

SIOUX CITY | SEPTEMBER 18-20 | 2024

STRONGER TOGETHER

ANNUAL CONFERENCE & EXHIBIT



Lean Comprehensive Plans

A Planning Oxymoron, Debunked!

Iowa League of Cities – Annual Conference

September 19, 2024



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Shawn O'Shea, AICP



Chris Janson, AICP

Agenda

Introductions + Comp Plan 101

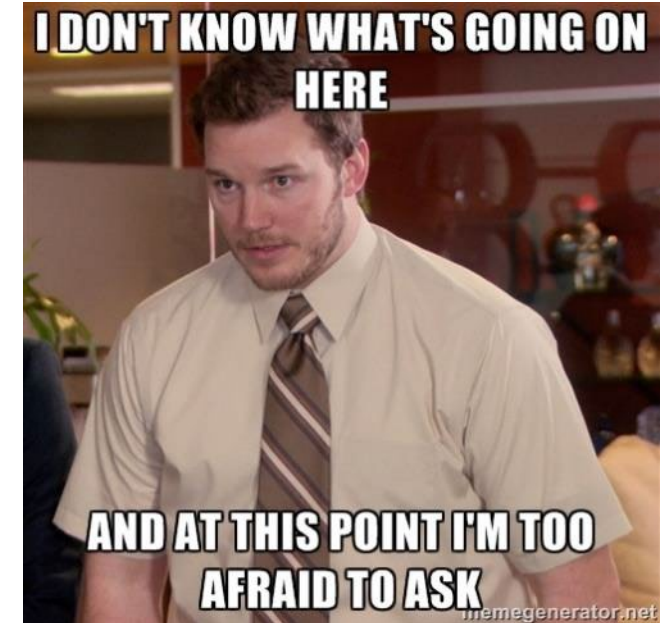
Information Overload and the Power of Graphics

Discussion

Show me the Lean Plans!

Lean Comp Plan Tool – Strategies and Policies

Discussion



Introductions



Introduce Yourself and Let Us Discuss...

- What is your favorite thing about your community's Comprehensive Plan?

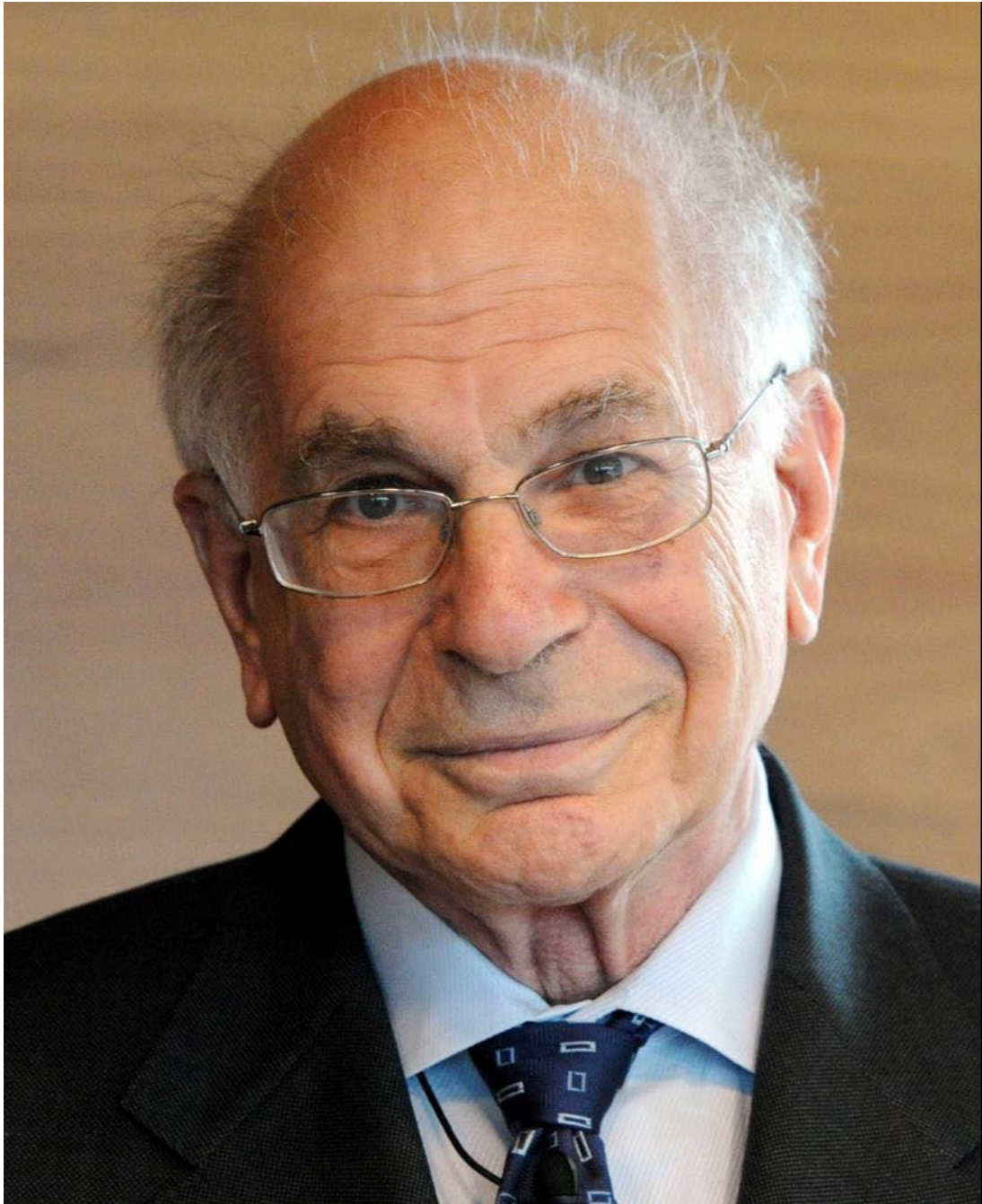
Comp Plan 101:

Comprehensive planning is an ordered process that determines community goals and aspirations in terms of community development. The end product is called a comprehensive plan, also known as a general plan, or master plan. This resulting document expresses and regulates public policies on transportation, utilities, land use, recreation, and housing. Comprehensive plans typically encompass large geographical areas, a broad range of topics, and cover a long-term time horizon. The term comprehensive plan is most often used by urban planners in the United States. -Wikipedia



@bestofnextdoor

Information Overload and the Power of Graphics



THINKING,
FAST AND SLOW



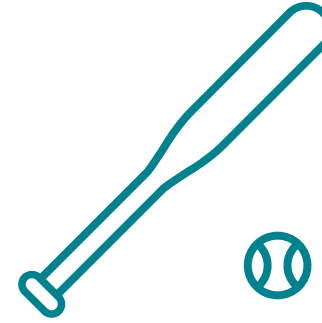
DANIEL
KAHNEMAN

WINNER OF THE NOBEL PRIZE IN ECONOMICS



Example

A baseball and bat cost \$1.10. The bat costs \$1.00 more than the ball.
How much does the ball cost?



System 1: **\$0.10**
 $\$1.10 - 1.00 = \0.10
\$1.20

System 2: **\$0.05**
 $\$1.10 - 1.00 = \0.10
 $\$0.10 / 2 = \0.05
 $\$1.05 + 0.05 = \1.10

System 3:





The power of an image

One picture is worth
a thousand words.

Albert Einstein

quote fancy

One Look Is Worth A Thousand Words--

One look at our line of Republic, Firestone, Miller and United States tires can tell you more than a hundred personal letters or advertisements.

WE WILL PROVE THEIR VALUE
BEFORE YOU INVEST ONE DOLLAR
IN THEM.

Ever consider buying Supplies from a catalog?

What's the use! Call and see what you are buying. One look at our display of automobile and motorcycle accessories will convince you of the fact.

THAT WE HAVE EVERYTHING FOR
THE AUTO

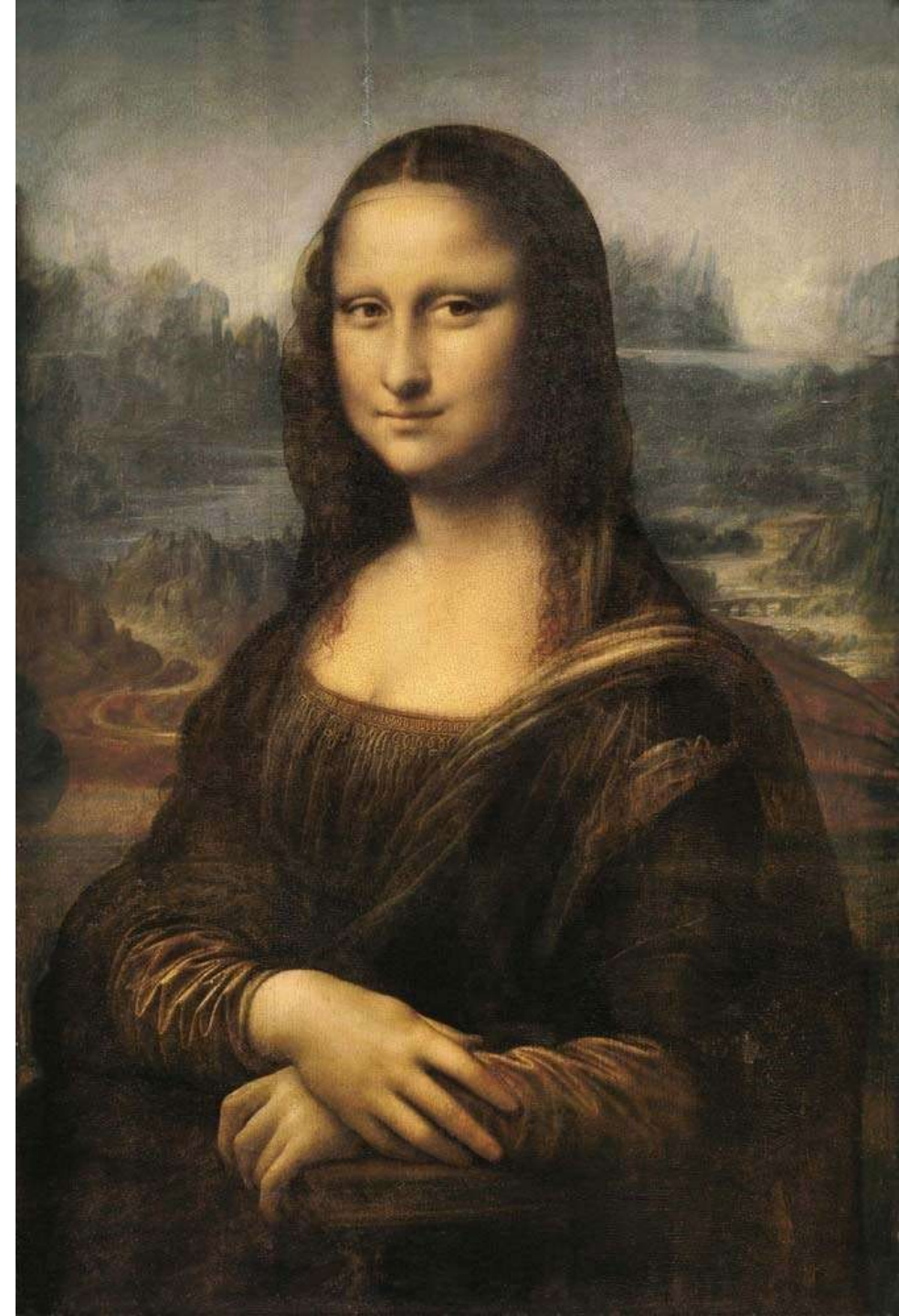
Piqua Auto Supply House

133 N. Main St.—Piqua, O.

1913 Newspaper Advertisement

“A poet would be overcome by sleep and hunger before (being able to) describe with words what a painter is able to (depict) in an instant.”

