



# FOREST GLEN MONTGOMERY HILLS

SECTOR PLAN

APPROVED AND ADOPTED - MARCH 2020



## Abstract

The Forest Glen/Montgomery Hills Sector Plan contains the text and supporting maps for a comprehensive amendment to portions of the approved and adopted 1989 Master Plan for the Communities of Kensington-Wheaton, as amended; 1996 Forest Glen Sector Plan, as amended; and 2000 North and West Silver Spring Master Plan, as amended. It also amends The General Plan (On Wedges and Corridors) for the Physical Development of the Maryland-Washington Regional District in Montgomery and Prince George’s Counties, as previously amended; the 2013 Countywide Transit Corridors Functional Master Plan; the Master Plan of Highways and Transitways, as amended; and the 2018 Bicycle Master Plan.

The Forest Glen/Montgomery Hills Sector Plan area extends along the Georgia Avenue corridor from the edge of downtown Silver Spring at Spring Street to Dennis Avenue just south of downtown Wheaton. This plan focuses on strategic redevelopment opportunities, improved connectivity and enhanced safety for all users. Recommendations are provided for land use, zoning, transportation, parks, trails and open space, the environment and historic resources.

Master and sector plans convey land use policy for defined geographic areas and should be interpreted together with relevant countywide functional plans and county laws and regulations. They provide comprehensive recommendations for the use of public and private lands, and should be referred to by public officials and private individuals when making land use decisions, particularly those that are essential to fulfilling a plan’s vision.

Master and sector plans look ahead 20 years from the date of adoption, although they are intended to be revised every 10 to 15 years. Moreover, after a plan is adopted, circumstances will change, and the specifics of a plan may become less relevant over time. Plans do not specify all development possibilities. They often include illustrative sketches intended to convey a sense of desirable future character rather than detailed recommendations for a specific design.

## Sources of Copies

The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission  
8787 Georgia Avenue  
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Online at <https://montgomeryplanning.org/planning/communities/area-1/forest-glen-montgomery-hills-sector-plan>

## The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission

The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission is a bi-county agency created by the General Assembly of Maryland in 1927. The Commission’s geographic authority extends to the great majority of Montgomery and Prince George’s Counties; the Maryland-Washington Regional District (M-NCPPC planning jurisdiction) comprises 1,001 square miles, while the Metropolitan District (parks) comprises 919 square miles, in the two counties.

The Commission is charged with preparing, adopting and amending or extending The General Plan (On Wedges and Corridors) for the Physical Development of the Maryland-Washington Regional District in Montgomery and Prince George’s Counties. The Commission operates in each county through Planning Boards appointed by those county governments. The Planning Boards are responsible for implementation of local plans, zoning ordinances, and subdivision regulations and the administration of the bi-county park system.

The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission encourages the involvement and participation of individuals with disabilities, and its facilities are accessible. For assistance with special needs (e.g., large print materials, listening devices, sign language interpretation, etc.), please contact the M-NCPPC Montgomery County Commissioner's Office by telephone 301-495-4605 or by email at [mcpchair@mncppc-mc.org](mailto:mcpchair@mncppc-mc.org). Maryland residents can also use the free Maryland Relay Service for assistance with calls to or from hearing or speech-impaired persons; for information, go to [www.mdrelay.org](http://www.mdrelay.org) or call 866-269-9006.



# FOREST GLEN MONTGOMERY HILLS

SECTOR PLAN

Prepared by the Montgomery County Planning Department  
[MontgomeryPlanning.org](http://MontgomeryPlanning.org)



**CERTIFICATION OF APPROVAL AND ADOPTION  
FOREST GLEN/MONTGOMERY HILLS SECTOR PLAN**

This comprehensive amendment to portions of the approved and adopted 1989 Master Plan for the Communities of Kensington-Wheaton, as amended; 1996 Forest Glen Sector Plan, as amended; and 2000 North and West Silver Spring Master, as amended. It also amends The General Plan (On Wedges and Corridors) for the Physical Development of the Maryland-Washington Regional District in Montgomery and Prince George's Counties, as previously amended; the 2013 Countywide Transit Corridors Functional Master Plan; the Master Plan of Highways and Transitways, as amended; and the 2018 Bicycle Master Plan, has been approved by the Montgomery County Council, sitting as the District Council, by Resolution No. 19-406 on March 31, 2020, and has been adopted by The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission by Resolution No. 20-03 on May 20, 2020, after duly advertised public hearings pursuant to the Land Use Article – Division II, of the Annotated Code of Maryland.

**THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION**

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Casey Anderson  
Chair

  
Elizabeth M. Hewlett  
Vice-Chair

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Joseph C. Zimmerman  
Secretary-Treasurer



THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

6611 Kenilworth Avenue • Riverdale, Maryland 20737

**M-NCPPC No. 20-03**

**MCPB No. 20-040**

### **RESOLUTION**

WHEREAS, under the Maryland Land Use Article, The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission is authorized to make, adopt, amend, extend and add to the *General Plan (On Wedges and Corridors) for the Physical Development of the Maryland-Washington Regional District Within Montgomery and Prince George's Counties*; and

WHEREAS, the Montgomery County Planning Board of the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, under the procedures set forth in the Montgomery County Code, Chapter 33A, held a duly advertised public hearing on Thursday, May 30, 2019, on the Public Hearing Draft *Forest Glen/Montgomery Hills Sector Plan*, being also an amendment to the *General Plan (On Wedges and Corridors) for the Physical Development of the Maryland Washington Regional District in Montgomery County and Prince George's Counties*, as amended; comprehensive amendment to portions of the *Master Plan for the Communities of Kensington-Wheaton*, as amended; *Forest Glen Sector Plan*, as amended; and *North and West Silver Spring Master Plan*, as amended; *Countywide Transit Corridors Functional Master Plan* as amended; *Master Plan of Highways and Transitways*, as amended; and *Bicycle Master Plan*; and

WHEREAS, the Montgomery County Planning Board, after said public hearing and due deliberation and consideration, on July 25, 2019, approved the Planning Board Draft *Forest Glen/Montgomery Hills Sector Plan*, recommended that it be approved by the District Council, and on September 24, 2019, forwarded it the County Executive for recommendations and analysis; and

WHEREAS, the Montgomery County Executive reviewed and made recommendations on the Planning Board Draft *Forest Glen/Montgomery Hills Sector Plan* and forwarded those recommendations and analysis to the District Council, and

WHEREAS, the Montgomery County Council, sitting as the District Council for the portion of the Maryland-Washington Regional District lying within Montgomery County, held a public hearing on November 12, 2019, wherein testimony was received concerning the Planning Board Draft *Forest Glen/Montgomery Hills Sector Plan*; and

WHEREAS, the District Council, on March 31, 2020, approved the Planning Board Draft *Forest Glen/Montgomery Hills Sector Plan* subject to the modifications and revisions set forth in County Council Resolution No. 19-406; and

WHEREAS, the Montgomery County Planning Board, on May 20, 2020, recommended that The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission adopt the *Forest Glen/Montgomery Hills Sector Plan* as approved by the District Council.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that in accordance with Section 21-103 of the Maryland Land Use Article, The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission does hereby adopt said *Forest Glen/Montgomery Hills Sector Plan*, together with the *General Plan (On Wedges and Corridors) for the Physical Development of the Maryland Washington Regional District in Montgomery County and Prince George's Counties*, as amended; portions of the approved and adopted 1989 *Master Plan for the Communities of Kensington-Wheaton*, as amended; 1996 *Forest Glen Sector Plan*, as amended; and 2000 *North and West Silver Spring Master*, as amended. It also amends the 2013 *Countywide Transit Corridors Functional Master Plan*; the *Master Plan of Highways and Transitways*, as amended; and the 2018 *Bicycle Master Plan*; and as approved by the District Council in the attached Resolution No. 19-406; and

BE IF FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of said Amendment must be certified by The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission and filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of each of Montgomery and Prince George's Counties, as required by law.

\*\*\*\*\*

### CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of Montgomery Planning Board Resolution No. 20-040 / Commission Resolution No. 20-03, adopted by the Montgomery County Planning Board and the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission on motion of Commissioner Washington, seconded by Commissioner Geraldo, with Commissioners Anderson, Cichy, Doerner, Fani-Gonzalez, Geraldo, Hewlett, Patterson and Washington voting in favor of the motion, and Commissioners Bailey and Verma absent during the vote, at the Commission meeting held on May 20, 2020, via video-conference and broadcast from Silver Spring, Maryland.

APPROVED FOR LEGAL SUFFICIENCY:

Matthew Mills,  
M-NCPPC Legal Department,  
May 12, 2020

  
Asuntha Chiang-Smith, Executive Director



# Table of Contents

<b>Abstract .....</b>	<b>ii</b>	<b>Chapter 3: Opportunities .....</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>Executive Summary.....</b>	<b>1</b>	3.1 Plan Area Districts .....	63
<b>Chapter 1: Introduction .....</b>	<b>9</b>	3.1.1 Dennis Avenue Medical Cluster .....	70
1.1 Plan Vision .....	9	3.1.2 Fields of Silver Spring .....	71
1.2 Context .....	9	3.1.3 Belvedere Apartments (2107 Belvedere Blvd) .....	71
1.3 Plan Purpose .....	11	3.1.4 Forest Glen Apartments .....	72
1.4 Community Engagement .....	12	3.1.5 Americana Finnmark Condominiums .....	72
1.5 Challenges and Opportunities .....	12	3.1.6 Forest Glen Metro Station Parking Lot.....	73
1.6 Plan Goals .....	13	3.1.7 Forest Glen Medical Center .....	74
<b>Chapter 2: Plan Elements .....</b>	<b>15</b>	3.1.8 Georgia Avenue and Woodland Drive: Block 1 Properties .....	75
2.1 Reconnect: Restoring Healthy Relationships.....	15	3.1.9 Calvary Lutheran Evangelical Church.....	76
2.1.1 Transportation .....	15	3.1.10 Seminary Place Shopping Center, Shell Gas Station and Montgomery Hills Car Wash .....	76
2.1.2 Street Network.....	16	3.1.11 Prestige Exceptional Fabricare .....	78
2.1.3 Intersections and Crossings .....	33	3.1.12 Montgomery Hills Shopping Center .....	79
2.1.4 Transit Network.....	38	3.1.13 Georgia Avenue East.....	79
2.1.5 Pedestrian and Bicycle Network.....	39	3.1.14 Snider's Super Foods, Silver Spring Volunteer Fire Station and Parking Lot 12.....	80
2.1.6 Non-Auto Driver Mode Share (NADMS).....	48	3.1.15 Georgia Avenue at Luzerne Avenue and Cedar View Court .....	82
2.1.7 Parking Lot District.....	48	3.1.16 Shopping Centers South of Seminary Road and Dale Drive.....	82
2.2 Reimagine: Thinking About Familiar Places with New Ideas.....	49	3.1.17 Right-of-Way at 16th Street and Georgia Ave .....	83
2.2.1 Land Use and Zoning .....	49	3.1.18 Grace Episcopal Church .....	84
2.2.2 Urban Design .....	49	3.1.19 Silver Spring Health and Human Services Ctr.....	84
2.2.3 Historic Preservation .....	50	3.1.20 All Other Properties .....	84
2.2.4 Environment.....	50	<b>Chapter 4: Implementation.....</b>	<b>85</b>
2.2.5 Parks, Trails and Open Space .....	54	4.1 Zoning .....	85
2.3 Reinvest: Increasing the Value (monetary and societal) of community Places for an Enhanced Experience.....	56	4.2 Commercial Residential (CR) and Employment Office (EOF) Zones.....	85
2.3.1 Housing .....	56	4.3 Updated Road Design Standards .....	86
2.3.2 Community Facilities.....	58	4.4 Bicycle Pedestrian Priority Area.....	86
2.3.3 Public Schools .....	60	4.5 Capital Improvements Program .....	86
2.4.1 Forest Glen/Montgomery Hills Sector Plan Impact .....	61	4.6 Small Business Support .....	88
		4.7 National Trust for Historic Preservation: Main Street Program .....	88

# List of Maps, Tables and Figures

## Maps

Map 1: Existing Land Use.....	4	Map 13: Existing Sidewalks.....	42
Map 2: Recommended Land Use.....	5	Map 14: Existing and Recommended Bicycle Network.....	45
Map 3: Existing Zoning.....	6	Map 15: Breezeway Network.....	46
Map 4: Recommended Zoning.....	7	Map 16: Parking Lot Districts (PLD).....	48
Map 5: Study Area.....	10	Map 17: Existing and Recommended Parks and Open Spaces.....	54
Map 6: Recommended Traffic Calming Studies.....	17	Map 18: Existing and Recommended Housing Resources.....	57
Map 7: Urban Road Code Boundary.....	19	Map 19: Existing and Recommended Community Facilities.....	59
Map 8: Road Classifications.....	32	Map 20: Plan Area Districts.....	64
Map 9: Recommended Sidewalk and Protected Crossings.....	34	Map 21: Opportunity Sites.....	65
Map 10: Bus Rapid Transit Station Corridors.....	38	Map 22: Existing Land Use.....	66
Map 11: Bicycle and Pedestrian Priority Area.....	40	Map 23: Recommended Land Use.....	67
Map 12: Unacceptable Pedestrian Links.....	41	Map 24: Existing Zoning.....	68
		Map 25: Recommended Zoning.....	69

## Tables

Table 1: Recommendations Summary.....	2
Table 2: Street Classification and Right-of-Way Recommendations.....	30
Table 3: Existing and Recommended Protected Crossing Locations.....	35
Table 4: Bikeway Recommendations.....	44
Table 5: Parks and Open Space Hierarchy.....	55
Table 6: Existing and Protected School Enrollment.....	60
Table 7: Capital Improvements Program.....	87

## Figures

Figure 1: Consolidated Driveways.....	16
Figure 2: Main Street Concept.....	21
Figure 3: Beltway Ramp Configuration at Georgia Avenue and I-495.....	23
Figure 4: Proposed Diverge Diamond Interchange at Georgia Avenue to I-495.....	24
Figure 5: Woodland Drive Extended.....	25
Figure 6: Georgia Avenue, Existing Section, Dennis Avenue to I-495.....	26
Figure 7: Georgia Avenue, Proposed Section, Dennis Avenue to I-495.....	26
Figure 8: Georgia Avenue, Existing Section, I-495 to Flora Lane.....	27
Figure 9: Georgia Avenue, Proposed Section, I-495 to Flora Lane – Short Term.....	27
Figure 10: Georgia Avenue, Proposed Section, I-495 to Flora Lane – Long Term.....	27
Figure 11: Georgia Avenue, Existing Section, Flora Lane to 16th Street.....	28
Figure 12: Georgia Avenue, Proposed Section, Flora Lane to 16th Street – Short Term.....	28
Figure 13: Georgia Avenue, Proposed Section, Flora Lane to 16th Street – Long Term.....	28
Figure 14: Georgia Avenue, Existing Section, 16th Street to Spring Street.....	29
Figure 15: Georgia Avenue, Proposed Section, 16th Street to Spring Street – Short Term.....	29
Figure 16: Georgia Avenue, Proposed Section, 16th Street to Spring Street – Long Term.....	29
Figure 17: Main Street Concept Images.....	33
Figure 18: Existing Trees.....	51
Figure 19: Potential Tree Canopy Cover.....	51
Figure 20: Impervious Cover.....	52
Figure 21: Stormwater Runoff Flow.....	52
Figure 22: Watersheds.....	52



(source: Tony Ventouris)

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Forest Glen/Montgomery Hills Sector Plan provides an opportunity to reassess and enhance the character of the plan area, leverage public investment, and analyze alternative redevelopment and connectivity solutions. It is a timely analysis in that two related important initiatives are underway: the MD 97 Montgomery Hills study initiated by Maryland Department of Transportation State Highway Administration (MDOT SHA), and the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority's (WMATA) feasibility analysis of the Forest Glen Metro Station.

The plan explores new, creative approaches to longstanding traffic congestion and other land use and design-related issues within the corridor. Most importantly, Vision Zero, Montgomery County's policy to eliminate traffic-related fatalities and severe injuries, is incorporated into the sector plan through measures to improve pedestrian and bicyclist safety and accessibility, while balancing vehicular mobility along the Georgia Avenue corridor.

Utilizing the themes of Reconnect, Reinvest, Reimagine, the Forest Glen/Montgomery Hill Sector Plan offers recommendations that encourage equitable, attractive development, provide for housing choices at all economic levels, improve connectivity, and enhance ecological functions and open space. Internal research and information obtained during the extensive community engagement process guided the creation of this three-pronged approach and the resulting sector plan.

## A. Plan Themes

The larger plan goals and supporting recommendations were organized as follows to support these themes:

### **Reconnect** – Restoring healthy relationships

- Introduce measures, such as Vision Zero, to improve safety for all individuals who use Georgia Avenue, including drivers, transit users, bicyclists, and pedestrians.
- Balance regional traffic demands and proposed infrastructure improvements with the need to prioritize multi-modal options, such as public transit, walking, and bicycling.
- Improve the wellness of the community by reducing health-related impacts associated with poor pedestrian

facilities, vehicular conflicts and emissions.

- Encourage efficient and affordable alternatives to single-occupancy vehicular travel and meet the needs of the those with limited mobility options.
- Prioritize infrastructure investments that create access to opportunity.

### **Reinvest** – Increasing the value (monetary and societal) of community places for an enhanced experience

- Create built environments that improve quality of life through public amenities, improved mobility, improved air and water quality, and safe, attractive, and accessible public spaces.
- Encourage equitable development that preserves and strengthens the community, celebrates community history and builds on existing assets, including commercial and institutional uses.
- Encourage quality design that incorporates neighborhood compatibility and sustainable development practices.

### **Reimagine** – Thinking about familiar places with new ideas

- Provide healthy, safe, and affordable housing choices for people of all income levels, household sizes and stages of life.
- Create solutions for improved ecological health and the elimination of disproportionate environmental burdens.
- Remedy past environmental impacts and protect against future ecological degradation.
- Enhance the public realm by providing green infrastructure (e.g. safe and accessible parks, stormwater systems, and usable open space) that meets the needs of all users.
- Limit displacement by encouraging equitable transit-oriented development and infrastructure that provide for access and opportunity.

## B. Recommendations

### 1. Summary

**Table 1: Recommendations Summary**

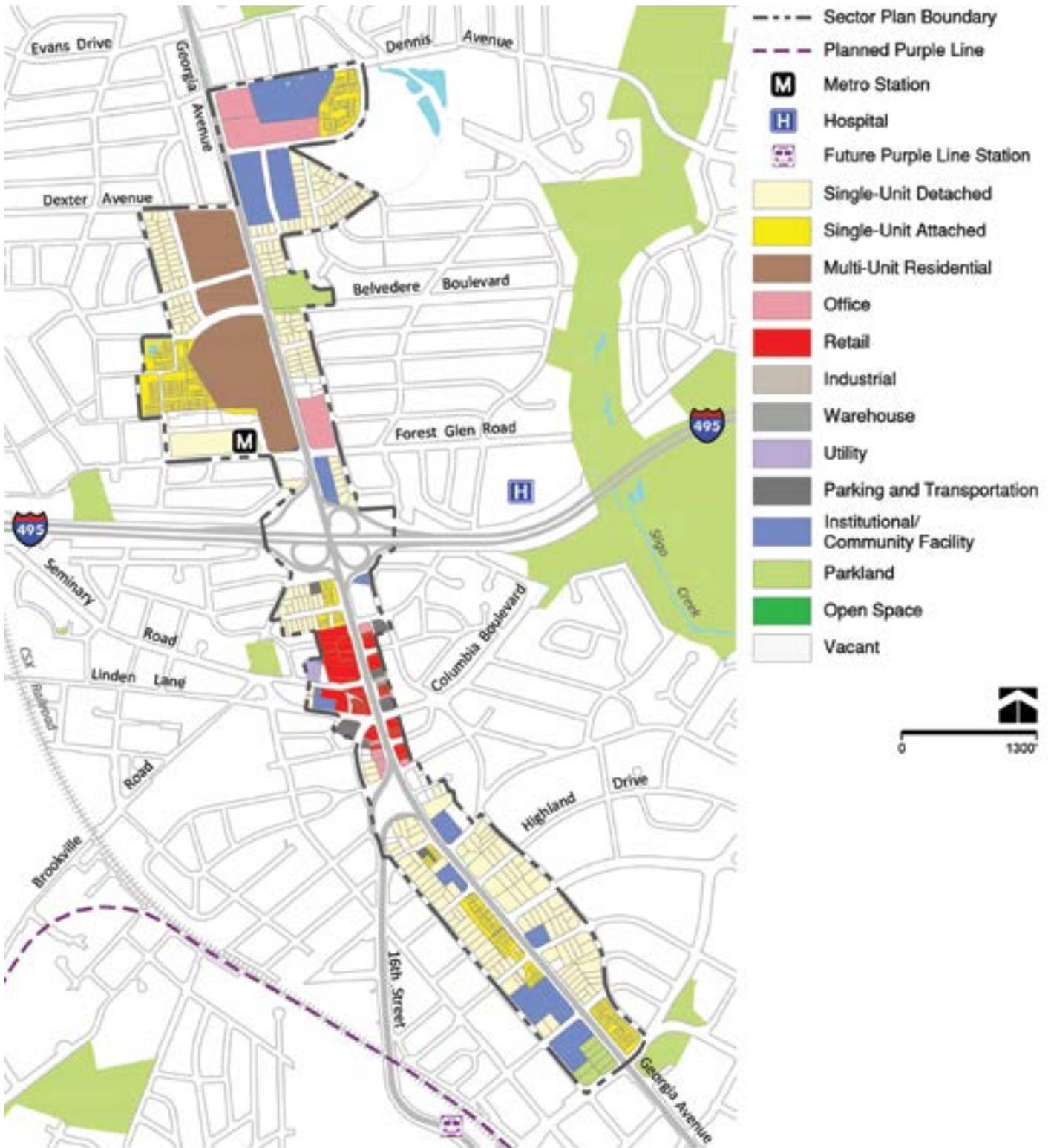
	Description	Time Frame	Category
1	Balance mixed-use development through the application of the CR Zones.	Short Term	Zoning
2	Recommend the technical-driven rezoning of sites with R-60 special exceptions or structures exceeding the development standards of the current zone.	Short term	Zoning
3	Recommend that all RT-zoned properties be rezoned to one of the TMD (Townhome Mid-density) or THD (Townhome High-density) zones.	Short Term	Zoning
4	Note the location of two historic cemeteries: Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal Church and cemetery site, and Grace Episcopal Church cemetery site.	Short Term	Historic Preservation
5	Increase the number of community gathering places and incorporate placemaking efforts that reflect community diversity and encourage interaction.	Short Term	Urban Design
6	Establish appropriate transitions where necessary to limit development impact on abutting/confronting uses.	Short Term	Urban Design
7	Redevelop large commercial sites and parking lots as pedestrian oriented environments with walkable blocks, attractive public spaces, pedestrian paths, street-level retail, and stormwater management treatments.	Short Term	Urban Design
8	Encourage and accommodate opportunities for creative placemaking to activate public spaces and foster community togetherness.	Short Term	Urban design
9	Collaborate with nonprofit, county and private organizations to expand and enhance affordable housing opportunities accessible by mass transit.	Short Term	Housing
10	Preserve existing market-rate affordable housing where possible.	Short Term	Housing
11	Recommend reconfiguration of the southwest I-495 interchange loop off-ramp.	Short Term	Transportation
12	Support the Interim Term – MDOT SHA Preferred Alternative Configuration of Georgia Avenue.	Short Term	Transportation
13	Improve traffic safety for all modes.	Short Term	Transportation
14	Support the construction of a new grade-separated passageway at the Forest Glen Metro Station.	Short Term	Transportation
15	Increase the average vehicle delay standard.	Short Term	Transportation
16	Address Intersection Capacity Deficits.	Short Term	Transportation
17	Consider consolidating bus stops along Georgia Avenue and introducing a micro-transit service zone.	Short Term	Transportation
18	Support the recommendations of the approved and adopted Bicycle Master Plan	Short Term	Transportation
19	Develop BiPPA plans on parallel timelines for Montgomery Hills and Forest Glen.	Short Term	Transportation
20	Improve open space and park opportunities by improving existing parkland and incorporating publicly accessible open space into new development.	Short Term	Parks
21	Improve stormwater management.	Short Term	Environment
22	Reintroduce green cover via increased tree canopy and vegetation.	Short Term	Environment

cont' Table 1: Recommendations Summary

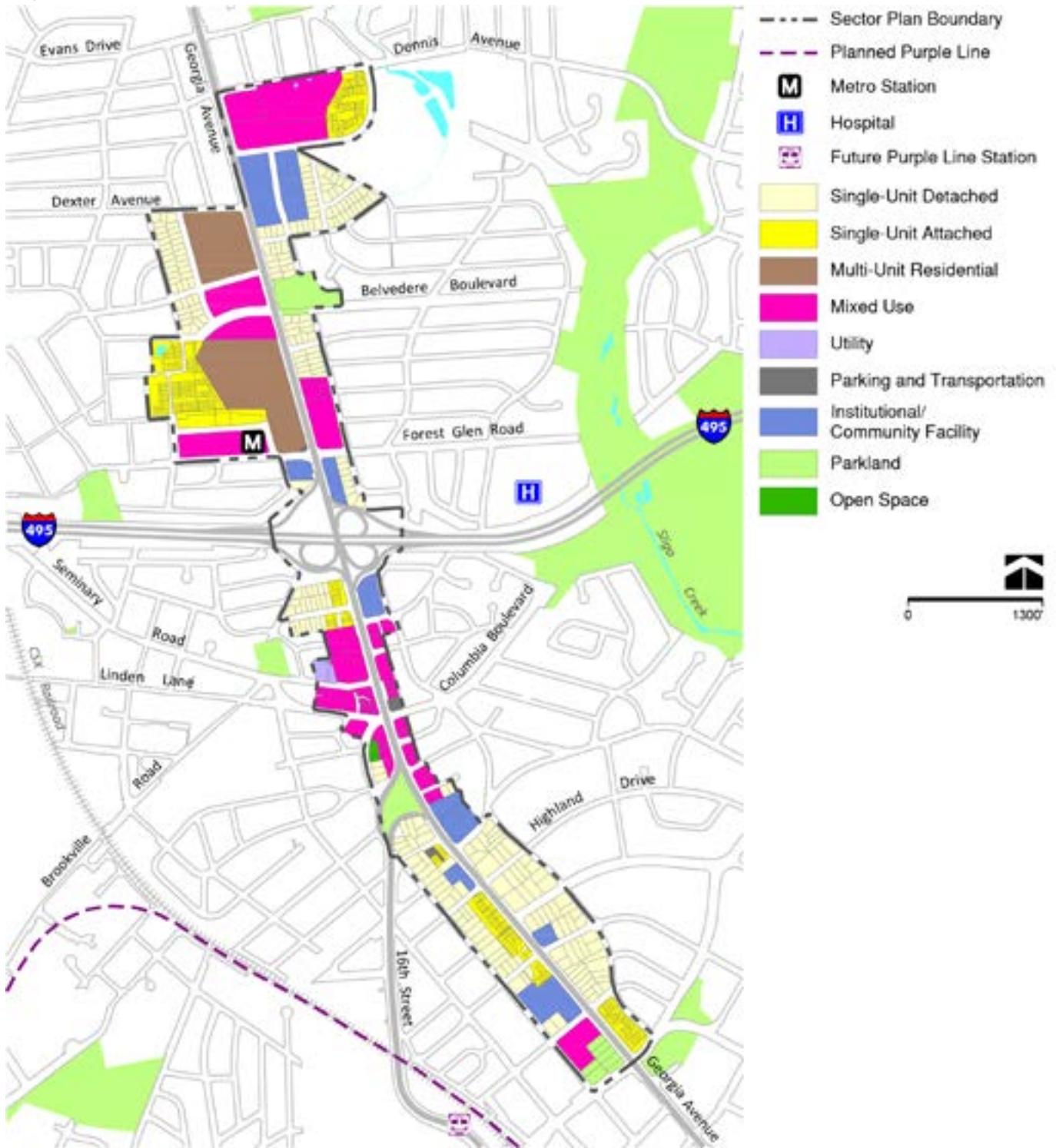
	Description	Time Frame	Category
23	Improve air quality by increasing carbon sequestration capacity.	Short Term	Environment
24	Increase ecological biodiversity.	Short Term	Environment
25	Maximize the opportunity for integrated public services and facilities where possible, especially at/near public transit facilities.	Short Term	Community Facilities
26	Support aging in place and provide for childcare services at/near major activity centers.	Short Term	Civic
27	Support strategies to improve the public realm and storefronts, strengthen businesses and undertake marketing and promotion efforts within the plan area.	Short Term	Economic Development
28	Recommend the nomination of the Montgomery Hills Commercial District as a Main Street Program.	Short Term	Economic Development
29	Recommend that the Montgomery Hills District be designated as a qualified recipient of MCEDC Small Business Impact Assistance Funds.	Short Term	Economic Development
30	Provide technical assistance and funding for resources that will encourage the retention of neighborhood services and local retail.	Short Term	Economic Development
31	Consider the following individual sites for listing in the Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites or for designation in the Master Plan for Historic Preservation: Montgomery Hills Shopping Center; Exceptional Fabricare; Calvary Lutheran Evangelical Church; Grace Episcopal Church and Cemetery; and Americana Finnmark.	Long Term	Historic Preservation
32	Evaluate the Woodside Locational Atlas Historic District for designation in the Master Plan for Historic Preservation	Short Term	Historic Preservation
33	Accommodate future growth by providing opportunities for a limited amount of sustainable development near the Forest Glen Metro Station and planned Bus Rapid Transit station in the Montgomery Hills District.	Long Term	Land Use
34	Support maximum densities at/near major activity centers, such as the Forest Glen Metro Station and the proposed Georgia Avenue Bus Rapid Transit Stops.	Long Term	Zoning
35	Design buildings and landscape elements to frame a vibrant public realm of walkable and active streets and public spaces throughout the area, particularly along Georgia Avenue.	Long Term	Urban Design
36	Prioritize MPDUs as a top public benefit in locations near transit or other activity centers.	Long Term	Housing
37	Further evaluate the Diverging Diamond Interchange.	Long Term	Transportation
38	Reconfigure Georgia Avenue as a main street corridor (boulevard) with landscaping and improved pedestrian and cycling facilities	Long Term	Transportation
39	Apply the Pedestrian Level of Comfort (PLoC) to improve pedestrian and bicycle facilities and crossing capability to reduce pedestrian and vehicular conflict.	Long Term	Transportation
40	Retrofit and improve existing infrastructure, including existing signalized intersections, to meet current best practices for safe and comfortable multi-modal travel.	Long Term	Transportation
41	Install a two-way separated bikeway on west side of Georgia Avenue (sidepath).	Long Term	Transportation
42	Modify or reconstruct the existing pedestrian bridge as a part of any redesign or reconfiguration of the beltway interchange.	Long Term	Transportation
43	Create new civic gathering spaces including a new Gateway Urban Recreational Park.	Long Term	Parks
44	Address the need for new or expanded county services, facilities or operations resulting from population growth or proposed new development.	Long Term	Community Facilities

## 2. Land Use and Zoning

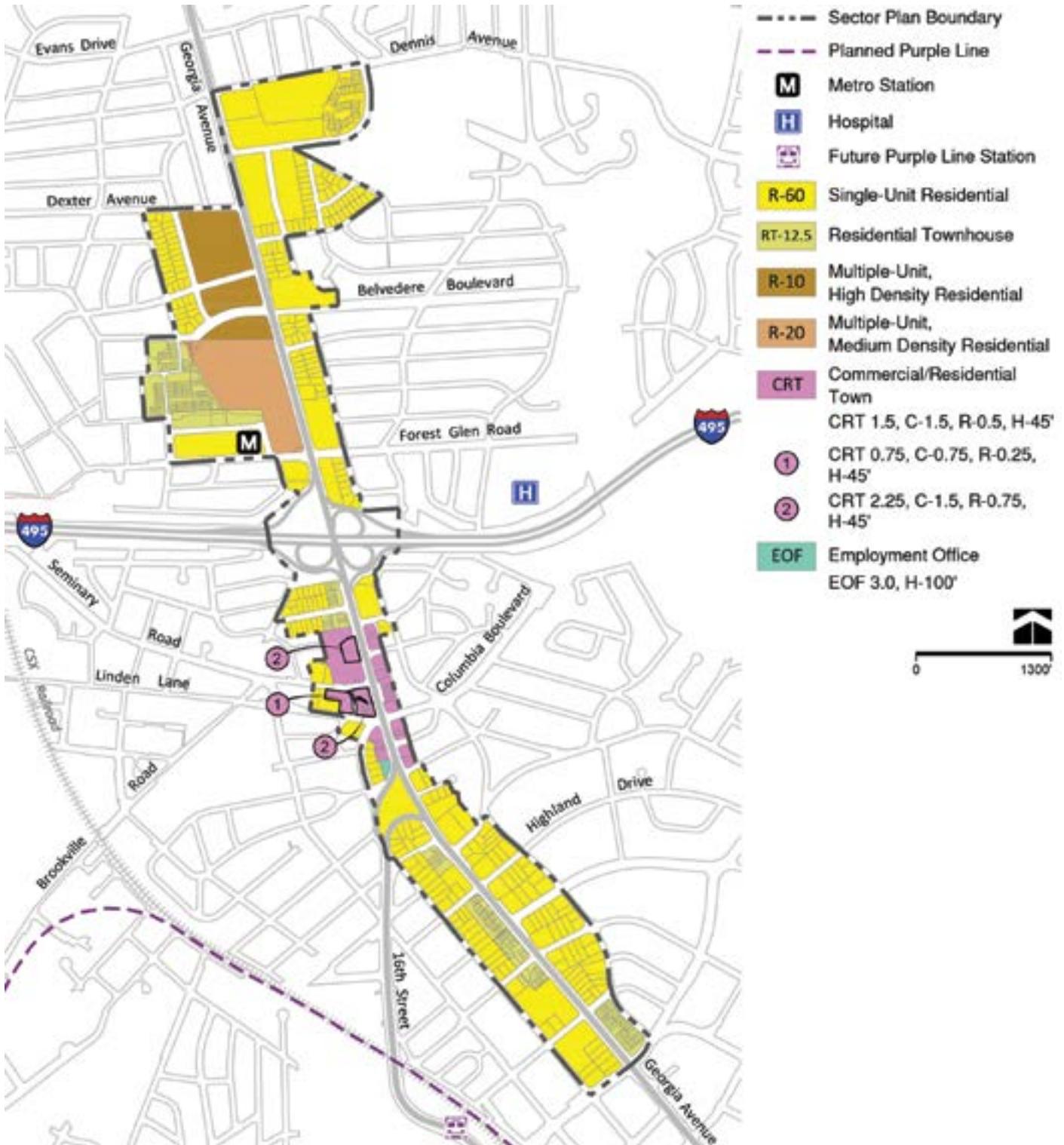
Map 1: Existing Land Use



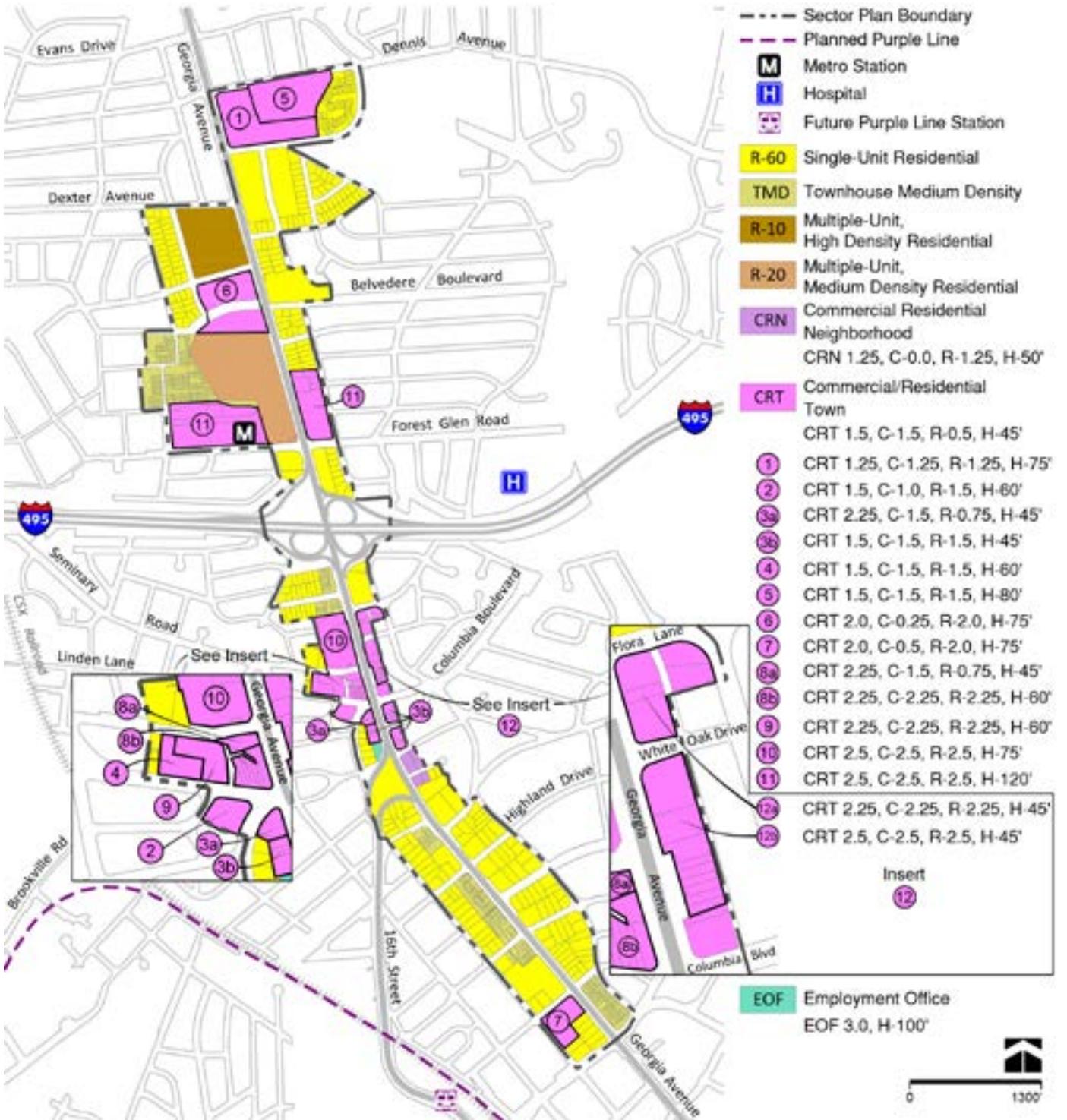
Map 2: Recommended Land Use



Map 3: Existing Zoning



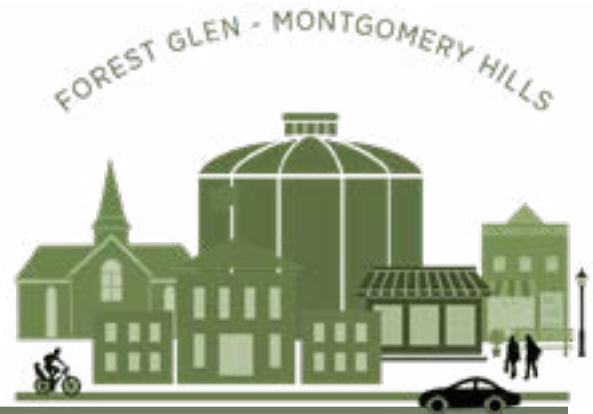
Map 4: Recommended Zoning





(source: Google Pictures)

# Chapter 1: INTRODUCTION



## 1.1 Plan Vision

The vision of the Forest Glen/Montgomery Hills Sector Plan is to leverage existing and future infrastructure improvements within the plan area and facilitate the creation of a safe, interconnected Georgia Avenue. This improved corridor will provide upgraded community amenities, allow for strategic, well-located, equitable development, create an attractive pedestrian environment, and preserve existing retail and commercial districts.

Additionally, this comprehensive sector plan seeks to ensure that these improvements, along with the other recommended land use, zoning, urban design, transportation, historic preservation and parks and open space recommendations, will improve the overall quality of life within the Forest Glen/Montgomery Hills area.

This vision also carries forward unrealized goals from the following Master Plans: North/West Silver Spring Master Plan, Forest Glen Sector Plan and, Master Plan for the Communities of Kensington/Wheaton.

## 1.2 Context

The 230-acre Forest Glen/Montgomery Hills Sector Plan area stretches approximately two miles along the Georgia Avenue corridor and lies between the 2012 Wheaton Central Business District and Vicinity Sector Plan and the 2000 Silver Spring Central Business District Sector Plan. The plan boundary is centered on Georgia Avenue with Dennis Avenue and Spring Street setting the northern and southern limits, respectively.

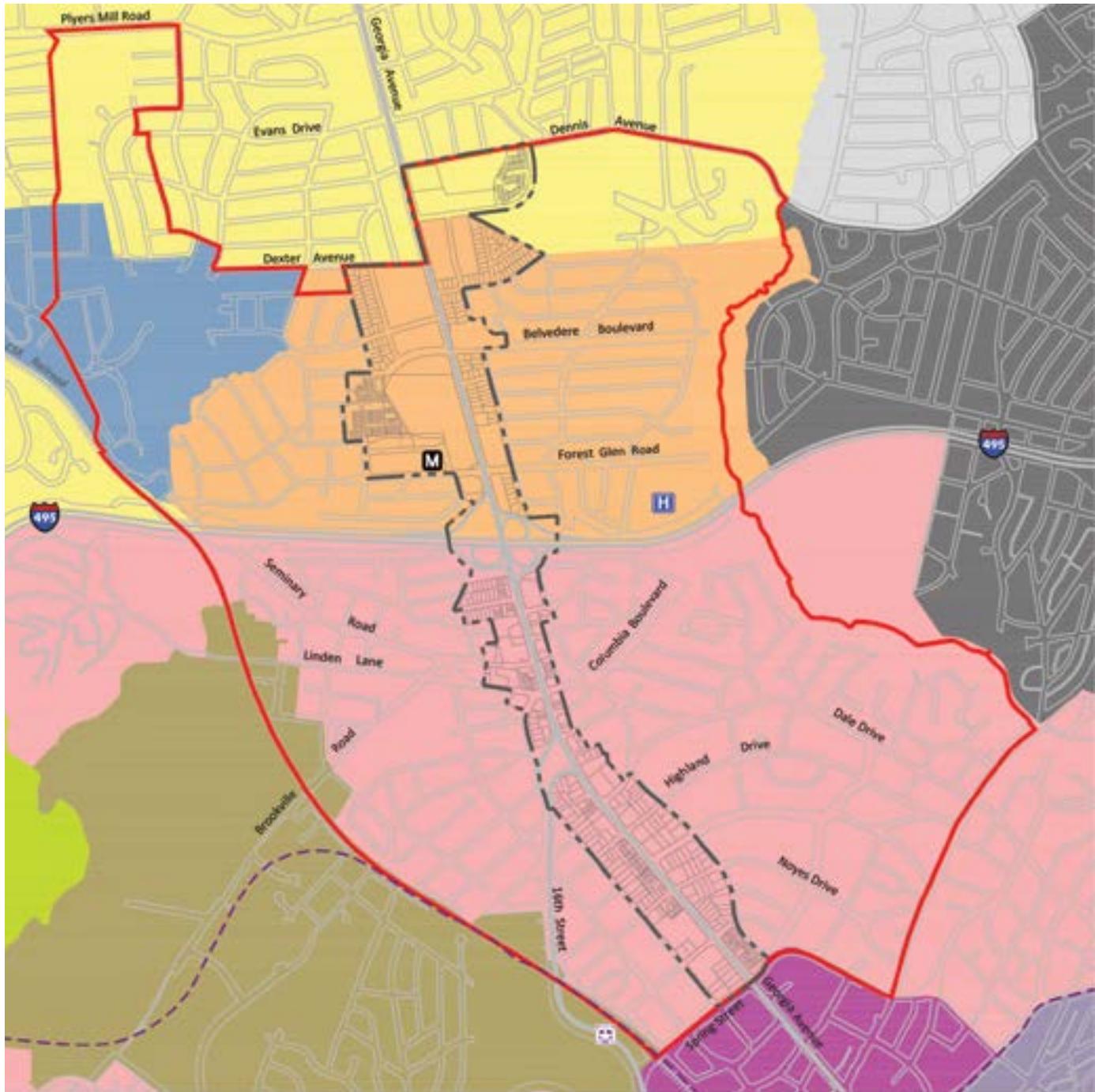
Composed predominantly of single-unit detached homes with commercial nodes at intersections along Georgia Avenue, the plan area is bifurcated by two heavily traveled major thoroughfares; Georgia Avenue (MD 97) and Interstate 495, also known as the Capital Beltway. Residential uses along the corridor include townhomes, garden apartments, and condominiums. Few transitional areas are located between the active commercial corridor, institutional uses, and adjoining, well-established single-unit residential neighborhoods.

