

Meeting Agenda

City Hall 601 4th Avenue E Olympia, WA 98501

Information: 360.753.8244

Land Use & Environment Committee

Thursday, September 20, 2018

6:00 PM

Council Chambers

- 1. CALL TO ORDER
- 2. ROLL CALL
- 3. APPROVAL OF AGENDA
- 4. PUBLIC COMMENT

(Estimated Time: 0-15 Minutes)

During this portion of the meeting, citizens may address the Committee for up to three (3) minutes

regarding the Committee's business meeting topics.

- 5. APPROVAL OF MINUTES
- **5.A** Approval of July 19, 2018 Land Use and Environment Committee Meeting

Minutes

Attachments: Minutes

5.B 18-0889 Approval of August 15, 2018 Land Use & Environment Committee Meeting

Minutes

Attachments: Minutes

- 6. COMMITTEE BUSINESS
- **6.A** <u>18-0864</u> Annexation Plan Scope and Schedule

Attachments: SE Study Area Vicinity Map

Option 1 - Two-Phased Annexation Process Map
Option 2 - Two-Phased Annexation Process Map

Fire District Boundary Map
School District Boundary Map

East Olympia Fire District No. 6 Letter

6.B 18-0876 Downtown Sanitation Master Plan Briefing

Attachments: Olympia Downtown Sanitation Master Plan

Best Practices Chart

7. REPORTS AND UPDATES

8. ADJOURNMENT

The City of Olympia is committed to the non-discriminatory treatment of all persons in employment and the delivery of services and resources. If you require accommodation for your attendance at the City Council Committee meeting, please contact the Council's Executive Assistant at 360.753.8244 at least 48 hours in advance of the meeting. For hearing impaired, please contact us by dialing the Washington State Relay Service at 7-1-1 or 1.800.833.6384.





Land Use & Environment Committee

Approval of July 19, 2018 Land Use and Environment Committee Meeting Minutes

Agenda Date: 9/20/2018 Agenda Item Number: 5.A File Number: 18-0776

Type: minutes Version: 1 Status: In Committee

Title

Approval of July 19, 2018 Land Use and Environment Committee Meeting Minutes



Meeting Minutes - Draft

City Hall 601 4th Avenue E Olympia, WA 98501

Information: 360.753.8244

Land Use & Environment Committee

Thursday, July 19, 2018

5:30 PM

Council Chambers

1. CALL TO ORDER

Chair Gilman called the meeting to order at 5:30 p.m.

2. ROLL CALL

Present: 3 - Chair C

3 - Chair Clark Gilman, Committee member Nathaniel Jones and

Committee member Lisa Parshley

OTHERS PRESENT

Community Planning and Development (CP&D) Director, Keith Stahley

CP&D Deputy Director, Leonard Bauer

CP&D Senior Planner, Joyce Phillips

CP&D Intern, Reace Fant

Public Works Director, Rich Hoey

Public Works Senior Planner, Sophie Stimson

Cascadia Grill owner Julie "Juju" Guarino

Olympia Safe Streets, Karen Messmer

3. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

The agenda was approved.

4. PUBLIC COMMENT

The following people spoke, JuJu Guarino and Karen Messmer.

5. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

5.A Approval of June 21, 2018 Land Use & Environment Committee Meeting Minutes

The minutes were approved.

6. COMMITTEE BUSINESS

6.A 18-0340 Alley and Right-of-Way Use

Mr. Hoey provided an introduction and background briefing to begin to lay the

groundwork for future action by the Council regarding existing seating and use of public space downtown.

The information was received.

6.B <u>18-0664</u> Annual Comprehensive Plan Amendments Briefing

Ms. Phillips provided information on the proposal to redesignate and rezone vacant land located on the corner of Black Lake Boulevard and US Hwy 101 interchange and the proposal to add an appendix to the Land Use and Urban Design chapter of the Comprehensive plan.

The information was received.

6.C 18-0660 Review Thurston County Joint Plan Update

Ms. Phillips presented a brief whitepaper on the Thurston County Joint Plan. It is a comp plan that guides the unincorporated portion of the City's Urban Growth Area.

The discussion was completed.

7. REPORTS AND UPDATES

Mayor Pro Tem Jones asked Mr. Hoey about contaminated sediments in East Bay and the health implications associated with exposure. Mr. Hoey and his staff are continuing to evaluate the recent Department of Ecology reports.

8. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 7:20 p.m.





Land Use & Environment Committee

Approval of August 15, 2018 Land Use & Environment Committee Meeting Minutes

Agenda Date: 9/20/2018 Agenda Item Number: 5.B File Number: 18-0889

Type: minutes Version: 1 Status: In Committee

Title

Approval of August 15, 2018 Land Use & Environment Committee Meeting Minutes



Meeting Minutes - Draft

City Hall 601 4th Avenue E Olympia, WA 98501

Information: 360.753.8244

Land Use & Environment Committee

Thursday, August 16, 2018

5:30 PM

Council Chambers

1. CALL TO ORDER

Chair Gilman called the meeting to order at 5:31 p.m.

2. ROLL CALL

Present:

3 - Chair Clark Gilman, Committee member Nathaniel Jones and

Committee member Lisa Parshley

OTHERS PRESENT

Community Planning and Development (CP&D) Director, Keith Stahley

CP&D Deputy Director, Leonard Bauer

CP&D Program & Planning Supervisor, Amy Buckler

CP&D, Economic Development Director, Mike Reid

CP&D, Parking Program Analyst, Max DeJarnatt

Public Works Director, Rich Hoey

Public Works, Senior Program Specialist, Danelle MacEwen

Thurston Regional Planning Council Programs & Policy Director, Karen Parkhurst

Tom Crawford Bob Jacobs Larry Dzieza Cristiana

3. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

Chair Jones requested Business Item 6.C Boulevard Road Surplus Property Discussion (18-0756) be moved after 6.A Regional Climate Mitigation Plan (18-0666) to accommodate his schedule. All were in favor.

4. PUBLIC COMMENT

The following people spoke: Tom Crawford, Bob Jacobs, Larry Dzieza and Cristiana.

5. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

5.A Approval of July 19, 2018 Land Use and Environment Committee

Meeting Minutes

For action at the September meeting.

The minutes were tabled.

6. COMMITTEE BUSINESS

6.A 18-0666 Regional Climate Mitigation Plan

Ms. MacEwen shared that there has been significant progress since the City Council approved Phase 1 of the Climate Mitigation Plan (CMP). There has been a significant reduction of community wide emissions and partnered with TRPC, Cities of Lacey and Tumwater and Thurston County to reach an agreement on a regional plan.

Ms. Parkhurst gave an overview of the Phase 2 scope of work and the need for a regional approach and consistent measures.

The Committee agreed to support moving this forward to City Council as another business item and expect to hear more about how the agreement has evolved.

6.B Briefing on Draft Parking Strategy and Olympia Municipal Code (OMC) Updates

Mr. DeJarnatt presented parking data statistics and an update to the Olympia Municipal Code. The Committee members asked clarifying questions.

Committee Member Parshley moved, seconded by Chair Gilman, to recommend the proposed parking strategy and Olympia Municipal Code updates and forward to City Council for consideration. The motion carried by an unanimous vote.

6.C 18-0756 Boulevard Road Surplus Property Discussion

Mr. Reid led a discussion on several options for the Boulevard Road Surplus Property.

7. REPORTS AND UPDATES

Mr. Bauer asked for clarification on the Multifamily Tax Exemption program, the Committee agreed that it was time to move on to City Council in a work session.

8. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 7:58 p.m.





Land Use & Environment Committee Annexation Plan Scope and Schedule

Agenda Date: 9/20/2018 Agenda Item Number: 6.A File Number: 18-0864

Type: information Version: 1 Status: In Committee

Title

Annexation Plan Scope and Schedule

Recommended Action

Committee Recommendation:

Not referred to a committee.

City Manager Recommendation:

Receive a briefing on the annexation plan, scope and schedule. Briefing only; no action requested.

Report

Issue:

Whether to receive a briefing on the annexation plan, scope and schedule regarding the City's Southeast Urban Growth Area (UGA).

Staff Contact:

Tim Smith, Principal Planner, Community Planning and Development Department, 360.570.3915.

Presenter(s):

Tim Smith, Principal Planner

Background and Analysis:

Staff provided an annexation update to the Land Use & Environment Committee (LUEC) in January. The discussion focused on the unincorporated Southeast area of the City's UGA. The LUEC requested staff to return with a scope and schedule for moving forward with annexation of that area.

The Southeast UGA is generally developed with urban services, such as sewer and water. The area is comprised of single family homes with commercial developments along Yelm Highway. Most of the public infrastructure has been constructed to 'modern' standards, although many streets lack sidewalks. The City owns the undeveloped Ward Lake Park within this area, and is in the process of purchasing the 82 acre Zahn site for a future park. The City recently purchased the "Bentridge" and "Trillium" properties located immediately north of and adjacent to the Southeast Study Area.

The most common method of annexation for code cities is the Petition Method. Annexations of this type require a petition with signatures of property owners representing 60 percent of the assessed

Type: information Version: 1 Status: In Committee

value of an area proposed for annexation.

Staff has prepared two options for undertaking a phased approach to annexation. The options were selected using Annexation Commitments that represent at least 60 percent of the assessed value for each area. Annexation Commitments are recorded documents that property owners sign in exchange for receiving utility service at city rates to a property located in the unincorporated Olympia UGA. Under this commitment, the City has power-of-attorney to sign an annexation petition.

Both options depicted in the attached maps respect a request of East Olympia Fire District 6 to focus initial annexation efforts on the north side of Yelm Highway (1/2/2018 letter attached). The difference between the two options is the size of Phase 1. Under Option 1, the first phase comprises all properties north of Yelm Highway with a total acreage of 678 acres. For Option 2, the first phase is focused on the Boulevard Road and Ward Lake area with a total acreage of 179 acres.

Staff proposes the following scope of work to move forward with an annexation process.

- 1. <u>Conduct an Annexation Feasibility Study</u>. This study would include an infrastructure and service profile (i.e. road, parks, sewer, police, fire, solid waste); demographic profile; and fiscal analysis. The fiscal analysis would be a "bottom line" costs-versus-revenues summary of the study area, as well as a projection of future costs and revenues.
- 2. <u>Finalize Annexation Phasing Plan and Timeline.</u> The final phasing plan would be guided by the results of the feasibility study and additional discussions with the fire districts to discuss impacts and mitigation strategies.
- 3. <u>Develop and Implement a Public Outreach Plan for Phase 1</u>. This would include public informational open houses, meetings with neighborhood and homeowners associations, property and business owners and developers.
- 4. <u>Begin Formal Annexation Process for Phase 1</u>. A Notice of intent to Commence Annexation would be prepared and a Council date set. The purpose of the Council meeting is to accept the Notice of Intent and set a preliminary boundary.
- 5. <u>Prepare Petition.</u> All annexation agreements would be compiled and the City Manager would sign the petition for all properties with an agreement. A legal description would be prepared. The petition would then be certified by the County Assessor.
- 6. <u>Set Hearing on Annexation Petition.</u> Council approval of a Resolution of Intent to annex is required in order to move the annexation petition forward to the Thurston County Boundary Review Board (BRB) for review. Approval can occur after a public hearing is held.
- 7. <u>Commence BRB Review.</u> There is a 45-day appeal period during which the annexation can be appeal. An appeal would initiate a public hearing before the BRB. The BRB has six months to

Type: information Version: 1 Status: In Committee

hold hearings and render a decision. The BRB can approve or deny the annexation, or approve a modified boundary for the annexation area. An appeal of a BRB decision would go to Superior Court. If there is no appeal, the annexation goes before the City Council for the approval of an ordinance to finalize the annexation.

- 8. <u>Conduct Post Annexation Census.</u> The State Office of Financial Management requires a census be taken of the final annexation area within 30 days after the effective date of the ordinance. The final census is then submitted to the Washington State Department of Commerce.
- 9. Repeat Steps 3 through 8 for Phase 2.

Estimated timelines and costs for the two-phased annexation program are outlined below. The Community Planning and Development Department does not currently have adequate staffing for a large annexation project. Funding will need to be allocated to contract with consultant services to manage the annexation work program:

- Feasibility Study: 3 to 4 months; \$25,000 \$35,000
- Annexation Processes: 9 to 12 months for each annexation phase for a total combined cost of \$40,000 to \$45,000
- Post Annexation Census: 1 to 2 months for each phase with a total combined cost of \$40,000 to \$50,000

Neighborhood/Community Interests (if known):

Annexation proceedings generate substantial agency, property owner, resident and business interest. For any annexation proceeding, the City would follow a process that ensures all interested parties are well-informed and have an adequate opportunity to participate.

Options:

- 1) Add an annexation project to the 2019 CP&D work program to begin a feasibility study and, depending on the outcomes of the study, initiate an annexation within the SE Study Area; or
- 2) Hold over for future discussion at the next LUEC annual annexation update.

Financial Impact:

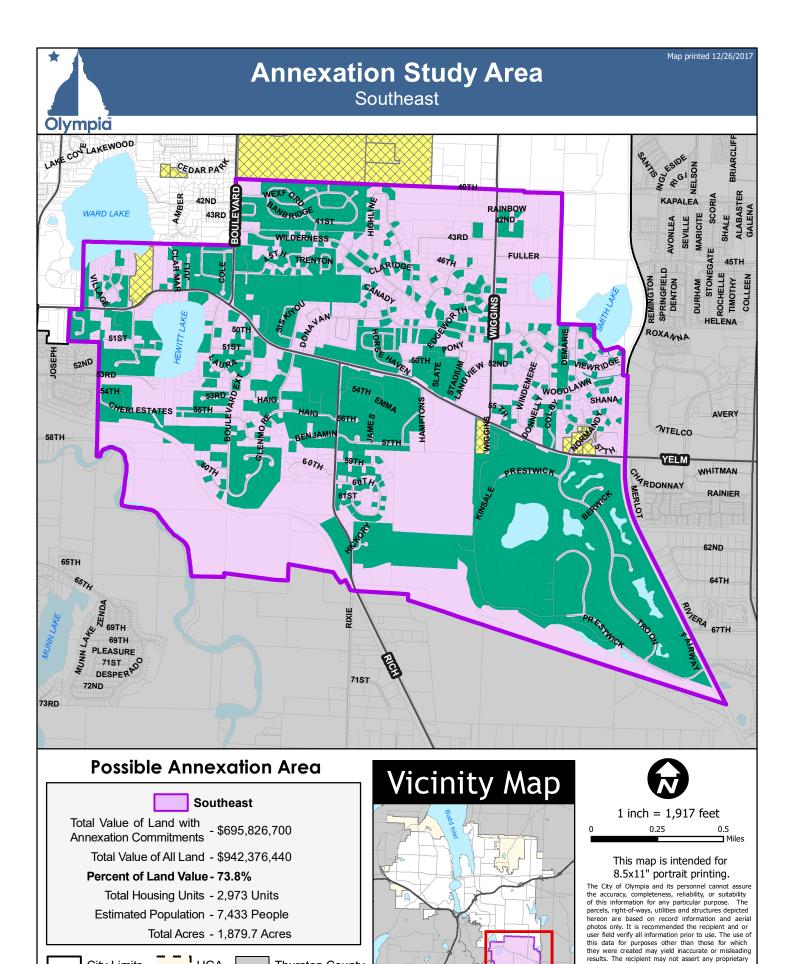
An annexation analysis and formal annexation process will require additional staff and financial resources.

Attachments:

SE Study Area Vicinity Map
Option 1 - Two-Phased Annexation Process Map
Option 2 - Two-Phased Annexation Process Map
Fire District Boundary Map
School District Boundary Map

Type: information **Version:** 1 **Status:** In Committee

Fire District No. 6 Letter



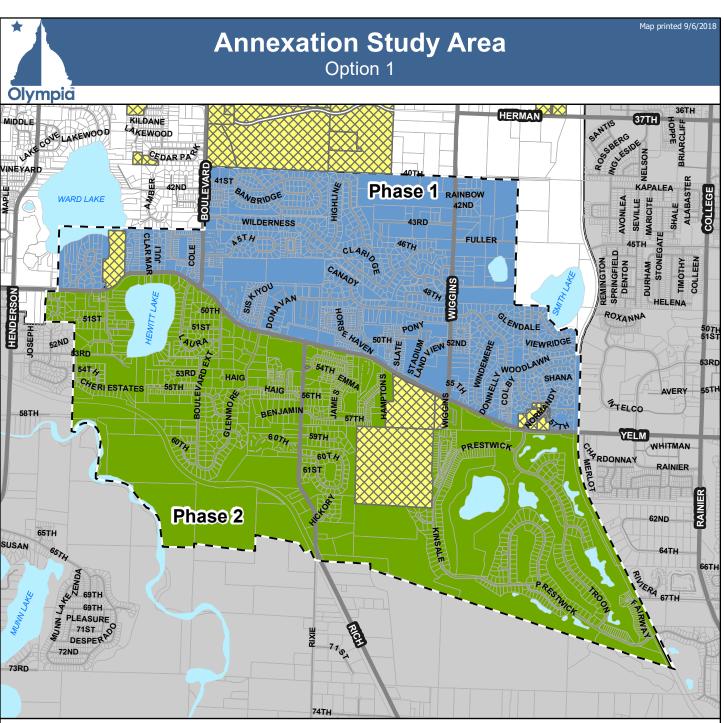
City Limits

Parcels

Thurston County

Commitments

results. The recipient may not assert any proprietary rights to this information. The City of Olympia and its personnel neither accept or assume liability or responsibility, whatsoever, for any activity involving this information with respect to lost profits, lost savings or any other consequential damages.



Possible Annexation Area

Phase 1	Percent of Assessed \ Total Housing Ur Estimated Populati	its -	63.63% 1,579 Units 3,632 People		
Ф	Total Acr	es -	678.57 Acres		
2	Percent of Assessed Value Total Housing Units Estimated Population Total Acres		83.26%		
se			- 1,370 Units		
Phase			- 3,151 People - 2,265 Acres		
Ь					
City Limits Thurston County					
	City Owned	Parc	el		

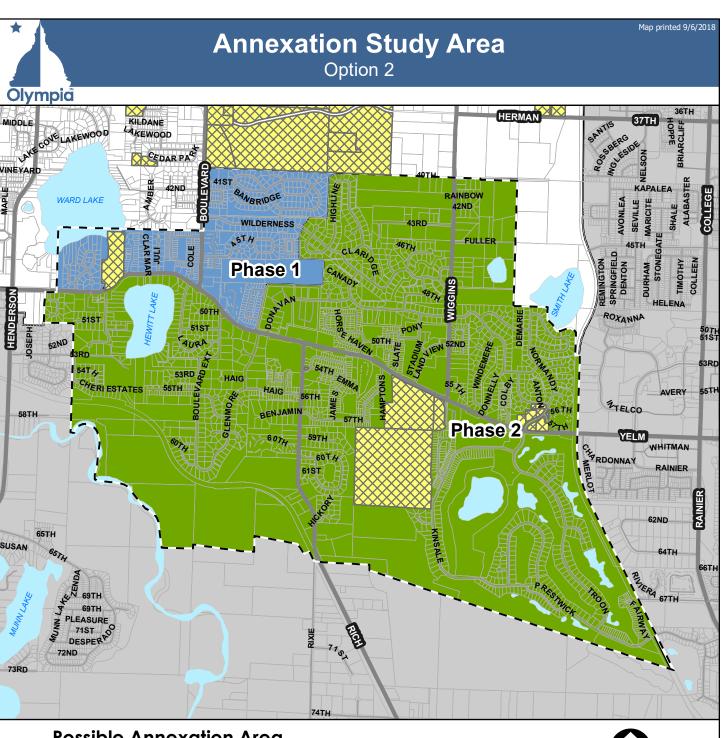




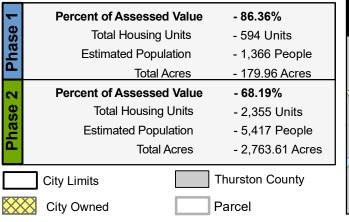
This map is intended for 8.5x11" portrait printing.

8.5X1I* portrait printing.

The City of Olympia and its personnel cannot assure the accuracy, completeness, reliability, or suitability of this information for any particular purpose. The parcels, right-of-ways, utilities and structures depicted hereon are based on record information and aerial photos only. It is recommended the recipient and or user field verify all information prior to use. The use of this data for purposes other than those for which they were created may yield inaccurate or misleading results. The recipient may not assert any proprietary rights to this information. The City of Olympia and its personnel neither accept or assume liability or responsibility, whatsoever, for any activity involving this information with respect to lost profits, lost savings or any other consequential damages.



Possible Annexation Area

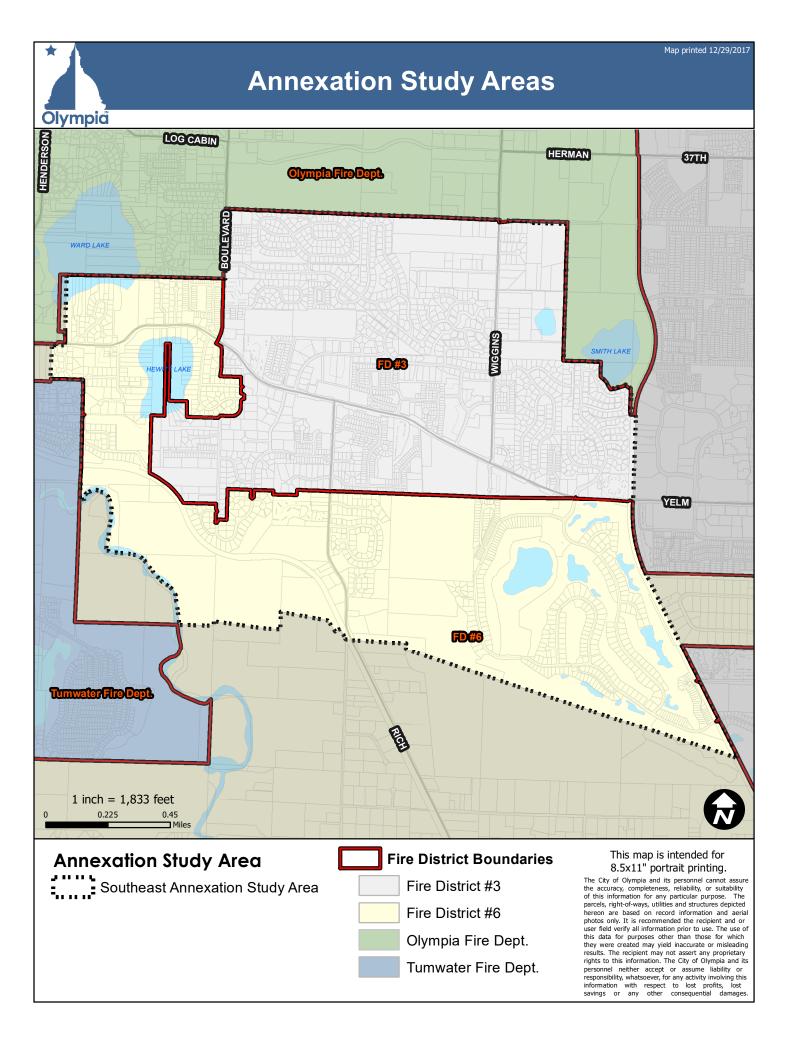


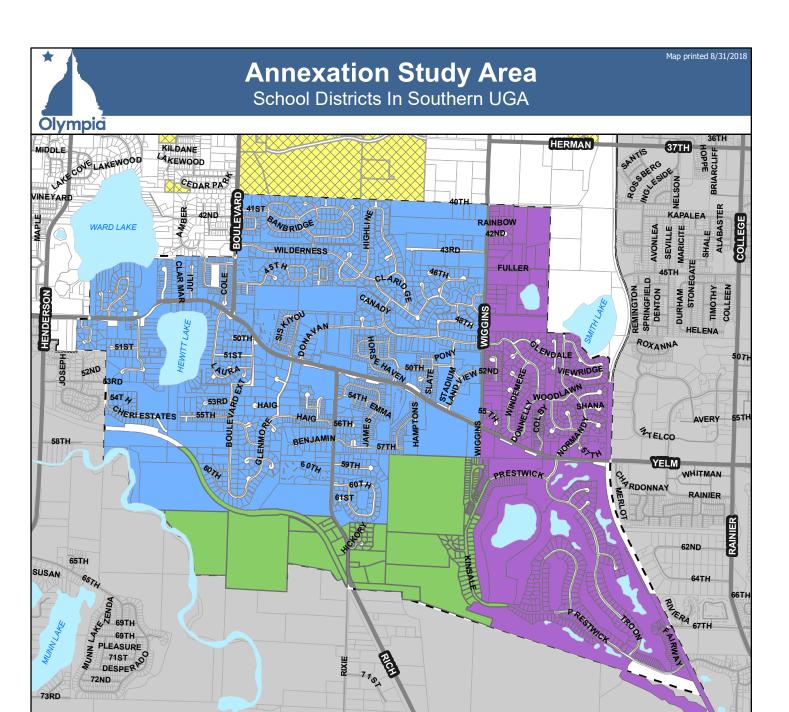


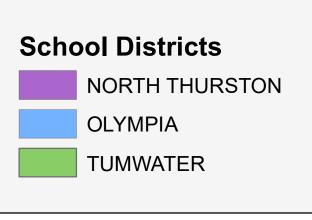
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CC: Council
Steve Hall
Jay Burney
Kellie Bruseth
Keith Stahley
Larry Dibble

RECEIVED

Jan 05 2018

City of Olympia Executive Department

Fire Prevention • Fire Suppression • Emergency Medical Services

P.O. Box 578 • East Olympia, WA 98540-0578 • Phone: 360-491-5533 • Fax: 360-459-3873 • Emergency: 9-1-1

January 2, 2018

The Honorable Carol Selby Mayor of the City of Olympia Olympia Land Use and Environmental Committee PO Box 1967 Olympia, Washington 98507

Dear Ms. Mayor and Members of the Committee,

The Land Use and Environmental Committee is scheduled to meet on January 18, 2018, to once again consider possible annexations and to provide direction to City staff for calendar year 2018.

This is and has been of great interest to East Olympia Fire District 6, due to the potential impact to the citizens we serve both within the Olympia urban growth boundary and in all of our fire district. East Olympia Fire District 6 appreciates the opportunity to provide input related to this process, and I would also like to offer my thanks for the positive cooperative relationship we enjoy with the City of Olympia staff and Fire Department.

With respect to annexation in the southeast area of Olympia, much of the "proposed annexation area" falls within East Olympia Fire District 6. I have expressed the opinion in previous meetings with City staff and the Land Use Committee that the optimal process for annexation in this area be an incremental approach. Conducting annexations in smaller increments allows for reasonable adjustments for all concerned. I understand that Olympia has a potential park site on the south side of Ward Lake, and would suggest that if Olympia feels that now is an appropriate time begin annexations in this area, an initial step would be the area of Ward Lake as depicted in Map 6 of the proposed areas under consideration. This area could be served by the existing Olympia Fire Station on Boulevard and would not have a major impact on East Olympia Fire District 6.

I would strongly encourage Olympia to use Yelm Highway as an existing boundary line that is easy to distinguish and focus initial annexations north of Yelm Highway. The City of Olympia Urban Growth Management Goal 2 states that logical boundaries should be used and this suggestion meets that goal using an easy to understand major traffic artery as a logical boundary.

If you have any questions, feel free to contact me. I will be attending the January 18th meeting if you would like to ask me in person.

We look forward to a continued spirit of cooperation.

Sincerely,

Warren Peterson

Fire Chief

Proudly Serving the Communities of:





Land Use & Environment Committee Downtown Sanitation Master Plan Briefing

Agenda Date: 9/20/2018 Agenda Item Number: 6.B File Number: 18-0876

Type: report **Version:** 1 **Status:** In Committee

Title

Downtown Sanitation Master Plan Briefing

Recommended Action

Committee Recommendation:

Not referred to a committee

City Manager Recommendation:

Receive the briefing and move to forward a recommendation to City Council to approve the Downtown Sanitation Master Plan and staff recommendations regarding future public restroom placement in downtown Olympia

Report

Issue:

Whether to receive a briefing from the Consultant and Staff on recommendations provided in the Downtown Sanitation Master Plan

Staff Contact:

Mark Rentfrow, Downtown Business Liaison, Community Planning and Development (CP&D) 360.570.3798

Presenter(s):

Mark Rentfrow, Downtown Business Liaison, Community Planning and Development (CP&D) 360.570.3798

Adam Young, Young Architecture (City's Consultant), 206.852.1956

Background and Analysis:

Olympia's Downtown Strategy calls for the City to locate public restrooms downtown as one of its clean and safe efforts, with the assumption this action would help to reduce the impact of human waste in public spaces. Accordingly, in 2017 the City hired Young Architecture (consultants with experience siting restrooms in other communities) to help develop a Downtown Sanitation Master Plan (Attachment #1) to identify best practices, needs, locations, timing and costs for potential future

Type: report Version: 1 Status: In Committee

downtown restrooms. The City Council directed that the plan should consider restrooms for all, and specifically for people who are street dependent as well as visitors. Also in 2017, the City embarked on a pilot project to test the viability of 24-hour public restrooms in five locations.

Staff's presentation will cover:

- The Master Plan process
- Results of research into existing conditions and needs
- Best practices for siting, operating and designing public restrooms
- · Results from the pilot projects, including available data
- Future locations of interest for public restrooms
- Next steps

Information collected from the City's pilot program combined with best practices from others municipalities have been used to formulate a Downtown Sanitation Master Plan and recommendations regarding the future siting of downtown Olympia's public restrooms. (Attachment #1)

Also attached is a list of best practices for siting, operating and designing restrooms, which are derived from other cities and Olympia's experience. (Attachment #2). Public restrooms are commonly susceptible to abuse, and these best practices are intended to curb or mitigate negative behaviors so that clean, safe restrooms can be maintained for all. The attachment highlights where best practices were employed in each of the five portable restroom pilot projects.

Neighborhood/Community Interests (if known):

From business surveys, public outreach events at Sylvester Park, the Farmer's Market and an open house at City Hall, staff and consultants heard interest in providing public restrooms in order to serve people who are street dependent, as well as visitors.

As the City moves forward with implementing its downtown strategy, identifying strategically viable locations for public restrooms is essential for this investment to be successful.

Options:

Receive the briefing and:

- Move to forward a recommendation to City Council to approve the Downtown Sanitation Master Plan and staff recommendations regarding future public restroom placement in downtown Olympia
- 1. Do not forward a recommendation to the City Council to adopt the Downtown Sanitation Master Plan or staff recommendations at this time.

Financial Impact:

None

Attachments:

Type: report Version: 1 Status: In Committee

Downtown Sanitation Master Plan Best Practices Chart



City of Olympia

Community Planning and Development

Downtown Sanitation Master Plan

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TEAM | CONTRIBUTORS

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Ryan Storkman
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E-mail ryans@siteworkshop.net

kwkstudy research & writing Katie Kemezis TEL 931.808.6625 E-mail kkemezis@gmail.com INTRODUCTION STAKEHOLDERS

The City of Olympia is taking proactive steps toward understanding and addressing a public sanitation need that is currently affecting urban centers across America. The Downtown Sanitation Master Plan will assist the city in locating and selecting restroom facilities to meet the needs for the downtown population.

The project goal is to develop a plan that helps to provide sanitary facilities for all citizens and visitors to Olympia and reduce the amount of the human waste on the streets and alleys in the downtown area. Our research effort will review other cities that have planned or implemented similar projects and their results, as well as analyze the results from the restroom pilot project. We will provide recommendations and best practices for public restroom site locations, facility types, hours of operation, and key criteria for safety and achieving positive results.

Our research and discovery started in June and continued through September of 2017 and was then extended through to September of 2018. Our strategy identified initial stakeholders, jurisdictions, facilities, and the downtown target area. The initial meeting with city staff identified contacts for the PBIA (Parking Business Improvement Area) and the ODA (Olympia Downtown Association), discussed past and recent issues, and the Downtown Strategy¹ that led to the portable restroom pilot project. We discussed how to determine if the project was successful. The general understanding was that we must acknowledge the larger social issues of street dependence and health challenges of which the human waste problem is a symptom. Public restrooms may help, but will not solve the problem alone.

Furthermore, the consensus is that the City may or may not have the capacity to improve metrics through this project alone, but we should seek to improve public sanitation and with that the public perception of downtown Olympia. Providing safe, clean public restrooms for all users of downtown will contribute to the greater goal of revitalizing of the downtown.

- Investigate the existing assets, issues, and opportunities;
- **Evaluate** the current plan, availability of restrooms, and perceptions of sanitary conditions;
- **Recommendations** for identified locations, types of facilities, and hours of operation.

City of Olympia

Community Planning and Development

Mark Rentfrow, Downtown Liaison

Keith Stahley, Director Community Planning and Development Department

Amy Buckler, Downtown Programs Manager

Anna Schlecht, Housing

Sylvana Niehuser, Parks & Recreation

Kip Summers, Parks & Recreation

Gary Franks, Parks & Recreation

Sara Green, Streets

Fran Eide, City Engineer

Sam Costello, Lieutenant, Community Policing Division

Mike Reid, Director Economic Development

PBIA (Parking Business Improvement Area)

Mary Corso, Chair PBIA Board, Owner of Courtyard Antiques // Courtyard Studio 721

ODA (Olympia Downtown Alliance)

Todd Cutts, Executive Director of the ODA

Downtown Ambassadors / Clean Teams

Katherine Trahan, Ambassador Teal Russell, Ambassador Mark Moore, Clean Team Lead Nathaniel Lomas, Clean Team Josh Schwenker, Clean Team Christian Enoch, Clean Team Deverian Taylor, Clean Team Carl Bond, Clean Team

DES (Department Of Enterprise Services)

William J. Frare, P.E., Assistant Director Marygrace Jennings, Cultural Resources Manager, Washington State Capitol Campus

YOUNG | architecture LLC

¹ Olympia Downtown Strategy, Connecting people, places, & spaces, by Makers Architecture, Planning, Urban Design.



Introduction

The City of Olympia is taking proactive steps toward understanding and addressing a public sanitation need that is currently affecting urban centers across America. The Downtown Sanitation Master Plan will assist the city in locating and selecting restroom facilities to meet the needs for the downtown population.

Goals

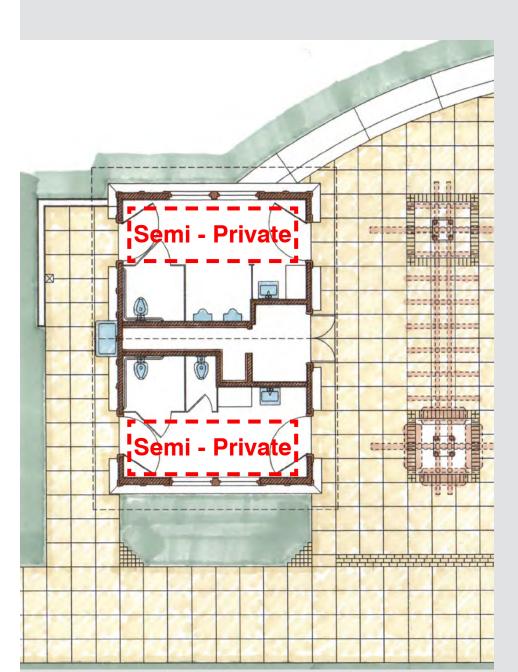
The project goal is to develop a plan that helps to provide sanitary facilities for all citizens and visitors to Olympia and reduce the amount of the human waste on the streets and alleys in the downtown area. Our research effort will review other cities that have planned or implemented similar projects and their results, as well as analyze the results from the restroom pilot project. We will provide recommendations and best practices for public restroom site locations, facility types, hours of operation, and key criteria for safety and achieving positive results.