Leonardo Da Vinci (1452-1519)



For example:

Iowa Smart Planning Principles

- Collaboration
- Efficiency, Transparency, Consistency
- Clean, Renewable, Efficient Energy
- Occupational Diversity
- Revitalization
- Housing Diversity
- Community Character
- Natural Resource & Agricultural Protection
- Sustainable Design
- Transportation Diversity

Iowa Smart Planning Principles

- 1 Collaboration
- 2 Efficiency, Transparency, Consistency
- 3 Clean, Renewable, Efficient Energy
- 4 Occupational Diversity
- 5 Revitalization
- 6 Housing Diversity
- 7 Community Character
- 8 Natural Resource & Agricultural Protection
- 9 Sustainable Design
- 10 Transportation Diversity

Iowa Smart Planning Principles



Collaboration



Efficiency, Transparency, Consistency



Clean, Renewable, Efficient Energy



Occupational Diversity



Revitalization



Housing Diversity



Community Character



Natural Resource & Agricultural Protection



Sustainable Design



Transportation Diversity



VS

While you are travelling down this road there is a chance that one or more rocks of varying size may fall from the slopes on one or both sides of you. You should be aware of this before you travel this way so that you are cautious of this particular type of hazard.

<https://neomam.com/>

Visual Marketing

- In general, people lose interest after 8 seconds of concentration on a subject.
- 65% of the U.S. population are visual learners.
- Studies show that after 3 days, a person can remember 65% of information that was coupled with an image—compared to 10% information retention with just text.
- The use of visual media (pictures, video, graphics, etc.) drives content engagement by an average of 80%.
- One image on a blog or a meme can generate 650% more engagement.
- Humans are visual creatures. They respond to visual data 60,000 times faster than text data.

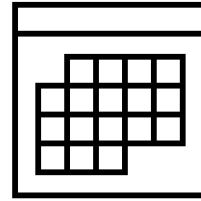
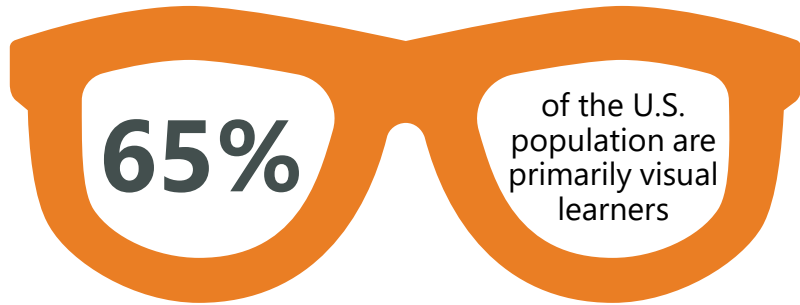


In general, people lose interest after

8 seconds

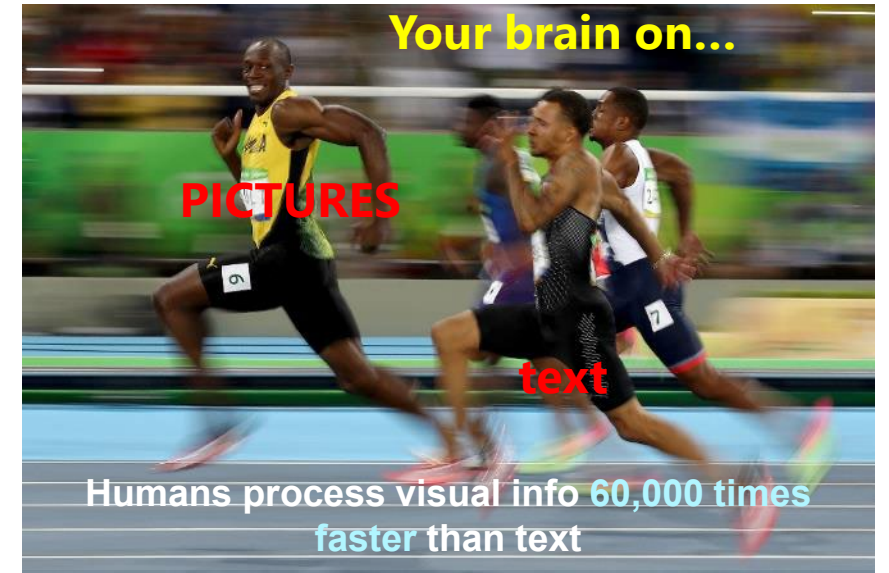
of concentration on a subject.

Usain Bolt's 100m world record is 9.58s



After 3 days,
People remember...

10% of text information
65% of visual information



Infographics help because

we suffer from information overload:



We receive
5x
as much information
today as we did
in 1986. ^[9]



34 gigabytes
or 100,500 words
– the amount of information
we consume outside of work
on an average day. ^[10]



On average
users only read
28%
of words per visit.

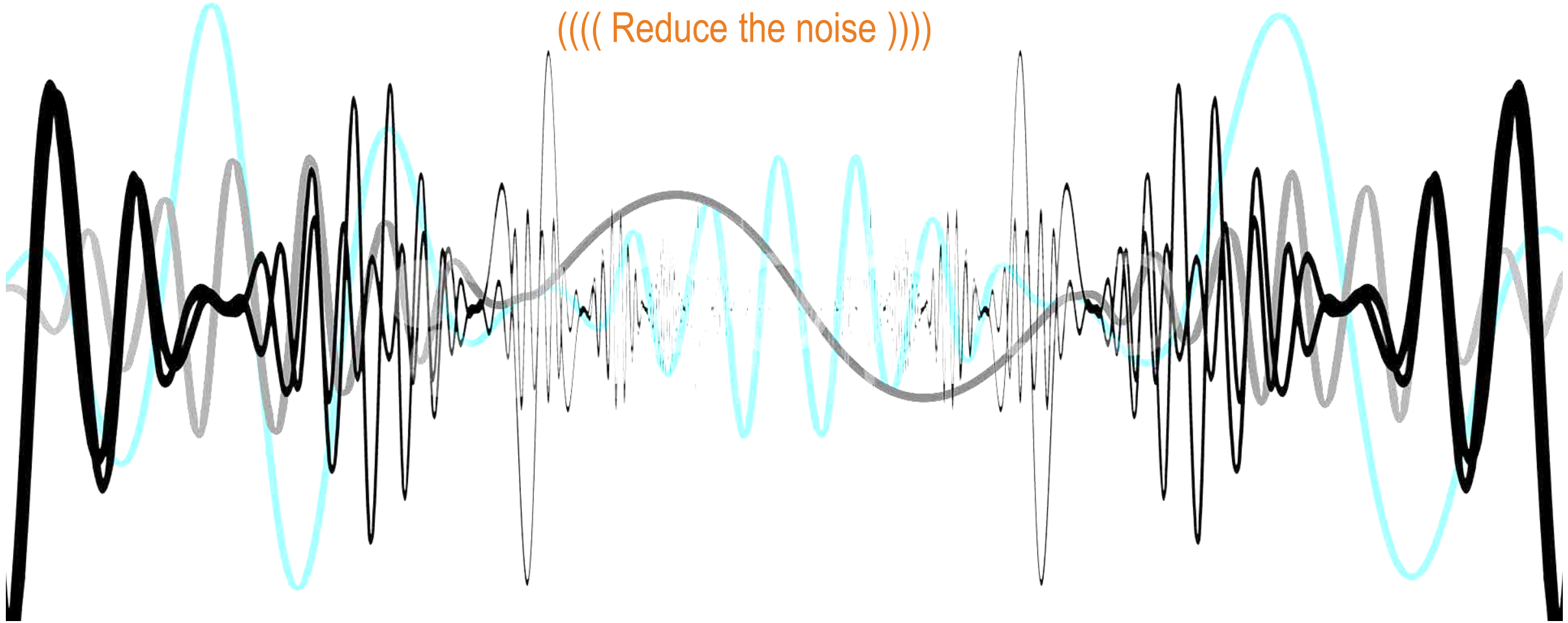
^[11]



So what does this mean for Comprehensive Planning?

Make it engaging

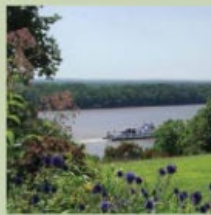
(((Reduce the noise)))



Capacity for Attention



AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES



Goals & Objectives

Goal R1: Burlington will protect, improve and sustain its natural resources.

Objective R1.1: Burlington will protect and restore "green infrastructure" to improve surface water quality, reduce localized flood risk, and enhance development character and value.

Objective R1.2: Burlington will protect and restore wildlife habitats and corridors.

Objective R1.3: Burlington will utilize natural resources in the most efficient way possible.

Goal R2: Burlington will preserve its local agricultural resources and heritage.

Objective R2.1: Burlington will promote local food systems and responsible agriculture.

Goal R3: Burlington's water resources will be clean and healthy.

Objective R3.1: Burlington will plan for healthy watersheds.

Objective R3.2: Burlington will efficiently manage stormwater.

Objective R3.3: Surface water quality will be improved and maintained.

"Permeable paving" utilizes porous materials and laying techniques to allow water to percolate and infiltrate the soil beneath the paving, instead of running off as with impervious paving.



"Green infrastructure" is a network of open spaces and natural features woven into the built environment that provides natural stormwater management and essential ecosystem connections.

NATURAL RESOURCES ACTIONS		2013-2015	2015-2020	2020-2032
1	Evaluate the need for and benefit of a Watershed Management Plan with neighboring jurisdictions and begin implementing projects.		X	
2	Develop a "GreenPrint" for creating an interconnected green system of parks and open spaces.	X		
3	Consider the adoption of best management practices (BMPs) for stormwater management and land-use development.	X		
4	Consider the adoption of regulations for conservation and restoration of natural features during development.		X	
5	Consider the adoption of stormwater and land-use BMP requirements for city facilities and operations.		X	
6	Work to identify local point and nonpoint source pollution and implement plans for remediation.		X	
7	Develop a stormwater education program to inform citizens of BMPs including the use of rain barrels, rain gardens, green roofs, permeable paving, etc.		X	
8	Identify and remove barriers to local food production.		X	
9	Consider the adoption of local food assessment policies for city events and facilities.		X	
10	Develop procedures for increasing the ability to use weather and government assistance forms of payment of local farmers markets.	X		
11	Encourage research on agriculture opportunities in all awareness of MSU office guidelines for agricultural practices for Des Moines County.	X	X	X

Current & Existing Conditions

Burlington has rich and varied natural and agricultural resources. Twenty percent of all land in Burlington is agriculture and open space. This land is a mix of farms (mostly corn and soybeans), woodlands, wetlands, floodplains, streams, and streambanks.

Des Moines County's natural communities include Oak-Hickory Forests, Northern Hardwoods, and Bottom-ground Timbers; Dry, Mesic and Wet Prairie; and Palustrine, Lacustrine and Riverine Wetlands.

The City is located in the Flint-Henderson Sub-Basin and is part of the Lower Duck Creek, Mississippi River-Duck Creek, and Crow Creek-Mississippi River Watersheds.

The Mississippi River serves as the eastern border and major waterway in Burlington and Des Moines County. Other major waterways include the Skunk River, Spring Creek, Flint Creek, Knotty Creek, Yellow Spring Creek, and Hawkeye Creek. The Mississippi River floodplain has a width of 10 miles at the north end of Burlington and approximately 6 miles on the south.



ISSUES & OPPORTUNITIES

Issues

- Cost associated with extension and expansion of infrastructure and service.
- Flooding on the Mississippi River are becoming more frequent and more extreme.