The plan area presents significant physical challenges that need to be addressed, including the following:

- Historical development patterns that inhibit connectivity and physical integration.
- Physical barriers created by Georgia Avenue and Interstate 495.
- Poor or missing stormwater management systems.
- Heavy pass-through traffic.
- Unattractive and inhospitable streetscapes.
- Influx of transitional commercial uses.

Additional challenges and opportunities are noted within Section 1.5.

Map 5: Study Area



- Study Area Boundary
- Sector Plan Boundary
- Planned Purple Line
- M Metro Station
- H Hospital
- 🚶 Future Purple Line Station
- Kemp Mill Master Plan
- Kensington Wheaton Master Plan
- Forest Glen Sector Plan
- North and West Silver Spring Master Plan
- Greater Lyttonsville Sector Plan
- East Silver Spring Master Plan
- Silver Spring CBD Sector Plan
- Bethesda Chevy Chase Master Plan



### 1.3 Plan Purpose

Previous planning efforts include the Master Plan for the Communities of Kensington-Wheaton, the Forest Glen Sector Plan, and the North and West Silver Spring Master Plan. The recommendations in these plans promote the protection and preservation of the low-density residential communities, provide for appropriate transitions between commercial and residential areas, envision Georgia Avenue as an urban boulevard or a green corridor and call for the revitalization of commercial and non-residential nodes.

These plans also recommend the following infrastructure improvements. These recommendations can be leveraged to provide opportunities for limited redevelopment near existing and future transit to enhance existing neighborhood centers, heighten neighborhood identity and promote walkability.

- A comprehensive study and redesign of the segment of Georgia Avenue between Forest Glen Road and 16th Street in response to the Approved and Adopted North and West Silver Spring Master Plan concept. The MD 97 Georgia Avenue Montgomery Hills Study aims to incorporate public feedback along with a conceptual cost-engineering analysis of the preferred design alternative.
- The Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA) evaluation of the feasibility of redeveloping the eight-acre surface parking lot at the Forest Glen Metro Station. The study goals are to:
  - o Maximize ridership potential.
  - o Explore potential for higher density, mixed-use development.
  - o Provide for and maximize improved pedestrian connectivity to the station.
- A grade-separated passageway at the Forest Glen Metro Station proposed in the 1996 Approved and Adopted Forest Glen Sector Plan. The Montgomery County Department of Transportation (MCDOT) initiated the Forest Glen Passageway (P501911) project to determine the alignment and type of facility for improving pedestrian safety and access to the station. This project is needed to improve the mobility and safety for all facility users within the project area by reducing existing conflicts between pedestrians and vehicles. A passageway under Georgia Avenue at Forest Glen Road connecting the northeast corner to the southwest corner was the preferred alignment. A ramp connection and elevators would bring people using the passageway

to grade on Forest Glen Road. Associated sidewalk improvements would also be made to Forest Glen Road to complete the walking connection on the north side of the road to Holy Cross Hospital, which is the plan area's largest employer.

- The Georgia Avenue South Bus Rapid Transit proposed in the 2013 Approved and Adopted Countywide Transit Corridors Functional Master Plan. The plan calls for the following:
  - o Corridor recommendations for a mixed traffic transitway along Georgia Avenue from Veirs Mill Road to 16th Street and dedicated lanes along Georgia Avenue from 16th Street to Colesville Road.
  - o Station locations at Forest Glen Metro Station, Georgia Avenue and Seminary Road, Georgia Avenue and Dexter Avenue and Georgia Avenue and Dennis Avenue.

This service would complement the Metrorail Red Line and master-planned Purple Line and Corridor Cities Transitway (CCT).

The plan will provide recommendations that respond to these and other proposed improvements.

(source - Tony Ventouris)

# Reaching out into the Community

## 1.4 Community Engagement

Like much of Montgomery County, the plan area is home to established civic associations representing the varied neighborhoods of Forest Glen, Montgomery Hills, and Woodside. By engaging them and other stakeholders as community experts in the planning process, staff crafted recommendations that support equitable, long-term solutions, incorporate community values and culture, and create opportunity for change that meets the present and future needs of the community.

The engagement process utilized low-tech and high-tech engagement tools. These outreach methods included paper flyers and reference materials, both electronic and postal mailings to announce public meetings and one-on-one sessions with community stakeholders. Additionally, posters and other signage that incorporated text messaging and short message tools, such as text-back numbers, were placed at the Forest Glen Metro Station and select bus stations along the corridor. These measures allowed for broad and diverse participation in the planning process.

The interactive Montgomery County (MC) React Map ([mcatlas.org/forestglen](http://mcatlas.org/forestglen)) mapping tool allowed stakeholders to use mobile devices to make comments and suggestions about the positive changes they would like to see happen in the community. It proved the most successful of all the engagement tools and provided immediate feedback to planners. The user-friendly map combined virtual



engagement and community-building efforts by allowing residents to visualize data and communicate among themselves and with the planning team. Through the digital tool, more than 300 comments and images were generated and woven into the recommendations for this sector plan.

Additional accommodations, such as live-streamed public meetings and a plan website and listserv, were also utilized to provide real-time information and reference materials for those who were unable to attend planning meetings and forums in person. Stakeholders were also invited to participate in one-on-one interviews that were videotaped and screened during Montgomery County Planning Board sessions and on the plan social media pages. Interpretation services for American Sign Language and foreign languages were made available upon request. The interactive map, signage and printed materials were also translated or made available for translation in the various languages spoken in the community.

## 1.5 Challenges and Opportunities

The following list of challenges and opportunities reflect stakeholder comments along with staff's observations and analysis of the existing conditions within the plan area.

### Challenges

- Growing traffic volumes between 75,000 to 93,000 annual average daily traffic (AADT) in 2040, regardless if any new development occurs within the sector plan area under the No-Build Alternative<sup>1</sup>.
- Displacement of businesses with MDOT SHA property acquisitions for road improvements, loss of affordable commercial space.
- Loss of parking spaces due to MDOT SHA improvements.
- Constrained redevelopment and diminished property owners' interest in improvements due to high opportunity costs of demolishing leased retail/office



space and small parcels with limited depths.

- Negative aspects of living along a high-volume thoroughfare may moderate new residential development.
- Constraints on Holy Cross Hospital development at Forest Glen and its expansion in Germantown could shift energy away from the area.
- Shift away from small private medical practices may dampen demand for medical office space.
- Aging buildings inhibit businesses' ability to compete.
- Some existing owners' reinvestment impeded by rents and market demand limits.
- Increasing competition from e-commerce may further reduce demand for brick-and-mortar retail space.
- High cost of home ownership.
- Regulatory restrictions impede creation of new infill housing types, such as accessory dwelling units.
- Modest supply of "Missing Middle" housing limits opportunities for new homeowners.
- Construction period disruptions from MDOT SHA improvements.

### Opportunities

- MDOT SHA rebuilding of Georgia Avenue.
- Beautification, conflict reduction, better accommodations for pedestrian and bicycles, restoring left turns.
- Available redevelopment sites created by MDOT SHA acquisitions.
- Metro station area development/9801 Georgia Avenue – Forest Glen Medical Center, and potential site at 9513-9525 Georgia Avenue.
- Aging population (750 Primary Market Area households with householders aged 75 or older) and Holy Cross Hospital’s presence could support new senior housing.
- Market support for small neighborhood or commercial uses (i.e. a new restaurant and small pharmacy or wellness retail operation).
- Better marketing, branding, and promotion could encourage more local spending by nearby residents.
- Façade improvements would allow some local retailers to attract more customers.
- Potential for a small co-working office hub.
- Purple Line could attract more residents to the market areas.
- Some residential infill and redevelopment opportunities in adjoining neighborhoods, including newer housing types such as accessory dwelling units or “Missing Middle” housing.
- Additional affordable housing units to accommodate residents across a broader range of incomes.
- Residential redevelopment potential for older garden apartments.
- Ridesharing (e.g., Uber, Lyft) and autonomous vehicles could reduce parking demand in the long term.
- Designation in the Master Plan for Historic Preservation offers historic preservation tax credits for applicable restoration projects.



These comments were further refined into the themes and goals of this draft sector plan.

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<sup>1</sup> The technical term for this possible scenario is the “No Build 2040”, which is used as a baseline of comparison to other scenarios in which different development densities within the sector plan area are analyzed.

## 1.6 Plan Goals

This sector plan’s recommendations are based on the themes of Reconnect, Reinvest and Reimagine, crafted after combining stakeholder input with creative planning and land use practices and the planning framework established by the county’s General Plan. These themes are also informed by the previous plan efforts and studies for the Georgia Avenue corridor.

### A. Reconnect – Restoring healthy relationships

- Introduce measures, such as Vision Zero, to improve safety for all individuals who use Georgia Avenue, including drivers, transit users, bicyclists, and pedestrians.
- Balance regional traffic demands and proposed infrastructure improvements with the need to prioritize multi-modal options, such as public transit, walking, and bicycling.
- Improve the wellness of the community by reducing health-related impacts associated with poor pedestrian facilities, vehicular conflicts and emissions.
- Encourage efficient and affordable alternatives to single-occupancy vehicular travel and meet the needs of those with limited mobility options.
- Prioritize infrastructure investments that create access to opportunity.

### B. Reinvest – Increasing the value (monetary and societal) of community places for an enhanced experience

- Create built environments that improve quality of life through public amenities, improved mobility, improved air and water quality, and safe, attractive and accessible public spaces.
- Encourage equitable development that preserves and strengthens the community and builds on existing assets, including retail and institutional uses.
- Encourage quality design that incorporates neighborhood compatibility and sustainable development practices.

### C. Reimagine – Thinking about familiar places with new ideas

- Provide healthy, safe and affordable housing choices for people of all income levels, household sizes and stages of life.
- Create solutions for improved ecological health and the elimination of disproportionate environmental burdens.
- Remedy past environmental impacts and protect against future ecological degradation.
- Enhance the public realm by providing green infrastructure (e.g. safe and accessible parks, stormwater systems and usable open space) that meet the needs of all users.
- Limit displacement by encouraging equitable transit-oriented development and infrastructure that provide access and opportunity.



## Chapter 2: PLAN ELEMENTS

# RECONNECT

## 2.1 Reconnect- Restoring Healthy Relationships

The character of the plan area is defined by Georgia Avenue, which is both the spine of the community and a major regional connection between the District of Columbia, northern Montgomery County and other parts of the region. It provides for a variety of transportation needs, including functioning as a neighborhood main street with direct access to residential, institutional and commercial properties; a major regional commuter route; and an access point for the Capital Beltway (Interstate 495).

These varying functions contribute to the estimated average daily traffic volume of 75,000 cars per day, making Georgia Avenue in Montgomery Hills the fourth most congested roadway in Montgomery County. This traffic, combined with the current design and function of Georgia Avenue, creates a significant physical barrier for all transportation modes and reduces safety for its users due to longer blocks, limited connectivity, wider driving lanes, and poor pedestrian and cycling facilities. In response to these safety concerns, this plan applies Montgomery County's Vision Zero Initiative (2016) priorities, with a goal of eliminating all traffic-related deaths and severe injuries by 2030.

The plan incorporates these priorities along with a variety of recommended land use changes, infrastructure improvements, and county Capital Improvements Program (CIP) projects, to improve the safety and comfort for all transportation modes.

### 2.1.1 Transportation

The transportation recommendations focus on Vision Zero strategies, which are intended to decrease the frequency and severity of crashes. These strategies include:

- Reducing vehicular speeds.
- Eliminating conflict points between users (i.e. car-to-car, car-to-pedestrian, pedestrian-to-bicycle, etc.).
- Providing designated spaces for each mode of transportation.

Separating users through the provision of designated spaces, such as buffered sidewalks, bicycle lanes, and sidepaths, contributes to the comfort and safety of pedestrian and bicyclist travel. The plan also recommends urban design, land use, and environmental strategies that address the character and physical nature of the corridor. While these changes will not significantly reduce congestion, they can encourage improved safety, character, and function of the Georgia Avenue corridor and surrounding communities.

## 2.1.2 Street Network

### A. Traffic Safety

Traffic safety throughout the Georgia Avenue corridor is the most significant transportation issue for the sector plan. The design of the road and the surrounding development patterns create challenging conditions for safe access to destinations along Georgia Avenue for all transportation modes.

Although the posted speed limit on Georgia Avenue is 35 miles per hour, the driving speeds vary depending on time of day and congestion levels. The traffic patterns often result in unpredictable travel behaviors and maneuvers that create unsafe walking, biking, and driving conditions. The high traffic volumes make it difficult for people to find gaps and turn onto Georgia Avenue from the numerous residential and commercial driveways along the corridor. The frequency of driveways also impedes the flow of traffic along the curb lanes as people are getting on and off the roadway.

Adjacent local roads have also become substitutes for the corridor during peak periods and these informal bypasses are often travelled at higher speeds, as they tend to experience lower levels of congestion compared to Georgia Avenue. This trend of using local neighborhood roads as an alternative to Georgia Avenue poses its own speeding hazard and could continue or worsen over time due to the expected growth in regional traffic volumes.

The following strategies are recommended to address and improve traffic safety for all modes:

- Consolidate driveways along Georgia Avenue.
- Reduce target speeds on all roads.
- Identify local road segments for future traffic calming studies.
- Study strategic speed enforcement further.

#### 1. Consolidate Driveways

The limited grid system in the plan area has resulted in development patterns where most structures and establishments are directly accessed from Georgia Avenue. This direct access is especially prevalent in the Montgomery Hills commercial area, which has a high number of auto-centric uses, some with multiple driveways and access points per site. Driveways that connect directly to Georgia Avenue interrupt pedestrian and bicycle travel and introduce numerous and sometimes unexpected vehicle turns in the curb lanes and present potential

Figure 1: Consolidated Driveways



for conflicts across all travel modes. Redevelopment opportunities along Georgia Avenue should eliminate or consolidate driveways to reduce conflicts among travel modes. A list of driveways to be considered for consolidation with redevelopment is included in the technical appendix of this plan and they are shown in Figure 1. New driveways should be considered only in conjunction with the removal or reduction of existing driveways.

#### 2. Target Speeds

The posted speed limit on Georgia Avenue is 35 miles per hour. To improve safety for all transportation modes and be consistent with the recently adopted master and sector plans in the area, this plan recommends reducing the target speed on Georgia Avenue to 30 miles per hour. Consistent with the county's Urban Road Code, other roadways within the plan area should have a target speed of 25 miles per hour.

### 3. Traffic Calming Studies

This plan recommends the Montgomery County Department of Transportation (MCDOT) initiate operational traffic studies of key parallel and intersecting side streets to consider traffic calming treatments. These studies should capture and analyze current traffic speeds and identify strategies that align with the county's Vision Zero Initiative and the 2018 Bicycle Master Plan. Speed reduction strategies identified should reflect the current best practices and should not decrease access for bicyclists and pedestrians. While maintaining access and connectivity in the road network is important, excessive vehicle speeds on the side streets are detrimental to safety and the residential character of the neighborhoods surrounding the Georgia Avenue corridor.

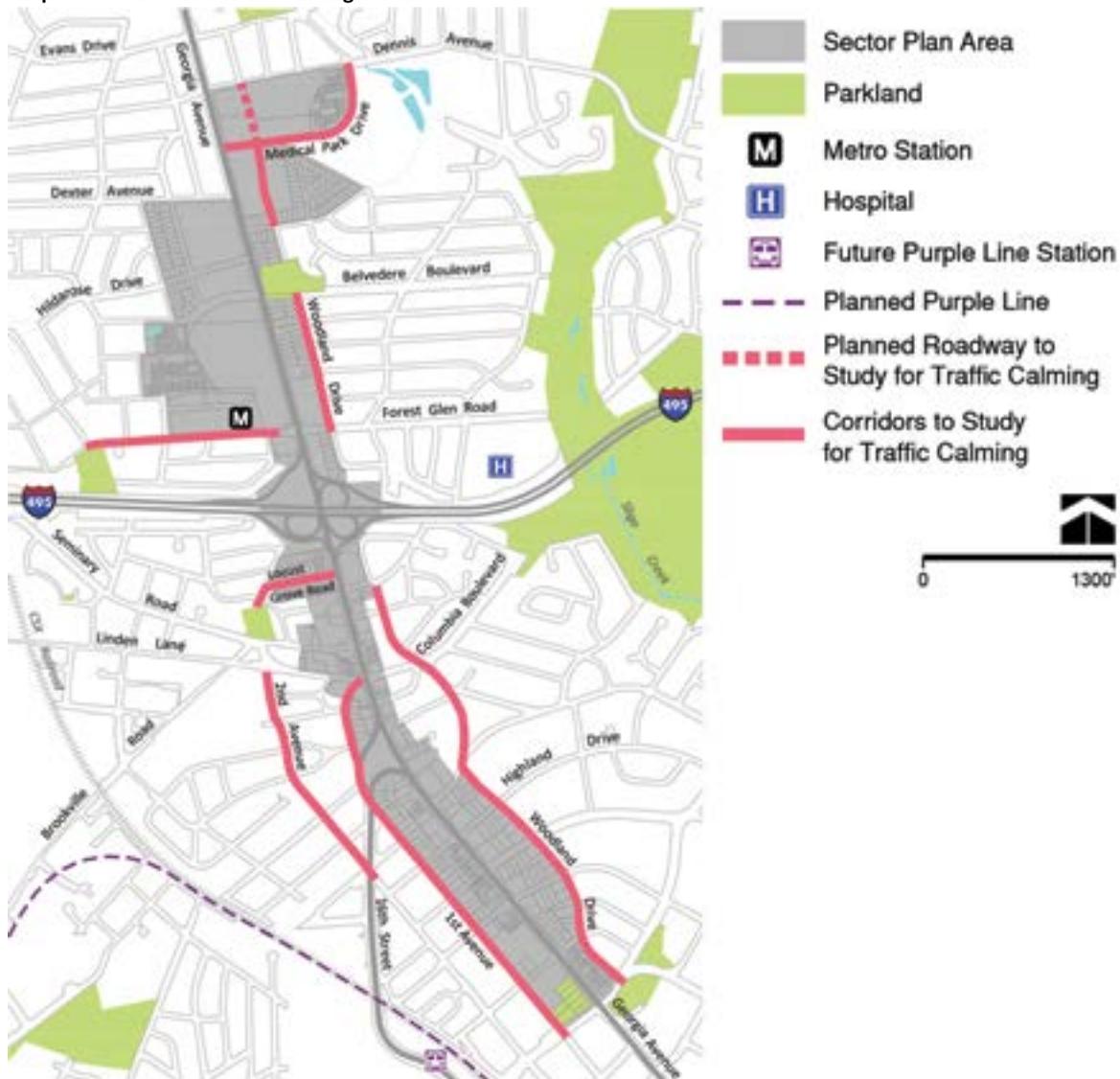
### 4. Further Study for Speed Enforcement

Reducing the traveling speed of vehicles is a key component to ensuring safety for all modes of travel. Since

2013, the Montgomery County Police Department (MCPD) has successfully deployed several speed enforcement cameras as part of its Safe Speed campaign. Cameras were installed on Georgia Avenue in both directions within Woodside Park neighborhoods south of 16th Street. Speed cameras are effective at slowing vehicular speed, because the technology is automatic, unbiased, and consistent. This plan recommends MCPD evaluate the following roadway segments for temporary and/or permanent speed camera installation:

- Georgia Avenue between August Drive (near St. John the Evangelist School and Church) and Tilton Drive.
- Woodland Drive between August Drive and the Capital Beltway.
- Dale Drive between Georgia Avenue and Colesville Road.
- Second Avenue between Linden Lane and Spring Street.

**Map 6: Recommended Traffic Calming Studies**



## B. Urban Road Code Boundary

The purpose of the Urban Road Code, included in Chapter 49 of the Montgomery County Code, is to apply a context-sensitive design standard that recognizes the needs and safety considerations when high volumes of motorists, transit users, bicyclists, and pedestrians are negotiating limited space within the public right-of-way. The code permits narrower lane widths to reduce vehicular speed and tighter curb radii to control vehicular turning maneuvers and prioritizes safety over traffic volume.

The application of context-sensitive design is important as Georgia Avenue comprises a mix of uses, including residential, office, retail, schools, and places of worship. The transit stops and stations throughout the corridor attract higher volumes of pedestrians and bicyclists when compared to the suburban policy areas, such as North Bethesda or Greater Kensington/Wheaton.

Presently, the Urban Road Code boundary is limited to streets within Montgomery Hills that are currently designated as Urban Roads; Flora Lane to the north and Luzerne Avenue to the south. Even though the Georgia

Avenue corridor between the two central business districts reflects higher densities and traffic volumes than is typical of a traditional suburban corridor, the remaining segments of Georgia Avenue are classified as suburban.

The plan recommends the expansion of the Urban Road Code boundary along Georgia Avenue within the plan area to:

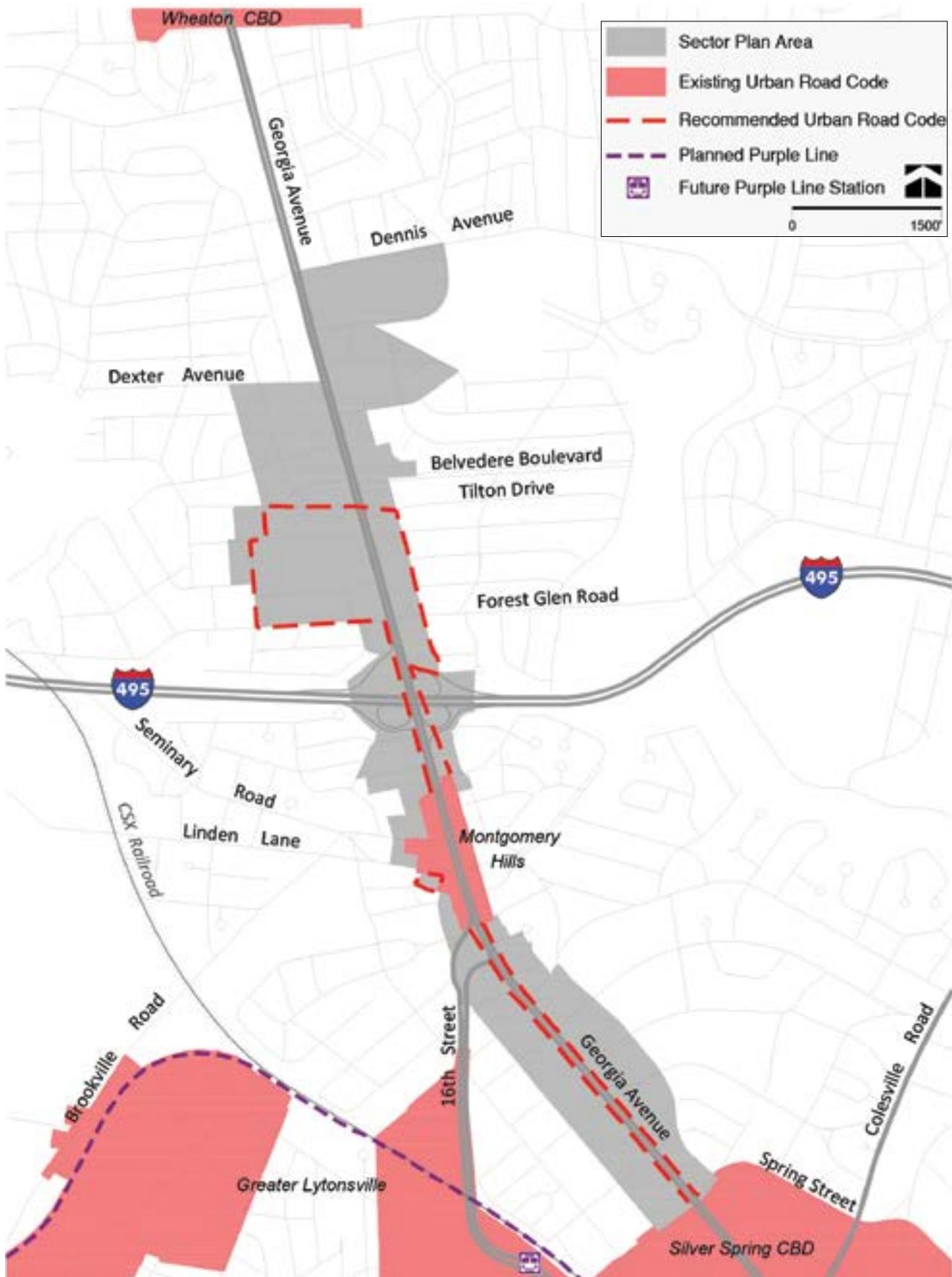
- Allow more appropriate roadway and intersection design standards to reduce target speeds.
- Improve the walking and biking experience through intersections.
- Provide a consistent street cross section throughout the corridor.

The recommended boundary expansion is Tilton Drive to the north, Spring Street to the south and one block east and west of Georgia Avenue within the north-south extent of the road.

*(source: Tony Ventouris)*



Map 7: Urban Road Code Boundary



### C. Montgomery Hills Main Street Concept

This plan modifies the 2000 North and West Silver Spring Master Plan, which included recommendations and language referencing a comprehensive study and redesign of Georgia Avenue in Montgomery Hills (Forest Glen Road to 16th Street). In 2011, the Maryland Department of Transportation State Highway Administration (MDOT SHA) began conceptual design for a project that would implement many recommendations from the Montgomery Hills study. Named the MD 97 Georgia Avenue Montgomery Hills Study, MDOT SHA's project aims to redesign Georgia Avenue in a way that prioritizes pedestrian and bicycle safety access, and identifies design improvements that would improve vehicular safety and circulation. While the sector plan confirms most of the design elements of the MDOT SHA project in the short term, it builds on this initial design with recommendations for more robust land use, infrastructure, and design interventions.

#### 1. Short (Interim) Term MDOT SHA Preferred Alternative with modifications

The road segment design elements listed below are what have been confirmed by MDOT SHA staff as of March 19, 2019. The only deviation from the MDOT SHA cross section is the configuration of the sidewalk and sidepath on the west side of Georgia Avenue.

- Maintain the master-planned 120-foot width of right-of-way on Georgia Avenue.
- Narrow interior travel lanes to 10-feet wide at a maximum.
- Narrow curb lanes to 11 feet at a maximum.
- Remove the reversible lane configuration and install a landscaped median down the center of Georgia Avenue.
  - Through most of the corridor, the lane configuration will include four southbound lanes and three northbound lanes.
- On the west side of Georgia Avenue, install a 12-foot side path and a six-foot raised, landscaped buffer from traffic.
- On the east side of Georgia Avenue, install a three-foot buffer and a five-foot sidewalk.
- Explore opportunities to restore left turns during peak travel times in the peak direction between 16th Street and Forest Glen Road.
- Remove the southbound slip lane of 16th Street and realign southbound 16th Street with present alignment of northbound 16th Street.
- Repurpose and redesign the existing 16th Street southbound slip lane to safely and comfortably accommodate pedestrians and bicyclists only.

Staff is working with MDOT SHA on the final design of the MD 97 Montgomery Hills project to achieve the recommendations outlined above. A final preferred alternative is expected in 2020.

#### 2. Long-Term Vision

This segment of Georgia Avenue currently acts as the neighborhood retail center and with substantial investment in the longer term it could become a fully realized neighborhood main street characterized by improved multi-modal connectivity, a vision that furthers previous plan goals of a walkable and bikeable transportation network. To advance the long-term vision for the corridor, the plan recommends designating this segment of Georgia Avenue as a main street corridor with key design elements, including the following:

- Create designated spaces for all travel modes.
- Provide designated space for bus rapid transit station furniture.
- Plant aesthetically pleasing buffers between motorized and non-motorized traffic with street trees and understory vegetation.
- On the west side of Georgia Avenue, maintain the six-foot minimum landscape buffer as indicated in the short-term recommendations. Replace the sidepath with an eight-foot minimum width two-way separated bike lane. A six-foot sidewalk would provide a designated space for pedestrians and bicycle facilities. This improvement would only occur with redevelopment and would maintain the curb location that is reconstructed as part of the short-term improvements implemented as part of the MDOT SHA MD 97 Montgomery Hills project.
- Along the east side of Georgia Avenue, install a six-foot minimum-width buffer (ideally with street trees and other vegetation) and a six-foot sidewalk (minimum width).
- Install pedestrian-scale lighting.
- Create relatively short blocks to improve navigation throughout the corridor. These blocks are created by spacing protected crossings ideally no more than 300 to 500 feet apart to facilitate safe crossings for all modes, especially pedestrians and bicyclists.
- Establish a street grid with north/south and east/west options that improves both local and regional travel through the corridor. A description of the improved street grid is provided in the next subsection: Main Street Grid.

### 3. Main Street Grid

Building on the improvements identified in the MDOT SHA MD 97 Montgomery Hills project, the sector plan identifies infrastructure improvements that would further enhance the street grid, and therefore multimodal safety and circulation within Montgomery Hills. Providing more frequent crossings for pedestrians and bicyclists on Georgia Avenue would improve the walking environment, allow for better connectivity, and increase safety for all as they travel through and across the corridor. To achieve these goals, the plan recommends changes in land use

and zoning which could allow for a more connected street network on the west side of Georgia Avenue. These new streets are recommended to intersect with Georgia Avenue and should be evaluated for new protected pedestrian crossings.

The plan recommends the following new grid of business district roadways, Montgomery Hills Connectors (B-2 and B-3) with redevelopment of the Seminary Place Shopping Center. Specific recommendations and considerations to achieve the long-term vision are detailed in the appendix.



**Figure 2: Main Street Grid Concept**  
*Recommended Business District Streets as Part of the Main Street Concept. The map is meant for illustrative purposes only. Recommended roadways are not drawn to scale and the alignment of the roadways will be determined at the time of redevelopment.*

#### D. Traffic Congestion and the Capital Beltway Interchange

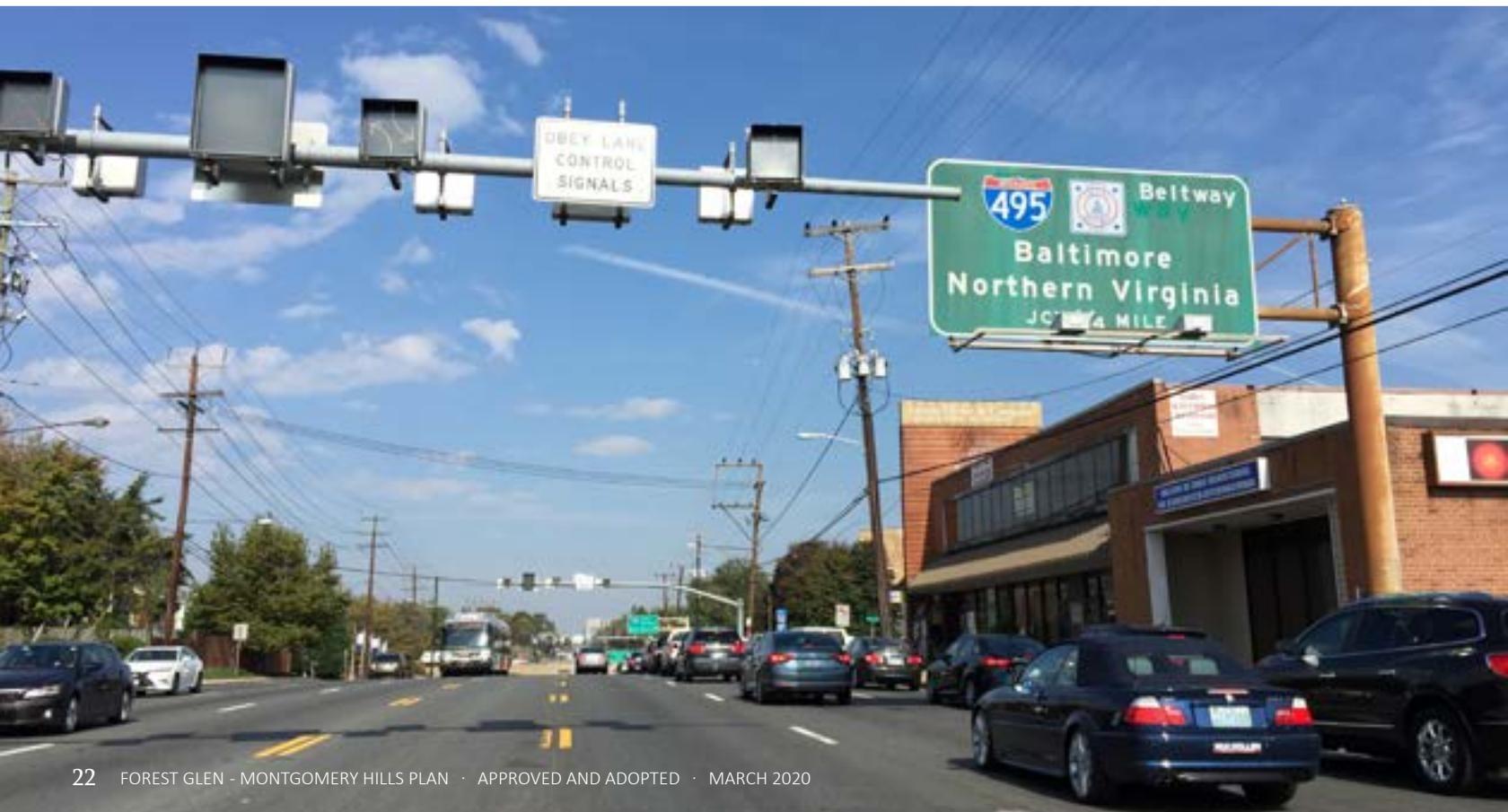
During the evening peak travel period, the single biggest locus of traffic congestion along the Georgia Avenue corridor is the I-495 Capital Beltway interchange. Georgia Avenue between the area located just north of 16th Street and south of the I-495 interchange (Montgomery Hills) is a seven-lane undivided highway with three northbound lanes, three southbound lanes and one period-reversible lane in the center. This center lane is operated in the southbound direction between 6:30 a.m. and 9:30 a.m., in the northbound direction between 3:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m., and as a two-way left turn lane at all other times.

During the commuter peak hours, left turns are prohibited on Georgia Avenue between 16th Street and the I-495 interchange in the peak direction. While congestion is heavy in both directions during peak hours and many other hours of the day, the northbound congestion is more problematic, due to the proximity and demand to access the I-495 inner and outer loops. In the northbound direction, the two rightmost lanes experience the most congestion as they serve as on-ramps for both directions on the Beltway.

Travel demand for these two rightmost lanes leads to excessive numbers of vehicles that extend back as far as Highland Drive during the evening peak hour (more than 3,000 linear feet south of the Beltway). The queues of vehicles waiting to get onto the Beltway are often so long during rush hour that they block local street intersections along Georgia Avenue, resulting in side street delays.

In addition to the congestion described above, the cloverleaf design of the interchange negatively impacts traffic safety, as the short distances between the I-495 north on-and-off ramps force difficult and unsafe merge maneuvers.

The plan recommends evaluation of two Beltway interchange design alternatives to improve safety and traffic flow; one that could be implemented in the short term and a second that would likely be implemented in the long term.



*1. Short-Term Design Alternative: Beltway Ramp Reconfiguration*

Removing the existing southeast cloverleaf (Beltway inner loop off-ramp to northbound Georgia Avenue) will eliminate the weaving that occurs between motorists merging onto the Beltway's outer loop (westbound) ramp and those motorists exiting the inner loop of the Beltway headed northbound on Georgia Avenue. This change will improve safety on Georgia Avenue as vehicles approach and pass beneath the Beltway. Those motorists exiting the inner loop and heading northbound on Georgia Avenue would share an expanded inner loop off-ramp where southbound Georgia Avenue traffic is routed today.

This reconfiguration is expected to improve safety and could potentially improve traffic flow on Georgia Avenue

northbound as merging would no longer be necessary. Improvements for pedestrians and cyclists on the east side of Georgia Avenue should also be considered. Additional detail on pedestrian and bicycle connections across the Beltway are included in the Intersections and Crossings section of the sector plan.

Another design treatment to consider and study further that would improve traffic flow, reduce queuing and increase safety is a channelized signal bypass for the two Beltway on-ramps, accessed from northbound Georgia Avenue. This treatment has been applied at other interchanges in the County. As an example, Figure 3a shows the southbound I-270 on-ramp, accessed from eastbound Darnestown Road (MD 28).

**Figure 3: Beltway Ramp Reconfiguration at Georgia Avenue and I-495**



**Figure 3a: Signal Bypass Treatment MD28**



## 2. Long-term Design Alternative: Diverging Diamond Interchange

A diverging diamond interchange (DDI) is an interchange design in which traffic from the lower classified street crosses over to the opposite side of the road to make a free-left turn onto the freeway. The reason this treatment was considered is because it would alleviate the dependence on the right two northbound lanes. Motorists traveling northbound who want to travel eastbound on the Beltway would use the right lane and motorists who want to travel westbound would use the left lane. Motorists continuing northbound beyond the Beltway would use the center through lane<sup>2</sup>. This access configuration improves lane utilization and could reduce or eliminate the queues and spillbacks that are observed on Georgia Avenue south of the Beltway today. Installation of this treatment would result in a complete overhaul of the Beltway interchange and would replace all existing cloverleaf on- and off-ramps. The DDI would be installed beneath the Beltway overpass.

Recognizing that transportation planning is a rapidly evolving field, it may be determined that, after additional study, a different design treatment or solution could be more effective. This sector plan supports exploring other treatments that achieve the goal of prioritizing safety improvements while improving circulation and traffic flow on and off the Beltway.

## E. MDOT SHA Traffic Relief Plan

In 2018, MDOT SHA introduced the Maryland Traffic Relief Plan to reduce traffic congestion for regional travelers, increase economic development, enhance safety, and lower travel time for Maryland commuters. The largest initiative of the plan is the I-495 and I-270 Managed Lanes Study, proposed as a public-private partnership (P3) program. The study aims to develop a travel demand management solution that addresses congestion, improves trip reliability on I-495 and I-270 within the study limits and enhances existing and planned multimodal mobility and connectivity.

The study is subject to National Environmental Policy Act review, and at the time of this draft of the sector plan, Alternatives Retained for Detailed Study (ARDS) include adding either one or two managed toll lanes in each direction or reversible lanes on I-495 and I-270. Any of the alternatives could include transportation management techniques, spot improvements, expansion of transit park and ride facilities and dedication of some toll revenues to planned transit projects as elements.

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<sup>2</sup> This configuration assumes implementation of the MDOT SHA MD 97 Montgomery Hills project that will include a cross section that provides three northbound lanes on Georgia Avenue in this segment.

**Figure 4: Proposed Diverge Diamond Interchange at Georgia Avenue and I-495**



MDOT SHA is also reviewing whether to add a MD 200 Diversion Alternative to the ARDS, which would direct motorists to use the Intercounty Connector (ICC) as a preferred route between I-270 and I-95 rather than the segment of I-495 that runs essentially parallel to the south. Most relevant to the sector plan, the MD 200 Diversion Alternative would avoid widening the portion of the Beltway between I-270 and I-95 that bisects the plan area. A recommendation whether to further study the MD 200 Diversion Alternative is expected from Maryland transportation officials in fall 2019. A recommendation for the preferred alternative is expected in 2020.

In the meantime, the Maryland Board of Public Works has directed MDOT SHA to procure the P3 private entity to oversee the phases of the Managed Lanes Study project. This effort is to begin with augmentation to I-270, including a separate study to extend the I-270 improvements from I-370 north to Frederick County, before widening the Capital Beltway in Montgomery County.

This sector plan is advancing at a faster rate and is expected to be adopted before one preferred design alternative and phasing schedule are finalized. The recommendations of this plan will need to be addressed by MDOT SHA and the P3 with any final alternative that is recommended for implementation. However, after reviewing the information that has been made available to the public, it appears that none of the sector plan recommendations is in conflict or would prevent MDOT SHA from implementing any of the ARDS as the preferred alternative in the I-495 and I-270 Managed Lanes Study.

F. Roadways

Poor north-south connectivity between Sligo Creek and Rock Creek creates a dependency on Georgia Avenue for both regional and local trips. The plan recommends improving the connectivity within the local street networks to increase local circulation throughout the corridor.

1. Woodland Drive Extended (B-1)

This plan recommends extending the existing northern terminus of Woodland Drive (60-foot right-of-way) south of Medical Park Drive to connect to Dennis Avenue for the purpose of improving connectivity for all transportation modes. This plan envisions a connection designed for safe vehicle, pedestrian and bicycle

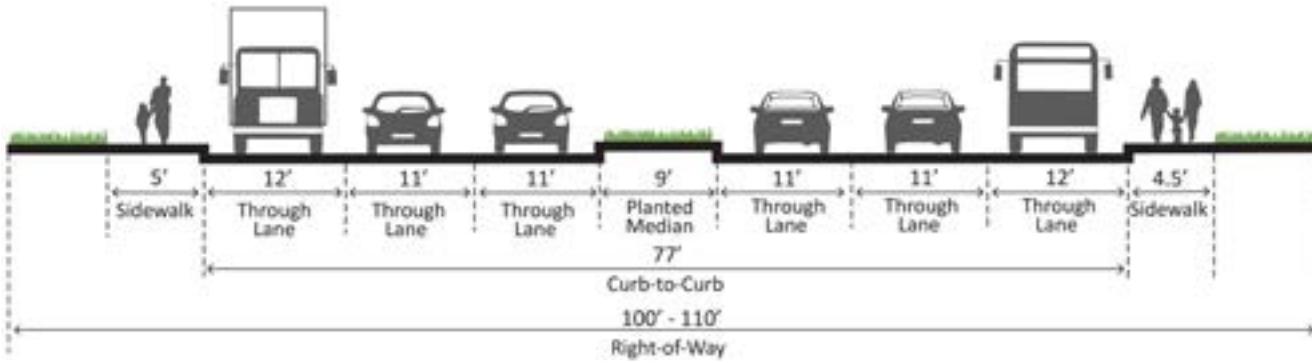
travel that ultimately connects to Dennis Avenue. The road segment from the current dead-end terminus and Medical Park Drive will be classified as a secondary residential roadway (SR-1). The road segment between Dennis Avenue and Medical Park Drive will be classified as a Business District Street (B-1); this recommendation would only be fully realized with the redevelopment of the medical office use located at the southeastern corner of Dennis and Georgia Avenues. Furthermore, this plan recommends a full movement, protected signalized intersection at Medical Park Drive and Georgia Avenue.

The road design should include buffered sidewalks on both sides. The design of the pedestrian facility should reflect the current best practices for widths and composition. The intersection should be evaluated for appropriate traffic controls. Pedestrian crossing facilities, such as high-visibility crosswalks, should also be included in the intersection design. The bikeway should ensure a level of traffic stress (LTS) no higher than two on the LTS scale established by the 2018 Bicycle Master Plan. This recommendation to connect the dead ends of Woodland Drive in the Forest Glen neighborhood advances the Glenmont to Silver Spring Breezeway recommendation made in the 2018 Bicycle Master Plan.

