" under Section 5(a) of the Act.

ment programs in 1964 and 1966, the Commission recommended favorably the reconstruction of the H Street viaduct. Subsequently, in February, 1969, the District of Columbia Department of Highways and Traffic submitted a design for the reconstruction of the underpass for zeview by the Commission. This design plan was withdrawn because the total context for the project, particularly the National Visitor Center at Union Station, had not been fixed at that time. The project to date has not been resubmitted to the Commission as required by the Act.

Center and its associated parking garage and railroad terminal, the concept of an H Street overpass was developed as a means of providing additional access to the development above the rialroad tracks behind Union Station. Partly as a result of work done by the Commission on the consolidation of terminals for intercity transportation, the developers of the National Visitor Center negotiated for the inclusion of a bus terminal combined with the new railroad terminal as part of the Visitor Center development. It was felt that an elevated H Street was vital to bus access to such a bus terminal, as well as for

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passengers arriving and departing the combined terminals so as to avoid undue conflict with visitor traffic using the accesses at the front of Union Station.

At its meeting on March 5, 1970, the Commission approved the following development concepts for the National Visitor Center at Union Station:

- 1. Renovation and conversion of Union Station as an orientation and information center.
- 2. Construction of a parking facility for 4,000 cars and a railroad passenger terminal over the tracks behind Union Station.
- 3. Location of an interstate bus terminal to function in conjunction with the railroad terminal and Metro station.

and the Washington Terminal Company and its consultants to explore ways of providing access to the passenger terminal from the north, including, as alternatives, an H Street overpass, a combination overpass-underpass, or access ramps from K Street and?or New York Avenue. The Commission also requested the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority to adjust the rail rapid transit station location and access at Union Station to provide more direct and convenient access to the passenger station and future development north of H Street.

At its meeting on June 4, 1970, the Commission

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approved preliminary site and building plans for the Visitor Center complex at Union Station. Included in these plans was an elevated H Street, which provided direct access for autos to the north side of the railroad bus terminal and parking garage and for buses to the loading platforms of the bus terminal. The Commission recommended, with respect to H Street, that, in the preparation of final site and building plans, the Park Service, the Washington Terminal Company, and the District of Columbia Government:

- 1. Eliminate one of the three intersections on the proposed H Street overpass between First and Second Streets;
- 2. Provide for access ramps from K Street and the New York Avenue Corridor with direct access to the H Street overpass to provide more efficient traffic circulation around the Visitor Center Parking and Terminal facility:
- 3. Provide a formal plaza development at the H
  Street overpass level to establish an appropriate setting for
  the Terminal entrance, as well as turn-off and pick-up areas
  out of the main stream of traffic.

Final site and building plans for the Visitor Center have not yet been submitted for review of the Commission. The Commission's comment on "Public Hearing Information, H Street Grade Separation" dated May 1971 is based upon previous Commission reviews and recommendations on the Visitor Center. The Comments are as follows:

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- 1. The Commission favors the overpass alternative.
- 2. The provision of an exit ramp for buses, which passes under, and connects to, the north side of H Street, appears to eliminate one of the three intersections between First and Second Streets, as recommended by the Commission.
- 3. The plan does not provide for connection of future ramps to and from the north side of H Street. However, it is assumed that such ramps could be built in conjunction with future development to the north of H Street and could intersect H Street opposite ramps serving the National Visitor Center.
- 4. Provision has been made in the H Street design for connections to turn-off and pick-up areas at the front door of the terminal at the National Visitor Center, as recommended by the Commission.

Since its approval of the preliminary site plan for the Visitor Center, the Commission has received a number of letters reflecting the concerns of affected property owners in Northeast Urban Renewal Area, Project No. 1, about the impact of the overpass design on their properties. We understand that an urban renewal plan change would probably be required for the development of the overpass and that the Department of Housing and Transportation — I don't think Housing is supposed to be in these — and the Redevelopment Land Agency are currently attempting to resolve the financial

and legal questions related to the urban renewal project.

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The Commission would be pleased to consider such a plan change, if necessary, and to review the design for the reconstruction of H Street under Section 5(a) of the Act at the appropriate time after the Department of Highways and Traffic has selected a recommended design.