Opportunities

- Unique and beautiful topography and geology.

The **#1** way to make sure your plan collects dust is to pack it with information and dense text.



What information do we keep?

Iowa Code Chapter 18B || Land Use – Smart Planning

§18B.1

State agencies, local governments, and other public entities shall consider and may apply the following principles during deliberation of all appropriate planning, zoning, development, and resource management decisions, except that nothing in this section shall be construed to expand the eminent domain authority of a state agency, local government, or other public entity beyond that which is authorized under chapter 6A or 6B:

1. Collaboration. Governmental, community, and individual stakeholders, including those outside the jurisdiction of the entity, are encouraged to be involved and provide comment during deliberation of planning, zoning, development, and resource management decisions and during implementation of such decisions. The state agency, local government, or other public entity is encouraged to develop and implement a strategy to facilitate such participation.
2. Efficiency, transparency, and consistency. Planning, zoning, development, and resource management should be undertaken to provide efficient, transparent, and consistent outcomes. Individuals, communities, regions, and governmental entities should share in the responsibility to promote the equitable distribution of development benefits and costs.
3. Clean, renewable, and efficient energy. Planning, zoning, development, and resource management should be undertaken to promote clean and renewable energy use and increased energy efficiency.
4. Occupational diversity. Planning, zoning, development, and resource management should promote increased diversity of employment and business opportunities, promote access to education and training, expand entrepreneurial opportunities, and promote the establishment of businesses in locations near existing housing, infrastructure, and transportation.
5. Revitalization. Planning, zoning, development, and resource management should facilitate the revitalization of established town centers and neighborhoods by promoting development that conserves land, protects historic resources, promotes pedestrian accessibility, and integrates different uses of property. Remediation and reuse of existing sites, structures, and infrastructure is preferred over new construction in undeveloped areas.
6. Housing diversity. Planning, zoning, development, and resource management should encourage diversity in the types of available housing, support the rehabilitation of existing housing, and promote the location of housing near public transportation and employment centers.
7. Community character. Planning, zoning, development, and resource management should promote activities and development that are consistent with the character and architectural style of the community and should respond to local values regarding the physical character of the community.
8. Natural resources and agricultural protection. Planning, zoning, development, and resource management should emphasize protection, preservation, and restoration of natural resources, agricultural land, and cultural and historic landscapes, and should increase the availability of open spaces and recreational facilities.
9. Sustainable design. Planning, zoning, development, and resource management should promote developments, buildings, and infrastructure that utilize sustainable design and construction standards and conserve natural resources by reducing waste and pollution through efficient use of land, energy, water, air, and materials.
10. Transportation diversity. Planning, zoning, development, and resource management should promote expanded transportation options for residents of the community. Consideration should be given to transportation options that maximize mobility, reduce congestion, conserve fuel, and improve air quality.

§18B.2

2. A municipality shall consider the smart planning principles under section 18B.1 and may include the following information, if applicable, when developing or amending a comprehensive plan under chapter 335 or chapter 414 or when developing or amending other local land development regulations:
 - a. Information relating to public participation during the creation of the comprehensive plan or land development regulations, including documentation of the public participation process, a compilation of objectives, policies, and goals identified in the public comment received, and identification of the groups or individuals comprising any work groups or committees that were created to assist the planning and zoning commission or other appropriate decision-making body of the municipality.
 - b. Information relating to the primary characteristics of the municipality and a description of how each of those characteristics impacts future development of the municipality. Such information may include historical information about the municipality, the municipality's geography, natural resources, natural hazards, population, demographics, types of employers and industry, labor force, political and community institutions, housing, transportation, educational resources, and cultural and recreational resources. The comprehensive plan or land development regulations may also identify characteristics and community aesthetics that are important to future development of the municipality.
 - c. Objectives, information, and programs that identify current land uses within the municipality and that guide the future development and redevelopment of property, consistent with the municipality's characteristics identified under paragraph "b". The comprehensive plan or land development regulations may include information on the amount, type, intensity, and density of existing land use, trends in the market price of land used for specific purposes, and plans for future land use throughout the municipality. The comprehensive plan or land development regulations may identify and include information on property that has the possibility for redevelopment, a map of existing and potential land use and land use conflicts, information and maps relating to the current and future provision of utilities within the municipality, information and maps that identify the current and future boundaries for areas reserved for soil conservation, water supply conservation, flood control, and surface water drainage and removal. Information provided under this paragraph may also include an analysis of the current and potential impacts on local watersheds and air quality.
 - d. Objectives, policies, and programs to further the vitality and character of established residential neighborhoods and new residential neighborhoods and plans to ensure an adequate housing supply that meets both the existing and forecasted housing demand. The comprehensive plan or land development regulations may include an inventory and analysis of the local housing stock and may include specific information such as age, condition, type, market value, occupancy, and historical characteristics of all the housing within the municipality. The comprehensive plan or land development regulations may identify specific policies and programs that promote the development of new housing and maintenance or rehabilitation of existing housing and that provide a range of housing choices that meet the needs of the residents of the municipality.
 - e. Objectives, policies, and programs to guide future development of sanitary sewer service, storm water management, water supply, solid waste disposal, wastewater treatment technologies, recycling facilities, and telecommunications facilities. The comprehensive plan or land development regulations may include estimates regarding future demand for such utility services.
 - f. Objectives, policies, and programs to guide the future development of a safe, convenient, efficient, and economical transportation system. Plans for such a transportation system may be coordinated with state and regional transportation plans and take into consideration the need for diverse modes of transportation, accessibility, improved air quality, and interconnectivity of the various modes of transportation.
 - g. Objectives, policies, and programs to promote the stabilization, retention, or expansion of economic development and employment opportunities. The comprehensive plan or land development regulations may include an analysis of current industries and economic activity and identify economic growth goals for the municipality. The comprehensive plan or land development regulations may also identify locations for future brownfield or gray field development.
 - h. Objectives, policies, and programs addressing preservation and protection of agricultural and natural resources.
 - i. Objectives, policies, and programs to assist future development of educational facilities, cemeteries, health care facilities, child care facilities, law enforcement and fire protection facilities, libraries, and other governmental facilities that are necessary or desirable to meet the projected needs of the municipality.
 - j. Objectives, policies, and programs to identify characteristics and qualities that make the municipality unique and that are important to the municipality's heritage and quality of life.
 - k. Objectives, policies, and programs that identify the natural and other hazards that have the greatest likelihood of impacting the municipality or that pose a risk of catastrophic damage as such hazards relate to land use and development decisions, as well as the steps necessary to mitigate risk after considering the local hazard mitigation plan approved by the federal emergency management agency.
 - l. Objectives, policies, and programs for joint planning and joint decision making with other municipalities or governmental entities, including school districts and drainage districts, for siting and constructing public facilities and sharing public services. The comprehensive plan or land development regulations may identify existing or potential conflicts between the municipality and other local governments related to future development of the municipality and may include recommendations for resolving such conflicts. The comprehensive plan or land development regulations may also identify opportunities to collaborate and partner with neighboring jurisdictions and other entities in the region for projects of mutual interest.
 - m. A compilation of programs and specific actions necessary to implement any provision of the comprehensive plan, including changes to any applicable land development regulations, official maps, or subdivision ordinances.
3. A municipality's comprehensive plan developed using the guidelines under this section shall address prevention and mitigation of, response to, and recovery from a catastrophic flood.

18B.1 - State agencies, local governments, and other public entities **shall consider** and **may apply** the following **principles during deliberation** of all appropriate planning, zoning, development, and resource management decisions...

- 1. Collaboration.** Governmental, community, and individual stakeholders, including those outside the jurisdiction of the entity, are encouraged to be involved and provide comment during deliberation of planning, zoning, development, and resource management decisions and during implementation of such decisions. The state agency, local government, or other public entity is encouraged to develop and implement a strategy to facilitate such participation.
- 2. Efficiency, transparency, and consistency.** Planning, zoning, development, and resource management should be undertaken to provide efficient, transparent, and consistent outcomes. Individuals, communities, regions, and governmental entities should share in the responsibility to promote the equitable distribution of development benefits and costs.
- 3. Clean, renewable, and efficient energy.** Planning, zoning, development, and resource management should be undertaken to promote clean and renewable energy use and increased energy efficiency.
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- 5. Revitalization.** Planning, zoning, development, and resource management should facilitate the revitalization of established town centers and neighborhoods by promoting development that conserves land, protects historic resources, promotes pedestrian accessibility, and integrates different uses of property. Remediation and reuse of existing sites, structures, and infrastructure is preferred over new construction in undeveloped areas.

- 6. Housing diversity.** Planning, zoning, development, and resource management should encourage diversity in the types of available housing, support the rehabilitation of existing housing, and promote the location of housing near public transportation and employment centers.
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- 10. Transportation diversity.** Planning, zoning, development, and resource management should promote expanded transportation options for residents of the community. Consideration should be given to transportation options that maximize mobility, reduce congestion, conserve fuel, and improve air quality.

- 18B.2 - A municipality **shall consider** the smart planning principles under section 18B.1 and **may include** the following information, **if applicable, when developing or amending a comprehensive plan under** chapter 335 or chapter 414 or when developing or amending other local land development regulations
 - a. Information relating to **public participation** during the creation of the comprehensive plan or land development regulations, including documentation of the public participation process, a compilation of objectives, policies, and goals identified in the public comment received, and identification of the groups or individuals comprising any work groups or committees that were created to assist the planning and zoning commission or other appropriate decision-making body of the municipality.
 - b. Information relating to the **primary characteristics** of the municipality and a description of how each of those characteristics impacts future development of the municipality. Such information may include historical information about the municipality, the municipality's geography, natural resources, natural hazards, population, demographics, types of employers and industry, labor force, political and community institutions, housing, transportation, educational resources, and cultural and recreational resources. The comprehensive plan or land development regulations may also identify characteristics and community aesthetics that are important to future development of the municipality.

- c. Objectives, information, and programs that identify **current land uses** within the municipality and that guide the future development and redevelopment of property, consistent with the municipality's characteristics identified under paragraph "b". The comprehensive plan or land development regulations may include information on the amount, type, intensity, and density of existing land use, trends in the market price of land used for specific purposes, and plans for future land use throughout the municipality. The comprehensive plan or land development regulations may identify and include information on property that has the possibility for redevelopment, a map of existing and **potential land use** and land use conflicts, information and **maps relating to the current and future provision of utilities within the municipality**, information and maps that identify the current and future boundaries for areas reserved for soil conservation, water supply conservation, flood control, and surface water drainage and removal. Information provided under this paragraph may also include an analysis of the current and potential impacts on local watersheds and air quality.
- d. Objectives, policies, and programs to further the vitality and character of established residential neighborhoods and new residential neighborhoods and plans to ensure an **adequate housing supply that meets both the existing and forecasted housing demand**. The comprehensive plan or land development regulations may include an inventory and analysis of the local housing stock and may include specific information such as age, condition, type, market value, occupancy, and historical characteristics of all the housing within the municipality. The comprehensive plan or land development regulations may identify specific policies and programs that promote the development of new housing and maintenance or rehabilitation of existing housing and that provide a range of housing choices that meet the needs of the residents of the municipality.

- e. Objectives, policies, and programs to **guide future development** of sanitary sewer service, storm water management, water supply, solid waste disposal, wastewater treatment technologies, recycling facilities, and telecommunications facilities. The comprehensive plan or land development regulations may include estimates regarding future demand for such utility services.
- f. Objectives, policies, and programs to guide the future development of a safe, convenient, efficient, and economical **transportation system**. Plans for such a transportation system may be coordinated with state and regional transportation plans and take into consideration the need for diverse modes of transportation, accessibility, improved air quality, and interconnectivity of the various modes of transportation.
- g. Objectives, policies, and programs to promote the stabilization, retention, or expansion of **economic development** and employment opportunities. The comprehensive plan or land development regulations may include an analysis of current industries and economic activity and identify economic growth goals for the municipality. The comprehensive plan or land development regulations may also identify locations for future brownfield or gray field development.