Need for Public Restrooms

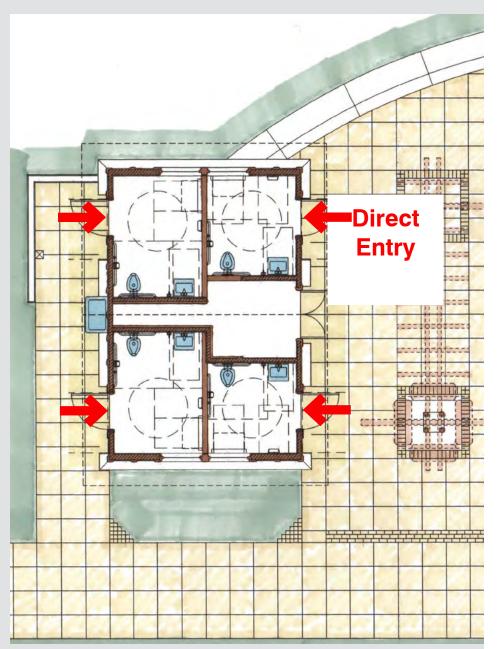
In an urban setting, land use regulations control how space is used, what functions or industries are allowable, and activities take place. For matters of public sanitation and mitigating environmental impact, the Olympia Municipal Code¹ states that it is unlawful for any person to urinate or defecate in a public place. This creates a need to provide clean, safe, sanitary facilities that provide human dignity in urban areas and particularly public places of gathering. Additionally, in our research, site investigations, and interviews with the public, business owners, and associations, we heard repeatedly that restrooms were a needed amenity downtown.

By installing public restrooms, the City of Olympia is fulfilling the requirement to provide access to sanitation that is a basic human needs. The goal of the master plan is to serve all people who may be in Olympia whether they are residents, workers, or visitors without discrimination against any person because of sex, age, race, color, creed, national origin, marital status, veteran status, sexual orientation or the presence of any disability, including sensory, mental or physical handicaps.

Public restroom design is a challenge and restrooms create a private space in a public space. There is no perfect solution; however following best practices will help to achieve better results. The best practice is to provide direct-entry, all-gender, ADA-compliant, single-occupant stalls. Direct entry all gender stalls increase capacity and resolve gender parity issues (longer lines at women's rooms) compared with typical men's and



Seattle Parks and Recreation comfort station with separate mens and womens rooms with a gang of stalls in each. The semi-private space, created by this configuration, is where the majority of harassment, verbal attacks, bias crimes, and violence occurs. The semi-private space is a blind spot in a public space where a security guard of the opposite gender or camera can not be placed.



Modified comfort station with four direct entry, all gender, ADA compliant, single occupant stalls. The access to the private space is from a fully public space.

¹ Olympia Municipal Code



Similar challenges in Portland Oregon led the City to develop and build the Portland Loo, that features enough privacy for human dignity, while maximizing visibility to deter negative behavior.



Metro Parks Tacoma changed to direct access all gender comfort stations over a decade ago, and has reported fewer problems.



Eastbay Plaza comfort station has direct entry stalls, is located within 100 feet of the water feature, open seasonally when water is flowing, and the grounds are patrolled by a security officer. While this facility helps with the general non-destination public restroom system, it is lacking in consistency and truly serves as support for a specific activity.

women's rooms; may accommodate families and opposite-sex caregivers; may adhere to ADA standards; and allows individual stalls to be cleaned or repaired without closing half of the facility. The direct-entry design also addresses inclusivity by opening all stalls to everyone.

While the needs of individuals drive the design of public restrooms or comfort stations, the activities taking place determine the location, quantity, and needed hours of operation. In many cases, but not all, the plumbing, or health code will require or provide guidance for a minimum number of facilities located within a maximum distance of the activity taking place.

Any person in Olympia, may be engaged in one or more activities, and providing facilities that support them as best as possible is the goal of the Downtown Sanitation Master Plan. Key questions include: what are those activities, where are they taking place, and what support do they need?

The Downtown Strategy identifies Character Areas within the downtown that define and encourage the present and future activities of an area. This is our guide for not only providing for the current activities taking place, but to also understand and identify future areas as well.

Activities are grouped into two categories; those that are general and non-destination (such as exploring downtown, wandering, touring, people watching, sight seeing, and just being), and those specific activities occurring at designated locations and times (such as going to an event in a public space, music in Sylvester Park, or visiting the Heritage Park Fountain).

Specific activities, such as splashing in the water feature at the Eastbay Plaza, have code requirements for a restroom to be located within 100 feet, and open during the hours of operation. The Eastbay Plaza restrooms are open during the same hours and seasons that water is flowing. Additionally, the 2018 Food Truck regulations require a designated restroom with warm running water to be available within 200 feet without crossing multiple lanes of traffic. A designated restroom can be a public facility or an agreement with a commercial business that allows for the use of their facility.

Restroom requirements for general non-destination activities are less specific with no code requirements, and best practices must be relied upon to provide a holistic plan for available public restrooms. For general urban use, the best practice is an eight minute walk between restrooms, and for these restrooms to be open consistently and as long as is practical, preferably 24 hours. For example, for the 2008 summer Olympics in Beijing an eight minute walk was the target for distance between

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restrooms. Analyzing the City of Portland Loo locations, the distance ranges from six to ten minutes apart, or about an eight to nine minute average.

Restroom Needs Guide by Activity Non-Destination 2,000 feet 1 Restroom 24 hours Preferred Food Truck 200 feet 1 Restroom While Open Wading Pool 100 feet 1 Womens when water feature is operational

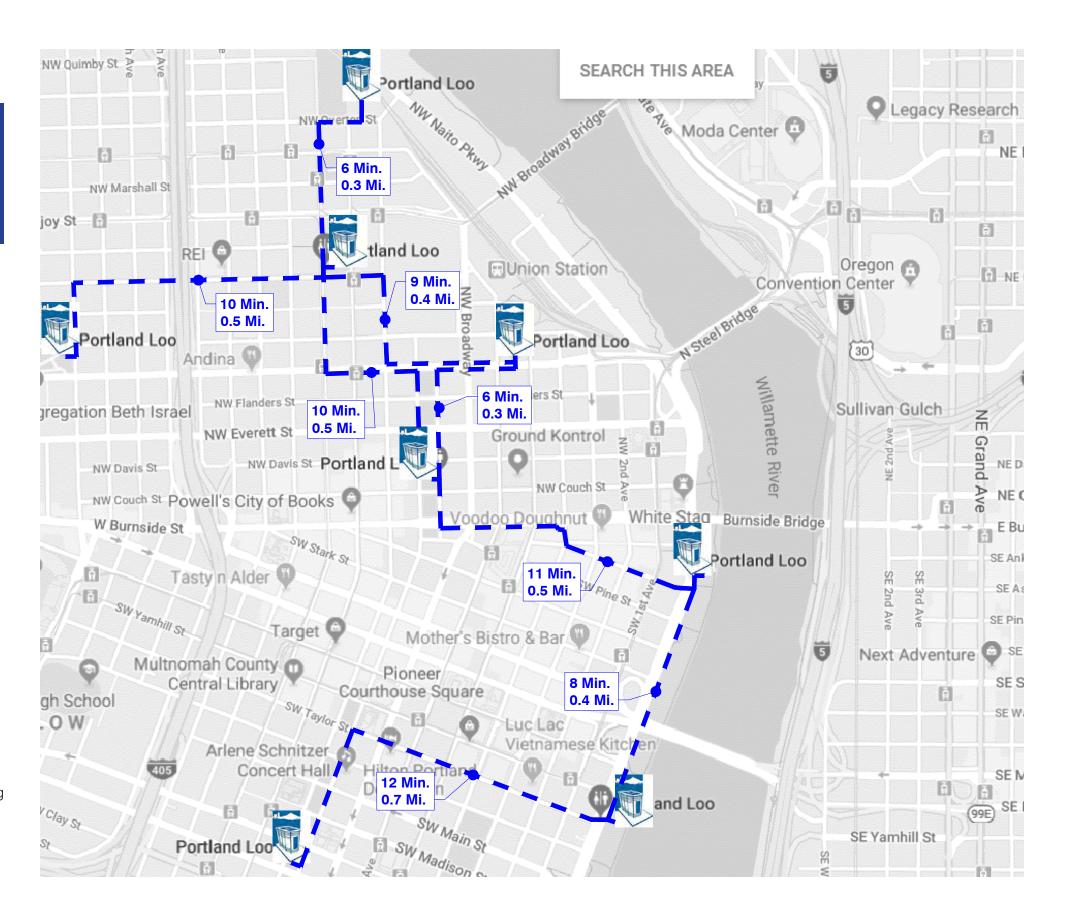
There are also activities such as living on the streets, that appear to be taking place. Living on the streets or in an encampment is a very intense and specific task, and a general non-destination use restroom with an eight minute walk (approximately 2,000 feet) is much too far to travel to be effective.

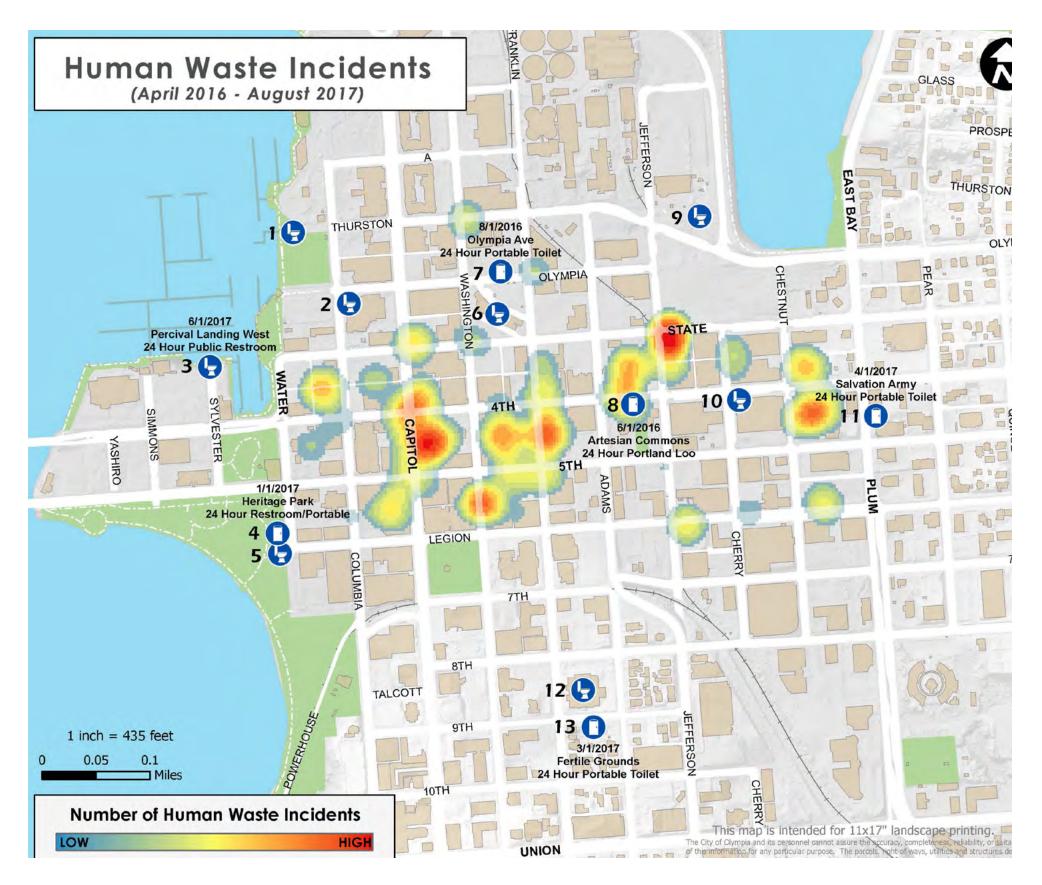
The national public health crisis of opioid abuse appears to also contribute to the human waste found on the sidewalks and alleyways in downtown Olympia; therefore, interventions to public sanitation alone will not likely yield significant improvements. However, our research has shown that in other cities, citations for public urination have been given to people with addresses from in and out of town, and that is likely happening in Olympia as well.

Portable Restroom Pilot Project

The City of Olympia began addressing the issue of public sanitation with the Portable Restroom Pilot Project. The strategy behind this project was to evenly distribute portable restrooms around downtown at key locations. The original locations for the Portable Restroom Pilot Project were at the Artesian Commons, Salvation Army, Olympia Ave (Across from Intercity Transit), and Fertile Grounds (across from the Library). In addition, the physical structure at Percival West was remodeled and turned into a 24 hour restroom. Data was collected for each of the locations that included estimated use, as well as damage, vandalism, and complaints.

Of these pilots, only the Salvation Army and Artesian Commons (now replaced with a Portland Loo) facilities remain as 24 hour operations, and after a closure period, Percival West has been reopened for day use only. The others have been permanently removed due to damage, vandalism (theft of hand sanitizer and light fixtures), disturbances, complaints, police reports of crime, drug use and dealing, and unsanitary conditions including needles, articles of clothing, and human waste.





Prior to the Portable Restroom Pilot the City had introduced The Downtown Ambassadors and Clean Team Programs. The Ambassadors walk the streets, greet people, and serve as a liaison between visitors, businesses, services, and street dependent population, and The Clean Team is responsible for general upkeep, repair, painting, trash and biohazard waste pickup and cleaning in and around public spaces.

Valuable data was gathered from three separate sources, the portable units themselves, the Clean Team, and the Downtown Ambassadors. The portable units provided physical evidence of the amount of use from the daily pump out, as well as physical evidence of vandalism and abuse. The Clean Team documented the time, date, and location every time human waste was discovered on the sidewalks and alleyways, and from this data, a Human Waste Heat Map was created that provided a benchmark of data both before the portable units were installed and after. And a third source, the Downtown Ambassadors, provided accounts of their experiences and knowledge gained while walking and interacting with the people of downtown Olympia.

From the data several discoveries were made. The most notable is the portable toilets appeared to reduce the amount of human waste on the street for only a one-block radius (typical block in downtown Olympia is about 300 feet). The furthest distance of noted improvement was in the streets and alleyways near the Salvation Army toilet that extended across Plum Street down to Chestnut. Further discoveries included, the abuse the portable units received, the immediate theft of the solar powered light fixture and hand sanitizer and frequent discovery of needles, and the anecdotal information that some of the houseless and street dependent people were not using the portables because they at first appeared unclean or unsanitary, and later were too dangerous as they became a place for crime.

We may not have absolute certainty as to why the Portable Restroom Pilot Project results were negative, but applying the principles of CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) we can achieve a better understanding, and then apply that to selecting locations for future restrooms.

CPTED is a design approach to deter criminal behavior in urban spaces, that is comprised of four key components: natural surveillance, natural access control, territorial reinforcement, and image (maintenance). The most discussed is natural surveillance that is best described as "see and be seen" which is the overall goal when it comes to natural surveillance. A person is less likely to commit a crime if they think someone will see them do it. Clear sight lines, lighting and landscape play an important role.

In addition to the clear lines of sight, there needs to be people around who

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could actually witness the activity. While people driving by on a busy street in cars are good, they are far too likely to drive past and not take action. People who are walking on the sidewalk, in shops and businesses with storefront windows, are far more important to this concept.

In our walks and observations we noticed that the highest densities of people are between 4th and 5th Avenue within a few blocks of Capitol Way where there is an abundance of cafes, shops, restaurants, and bars. Equally important, is the Downtown Strategy that identifies this current area as the "Entertainment" character area and also delineates its boundaries and planned future growth. This district is intersected by the "Capitol to Market" character area, which encourages expanding on the high activity and mix of uses found here.

These two neighborhoods, and in particular where they intersect, represent where the best natural surveillance is currently found, and will be found in the future. The other character areas are not as likely to generate as much activity on the street. Also noteworthy, this area is one of the hottest spots on Human Waste Heat Map.

The best practice that our research has discovered is that a full time restroom attendant provides the best results and can help to overcome even poor CPTED attributes. Examples include the NYC Port Authority Bus Terminal, and the Bryant Park public restroom.



Bryant Park restrooms feature marble counter tops, fresh flowers, with classical music in the background, and a full time attendant.

CHARACTER AREAS

WATERFRONT

Enhance and connect to waterfront attractions.

CAPITOL TO MARKET

Encourage a high activity mix of uses from the Capitol to the Farmers Market.

ARTISAN/TECH

Encourage an eclectic mix of commercial activities and residences to support a creative neighborhood.

ENTERTAINMENT

Continue the core's energy eastward in a safe and lively entertainment district.

SE NEIGHBORHOOD

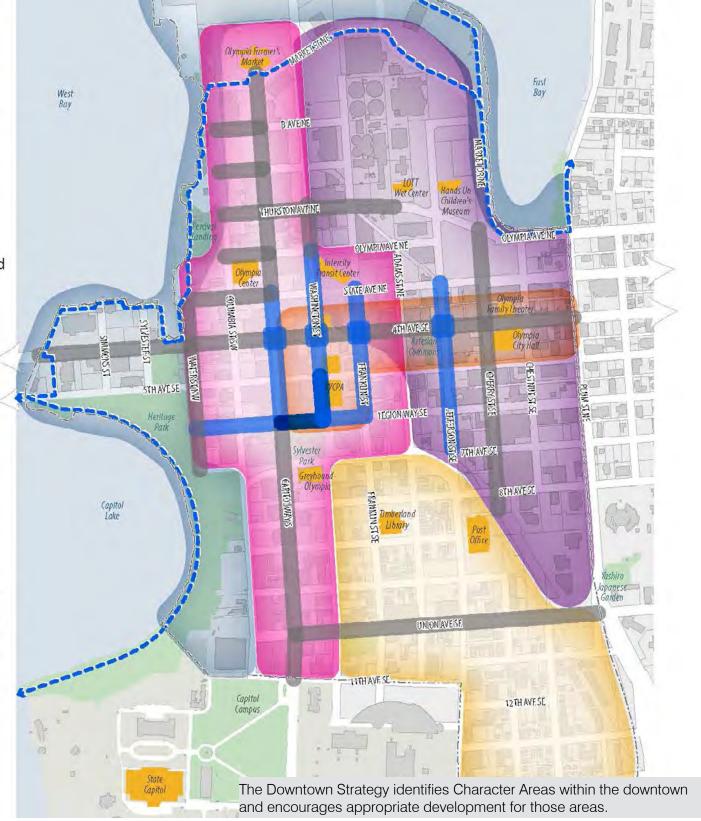
Build a holistic neighborhood with services and amenities.

KEY PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENTS

Short-term investments

Long-term investment opportunities (looking for funding and partnerships)

 Olympia Waterfront Route trail planning and completion (immediate and long-term actions)



12



NYC Port Authority Bus Terminal public restroom. Use of bathroom attendants have resulted in some of the best public restrooms, even in the most challenging of environments. New York City's Port Authority Bus Terminal public restrooms were recently renovated and as reported by gothamist.com:

"The Port Authority Bus Terminal, which John Oliver has accurately described as "the single worst place on Earth," is undergoing a \$90 million face-lift that's just getting started. But "Phase One" of its restroom rehabilitation project has already transformed two of the terminal's notoriously terrifying bathrooms into sparkling new comfort stations.

The renovation included the addition of an attendant to greet people and tidy the restrooms, and expansion of the cleaning program.



The restrooms at Bryant Park utilize a bathroom attendant to keep the marble counter tops clean and the flowers fresh. VirtualTourist.com compiled a list of the "World's Top 10 Toilets", and the Bryant Park restrooms in New York City, NY were ranked number one. The Bryant Park restrooms also benefit from their location, adjacent to a busy sidewalk and metro stop.

"Who would have thought that a loo in the middle of such a dirty, noisy, frenetic city would have classical music, fresh flowers, and even an attendant! Visitors report that it's also spotlessly clean."1

1 http://www.virtualtourist.com/press-center/ugliest-buildings-list

Bryant Park restrooms (right) feature marble counter tops, fresh flowers, with classical music in the background.



The portable toilet at the Salvation Army has produced positive results despite having less than ideal natural surveillance. This is largely attributed to the de facto attendant that is the Salvation Army, who has expressed a keen interest in keeping a restroom at this location, and upgrading to a better, more sanitary unit like a Portland Loo. Because of the relatively poor natural surveillance at this location, a partnership with the Salvation Army would be needed to mitigate potential negative behavior. This location is primarily used by street dependent people, which would be contrary to the idea of siting a public, outdoor restroom to serve all users of downtown. However, as demonstrated by the heavy use during the pilot project, businesses and citizens alike benefit from sanitary facilities at this location.

The Portland Loo is located in the best of the four locations, along 4th Ave in the entertainment character area. The natural surveillance here is strong, but there still have been problems reported, and many people are reluctant to use the facility. The CPTED quality of territorial reinforcement or "sphere of influence" may explain why. The adjacent Artesian Commons Park has been troubled with violent incidents, verbal altercations, and nuisance behaviors, resulting in many individuals being excluded from the park. Excluded individuals will then stand on the sidewalk just outside the park, and engage people who are in the park resulting in a crowd forming at the Park entrance. This sphere of influence overwhelms the area surrounding the Portland Loo making the area feel uncomfortable and unwelcoming.

Due to the escalation of negative behavior and increasing concerns for staff safety in the Park, it has now been permanently closed. This change may have a profound impact on the Portland Loo, and may take some time of data collection to draw conclusions. One could predict that the sphere of influence of the area would change, and negative behavior may diminish. However, so might use of the facility, until the perceptions change.

Location

Planning for public restrooms is no small task, adding more restrooms may not improve the situation alone. Restrooms that are closed, unsanitary, or perceived to be unusable are not an asset, as there is nothing more frustrating than finding the restroom and not being able to use it. The right locations are paramount, and the facilities themselves need to be well maintained. If care is not taken in site selection, the operational and maintenance costs will in time exceed the costs of installation. This reality makes, it a worthwhile investment to place restrooms in the best locations, even if it means incurring additional construction costs.

From the Portable Restroom Pilot Project, data was collected at Percival West and the Portland Loo at the Artesian Commons during the five month period when both were operating as 24 hour facilities. This data allows us to compare metrics and apply costs and consequences to a location.

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Over that time, the Percival West facility saw one third as many users, but had three times as many hours spent repairing vandalism, four times the number of closures, and five times the number of loose needles. Though the annual project operational costs were about the same, the cost per user was three times as high at Percival West.

Locating restrooms in the Entertainment, and Capitol to Market character areas, and particularly where they overlap, will achieve the best results, and reduce long term operational costs.

The Human Waste Heat Map showed that the range of effect of a restroom is about one block. If people are living on the streets at random locations throughout downtown, restrooms would need to be located on every block to have any impact.

From studying the locations of Portland Loos in Portland, we can see a plan emerging of spacing general non-destination restrooms at an interval of approximately eight minutes walk apart as a best practice to support an active downtown.



Loos in Portland are typically located in public parks at the corner near busy intersections. This allows for maximum visibility with the least amount of impact to existing residences or businesses.

Artesian Commons

from August 2017 through December of 2017

100	_			
■ 106	Average	Daily	USE	Flushes
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■ 48 Hours Vandalism Repair

■ **15** Days Closed Two or More hours

■ 1 Day Closed by Security Overnight

■ 91 Loose Needles

■ **656** Needles in Disposal Box

■ \$ 96,000 Annual Projected Costs

\$ 2.51 Cost Per Flush

The operational costs for the Artesian Commons included an on site Ranger and Well host. While more total budget was spent at the Artesian Commons, more people were served, and less budget was spent on vandalism repairs. Spending on a Ranger or Well host may balance out the costs of repairing vandalism, however, it is easier to plan and budget for the attendants, and there are fewer closures of the facility.

Selecting a location with stronger CPTED in a busier part of town, and supplementing that with an attendant even part time, improves the performance and value to the community.

Percival West

from August 2017 through December of 2017

■ 31 Average Daily Use, Flushes

■ **145** Hours of Vandalism Repair

■ 60 Days Closed Two or More hours

■ 30 Days Closed by Security Overnight

■ **465** Loose Needles

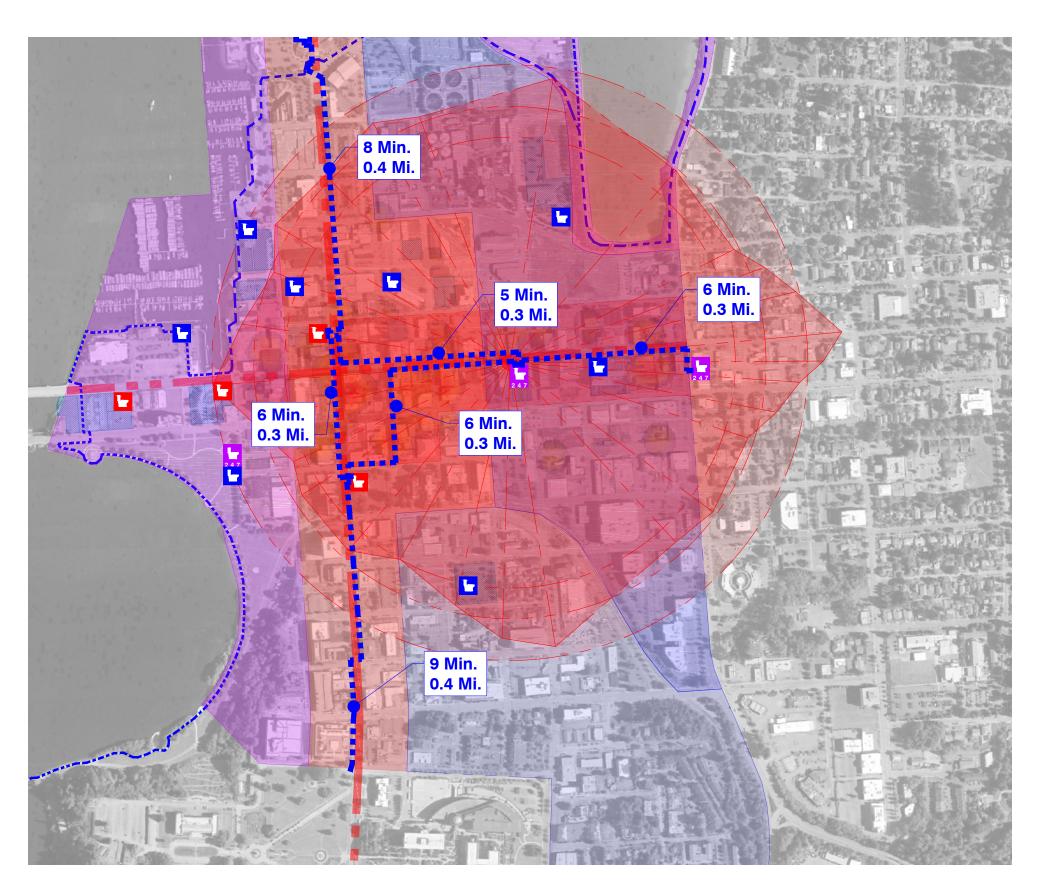
■ 2,469 Needles in Disposal Box

■ \$ 93,000 Annual Projected Costs

\$ 8.28 Cost Per Flush



The Portland Loo at the Artesian Commons.



Recommendations

Public restrooms are an essential part of the urban environment that make a difference in our quality of life. Despite the inherent conundrum they create as a private space in a public space and the potential for negative behavior, a public restroom is a good asset to the community that promotes an active lifestyle, and serve downtown businesses.

The approach for the master plan utilizes existing facilities and identifies new sites for future installations to provide restrooms within an eight minute walk throughout the downtown to meet general non-destination needs, and activity specific restrooms in required quantity, hours, and distance to provide needed support.

This concept is similar to the idea of illuminating a space. For example, a large warehouse will need general ambient lighting for overall illumination, and while this is adequate to navigate the space and see where objects are stored, task lighting is also required at specific locations to perform needed functions.

General Non-Destination Comfort Stations

The Portland Loo next to the Artesian Commons is part of a general scheme to provide public restrooms throughout the downtown at approximately an eight minute walk interval. As seen on the drawing, an eight minute walk covers nearly the entire downtown area. When combined with other task specific restrooms, such as Percival Landing, the coverage for downtown Olympia is quite good during the daytime.

At night, the Portland Loo is the only restroom with a flush toilet and running water, the other available options are the portable toilets near the Salvation Army, and the Heritage Park Bathhouse. While the reach of the Portland Loo via an eight minute walk still covers the majority of downtown at night, there is no backup if it requires cleaning, maintenance, or repairs. A best practice is to build in some redundancy and a backup option for when cleaning, maintenance or repairs are required.

Restrooms that are closed are no help to the public or Master Plan. Providing the necessary operations and maintenance support for the existing facilities to keep them open, clean, safe and sanitary is the highest priority.

Including the existing restrooms in the proposed wayfinding and graphics for downtown is the next priority. This is the most cost effective way of utilizing existing facilities and budget and maximizing the available restrooms to the public.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Provide a handwashing station, similar to the one at the Heritage Park Bath House, for the portable unit at the Salvation Army. This is a critical component to provide sanitary facilities.

Portable trailers with flushing toilets and hot and cold running water are a better more hygienic option than portable units, particularly for longer periods of time. These units can be used to test new locations, and provide support for new activities that occur in downtown Olympia until permanent facilities can be installed.

The Salvation Army seeks a permanent facility where the current portable unit is located. A Portland Loo may still be the best option, even though the CPTED here is not the best, and the location doesn't meet the goals of the DTSMP. An agreement could be reached for the Salvation Army to operate as the attendant, to help maintain the unit. Should either party want to end the agreement or if the Salvation Army was to change locations, the Portland Loo can be relocated to another part of the city and the utilities capped.

A second Portland Loo, located in the zone where the Entertainment and Capitol to Market character areas overlap would provide a backup and expand the coverage while serving the area with the highest need. While this concept may be agreeable, deciding on the exact location may prove challenging. Locating a public restroom in the ROW could impact businesses, traffic, or parking. Most any location in this area would need the added space created by the planned street improvement projects.

Locating a Loo at the northwest corner of Sylvester Park follows the example of the Loo locations in Portland, providing maximum visibility with the least potential impact. With the proposed street improvements, the unit could be located close to the ROW with little impact on the Park or sidewalk, however the Park is owned by the State, and in the Historic District. That said, a 24 hour restroom located here would eliminate the need for the portable unit at Heritage Park, and extend the eight minute walking coverage all the way to the Capitol campus.

Specific Activity Comfort Stations

Additional restrooms are needed, like the task lighting, at specific locations to serve activities. The task specific restrooms need to be within designated proximity and of a sufficient quantity to support the activity.

The fountain at Heritage Park is not a swimming or wading pool, and was intended to be just a fountain; however with the closure of the lake, it has become a splash park. It is in technical compliance with the Health Code having provided a changing table and identifying a restroom at El Guanaco in addition to Percival West. While this is satisfactory for now, long term plans need to include a comfort station that is open and available to the



The Denver Public Restroom Pilot Project utilizes trailers with flushing toilets and running water. Two units have been working for two years, and a third one is planned.



Flush toilets and running water provide a more hygienic and appealing experience than the dry portable units.

Best Practices

- Select an active area with high pedestrian traffic and visibility.
- An attendant provides the eyes, that natural surveillance may not.
- Consistent hours particularly from 6am until 2am, 24 hours even better.
- Direct entry stalls, that are ADA compliant, and all gender
- Well lit areas
- Natural ventilation and visibility through the unit while providing privacy.
- Handwashing stations.
- Easy to clean and keep clean, safe, and sanitary.



Hand washing station next to the portable unit at Heritage Park Bath House.

Recommendations

First Priority

- Protect and Maintain Existing Facilities. Closed Restrooms Do Not Help.
- Provide Wayfinding and Signage To Direct People To Existing Facilities.
- Hand washing station for portable at Salvation Army location.
- Portable Trailers faster and more versatile way to provide sanitary facilities and test locations.

Second Priority

- Permanent facility at Salvation Army, begin forging a partnership for operating and maintenance agreement for installation of a Portland Loo.
- A second Portland Loo located in the ROW, in the zone where the Entertainment and Capitol to Market character areas overlap.

Explore Loo location in ROW at NW corner of Sylvester Park, with the Engineering and Transportation, DES, Historic Preservation Board, businesses and public.

- Future comfort station at the Heritage Park Fountain. Explore public private venture to include a comfort station with any future development of the site.
- Future comfort station at the proposed ice rink. Include public restrooms as part of proposed development.
- Future Welcome Center with comfort station. Include public restrooms as part of any development planning process.

public during the seasons and hours that the fountain is operational. This could be a facility and operations model similar to the LOTT Eastbay Plaza near the Children's Museum.

The proposed ice rink located to the west of the Heritage Park fountain, should also consider a comfort station that is open during the hours of operation as part of the planning process.

The City of Olympia is the state capitol, and therefore a magnet for tourism and it needs a welcome center. Ideally located along the Capitol to Market character area, a possibility is the city owned parking lot at Capitol and State. This is just at the edge of the Entertainment character area, providing further support to an area of highest need, and extending the eight minute walking coverage up to the Farmers Market. While this is an active area, it's not as well traveled and a Portland Loo may not be the best choice. A built structure that housed public restrooms with the Welcome Center acting as an attendant may make a better solution.

By following the best practices, and supporting each activity that is taking place in downtown Olympia with clean, safe, and sanitary public restrooms, improvements can be made to both human dignity and the experience in downtown Olympia.

Findings / Analysis

- Discovery Process
 Findings From Interviews, Site Observations, Research, and Outreach

Approach

Our approach to this project was to observe and analyze the current conditions, research other cities and urban centers, engage the community, and seek the input of all project stakeholders, including city officials, business and property owners, street dependent people, visitors, shoppers, and users of downtown.

We combined the collective data, and applied our team knowledge from past projects, research, and public outreach. The comfort station renovation at Volunteer Park in Seattle, demonstrated the effectiveness of providing better accommodations and achieving better results. The All Gender Restroom Study for Seattle Parks, entailed extensive research and interviews including several universities, seven states, over a dozen cities, in the United States as well as abroad. Our findings in that study revealed that the LGBTQ community is the most vulnerable in public restrooms, and we identified key criteria to meet primary needs of safety, privacy, and inclusivity.

During the process of this the Olympia Downtown Sanitation Master Plan, we have had significant interaction with city, property owners, and business representatives. We have also engaged street dependent people through multiple walks with Downtown Ambassadors, and gleaned information about needs and opportunities of those who rely heavily on public space for daily activities.

Further outreach was focused on visitors, shoppers, and less-frequent users of downtown, through events such as the Summer Concert Series at Sylvester Park and the Olympia Farmers Market. This group, in addition to being critical to the vitality and improvement of downtown, is also critical to the success of public restrooms. How can visitors of the popular farmers market be encouraged to spend more time downtown? What would make an infrequent visitor want to go shopping downtown? How would public restrooms affect your experience downtown? These are the questions that we asked to better understand what would create public restrooms that are used by everyone, and contribute to a thriving downtown.

History of Public Restrooms¹

In thinking about the need and the location for public restrooms, it is helpful to understand their role in our cities in different historical contexts. Public restrooms emerged in the late 19th century as industrial cities grew and became increasingly overcrowded and unsanitary. These "comfort stations" addressed larger public health issues. They often included baths

Downtown Strategy

- Holistic: actions directed towards full range of public objectives.
- Equitable: ensure that all people using downtown benefit.

