

Columbia Imagined: A Comprehensive Plan for a Sustainable Community

May 4, 2011



Why are you here?

- *To learn what a comprehensive plan is, why the city is preparing one, and how we propose to proceed*
- *To give us feedback on the process and tell us how you would like to be involved – and who else should be involved*
- *We are in the first phase of a six-phase planning process*

Agenda

1. *What is a comprehensive plan and what does it do?* 10 min
2. *Background on the Columbia Imagined project.* 10 min
3. *The "plan for getting the plan done."* 10 min
4. *Discussion: Questions for you - what do you think of our process and how do you want to be involved?* 60 min

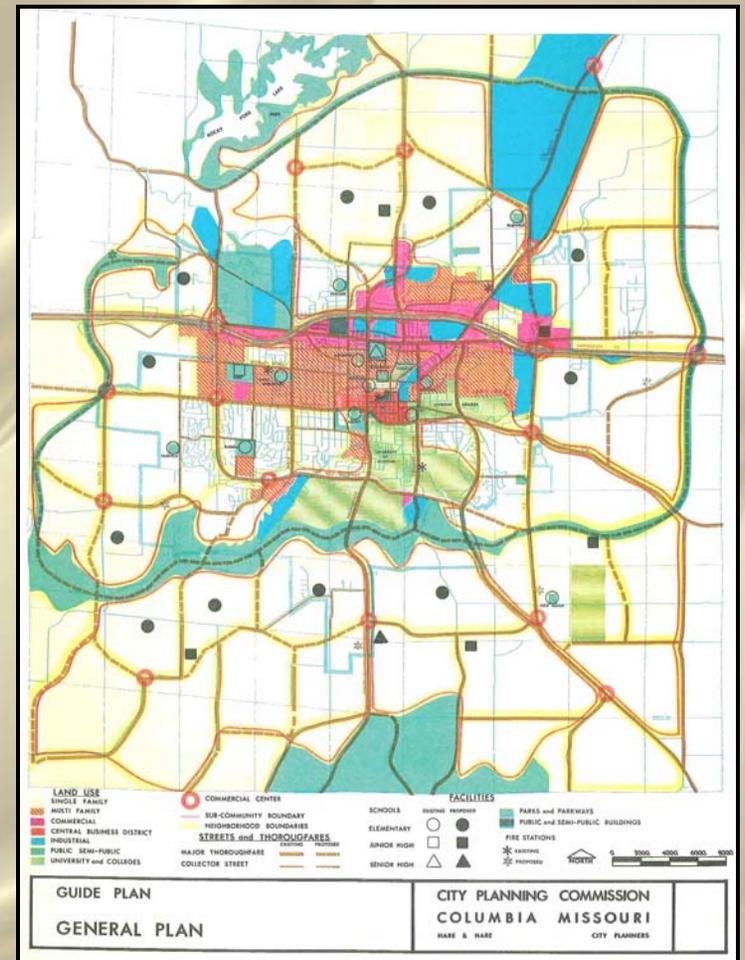
Introductions

- *Planning & Zoning Commission*
- *Task Force*
- *Planning staff*
- *University of Missouri team*
- *Stakeholders*
- *The public*

What is a “comprehensive plan”?

(City Code 20-41)

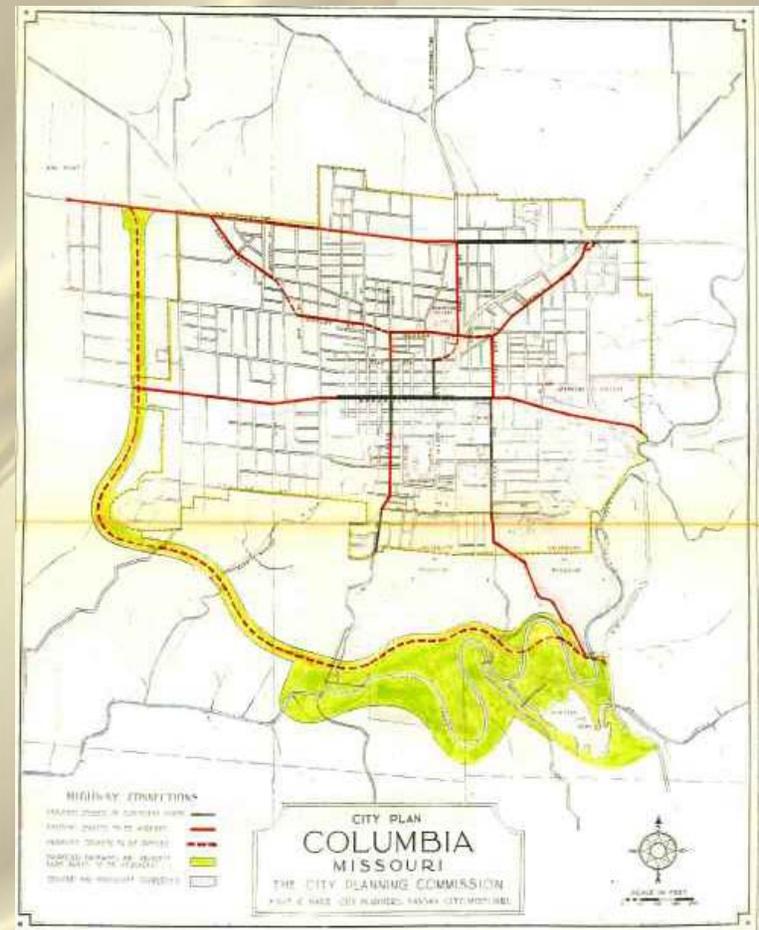
- “..a comprehensive plan for the physical development of the city and uses of land In the city.”
- Plan “...may include the general location and character...” of land use districts, streets, parks, utilities, and other public places, and redevelopment areas



What is a "comprehensive plan" (aka "city plan")?

*Missouri Statutes
(89.340 & 89.350) similar to
City Code:*

- "...recommendations for
the physical development
and uses of land..."*
- "...general location,
character and extent of
streets and other public
ways, grounds, places and
spaces...public utilities and terminals"*



What is a "comprehensive plan" (aka "city plan")?



- "...careful and comprehensive surveys and studies of the existing conditions and probable future growth of the municipality...."*
- "...guiding and accomplishing a coordinated development of the municipality ...to promote the general welfare, as well as efficiency and economy in the process of development...."*

What is a comprehensive plan?

Selected cities

"2025 is envisioned to give staff and elected and appointed officials a Comprehensive Plan that outlines criteria for effective decision-making based on a widespread public participation process."

Fayetteville, AR City Plan 2025

"Greensboro's Comprehensive Plan is:

"A reflection of citizens' values, aspirations, and shared vision..."

"A guide for the management of change..."

"The foundation for policies, strategies and actions..."

"Greensboro's "To Do" list."