- h. Objectives, policies, and programs addressing **preservation and protection of agricultural and natural resources**.
- i. Objectives, policies, and programs to assist future development of educational **facilities**, cemeteries, health care facilities, child care facilities, law enforcement and fire protection facilities, libraries, and other governmental facilities that are necessary or desirable to meet the projected needs of the municipality.
- j. Objectives, policies, and programs to identify characteristics and qualities that make the municipality unique and that are important to the municipality's **heritage and quality of life**.
- k. Objectives, policies, and programs that identify the **natural and other hazards** that have the greatest likelihood of impacting the municipality or that pose a risk of catastrophic damage as such hazards relate to land use and development decisions, as well as the steps necessary to mitigate risk after considering the local hazard mitigation plan approved by the federal emergency management agency.
- l. Objectives, policies, and programs for **joint planning and joint decision making** with other municipalities or governmental entities, including school districts and drainage districts, for siting and constructing public facilities and sharing public services. The comprehensive plan or land development regulations may identify existing or potential conflicts between the municipality and other local governments related to future development of the municipality and may include recommendations for resolving such conflicts. The comprehensive plan or land development regulations may also identify opportunities to collaborate and partner with neighboring jurisdictions and other entities in the region for projects of mutual interest.
- m. A compilation of programs and specific **actions necessary to implement** any provision of the comprehensive plan, including changes to any applicable land development regulations, official maps, or subdivision ordinances.

Key Take Aways from 18B.1 and 18B.2

- Shall consider and may include smart planning principles during deliberation of all appropriate planning, zoning, development, and resource management decisions.
- Shall consider and may include smart planning when creating community plans
- Focus on the development of objectives, policies, and programs
- Implementation means Recommendations and Actions to ...meet the projected needs....



State

Iowa

Iowa has a land area of 55,838.9 square miles and a water area of 418.8 square miles. It is the 23rd largest state by area. Iowa is bordered by [Illinois](#), [South Dakota](#), [Nebraska](#), [Missouri](#), [Wisconsin](#), and [Minnesota](#).



// United States / Iowa

Display Sources

Populations and People
Total Population
3,190,369
P1 | 2020 Decennial Census

Employment
Employment Rate
63.6%
DP03 | 2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Business and Economy
Total Employer Establishments
82,440
CB2000CBP | 2020 Economic Surveys Business Patterns

Income and Poverty
Median Household Income
\$65,600
S1901 | 2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Housing
Total Housing Units
1,412,789
H1 | 2020 Decennial Census

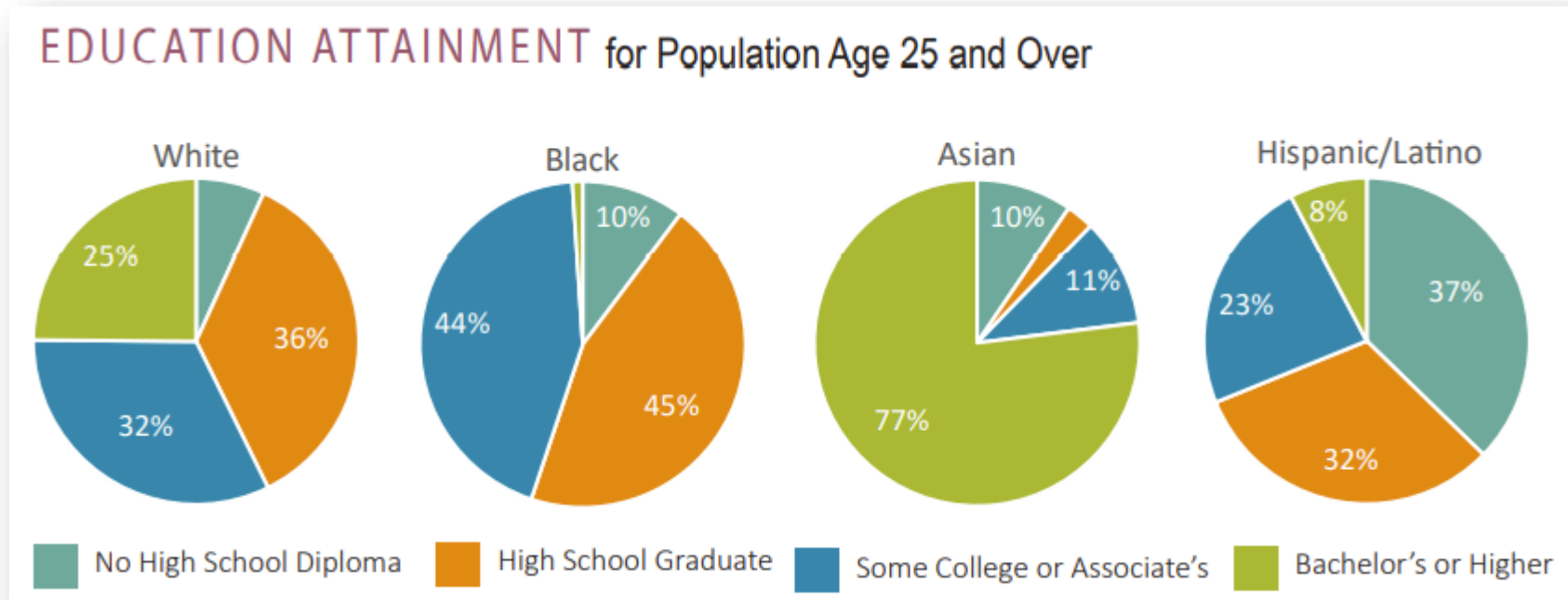
Families and Living Arrangements
Total Households
1,300,467
DP02 | 2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Education
Bachelor's Degree or Higher
30.5%
S1501 | 2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Health
Without Health Care Coverage
4.8%
S2701 | 2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Race and Ethnicity
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
215,986
P2 | 2020 Decennial Census

Example



- What does this tell us?
- How does this help the community?
- How does this advance the comprehensive plan?



Recommendations – A Measured Approach

- Determine a course for the plan (community goals, wants, & needs)
- Start with a smaller set of standard data
- Dive deeper to understand nuances
- Scale the plan to the community

INTRODUCTION



WHY PLAN?

The purpose of this plan is to establish a shared vision for Fond du Lac that will guide future actions and decisions. This guidance improves the City's ability to work cohesively and consistently over time.

PURPOSE & INTENT

The Comprehensive Plan is a resource for managing the growth of the City of Fond du Lac. It is designed to be a working document used by City officials to direct community development decisions, to assist with capital and operational budgeting, and as a tool to focus and stimulate private housing, business and industrial investment.

A Comprehensive Plan functions as an umbrella document that considers most issues affected by City government, and it is to be used in coordination with other documents and ordinances. The plan refers to other plans and studies that address specific topics in greater detail.

The plan is implemented through the use of ordinances, especially the zoning and subdivision ordinances. This plan is intended to help the Plan Commission and City Council apply those ordinances; in fact, State statutes require that certain decisions must be consistent with this Plan.

PLAN MAINTENANCE

The plan represents the City's best effort to address current issues and anticipate future needs, but it can and should be amended as conditions warrant reconsideration of policies. The plan can and should be amended from time to time to adjust to changing conditions, and it should be fully updated with new data every 10 years.

WELCOME TO THE CITY OF FOND DU LAC'S COMPREHENSIVE PLAN!

The Comprehensive Plan is intended to guide decisions and actions affecting City budgets, ordinances and growth. The Plan looks 20 years into the future, but focuses on action steps to guide the City's near-term efforts to help realize the long-term goal. As a broad based plan, it relies on other more detailed plans, budgets and other processes that bring more clarity and specifics to everyday decisions.

The Plan's recommendations are intended to:

- » Create a collective vision for the future of Fond du Lac.
- » Establish priorities for public investment, including the City's Operating Budget, Capital Budget, and 5-year Capital Improvement Program.
- » Inform policies that guide City decision-making.
- » Align the work of City agencies around the issues that matter most to our residents and stakeholders.
- » Create a framework for topic-specific plans and initiatives that will expand on the Comprehensive Plan's recommendations.
- » Guide private development through the Future Land Use map and policies.
- » Foster partnerships with other entities to address shared goals.

Plan Adoption and the Consistency Requirement

Under Wisconsin's comprehensive planning statute, a comprehensive plan must receive a public hearing and be approved by resolution by the Plan Commission, and adopted by ordinance by the City Council.

Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning law requires that if a local government unit enacts or amends any of the following ordinances, the ordinance *must be consistent* with the comprehensive plan:

- » Official maps
- » Local subdivision regulations
- » General zoning ordinances
- » Shoreland/wetland zoning ordinance

Though adopted by ordinance, the plan itself is not an ordinance. This plan is not intended to be a literal "road map" for the City that provides a clear path from the present to a point twenty years into the future. Rather, it is intended to guide decision making in the years to come toward a unified vision expressed in this plan. Over the course of time many factors will arise that will significantly influence the day-to-day decision making that occurs at the local government level, and in the community in general. This plan should continue to be consulted to ensure that such decisions contribute to the established vision in this plan.

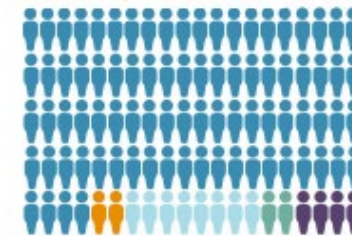
Introduction

2020 SNAPSHOT OVERVIEW

RACE AND ETHNICITY TRENDS

- White
- Black
- Hispanic or Latino
- Asian
- Other

2017 Total Population



2017 Population Under Age 18



MEDIAN AGE



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

More than 5 out of 10 residents over 25 (56%) have at least some college education, and 91% graduated high school.



INCOME DISTRIBUTION



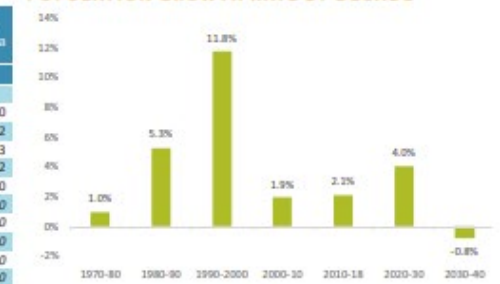
HOUSEHOLD GROWTH AND PROJECTIONS

Year	City of Fond du Lac		City of Neenah		City of Menasha		City of Appleton		City of Kaukauna		Wisconsin	
	Number of HH	Persons Per	Number of HH	Persons Per	Number of HH	Persons Per	Number of HH	Persons Per	Number of HH	Persons Per	Number of HH	Persons Per
1980											1,652,261	2.85
1990											2,055,774	2.38
2000	16,638	2.38	9,834	2.47	6,951	2.35	26,864	2.52			2,084,544	2.57
2010	17,942	2.28	10,694	2.36	7,405	2.32	28,874	2.43	6,270	2.45	2,279,768	2.49
2015	18,642	2.22	11,012	2.34	7,567	2.3	29,874	2.37	6,638	2.39	2,371,815	2.44
2020	19,415	2.18	11,505	2.32	7,868	2.29	31,623	2.33	7,232	2.35	2,491,982	2.41
2025	20,104	2.15	11,935	2.31	8,125	2.28	32,983	2.3	7,750	2.32	2,600,538	2.39
2030	20,645	2.13	12,321	2.29	8,356	2.26	34,200	2.27	8,253	2.29	2,697,884	2.36
2035	20,856	2.1	12,573	2.27	8,486	2.24	34,853	2.24	8,637	2.26	2,764,498	2.34
2040	20,773	2.08	12,682	2.26	8,505	2.23	34,938	2.21	8,891	2.23	2,764,498	2.35

POPULATION GROWTH AND PROJECTIONS

Year	City of Fond du Lac	City of Neenah	City of Menasha	City of Appleton	City of Kaukauna
	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population
1970	35,515				
1980	35,863	22,432	14,748	58,913	11,310
1990	37,757	23,219	14,711	65,695	11,982
2000	42,203	24,507	16,331	70,087	12,983
2010	43,021	25,501	17,353	72,623	15,462
2018	43,921	26,010	17,575	73,330	15,970
2020*	44,510	26,990	18,170	76,370	17,120
2025*	45,540	27,810	18,645	78,680	18,120
2030*	46,300	28,520	19,045	80,570	19,050
2035*	46,370	28,870	19,180	81,165	19,680
2040*	45,920	28,970	19,120	80,605	20,020

POPULATION GROWTH RATE BY DECADE



Sources: 2013-2017 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Decennial Census, DOA Population and Household Projections

Risks

- Data blindness – Only finding the information you are looking for...
- Appropriate limits of data reduction
- Ethical Concerns



Discussion Questions

- What would you remove from your community's plan (or all plans)?
- What *are* the ethical concerns of data reduction in comp plans?

