

CITY COUNCIL REPORT



MEETING DATE: 02/13/07

ITEM No. 2

GOAL: Long-term Economic Prosperity

SUBJECT

Overview of Community Area Planning and the General Plan Update

SUMMARY OF STUDY ITEM

Overview of Community Area Planning (Village Planning) and 2011 General Plan Update; process, options, and timeline to solicit initial City Council input.

BACKGROUND

Since its incorporation in 1951, Scottsdale has experienced steady growth. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Arizona was the fastest-growing state from July 1, 2005 to July 1, 2006. One challenge that comes from rapid growth is ensuring that the community retains a voice in the city's objectives and remains an integral part of the planning and policy development that shape the community.

On August 29th, 2006, the City Council requested that staff examine the Phoenix Village Planning model and agendaize this item for a future work study session. The Phoenix Village Planning model is a form of community planning that is driven by districts with appointed, formalized committees.

When staff examined the Phoenix model, staff also researched how other cities were accomplishing community based planning. The goal is to identify the successful elements of other community planning programs in order to develop a useful concept for Scottsdale.

In addition to the area planning analysis, staff also identified other planning issues and programs that could be addressed through a community planning model developed for Scottsdale. The Council study session in June 2005 identified the need for alignment of approximately 50 different plans, policies, and reports (Attachment E). The Downtown Plan Update, currently in progress, is expected to be completed in the Fall of 2007. The Greater Airpark Area and South Scottsdale Area are also planning efforts in the Advance Planning current work program. The next National Census will be released in 2010/2011 leading into the General Plan update.

A major undertaking in the future Advance Planning work program is the General Plan Update. Therefore, staff also examined the community based planning models in view of the GP update. On average, it takes three to five years to update the General Plan including dedicated staffing and consultants. The General Plan is the overarching policy document for the City. It was last updated in 2001 and ratified by the citizens in March 2002. Arizona state law requires the re-adoption and voter ratification of the city's General Plan every 10 years. The City's General Plan

Action Taken _____

update is required to be completed in 2011/2012. The process of updating the General Plan requires extensive community outreach in order to form clear and attainable goals that will both meet the needs of Scottsdale's residents as well as provide practical solutions to the growth and development issues facing the future of Scottsdale. Because of intense outreach required and length of time necessary to complete, the General Plan update needs to be taken into account when considering a community planning model.

As both current and future work programs within Advance Planning, these were important considerations for the community area planning models discussed in this report.

ANALYSIS & ASSESSMENT

Community Planning Models

Community Planning is one way that a city can be pro-active in the long range planning process and achieve policy and plan alignment. This could be accomplished by identifying community planning areas in a city with each area having its own Community Area Plan. Cities create areas in larger sizes to make completing, implementing and maintaining the Community Area Plans more feasible. A Community Area Plan provides a long-range guideline for elected officials and citizens engaged in the community. Once developed, the Community Area Plans are used to update the General Plan.

A variety of cities around the United States have embraced the idea of Community Planning as a way to balance growth, plan for the future and achieve policy and plan alignment. Twelve cities across the United States and one international city were analyzed by Advance Planning staff. Listed below are four cities that provide an example of four different types of community planning. Each represents varying degrees of involvement and formality from the community. It should be noted that a majority of cities with formalized Community Groups also have Council Districts. Attachment D explains in more detail these four models of Community Planning and also has a matrix comparing the 13 cities analyzed.

Phoenix – Village Planning: Phoenix is divided into 15 villages with each village having a Village Planning Committee. The population of Phoenix is 1.4 million with each village having an approximate population of 125,000-150,000. There are 15-21 members on each committee. One planner is assigned to each village. This model is driven by appointed, formalized community groups and is built on eight council districts. The city provides training twice a year for new committee members and also supplies a Village Planning handbook and brochures of each area.

Though originally designed to focus on long range goals, this model is predominately current planning driven. Only a couple areas have adopted "village" plans with most of the planning effort from the committees going towards current planning issues. All cases come before the Village Committees before going to the Planning Commission. One member of a Village Planning Committee serves on the Planning Commission for a one-year term, selected on a rotating basis from the Village Planning Committees. Phoenix uses the Village Planning Committee model as its main form of community outreach.

San Diego – Community Planning: San Diego has 55 Community Areas with the majority of areas having a Community Planning Group, with a city population of approximately 1.2 million. Areas were established based on logical, man-made or geographic boundaries. Planning groups are formed voluntarily and maintained by members of the community with limited staff support. This model was originally

intended to be long range oriented but has also become more current planning focused. Developers are not required to go before Community Planning Groups but it is strongly recommended.

Milwaukee – Area Planning: Milwaukee has 13 areas with each area having an Area Plan. Currently, Milwaukee is starting a four year process to draft its Comprehensive Plan which needs to be completed in 2010. All Area Plans are scheduled to be completed by the year 2010. After Council adopts an Area Plan, it will become part of the Comprehensive Plan.

This model does not have formalized groups but does have intense community outreach. As each Area Plan is written, the city puts together an Area Plan Advisory Committee. This is a group of 50-100 key stakeholders who serve as the plan advisors and ambassadors. The committee meets approximately 6-8 times throughout the planning process to review the work of hired consultants.

Sydney, Australia – Local Action Plans: Wanting to increase the feeling of community and identify future projects, Sydney was divided into 9 generalized areas. The boundary lines for these areas were drawn for the Local Action Plans and these boundaries overlap because planning issues affect more than one area. Action plans include a list of priority improvement projects as requested by the public, including neighborhood improvements and planning efforts.

The core of each of these community planning programs is to keep the vision of the city in focus and documented. Some have chosen to pursue formalized community groups, while others have kept the process at a volunteer level with direct citizen involvement only occurring during the completion and adoption of their respective Community Area Plans. The intended outcome remains the same, however, in that the public has a say in the direction that the development of the city takes and the community and city work together to facilitate those visions.

All of the Community Plans researched have been initiated to address long range city goals. However, some, like Phoenix, have evolved into current planning review without the regional long range goals being fully completed.

Scottsdale Long Range Planning

The current system of community planning in Scottsdale is called Character Area Planning. In 1996, as a result of CityShape 2020 recommendations, Scottsdale implemented character-based planning. CityShape 2020 saw character-based planning as a way to maintain the quality and uniqueness of planning and development in Scottsdale. The character based planning consists of three distinct and interrelated levels:

- 1) General Plan – Citywide
- 2) Character Areas
- 3) Neighborhood Plans

Scottsdale was divided into 24 Character Areas and since the establishment of the character planning process, only two Character Plans have been adopted by Scottsdale City Council. The Desert Foothills Character Plan was adopted in July 1999 and the Dynamite Foothills Character Plan was adopted in March 2000. The implementation of the Desert Foothills Character Plan included the establishment of a zoning overlay district that was applied to the Desert Foothills area in March 2003.

Two neighborhood studies have been completed but were not adopted. These were

the Sherwood Heights Neighborhood Plan (completed November 2002) and the Sundown Ranch Estates Neighborhood Plan (completed September 2003). Attachment B shows the areas of Scottsdale that have Character Area Plans and Neighborhood Plans, and those that were completed or adopted.

What makes any form of community based planning successful is the participation and feedback from members of the community. The City of Scottsdale currently has a strong system of community outreach and citizen involvement but it does not have formalized groups. Some examples of community outreach are "Keeping You Informed" postcards, public hearing signs, newspaper ads, and open houses. Surveys, focus groups, workshops and key community contact interviews are all citizen participation techniques that the City uses when drafting a plan or policy. The City also offers a training course titled "City Government 101" for citizens interested in learning how their government works. It should be noted that those cities with formalized community groups do not have such a heightened level of community outreach. The community outreach is achieved by utilizing the community groups and meetings.

