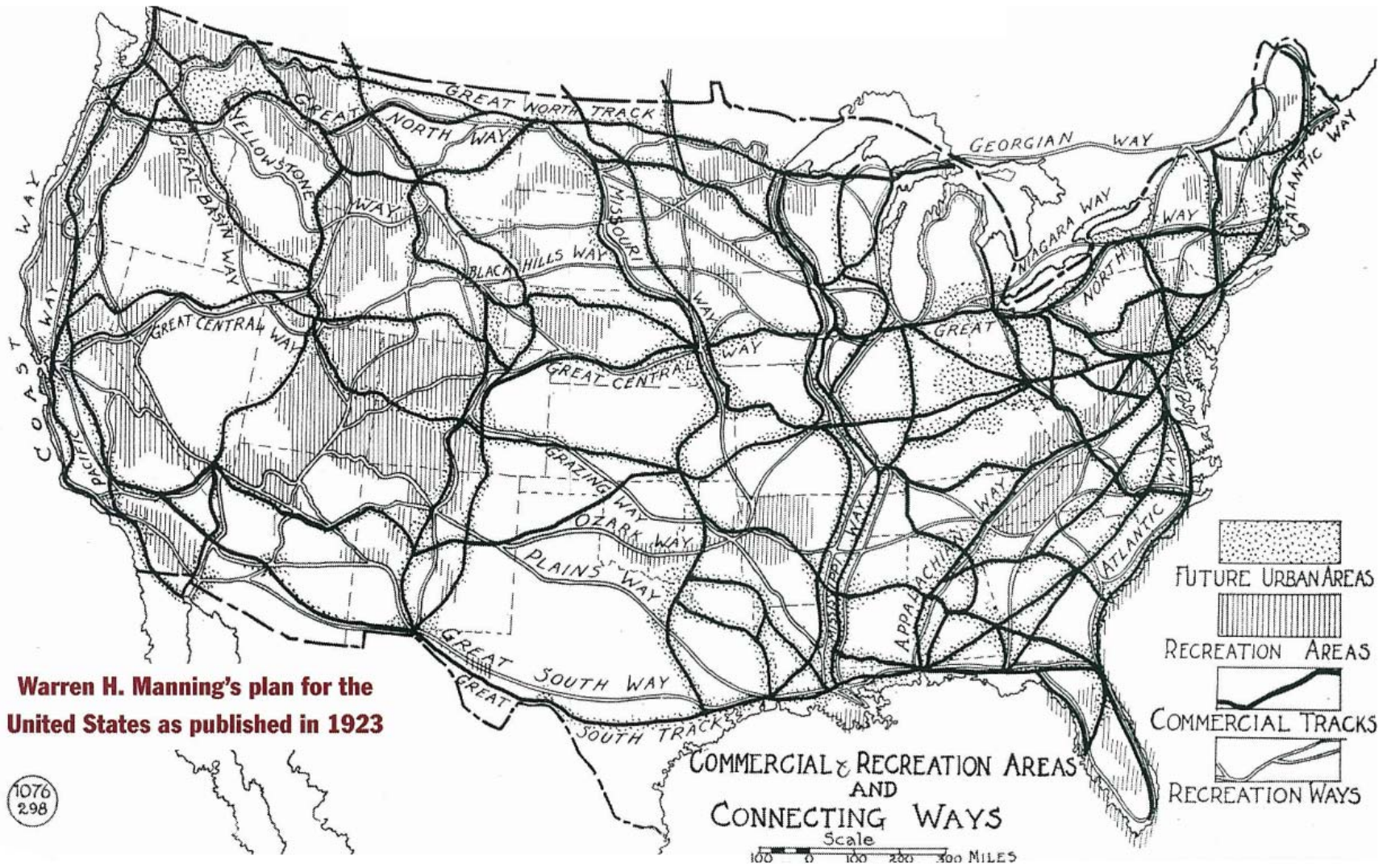


Sustaining Places: Geodesign Meets Comprehensive Planning



David Rouse, AICP, RLA
Director of Research and Advisory Services
American Planning Association



