AICP Training Program February 8,2007

General or Comprehensive Plans

Don't think of Local Terminology

 Growing Smart Legislative Guidebook

 APA Web Site

 Practice of Local Government Planning (The Green Book)
 APA Policy Guides

 APA Web Site

Comprehensive Plans
 Geographic Scope is an entire municipality

 Could be Larger Planning Area

 Long-Term Document
 Elements: Demographics, Economic Development, Transportation, Land Use, Facilities, Utilities, Environmental Constraints, Recreation

 Strategic Plans (CV SPA Plans)
 More focused and directed towards a purpose
 Implements Comprehensive Plans
 Focus: Implementation, Measurement, Monitoring
 SWOT (Strengths and Weaknesses) Analysis
 Often Short-Term

System Plans

Sets Policies and Programs for a Specific Network of Community facilities, such as a Sewerage System

Other Examples?

District Plans (Area Plans)
More Detailed than a Comprehensive Plan
Limited Geographic Scope
Lot-Specific Plans and Alternatives
Detailed Support Studies, such as Economic and Market Analyses
Examples?

Five Major Steps in the Planning Process
Goal Formulation
Study and Analysis
Plan and Policy Preparation
Implementation
Monitoring

 The Practice of Local Planning states that in reality only 3 Steps are included:

 Inventory and Trends Analysis
 Forecasting and Demand
 Facility and Service Planning

Goals Value-Based and Not Measurable Objectives More Specific and Measurable Policies Rules and Courses of Action Programs Mission-Oriented to Carry Out Policy

Technique – Surveys Discussed in a Later Session of the Course

Technique – Visioning
 Used to Develop Goals and Objectives
 Themes
 Vision Statement
 Beginning of the Process
 When used in Chula Vista?

Technique – Citizen Participation
Formal Community Groups
Focus Groups
Charettes
Working Groups
Brainstorming
When are each Used?

More Recent Approaches
 Greater Detail in Plan Element Specifications

 California General Plan Guidelines
 Regional Context
 Stronger Design and Fiscal Input
 Integration Among Elements

 Transit/Land Use Connection

More Recent Approaches
 Citizen Participation Processes
 On-Going Evaluation and Periodic Revision

 Monitoring Programs
 Action Plans/Targeted Progress

 Understanding Regional and Local Market & Economic Factors

 Impact of Urban Limit Lines

More Recent Approaches
 Importance of the Taking Issue
 Eminent Domain
 Religious Freedom
 Preference for Mandatory Planning
 Issues and Opportunities Elements
 State and Regional Planning



Standard State Zoning Enabling Act (1922)

- States to Enact Zoning Ordinances
- To be In Accordance with Comprehensive Plans
- Provided for Creation of a Zoning (Planning) Commission

U.S. Dept. of Commerce published in 1928

The Green Book notes:
Failed to Fully Define Relationship between Planning and Zoning
Optional vs. Mandatory
Sanctioned Piecemeal Plan Adoption
American Law Institute (1976) Model Code
Stronger Connection, Regional Planning
Inter-Jurisdictional Coordination

 Brief History of Zoning
 City of San Francisco enacted 1st Ordinance in U.S.
 Addressed Obnoxious Uses
 Los Angeles (1909) 1st to Apply Zoning to Undeveloped Land
 NYC (1916) 1st Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance
 Land Use, Density, and Building Bulk Controls

 Brief History of Zoning
 U.S. Supreme Court (1926) upheld Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance (Euclid v. Ambler Realty)
 Alfred Bettman credited with convincing the Court
 Jane Jacob initiated Mixed Use Zoning District Movement
 The Death and Life of Great American Cities

Euclidian Zoning

 Pyramid Classification System
 Exclusive Classification System

 Performance Zoning

 Performance Standards
 Meet the Standards = Permitted

 Form Based Code/Smart Code

Zoning Procedures
 Procedural Due Process
 Right to be Notified of an Action
 Opportunity for a Fair Hearing
 Impartial Body
 Substantive Due Process
 Regulations Rationally Related to Public Welfare
 Not Arbitrary

APA Adopted Policy Guides
 Planning for Sustainability
 Homelessness
 Energy
 Redevelopment
 Agricultural Land Preservation
 Billboard Controls

APA Adopted Policy Guides
 Wetlands
 Water Resources
 Hazardous Waste Management
 Community Residences
 Endangered Species & Habitat Protection

Factory Built Housing
Historic & Cultural Resources
Impact Fees
Neighborhood Collaborative Planning
Provision of Childcare

Security
Smart Growth
Supply of Public & Subsidized housing
Surface Transportation
Takings

Planning for Sustainability - Indicators

- Suburban Sprawl
- Segregation/Unequal Opportunity
- Loss of Agricultural Land and Open Space
- Depletion and Degradation of Water Resources
- Loss of Wetlands
- Traffic Congestion and Air Pollution

Planning for Sustainability – Objectives

- Reduce dependence on:
 - Fossil fuels, extracted underground metals and minerals
 - Chemicals and other manufactured substances that accumulate in Nature
 - Activities that harm life-sustaining ecosystems

Meet the hierarchy of present and future human needs fairly and efficiently

Homelessness

- Provide for a diverse choice of housing opportunities
- Encourage inter-agency coordination
- Emergency, transitional, and permanent housing
- Support Federal, State, and local efforts to streamline existing programs and lower barriers to affordable housing
- Support the establishment of a National Housing Trust Fund

Energy

- Reduce Consumption through Comprehensive Planning
- Increase Fuel Economy Standards
- Reduce Dependence on Fossil Fuels

Support Development of Renewable Energy

Environmental Quality and Justice

Redevelopment
 Tie to Comprehensive Planning
 Smart Growth
 Planning Representation

 Coordination or Competition
 Planning Commission
 Inclusive Public Process

 Wetlands
 Sound mitigation policy based on science
 Public-private partnerships to improve wetlands management
 Use of created wetlands as solutions to nonpoint source water quality problems
 Wetlands Protection in Comprehensive Plans

Water Resources 20-year projection of water needs Sources of surface & groundwater supply Protection of watershed Plan for water conservation and reuse Storm water & flood plain management element Policies for resource and habitat restoration

Solid and Hazardous Waste Management

- Source reduction, the use of biodegradable products
- Recycling and reuse of materials
- Education programs on waste minimization, reuse, recycling and resource recovery.
- Rapid assessment and cleanup of brownfields.
- Appropriate reuse (parks, open space) of closed landfills
- Ensure Environmental Justice

Smart Growth
 Planning Structure, Process, Regulation
 Reform State Legislation
 Comprehensive Planning
 Support In-Fill and Re-Use
 Use of Incentives

Smart Growth
 Transportation and Land Use
 Multi-Modal Planning
 Link Land Use and Transportation
 Reduce Road Standards
 Funding Incentives

 Smart Growth
 Regional Management and Fiscal Efficiency
 Social Equity and Community Building
 Environmental Protection and Land Conservation