DISCUSSION

Scottsdale Community Planning Model

Because of the larger number of Character Areas (24), completing all Character Area Plans for Scottsdale has been difficult due to competitive workloads and staff resources. If all Character Area Plans were completed, implementing and maintaining them would also require increased staffing. Creating larger area sizes would make completing, implementing and maintaining all plans much more feasible.

The present Advance Planning work program includes the goal for the final alignment of plans and policies with the General Plan Update. To achieve this long range planning goal, staff believes that a Community Area Plan model could be a solution.

Advance Planning has identified five potential Community Areas for Scottsdale which are shown in Attachment A. This decision was based on land use, character and strategic areas, past studies and overall community identity. Other factors considered were the boundaries used by Current Planning, Code Enforcement, Census, School Districts and Police and Fire Departments. Advance Planning also met with representatives from departments such as Citizen and Neighborhood Resources, Current Planning, Transportation, Economic Vitality and Preservation to obtain their input on how to best delineate the planning areas.

Structure:

Each of the five Community Areas would have a Community Area Group. This group would be used as a feedback loop for their areas Community Area Plan. Providing for Planning Commission oversight, Community Area Groups could be chaired by a representative of the Planning Commission. Scottsdale could maintain its system of community outreach for implementation of the plans, or replace it with the Community Area Groups.

To kick off the Community Area process and to gain interest in being part of a Community Planning Group, staff proposes a series of "charrettes" (workshops) be completed for each area beginning in the Fall of 2007. Charrettes provide a framework for creating a shared vision with community involvement. Information received at these charrettes would set the foundation for the future Community Area Plans work program.

Alternatives:

In preparation for the Council study session staff identified alternatives to the Community Area Planning models discussed above in this report.

One alternative is that two plans a year would be created beginning with the Downtown Plan in 2007. When completed, the five Community Area Plans would be used to update the General Plan in 2011. All past policies and plans would be incorporated into the new Community Area Plan resulting in policy and plan alignment. Representatives from each Community Area Group, along with other members of the community, would come together in 2009-2010 to assist with the General Plan Update. Attachment C shows the conceptual work program necessary to achieve these goals.

A second alternative would be to move forward and complete the remaining Character Area Plans and Strategic Area Plans. As discussed in this report, these plans have not been completed to date because of staffing and additional work program priorities. Completing that many small plans would require additional staffing. Combining several areas into larger Community Area Plans would be more efficient. In addition, even with sufficient staffing, additional analysis would need to be developed to determine if it is feasible to complete 22 Character Area Plans in time for the 2011 General Plan update.

Another alternative to the community area planning concept is to have the Community Area Groups become formalized, similar to the Phoenix model. Group members would be appointed by the City Council to work with the city on current planning issues relating to their areas. As discussed above, many of the other city community planning efforts initially started as long range planning efforts and evolved to current planning review. Much of the long range planning has not been completed due to the immediacy of the groups addressing ongoing planning cases as well as the time required for that level of review by staff and the groups. This alternative could achieve the goal of having a more formal and direct community input to the planning process at the neighborhood level.

This alternative would also have additional considerations at the current planning level. The first is that it would require additional staffing devoted to each area because the need for meetings, noticing, and reports would be on a monthly basis. The review period for projects cases could be extended by as much as 30 days. It would not replace the Planning Commission and Development Review Board review process. As in Phoenix, there could also be cases where the Council would be reviewing more than one recommendation from a Commission or Board and the Community Area group. Consideration of this alternative would also need to determine if this process would replace the existing community outreach process or be in addition to it.

The last alternative would be to use the Community Area Plan process described above to complete the long range planning goals and the General Plan update in Scottsdale. Then once completed, the staff and Council could then review whether the Community Area Planning groups would continue as a reviewing body for other planning and community needs.

It should be noted that in consideration of the Community Planning model and alternatives discussed in this report, the City will still need to complete the General Plan update by 2011/2012. This work program would require staffing, consultants,

and a strong community involvement process. Therefore, the assessment of having both a Community Area Planning process and the General Plan update on parallel tracks would need to be addressed.

Resources:

There is no funding in the Planning & Development Services budget currently for a Community Area Plan process and the General Plan update.

Typically, today, a major General Plan update for a city like Scottsdale and utilizing master consultant agreements would cost approximately \$750,000 to 1 million dollars. In 2001, the General Plan Update consisted of consultant work over \$300,000 for the community outreach process, and involved two planning managers and up to 12 planning staff drafting different elements of the plan.

If a community area planning process for the General Plan update was developed based on the model discussed above, at two plans per year, and after completing the Downtown Plan Update, existing Advance Planning staffing could be sufficient to complete this program. Consulting would still be required for the community outreach process and some planning analysis.

The alternative of having a Community Area Plan process devoted to ongoing planning cases and other current issues would require, as in other cities, one to two additional planning staff devoted to each planning area as well as support staffing for each.

**STUDY SESSION
DISCUSSION**

As part of this work effort, city staff requests City Council to provide input and discuss their expectations for the Community Area Plans, General Plan Update, and options for community participation.

Planning & Development Services staff will present for discussion and Council input/ direction:

- Background
- Scottsdale Currently
 - Past plans completed
 - Plans needing to be completed
- Discuss what constitutes a Community Area Plan and how it ties into the General Plan
- Examples of other cities models of community based planning, including the Phoenix model
- Scottsdale Community Area Planning
 - Five Community Areas
 - Structure
 - Alternatives

RESPONSIBLE DEPT(S)

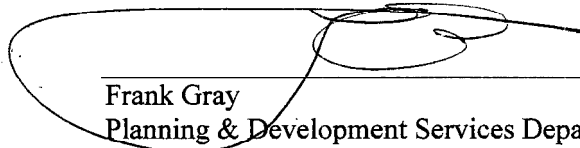
Planning & Development Services, Advance Planning Division

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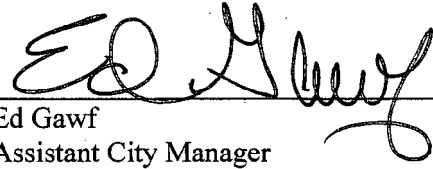
APPROVED BY