Thank you for the opportunity to present this statement. If you have any questions, we will be pleased to try to answer them.

HEARING OFFICER ALEXANDER: Thank you, Mr. Harris.

Can I persuade you to be here longer?

MR. HARRIS: Yes.

HEARING OFFICER ALEXANDER: Before we go on to the next witness, I wanted to say again, for those of you who have come in late — that Mr. Mike Hartman, at the far right table, is available if you wish to have your name added to the witness list for this evening's hearing.

Other persons, of course, may submit written statements on or before July 9th.

The next public witness is Mr. Robert Morris of Alan M. Voorhees and Associates.

MR. MORRIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am Robert L. Morris, Vice President of Alan M.

Voorhees Associates. We were responsible for developing the access and circulation concepts for the Visitors Center under

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the general supervision of the architect, Mr. Seymore Auerbach

In developing our plans we had two basic objectives.

First, to minimize a Visitor's Center -- related traffic on adjacent streets and within adjacent neighborhoods.

And second, to provide for easy access for tourists to the center.

In light of these objectives, it became clear that it would be highly desireable not to rely exclusively on ingress and egress solely by way of Columbus Plaza. Such a limitation would not only result in high concentrations of traffic in a limited area at peak periods with the resultant burden on advertant neighborhoods to the east.

But it would also require mixing of large buses with private automobiles. -- an ineffective and inefficient method of operation.

We tested many concepts for alternative access to the Visitor's Center site. The fortuitous plans of the D. C. Department of Highways and Traffic to reconstruct the H Street Underpass as either a new underpass or a bridge presented clearly the best opportunity for resolving this access problem.

We evaluated the underpass vis a vis the overpass, and our conclusions were unmistakable.

I shall not consume your time this evening with details of our traffic analysis. But it is clear that the

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from the point of view of the Visitor's Center, but in our opinion, from the point of view of the Center's neighbors.

Here are some of the reasons.

First, an overpass would permit lowering the grade of the Metro subway, which would, in turn, permit relocation of the station.platforms for better service to the area.

Second, direct access for busses would be available by way of H Street from the Center Leg Freeway. During the peak period, some 30 to 60 busses per hour would be on this route.

Without the overpass, the busses would have a more circuitous routing, with inherent delays because of left turn conflicts and additional traffic signals.

Third, the overpass will reduce traffic circulation within the residential areas to the east.

Fourth, there is a cost saving of approximately three and a half million dollars for the overpass compared with the underpass.

Fifth, the bridge provides for more pleasant travel with nice air and visibility.

The best designed underpass inevitably appears dark, forbidding.

Sixth, figuratively speaking, a bridge is a link, whereas an underpass and a tunnel is a barrier. One thing we

badly need in the District of Columbia is links, rather than barriers.

Seventh, a bridge will provide a dramatic entrance to the forthcoming new H Street business community.

In summary, in our opinion, the overpass, or bridge, would be a far greater asset than would the underpass. The bridge would best solve the traffic problems related to the Visitor's Center.

It would have a positive aesthetic value and it would have no adverse effects on the adjacent neighborhoods. Indeed, it seems to me that the neighborhoods will benefit from the bridge just as well as will the Visitors' Center.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

HEARING OFFICER ALEXANDER: Thank you, Mr. Morris.

The next public witness will be Mr. Joseph Hennigues, President of Crown Automotive, Incorporated, 221 H Street, N.E.

VOICE: Mr. Henniques is not able to be here tonight.

HEARING OFFICER ALEXANDER: Is he going to send a

statement?

· VOICE: Yes.

HEARING OFFICER ALEXANDER: The next public witness then will be Mr. Robbins of the law firm of Grossberg,
Yochelson, Fox and Beyda, representing Albert Small, owner,
801 North Capitol Street. Mr. Robbins.

MR. ROBBINS: Nr. Chairman, after listening to what

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I have heard so far, I have tentatively changed my position from opposition to the overpass to tentative opposition to the overpass.