Greensboro, NC Connections 2025 Comprehensive Plan

"The Comprehensive Plan is a policy guide which describes in text and displays in graphics the community's vision for directing future land development"

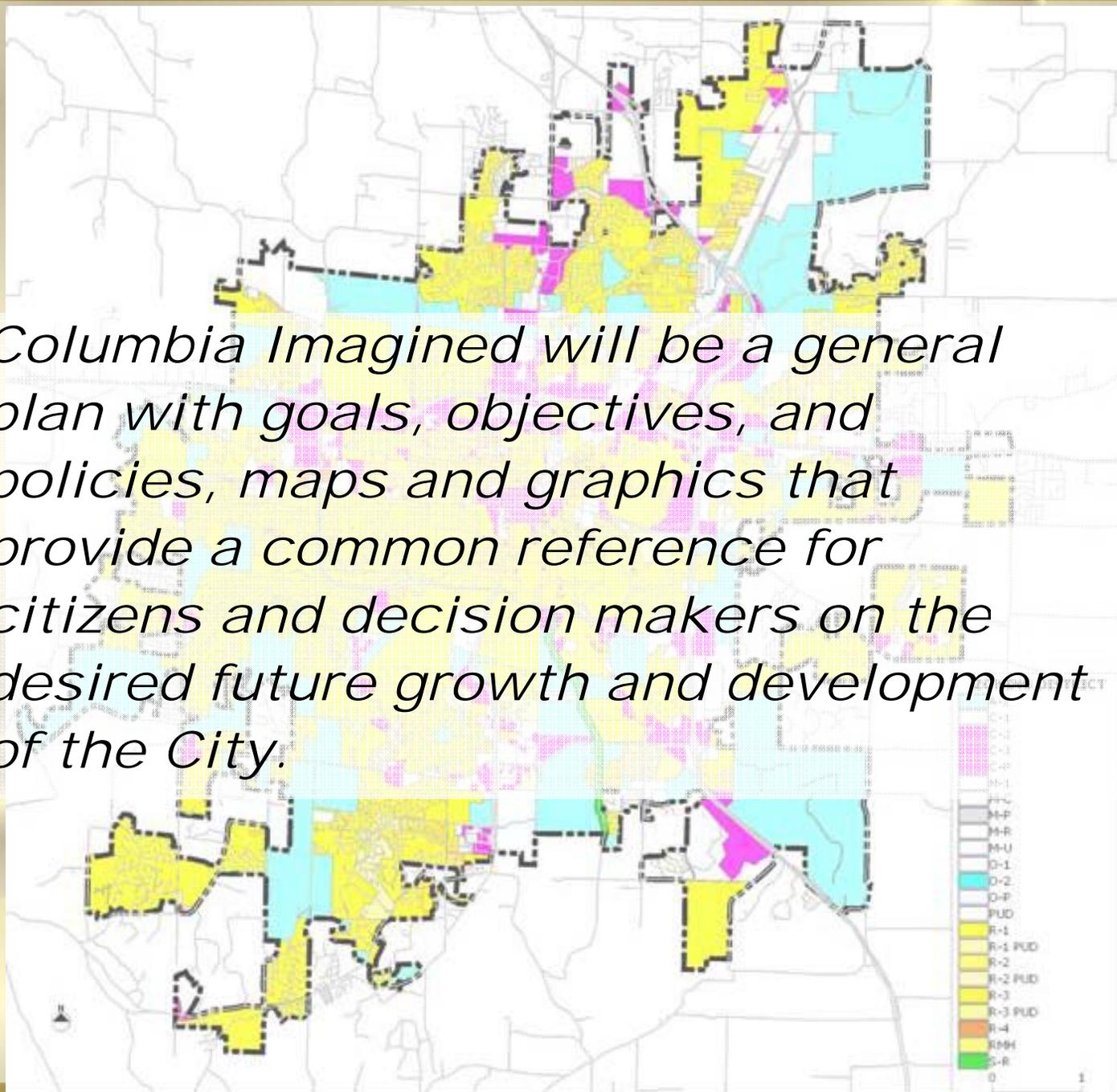
Lawrence, KS Horizon 2020

"A comprehensive plan develops policies that will help guide future ordinances, budgets, and master plans.

"A comprehensive plan guides future land development".

Sioux Falls, SD Shape Sioux Falls 2035

Columbia Imagined will be a general plan with goals, objectives, and policies, maps and graphics that provide a common reference for citizens and decision makers on the desired future growth and development of the City.



How did we get here?

Timeline on Columbia Imagined

- *October 2001* – Metro 2020...a planning guide to Columbia's Future
- *2006- present* ...Imagine Columbia's Future
- *May 2009* Council resolution authorizing a new plan
- *December 2009* Council appoints Task Force
- *March 2010* Task Force and Planning & Zoning Commission organized
- *March 2011* Task Force and Planning & Zoning Commission completes "organizing to plan" phase (see next slide)
- *April 2011* Council approves contract with University of Missouri team to assist City with the plan
- *April 19, 2011* First public forum

“Organizing to plan”

During 2010 the Planning & Zoning Commission and Task Force completed the following:

- Reviewed “existing conditions”*
- Selected “brand” for the plan*
- Prepared a visioning goals and strategies document*
- Reviewed plans of selected cities*
- Established goals*
- Developed seven elements and assigned work teams*
- Developed the phases and schedule for the plan*

Relationship to visioning

Vision statement, Development: "Columbia, Boone County and the surrounding region protect and preserve the natural environment, agricultural areas, and cultural resources; provide adequate infrastructure; include diverse, mixed-use, walkable and bicycle-friendly neighborhoods; and develop in ways that positively contribute to and sustain community culture, heritage and character. Our community accomplishes these ends through an open, inclusive, transparent, predictable and accountable planning process with fair allocation of costs."

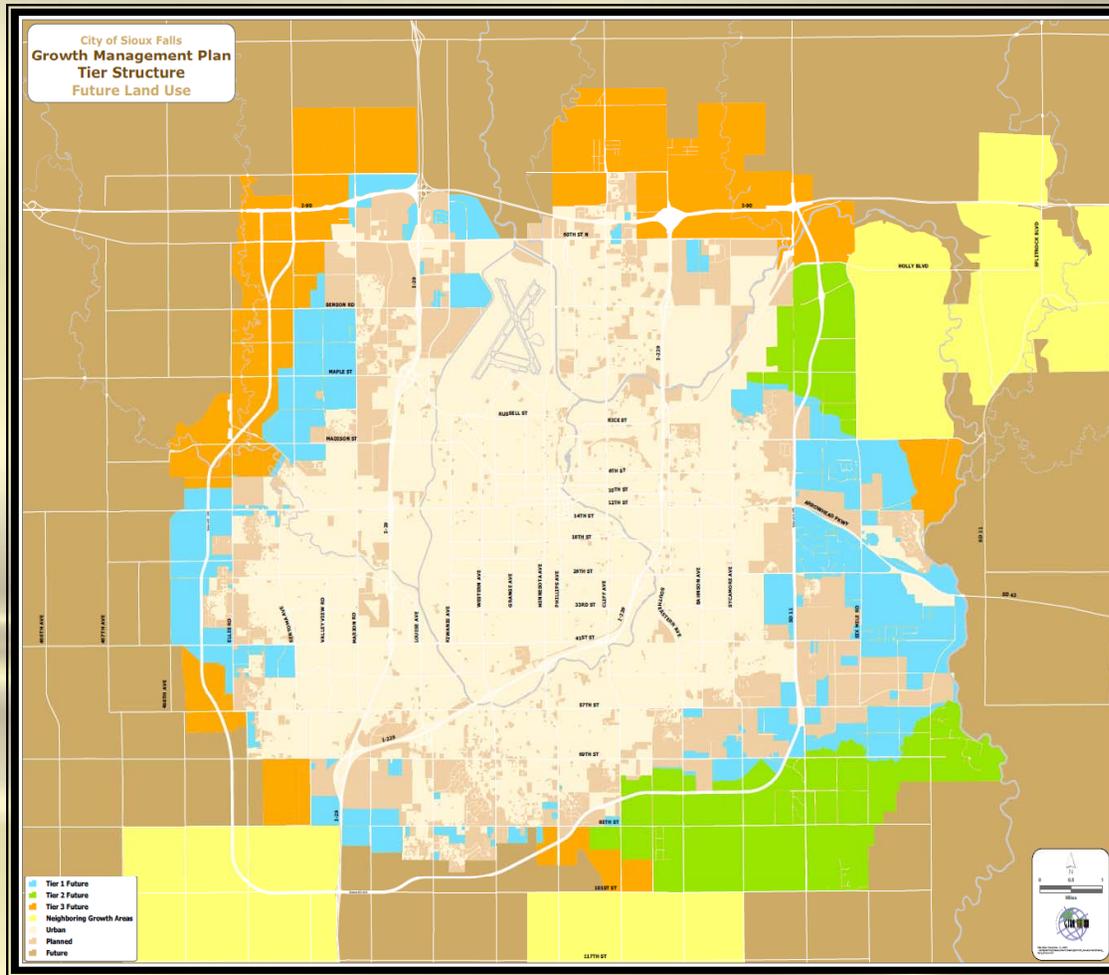
Goal is to maintain continuity with the visioning document and also welcome new views and perspectives

A baker's dozen – Goals for the Plan

A plan that...