Frank Gray
Planning & Development Services Department, General Manager

1.28.07

Date



Ed Gawf
Assistant City Manager

1/29/07

Date

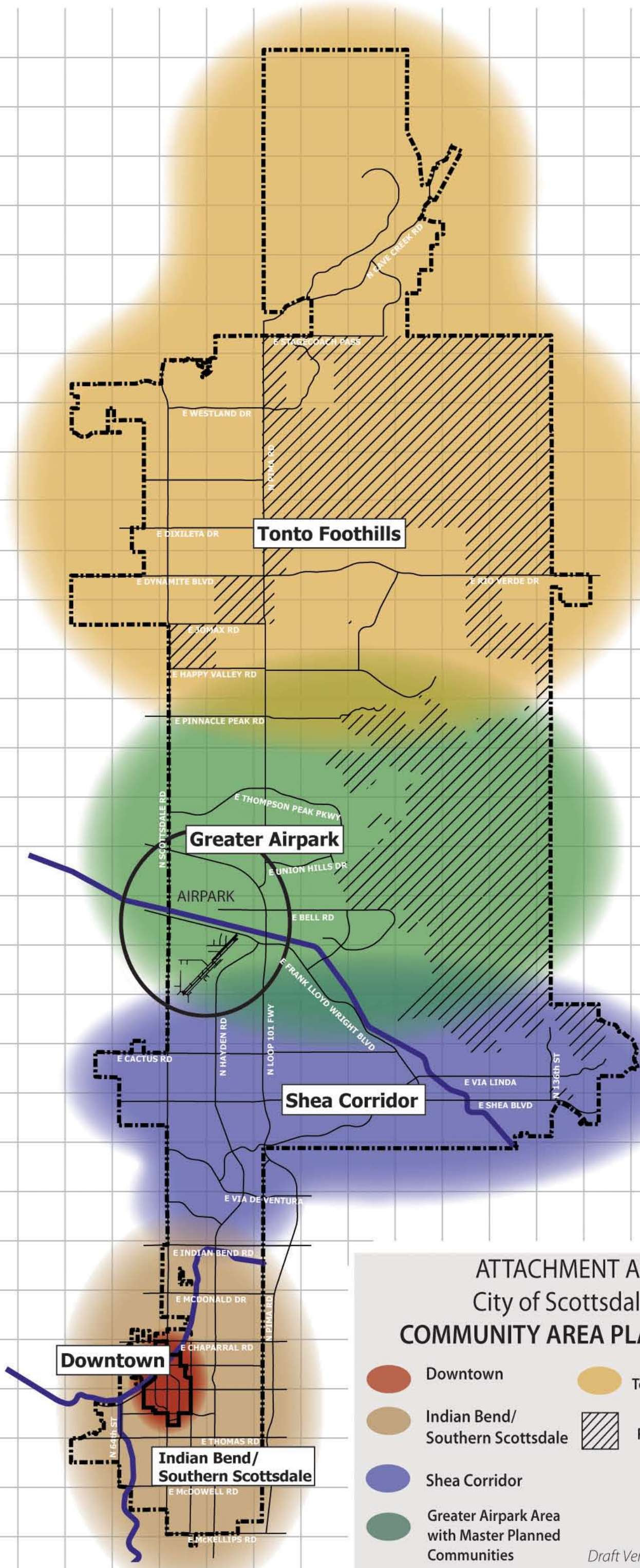
ATTACHMENTS

- A. Potential Community Areas for Scottsdale
- B. Map of existing Characters Areas and Strategic Areas
- C. Conceptual Work Program
- D. Summary of other cities community based planning
- E. List of plans and policies completed or adopted

ATTACHMENT A

Attachment A shows the five potential Community Areas for Scottsdale. These potential areas are based on land use, Character and Strategic Areas, past studies and overall community identity. Other factors considered were the boundaries used by Current Planning, Code Enforcement, Census, School Districts and Police and Fire Departments. Advance Planning also met with representatives from departments such as Citizen and Neighborhood Resources, Current Planning, Transportation, Economic Vitality and Preservation to obtain their input on how to best delineate the planning areas.

JENNY LYNN
 CIRCLE MOUNTAIN
 HONDA BOW
 ROCKAWAY HILLS
 DESERT HILLS DR.
 JOY RANCH RD.
 STAGECOACH PASS
 CAREFREE HWY.
 DOVE VALLEY RD.
 LONE MOUNTAIN RD.
 DIXILETA DR.
 DYNAMITE BLVD.
 JOMAX RD.
 HAPPY VALLEY RD.
 PINNACLE PEAK RD.
 DEER VALLEY RD.
 BEARDSLEY RD.
 UNION HILLS DR.
 BELL RD / FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT BLVD.
 GREENWAY RD.
 THUNDERBIRD RD.
 CACTUS RD.
 SHEA BLVD.
 DOUBLE TREE RANCH RD.
 McCORMICK PKWY.
 INDIAN BEND RD.
 McDONALD DR.
 CHAPARRAL / CAMELBACK RD.
 CAMELBACK RD.
 INDIAN SCHOOL RD.
 THOMAS RD.
 McDOWELL RD.
 McKELLIPS RD.



**ATTACHMENT A:
 City of Scottsdale
 COMMUNITY AREA PLANNING**

	Downtown		Tonto Foothills
	Indian Bend/ Southern Scottsdale		Preserve
	Shea Corridor		
	Greater Airpark Area with Master Planned Communities		

Draft Version - January 2007

ATTACHMENT B

Attachment B is a map showing the Character Areas and Strategic Areas. Indicated on the map, using a star symbol, are the Character Areas with adopted or approved plans/studies.

<u>Adopted</u>	<u>Year</u>
Downtown Plan	1984
Desert Foothills Character Area Plan	1999
Dynamite Foothills Character Area Plan	2000

<u>Approved</u>	<u>Year</u>
Cactus Corridor Study	1992

JENNY LYNN

CIRCLE MOUNTAIN

HONDA BOW

ROCKAWAY HILLS

DESERT HILLS DR

JOY RANCH RD.

STAGECOACH PASS

CAREFREE HWY.

DOVE VALLEY RD.

LONE MOUNTAIN RD.

DIXILETA DR

DYNAMITE BLVD.

JOMAX RD.

HAPPY VALLEY RD.

PINNACLE PEAK RD.

DEER VALLEY RD.

BEARDSLEY RD.

UNION HILLS DR

BELL RD./FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT BLVD.

GREENWAY RD.

THUNDERBIRD RD.

CACTUS RD.

SHEA BLVD.

DOUBLE TREE RANCH RD.

MCCORMICK PKWY.

INDIAN BEND RD.

MCDONALD DR

CHAPARRAL/CAMELBACK RD.

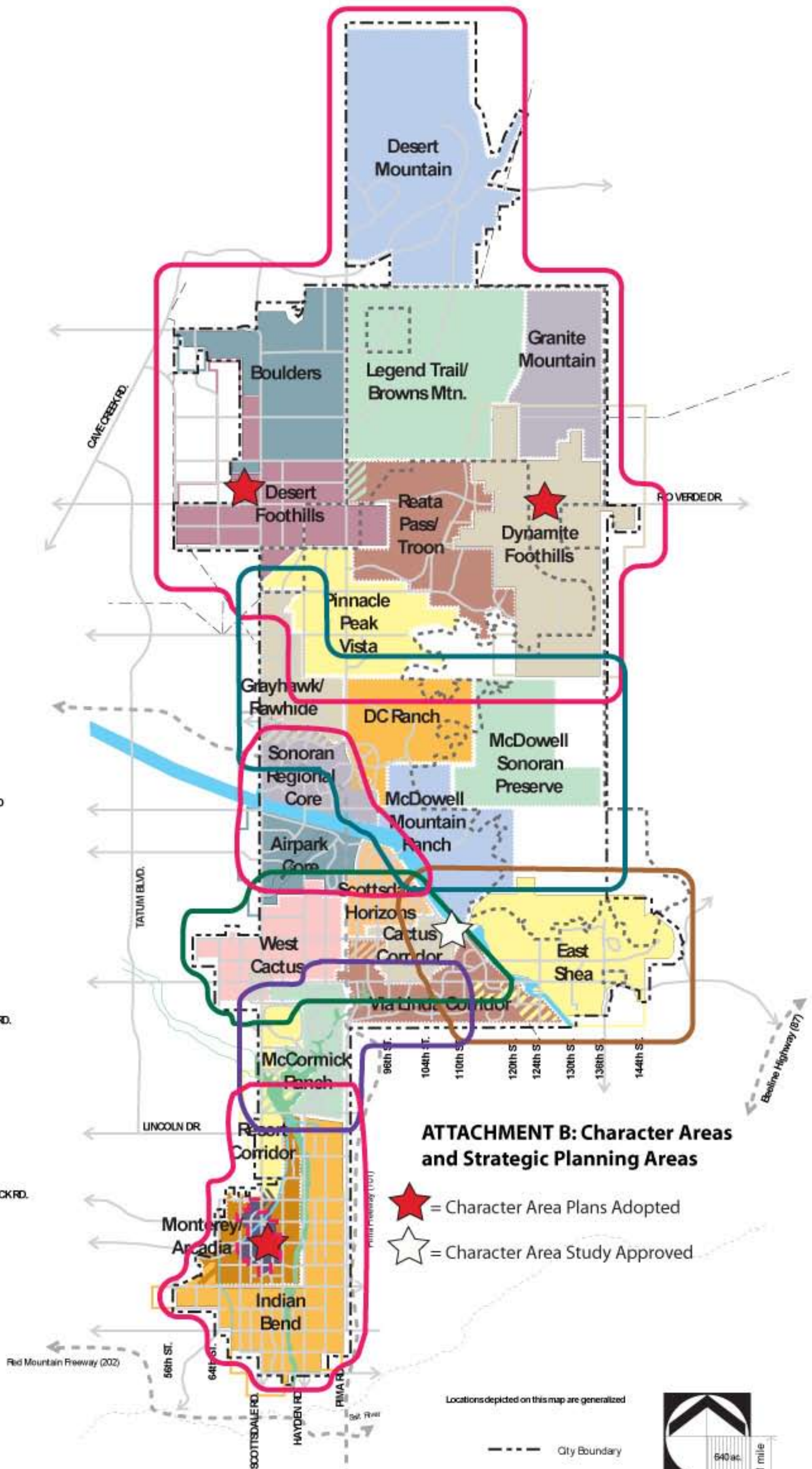
CAMELBACK RD.