PBIA Survey Comments

"...build a well maintained safe bathroom for all the public to use 24-hrs per day."

"Sanitation downtown is critical to the retailers whose customers are offended and therefore reluctant to shop downtown

"There needs to be strict consequences for soiling our city."

"I feel public restrooms should be available for people shopping and visiting downtown."

"Our restrooms were available until an ADA complaint came in. We had to close them to all at that point. Fix it up and help keep it clean and presentable and I'll open it to the public."



Example of signage to direct people to public restrooms, with hours of operation. Olympia needs a coordinated way finding system so that people know where to go.

Findings

- Clear need identified by downtown strategy, surveys, outreach
- Business depressed
- Poor downtown perception
- Ambassadors / clean team needed and appreciated by businesses, police, community, street dependent
- Heat map, outreach identify locations
- Other cities also have similar issues

Age Friendly

Our population is also changing, and cities are preparing themselves for the aging of the baby boomer generation. This generation contributes greatly to the dramatic increase in the population of older people in America; this population will double by 2050 to 80 million people according to the U.S. Census Bureau. Cities and urban areas are adding public restroom facilities to become more inclusive as recommended by the World Health Organization's Global Age Friendly Cities Guide. Clean, safe, accessible public restrooms thoughtfully located provide reassurance and confidence to a population who is prone to incontinence and other health issues. These facilities helps older people to participate more in the community and enjoy their city instead of remaining isolated in their homes. As more cities strive to become socially inclusive and mindful of aging, disabled, underserved, and vulnerable populations, public restrooms downtown have become increasingly more important to achieve those objectives.

70% of LGBTQ Respondents

Reported being denied access, verbally harassed, or physically assaulted in public restrooms.

-Gendered Restrooms and Minority Stress: The Public Regulation of Gender and its Impact on Transgender People's Lives" by Jody Herman, The Williams Institute UCLA School of Law.

Primary Needs

- Safety | Stress | Health
- Privacy
- Inclusivity

¹ Going Public! Strategies for Meeting Public Restroom Need in Portland's Central City, by Relief Works.

CHARACTER AREAS

WATERFRONT

Enhance and connect to waterfront attractions.

CAPITOL TO MARKET

Encourage a high activity mix of uses from the Capitol to the Farmers Market.

ARTISAN/TECH

Encourage an eclectic mix of commercial activities and residences to support a creative neighborhood.

ENTERTAINMENT

Continue the core's energy eastward in a safe and lively entertainment district.

SE NEIGHBORHOOD

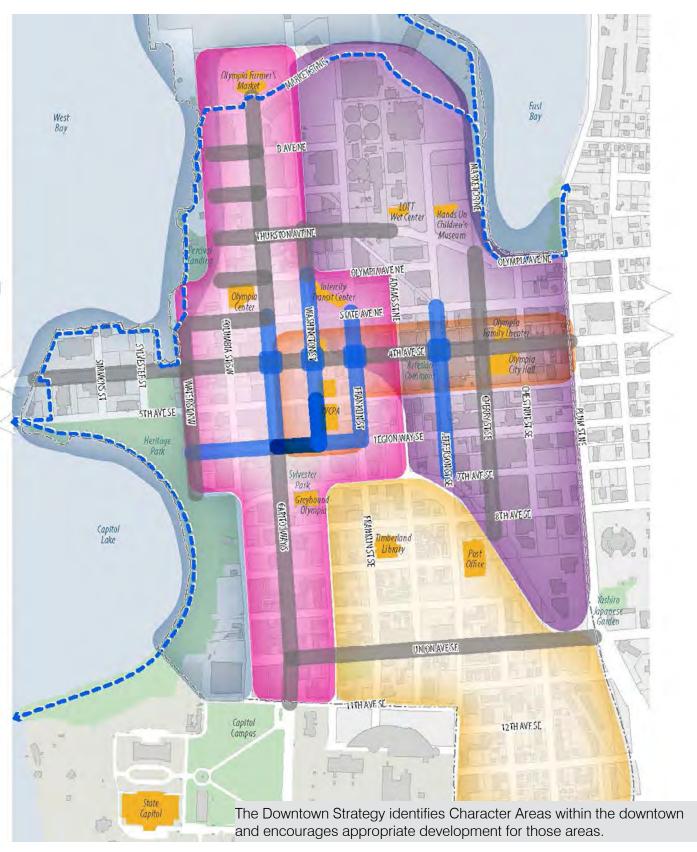
Build a holistic neighborhood with services and amenities.

KEY PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENTS

Short-term investments

Long-term investment opportunities (looking for funding and partnerships)

Olympia Waterfront
Route trail planning
and completion
(immediate and
long-term actions)



and served individuals who didn't have access to private facilities. As our economy moved away from industrialization, the role of public restrooms changed as well.

By the mid-20th century, more people gained access to private facilities and the restrooms served primarily shoppers, commuters, merchants and travelers. They become fixtures in more recreational settings and often had an attendant selling products or shining shoes. However by the 1970s and 1980s, codes had evolved to require restrooms for employees and in certain businesses for customers. Less investment was paid into public restrooms by cities. With aging infrastructure and no staffing, public restrooms became viewed as a negative experience and even unsafe.

Recently, a revival of these public amenities can be seen in cities around the globe. Through revitalization efforts, downtowns have become 24-hour spaces, tourism destinations, and the sites of farmer markets and festivals. All of these activities benefit from public restrooms well-sited and maintained.

Olympia is on the cutting edge having already initiated a pilot project that led to the installation of the Portland Loo and planning for the future with a Sanitation Master Plan. Nearly all urban centers in major cities are wrestling with similar issues right now. We take a look at similar capital cities such as Sante Fe, Juneau, and Annapolis as well as west coast cities, including Seattle, Portland, Victoria, Denver, and San Diego.

Olympia Downtown Strategy

The Sanitation Master Plan is a direct recommendation from the recently completed Downtown Strategy, that calls for the location of public restrooms downtown to improve public spaces. The City of Olympia is following through on the direction and guidance that was developed through a public process in the creation of the Comprehensive Plan.

The intent of the Downtown Strategy is:

- Holistic: Actions are directed toward the full range of public objectives and City functions.
- Integrated and results oriented: this a strategy focuses on specific near-term actions that build on and complement one another.
- Equitable: Special care was taken to ensure that all people using Downtown.
- Forward thinking: Participants in the planning process recognized that change will happen, but also developed measures to retain the valued characteristics that distinguish Downtown as a special place to live, work, play and shop.

• Timely: The recommended actions in this Strategy are intended to occur over the next six years.

Strategic Needs

- Welcome Center / Promote Tourism
- Transportation Upgrades
- Public Restrooms

The concept of the Downtown Strategy is connecting people, places and spaces. This is accomplished both physically and functionally. The strategy highlights street and pathway improvements that will help people to access downtown resources. The downtown is a place for all people including businesses, visitors, residents, and the street dependent. Physical places, structures, and character areas are identified within the downtown, such as the Waterfront, Capitol to Market, Artisan/Tech, Entertainment, and the SE Neighborhood.

Key elements that directly relate to the Sanitation Master Plan from the strategy include, locating the elevation of new restrooms above projected sea levels, transportation upgrades that include street and sidewalk improvements, representing opportunities for new public restrooms to be located in the city owned ROW (right-of-way), and promoting tourism.

"People will want to spend about four times as long at a place as it took to get there." John Owen, Makers.

Olympia attracts tourists, as the state Capital. It also serves as downtown for all of the south sound region including neighboring cities Lacy and Tumwater, as well as for Thurston, Pierce, and Mason counties. Visitors from these areas would likely be spending a minimum of an hour or two in downtown Olympia. Those coming from further destinations such as Seattle would be spending even longer 4-6 hours during which time it will be likely for one to need a restroom. John Owen of Makers Architecture and Urban Design offers a good rule of thumb: "People will want to spend about four times as long at a place as it took to get there." Knowing that there is clean, safe, available sanitation helps all visitors be confident that if they make the trip their basic human needs will be met.

Welcome Center

The Downtown Strategy identifies a Welcome/Information center as an important feature of any visitor-centric destination. The existing Downtown Welcome Center is currently open, Thursday through Sunday, and offers a variety of valuable services, but does not have a public restroom. Welcome desk volunteers provide visitors with maps, brochures, and other information about Downtown activities, lodging, local retail businesses,



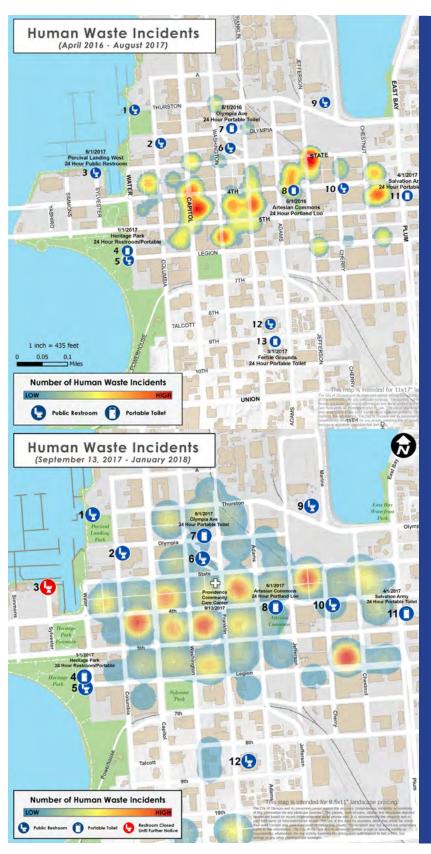
Walking with the Ambassadors Katherine and Teal pointing out key points of interest to the study.



Sanitizing a site with chlorinated water. Supply wagon in the background.

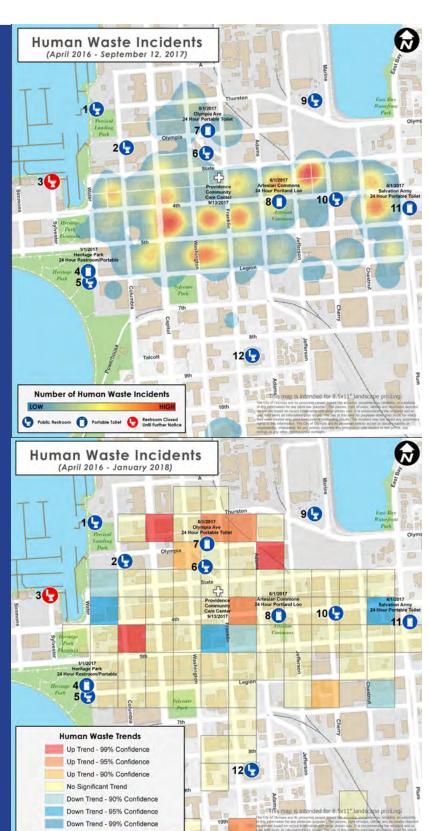


The daily clean team route. The Clean Team will respond to human waste discovered outside of the downtown core, and their route, but only if called. Information and data of the greater area is less well known.



Impact of Pilot Project

- Salvation Army Portable Unit has improved the area surrounding it both in data collected and from anecdotal acounts.
- The Portland Loo appears to have had a positive impact, however the range is very limited to a couple of blocks at most.
- The Portable
 Unit near
 Intercity Transit,
 after an initial
 improvement, then
 became a magnet
 for negative
 behavior, and an
 increase in human
 waste in the
 vicinity.
- Portable Units
 do not make for
 a permanent
 solution. After a
 period of about
 three months,
 they are no longer
 sanitary
- Hand washing stations need to be provided.



public venues, local events, and transportation. A more accessible location than the current facility has been discussed with the City and downtown stakeholders. The new facility should be more visible to pedestrians, bicyclists, bus riders, and drivers; include historical or environmental education features; public restrooms; souvenirs for purchase; and more open hours. Such improvements would be in keeping with the community's vision for Downtown as a welcoming, visitor oriented destination.

Wayfinding and Coordinated Graphics

Part of the Downtown Strategy involves wayfinding and coordinated graphics to direct visitors to parking and places of interest. This critical element needs to include public restrooms as part of the coordinated graphics package. Public restrooms are no use if people can't find them, and a cost-effective way of providing services is to direct people to the facilities that already exist. Directional street signs, pamphlets with maps showing locations, hours, and available functions (ADA, changing table, number of stalls), and signs in business storefronts are ways to inform the public.

Downtown strategy Recommendations (Related to Public Restrooms)

- 1. Provide a clean and safe Downtown environment
- 2. Aim to accommodate a full-time walking patrol to contribute to the sense of safety and deter crime.
- 3. Continue existing Clean and Safe programs with the PBIA and ODA, such as the Downtown Ambassadors, the Clean Team, and flower baskets.
- 4. Locate public restrooms Downtown to improve public spaces.

Downtown Ambassador Walks

On several occasions our team went out on the streets of Olympia with the Downtown Ambassadors, Katherine and Teal. We walked along their route as they described their job, role in the community and the challenges and rewards.

The Ambassadors are visible on downtown streets from Tuesday through Saturday from 10am to 6pm. The Clean Team works seven days a week. The Ambassadors serve as a liaison between visitors, businesses, services, and street dependent population. The Ambassadors have received training on mental health concerns to better communicate and assist those who have illnesses and special needs, and the entire team has been immunized and trained to work in pairs to manage any situation that may arise.

The Ambassadors have formed a good relationship with street dependent people, who don't see them as an authority like the police, and are

willing to communicate and cooperate with them. Teal stated she has been thanked by those she has helped in a moment of crisis, instead of calling the Police. The Police are also very happy to have the Ambassador program to be the liaison and handle certain situations without involving the Police.

Clean Team

We met up with the Clean Team at 7am on Saturday morning July 1st, 2017 at the Welcome Center, where a wagon is prepared with tools, equipment, cleaning solutions, sharps container, and 5 gallon bucket for waste. We followed the route through downtown Olympia where Christina and Josh searched alleyways, behind shops, and dumpsters. Mostly the clean team works on public property, streets, and alleys, but will also check and clean on private property such as the food truck lot on the corner of State and Plum. The alley, parking area, and truck dock adjacent to Courtyard Antiques are another area that is heavily used and thoroughly attended to by the Clean Team. The proximity to food kitchens and lack of restrooms exacerbates the issue. The recent installation of the Salvation Army portable restroom has helped the situation. The alleys between Cherry and Adams and State and 4th are known as "poop alley" by the cleaning team. These alleys are close to the hub of activity stemming from Fourth Avenue and provide quiet seclusion with little activity nearby in the way of businesses, shops, restaurants, or residences.

When human waste is found, the Clean Team removes it while wearing a Tyvek suit, with equipment that is covered in plastic bags that can be disposed of as hazardous waste. The street, or alley, location is then sprayed down with chlorinated water to sanitize the area. The Clean Team provides this service every morning starting at 7 am, and will also respond to calls regarding human waste or needles that are found. While this is an important service, it is not a sustainable practice or a solution.

The Clean Team documents the date and location the human waste is discovered, and that information is collected and used to create heat maps of downtown. The heat maps can be tracked showing changes over time, and as conditions change, such as the Portland Loo getting installed

PBIA Survey Results

Our team and the City of Olympia developed survey questions that were available on-line via the PBIA. The Downtown Sanitation Master Plan - Business and Property Owner Questionnaire through SurveyMonkey was live during the month of August during which time 48 businesses responded to the survey. The respondents identified the human waste in downtown as a real problem, that it was largely due to the lack of public restrooms in downtown, and that their businesses suffered as a result. There was no interest in making private bathrooms more accessible to non-customers, due to the added expense, management,





and maintenance. Businesses would be willing to direct people to public facilities provided that the facility was clean, safe, accessible, and plumbed with running water and flushing toilet.

Further points of interest from the survey were that 65% of businesses allowed their customers the use of their restrooms, while only about 40% of those restrooms were ADA complaint. This is not surprising given that a large number of the buildings in the downtown area are older and many of those in the historic district. As one respondent stated "Our restrooms were available until an ADA complaint came in. We had to close them to all at that point. Fix it up and help keep it clean and presentable and I'll open it to the public." It is likely that in time more ADA complaints will arise and even more private restrooms will become unavailable to all users including paying customers. This stresses both the need and the opportunity for the City to provide accessible restrooms to the public, that can also provide support to the local businesses.

Sylvester Park Outreach

On August 16th, 2017 our team set up a booth during the Summer Concert Series featuring free music by Too Many Cooks (Classic Rock) at Sylvester Park. The purpose was to inform the public about the project, and ask for feedback. Specifically we sought their feelings



about downtown, needs for public restrooms, and locations where public restrooms are needed. The display featured maps showing the Clean Team route.

"where is the restroom?"

Sylvester Park has no restrooms, and portable restrooms are not provided for the music event. The nearest restrooms are at Starbucks, however, they close at 7pm, which is the same time that the event begins. Many people were very interested in our booth only to ask "where are the restrooms?" We were able to provide options and



maps. Those who did stay and engage in conversation and participate in identifying preferred locations around downtown heavily favored Sylvester Park as needing public restrooms.

Central Ideas

 Intercity Transit and Sylvester Park were the top two spots. Places where people gather and congregate in large numbers and Common locations where one would intuitively look for public restrooms.

We contacted DES, who is interested in our study and welcomed coordinating with the City on future plans for Sylvester Park. Marygrace Jennings, Cultural Resources Manager, stated "The State has no plans to add public restrooms to the park. The improvements envisioned were primarily for soils, drainage, and revisions to sidewalks. The funding that was available for the work in 2015-17 was, unfortunately, redirected to critical projects to repair active leaks on the capitol campus during this last winter." DES plans to request funding in the next biennium.

Farmers Market Outreach

On Saturday, September 9th, 2017 our team setup a booth at the farmers market to continue to inform people about our study, obtain further feedback, and invite people to attend the upcoming Public Open House and City Hall.



The diversity of people we spoke with included locals, downtown residents, market vendors, and travelers from out side of Olympia, who came from nearby places like Lacy and Mukilteo to further destinations such as Montana, Arizona, and Chicago.

Market Visitors

- Clear communication of the location and hours of restrooms is critical to their success
- Consistency of hours is important
- Public restrooms are key to creating a successful tourist destination.
- Poor maintenance could lead to little use and the misuse of the restroom

Here again, Sylvester Park was the most popular location identified for public restrooms, followed by the Transit Center. There were people who we interviewed who came via transit and spent time both at the Market and in downtown. Parks and transit centers are both natural locations for someone to look for a public restroom.

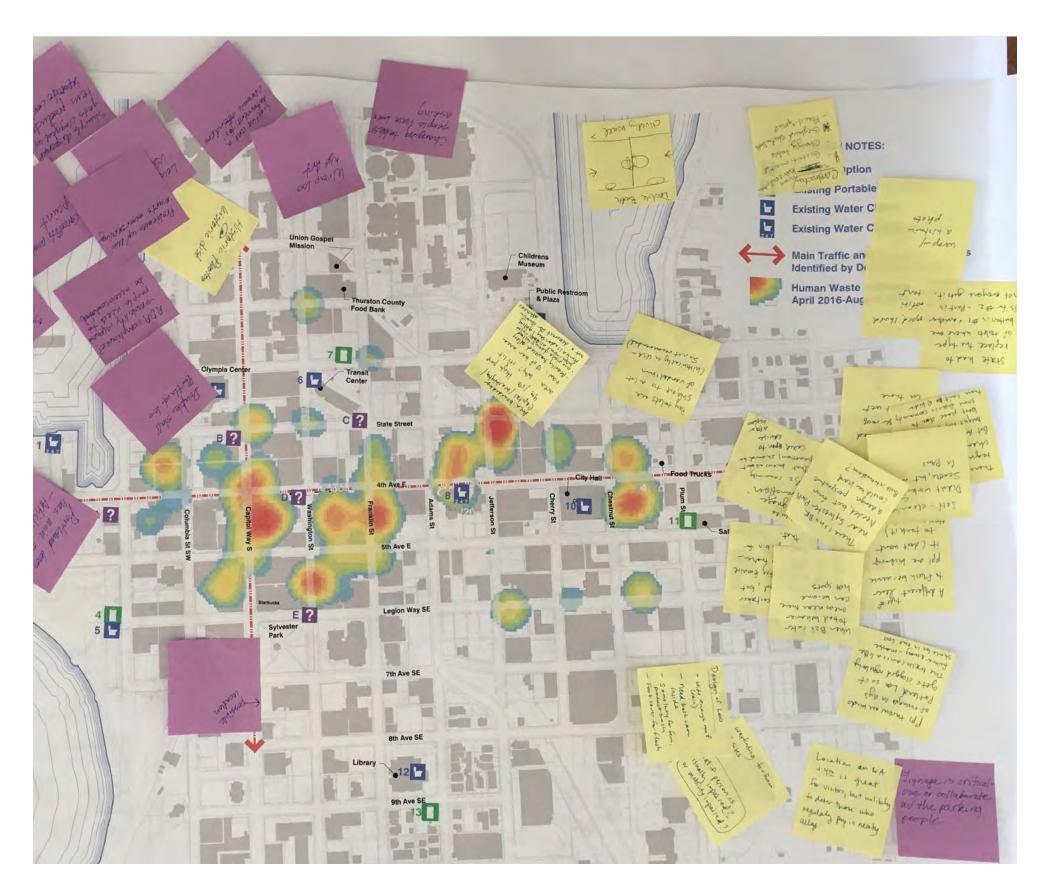








Photos and comments from the public open house.



More of the Same

 Sylvester Park was again an overwhelming favorite spot of those who shared their opinions. Intercity Transit was identified but with less intensity.

Another area identified was along 4th and 5th Avenue, primarily the stretch between Columbia Street and Jefferson. Locations were not as specific but people clearly identified the busiest stretch of 4th Ave with the most active night life as an area with clear needs for public restrooms.

Public Open House / Workshop

On September 13th, 2017 our team hosted a public open house. During the open house we reviewed the Master Plan process, and progress to date, and facilitated a workshop, where attendees were able to share ideas and discuss with one another their ideas, observations, concerns, and hopes.

The most beneficial part of the evening was the workshop where direct conversation revealed unique perspectives. The feedback very heavily favored the siting of one or more public restrooms along 4th Ave, Washington St., and/or along Capitol Way near 5th. This coincides with the most frequent locations of human waste, the proximity of liquor sales, and nightlife venues.

Facility type and needs were also discussed. There are many varied opinions on what is the right solution, but there is very little argument that public restrooms need to be safe, clean, accessible, and plumbed with a flushing toilet.

The Harbor House at Percival Landing is one of the favorites as an example of public restrooms. Its architecture echoes the character area identified by the Downtown Strategy. However, it is no longer open 24-hours, as negative behavior taking place overnight forced the operations to change and now the doors are locked at night.

The Portland Loo, now operational at the Artesian Commons Park, was frequently a topic of conversation. People liked the CPTED qualities, and features of running water and flushing toilet, but not everyone likes the aesthetic. Ideas were discussed about how the Loo could be made more colorful, less boxy, and better fit into the character areas of Olympia. Conversely, the coated stainless steel panels are highly durable, and graffiti is easily removed. Other than occasionally clogging, and the need for feminine hygiene disposal, the simple steel toilet kiosk is performing well so far. A need for a nearby garbage/recycle bin was also raised.

Portable Restroom Pilot Project

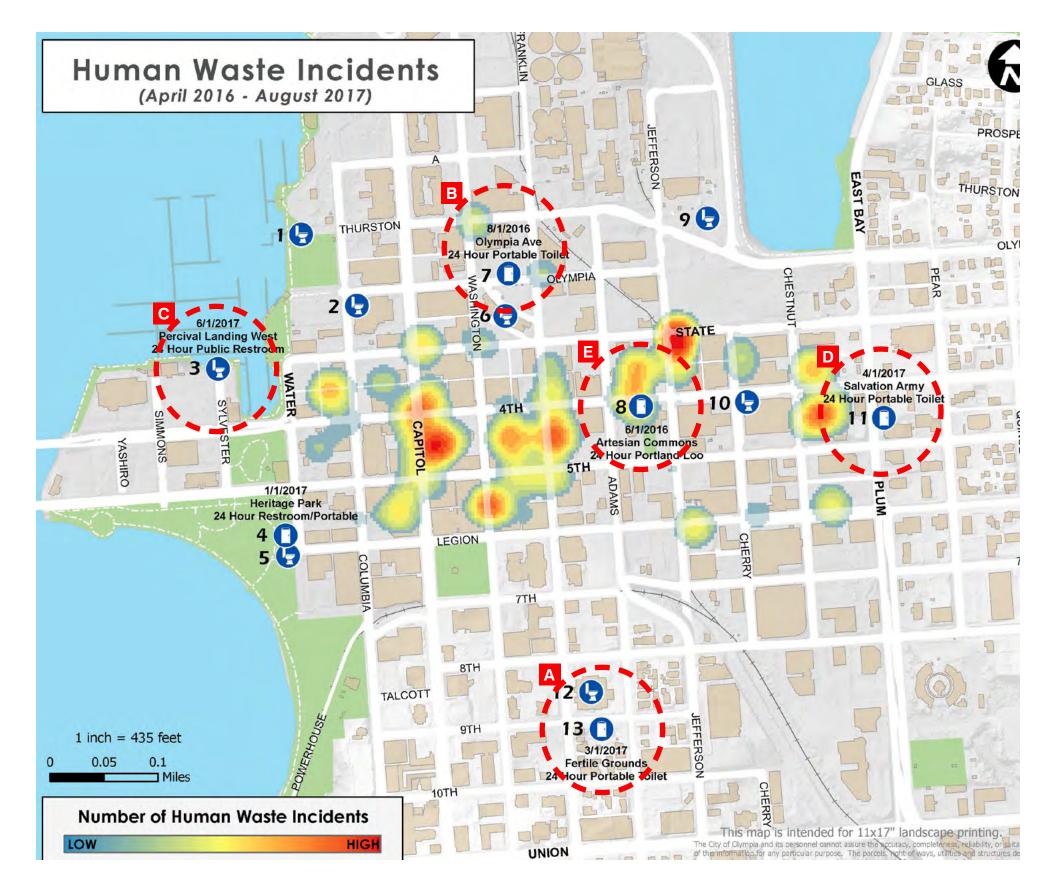
The City of Olympia began addressing the issue of public sanitation with the Portable Restroom Pilot Project. The strategy behind this project was to evenly distribute portable restrooms around downtown at key locations. The original locations for the Portable Restroom Pilot Project were at the Artesian Commons, Salvation Army, Olympia Ave (Across from Intercity Transit), and Fertile Grounds (across from the Library). In addition, the physical structure at Percival West was remodeled and turned into a 24 hour restroom. Data was collected for each of the locations that included estimated use, as well as damage, vandalism, and complaints.

Of these pilots, only the Salvation Army and Artesian Commons (now replaced with a Portland Loo) facilities remain as 24 hour operations, and after a closure period, Percival West has been reopened for day use only. The others have been permanently removed due to damage, vandalism (theft of hand sanitizer and light fixtures), disturbances, complaints, police reports of crime, drug use and dealing, and unsanitary conditions including needles, articles of clothing, and human waste.

Prior to this the City had introduced The Downtown Ambassadors who walk the streets, greet people, and serve as a liaison between visitors, businesses, services, and street dependent population, and The Clean Team who is responsible for general upkeep, repair, painting, trash and biohazard waste pickup and cleaning in and around public spaces.

From these projects, valuable data was gathered from three separate sources, the portable units themselves, the Clean Team, and the Downtown Ambassadors. The portable units provided physical evidence of the amount of use from the daily pump out, as well as physical evidence of vandalism and abuse. The Clean Team documented the time, date, and location every time human waste was discovered on the sidewalks and alleyways, and from this data, a Human Waste Heat Map was created that provided a benchmark of data both before the portable units were installed and after. And a third source, the Downtown Ambassadors, provided accounts of their experiences and knowledge gained while walking and interacting with the people of downtown Olympia.

From the data several discoveries were made. The most notable is that human waste found on the streets was only affected within a distance of about one block (typical block in downtown Olympia is about 300 feet) of the portable units. The furthest distance of noted improvement was in the streets and alleyways near the Salvation Army toilet that extended across Plum Street down to Chestnut. Further discoveries included, the abuse the portable units received, the immediate theft of the solar powered light fixture and hand sanitizer and frequent discovery of needles, and the anecdotal information that some of the houseless and street dependant people were not using the portables because they at first appeared





Portable unit at the Fertile Grounds Hours: 24-hours, 7 days a week



The portable unit is hidden among the trees with very poor visibility.



The physical evidence left behind of negative behavior taking place. Shown in the photo is garbage left bahind, and hole in the floor of the unit caused by a heat or chemical source.

unclean or unsanitary, and later were too dangerous as they became a place for crime.

We may not have absolute certainty as to why the Portable Restroom Pilot Project results were negative, but applying the principles of CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) we can achieve a better understanding, and then apply that to selecting locations for future restrooms.

CPTED is a design approach to deter criminal behavior in urban spaces, that is comprised of four key components, natural surveillance, natural access control, territorial reinforcement, and image (maintenance). The most discussed is natural surveillance that is best described as "see and be seen" which is the overall goal when it comes to natural surveillance. A person is less likely to commit a crime if they think someone will see them do it. Clear sight lines, lighting and landscape play an important role.

In addition to the clear lines of sight, there needs to be people around who could actually witness the activity. While people driving by on a busy street in cars is good, they are far to likely to drive past and not take action. People who are walking on the sidewalk, in shops and businesses with storefront windows, are far more important to this concept.

In our walks and observations we noticed that the highest densities of people are between 4th and 5th Avenue within a few blocks of Capitol Way where there is an abundance of cafes, shops, restaurants, and bars. Equally important, is the Downtown Strategy that identifies this current area as the "Entertainment" character area and also delineates its boundaries and planned future growth. This district is intersected by the "Capitol to Market" character area, which encourages expanding on the high activity and mix of uses found here.

These two neighborhoods, and in particular where they intersect, represent where the best natural surveillance is currently found, and will be found in the future. The other character areas are not as likely to generate as much activity on the street. Also noteworthy, this area is one of the hottest spots on Human Waste Heat Map.

A Fertile Grounds

Operated by the City of Olympia 311 9th Ave SE Olympia, WA

Description:

Portable Unit, ADA compliant single occupant direct entry stall with dry pit toilet and hand sanitizer, no hand wash.

Analysis:

The portable unit was originally requested by the non-profit and the unit was located in the street ROW. This unit is used, though not as heavily as the units at the Salvation Army, Artesian Commons, or Transit Center. This site had very poor natural surveillance, as seen in the photo, the greenery is blocking much of the view of and around the unit, and this location is deep in the SE Neighborhood in a residential area with little street activity. As a result, negative behavior ensued, and the Fertile Grounds requested that the unit be removed.

B Intercity Transit

Operated by the City of Olympia 251 Olympia Ave NE, Olympia, WA 98501

Description:

Portable Unit, ADA compliant single occupant direct entry stall with dry pit toilet and hand sanitizer, no hand wash.

Analysis:

This unit was located in plain sight along Olympia Avenue and on the edge of the "Artisan/Tech" character area across the street from the Transit Center. This is helpful for natural surveillance, however, The Transit lobby and attended spaces face the opposite direction and there is not enough active space, and retail business to create natural surveillance for this site, particularly when the Transit Center is closed. This is not an area of high activity currently or likely to be in the future. In the immediate vicinity surrounding the unit are parking lots and buildings with no storefront windows that do little to provide eyes on the street. Initially this unit improved the immediate vicinity and helped to collect valuable data, but over time became a magnet for negative behavior, was not perceived as a viable option for anyone to use, and incidences of human waste nearby increased.

Percival Landing West Public Restroom

Owned and operated by the City of Olympia Located at the South end of the marina near D-Dock.

Description:

Originally composed of four single occupant stalls accessed through alcoves, this structure originally served the marina with restrooms that were open during the day for general use, and through the night by key or access code only. The structure was modified and a 24 hour single occupant restroom was created and opened June 1, 2017 to incorporate an ADA complaint 24-hour restroom with water closet and lavatory.



Portable unit at Intercity Transport, Hours: 24-hours, 7 days a week



Activity outside the 24 hour unit.



Clogged toilets, and needles.





Needles in the ceiling.





Percival Landing West Hours: 24-hours, 7 days a week originally, now day use only.



Clothing, garbage, and needles left behind.



Graffiti on the walls requiring removal or repainting.



Portable unit at the Salvation Army Hours: 24-hours, 7 days a week



View ooking south towards the portable unit at the Salvation Army. from the intersection of Plum and State.



View of Plum St looking north towards the portable unit at the Salvation Army.

View of portable unit at the Salvation Army from across Plum St.

View of Plum St looking south towards the portable unit at the Salvation Army.

Natural Surveillance

- In each of these photos of the portable unit at Salvation Army there are no pedestrians, and vehicle traffic is sporadic. The nearest commercial storefront is the liquor store that is set back from the street and over 150 feet away.
- These are not favorable conditions for providing natural surveillance.
 An attendant is needed for this site.

Analysis:

This restroom location serves the Isthmus area and part of 24-hour access to sanitary facilities for the western part of downtown Olympia and the Heritage Park Fountain. The reconfigured restroom all hour entry faces the street with surveillance cameras providing much better visibility. While this new configuration is an improvement, the CPTED qualities and in particular natural surveillance is very poor, for this comfort station that is located at the end of a dead end street. This location is outside of the "Capitol to Market" character area and at the end of a dead end street, with nearby trees and shrubbery. The sight line of the door from the busy arterial is good, though it is a considerable distance (over 250 feet) away. This combination of factors lead to negative behavior, misuse, vandalism, over 2,000 loose (found on the floor or fixtures and not in a needle disposal box) needles collected in a six month span and its closure. It has since been reopened as a day use facility only.

Portable Restroom (Salvation Army)

Operated by the City of Olympia Mid-block between 4th and 5th on Plum St.

Description:

Portable Unit, ADA compliant single occupant direct entry stall with dry pit toilet and hand sanitizer (currently missing), no hand wash.

Analysis:

This location is technically outside of the downtown and "Entertainment" character area across Plum Street. Even though it is adjacent to the entertainment district, it does not have very good CPTED qualities. Despite being along a very busy four lane arterial which provides significant vehicle traffic, there is very little foot traffic along the sidewalks at this location. The two businesses across the street do not provide adequate natural surveillance. Both the liquor store and the gym are set back from the sidewalk with parking lots in front of the businesses and over 150 feet from the portable restroom. There is a residential building across the street about 90 feet away. Much like predicting the weather, while we cannot predict that negative behavior will occur, the site conditions and the past performance of the portable unit warrant prudent action of providing greater surveillance to encourage the desired outcome of a clean, safe, and available public accommodation. Yet despite that, this unit seems to perform adequately, and does not receive the same level of negative behavior and misuse. Additionally, the businesses, streets, sidewalks, and alleyways (across Plum St.) have all seen a marked improvement since its installation. Why does this unit function so well?

The best practice that our research has discovered is that a full time restroom attendant provides the best results and can help to overcome

even poor CPTED attributes. Examples include the NYC Port Authority Bus Terminal, and the Bryant Park public restroom.

The success of this unit is largely attributed to the def acto attendant that is the Salvation Army, who has expressed a keen interest in keeping a restroom at this location, and upgrading to a better, more sanitary unit like a Portland Loo. Because of the relatively poor natural surveillance at this location, a partnership with the Salvation Army would be needed to mitigate potential negative behavior. This location is primarily used by street dependent people, which would be contrary to the idea of siting a public, outdoor restroom to serve all users of downtown. However, as demonstrated by the heavy use during the pilot project, businesses and citizens alike benefit from sanitary facilities at this location.