Show me the Lean Plan!



Norwalk,
Iowa

Stronger Together

Norwalk 2042 Comprehensive Plan

CONFLUENCE



Land Use Goals and Strategies



Goal #1 Grow Norwalk in a manner that is financially sustainable and maintains and improves the community's quality of life.

Strategies:

1. Consult the Comprehensive Plan when reviewing rezoning requests and development proposals (including subdivisions within the City's 2-mile extra-territorial review area) to determine if they are consistent with the Comprehensive Plan's Future Land Use Plan and related goals and strategies.
2. Require new development connect and extend street, water, and sanitary sewer infrastructure necessary to both serve their project and allow for future development of the neighboring properties.
3. Require new developments and subdivisions, including rural development) have public streets built to City design standards and have at least one access point to a paved street network.
4. Consider prohibiting or discouraging private streets.
5. Require any proposed development that cannot connect to City sewer and/or water provide dry sewer mains, easements, plans, and agreements to connect at some point in the future when service is available.
6. Preserve right-of-way and easement corridors for future streets and utilities.



Goal #2 Promote walkable and interconnected neighborhoods to maintain the small town feel of Norwalk.

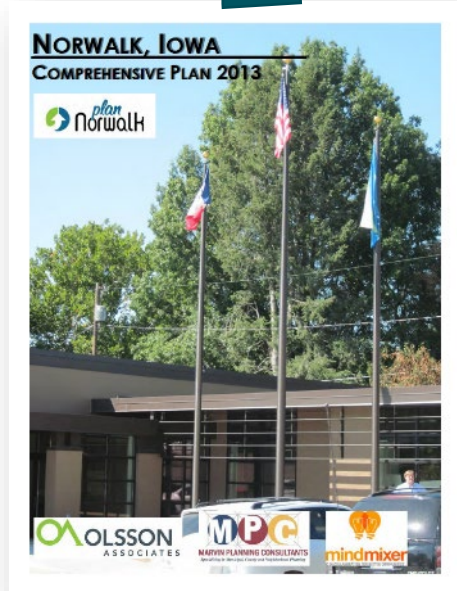
Strategies:

1. Limit the use of cul-de-sacs and dead-end streets and require collector streets connect through proposed developments to provide multiple streets in which to circulate traffic.
2. Require new development construct sidewalks and trails and connect these trails and sidewalks to existing and future adjoining developments.

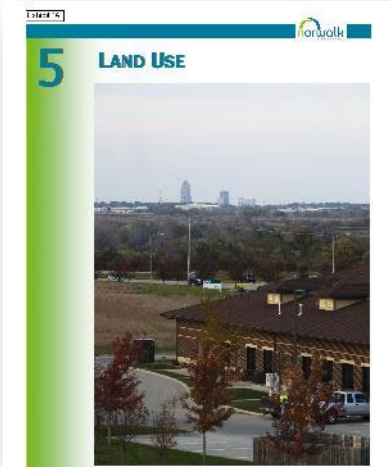


planning + design
studio

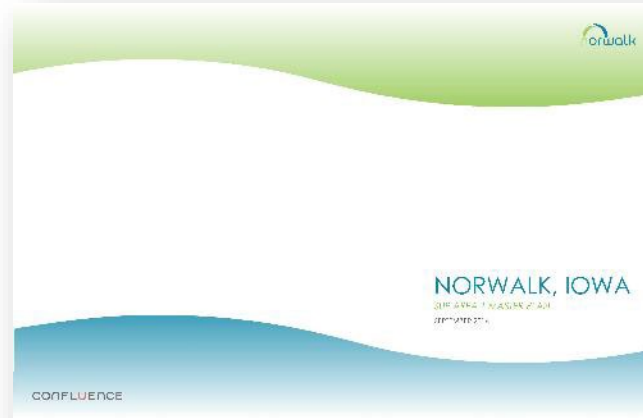
Norwalk



2013 Comp Plan



2016 Land Use Plan



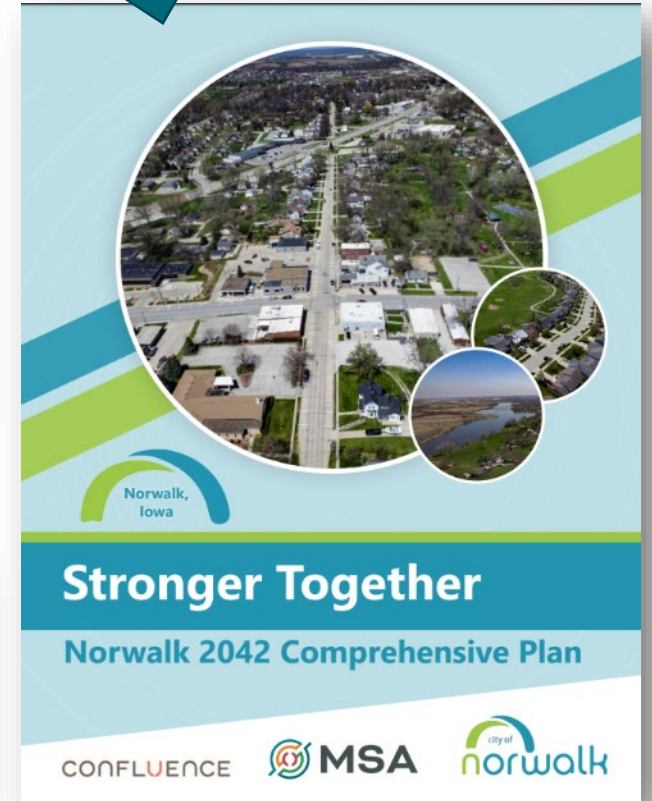
2016 Sub Area Plan



2018 Parks Plan



2019 Greenways Plan



2022 Comp Plan



Norwalk Goals, Strategies and Action Items

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1WLOiBjhiFdMRxU1TH4o94L7xx-boLfbWDSZEu6a4uC4/edit#gid=2046166454

Norwalk Goals, Strategies and Action Items

File Edit View Insert Format Data Tools Extensions Help

	A	B	C	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
	Transportation									
Goal 1:	<i>Goal 1: Develop a comprehensive system that provides accessibility to traditional and alternative modes of transportation effectively throughout Norwalk.</i>									
Prioritize of trans busi	1.1	Prioritize maintenance and improvement of transportation infrastructure to support business and employment growth.	Continue to address transportation infrastructure quality through capital improvement planning. Optimize transportation funding through grant opportunities, technical assistance, and local and regional transportation planning.	Ongoing	Ongoing					
Maint	1.2	Maintain and utilize pavement repair/replacement schedule.	Continually update pavement management data every 2-3 years to determine existing and desired pavement qualities. Coordinate city pavement repair schedule with existing and future transportation plans and projects.	Ongoing	Mid-term	may be going to a 4 year cycle?				
Maximi	1.3	Maximize traffic efficiency along Iowa 28 corridor.	Continue to support adopted access management plan with Iowa DOT. Update traffic studies along corridors as needed.	High	Ongoing					
Coordin	1.4	Coordinate transportation plans with other city and regional plans.	Review internal and external plans regarding transportation within the City and with adjacent communities. Coordinate local and regional needs for infrastructure, funding, and maintenance.	High	Immediate					
	<i>Goal 2: Provide guidance for safe, efficient, coordinated, and convenient multimodal transportation system that is integrated with land use and development plans, and that protects and enhances natural resources.</i>									
Goal 2: and en	2.1	Encourage development of environmentally-friendly multimodal transportation facilities.	Utilize the Greenways Plan and the Comprehensive Parks and Open Space Plan to guide transportation development. Continue to encourage partnerships with public transportation to provide access to employment and essential services.	Ongoing	Ongoing					
Encour op	2.2	Encourage non-vehicular transportation options and overall connectivity.	Support development plans that prioritize non-vehicular transportation. Encourage connectivity of both vehicular and non-vehicular transportation through limited use of cul-de-sacs.	High	Ongoing					
Pri	2.3	Prioritize safety in multimodal transportation development.	Review traffic incident data and identify crash mitigation strategies. Identify signage needs and implement cohesive signage for vehicular and non-vehicular traffic. Conduct parking analysis for downtown and high-traffic	Ongoing	Ongoing					

Sheet1, B6 | Adopt City ordinances to pro...

Sheet1, D56

Sheet1, A4 | Goal 1: Maintain reliable, qua...

Comments

All sheets

Sheet1, B6 | Adopt City ordinances to pro...
 Luke Parris 1:14 PM Apr 20
 how does this work with poor quality streams that could stand to be stabilized but will cause a loss of vegetation in the process

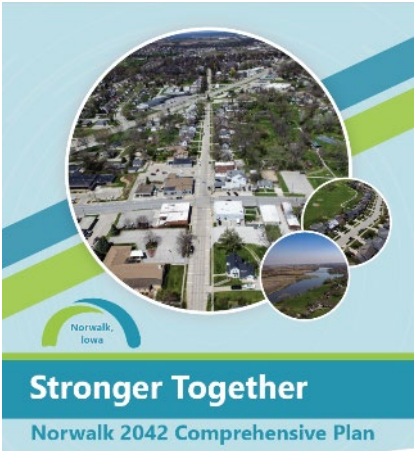
Christopher Janson 1:15 PM May 6
 "Support policies that enhance natural areas through the development process."
 Reply or add others with @

Sheet1, D56
 Robin Leaper 9:10 AM Apr 26
 Whoever is working on the program from our department will coordinate with the other community. I agree we don't need a committee.
 Reply or add others with @

Sheet1, A4 | Goal 1: Maintain reliable, qua...
 Luke Parris 9:42 AM Apr 22
 Need to expand with some strategies on

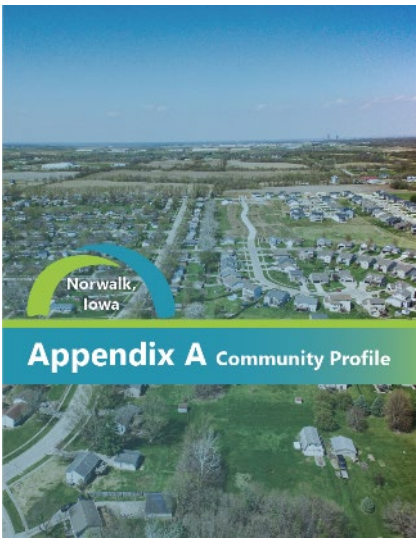
Explore

Explore opportunities for more comprehensive multimodal transportation within the City and throughout the region.	Identify processes which warrant community feedback. Establish procedures to conduct community outreach for necessary processes.						
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Stronger Together