It is quite clear that there are many reasons, and I'm not an engineer, for the overpass over the underpass. I think it's unfortunate — if I might interrupt myself — hindsight being so much better — that despite the fact that the Planning Commission recommended the rebuilding of this structure seven years ago — that an urban renewal plan was allowed to go into effect, that developers came into the area relying on that plan, and that now we have a change.

My remarks are going to be briefer than I had intended because most of them are going to be legal in nature.

I am very pleased that the Redevelopment Land Agency and the Corporation Counsel's office, as expressed by Mr.

Press, have forthrightly stated what our position is.

That is, if there is to be the overpass, it will be a change, or as the law calls it, a modification, in the urban renewal plan, which will require not only the concurrence of the Planning Commission, the District Government, but also the written consent of the property owners, the developers, who are affected by the change.

It is our firm position that this cannot be put into effect as an everpass without those three things happening, and that once, if as a result of this hearing, determination is

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made that the overpass is the method to be used, that will then have to go, pursuant to the Act, to the Planning Commission to the District Government, and then, and I repeat and stress, the written consent of the property owners affected will have to be secured.

I will close on that and just say that on the basis of what I have heard tonight, our position may be slightly changed.

We are not quite sure. One of the problems in this is that — these are the problems that were alluded to — what is going to happen to this area if there is an overpass. What changes will be made in the factors that led the developers to come into this area, and if so whether or not the change in these factors is significant enough for them to oppose it, and I will, in accordance with the information put out, request permission to supplement with a formal statement, which will be submitted by the ninth.

HEARING OFFICER ALEXANDER: Thank you, Mr. Robbins, and we will be glad to see your statement by the ninth, and I'm certain that in the interim any questions that you have -- if you have additional questions -- and if we can help you -- we'll be glad to.

The next public witness will be Mr. C. W. Shaw, Jr., manager of The Washington Terminal Company. Mr. Shaw.

MR. SHAW: Mr. Chairman, friends and neighbors,

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ladies and gentlemen.

First I'd like to apologize for the very untimely failure of our air conditioning system here.

My name is C. W. Shaw, Jr. I'm the manager of the Washington Terminal Company.

On March 12, 1968, Congress approved Public Law 90-264, authorizing Union Station to be altered for use as a National Visitor Center. In conjunction with the Visitor Center, a new parking garage to accommodate over 4,000 motor vehicles and a new railroad station are also proposed to be constructed.

Present plans, plans which have the approval of the necessary commissions, including the Fine Arts Commission and the National Capital Planning Commission, call for a combined railroad and intercity bus terminal to be located in the northern part of the parking garage just to the south of "H" Street.

It is of great concern to us, therefore, that vehicular traffic flowing to and from the Visitor Center Parking Garage and the Transportation Center has the advantage of additional access roads to these facilities from H Street, rather than being limited to an entrance and exit from Columbus Circle.

Columbus Circle traffic today is quite congested, and, unless this additional access is provided, and it can only

be provided if H Street is constructed as an overpass, the added volume of traffic put into Columbus Circle will make it unmanageable.

Of further concern to us is the disruption of railroad passenger train traffic that will result if an underpass is constructed. We believe there will be long and serious delays to these trains necessitated by the detouring and reconstruction of the track layout.

This, of course, can all be avoided by the construction of an overpass. An overpass will eliminate all
delays to train traffic account of detouring and I would also
think require considerably less detouring for vehicular
traffic than that resulting from the construction of an
underpass.

Only an overpass will allow for the construction of an entrance to the Metro service from H Street for the convenience and use of the Mass Transit System, as well as allow the intercity busses to use the proposed terminal, making the complex a true transportation center.

It is for these reasons and the benefits, which we can foresee accruing to visitors and residents alike, that we, at the Washington Terminal Company, highly endorse and recommend the replacement of the H Street grade separation be done by using the overpass design alternative.

Thank you very much.

HEARING OFFICER ALEXANDER: Thank you very much, Mr. Shaw.

Before we continue, I would like to remind everyone present that we have two basic questions in the hearings being held.

One, to ensure that an opportunity is afforded for effective participation by interested persons in the process of determining the need for, the location of, and the major design features of federal aid highways.

And, two, to provide a public forum that affords a full opportunity for presenting views on alternate highway locations and on major design features including the social, economic and environmental effects of each alternative.