INDIAN SCHOOL RD.

THOMAS RD.

MCDOWELL RD.

MCKELLIPS RD.



ATTACHMENT C

Attachment C is the Advance Planning conceptual work program for the Community Area Plan and General Plan update process. Included in this work program for the year 2007 is the Downtown Plan Update, which is underway, a series of charrettes to kick off the Community Planning process and the start of policy and plan alignment.

ATTACHMENT C: CONCEPTUAL WORK PROGRAM - DRAFT

Community Area Planning 07-08 Work Program	2007													2008
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec		
Task														
City Council Work Study Session		█												
RFP and Contract for Charrette Consultant				█		█								
Charrettes for CAP (Downtown Plan Town Hall Completed)								1	2	3	4			
Downtown Plan Update Complete													█	█
RFP Community Area Plan/ GP Consultant										█	█	█	█	█
Plans and Policies Alignment								█	█	█	█	█	█	█



Community Area Planning 08-12 Work Program	2008				2009				2010				2011				2012
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
Task																	
Airpark CAP w/ Master Planned Areas	█	█	█	█													
Community Area Plan #3	█	█	█	█													
Community Area Plan #4					█	█	█	█									
Community Area Plan #5					█	█	█	█									
2010 National Census Update (April)									█	█	█	█	█	█			
General Plan Update			█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█			

ATTACHMENT D

Attachment D discusses other cities versions of community based planning and the varying degree of involvement from the city staff and the community. Discussed in detail are four models from four different cities. These range from appointed, formalized groups who assist the Planning Commission in reviewing cases to volunteers who come together to be used as a feedback loop for writing their areas Community Plan.

- Phoenix, Arizona
- San Diego, California
- Milwaukee, Wisconsin
- Sydney, Australia

The matrix provides a brief comparison of the cities analyzed by Advance Planning. Some factors staff looked at were the number of planning areas, purpose of the model, and the role of the group and of the planner.

ATTACHMENT D: OTHER CITIES COMMUNITY BASED PLANNING

Phoenix Model – Village Planning Committees

Phoenix, Arizona incorporated a form of community planning in the 1970's that is called Village Planning. This model is driven by appointed, formalized community groups and is built on eight council districts. The Village Planning Committees are advisory to the Planning Commission and the City Council.

The Mayor appoints two members of each Village Committee with the remainder of the members appointed by Council members on a proportional basis based on the council district's land area in the village. Committees are composed of no more than 21 members. Appointments are for two years.

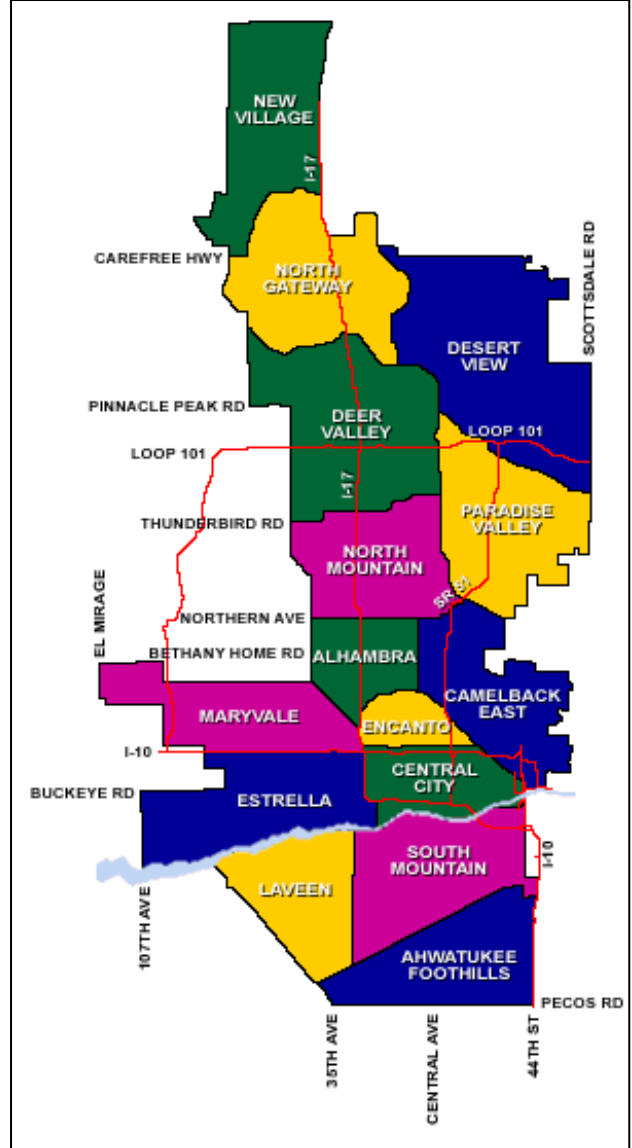
Phoenix is divided into 15 Village Planning Areas. Each village has an approximate population of 125,000-150,000. The village areas were based around an Urban Village Model. This model is comprised of five components which identify the basic land use relationships within each urban village. These are: core, neighborhoods, open space, community service areas and regional service areas.

This model was originally developed to focus on long-range goals but has become more current planning driven. Only a couple areas have adopted "village" plans with most of the planning effort from the committees going towards current planning issues.

All development cases are brought to the Village Planning Groups before going to the Planning Commission and City Council. One member of the Planning Commission is a Chairman or Vice Chairman of a Village Planning Committee and serve for a one-year term, selected on a rotating basis from the Village Planning Committees.

The Phoenix Planning Department appoints a long range planner to work with each village and provides a paid secretary to take minutes at committee meetings. Approximately 75-80% of the planners time is spent on village planning issues. The role of the Village Planner is to: formalize a village work program, prepare zoning and general plan amendment staff reports, develop monthly village planning agendas and attend the monthly committee meetings. The City provides orientation for new members using a training video, handbook and other materials.

Source: <http://phoenix.gov/PLANNING/vpcommitt.html>



Phoenix, AZ is divided into 15 "villages".

ATTACHMENT D: OTHER CITIES COMMUNITY BASED PLANNING

San Diego Model – Community Planning Groups

San Diego adopted Community Planning Areas in 1966. One main difference between the San Diego model and the Phoenix model is that community groups are formed voluntarily and maintained by members of the community.

Community Planning Groups (CPG) are private organizations. The City does not direct or recommend the election of specified individual members, nor does the City appoint members to planning groups. CPG consist of 12-20 members.

San Diego is divided into 55 Community Planning Areas. Because groups are voluntarily formed, not all areas have a community group though the majority does.

CPG are recognized by the City Council to make recommendations to the City Council, Planning Commission and other governmental agencies on land use matters, specifically the General Plan or the Community Area Plan.