Norwalk 2042 Comprehensive Plan



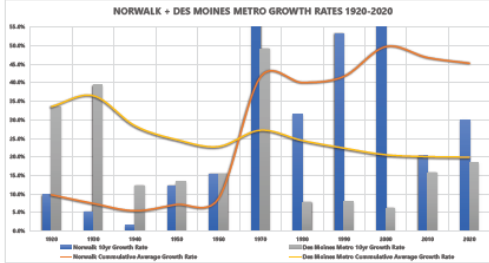
Appendix A Community Profile

Demographics

Projected Population Growth 2020-2050

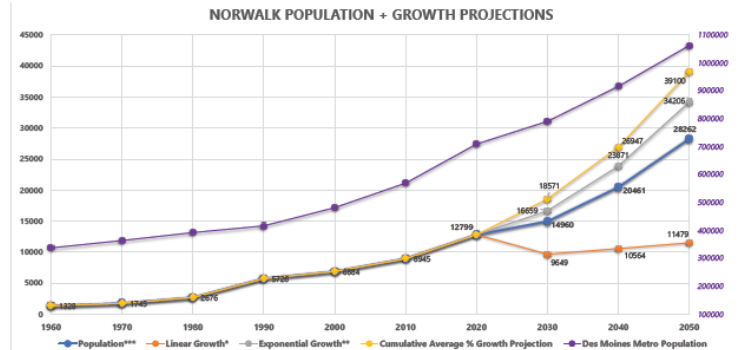
The following information is useful and is utilized in determining future land use needs. Growth forecasting predicts outcomes of when, where and how much population and household growth Norwalk can expect in the next 20 years.

According to United States Census, between 2010 and 2020 the population of Norwalk increased by 3,854 people to 12,799 people. This is an increase of about 4.31% per year or 43.1% over the 10 year timespan. Historically, the cumulative annual growth rate of the community is 45.1% every 10 year. Growth projections can also be made using linear growth calculations and exponential growth calculations as show in the table below.



To assist in future land use planning, this plan uses the average of the linear growth projections, exponential growth projections, and the cumulative annual growth rate of 4.31%. The table below shows that Norwalk is projected to have a population of 14,960 people in 2030, 20,461 people in 2040 and 28,262 people in 2050.

These chart below shows the observed and projected growth of Norwalk and the Des Moines Metropolitan Area from 1960 through 2050. The City's rate of historical and projected growth tracks the metro area's historical and projected rate of growth, but at a slightly lower rate.

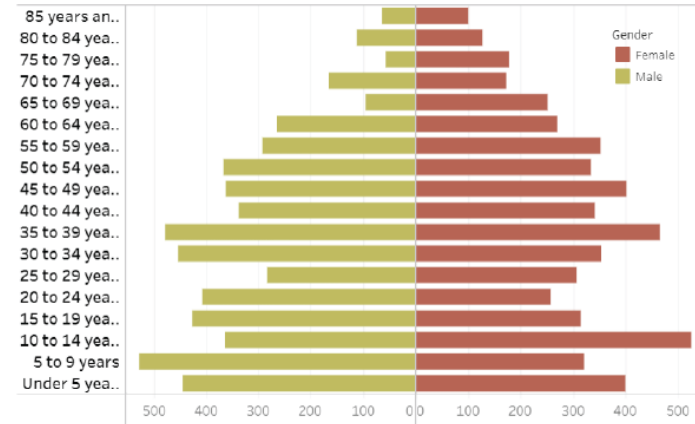


A-114 | Appendix A - Norwalk Comprehensive Plan

Population by Age and Gender

The chart below shows the distribution by 5 year age cohorts of Norwalk's populace. The chart shows a healthy distribution across the age ranges and gender that usually include working age adults and their families. A good distribution of both young and established families supports a community's ability to continue supporting existing businesses, schools and organizations. Additional economic and household growth can also be support by a healthy distribution of ages and genders.

Population by age and gender



Source: Iowa State Data Center

Median Age

Norwalk

37.4

Warren County

39.3

State of Iowa

38.1

Appendix A - Community Profile | A-115

City of Bayfield, Wisconsin

Comprehensive Plan

2019-2029

Actions to be Implemented 2020 -2025

The following is a list of Actions developed by City committees to implement the Housing Chapter's Goals and Objectives during the years 2020-2025. Committees responsible for each action are shown in parentheses, lead committee first. The actions are listed in alphabetical order of the lead committee; a key to their abbreviations can be found on page 43.

1. Engage in a Housing Study – regional and local picture. Understand the housing needs of our current population base and future needs. Study to be completed in 2021. (PC, Housing)
2. In 2020, after completion of the housing study, formally establish Housing Committee with full Council approval. Develop 5-year plan for implementing Comp. Plan and other City priorities. (Housing, PC, ARB)



**Parks, Recreation,
and Open Space
Master Plan**



ABOUT SCANDIA

LOCAL & REGIONAL CONTEXT

The City of Scandia, Minnesota is located in northern Washington County, within the boundaries of the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area. It is bordered to the north by Franconia and Chisago Lakes, to the west by Forest Lake, and to the south by May and Marine on Saint Croix. To the east is the St. Croix River, which forms the boundary between Minnesota and Wisconsin. Scandia is about 33 miles from St. Paul, 40 miles from Minneapolis, and 138 miles from Duluth.



TRANSPORTATION & CIRCULATION

The largest roadway that runs through the City is State Highway 95, which runs 125 miles from Lakeland to St. Cloud. Within Scandia, this stretch of highway is known as the St. Croix Scenic Byway. Directly west of the City is I-35, a major Interstate that stretches from Laredo, Texas to Duluth and connects to numerous other cross-country routes.

Dala horse in front of the Gammelgården building in downtown Scandia



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this document is to replace and build upon the 2006 Comprehensive Parks, Trails, Open Space, and Recreation Plan. The recommendations listed in this Plan are intended to replace the policies highlighted in the "Parks and Recreation" chapter of Scandia's 2040 Comprehensive Plan, in order to give City officials the most up-to-date recreational priorities when making budgeting and implementation decisions.

Scandia's new Parks, Trails, and Open Space Master Plan analyzes current and projected population changes, community feedback, geographical data, and existing conditions to generate overarching goals and objectives. Park- and trail-specific recommendations then break these goals into actionable steps, bolstered by lists of funding opportunities and potential partnerships. In short, this document is a toolbox to aid the City of Scandia in enhancing its outdoor recreational opportunities for years to come.

SCANDIA AT A GLANCE

More information about Scandia's existing conditions can be found in Chapter 2 and Chapter 4.

- Population is expected to grow 24% by 2040, or 1.2% annually.
- Nearly three-quarters of Scandia residents are either youth (under 20 years) or retirement-age (over 55).
- The community currently has 135 acres of City-owned parkland and open space (34 acres per 1,000 residents), which is well above

average for comparably-sized communities. William O'Brien State Park and Big Marine Park Reserve contribute even more acreage.

- 32 miles of on-road cycling routes throughout Scandia.
- 18.25 cumulative miles of hiking trails within City-owned parkland, William O'Brien State Park, and Big Marine Park Reserve.

COMMUNITY INPUT

Public engagement efforts included an online community survey and stakeholder interviews. The results are discussed at length in Chapter 4 and Appendix A, but the following overarching themes emerged:

- Enhance the community's existing amenities before adding new parks: replace aging playground equipment, add restroom facilities, and maintain baseball fields.
- Develop the Scandia Community Center into a destination for community recreation and gathering.
- Expand existing racket sports opportunities by converting tennis courts to pickleball courts.
- Increase trail safety for cyclists and pedestrians through off-street or protected bike paths, safe crossings, and designated walking paths.
- Add recreational programming options for residents of all ages, especially young children and seniors.
- Enhance wayfinding throughout Scandia's parks, trails, and roads.
- Cultivate natural wildlife areas in undeveloped City-owned parkland.

PLAN GOALS

- 1 Provide sufficient park and recreation opportunities to meet current and future recreational needs in the City of Scandia.
- 2 Ensure that all Scandia residents have safe access to quality parks and recreation facilities.

- 3 Enhance connectivity and accessibility between Scandia's parks and between adjacent communities.
- 4 Preserve the historical, cultural, and environmental significance of Scandia's existing green space.
- 5 Ensure that ongoing park improvements and future system expansion are financially sustainable.



LEONARD WOJTOWICZ SKATING PARK

SPECIAL PURPOSE PARK • 14727 209th STREET N • 1.5 ACRES

EXISTING FACILITIES

TYPE	
Ice rink	Bike racks
Skate park	Portable toilet
Warming house (w/ restrooms and drinking fountain)	



Roller hockey in warmer months

RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMENDATION	PRIORITY Low-Med-High	TIMEFRAME Immediate (0-2 Years) Short-Term (2-5 Years) Long-Term (5+ Years)	COST ESTIMATE
			\$ (<\$5k) \$\$ (\$5k-\$20k) \$\$\$ (\$20k-\$50k) \$\$\$\$ (\$50k-\$100k) \$\$\$\$\$ (\$100k+)
Replace rink boards	High	Immediate	\$\$\$\$\$
Add goalie net in warmer months for roller hockey	Low	Immediate	\$
Improve rink drainage	Medium	Short-Term	\$\$\$
Add refrigeration system to existing rink	Low	Long-Term	\$\$\$\$\$
Install second boarded rink in current location of the seasonal, non-boarded rink	Low	Long-Term	\$\$\$\$

LEONARD WOJTOWICZ SKATING PARK EXISTING AMENITIES & RECOMMENDATIONS



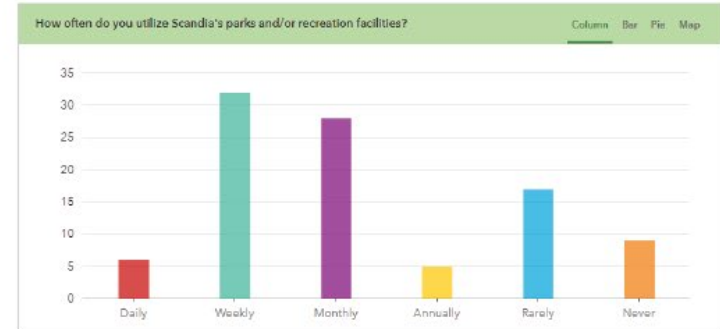
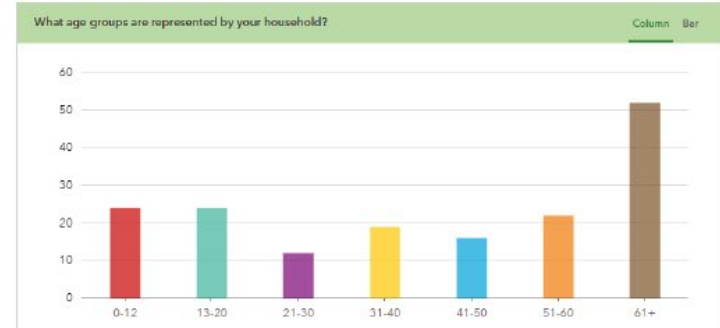
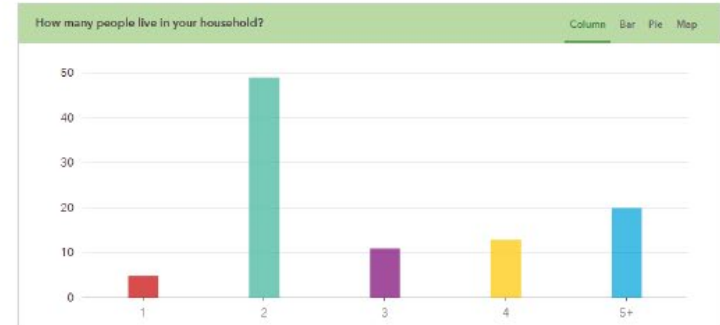