E Portland Loo (Artesian Commons)

Owned and operated by the City of Olympia 415 4th Ave E

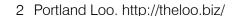
Description:

The Portland Loo² is a simple, sturdy, flush toilet kiosk, that is direct entry and ADA compliant. Louvers at the top and bottom of the wall create an interior environment that offers complete visual privacy, while remaining as connected with the outside as possible. The lower louvers are angled to provide law enforcement the opportunity to observe the number of users within the unit without compromising privacy. The unit's hand-washing station is mounted on the exterior to promote shorter use times and to serve the general pedestrian population.

Analysis:

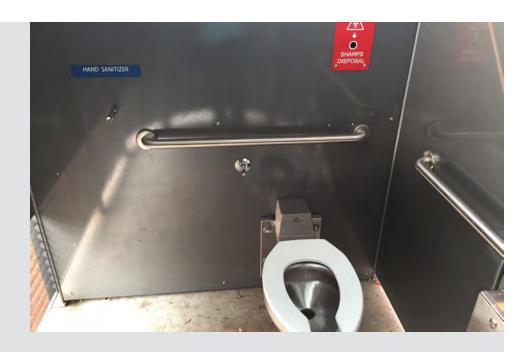
Originally a portable restroom and now the current Portland Loo that is located in the best of the four locations, along 4th Ave in the entertainment character area directly adjacent (technically outside) of the Artesian Commons Park. The natural surveillance here is strong, but there still have been problems reported, and many people are reluctant to use the facility. The CPTED quality of territorial reinforcement or "sphere of influence" may explain why. The adjacent Artesian Commons Park has been troubled with violent incidents, verbal altercations, and nuisance behaviors, resulting in many individuals being excluded from the park. Excluded individuals will then stand on the sidewalk just outside the park, and engage people who are in the park resulting in a crowd forming at the Park entrance. This sphere of influence overwhelms the area surrounding the Portland Loo making the area feel uncomfortable and unwelcoming.

Due to the escalation of negative behavior and increasing concerns for staff safety in the Park, the park has now been permanently closed,





Portland Loo at the Artesian Commons. Hours: 24 hours, 7 days a week





Activity in and adjacent to the Artesian Commons Park create a sphere of influence around the Portland Loo.



The Harbor House at Percival Landing.

Restroom Hours:

Open daily to the public and closed at dusk.

Showers:

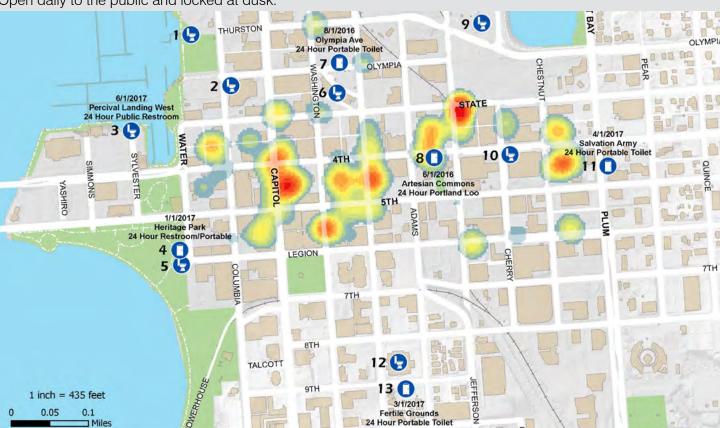
Open daily to the public and locked at dusk.



Olympia Center; Hours: M-F 8AM-10PM

Sat. 8AM–5PM

Google Image



Reference Map

however the Portland Loo remains open. This change may have a profound impact on the Portland Loo, and may take some time of data collection to draw conclusions. One could predict that the sphere of influence of the area would change, and negative behavior may diminish. However, so might use of the facility, until the perceptions change.

Existing Public Restrooms

The following identifies each of the public restrooms currently available in downtown Olympia. These are facilities that were not part of the pilot project, nor does it include proposed locations. We reviewed each site for best practices including provisions for providing safety, cleanliness and accessibility. The numbers and locations corespond to the Human Waste Heat Map.

Central Location

The new Portland Loo at the Artesian Commons is within an eight minute walk of much of downtown from Plum St. to Capitol Way, and Thurston Ave to 8th Ave.

1. Percival Landing Harbor House

Owned and operated by the City of Olympia Located to the East of the marina near F-Dock.

Description:

Comfort station with attached shelter house. There are separate men's and women's ADA compliant stalls with water closets and lavatories.

Analysis:

This nautical inspired structure is a perfect example of a design to further the Downtown Strategy character area guidelines. Once open to the public 24-hours a day, now they are closed at dusk after issues were reported. Mariners may obtain key codes for 24-hour access. Showers require quarters to run hot water. One quarter will get two and half minutes of time. The Harbor House is built to serve the marina, but is also open to the public. There is also a space inside the building that can be booked for private events.

2. Olympia Center

Owned and operated by the City of Olympia, Parks, Arts and Recreation 222 Columbia St. NW, Olympia, WA 98501

Description:

Community center building with reception area. There are separate men's and women's ADA compliant stalls with water closets and lavatories.

Analysis:

The Olympia Center provides a central location en route towards the farmers market. However, this is off the main route and currently not an obvious choice to visitors to Olympia. Way finding and graphics proposed in the Downtown Strategy could assist in directing people to this location.

3. **Percival Landing West**

See Portable Restroom Pilot Project

Portable Restroom at Heritage Park 4.

(Located adjacent to the bathhouse), Operated by DES

Description:

Portable Unit, ADA compliant single occupant direct entry stall with dry pit toilet and hand wash station.

Analysis:

This restroom is a result of the Just Housing protest that called for: Suitable public property for tent encampments and for street and camp sweeps to end; Repeal of all laws that criminalize the homeless; and Open public bathrooms that operate 24/7. This is a portable unit, and is not a permanent solution. The location adjacent to brick and mortar building appears ad hoc and temporary, and does not give the impression of reliability or reflect the goals of the Downtown Strategy or investments the city is making. The hand wash station was functional at the time of inspection.

Heritage Park Bathhouse

Owned and operated by DES Heritage Park, Water Street SW and Legion Way SW

Description:

Bath house structure with community area. There are separate men's and women's ADA compliant stalls with water closets and lavatories.

Analysis:

This restroom serves the western edge of downtown. It is perceived to be too distant from downtown to be a viable option.

#6. Intercity Transit

Owned and operated by Intercity Transit 222 State Ave NE, Olympia, WA 98501

Description:

Small building with ticket counter area. There are separate men's and



Portable unit at Heritage Park Bathhouse Hours: 24-hours, 7 days a week





Intercity Transit Center Hours:

M-F 6:30AM-7PM Sa-Su 9AM-7PM

Google Image



LOTT East Bay Public Plaza

Hours: Daily 10AM-6PM April to October

0.05

0.1



City Hall Hours: Daily 10AM-6PM April to October

Self/2016
SolvmPlad Ave
John Portable Toilet
STATE

Self/2017
Percival Landing West
24 Hour Puthlic Restroom

ATH

SolvmPlad
S

Reference Map

women's ADA compliant stalls with water closets and lavatories.

Analysis:

The Transit Center provides a needed location at a transportation hub, and in proximity to street dependent services, such as Union Gospel Mission, and the Thurston County Food Bank.

7. Portable Toilet at Intercity Transit

See Portable Restroom Pilot Project

8. Artesian Commons

See Portable Restroom Pilot Project

9. East Bay Public Plaza

Owned and operated by LOTT Clean Water Alliance 325 Marine Drive in Olympia, Washington

Description:

The plaza is an urban open space with a wading stream and a demonstration wetland, both fed by Class A Reclaimed Water. The plaza features restrooms, interpretive elements, benches, and a small stage. The restrooms are ADA compliant single occupant direct entry stalls with water closet and lavatory. The restrooms are required within 100 feet of the water feature, and are open when the water feature is operational.

Analysis:

There is a security guard providing surveillance for the site. The plaza appears to function very well and draw many visitors. This is a great example of a public restroom located in a more remote area of the City that is activated by the plaza, water feature, and stage. The only issue here is the limited hours of operation and seasonal closure.

10. City Hall

601 4th Ave E, Olympia, WA 98501

Description:

City Hall building with a security and reception desk and public conference rooms. There are separate men's and women's ADA compliant gang stalls with water closets and lavatories.

Analysis:

City Hall is a place where one would expect to find public restrooms, though perhaps not an obvious one. This location is open during the day, with consistent hours, though they are limited from 8am to 5 pm. The limited hours of City Hall weaken the effectiveness of the restrooms as

general non-destination use. The security guard may also be imposing, and has asked for backpacks to be left behind and not taken into the restroom.

11. Salvation Army

See Portable Restroom Pilot Project

12. Library

313 8th Ave SE, Olympia, WA 98501

Description:

Library building with reception / book check out / return area. There are separate men's and women's ADA compliant gang stalls with water closets and lavatories.

Analysis:

The Library is a common place where one would expect to find public restrooms. While this location is open during the day, the hours are not consistent, varying from day to day, with closing time ranging from 5pm to 8pm. The inconsistency of the Library hours weaken the effectiveness of the restrooms as general non-destination use.

13. Fertile Grounds

See Portable Restroom Pilot Project

14. Starbucks

Privately owned and operated 550 Capital Way South, Space C, Olympia, WA 98501

Description:

Coffee shop tenant inside of large building. There are ADA compliant single occupant direct entry stalls with water closet and lavatory. Starbucks's company policy is that anybody can use the restroom and does not have to make a purchase in order to do so. Street dependent people appreciate a clean private restroom and prefer theirs to the public facilities. There is a code for the restroom, and it is changed daily, sometimes more frequently. Starbucks can refuse to give the bathroom code if someone is causing a problem.

Analysis:

Reliance on this restroom to meet the needs of ALL citizens and visitors for this area of downtown is inadequate, and the policies could change without sufficient notice for alternative facilities. The availability of this restroom is not well known, advertised, or signed, though appears to be well known among the street dependent population. However, this restroom demonstrates how businesses can support the downtown



Starbucks (Private)

Hours: M-F

5AM-7PM Sat. Sun 6:30AM-7PM Google Image

Olympia Timberland Public Library

M-Tue 11AM-8PM / W-Thur 11AM-7PM

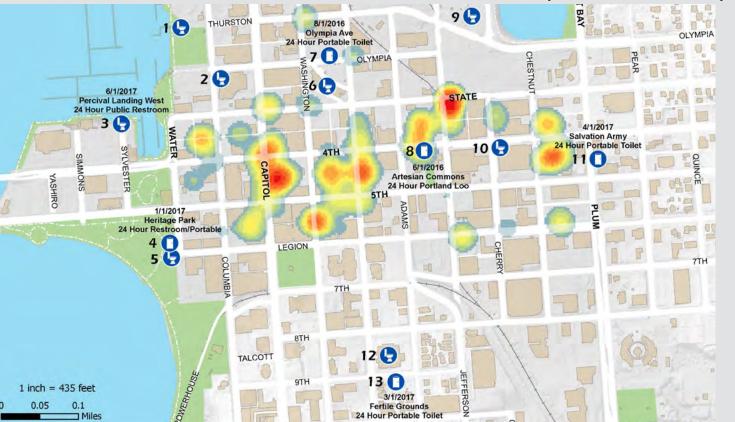
Friday 10AM-6PM

Saturday 10AM-5PM / Sunday Closed









Reference Map

Google Image



Sylvester Park, state owned and operated facility Google Image Planned street improvements, traffic diet, and curb bulbs may increase the sidewalk and available space in the right-of-way adjacent to the park boundary allowing for a Portland Loo to be installed near this intersection.

Sylvester Park

A restroom in Sylvester Park near Capitol Way and Legion Way is a strong candidate. It follows the same model seen in Portland of locating restrooms on the corners of Parks at the intersection of the right-of-way and park boundary, it's close to downtown, hosts large civic events, and serves as a gathering spot for many street dependent people during daylight hours.

Further, this is a logical spot for people to look for and expect to find a restroom. From the public outreach events, Sylvester Park was the most selected location for a future restroom.

- Despite being an historic landmark park, adding a Portland Loo for example could meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties¹, in particular standards number nine and ten, that state new additions, will not destroy historic materials, and could be removed in the future without impairing the park.
- This location would first require the completion of the planned street improvements for Capitol Way, as well as an agreement with the state, who owns the park. This would also eliminate the need for the portable unit next to the Heritage Park Bathhouse, allowing those funds to be redirected towards a permanent facility.
- 1 Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties

strategy. There is an opportunity here for businesses offering to open their restrooms to customers could be rewarded for their efforts with inclusion in the city way finding and signage and recognition for their contributions.

15. Sylvester Park

Owned and Operated by the State. No Restrooms, nearest facility Starbucks until 7pm.

Description:

At our public outreach event that took place during the Music in the Park, the site most selected for public restrooms was at Sylvester Park. Marygrace Jennings, Cultural Resources Manager for DES (Department Of Enterprise Services) who manages the park was contacted and asked about future planned renovations of the park, and if they would include public restrooms. Her response was that coordination of Sylvester Park Improvements with the city's efforts downtown is welcomed. The State has no plans to add public restrooms to the park. The improvements envisioned were primarily for soils, drainage, and revisions to sidewalks. The funding that was available for the work in 2015-17 was, unfortunately, redirected to critical projects to repair active leaks on the capitol campus during this last winter. Funding is planned to be requested again.

Research and Experiences from Cities

In looking to the experience of other cities, we selected cities of similar size in population, and those that were also state capitols. In our interviews with people in Olympia, we felt a certain sense of pride in that this was not just an urban area, but the state capitol. In addition to state capitols, we also reviewed neighboring cities and locations with specific issues that related to public sanitation.

Juneau

Juneau, Alaska is the home to about 31,000 people during the year but over the summer it hosts thousands of tourists due to its position as a major cruise boat harbor. The influx of tourists forces the city to repeatedly consider the issue of suitable downtown public restrooms and the best approach to siting them and maintaining them.



A study commissioned by the Docks and Harbor department in 2010 suggested that a shortage of downtown restrooms was a perception and not a reality. The firm Jesen Yorba Lott recommended better crowd management to keep waiting tourists away from the restroom entrances, and avoid the appearance that there was a wait, better way finding and visibility of the restrooms, and longer, more consistent hours.

- Shortage of public restrooms a perception, not a reality.
- Cruise ship passengers on the docks near public restroom facilities gave the appearance of long lines deterring others.
- Instituted better wayfinding and longer more consistent hours for existing facilities.
- Need to communicate location, hours, and permanency so that people can find public restrooms.

A 2017 master plan of the Upland harbor area of Juneau reported that public restrooms were the top priority from public feedback; comments from the public tied restrooms to the over arching goal of becoming a world class harbor. The Uplands harbor area is stretch of waterfront used by the maritime industry, commercial businesses, and the public. Based on their observations and feedback from the public, the firm included restrooms as stand alone structures in busy areas such as harbor gateways as well as incorporated restrooms into redeveloped, centralized facilities such as the Harbor Master's building.

Despite previous studies and actions, it is only recently that the city also looked at this question from the perspective of their street dependent people. In July 2017 the City and Borough Assembly Task Force on Homelessness discussed the concern that there are no 24-hour restrooms available downtown and just one free to use after dark. While the Docks and Harbors staff placed a portable toilet in the downtown area for use after dark, the task force found it problematic because of no communications about its hours or permanency. Ultimately their concerns revolved around access and communication with the public about available facilities. While it was clear that the downtown needed restrooms, the task force found themselves unsure of the best solution – portable toilets or a permanent facility.

Santa Fe

The city of Santa Fe, New Mexico has committed resources to revitalizing and drawing people to its downtown. It hosts festivals and has built infrastructure to serve tourists including a city-operated Welcome Center in the downtown mall and a tourism booth run by the Chamber of Commerce. Despite these



improvements and this vision for downtown, it still struggles with providing adequate public restrooms.

The issue of public restrooms became a point of contention in the summer of 2015 when the city closed restrooms prior to the largest annual festival to use downtown. Indian Market draws 100,000 people to enjoy and purchase \$18 million worth of artwork from artists and craftsmen. Maintenance is the largest issue. There are public facilities available at a city-run downtown parking garages, however the staff intentionally make it difficult for the public to use the facilities. They felt burdened by the responsibility of monitoring and maintaining the restrooms especially when they are misused by people. However, this reluctance led to parking garage staff deliberately creating hurdles to using the restrooms and thinking of them as only for downtown tourists. Restrooms appeared locked and small, partially obscured signs indicated access was only granted by keys held by staff. In one news report, the staff is quoted as saying "we're trying to discriminate (sic) the homeless from using the bathroom." Instead of seeking out solutions the parking division decided to give the impression of locked restrooms.

- Public facilities available at city-run downtown parking garages.
- Parking garage staff deliberately created hurdles to using the restrooms.
- Transportation nodes (train and bus stations, and parking garages) are obvious choices for people to seek a restroom. The location and design of public facilities needs to such that they are visible, easy to access, free from discrimination, and remain clean, safe, and sanitary.

In Santa Fe, even public buildings have issues with providing public restrooms. The New Mexico Museum of History opened in 2009 and offered its facilities to the public but eventually choose to limit its use to visitors. They cited tightening budgets. Hotels and small businesses offset the impact of no restrooms by letting tourists and others use their facilities. According to news reports, in September 2016, Counsellor Peter Ives put forward a resolution requesting the city manager or 60 days to analyze the problem and share solutions; however, the city archive doesn't show evidence of a resolution of this nature.

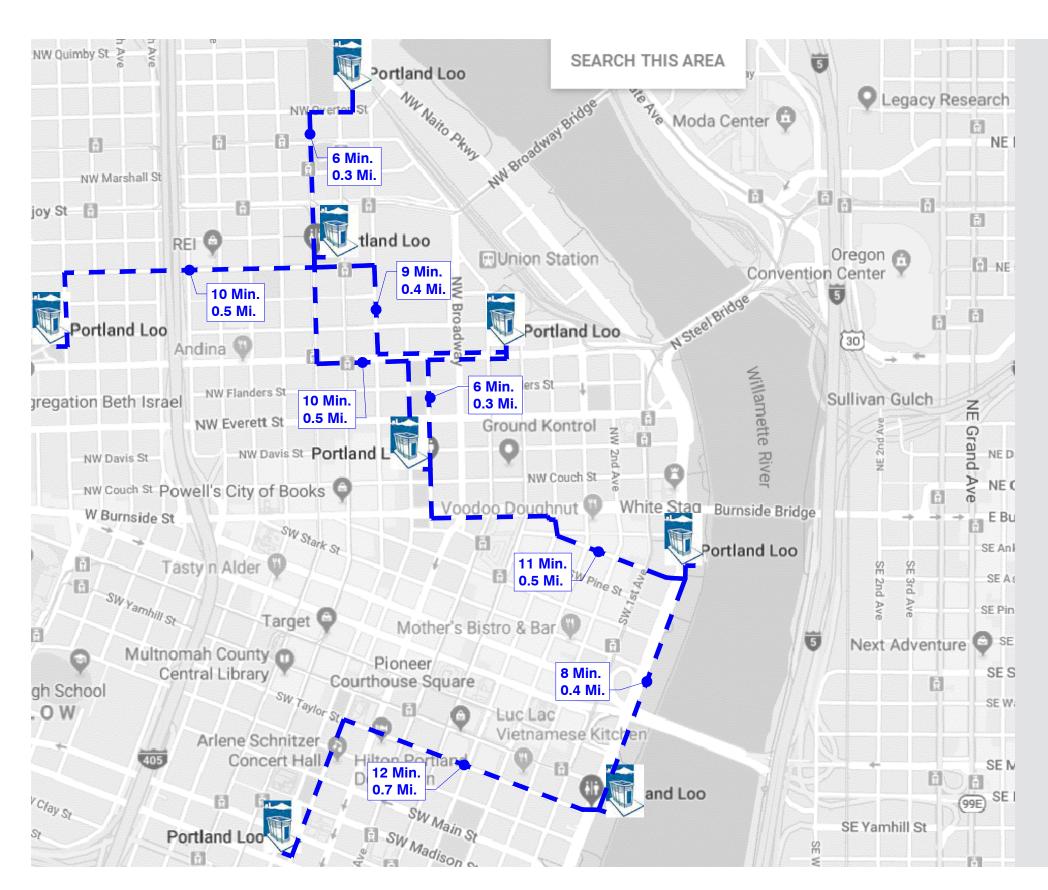
Annapolis

Home to 38,000 people, Annapolis, Maryland has a thriving downtown with shops, restaurants, and a rich history of national significance which drives much of its tourism industry. The downtown is adjacent to the U.S. Naval Academy which serves a student population of 4,500 students as well as St.. John



College, a liberal arts college serving about 500 students.

A 2010 final report by the Citizen's Committee on Alcoholic Beverage Laws honed in on an issue of human waste in the downtown area with "urinating in public" as the most cited crime downtown. They committee recommended more access to facilities downtown would help situation since existing facilities in city-owned buildings were only available during normal business hours. The committee concluded that by not addressing the difficult issue of 24-hour or at least late night hours, the city placed the burden squarely on the shoulders of property and business owners. It emphasized that if the city wanted to attract visitors and encourage economic development, convenient, clean, and safe public restrooms are essential. The committee recommended increasing the hours of the existing facilities to 3:00 am and mandating at least one public restroom in any plan for the development or redevelopment of the city's parking garage facilities.



- Public facilities available at city-run downtown parking garages.
- Restrooms are single, direct entry rooms with a locking mechanism

By 2013, the city had partnered with a parking management company to manage the city owned parking assets. As part of their contract, SP+ manages free, 24-hour restrooms in three city owned parking garages, and their model demonstrates an interesting solution for having an attendant on site. The parking garages are automated so there is not an attendant constantly on site, however the management company employs roving ambassadors to check on the parking garages and restrooms during the day. The restrooms are single, direct entry rooms with a locking mechanism; patrons don't need a key to enter the restrooms. They are cleaned daily by a member of the management company and one, which is more frequently used, is cleaned twice a day. Additionally, all staff members are charged with addressing an issue if they encounter one while visiting the parking garages. Throughout the night the city insists on having someone check on the facilities. This individual can call for first responders if there is an emergency issue or lock down a restroom in need of cleaning or maintenance.

At the time of our research, the city and the management company do not live in fear of abuse of the restrooms and when it happens, they take care of it. These well-used restrooms are positively perceived by the community. They are viewed as available to everyone and even though they aren't everyone's number one choice, they are safe, accessible, and clean and contribute to the experience of residents and visitors alike.

Portland

Portland, Oregon, home of the Portland Loo. There are currently nine Loo's located throughout downtown for the 640,000 people who call it home, and their visitors. Since 2008 when the first Loo was installed the city has been steadily adding new locations.

The Loo's are typically located at the busiest corners of urban parks where the ROW and park boundary meet. They are spread through the city at a walking



Street improvements with curb bulb outs allow for the Loo to be located in the ROW adjacent to the park.

distance of a third of a mile (six minutes) to about seven tenths of a mile (ten minutes). The distance and walking time was calculated using Google Maps so comparisons could be made between cities. The Google time and distance calculator appears to use three miles per hour for walking speed, and does not include waiting for traffic in the calculations. Three

miles per hour is a good average walking speed for most people, and the same metrics that our team had been using to make calculations for the City of Olympia.

The overall average walking time between the Portland Loos is approximately eight to nine minutes. This coincides with the 2008 Summer Olympics where in preparation for the games, Beijing worked to provide a public restroom within an eight-minute walk from any point in the City³.

Seattle

Gary Johnson, from the Office of Planning and Community Development for the City of Seattle, discussed the Pioneer Square community group who identified a need and requested that the City of Seattle install public restrooms in Occidental Square. The design required for the restroom to be safe without staffing. The Portland Loo was identified as the best option. Early design studies discovered that connecting to 100 year old utilities was going to be cost prohibitive. That project has since been tabled, but will likely be revisited again.

As a result, the City is allocating the budget for Pioneer Square towards Portland Loo's in Ballard and the University District. Community groups in both neighborhoods have requested public restrooms. One of the challenges to overcome, is that both neighborhoods are located outside of downtown and the MID (Metropolitan Improvement District), where the Downtown Seattle Association employs downtown ambassadors who are on the streets of downtown every day, ensuring an inviting, safe and clean urban experience for everyone.

The budget is approximately \$18,000 per year for maintenance and cleaning 2-3 times per day. The community groups have requested cleaning 4 times per day. A proposal from Clean Scapes is approximately \$40,000 per year for Ballard at four daily cleanings, roughly \$40 per visit.

San Diego

The city of San Diego has install two Portland Loos and one of them has been removed because of crime and maintenance problems associated with it. This is the only Portland Loo to be taken out of service after installation and provides a unique perspective about the importance of location.

According to news articles⁴, the Portland Loo, located at 14th Street and L Street, attracted crime and spurred a 130 percent increase in calls to the

police. The location at the intersection of 14th and L has poor CPTED with limited natural surveillance.

L Street runs about half a block from 14th Street before it becomes a dead end. Adjacent to the west of 14th Street is a large parking lot that extends for blocks and primarily serves the baseball stadium, Petco Park. These site characteristics create inconsistent traffic patterns, do not provide natural surveillance, and make it much more susceptible to negative behavior as documented.

Additionally, the Portland Loo incurred increased maintenance and repair costs that were double initial estimates. The costs and increased crime expanded on poor public opinion of the loo. All-inclusive costs for the loos were supposed to be \$215,000 when Councilwoman Marti Emerald first pitched the idea in 2010, but they eventually rose to \$560,000 because the loos were installed in spots where connecting to sewer and water lines was difficult, and because they don't meet California electrical, seismic and other standards.



Intersection of 14th Street and L street, which dead ends after one block. A large parking lot that extends for blocks is adjacent. The Portland Loo has been removed.

This is one reason why location matters. The initial installation was made more costly by picking a site that didn't have good access to utilities. Another reason is for the long term use, care, and maintenance for the facility. The location at 14th and L has poor CPTED with limited natural surveillance. L street runs about half a block from 14th street before it becomes a dead end. Adjacent to the west of 14th street is a large parking

lot that extends for blocks and primarily serves the baseball stadium, Petco Park. These site characteristics create inconsistent traffic patterns, do not provide natural surveillance, and make it much more susceptible to negative behavior as documented.

The second loo located at Park Boulevard and Market Street is still in use. News articles report this site has not spurred on a crime increase, and this location is only a half mile away from the 14th and L intersection. Difference makers begin with an intersection of two arterials that are heavily trafficked by cars, bikes, and pedestrians, include a light rail line that runs down Park Boulevard, bus lines along Market, a small cafe, and nearby residential units. Analysis of this location indicate strong CPTED components particularly natural surveillance. The story of the two loos in San Diego provide a powerful example of the need to provide good locations that encourage positive behavior and discourage negative behavior. This will not eliminate crime, maintenance, or repairs, but keep them manageable while providing an asset for all members of the community.



The Portland Loo at Park Boulevard and Market Street is located where there are many more eyes on the street.

Clean, safe, public hygiene that includes toilets and hand washing facilities, is important to urban areas as made all to apparent by the recent declaration of a local public health emergency of the hepatitis outbreak⁵ in San Diego.

³ Going Public! Strategies for Meeting Public Restroom Need In Portland's Central City.

⁴ San Diego Union Tribune, San Diego yanks problem Portland Loo. Feb 5, 2016

⁵ San Diego Union Tribune, San Diego's public health emergency: Debunking the stigma surrounding Hepatitis A. September 21, 2017

The street dependent population was hit hardest by the highly contagious hepatitis A virus. Street dependent people account for more than 50 percent of hepatitis cases in San Diego. This population is known to be at increased risk for hepatitis A, in part because homelessness presents challenges to keeping good hygiene, such as limited access to toilets and hand-washing facilities, according to a 2009 paper published in the journal Public Health Reports. San Diego officials say the outbreak there is being spread from person to person "through contact with a fecal contaminated environment." This type of contamination can occur when people with the illness don't properly wash their hands after going to the bathroom, according to the CDC. Hepatitis A can be fatal when paired with preexisting liver damage, older age and other various health conditions. Most citizens don't realize how interconnected San Diego is as a community, with many of its residents sharing public spaces such as restrooms, cafes and transportation every day. This interconnectedness has further compounded the effects of the Hepatitis A outbreak, and cannot be ignored by the general population.

Long before the deadly hepatitis A outbreak, San Diego was warned about lack of bathrooms. A San Diego Union-Tribune review of public records found that since 2000, four grand jury reports emphasized the risks of human waste on city streets and a shortage of toilets available for use by the city's growing homeless population.

One such report, filed in 2010, explicitly warned that an outbreak of illness caused by such unsanitary conditions "could result in liability to the city." Each of the reports called on the city to either add more all-hours, publicly available restrooms or bolster its street-cleaning regimen to ensure the public would not be exposed to human waste.

Olympia has taken necessary steps to mitigate a potential hepatitis A outbreak with the efforts of the Clean Team. The Portable Restroom Pilot Project is in immediate need of providing handwashing stations at each location to encourage public hygiene, as the hand sanitizer had been vandalized at portable locations during our site visits.

Denver

In 2016, The City and County of Denver launched a pilot project to understand and eventually address the need for public restrooms in the city and especially in high traffic areas. As part of that project, they deploy two trailers which contain single stall toilets;



6 LA Times, Long before deadly hepatitis A outbreak, San Diego was warned about lack of bathrooms. Sept 21, 2017

one serves downtown locations and the other serves locations in the neighborhood of Capitol Hill. These trailers are manned by an attendant and cleaned nightly to keep them fresh. By using a mobile structure, Denver tests different areas and gains the information they need to determine the best location for a permanent structure.

The movable public toilets are only part of the project. They government also activated and refreshed existing public restrooms, including winterizing restrooms in parks which allowed them to remain in use through the winter. A webpage on the government site displays a map of restrooms downtown which indicates the type of restroom they are (in a government building, in a park, etc). Communication has been a large of this pilot program from the beginning. The webpage also lists the restrooms hours. Mobile restrooms hours and shifts in locations are clearly shared to avoid confusion. Notably none of the restrooms are open 24 hours; one mobile restroom stays open as late midnight on Saturday in the downtown area. This information serves both local citizens as well as tourists to the area. It also shows the city's confidence in these vital public amenities and sets expectations of consistency.

Public Engagement

Public engagement has been a large of this pilot program from the beginning. Denver initiated the project in responses to constant complaints from residents. It held listening sessions with stakeholders to gain more information about the problem and determine the best approach to finding a solution. Additionally the webpage clearly communicates the work of the project and asks for feedback with a link to a comment

Operations

The trailers are rented. Denver had purchased one, but quickly found that maintenance was difficult, and required a dedicated staff, training, tools, and spare parts. Denver rents the units through a contract with a local vendor, Liberty Waster Services, who provides the trailer unit, attendant, maintenance, and daily servicing of filling and pumping tanks.

The cost for the trailer service is \$17,000/month (for each trailer). This includes the attendant, maintenance, and daily servicing. The attendant is estimated to be approximately 60% of the operational cost.

The website lists the locations and the hours of operation. Units are open 16 hours a day (8am to midnight), with a full time attendant. None of the Denver public restrooms are open 24 hours.

Results

So far Denver has learned that it isn't just homeless people who relieve themselves on the streets – tourists and citizens with home addresses were also ticketed for public urination and related offenses. They also learned that restroom proximity and visibility matter. People aren't

Goals Evaluated

- Is the public restroom being utilized?
- Does it meet the needs of a variety of users?
- Does it help promote a safe environment?
- What are the community impacts?

necessarily going to walk half a mile to reach a restroom. On a related note they learned that impact is limited to a small area around the restroom – it might not have an impact 8 blocks away. This upsets the argument that one restroom is enough for a city of 40,000. Use of the city might be better indicator of how many restrooms to open up downtown.

Recommendations from Denver

Provide a long public outreach process prior to deployment of project that allows for public feedback and inclusion in the process. Bundle (brick and mortar) facilities with large scale projects, such as planned street and sidewalk improvements. Pre-determine significant decision points and benchmark thresholds for making those decisions. Designate who will make the call to open, close, move, expand, or terminate the program. Plan this part out ahead of time. Establish clear goals, circumstances, and events for making decisions. For example, the goals evaluated for the Denver Pilot include four criteria. Is the public restroom being utilized? Does it meet the needs of a variety of users? Does it help promote a safe environment? What are the community impacts?

Learnings

Planning for public restrooms is no small task, adding more restrooms may not improve the situation alone. Restrooms that are closed, unsanitary, or perceived to be unusable are not an asset, as there is nothing more frustrating than finding the restroom and not being able to use it. The right locations are paramount, and the facilities themselves need to be well maintained. The operational and maintenance costs will in time exceed the costs of installation, making it a worthwhile investment to place restrooms in the best locations, even if it means incurring additional construction costs.

From the Portable Restroom Pilot Project, data was collected at Percival West and the Portland Loo at the Artesian Commons during the five month period when both were operating as 24 hour facilities. This data allows us to compare metrics and apply costs and consequences to a location. Over that time, the Percival West facility saw one third as many users, but had three times as many hours spent repairing vandalism, four times the number of closures, and five times the number of loose needles. Though the annual project operational costs were about the same, the cost per user was three times as high at Percival West.

Artesian Commons

from August 2017 through December of 2017

■ 106 /	Average Daily	Use, Flushes

■ 48 Hours Vandalism Repair

■ 15 Days Closed Two or More hours

■ 1 Day Closed by Security Overnight

■ 91 Loose Needles

■ **656** Needles in Disposal Box

■ \$ 96,000 Annual Projected Costs

\$ 2.51 Cost Per Flush

The operational costs for the Artesian Commons included an on site Ranger and Well host. While more total budget was spent at the Artesian Commons, more people were served, and less budget was spent on vandalism repairs. Spending on a Ranger or Well host may balance out the costs of repairing vandalism, however, it is easier to plan and budget for the attendants, and there are fewer closures of the facility.

Selecting a location with stronger CPTED in a busier part of town, and supplementing that with an attendant even part time, improves the performance and value to the community.

Locating restrooms in the Entertainment, and Capitol to Market character areas, and particularly where they overlap, will achieve the best results, and reduce long term operational costs.

The Human Waste Heat Map showed that the range of effect of a restroom is about one block. If people are living on the streets at random locations throughout downtown, restrooms would need to be located on nearly every block to have any impact.

From studying the locations of Portland Loos in Portland, we can see a plan emerging of spacing general non-destination restrooms at an interval of approximately eight minutes walk apart as a best practice to support an active downtown.

Addressing Activities

While the needs of individuals drive the design of public restrooms or comfort stations the activities taking place that people are engaged in determine the location, quantity, and needed hours of operation. In many

Percival West

from August 2017 through December of 2017

- 21	Avoraga Daily I	loo Eluchoo
- 31	Average Daily L	ise riusiles
	, troings baily c	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,

■ 145 Hours of Vandalism Repair

■ 60 Days Closed Two or More hours

■ 30 Days Closed by Security Overnight

■ 465 Loose Needles

■ 2,469 Needles in Disposal Box

■ \$ 93,000 Annual Projected Costs

\$ 8.28 Cost Per Flush

cases, but not all, the plumbing, or health code will require or provide guidance for a minimum number of facilities located within a maximum distance of the activity taking place.