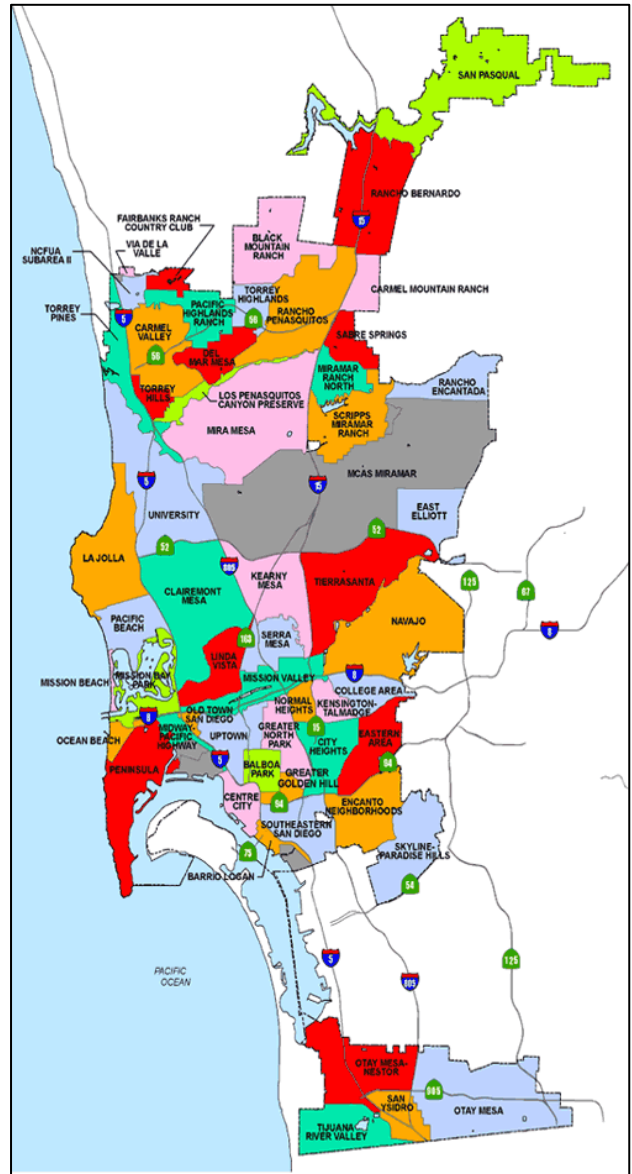
This model was originally intended to be long range oriented but has also become more current planning focused. Developers are not required to go before Planning Groups but it is strongly recommended.

Currently there is no Community Planning Group member as a representative on the Planning Commission but this is being looked into as a possibility.

As a means to ensure communication and to solicit citizen input on citywide issues among the various planning groups, San Diego has instituted a Community Planners Committee (CPC). Each Community Planning Group chair is the representative at the Community Planner Committee. CPC meetings provide a forum to discuss citywide planning issues. The CPC is staffed by a City Planning Department senior staff. The meetings are an opportunity to network with other community leaders and to question staff on important policy or development issues.

Each group member must attend an orientation training session and also receives a 177 page Community Orientation Workshop Handbook. A Planner is not staffed at each Community Planning Group meeting but will attend a meeting if requested to do so.

Source: <http://www.sandiego.gov/planning/community/cpg/index.shtml>



San Diego, CA is divided into 55 Community Planning Areas.

ATTACHMENT D: OTHER CITIES COMMUNITY BASED PLANNING

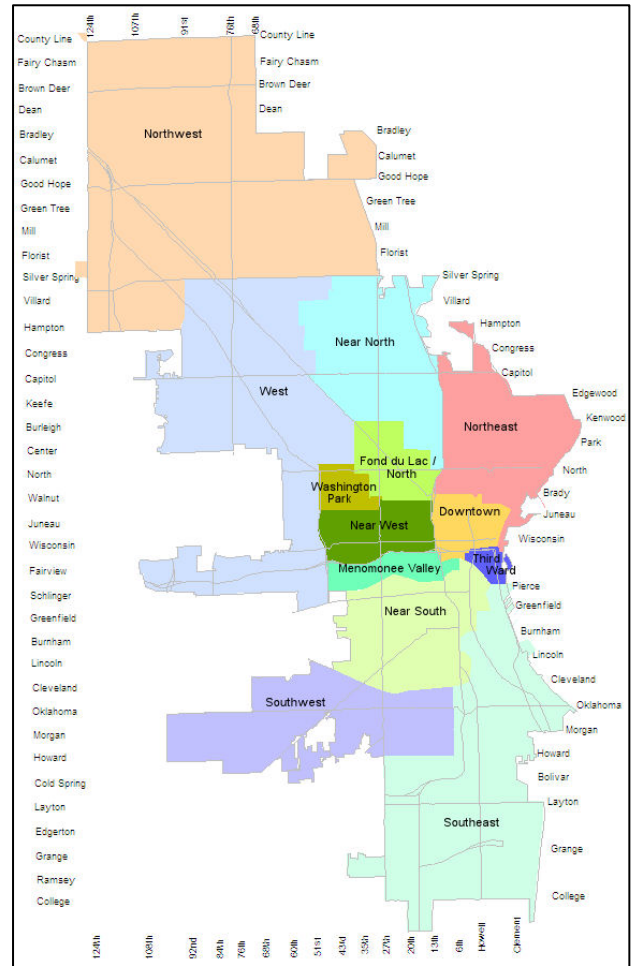
Milwaukee, Wisconsin Model – Area Planning

Milwaukee has 13 areas with each area having an Area Plan. The purpose of the Area Plans is to tailor the citywide policies into smaller geographic areas. These plans contain policies that are detailed and specific, including Land Use and Design recommendations, District and Corridor Recommendations, and recommended Catalytic Projects.

This model does not have formalized groups but does have intense community outreach. As each Area Plan is written, the city puts together an Area Plan Advisory Committee. This is a group of 50-100 key community stakeholders who serve as the plan advisors and ambassadors. The committee meets approximately 6-8 times throughout the planning process to review the work of hired consultants.

Committee members are responsible for making recommendations for public participation, plan development and plan implementation. Members are also called upon to get the word out to the general public of upcoming input sessions such as surveys, workshops and open houses.

Currently, Milwaukee is starting a four year process to draft its Comprehensive Plan which needs to be completed in 2010. All Area Plans are scheduled to be adopted by the completion of the Comprehensive Plan Update. After Council adopts an Area Plan, it will become part of the Comprehensive Plan.



Milwaukee, WI is divided into 13 areas.

Source: <http://www.mkedcd.org/planning/plans/CompPlan/Area/index.html>

ATTACHMENT D: OTHER CITIES COMMUNITY BASED PLANNING

Sydney Model – Local Action Plans

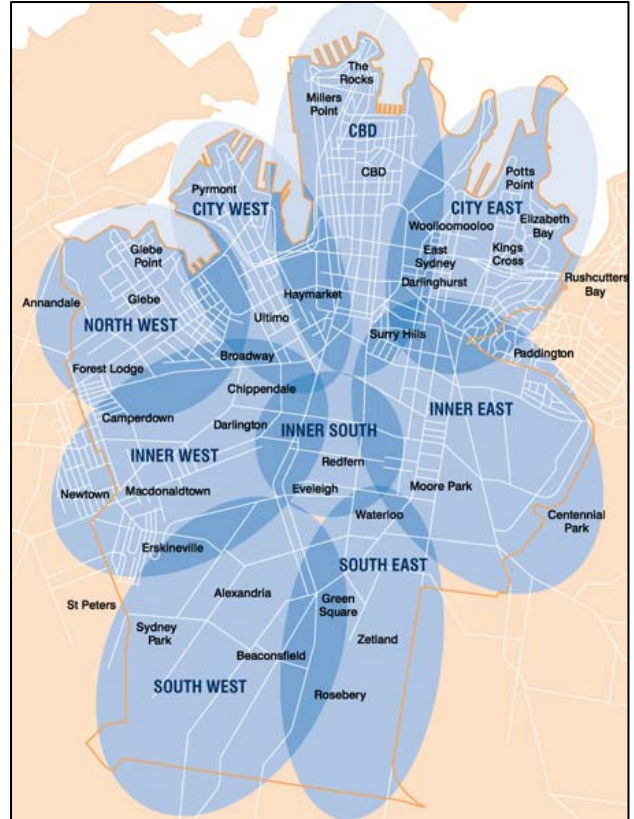
Sydney, Australia is in the process of consulting local communities to develop priority actions aimed at improving the local neighborhoods. The goal is to preserve what the community loves about their area and address the problems identified.