- *...is a framework for shaping and managing growth*
- *...is supported by current and accurate data*
- *...incorporates best practices in planning and sustainability*
- *...addresses key issues – links growth and development policies to other plans and infrastructure*
- *...includes implementation measures and strategies*
- *...a framework for more detailed plans*
- *...a compelling and engaging story about the future*
- *...recognizes how Columbia's history has shaped its identity*
- *...is clear, simple, visually attractive and easy to use*
- *...includes a mechanism for review, updates, and amendments*
- *...focus on physical and economic aspects of the city as well as social issues*
- *...is a product of community conversation and outreach*
- *...integrates regional planning efforts*

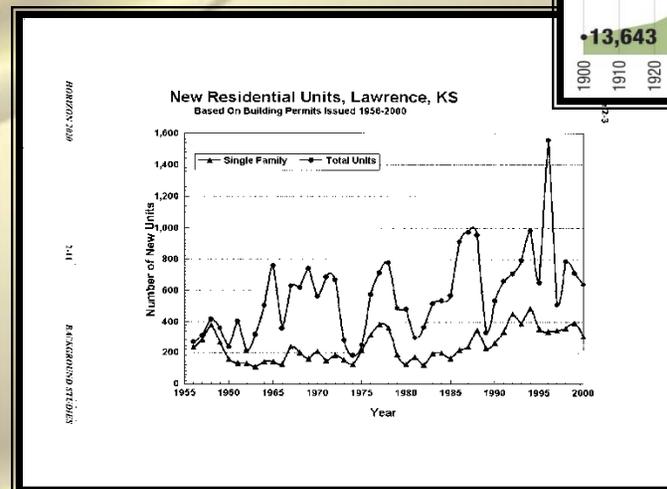
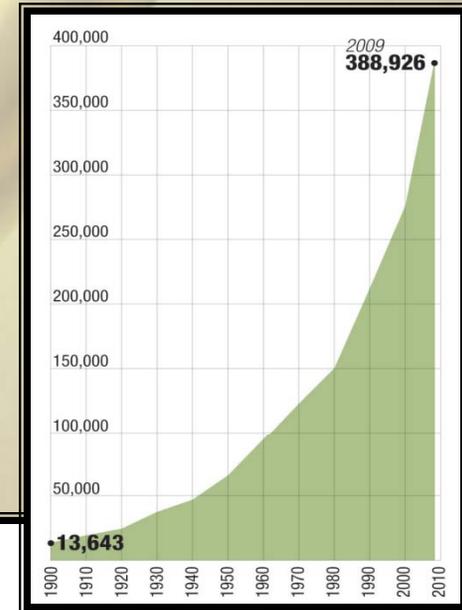
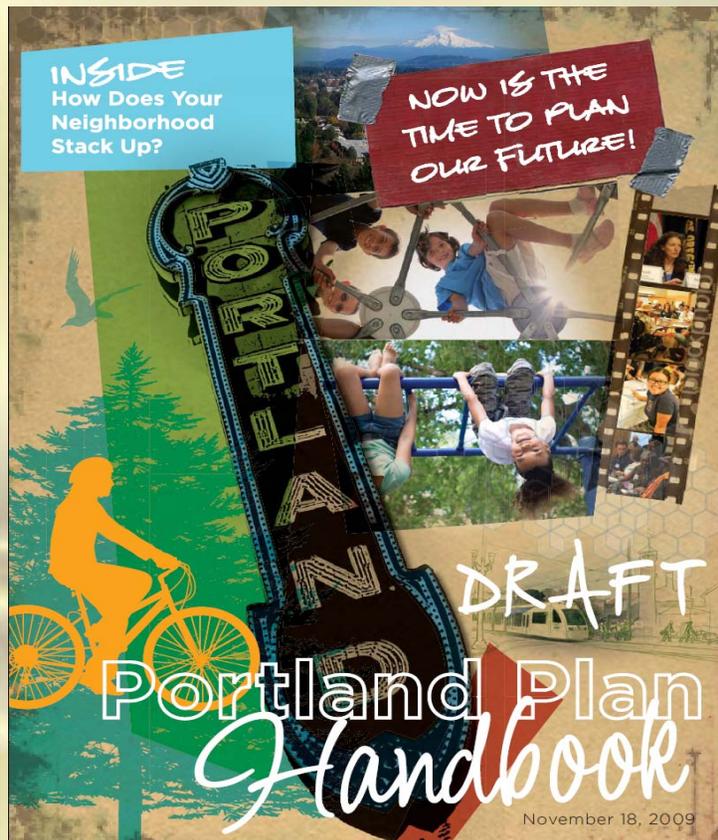
"a framework for shaping and managing growth"



- *Some plans direct growth to higher-priority areas*
- *- Sioux Falls, SD growth management plan example*

"is supported by current and accurate data"

(Raleigh, NC; Lawrence, KS; Portland, OR examples)



"incorporates best practices in planning and sustainability"

Portland, OR; Fayetteville, AR; Troy, MI examples

CITY OF TROY MASTER PLAN

The U.S. Green Building Council is piloting a program for energy-efficient neighborhoods. The LEED Neighborhood Development Pilot Program includes many site design techniques that preserve natural features, habitat and open space, such as:¹⁰

- Limit parking to encourage people to use alternative methods of transportation, like walking or bicycling.
- Promote local food production to minimize the impacts of transporting food long distances. Farmer's markets allow such goods to be sold locally.
- Use energy saving technology for infrastructure needs such as street lights, water and waste water pumps.
- Capture and use stormwater runoff and use in place of potable water for irrigation and toilet flushing.
- Use recycled concrete and asphalt for roadways and parking lots.

Community Energy Planning

In light of rising energy prices, many communities are looking for ways to reduce their energy consumption and their carbon footprint. **New ideas like community energy planning are emerging to identify ways communities can reduce the amount of energy they use.** Community energy planning also encourages communities to closely analyze transportation and land use planning in light of energy efficiency and consumption.

¹⁰ Pilot Version, LEED for Neighborhood Development Rating System, U.S. Green Building Council

Lawrence Technological University Solar Decathlon House

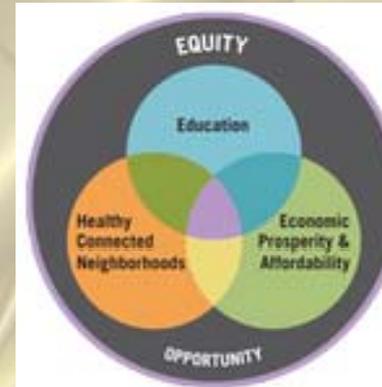
The Solar Decathlon house, located adjacent the Troy Community Center, is an energy-positive house designed and built by a team of students and faculty from Lawrence Technological University with help of volunteers from the Michigan Regional Council of Carpenters and Millwrights in 2007. The house uses a variety of advanced energy conservation features to showcase potential "green" housing options.