The alternatives presented earlier were the alternatives involved in the question of an underpass versus and overpass.

If there's anybody here who came in following the introductory comments and you want to get on the agenda for presentation of testimony, will you please check in with Mr. Mike Hartman at my far right.

The next public witness is Mr. Burton W. Johnson, Fire Marshall of D. C. Fire Department. Mr. Johnson.

MR. JOHNSON: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, good evening.

I am Burton W. Johnson, Fire Marshall for the

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District of Columbia.

Mr. Chairman, the D. C. Fire Department is indeed pleased to have had the opportunity to review the alternate designs for a replacement of the H Street, N. E. grade separation at the Washington Terminal Railroad Yards between 1st and 2nd Streets.

It is felt that Fire Department operations would not be affected in either design if certain minimum height and/ox width provisions are met.

The existing fire hydrants, if not blocked or barricaded during construction, would provide adequate water service during any fire condition that may arise.

If the underpass design is selected, the clear height of the underpass should not be less than 14 feet to allow our ladder trucks to safely pass through.

If the overpass design is selected, the width of access roads to businesses and buildings on H street must be a minimum of 20 feet for Fire Department vehicles to safely operate on.

Whichever design is selected, the D. C. Fire

Department can and will continue to provide the fire protection

this "Class A" rated department is capable of.

Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER ALEXANDER: Thank you, Mr. Johnson.

The next public witness is Mr. Osborne of 820 H

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Street, N. E., a local businessman. Mr. Osborne.

MR. OSBORNE: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen.

I'm Osborne, representing the businessmen on the CIC Board

here in Northeast.

Our main concern would be if you would give a little consideration of the closing down of H Street Freeway -- how it will affect the businesses and how much of this do you think would affect the business on H Street since the insurrection or riot has passed.

Most of the spaces are vacant now and if you close down, or cut the traffic down somewhat, it would hurt us considerably.

We would like to meet with a group or with someone to give us really a better picture of the time that it would require the closing down or how we can really plan our businesses accordingly.

We would certainly appreciate all the help that we could and if we could meet with you in your offices, or anyplace where we can find the maximum information, we would be very grateful.

And if you would plan to give us in detail how much would this really affect us in the coming years.

HEARING OFFICER ALEXANDER: Thank you, Mr. Osborne.

I'm going to ask Mr. DeGast to make certain that there is a follow up and will you check, Mr. Osborne, for a

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meeting for such discussion.

The next public witness is Mr. John Anthony of 102 G Street, N. E.

Mr. Anthony represents the people of the community and Region 3, if I recall right. Mr. Anthony.

MR. ANTHONY: Thank you for this opportunity to speak with you this evening, with a problem that terribly affects Northeast.

The citizens of Near Northeast have been quite concerned and involved in the question of the Visitors' Center and the effect that it will have on our community.

oppose the Visitors' Center itself. We are very concerned about the closing of H Street because we realize that it would severely affect the economy of H Street.

I am quite dismayed that all of the previous speakers have attempted to focus your attention only on the question of the overpass versus the underpass.

To the best of my knowledge, they have not mentioned the social and economic impact that the Visitors' Center will bring to this area.

I would like to point out to you that we should first consider the effect that whatever takes place will have on the taxpayers of this city.

Before the riots, H Street, N. E. was the second

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highest sales area in the city, which meant that they were second only to downtown Washington in the contribution of taxes to the city.

I can say also at this moment, with all the depressed areas on H Street, it is still second only to downtown in tax returns to the city.

We are very disturbed that the possible future development of H Street -- will be severely hindered because -- and if -- the H Street overpass is built.

or have travelled from all over the city to shop at H Street because of the variety of stores and the variety of goods available. If this overpass is built, we citizens can see no way of saying that it would not create a traffic bottleneck somewhere along H Street between the Central Freeway and any other section of H Street itself.

Now we are aware of the minor traffic jams that are created during the rush hour, morning and evening, in the vicinity of the tunnel.

Basically, the traffic backs up on North Capitol Street momentarily each morning with changes of lights.