Any person in Olympia, may be engaged in one or more activities, and providing facilities that support them as best as possible is the goal of the Downtown Sanitation Master Plan. What are those activities, where are they taking place, and what support do they need?

The Downtown Strategy identifies Character Areas within the downtown that define and encourage the present and future activities of an area. This is our guide for not only providing for the current activities taking place, but to also understand and identify future areas as well.

For the purposes of design, activities are grouped into two categories, those that are general and non-destination (such as exploring downtown, wandering, touring, people watching, sight seeing, and just being), and those activities that are specific tasks occurring at designated locations and times (such as going to an event in a public space, music in Sylvester Park, or visiting the Heritage Park Fountain).

Specific tasks such as splashing in the water feature at Eastbay Plaza have Code⁷ requirements for a restroom to be located within 100 feet, that is open during the hours of operation. The Eastbay Plaza restrooms are open during the same hours and seasons that water is flowing. Additionally, the 2018 Food Truck regulations⁸ require a designated restroom with warm

running water to be available within 200 feet without crossing multiple lanes of traffic. A designated restroom can be a public facility or an agreement with a commercial business that allows for the use of their facility.

Restroom requirements for general non-destination activities are less specific with no code requirements, and best practices must be relied upon to provide a holistic plan for available public restrooms. For general urban use, the best practice is an eight minute walk between restrooms, and for these restrooms to be open as long as is practicable, preferably 24 hours. For example, for the 2008 summer Olympics in Beijing an eight minute walk was the target for distance between restrooms. Analyzing the City of Portland Loo locations, the distance ranges from six to ten minutes apart, or about an eight to nine minute average.

There are also activities such as living on the streets, that are visibly taking place. Living on the streets is a very intense and specific task, and a general non-destination use restroom with an eight minute walk is much too far to travel to be effective.

Observations

An observation reported from the Ambassadors, witnessed a person who was living on the streets, get up from their belongings, and step into the adjacent alley to relieve themselves, while the Portland Loo was only two blocks away. While this is anecdotal evidence and subject to exageration, the concept makes complete sense. How far would you go, leaving behind your possessions to use the toilet? 100 feet? 200 feet? A block? Two blocks? The risk is high, that your possessions may be stolen, and if you took them with you, a desireable location could be lost. There is high risk and high stress, living on the street requires planning around using a restroom, making higher functions more challenging, while needing to focus on basic human functions.

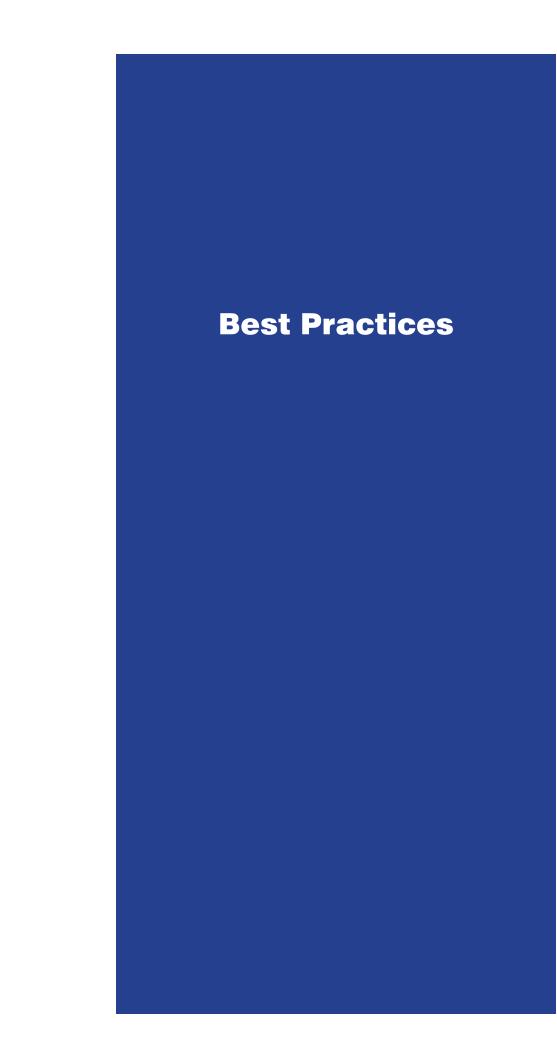
The national public health crisis of opioid abuse appears to also be connected to the human waste found on the sidewalks and alleyways in downtown Olympia, therefore, interventions to public sanitation alone will not likely yield significant improvements. However, our research has shown that in other cities, citations for public urination have been given to people with addresses from in and out of town, and that is likely happening in Olympia as well.

Every activity taking place either now, or in the future, needs to be accounted for when determining the needs for public restrooms. Activities that are located in the vicinity, outside of the boarders of the downtown area, can also have an impact.

Division, Mobile Food Unit Restroom Agreement

⁷ WAC 246-260-031, General design, construction, and equipment for all WRF (water recreation facility) pool facilities.

⁸ Public Health & Social Services Department, Environmental Health



BEST PRACTICES

Research

Our research has taken us all over the nation and our research has revealed that there are ways to improve public sanitation, making facilities safe, clean, private, and welcoming for all, and doing so benefits all of society.

The following are best practices for achieving positive results with public restrooms.

Attendants

Use of bathroom attendants have resulted in some of the best public restrooms, even in the most challenging of environments. New York City's Port Authority Bus Terminal public restrooms were recently renovated and as reported by gothamist.com:

"The Port Authority Bus Terminal, which John Oliver has accurately described as "the single worst place on Earth," is undergoing a \$90 million face-lift that's just getting started. But "Phase One" of its restroom rehabilitation project has already transformed two of the terminal's notoriously terrifying bathrooms into sparkling new comfort stations.

The renovation included the addition of an attendant to greet people and tidy the restrooms, and expansion of the cleaning program.

The restrooms at Bryant Park utilize a bathroom attendant to keep the marble

counter tops clean and the flowers fresh. VirtualTourist.com compiled a list of the "World's Top 10 Toilets", and the Bryant Park restrooms in New York City, NY were ranked number one. The Bryant Park restrooms also benefit from their location, adjacent to a busy sidewalk and metro stop.

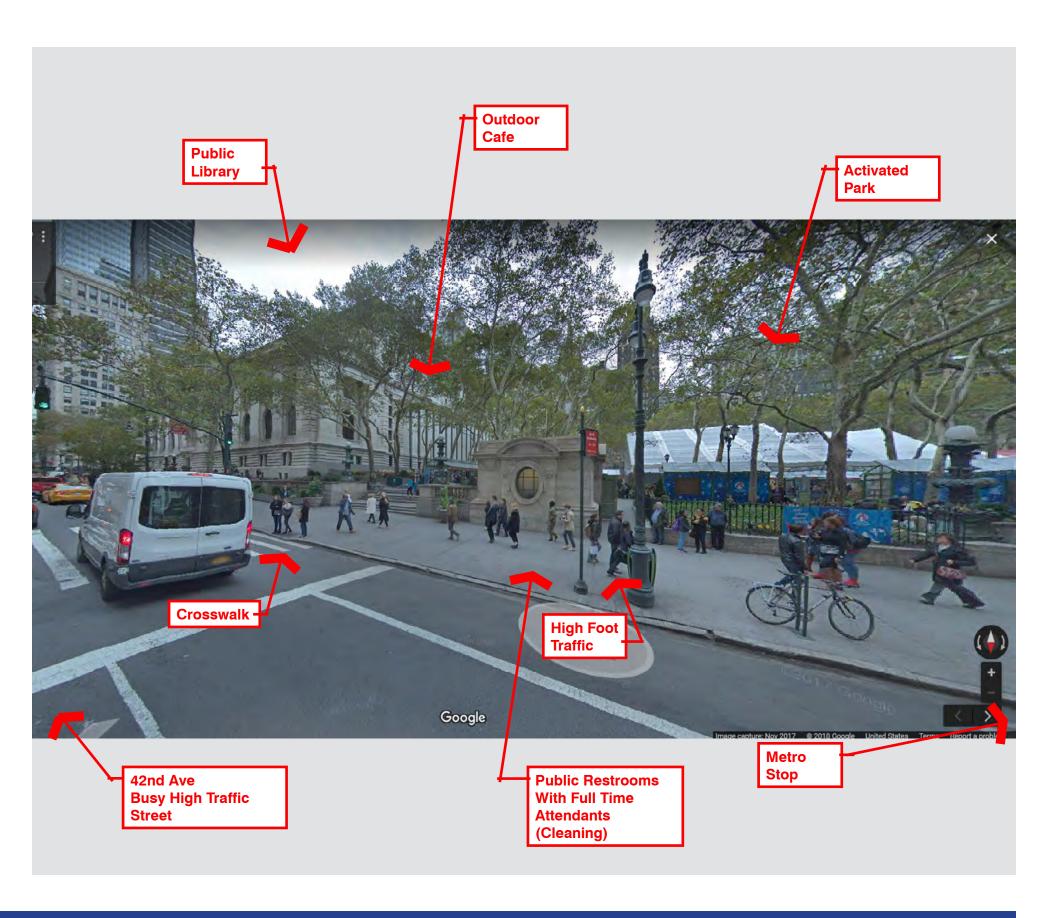
"Who would have thought that a loo in the middle of such a dirty, noisy, frenetic city would have classical music, fresh flowers, and even an attendant! Visitors report that it's also spotlessly clean."1



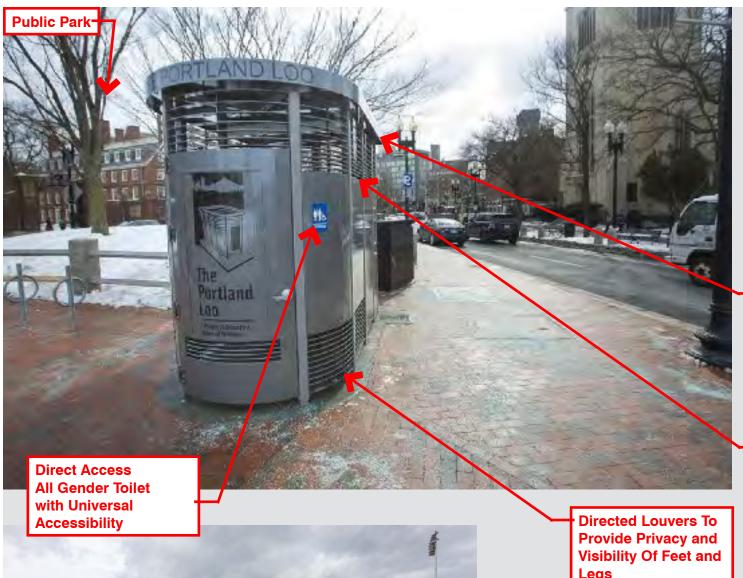
NYC Port Authority Bus Terminal public restroom. Attendants keep the new facility clean.



Bryant Park



¹ http://www.virtualtourist.com/press-center/ugliest-buildings-list



Loos in Portland are typically located in the ROW of public parks at the corner near busy intersections. This allows for maximum visibility with the least amount of impact to existing residences or businesses. The facility itself is designed with features that provide enough privacy for human dignity, while maximizing visibility to deter negative behavior.

Highly Visible Location From All Directions

Open Louvers For Natural Ventilation

Legs

Metro Parks Tacoma changed to direct access all gender comfort stations over a decade ago, and has reported fewer problems.

Bryant Park restrooms are at a very active location with vehicle and pedestrian traffic, nearby library, subway station, and park cafe that help to provide natural surveillance. Full time attendants are also employed to make sure that the facility is clean, safe, and sanitary. This represents the best practice for a public restroom, and achieves some of the best results.

Active Spaces - CPTED

When more people are using restroom facilities, they are generally safer places to be as more eyes pay attention leads to less abnormal use like loitering. CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design, pronounced "sep-ted") design principles provide strategies for encouraging the use of these facilities and reducing crime and the fear of crime. CPTED principles include the following concepts:

Natural Surveillance

"See and be seen" is the overall goal when it comes to natural surveillance. A person is less likely to commit a crime if they think someone will see them do it. Clear sight lines, lighting and landscape play an important role. Locating restrooms adjacent to centers of activity also contributes to natural surveillance.

Natural Access Control

Natural Access Control is more than a high block wall topped with barbed wire. CPTED utilizes the use of walkways, fences, lighting, signage and landscape to clearly guide people and vehicles to and from the proper entrances. The goal with this principle is not necessarily to keep intruders out, but to direct the flow of people while decreasing the opportunity for crime. Natural approaches and natural surveillance could be supplemented by organized means such as attendants.

Territorial Reinforcement

Creating or extending a "sphere of influence" by utilizing physical designs such as pavement treatments, landscaping and signage enables users of an area to develop a sense of proprietorship over it. Public areas are clearly distinguished from private ones. Potential trespassers perceive this control and are thereby discouraged.

Image/Maintenance

The "Broken Window Theory" suggests that one "broken window" or nuisance, if allowed to exist, will lead to others and ultimately to the decline of an entire neighborhood. CPTED expands on this point encouraging regular maintenance of restrooms to support continued use of the facility for its intended purpose. Neglected and poorly maintained properties can appear abandoned and unsafe, lead to reduced use and become breeding grounds for criminal activity.

BEST PRACTICES

While CPTED principles do generally focus on the design of new buildings and outdoors spaces, they could also be applied to indoor facilities. In particular, attention to Natural Surveillance, Territorial Reinforcement, and Image/Maintenance would aid in the design of a changing room that feels safe, reduces crime and leads to continued use.

Direct Entry Stalls

The PHLUSH Public Toilet Advocacy Toolkit's design principles for public restrooms identifies single door direct entry stalls over traditional multistall, gendered facilities. Advantages to this design include space savings by eliminating the semi-private space surrounding the sinks, increase in capacity, while resolving gender parity, trans and gender non-conforming issues with each stall all gender. Further benefits include the ability to clean individual stalls without closing down half or all of the facility.

Way finding and Directional Signage

Signage and maps at park entries, or along streets and sidewalks approaching the park are helpful to inform visitors and passers by that public toilets are available, and direct them about where to go. More users and more eyes create natural surveillance and make the park feel more safe.

Websites

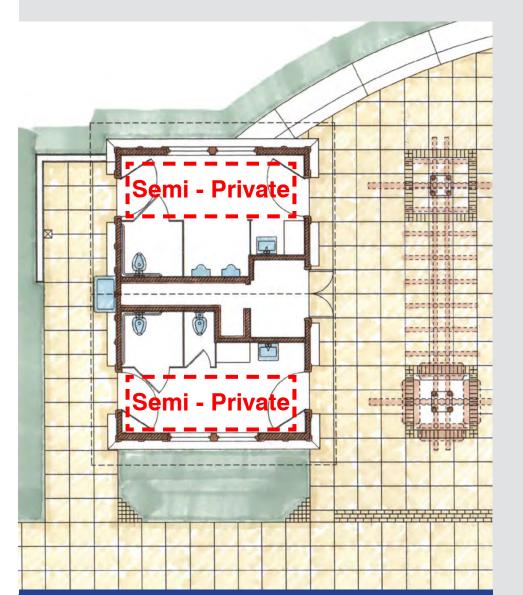
The ODA and PBIA websites could identify and direct people to restroom locations.

Parking Areas & Restrooms

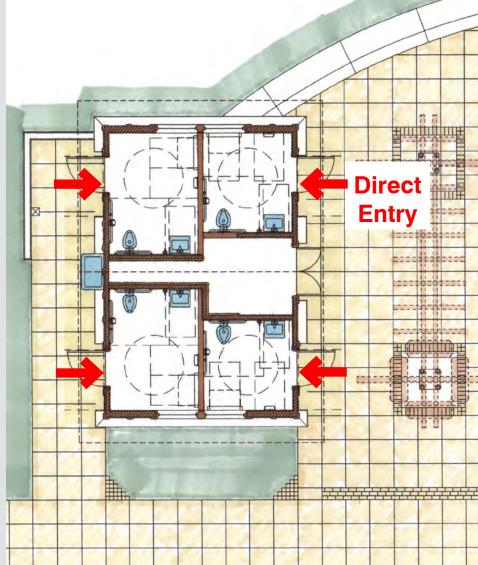
Transportation nodes are a historical and natural place to find public restrooms. Restrooms that are collocated with a parking garage have several potential advantages, including shared construction costs, attendants who collect fees and may monitor cars and restrooms, and cleaning and maintenance. Disadvantages to this approach include staff not making the restrooms accessible to all as in the case of Sante Fe, or no staff with an automated parking fee system. Our best practice recommendation is that the restrooms need to be located on the street with direct access from the public way, without having to actually enter into the garage. This provides added safety, and greater accessibility, without the perception that the restrooms inside the garage are for customers only.

Quick Cleanup

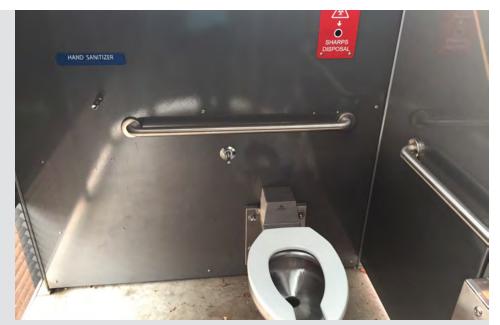
In addition to a cleaning and maintenance program to keep toilet facilities clean and sanitary, a secondary back up measure is also recommended.



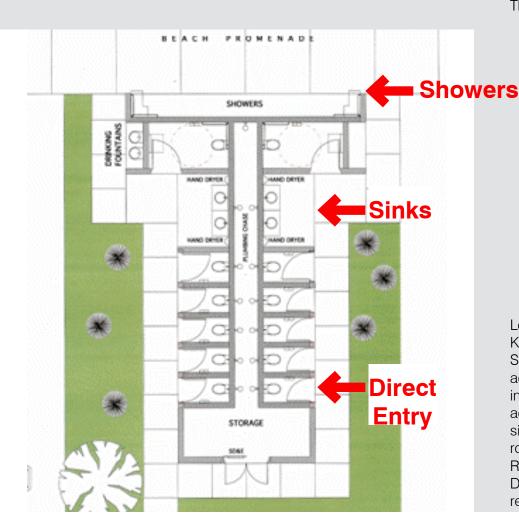
Seattle Parks and Recreation comfort station with separate mens and womens rooms with a gang of stalls in each. The semi-private space, created by this configuration, is where the majority of harassment, verbal attacks, bias crimes, and violence occurs. The semi-private space is a blind spot in a public space where a security guard of the opposite gender or camera can not be placed.



Modified comfort station with four direct entry, all gender, ADA compliant, single occupant stalls. The access to the private space is from a fully public space.



Through wall sharps disposal at the new Portland Loo





Indicator lock

Kellog Park Comfort Station South in La Jolla California, achieves maximum function in minimum space. This is achieved with direct entry stalls, sinks outside, ADA / changing rooms, and showers outside. Right: Directional signage for public restrooms.

Left:

The Seattle Police's East Precinct utilize a vendor service² who will respond 24-hours a day, seven days a week and clean holding cells if there is a biohazard. The response time is 90 minutes. A phone number posted on the facility could be used by the public to call for needed service.

Loo Specifications

- **Direct entry stalls** Eliminate semi-private gendered spaces where the majority of harassment occurs. Direct entry to stalls from a public way is the safest solution for all people.
- Full height doors Within 2" of the floor and up to 8 feet high with louvers designed to allow for airflow and visibility of the ground or floor and legs, while providing adequate privacy.
- Locks Functional door locks with occupied indicators, that can be unlocked from the outside by authorities (for medical emergencies).
- **Fixtures** Keep facilities similar to allow for standard equipment, and easier replacement, provide water efficient solutions. Use heavy-duty fixtures, equipment, and hardware.
- Controls All controls, levers, handles shall be ADA compliant for universal accessibility. Provide automatic flush sensor to minimize contact with restroom surfaces. People often will use their foot (shoe) to activate flush controls that can lead to unsightly and unsanitary conditions.
- **Finishes** Utilize vandal-resistant materials and components, especially for door hardware, toilet partitions, fixtures, and accessories. Utilize concrete floors with epoxy floor finish. Apply graffiti resistant and washable coatings.
- **Sharps** A sharps disposal in or in close proximity to a public restroom provides a public amenity and supports a safe environment for all users. To combat the spread of disease through accidental stick pricks, city governments have installed bins for secured sharps disposal containers in public restrooms. Brisbane, Belfast and San Francisco place sharps bins in public toilets which have a high incidence of drug use to encourage responsible disposal of needles.

Bins for sharps containers in public toilets ensures safe and immediate options of disposal at the locations where the sharps become waste products. Bins allow for easy disposal of single needles, and the location, materiality and design of the bins promote safety and deters vandalism and theft. Best practices suggests bins should be through wall slots with no access, or secured to the wall or floor using very strong brackets or bolts to prevent removal, designed and constructed to prevent access to sharps container and include locking system, adequately sized to accept expected waste volumes, clearly marked as

2 Vendor, Bio Clean Inc. Utilized by Seattle Police Department

BEST PRACTICES

disposal for sharps only, and located out of reach of children. Regular and safe maintenance of the containers is essential to the success of these programs.

- Sanitary Napkin Disposal Provide sanitary napkin disposal to prevent items from being flushed down the toilet, or placed into the sharps disposal.
- Artwork Make restrooms positive attractions and incorporate historic artifacts, artwork, maps, or city information, and community involvement in design. At the Open House/Workshop, artwork and artful wayfinding on the restrooms were strongly favored by participants as a way to make facilities more multi-purpose and more 'of Olympia' in character.
- **Bins** Provide garbage, recycling, and compost station nearby. This will help prevent people leaving their garbage behind on the floor of the unit, or trying to flush debris down the toilet.
- Signage Traditional restroom signage tells us WHO is allowed in a restroom by identifying it as "Mens" or "Womens". A more equitable approach states WHAT (services) are in the room (ADA compliant, changing table).



Recessed Sanitary Napkin Disposal

Best Practices

Location, high visibility of the unit

- Provide attendant
- Activate surrounding area
- Natural surveillance
- Direct entry stalls, ADA compliant, all gender
- 24 hour facilitiesHigh visibility through the unit
- Natural ventilation
- Easy to clean, and remove graffiti
- Directional signage and way finding
- Well lit areas
- Portable Units are temporary not permanent solutions
- Handwashing stations for portable units



Directional Signage and Wayfinding Graphics

Master Plan -Recommendations

MASTER PLAN RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations

Downtown Olympia has made recent public and private investments into the downtown area and aspires to fulfill the community goals and visions that are outlined in the Downtown Strategy.

Public restrooms are an essential part of the urban environment that make a difference in our quality of life. Despite the fact that they create a private space in a public space and the potential for negative behavior, a public restroom is a good asset to the community, that promotes an active lifestyle, and can help to serve downtown businesses.

The approach for the downtown sanitation master plan utilizes existing facilities and identifies new sites for future installations to provide restrooms within an eight minute walk throughout the downtown to meet general non-destination needs, and specific restrooms in required quantity, hours, and distance to provide needed support for downtown functions and activities.

This concept is similar to the idea of illuminating a space. For example, a large warehouse will need general ambient lighting for overall illumination, and while this is adequate to navigate the space and see where objects are stored, task lighting is also required at specific locations to perform needed functions.

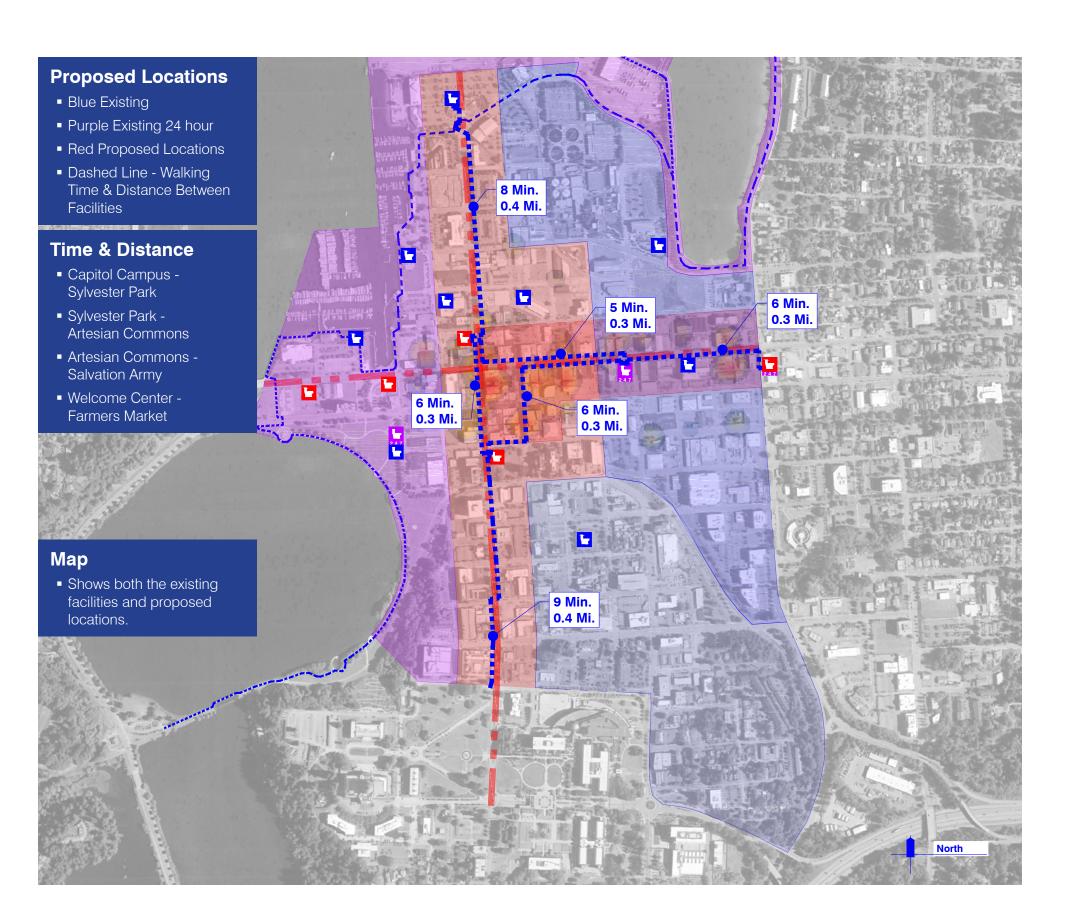
General Non-Destination Comfort Stations

The Portland Loo at the Artesian Commons Park (now closed)

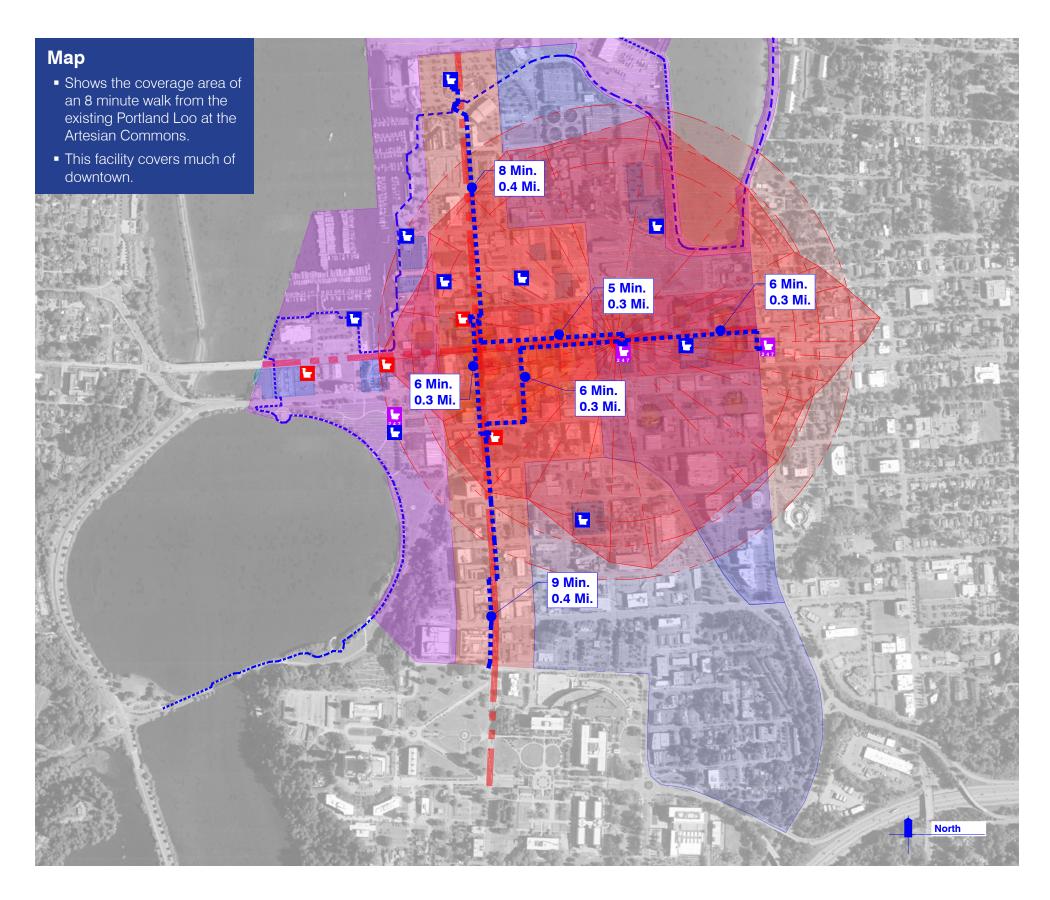
The Portland Loo next to the Artesian Commons is part of a general scheme to provide public restrooms throughout the downtown at approximately an eight minute walk interval. As seen on the drawing, an eight minute walk covers nearly the entire downtown area. When combined with other task specific restrooms, such as Percival Landing, the coverage for downtown Olympia is quite good during the daytime.

At night, the Portland Loo is the only restroom with a flush toilet and running water, the other available options are the portable toilets near the Salvation Army, and the Heritage Park Bathhouse. While the reach of the Portland Loo via an eight minute walk still covers the majority of downtown at night, there is no backup if it requires cleaning, maintenance, or repairs. A best practice is to build in some redundancy and a back up option for when cleaning, maintenance or repairs are required.

Restrooms that are closed are no help to the public or Master Plan. Providing the necessary operations and maintenance support for the



MASTER PLAN RECOMMENDATIONS



existing facilities to keep them open, clean, safe and sanitary is the highest priority.

- Facility Type Existing Portland Loo, or similar toilet kiosk.
- Hours of Operation 24-hours, 7 days a week.
- Cost Ongoing operations and maintenance costs. Prepare to increase funding if necessary should negative behavior escalate.
- **Schedule** Negotiate with vendor for added services and identify contingency funding to be able to respond quickly should the need arise. Pre-identify what conditions, circumstances, or events would trigger further action, and initiate steps to mitigate and maintain a safe and sanitary public accommodation.

Wayfinding and Graphics

Including the existing restrooms in the proposed wayfinding and graphics for downtown is the next priority. This is the most cost effective way of utilizing existing facilities and budget and maximizing the available restrooms to the public.

- Facility Type None.
- Hours of Operation 24-hours, 7 days a week.
- Cost Minimal, pending inclusion in planned wayfinding and graphics for downtown.
- **Schedule** Immediately begin coordination efforts.

Redundancy

A second Portland Loo, located in the zone where the Entertainment and Capitol to Market character areas overlap would provide a back up and expand the coverage while serving the area with the highest need. While this concept may be agreeable, deciding on the exact location may prove challenging. Locating a public restroom in the ROW could impact businesses, traffic, or parking. Most any location in this area would need the added space created by the planned street improvement projects. One possible location could be Sylvester Park.

Sylvester Park

Our public outreach events heavily identified Sylvester Park as a needed location for public restrooms. Though currently there are no plans for DES to add a restroom with future improvements for the park, there is a possibility of a partnership to provide needed accommodations. Locating a Loo at the northwest corner of Sylvester Park follows the example of the Loo locations in Portland, providing maximum visibility with the least potential impact. With the proposed street improvements, the unit could be located close to the ROW with little impact on the Park or sidewalk,

MASTER PLAN RECOMMENDATIONS

however the Park is owned by the State, and in the Historic District. That said, a 24 hour restroom located here would eliminate the need for the portable unit at Heritage Park, and extend the eight minute walking coverage all the way to the Capitol campus.

- Facility Type Portland Loo, or similar toilet kiosk.
- Hours of Operation 24-hours, 7 days a week.
- Cost Rough order of magnitude cost \$300,000-400,000, pending the extent of associated street improvements, and depth and proximity of utilities.
- **Schedule** Begin pre-design discussions immediately, the design process, public outreach, and approvals will take time, and installation will need to occur with the planned street improvements. Coordinate efforts with the street improvement design team, DES, Landmarks, and initiate a public process.

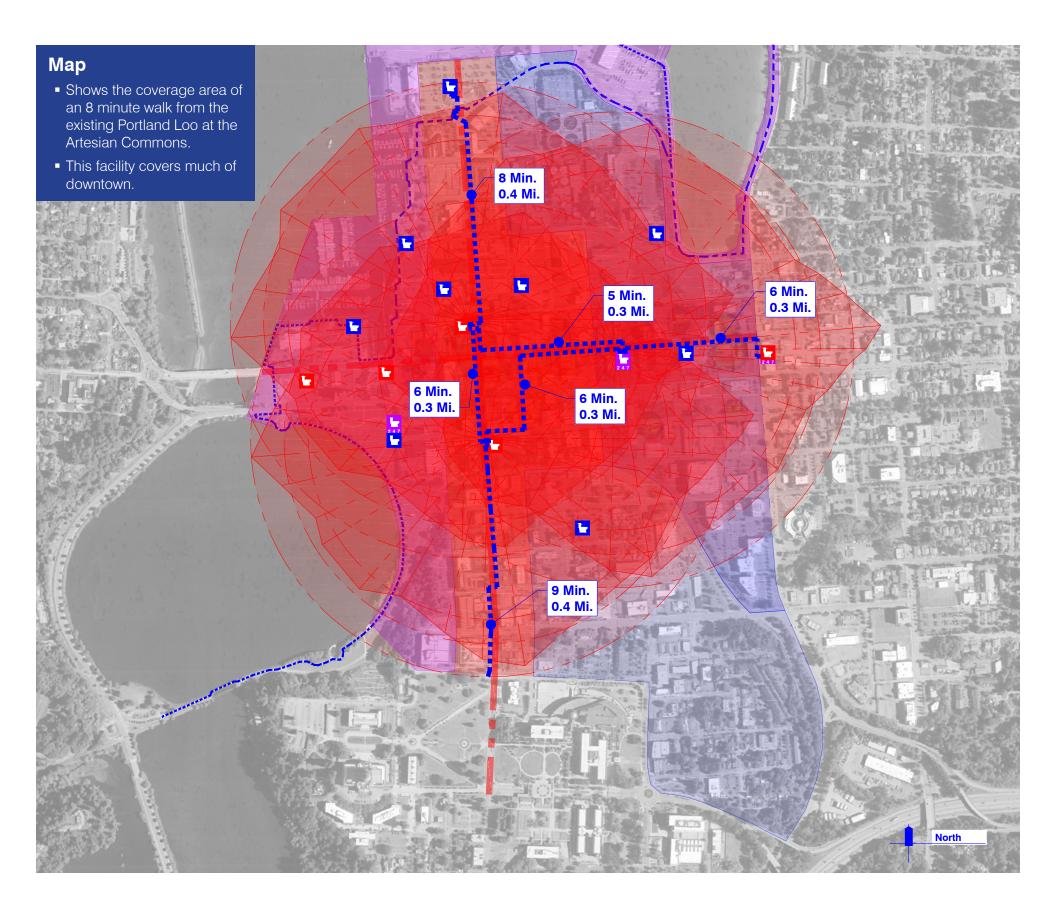
Specific Activity Comfort Stations

Additional restrooms are needed, like the task lighting, at specific locations to serve activities. The task specific restrooms need to be within designated proximity and of a sufficient quantity to support the activity.