The Solar Decathlon, held in Washington, D.C., was an event which included a competition between more than 20 schools that contributed a solar-powered structure to a "solar village," which was set up on the National Mall.

The Troy Chamber of Commerce purchased the home and donated it to the City to maintain as a showcase for environmentally-friendly development.

Troy should consider developing a **Comprehensive Energy Plan (CEP)**, developed as a separate document, focused on energy efficiency and how the City can reach energy goals. Unique features of a CEP include creating an energy profile by identifying where the community's energy comes from, how much it costs, and how it affects the local and global environment. Involvement of local energy and water utilities in the plan development process is also important, since they may be involved in the implementation of the plan. Elements that could be explored in a CEP could include:

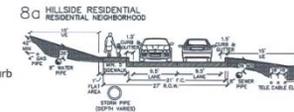
- Land Use Planning and Transportation; to develop compact complete land use patterns where a variety of uses are mixed to increase alternatives to automobile travel. Strategies include contiguous development patterns, parking plans, street design and traffic rules, trip reduction measures, and stakeholder participation.



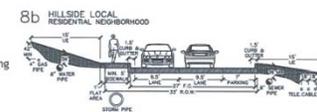
12.2.8 HILLTOP-HILLSIDE OVERLAY DISTRICT STREETS

H.H.O.D. (HILLTOP-HILLSIDE OVERLAY DISTRICT) STREETS are designed with a narrow right-of-way in order to minimize grading disturbance and tree removal, while still accommodating utility locations, vehicular and pedestrian movements. (See example in street cross-section.) Hillside Residential streets carry limited traffic through neighborhoods, while Hillside Local streets collect traffic from the neighborhoods and disperse it to minor arterials. They have a low level of access management.

8a HILLSIDE RESIDENTIAL:
 Design Service Volume: < 500 vpd
 Desired Operating Speed: 15-20 mph
 Travel Lanes: Two 9.5' lanes
 Parking: Not Allowed
 Paved Width: 21' from face of curb
 Right of Way: 27'
 Sidewalks: One, at least 5' wide, abutting curb
 Greenspace: None
 Utility Easements: Two, 15' at R.O.W.



8b HILLSIDE LOCAL:
 Design Service Volume: < 4000 vpd
 Desired Operating Speed: 20-25 mph
 Travel Lanes: Two 9.5' lanes
 Parking: One 7' lane
 Paved Width: 27' from face of curb
 Right of Way: 33'
 Sidewalks: One, at least 5' wide, abutting curb
 Greenspace: None
 Utility Easements: Two, 15' at R.O.W.



CITY PLAN 2025

“ ..addresses key issues – links growth & development policy to other plans and infrastructure”

city of buffalo

Buffalo's Comprehensive Plan

City of Buffalo Comprehensive Plan Contents

Preface

Executive Summary

about this plan

Buffalo in 2030: A Vision

1 Challenges, Resources, Context

2 Policies, Priorities and Programs

2.1 Key Principles

2.2 Development Scenarios

2.3 Plan Relationships and Structure

2.3.1 Plan Relationships

2.3.2 Plan Structure

2.4 Development Priorities and Planning Policies

2.5 A Land Use Concept for 2030

2.6 Framework for Revision

2.3 Plan Relationships and Structure

2.3.1 Plan Relationships

The Comprehensive Plan is the one plan for Buffalo. It incorporates within its framework all other plans for the city – for neighborhoods, districts, special functions, citywide systems, and otherwise. There has sometimes been confusion in Buffalo about the meaning and status of plans. With adoption of the Buffalo Comprehensive Plan on February 7, 2006 such confusion has ended. It is the preeminent official and authoritative plan for Buffalo to which every other plan will be subordinate and with which every other plan will be consistent.

The Comprehensive Plan is the official policy of the City of Buffalo concerning land use, urban design, infrastructure investment, environmental management, housing and neighborhood development, Downtown development and all other aspects of the physical development of the city. With it adopted by the Common Council, it has the force of law in matters it covers.

Additional legislation must be adopted to fully implement an adopted Comprehensive Plan, including the ongoing Capital Improvement Program, a revised Zoning Ordinance, a Community Preservation Plan, the Local Waterfront Revitalization Program, and the Queen City Hub: A Regional Action Plan for Downtown Buffalo. These plans – all in development – should be adopted and incorporated by reference into the Comprehensive Plan.

The Comprehensive Plan builds on and integrates the work of these plans and many others. These include neighborhood plans in development under the auspices of the Good Neighbors Planning Alliance, district plans like the Buffalo Niagara Medical Campus, system plans like the Buffalo Olmsted Parks Restoration and Management Plan, and special purpose plans by other agencies such as the Peace Bridge Expansion Project and the School Reconstruction Plan of the Joint Schools Construction Board.

Work to coordinate or align the Buffalo Comprehensive Plan with other emerging plans at the regional level is also central to this strategy. Close collaboration between the Office of Strategic Planning and other agencies has helped achieve this alignment between the Comprehensive Plan and other ongoing efforts. These include the Erie Niagara Framework for Regional Growth, a new regional economic development strategy being devised by the Erie County Industrial Development Agency, and the 2030 Long Range Plan of the Greater Buffalo Niagara Regional Transportation Council.

Taken together, this emerging structure of policy and planning is intended to guide and coordinate the investment, management, and regulatory activities of a wide range of public agencies, citizen organizations and private business interests. The Comprehensive Plan occupies a central position in this structure. If implemented conscientiously and in concert with other plan elements, it should deliver the turnaround in the City of Buffalo that all desire.

2.3.2 Plan Structure

As already noted, the Buffalo Comprehensive Plan pursues a vision of a green, prosperous and revitalized city and a goal of reversing the long-term decline in population and employment. It is driven by fundamental principles of sustainability, smart growth and the dual commitment to “fix the basics” and “build on assets.”

Print

LLGraphics 2007

"includes implementation measures and strategies"

Troy, MI; Lexington-Fayette, KY "to do" lists

CITY OF TROY MASTER PLAN

Implementation Summary

Regulation

- Initiate a comprehensive Zoning Ordinance revision.
- Consider creation of new zoning classifications or major revisions to existing categories.
- Create special districts or overlay districts for target areas.
- Use Planned Unit Development in areas prescribed for mixed-use development, especially where underlying zoning complicates execution of projects in keeping with this Master Plan.
- Utilize conditional rezoning to allow for the creation of special zoning considerations for unique sites and in instances where special attention to potential negative impacts must be observed.

Spending

- Develop a separate Capital Improvements Planning process, independent of the City's budget process, to ensure that planned improvements are in keeping with the philosophies and policies of the Master Plan.
- Consider the use of Corridor Improvement Authorities along Rochester Road and Maple Road in order to capture tax increment financing to accomplish policies set forth in the Master Plan.
- Coordinate with the Downtown Development Authority and Brownfield Redevelopment Authority to ensure that these important entities are supporting projects most in keeping with the philosophies and policies of the Master Plan.

Further Planning and Study

- Develop site and architectural pattern books for areas throughout the City where special characteristics differentiate the area from the rest of the community, especially in areas where PUD will be used to accomplish the goals of the Master Plan.
- Create a green development manual for the City to encourage and consider environmentally sustainable development.
- Revise the City's Development Standards to mandate the use of innovative stormwater management techniques throughout the City.
- Develop subarea plans for special areas, such as the Rochester Road Corridor, where unique characteristics of the area require in-depth study to determine the specific courses of action the City should take to achieve the larger goals of the Master Plan.

Updates and Maintenance

- Adopt a regular monitoring program for the Master Plan involving annual Planning Commission review and a comprehensive review every five years or less.