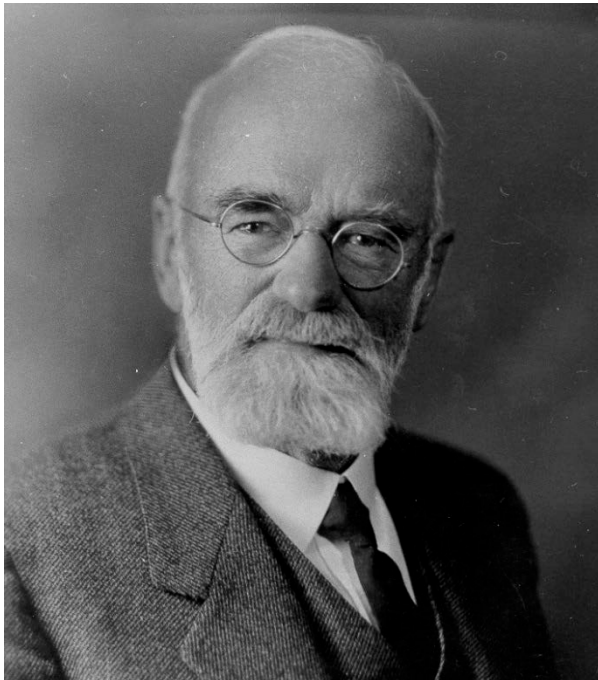
Warren H. Manning's plan for the United States as published in 1923

1076
298

COMMERCIAL & RECREATION AREAS
 AND
 CONNECTING WAYS

Scale
 100 0 100 200 300 MILES

Design Across Scales



Warren Manning



Study Area Boundary

The 15-block study area in Southwest Washington, DC is bound by Independence Avenue to the north, Maine Avenue to the south, 12th Street to the west, and 4th Street to the east. This area comprises approximately 110 acres and includes private and publicly owned land.