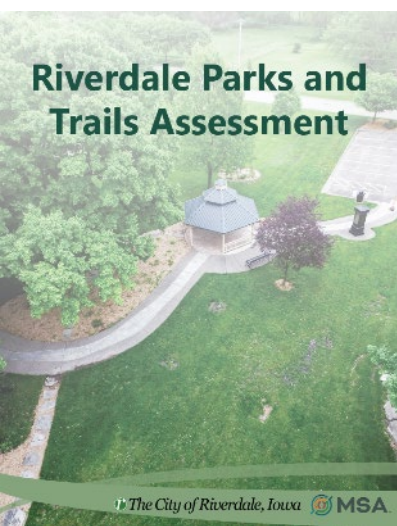
Parks, Recreation,
and Open Space
Master Plan



APPENDIX A ENGAGEMENT FEEDBACK

INPUT SURVEY RESULTS

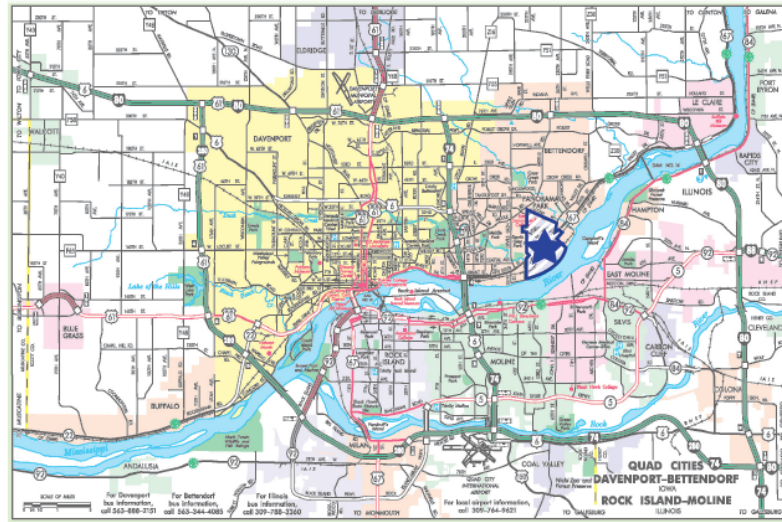




Regional Context

The City of Riverdale, IA is located in Scott County, bordering the City of Bettendorf and Mississippi River. Approximately 30 miles from Clinton, 35 miles from Muscatine, 60 miles from Iowa City, and 85 miles from Cedar Rapids. Surrounding communities, Davenport, Bettendorf, Pleasant Valley and Le Claire have all experienced slight growth over the past decade. Within the next several years the City of Riverdale is expected to see considerable growth with the development of a large new housing subdivision, Woods Estates.

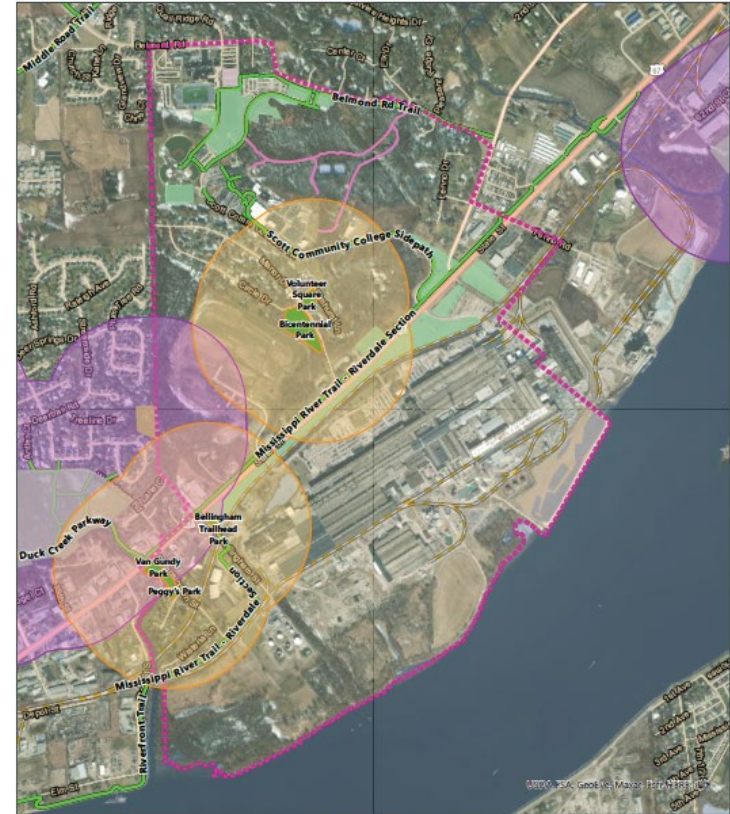
The Quad Cities region has a large parks and trails system that benefits Riverdale's residents and visitors in the community. Additionally, the educational partners and neighboring communities have many recreational assets and programs that benefit Riverdale residents. The following pages of this chapter cover Riverdale's Parks, Trails, Parks Service Areas, as well as neighboring Regional Trails and Parks.



Source Iowa DOT

Parks Service Areas

The map shown below displays the existing Riverdale Parks in green and the City limits are shown in pink. The orange boundary represents areas within a 1/4 mile distance to the parks. 1/4 mile is about a 5 minute walk. The developed neighborhoods of Riverdale are fairly well served by the existing parks system, though the residential area around Fenno Drive and areas of the new subdivision, Woods Estates may be underserved.



Riverdale Parks and Trails Assessment

Peggy's Park

This neighborhood park is also located on the southern end of Riverdale. The park is easily accessible from South Kensington Street via State Street and the Mississippi River Trail. It is surrounded by a residential area. It backs up to Duck Creek as it flows into the Mississippi River. It is a popular neighborhood park with a variety of amenities.

Park Facilities

- Park Benches
- Bicycle Racks
- Portable Bathrooms
- Grill
- Bus Shelter
- Basketball Court and Hoop
- Open Green Space
- Playground
- Toddler Equipment
- Swings
- Teeter-Totter
- Water Fountain

Opportunities & Needs

- Updated ADA compliant equipment
- Room for more amenities, ie a small shelter

Safety and Accessibility Concerns

- Better Lighting
- Outdated Equipment



1-12

Volunteer Square Park

This special purpose park was established by the City. Is dedicated to Riverdale's volunteer first responders, and armed forces service members. It is located on the corner of Windsor and Manor drive.

Park Facilities

- Park Benches
- Gazebo
- Parking Lot
- Open Green Space
- Natural Amphitheater
- Kiosk
- Monument

Opportunities & Needs

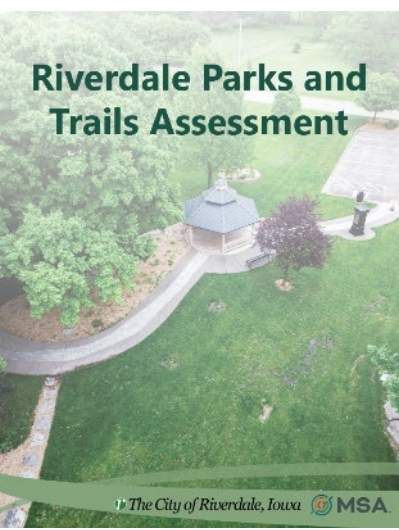
- Amphitheater maintenance
- Trail connections to other parks in Riverdale

Safety and Accessibility Concerns

- None



Riverdale Parks and Trails Assessment 1-13



Recommended Park Improvements

The Riverdale Parks system has many amenities to offer users. Based on community input many feel that there are enough parks and that the best action for the City to take is to improve them. Below are the recommendations.

- A** Improve and update equipment in Bicentennial Park, Volunteer Square Park and Peggy's Park. These updates could include modern equipment, accessible equipment and new surfacing in the playgrounds. Including improving trail-bed for emergency access for Bicentennial Park.



- B** Improve the new Bellingham Trailhead with a restroom, shelter structure with a water fountain and spots in the shade to sit for users along the trail and those who park there. An example of a prefabricated simple restroom facility is shown below.



- C** Add a shelter with a covered picnic area and restroom(s) at Van Gundy Park for the Duck Creek Trail and Peggy's Park users. The shelter should be located on the SE side of Van Gundy Park, close to the Peggy's Park playground. Also, install a small shelter to serve the existing picnic area at Peggy's Park on the SW side of the playground area along Sycamore Lane.



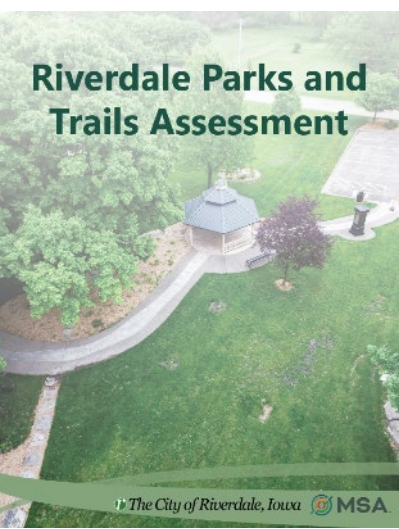
- D** Create a nature park and trail system along the new housing development that will interconnect to the new development, City Hall, the MRT trail, and the Manor drive area.



3-4



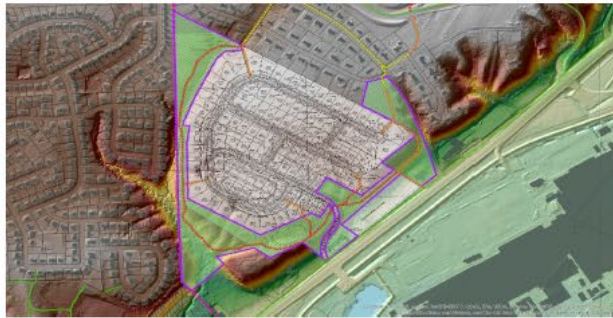
Riverdale Parks and Trails Assessment 3-5



Recommended Trail Improvements

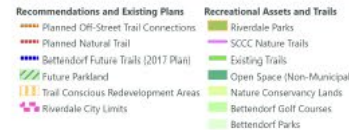
Riverdale has a great off-street trail system that serves regional users well. There are ways in which the city can expand the system to connect better within the community. These recommendations are based on community feedback and an analysis of existing trails.

- A** Expand the MRT and Duck Creek Trail connection to the south side of State Street. This would help increase user safety because they would not have to cross State Street at street level and could instead use the existing underpass of the Duck Creek Trail by Van Gundy Park. The Iowa DOT right of way has a role in this effort.
- B** Connect City Hall and the MRT to Bicentennial Park via an off-street trail.
- C** Create a nature trail through the City owned land on the edge of Woods Estates that has connections to the Woods Estates neighborhood through planned access easements to a Field Crest Rd/Manor Drive On Street Trail and the planned "B" trail behind City Hall. These connections will create a loop.