Promotion of the Plan

- Continuously promote the Master Plan in regular business of the Planning Commission and City Council, and within the departments of the City.
- Develop a marketing strategy involving the internet, promotional materials, and public workshops to promote and educate users about the Master Plan.

CHAPTER 10: IMPLEMENTATION

IMPLEMENTATION TABLE

Implementation Effort	Fiscal Year, Subject to Annual Work Program	Lead Agency or Section of the Division of Planning (* Consultant Recommended)	Description/Comments (FOR INFORMATION ONLY)	
<i>I. PLANNING PROCESS REVIEW/ANALYSIS</i>				
A	Community Visioning/ Consensus Building process	2008	LFUCG*	Announced as a community priority for new Administration and Council. It is assumed that this project would involve a major community-based, facilitated process.
B	Review of 2007 Comprehensive Plan process/setting direction for next update	2008	Planning	The scope of this project would be to review the process utilized for the 2007 Comprehensive Plan. While many aspects of the process worked as anticipated, certain other parts of the process may not have succeeded as a forum for public discussion of the issues and the Planning Commission's review and decision making process. This project would include a review and critique of the process, and would consider alternative process models for the next update process.
C	Regulatory practice review	2008	LFUCG	Listed due to creation of Council Ad-Hoc Committee in January 2007. Scope, intent and duration of group not articulated as of date of adoption of Implementation.
D	Regional Plan framework/participation	2008-09	Planning	Project is listed due to announcement of Mayor's intent to initiate broad policy-based discussions centered on regional cooperation. Full scope, duration, and intent of group not articulated as of date of adoption of Implementation.

LLGraphics 2007

"a framework for more detailed plans"

Madison, WI "infill" & redevelopment; Boulder, CO Gunbarrel Community Center Plan

Plans

2. Gunbarrel Community Center Plan Summary

The purpose of the Gunbarrel Community Center Plan is to provide a blueprint for the Gunbarrel commercial area that will result in a viable and vibrant, easily accessible, pedestrian-oriented commercial village center to serve the Gunbarrel community.

Relationship to the BVCP Framework

The Gunbarrel Community Center Plan was adopted in 2004 by the Planning Board and City Council. The plan provides a blueprint for implementation of comprehensive plan policies in the commercial area of the Gunbarrel subcommunity.

Goals of the Plan

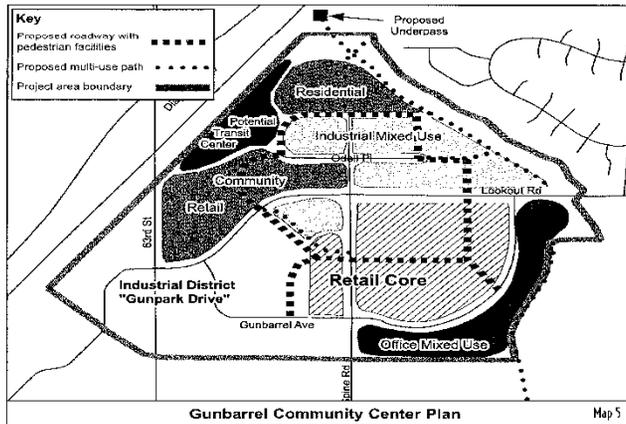
The plan outlines the following set of goals for the city in transitioning the Gunbarrel commercial area from mostly light industrial uses to a vibrant commercial and community center:

- Provide opportunities for developing a viable, easily accessible, pedestrian-oriented retail town center of appropriate scale to serve the Gunbarrel subcommunity, outlying subdivisions and employment centers

- Provide safe and convenient vehicular and non-vehicular connections between the commercial center and the surrounding area and within the center itself
- Provide a commercial center with a unique identity that is the heart of social and cultural activity in the subcommunity and supports day and evening activity seven days a week

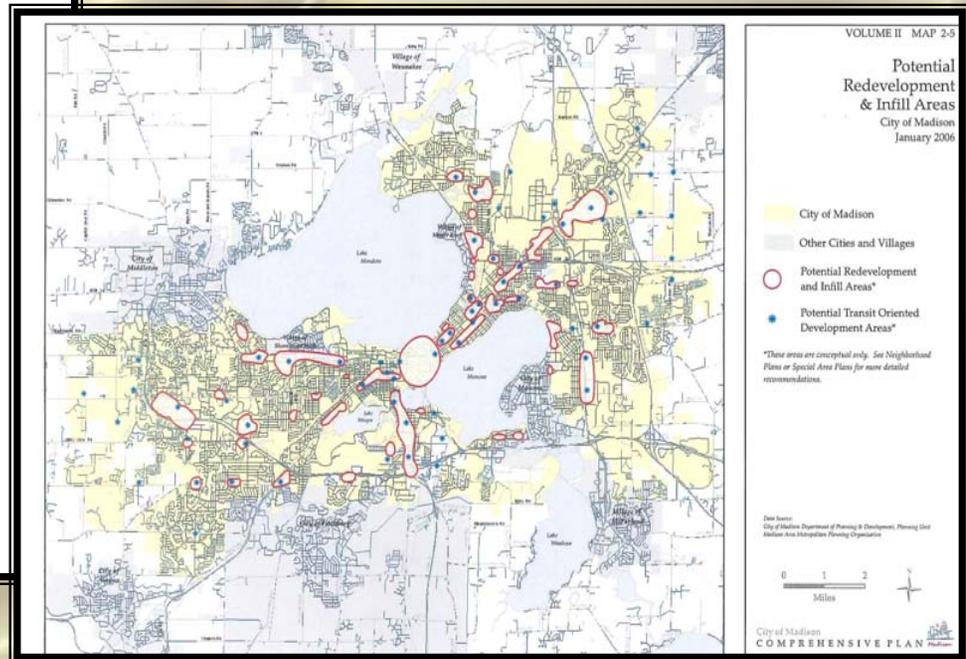
Long-Term Vision for the Community Center

Lands within the study area are currently a mix of light industrial and car-oriented commercial uses. There are no residential uses in the study area although the regional business zoning district affecting a portion of the area allows for a mixture of residential and commercial uses. The existing transporta-