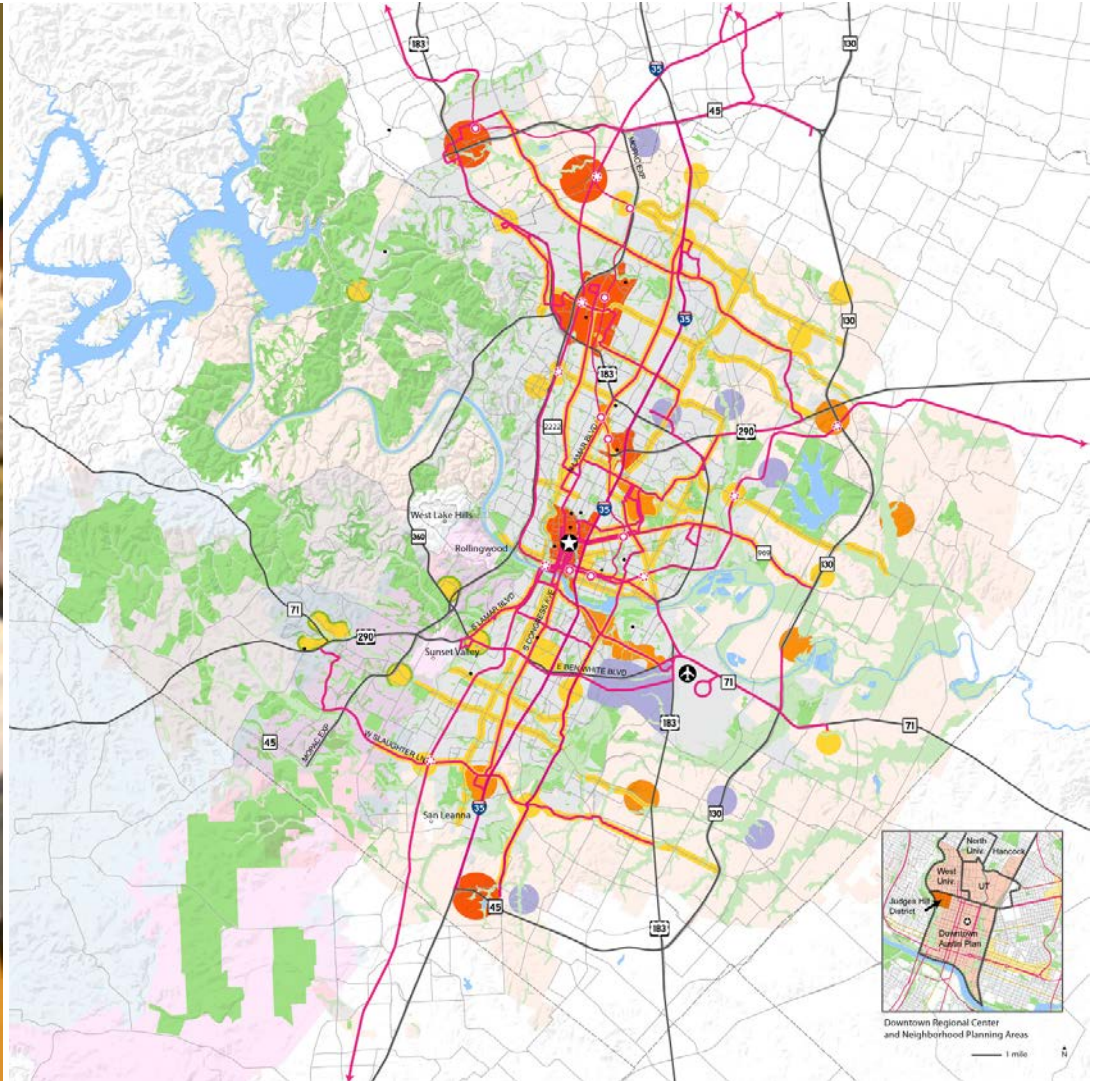
Building Sites

- 1 U.S. Department of Energy
- 2 Cotton Annex
- 3 U.S. Postal Service
- 4 Federal Aviation Administration
- 5 General Services Administration
- 6 U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
- 7 U.S. Department of Education

Other Sites

- 8 Reservation 113
- 9 12th Street Tunnel
- 10 Rail Line/Maryland Avenue
- 11 Southwest Freeway
- 12 Banneker Park





Imagine Austin Comprehensive Plan

The Power of the Comprehensive (General) Plan

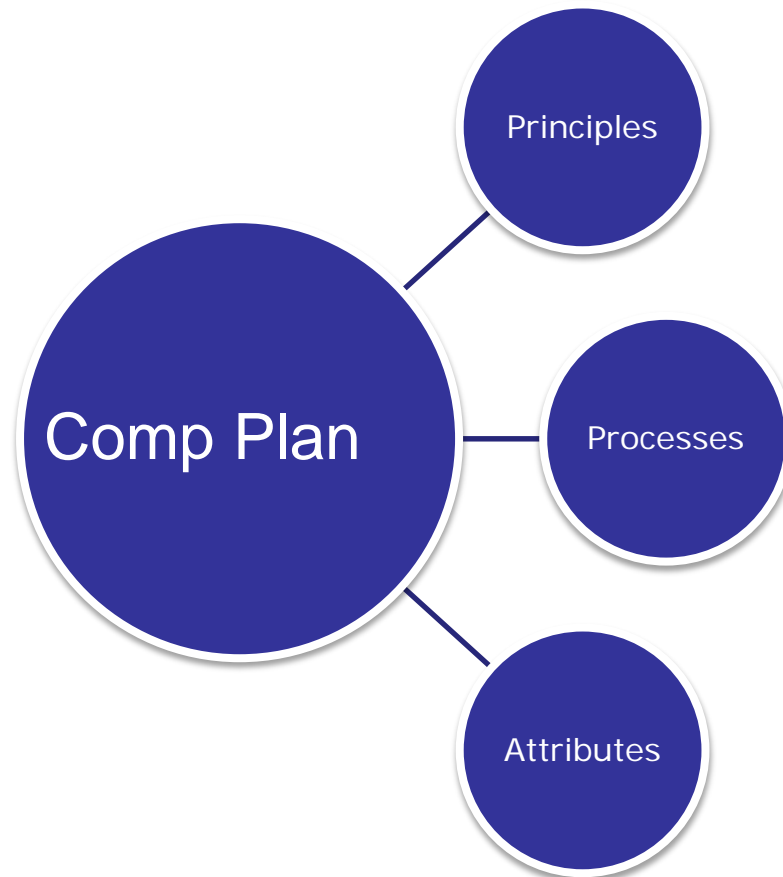
- Legal mandate for decision-making by local governments
- Long-range perspective
- Implemented through policy, regulation, and investments
- Scales down and up
 - District, site
 - Region

APA's Sustaining Places Initiative



The Sustaining Places Initiative is a multi-year, multi-faceted program to define the role of planning in addressing all human settlement issues relating to sustainability.

Comprehensive Plan Standards Framework



Comprehensive Plan Standards Framework

- **Principles:** *normative statements of intent* that underlie a plan's overall strategy, including its goals, objectives, policies, maps, and other content.
- **Processes:** *planning activities* that take place during the preparation of a comprehensive plan and define how it will be implemented.
- **Attributes:** *plan-making design standards* that shape the content and characteristics of comprehensive plans.
- **Best Practices:** *planning action tools* that activate the principles, processes, and attributes.