The Fountain at Heritage Park

The fountain at Heritage Park is not a swimming or wading pool, and was intended to be just a fountain, however with the closure of the lake, it has become a splash park. It is in technical compliance with the Health Code having provided a changing table and identifying a restroom at El Guanaco in addition to Percival West. While this is satisfactory for now, long term plans need to include a comfort station that is open and available to the public during the seasons and hours that the fountain is operational. This could be a facility and operations model similar to the LOTT Eastbay Plaza near the Children's Museum.

- Facility Type Comfort Station that is incorporated into current or future development of the site, allowing for clear line of site from fountain to restrooms.
- Hours of Operation At a minimum, the hours of operation need to match those of the fountain to meet code. Longer hours are desirable due to the location and proximity to downtown.
- Cost Construction taking place entirely on city property as opposed to the city ROW or street reduces utility costs considerably. Existing power, water, and sewer connections on site
- **Schedule** The property is city owned and programming and design should begin as soon as possible. Identify opportunities for private -



MASTER PLAN RECOMMENDATIONS

Portable Trailers

Portable trailers with flushing toilets and hot and cold running water are a better more hygienic option than portable units, particularly for longer periods of time. These units can be used to test new locations, and provide support for new activities that occur in downtown Olympia until permanent facilities can be installed. These units can also be used to provide support for special events, or in cases of emergency need. Preliminary research into cost and available options revealed that units were in short supply having been shipped to Houston and Florida for flooding and natural disasters. These units were also the only option that received unanimous support from interdepartmental meetings. Portable trailers could also provide the quickest solutions, as they would not be dependant on the completion of street improvements before installation.

- Facility Type Portable trailer.
- Hours of Operation Pending application
- Cost Ownership may range from \$50,000 to \$100,000 pending the options needed. Operations will require dedicated maintenance, tools, and parts.



 Schedule - Programming and pre-design may begin at any time should funds become available.

Life-Cycle Cost Analysis

- Costs will vary depending on the type of facility and the location.
 Without specific circumstances for construction identified along with availability and depth of utilities, only a ROM (Rough Order of Magnitude) cost can be determined.
- Portland Loo ROM Costs:
 Soft Costs (Design, Management, Permits, Easements) \$90,000
 Purchase of kiosk unit \$110,000
 Utility connections, hard scape \$125,000
 Construction Total \$325,000

Annual Maintenance Cost (Based on existing loo)

• In approximately 3.5 years the operations and maintenance costs will exceed the installation costs. Selecting the best possible locations may reduce the need for additional cleanings, maintenance, and repairs due to vandalism thereby lowering the life cycle cost. public opportunities to include restroom into future site development.

The Portable at Salvation Army

The portable unit at the Salvation Army location has demonstrated a clear need as part of the pilot program and has seen its fair share of use and abuse, though not as bad as at other locations. The Salvation Army and neighboring businesses have seen a great reduction in the number of incidences of human waste found in the nearby streets and alleys which demonstrates its effectiveness. However, a portable unit is not a permanent solution and needs hand sanitizer unit replaced, or a hand washing station. The Salvation Army seeks a permanent facility where the current portable unit is located. A Portland Loo may still be the best option, even though the CPTED here is not the best, and the location doesn't meet the goals of the DTSMP. An agreement could be reached for the Salvation Army to operate as the attendant, to help maintain the unit. Should either party want to end the agreement or if the Salvation Army was to change locations, the Portland Loo can be relocated to another part of the city and the utilities capped.

- Facility Type Portland Loo, or similar toilet kiosk.
- Hours of Operation 24-hours, 7 days a week.
- **Cost** Rough order of magnitude cost \$200,000-300,000, pending the extent of utility work. It may be possible to utilize Salvation Army existing utility connections for power, water and sewer. With an agreement for the utility connections it may be possible to do the work on site which is less expensive than work in the ROW.
- **Schedule** Provide a handwashing station immediately. Second, begin discussions, and programming with the Salvation Army to discuss a partnership which could take place as soon as possible.

Ice Rink (Proposed)

The proposed ice rink located to the west of the Heritage Park fountain, should also consider a comfort station that is open during the hours of operation as part of the planning process. Pending on the design, size, and amenities it is very likely that this new downtown feature will be required to have at least two restrooms to satisfy the code requirements for both womens and mens facilities.

•

\$95.000

- Facility Type Comfort Station that is incorporated into future development of the site.
- Hours of Operation At a minimum, the hours of operation need to match those of the ice rink and amenities to meet code.
- Cost Pending the design of the facility, and incorporation into the construction.

Best Practices

- Select an active area with high pedestrian traffic and visibility.
- An attendant provides the eyes, that natural surveillance may not.
- Consistent hours particularly from 6am until 2am, 24 hours even better.
- Direct entry stalls, that are ADA compliant, and all gender
- Well lit areas
- Natural ventilation and visibility through the unit while providing privacy.
- Handwashing stations.
- Easy to clean and keep clean, safe, and sanitary.

MASTER PLAN RECOMMENDATIONS

• **Schedule** - Programming and pre-design should begin as soon as possible, and identify the need for restrooms and make sure they are incorporated into the project.

Welcome Center

The City of Olympia is the state capitol, and therefore a magnet for tourism and it needs a welcome center. Ideally located along the Capitol to Market character area, a possibility is the city owned parking lot at Capitol and State could provide great visibility for tourists, visitors, shoppers, who are utilizing transit, walking, biking, or driving. This is just at the edge of the Entertainment character area, providing further support to an area of highest need, and extending the eight minute walking coverage up to the Farmers Market. While this is an active area, it's not as well traveled and a Portland Loo may not be the best choice. A built structure that housed public restrooms with the Welcome Center acting as an attendant may make a better solution.

- Facility Type Comfort station.
- Hours of Operation Same as welcome center
- Cost Pending design and programming for the facility.
- Schedule Programming and pre-design should begin with any proposed development of this site.

By following the best practices, and supporting each activity that is taking place in downtown Olympia with clean, safe, and sanitary public restrooms improvements can be made to both human dignity and the experience in downtown Olympia.

Recommendations

First Priority

- Protect and Maintain Existing Facilities. Closed Restrooms Do Not Help.
- Provide Wayfinding and Signage To Direct People To Existing Facilities.
- Hand washing station for portable at Salvation Army location.
- Portable Trailers faster and more versatile way to provide sanitary facilities and test locations.

Second Priority

- Permanent facility at Salvation Army, begin forging a partnership for operating and maintenance agreement for installation of a Portland Loo.
- A second Portland Loo located in the ROW, in the zone where the Entertainment and Capitol to Market character areas overlap.

Explore Loo location in ROW at NW corner of Sylvester Park, with the Engineering and Transportation, DES, Historic Preservation Board, businesses and public.

- Future comfort station at the Heritage Park Fountain. Explore public private venture to include a comfort station with any future development of the site.
- Future comfort station at the proposed ice rink. Include public restrooms as part of proposed development.
- Future Welcome Center with comfort station. Include public restrooms as part of any development planning process.



Local Representatives Contacted:

- Todd Cutts, Executive Director of the Olympia Downtown Association (ODA)
- Mary Corso, Chair of the Parking Business Improvement Area (PBIA)
 Board, Owner of Courtyard Antiques // Courtyard Studio 721
- Jeanine Roe, Olympia City Council member

City Staff:

- Keith Stahley, Mark Rentfrow (Community Planning & Development)
- Anna Schlecht (Housing)
- Kip Summers (Parks)
- Amy Buckler (Planning)

Local Business

- Matthew Klifman, Branch Manager US Bank
- Phil Rollins, Archibald Sisters
- Janice Bean, Popinjay
- Connie Phegley, Old School Pizzeria
- Briana Cox, New Moon Café
- Mara Curry, Burial Grounds
- Lacey Jenson, Store Manager, Starbucks

Cities and Jurisdictions Reviewed:

- Department Of Enterprise Services (DES),
- William J. Frare, P.E., Assistant Director 360.407.8239 bill.frare@des. wa.gov
- Marygrace Jennings, Cultural Resources Manager, Washington State Capitol Campus,
- 1500 Jefferson Street, PO BOX 41480,
- Olympia, WA 98504,
- www.des.wa.gov 360.407.9328
- Gary Johnson, Office of Planning and Community Development, City of Seattle
- Jon Kemp, Senior Manager of SP+, Annapolis, MD (contractor to City of Annapolis, Maryland)

Non-Government Organizations

- Christina White (Clean Team), Downtown Ambassador Program
- Carol McCreary, PHLUSH (Public Hygiene Lets Us Stay Human), Portland, OR
- John Owen, Makers Architecture & Urban Design, 1904 Third Ave #725
 Seattle, WA 98101

Publications Reviewed

- Olympia Downtown Strategy, by Makers Architecture & Urban Design, January 2017, http://olympiawa.gov/community/downtown-olympia/ downtown-strategy.aspx
- OSHA: Best Practices; A Guide to Restroom Access for Transgender Workers, https://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3795.pdf
- Going Public! Strategies for Meeting Public Restroom Need in Portland's Central City, Relief Works' report (2006) prepared for the Office of Mayor Tom Potter.
- Citizens Committee to Review Alcohol Beverage Laws Final Report, City of Annapolis, Maryland, July 2010
- City Council Minutes, City of Annapolis, Maryland, March 11, 2013
- Global Age-friendly Cities: A Guide, World Health Organization, 2007, https://www.aarp.org/content/dam/aarp/home-and-family/livable-communities/2013-12/global-age-friendly-cities-guide-english.pdf

News Articles

- The Olympian, Protester disputes story of troopers barricaded in restroom, December 18, 2016, by Rolf Boone http://www.theolympian. com/news/local/article121642622.html
- The Olympian, Can a new downtown toilet flush away Olympia's poop problem? June 03, 2017 By Amelia Dickson http://www.theolympian.com/news/local/article154253509.html
- The Olympian, Olympia businesses: Public restroom key to improving downtown By Andy Hobbs, December 05, 2015 http://www.theolympian.com/news/local/article48040135.html#storylink=cpy
- The Olympian, Who uses 24-hour toilets in downtown Olympia, and where should they go? By Andy Hobbs, September 14, 2016 http://www.theolympian.com/news/local/article101801517.html
- The Olympian, Downtown Olympia: Taking back the streets | SPECIAL REPORT, By Andy Hobbs Staff writer, September 28, 2014 http://www.theolympian.com/news/local/article26080879.html#storylink=cpy
- The Olympian, Downtown Olympia restrooms get green light from divided city council, By Andy Hobbs, January 04, 2017 http://www. theolympian.com/news/local/article124516569.html#storylink=cpy
- The Olympia Report, Porta-Potties and Human Waste in Downtown Olympia Targeted by Pilot Project, March 16th, 2016 by Mark James https://theolympiareport.com/2016/03/16/porta-potties-and-human-waste-in-downtown-olympia-targeted-by-pilot-project.html
- San Diego Union Tribune, San Diego yanks problem Portland Loo. Feb 5, 2016, by David Garrick Contact Reporter. http://www.sandiegouniontribune.com/news/politics/sdut-portland-loo-remove-

- crime-cost-restroom-2016feb05-story.html
- LA Times, Long before deadly hepatitis A outbreak, San Diego was warned about lack of bathrooms. Sept 21, 2017 by James DeHaven. http://www.latimes.com/local/lanow/la-me-san-diego-restrooms-20170921-story.html
- San Diego Union Tribune, San Diego's public health emergency: Debunking the stigma surrounding Hepatitis A. September 21, 2017 by Scott Suckow. http://www.sandiegouniontribune.com/opinion/ commentary/sd-utbg-hepatitis-outbreak-stigma-20170921-story.html
- Live Science, California's Hepatitis A Outbreaks: Why Is the Virus Spreading? Sept 21, 2017, by Rachael Rettner, Senior Writer. https:// www.livescience.com/60486-hepatitis-a-outbreaks-california.html
- NPR, San Diego Declares Health Emergency Amid Hepatitis A Outbreak. September 3, 2017 by Windsor Johnston. http://www.npr.org/sections/thetwo-way/2017/09/03/548299633/san-diego-declares-health-emergency-amid-hepatitis-a-outbreak
- The Santa Fe New Mexican, Panel: Plaza Loved to Death by Julie Ann Grimm, August 11, 2010, General OneFile, go.galegroup.com/ps/i. do?p=ITOF&sw=w&u=tel_p_plndc&v=2.1&id=GALE%7CA234162042 &it=r&asid=73707b007022f8fad6fb18c5152fd1b3
- The Santa Fe New Mexican, No Relief in Sight for Downtown Potty Problems by Phaedra Haywood, Setember 12, 2015, Infotrac Newsstand, go.galegroup.com/ps/i.do?p=STND&sw=w&u=tel_p_plnd c&v=2.1&id=GALE%7CA429674837&it=r&asid=33218feeade9c3496f d69867e6edc3bf
- The Santa Fe New Mexican, City Closes Public Access to Bathrooms in Downtown Parking Garages by Uriel Garcia, August 21, 2015
- The Santa Fe New Mexican, City Says Effort to Fix Restroom Problem in the Pipeline by Daniel J. Chacon, August 16, 2016, http://www.santafenewmexican.com/news/local_news/city-says-it-s-working-on-bathroom-problem/article_0444de15-9465-5362-ba48-b292d4aa10c8.html
- Stateline.org, Cities Look to Public Restrooms to Clean Up Downtowns, Attract Tourists by Sarah Breitenbach, September 7, 2017 Infotrac Newsstand, go.galegroup.com/ps/i.do?p=STND&sw=w&u=tel_p_plnd c&v=2.1&id=GALE%7CA503872052&it=r&asid=25b111e2cfa7a40edd 2d531ad7edf69d. Accessed 25 Sept. 2017.
- Juneau Empire, City Task Force Brings Up Possibly Moving Downtown's Homeless Shelter by Alex McCarthy, July 12, 2017, http://juneauempire. com/news/2017-07-11/city-task-force-brings-possibly-moving-downtown-s-homeless-shelter

Resources

■ The Portland Loo, http://theloo.biz/

- SSWM sustainable sanitation and water management, Single Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP), Compiled by: Eawag (Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic Science and Technology), Adapted from: TILLEY, E.; ULRICH, L.; LUETHI, C.; REYMOND, P.; ZURBRUEGG, C. (2014) http://www. sswm.info/content/single-ventilated-improved-pit-vip
- OLYMPIA MUNICIPAL CODE
 The Olympia Municipal Code is current through Ordinance 7091, passed July 18, 2017.

Disclaimer: The City Clerk's Office has the official version of the Olympia Municipal Code. Users should contact the City Clerk's Office for ordinances passed subsequent to the ordinance cited above.

1.3.62.020 Programs

Special Assessment revenues shall be used for the purpose of providing special projects and services under the following program headings:

(a) Downtown Parking Improvements Program

This program will provide for parking improvements to address the concern for downtown Olympia businesses and property owners, as well as patrons and employees. The PBIA special assessments may be used to fund administrative costs such as staff support, the construction or operation and maintenance of a parking structure or other parking improvements.

(b) Clean and Safe Program

This program will provide additional projects and services to make downtown cleaner, more welcoming and improve the public's perception of safety. This program may include a volunteer effort to provide eyes and ears on the street and to assist people downtown; administration and staff support; graffiti removal; and efforts to reduce offenses such as public urination, drug use and sales, aggressive panhandling and public intoxication.

2.9.24.090 Urinating in public

It is unlawful for any person to urinate or defecate in a public place other than a washroom or toilet room or other facility specifically designated and intended for that use.

(Ord. 7018 §1, 2016; Ord. 5164 §8, 1991; Ord. 4225 §2, 1980).

 The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, 1995

Standards for Rehabilitation

- 1. A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.
- 2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces,

and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.

3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time,

- place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.
- 4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
- 5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
- 6. Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.
- 7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
- 8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
- 9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.
- 10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.
- WAC 246-260-031, General design, construction, and equipment for all WRF (water recreation facility) pool facilities. http://apps.leg.wa.gov/ WAC/default.aspx?cite=246-260-031
- Public Health & Social Services Department, Environmental Health Division, Mobile Food Unit Restroom Agreement. www.co.thurston. wa.us/health/ehfood

Facility Types (and Terms)

Portable Toilet or Restroom - (aka Honeybucket, Sanican, Porta-Potty)

A portable toilet or restroom is a free-standing superstructure that is single ventilated improved pit (VIP), with the pit being a tank for holding excreta. The improvement provides continuous airflow through the ventilation pipe vents odors and acts as a trap for flies as they escape towards the light.

The single VIP remains among the simplest and cheapest toilet systems, that needs no water for its function.

Health risks from flies are not completely removed by ventilation. To keep the single VIP free of flies and odors, regular cleaning and maintenance is required. This will also prevent the spread of pathogens.

Water Closet (WC) / Flush Toilet / Loo

A flush toilet or a water closet is a toilet that disposes of human excreta (urine and feces) by using water to flush it through a drainpipe to another location for disposal. Loo refers to a room with a water closet.

ADA compliant

Restrooms that meet 2010 Americans With Disability Act.

Gang Style

Refers to a configuration of toilet stalls, typically when there are separated men's and women's restrooms. The result is the creation of semi-private space around the sinks and mirrors where the majority of violence in restrooms takes place. We recommend avoiding this type of configuration for public restrooms.

Direct Entry Single Occupant Stalls

The Portland Loo is an example of this style, entering directly into the unit from a public way, eliminating the semi-private space that occurs in gang style restrooms where a majority of negative behavior takes place.

Building Facilities

Restrooms that are located inside of a building such as City Hall, or in a tenant space like Starbucks. Access to the restrooms may involve passing a security guard or requesting a key or code.

Comfort Station

Site built structure that houses flush toilets and may include showers, community space, or other amenities. Typically designed to have a similar aesthetic to its surrounds.

Portland Loo

The Portland Loos are sturdy, ADA compliant, flush toilet kiosks located in public areas. The Loos are open 24/7. Louvers at the top and bottom create an interior environment that offers complete visual privacy, and are angled to allow law enforcement to observe the number of users inside. The unit's hand-washing station is exterior mounted to also serve the general population. The restroom was designed with CPTED by using high traffic areas and visibility to deter illegal activities and generate high usage rates.

APPENDIX

Olympia PBIA Downtown Sanitation Master Plan Questionnaire:

The City of Olympia has retained a consultant, YOUNG architecture LLC, to provide a downtown sanitation master plan.

- 1. Is there a real or perceived problem with human waste downtown? Please explain.
- 2. Do you feel this is primarily due to lack of available restrooms downtown? If not please explain.
- 3. Have you experienced people urinating or defecating in the street downtown in the last year?
- 4. Does the real or perceived problem of public sanitation affect your business?
- 5. Is your business' restroom open to customers? Is it ADA compliant? Does your business serve food/beverages?
- 6. Is your business' restroom open to noncustomers or the general public?
- 7. What kinds of negative or positive interactions have you had with people wanting to use your restrooms?
- 8. Is there any incentive that would make you want to open or improve access to your business' restroom to the public?
- 9. Is there anything the City or the Ambassadors could do to help increase access to private restrooms?
- 10. Would you direct customers to a public restroom?
- 11. What qualities would a public restroom need to possess to consider that an option?
- 12. Do you have any other thoughts or personal experiences to add regarding sanitation downtown?

Is there a real or perceived problem with human

town? Please explain.

Over 90% of respondents stated that there was a real problem with human waste on the sidewalks and alleways of downtown.

- Absolutely! It seems "clean up" is only being addressed on main streets of 4th and State. I have seen human feces, homeless and drug users and needles right outside my business on Columbia.
- real. poop behind dumpsters in the alleyways, pee and puke in doorways daily. my business has puke in the doorway probably every other morning especially on the weekends.
- Real. I own a shop and routinely clean up urine in the morning. A few months ago, someone had explosive diarrhea on the wall of the alley next to my shop. Sometimes there is just a pile of poop. I frequently see men peeing, ducked behind dumpsters and cars.
- Real. I spot human waste in ally ways and on sidewalks. I contact Downtown Ambassadors to provide clean up. I have witnessed several men urinating in ally ways.
- Real! I work downtown and weekly if not daily see human feces and people urinating in the alley ways.
- YES. I've worked downtown for several years and I've seen it all, in nearly every alley, alcove and unattended/ unused doorways and closed business entrances.
- Real problem. When you can see human waste in alleys the problem is past perceived.
- yes. just walk around downtown & look & smell.
- This is a real issue. Our recent efforts are a good beginning to address the issues.
- I have seen poop on sidewalks not sure if it is human or dog though.
- Yes, real and perceived. People who work downtown every day see it occasionally. Tourists see it once and freak out!
- Yes. As a business owner, we have to clean it up.
- Yes. The smell of human's using storefronts, alleys, and other spaces downtown as their own personal toilets is sometimes overwhelming.
- Yes, I've seen it. It also can be smelled. Downtown stinks
- real and perceived, they feed off one another in a cycle that I call the circle of poop
- "Real- I've witnessed various forms of feces, urine, and vomit over the last 6 months, as well as an enormous amount of trash that somehow appears overnight in front of various shops, and parking lots."
- not so much where i am
- Both. Yes there is a real human waste problem, as evidenced by the human waste all over the place and the disgusting conditions of the alleyways. There is also a perceived human waste problem because

- unless you can keep it clean, everyone who doesn't frequent the downtown will assume it's still dirty.
- YES!!!! My store is close to a mini mart that sells single serving alcoholic beverages. My back porch and parking area is used as a urinal and worse. The smell is so bad some days that I have to use vinegar to rinse it away. It doesn't always work completely, but it helps. I would love to spend more time on my business and less time cleaning up after people.
- The problem is NOT a perception. The alleys smell of urine and I have cleaned up human feces at the back door of my downtown business.
- Yes, you can not walk 2 blocks without see it in the planters or on the side of a building. Depending on the weather the smell of urine can be easily detected most days.
- Yes, Most alley and store fronts smell of urine. Not very nice for customers
- "Yes, because I deal with it on my property. Sometimes the front door alcove more specifically in the adjoining alley"
- There is a real problem. Last week there was twice that there that someone pooped on the building that I work in.
- yes. the back of my restaurant is often used as a bathroom. On hot days it smells so strongly of urine and occasionally there are giant piles of poop. it's really gross to have to clean up and unfortunate for the people that have no privacy to go to the bathroom. Everyone loses
- I believe there is.
- "Yes, it's a real problem. People poop on sidewalks and alcoves. People poop in alleys. People poop around green spaces by buildings (old Carnegie Library). I've seen all of these within the six months. By smell, I know they urinate in these areas too. Also, not just a human waste issue; dog waste left uncleaned also an issue. Also seen within the last six months. "
- Yes, my parking lot is used as a bathroom
- Real problem. Thank goodness for the street team cleanup crew.
- Perceived... i see some transient people using the Alley way, when the restroom is two block away
- It's not perceived, we have people leaving feces in the alley behind our store and on the strip along the North side of our building not to mention them peeing on our bldg and entry carpet....explain...you've got to be kidding.
- I know there is, though I rarely see it thanks to our dedicated clean team. Only when I walk downtown early in the morning or walk through the alleyways. I understand that the clean team makes minimum wage

by contract, and are not a part of sanitation. If that is true, I find this information appalling.

- Real, as a business owner I can show you evidence behind my building.
- Sadly, the problem is very real
- Its a real problem, ask any first floor business owner in downtown.
- Real, and escalating. I have encountered human waste at my business location twice this year, and not once in the previous 16 years.
- There is definitely a REAL problem with human waste all over downtown. My office is a block away from the Artesian Well and every single day I am stepping over feces, vomit, used condoms and needles - either right on the sidewalk outside my office door or in the alley between buildings. It's absolutely horrifying.
- I am a downtown business owner and frequently clean up human waste at both of my entrances and my doorways consistently reek of urine! So I would say a seriously real problem
- Real sometimes, notice it far more on hot days. Homeless/transient dog owners are also a problem no public toilets will fix
- Real, dealing with the cleanup and smell weekly.
- There is some that I've seen on streets.
- REAL. Someone pooped on the side our building last week.
- yes, bums poop @ my storefront, dumpster area, its nasty
- A real problem, although it is localized. I've seen it. It is intolerable.
- Perceived. I haven't seen it.

Do you feel this is primarily due to lack of available

rooms downtown? If not please explain.

Over 50% of respondents stated that this was due to a lack of restrooms in the downtown area.

- I feel public restrooms should be available for people shopping and visiting downtown. We only have one such building by the lake park. Although the restroom and shower at the well may help the riff-raff that now inhabits the "public park" it does nothing for shoppers or visitors of the State Capitol!!! Our downtown issue is drugs in the hands of entitled children hanging out downtown, mentally ill homeless people, etc. It is truly difficult to tell people who ask if moving to Oly is a good idea when downtown looks like Skid Row
- Yes! More restrooms that are open 24hrs a day would help with alley

poop. probably drunk people will continue to puke wherever.

- Yes and drunkenness. It's a rare guy who is willing to walk all the way over to the lake to pee when he can just whip it out in an alcove.
- Transit population that does not care about our downtown
- Most likely, however, since I cannot say for certain if people will seek out restrooms or just eliminate at their convenience.
- No, I think it is due to the lack patrolling units to monitor alley ways and alcoves.
- That's a drop in the bucket but it would be helpful if the transient and substance abuse populations had more options.
- no. it due to the people living on the street.
- Yes and no, the real solution is for people to be housed with their own bathroom and places to sit and hang out.
- Yes. Most definitely. This is IMO almost wholly true for the street dependent / homeless population. Less true for drunk bar patrons who have other choices but don't care.
- no its due to the homeless population
- Yes a lack of available restrooms. but also the culture of some people who choose to live on the streets and have no respect for others property.
- Public restrooms can help, I think based on what I see it is an urgent uncontrolled call to nature sometimes and others are lazy and won't look for a proper toilet. Same goes for the litter.
- yes, but I've never pooped on the sidewalk, but that's just me
- No, there are plenty of restrooms. Individuals who are intoxicated, drugged out, mentally ill do not have much care for what's going on around them.
- no! Its people that live on the streets they need to get it together we offer so many places
- Yes, poor people who don't shop at stores and don't eat out need access to multiple public restrooms all through the downtown.
- Yes. However, there is a public restroom 2 blocks from my shop at capiol lake...and yet.
- I think that more available bathrooms would help. Another part of the problem is people partying and camping in the front and back of businesses. Those people often leave an unsanitary mess.
- Yes. Very limited availability over night time.
- Possibly that and/or lack of personal responsibility.
- I am not sure that the problem is due to a lack of restroom or to the fact that the person that pooped on our property didn't really care where

they went.

- Yes. What public options are open after 5pm?
- Yes, I think it would be much less of a problem with a few good public bathroom options.
- I do not know whether it's availability, or the nature of the individuals who do this. Is walking four or six blocks to a public facility convenient enough? Time will tell...
- Yes, where can one go poo after they close?
- I think it's more about the overwhelming amount of street people and homeless. If this issue was addressed you would not need as many restrooms. It's inhuman & unsafe for people to sleep in the streets.
- No, it's the large amount of homeless
- Yes and no. Yes there should be more centrally available restrooms not the black tar and feather project by the artesian water "park"....what a joke! 24 hour bathrooms are needed, not 7-5...
- I would hope it's due to a lack of restrooms, and not because people are unable to relieve themselves elsewhere.
- Yes and no. Most businesses won't let people use their restrooms as they get trashed and people steal items. Places like the salvation army and the people feeding the homeless in parking lots don't have a hand washing station or restrooms, people need a place to go and some semblance of normal. On the other hand, some people are so out of it they pull their pants down and relieve themselves where ever they are. The human condition is the problem.
- No, I feel it is due to the increasing population of vagrants that seem to lack any sense of self-care and responsibility. There is a bathroom within eyesight of both human waste episodes we've had this year.
- I would say that this problem has more to do with a lack of accountability. There isn't any reason for the individuals who do these types of things to stop because no one wants to be the bad guy. I realize that the police officers in our city have crimes and other issues to deal with, but if there was a sense of actually having to pay consequences for defecating in public or public urination, or ducking into the apartment entry right next to my office to smoke some god knows substance out of a bent coke can (?? what will they think of next ??) then why would these people stop?
- Yes! Almost every single business Downtown refuses to let folks use their restroom. We are not social workers or social services. It is not our responsibility to provide restrooms for our citizens. It is your responsibility to provide for our needs.
- Yes, it will help, just make sure that they are monitored. A closed in dumpster bay was being used to hide drug dealers and sex act's until

APPENDIX

the building owner put a lock on the doors..

- yes and tolerance of alcove camping. If you are going to stay you will have to "go" at some point
- Yes Lack of public restrooms.
- No. There are plenty of restrooms downtown. Every office has a restroom. Every restaurant has a restroom. There is a restroom at Heritage Park, two on Percival Landing and a portable restroom at the artesian well. The problem is 100% related to the number of homeless drug addicts living on the streets in downtown Olympia and the state of lawlessness that has been promoted by the City of Olympia's lack of police presence and resistance to enforcing the existing laws.
- I think its due to drug and alcohol use, They need to be sent to a different city!! they are bad for business
- Less to available restrooms than uncivil behavior. I've seen people outside my business, during daylight hours when restrooms are available within a block, peeing on the street.
- Don't know.

Have you experienced or seen evidence of people urinating

or defecating in the street downtown in the last year?

Over 95% of respondents stated that they had seen or experienced people urinating or defecating on the sidewalks or alleyways.

- yes very often. in my doorways right on 4th. while my store is open. yesterday i watched a man urinate on 4th and adams in the middle of the day.
- I smell pee in many of the alleys, but that could also be occurring when drunk people come out of nightclubs intoxicated.
- Yes, Especially when the bars close.
- Visually see it at least once a month. Yes
- no But a customer has seen that
- Yes, almost every single day. I work downtown, and I walk the alleyways and the sidewalks and clean it up behind my own storefront.
- I have watched people urinate in the alley frequently. We clean up urine at our back door several times a month.

- Yes, in the alley between Capitol and Washington, Legion and 5th.
- I have personally seen several people on the streets urinating and defecating during the past year.
- Yes, seen in last six months. I walk to work downtown, so lots of opportunity to observe this in the morning before the Clean Team does their thing.
- Yes, urinating in the alley next to my business nearly daily. Human waste on my doorstep once in the last 6 months.
- Yes, every week
- Every day
- Frequently
- That or shooting up drugs, didn't care to get close enough to see which.
- Yes. At least 10 times.
- all the time, every night in my cameras as well
- Yes. Urinating.

Does the real or perceived problem of public sanita-

your business?

75% of respondents stated that public sanitation downtown affected their business.

- yes. its gross, my employees sometimes have to clean up human waste 2when it is blocking the door and thats terrible.
- Yes. It either keeps customers away because they think downtown is a disgusting cesspool or it gives them something to complain about.
- The main public sanitation issue for my business is all of the food waste, cardboard boxes and other garbage left by night time "campers".
- Yes. People don't want to shop downtown with all the feces "everywhere".
- I hosed off my sidewalk until the building owner complained I was using his water.
- Hard to say that for sure I don't know.
- Somewhat. Our business is not really dependent on foot traffic, but the perception makes clients reluctant to come to our location.
- Yes. Being near the artesian well gives all downtown a "black eye" in public perception of cleanliness and safety.

- At this time no since our front door does not have an alcove. The alley around the corner from our business is used as a toilet at times.
- Yes. People with money are less likely to come downtown and shot if they are having to navigate human waste.
- yes people do not like to see the filth around them
- Not so much in our new location on Cherry Street, but when we were on fourth avenue across from The Reef, yes, absolutely.
- Yes. Overall impression of a dirty downtown full of unwanted people in our community.
- Yes it does, customers complain that the parking lot has poop or pee in it and it smells and they are not going to come back. Or they are also witnessing going to the bathroom and say they are not going to come back to our business or downtown at all.
- absolutely
- Absolutely. Customers comment on this. I do not know if customer comments are based on reality or perception, but they impact the willingness of some locals to visit downtown.
- Yes, parking lot is gross. People dont like downtown because it is dirty
- Yes, it affects all businesses downtown. So many of the local consumers will not come downtown to shop because of the negative publicity. They feel it is unclean and unsafe.
- Not that I'm aware of
- I believe it affects all of us with alcoves. It is a community issue.
- No, we are not located on the ground level nor are we a retail business
- Absolutely, I hear it often, "who want's to go downtown Olympia, it is dirty, uncleaned, the well is a scary place, and the people are allowed to be in doorways and wondering the streets while drunk, drugged or because they have mental health issues"
- Yes It's not only unsanitary on the streets, but on the walls and door handles!
- I have already explained how this impacts me personally.
- Not really, part of the wildlife of living Downtown..
- Yes, customer have told me they will not return and they will be using West side or Lacey business to avoid the experience Downtown
- Not directly, but definitely indirectly.
- Real problem. Absolutely. Poop on the side our building affects my business.
- not usually
- YES!!!!! but even more my customers dont want to be around the high

and drunk nasty out of their minds people

- yes. The sidewalk smells bad.
- I don't know.

Are your business' restroom open to customers?

67% of respondents stated that their restroom was open to customers.

If your business' restroom is open to the public, Is it

compliant?

Of the businesses that stated their restrooms were open to the public, 41% stated that their restrooms were ADA compliant.

Does your business serve Food/beverages?

25% of respondents stated that their business served food or beverages.

Is your business' restroom open to non-customers or the

general public?

8% of respondents stated that their restrooms were available to the general public.

What kinds of negative or positive interactions have you had

with people wanting to use your restrooms?

About a quarter of the respondents stated that they had positive interactions with people wanting to use their restrooms, while most respondents stated they had negative experiences.

- If it is an emergency I will let a customer use my restroom. The problem is the 100-yr-old building with poor plumbing that needs to be "babied" People have been understanding but between that and parking meters I lose customers frequently
- We are mostly open to the public. I keep back stock in my bathroom so i worry about theft. People have left messes I have to clean up.
- One lady went back there and shot up and sprayed something I couldn't identify all over the wallpaper, ruining a section. Most people are grateful to be allowed to use it, not knowing what businesses have restrooms open to the public. Some customers are literally doing a little dance, needing to go.
- Parent with small child has been allowed. Belligerent adults insisting they must have access immediately are turned away.
- I have key code locks on my doors to deter non customers but still we have issues with people changing soiled clothes and leaving them behind, bathing in the sinks, drug and alcohol use, vandalism and the occasional hazmat clean up.
- Normal ones.
- "Over a 36 year period we have a few incidents were people left mess behind."
- Mostly positive interactions with customers. We have more "users" who don't make a purchase during events (ArtsWalk, Lakefair)
- We will let people use them, if asked. Our ground floor is generally locked and few people, other than clients and prize-winners make it up to the 2nd floor restrooms. One is in the upper hallway not locked or behind a controlled door.
- all kinds of people ask and we try to be polite when we say no
- Sign on door for customer use only keeps others out.
- They go use drugs, threaten others in restroom, try to enter unauthorized areas. Steal
- sometimes people are bathing, shaving and doing all manner of grooming. It's awkward. Sometimes they won't leave after we're closed
- tell them to go over to the park there are public restrooms
- All kinds, plus our bathroom is ancient and scary. If we had a nicer one I
 would let even more folks use it.
- Ours is not a public restroom and our customers are extremely grateful
 to be able to use our modest facility. When only one staff person is
 on duty we are not able to let customers use the restroom for safety
 reasons,
- usually always positive. Very few customers ask if we have one.