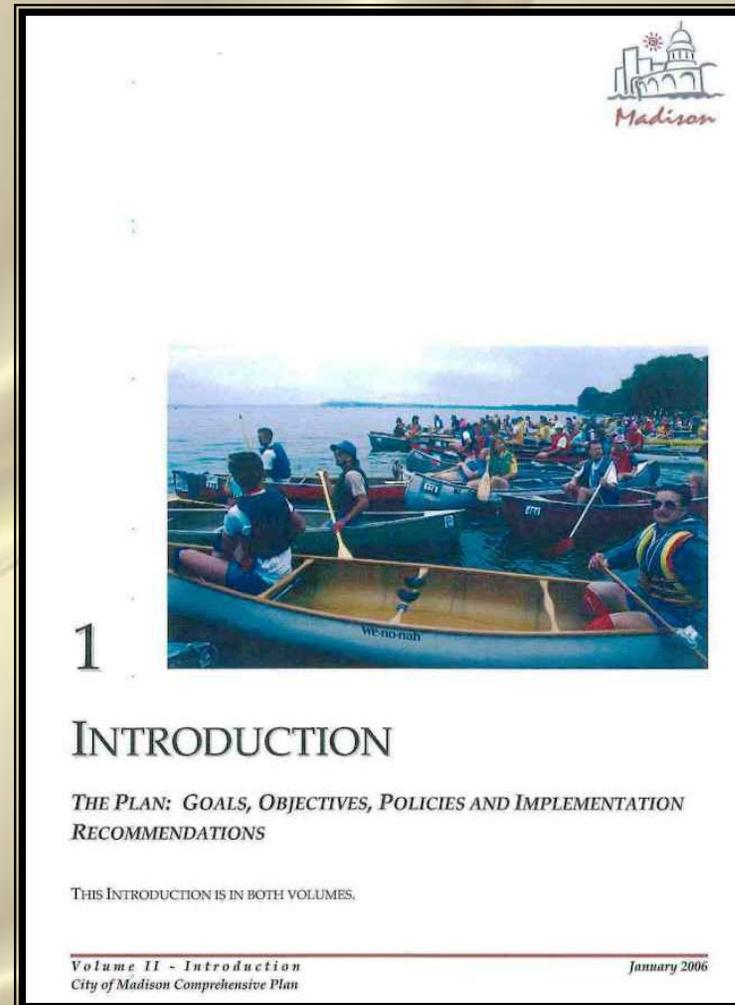
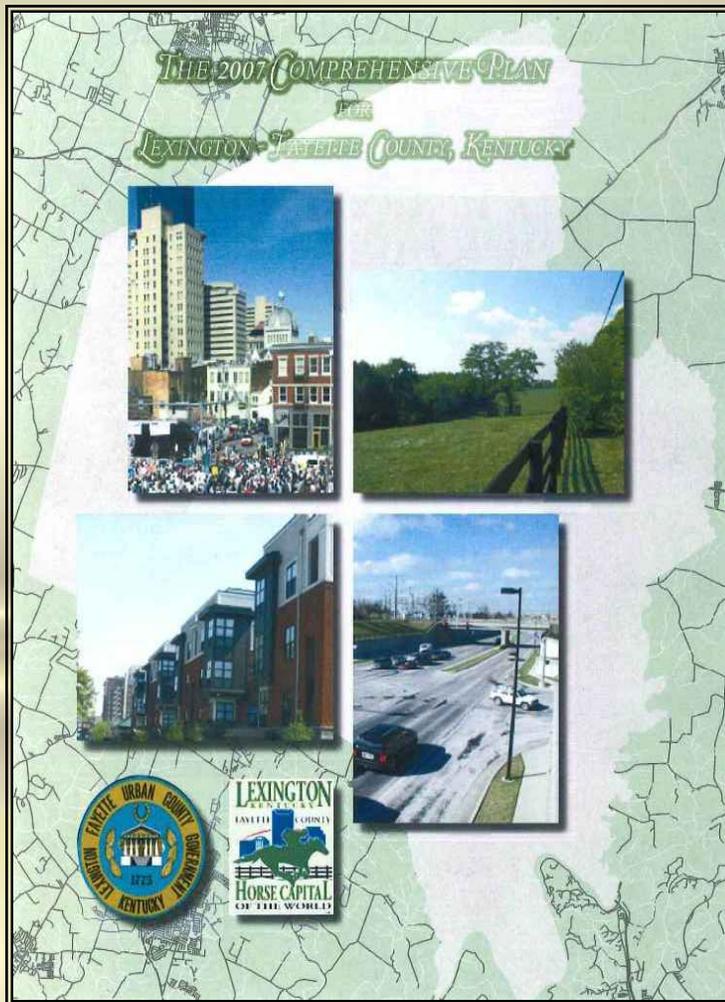


Boulder Valley Comprehensive Plan • Boulder Colorado

71



"a compelling and engaging story about the future"



"recognizes how Columbia's history has shaped its identity"

Example from Fayetteville, AR



Fayetteville, early 1900s



Area outside the city limits. The City of Fayetteville's expansion within the Planning Area is restricted by the immediate proximity of the cities of Springdale and Johnson to the north and Greenland to the south.

The role the City plays in administering and serving these two areas varies. Within the corporate limits, the City may exercise a full range of development controls and administrative functions. Within the extraterritorial jurisdiction, the City exercises joint subdivision authority with Washington County.

2.3 Fayetteville Growth Transitions

Since its establishment in the early 1800's, Fayetteville has experienced four distinguishable transitions in growth and development, each centering on major economic change. A fifth transition is emerging as a result of the more diverse economic expansion of the region.

EARLY SETTLERS. The original community of Washington was established in 1828. The name was changed to Fayetteville in 1842. Early settlement was named Washington in southern Arkansas. Early settlement was by the Cherokee Nation to the southwest. Fayetteville's journey, became the new home for the escort party.

The McGarrah family was among Fayetteville's first settlers. They purchased a large tract of land at the corner of Spring and Willow Streets, the southern part of what is now designated as the Westside. The tract extended from Maple Street to the south.

In 1834, Congress authorized Washington County to build a proper courthouse. This 160 acres block of land was the site of the first courthouse building of Fayetteville. The city grew over the next three years. Approximately 1,200 acres were incorporated as the City of Fayetteville.

Although the early settlement period appeared to be a period of growth, the community suffered through a particularly disastrous event. The original Fayetteville community was destroyed by a fire on April 18, 1863.

RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD. Following the Civil War, the land was bought by the Mason family, subdivided and the

<http://cityplan2025.accessfayetteville.org>



COMMUNITY CONTEXT

2



Location 2.1
Planning Area 2.2
City Growth 2.3
Regional Growth 2.4



<http://cityplan2025.accessfayetteville.org>

"is clear, simple, visually attractive and easy to use"



introduction	1
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<http://cityplan2025.accessfayetteville.org>

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*“includes a mechanism for review,
updates, and amendments”*

Portland, OR example

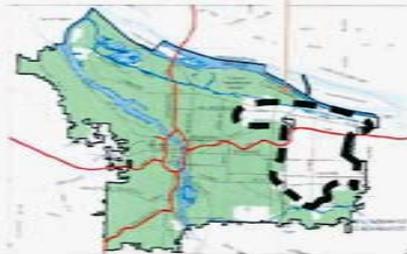
Context: Why plan now?

WE'VE GROWN A LOT

In 1980, when the original Comp Plan was adopted, the City of Portland covered just under 70,000 acres; now, the city is a third larger, totalling nearly 93,000 acres. This growth occurred mostly through annexations of areas east of the I-205/92nd Avenue vicinity, which were part of Multnomah County not incorporated into any city government. Decisions in the 1980s and 1990s made these approximately 23,000 acres part of the City of Portland, which now provides infrastructure and services such as water and sewer treatment to this area.

We have one-third more land area
than we did in 1980.