These priority actions are called Local Action Plans. Local Action Plans identify and prioritize improvements in three ways. First, where a proposed improvement fits into existing City programs and services, the City will take quick action to deliver immediate results.

Secondly, where actions require further planning, design and consultation, the actions will be incorporated into the City's capital improvement and community services program to be implemented in the near future.

Finally for the improvements that are beyond Councils jurisdiction, the City will develop long term strategies and advocate for these improvements with the responsible landowners and agencies.

For the Local Action Planning process, Sydney created nine planning zones. The boundaries are flexible and overlap because it is acknowledged that planning issues often affect more than one are.



Sydney, Australia has 9 overlapping planning zones.

Sydney undertook a seven month community engagement process to gather a broad pool of what people believed should be preserved and enhanced in their community. This process involved the formation of a Community Group to provide feedback, questionnaires, workshops and public forums. The Sydney Council also had a conversation with each community to identify the hopes, ideals and needs of local residents and businesses.

Examples of projects identified in the Local Action Plans:

- Identify and enhance village centers
- Reinvigorate shopping strips – landscaping, upgrade pavement
- Improve pedestrian safety
- Introduce new community gardens
- Continue tree plantings
- Increase pedestrian links between open spaces

Source: [http:// www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/Development/LocalActionPlans/Default.asp](http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/Development/LocalActionPlans/Default.asp)

ATTACHMENT D: MATRIX- OTHER CITIES COMMUNITY BASED PLANNING

	Phoenix, Arizona	San Diego, California
Population	1.4 million	1.2 million
Council Districts	Yes	Yes
Name of Group	Village Planning Committee (VPC)	Community Planners Group (CPG)
Number of Areas	15	55
Purpose	Village Planning Committees assist the Planning Commission in the performance of its duties. Representative from one VPC is on the Planning Commission (rotates yearly).	Groups are formed and recognized by the City Council to advise Council, Planning Commission, Planning Department on current planning and long range planning issues.
Community Involvement	Maximum of 21 members per committee- appointed by Council	Minimum 12, Maximum 20 - groups are voluntarily formed
Span of Involvement	Long Term	Long Term
Format	Focuses around five urban village components: core, neighborhoods, community and regional services, open space.	Each area creates a Community Plan. All Community Plans combined constitute the Land Use element of the General Plan. Allows each community to be the "architect" of its district identity.
Role of Planner	Work with VPC to formalize a work program for the year, develop monthly VPC agenda, mediate issues that arise within village, write zoning staff reports, attend Village meetings. Estimated that 75%-80% of the Planners time is spent on village tasks.	Each area is assigned a planner who will speak at meetings when requested, answer any questions, post the agenda on the City webpage, help update and implement the Community Plans. <i>(Current budget cuts have made it so the Planner is less accessible for the groups.)</i>
Role of Group	Carry out General Plan and provide recommendations on General Plan amendments, rezoning application, zoning ordinance text amendments, some variances, etc. Create long range plan for area.	Complete/ update the Community Area Plan. Groups also examine current planning cases to make recommendations to the Planning Commission and Council.
Training	Yes - orientation training via video, brochure, workbook	Yes - Planning Department offer two orientation sessions and two advance training courses per year.
Comments	Planning Dept provides a paid secretary to take notes at each meeting.	San Diego is currently using these groups and their respective community plans to update the General Plan. Goal is to collapse all past plans into a Community Plan.
Website	http://phoenix.gov/PLANNING/vpcommitt.html	http://www.sandiego.gov/planning/community/cpg/index.shtml

ATTACHMENT D: MATRIX- OTHER CITIES COMMUNITY BASED PLANNING

	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Sydney, Australia
Population	597,000	4 million
Council Districts	Yes	Yes
Name of Group	Area Plan Advisory Committee	Local Action Plans (LAP)
Number of Areas	13	9 (zones)
Purpose	Build upon strengths of neighborhoods within the plan area; provide a predictable regulatory process; optimize the long-term value of public and private investments; and generate consensus among businesses, property owners, residents and associates.	LAP include a list of high level, priority improvement projects for each zone - as requested by the public. New plans build on work done to date - not wanting to reinvent the wheel. Short, medium and long term goals.
Community Involvement	50-100 community stakeholders	General community involvement + focus group
Span of Involvement	Short Term (18-24 months)	Short Term (9-12 months)
Format	Plans completed on an area by area basis by level of priority. Plans will be incorporated into Comprehensive Plan Plans tailor specific recommendations to smaller geographic areas. Will summarize and incorporate past plans done.	Plans completed on a zone by zone basis. Identifies short goals that could be done in that budget year along with long term.
Role of Planner	Work with the Area Plan Advisory Committee and consultants to complete their areas respective Area Plan.	Community outreach which includes: questionnaire, brochure, workshops with focus groups, distribution of draft LAP for public opinion. Also responsible for implementation and updating of the plans.
Role of Group	Meets 6-8 times throughout planning process to review the work of hired consultants at all major milestones of planning process.	Work with city planners to identify and prioritize projects. Describe feelings of the community. (How the citizens see their community.) Provide feedback on draft report.
Training	No	No
Comments	Comprehensive Plan Update is scheduled for 2010. All Area Plans will be completed by 2010 and be included in Comprehensive Plan Update.	The zone boundaries are flexible, and it is recognized there will be overlaps. Large zones mapped to make it manageable.
Website	http://www.mkedcd.org/planning/plans/ComPlan/Area/index.html	http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/Development/LocalActionPlans/Default.asp

ATTACHMENT D: MATRIX- OTHER CITIES COMMUNITY BASED PLANNING

	Nashville, Tennessee	Los Angeles, California
Population	575,261	3.8 million
Council Districts	Yes	Yes
Name of Group	Community Planning Areas	Neighborhood Councils (NC)
Number of Areas	14	97 NC (7 Planning Areas)
Purpose	The region was divided into 14 communities so that future planning for growth and development could be considered on a community scale. Philosophy is to get ideas out on the table on what residents would like to see before development occurs.	Promote public participation in City governance and decision making processes so that government is more responsive to local needs. Create an environment in which all people can organize and propose their own Certified NC so that they develop from the grassroots of the community.
Community Involvement	General community involvement	Average board size is 20
Span of Involvement	Short-Term	Long Term
Format	Community Plan includes land use policy and infrastructure information. The plans are the future planning documents adopted by the Planning Commission. They are long range plans and are updated every 5-7 years.	LA has 7 Community Planning Areas and each have a community plan. The Neighborhood Council boundaries must fall within the CPA boundaries.
Role of Planner	Work with the community to write the Community Plans. Small design group creates visual representations of the communities wishes.	Planning Department works on the Community Plans. The Department of Neighborhood Empowerment works with the Neighborhood Councils.
Role of Group	Provide feedback on the Community Plan until plan is completed. Participate in workshops and design charrettes.	Encourage the community to participate in their activities, recommend community projects, keep the City aware of feelings/ thoughts/ visions of the community by using the Community Impact Statement system.
Training	No	Yes - each council is giving a CD-ROM titled "Planning Basics". They also have access to workshop transcripts. Plus there is the Empowerment Academy.
Comments	Planners use a highly visual approach to planning with the community.	General Plan is made up of 35 Community Plans. Half-hour Neighborhood Cafe TV shows are designed to highlight the achievements of Neighborhood Councils.
Website	http://www.nashville.gov/mpc/neigh.htm	http://cityplanning.lacity.org/