- Non-customers find ways to use them and vandalize them. \$\$\$ spent every month to deal with this issue.
- It is not an option. I used to be located in a building that had a restroom at the end of a hall near a fire escape rear door. We would leave the door open for air circulation. That left the restroom accessible to strangers who frequently used it to shoot drugs. We had to deal with the aftermath
- We generally don't let anyone use our restroom (including customers) however we do make exceptions. There have been several occasions in which our bathroom was vandalized or there was poop all over the bathroom and down the walls of our hallway.
- people sneak in to our bathrooms and usually end up doing drugs and leaving needles behind. We had a little kid carry a needle out of our bathroom and ask their parents what it was. That was the all time low besides the 2 times I had my staff get poked and end up in the emergency room. People get angry when you tell them its for customers only because they don't want you to assume they are up to no good in there. They think it is their right to use our bathroom even when they are not a paying customer. It is a total pain in the ass and there's no where to really send people during late hours.
- It's been almost entirely positive.
- I only make restroom available in "emergency" customer situations. Not posted as available, but "yes" when requested. It's small, non-ADA, generally inconvenient.
- We usually let them go. Very rarely say no
- At times I have allowed non-customers to use the restroom, or they have slipped by when we were busy with other customers. I have had to clean up huge messes. From human feces to urine everywhere. Also I have had needles throw in the toilet tank, the toilet paper stole numerous times and the toilet plugged with the paper roll and then flushed
- Very few people complain
- We used to allow general public to use our bathrooms on request for 38 years. After having individuals come in and trash the toilets, lock themselves in, leave drugs and needles, etc we quit. Customers only now.
- Have a problem almost every day.
- People off the street smell, they are loud and demanding and not happy if asked to leave.
- We simply tell the person where the nearest bathroom is located. (Across the parking lot.)
- This is a private office. No one uses our restroom. However, I was at 3

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Magnets last week and a few individuals who had tents set up on the grassy hill next to their building walked into the ladies room while I was in the restroom (he was most definitely a man) and proceeded to use the facility to bathe..

- Its usually negative because folks have no place they can legally use the restroom so they are forced to commit petty crime in order to complete regular bodily functions.
- Our restrooms were available until an ADA complaint came in. We had to close them to all at that point.
- None.
- We used to allow the public to use our restrooms, but then drug addicts pooped all over the floor, vandalized the bathroom and stole all of our toilet paper.
- A few people have walked in over the past year asking to use a restroom but left without incident when I explained they were not open to the public
- poop and pee on the floor, leave it dirty, smell up the office, hang out in it till i kick them out of restroom. very bad situation
- Never by customers but sometimes by the public, toilet paper stolen, messes left, needles to pick up.

Is there any incentive that would make you want to open or

improve access to your business' restroom to the public?

11% of respondents stated that there was something the city could do to increase access to private restrooms.

- I wouldn't need one if the city provided more public restrooms.
- Monies to cover additional cleaning costs
- We generally give everyone the benefit of the doubt but when we have non-customers use them regularly we step in and remind them that they are for customer use only.
- No, I've already had plumbing issues.
- Fix it up and help keep it clean and presentable and I'll open it to the public.
- no. we have extremely old, sensitive plumbing and it already has a hard time as is. We also take a lot of abuse as being one of the few business' that stay open late. My staff is constantly having to monitor

the bathroom and the front door to make sure people aren't sneaking in.

- Considering the personality breadth of potential users, the location of the current restroom in an out-of-eyesight location, non-ADA, I doubt I would ever want this to be a public restroom.
- As a good establishment with seating area I am bound by health dept regulations to have a restroom for my customers. I have no issue with this. The majority of my customers are respectful in there usage of the facility
- I don't want to have to clean up after people, pay for all the supplies. There is no incentive that would allow people to use my restrooms based on past experience.
- general respect for others
- Yes. Clean the drug addicts out and then we will happy to let the general public use our restroom. When Olympia is no longer the haven for illegal activity on the street, we will feel safe offering our restrooms to the public.

Is there anything the City or the Downtown Ambassadors

could do to help increase access to private restrooms?

11% of respondents stated that there was something the Downtown Ambassadors could do to increase access to private restrooms.

- Signage to park restrooms? Another permanent restroom. I am quite certain we don't need another expensive painted bench
- I think because of merchandise and liability having public restrooms would solve most of the issues. they need to be 24 hour and ADA accessible
- Post some signs that say "Restrooms" with an arrow. Unfortunately, the location of the Portland Loo is intimidating to many people. At least there are also the ones by the lake.
- Perhaps provide the cleaning service and upgrades needed for higher volume, however the building owner would need to give permission.
- don't know. You're all doing a fine job so far.
- I am eager for the new "lou" to open at the artesian park and to continue to monitor the data, usage and abuse of the current facilities
- I don't think they should increase access to private restrooms.

- Hire more people and pay enough staff to have a downtown public restroom that is staffed regularly as in done in many smaller communities that cater to shoppers and visitors.
- I don't think is is private businesses responsibility to solve this social issue. This is why why we pay taxes and elect public officials. If the city wants to be in the business of social work and allow and encourage those people who CHOOSE to live on the streets as a lifestyle, then the city can take the responsibility. Otherwise, businesses will leave and the city will be a home for the homeless.
- They can't make people behave. Pay someone to be an attendant at the city hall restroom. See how well that works before you ask us to do even more
- No, it's more about what the City could do about the lessening homeless problem downtown. This would free up resources for people who are contributing members of the local economy, etc.
- Stop gouging small businesses for the PBIA crap and maybe they'd have some extra funds for internal projects. Or give them a kickback *somehow* if they make their restroom public. Or give the people who need to use the bathroom a gift certificate to the business so that they're immediately not just asking to use the bathroom and have \$5 to spend in the store. Reimburse the businesses for the gift cards.
- Daily cleaning.
- While I am glad to help our customers out in this way there are security issues as well as sanitation issues that would hinder many small businesses from opening their restrooms to the public in general.
- build them with added security
- No. Businesses pay for amenities via customers spending money in the business.
- Provide security
- I don't think it would be fair to put this issue on the heads of small business owners. It should resolved with public restrooms that are not located within private businesses.
- For property owners with restrooms in an accessible location in the buildings, fully funding restroom remodeling and ADA compliance may be incentive.
- Provide more is all I can assume would work.
- "Yes build a well maintained safe bathroom for all the public to use 24 hrs per day"
- Again, the idea that the Downtown Ambassadors would have to negotiate the use of private restrooms is very upsetting. It seems like an abuse of their resources. This seems like a public sanitation issue.
- People that do this don't care.

- We love the Ambassadors but cannot imagine how they could help to increase access to private restrooms,
- This is not the job of the Ambassadors! The city has the responsibility to provide these services. The problem is that it has been allowed to get out of hand with nothing being done. The city is loaded with people who could work but choose not to, therefore we have this problem.
- Why? Private restrooms should not be made available to transient people. So that I can worry about my computer/laptop, office items, employee purses etc being stolen? No thanks
- Monitor the public restrooms so they don't become a haven for drug dealers and sex act's
- ENFORCE LAWS.
- send the bums to a different city area, keep them out of downtown
- Identify them & make that information available. There are tear-out downtown maps already available.

•

Would you direct customers to a public restroom?

79% of respondents stated that they would direct customers to a public restroom.

•

What qualities would a public restroom need to pos-

consider a referral for a member of the public?

- Frequent cleanings, soap and hand sanitizer, seat covers, good location in proximity to local businesses. Encouraging shopping, sightseeing, and dining will keep empty store fronts from continuing to grow
- that it be clean. have running water.
- Something you didn't need to ask to use.
- Clean and safe
- Safety, cleanliness
- Soap, seat covers, surfaces that can be/are sanitized. I really like the new bathroom at the well because you can see through the bottom and top which decreases the fear of "walking in" on inappropriate/illegal activities.
- Clean, safe and accessible
- Open, functional and clean.

- Open safe and clean
- "If it were clean and LOTT made it a modern engineering marvel with bells and whistles;-)
 I would direct people there if they asked and didn't want to make a purchase from my business."
- Not a Port-a-Pottie or a Portland Loo. I A regularly cleaned, often staff bathroom, possibly attached to a public tourist center or visitor center.
- clean and secure with no bums hanging out around it
- Well maintained, clean and safe.
- I would have no need to direct my customers to a public restroom.
 I would direct the public to one, and I think a port-a-potty is good enough, provided they are well maintained.
- Clean, Safe, Well stocked with soap, hand towels and TP. An Attendant
- safe and clean I guess
- Not in its current state. It's sadly embarrassing to direct individuals to a public restroom that is so over run and abused by homeless, etc. I wouldn't feel right putting people in harms way.
- open! if they are a customer I would happily let them use mine. Can't let every joe blow in
- Privacy, not open at the bottom and the top or resembling some futuristic battle cage, more than single occupancy, disabled and elderly friendly and CLEAN... not an obviously fortified shooting gallery.
- That it be open.
- Clean, well lit and easily accessible.
- ability to keep clean/secure at all times and safe enough for others to not feel threatened by things like left behind needles
- Clean, Clean, Clean.
- Clean, monitored, sense of safety, security system
- I would think that it would need to be in working order, be clean and safe.
- not a porta potty
- Privacy, locking doors, running water, soap.
- Clean, safe, easy to describe location
- Clean, safe, modern, heated, permanent, kid friendly
- Sink, flushable toilet, paper towels, changing station for infants. Ada accessible
- Clean, well maintained
- Clean, safe, well like and centrally located
- I would want public sanitation to clean the restroom often, maintain

it's functions, and have well-marked, well-lit doors. The restrooms at percival landing are an excellent example of a restroom I would refer to.

- Safe and clean.
- Attractive, clean, safe and nearby
- Hot and cold running water, an attendant or cameras, and some sort of security. It would have to be clean and people would have to feel safe.
- Open.
- Clean, drug/needle free
- A toilet, toilet paper, hand washing facility, maybe a mirror?
- Not being a honey bucket style of toilet, i.e., flush into sewer system is best. Clean and not stink is next priority
- one available
- Ummm, very clean and very safe.
- Not be located in the artesian well park where criminals attach each other with large rocks.
- a toilet and locked toilet paper roll, constantly patrolled for drug use and sex in bathroom
- They would need to be clean.
- Clean and safe.

Do you have any other thoughts or personal experiences to

add regarding sanitation in downtown Olympia?

- When I see a homeless camp, complete with tent, set up on a public sidewalk one to two blocks from "downtown" in particular Thurston Ave., There is always going to be menutia left behind. That is also where human feces were in the alley, literally one block from the bus station, which has a public restroom. Why is it acceptable to set up camp on the sidewalk?
- I think listening to the needs of the community. Restrooms have been requested downtown for years now. truly accessible ones not closed after dark. I think more housing for the houseless would also help downtown sanitation. more public resources and drop in hours. I think partnering with programs like Interfaith Shelter who have a strong understanding of the street communities needs would be smart.
- The Heritage Park bathrooms should be open 24 hours with a security guard.
- Public trash bins need to be emptied more frequently. Private trash &

APPENDIX

- recycle dumpsters are regularly riffled through and scattered. Cigarette butts are littered along sidewalks, parking lots and allies. Enforce litter laws, enlist daily clean up work, provide cigarette disposal containers.
- I think there needs to be more of an effort to clean up "camps". The clean team does a great job of getting the smaller stuff but it would be nice if there was a team that could get the bigger pieces of cardboard, pallets, tarps, items that are being used as beds/structures.
- I think if we had sufficient housing for much of the street population then our sanitation issues would be solved.
- Many other small cities combine an centrally located visitor center with maps and posters of local events and helpful staff with a bathroom that may be used by the public, but access to which is observed. IMO, It's a matter of the city making this a priority and committing to funding. I believe it would return ample reward in terms of increased commerce in Downtown and increased tax revenues to the City. It also is the right thing to do to have clean, decent, accessible bathrooms for everyone.
- Needs to improve. Graffiti also gives a bad impression. Needs to be dealt with immediately.
- The ambassadors are doing a great job.
- The trash is also an issue. I clean it up daily and I feel one of the causes is a Neighboring business that attracts people that don't care about the environment they live in. There's food waste, general litter, used gum, clothing, and a LOT of cigarette butts. BUTTS are litter too! It all gets stinky and it makes the city look bad.
- I think it would be good if you established a single general text number that everyone downtown could have and set it up so that whoever among the Ambassadors was on duty would receive the incoming text on their personal phone. In this way, Ambassadors could be hired, leave, take a vacation and the number would be the same, get to the personal on duty.
- I love Olympia. It's such an amazing place to live an raise children. The city is beautiful, diverse, and is simply a hidden gem. The city just needs to take a stand and make change happen.
- Something needs to be done a few streets are so filthy looking and stinky that garbage is left at everyday
- Pushing the homeless, young and poor people out of the downtown core is not the answer. We need another centralized soup kitchen and we need to erect a giant tent on the Capitol Campus lawn with 2,000 beds and make them fucking pay attention to the problem they all get to conveniently zip around in their fancy cars going to and from their cushy state jobs while barely even shopping in the downtown themselves.
- The Clean Team and the Downtown Ambassadors are great, but I feel like they're a bit overextended. We could use more of them!

- "Enforce litter laws. Pet owners must pick up after their animals. The alleys must be flushed regularly in summer. Rain helps in other seasons."
- I have spent time in Europe. Very common to pay for use of restrooms to support them being monitored and kept clean.
- I appreciate the Downtown Ambassadors efforts to try and keep up with it. If a person is expected to clean up after their dog with disposable bags and not doing so results in a fine, why shouldn't humans be expected to do at least the same. Adding lights to the alleys could be a deterrent. Keeping the alleys clean and hosed down at least every month. More police patrols.
- Our parking lot is very visible from the street and for people to pee or poop here is rather brazen. This has occurred both during the day and after business hours. I think that it is apparent that the rules of the community are not being enforced, and that people feel that it is ok for them to do this because there is no repercussions to their actions.
- keep the flower beds weeded, have restrooms open 24/7, more garbage cans? hire people to clean up 4th and 5th ave, repaint the curbs so they look fresh
- The Clean Team does a great job! Their responsiveness is highly appreciated.
- I do really appreciate the clean team @ the Downtown ambassador. They have always responded immediately to my concerns. Also the Oly Police Dept do a fantastic job given the situation they are in.
- I appreciate our clean team so much. They pick up waste deposits near my home on a regular basis, and respond quickly when called. I feel like sanitation could really step up their presence in removing waste and deposits downtown, or providing additional support to the clean team by tackling larger projects, such as regularly cleaning alleyways (which used to be a charming part of our city), surveying landowners for property neglect, and providing more opportunities for public restrooms. Whether sanitation is engaged in these activities or not, their presence downtown has deteriorated. I see only the clean team picking up and clearing waste, disposing of dangerous hazardous materials, spraying down buildings, and for that matter emptying recycling cans. Has the city cut its programs? If the clean team is expected to pick up the slack, I hope they are being compensated appropriately, and at government pay rates. I fear that they are being exploited, and my fear is shared by many.
- It has been getting worse every year. Been here over 20 Years and this is the worst its been
- Only that the issue of sanitation downtown is critical to the retailers whose customers are offended and therefore reluctant to shop downtown,

- Develop programs to get people out of poverty and drugs (or alcohol dependence) find places for the mentally ill. The problem downtown will not be solved unless the problem is stopped up stream. Don't allow downtown Olympia to be the dumping ground for everyone with a problem.
- There need to be strict consequences for soiling our city.
- Yes, stop allowing so much loitering in all of the alley ways, parks and artesian well by people who only want to "hang out" all day and use drugs, make drug deals, spread violence, ride their stolen skate boards and bikes etc. This city has become known for being a good place for these things to occur because they allowed to do whatever they want. It's sad that I would never feel comfortable walking around downtown at night or with children...
- I am surpirsed with the amount of construction that is going on in downtown that it is so difficult to rally around a public bathroom.. This could benefit everyone.
- Glad to see that there is going to be new ones at the watering hole on 4th. Hope it doesn't become a place for drug deals and sex act's
- Thank you ambassadors and clean Team
- How about putting 24/7 public restrooms on the City Hall block? I also don't think there's any point of expensive, permanent, fancy public restrooms. High quality Porta-Potty units that are checked and cleaned often would be great. Maybe have local artists paint the exteriors.
- Yes. I see people urinating in downtown Olympia all the time. They are addicts that have no regard for cleanliness. They also have no concern with law enforcement because they know that police officers have been told not to enforce laws because it is a waste of money. I've stepped in human feces on the sidewalk, I've seen poop running down the side of my building. The Portland Loo will do nothing to solve the problem. There are already plenty of available restrooms. The City is wasting taxpayer dollars, when the money should go to walking patrol officers who actually enforce the existing laws.
- remove the bums and problem solved, may it be another cities issue!!
- There is also small mounds of personal effects/trash left all over downtown that need to be cleaned up.

Siting Public Restrooms Downtown

Draft. v Feb 1 2018

Legend			Pilots					
√	Best Practice Satisfactory pty) Poor or not present	Fertile Ground (closed F '17)	I()IVmnia	Salvation Army	Percival West	Artesian Commons		
Loca	tion:							
1	Vicinity is highly activated (pedestrians, café, storefront shops)					✓		
2	Specific location is visible (eyes on the street, see and be seen)		✓			✓		
3	Adjacent to Pedestrian, bike, transit, vehicle corridors			✓		✓		
4	Access to utilities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
5	Neighboring establishment as potential partner			✓		✓		
Opei	rations:				•			
6	Attendant is present (or staff onsite)							
7	Frequent cleaning					✓		
8	Maintenance plan (contract)					✓		
9	Security (contract)							
10	Consistent hours	✓	✓	✓		✓		
	ity Design:							
11	Clear and direct path to the facility		✓		√	√		
12	Good lighting				√	√		
13	Security cameras				✓	√		
14	Lower legs of occupants are visible, you can hear their voices					✓		
15	Sized for single occupant only	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
16	Surfaces allow easy cleaning and graffiti removal					✓		
17	Effective Needle disposal system					✓		
18	Locks (allow for authorized/ emergency access)				✓	✓		
19	Handwashing stations (sinks outside, sanitizer inside)					✓		
20	All gender	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
21	Accessible	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
22	Directional signage & wayfinding							

Other Important Considerations:

How might the project impact Downtown Strategy priorities?

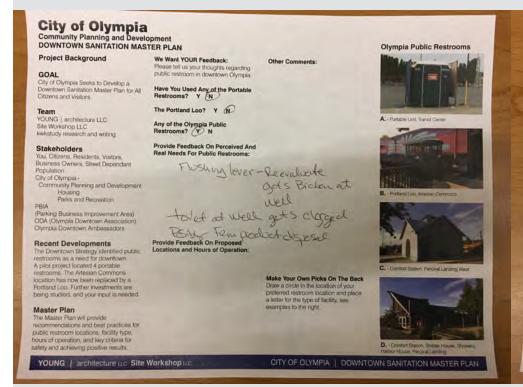
(Foster a clean, safe & welcoming downtown for all; Enhance downtown's unique character & qualities; Set the stage for a mixed income neighborhood;

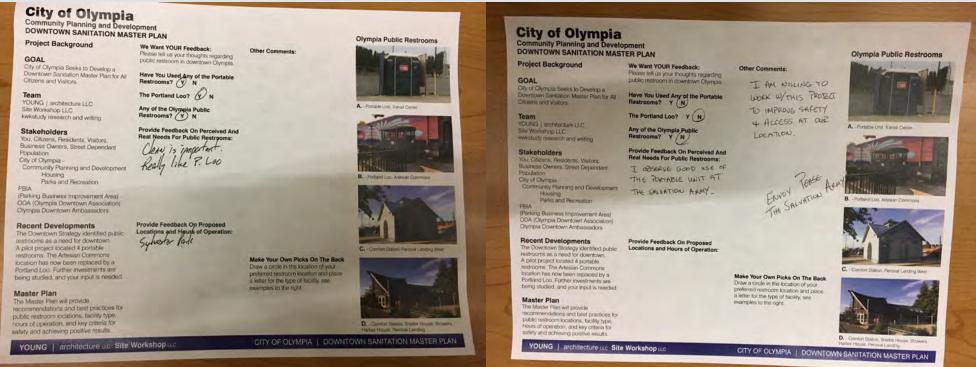
Create multi-modal transportation choices; Support a vibrant business environment; Encourage private investment) with comfort station. Include public restrooms as part of any development planning process.

- What is the level of stakeholder support? (potential partners; neighboring establishments; downtown businesses and agencies; general public)
- Do we have capacity to properly operate and maintain this restroomover the long-term?
- Are City departments involved in siting, operating and responding to potential incidents at this location well coordinated? (Community Planning &

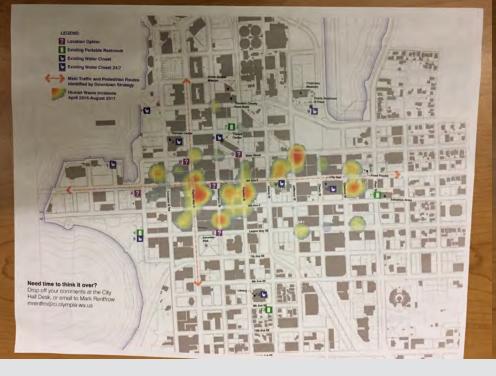
Development, Parks, Public Works, Police, Fire)

APPENDIX

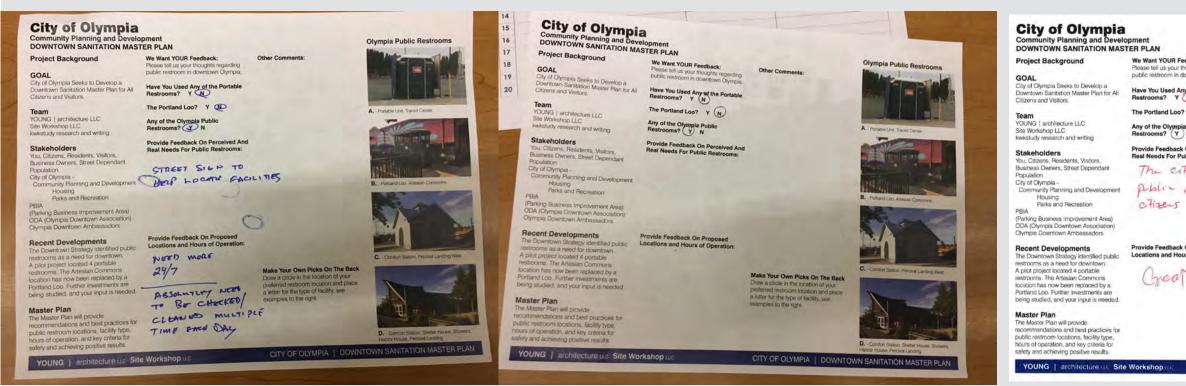


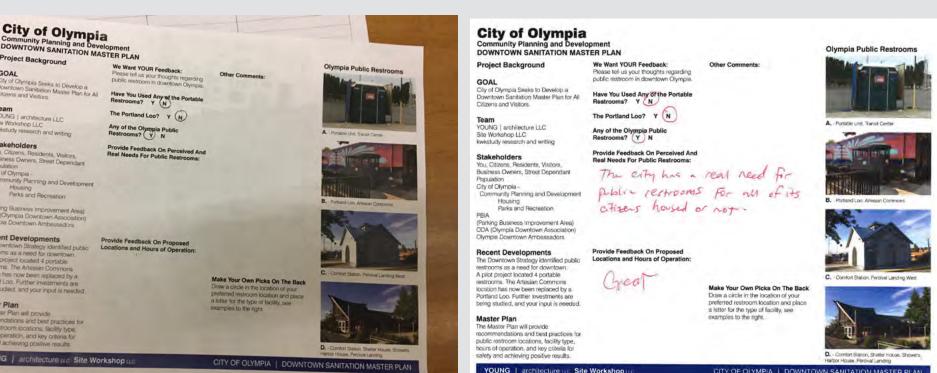
















Project Background

City of Olympia Seeks to Develop a Downtown Senitation Master Plan for All

YOUNG | architecture LLC

Stakeholders You, Citizens, Residents, Visitors, Business Owners, Street Dependant City of Olympia Community Planning and Development Housing Parks and Recreation

(Parking Business Improvement Area) ODA (Olympia Downtown Association) Olympia Downtown Ambassadors

The Downtown Strategy identified public estrooms as a need for downtown. A pilot project located 4 portable ooms. The Artesian Commons location has now been replaced by a Portland Loo. Further investments are being studied, and your input is needed.

commendations and best practices for public restroom locations, facility type, hours of operation, and key criteria for safety and achieving positive results. YOUNG | architecture up Site Workshop

We Want YOUR Feedback: Please tell us your thoughts regarding public restroom in downtown Olympia.

Have You Used Any of the Portable Restrooms? Y N The Portland Loo? Y N

Any of the Olympia Public Restrooms? Y N

Provide Feedback On Perceived And Real Needs For Public Restrooms: There definitely needs to be more public Dathrooms. Shoppers, patrons of bers + restamant Often ask where bathrooms are when they are walking around. Street people also need a Place to use the bathroom 24 hrs aday

Provide Feedback On Proposed Locations and Hours of Operation: 24 hrs.

Make Your Own Picks On The Back Make Your OWN Picks On The Back
Draw a circle in the location of your
preferred restroom location and place
a lettler for the type of leatily, see
examples to the right.

The Nanda Cap needs a Dook on it. Disabled users + parents

Should not have to use the D. CITY OF OLYMPIA | DOWNTOWN SANITATION MASTER PLAN

Olympia Public Restrooms

City of Olympia
Community Planning and Development
DOWNTOWN SANITATION MASTER PLAN

Project Background

City of Olympia Seeks to Develop a Citizens and Visitors.

YOUNG | architecture LLC

Stakeholders You, Citizens, Residents, Visitors, Business Owners, Street Dependant City of Olympia Community Planning and Development

Housing Parks and Recreation

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The Master Plan will provide recommendations and best practices for public restroom locations, facility type. rours of operation, and key criteria for safety and achieving positive results.

We Want YOUR Feedback

The Portland Loo? (Y) N

Provide Feedback On Perceived And

ODA (Olympia Downtown Association) Olympia Downtown Ambassadors

Locations and Hours of Operation The Downtown Strategy identified public

Please tell us your thoughts regarding How does Tootland deade

public restroom in downtown Olympia.

Any of the Olympia Public

they do willy Provide Feedback On Perceived And Real Needs For Public Restrooms: Ust get them Feople need to use the Bathroom

(Parking Business Improvement Area)

Provide Feedback On Proposed

24 hours

Make Your Own Picks On The Back Draw a circle in the location of your preferred restroom location and place a letter for the type of facility, see examples to the right.

where to put these? How do

Olympia Public Restrooms







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CITY OF OLYMPIA | DOWNTOWN SANITATION MASTER PLAN

Community Planning and Development DOWNTOWN SANITATION MASTER PLAN

Project Background

City of Olympia Seeks to Develop a Downtown Sanitation Master Plan for All Citizens and Visitors.

YOUNG | architecture LLC Site Workshop LLC kwkstudy research and writing

Stakeholders You, Citizens, Residents, Visitors, Business Owners, Street Dependant

City of Olympia -Community Planning and Development Housing Parks and Recreation

(Parking Business Improvement Area) ODA (Olympia Downtown Association Olympia Downtown Ambassadors

Recent Developments
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Master Plan

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YOUNG | architecture pc Site Workshop to

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The Portland Loo? Y N

Any of the Olympia Public Restrooms? Y N Provide Feedback On Perceived And danaged.

Provide Feedback On Prop

TOUR Pavelback,

Please tell us your thoughts regarding public restroom in downtown Olympia:

Performs? Y N

Provide Feedback On Perceived And

Real Needs For Public Restrooms

The Portland Loo? Y N

would be nice public restroom in downtown Olympia. to have them

24 hours but because of lack of respect they would be

Make Your Own Picks On The Back

Draw a circle in the location of your preferred restroom location and place a letter for the type of facility, see

examples to the right.

CITY OF OLYMPIA | DOWNTOWN SANITATION MASTER PLAN

A. - Portable Unit, Transit Center

Olympia Public Restrooms

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City of Olympia

DOMESTOWN SANITATION MASTER PLAN

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City of Olympia Seeks to Develop a m Sanitation Master Plan for All Citizens and Visitors.

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Site Workshop LLC kwkstudy research and writing

Stakeholders
You, Citizens, Residents, Visitors,
Business Owners, Street Dependent Population City of Olympia -Community Planning and Development

Housing Parks and Recreation (Parking Business Improvement Area) ODA (Olympia Downtown Association) Olympia Downtown Ambassadors

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75 Was YOUR Feedback

Restrooms? Y N

The Portland Loo? Y N Any of the Olympia Public Restrooms? Y N

Provide Feedback On Perceived And Real Needs For Public Restrooms

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Provide Feedback On Proposed

Make Your Own Picks On The Back Draw a circle in the location of your a letter for the type of facility, see









City of Olympia

Community Planning and Development DOWNTOWN SANITATION MASTER PLAN

Project Background

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Provide Feedback On Perceived And Real Needs For Public Restro

The need for public rustrooms is High Everylandy poops!

Provide Feedback On Proposed Locations and Hours of Operation:

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Make Your Own Picks On The Back Draw a circle in the location of your a letter for the type of facility, see

examples to the right.

Olympia Public Restrooms







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CITY OF OLYMPIA | DOWNTOWN SANITATION MASTER PLAN

City of Olympia

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To (Collapsed)

GOAL City of Olympia Seeks to Develop a Downtown Sanitation Master Piun Ior All

Citizens and Visitors. YOUNG | architecture LLC

kwkstudy research and writing

Stakeholders You, Citizens, Residents, Visitors, Business Owners, Street Dependant Population City of Olympia -

Community Planning and Development Housing Parks and Recreation (Parking Business Improvement Area) ODA (Olympia Downtown Association) Olympia Downtown Ambassadors

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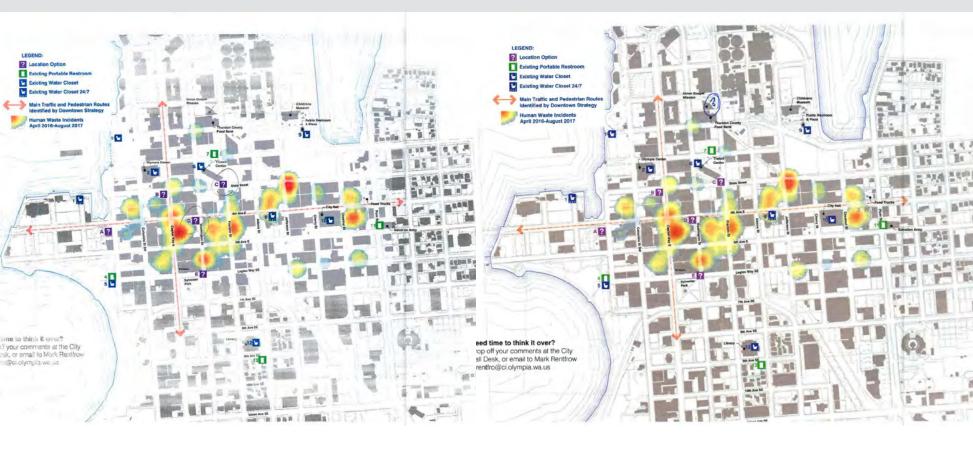
Provide Feedback On Proposed

Draw a circle in the location of your a letter for the type of facility, see



Make Your Own Picks On The Back

15-50 Meed sime to think it over? Drop of your comments at the City Hall Desk, or email to Mark Rentfrow mrentiro@ci.olympia.wa.us



Community Planning and Development DOWNTOWN SANITATION MASTER PLAN

Project Background

City of Olympia Seeks to Develop: Downtown Sanitation Master Plan for All Citizens and Visitors

YOUNG | architecture LLC Site Workshop LLC kwkstudy research and writing

Stakeholders You, Citizens, Residents, Visitors, Business Owners, Street Dependant City of Olympia -Community Planning and Development

ODA (Olympia Downtown Association) Olympia Downtown Ambassadors

Recent Developments

The Downtown Strategy identified public strooms as a need for downtown A pilot project located 4 portable restrooms. The Artesian Common being studied, and your input is needed.

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Provide Feedback On Perceived And Real Needs For Public Restrooms:

Provide Feedback On Proposed Locations and Hours of Operation

Any of the Olympia Public Restrooms? Y N

we get tons of customers asking for bathrooms It would be nice to have nicer, more centrally located toilets for people who are otherwise too scared to use the PO-600.

Make Your Own Picks On The Back

a letter for the type of facility, see

examples to the right.











CITY OF GLYMPIA | DOWNTOWN SANITATION MASTER PLAN

City of Olympia

Community Planning and Development DOWNTOWN SANITATION MASTER PLAN

Project Background

City of Olympia Seeks to Develop a Downtown Sanitation Master Plan for All Citizens and Visitors.

CUNG | architecture LLC Site Workshop LLC kwkstudy research and writing

You, Citizens, Residents, Visitors,

Business Owners, Street Dependant City of Olympia nunity Planning and Development

(Parking Business Improvement Area) ODA (Olympia Downtown Association

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Provide Feedback On Perceived And Real Needs For Public Restrooms:

Definite need , Sometime were

Provide Feedback On Proposed Locations and Hours of Operation:

Great. The more wintered poblic restrains the letter

Make Your Own Picks On The Back Draw a circle in the location of your preferred restroom location and place a letter for the type of facility, see

examples to the right.

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Olympia Public Restroom









CITY OF OLYMPIA | DOWNTOWN SANITATION MASTER PLAN

public restroom locations, facility type hours of operation, and key criteria to safety and achieving positive results

City of Olympia

Community Planning and Development DOWNTOWN SANITATION MASTER PLAN

We Want YOUR Feedback:

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Have You Used Any of the Portable Restrooms? Y N

The Portland Loo? Y (N)

Provide Feedback On Pro

Project Background

City of Olympia Seeks to Develop a Downtown Sanitation Master Plan for All Citizens and Visitors.

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Stakeholders You, Citizens, Residents, Visitors, Business Owners, Street Dependant City of Olympia nunity Planning and Development

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I would profer to not have pulace restrooms close to a

Any of the Olympia Public Restrooms? Y N business . Provide Feedback On Perceived And

we have a restroom for our

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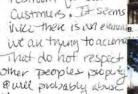
Locations and Hours of Operation: their restrome to well

Make Your Own Picks On The Back preferred restroom location and place a letter for the type of facility, see



Olympia Public Restrooms







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CITY OF OLYMPIA | DOWNTOWN SANITATION MASTER PLAN

2 Location Option Existing Portable R Existing Portable Restr Existing Portable Re Existing Water Closet Existing Water Closet 24/7 Existing Water Closet 24/7 Main Traffic and Pede Identified by Downton Main Traffic and Pedestrian Identified by Downtown Str Human Waste Incidents April 2016-August 2017 C 100 THE RESERVE 7 Transit Center 2 2 NA PROPERTY. mill. mille 1 100 1000 WH. NO. STREET, SQUARE, Married Street, eed time to think it over? eed time to think it over? eed time to think it over? op off your comments at the City all Desk, or email to Mark Rentfrow rop off your comments at the City all Desk, or email to Mark Rentfrow rop off your comments at the City TO TO all Desk, or email to Mark Rentfrow a of # N. entfro@ci.olympia.wa.us Mile. 100 m 100 m M 19 per at my DE M. 104 1 100

Community Planning and Development DOWNTOWN SANITATION MASTER PLAN

Project Background

City of Olympia Seeks to Develop a Downtown Sanitation Master Plan for All Citizens and Visitors.