Now if we combine the visitors of 1,000, or more, or 1,500, a day, coming in, and meeting with the local traffic, the commuters, as well as the shoppers, there is no way that there will not be a traffic jam almost constantly.

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We're also thinking about 100 or more commercial busses that will be used -- using this overpass.

As a result, they have to make turns, and even a single bus creates a minor pause in the flow of traffic.

We also have to consider the hundreds of tour busses that will be directed to this center, which have not been mentioned, and have not been mentioned in any report that I have read.

We also have to consider the economic impact that whatever follows -- and we're sure that commercial development will follow in this area if the Visitors' Center is created -- what effect will that have on the residential sections of Near Northeast.

You cannot avoid the spectrum of high-rise commercial facilities being created somewhere in this area to support the visitors and tourists, since they would be coming into the city.

and would raise the cost of the residential buildings to the extent that absentee landlords would be very anxious to sell and get out from under at a profit, while the tenants who must reside in the District, have no resources other than to find places to live that are at the moment not available.

RLA itself should readily admit that they have many many replacement problems now for facilities for large families

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Just this week —— there was a meeting where they indicated to the citizens of our community that because there was a family that needed four bedrooms, they could not acquire that property for redevelopment.

This is how severe the problem appears to us in the community.

The community has speculated on how to avoid the creation of the overpass and leave the underpass open for a free flow of traffic along H Street as a benefit not only to merchants but to residents of the city, and they propose to the National Capital Planning Commission and all others involved, that a ramp should be built from New York Avenue paralleling the railroad and bringing that northern flow of traffic into the Visitors' Center and over H Street so as to keep the two flows of traffic separated.

This is a trend all over the nation where it's possible to do things in this manner, so that whatever ever happens do not infringe adversely on a neighborhood.

Our concern really is to maintain our neighborhood in such a way that we can live properly, develop economically so that all of us can benefit from the development -- the businessman, the resident, and the city.

If this overpass, as we envision is built -- and we really basically envision it because we recognize that other development is going to follow the visitors' Center -- already

Arena adjacent to the Visitor's Center. That's been mentioned.

An Avenue of States along that development. These things will create a barrier between Northeast Waghington and downtown.

Also, taking into consideration that it's quite possible -- it is possible that with the overpass going over the railroad tracks, and 20 or more feet above the transportation system on the railroad tracks, your street level is raised about 60 feet, which means it's quite possible for developers to proceed to build upwards to 60, 90 feet, whatever the building code is. With a 40 foot start, those buildings too will create a barrier between the community and downtown Washington.

We are very disturbed that all of the previous speakers attempted to focus your attention to this one single issue, but we have quite a few things that we have talked and discussed with the various agencies, and, in conclusion, I want to point o t to you that we have had several meetings with the National Capitol Planning Commission's staff. WE have discussed the pros and cons and alternatives of transportation planning in this area, and our proposal of a ramp from New York Avenue met with their approval. They agreed with us that it was superior. They said the only problem was the cost, and who would pay for such a ramp.

It is our contention that regardless of the cost, we

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have to build — we have to consider the impact of other developers and that if we do not build the ramp now when it's practical and feasible, at some point in the future, it's going to have to be, because the traffic will increase so drastically that the overpass is not going to be able to take care of the traffic and it seems to be that the powers that be would consider the implications in building a traffic pattern just for one facility when it's almost positive that other facilities of similar nature will follow.

Thank you very much.

HEARING OFFICER ALEXANDER: Thank you, Mr. Anthony.

earlier, the written statements by individuals and organizations on this matter before us may be submitted for inclusion in the record on or before Friday, July 9, 1971 at 5:00 p.m. The statements shall be received by the Executive Secretary to the Commissioner of D.C. in Room 528 of the District Building.

For those of you who came in late, if there is anybody who still would like the opportunity to be heard or if
any earlier witness would like an opportunity to supplement
what you indicated, then certainly we can continue the hearing
to hear you.

Are there any further comments or additions?
(No response.)

HEARING OFFICER ALEXANDER: IN that event, this

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hearing is closed, and we thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen.

(Whereupon, at 9:05 p.m., the hearing in the aboveentitled matter was concluded.)

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