ATTACHMENT D: MATRIX- OTHER CITIES COMMUNITY BASED PLANNING

	Portland, Oregon	Tacoma, Washington
Population	534,000	199,600
Council Districts	No	Yes
Name of Group	District Liaison Program	Neighborhood Councils
Number of Areas	6	8
Purpose	District Liaison Program supplements past neighborhood and area planning efforts by turning attention toward plan implementation as well as plan creation.	Each neighborhood council serves as an independent, nonprofit citizen organization to promote citizen-based efforts for neighborhood improvements. Each Council also establishes a partnership between City government and the neighborhood it serves.
Community Involvement	Stakeholders - volunteers	Stakeholders -volunteers
Span of Involvement	Long Term	Long Term
Format	The Planning Dept has assigned a planner to one of six areas of the city, called districts. Each planner will act as the Dept's primary contact between communities, city agencies, and nonprofit groups on planning and development matters in the district.	There are 8 Neighborhood Councils. Each Council has 3 positions on a 24-member Community Council which serves as a forum for communication and discussion of issues of broad community interest.
Role of Planner	The role of the district planner is to develop on-going in-depth knowledge of district planning issues and priorities, through communication with the community and city agencies.	Each Council is supported on a staff level by an urban planner who assists where needed, provides information, and facilitates neighborhood planning. Assigned City department heads act as liaisons between Councils and the City.
Role of Group	Help shape the update of the General Plan by neighborhood or community planning. Work with Planners to identify and prioritize projects.	Must meet at least four times a year. Each Council reviews and makes recommendations on the budget, develop an annual plan, advise City Council on important issues, undertake neighborhood improvement projects.
Training	Not directly through this program but Portland does offer land use and policy planning training through the Office of Neighborhood Involvement.	No
Comments	Each area has a comprehensive webpage. On the webpage is a forum for community members to discuss different topics. Meetings are listed here that concern their area and also contact information.	Boundaries correspond to the City's traditional planning areas with minor adjustments.
Website	http://www.portlandonline.com/planning/index.cfm?c=34011	http://www.cityoftacoma.org/Page.aspx?nid=101

ATTACHMENT D: MATRIX- OTHER CITIES COMMUNITY BASED PLANNING

	Seattle, Washington	Missoula, Montana
Population	573,000	57,000
Council Districts	No	Yes
Name of Group	City Neighborhood Council (CNC)	Neighborhood Council
Number of Areas	13	16
Purpose	The CNC's purpose is to provide city-wide coordination for the Neighborhood Matching Fund, Neighborhood Budget Prioritization, and Neighborhood Planning programs.	Provide a mechanism for citizens to convene regularly and give expression to their concerns through regular reports to the City government. Trying to encourage citizens to get together for reasons other than a "crisis" (e.g. zoning, traffic, etc)
Community Involvement	7 elected members (District councils have no min-max number but elect one representative.)	All residents plus one representative from each business, school, church, etc.
Span of Involvement	Long Term	Long Term
Format	There are 13 district councils. A representative from each one makes up the CNC. The CNC advises the Department of Neighborhoods. The CNC is a citizen led advisory group.	Each area has a Neighborhood Council (all citizens in area can participate). One representative from each Neighborhood Council makes up the Community Council.
Role of Planner	Small. Program is through the Department of Neighborhoods.	Small. Rely heavily on Neighborhood Services.
Role of Group	Recommend neighborhood matching fund projects to Mayor and City Council, implement neighborhood planning, oversee budget priority process. Also provide a forum for discussion of common neighborhood issues.	Make recommendations to the City Council and Mayor on city-wide issues.
Training	The CNC provides training to the community (Neighborhood Matching Fund)	No
Comments	Has impressive "My Neighborhood" webpage which has interactive map that shows fire/ police stations, libraries, farmers markets, parks, location of urban gardens etc.	Placed on ballot and voted in. Map boundaries drawn up by Neighborhood Councils Planning Committee. Boundaries reviewed every two years.
Website	http://www.seattle.gov/neighborhoodcouncil/default.htm	http://www.missoula-neighborhoods.org/

ATTACHMENT D: MATRIX- OTHER CITIES COMMUNITY BASED PLANNING

	Houston, Texas	Atlanta, Georgia
Population	2 million	416,000
Council Districts	Yes	Yes
Name of Group	Super Neighborhood Councils (SNC)	Neighborhood Planning Units (NPU)
Number of Areas	43 councils (49 areas)	24
Purpose	Encourage residents of neighboring communities to work together to identify, prioritize and address the needs and concerns of the broader community. This creates a manageable framework for community action and allows the city to provide services more efficiently.	To provide an opportunity for citizens to participate actively in the Comprehensive Development Plan. The system enables citizens to express ideas and comment on city plans and proposals while assisting the city in developing plans that best meet the needs of different areas.
Community Involvement	Stakeholders in the community. City will help identify the major stakeholders.	Community Stakeholders + one chairperson, planner and zoning contact
Span of Involvement	Long Term	Long Term
Format	Super Neighborhood Alliance is an organization comprised of the Presidents or Chairs of the SNC and service as a formal advisory board to the Mayor and city government.	Citizen advisory councils that make recommendations to the Mayor and City Council on zoning, land use, and other planning issues.
Role of Planner	Focuses on assisting SNC develop greater organizational self-sufficiency which is achieved by helping each one: build capacity, relationships, resources and links to volunteers.	One city planner is assigned to a Neighborhood Planning Unit.
Role of Group	To create a Super Neighborhood Action Plan (SNAP) - community action item. SNAPs are issued in coordination with the City's budget cycle. Range from building a multi-service center to cleaning weeded lots.	Make recommendations for public participation, plan development, and plan implementation. (Current planning and long range planning issues.)
Training	No	No
Comments	Also have "My Neighborhood" which links to SNC, land use map for that area, demographics, public services, etc.	
Website	http://www.houstontx.gov/planning/suprnbhds/sn_links.htm	http://www.atlantaga.gov/government/planning/npu_system.aspx

ATTACHMENT D: MATRIX- OTHER CITIES COMMUNITY BASED PLANNING

Westminster, Colorado	
Population	109,000
Council Districts	No
Name of Group	Community Oriented Governance
Number of Areas	7
Purpose	To assist neighborhoods in community projects and provide a communication conduit to local government. COG's mission is to inform and involve citizens in the decision-making process that takes place within their community.
Community Involvement	Community Stakeholders - no minimum or maximum number
Span of Involvement	Long Term
Format	COG is an entry point to know what is going on in the city and hearing and responding to neighbor's concerns.
Role of Planner	Small - program is through Neighborhood Services. Meetings are frequently attended by City Council members and city staff to address and comment on community concerns.
Role of Group	Propose community service projects that would enliven city neighborhoods, partner with local government in addressing community concerns, participate pro-actively within the local community.
Training	No
Comments	This program is through the Department of Neighborhood Services.
Website	http://www.ci.westminster.co.us/gov/involvement/cog/default_2823.htm

ATTACHMENT E

In June 2005, city staff held a work study session with City Council to discuss policy documents, guidelines, and ordinances that guide the development of the city. Attachment E is the list prepared by staff showing all the plans and policies that have been completed or in progress. This list has been updated and is arranged by citywide plans and the potential Community Areas.