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The Portland Loo? Y (N) Any of the Olympia Public Restrooms? Y N

Provide Feedback On Perceived And Real Needs For Public Restroi

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Provide Feedback On Proposed Locations and Hours of Operation:

Make Your Own Picks On The Back Draw a circle in the location of your preferred restroom location and place. a letter for the type of facility, see

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Olympia Public Restrooms







CITY OF OLYMPIA | DOWNTOWN SANITATION MASTER PLAN

City of Olympia

Community Planning and Development DOWNTOWN SANITATION MASTER PLAN

Project Background

City of Clympia Seeks to Develop Downtown Sanitation Master Plan for All

YOUNG Larchitecture LLC

Stakeholders

You, Citizens, Residents, Visitors, Business Owners, Street Dependant City of Olympia -Community Planning and Development

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Its important Everyone needs to poo. Take a look at

what 3 Kappening in Ut. Hep to any to Streets
Provide Feedback on Proposed

Locations and Hours of Operat Med 24-1

Make Your Own Picks On The Back

Olympia Public Restrooms









City of Olympia

Community Planning and Development DOWNTOWN SANITATION MASTER PLAN

Project Sackground

City of Olympia Seeks to Develop a Downtown Sanitation Master Plan for All Citizens and Visitors.

YOUNG | architecture LLC Site Workshop LLC kwkstudy research and writing

You, Citizens, Residents, Visitors, Business Owners, Street Dependant Population City of Olympia -Community Planning and Development

PBIA (Parking Business Improvement Area) ODA (Olympia Downtown Association) Olympia Downtown Ambassadors

Recent Developments

Recent Developments
The Downtown Strategy identified publicrestrooms as a need for downtown.
A pilot project located 4 portable
restrooms. The Artesian Commons
location has now been replaced by a
Portland Los. Further investments are
being studied, and your input is needed.

Master Plan

We Want YOUR Feedback

Please tell us your thoughts regarding public restroom in downtown Olympia.

Have You Used Any of the Portable Restrooms? Y N

The Portland Loo? Y (N) Any of the Olympia Public Restrooms? Y N

Bathroom by Capital lake was not too bad. All of my personal needs were met

Provide Feedback On Proposed Locations and Hours of Operation: I love the idea of having a I love the idea of nanny n Location near compass Rose Make Your Own Picks On The Back as we seem to be Draw a circle in the location of your preferred restroom location and place the epicenter of a letter for the type of facility, see "activity" "

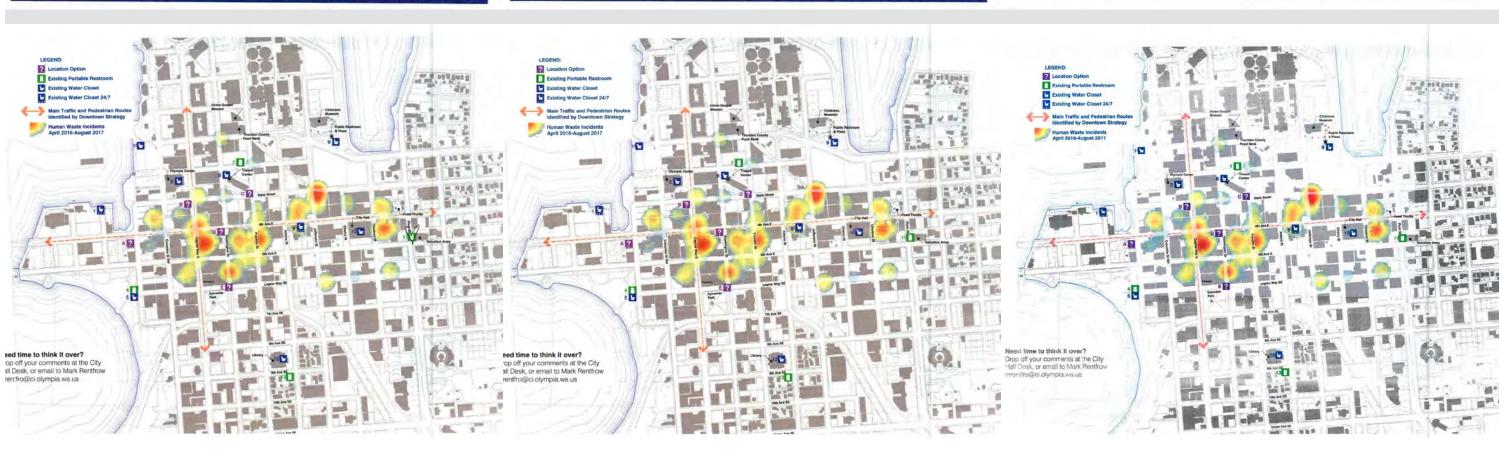
Open late until 3 am 1 trink

Olympia Public Restroor

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CITY OF OLYMPIA | DOWNTOWN SANITATION MASTER PLAN

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Community Planning and Development DOWNTOWN SANITATION MASTER PLAN

Project Sackground

City of Olympia Seeks to Develop a

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Stakeholders Business Owners, Street Dependant

City of Olympia -Community Planning and Development Housing Parks and Recreation

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Master Plan

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Wa Work YOUR Feedback Please tell us your thoughts regarding

The Portland Loo? Y (N) Any of the Olympia Public Restrooms? Y N

Provide Feedback On Perceived And

The completely enclosed portable or permanent bathroon stells tend to created more trash and problems than the more open designs do. The Portland 200 type design seems to be the most successful.

Other Comments:

me i

people ask

もエ

you at their Chack when

whe portland loo"

I work by

Provide Feedback On Proposed Locations and Hours of Operation:

The area & alley ways along 4th Aue Seem to be the most Make Your Own Picks On The Back problemate. Having an ericle in the location of your problemates the including castin and place a lutter for the type of facility, see both room some where examples to the right.

along 4th Ave will help tremendoutly









City of Olympia

Community Planning and Development DOWNTOWN SANITATION MASTER PLAN

Project Background

City of Olympia Seeks to Develop a Downtown Sanitation Master Plan for All Citizens and Visitors.

Team YOUNG | architecture LLC

Site Workshop LLC kwkstudy research and writing

Stakeholders You, Citizens, Residents, Visitors, Business Owners, Street Dependant City of Olympia -

(Parking Business Improvement Area) ODA (Olympia Downtown Association) Olympia Downtown Ambassadors

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Have You Used Any of the Portable Restrooms? Y N The Portland Loo? Y N

Any of the Olympia Public Provide Feedback On Perceived And Real Needs For Public Restrooms:

Ne definately

Make Your Own Picks On The Back a letter for the type of facility, see









City of Olympia Community Planning and Development DOWNTOWN SANITATION MASTER PLAN

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City of Olympia Community Planning and Development
Housing
Parks and Recreation

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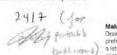
The Portland Loo? Y (N

Any of the Olympia Public Restrooms? Y N

Provide Feedback On Perceived And Real Needs For Public Restrooms:

Roll + partition would I leave the (smell, especially) but for Dea must port the butterson and agent than,

Provide Feedback On Proposed Locations and Hours of Operation:



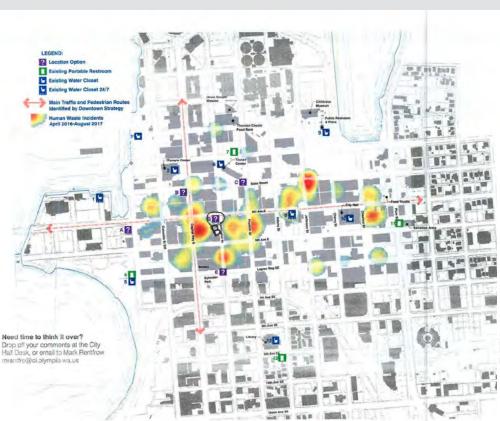
Make Your Own Picks On The Back Draw a circle in the location of your preferred restroom location and place a letter for the type of facility, see examples to the right.

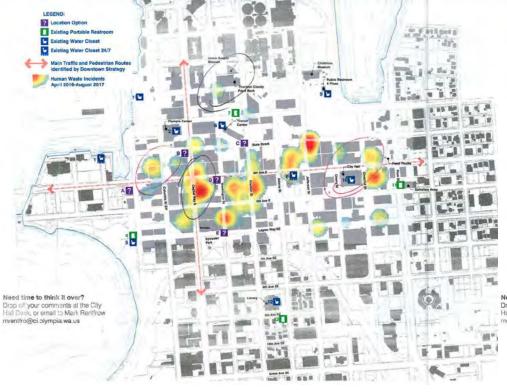


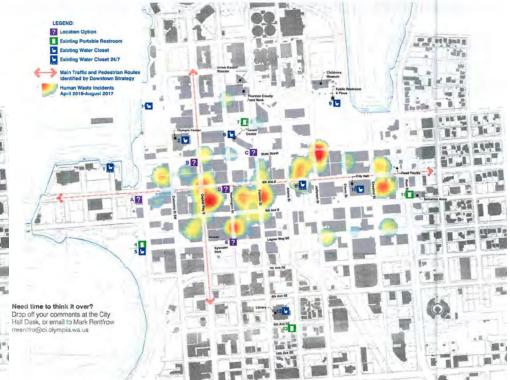


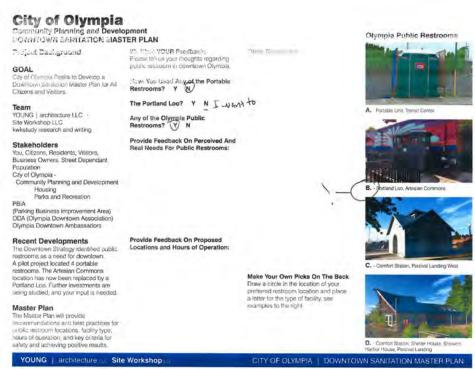


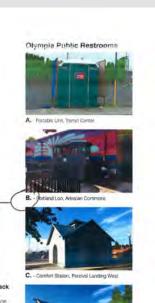












Community Planning and Development DOWNTOWN SANITATION MASTER PLAN

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City of Clympia Seeks to Develop a Downtown Sanitation Master Plan for All Citizens and Visitors.

Team YOUNG | architecture LLC Site Workshop LLC kwkstudy research and writing

Stakeholders You, Citizens, Residents, Visitors, Business Owners, Street Dependant City of Olympia -Community Planning and Development

Housing Parks and Recreation (Parking Business Improvement Area) ODA (Olympia Downtown Association) Olympia Downtown Ambassadors

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Master Plan

Vie Want YOUR Feedback Other Comments: SOLICIT HELP Tun THE SUCIAL SEPUICE Rave You Used Any of the Portable Restrooms? Y N + ourseased condumity

The Portland Loo? Y N Any of the Olympia Public Restrooms? Y N

Provide Feedback On Perceived And Real Needs For Public Restrooms: I THINK WE NEED 2 MONE RESTROOMS D.T. WE MUSO MEED SCHMOE POWTING THE WAY TO THESE + EXISTING RESTREOMS. RETTRAMS ALE PROCETIES TO BE DIRTY HUBOUTS B. PORTER LOO. AT

TO EDUCATE / W FORM

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PETRITY BY REPUND THEM CHAND DESIGNAND
THEM SUCH TO CONTRACTION; POLICE PRESENTS ANABORETS.
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LOCATIONS AND HOURS OF OPERATION. I THANK
THEM OPTION C.— CONFORT STATION. I THANK

THER SHOWS HAVE A SUNCE USE OFTON IN THEM C. Combon Staton, Perova Landing West for FAMILIES (BABLES)

Make Your Own Picks On The Back

Draw a circle in the location of your

AND Replie of Picks Out The Staffer for the type of facility, see LOCATIONS: STATE + JEFFERSON

5784 WAS HANGTON

Hours: 24/7

Thanhold: Heart + safery Aspers To work house portages, Remark Rosbustary

City of Clympia Constructly Planning and Development Olympia Public Restroom Pagest Zackground

GOAL City of Chimous Scales to Develop a Dawnlown penkenan Master Plan for Avi Citizens and Visitors.

YOUNG | architecture LLC Site Workshop LLC kwkstudy research and writing

You, Citizens, Residents, Visitors, Business Owners, Street Dependant City of Olympia -Community Planning and Development

Housing Parks and Recreation (Parking Business Improvement Area) ODA (Olympia Downtown Association) Olympia Downtown Ambassadors

Recent Developments The Downtown Strategy Identified public restrooms as a need for downtown.

Master Plan

W. W. W. VCUR Feedback

The Portland Loo? Y N Any of the Olympia Public Restrooms? Y N

Provide Feedback On Perceived And Real Needs For Public Restrooms:

THE POETLAND LOO NEEDS A HI-FLOW TOILET AS WELL AS GAZBAGE RECEPTACLES INSIDE, THE PORTABLE RESTROOM AT THE TRANSIT CENTER IS AWFUL . IT NEEDS TO BE MAINTAINED BETTER AND MORE FREQUENTLY. ALL OF THE BATTHEOOMS NEED Provide Feedback On Proposed ATTENDANTS AT NIGHT.

WE DEFINITELY NEED restrooms as a need for downtown.

A pilot project located 4 portable restrooms. The Artesian Commons location has now been replaced by a Portland Loo. Further investments are being studied, and your input is needed.

4TH TO ACCOMODATE MORE TOILETS ALONG THE BAR CROWD.

Make Your Own Picks On The Back

COMMUNITY VOLUNTEERS

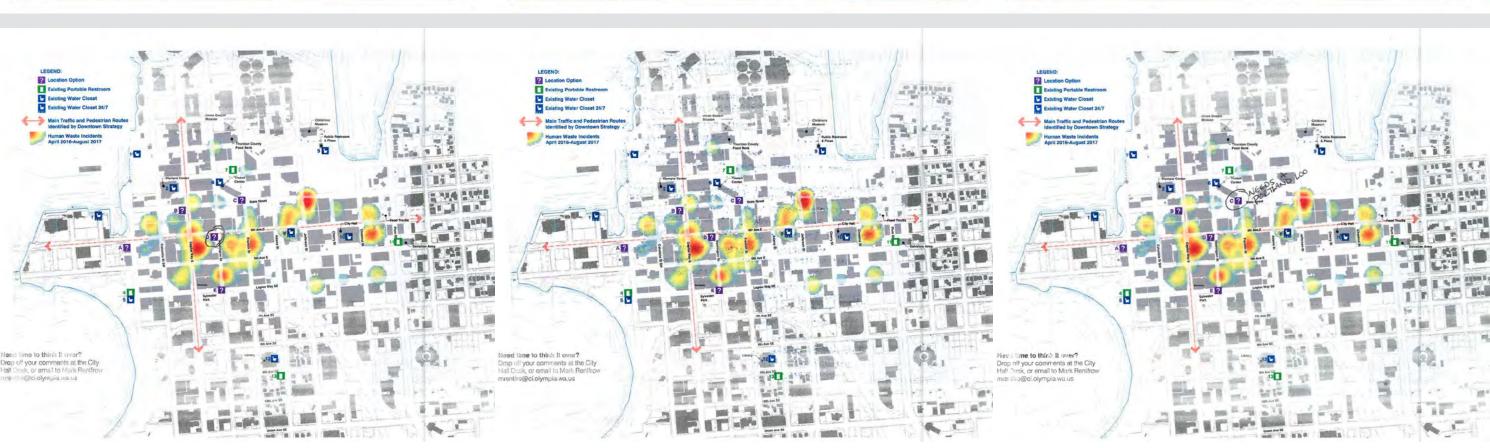
Change Public Rest







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Community Planning and Development DOWNTOWN SANITATION MASTER PLAN

Project Background

City of Olympia Seeks to Develop a Downtown Sanitation Master Plan for All Citizens and Visitors

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Stakeholders You, Citizens, Residents, Visitors, Business Owners, Street Dependant City of Olympia -Community Planning and Development

Housing Parks and Recreation

(Parking Business Improvement Area) ODA (Olympia Downtown Association) Olympia Downtown Ambassadors

Recent Developments

The Downtown Strategy identified public estrooms as a need for downtown location has now been replaced by a Portland Loo. Further investments are being studied, and your input is needed.

The Master Plan will provide ecommendations and best practices for public restroom locations, facility type

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We Want YOUR Feedback: Please tell us your thoughts regarding

public estroom in downtown Olympia.

Shout B's Containers in all restrooms.

Have You Used Any of the Portable

Restrooms?

The Portland Loo? (Y) N

Any of the Olympia Public Restrooms? Y N

Provide Feedback On Perceived And Real Needs For Public Restrooms:

Cleanliness, Portland 100 is clean. Other restrooms Not 50 much 24 hour bathrooms needed

Provide Feedback On Proposed Locations and Hours of Operation:

Make Your Own Picks On The Back

examples to the right.

a letter for the type of facility, see



Olympia Public Restrooms





CITY OF OLYMPIA | DOWNTOWN SANITATION MASTER PLAN

City of Olympia

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Any of the Olympia Public Restrooms? Y N Provide Feedback On Perceived And Real Needs For Public Re

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Provide Feedback On Proposed Locations and Hours of Operation:

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Make Your Own Picks On The Back Draw a circle in the location of your a letter for the type of facility, see



Olympia Public Restroom



CITY OF OLYMPIA | DOWNTOWN SANITATION MASTER PLAN

City of Olympia

Community Planning and Development DOWNTOWN SANITATION MASTER PLAN

Project Background

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kwkstudy research and writing Stakeholders

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The Portland Loo? Y N

Provide Feedback On Perceived And Real Needs For Public Restrooms:

Provide Feedback On Proposed Locations and Hours of Operation:

24-HOUR OPERATION

SEEMS IDEAL

Olympia Public Restrooms





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CITY OF OLYMPIA | DOWNTOWN SANITATION MASTER PLAN

Make Your Own Picks On The Back Draw a circle in the location of your

preferred restroom location and place

a letter for the type of facility, see

examples to the right.

LEGEND: Location Option Location Option Existing Portable Re-Existing Portable Re Existing Water Closet Existing Water Closet Existing Water Closet 24/7 Existing Water Closet 24/7 Existing Water Closet 24/3 Main Traffic and Pec Identified by Downto Main Traffic and Pedest Identified by Downtown Main Traffic and Pedestrian Rollidentified by Downtown Strateg Human Waste Incidents April 2016-August 2017 G THE LAW LA 8 88 BF 直接 随 見可了 70 7. STREET, SQUARE, 7 • and Hiller or Co 1 100 named Street, eed time to think it over? eed time to think it over? eed time to think it over? rop off your comments at the City all Desk, or email to Mark Rentfrow op off your comments at the City rop off your comments at the City 270 all Desk, or email to Mark Rentfrow all Desk, or email to Mark Rentfrow 2 18 B 18 H HE rentfro@ci.olympia.wa.us rentfro@ci.olympia.wa.us = = I like them 100 m Min. 100 × FIF per all reg M 10 100 100

Community Planning and Development DOWNTOWN SANITATION MASTER PLAN

Project Background

City of Olympia Seeks to Develop a Downtown Sanitation Master Plan for All Citizens and Visitors.

YOUNG | architecture LLC Site Workshop LLC kwkstudy research and writing

Stakeholders You, Citizens, Residents, Visitors, Business Owners, Street Dependant City of Olympia -

Community Planning and Development Parks and Recreation

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We Want YOUR Feedback:

Please tell us your thoughts regarding public restroom in downtown Olympia

The Portland Loo? Y N Any of the Olympia Public Restrooms? Y N

Provide Feedback On Perceived And

NEED RESTROOMS + HANDWASKENL STATTEDS J-SHOWERS!

Provide Feedback On Prop Locations and Hours of Operation

MARINE SOUTH I'M CONCERNED ABOUT PEOPLE BATHING IN THE ARTESTAN WELL.

Make Your Own Picks On The Back preferred restroom location and place a letter for the type of facility, see

Olympia Public Restrooms







CITY OF OLYMPIA | DOWNTOWN SANITATION MASTER PLAN

City of Olympia

Community Planning and Development DOWNTOWN SANITATION MASTER PLAN

Project Background

City of Olympia Seeks to Develop a Downtown Sarritation Master Plan for All Citizens and Visitors.

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We Want YOUR Feedback: Please tell us your thoughts regarding public restroom in downtown Olympia. Have You Used Any of the Portable Restrooms? Y

The Portland Loo? Y N Any of the Olympia Public Restrooms? Y N

Provide Feedback On Perceived And Real Needs For Public Restrooms: STREET-DEPENDENT POWS NEED 24/7 RESTROOMS.

Provide Feedback On Proposed Locations and Hours of Operation:

4TH + WASHINGTON LOOKS LIKE THE BEST LOCATION BASED ON DATA. I THINK STATE + JEFFERSONARD LOOKS LIKE A GOOD SPOT FOR A PORTLAND LOS

Make Your Own Picks On The Back

preferred restroom location and place

a letter for the type of facility, see

examples to the right.









City of Olympia

Community Planning and Development DOWNTOWN SANITATION MASTER PLAN

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City of Olympia munity Planning and Developme

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Have You Used Any of the Portable Restrooms? Y N

The Portland Loo? (Y) N

Any of the Olympia Public Restrooms? Y N

Provide Feedback On Perceived And

the need for felf cleaning bathrooms like in portland are great for the elderly and people that won't use the public restre rooms due to any use Provide Feedback on Proposed
Locations and Hours of Operation: They Cast to Use
24 hum spectra only on during use
come offel to the common during use of the common of the common during use of the common of the co

human white in Make Your Owr Picks On The Back
Prime a circle in the location of your
proferred restroom location and place the alleys & strucks letter for the type of facility, see

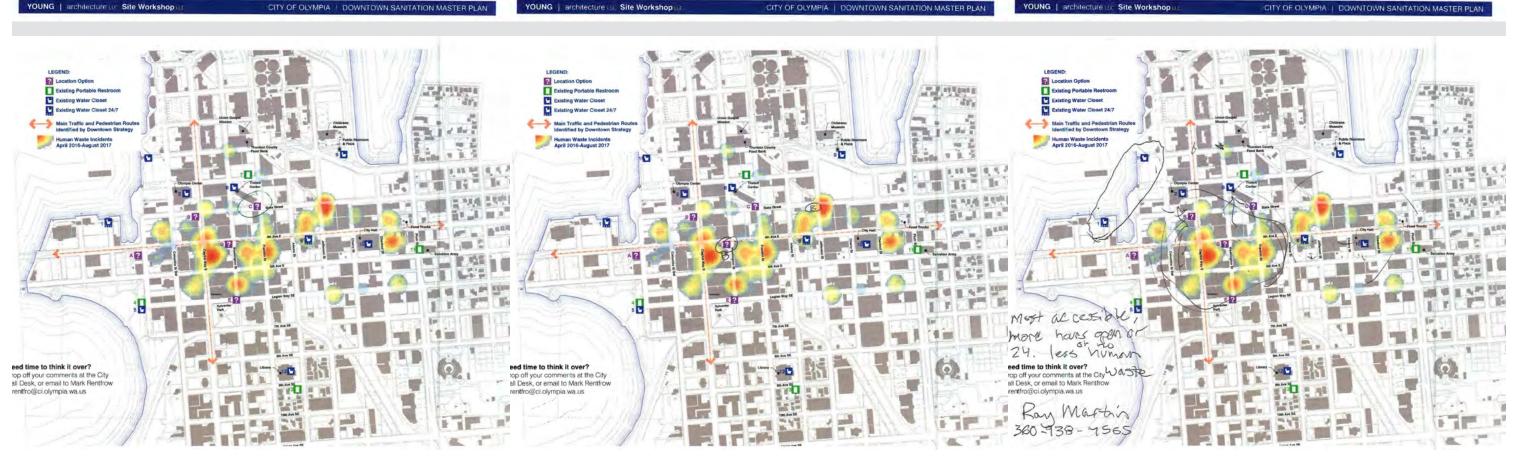
Olympia Public Restroc







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Company Planning and Development

Pajast Zackground

City of Olympia Seeks to Develop a

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City of Olympia -Community Planning and Development

Housing Parks and Recreation

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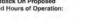
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27 What YOUR Foodback

The Portland Loo? Y (N)

Any of the Olympia Public Restrooms? (Y) N

Provide Feedback On Perceived And Real Needs For Public Restrooms: Bothoons need to be open 24 hours a day No exceptions





Diympia Politic Restri

City of Olympia

Community Planning and Development DOWNTOWN SANITATION MASTER PLAN

Project Background

City of Olympia Seeks to Develop a Downtown Santation Master Plan for All Citizens and Visitors.

Site Workshop LLC kwkstudy research and writing

Stakeholders

You, Citizens, Residents, Visitors, Business Owners, Street Dependant City of Olympia -

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Provide Feedback On Perceived And Real Needs For Public Restrooms:

WE NEED 29 HR RESTROOMS IN DOWNTOWN DLYMPIA

Provide Feedback On Proposed Locations and Hours of Operation:

24 HRS. EVERYWHERE MAINTAINED REGULARLY

Make Your Own Picks On The Back Draw a circle in the location of your preferred restroom location and place a letter for the type of facility, see

Olympia Public Restroon









City of Olympia

Community Planning and Development DOWNTOWN SANITATION MASTER PLAN

Project Background

City of Olympia Seeks to Develop a Downtown Sanitation Master Plan for All Citizens and Visitors,

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kwkstudy research and writing

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Provide Feedback On Pro Locations and Hours of Operation:

Make Your Own Picks On The Back

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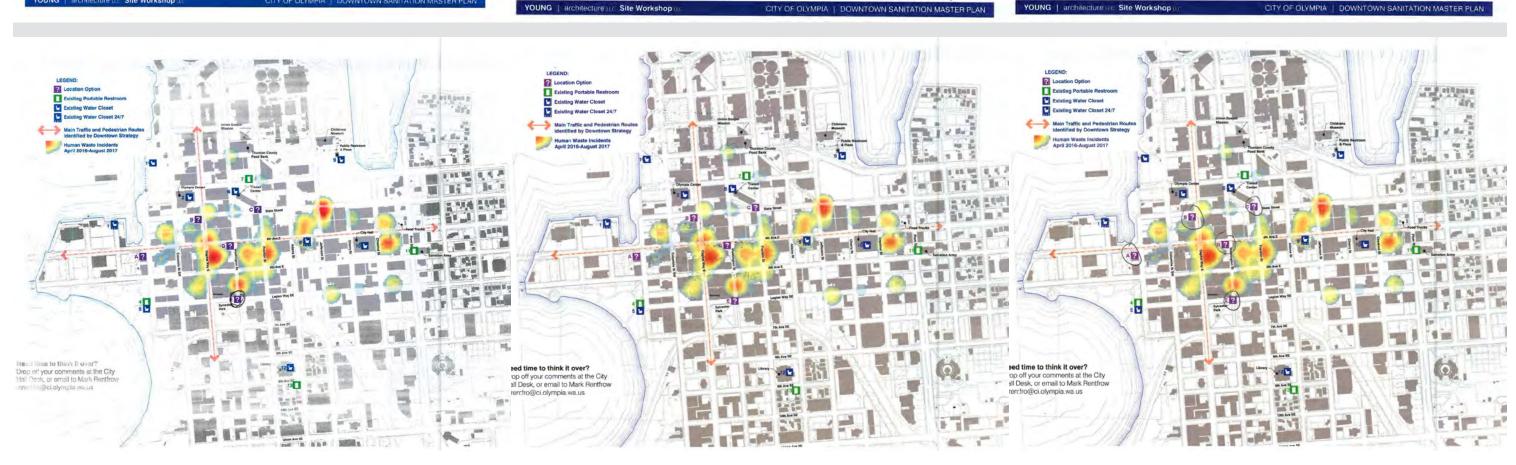
Olympia Public Restrooms





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CITY OF OLYMPIA | DOWNTOWN SANITATION MASTER PLAN



Community Planning and Development DOWNTOWN SANITATION MASTER PLAN

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Olympia Public Restrooms









CITY OF OLYMPIA | DOWNTOWN SANITATION MASTER PLAN

City of Olympia

Community Planning and Development

City of Olympia Seeks to Develop a Downlown Sanitation Master Plan for All Citizens and Visitors.

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Project Zackground

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Visited VOUE Feedback Pierse tell us your thoughts regarding public restroom in downtown Olympia.

Restrooms? Y N The Portland Loo? Y N

Any of the Olympia Public Restrooms? (Y) N

Provide Feedback On Perceived And Real Needs For Public Restrooms:

Locations and Hours of Operation

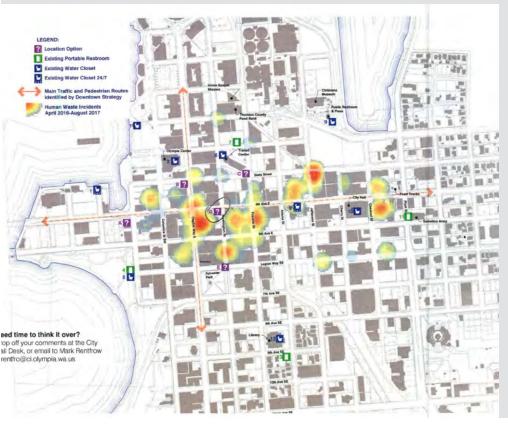
Make Your Own Picks On The Back

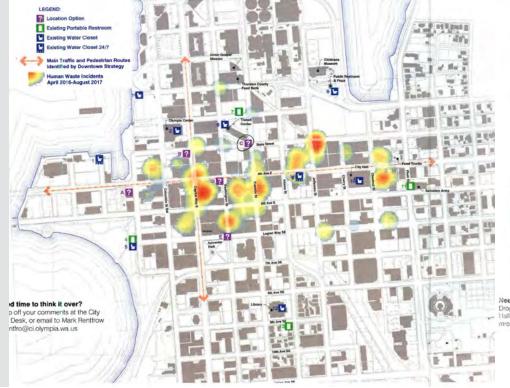
Draw a circle in the location of your

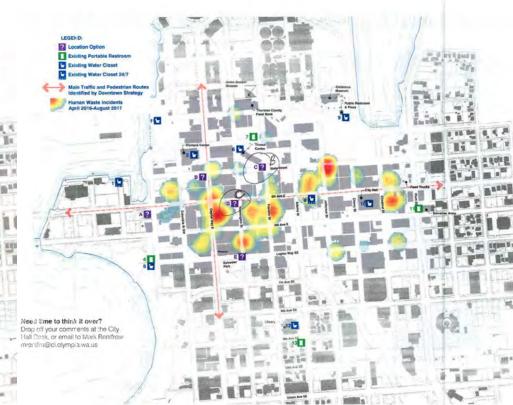


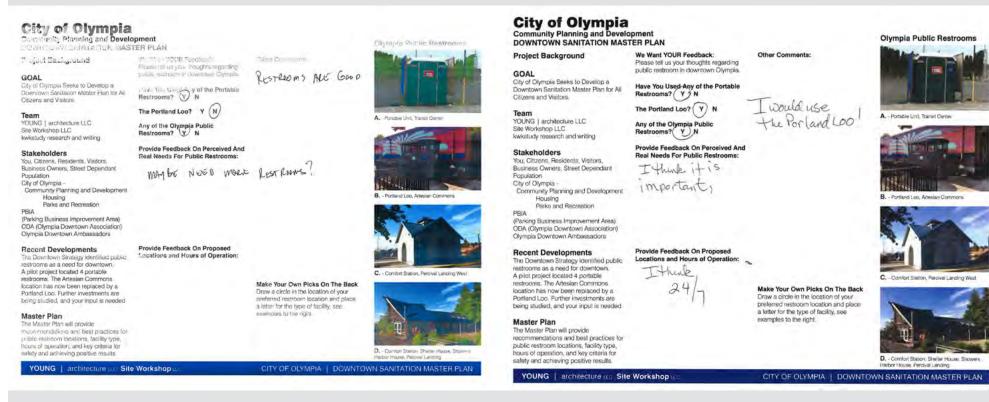
Olympia Punile Restroe

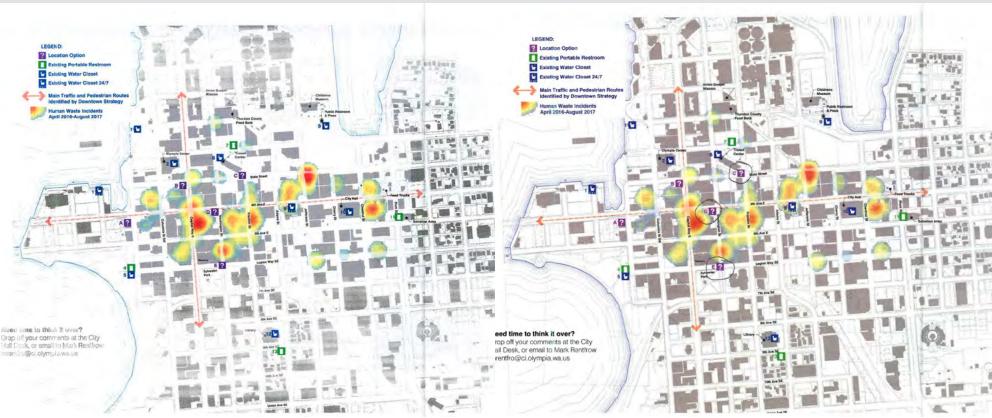
YOUNG | architecture LLC Site Worksh













Siting Public Restrooms Downtown

Legend			Pilots					
Be	est Practice st Practices Satisfactory pty) Poor or not present	Fertile Grounds (closed Fall '17)	Olympia Franklin	Salvation Army	Percival West	Artesian Commons		
Loca	tion:							
1	Vicinity is highly activated (pedestrians, café, storefront shops)					✓		
2	Specific location is visible (eyes on the street, see and be seen)		✓			✓		
3	Adjacent to Pedestrian, bike, transit, vehicle corridors			✓		✓		
4	Access to utilities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
5	Neighboring establishment as potential partner			✓		✓		
Oper	rations:				1			
6	Attendant is present (or staff onsite)							
7	Frequent cleaning					✓		
8	Maintenance plan (contract)					✓		
9	Security (contract)							
10	Consistent hours	✓	✓	✓		✓		
	ity Design:			1				
11	Clear and direct path to the facility		✓		✓	✓		
12	Good lighting				✓	✓		
13	Security cameras				✓	✓		
14	Lower legs of occupants are visible, you can hear their voices					✓		
15	Sized for single occupant only	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
16	Surfaces allow easy cleaning and graffiti removal					✓		
17	Effective Needle disposal system					✓		
18	Locks (allow for authorized/ emergency access)				✓	✓		
19	Handwashing stations (sinks outside, sanitizer inside)					✓		
20	All gender	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
21	Accessible	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
22	Directional signage & wayfinding							
		•						

Other Important Considerations:

- How might the project impact Downtown Strategy priorities? (Foster a clean, safe & welcoming downtown for all; Enhance downtown's unique multi-modal transportation choices; Support a vibrant business environment; Encourage private investment)
- What is the level of stakeholder support? (potential partners; neighboring establishments; downtown businesses and agencies; general public)
- Do we have capacity to properly operate and maintain this restroomover the long-term?
- Are City departments involved in siting, operating and responding to potential incidents at this location well coordinated? (Community Planning & Development, Parks, Public Works, Police, Fire)