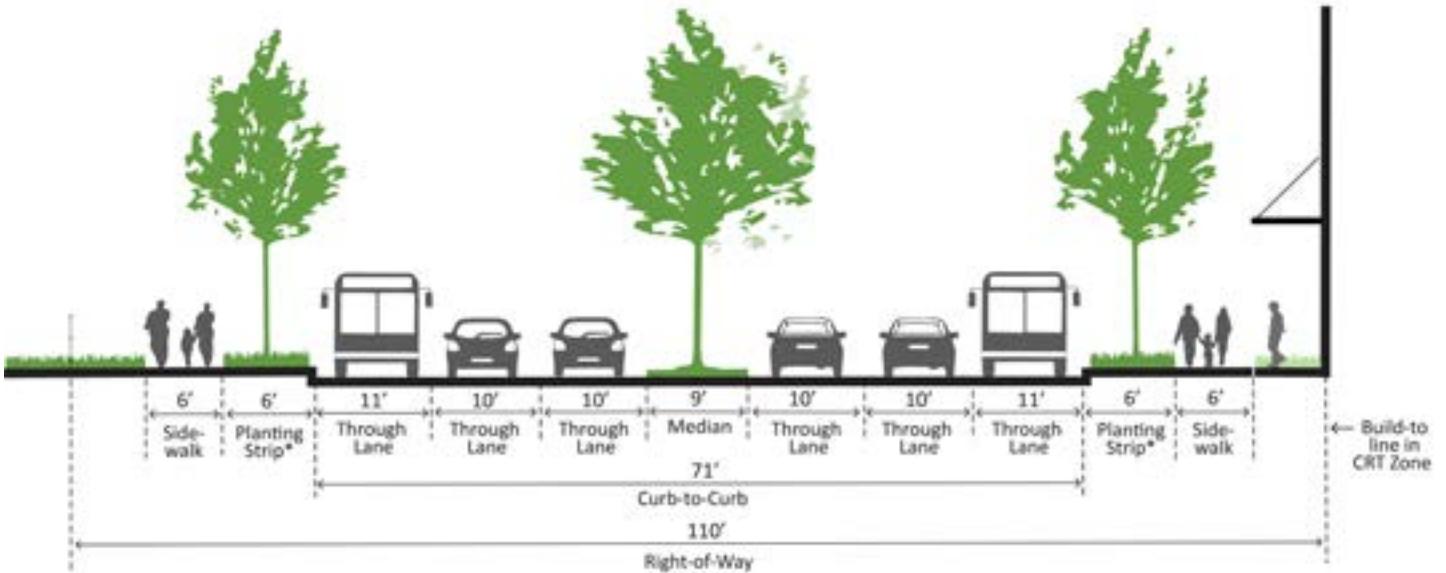
Figure 5: Woodland Drive Extended



**Figure 6: Georgia Avenue**  
Existing Section, Dennis Avenue to I-495 Existing

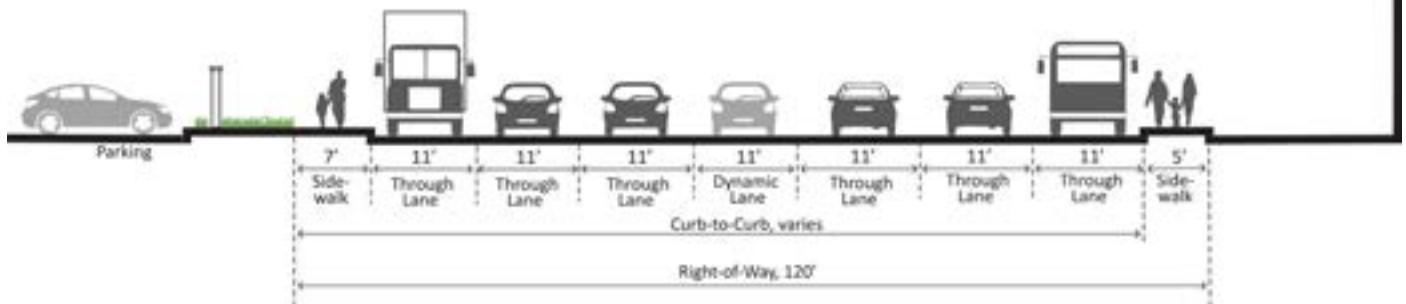


**Figure 7: Georgia Avenue**  
Proposed Section, Dennis Avenue to I-495 Recommended

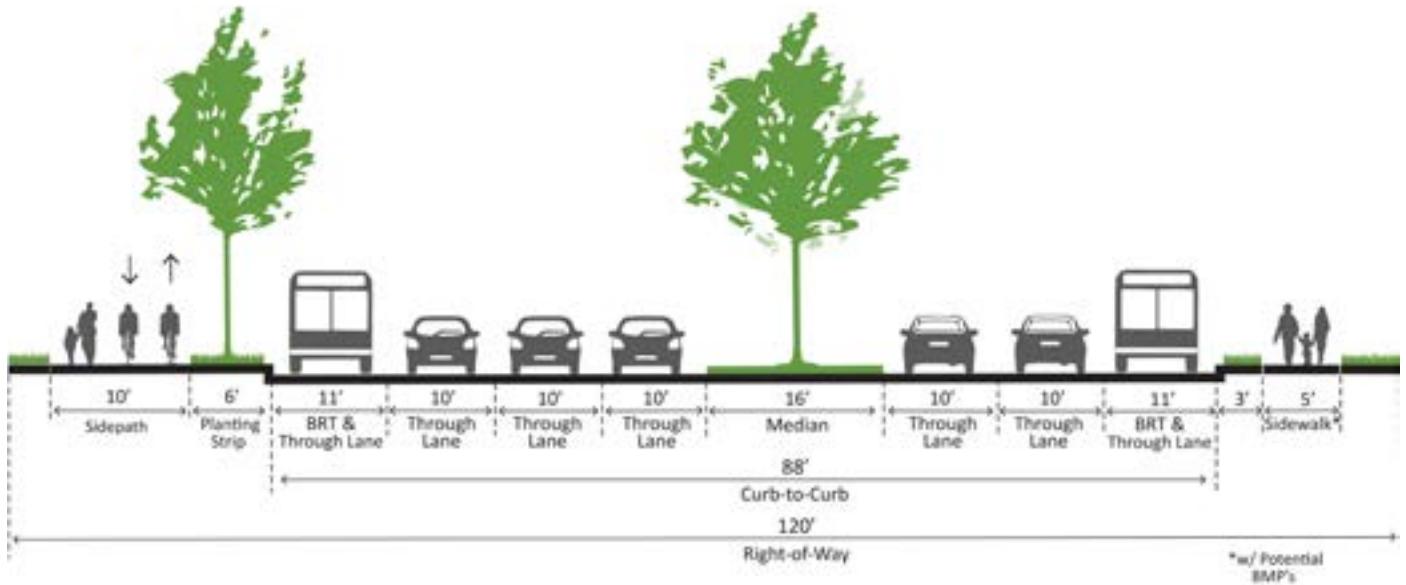


\* To be further studied: Potential stormwater best management practices (BMP)

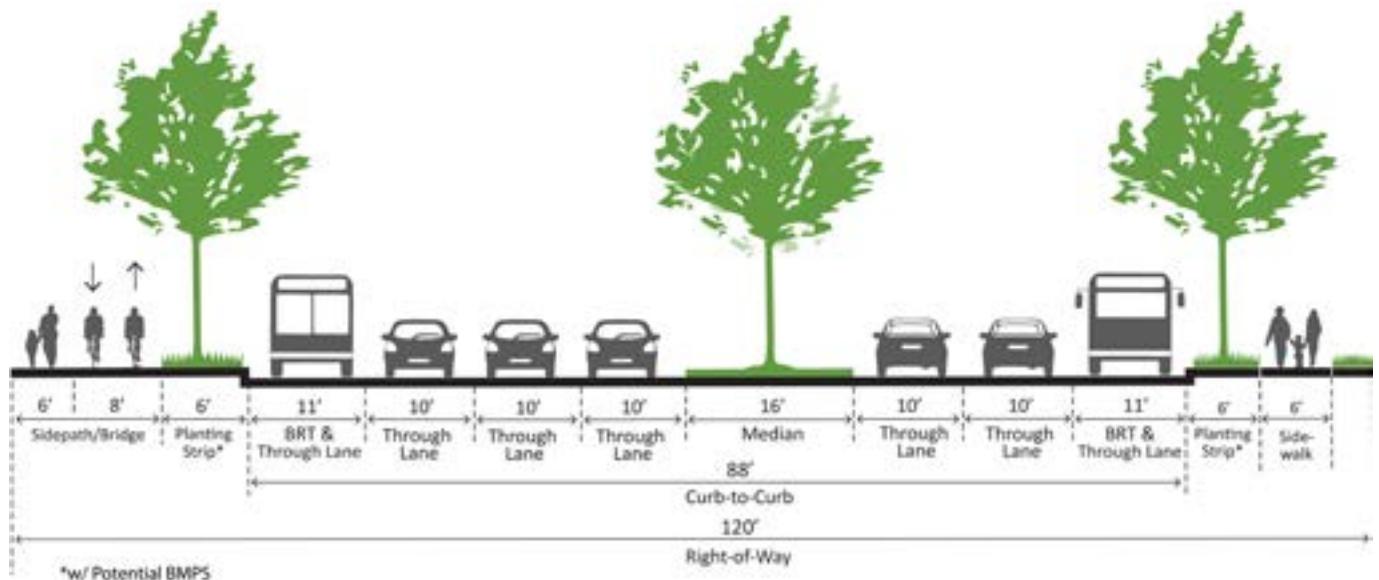
**Figure 8: Georgia Avenue**  
Existing Section, I-495 to Flora Lane



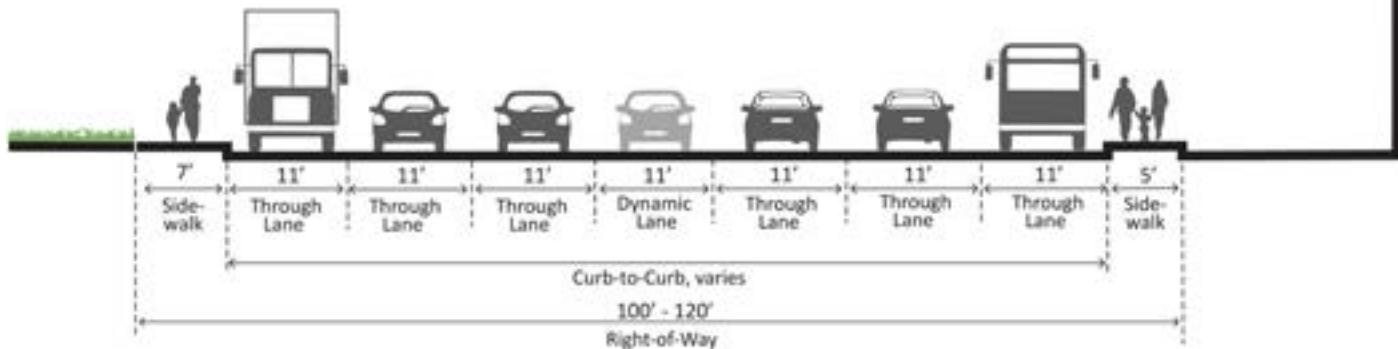
**Figure 9: Georgia Avenue**  
Proposed Section, I-495 to Flora Lane, Short Term



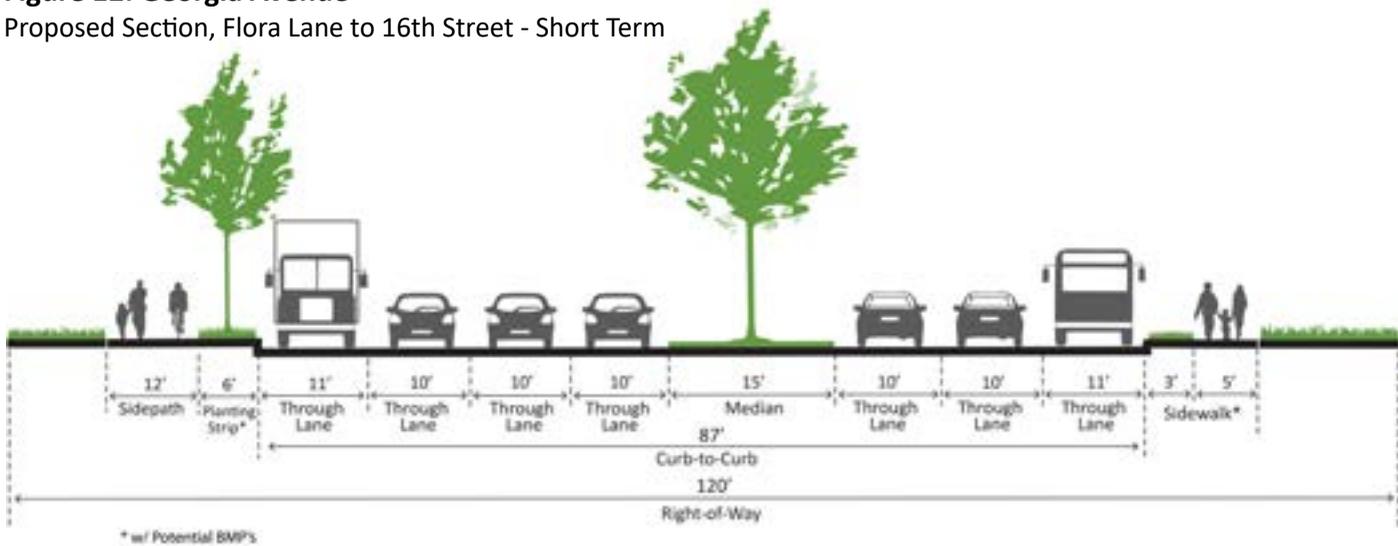
**Figure 10: Georgia Avenue**  
Proposed Section, I-495 to Flora Lane, Long Term



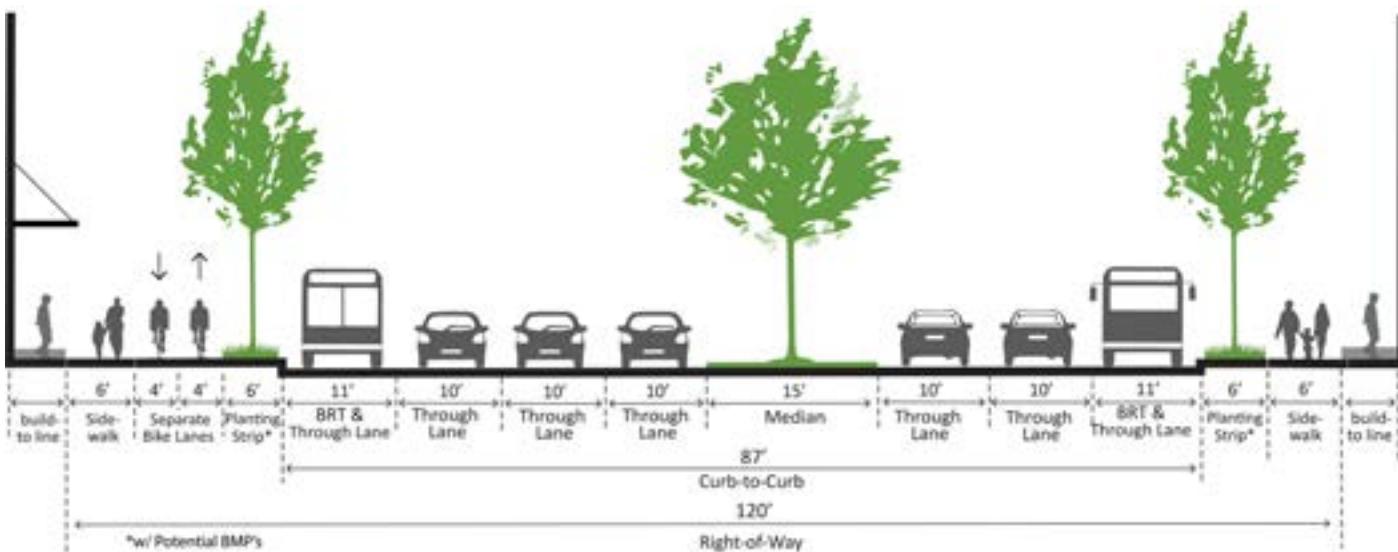
**Figure 11: Georgia Avenue**  
Existing Section, Flora Lane to 16th Street



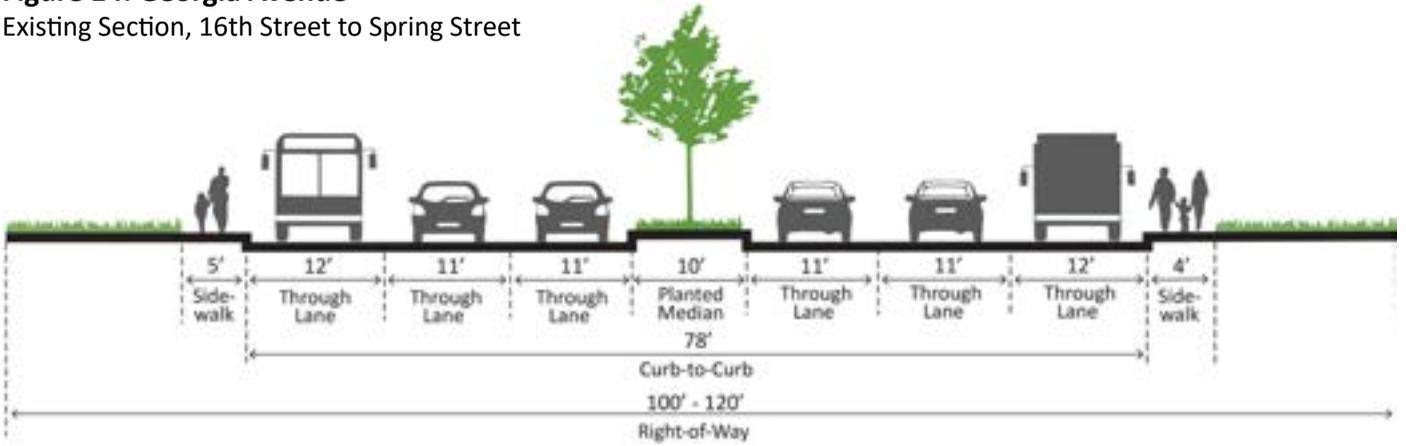
**Figure 12: Georgia Avenue**  
Proposed Section, Flora Lane to 16th Street - Short Term



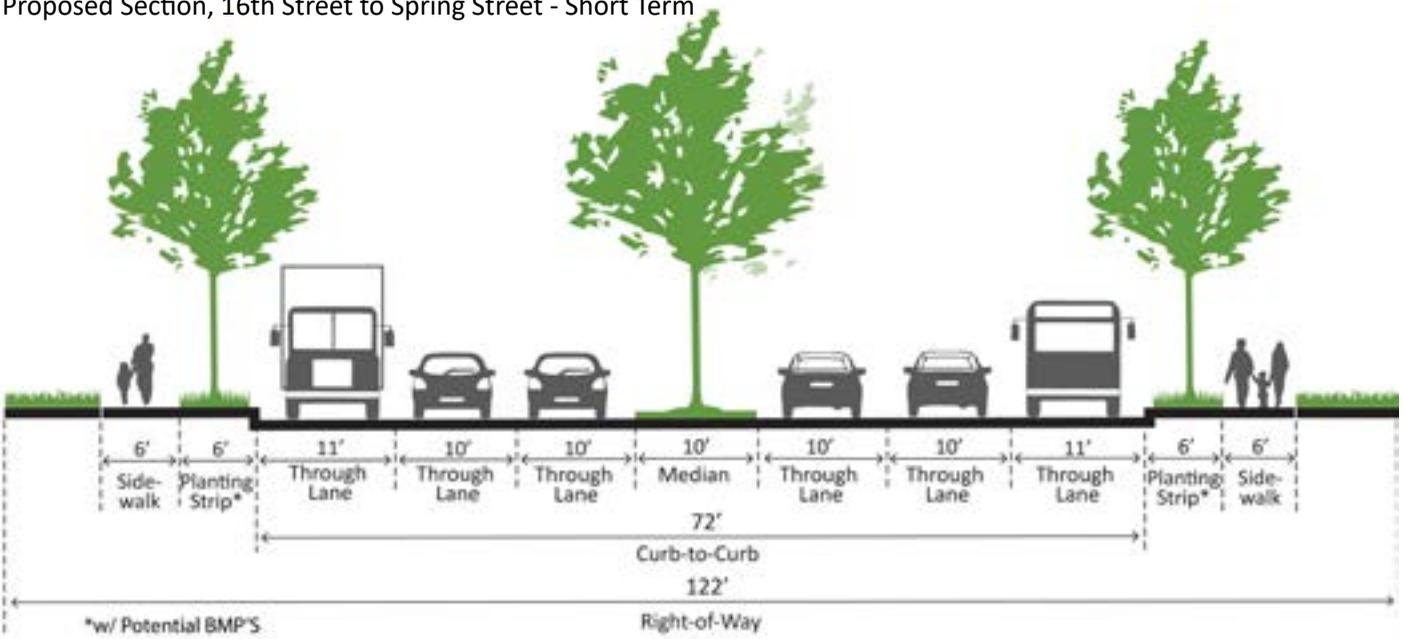
**Figure 13: Georgia Avenue**  
Proposed Section, Flora Lane to 16th Street - Long Term



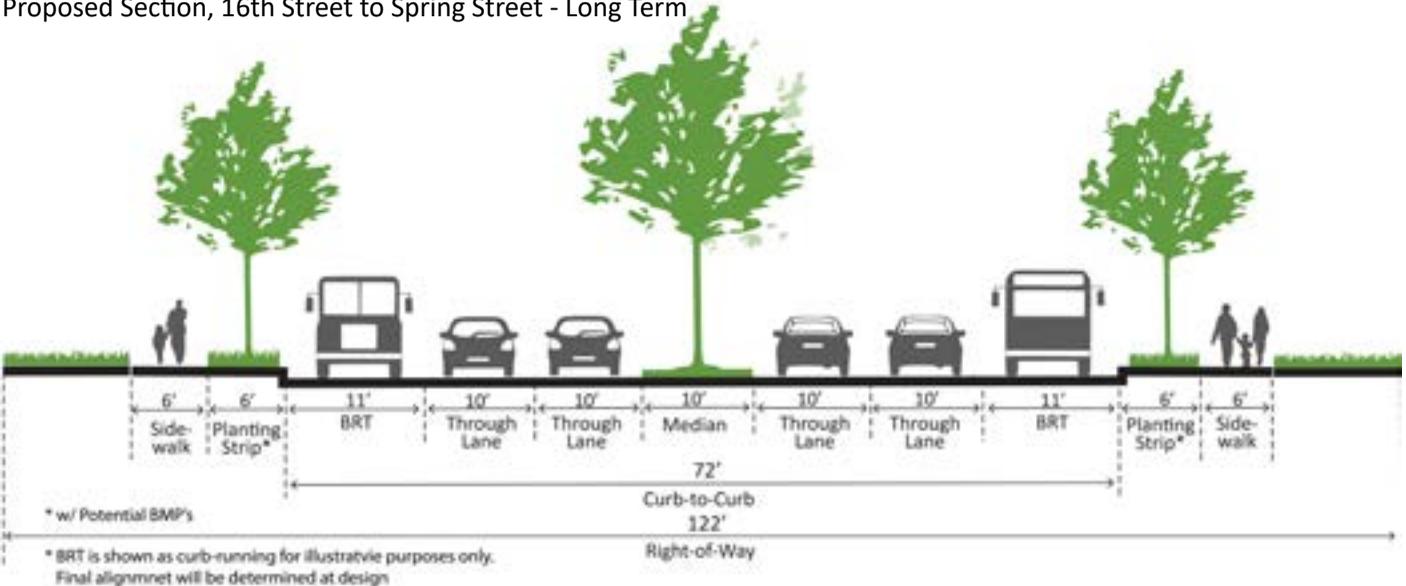
**Figure 14: Georgia Avenue**  
Existing Section, 16th Street to Spring Street



**Figure 15: Georgia Avenue**  
Proposed Section, 16th Street to Spring Street - Short Term



**Figure 16: Georgia Avenue**  
Proposed Section, 16th Street to Spring Street - Long Term



G. Recommended Abandonments

The plan supports abandoning two unbuilt rights-of-way on the property owned by the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA) at the Forest Glen Metrorail Station: Kimball Place and Coleridge Road. The

roads were initially platted to serve lots for detached, single-unit homes that existed prior to the development of the Metro facilities. The roads are not needed for vehicular access to the property. Redevelopment of the WMATA property should ensure safe and adequate connectivity for all modes to and within the property.

**Table 2: Street Classification and Right-of-Way Recommendations**

Roadway	From	To	Functional Classification	Master Planned ROW (2)	Existing Lanes (3)(4)	Planned Lanes (3)(4)	BRT Type
<b>Major Highway</b>							
M-8 Georgia Avenue (MD 97)	Dennis Avenue	Capital Beltway (I-495)	Major Highway	110'	6D	6D	Mixed Traffic
M-8 Georgia Avenue (MD 97)	Capital Beltway (I-495)	16th Street (MD 390)	Major Highway	120'	7 (5)	7 (6)	Mixed Traffic
M-8 Georgia Avenue (MD 97)	16th Street (MD 390)	Spring Street	Major Highway	122'	6	6+OT	Dedicated
M-9 16th Street (MD 390)	2nd Avenue	Georgia Avenue (MD 97)	Major Highway	120'	6D	4D (7)	None
<b>Major Arterial</b>							
A-263 Spring Street	Fairview Road	Georgia Avenue (MD 97)	Arterial	100'	2D	2D	None
A-263 Spring Street	Georgia Avenue (MD 97)	First Avenue	Arterial	120'	2D	2D	None
<b>Minor Arterial</b>							
MA-16 Columbia Boulevard/ Dale Drive	Georgia Avenue (MD 97)	Wayne Avenue	Minor Arterial	80'	2	2	None
MA-17 Dennis Avenue	Georgia Avenue (MD 97)	Sligo Creek Parkway	Minor Arterial	80'	2	2	None
MA-41 Seminary Road	Georgia Avenue (MD 97)	Second Avenue/ Linden Lane	Minor Arterial	80'	2	2	None
MA-41 Seminary Road	Second Avenue/ Linden Lane	Seminary Place	Minor Arterial	80'	2	2	None
MA-41 Seminary Road	Seminary Place	Forest Glen Road	Minor Arterial	80'	2	2	None
MA-3 Linden Lane	Second Avenue	Brookville Rd	Minor Arterial	80'	2	2	None
MA-42 Seminary Place	Georgia Avenue (MD 97)	Seminary Road/ Second Avenue	Minor Arterial	80'	2	2	None
MA-43 Forest Glen Road (MD 192)	Sligo Creek Parkway	Georgia Avenue (MD 97)	Minor Arterial	80'	2	2	None
MA-43 Forest Glen Road (MD 192)	Georgia Avenue (MD 97)	Belvedere Place	Minor Arterial	80'	4	4	None

cont' Table 2: Street Classification and Right-of-Way Recommendations

Roadway	From	To	Functional Classification	Master Planned ROW (2)	Existing Lanes (3)(4)	Planned Lanes (3)(4)	BRT Type
<b>Business District Streets</b>							
<b>B-1</b> Woodland Drive Extended	Medical Park Drive	Dennis Avenue	Business District Street	60'	2	2	None
<b>B-2</b> Montgomery Hills District Connector 2	Seminary Place	Northern boundary of Seminary Place Shopping Center	Business District Street	60'	2	2	None
<b>B-3</b> Flora Lane Extended	Montgomery Hills District Connector 2	Georgia Avenue	Business District Street	60'	2	2	None
<b>B-4</b> White Oak Drive Extended	Montgomery Hills District Connector 2	Georgia Avenue	Business District Street	60'	2	2	None
<b>B-5</b> Montgomery Hills District Connector 3	Seminary Place	Seminary Road	Business District Street (non-standard design)	40'	2	2	None
<b>Primary Residential Streets</b>							
<b>P-29</b> Dennis Avenue	Brunswick Avenue	Georgia Avenue (MD 97)	Primary Residential	70'	2	2	None
<b>P - 19</b> Hildarose Drive	Gardiner Avenue	Georgia Avenue (MD 97)	Primary Residential	70'	2	2	None
<b>P-X</b> Medical Park Drive	Dennis Avenue	Georgia Avenue	Primary Residential	70'	2	2	None
<b>Secondary Residential Streets</b>							
<b>SR-1</b> Woodland Drive Extended	Northern Terminus of Woodland Drive (approaching Medical Park Drive)	Medical Park Drive	Secondary Residential	60'	2	2	None

**Notes for Table 2:**

1. Georgia Avenue, north of Tilton Drive is recommended for a target speed of 30 miles per hour. South of Tilton Drive, Georgia Avenue is recommended for a target speed of 25 mph as indicated in Chapter 49 of the County Code (Urban Road Code). The remaining roads in the sector plan area are recommended for 25 miles per hour.
2. Master Planned ROW is showing the minimum widths.
3. The number of existing or planned through lanes for each segment, not including lanes for turning, parking, acceleration, deceleration, or other purposes auxiliary to through travel.
4. "D" denotes a divided highway, and "OT" denotes two lanes repurposed for BRT transitways.
5. On Georgia Avenue the existing cross section includes 7 through lanes with an additional dynamic lane which is designated during peak periods by the peak direction. All other times the eighth lane functions as a center left turn lane.
6. On Georgia Avenue, the removal of the dynamic lane will result in 7 lanes; 3 southbound and 4 northbound.
7. This plan extends the road diet recommended in the Greater Lyttonsville Sector Plan which resulted in reducing the roadway to 4 lanes; repurposing the remaining roadway width for a two-way separated bikeway on the east side between Georgia Avenue (MD 97) and the District of Columbia.
8. Bolded text indicates a sector plan recommendation; a new master-planned street or a reclassification of an existing street. This recommendation will result in a modification to the Master Plan of Highways and Transitways.

Map 8: Roadway Classifications



### 2.1.3 Intersections and Crossings

The design and construction of the transportation network along the Georgia Avenue corridor has prioritized automobile travel. Crossing Georgia Avenue for pedestrians and bicyclists, especially at intersections without the aid of traffic control devices, is challenging and can create conditions that result in unsafe behavior. Within the two-mile corridor that makes up the plan area, there are seven protected crossings for bicyclists and pedestrians. The greatest distance between protected crossings is more than 3,000 feet or a 15-minute detour for a pedestrian.

Road intersections, especially those with multiple turn lanes, typically result in wide crossings without pedestrian refuge and inconsistent implementation of ADA-accessible facilities. These conditions impede pedestrian and bicycle access along and across the major roadways: Georgia Avenue, Forest Glen Road and 16th Street.

Restricting left turns for vehicles on Georgia Avenue between 16th Street and Forest Glen Road during the peak periods makes it difficult to access adjacent neighborhoods. The restriction also appears to encourage both local and commuter traffic to utilize local roads in order to travel east and west across Georgia Avenue.

At the time of this Sector Plan's adoption, both the final design of the Georgia Avenue Beltway interchange and its effect on vehicle delay, and the Local Area Transportation

Review standard to be used in the 2020-2024 Subdivision Staging Policy (SSP), are not known. Therefore, any intersection improvement that is needed must meet the congestion standards that are applicable at the time of the Planning Board action, be in conformance with the Sector plan and be consistent with Vision Zero and other transportation safety best practices and other applicable county policies.

#### A. Recommended Protected Crossings

This plan recommends locations for new protected crossings to provide safer crossing conditions closer together and where pedestrians and bicyclists naturally want to cross. The intention of the protected crossings is to create safer crossing conditions for all modes and to ensure stop compliance from motorists. The intersections identified for new protected crossings are noted in Map 9. They need to be studied to determine the most appropriate traffic control device. Possible treatments include a full traffic signal, a high activity walk signal (HAWK), a rectangular rapid flashing beacon (RRFB), a stop sign and other measures.

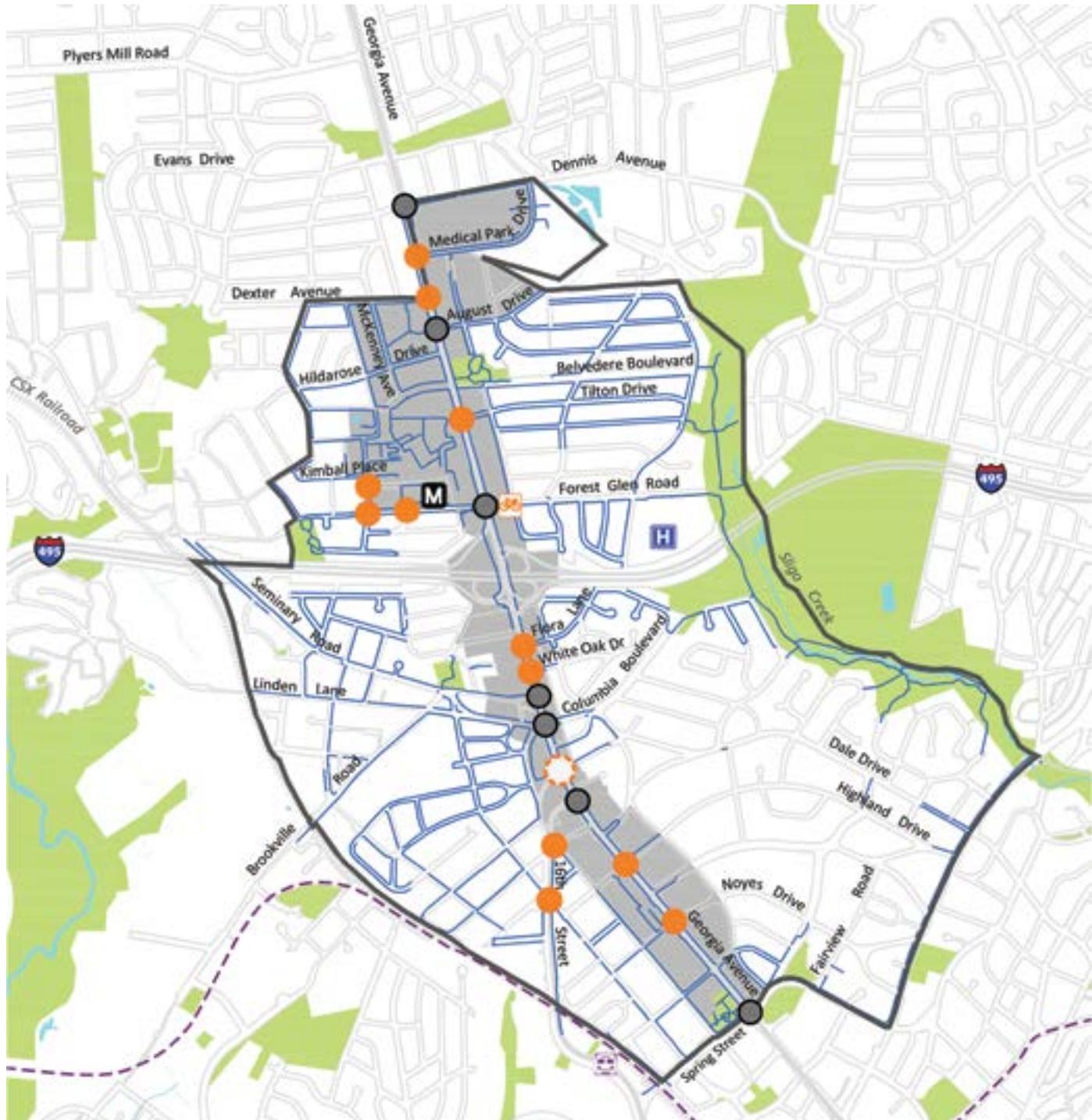
To improve traffic safety for motorists, explore the implications of installing left turn bays by carving out space from the existing median on Georgia Avenue at the following locations:

- At Dexter Avenue from Georgia Avenue northbound.
- At Hildarose Drive from Georgia Avenue northbound.

**Figure 17:**  
**Main Street Concept Images**



Map 9: Recommended Sidewalks and Protected Crossings



Transportation Study Area Boundary	Metro Station	Recommended Protected Crossings
Sector Plan Boundary	Hospital	Recommended Protected Crossings (Bike / Ped Only)
Parkland	Future Purple Line Station	Recommended Pedestrian and Bicycle Tunnel
Planned Purple Line	Water Features	
Sidewalk Improvement	Existing Protected Crossings	

**Table 3: Existing and Recommended Protected Crossing Locations**

ID	Intersection	Existing Signalized Intersection	Existing Unsignalized Intersection with Crosswalk Improvements	BRT Station Location	Recommendation
1	Georgia Avenue at Dennis Avenue	X		X	
2	Georgia Avenue at Dexter Avenue			X	Protected crossing
3	Georgia Avenue at Medical Park Drive				Signalized intersection
4	Georgia Avenue at August Drive	X			
5	Georgia Avenue at Tilton Drive				Protected crossing
6	Georgia Avenue at Forest Glen Road	X		X	
7	Georgia Avenue at Flora Lane [1]				Protected crossing
8	Georgia Avenue at White Oak Drive [1]				Protected crossing
9	Georgia Avenue at Seminary Place	X		X	
10	Georgia Avenue at Seminary Road	X			
11	Georgia Avenue at 16th Street [2]	X			
12	Luzerne Avenue at Georgia Avenue				Protected crossing for bicyclists and pedestrians only
13	Georgia Avenue at Highland Drive				Protected crossing
14	Georgia Avenue at Noyes Drive		X		Protected crossing
15	Georgia Avenue at Spring Street	X			
16	Elkton Avenue and Forest Glen Road				Protected crossing
17	Kimball Place and Darcy Forest Drive				Protected crossing
18	Belvedere Place and Darcy Forest Drive		X		Protected crossing
19	Grace Church Road and 16th Street				Protected crossing
20	Any planned/future changes to the WMATA station access as part of future development of the existing surface parking lots and bus loop				Protected crossing
21	16th Street and Second Avenue	X			Improve intersection for pedestrian safety and comfort

[1] Assumes realization of either Alternatives 1 or 2 of the Beltway and Interim-term recommendations for Georgia Avenue in Montgomery Hills.

[2] Assumes abandonment of the 16th Street southbound slip lane and consolidation of the northbound and southbound 16th Street lanes.

## B. Retrofit Existing Signalized Crossings

To improve traffic safety for all modes, this plan recommends retrofitting existing signalized intersections to meet current best practices for safe and comfortable multi-modal travel. This change can be achieved by reducing turning radii ideally to 15 feet to reduce speeds of turning vehicles. The radii can be wider if needed to accommodate fire and rescue vehicles, transit and other service vehicles or to address other pedestrian and bicycle safety concerns.

## C. Additional Safety Treatments at Intersections

The plan also recommends the following safety measures at intersections:

- Install curb extensions where feasible to reduce crossing distance and pedestrian conflict exposure.
- Install high-visibility crosswalks at all legs of all signalized intersections.
- Provide Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)-accessible curb ramps on all crosswalk approaches.
- Ensure that accessible pedestrian signals (APS) and countdown pedestrian signals (CPS) are present at all signalized pedestrian crossings.
- Recommend protected intersection treatments (or similar design) at intersections with separated bike lanes and/or sidepaths on at least two approaches.
- Avoid widening the roadways at intersections to accommodate additional turn lanes. While increasing the number of left turn lanes can increase intersection capacity, wider pavement increases the exposure of pedestrians crossing and introduces additional potential conflicts for motorists.

## D. Grade-Separated Crossings

### 1. Existing and Recommended I-495 Beltway Crossings

The Capital Beltway bisects the plan area and creates a barrier for pedestrians and bicyclists traveling north/south throughout the Georgia Avenue corridor. On the west side of Georgia Avenue is a bicycle and pedestrian bridge that connects Locust Grove Road to Forest Glen Road. On the east side of Georgia Avenue, pedestrians have a relatively narrow sidewalk without any buffers from traffic.

Two design alternatives for the Beltway interchange are identified in the sector plan to improve safety and traffic flow for motorists getting on and off I-495. The short-term alternative recommends removing the inner-loop northbound off-ramp and re-routing motorists to the inner loop southbound off-ramp. The long-term alternative includes a complete design overhaul with a diverging diamond interchange. Both projects significantly augment the current interchange design, which could create opportunities to explore improved pedestrian and bicycle connections across the Beltway on the east side of Georgia Avenue. Two eastern Beltway pedestrian and

bicycle crossings are described below that correspond with the short-and long-term Beltway interchange design alternatives:

- Short-Term Treatment: Install pavement markings across all access ramps where non-motorized modes would cross. Install traffic controls to improve motorist stop compliance when pedestrian and bicyclists are crossing the ramps.
- Long-Term Treatment: Install a grade-separated pedestrian and bicycle crossing across the Beltway Interchange. This crossing could run along the east side of Georgia Avenue and connect to the southeast corner of Forest Glen Road and Georgia Avenue or perhaps connect via Woodland Drive to either side of the Beltway.

While these projects have merit as standalone Capital Improvements Program (CIP) projects, addressing the current design, look and feel of the current and recommended pedestrian and bicycle crossings may be more feasible if the Beltway interchange is modified by MDOT SHA as part of the I-495 or I-270 Managed Lanes initiative or future Beltway improvement and maintenance projects.



I-495 Ramp Pedestrian Bridge

(source - Tony Venteuris)

### 2. Forest Glen Metro Station Access

The 1996 Forest Glen Sector Plan recommends a grade-separated crossing to reduce the conflicts and safety hazards between motorists and non-motorists at the Georgia Avenue and Forest Glen Road intersection. This intersection is especially challenging because of the heavy volume of motorists approaching the Beltway and the high volume of pedestrians and bicyclists traveling through the intersection to access bus stops, Forest Glen Metrorail Station, Holy Cross Hospital, and surrounding neighborhoods.

In 2013, MCDOT initiated a project to determine the alignment and type of facility for improving pedestrian safety at the intersection and access to the Metrorail at Forest Glen station. A passageway under Georgia Avenue connecting the northeast corner to the southwest corner was the preferred alignment. It would provide direct

access to the Metrorail station with surface access on both ends. This plan confirms and supports the funded project and recommends detailed considerations for the final design stage, which includes an elevator on the south side of Forest Glen Road near the existing steps into the station lobby. Consult the Transportation Appendix for details.

For the purpose of providing a safe and efficient pick-up and drop-off area that will deter use of Georgia Avenue and Woodland Drive, this sector plan recommends a designated pick-up/drop-off area completely contained on the Forest Glen Medical Center site. This facility will complement future access to the Forest Glen Metro station by way of the planned bicycle and pedestrian passageway project which will be constructed under Georgia Avenue at Forest Glen Road.

The Planning Board should grant public benefit points in conjunction with an optional method regulatory application if a safe and efficient pick-up/drop-off area completely contained on the Forest Glen Medical Center site is provided. For points to be awarded, MCDOT must approve the final, detailed design at the time of site plan. The applicant will only be eligible for public benefit points for the act of constructing the pick-up/drop-off facility; no points will be awarded for a land contribution or payment towards the construction of the facility.

The Montgomery County Department of Transportation (MCDOT) should also explore the possibility of connecting the Montgomery Hills commercial area to the Forest Glen Metro Station in a safe, convenient and direct way. Doing so would improve access to and patronage of the commercial center in Montgomery Hills and could perhaps increase transit ridership (without increasing the need for additional parking) at the Forest Glen Metro Station.

One possibility for the future connection may be an escalator that could be located near the Locust Grove Road area which could provide direct access to the station's platform underground. Any new Metro station connection not already identified in the county's Capital Improvements Program (CIP) would need to be studied and would likely be implemented beyond the horizon year of the plan.

#### E. Policy Area Roadway Network Adequacy Test

In accordance with Montgomery County's 2016 Subdivision Staging Policy (SSP), several intersections were evaluated using the highway capacity manual (HCM) methodology, which estimates the average seconds of delay per vehicle during morning and evening peak periods. As determined by the SSP, six of the seven intersections located within the plan boundaries were tested against a policy area standard of 80 seconds and the seventh was tested against a policy area standard of 120 seconds. The analysis revealed most of the intersections would approach, if not exceed, the capacity standards set forth in the 2016 SSP in the year 2040.

A select link analysis was conducted to determine the ratio of local traffic to the overall traffic volume. The conclusion of the analysis was that with the current and master-planned densities, approximately 25 percent of the traffic is local, and the balance originates outside the surrounding transportation analysis zones (TAZs). Much of this traffic is attributed to high traffic volumes that enter the local network via the Georgia Avenue (MD 97) Beltway interchange.

This plan recommends the Subdivision Staging Policy (SSP) establish a new Red Policy Area encompassing an area of roughly one-half mile radius from the Forest Glen Metro Station, with the precise boundary to be determined as part of the 2020-2024 SSP. The recommendation is based on the high ratio of regional traffic, the comparatively small master-planned densities included in the sector plan and the plan area's location between two downtowns. Establishing the new Red Policy Area standard accepts the unique circumstances of the corridor and provides flexibility for future development, which is the only viable means of achieving the safety and placemaking goals set forth in this plan. The 120 seconds per vehicle capacity standard would thus apply to the following intersections along Georgia Avenue:

- August Drive
- Forest Glen Road
- Capital Beltway off-ramp paired signals (north and south)
- Flora Lane (planned)
- Seminary Place
- Seminary Road

This recommendation also applies to any future traffic signals that would be installed between August Drive and Seminary Road at a future date. It is important to note that future updates to the SSP, which determines if future county development can be accommodated by existing and planned infrastructure projects, may affect this recommendation. The purpose of this recommendation is to help inform future updates to the SSP, but it is recognized that the current SSP supersedes the sector plan.