**ATTACHMENT E:
LIST OF PLANS, POLICIES AND STUDIES**

CITYWIDE		
Plan	Date	Status
Community Visioning		
CityShape 2020 Comprehensive Report*	1996	City Council Report
* <i>Incorporated the planning structure and Guiding Principles into the General Plan</i>		
Scottsdale Visioning*	1992	City Council Report
* <i>Planning direction and implementation through CityShape 2020</i>		
General Plan		
* <i>All General Plans and GP elements have been included in updated General Plans</i>		
City of Scottsdale General Plan 2001	2001/02	Adopted and Ratified
General Plan	1999	reformat and reprint
Land Use Element	1994	reprint
Public Facilities Element	1992	update
Environmental Design Element	1992	update
Circulation Element	1991	update
Land Use Element	1989	update
Tonto Foothills General Plan	1986	Included in 1989 GP
Scottsdale Foothills General Plan	1984	Included in Tonto Foothills
Scottsdale General Plan	1981	update
Northeast Area Plan	1976	Included in 1981 GP
Scottsdale General Plan	1960	County and consultants
Citywide Design Guidelines and Principles		
Design Standards and Policy Manual	2004	updated
Office Design Guidelines	2003	Adopted (DRB)
Commercial Dev. Design Guidelines	2002	Adopted (DRB)
Restaurant Development Design Guidelines	2000	Adopted (DRB)
Gas Stations And Convenience Stores Design Guidelines	1999	Adopted (DRB)
Scottsdale Sensitive Design Principles rev.	2000 rev. 2001	Adopted (DRB)
Great Sonoran Desert Design Concepts*	1996	citizen initiative
* <i>Impetus for creating the Sensitive Design Principals and Design Guidelines for development</i>		
Environmental		
Environmentally Sensitive Lands Ordinance	1991-2004	Adopted and updated
Green Building Program	1998	Approved
Golf Course Policy	1997	Approved
McDowell Sonoran Preserve Ordinance		Adopted
McDowell Sonoran Preserve Fire/Emergency Plan		Approved

**ATTACHMENT E:
LIST OF PLANS, POLICIES AND STUDIES**

Desert Open Space Plan		
McDowell Sonoran Preserve Access Areas Report		
Strategic Plan for a Comprehensive Sonoran Desert Preservation Program		
McDowell Sonoran Preserve Conceptual Preserve Trail System		
Recommendations for a Scottsdale Historic Preservation Program		
Neighborhood Assemblage Policy	1989	Approved
Annexation Policy	1997	Approved
Strategic and Character Planning (Citywide)		
Strategic/Character Planning Summaries	2004	completed and reprinted
Character Area Planning Summaries	2000	completed
Scottsdale Zoning Ordinance	1967	
Floodplain Ordinance		
Subdivision Ordinance		
Transportation/Circulation		
Trails Master Plan	2004	Approved
Streets Master Plan	2003	Adopted
Transit Master Plan	2003	Approved
City of Scottsdale Transit Plan (Scottsdale Transit Plan Citizens Committee)	1990	updated in 2002 plan
Bicycle/Pedestrian Transportation Plan	1994	Approved
Scottsdale Bicycle Task Force Report	1988	report to Council
Air Quality/Dirt Road mitigation procedures		
Infrastructure		
Water Master Plan	annual	
Sewer Master Plan	annual	
Local Area Master Plans	2003	staff review and implementation through project review
Draft Stormwater Master Plan		
Major Development/Master Planned Communities		
These are listed in the 1996 Major Developments report and include, but are not limited to:		
DC Ranch		
McDowell Mountain Ranch		
Grayhawk		
Desert Ranch		
Desert Mountain		
Terravita		
Troon Village		
Troon North		
Desert Highlands		

**ATTACHMENT E:
LIST OF PLANS, POLICIES AND STUDIES**

Scottsdale Mountain		
McCormick Ranch		
Scottsdale Ranch		

CORRIDORS

Plan	Date	Status
Scenic Corridor Design Guidelines	2003	Adopted (DRB)
Shea Boulevard Streetscape Guidelines	1994	Approved
Via Linda Streetscape Guidelines	1994	Approved
Frank Lloyd Wright Blvd. Streetscape Guide.	1989 rev. 1991	Approved
McDowell Road Streetscape	2003	Approved (DRB)

TONTO FOOTHILLS COMMUNITY AREA

Plan	Date	Status
ESLO (update)	2004	
Draft Tonto Foothills Strategic Area Plan	2003	several work products as a result of the draft plan
Trails Master Plans	2004	
Streets Master Plan	2003	
Scenic Corridor Design Guidelines	2003	
Dynamite Foothills Character Area Plan	2000	Adopted
Dynamite Area Plan	1994	included in Character Plan
Desert Foothills Character Area Plan	1999	Adopted
Foothills Overlay	2003	Applied
North Scottsdale Floodplain Delineation Study	2005	Study completed
Desert Greenbelt	1992	GP Drainage Plan Amendment
Verde Foothills Annexation Study*	1990	Scottsdale National annexation adopted
<i>* of the 13 square mile study area, 275 acres was annexed</i>		
Black Mountain Area Plan	1989	Adopted
Tonto Foothills General Plan*	1986	Adopted
<i>* included in the 1989 update of the General Plan</i>		
Scottsdale Foothills General Plan*	1984	Adopted
<i>* General Plan for annexed north area – incorporated into Tonto Foothills</i>		
Pinnacle Peak Area Study*	1982	Adopted
<i>* preparation for General Planning of annexed north area</i>		

GREATER AIRPARK AND MASTER PLANNED COMMUNITY AREA

Plan	Date	Status
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**ATTACHMENT E:
LIST OF PLANS, POLICIES AND STUDIES**

Airpark/Sonoran Regional Core Character Area Plan	2000	Background report completed
CAP Corridor	1991	GP Regional Use & Tourism/Cultural/Institutional amendment
Airport Area Amendment	1985	Approved
Airport Area II	1981	Adopted
Airport Area I	1978	Adopted
CAP Canal	1974	Approved
<i>* reference the Major Developments included under Citywide policies</i>		

SHEA CORRIDOR COMMUNITY AREA

Plan	Date	Status
Sundown Ranch Neighborhood Plan	2003	completed
Shea Area Plan	1993	Adopted (referenced in GP and used in evaluating proposals)
Cactus Corridor Plan	1992	Approved
Eagle Ridge Area Plan *	1989	Adopted
<i>*included into General Plan</i>		
Shea/Pima II *	1988	Study completed
<i>*revisited in Shea Area Plan</i>		
East Shea Area Plan *	1987	Adopted
<i>*included into General Plan</i>		
Shea/Scottsdale *	1980	Adopted
<i>*included into General Plan</i>		
Shea/Pima I	1978	Adopted
Northeast Area Plan *	1976	Adopted
<i>*included into General Plan</i>		

INDIAN BEND COMMUNITY AREA PLAN

Plan	Date	Status
Draft Indian Bend Strategic Area Plan	2003	used as foundation for Neighborhood Revitalization program
Hohokam Area Action Plan	2004	
Holiday Park Action Plan	2004	
Southwest Village Action Plan	2004	
McDowell Corridor Streetscape	2003	Approved
Sherwood Heights Neighborhood Plan	2002	implemented through zoning change
Los Arcos Area II	1996	Redevelopment Plan approved
Los Arcos Redevelopment Plan	1996	Approved
Indian Bend Policy Plan	1988	Approved
Los Arcos Area I	1984	Adopted

**ATTACHMENT E:
LIST OF PLANS, POLICIES AND STUDIES**

Neighborhood Strategy Area	1979	Adopted
Resort Corridor II	1977	Approved
Resort Corridor I	1975	Adopted

DOWNTOWN

Plan	Date	Status
Downtown Design Guidelines rev.	2004	updated
Downtown Design Guidelines	1986	Approved
Downtown Overlay Ordinance Amendment	2003	Adopted
Downtown Plan - Summary	1998	
Downtown Plan - Circulation	1998	
Downtown Plan - Land Use	1995	update with approved Amendments
Downtown General Plan	1984	Adopted
Scottsdale Rd/Downtown Circulation Study	2006	Final Draft
Redevelopment Plans		
Stetson Plaza/South Canal Bank	2004	Approved
Downtown Redevelopment Plan	1997	Adopted, Repealed (2002)
Waterfront Area Redevelopment Plan	1994	Approved, Repealed (2003)
Southeast Downtown Redevelopment Plan	1993	Adopted
Scottsdale Waterfront Development Agreement	2003	Approved
Downtown Task Force Final Recommendations	2001	presented to Council
Blue Ribbon Committee on Downtown Guiding Principles	1999	Approved
AZ Canal Master Development Plan	1991	Approved
Scottsdale Canal Bank Study	1987	Adopted

OTHER

Plan	Date	Status
Equestrian District	1976	Approved