Plan Principles

1. Livable Built Environment
2. Harmony with Nature
3. Resilient Economy
4. Interwoven Equity
5. Healthy Community
6. Responsible Regionalism

1. Livable Built Environment

Ensure that all elements of the built environment, including land use, transportation, housing, energy, and infrastructure, work together to provide sustainable, green places for living, working, and recreation, with a high quality of life.



Photo: City of Albany

Livable Built Environment: Best Practices

1.1 Plan for multi-modal transportation.

1.7 Encourage design standards appropriate to the community context.

1.2 Plan for transit-oriented development.

1.8 Provide accessible public facilities and spaces.

1.3 Coordinate regional transportation investments with job clusters.

1.9 Conserve and reuse historic resources.

1.4 Provide complete streets serving multiple functions.

1.10 Implement green building design and energy conservation.

1.5 Plan for mixed land-use patterns that are walkable and bikeable.

1.11 Discourage development in hazard zones.

1.6 Plan for infill development.

Plan Processes

7. Authentic Participation
8. Accountable Implementation

7. Authentic Participation

Ensure that the planning process actively involves all segments of the community in analyzing issues, generating visions, developing plans, and monitoring outcomes.



Photos: City of Seattle

Authentic Participation: Best Practices

7.1 Engage stakeholders at all stages of the planning process.

7.5 Provide ongoing and understandable information for all participants.

7.2 Seek diverse participation in the planning process.

7.6 Use a variety of communications channels to inform and involve the community.

7.3 Promote leadership development in disadvantaged communities during the planning process.

7.7 Continue to engage the public after the comprehensive plan is adopted.

7.4 Develop alternative scenarios of the future.

8. Accountable Implementation

Ensure that responsibilities for carrying out the plan are clearly stated, along with metrics for evaluating progress in achieving desired outcomes.

SCENARIO PERFORMANCE

NEW JOBS ADDED (SAME IN ALL SCENARIOS)	172,000		
NEW RESIDENTS ADDED (SAME IN ALL SCENARIOS)	312,000		
	A	B	C
COST OF CITY SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE (ANNUAL IN MILLIONS)	85M	90M	72M
MORE/LESS AUTOMOBILE EXPENSE (PER YEAR IN MILLIONS)	+18	6	-13
MORE/LESS TIME SPENT IN VEHICLE (PER YEAR IN HOURS)	+25	-2	-53
ADDITIONAL VEHICLE WRECKS (PER YEAR IN ACCIDENTS)	7	14	13
PUBLIC SAFETY OPERATIONS COSTS (PER YEAR IN MILLIONS)	40M	40M	40M
ROAD MAINTENANCE COSTS (PER YEAR IN MILLIONS)	58M	53M	60M
UTILITIES OPERATIONS COSTS (PER YEAR IN MILLIONS)	20M	18M	18M
NEW DEVELOPED SQUARE MILES	152	139	26
PERCENT OF NEW HOMES THAT ARE SINGLE-FAMILY	78%	70%	87%
NEW ROADS BUILT (LAW MILES)	4	3	24
INFILL HOUSING (NEW HOMES IN EXISTING SUBDIVISIONS)	15	11	64
INCREASE IN ABANDONED HOMES	8%	3%	0
INFILL JOBS (NEW JOBS BY UNDEVELOPED AREAS)	71%	69%	105%
CHANGE IN DAILY PHYSICAL ACTIVITY (AS PART OF DAILY ROUTINE)	0%	40%	139%
WALKING, BICYCLING, OR TRANSIT USAGE (PERCENT OF DAILY ROUTINE)	1%	5.3%	8%
WATER USE FOR LANDSCAPING (GALLONS PER YEAR)	340	172	158
INCREASE IN CARBON EMISSIONS (TONS PER YEAR)	17%	40%	4%

Image: City of Oklahoma City

Accountable Implementation: Best Practices

8.1 Indicate specific actions for implementation.

8.2 Connect plan implementation to the capital planning process.

8.3 Connect plan implementation to the annual budgeting process.

8.4 Establish interagency and organizational cooperation.

8.5 Identify funding sources for plan implementation.

8.6 Establish implementation indicators, benchmarks, and targets.

8.7 Regularly evaluate and report on implementation progress.

8.8 Adjust the plan as necessary based on the evaluation.

Plan Attributes

9. Consistent Content

10. Coordinated Characteristics

10. Coordinated Characteristics

Ensure that the plan includes creative and innovative strategies and recommendations and coordinates them internally with each other, vertically with federal and state requirements, and horizontally with plans of adjacent jurisdictions.