Recognizing the role this segment plays within the larger transportation network, the plan recommends the development of a unified mobility program (UMP) that combines the boundaries of the sector plan area with the Silver Spring Central Business District to identify capacity improvement projects. To develop the framework for an UMP, a long-range comprehensive transportation analysis for a given area is conducted for determining the future traffic conditions and identifying potential facility improvements that will reduce congestion, improve traffic flow and improve safety for all transportation modes. The Montgomery County Council will ultimately decide the final projects to include, prioritize and schedule into the UMP.

### 2.1.4 Transit Network

According to the 2015 American Commuter Survey, 34 percent of people living within the larger study area of the plan take public transportation for their commuting trips. This percentage is more than double the transit mode share for the county overall (16 percent). Transit strategies in this plan, therefore, focus on increasing pedestrian and bicycle access to transit stops and stations along Georgia Avenue.

Pedestrian and bicycle access to the Forest Glen Metro Station is a major concern. The Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA) estimates 30 percent of those who park in the station’s lot live within a walkable distance of the station (one mile or less) and more than 75 percent live within a bikeable distance (two miles or fewer).

Regional transit service along Georgia Avenue includes the Y and Q bus lines, which have among the highest ridership for WMATA service in the county. The stops within the plan area with the highest activity<sup>3</sup> are located at the corner of Forest Glen Road and Georgia Avenue.

The following section covers recommendations that apply to regional, local and micro-local service needs.

### A. Bus Rapid Transit

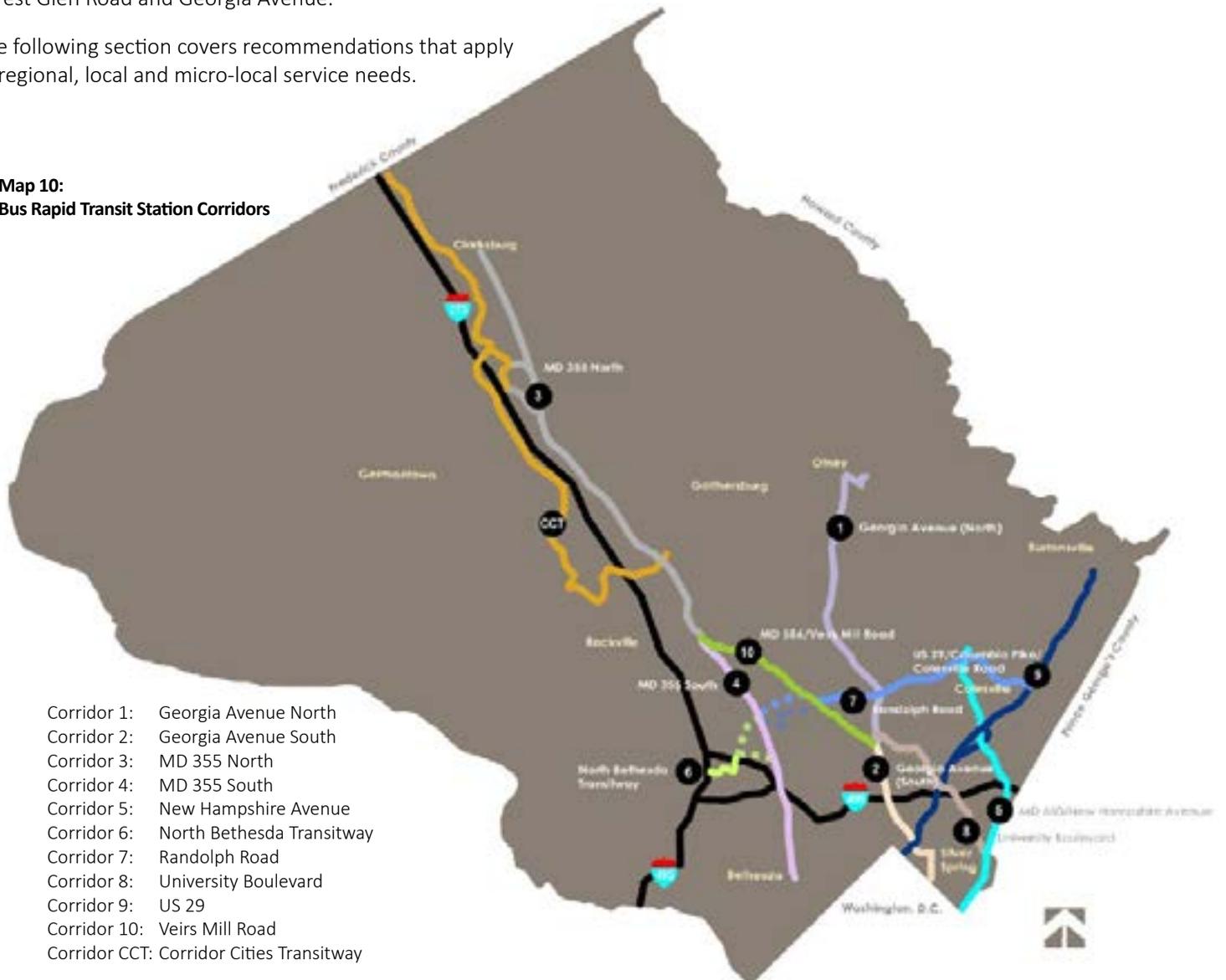
The plan area makes up a relatively small segment of a larger master-planned bus rapid transit (BRT) corridor, as identified in the 2013 Countywide Transit Corridors Functional Master Plan (CTC). The plan confirms the alignment and master-planned right-of-way for the Georgia Avenue South Bus Rapid Transit route (Corridor 2).

The sector plan also confirms the future bus rapid transit (BRT) station locations recommended in the approved and adopted countywide transit corridor functional master plan (2013) at Forest Glen Road and Dexter Avenue.

The CTC recommends the Seminary Road Station be located at the near side of the intersection of Georgia Avenue and Seminary Place in the northbound direction and to the far side of the intersection of Georgia Avenue and Seminary Road. This plan also recommends exploring the station locations at Forest Glen Road on the north side of the intersection due to space constraints and proximity to the Metrorail station.

<sup>3</sup> Activity includes both daily boardings and alightings at the bus stop.

**Map 10:  
Bus Rapid Transit Station Corridors**



## B. Local Service

Prior to the implementation of BRT, the plan recommends upgrading existing WMATA bus line operations on Georgia Avenue (Y7, Y8). Strategies to improve the service could include increased frequency/shorter headways, high-end bus fleet (on-board Wi-Fi, USB hubs, etc.), real-time schedule information at stations, and upgraded bus shelters.

To address safety concerns of people crossing Georgia Avenue mid-block and away from protected crossings, WMATA should consider consolidating bus stops along Georgia Avenue. The stops recommended for consolidation are located within one block of an existing or master-planned protected crossing and the existing crossings should only be eliminated once the nearby protected crossings are in place. Consolidating stops in the future could have the added benefit of reducing the number of pedestrians crossing Georgia Avenue away from protected crossings, when trying to access bus stops on the opposite side of the road more directly.

## C. Local Micro-Transit Pilot

The congestion and limited protected crossing locations along the Beltway and Georgia Avenue create barriers for pedestrians and bicyclists trying to access important local and regional destinations. The two roadways divide the plan area into four, somewhat isolated quadrants. Until additional protected crossings are installed across the Beltway and Georgia Avenue, local bus transit can help people safely navigate these high-volume roadways.

The plan recommends the study and implementation of “micro transit” service for the local area through Ride On buses. This service should provide an on-demand transit service, rather than a fixed route service with scheduled and predetermined stops. Patrons of the service would request a transit vehicle within the designated service zone, within designated hours. This on-demand function makes transit more convenient to the patron and more efficient for the transit service.

## 2.1.5 Pedestrian and Bicycle Network

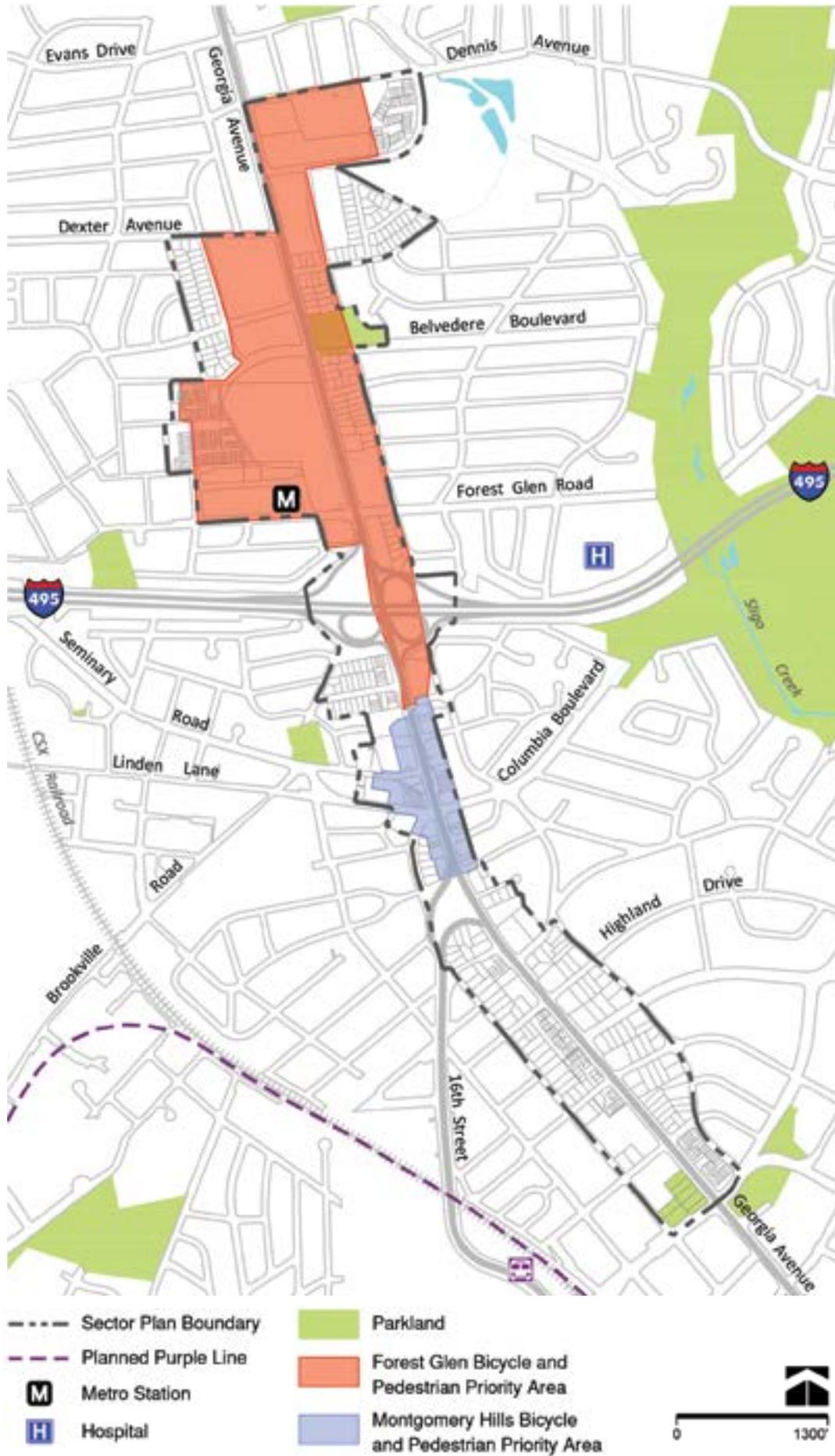
### A. Bicycle and Pedestrian Priority Area

The 2013 Countywide Transit Corridors Functional Master Plan established bicycle and pedestrian priority areas (BiPPAs), which are geographic areas where bicycle and pedestrian traffic enhancements are prioritized over other transportation modes. Separate BiPPA boundaries have been established around the Forest Glen Metro Station and the Montgomery Hills commercial areas.

The plan recommends MCDOT initiate a joint BiPPA plan project for the two BiPPAs located within the sector plan area to identify and prioritize small but necessary pedestrian improvements. These upgrades should include retrofitting existing curb ramps to meet the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) design standards, removing obstructions in sidewalks, and improving existing and master-planned protected crossings. Ideally, this effort will be launched soon after the adoption of this plan to capitalize on the momentum generated for these recommendations.



Map 11: Bicycle and Pedestrian Priority Area



## B. Pedestrian Pathway Improvements

In developing the Forest Glen/Montgomery Hills Sector Plan, staff utilized the pedestrian level of comfort (PLOC) analysis tool to identify pedestrian safety improvement projects and prioritize specific segments. The results of the PLOC highlight the places where walking conditions are determined to be unacceptable (regardless of the presence of existing sidewalks).

After applying the PLOC analysis tool, it was clear that many roadways within the Forest Glen/Montgomery Hills Sector Plan are deemed unacceptable because of their poor walking conditions. A benefit of using the tool

is identifying not only unacceptable segments, but the reason(s) for their failing grade, such as lack of sidewalks, poor pedestrian connections and hazardous conditions. Furthermore, application of the tool has also helped to estimate projects that would benefit the highest number of housing units, a key step to identifying high priority projects.

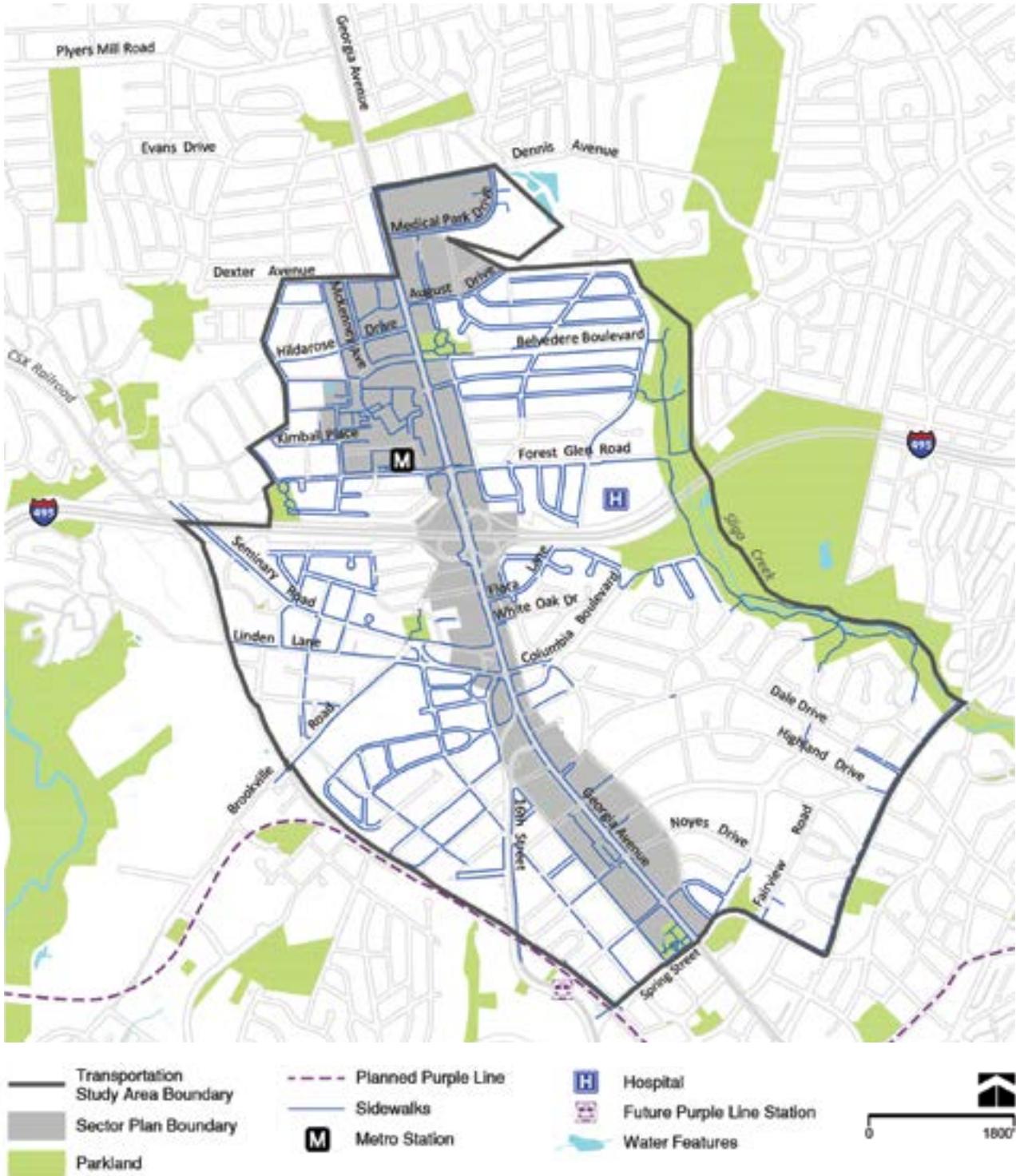
<sup>4</sup> Contributing factors towards an unacceptable rating could include the following: insufficient width of the sidewalk, lack or insufficient width of a buffer between the sidewalk and the street, the volume of traffic on the adjacent roadway, the speed of traffic on the adjacent roadway and/or frequent obstructions within the sidewalk such as mailboxes or utility poles.

**Map 12: Unacceptable Pedestrian Links**



A detailed description of the PLoC methodology, a list of high-priority projects and the complete list of pedestrian improvement recommendations are included in the Technical Appendix.

**Map 13: Existing Sidewalks**



### C. New Bikeway Recommendations

The plan reconfirms the bikeways recommendations of the 2018 Bicycle Master Plan. Any section of bikeway that could be achieved by a road diet will require a more detailed interagency operational analysis before implementation.

#### 1. *Georgia Avenue (West Side) Separated Bike Lanes*

Install a two-way separated bikeway on the west side of Georgia Avenue between 16th Street and Lansdowne Way. This bikeway will connect the west side of Montgomery Hills to the Forest Glen Metro Station by way of the bicycle and pedestrian bridge crossing the Beltway. The long-term recommendation is for a fully separated, two-way bikeway that is buffered from motor vehicle traffic and separated from pedestrians on the master-planned adjacent sidewalk.

#### 2. *16th Street Separated Bike Lanes*

Install a two-way separated bikeway on the south/east side of 16th Street from Georgia Avenue to the District of Columbia boundary. This recommendation confirms the bikeway facility and alignment identified first in the 2017 Greater Lyttonsville Sector Plan and later confirmed in the 2018 Bicycle Master Plan. This bikeway is part of a longer route that creates a low-stress connection between the Forest Glen Metro Station and the planned Purple Line Station on 16th Street.

#### 3. *Linden Lane/Seminary Road Separated Bike Lanes /Sidepath*

Establish bike lanes on both sides of Seminary Road from Georgia Avenue to Second Avenue. Should right-of-way become available, consider adding buffers to increase separation from motor vehicle traffic.

#### 4. *Georgia Avenue to Sligo Creek Trail Neighborhood Greenway*

Create separated bike lanes on both sides of Columbia Boulevard from Georgia Avenue to Dale Drive. This segment connects to the larger Dale Drive bicycle and pedestrian improvement project initiated by the MCDOT in 2018. With the new facilities on Dale Drive, this bikeway will connect the neighborhoods on the west side of Georgia Avenue in the Montgomery Hills district to the neighborhood retail center.

#### 5. *Glenmont to Silver Spring Breezeway and Rock Creek Trail to Sligo Creek Trail Bikeway*

Install a sidepath on the south side of Forest Glen Road, from Georgia Avenue to Brunett Avenue. Forest Glen Road is the most direct route between the Forest Glen Metrorail Station and Holy Cross Hospital, one of the largest employers in the plan area. Currently, the hospital provides a bus circulator to ensure safe access between the two destinations. This bikeway would complement the shuttle service, while also improving connectivity between the station and the neighborhoods on the eastern side of Georgia Avenue in Forest Glen. This improvement confirms the following recommendations of the 2018 Bicycle Master Plan.

- Install a sidepath on south side of Forest Glen Road from Georgia Avenue to Darcy Forest Drive.
- Install a sidepath on the north side of Forest Glen Road from Georgia Avenue to Seminary Road.

#### 6. *Dale Drive Sidepath*

The plan will also incorporate an MCDOT design for a bike/pedestrian and bicycle improvement on Dale Drive. At the time of the printing of this plan, MCDOT has identified multiple design alternatives. A preferred alternative is expected to be presented to the public in fall/winter 2020.

**Table 4: Bikeway Recommendations**

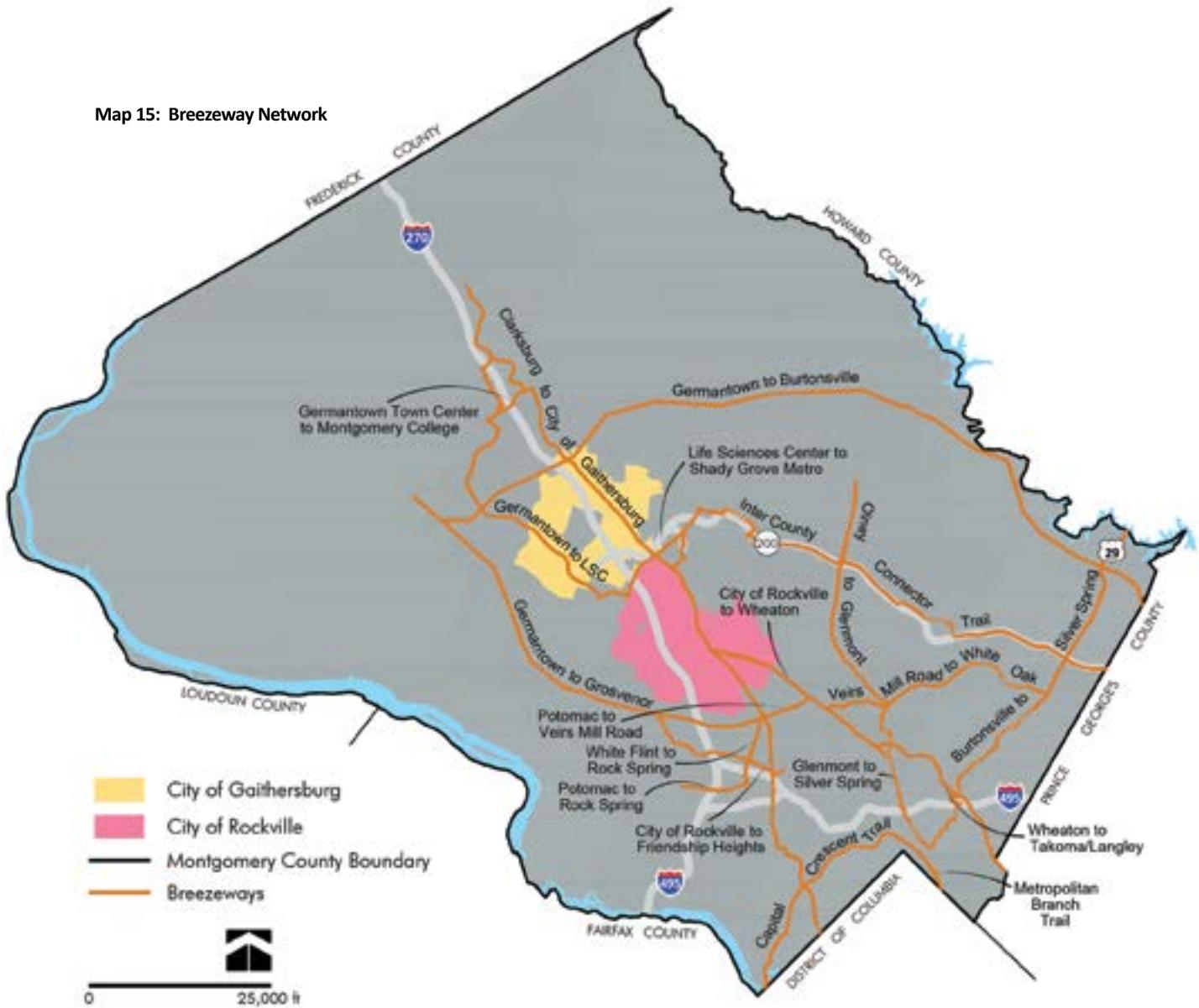
Sector Plan Tier Priority	Project/Street	From	To	Bikeway Type
<b>Glenmont To Silver Spring Breezeway</b>				
1	Woodland Drive	Dennis Drive	Medical Park Drive	Neighborhood Greenway
1	Woodland Drive	Medical Park Drive	Forest Glen Road	Neighborhood Greenway
1	Forest Glen Road	Georgia Avenue	Woodland Drive	Sidepath (South Side)
2	I-495 Bridge (East Side)	Forest Glen Road	Woodland Drive	Off-Street Trail
1	Woodland Drive	I-495 Bridge (East Side)	Spring Street	Neighborhood Greenway
<b>Rock Creek Trail To Sligo Creek Trail Bikeway</b>				
1	Forest Glen Road	Seminary Road	Darcy Forest Drive	Sidepath (North Side)
1	Forest Glen Road	Darcy Forest Drive	Georgia Avenue	Sidepath (South Side)
1	Forest Glen Road	Woodland Drive	Brunett Avenue	Sidepath (South Side)
<b>Georgia Ave To Sligo Creek Trail Neighborhood Greenway</b>				
2	Columbia Boulevard	Georgia Avenue	Dale Drive	Separated Bike Lanes (One-Way, Both Sides)
<b>Silver Spring To Glenmont West Bikeway</b>				
	Douglas Avenue	Dennis Avenue	McKenney Avenue	Neighborhood Greenway
	McKenney Avenue	Douglas Avenue	Hildarose Drive	Neighborhood Greenway
	Hildarose Drive	McKenney Avenue	Greeley Avenue	Neighborhood Greenway
	Greeley Avenue	Hildarose Drive	Arthur Avenue	Neighborhood Greenway
	Clark Place	Arthur Avenue	Darcy Forest Drive	Neighborhood Greenway
	Darcy Forest Drive	Clark Place	Forest Glen Road	Neighborhood Greenway
1	Forest Glen Road	Darcy Forest Drive	Georgia Avenue	Sidepath (North Side)
	Lansdowne Way	Georgia Avenue	2nd Avenue	Neighborhood Greenway
	2nd Avenue	Lansdowne Way	Riley Place	Neighborhood Greenway
<b>Additional Recommendations</b>				
1	Georgia Avenue	Lansdowne Way	16th Street	Separated Bike Lanes (Two-Way, West Side)
1	16th Street	Georgia Avenue	2nd Avenue	Separated Bike Lanes (Two-Way, East Side)
1	Dale Drive	Woodland Drive	Colesville Road	Sidepath (Side TBD)
2	Seminary Road	2nd Avenue	Georgia Avenue	Separated Bike Lanes (One-Way, Both Sides)
	Dennis Avenue	Douglas Avenue	Edgewood Avenue	Sidepath (North Side)
	Seminary Road	I-495	Brookeville Road	Conventional Bike Lanes

Map 14: Existing and Recommended Bicycle Network



Sector Plan Area	Hospital	<b>Existing</b>	<b>Recommended</b>
Parkland	Bicycle Parking Station	Trails	Separated Bikeways
Planned Purple Line	Bicycle Parking Needed	Striped Bikeways	Shared Roads
Breezeway Network	Future Purple Line Station	Grade Separated Crossing	Grade Separated Crossing
Metro Station			

Map 15: Breezeway Network



#### D. Bicycle Parking

The Bicycle Master Plan also identified four locations in this sector plan area where short-term bicycle parking is needed. The plan confirms the recommendation for 300 long- and 100 short-term bicycle parking spaces to be provided at the Forest Glen Metrorail Station<sup>5</sup>. The sector plan recommends against providing waivers for short-term bicycle parking to private development applicants throughout the plan area, but especially at the following locations:

- Seminary Place Shopping Center (west side of Georgia Avenue between Seminary Place and Flora Lane).
- Dale Center (west side of Georgia Avenue between Seminary Road and 16th Street).
- The east side shopping center between Columbia Boulevard and White Oak Drive.
- The gas station and Woodside Deli property on the east side of Georgia Avenue between Corwin Drive and Columbia Boulevard.

#### E. Trail Connection

##### *Luzerne Avenue*

Additionally, when MDOT SHA implements the MD 97 Georgia Avenue Montgomery Hills project, MCDOT should study and design a protected crossing for bicyclists and pedestrians that connects Luzerne Avenue west to Luzerne Avenue east across Georgia Avenue. This protected crossing could include a pedestrian-actuated traffic signal, a high-activity crosswalk (HAWK) signal or a rapid flashing beacon.

A consideration for a full traffic signal (for bicycle and pedestrian crossing only) should be evaluated in the future as it is likely to be the most effective in stopping motorists for pedestrians and bicyclists attempting to cross Georgia Avenue at this location. Detailed design needs to address the grade change on the west side of the intersection

and improving bicycle and pedestrian access to the trail crossing from the west.

This plan recommends the study be initiated after MDOT SHA's MD 97 Montgomery Hills project is completed in closing the 16th Street southbound slip lane to motor vehicles.

#### F. Bikeshare

The intention of bikeshare is to provide a convenient way to bicycle for short trips (one to three miles). Therefore, the success of docked bikeshare systems is tied directly to the proximity of its stations. The county's bike share system is well-established within the Silver Spring and Wheaton Central Business Districts. Many of the residences, shopping centers and office uses are located within two miles of these urban centers. Expanding the system in the plan area would serve both the residents and the visitors from nearby neighborhoods and CBDs. Such an expansion should be directly tied to new development. Bikeshare stations should also be timed to open with the bikeway recommendations in the sector plan.

This recommendation is intended to include all forms of shared personal mobility technology, which includes but is not limited to dockless bikeshare, electric assist bikeshare, shared scooters and other forms to be developed in the future.

Potential locations for future bikeshare stations and locations where dockless transportation vehicles should be routinely "re-stocked" are included in the Transportation Technical Appendix.

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<sup>5</sup> The additional recommended parking capacity is expected to be implemented by redevelopment of the station site by WMATA and a private developer.



*Nebel Street Bike Lane* (source - Washington Area Bicyclist Association)



*Bicycle Parking @ Dennis Ave Medical Center*

### 2.1.6 Non-Auto Driver Mode Share (NADMS)

The Forest Glen/Montgomery Hills Sector Plan acknowledges the countywide goal to reduce single-occupancy vehicle trips and increase mode share among transit users, bicyclists and pedestrians. A non-auto driver mode share (NADMS) goal was considered, but ultimately not recommended as part of the plan for three reasons.

First, the plan recommends a comparatively modest density increase to the plan area. Specific targets for reducing automobile travel are typically identified in long-range plans that recommend significant increases to existing densities to offset the potential traffic impacts. Applying a NADMS goal to local development within the plan area would likely have a marginal impact on traffic along the corridor.

Secondly, the plan area encompasses a relatively small area within the corridor that connects two larger policy areas. The character of the existing and forecasted future traffic patterns suggests that a NADMS target would not be effective, as most of the traffic volume consists of people passing through the area.

Finally, the Montgomery County Department of Transportation is exploring a new approach to transportation demand management (NextGen TDM), which proposes dividing the county into policy areas each having context-sensitive NADMS targets. Upon approval, the plan area would be included and subject to the NADMS target of that policy area.

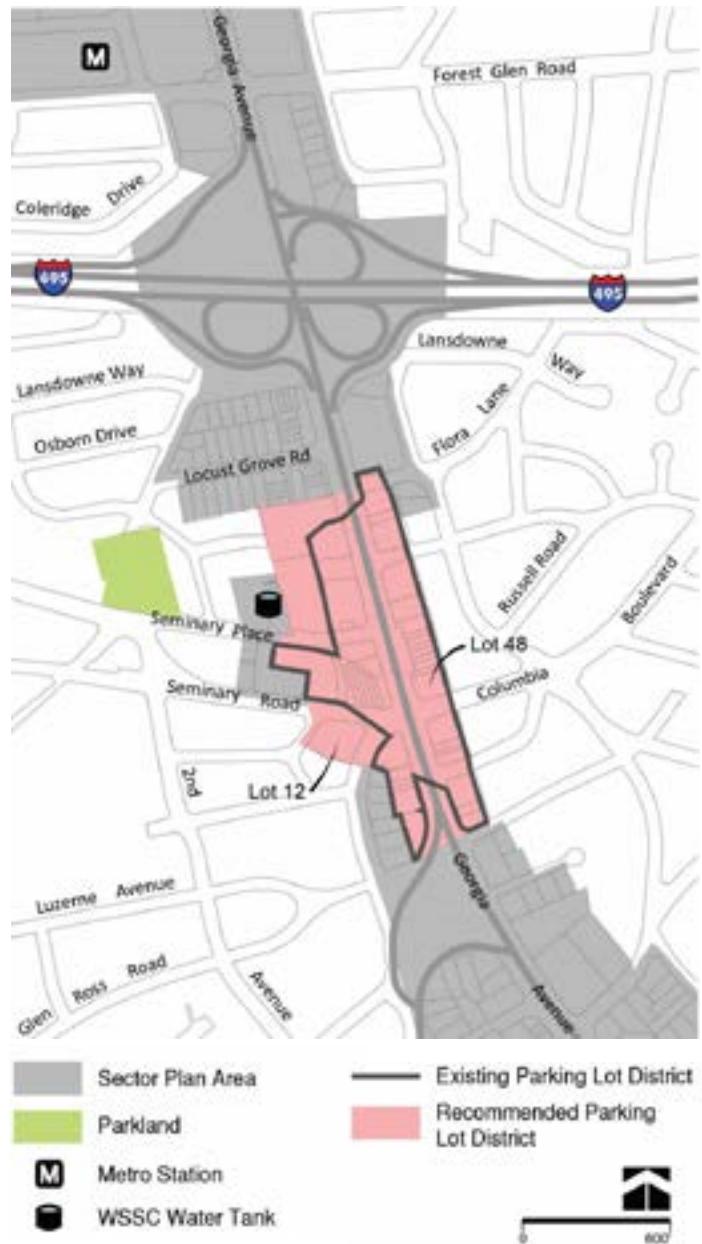
### 2.1.7 Parking Lot District

A parking lot district (PLD) in the plan area was created to support the retail and commercial uses in Montgomery Hills. Due to the size of the existing lots, the minimum onsite parking requirements could not be accommodated without the addition of public parking lots 12 and 48 located at Seminary Road (west side of Georgia Avenue) and Columbia Boulevard (east side of Georgia Avenue), respectively. Combined, they provide 63 spaces of metered long-term parking spaces and 34 metered short-term spaces.

The current boundaries of the PLD do not include Lot 12, even though the intent of the public parking lot is to supplement parking capacity within the district. Therefore, this plan recommends MCDOT evaluate potential changes to the boundaries to include the full extent of Lot 12 along with properties comprising the Seminary Place Shopping Center, adjacent Shell gas station and Montgomery Hills Car Wash.

On-street, short-term parking is also provided along both sides of Flora Lane between Georgia Avenue and Woodland Drive, on the east side of Georgia Avenue between Columbia Boulevard and Seminary Place, on the south side of Corwin Drive between Georgia Avenue and Columbia Boulevard, and on the east side of Columbia Boulevard between Seminary Road and Rookwood Road. On-street long-term parking is available on the north side of White Oak Drive between Georgia Avenue and Woodland Drive.

**Map 16: Parking Lot District**



# REIMAGINE

## 2.2 Reimagine – Thinking About Familiar Places with New Ideas

Previous planning efforts have promoted urban design recommendations that enhance the pedestrian experience, protect the residential character of neighborhoods and improve the quality of building designs. While some recommendations have been fulfilled in the Forest Glen/Montgomery Hills communities, others are being brought forward or refined in the Forest Glen/Montgomery Hills Sector Plan. The plan provides continued support for the transformation of Georgia Avenue into a multi-modal street with redevelopment infill opportunities and appropriate transitions to the residential neighborhoods.

The plan area currently has a range of building types, heights and character. The area includes residential neighborhoods with pleasant, tree-lined streets as well as multi-story buildings and commercial strips with expansive parking lots along the sidewalk. Within this context, infill development, redevelopment and reinvestment should enhance the public environment and ensure compatibility with established residential neighborhoods.

### 2.2.1 Land Use and Zoning

#### A. Goals

The plan's recommendations for land use and zoning are based on the following goals:

- Create built environments that improve quality of life through public amenities, improved mobility, improved air and water quality, and safe, attractive and accessible public spaces.
- Encourage equitable development that preserves and strengthens the community and builds on existing assets, including retail and institutional uses.
- Provide healthy, safe and affordable housing choices for people of all income levels, household sizes and stages of life.

#### B. Recommendations

- Confirm the Residential-60 (R-60) zone for single-unit residential lots of existing residential uses.
- Rezone selected properties near transit and major activity centers.
- Rezone selected R-60 special exceptions of established, non-residential uses to confirm the existing uses and development standards and provide flexibility to evolve with market changes.
- Rezone all Residential Townhouse (RT) zone properties to the appropriate Townhouse Medium-Density (TMD) or Townhouse High-Density (THD) zones. With the adoption of the 2014 Montgomery County Zoning Ordinance, RT zones are to be replaced through the master planning process.

- Ensure that infill development complements the existing housing stock and neighborhoods.

### 2.2.2 Urban Design

The plan area has a rich identity that should be fostered in the design of new streets, open spaces and buildings to strengthen its sense of place. The area's character should be recognizable to those who live, work and visit this unique community.

#### A. Goals

- Encourage quality design that incorporates neighborhood compatibility and sustainable development practices.
- Enhance the public realm by providing green infrastructure (safe, accessible parks, stormwater systems and usable open space) that meets the needs of all users.

#### B. Recommendations

- Encourage placemaking and collaborations among property owners, government agencies and community members to implement low-cost and temporary installations, such as community events, food trucks, parklets and pop-up parks, on underutilized parcels, parking lots and rights-of-way.
- Integrate public art reflective of the community's identity, history and aspirations throughout the plan area.
- Provide active and human-scaled building frontage on streets, trails, midblock connections and open spaces, such as ground-floor retail/offices, patios, balconies and outdoor seating areas.
- Minimize building setbacks along primary streets and sidewalks to enhance a sense of enclosure and walkability.
- Step down building heights and create fine-grained building designs through variations in wall planes, colors, materials and textures to transition to single-unit residential areas.
- Place surface parking at the rear or interior of the lot and include active ground-floor uses in parking garages to enhance the pedestrian experience.
- Provide individual entrances to ground-floor residential units and storefronts where possible to increase activity on the street, particularly near residential neighborhoods.
- Limit shadows cast by buildings onto public spaces, where possible.
- Explore façade improvements with landscaping upgrades along fronts of parking lots and enhanced wayfinding for existing retail properties in the Montgomery Hills District.
- Encourage environmentally sustainable design of new developments and retrofits to existing buildings that considers solar orientation, water and energy efficiency, energy generation, heat island reduction and stormwater management.

- Create gateways at transit and street entrances to the sector plan area that integrate elements, such as building form, landscape and wayfinding signage reflective of the community character.
- Recommended in the Approved and Adopted County-wide Transit Corridors Functional Master Plan (2013).
- Emphasize the importance of undergrounding utilities during redevelopment.

### 2.2.3 Historic Preservation

The Forest Glen/Montgomery Hills Sector Plan area currently does not contain any sites or districts listed in the Master Plan for Historic Preservation. The Woodside Locational Atlas District is listed in the Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites. Historic buildings, structures, sites and landscapes stand out in the typical suburban landscape, providing a layered understanding of past settlement patterns, transportation networks and locations of industry and commerce.

#### A. Goals

- Identify and designate historic resources and sites of historical, architectural, cultural or archaeological value to the Master Plan for Historic Preservation.
- Encourage the utilization of the historic preservation tax credit program for the restoration and preservation of county-designated historic properties. Owners of historic properties are eligible to receive a 25 percent tax credit for documented expenses for exterior maintenance, restoration and preservation work.
- Preserve and enhance the quality of life and improve property values of resources in historic districts.
- Safeguard the historical and cultural heritage of the plan area.
- Provide a sense of place and continuity, while enhancing our communities as attractive places with deep and varied stories to tell.
- Preserve and protect cemetery and burial sites in accordance with county ordinances 33A-17 and 18-31.

#### B. Recommendations

- Evaluate specific properties as identified in Chapter 3: Opportunities for potential historic designation in the Master Plan for Historic Preservation.
- Incorporate protective measures in the redevelopment of properties listed on the Planning Board’s adopted cemetery inventory.

### 2.2.4 Environment

The Forest Glen/Montgomery Hills Sector Plan’s environmental recommendations aspire to improve human experiences and ecological well-being by introducing green cover elements into the community landscape, transforming it from gray to green.

Another vital component of the plan is to reduce local energy demand and consumption by supporting the construction of energy-efficient buildings and implementing roadway improvements to reduce traffic congestion and vehicle idling. These objectives will assist Montgomery County in reaching its 2035 goal of carbon neutrality by providing cleaner and safer air to its citizens while countering climate change.

In combination, the environmental site-specific and plan recommendations work holistically to create a thriving urban ecosystem that performs valuable services. These services aim to sequester carbon, filter air and water, reduce surface temperatures, provide wildlife habitat, decrease greenhouse gases and more. They will support a more livable, resilient and sustainable community for humans and biome.

The environmental recommendations seek to realize the following plan goals:

- Create solutions to improve the ecological health and wellbeing of the community and seek to eliminate disproportionate environmental burdens.
- Mitigate for past environmental impacts and protect against future ecological degradation.
- Enhance the public realm by providing green infrastructure (e.g. tree plantings, green roofs, stormwater systems and usable green open space) that meet the needs of all users.

#### A. Green Cover

Green cover is any surface with soil and vegetation. It is important in providing ecological benefits and creating a harmonious relationship between the natural and manmade environments. However, in Forest Glen/Montgomery Hills, the green cover is only between 6 and 20 percent of the commercial areas compared to adjacent residential areas with nearly 35 percent.

The absence of green cover is most noticeable in the commercial areas where there are highly impervious surfaces throughout, including roads, rooftops, buildings and parking lots. These surfaces, combined with a rise in temperatures due to climate change, create chemical reactions that increase ground-level ozone levels, contributing to increased heat island effect.

The plan recommends countering these consequences with expanded green cover through planted roofs, trees, bioretention systems, planting beds, even lawns. Green cover provides valuable services to cool air and surface temperatures, sequester carbon, ameliorate air and water quality, and reduce heat island effect and exposure to ultraviolet radiation. It has also been proven to ameliorate quality of life by increasing psychological fitness and can directly affect the economy by improving physical appeal.

## Recommendations

The Plan recommends that all properties 2.5 acres or larger, which have a greater likelihood of redevelopment under the Commercial Residential (CR) zones, should strive to provide a minimum of 35 percent green cover. Properties smaller than 2.5 acres should strive for 35 percent green cover however, the Plan recognizes the challenges faced by smaller properties under redevelopment.

Green cover may be obtained in one or a combination of the following ways:

- Intensively planted green roof with 6 inches or greater soil depth.
- Tree canopy cover on property.
- Lawn with at least 30 inches of soil.
- Or a combination of tree canopy cover, lawn, and intensive green roof for a total green cover of 35 percent or greater.

If onsite energy generation requires the use of either the roof or open space, accommodations for these features may alter and/or decrease the 35 percent minimum green cover desired.

- Prioritize street tree planting along existing and proposed streets and transportation networks to expand and connect linear green corridors.
- Provide canopy tree planting (45 feet or taller at maturity) along streets and public spaces to achieve a closed canopy cover:
  - On the east side of Georgia Avenue where planting beds are proposed, canopy trees should be planted no greater than 35 feet apart unless restricted by infrastructure needs.
  - Achieve an overall canopy cover with species diversity where no single genus comprises more than 20 percent of the total population of trees.
- Provide soil volumes for canopy trees of no less than 600 cubic feet.
- Use appropriate native plant species that will thrive in the various site conditions and micro-climates. Species should be a combination of native and locally adaptive species, lessening water demand while providing food, pollen and shelter for wildlife.
- Apply bird-safe building standards to protect local and migratory birds.
- Incorporate stratified vegetation into stormwater management facilities.
- Bury overhead wires underground to avoid conflict with street trees.
- Apply Sustainable Sites Initiative (SITES\*) principles to new construction projects.



*Comprehensive Green Cover*



## B. Water Quality

Local stream and tributary water quality can be directly correlated to the lack of stormwater management and percentage of impervious cover within a watershed. Impervious cover is any type of human-made surface that does not absorb and filter rainwater. The percentage of imperviousness at which degradation of water quality begins varies from 8 to 10 percent. The higher the impervious cover, the more stressors there are on a watershed, including increased pollutant and sediment loads, stream bank erosion, high water temperatures and decreased stream bank stability.