**PORTLAND DIDN'T INCLUDE
THESE 23,000 ACRES
IN 1980**



**THIS AREA
WAS ADDED
IN THE 1980s**

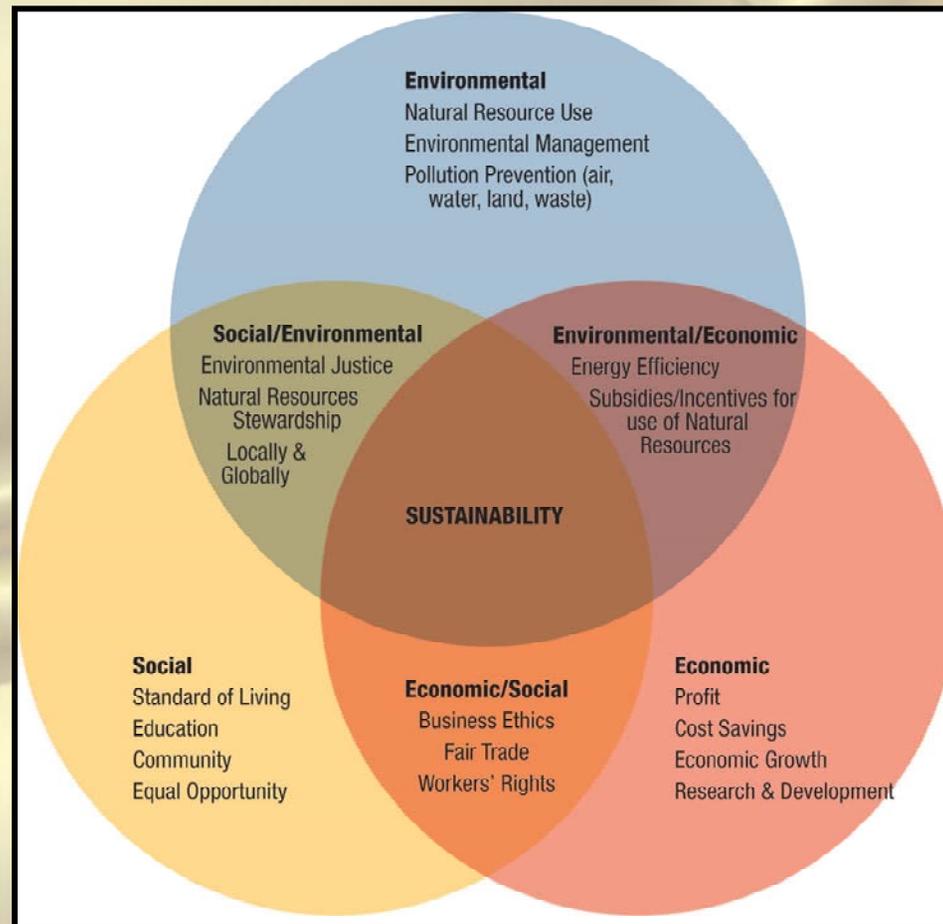


**...AND THIS AREA
WAS ADDED IN
THE 1990s**



WE HAVE MORE PEOPLE & PLACES...

“focus on physical & economic aspects of the city as well as social issues” *Raleigh, NC example*



"is a product of community conversation and outreach"

Austin, TX example



IMAGINE AUSTIN

We need your piece of the puzzle to plan Austin's future



Updates

Phase 2 Complete!
March 11, 2011

Yesterday, [City Council](#) voted [unanimously](#) to modify and endorse the [Plan Framework](#) and move the [Preferred Growth Scenario](#) onward. (You can also see [video](#) our briefing from last week in two parts: [part one](#), [part two](#).) This officially closes out Phase 2 of our process, and gets us fully into Phase 3, built around our seven Working Groups.

The Working Groups (who have already started forming and getting up to speed on Imagine Austin) have their Kick-Off meetings March 26 and April 2. If you're interested in joining one, please sign up in advance -- we need folks to hit the ground running at the Kick-Off. [Sign up and get oriented here](#).

[Read More about Phase 2 Complete!](#)

Comments (3) | [Post Comment](#)

3/8 Task Force Meeting Materials
March 04, 2011

See the [agenda](#) for the Imagine Austin Citizens Advisory Task Force meeting on 3/8. Click inside for the backup materials.

[Read More about 3/8 Task Force Meeting Materials](#)

No Comments | [Post Comment](#)

Can't find something?

Get Involved

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 [Host your own](#)

Find out about Imagine Austin

[What is a Comprehensive Plan?](#)

[About The Process](#)

[How to participate](#)

[Frequently Asked Questions](#)

[Project Journal](#)

[Community Inventory](#)

How to Participate

This Plan is based on YOUR input! We want to know what you have to say! There will be many different ways to be involved throughout the process, and plenty of opportunities to speak up and be heard. Scroll down and click around to learn about how you can Get Involved!

7 Easy Ways to Get Involved

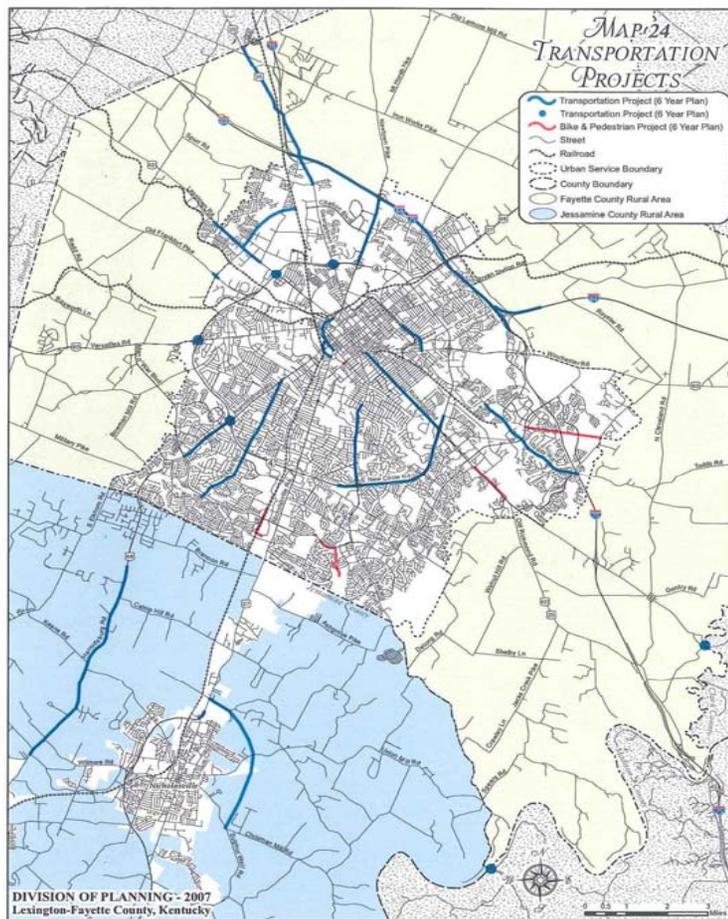
- **Join a Working Group!**
The [Working Groups](#) are a series of open-invitation public meetings built around seven topics (or Building Blocks), running from March through August 2010. The task of the Working Groups is to identify and prioritize near- and long-term actions needed to achieve the Imagine Austin Vision. Click [here](#) to learn more about the Working Group topics and to sign up to participate in a Working Group.
- **Join our interest list**
This [low-volume email list](#) (about 3 or 4 emails a month; more when a big public event is approaching) is the best way to stay up-to-date on Imagine Austin. Find out when major documents are produced or when meetings approach. Want even more content? [Read the blog](#) or [subscribe to its RSS feed](#).
- **Take a survey!** - The survey is now complete
- **Host a Meeting-in-a-Box**
Gather 5 to 10 people you know, ask our questions, and send us what everyone thought. Easy and fun! [Click here to find out about Meeting-in-a-Box](#)
- **Attend a Meeting**
The key events of this process will be four series of community-wide forums. Each series will include up to six meetings, repeated within the space of week, across various parts of the planning area. At least some meetings will offer childcare and/or Spanish translation services for participants. [Click here to find out about upcoming meetings and events](#).
- **Tell someone about the Comp Plan**
Simply telling other people about what we're doing and why it is important--the people you know are probably more influenced by you than an advertisement or a short news article.
- **Post info on a website, social network, or newsletter**
If you have an audience, we have a blurb! Help us spread the word! [Click here to get posting ideas or short blurbs](#).

Participation Plan

The very first thing we did once the planning process started was create a [plan](#) for YOUR participation. That's right, we have an entire plan and even a [task force](#) to make sure that you, the public, stay involved throughout the process.