Vision Components



Plan Systems



Source: City of Albany, NY

Coordinated Characteristics: Best Practices

10.1 Be comprehensive in the plan's coverage.

10.2 Integrate the plan with other local plans and programs.

10.3 Be innovative in the plan's approach.

10.4 Be persuasive in the plan's communications.

10.5 Be consistent across plan components.

10.6 Coordinate with the plans of other jurisdictions and levels of government.

10.7 Comply with applicable laws and mandates.

10.8 Be transparent in the plan's substance.

10.9 Use plan formats that go beyond paper.

Pilot Communities

Pilot Community	Population
Savona, NY	822
Foxborough, MA	16,865
Wheeling, WV	28,213
Goshen, IN	31,719
Rock Island, IL	39,018
Auburn, WA	70,180
New Hanover County, NC	202,677
Oklahoma City, OK	599,199
Seattle, WA	634,535
Memphis/Shelby County, TN	927,644

Sustaining Places: The Role of the Comprehensive Plan



David R. Godschalk, FAICP and William R. Anderson, FAICP

APA American Planning Association
Planning Advisory Service
Report Number 567

Making Great Communities Happen



American Planning Association
Making Great Communities Happen



PAS REPORT 578

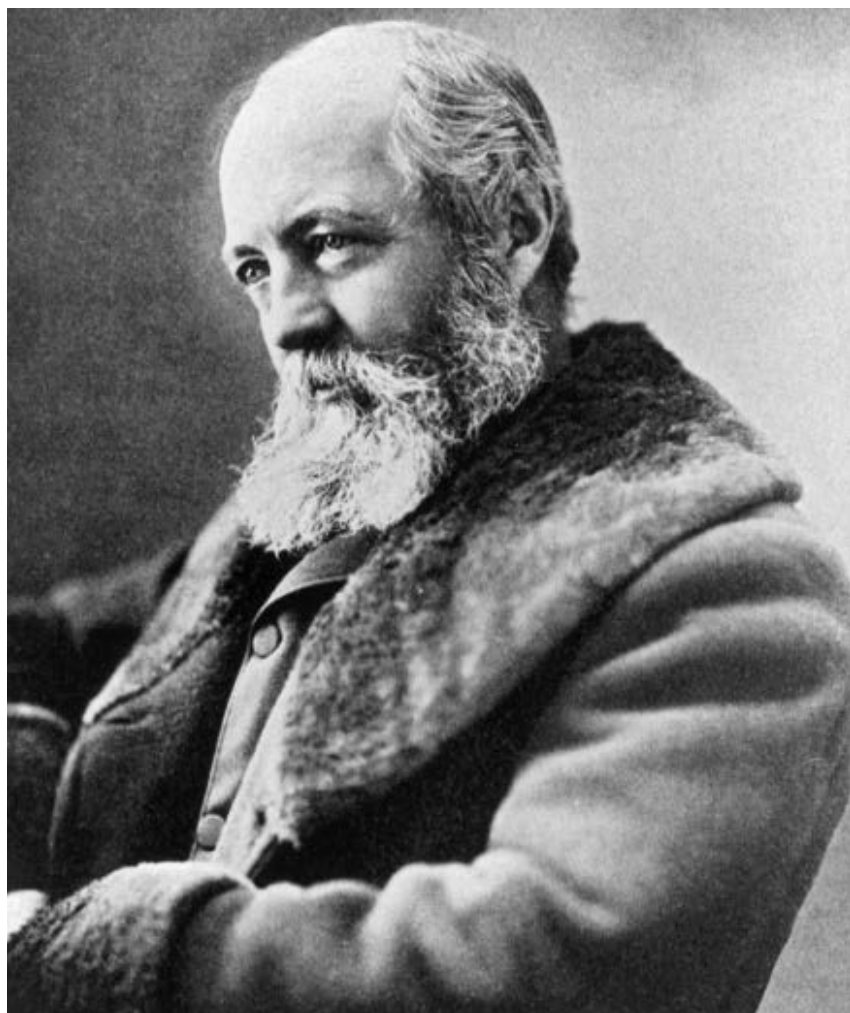
SUSTAINING PLACES: BEST PRACTICES FOR COMPREHENSIVE PLANS

David R. Godschalk, FAICP, and David C. Rouse, AICP

How Can Geodesign Impact Comprehensive Planning?