Within the plan area, the overall impervious cover averages from 65 to 70 percent. In the commercial zones, the cover reaches 95 percent. The resulting water quality of the receiving streams ranges from poor to fair within the three local watersheds: Sligo Creek, Lower Rock Creek and Rock Creek DC.

Poor water quality effects aquatic life, the species dependent on it and, ultimately, the health of the Chesapeake Bay. This plan recommends reducing impervious cover, planting green cover and managing stormwater to detain, filter and treat rainwater to improve water quality.

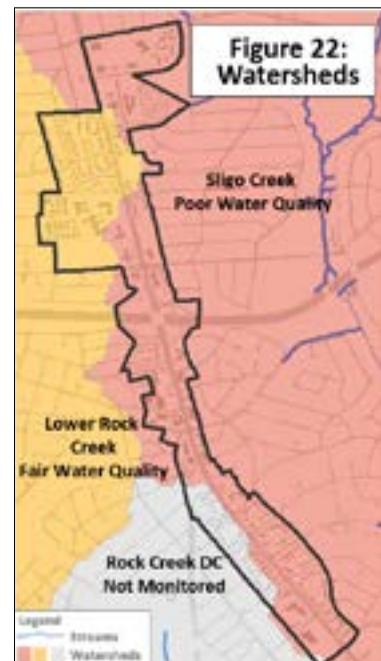
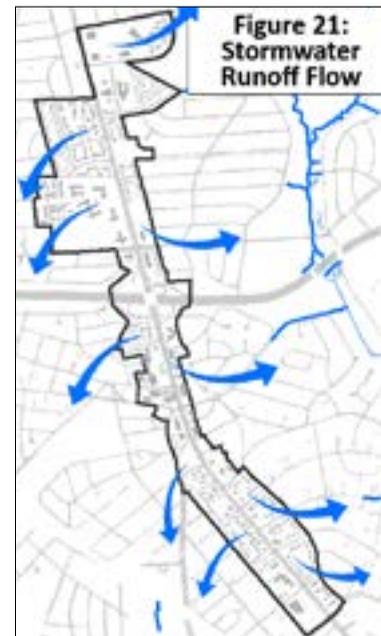
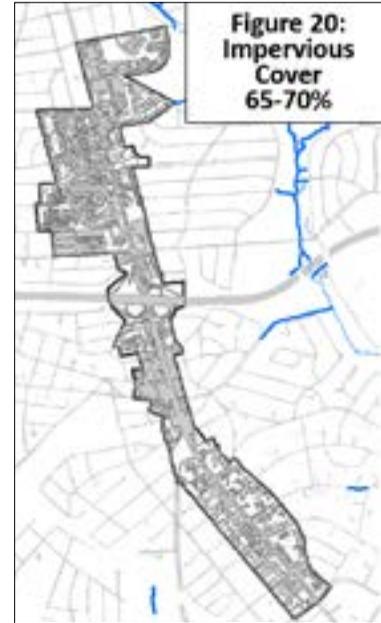
### Recommendations

- Meet or exceed the minimum county stormwater management treatment volumes. If full on-site treatment is infeasible, applicable waiver fees or compensatory actions may be instituted to address stormwater management in the same first order stream drainage area as the site.
- Integrate environmental site design (ESD) into the right-of-way of all new road projects.
  - Utilize unused right-of-way areas such as cloverleaves for innovative stormwater management.
- Retrofit untreated road rights-of-way, parking lots and commercial properties with ESD stormwater management facilities as opportunities arise.
- Apply ESD to provide multiple performance benefits for water quality, wildlife and aesthetic appeal. Some strategies may include:
  - Intensive green roof (6 inches or greater).
  - Stormwater planters.
  - Biofiltration and bioretention systems.
- Increase green cover and tree canopy to increase stormwater absorption onsite.
- Apply water conservation and/or rainwater capture features by:
  - Harvesting rainwater for retention, irrigation and/or gray water.
  - Minimizing irrigation needs through the planting of locally adapted, native plant species.

## C. Air Quality and Carbon Emissions

The causes of degraded air quality and carbon emissions are linked, and recommendations to improve air quality and reduce carbon emissions overlap. Burning fossil fuels to power vehicles, homes and businesses releases fine airborne particulates that cause and exacerbate respiratory illnesses. Fossil fuel combustion also emits the precursors of ground-level ozone, which is created in sunlight and catalyzed by higher air temperatures. Carbon emissions implicated in climate change are released when fossil fuels are burned.

Traffic congestion and idling along Georgia Avenue contribute to vehicle emissions and can degrade ambient air quality, which would disproportionately impact bicyclists and pedestrians. Localized air quality can be improved for all six air pollutants if vehicle idling and emissions are reduced.



### 1. Greenhouse Gas Modeling

Montgomery County Code Chapter 18A-15 requires the Planning Board to model the carbon footprint of planning areas as part of any master or sector plan. Another law (Montgomery County Code Chapter 33A14) requires the Planning Board to estimate the carbon footprint of areas being master planned, and to make recommendations for carbon emissions reductions. Carbon footprint is calculated by estimating the greenhouse gas emissions from construction and operation of projected development.

The three main sources of greenhouse gases used in projecting total emissions are from embodied energy, building energy and transportation emissions. Embodied emissions are created from landscape disturbances, the extraction, processing and construction and disposal of building materials. Building emissions are created from normal operations for heating, cooling, appliances, etc. Transportation emissions are released by the operation of cars, trucks, buses, motorcycles, etc.

Improving urban air quality and reducing carbon emissions involves making reductions in all greenhouse gas source areas. The plan recommendations will result in decreased vehicle miles traveled and delays, reduced building energy demand and consumption, increased clean energy generation, greater carbon sequestration and reduced heat island effect.

Through mixed-use development, improved traffic flows and enhanced alternative modes of travel, per-capita carbon emissions will be reduced, resulting in improved air quality. Building efficiency and orientation will lower energy demand, resulting in reduced fossil fuel consumption and emissions. Increasing green cover will sequester carbon, reduce urban heat island effect, filter pollutants and make the community more desirable,

energy efficient and cooler in temperature.

#### Recommendations

- Install cool roofs on rooftops not covered in vegetation, alternative energy generators or equipment to reflect sunlight and heat away from the structure and reduce rooftop and building temperatures.
- Implement recommendations outlined in the Green Cover and Transportation sections of this sector plan.
- Obtain public benefit points under the optional method of development in the category of energy conservation and generation.
- Orient buildings to reduce a building's heating and cooling loads and costs.
- Use alternative energy systems to supply a portion of the building's energy demand. Some alternative energy systems may include:
  - o Solar power
  - o Geothermal
  - o Purchase of electricity generated from renewable sources or low polluting sources.
- Utilize passive and active building orientation and design techniques for energy efficiency and conservation.
- Integrate façade systems that optimize building orientation for daylight and minimize energy use for heating, cooling and lighting.
- Consider the incorporation of sustainable design principles and sustainability initiatives, such as STAR Communities, Eco District, LEED ND and net zero construction.

*Building Orientation: Maximize solar orientation for heating, cooling and daylight*



*Building oriented to maximize natural heating and cooling.*



*Rooftops oriented to maximize solar access.*

## 2.2.5 Parks, Trails and Open Space

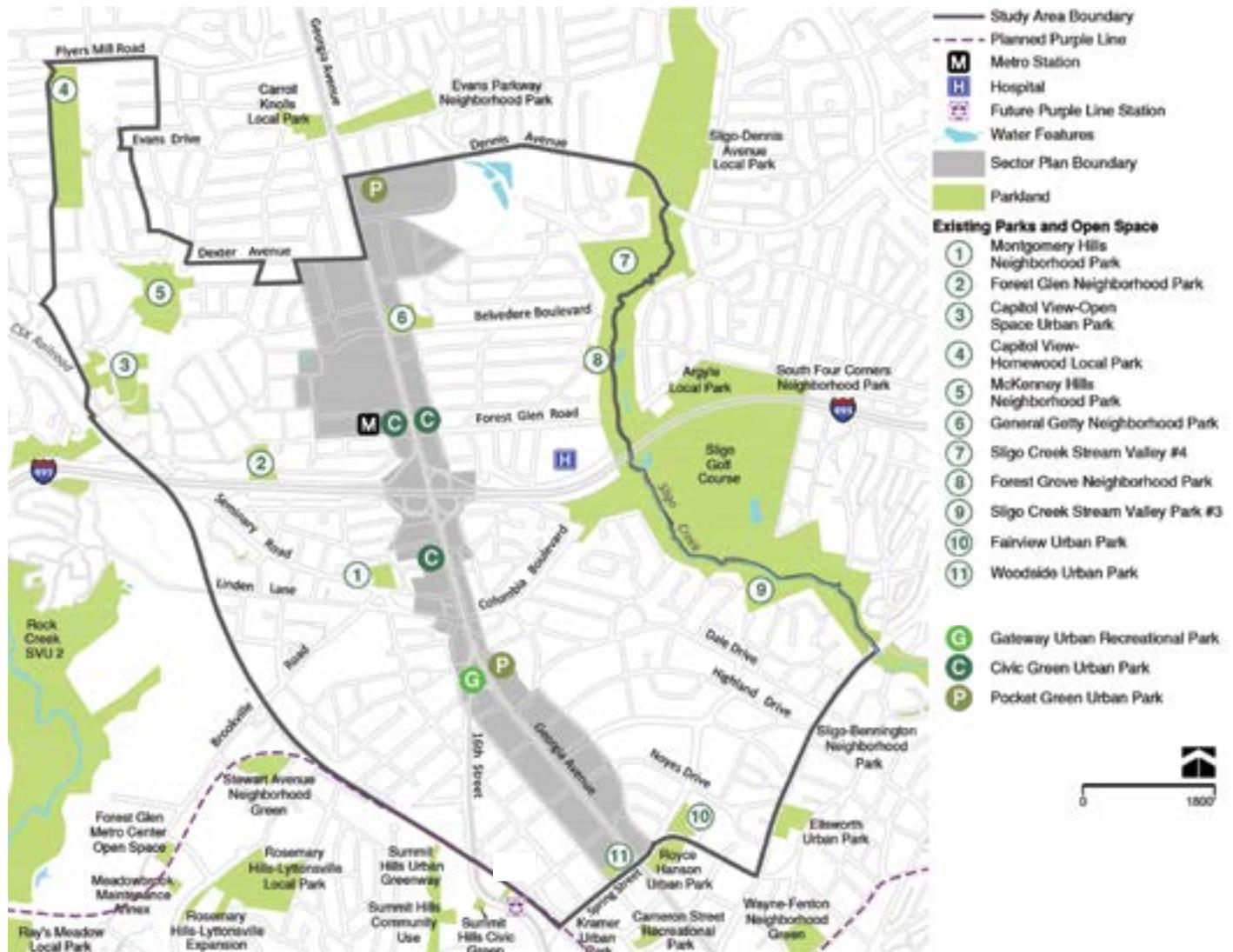
The Forest Glen/Montgomery Hills Sector Plan supports the creation of a successful community framework of well-designed, publicly accessible facilities. Quality places and spaces provide opportunities, programs and services that encourage community interaction, improved livability, recreation and placemaking. Continued investments in amenities and public infrastructure are essential for the health, social well-being, economic prosperity and maintenance of strong communities.

The plan area is served by parks, trails and open spaces, many of which are found in downtown Silver Spring. Many of these facilities are programmed but difficult to access due to the disconnected street grid, lack of adequate sidewalks, crossings and bikeways, and physical barriers related to high levels of congestion along major thoroughfares. Parks, trails and open spaces within the Forest Glen/Montgomery Hills Sector Plan study area include:

- Sligo Creek Stream Valley Park Units 3 and 4
- Capitol View- Open Space Urban Park
- Forest Grove Neighborhood Park
- McKenney Hills Neighborhood Park
- Capitol View-Homewood Local Park
- Forest Glen Neighborhood Park
- Montgomery Hills Neighborhood Park
- General Getty Neighborhood Park
- Woodside Urban Park
- Fairview Urban Park

In addition, the Sligo Creek Trail is located within the greater community and the Ireland Drive Trail connector to the Rock Creek Trail is relatively nearby. The Capital Crescent Trail lies to the west of the planning area.

**Map 17: Existing and Recommended Parks and Open Space**



The plan evaluated the accessibility of these parks and trails. Transportation recommendations aim to enhance connectivity between park and trail facilities and major activity centers, including the Forest Glen Metro Station. In addition, the plan determines if any additional parks, open spaces or recreational facilities are necessary to address the impact of any proposed redevelopment in the area.

A. Policy Guidance and Hierarchy of Parks and Open Spaces

The 2017 Park, Recreation and Open Space (PROS) Plan recommends that for each urban area, a unique open space system should be planned to serve the projected numbers of residents, workers and visitors. The urban design vision developed during the master plan or sector plan process for an area helps guide the number, pattern, location, siting and design of open spaces. The PROS Plan system can be applied to the Forest Glen and Montgomery Hills Sector Plan area to create a hierarchy of parks and open spaces suitable for a range of experiences.

The PROS Plan recommends that each area master or sector plan include a system of open spaces based on the roles and functions of each type of space. The numbers and sizes of open spaces may vary from plan to plan and should be directly proportional to the projected density. They should be adjusted to the pattern of existing open spaces and other factors, such as community-specific needs.

Table 5: Park and Open Space Hierarchy		
Service Area – Countywide		
Location	Park Classification	Size
SHA ROW at 16th and Georgia Avenue	Urban Recreational Park	3 acres
Forest Glen Metro Lot	Civic Green Urban Park	½ - 1 acre
Forest Glen Medical Center	Civic Green Urban Park	½ - 1 acre
Service Area – Local Community		
Location	Park Classification	Size
Dennis Avenue Medical Cluster	Pocket Green Urban Park	½ acre
Seminary Place Shopping Center	Civic Green Urban Park	No less than ½ acre
Luzerne and Cedar View Court	Pocket Green Urban Park	¼ acre

1. Goals

- Enhance the public realm by providing green infrastructure (e.g., safe and accessible parks, storm water systems and usable open space) that meet the needs of all users.
- Create built environments that improve quality of life through public amenities, improved mobility, improved air and water quality, and safe, attractive and accessible public spaces

2. Recommendations

- Encourage the creation of a civic gathering space at or near the Forest Glen Metro Station to accommodate cultural programs, community events and neighborhood festivals. The goal is to have a contiguous space of ½ acre or more.
- Establish a civic gathering space of at least 1/2 acre with the redevelopment of the Seminary Place Shopping Center. A memorial site for Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal Church would be appropriate for the historic resources cited in the vicinity. Ownership of the facility should be determined at the time of redevelopment.
- Transform underutilized, state-owned property at the intersection of Georgia Avenue and 16th Street into a new gateway urban recreational park. The gateway space would mark the entrance of the community and provide for a much-needed athletic field in this area of the County.
- If the Montgomery County Health and Human Services vacates its offices located at 8818 Georgia Avenue (former Woodside Elementary School), the building should continue as a public facility or be redeveloped as housing with 30 percent of the units provided as regulated units. Any redevelopment should provide open space that is well-integrated with the existing Woodside Urban Park adjacent to the property.
- Reimagine public spaces by promoting the inclusion of art and sensory-integrated installations into parks and open spaces.
- Create and enhance trail connections to major trails and bikeways.
- Provide for safe, improved park access via improved connectivity and pedestrian and bicycle facilities.
- Set up temporary/interim open spaces to accommodate spontaneous play spaces, coffee service and informal meeting/civic gathering areas.
- Consider purchasing properties, where feasible and appropriate, that are adjacent to existing parks or meet identified active or passive recreational needs as documented in the current PROS Plan. Such acquisitions could reduce active recreation shortages, create better connections and expand urban green spaces.

# REINVEST

## 2.3 Reinvest- Increasing the Value (Monetary and Societal) of Community Places for an Enhanced Experience

### 2.3.1 Housing

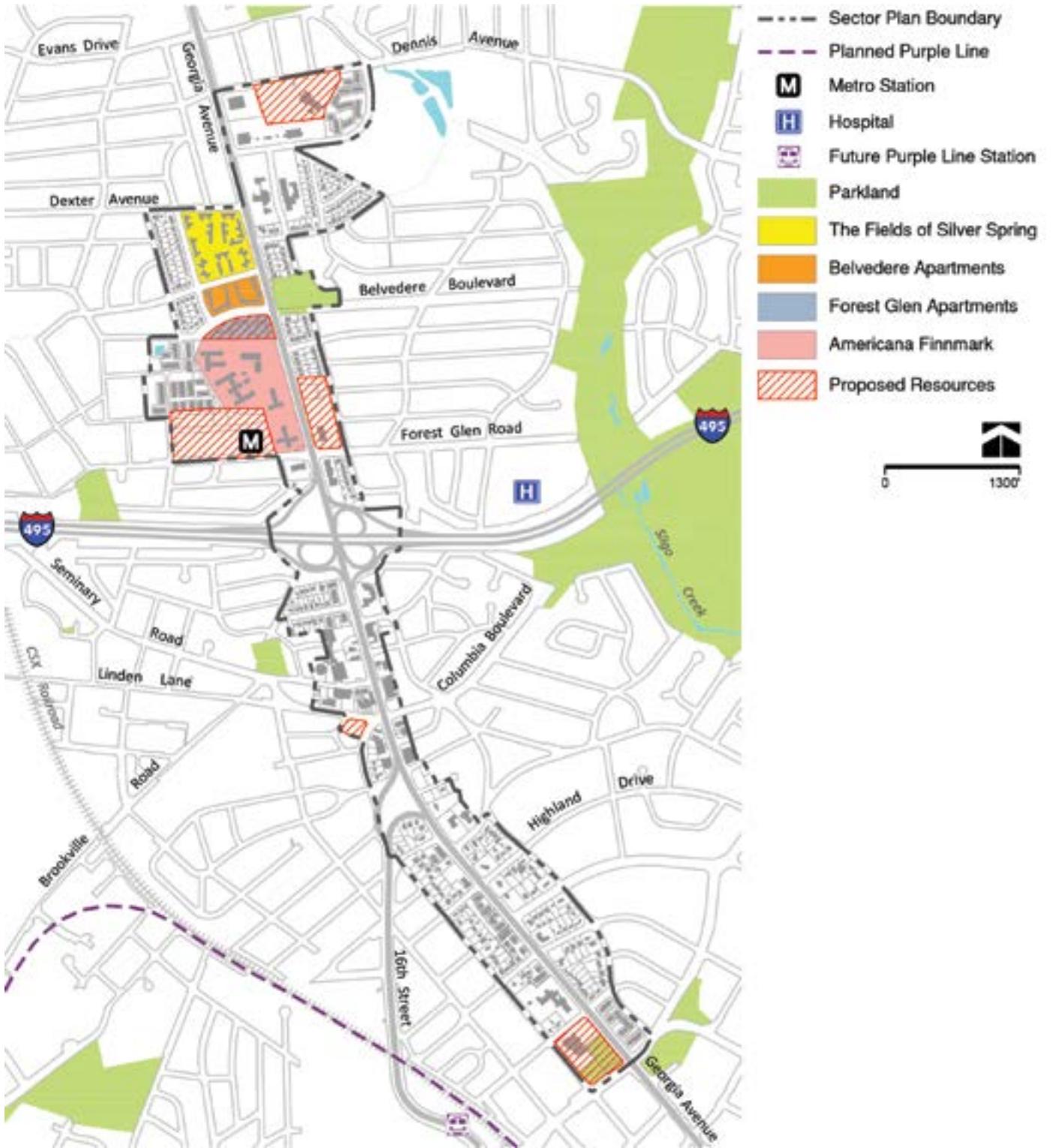
The plan's recommendations for new residential development are guided by the Montgomery County General Plan Refinement (1993) and the 2011 Housing Element of the General Plan, including the following:

- Concentrate new housing near public transportation and provide easy, multi-modal connections to jobs, schools, shopping, recreation and leisure activities.
- Increase infill housing opportunities in suburban office parks, shopping centers and other underused properties.
- Include housing as part of the redevelopment of older strip commercial areas and surface parking lots.
- Improve non-vehicular connectivity through the most direct pedestrian and bike routes between homes, jobs, retail, recreation, schools and public services.
- Address the need for housing for low, moderate and middle-income households, and promote specific strategies to meet that need through master and sector plan amendments.
- The Plan also recognizes the need for permanent supportive housing for the homeless.

Existing housing in the Forest Glen/Montgomery Hills Sector Plan includes a small number of multi-unit residential buildings concentrated in Forest Glen, and townhouses and single-unit detached homes scattered throughout the corridor area.



Map 18: Existing and Recommended Housing Resources



## A. Housing Resources

Within the area are three apartment rental developments: The Fields of Silver Springs, the Belvedere and the Forest Glen Apartments, all of which are zoned R-10. There is one condominium development, the Americana Finnmark, which is zoned R-20.

All 400 rental units in the Forest Glen/Montgomery Hills Sector Plan area are more than 70 years old. Sixty-seven percent of the apartments are two-bedroom units. All rental units are currently market-rate affordable, meaning they are affordable to households earning incomes below 80 percent of the Washington, DC metropolitan region's area median income (AMI). At 80 percent AMI, these units would be affordable to households earning \$88,240 per year or less. The development of these units predates the county's moderately priced dwelling unit (MPDU) ordinance. While there are no MPDUs located in the existing multi-unit developments, some units are made affordable through tax credits and other public subsidies.

This plan aims to balance the preservation of existing market-rate affordable housing with the production of new housing, including MPDUs. This preservation and production strategy seeks to retain the existing zoning on most of the single-unit properties, and rezone select multi-unit properties near existing transit stations.

The strategic rezoning of single-unit residential properties along the Georgia Avenue corridor provides a transition from the commercial uses to residential neighborhoods and introduces the potential for new housing typologies in the plan area. These parcels would be appropriate for multi-unit, clustered housing, such as townhouses, courtyard dwellings and smaller apartment buildings (i.e., the "Missing Middle").

### 1. Goal

The Forest Glen/Montgomery Hills Plan endorses the following housing goal:

- Provide healthy, safe and affordable housing choices for people of all income levels, household sizes and stages of life.

### 2. Recommendations:

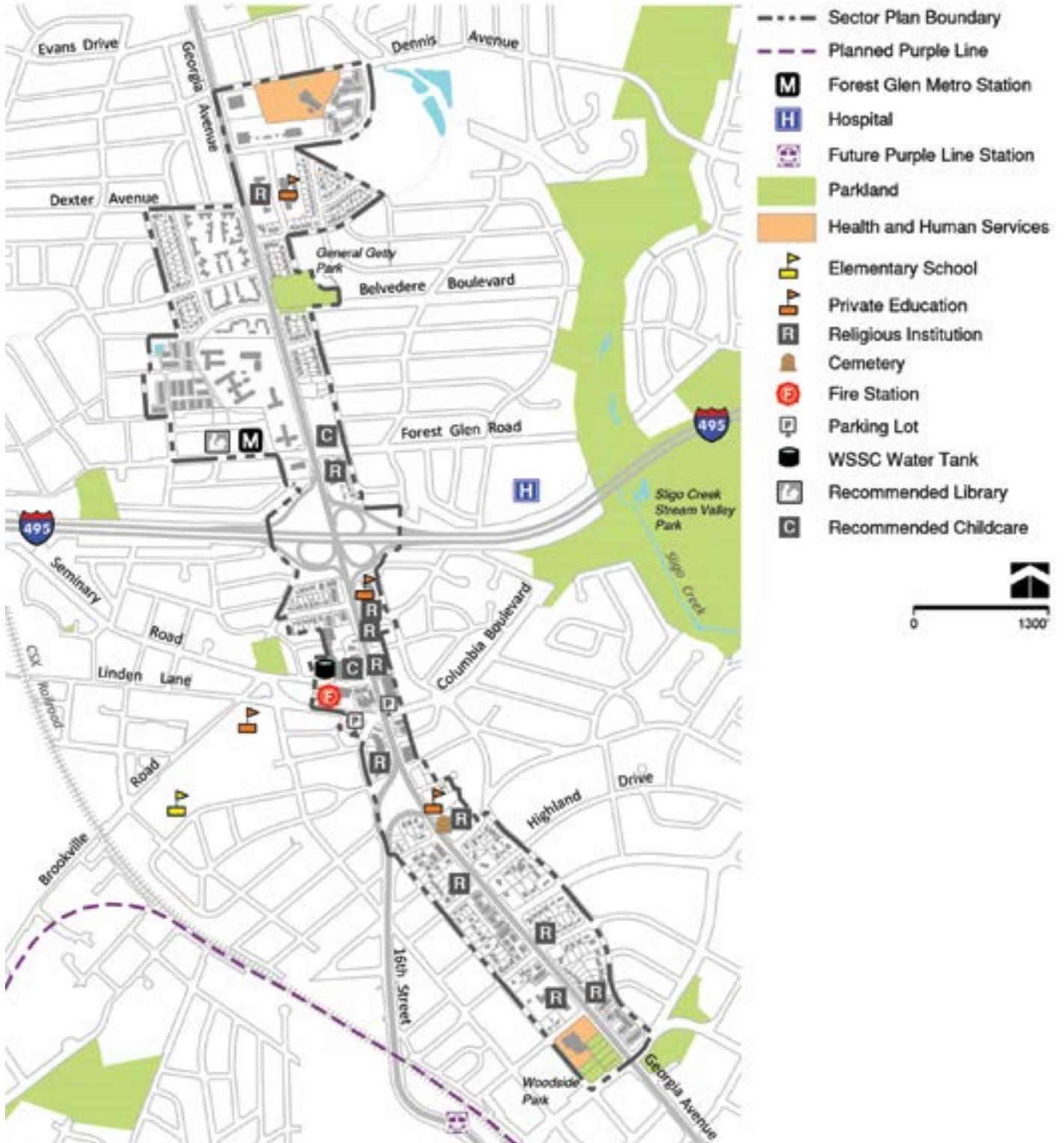
- Preserve existing, market-rate affordable housing where practicable.
- Prioritize MPDUs as a top public benefit in locations at/near transit or other activity centers.
- Preserve affordable housing using tax credits and other financing tools.
- Protect and preserve existing residential neighborhoods of detached homes in and around the sector plan area.
- Create partnerships among public, private and philanthropic institutions when possible to assist in the development of affordable housing.
- Collaborate with nonprofit, county and private organizations to expand and enhance affordable housing opportunities accessible by mass transit.

### 2.3.2 Community Facilities

The plan area is well served by community facilities, including future facilities to be located within the Silver Spring and Wheaton Central Business Districts. The plan also proposes the following:

- Encourage childcare facilities in key locations within the plan area, specifically at/near public transit.
- Encourage opportunities for Montgomery County Public Libraries to provide expanded services to the community at appropriate locations within the plan area, such as locating a kiosk or other mobile information systems at/near the Forest Glen Metro Station.

Map 19: Existing and Recommended Community Facilities



### 2.3.3 Public Schools

The Forest Glen/Montgomery Hills Sector Plan falls within the boundary of the Downcounty Consortium. Specifically, the sector plan is served by Albert Einstein High School, Sligo Middle School, Flora M. Singer Elementary School and Woodlin Elementary School.

The following table shows the most recently available actual and projected enrollment and capacity data for these schools with actual enrollment for the 2018-19 school year and projected enrollment through 2024-25 (released by Montgomery County Public Schools on July 1, 2019).

**Table 6: Existing and Projected School Enrollment**

School		Actual '19-20	Projections					
			'18-20	'20-21	'21-22	'22-23	'23-24	'24-25
Albert Einstein HS	Program Capacity	1,629	1,629	1,629	1,629	1,629	1,629	1,629
	Enrollment	1,746	1,780	1,893	1,912	1,963	2,063	2,119
	Available Space	(117)	(151)	(264)	(283)	(334)	(434)	(490)
Sligo MS	Program Capacity	920	920	920	920	920	920	920
	Enrollment	657	691	699	709	801	912	965
	Available Space	263	229	221	211	119	8	(45)
Flora M. Singer ES	Program Capacity	680	680	680	680	680	680	680
	Enrollment	669	670	684	660	667	707	735
	Available Space	11	10	(4)	20	13	(27)	(55)
Woodlin ES	Program Capacity	489	489	489	489	635	635	635
	Enrollment	577	579	577	571	561	569	584
	Available Space	(88)	(90)	(88)	(82)	74	66	51

#### High School Capacity

As demonstrated in the numbers shown above, the home school for this area, Albert Einstein High School, is projected to be increasingly over-capacity throughout the county's six-year Capital Improvements Program (CIP) period. Einstein is part of the Downcounty Consortium (DCC), which includes four other high schools: Montgomery Blair, John F. Kennedy, Northwood and Wheaton.

Students rank their school preferences in eighth grade but are guaranteed enrollment in their home school. All the DCC high schools, except for Kennedy, which has an addition scheduled to open in 2022, are projected to be over-enrolled by 2024. Einstein, Montgomery Blair and Northwood are all projected to be overcrowded for each of the next six years, by a range of 205 to 707 students.

Collectively, the DCC high schools are projected to have 12,210 high school students, with a combined capacity of 10,504 in 2024. The schools are projected to be 1,706 students over-capacity and have a combined utilization of 116.2 percent.

Individually, Albert Einstein (opened in 1962 and last renovated in 1997) is projected to be 490 students over-capacity for a utilization rate of 130.1 percent. Einstein's projected utilization for each of the last four years has been high enough to trigger a development moratorium under the adequacy thresholds established by Montgomery County's Subdivision Staging Policy.

However, the Montgomery County Council has approved a placeholder project for the school with each capital budget from FY16 through FY19, based on guarantees from the Montgomery County Public Schools (MCPS) that it was pursuing a timely solution to Einstein's overcrowding. For FY20, the County Council has removed the placeholder project and Einstein's projected utilization has placed the cluster in a temporary moratorium.

MCPS has planned two major capital projects that could impact future enrollment at Einstein High School and thus the cluster's moratorium status: the reopening of Woodward High School and the large capacity expansion of Northwood High School. While construction funds for both projects are included in the adopted CIP, the completion dates are still to be determined. Upon completion, both projects could potentially serve to alleviate overcrowding at Einstein.

#### Middle School Capacity

The Forest Glen/Montgomery Hills Sector Plan area is served by Sligo Middle School, which opened in 1959 and was last revitalized in 1991. MCPS projections have the school's enrollment under capacity each of the next five years and then 45 students over capacity for the 2024-25 school year.

In addition to Sligo, the Einstein cluster includes Newport Mill Middle School, which has a projected enrollment that is 168 students below its capacity. Across the DCC's nine middle schools, Sligo is one of three projected to be over

capacity in the sixth year (Argyle and Loiederman Middle Schools are the two others). Collectively, the DCC middle schools are projected to be 102 students under capacity and have a 98.5 percent utilization rate in 2024-25.

### **Elementary School Capacity**

Two elementary schools serve the sector plan area: Flora M. Singer Elementary School for the Forest Glen community located north of the Capital Beltway and Woodlin Elementary School for the Montgomery Hills community south of the Beltway. Opened in 2012, Singer is the third newest school among Montgomery County's 134 public elementary schools. In contrast, Woodlin opened in 1944 (eighth oldest elementary school) and has not been revitalized since 1974 (14th longest among all the elementary schools). Physically, Woodlin is one of the smaller schools in the county (ranked 110th) but is located on a relatively large 11-acre site (26th largest among the elementary schools).

Singer's utilization is projected to fluctuate over the next six years, though its projected utilization in the sixth year is 108.1 percent. Woodlin is currently overcrowded with a 118.4 percent utilization rate. The Board of Education's adopted CIP, however, includes an addition to Woodlin that would open in September 2022. Therefore, the school's projected utilization in the last year of the CIP is 92.0 percent.

The Einstein cluster includes three other elementary schools (Highland ES, Oakland Terrace ES and Rock View ES), which are collectively projected to be 93.2 percent utilized in 2024-25. Across the entire Downcounty Consortium, there are 29 elementary schools, 16 of which, to varying degrees, are projected to have enrollments over capacity. Collectively, the consortium elementary schools are only projected to be 15 students over capacity in 2024-25.

#### **2.4.1 Forest Glen/Montgomery Hills Sector Plan Impact**

The sector plan provides for up to 2,186 new housing units. Based on the zoning proposed in this public hearing draft and the current rate of student generation for this area of the county, it is estimated that these new housing units would result in approximately 345 elementary school students, 150 middle school students and 198 high school students. Build-out of the sector plan requires redevelopment of many properties and is estimated to take 20 to 30 years. Some properties identified for more housing units may not be redeveloped at all during the life of the plan.

Because the full impact of the plan on school enrollments will not be realized for many years, it is impossible to precisely gauge the impact on public schools. School enrollments in the area will change over the 20 to 30-year time frame of the plan. In addition, MCPS enrollment

forecasts and associated facility plans and capital projects focus on a six-year time frame—not a 20 to 30-year period.

The planned capital projects described earlier (the addition at Woodlin Elementary School, reopening of Woodward High School and expansion of Northwood High School) can help to address current and short-term capacity needs within the Einstein cluster. Additional solutions may be required, particularly at the elementary school and high school levels, should the full vision of the Forest Glen/Montgomery Hills Sector Plan be realized.

#### ***Recommendations:***

Typically, Montgomery County Public Schools would explore the following range of options to serve additional students, should the need arise:

- Build an addition at the overcrowded school, if feasible, based on-site constraints and optimal school size standards.
- Determine if space is available at nearby schools in the area and reassign students to a different school.
- Build an addition at a nearby school and reassign students to the school with increased capacity.
- Reopen a previously closed school located within the Einstein cluster or elsewhere within the Downcounty Consortium. There are 14 former school sites located in the Downcounty Consortium area, including several located within the Einstein cluster: Forest Grove Elementary School (leased to Holy Cross Hospital), MacDonald Knolls ES (houses county programs), Pleasant View ES (leased to a private school), Woodside ES (houses the county's Department of Health and Human Services) and Montgomery Hills Junior High School (leased to a private school).
- Construct a new school. There are currently no future school sites identified in the Einstein cluster. A site selection process would be conducted for a new school and co-location, alternative school designs and/or land purchase may be required.
- Move academic programs out of the overcrowded school to a different school.

Additionally, in January 2019, the Board of Education voted to hire a consultant to conduct an in-depth review and analysis of existing school and cluster boundaries, in part to explore options to better balance utilization across schools. The consultant's report is anticipated to be completed in spring 2020, and its findings may present additional options to be considered that may have an impact on capacity utilization within the Einstein cluster. Ultimately, any solution pursued (whether resulting from the consultant's report or from the list of typical options above) would require future Board of Education action.



## Chapter 3:

# OPPORTUNITIES

The Forest Glen/Montgomery Hills Sector Plan area is characterized by well-maintained residential neighborhoods with nodes of commercial, office or institutional uses, the largest node being the Montgomery Hills Commercial District located just south of the Capital Beltway along Georgia Avenue. The heavily traveled corridor functions as both a highway and a main street, providing neighborhood-serving and auto-centric uses.

### 3.1 Plan Area Districts

- Forest Glen

Forest Glen is generally defined by Dennis Avenue to the north, Forest Glen Road to the south, Woodland Drive to the east and Darcy Forest Drive to the west. It is the most diverse and densely populated neighborhood within the plan area. This district has the greatest variation in housing stock, including multi-unit residential buildings, that supplies a stable source of market-rate and subsidized affordable housing.

The Forest Glen District is home to General Getty Park, the Forest Glen Metro Station, medical office buildings, office parks and religious institutions. Holy Cross Hospital, the area's largest employer, lies just outside the plan boundary. The Wheaton Central Business District is located to the north.

The infrastructure projects proposed for the parking lot at Forest Glen Metro Station and the planned Forest Glen Metro passageway present an opportunity for equitable, transit-oriented development and additional public amenities.

- Montgomery Hills

Montgomery Hills is generally defined by Forest Glen Road to the north and 16th Street to the south. The extent of the east and west boundaries captures those properties that front directly onto Georgia Avenue. The district is home to several older, low-density, strip shopping centers with retail and auto-centric commercial service uses for residents and commuters. Despite being bisected by Georgia Avenue, these commercial uses function as the neighborhood shopping and business center for the surrounding communities. The Countywide Transit Corridors Functional Master Plan confirms a future BRT stop near this major activity center.

The plan recommends ways of bridging the east and west sides of Georgia Avenue and better integrating the district into the adjacent communities. National Historic Trust Main Street principles and other revitalization strategies could be applied to the commercial properties east of Georgia Avenue to achieve that goal. In the absence of redevelopment, the plan supports public realm improvements, including refurbished storefronts and streetscapes, to strengthen existing businesses.

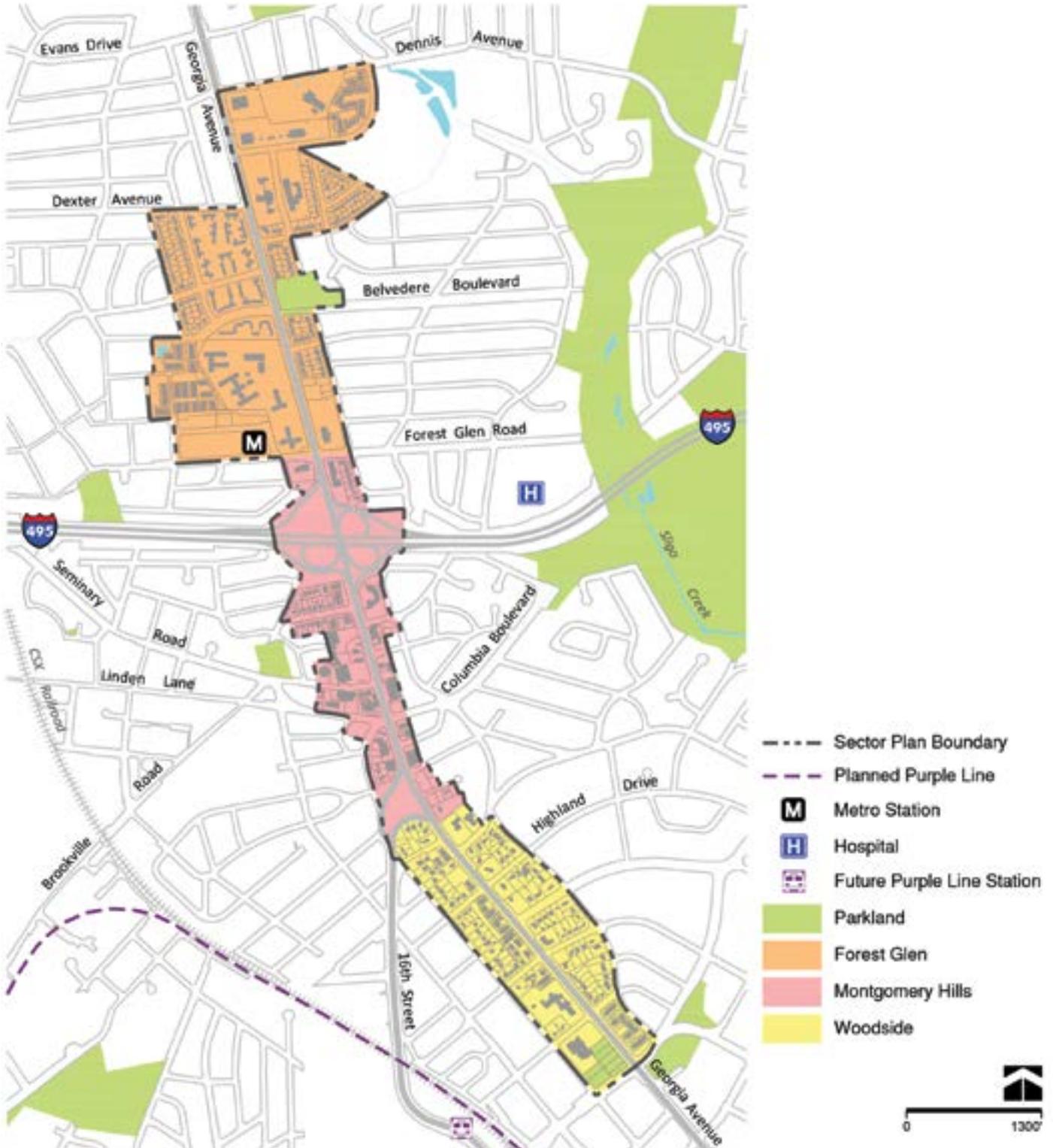
- Woodside

Woodside is the southernmost community within the plan area and lies at the edge of the downtown Silver Spring. It is generally defined by Grace Church Road to the north, Woodland Drive to the east, 1st Avenue to the west and Spring Street to the south. The district has an established, low-density residential character but is also home to several community facilities, amenities, religious uses and the Woodside Locational Atlas Historic District. Its southern boundary lies on the edge of the Silver Spring Central Business District.

The Woodside Locational Atlas Historic District (M: 36-4) is located partially within the boundaries of the Woodside District of this plan. A portion of this historic district was found eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places by the Maryland Historical Trust in 1994. Evaluation of this resource for inclusion in the Montgomery County Master Plan for Historic Preservation was initiated several times in the 1990s. This plan recommends reinitiating the evaluation.

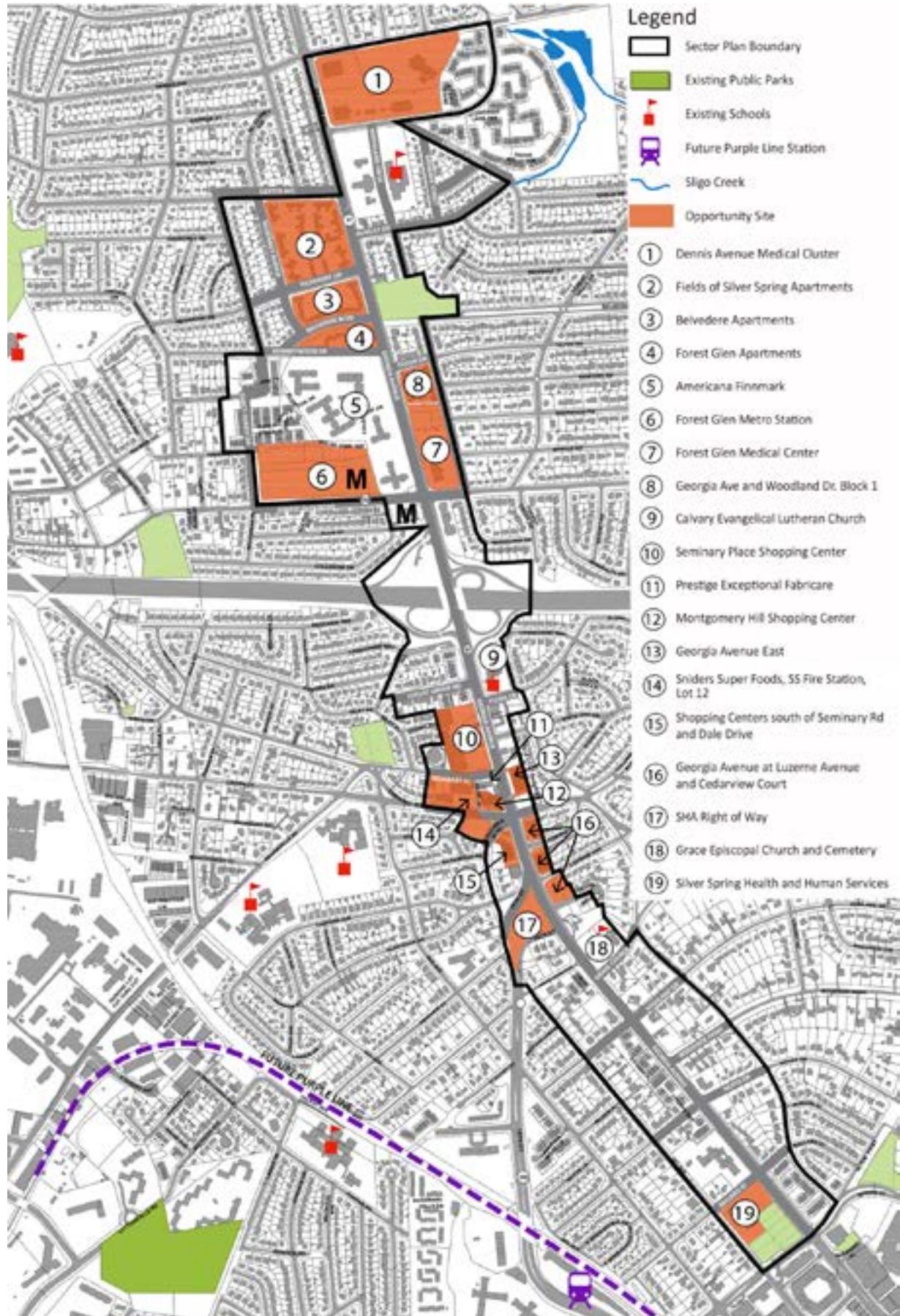
The evaluation of the Woodside Locational Atlas Historic District will consider the possible designation of the entire district, a portion of the district or individual resources currently located within the Locational Atlas district boundaries.