[Home](#) | [About](#) | [Get Involved](#) | [Journal](#) | [Events](#)

*“integrates regional
planning efforts”*



LEXINGTON-FAYETTE COUNTY, KENTUCKY

211

Economic Development



APPENDIX 1 – DANE COUNTY LOCATION QUOTIENTS

Location Quotients for Industry Sectors in Dane County

Industry Code	Industry Code Description	Location Quotient
524	Insurance carriers and related activities	2.98
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book & music stores	2.01
454	Nonstore retailers	1.94
323	Printing and related support activities	1.83
622	Hospitals*	1.73
443	Electronics and appliance stores	1.70
337	Furniture and related product mfg	1.61
233	Building, developing and general contracting	1.61
52----	Finance and insurance	1.59
485	Transit and ground passenger transportation	1.54
311	Food manufacturing	1.49
335	Electrical equip, appliance and component mfg	1.48
624	Social assistance	1.43
623	Nursing and residential care facilities*	1.41
813	Religious, grantmaking, civic, prof and like organizations	1.37
326	Plastics and rubber products mfg	1.31
453	Miscellaneous store retailers	1.22
446	Health and personal care stores	1.17
533	Lessors of other nonfinancial intangible asset*	1.16
55----	Management of companies and enterprises	1.16
444	Bldg material and garden equip & supp dealers	1.16
23----	Construction	1.15
81----	Other services (except public administration)	1.14
514	Information and data processing services	1.13
531	Real estate	1.13
95----	Auxiliaries (exc corporate, subsidiary and regional mgt)	1.12
54----	Professional, scientific and technical services	1.11
442	Furniture and home furnishing stores	1.09
421	Wholesale trade, durable goods	1.09
713	Amusement, gambling and recreation industries	1.08
812	Personal and laundry services	1.08
62----	Health care and social assistance	1.07
235	Special trade contractors	1.06
44----	Retail trade	1.06

Source: U.S. Census 2000

Columbia Imagined - 7 elements

- 1. Livable and sustainable communities*
- 2. Mobility, connectivity & accessibility*
- 3. Intergovernmental cooperation*
- 4. Infrastructure*
- 5. Environmental management*
- 6. Economic development*
- 7. Land use and growth management*

Plan phases

- 1. What is the plan?*
- 2. Who are we?*
- 3. What do we care about?*
- 4. Where do we want to go?*
- 5. How do we get there?*
- 6. Approval and adoption of the plan*

COLUMBIA IMAGINED A Comprehensive Plan for a Sustainable Community

STAGES OF THE PLAN

1. WHAT IS THE PLAN?

Goals, objectives, policies & strategies for planning the City's growth & development

Seven Elements:

1. Livable, sustainable communities
2. Mobility, connectivity & accessibility
3. Intergovernmental cooperation
4. Infrastructure
5. Environmental management
6. Economic development
7. Land use & growth management

2. WHO ARE WE?

Existing Conditions

- History
- Growth patterns & trends
- Natural & built environment

Community Treasures

- Buildings & places
- Institutions
- Natural resources
- Employers
- Infrastructure

3. WHAT DO WE CARE ABOUT?

Issues and opportunities

- The way we live
- The way we "Green"
- The way we grow
- The way we move
- The way we finance
- The way we prosper

4. WHERE ARE WE HEADED?

Land use, Public Facility and Infrastructure Mapping; Growth Scenarios

Goals:

- Objectives
- Policies
- Strategies

5. HOW TO GET THERE?

"To Do List"

- Development Code Updates
- Capital Improvement Program
- Land Management Policies and Programs

6. PLAN APPROVAL

Planning and Zoning Commission:

- Public Hearing
- Approval

City Council:

- Public Hearing
- Adoption by Ordinance

METHODS



PARTICIPANTS

The Public

Stakeholders and Organizations– Inclusive Process
 University of Missouri Team– Technical Assistance
 City Staff– Technical Support

Comprehensive Plan Task Force – Advisors on Process
 Planning & Zoning Commission– Preparation and Approval
 City Council– Authorization & Adoption

*Directions... for dialogue... and
three questions for you*

[continue with facilitated discussion...]



3 Questions for Consideration

- 1. What do you think of this approach to developing the comprehensive plan?*
- 2. How would you like to be involved*
- 3. Who else do you think needs to be involved?*

Columbia Imagined: Community Involvement Kit

- *The Kit includes:*
 - *Video of tonight's presentation*
 - *10 minute Powerpoint presentation and video*
 - *Script for using the Powerpoint yourself*
 - *Sign-in sheet*
 - *Questionnaire*
 - *Information Publication*
 - *Instructions on how to use the materials collect information and share it with us.*

How Can I Get Involved?

- *Facilitate a forum using the "Community Involvement Kit"*
- *Host a program at your service club or in your neighborhood*
- *Attend regularly scheduled meetings and forums*
- *Visit with Neighbors and Friends*
- *Utilize the social media tools*
- *Request a guest speaker, panel, etc...*
- *Send us a letter or stop into the planning department*

*1st public forum April 19, 2011
comments and questions received*

What do you think of this approach?

- *Include establishing goals for what we want Columbia to look like in 2035... then look at where we are now and what we need to accomplish those goals*
- *More advertising and neighborhood meetings*
- *Need clearer definitions; better description of what plan is and why it is important*
- *Need more diverse participation; need people of color presenting and leading discussions and seeking broad community support*
- *Online or social media access needed for those that cannot attend or for younger people*
- *Take process to the people; to all of the wards.*
- *What are expected tangible results?*
- *Who will make decisions to include or exclude suggestions?*
- *Why more talking/planning now?*
- *Very similar to visioning. Issues of substance, land use, roads, housing, utilities, natural resources, etc. needed to get people engaged*

How do you want to be involved?

- *Comfortable attending when information is presented to lower income residents*
- *Join list serve, attend public forums, stay informed*
- *Join task force*
- *Identify greenbelts for preservation; agricultural land preserved for [from?] intensive development; infill sites*
- *I'd like to be involved with land use and growth management*
- *Need buy-in from City staff, need County involvement*
- *Participate as a department head and as a citizen*
- *Participate through trade associations*
- *Public forums*
- *[More] surveys about real issues and substantive topics*
- *Visioning process was best... pick the topic you care most about - but don't' create silos. Are we starting all over again?*

Who else should be involved?

- *Any citizen of Columbia*
- *CHA (Housing Authority of Columbia)*
- *Church groups/faith community*
- *Citizens from model cities (testimonials)*
- *College representatives*
- *Developers/builders*
- *Local farmers*
- *Local landowners/strip mall owners (and how they see land developing)*
- *Low-income*
- *Minorities/people of color*
- *Neighborhood associations*
- *Students*
- *Youth*
- *Young families*

April 19, 2011 – Comments shared with the group

[Suggested strategies to broaden involvement:]

- *Alternative meeting locations*
- *Visit civic organizations*
- *Involve City staff at all levels*
- *Involve students, area farmers*
- *Set a goal for participation level (e.g., 3% of population – Portland example)*
- *Map associative groups in addition to geographic areas*
- *Use information through the web, twitter, packets, etc. for a script to spread information*
- *Communicate to the public why it should be involved and concerned; tailor message to groups; express the consequences of not planning*

April 19, 2011 – Shared comments, cont'd

[Suggestions for research]:

- *Survey the public on favorite cities and neighborhoods in Columbia*
- *Study cities that we like now, what they were like 30 years ago, how we can get there*
- *More information on the goals and process for the Metro 2020 Plan, similarities and differences with this plan*
- *Ask other cities how they like their plans*
- *What is a comprehensive plan, and what does it mean here versus in other places?*

April 19, 2011 – Shared comments, cont'd

Comments on presentation content:

- *Good idea to plan for 20 years; there is a relationship between infrastructure and sprawl*
- *Several important themes: infrastructure, natural assets, etc.*
- *Connect the process with other city plans*
- *Don't condense the information too much*
- *When do we stop talking and start doing?*
- *There is a lack of definable, measurable goals*
- *Categories of the plan overlap*