Early Public Health Advocates



Frederick Law Olmsted



Jane Addams

Today's Public Health Vision



APHA is calling on public health practitioners nationwide to help achieve its new long-term vision...**to create the healthiest nation in the world in one generation.**

Dr. Georges Benjamin, APHA Executive Director

The Reality

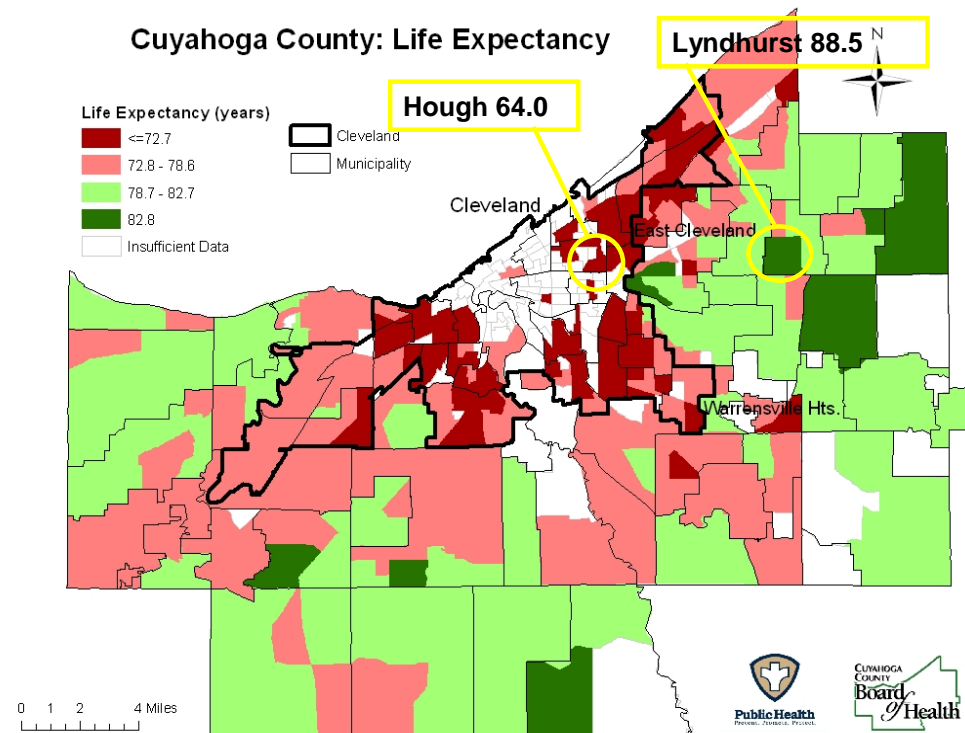
- Our **national life expectancy** was 37th in the world in 2011, down from 26th in 2000 and 16th in 1960 (*Source: World Life Expectancy*)
- **Chronic conditions** have replaced infectious diseases as our new health epidemics
 - 69% of adults 20 or older were obese (35%) or overweight (34%) in 2011-2012
 - Over 18% of children 6-19 years old were obese in 2009-2010

(Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)

The Reality

Most health disparities affect underserved groups (socioeconomic status, race/ethnicity, etc.)

- Example: Cuyahoga County ranks 69th of 88 Ohio counties in health outcomes
- 81st in physical environment
 - 78th in morbidity
 - 67th in socioeconomic factors
 - 57th in mortality



“Health starts at an individual level and progresses to a community level. We need to move the nation from a focus on sickness and disease to one based on prevention and wellness. This is a 21st century flag... and I call upon the APA **to deputize planners for this mission.**”

- Acting Surgeon General Boris Lushniak, Keynote Speaker NPC 2014, Atlanta



5. Healthy Community

Ensure that public health needs are recognized and addressed through provisions for healthy foods, physical activity, access to recreation, health care, environmental justice, and safe neighborhoods.



Photo: City of Austin



Photo: East Donegal

What if Geodesigners Were Deputized for the Health Mission?

- **Evidence:** Generate and analyze population health data and trends across scales
- **Engagement:** Use health data to inform scenario development and selection of a preferred future
- **Implementation:** Establish health indicators to prioritize investments and monitor progress
- **Impact:** Leverage emerging health information technologies to **advance equity and address health disparities** at the neighborhood scale

For more info:

www.planning.org/sustainingplaces/compplanstandards/



David Rouse, AICP, RLA
drouse@planning.org
202.349.1010