Map 20: Plan Area Districts

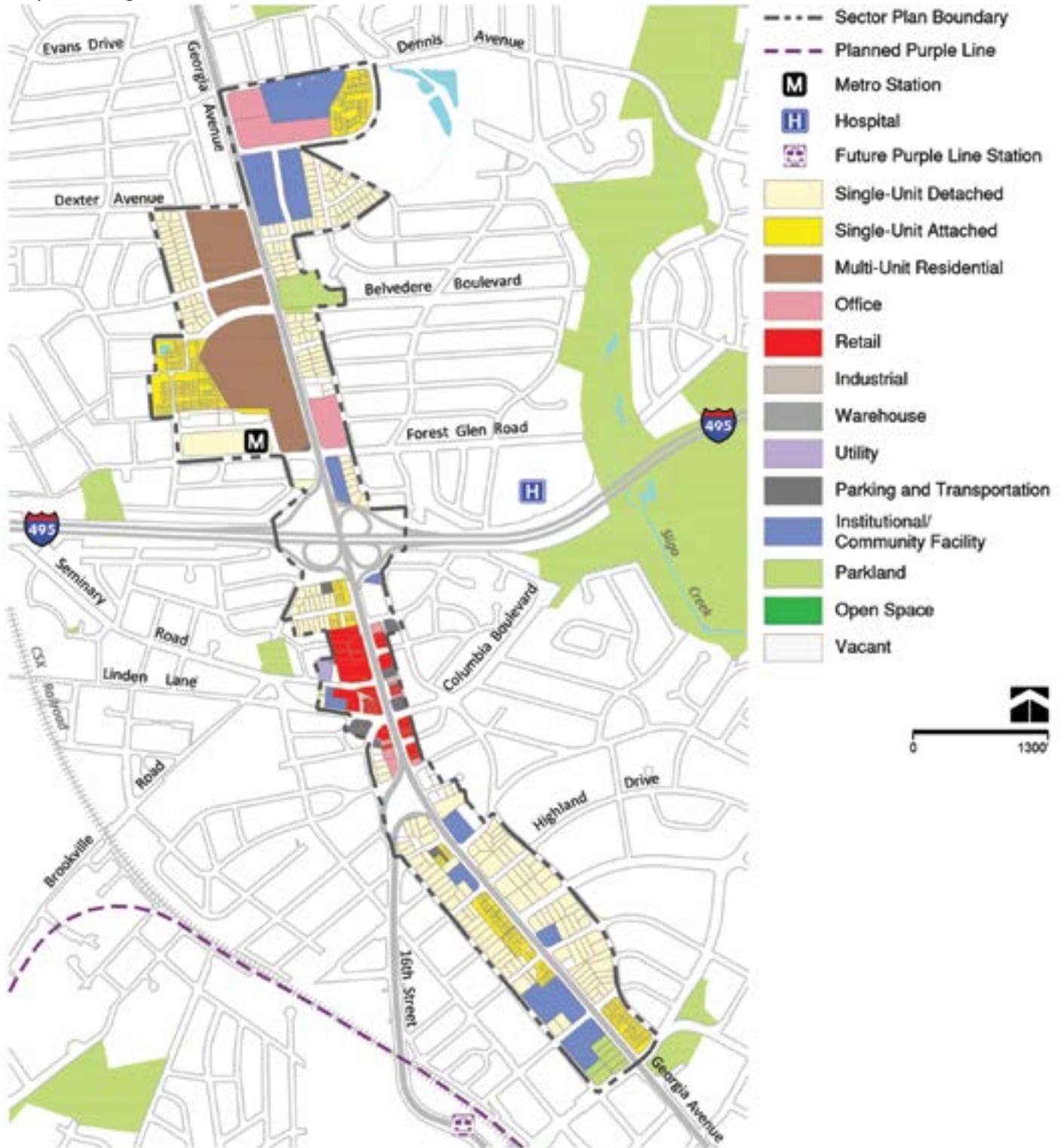


The plan recognized the following as opportunity sites.

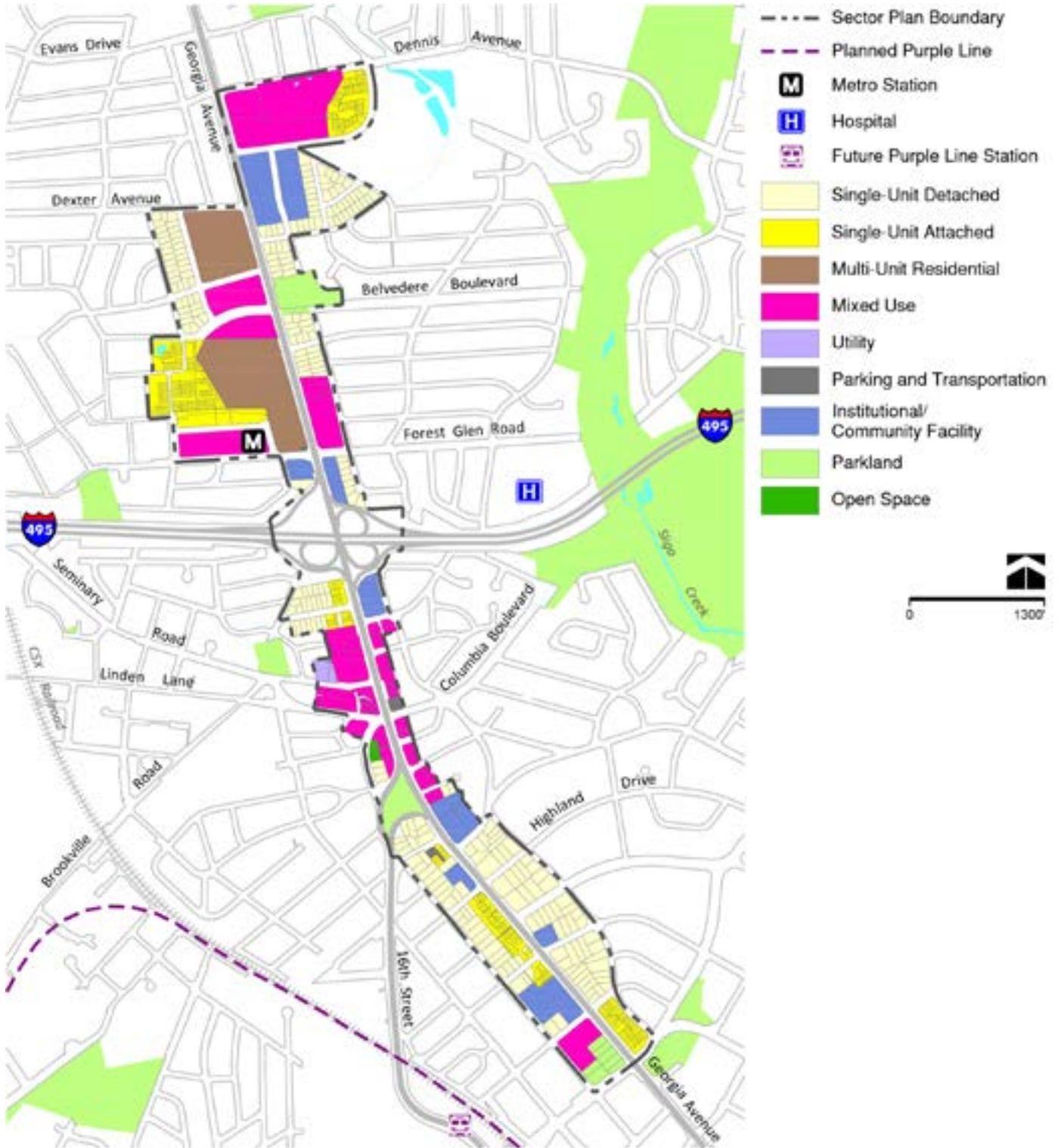
**Map 21: Opportunity Sites**



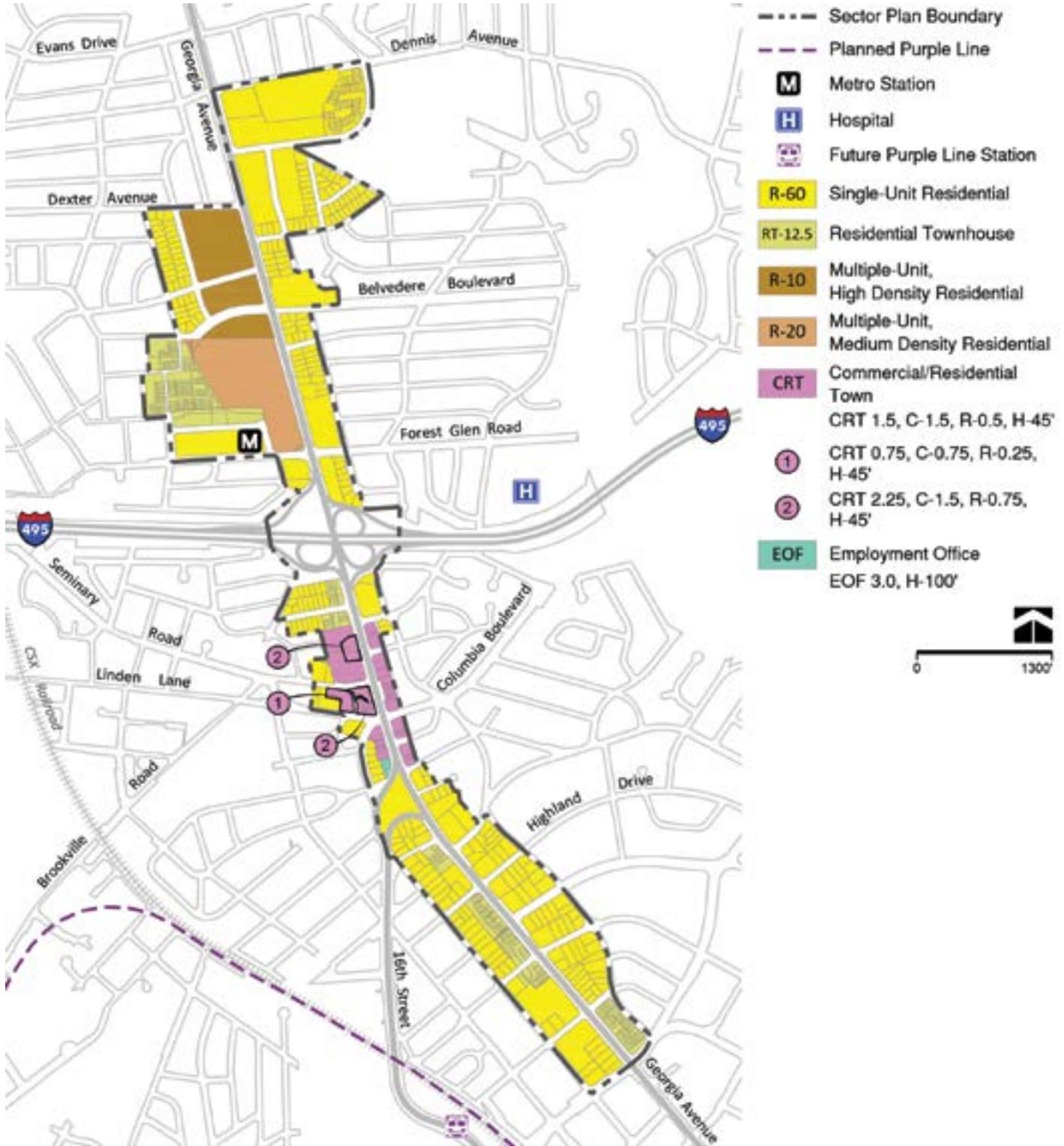
Map 22: Existing Land Use



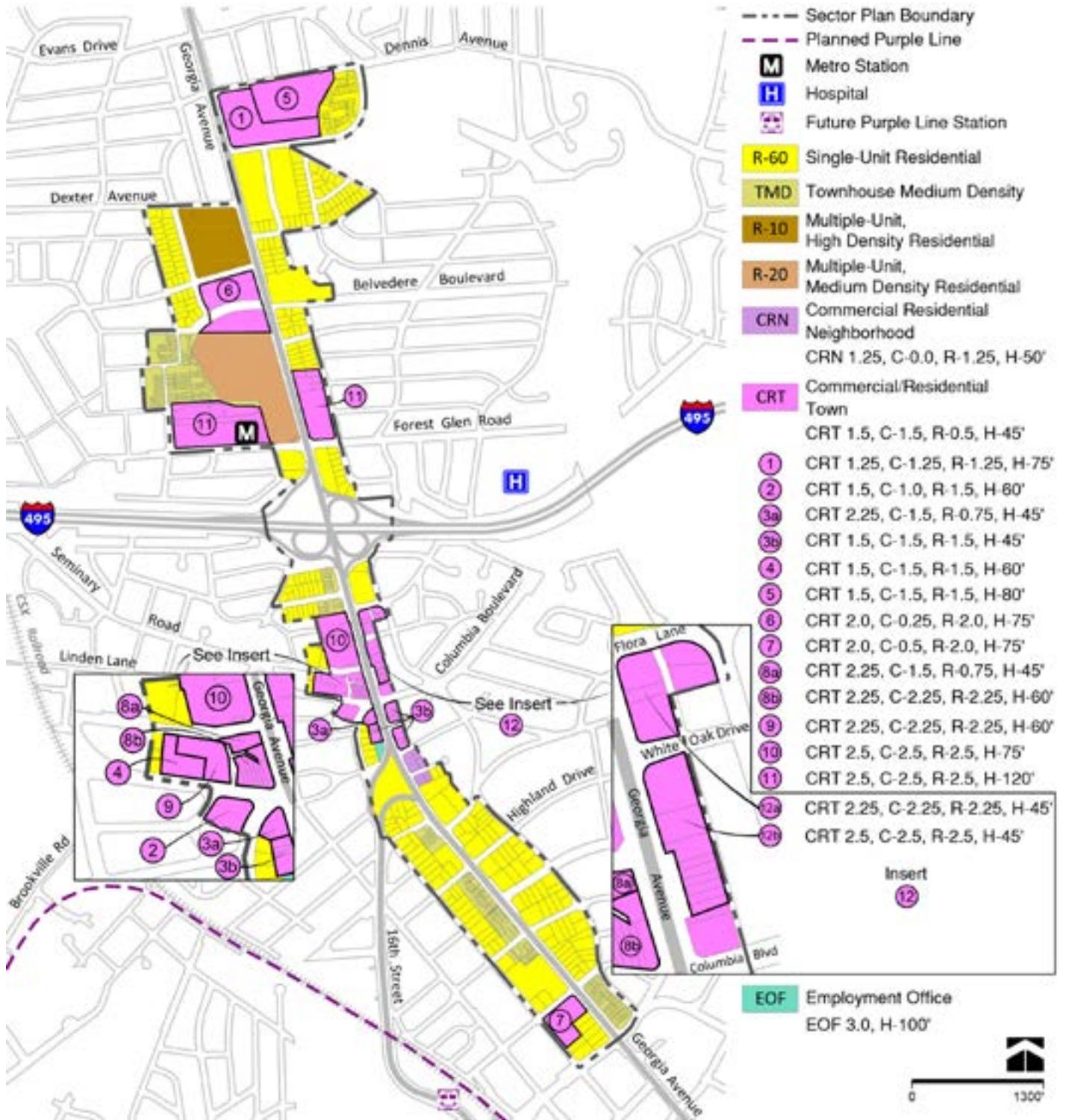
Map 23: Recommended Land Use



Map 24: Existing Zoning



Map 25: Recommended Zoning





### 3.1.1 Dennis Avenue Medical Cluster

The Burkland Medical Center, Wolf Medical Center, Doctor’s Medical Park East and Montgomery County Dennis Avenue Health Center are current medical office buildings located at the intersection of Georgia Avenue and Dennis Avenue. The parcels that contain the Burkland Medical Center which houses medical condominiums, Wolf Medical Center and Doctor’s Medical Park East were allowed by special exception under the Residential-60 (R-60) zone. The Montgomery County Dennis Avenue Health Center, reconstructed in 2016, was not limited to the development standards of its underlying R-60 zone because it is a government-owned facility approved through the mandatory referral process.

Owners of the medical office buildings would like to pursue opportunities to complement their current medical operations with small retail uses, such as a coffee shop and a pharmacy. The current special exception approval process, however, precludes these options.

This plan recommends rezoning all the medical office properties to a Commercial Residential Town (CRT) Zone to accommodate the office and employment activity, while allowing for residential and neighborhood commercial uses. While there are no current plans for complete redevelopment of the medical office building properties, the combined, adjacent medical office sites could create the potential for a cohesive, employment center to provide improved access and public amenities for patients and staff.

#### *Recommendations:*

##### A. Land Use and Zoning

- Rezone the Burkland Medical Center (10313 Georgia Avenue - Tax ID C000033) property from R-60 to CRT 1.25, C 1.25, R 1.25, H-75 to provide flexibility to accommodate market changes.
- Rezone the Wolf Medical Center (10301 Georgia Avenue - Parcel N775) and Doctor’s Medical Park East (2101 Medical Park Drive) properties from R-60 to CRT 1.25, C 1.25, R 1.25, H-75 to provide flexibility to accommodate market changes.
- Rezone the Montgomery County Dennis Avenue Health Center (2000 Dennis Avenue – Parcel P682) property from R-60 to CRT 1.5, C 1.5, R 1.5, H-80 to provide the opportunity for a comprehensive redevelopment with adjacent properties and accommodate future needs for other county facilities and affordable housing .
- Provision of affordable housing should be maximized to the extent possible on county-owned land. Should the property redevelop under County ownership, any optional method project that includes residential dwelling units should provide a minimum of 30 percent of the units as regulated affordable units: 15 percent affordable to households earning at the standard Moderately Priced Dwelling Unit (MPDU) level of 65-70 percent or less of Area Median Income (AMI) and 15 percent affordable to households earning less than 50 percent of AMI.

##### B. Environment

- Provide environmental site design features to treat storm water on site.
- Plant additional trees to shade and cool parking lots.
- Implement sustainable parking lot elements.

##### C. Urban Design

- Create a ½-acre privately owned public space lined with ground-floor active uses.
- Transition building massing and heights to surrounding properties.
- Plant continuous linear tree panels along Medical Park Drive and Dennis Avenue.

##### D. Transportation

- Extend the bikeway from Woodland Drive through the site and integrate it into the privately-owned public space.
- Upon redevelopment, this site should be considered an appropriate location for a future Georgia Avenue bus rapid transit (BRT) stop.

##### E. Parks

- Pocket Green Urban Park – ½ acre



### 3.1.2 Fields of Silver Spring

The site is approximately 8.4 acres with multiple, two- to three-story garden-style apartment buildings. Walkways and surface parking areas extend throughout the property. The site is partially covered by tree canopy cover but does not provide any storm water management treatments.

This multi-unit residential development was built in 1947 and currently contains 221 units. It is a low-income housing tax credit project with subsidies set to expire in about 20 years. The Forest Glen/ Montgomery Hills Sector Plan seeks to preserve the existing development, given its current financing situation; however, the current tax credit program does not prevent redevelopment. If the property requires significant renovation and redevelopment within the next 20-30 years, the property owner may desire a change in zoning therefore a CRT floating zone is recommended for this site.

#### Recommendations:

##### A. Land Use and Zoning

- Reconfirm the R-10 zone with a recommendation to support a future application for a CRT Floating zone, roughly equivalent to CRT-2.0, C-0.25, R-2.0, H-75. Should the property redevelop following the expiration of the tax-credit program, any optional method project that includes residential dwelling units should provide a minimum of 15 percent Moderately Priced Dwelling Units (MPDUs) and five percent market-affordable units for up to 30 years. In addition, with redevelopment, a minimum of 25 percent of the units should be two-bedroom units.

##### B. Environment

- Provide environmental site design features to treat storm water on site.
- Plant additional trees to shade and cool parking lots.
- Implement sustainable parking lot elements.



### 3.1.3 Belvedere Apartments (2107 Belvedere Boulevard)

The site is approximately 3.4 acres with multiple two- and three-story garden-style apartment buildings. The property maintains a significant setback from Belvedere Boulevard with stately mature trees that enhance the neighborhood setting. The trees complement Belvedere Boulevard's street trees, forming a campus-like feeling. Walkways and surface parking areas extend throughout the property without any storm water management treatment facilities.

The Belvedere is a 93-unit development built in 1947 and is a significant source of market-rate affordable housing within the Forest Glen/Montgomery Hills community. These apartments are affordable for households earning less than 80 percent of the area median income (AMI), roughly \$88,000 for a household of four (2017 limits).

Like the aging multi-family properties discussed in other recent master plans, the Belvedere will, within the life of the Plan, most likely require significant renovation, rehabilitation or redevelopment. Preservation of existing affordable housing is not necessarily achieved by retaining current zoning. Retaining the current zoning might ensure market affordable rents and no displacement of residents in the near term, but as systemic infrastructure and utility issues worsen over time, the need to renovate or rebuild this property will increase. Given the challenges with redevelopment for properties in this area under similar circumstances and zoning, the Plan recommends rezoning this property and requiring a greater percentage of the units be provided as MPDUs.

#### Recommendation

##### A. Land Use and Zoning

- Rezone the Belvedere Apartments (2105 Belvedere Boulevard) from R-10 to CRT-2.0, C-0.25, R-2.0, H-75 given the lack of regulated affordable units today and the high probability of redevelopment in the next 20-30 years. Any optional method project that includes residential dwelling units should provide a minimum of 15 percent MPDUs. In addition, with redevelopment, a minimum of 25 percent of the units should be two-bedroom units.



### 3.1.4 Forest Glen Apartments

The approximately 2.6-acre site is currently improved by garden-style apartments built in the 1950s. It is currently zoned R-10 and has 74 dwelling units. The apartments were recently purchased by the Montgomery Housing Partnership with an original goal of rehabilitation. However, the partnership subsequently determined that rehabilitation was cost-prohibitive due to the age of the structures. The Montgomery Housing Partnership wants to construct a mixed-use, mixed-income development on this site in accordance with the affordable housing goals of this plan.

#### Recommendations:

##### A. Land Use and Zoning

- Rezone Forest Glen Apartments (2106 Belvedere Boulevard – Plat 1775) from R-10 to CRT 2.0, C .25, R 2.0, H-75 to encourage redevelopment of predominantly residential uses near transit.
- Prioritize affordable housing as the top public benefit for optional method development.
- Ensure at least 50 percent of units onsite are affordable in accordance with the plan’s goal of preserving and producing affordable housing.

##### B. Environment

The property maintains a significant setback from Belvedere Boulevard with stately mature trees that enhance the presence of the buildings. The plantings complement Belvedere Boulevard’s street trees, fashioning a campus-like feeling. In addition to the area wide recommendations:

- Protect or enhance existing tree buffer along Belvedere Boulevard to the maximum extent possible.
- To the maximum extent possible, incorporate the oldest and healthiest trees into the design of the redevelopment project.

##### C. Urban Design

- Integrate development with surrounding residential communities, transitioning building heights and character to complement existing neighborhood fabric.
- Provide generous tree panels with wide sidewalks consistent with neighborhood character.



### 3.1.5 Americana Finnmark Condominium

Real estate developer Carl M. Freeman constructed and developed the Americana Finnmark between 1966 and 1968. Freeman, who founded the Maryland Suburban Home Builders Association and was recognized as one of the top 12 builders in the nation in 1964, introduced and promoted the modernist interpretation of garden apartments in the Washington, DC region. His “Americana” brand of apartments (at least four of these complexes were built in Montgomery County) became the prototype for modernist garden apartments throughout the region and country.

Freeman stressed the preservation of the natural landscape, opted for separate, private entries to create the sense of individual housing in an apartment community and utilized larger expanses of glass and balconies to connect interior and exterior living spaces. He hired architects Albert G. Mumma Jr., and Bucher-Meyers & Associates to design the luxury high-rise tower and garden apartment-styled buildings of the Americana Finnmark within a landscaped setting. Freeman converted the complex into condominiums in 1974.

#### Recommendations:

##### A. Land Use and Zoning

- Confirm the R-20 Zone for the Americana Finnmark Condominium (9900 Georgia Avenue) to preserve an existing housing resource near transit.

##### B. Environment

- Supplement tree canopy gaps along Georgia Avenue, Blundon Drive, Walsh View Terrace and Forest Glen Road.
- Encourage improved storm water management.

##### C. Historic Preservation

- Evaluate the site for potential designation in Montgomery County’s Master Plan for Historic Preservation or addition to the Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites.



### 3.1.6 Forest Glen Metro Station Parking Lot and Entrance

This 8.7-acre site contains the existing Forest Glen Metro Station parking lot, bus loop, kiss and ride area and associated southwest entrance to the Metro station. The site is one of the few remaining Metro station surface parking lots to remain undeveloped. Any redevelopment should follow best practices and principles of planning and design—smart growth, excellent design, context sensitivity, sustainability and exemplary open spaces. This future project should strive to provide for equitable development that increases the supply of affordable housing and public amenities in the county. It should have an appropriate building framework that is well integrated into the surrounding neighborhood.

#### Recommendations:

##### A. Land Use and Zoning

- Rezone the Forest Glen Metro Station parking lot (Forest Glen Road – Lot 1, Kimball Place Lot P6, Parcel P471 and Parcel P443), from R-60 to CRT-2.5, C-2.5, R-2.5, H-120 to accommodate a mixed-use, pedestrian-oriented development at the transit station.
- Any optional method project that includes residential dwelling units should provide a minimum of 15 percent MPDUs. In addition, with redevelopment, a minimum of 25 percent of the units should be two-bedroom units and five percent of the units should be three-bedroom units.
- Prioritize affordable housing and habitat preservation and restoration as the top public benefit for optional method development. Provide a minimum of 15 percent MPDUs for the affordable housing public benefit.

##### B. Environment

- Maintain the existing tree-lined buffer along the north and northeastern property boundaries (between existing parking lots, Walsh View Terrace and Coleridge Drive).
- Achieve a minimum of 60 percent shaded areas within the new civic green to reduce greenhouse gases and heat island effect.
- Maintain existing trees and supplement tree canopy gaps along Darcy Forest Drive and Forest Glen Road.

##### C. Transportation

- Abandon the following unbuilt rights-of-way: Kimball Place and Coleridge Road.
- Provide safe, adequate, equitable connectivity for all users of the property.

##### D. Parks and Open Space

- Applicant is strongly encouraged to achieve the goal of providing a minimum ½ - 1-acre civic green. This space is to be consolidated into one contiguous space and not broken up into smaller pieces.

##### E. Urban Design

- Provide open space that is visible and accessible from public rights-of-way and lined with activating ground-floor uses.
- Adjust building heights as appropriate to reduce shadows on neighboring properties in order to ensure compatibility with the varying heights of neighboring buildings.
- Reduce parking to the greatest extent possible, including but not limited shared parking and un-coupled parking.
- Enhance streetscapes with shade trees and unique street furniture, including outdoor seating areas and a water feature.
- Incorporate townhouses to line or to face Forest Glen Road and preserve compatibility with detached homes on south side of Forest Glen Road.
- Mirror setbacks and open spaces of the adjacent townhouse development fronting Darcy Forest Road.
- Upon redevelopment, site should provide for convenient access to the Forest Glen Metro Station entrance.



Watkins Mill/Performer's Park

(source: StudioLFG)



(source: Tony Ventouris)

### 3.1.7 Forest Glen Medical Center

Constructed in 1967, the existing medical office building and associated parking lot are situated on roughly 3.9 acres across multiple lots. Approved as a special exception in this R-60 zone, the building is nearing the end of its useful life and continuing maintenance and upgrades may begin to exceed the cost of new development. On the site, a roughly 1.25-acre vegetated area currently serves as a buffer between the office building and adjacent residences.

A planned passageway (Project P501911) under Georgia Avenue, providing a direct connection to the existing Forest Glen Metro Station, was recently

funded in the county’s Capital Improvements Program budget by the Montgomery County Council. This underground passageway will provide a safe and convenient pedestrian connection between the neighborhoods east and west of Georgia Avenue and direct access to the Metro station entrance.

For the purpose of providing a safe and efficient pick-up and drop-off area for transit users that will deter use of Georgia Avenue and Woodland Drive, this sector plan recommends a designated pick-up/drop-off facility area completely contained on the Forest Glen Medical Center Site accessible from Woodland Drive. This facility will complement future access to the Forest Glen Metro Station by way of the passageway project.

#### Recommendations:

##### A. Land Use and Zoning

- Rezone the Forest Glen Medical Center (9818 Woodland Drive- Lot 2, 9816 Woodland Drive – Lot 3, Parcel P400 and Parcel PN402 and 9907 Georgia Avenue- Lot 1) from R-60 to CRT-2.5, C-2.5, R-2.5, H-120 to accommodate a mixed-use, pedestrian-oriented development at the Metro transit station.
- Prioritize affordable housing and habitat preservation and restoration as the top public benefit for optional method development.
- Any optional method project that includes residential dwelling units should provide a minimum of 15 percent MPDUs. In addition, with redevelopment, a minimum of 25 percent of the units should be two-bedroom units and five percent of the units should be three-bedroom units. Additionally, given the substantial investment by the County in the Metro access tunnel construction, the Plan recommends 10 percent of the units also be provided as affordable to households earning at or below 100 percent of Area Median Income (AMI).

##### B. Environment

The 3.9 acre property contains approximately 1.25 acres of remnant forest dominated by native black locust trees. With respect to the remnant forest, at the time of redevelopment, maximum flexibility on the site should be given for providing an area of equal environmental benefit that also provides for improved community benefit and access. Equal environmental benefits may include improved water and air quality, strategies that provide for reduced greenhouse gas emissions and increased biodiversity and habitat protections, including improved tree canopy. Development should also, as a part of its open space requirement, preserve healthy indigenous trees and replant stratified vegetation where possible.



Potential Development Example

### C. Urban Design

- Concentrate building height and density at the intersection of Georgia Avenue and Forest Glen Road with appropriate transitions to surrounding residential neighborhoods.
- Consider coordinating an entrance to the planned passageway under Georgia Avenue with future development at the corner of Forest Glen Road and Georgia Avenue.
- Provide an on-site drop-off and pick-up area for transit users that is accessible from Woodland Drive. For public benefit points in conjunction with an optional method of development application to be approved, MCDOT must approve the final, detailed design at the time of site plan. The applicant will only be eligible for public benefit points for constructing the pick-up/drop-off facility; no points will be awarded for a land contribution or payment towards the construction of the facility.
- Reduce parking to the greatest extent possible, including but not limited to providing for shared parking and un-coupled parking.
- Buildings along Woodland Drive should be residential and have size and scale compatible with the existing community.
- Maintain existing curb cuts on Georgia Avenue at the present location or farther north from the intersection.
- Provide a 25-foot setback, at a minimum, from building face to curb along Georgia Avenue and Forest Glen Road to accommodate a generous sidewalk.

### D. Parks

- 1/2 - 1 acre Civic Green Urban Park



#### 3.1.8 Georgia Avenue and Woodland Drive: Block 1 Properties

The Block 1 properties are nine properties improved with older single-unit homes along Georgia Avenue (9909-9917 Georgia Avenue), up to Tilton Drive and along Woodland Drive (9820-9904 Woodland Drive). These properties total approximately 1.8 acres and are zoned R-60. In some cases (particularly along Georgia Avenue), these properties contain commercial and/or office uses.

### Recommendations:

#### A. Land Use and Zoning

- Confirm the existing R-60 zoning within Block 1 on the following properties: 9909-9917 Georgia Avenue and 9820-9904 Woodland Drive.
- These properties are appropriate for a future floating zone application equivalent to a CRN-1.5, C-0, R-1.5, H-55.
- If any of these properties apply for rezoning, the compatibility of new development with the nearby single-unit homes should be a top priority.

#### B. Parks and Open Space

- If these properties assemble and redevelop under the floating zone option, any redevelopment should try to consolidate its required open space with that of adjacent properties in order to maximize usefulness, functionality, recreational opportunities and other related community-serving and environmental benefits.



(source: Tony Ventouris)

### 3.1.9 Calvary Lutheran Evangelical Church

Situated on the east side of the Georgia Avenue, the property is bounded to the north by the eastbound entrance ramp for I-495, to the south by Flora Lane, to the east by Woodland Drive and to the west by Georgia Avenue. The church complex encompasses five attached buildings constructed over the course of three building campaigns. They include the chapel and administration building, constructed in 1948; a school building, completed in 1951; and a multipurpose building and sanctuary, constructed in 1962.

The property was determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C (Architecture) by the Maryland Historical Trust in 2013. Philip Hubert Frohman, architect of the Washington National Cathedral, designed the compact church. This chapel is an excellent example of Frohman's ecclesiastical work and post-World War II suburban religious architecture. The design marries traditional building styles and materials with those of the 20th-century modern movement. It provides an intimate setting for services and is the only known example of Frohman's work in Montgomery County.

#### Recommendations:

##### A. Land Use and Zoning

- Confirm the R-60 Zone for Calvary Lutheran Evangelical Church (9545 Georgia Avenue, Parcel P838 and Lot 1).

##### B. Historic Preservation

- Evaluate Calvary Lutheran Evangelical Church (M: 36/37) for potential designation in the Montgomery County Master Plan for Historic Preservation or as an addition to the Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites.



(source: Tony Ventouris)

### 3.1.10 Seminary Place Shopping Center, Shell Gas Station and Montgomery Hills Car Wash

This site comprises four lots under varying ownership and is improved by a strip shopping center, gas station and a car wash. The Seminary Place Shopping Center, largely constructed in 1966, is a major activity center within the plan area. The center comprises two separate lots, 9440 Georgia Avenue - P27 at the intersection of Georgia Avenue and Seminary Place with 9520 Georgia Avenue - P26 to the north abutting the townhouse development. The Shell Gas Station (9510 Georgia Avenue - Lot 22) and Montgomery Hills Car Wash (Lot 23) have frontage on Georgia Avenue, providing well-used automobile services.

Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal Church and Cemetery once occupied this site on Georgia Avenue (formerly Brookville-Washington Turnpike) along with an African American community near this section of the corridor in the 19th century. In 1825, a Methodist church likely acquired land for a church and school at the northwest corner of the intersection of Georgia Avenue and Seminary Place (the present-day Seminary Place Shopping Center and parking lot), but it remains unknown how the church used the property.

Records indicate that an African American congregation built a new wood-frame church here in the 1870s. The church and its associated cemetery remained active for nearly a century, despite segregation and racially restrictive real estate practices, but the congregation sold the lot and relocated to Van Buren Street in Washington, DC., in 1964. Documents suggest the interments from the cemetery were exhumed and moved to Maryland National Cemetery in Laurel, MD.

The entire church and cemetery site were redeveloped into the shopping center and associated parking lot, but the potential for human remains, funerary artifacts and related significant archaeological resources exists on the site. Any development at the site of the former Mount Zion M.E. Church and Cemetery will need to comply with all applicable state and county ordinances regarding burial sites.

The combined sites provide an opportunity for a catalyst redevelopment project for the Montgomery Hills Commercial District.

#### *Recommendation*

##### A. Land Use and Zoning

- Rezone Seminary Place Shopping Center (Lot 26) from CRT-1.5, C-1.5, R-0.5, H-45 to CRT-2.5, C-2.5, R-2.5, H-75 to accommodate a mixed-use, pedestrian-oriented redevelopment.
- Rezone Seminary Place Shopping Center (Lot 27) from CRT-1.5, C-1.5, R-0.5, H-45 to CRT-2.5, C-2.5, R-2.5, H-75 to accommodate a mixed-use, pedestrian-oriented redevelopment with an open space memorializing the Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal Church and cemetery.
- Rezone Shell Gas Station (Lot 22) from CRT-2.25, C-1.5, R-0.75, H-45 to CRT-2.5, C-2.5, R-2.5, H-75 to encourage abutting properties to be jointly redeveloped.
- Rezone Montgomery Hills Car Wash (Lot 23) from CRT-2.25, C-0.5, R-0.75, H-45 to CRT-2.5, C-2.5, R-2.5, H-75 to encourage abutting properties to be jointly redeveloped.

##### B. Environment

The Seminary Place Shopping Center is nearly 90 percent impervious cover with no storm water management treatment facilities aside from the vegetated island separating 9500 Georgia Avenue and 9510 Georgia Avenue. In addition to the areawide minimum recommendations:

- Provide a linear tree panel with canopy cover trees spaced no less than 30 feet apart along Seminary Place and all new proposed roadways.
- Conduct onsite environmental assessments at the Montgomery Hills Car Wash and Shell gas station to determine if underground and above-ground contaminants and/or tanks are present. If needed, full contaminant mitigation is required.

##### C. Urban Design

- Create a pedestrian connection through proposed future development to Kermit Road.
- Ensure new streets are pedestrian-friendly with street trees planted approximately 35 feet on center in generous, landscaped panels abutting ample sidewalks.
- Provide a 5-foot setback or build-to line to accommodate café seating or a wider sidewalk than the proposed right-of-way can allow.
- Explore within any redevelopment the onsite commemoration of the history and heritage of the former Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal Church and Cemetery.

##### D. Transportation

- Redevelopment should implement the Main Street grid and provide for new grid of business streets B2, B3 and B4.
- Provide short-term bicycle parking.
- Provide for a future bus rapid transit station/stop access as a part of any redevelopment.

##### E. Parks

- Establish a civic green urban park of no less than 1/2 acre with the redevelopment of the Seminary Place Shopping Center. This space should be consolidated to the greatest extent possible if the properties are not assembled. A memorial site would be appropriate for the historic resources cited in the historic preservation section (F). Ownership of the facility should be considered at the time of redevelopment.

##### F. Historic Preservation

The graves of the Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal Cemetery were moved from the Seminary Place Shopping Center site to the Maryland National Cemetery in Laurel, MD, by Snowden Funeral Home. However, it is not known how complete the removal of graves was, or whether there may still be intact burials at this location.

As a site listed in the Montgomery County Cemetery Inventory, the property when redeveloped provides for suitable investigations of known cemetery sites for any surviving features and establishes cemetery boundaries.

If graves are found, they should be marked and preserved in place, removed to Maryland National Cemetery around the previously moved interments, or moved to some other location mutually agreeable to the identified descendants, Van Buren United Methodist Church (the successor church to Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal Church) and the Montgomery County Planning Board.



(source: Patricia Tyson)

- Delineate the location of the Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal Cemetery (Cemetery Inventory ID #200) listed on the Planning Board’s adopted cemetery inventory and incorporate protective measures into the redevelopment of the Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal Church and cemetery site.
- Make historic preservation a priority public benefit for optional method development.
- Treat the former cemetery site with sensitivity as part of future redevelopment plans. Any ground disturbance related to construction or landscaping, either located on or adjacent to the historical church and cemetery site, should be preceded by archaeological investigations to establish whether any intact or partially intact burials remain.
- Provide an open space on the portion of the historic site. The details of design, ownership and interpretation should be determined by the Montgomery County Historic Preservation Commission with robust community engagement.



(source: Tony Ventouris)

### 3.1.11 Prestige Exceptional Fabricare

Prestige Exceptional Fabricare, constructed in 1958, is representative of Googie architecture. Googie is an exuberant, modern architectural style that reflected American futurism and optimism after World War II. In the 1950s, Americans' obsession with atomic energy, space travel, rocket ships, automobiles, plastics, television, new technology and exponential progress drove the design of Googie-styled buildings. Architects of the movement capitalized on these popular

elements, creating primarily roadside buildings, such as coffee shops, restaurants, motels and bowling alleys with movement, dramatically acute angles, diagonals, boomerang and amoeba shapes, upswept roofs, cantilevered elements, exposed steel and large expanses of glass.

The design of the Prestige Exceptional Fabricare utilizes such elements to create an icon along the busy commercial corridor of Georgia Avenue. Its modern architecture contrasts with the Tudor Revival-styled shopping centers and rows of commercial buildings on Georgia Avenue. The Prestige Cleaners is one of two remaining Googie-styled dry cleaners in Montgomery County and retains many of its original architectural features.

#### Recommendations:

##### A. Land Use and Zoning

- Confirm CRT-2.25, C-1.5, R-0.75, H-45 zone for the Prestige Exceptional Fabricare (9420 Georgia Avenue - P135).

##### B. Urban Design

- Integrate signage, markers or public art reflective of the site’s history and highlight its unusual architectural character.

##### C. Historic Preservation

- Evaluate Prestige Exceptional Fabricare (M: 36/89) for potential designation in the Montgomery County Master Plan for Historic Preservation or as an addition to the Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites.



### 3.1.12 Montgomery Hills Shopping Center

The Planning Board placed the Montgomery Hills Shopping Center on the Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites in 1989 as part of a study of 20th-century resources. In the consideration of the North and West Silver Spring Master Plan in 2000, the Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) and staff considered the property for listing in the county’s Master Plan for Historic Preservation, but ultimately the Planning Board decided against the HPC’s recommendation to designate the shopping center.

The shopping center warrants potential reevaluation due to additional research and augmented contexts regarding the history of the Georgia Avenue corridor. The Tudor-Revival style buildings remain largely intact and retain historical importance as early examples of a pre-suburban shopping center in Montgomery County.

Constructed 90 years ago, the Montgomery Hills Shopping Center is the oldest commercial assemblage and a focal point on Georgia Avenue. Historic preservation could serve as a revitalization tool for this group of properties, augmenting the Main Street Program tools, grants and other sources of revitalization funding. The designation could be reconsidered if the owners wished to take advantage of these resources.

#### *Recommendations:*

##### A. Land Use and Zoning

- Rezone the Montgomery Hills Shopping Center (1901-1921 Seminary Road and 9414-9416 Georgia Avenue) from CRT-2.25, C-1.5, R-0.75, H-45 to CRT-2.25 C-2.25, R-2.25 H-60.
- To address concerns with the possible loss of retail space, the Plan encourages optional method development that provides Small Business Opportunities as a public benefit for any redevelopment of commercial property within the Plan boundary.
- Consider nominating the Montgomery Hills Commercial District for Main Street program designation.

##### B. Urban Design

- Integrate signage, markers or public art reflective of the site’s history and highlight its unusual architectural character.
- Provide a 5-foot setback or build-to line to accommodate café seating or a wider sidewalk than the proposed right-of-way will provide.

##### C. Historic Preservation

- Evaluate Montgomery Hills Shopping Center (M: 36/20) for potential designation in the Montgomery County Master Plan for Historic Preservation.



### 3.1.13 Georgia Avenue East

The four commercial blocks east of Georgia Avenue include a mix of gas stations, restaurants and other community-serving retail. The area retail is strong with storefronts at or near full occupancy and many long-time businesses. The development pattern consists of one-to three-story buildings on lots of varying frontage widths and shallow depths. These patterns combined with multiple ownership complicate the opportunity for land assembly and redevelopment.

#### *Recommendations:*

##### A. Land Use and Zoning

The plan recommends rezoning of several properties that currently exceed the development standards of the underlying Commercial/Residential (CR) zone.

- Rezone 9501, 9513 and 9517 Georgia Avenue from CRT-1.5, C-1.5, R-0.5, H-45 to CRT-2.25, C-2.25, R-2.25, H-45 for consistency and flexibility in redevelopment.
- Rezone 9421-9475 Georgia Avenue from CRT-1.5, C-1.5, R-0.5, H-45 to CRT-2.5, C-2.5, R-2.5, H-45 for consistency and flexibility in redevelopment.
- Consider nominating the Montgomery Hills Commercial District for Main Street program designation.
- Additionally, to address concerns with the possible loss of retail space, the Plan encourages optional method development that provides Small Business Opportunities as a public benefit for any redevelopment of commercial property within the Plan boundary.



(source: Tony Ventouris)



(source: Tony Ventouris)

### 3.1.14 Snider's Super Foods, Silver Spring Volunteer Fire Station and Parking Lot 12

Snider's Super Foods is a popular grocery store serving the area since 1961. It is predated by the adjacent Silver Spring Volunteer Fire Station #19, which was constructed in 1959. Both serve important functions and provide services to the greater Silver Spring area.

The plan recommends an increase in density for flexibility in redevelopment and to implement the Main Street grid detailed in the Transportation chapter. By incentivizing redevelopment, the plan allows flexibility for property owners, while providing a critical component of the envisioned street grid.

#### Recommendations:

##### A. Land Use and Zoning

- Rezone Snider's Super Foods (1939 Seminary Lane, Lot 21) from CRT-0.75, C-0.75, R-0.25, H-45 to CRT-2.25, C-2.25, R-2.25, H-60 for flexibility in redevelopment recognizing site-related challenges, including proximity to the Fire Station and a WMATA easement along the eastern edge of the site. Priority should be given to redevelopment scenarios that include a similar community benefit provided by the existing local grocery store.
- Rezone Silver Spring Volunteer Fire Station #19 (1945 Seminary Lane, Lot 16) from R-60 to CRT-1.5, C-1.5, R-1.5, H-60 to incentivize redevelopment.
- Rezone Parking Lot 12 (Seminary Road and Columbia Boulevard, Lot 6) from R-60 to CRT-1.5, C- 1.0, R- 1.5, H-60 to allow flexibility and accommodate the provision of affordable housing with future redevelopment.
- Provision of affordable housing should be maximized to the extent possible on county-owned land. Should the property redevelop, any optional method project that includes residential dwelling units should provide a minimum of 30 percent of the units as regulated affordable units: 15 percent affordable to households earning at the standard Moderately Priced Dwelling Unit (MPDU) level of 65-70 percent or less of Area Median Income (AMI) and 15 percent affordable to households earning less than 50 percent of AMI.

##### B. Environment

Snider's Super Foods and Silver Spring Volunteer Fire Station are dominated by impervious surface cover. Redevelopment of the site presents the opportunity for design that maximizes storm water management and solar orientation. In addition to the areawide minimum recommendations:

- Prioritize passive and active building orientation and design techniques to maximize energy efficiency and energy conservation.

##### C. Urban Design

- Provide a vehicular connection between Seminary Place and Seminary Road. Existing and, where possible, new streets should provide generous, tree-planted panels with ample sidewalks that contribute to the residential character to the west.
- Transition heights of new buildings to surrounding detached houses.



The Montgomery County Department of Transportation intends to preserve Parking Lot 12 in its inventory to accommodate future parking needs that are a result of this plan. However, if the Department of Transportation determines that parking demand has decreased, the lot could be considered for redevelopment. As a county-owned property, the provision of affordable housing should be top priority in redevelopment.

Parking Lot 12 is predominately asphalt, except for a central island planting strip and trees along the sloped southern border. The property receives offsite storm water runoff from the north and western right-of-way of Sutton Place and Seminary Road. Storm water flows across the

parking lot from the west where it collects in the northeastern corner of the parking lot. During heavy rains, storm water flows over the eastern curb and onto the adjacent sidewalk.

#### Recommendations:

##### A. Environment

- If property continues to be owned by Montgomery county Department of Transportation and retained as a parking lot, provide Environmental Site Design (ESD) treatments through a collaboration between the Montgomery County Department of Transportation, Montgomery County Planning Department and work with the Montgomery County Department of Environmental Protection.
- Plant trees where feasible to cool surface temperatures, provide shade for users, soften the landscape and reduce heat island effect.
- Consider permeable paving in parking spaces.

If property is redeveloped or utilized for purposes other than a parking lot:

- Provide Environmental Site Design elements to treat stormwater runoff.
- Implement energy efficient building and siting elements as outlined in the Air Quality and Carbon Emissions section of this plan.

In addition to the areawide minimum recommendations:

- Retain and improve tree buffer along the southern border separating the residential properties from any redevelopment.



### 3.1.15 Shopping Centers South of Seminary Road and Dale Drive

The shopping centers located at 9236-9330 Georgia Avenue, 9305 Columbia Boulevard, 9321-9331 Georgia Avenue and 9301-9315 Georgia Avenue provide a variety of neighborhood serving retail and other uses. The Plan supports the retention of these uses but also seeks to provide flexibility for future redevelopment opportunities.

#### Recommendations:

##### A. Land Use and Zoning

- Rezone 9236-9330 Georgia Avenue and 9305 Columbia Boulevard from CRT-1.5, C-1.5, R-0.5, H-45 to CRT-1.5, C-1.5, R-1.5, H-45.
- Rezone 9321-9331 Georgia Avenue from CRT-1.5, C-1.5, R-0.5, H-45 to CRT 1.5, C-1.5, R-1.5, H-45.
- Rezone 9301-9315 Georgia Avenue from CRT-1.5, C-1.5, R-0.5, H-45 to CRT-1.5, C-1.5, R-1.5, H-45.



(source: Tony Ventouris)

### 3.1.16 Georgia Avenue at Luzerne Avenue and Cedar View Court

The plan encourages assembly of the five lots located at the intersection of Georgia Avenue with Luzerne Avenue and Cedar View Court for multi-unit, clustered housing, such as townhouses, courtyard dwellings and smaller apartment buildings, providing a bridge between low and high areas of activity.

Parcel 329 is a lot fronting Georgia Avenue, just south of the commercial properties, at the intersection with Luzerne Avenue. The parcel is improved by a parking lot and abuts two vacant lots, 1722 Luzerne Avenue and 1611 Cedar View Court. These vacant lots are under single ownership.

Parcel 374 is a lot fronting Georgia Avenue at the intersection with Cedar View Court abutting the Grace Episcopal Church property. The parcel is largely vacant, improved with a small drive aisle providing access to Georgia Avenue for the adjacent Grace Episcopal Church property. The parcel also abuts 1610 Cedar View Court.

The plan encourages assembly of these lots for a dense residential development. As these properties mark the transitional edge of the Montgomery Hills Commercial District, the plan discourages retail uses.

#### Recommendations:

##### A. Land Use and Zoning

- Rezone Parcel 329 (along Georgia Avenue between Luzerne Avenue and Cedar View Court) from R-60 to CRN-1.25, C-0, R-1.25, H-50.
- Rezone 1722 Luzerne Avenue (Lot 22) from R-60 to CRN-1.25, C-0, R-1.25, H-50.
- Rezone 1611 Cedar View Court (Lot 21) from R-60 to CRN-1.25, C-0, R-1.25, H-50.
- Rezone Parcel 374 (Georgia Avenue and Cedar View Court intersection) from R-60 to CRN-1.25, C-0, R-1.25, H-50.
- Rezone 1610 Luzerne Avenue (Lot 13) from R-60 to CRN-1.25, C-0, R-1.25, H-50.

##### B. Parks

- Pocket Green Urban Park – ¼ acre



### 3.1.17 Right-of-Way at 16th Street and Georgia Avenue

The approximately 3 acre wooded site situated between 16th Street and Georgia Avenue is right-of-way owned by Maryland Department of Transportation State Highway Administration (MDOT SHA). It is located at the southern edge of the Montgomery Hills District and surrounded by detached houses to the south, east and west, and by low scale commercial and institutional uses to the north. With implementation of MDOT SHA's MD Georgia Avenue Montgomery Hills Study, a portion of the site may be available for improvement.

The location at the intersection of two major roadways in the plan area allows for a gateway concept to mark the entrance to the Montgomery Hills Commercial District to the north and the Woodside District to the south. This placemaking gateway would act as a transitional element between the commercial district and residential neighborhood.

The plan supports the reuse of this right-of-way for continued public use, particularly as a recreational park with an athletic field. Other uses that incorporate public open space and amenities could also be appropriate. When the area is platted, the plan recommends a detached residential zone consistent with the character of the surrounding neighborhoods. The Montgomery County Department of Parks envisions this property as including, but not limited to, the following amenities: a recreational park, a public garden, a playground, a pavilion and/or a bike share facility. Should the entire site remain under MDOT SHA ownership, MDOT SHA should collaborate with Montgomery Parks to ensure any remnant portion from the realignment of the 16th Street and Georgia Avenue intersection is accessible and useful as a recreational park to the maximum extent possible. Connectivity to the adjacent residential community could be improved with the addition of bike paths, particularly a pedestrian/bike path connection across Georgia Avenue, unifying Luzerne Avenue west and Luzerne Avenue east.

#### Recommendations:

##### A. Land Use and Zoning

- Confirm the R-60 zoning of the MDOT SHA property bounded by Georgia Avenue, 16th Street and Columbia Boulevard accommodate future development as a recreational park or some other compatible public facility that incorporates usable open space.
- Create a new gateway urban recreational park at the intersection of Georgia Avenue and 16th Street to mark the entrance to the community and act as a multi-purpose area for active and passive uses.

##### B. Environment

The forested land is dominated by invasive species that have climbed into the tree canopy, causing early tree mortality and disease. However, this large open space provides valuable habitat that absorbs storm water runoff. As a site within the urban ring as defined by the 1993 General Plan Refinement, its need for treatment facilities should be balanced with the provision of usable space within compact communities where land is scarce. As such, a large regional storm water management pond is strongly discouraged in favor of smaller treatment facilities integrated into a design that would still allow for a green space capable of active or passive use for the nearby communities, in particular a recreational park at the intersection of Georgia Avenue and 16th Street to mark the entrance to the community and act as a multi-purpose area for active and passive uses.

In addition to the areawide minimum recommendations:

- Maintain soil infiltration capacity.
- Incorporate environmental site design (ESD) treatment into the redesign.
- Retain significant and healthy specimen trees on site, where possible and not in conflict with the provision of active recreational uses such as an athletic field.

##### C. Parks

- Urban Recreational Park – 3 acres



Reimagined SHA Right-of-Way / Georgia Ave and 16th Street intersection



### 3.1.18 Grace Episcopal Church and Cemetery

The Grace Episcopal Church and Cemetery are located within the Woodside Locational Atlas Historic District and determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places by the Maryland Historical Trust. The congregation established the parish in 1855 and it included members of powerful slaveholding families such as Elizabeth Blair, daughter of Preston Blair whose estate became the nucleus of the Silver Spring neighborhood, her husband Union Admiral (and cousin of Robert E. Lee) Samuel Phillips Lee, and her brother Montgomery Blair, Abraham Lincoln’s Postmaster General. The present church building is the third at this location, having been built in the 1950s, with graves that date from the 1860s to 2015.

Grace Episcopal Cemetery (Cemetery ID #90) is located at the northeast corner of Georgia Avenue and Grace Church Road. The cemetery is the oldest extant historical property within the sector plan. Significant grave markers include the 1868 monument to Confederate soldiers. In 1874, the rector of Grace Church, who had been a chaplain in the Confederate Army, had the graves of 17 men (16 of them unknown) moved to the grounds of Grace Church cemetery. In 1896, the church reinterred the Confederate soldiers to the present-day location to accommodate the right-of-way of a planned streetcar and erected the granite obelisk over the gravesite.

This marker serves as a somber reminder of the threat posed by pro-slavery armed forces to the residents of Montgomery County and Washington, DC, during the Civil War. The National Register nomination form describes how markers in the church yard reflect changes in cemetery designs between the mid-19th and 20th centuries.

#### *Recommendation:*

##### A. Historic Preservation

- The cemetery (1607 Grace Church Road) has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places by the Maryland Historical Trust under Criterion A for its association with the defeat of Confederate forces at the Battle of Fort Stevens, but it is not presently listed on the National Register. Consideration of this site for designation in the Montgomery County Master Plan for Historic Preservation will be undertaken concurrently with the consideration of the Woodside Locational Atlas District.



(source: Tony Ventouris)

### 3.1.19 Silver Spring Health and Human Services Center

Located in a repurposed elementary school, the center offers medical and social services assistance to county residents. There are no current plans to relocate or expand the operations. If the current use is vacated and the property deemed as excess, the plan supports, as a first priority, redevelopment that includes the provision of affordable housing. Any redevelopment should be sensitive to the existing neighborhood character.

#### *Recommendation:*

##### A. Land Use and Zoning

- Rezone the 2.6-acre, county-owned site, 8818 Georgia Avenue (Lot 9), from R-60 zone to CRT-2.0, C .5, R-2.0, H-75 to allow flexibility for future development of low to medium-density housing.
- Provision of affordable housing should be maximized to the extent possible on county-owned land. Should the property redevelop under County ownership, any optional method project that includes residential dwelling units should provide a minimum of 30 percent of the units as regulated affordable units: 15 percent affordable to households earning at the standard Moderately Priced Dwelling Unit (MPDU) level of 65-70 percent or less of Area Median Income (AMI) affordability range and 15 percent affordable to households earning less than 50 percent of AMI.

##### B. Parks

- Any open space required from an optional method development should be contiguous and developed in such a way that it can be incorporated into the existing adjacent park.

### 3.1.20 All Other Properties

The Plan confirms the existing zoning recommendation for all properties not explicitly noted or discussed in Section 3.1 Plan Area Districts.



## Chapter 4:

# IMPLEMENTATION

The vision of the Forest Glen/Montgomery Hills Sector Plan will be implemented through a combination of public and private initiatives. These strategies include the redevelopment and upgrading of private properties, new public facilities made possible through federal, state and county Capital Improvement Program, and public/private partnership projects.

### 4.1 Zoning

Following the sector plan's approval by the Montgomery County Council and adoption by the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, a sectional map amendment (SMA) will apply the plan's zoning designations to the official zoning map of Montgomery County.

### 4.2 Commercial Residential Town (CRT) and Employment Office (EOF) Zones

The CR and EOF zones will allow for higher density under the optional method of development along with the requirement for public benefits. These public benefits are categorized and assigned benefit points. To meet the threshold set by optional method development, projects must meet the category and point benefit requirements. The plan prioritizes the following public benefits for all optional method development projects, except where noted in the Chapter 3 site-specific recommendations:

- Major public facility, including bus rapid transit (BRT) stations and undergrounding of utilities.
- Minimum parking
- Tree canopy
- Exceptional design
- Public open space
- Energy conservation and generation
- Small business opportunities.

### 4.3 Updated Road Design Standards

This plan supports the creation of a road design standard equivalent to Montgomery County's Context Sensitive Road Design Standards for Urban Roads. These standards are applied to multimodal corridors, such as the Georgia Avenue corridor in the Forest Glen/Montgomery Hills Sector Plan area. The creation of new road design standards for the county can occur through the Vision Zero Action Plan or an alternative process to update the county's road design standards to reduce speeds and lane widths, and improve infrastructure for pedestrians, bicyclists and transit users. The Planning Department and MCDOT are cooperatively working on a joint project to review and reclassify the county's streets, which will result in a new complete street policy and design standards.

### 4.4 Bicycle Pedestrian Priority Area

Given the close proximity of the two boundaries, the plan recommends MCDOT develop distinct Bicycle and Pedestrian Priority Area plans (BiPPAs) for the Forest Glen and Montgomery Hills areas at the same time, as a joint project. This joint BiPPA plan project would identify and prioritize proposals for implementing small but necessary improvements. Streamlining the schedules of the two BiPPAs will create efficiencies for fieldwork, analysis, and public outreach.

Given the close proximity of the two boundaries, the plan recommends MCDOT develop distinct Bicycle and Pedestrian Priority Area plans (BiPPAs) for the Forest Glen and Montgomery Hills areas at the same time, as a joint project. This joint BiPPA plan project would identify and prioritize proposals for implementing small but necessary pedestrian improvements. Streamlining the two schedules of the two BiPPAs will create efficiencies for fieldwork, analysis and public outreach

These upgrades should include retrofitting existing curb ramps to meet ADA design standards, removal of obstructions in sidewalks and improvements at existing and master-planned protected crossings. Ideally, this effort will be launched soon after the adoption of this plan to capitalize on the momentum generated for these recommendations.

### 4.5 Capital Improvements Program

As defined by the Montgomery County Charter (Section 302), the County Executive is required to submit a comprehensive six-year program for property and program enhancements, called the Capital Improvements Program (CIP), not later than January 15 of each even-numbered calendar year. The charter mandates that the annual capital budget for the county be consistent with the six-year program. In odd-numbered calendar years, the approved CIP, together with any amendments, continues to guide capital investments.

The CIP includes all capital projects and programs for all agencies for which the county sets tax rates or approves budgets or programs. The CIP includes the following actions:

- States the objectives of capital programs.
- Relates capital programs to the county's long-range development plans.
- Recommends capital projects and their construction schedules.
- Estimates costs, anticipated revenue sources and impacts of the capital program on county revenues and the operating budget.

Planning for capital improvements is tied to the county's continuing development and growth in population, and numbers of households and businesses. Land use master plans and sector plans for the county's geographic planning areas anticipate needs for roads, schools and other facilities required by new or changing populations. The CIP table outlines the CIP projects recommended in this plan.

**Table 7: Capital Improvement Projects**

	Project Name	Category	Lead Agency	Coordinating Agencies
1	Construct the Forest Glen Passageway.	Transportation	MCDOT	MDOT SHA
2	Redesign Georgia Avenue as a Main Street.	Transportation	MDOT SHA	MCDOT, M-NCPPC
3	Study of potential design alternatives of the Beltway Interchange at Georgia Avenue.	Transportation	MDOT SHA	MCDOT
4	Study and design of new protected crossings on Georgia Avenue in the Forest Glen District.	Transportation	MCDOT	MDOT SHA
5	Study and design of new protected crossings on Georgia Avenue in the Montgomery Hills District.	Transportation	MCDOT	MDOT SHA
6	Study and design of new trail crossing at Luzerne Avenue and Georgia Avenue.	Transportation	MCDOT	MDOT SHA
7	Study and design of new protected crossings on Georgia Avenue in the Woodside District.	Transportation	MCDOT	MDOT SHA
8	Conduct traffic-calming studies along Woodland Drive, Dale Drive, Forest Glen Road, Locust Grove Road, Columbia Boulevard, Forest Glen Road, First Avenue, Second Avenue, and Seminary Road.	Transportation	MCDOT	MDOT SHA
9	Install new sidewalk segments as identified with the Pedestrian Level of Comfort (PLOC) analysis.	Transportation	MCDOT	MDOT SHA
10	Improve existing unacceptable sidewalks as identified with the PLOC analysis.	Transportation	MCDOT	MDOT SHA
11	Implement Dale Drive Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety project.	Transportation	MCDOT	
12	Study and design the recommended extension of Woodland Drive (B-1).	Transportation	MCDOT	M-NCPPC
13	Create new separated bike lanes on Georgia Avenue, Columbia Boulevard, 16th Street and Forest Glen Road.	Transportation	MCDOT	MDOT SHA, M-NCPPC
14	Establish new bike lanes on Seminary Road.	Transportation	MCDOT	M-NCPPC
15	Extend neighborhood Greenways on Columbia Boulevard, Woodland Drive, Lansdowne Way, Second Avenue, Douglas Avenue, McKinney Avenue, Hildarose Drive, Greeley Avenue, Darcy Forest Drive.	Transportation	MCDOT	MDOT SHA, M-NCPPC
16	Install bikeshare stations throughout the plan area.	Transportation	MCDOT	M-NCPPC
17	Study the capacity of intersections along Georgia Avenue within the Montgomery Hills District and identify mitigation strategies after MDOT SHA improves the Beltway interchange with the MD 97 Montgomery Hills project.	Transportation	MCDOT	MDOT SHA, M-NCPPC
18	Complete the Bus Rapid Transit Study Corridor 2: Georgia Avenue South.	Transportation	MCDOT	MDOT SHA, M-NCPPC
19	Implement micro-transit pilot project on Georgia Avenue.	Transportation	MCDOT	M-NCPPC
20	Improve Y and Q local bus route operations on Georgia Avenue.	Transportation	WMATA	MCDOT, M-NCPPC
21	Study and implement a new Bicycle Pedestrian Priority Area (BiPPA) plan for the Forest Glen BiPPA.	Transportation	MCDOT	MDOT SHA, M-NCPPC
22	Study and implement a new BiPPA plan for the Montgomery Hills BiPPA.	Transportation	MCDOT	MDOT SHA, M-NCPPC
23	Create a gateway urban recreational park at 16th Street and Georgia Avenue - Urban Recreational Park.	Parks and Open Space	M-NCPPC – Parks	MDSHA
24	Seminary Place Shopping Center, Shell Gas Station and Montgomery Hills Car Wash – Civic Green Urban Park.	Parks and Open Space	M-NCPPC – Parks	Private
25	Forest Glen Metro Station Parking Lot – Civic Green Urban Park.	Parks and Open Space	M-NCPPC – Parks	WMATA, Private
26	Dennis Avenue Medical Cluster - Pocket Green Urban Park.	Parks and Open Space	M-NCPPC – Parks	Private
27	Forest Glen Medical Center - Civic Green Urban Park.	Parks and Open Space	M-NCPPC – Parks	M-NCPPC - Parks, Private
28	Georgia Avenue at Luzerne Avenue and Cedar View Court – Neighborhood Green Urban Park.	Parks and Open Space	M-NCPPC – Parks	M-NCPPC - Parks, Private

#### 4.6 Small Business Support

With some notable exceptions, such as Holy Cross Hospital, nearly 90 percent of the businesses in the Forest Glen/Montgomery Hills Sector Plan area are small and employ 25 people or less. Thus, they may require targeted financial and technical assistance programs to stabilize and expand their businesses.

Montgomery County partners with several local community banks, non-profits and community development financial institutions (CDFIs) to provide a range of lending options for small businesses in the sector plan area. These banks match Montgomery County government deposits, effectively doubling the funds available for small business loans.

The county also contracts with CDFIs, such as Life Asset and Latino Economic Development Corporation, to fund microloan programs for small businesses in Montgomery County. These programs may have less stringent financial requirements than directly borrowing through the county.

Montgomery County also provides a grant to Impact Silver Spring, an organization supporting worker-owned cooperatives for residents to self-fund businesses. Access to credit and capital encourage business reinvestment, expansion and entrepreneurship opportunities so critical to maintaining an active and vibrant commercial area.

Aside from financing assistance, many small businesses also benefit from technical assistance in managing a variety of their business operations, such as bookkeeping, navigating county permits and licensing, rearranging product mix, etc.

The Forest Glen/Montgomery Hills Market Analysis, commissioned by the Montgomery County Planning Department as a part of the research process for this plan, notes that many of these businesses have a long standing and established customer base, but they do not always cater to the preferences of many neighborhood residents. Identifying how these retailers could expand their products to appeal to these community groups could diversify their customer base and make their businesses more resilient.

Furthermore, the transportation recommendations in this plan and improvements planned by the Maryland State Highway Administration for Georgia Avenue may affect small businesses in Montgomery Hills and make them eligible for the Montgomery County Economic Development Corporation's (MCEDC) Small Business Impact Assistance Funds. These funds are available to businesses "adversely impacted by a redevelopment project constructed by a private entity for use in whole or in part by the county as a public facility [in a County Executive-designated area]."

Small, independent businesses within specific sales and size criteria that can demonstrate they are financially healthy can receive up to \$25,000 under this program. These funds can be used both during the redevelopment process and after its completion.

The county and its partners should preemptively provide technical assistance to small businesses within the sector plan area so that they can be eligible for the program.

Critical to the success of the retail in Montgomery Hills is a lively, engaging, visually appealing and walkable environment. Businesses and property owners may eventually opt to impose a "self-tax" through a business improvement district or a merchant's association – setting their own objectives – as a quick and direct way to revitalize the area.

#### 4.7 National Trust for Historic Preservation- Main Street Program

Strategies to improve the public realm and storefronts, strengthen and preserve existing businesses and undertake marketing and promotion efforts – approaches that are foundational to the Main Street® program run by a subsidiary of the National Trust for Historic Preservation – should be applied to the sector plan area. The following principles are the cornerstone of the Main Street approach, which creates opportunity to integrate the district into the community and advance revitalization efforts:

- **Comprehensive.** Downtown revitalization is a complex process that cannot be accomplished through a single project. For successful, long-term revitalization, a comprehensive approach must be used.
- **Incremental.** Small projects and simple activities lead to a more sophisticated understanding of the revitalization process and help to develop skills so that more complex problems can be addressed, and more ambitious projects undertaken.
- **Self-Help.** Local leaders must have the desire and will to make the project successful. The New Market Skills Center of Washington, DC provides direction, ideas and training, but continued and long-term success depends upon the involvement and commitment of the community.
- **Public-Private Partnership.** Both the public and private sectors have a vital interest in the economic health and physical viability of the Montgomery Hills Commercial District. Each sector has a role to play, and each must understand the other's strengths and limitations so that an effective partnership can be forged.

- **Identifying and Capitalizing on Existing Assets.**

Business districts must capitalize on the assets that make them unique. Every district has unique qualities, like distinctive buildings and scale, that give people a sense of place. These local assets must serve as the foundation for all aspects of the revitalization program.

- **Quality.** Quality must be emphasized in every aspect of the revitalization program. This high standard applies equally to each element of the program, from storefront design to promotional campaigns to educational programs.
- **Change.** Changes in attitude and practice are necessary to improve current economic conditions. Public support for change will build as the program grows.
- **Implementation-Oriented.** Activity creates confidence in the program and even greater levels of participation. Frequent, visible changes are a reminder that the revitalization effort is underway. Small projects at the beginning pave the way for larger activities as the program matures.

Many of these principles align with the more walkable, bikeable vision set forth in the improvements for the Georgia Avenue corridor, as proposed by the Maryland Department of Transportation State Highway Administration (MDOT SHA), that could be funded through the state.

This Plan nominating Montgomery Hills for Main Street program designation. Funding of a dedicated staff member to run this program may come through Montgomery County, business and property owners, grants or, ideally, a combination of all.

This nomination could be reinforced by the potential designation of historically significant commercial structures in Montgomery Hills to the county's Master Plan for Historic Preservation. In the absence of a Main Street designation or dedicated funding, community residents, local businesses and county representatives should work together to apply the program's principles and methods to enhance, beautify and, ultimately, reshape the commercial center.

Additionally, Montgomery Hills businesses that expect to be affected by the impending MDOT SHA Georgia Avenue improvements may be eligible for the county's Small Business Impact Assistance Grants, which can be used to fund the principles of the Main Street program and preserve the commercial corridor.

Resolution No.: 19-406  
Introduced: March 31, 2020  
Adopted: March 31, 2020

**COUNTY COUNCIL FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND  
SITTING AS THE DISTRICT COUNCIL FOR THAT PORTION  
OF THE MARYLAND-WASHINGTON REGIONAL DISTRICT  
WITHIN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND**

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By: County Council

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**SUBJECT:** Approval of September 2019 Forest Glen/Montgomery Hills Sector Plan

1. On September 24, 2019, the Montgomery County Planning Board transmitted to the County Executive and the County Council the September 2019 Planning Board Draft of the Forest Glen/Montgomery Hills Sector Plan.
2. The September 2019 Forest Glen/Montgomery Hills Sector Plan contains the text and supporting maps for a comprehensive amendment to portions of the approved and adopted 1989 Master Plan for the Communities of Kensington-Wheaton, as amended; 1996 Forest Glen Sector Plan, as amended; and 2000 North and West Silver Spring Master Plan, as amended. It also amends The General Plan (On Wedges and Corridors) for the Physical Development of the Maryland-Washington Regional District in Montgomery and Prince George's Counties, as previously amended; the 2013 Countywide Transit Corridors Functional Master Plan; the Master Plan of Highways and Transitways, as amended; and the 2018 Bicycle Master Plan.
3. On November 12, 2019, the County Council held a public hearing on the September 2019 Forest Glen/Montgomery Hills Sector Plan. The Master Plan was referred to the Council's Planning, Housing, and Economic Development Committee for review and recommendations.
4. On November 20, 2019, the Office of Management and Budget transmitted to the County Council the Executive's Fiscal Impact Statement for the September 2019 Forest Glen/Montgomery Hills Sector Plan.
5. On November 25, 2019, December 2, 2019, and January 16, 2020, the Planning, Housing, and Economic Development Committee held worksessions to review the issues raised in connection with the Forest Glen/Montgomery Hills Sector Plan.
6. On January 28 and February 4, 2020, the County Council reviewed the Forest Glen/Montgomery Hills Sector Plan and the recommendations of the Planning, Housing, and Economic Development Committee.

### Action

The County Council for Montgomery County, Maryland, sitting as the District Council for that portion of the Maryland-Washington Regional District in Montgomery County, Maryland, approves the following resolution:

The Forest Glen/Montgomery Hills Sector Plan, dated September 2019, is approved with revisions. County Council revisions to the Forest Glen/Montgomery Hills Sector Plan are identified below. Deletions to the text of the Plan are indicated by [brackets], additions by underscoring. All page references are to the September 2019 Planning Board Draft Forest Glen/Montgomery Hills Sector Plan.

Page ii: Amend the first paragraph under Abstract as follows:

The Forest Glen/Montgomery Hills Sector Plan contains the text and supporting maps for a comprehensive amendment to portions of the approved and adopted 1989 Master Plan for the Communities of Kensington-Wheaton, as amended; 1996 Forest Glen Sector Plan, as amended; and 2000 North and West Silver Spring Master Plan, as amended. It also amends The General Plan (On Wedges and Corridors) for the Physical Development of the Maryland-Washington Regional District in Montgomery and Prince George's Counties, as previously amended; the 2013 Countywide Transit Corridors Functional Master Plan; the Master Plan of Highways and Transitways, as amended; and the 2018 Bicycle Master Plan.

Page iv: Amend the Table of Contents to reflect changes in headings and page numbers as a result of changes to text and graphics.

Page 1: Amend the first paragraph of the Executive Summary as follows:

The Forest Glen/Montgomery Hills Sector Plan provides an opportunity to reassess and enhance the character of the plan area, leverage public investment and analyze alternative redevelopment and connectivity solutions. It is a timely analysis in that two, related important initiatives are underway: the MD 97 Montgomery Hills study initiated by Maryland Department of Transportation State Highway Administration ([MCDOT]MDOT SHA) and the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority's (WMATA) feasibility analysis of the Forest Glen Metro Station.

Page 2: Amend the second column heading in Table 1: Recommendations Summary as follows:

[Short Term] Time Frame

Page 2: Amend the fourth recommendation in Table 1: Recommendations Summary as follows:

Note the location of two historic cemeteries: Mount [Union] Zion Methodist Episcopal Church and Cemetery site, and Grace Episcopal Church cemetery site.

Page 2: Amend the 19<sup>th</sup> recommendation in Table 1: Recommendations Summary as follows:

Develop [a] BiPPA [plan] plans on parallel timelines for Montgomery Hills and Forest Glen.

Page 3 : Amend the 28<sup>th</sup> recommendation in Table 1: Recommendations Summary as follows:

Recommend the nomination of the Montgomery Hills Commercial District as a Main Street Maryland Program.

Page 3: Amend the 29<sup>th</sup> recommendation in Table 1: Recommendations Summary as follows:

Recommend that the Montgomery Hills District be designated as a qualified recipient of MCEDC Small Business Impact Assistance Funds.

Page 3: Amend the 31<sup>st</sup> recommendation in Table 1: Recommendations Summary as follows:

Consider the following individual sites for [potential historic designation] listing in the Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites or for designation in the Master Plan for Historic Preservation: Montgomery Hills Shopping Center; Exceptional Fabricare; Calvary Lutheran Evangelical Church; Grace Episcopal Church and Cemetery; and Americana Finnmark.

Page 3: Amend the 32<sup>nd</sup> recommendation in Table 1: Recommendations Summary as follows:

[Retain] Evaluate the Woodside Locational Atlas Historic District for designation in the Master Plan for Historic Preservation.

Page 4: Revise Map 1: Existing Land Use to reflect updated land uses.

Page 5: Revise Map 2: Recommended Land Use to reflect Council decisions.

Page 6: Revise Map 3: Existing Zoning to reflect updated zoning.

Page 7: Revise Map 4: Recommended Zoning to reflect Council decisions.

Page 12: Amend the second bullet under 1.5 Challenges and Opportunities, Challenges as follows:

- Displacement of businesses with [State Highway Administration's] MDOT SHA property acquisitions for road improvements, loss of affordable commercial space.

Page 12: Amend the third bullet under 1.5 Challenges and Opportunities, Challenges as follows:

- Loss of parking spaces due to MDOT SHA improvements.

Page 12: Amend the 14<sup>th</sup> bullet under 1.5 Challenges and Opportunities, Challenges as follows:

- Construction period disruptions from MDOT SHA improvements.

Page 13: Amend the third bullet under 1.5 Challenges and Opportunities, Opportunities as follows:

- Available redevelopment sites created by MDOT SHA acquisitions.

Page 16: Amend the last two sentences of the first paragraph under 1. Consolidated Driveways as follows:

A list of driveways to be considered for consolidation with redevelopment is included in the technical appendix of this plan and they are shown in Figure 1. New driveways should be considered only in conjunction with the removal or reduction of existing driveways.

Page 20: Amend the second bullet under 2. Long-Term Vision as follows:

- Provide designated space for [high-end] bus rapid transit station furniture.

Page 21: Amend the second paragraph under 3. Main Street Grid as follows:

The plan recommends the following new grid of business district roadways, Montgomery Hills Connectors (B-2, and B-3[, and B-4]) with redevelopment of the Seminary Place Shopping [Plaza] Center. Specific recommendations and considerations to achieve the long-term vision are detailed in the appendix.

Page 21: Revise Figure 2: Main Street Grid Concept to reflect updated Business District Streets per Table 2.

Page 23: Insert additional language after the second paragraph of 1. Short-Term Design Alternative: Beltway Ramp Reconfiguration to reflect Council decision as follows:

Another design treatment to consider and study further that would improve traffic flow, reduce queuing and increase safety is a channelized signal bypass for the two Beltway on-ramps, accessed from northbound Georgia Avenue. This treatment has been applied at other interchanges in the County. As an example, Figure 3a shows the southbound I-270 on-ramp, accessed from eastbound Darnestown Road (MD 28).

Insert New Image: Figure 3a: Signal Bypass in Rockville, MD

Motorists who wish to access the southbound I-270 on-ramps stay to the right of the concrete barrier (rightmost lane) and are then able to bypass the signals for eastbound Darnestown Road. This helps traffic to flow off Darnestown Road and reduce spillbacks and queuing further west. The signal is still needed to provide safe, left turning movements for traffic exiting I-270 from the off-ramp.

Page 25: Amend the first paragraph of 1. Woodland Drive Extended (B-1) to reflect Council decision as follows:

1. Woodland Drive Extended (B-1), (SR-1)

This plan recommends extending the existing northern terminus of Woodland Drive (60-foot right-of-way) [at] south of Medical Park Drive to connect to Dennis Avenue for the purpose of improving connectivity for all transportation modes. This plan envisions a connection designed for safe vehicle, pedestrian and bicycle travel that ultimately connects to Dennis Avenue. [This] The road segment from the current dead-end terminus and Medical Park Drive will be classified as a secondary residential roadway (SR-1). The road segment between Dennis Avenue and Medical Park Drive will be classified as a Business District Street (B-1); this recommendation would only be fully realized with the redevelopment of the medical office use located at the southeastern corner of Dennis and Georgia Avenues. Furthermore, this plan recommends a full movement, protected signalized intersection at Medical Park Drive and Georgia Avenue.

The road design should include buffered sidewalks on both sides. The design of the pedestrian facility should reflect the current best practices for widths and composition. The intersection should be evaluated for appropriate traffic controls. Pedestrian crossing facilities, such as high-visibility crosswalks, should also be included in the intersection design. The bikeway should ensure a level of traffic stress (LTS) no higher than two on the LTS scale established by the 2018 Bicycle Master Plan.

This recommendation to connect the [two] dead ends of Woodland Drive in the Forest Glen neighborhood advances the Glenmont to Silver Spring Breezeway recommendation made in the 2018 Bicycle Master Plan

Page 25: Revise Figure 5: Woodland Drive Extended to reflect Council decision.

Page 28: Revise Figure 13: Georgia Avenue to reflect correction.

Page 30: Revise Table 2: Street Classification and Right-of-Way Recommendations to reflect Council decisions as follows:

**Table 2: Street Classification and Right-of-Way Recommendations**

Roadway	From	To	Functional Classification	Master Planned ROW (2)	Existing Lanes (3)(4)	Planned Lanes (3)(4)	BRT Type
<b>Major Highways</b>							
M-8 Georgia Avenue (MD 97)	Dennis Avenue	Capital Beltway (I-495)	Major Highway	110'	6D	6D	Mixed Traffic
M-8 Georgia Avenue (MD 97)	Capital Beltway (I-495)	16th Street (MD 390)	Major Highway	120'	7 (5)	7 (6)	Mixed Traffic
M-8 Georgia Avenue (MD 97)	16 <sup>th</sup> Street (MD 390)	Spring Street	Major Highway	122'	6	<u>6+0T</u>	Dedicated
M-9 16th Street (MD 390)	2nd Avenue	Georgia Avenue (MD 97)	Major Highway	120'	6D	[6+0T]4D (7)	None
<b>Major Arterial</b>							
A-263 Spring Street	Fairview Road	Georgia Avenue (MD 97)	Arterial	100'	2D	2D	None
A-263 Spring Street	Georgia Avenue (MD 97)	First Avenue	Arterial	120'	2D	2D	None
<b>Minor Arterials</b>							
MA-16 Columbia Boulevard/ Dale Drive	Georgia Avenue (MD 97)	Wayne Avenue	Minor Arterial	80'	2	2	None
MA-17 Dennis Avenue	Georgia Avenue (MD 97)	Sligo Creek Parkway	Minor Arterial	80'	2	<u>2</u>	None
MA-41 Seminary Road	Georgia Avenue (MD 97)	Second Avenue/ Linden Lane	[Recommended] Minor Arterial	80'	2	2	None
MA-41 Seminary Road	Second Avenue/ Linden Lane	Seminary Place	[Recommended] Minor Arterial	80'	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>None</u>

Table 2: Street Classification and Right-of-Way Recommendations

Roadway	From	To	Functional Classification	Master Planned ROW (2)	Existing Lanes (3)(4)	Planned Lanes (3)(4)	BRT Type
MA-41 Seminary Road	Seminary Place	Forest Glen Road	[Recommended] Minor Arterial	80'	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>None</u>
MA-3 Linden Lane	Second Avenue	Brookville Rd	[Recommended] Minor Arterial	<u>80</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>None</u>
MA-42 Seminary Place	Georgia Avenue (MD 97)	Seminary Road/ Second Avenue	[Recommended] Minor Arterial	80'	2	2	None
MA-43 Forest Glen Road (MD 192)	Sligo Creek Parkway	[Sligo Creek Parkway] <u>Georgia Avenue (MD 97)</u>	[Recommended] Minor Arterial	80'	2	2	None
MA-43 Forest Glen Road (MD 192)	Georgia Avenue (MD 97)	Belvedere Place	[Recommended] Minor Arterial	80'	4	4	None
<b>Business District Streets</b>							
<b>B-1</b> Woodland Drive Extended	[Northern terminus of Woodland Drive (approaching Medical Park Drive)] <u>Medical Park Drive</u>	Dennis Avenue	[Recommended] Business District Street	60'	2	2	None
<b>B-2</b> Montgomery Hills District Connector 2	Seminary [Road] <u>Place</u>	Northern boundary of Seminary Place Shopping Center	[Recommended] Business District Street	60'	2	2	None

**Table 2: Street Classification and Right-of-Way Recommendations**

Roadway	From	To	Functional Classification	Master Planned ROW (2)	Existing Lanes (3)(4)	Planned Lanes (3)(4)	BRT Type
<b>B-3</b> [Montgomery Hills District Connector 3] <u>Flora Lane Extended</u>	Montgomery Hills District Connector 2	Georgia Avenue [(opposite Flora Lane)]	[Recommended] Business District Street	60'	2	2	None
<b>B-4</b> [Montgomery Hills District Connector 4] <u>White Oak Drive Extended</u>	Montgomery Hills District Connector 2	Georgia Avenue [(opposite White Oak Drive)]	[Recommended] Business District Street	60'	2	2	None
<b>B-5</b> <u>Montgomery Hills District Connector 3</u>	<u>Seminary Place</u>	<u>Seminary Road</u>	[Recommended] Business District Street (non-standard design)	<u>40'</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>None</u>
<b>Primary Residential Streets</b>							
P-29 Dennis Avenue	Brunswick Avenue	Georgia Avenue (MD 97)	Primary Residential	70'	2	2	None
P-19 Hildarose Drive	Gardiner Avenue	Georgia Avenue (MD 97)	Primary Residential	70'	2	2	None
P-X <u>Medical Park Drive</u>	<u>Dennis Avenue</u>	<u>Georgia Avenue (MD 97)</u>	<u>Primary Residential</u>	<u>70'</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>None</u>
<b>Secondary Residential Street</b>							
<b>SR-1</b> <u>Woodland Drive Extended</u>	<u>Northern terminus of Woodland Drive (approaching Medical Park Drive)</u>	<u>Medical Park Drive</u>	<u>Secondary Residential</u>	<u>60'</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>None</u>

Notes for Table 2:

1. Georgia Avenue, north of Tilton Drive, is recommended for a target speed of 30 miles per hour. South of Tilton Drive, Georgia Avenue is recommended for a target speed of 25 mph as indicated

in Chapter 49 of the County Code (Urban Road Code). The remaining roads in the sector plan area are recommended for 25 miles per hour.

2. Master Planned ROW is showing the minimum widths.
3. The number of existing or planned through lanes for each segment, not including lanes for turning, parking, acceleration, deceleration, or other purposes auxiliary to through travel.
4. “D” denotes a divided highway, and “OT” denotes two lanes repurposed for BRT transitways.
5. On Georgia Avenue, the existing cross section includes 7 through lanes with an additional dynamic lane which is designated during peak periods by the peak direction. All other times, the eighth lane functions as a center left turn lane.
6. On Georgia Avenue, the removal of the dynamic lane will result in 7 lanes; 3 southbound and 4 northbound.
7. This plan extends the road diet recommended in the Greater Lyttonsville Sector Plan which resulted in reducing the roadway to 4 lanes; repurposing the remaining roadway width for a two-way separated bikeway on the east side between Georgia Avenue (MD 97) and the District of Columbia.
8. Bolded text indicates a sector plan recommendation; a new master-planned street or a reclassification of an existing street. This recommendation will result in a modification to the Master Plan of Highways and Transitways.

Page 32: Revise Map 8: Roadway Classifications to reflect Council decision.

Page 33: Insert a fourth paragraph under 2.1.3 Intersections and Crossings to reflect Council decision as follows:

At the time of this Sector Plan’s adoption, both the final design of the Georgia Avenue Beltway interchange and its effect on vehicle delay, and the Local Area Transportation Review standard to be used in the 2020-2024 Subdivision Staging Policy (SSP), are not known. Therefore, any intersection improvement that is needed must meet the congestion standards that are applicable at the time of Planning Board action, be in conformance with the Sector Plan and be consistent with Vision Zero and other transportation safety best practices and other applicable county policies.

Page 34: Revise Map 9: Recommended Sidewalks and Protected Crossings to reflect Council decision.

Page 35: Revise Table 3: Existing and Recommended Protected Crossing Locations to reflect Council decision as follows:

ID	Intersection	Existing Signalized Intersection	Existing Unsignalized Intersection with Crosswalk Improvements	BRT Station Location	Recommendation
1	Georgia Avenue at Dennis Avenue	X		X	

ID	Intersection	Existing Signalized Intersection	Existing Unsignalized Intersection with Crosswalk Improvements	BRT Station Location	Recommendation
<b>2</b>	Georgia Avenue at Dexter Avenue			X	Protected crossing
<b>3</b>	<u>Georgia Avenue at Medical Park Drive</u>				<u>Signalized Intersection</u>
<b>[3]4</b>	Georgia Avenue at August Drive	X			
<b>[4]5</b>	Georgia Avenue at Tilton Drive				Protected crossing
<b>[5]6</b>	Georgia Avenue at Forest Glen Road	X		X	
<b>[6]7</b>	Georgia Avenue at Flora Lane [1]				Protected crossing
<b>[7]8</b>	Georgia Avenue at White Oak Drive [1]				Protected crossing
<b>[8]9</b>	Georgia Avenue at Seminary Place	X		X	
<b>[9]10</b>	Georgia Avenue at Seminary Road	X			
<b>[10]11</b>	Georgia Avenue at 16 <sup>th</sup> Street [2]	X			
<b>[11]12</b>	Luzerne Avenue at Georgia Avenue				Protected crossing for bicyclists and pedestrians only
<b>[12]13</b>	Georgia Avenue at Highland Drive				Protected crossing
<b>[13]14</b>	Georgia Avenue at Noyes Drive		X		Protected crossing
<b>[14]15</b>	Georgia Avenue at Spring Street	X			
<b>[15]16</b>	Elkton Avenue and Forest Glen Road				Protected crossing
<b>[16]17</b>	Kimball Place and Darcy Forest Drive				Protected crossing
<b>[17]18</b>	Belvedere Place and Darcy Forest Drive		X		Protected crossing
<b>[18]19</b>	Grace Church Road and 16 <sup>th</sup> Street				Protected crossing

ID	Intersection	Existing Signalized Intersection	Existing Unsignalized Intersection with Crosswalk Improvements	BRT Station Location	Recommendation
<b>[19]20</b>	Any planned/future changes to the WMATA station access as part of future development of the existing surface parking lots and bus loop[.]				Protected crossing
<b>[20]21</b>	16 <sup>th</sup> Street and Second Avenue	X			Improve intersection for pedestrian safety and comfort

[1] Assumes realization of either [Alternative] Alternatives 1 or 2 of the Beltway and Interim-term recommendations for Georgia Avenue in Montgomery Hills.

[2] Assumes abandonment of the 16th Street southbound slip lane and consolidation of the northbound and southbound 16th Street lanes.

Page 37: Amend the second paragraph under 2. Forest Glen Metro Station Access to reflect Council decision as follows:

In 2013, MCDOT initiated a project to determine the alignment and type of facility for improving pedestrian safety at the intersection and access to the Metrorail at Forest Glen station. A passageway under Georgia Avenue connecting the [northwest] northeast corner to the [southeast] southwest corner was the preferred alignment. It would provide direct access to the Metrorail station with surface access on both ends. This plan confirms and supports the funded project and recommends detailed considerations for the final design stage, which includes [locations for additional elevators on Forest Glen Road west of Georgia Avenue] an elevator on the south side of Forest Glen Road near the existing steps into the station lobby. Consult the Transportation Appendix for details.

Page 37: Insert additional language under the second paragraph under 2. Forest Glen Metro Station Access to reflect Council decision as follows:

For the purpose of providing a safe and efficient pick-up and drop-off area that will deter use of Georgia Avenue and Woodland Drive, this sector plan recommends a designated pick-up/drop-off area completely contained on the Forest Glen Medical Center site. This facility will complement future access to the Forest Glen Metro station by way of the planned bicycle and pedestrian passageway project which will be constructed under Georgia Avenue at Forest Glen Road.

The Planning Board should grant public benefit points in conjunction with an optional method regulatory application if a safe and efficient pick-up/drop-off area completely contained on the Forest Glen Medical Center site is provided. For points to be awarded, MCDOT must approve the final, detailed design at the time of site plan. The applicant will only be eligible for public

benefit points for the act of constructing the pick-up/drop-off facility; no points will be awarded for a land contribution or payment towards the construction of the facility.

Page 37: Amend the third and fourth paragraphs under E. Policy Area Roadway Network Adequacy Test to reflect Council decision as follows:

This plan recommends [increasing the policy area standard for the seven intersections within its plan boundaries to 120 seconds] the Subdivision Staging Policy (SSP) establish a new Red Policy Area encompassing an area of roughly one-half mile radius from the Forest Glen Metro Station, with the precise boundary to be determined as part of the 2020-2024 SSP. The recommendation is based on the high ratio of regional traffic, the comparatively small master-planned densities included in the sector plan and the plan area’s location between two downtowns. [Increasing] Establishing the new [policy area] Red Policy Area standard accepts the unique circumstances of the corridor and provides flexibility for future development, which is the only viable means of achieving the safety and placemaking goals set forth in this plan. The [intersections to which this recommendation applies are listed below] 120 seconds per vehicle capacity standard would thus apply to the following intersections along Georgia Avenue:

- [Dennis Avenue]
- August Drive
- Forest Glen Road
- Capital Beltway off-ramp paired signals (north and south)
- Flora Lane (planned)
- Seminary Place
- Seminary Road
- [16<sup>th</sup> street]

This recommendation also applies to any future traffic signals that would be installed [within the plan area] between August Drive and Seminary Road at a future date. It is important to note that future updates to the SSP, which determines if future county development can be accommodated by existing and planned infrastructure projects, may affect this recommendation. The purpose of this recommendation is to help inform future updates to the SSP, but it is recognized that the then current SSP supersedes the sector plan.

Page 38: Revise Map 10: Bus Rapid Transit Station Corridors to reflect updated information.

Page 38: Amend the first sentence of the second paragraph under A. Bus Rapid Transit as follows:

The sector plan also confirms the future bus rapid transit (BRT) station locations recommended in the *Approved and Adopted Countywide Transit Corridors Functional Master Plan (2013)* at Forest Glen Road and Dexter Avenue.

Page 39: Amend the second paragraph under B. Local Service as follows:

To address safety concerns of people crossing Georgia Avenue mid-block and away from protected crossings, WMATA should consider consolidating bus stops along Georgia Avenue.

The stops recommended for consolidation are located [those] within one block of an existing or master-planned protected crossing and the existing crossings should only be eliminated once the nearby protected crossings are in place. Consolidating stops in the future could have the added benefit of reducing the number of pedestrians crossing Georgia Avenue away from protected crossings, when trying to access bus stops on the opposite side of the road more directly.

Page 50: Insert a new bullet after the twelfth bullet under 2.2.2 Urban Design, B. Recommendations as follows:

- Emphasize the importance of undergrounding utilities during redevelopment.

Page 50: Move the second bullet under 2.2.3 Historic Preservation, A. Goals to 2.2.3 Historic Preservation, B. Recommendations to reflect Council decision.

Page 50: Amend the fourth bullet under A. Goals as follows:

- Safeguard the historical and cultural heritage of the [county] Plan area.

Page 50: Amend the last paragraph under A. Green Cover as follows:

The plan recommends countering these consequences with expanded green cover through planted roofs, trees, bioretention systems, planting beds, even lawns. Green cover provides valuable services to cool air and surface temperatures, sequester carbon, [improve] ameliorate air and water quality, and reduce heat island effect and exposure to ultraviolet radiation. It has also been proven to improve quality of life by increasing psychological fitness and can directly affect the economy by improving physical appeal.

Page 51: Amend the first paragraph under Recommendations as follows:

[On] The Plan recommends[[, for]] that all properties 2.5 acres or larger[,], which have a greater likelihood of redevelopment under the Commercial/Residential (CR) zones, should strive to provide [provide] a minimum of 35 percent green cover[[be provided]]. [For properties] Properties smaller than 2.5 acres[, there is no minimum green cover requirement. However, it is still a good goal for the owners of these properties to] should strive for 35 percent green cover; however, the Plan recognizes the challenges faced by smaller properties under redevelopment.

Page 51: Amend the first bullet under Recommendations as follows:

- [Planted intensive] Intensively planted green roof[s (] with 6 inches or greater soil depth.[] of the total area.]

Page 51: Amend the fourth bullet under Recommendations as follows:

- [A] Or, a combination of tree canopy cover, [law] lawn, and intensive green roof for a total green cover of 35 percent or greater.

Page 51: Amend the third paragraph under Recommendations as follows:

[\* ]If onsite energy generation requires the use of either the roof or open space, accommodations for these features may alter and/or decrease the 35 percent minimum green cover [requirement] desired.

Page 51: Amend the seventh bullet under Recommendations as follows:

- Provide soil volumes for canopy trees of no less than [800 to 1,000] 600 cubic feet.

Page 52: Delete the fourth sub-bullet under the fourth bullet under Recommendations as follows:

- [Water conservation and/or rainwater reuse by:
  - Harvesting rainwater for retention, irrigation and/or gray water.
  - Minimizing irrigation needs through the planting of locally adapted, native plant species.]

Page 52: Insert a sixth bullet under Recommendations as follows:

- Apply water conservation and/or rainwater capture features such as:
  - Harvesting rainwater for retention, irrigation and/or gray water.
  - Minimizing irrigation needs through the planting of locally adapted, native plant species.

Page 54: Revise Map 17: Existing and Recommended Parks and Open Space by moving park #18 to its correct location at the Forest Glen Metro Station Parking Lot and park #20 to its correct location at the Forest Glen Medical Center site.

Page 54: Revise Map 17: Existing and Recommended Parks and Open Space to reflect Council decision to remove parks #13, #15, and #16.

Page 55: Revise Table 5: Park and Open Space Hierarchy as follows:

<b>Table 5: Park and Open Space [Hierarchy] Recommendations</b>		
<b>Service Area - Countywide</b>		
<b>Location</b>	<b>Park Classification</b>	<b>Size</b>
[Silver Spring Health and Human Services Center]	[Urban Recreational Park and Community gardens]	[2-3 acres]
SHA ROW at 16 <sup>th</sup> Street and Georgia Avenue	Urban Recreational Park	3 acres
Forest Glen Metro Lot	Civic Green Urban park	½ - 1 acre

<b>Table 5: Park and Open Space [Hierarchy] Recommendations</b>		
Forest Glen Medical Center	Civic Green Urban Park	½ - 1 acre
<b>Service Area – Local Community</b>		
<b>Location</b>	<b>Park Classification</b>	<b>Size</b>
Dennis Avenue Medical Cluster	Pocket Green Urban Park	½ acre
Seminary Place Shopping Center	Civic Green Urban Park	[½ - 1 acre] <u>no less than ½ acre</u>
[Snider’s Super Foods and Fire Station]	[Pocket Green Urban Park]	[¼ acre]
[Parking Lot #12]	[Urban Recreational Parklet]	[Min. 1/0 acre]
Luzerne and Cedar View Court	Pocket Green Urban Park	¼ acre

Page 55: Amend the second, third, and fourth bullets under Recommendations as follows:

- Establish a civic gathering space of at least ½ [to 1] acre with the redevelopment of the Seminary [Plaza] Place Shopping Center. A memorial site for Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal Church would be appropriate for the historic resources cited in the vicinity. Ownership of the facility should be determined at the time of redevelopment.
- Transform underutilized, state-owned property at the intersection of Georgia Avenue and 16th Street into a new gateway urban recreational park. The gateway space would mark the entrance of the community and [act as a multi-use area for active and passive uses] provide space for a much-needed athletic field in this area of the County.
- If the Montgomery County Health and Human Services vacates its offices located at 8818 Georgia Avenue (former Woodside Elementary School), the building should continue as a public facility[, to be used for one of the following (but not limited to):
  - a school
  - a park facility
  - ]or be redeveloped as housing with 30 percent of the units provided as regulated [a substantial ]affordable [component] units. Any redevelopment should provide open space that is well-integrated with the existing Woodside Urban Park adjacent to the property.

Page 56: Insert a new bullet after the fifth bullet under 2.3.1 Housing as follows:

- The Plan also recognizes the need for permanent supportive housing for the homeless.

Page 57: Revise Map 18: Existing and Recommended Housing Resources to reflect Council decision.

Page 58: Amend the third paragraph under A. Housing Resources as follows:

This plan aims to balance the preservation of existing market-rate affordable housing with the production of new housing, including MPDUs. This preservation and production strategy seeks to retain the existing zoning on most of the single-unit [and multi-unit residential] properties[,] and rezone select multi-unit properties and properties near existing transit stations.

Page 58: Amend the first bullet under Recommendations as follows:

- Preserve existing, market-rate affordable housing where [possible] practicable.

Page 60: Revise the third column heading in Table 6: Existing and Projected School Enrollment as follows:

Actual ['18-19] '19-20

Page 63: Amend the second paragraph of 3.1 Plan Area Districts, Woodside as follows:

The Woodside Locational Atlas Historic District (M: 36-4) is located partially within the boundaries of the Woodside District of this plan. A portion of this historic district was found eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places by the Maryland Historical Trust in 1994. Evaluation of this resource for [listing] inclusion in the Montgomery County Master Plan for Historic Preservation was initiated several times in the 1990s. This plan recommends reinitiating the evaluation[ in the near term].

Page 65: Revise Map 21: Opportunity Sites to reflect updated information.

Page 66: Revise Map 22: Existing Land Use to update land uses.

Page 67: Revise Map 23: Recommended Land Use to reflect Council decision.

Page 68: Revise Map 24: Existing Zoning to reflect updated zoning.

Page 69: Revise Map 25: Recommended Zoning to reflect Council decision.

Page 70 : Amend the third paragraph under 3.1.1 Dennis Avenue Medical Cluster as follows:

This plan recommends rezoning all the medical office properties to a [Employment Office (EOF)] Commercial Residential Town (CRT) zone to accommodate the office and employment activity, while allowing for [limited] residential and neighborhood commercial uses. While there are no current plans for complete redevelopment of the medical office building properties, the combined, adjacent medical office sites could create the potential for a cohesive[,] employment center to provide improved access and public amenities for patients and staff.

Page 70: Amend the first, second, and third bullets and insert a new bullet under A. Land Use and Zoning as follows:

- Rezone the Burkland Medical Center (10313 Georgia Avenue - Tax ID C000033) property from R-60 to CRT-1.25, C-1.25, R[0.5]-1.25, [C 1.25,] H-75 to provide flexibility to accommodate market changes.
- Rezone the Wolf Medical Center (10301 Georgia Avenue - Parcel N775) and Doctor's Medical Park East (2101 Medical Park Drive) properties from R-60 to CRT-1.25, C-1.25, R[0.5]-1.25, [C 1.25,] H-75 to provide flexibility to accommodate market changes.
- Rezone the Montgomery County Dennis Avenue Health Center (2000 Dennis Avenue – Parcel P682) property from R-60 to CRT-[1.25] 1.5, C-1.5, R[0.5]-1.5, [C 1.25] H-[75] 80 to provide the opportunity for a comprehensive redevelopment with adjacent properties and accommodate future needs for other county facilities and affordable housing.
- Provision of affordable housing should be maximized to the extent possible on county-owned land. Should the property redevelop under County ownership, any optional method project that includes residential dwelling units should provide a minimum of 30 percent of the units as regulated affordable units: 15 percent affordable to households earning at the standard Moderately Priced Dwelling Unit (MPDU) level of 65-70 percent or less of Area Median Income (AMI) and 15 percent affordable to households earning less than 50 percent of AMI.

Page 71: Amend the second paragraph under 3.1.2 Fields of Silver Spring as follows:

This multi-unit residential development was built in 1947 and currently contains 221 units. It is a low-income housing tax credit project with subsidies set to expire [past the intended life of this plan] in about 20 years. The Forest Glen/ Montgomery Hills Sector Plan seeks to preserve the existing development, given its [lack of redevelopment potential and value as a stable housing resource near transit] current financing situation; however, the current tax credit program does not prevent redevelopment. If the property requires significant renovation and redevelopment within the next 20-30 years, the property owner may desire a change in zoning therefore a CRT floating zone is recommended for this site.

Page 71: Amend the first bullet under 3.1.2 Fields of Silver Spring, Recommendations: A. Land Use and Zoning as follows:

- [Confirm the existing R-10 Zone for the Fields of Silver Spring (10111 McKenney Avenue) to preserve this existing housing resource.] Reconfirm the R-10 zone with a recommendation to support a future application for a CRT Floating zone, roughly equivalent to CRT-2.0, C-0.25, R-2.0, H-75. Should the property redevelop following the expiration of the tax-credit program, any optional method project that includes residential dwelling units should provide a minimum of 15 percent Moderately Priced Dwelling Units (MPDUs) and five percent market-affordable units for up to 30 years. In addition, with redevelopment, a minimum of 25 percent of the units should be two-bedroom units.

Page 71: Amend the third paragraph of 3.1.3 Belvedere Apartments (2107 Belvedere Boulevard) as follows:

[The Forest Glen/Montgomery Hills Sector Plan recommends preserving existing zoning, in accordance with the plan goal of balancing preservation and production of housing, as well as preserving market-rate affordable housing, where possible.] Like the aging multi-family properties discussed in other recent master plans, the Belvedere will, within the life of the Plan, most likely require significant renovation, rehabilitation or redevelopment. Preservation of existing affordable housing is not necessarily achieved by retaining current zoning. Retaining the current zoning might ensure market affordable rents and no displacement of residents in the near term, but as systemic infrastructure and utility issues worsen over time, the need to renovate or rebuild this property will increase. Given the challenges with redevelopment for properties in this area under similar circumstances and zoning, the Plan recommends rezoning this property and requiring a greater percentage of the units be provided as MPDUs.

Page 71: Amend the first bullet and add a new bullet under 3.1.3 Belvedere Apartments (2107 Belvedere Boulevard), Recommendation: A. Land Use and Zoning as follows:

- [Confirm the existing R-10 Zone for the Belvedere Apartments (2105 Belvedere Boulevard)] Rezone the Belvedere Apartments (2105 Belvedere Boulevard) from R-10 to CRT-2.0, C-0.25, R-2.0, H-75 given the lack of regulated affordable units today and the high probability of redevelopment in the next 20-30 years.
- Any optional method project that includes residential dwelling units should provide a minimum of 15 percent MPDUs. In addition, with redevelopment, a minimum of 25 percent of the units should be two-bedroom units.

Page 72: Amend the first bullet under 3.1.4 Forest Glen Apartments, Recommendations: A. Land Use and Zoning as follows:

- Rezone Forest Glen Apartments (2106 [Belvederes] Belvedere Boulevard – Plat 1775) from R-10 to CRT-2.0, C-~~[2.0]~~0.25, R-2.0, H-75 to encourage redevelopment of predominantly residential uses near transit.

Page 72: Amend the first and second bullets under 3.1.4 Forest Glen Apartments, Recommendations: B. Environment as follows:

- Protect or enhance existing tree buffer along Belvedere Boulevard to the maximum extent possible.
- [Incorporate] To the maximum extent possible, incorporate the oldest and healthiest trees into the design of the redevelopment project.

Page 73: Insert a new bullet after the second bullet under 3.1.6 Forest Glen Metro Station Parking Lot and Entrance, Recommendations: A. Land Use and Zoning to reflect Council decision as follows:

- Any optional method project that includes residential dwelling units should provide a minimum of 15 percent MPDUs. In addition, with redevelopment, a minimum of 25 percent of the units should be two-bedroom units and five percent of the units should be three-bedroom units.

Page 73: Correct order of sections E. Urban Design, C. Transportation, and D. Parks under 3.1.6 Forest Glen Metro Station Parking Lot and Entrance, Recommendations, consistent with alphabetical order.

Page 73: Insert a new bullet after the sixth bullet under 3.1.6 Forest Glen Metro Station Parking Lot and Entrance, Recommendations: E. Urban Design to reflect Council decision as follows:

- Upon redevelopment, site should provide for convenient access to the Forest Glen Metro Station entrance.

Page 74: Insert the text after the second paragraph of 3.1.7 Forest Glen Medical Center to reflect Council decision as follows:

For the purpose of providing a safe and efficient pick-up and drop-off area for transit users that will deter use of Georgia Avenue and Woodland Drive, this sector plan recommends a designated pick-up/drop-off facility area completely contained on the Forest Glen Medical Center Site accessible from Woodland Drive. This facility will complement future access to the Forest Glen Metro Station by way of the passageway project.

Page 74: Amend the second bullet and add a third bullet under 3.1.7 Forest Glen Medical Center, Recommendations: A. Land Use and Zoning to reflect Council decision as follows:

- Prioritize affordable housing and habitat preservation and restoration as the top public benefit for optional method development. [Provide a minimum of 15 percent moderately priced dwelling units (MPDUs) for the affordable housing benefit.]
- Any optional method project that includes residential dwelling units should provide a minimum of 15 percent MPDUs. In addition, with redevelopment, a minimum of 25 percent of the units should be two-bedroom units and five percent of the units should be three-bedroom units. Additionally, given the substantial investment by the County in the Metro access tunnel construction, the Plan recommends 10 percent of the units also be provided as affordable to households earning at or below 100 percent of Area Median Income (AMI).

Page 74: Amend the first paragraph and delete the two following bullets under 3.1.7 Forest Glen Medical Center, Recommendations: B. Environment to reflect Council decision as follows:

The 3.9-acre property contains approximately [1.24] 1.25 acres of remnant forest, [on approximately a quarter of the property. The forest is] While dominated by native black locust trees, the remnant forest is also adversely impacted by invasive species. [However, invasive species are adversely impacting the forest. This area, one of the last remaining forest settings in Forest Glen, should be restored to accommodate passive recreational features, such as benches, pathways, tables, gazebos, etc. Most of the green cover requirements could be satisfied on this portion of the site, allowing for more flexible site design on the remaining property. In addition to the areawide minimum recommendations:] With respect to the remnant forest, at the time of redevelopment, maximum flexibility on the site should be given for providing an area of equal environmental benefit that also provides for improved community benefit and access. Equal environmental benefits may include improved water and air quality, strategies that provide for reduced greenhouse gas emissions and increased biodiversity and habitat protections, including improved tree canopy. Development should also, as a part of its open space requirement, preserve healthy indigenous trees and replant stratified vegetation where possible. [

- [Retain the general canopy footprint of the existing forest.
- Provide native canopy street trees along Georgia Avenue and Woodland Drive.]

Page 74: Delete the third bullet and amend the fourth bullet under 3.1.7 Forest Glen Medical Center, Recommendations: C. Urban Design to reflect Council decision as follows:

- [Locate a public open space/plaza with accessibility to the future metro station passageway.]
- [Provide a drop-off area accessible from Woodland Drive for transit users] Provide an on-site drop-off and pick-up area for transit users that is accessible from Woodland Drive. For public benefit points in conjunction with an optional method of development application to be approved, MCDOT must approve the final, detailed design at the time of site plan. The applicant will only be eligible for public benefit points for constructing the pick-up/drop-off facility; no points will be awarded for a land contribution or payment towards the construction of the facility.

Page 74: Insert new section after 3.1.7 Forest Glen Medical Center Recommendations: C. Urban Design to reflect Council decision as follows:

### 3.1.8 Georgia Avenue and Woodland Drive: Block 1 Properties

The Block 1 properties are nine properties improved with older single-unit homes along Georgia Avenue (9909-9917 Georgia Avenue), up to Tilton Drive and along Woodland Drive (9820-9904 Woodland Drive). These properties total approximately 1.8 acres and are zoned R-60. In some cases (particularly along Georgia Avenue), these properties contain commercial and/or office uses.

Recommendations:A. Land Use and Zoning

- Confirm the existing R-60 zoning within Block 1 on the following properties: 9909-9917 Georgia Avenue and 9820-9904 Woodland Drive.
- These properties are appropriate for a future floating zone application equivalent to a CRN-1.5, C-.0, R-1.5, H-55.
- If any of these properties apply for rezoning, the compatibility of new development with the nearby single-unit homes should be a top priority.

B. Parks and Open Space

If these properties assemble and redevelop under the floating zone option, any redevelopment should try to consolidate its required open space with that of adjacent properties in order to maximize usefulness, functionality, recreational opportunities and other related community-serving and environmental benefits.

Page 74: Amend the heading of 3.1.8 Calvary Lutheran Evangelical Church as follows:

[3.1.8] 3.1.9 Calvary Lutheran Evangelical Church

Page 75: Amend the heading of 3.1.9 Seminary Place Shopping Center, Shell Gas Station and Montgomery Hills Car Wash as follows:

[3.1.9] 3.1.10 Seminary Place Shopping Center, Shell Gas Station and Montgomery Hills Car Wash

Page 75: Amend the first paragraph of 3.1.9 Seminary Place Shopping Center, Shell Gas Station and Montgomery Hills Car Wash, B. Environment as follows:

The Seminary [Plaza] Place Shopping Center is nearly 90 percent impervious cover with no storm water management treatment facilities aside from the vegetated island separating 9500 Georgia Avenue and 9510 Georgia Avenue. In addition to the areawide minimum recommendations:

Page 76: Amend the first bullet under E. Parks as follows:

- Establish a civic green urban park of no less than ½ [to 1] acre with the redevelopment of the Seminary [Plaza]Place Shopping Center. This space should be consolidated to the greatest extent possible if the properties are not assembled. A memorial site would be appropriate for the historic resources cited in the historic preservation section (F). Ownership of the facility should be considered at the time of redevelopment.

Page 76: Amend the first paragraph under F. Historic Preservation as follows:

The graves of the Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal Cemetery were moved from the Seminary [Plaza] Place Shopping Center site to the Maryland National Cemetery in Laurel, MD, by

Snowden Funeral Home. However, it is not known how complete the removal of graves was, or whether there may still be intact burials at this location.

Page 77: Amend the heading of 3.1.10 Prestige Exceptional Fabricare as follows:

[3.1.10] 3.1.11 Prestige Exceptional Fabricare

Page 77: Amend the heading of 3.1.11 Montgomery Hills Shopping Center as follows:

[3.1.11] 3.1.12 Montgomery Hills Shopping Center

Page 77: Amend the first bullet under 3.1.11 Montgomery Hills Shopping Center, Recommendations: A. Land Use and Zoning to reflect Council decision as follows:

[Confirm] Rezone the Montgomery Hills Shopping Center (1901-1921 Seminary Road and 9414-9416 Georgia Avenue) from CRT-2.25, C-1.5, R-0.75, H-45 to CRT-2.25 C-2.25, R-2.25 H-60 [zone for Montgomery Hills Shopping Center 91901-1921 Seminary Road, 9414-9416 Georgia Avenue)].

Page 77: Insert a new bullet after the first bullet under 3.1.11 Montgomery Hills Shopping Center, Recommendations: A. Land Use and Zoning to reflect Council decision as follows:

- To address concerns with the possible loss of retail space, the Plan encourages optional method development that provides Small Business Opportunities as a public benefit for any redevelopment of commercial property within the Plan boundary.

Page 78: Amend the heading of 3.1.12 Georgia Avenue East as follows:

[3.1.12] 3.1.13 Georgia Avenue East

Page 78: Amend the first and second bullets and delete the third, fourth, and fifth bullets under 3.1.12 Georgia Avenue East, Recommendations: A. Land Use and Zoning to reflect Council decision as follows:

- Rezone 9501, 9513 and 9517 [(Lot 10)] Georgia Avenue from CRT-1.5, C-1.5, R-0.5, H-45 to CRT-2.25, C-2.25, R-[0.5]2.25, H-45 [to accommodate the existing conditions] for consistency and flexibility in redevelopment.
- Rezone [9439] 9421-9475 Georgia Avenue [(Lot P4)] from CRT-1.5, C-1.5, R-0.5, H-45 to CRT-[2.75]2.5, C-[2.75]2.5, R-[0.5]2.5, H-45 [to accommodate the existing conditions] for consistency and flexibility in redevelopment.
- [Rezone 9431 Georgia Avenue (Lot P5) from CRT-1.5, C-1.5, R-0.5, H-45 to CRT-2.25, C-2.25, R-0.5, H-45 to accommodate the existing conditions.
- Rezone 9427 Georgia Avenue (Lot P6) from CRT-1.5, C-1.5, R-0.5, H-45 to CRT-1.75, C-1.75, R-0.5, H-45 to accommodate the existing conditions.
- Rezone 9421 Georgia Avenue (Lot P8) from CRT-1.5, C-1.5, R-0.5, H-45 to CRT-2.5, C-2.5, R-0.5, H-45 to accommodate the existing conditions.]

Page 78: Insert a new bullet prior to the last bullet under 3.1.12 Georgia Avenue East, Recommendations: A. Land Use and Zoning to reflect Council decision as follows:

- Additionally, to address concerns with the possible loss of retail space, the Plan encourages optional method development that provides Small Business Opportunities as a public benefit for any redevelopment of commercial property within the Plan boundary.

Page 78: Amend the heading of 3.1.13 Snider's Super Foods, Silver Spring Volunteer Fire Station and Parking Lot 12 as follows:

[3.1.13] 3.1.14 Snider's Super Foods, Silver Spring Volunteer Fire Station and Parking Lot 12

Page 78: Amend the second paragraph under 3.1.13 Snider's Super Foods, Silver Spring Volunteer Fire Station and Parking Lot 12 as follows:

The plan recommends an increase in density for flexibility in redevelopment and to implement the Main Street grid detailed in the Transportation chapter. By incentivizing redevelopment, the plan allows flexibility for property owners, while providing a critical component of the envisioned street grid.

Page 78: Amend the first, second, and third bullets and insert a new bullet under 3.1.13 Snider's Super Foods, Silver Spring Volunteer Fire Station, and Parking Lot 12, Recommendations: A. Land Use and Zoning to reflect Council decision as follows:

- Rezone Snider's Super Foods (1939 Seminary Lane, Lot 21) from CRT-0.75, C-0.75, R-0.25, H-45 to [CRT-1.5, C-1.5, R-1.5, H-60] CRT-2.25, C-2.25, R-2.25, H-60 [to incentivize redevelopment and provide a through street] for flexibility in redevelopment recognizing site-related challenges, including proximity to the Fire Station and a WMATA easement along the eastern edge of the site. Priority should be given to redevelopment scenarios that include a similar community benefit provided by the existing local grocery store.
- Rezone Silver Spring Volunteer Fire Station #19 (1945 Seminary Lane, Lot 16) from R-60 to CRT-1.5, C-1.5, R-1.5, H-60 to incentivize redevelopment. [and provide a through street. (See illustration on page 42)]
- Rezone Parking Lot 12 (Seminary Road and Columbia Boulevard, Lot 6) from R-60 to [CRT-1.0, C-1.0, R-1.0, H-60] CRT-1.5, C-1.0, R-1.5, H-60 to allow flexibility and accommodate the provision of affordable housing with future redevelopment[with open green space].
- Provision of affordable housing should be maximized to the extent possible on county-owned land. Should the property redevelop, any optional method project that includes residential dwelling units should provide a minimum of 30 percent of the units as regulated affordable units: 15 percent affordable to households earning at the standard Moderately Priced Dwelling Unit (MPDU) level of 65-70 percent or less of Area Median Income (AMI) and 15 percent affordable to households earning less than 50 percent of AMI.

Page 79: Amend the first bullet under C. Urban Design as follows:

- Provide a vehicular connection between Seminary Place and Seminary Road. [New and existing] Existing and, where possible, new streets should provide generous, tree-planted panels with ample sidewalks that contribute to the residential character to the west.

Page 79: Delete Section D. Parks under 3.1.13 Snider's Super Foods, Silver Spring Volunteer Fire Station, and Parking Lot 12, Recommendations: to reflect Council decision as follows:

[D. Parks

- Pocket Green urban Park – ¼ acre]

Page 79: Amend the third paragraph of 3.1.13 Snider's Super Foods, Silver Spring Volunteer Fire Station, and Parking Lot 12 to reflect Council decision as follows:

The Montgomery County Department of Transportation intends to preserve Parking Lot 12 [in its inventory] to accommodate future parking needs that are a result of this plan. However, if the Department of Transportation determines that parking demand has decreased, the lot could be considered for redevelopment. [With redevelopment, the plan envisions an open space for community gatherings. A building with ground-floor activating uses would be appropriate in this location in combination with a usable open space. The plan supports the preservation of Parking Lot 12 with the option of redevelopment in the future.] As a county-owned property, the provision of affordable housing should be top priority in redevelopment.

Page 79: Delete Section B. Parks under 3.1.13 Snider's Super Foods, Silver Spring Volunteer Fire Station, and Parking Lot 12 Recommendations to reflect Council decision as follows:

[B. Parks

- Urban Recreational Parklet – minimum 1/10 acre]

Page 79: Insert new section after 3.1.13 Snider's Super Foods, Silver Spring Volunteer Fire Station, and Parking Lot 12, Recommendations: A. Environment to reflect Council decision as follows:

### 3.1.15 Shopping Centers South of Seminary Road and Dale Drive

The shopping centers located at 9236-9330 Georgia Avenue, 9305 Columbia Boulevard, 9321-9331 Georgia Avenue and 9301-9315 Georgia Avenue provide a variety of neighborhood serving retail and other uses. The Plan supports the retention of these uses but also seeks to provide flexibility for future redevelopment opportunities.

Recommendations:A. Land Use and Zoning

The Plan recommends the following zoning:

- Rezone 9326-9330 Georgia Avenue and 9305 Columbia Boulevard from CRT-1.5, C-1.5, R-0.5, H-45 to CRT-1.5, C-1.5, R-1.5, H-45.
- Rezone 9321-9331 Georgia Avenue from CRT-1.5, C-1.5, R-0.5, H-45 to CRT 1.5, C-1.5, R-1.5, H-45.
- Rezone 9301-9315 Georgia Avenue from CRT-1.5, C-1.5, R-0.5, H-45 to CRT-1.5, C-1.5, R-1.5, H-45.

Page 80: Amend the heading of 3.1.14 Georgia Avenue at Luzerne Avenue and Cedar View Court as follows:

[3.1.14]3.1.16 Georgia Avenue at Luzerne Avenue and Cedar View Court

Page 81: Amend the heading of 3.1.15 Right-of-Way at 16<sup>th</sup> Street and Georgia Avenue as follows:

[3.1.15]3.1.17 Right-of-Way at 16<sup>th</sup> Street and Georgia Avenue

Page 81: Amend the first paragraph of 3.1.15 Right-of-Way at 16<sup>th</sup> Street and Georgia Avenue as follows:

The approximately [3.7] 3.0-acre wooded site situated between the 16<sup>th</sup> Street and Georgia Avenue is a right-of-way owned by the Maryland Department of Transportation State Highway Administration (MDOT SHA). It is located at the southern edge of the Montgomery Hills District and surrounded by detached houses to the south, east and west, and by low scale commercial and institutional uses to the north. With implementation of MDOT SHA's MD Georgia Avenue Montgomery Hills Study, a portion of the site may be available for improvement.

Page 81: Amend the third paragraph of 3.1.15 Right-of-Way at 16<sup>th</sup> Street and Georgia Avenue as follows:

The plan supports the reuse of this right-of-way for continued public use, particularly as a recreational park with an athletic field. Other uses that incorporate public open space and amenities could also be appropriate. When the area is platted, the plan recommends a detached residential zone consistent with the character of the surrounding neighborhoods. The Montgomery County Department of Parks envisions this property as a recreational park [public open space,] including, but not limited to, the following amenities: a [small ]recreational field, a public garden, a playground, a pavilion and/or a bike share facility. Should the entire site remain under MDOT SHA ownership, MDOT SHA should collaborate with Montgomery Parks to ensure any remnant portion from the [realigned] realignment of the 16th Street and Georgia Avenue intersection is accessible and useful as [public open space] a recreational park to the maximum extent possible. Connectivity to the adjacent residential community could be

improved with the addition of bike paths, particularly a pedestrian/bike path connection across Georgia Avenue, unifying Luzerne Avenue west and Luzerne Avenue east.

Page 81: Amend the first bullet under A. Land Use and Zoning as follows:

- Confirm the R-60 zoning of [Zone] the MDOT SHA property bounded by Georgia Avenue, 16<sup>th</sup> Street and Columbia Boulevard to [R-60 to] accommodate future development as a recreational park or some other compatible public facility that incorporates usable open space.

Page 81: Amend the first paragraph under B. Environment as follows:

The forested land is dominated by invasive species that have climbed into the tree canopy, causing early tree mortality and disease. However, this large open space provides valuable habitat that absorbs storm water runoff. As a site within the urban ring as defined by the 1993 General Plan Refinement, its need for treatment facilities should be balanced with the provision of usable space within compact communities where land is scarce. As such, a large regional storm water management pond is strongly discouraged in favor of smaller treatment facilities integrated into a design that would still allow for a green space capable of active or passive use for the nearby communities [ and], in particular, a recreational park at the intersection of Georgia Avenue and 16th Street to mark the entrance to the community and act as a multipurpose area for active and passive uses.

Page 81: Amend the third bullet under B. Environment as follows:

- Retain significant and healthy specimen trees on site, where possible and not in conflict with the provision of active recreational uses such as an athletic field.

Page 82: Amend the heading of 3.1.16 Grace Episcopal Church and Cemetery as follows:

[3.1.16]3.1.18 Grace Episcopal Church and Cemetery

Page 82: Amend the heading of 3.1.17 Silver Spring Health and Human Services Center as follows:

[3.1.17]3.1.19 Silver Spring Health and Human Services Center

Page 82: Amend the first paragraph of 3.1.17 Silver Spring Health and Human Services Center as follows:

Located in a repurposed elementary school, the center offers medical and social services assistance to county residents. There are no current plans to relocate or expand the operations. If the current use is vacated and the property deemed as excess, the plan supports, as a first priority, redevelopment [of the property as] that includes the provision of affordable housing. [or a parks facility. The recommended zone would not preclude the expansion of

government operations or the adjacent Woodside Park.] Any redevelopment should be sensitive to the existing neighborhood character.

Page 82: Amend the first bullet under A. Land Use and Zoning to reflect Council decision as follows:

- Rezone the 2.6-acre, county-owned site, 8818 Georgia Avenue (Lot 9), from R-60 zone to [CRN-1.0, C-0, R-1.0, H-60] CRT-2.0, C-0.5, R-2.0, H-75 to allow flexibility for future development of low to medium-density housing.

Page 82: Insert a new bullet after the first bullet under A. Land Use and Zoning to reflect Council decision as follows:

- Provision of affordable housing should be maximized to the extent possible on county-owned land. Should the property redevelop under County ownership, any optional method project that includes residential dwelling units should provide a minimum of 30 percent of the units as regulated affordable units: 15 percent affordable to households earning at the standard Moderately Priced Dwelling Unit (MPDU) level of 65-70 percent or less of Area Median Income (AMI) affordability range and 15 percent affordable to households earning less than 50 percent of AMI.

Page 82: Delete the second bullet under A. Land Use and Zoning as follows:

- [If the Montgomery County Health and Human Services vacates its offices located at 8818 Georgia Avenue (former Woodside Elementary School), the building should continue as a public facility, to be used for one of the following (but not limited to):
  - a school
  - a park facility
  - housing with a substantial affordable component.]

Page 82: Amend the first bullet under 3.1.17 Silver Spring Health and Human Services B. Parks to reflect Council decision as follows:

- [Urban Recreational Park and Community Gardens – 2-3 acres] Any open space required from an optional method development should be contiguous and developed in such a way that it can be incorporated into the existing adjacent park.

Page 82: Insert new section after 3.1.17 Silver Spring Health and Human Services Center as follows:

### 3.1.20 All Other Properties

The Plan confirms the existing zoning recommendation for all properties not explicitly noted or discussed in Section 3.1 Plan Area Districts.

Page 83: Insert a new bullet after the sixth bullet under 4.2 Commercial Residential Town (CRT) and Employment Office (EOF) Zones to reflect Council decision as follows:

- Small Business Opportunities

Page 84: Amend the first paragraph of 4.4 Bicycle Pedestrian Priority Area as follows:

Given the close proximity of the two boundaries, [The] the plan recommends MCDOT [initiate a joint Bicycle Pedestrian Priority Area (BiPPA) plan for consolidating the two existing BiPPAs,] develop distinct Bicycle and Pedestrian Priority Area plans (BiPPAs) for the Forest Glen and Montgomery Hills areas at the same time, as a joint project. This joint BiPPA plan project would identify and prioritize proposals for implementing small but necessary pedestrian improvements. Streamlining the schedules of the two BiPPAs will create efficiencies for fieldwork, analysis, and public outreach.

Page 84: Revise Table 7: Capital Improvement Projects – Parks, Opens Spaces and Community Facilities as follows:

<b>Table 7: Capital Improvement Projects [ – Parks, Opens Spaces, and Community Facilities]</b>			
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Lead Agency</b>	<b>Coordinating Agencies</b>
Construct the Forest Glen passageway.	Transportation	MCDOT	MDOT SHA
Redesign Georgia Avenue as a Main Street.	Transportation	MDOT SHA	MCDOT, M-NCPPC
Study potential design of alternatives to the Beltway Interchange at Georgia Avenue.	Transportation	MDOT SHA	MCDOT
Study and design of new protected crossings on Georgia Avenue in the Forest Glen District.	Transportation	MCDOT	MDOT SHA
Study and design of new protected crossings on Georgia Avenue in the Montgomery Hills District.	Transportation	MCDOT	MDOT SHA
Study and design of new trail crossing at Luzerne Avenue and Georgia Avenue.	Transportation	MCDOT	MDOT SHA
Study and design new protected crossings on Georgia Avenue in the Woodside District	Transportation	MCDOT	MDOT SHA

**Table 7: Capital Improvement Projects [ – Parks, Opens Spaces, and Community Facilities]**

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Lead Agency</b>	<b>Coordinating Agencies</b>
Conduct traffic calming studies along Woodland Drive, Dale Drive, Forest Glen Road, Locust Grove Road, Columbia Boulevard, Forest Glen Road, First Avenue, Second Avenue, and Seminary Road.	Transportation	MCDOT	MDOT SHA
Install new sidewalk segments as identified with the <u>Pedestrian Level of Comfort (PLoC)</u> analysis.	Transportation	MCDOT	MDOT SHA
Improve existing unacceptable sidewalks as identified with the PLoC analysis.	Transportation	MCDOT	MDOT SHA
Implement Dale Drive Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety project.	Transportation	MCDOT	
Study and design the recommended extension of Woodland Drive (B-1).	Transportation	MCDOT	M-NCPPC
Create new separated bike lanes on Georgia Avenue, Columbia Boulevard, 16 <sup>th</sup> Street and Forest Glen Road.	Transportation	MCDOT	MDOT SHA, M-NCPPC
Establish new bike lanes on Seminary Road.	Transportation	MCDOT	M-NCPPC
Extend neighborhood greenways on Columbia Boulevard, Woodland Drive, Lansdowne Way, Second Avenue, Douglas Avenue, McKinney Avenue, [Hiladrose] <u>Hildarose</u> Drive, Greeley Avenue, Darcy Forest Drive.	Transportation	MCDOT	MDOT SHA, M-NCPPC
Install bikeshare stations throughout the plan area.	Transportation	MCDOT	M-NCPPC
Study the capacity of intersections along Georgia Avenue within the Montgomery Hills District and identify mitigation strategies after MDOT SHA improves the Beltway interchange with the MD 97 Montgomery Hills project.	Transportation	MCDOT	MDOT SHA, M-NCPPC

<b>Table 7: Capital Improvement Projects [ – Parks, Opens Spaces, and Community Facilities]</b>			
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Lead Agency</b>	<b>Coordinating Agencies</b>
Complete the Bus Rapid Transit Study Corridor 2: Georgia Avenue South.	Transportation	MCDOT	MDOT SHA, M-NCPPC
Implement the micro-transit pilot project on Georgia Avenue.	Transportation	MCDOT	M-NCPPC
Improve Y and Q local bus route operations on Georgia Avenue,	Transportation	WMATA	MCDOT, M-NCPPC
Study and implement a new Bicycle Pedestrian Priority Area (BiPPA) plan for the Forest Glen BiPPA.	Transportation	MCDOT	MDOT SHA, M-NCPPC
Study and implement a new BiPPA plan for the Montgomery Hills BiPPA.	Transportation	M-NCPPC	MDOT SHA, M-NCPPC
[Create a gateway urban recreational park at 16 <sup>th</sup> Street and Georgia Avenue.]	[Parks]	[PARKS]	[M-NCPPC]
[Right-of-way at 16 <sup>th</sup> street and Georgia Avenue – Urban Recreational Park] <u>Create a gateway urban recreational park at 16<sup>th</sup> Street and Georgia Avenue</u>	Parks and Open Space	M-NCPPC – Parks	MDSHA
[Parking Lot #12 – Urban Recreational Parklet]	[Parks and Open Space]	[M-NCPPC – Parks]	[MCDOT]
[Sniders Super Foods, Silver Spring Fire Station and Parking Lot 12 – Pocket Green Urban Park]	[Parks and Open Space]	[M-NCPPC – Parks]	[MCDOT, Private]
Seminary Place Shopping Center, Shell Gas Station and Montgomery Hills Car Wash – Civic Green Urban Park	Parks and Open Space	M-NCPPC – Parks	Private
Forest Glen Metro Station Parking Lot – Civic Green Urban Park	Parks and Open Space	M-NCPPC – Parks	WMATA, <u>Private</u>
Dennis Avenue Medical Cluster – Pocket Green Urban Park	Parks and Open Space	M-NCPPC – Parks	Private
Forest Glen Medical Center – Civic Green Urban Park	Parks and Open Space	M-NCPPC – Parks	<u>M-NCPPC – Parks</u> , Private
[Silver Spring Health and Human Services Center – Center and Community Gardens]	[Parks and Open Space]	[M-NCPPC – Parks]	[Montgomery County Department of Health and Human Services]

<b>Table 7: Capital Improvement Projects [ – Parks, Opens Spaces, and Community Facilities]</b>			
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Lead Agency</b>	<b>Coordinating Agencies</b>
Georgia Avenue at Luzerne Avenue and Cedar View Court – Pocket Green Urban Park	Parks and Open Space	M-NCPPC – Parks	M-NCPPC – Parks, Private

**General**

All illustrations and tables included in the Plan will be revised to reflect the District Council changes to the Planning Board Draft Forest Glen/Montgomery Hills Sector Plan (September 2019). The text and graphics will be revised as necessary to achieve and improve clarity and consistency, to update factual information, and to convey the actions of the District Council. Graphics and tables will be revised and re-numbered, where necessary, to be consistent with the text and titles.

This is a correct copy of Council action.

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Selena Mendy Singleton, Esq.  
Clerk of the Council





# FOREST GLEN MONTGOMERY HILLS

S E C T O R   P L A N

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