- D** Connect Volunteer Square Park with the existing nature trails by expanding the nature trail to the Scott County Trails and an off street nature trail expansion off Windsor Drive.
- E** Continue to work with the City of Bettendorf to encourage a planned trail connection along Crow Creek to Eagles Landing Park.
- F** The City could consider adopting an overlay zone to the area with regulations tailored to addressing trail connectivity and user safety. This would allow additional scrutiny in review for impacts and benefits to the regional and local trail system with potential development and redevelopment that might occur in this area.
- G** Encourage and work collaboratively with the City of Bettendorf to widen the full size trail on the north side of Highway 67.

3-6



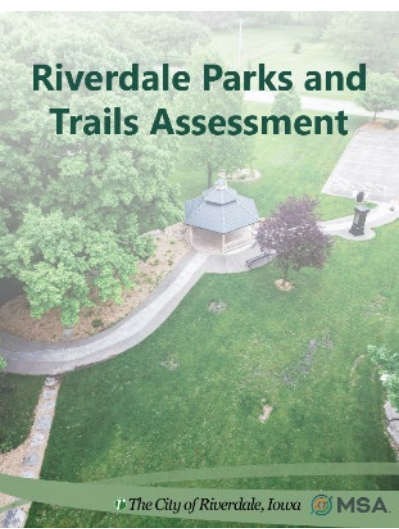
RECOMMENDED TRAIL IMPROVEMENTS PARKS AND TRAIL SYSTEM NEEDS ASSESSMENT



Riverdale Parks and Trails Assessment 3-7

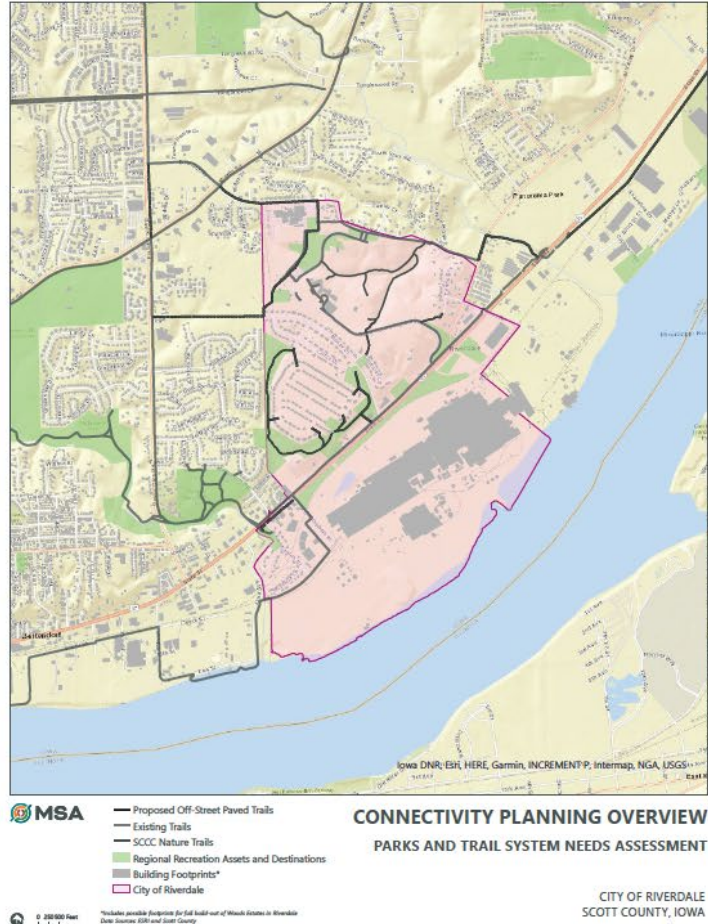


planning + design
studio



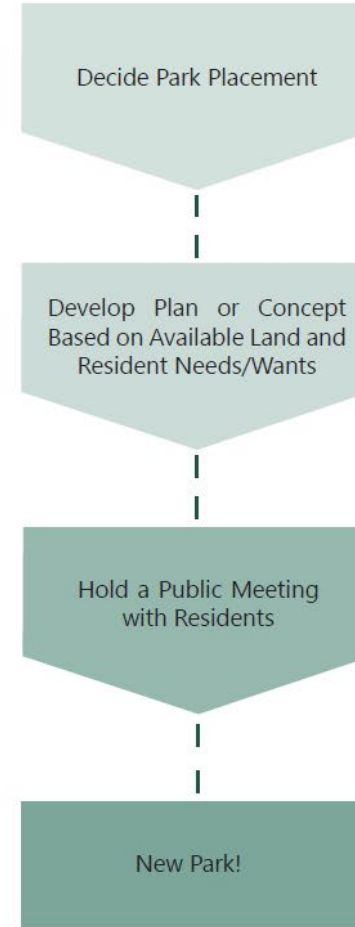
Connectivity Overview

This map represents the potential and future connectivity of trails within Riverdale and connections to surrounding area trails. This map simplifies the recommended trail improvements and existing trails into an overall picture of how the completed system would function.

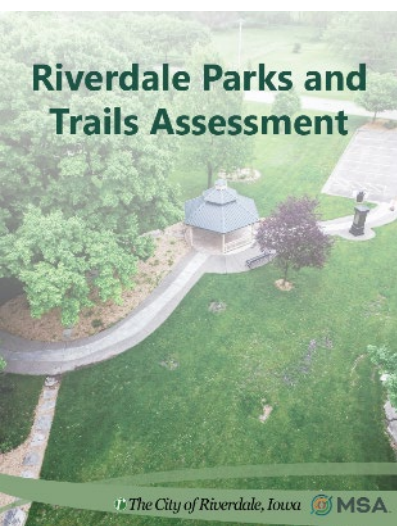


Guidelines for New Park Development

There is a portion of the Woods Estates subdivision that sits outside of the 1/4 mile park service area of Bicentennial Park. Below is a suggested process for the City to follow if a new neighborhood park is going to be added to service the households within Wood Estates that are not within a 1/4 mile of Bicentennial Park.



Riverdale Parks and Trails Assessment



Action Plan

	Action	Priority				Potential Non-city Funding	Resources
		2021-2022	2023-2026	2027-2030	On Going		
Parks	1.a Add a shelter with restrooms and water at the Mississippi River Trailhead.			✓		LWCF, REAP, QCCF, SCCF	Consultant
	1.b Install additional lighting around Bicentennial Park to address safety concerns	✓				QCCF, SCCF	City Staff and Council
	1.c Continue to improve amenities at Bicentennial Park.		✓			ILRTF, QCCF, SCCF	City Staff and Council, Consultant
	1.d Replace the playground surfaces at Bicentennial Park with ADA compliant options.	✓				QCCF, SCCF	City Staff and Council
	1.e Add permanent restrooms and picnic tables for VanGundy and Peggy's Park	✓				REAP, QCCF, SCCF	Consultant
	1.f Replace the playground surfaces at Peggy's Park with ADA compliant options	✓					City Staff and Council
	1.g Consider an all-inclusive playground equipment when planning new or replacement playground facilities	✓			✓	QCCF, SCCF	City Staff and Council
	1.h Utilize the Guidelines for New Park Development on page 3-11 , including the development of a "Park Master Plan" for any newly developed parks or significant parkland redevelopment.				✓	Private Development	City Staff and Council, Consultant
Trails and Access	2.a Improve crosswalks for walking and biking in major intersections throughout the City.	✓			✓	TAP, SCCF, QCCF	City Staff and Council, Bi-State Regional Planning Commission
	2.b Require that future platting and construction of Woods Estates include the construction of paved off-street trails that connect the subdivision's sidewalks and streets to the planned nature trail system surrounding the development, to the trail connection at Bicentennial Park, and to the ROW at Fieldcrest Road for connection to the on-street bike route				✓	TAP	City Staff, Consultant and City Engineer
	2.c Complete a paved off-street trail connection between the Woods Estates subdivision and Manor drive through Bicentennial Park.		✓			QCCF, SCCF	City Staff, Consultant and City Engineer
	2.d Master plan and install an off-street nature trail around the perimeter of the Woods Estates subdivisions on land deeded to the City; the trail should connect to paved off-street trails at various point around the neighborhoods and to the trails connecting Bicentennial Park, Volunteer Square Park, City Hall, the MRT and Scott County Community College.	✓				QCCF, SCCF	Consultant
	2.e Adopt a "Trails Connectivity" overlay zone in the designated area along and surrounding State Street to help facilitate the continued installation of trails , trail connections and trail amenities with new development and significant redevelopment.		✓				Consultant and City Council
	2.f Continue to work with the City of Bettendorf to collaborate on further connections to their planned trail system and surrounding recreational amenities.				✓		City Staff and Council
	2.g Install a paved off-street trail that connects Bicentennial Park to City Hall and the MRT.		✓			TAP, QCCF, SCCF	Scott County Community College and City Council
	2.h Expand the MRT Connection to the south side of State Street by installing a paved off-street trail to the Duck Creek Trail and the MRT Trailhead.			✓		TAP, QCCF, SCCF	City Engineer and Council
	2.i Install an off-street paved trail connecting Windsor Drive and Volunteer Square Park to the path along Belmont Road and Scott County Community College's off-street nature trails.	✓				TAP, QCCF, SCCF	City Engineer and Council
	2.j Work with Scott County Community College to support the extension of their off-street nature trail network to connect to the pathway along Belmont Road and future off-street paved trail connected to Windsor Drive/Volunteer Square Park.	✓					Scott County Community College, City Staff and Council
	2.k Encourage and work collaboratively with the City of Bettendorf to widen the full size trail on the north side of Highway 67.			✓			City Staff and Council

Prairie City Iowa Comprehensive Plan



Prairie City Iowa Comprehensive Plan

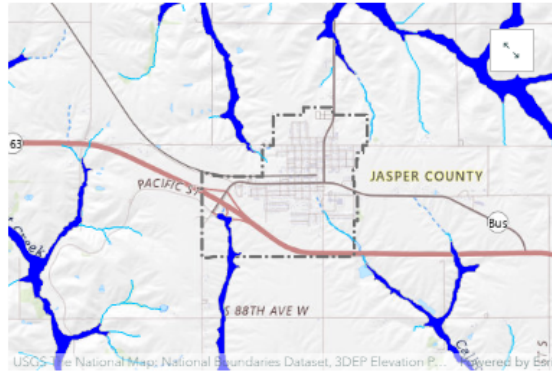
Learn, Contribute, and Champion a Plan for Prairie City's
Continued Growth and Development - Adopted August 09,
2023

City of Prairie City and MSA Planning+Design Studio



Prairie City Public Utilities (Drinking Water, Storm Sewer, Sanitary Sewer) Map

Natural Features and Resiliency



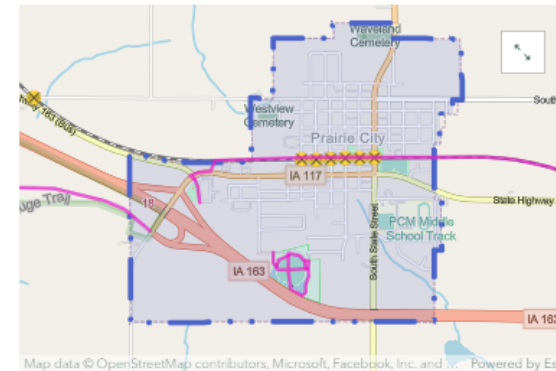
Prairie City IA Natural Features Map

This map shows Prairie City's City Limits and the topography for the area. Prairie City is situated amongst the land from which it's name originated: a beautiful prairie, and surrounded by gentle water sources. There are no major natural threats to Prairie City such as flooding or extreme sources of natural erosion.

Mobility

The City of Prairie City is located on the east side of the Des Moines Metropolitan Area Iowa on Highway 163, and Iowa Highway 117, in Jasper County, Iowa. The Neal Smith Trail connects the City of Prairie City to the Neal Smith National Wildlife Refuge, southwest of the community.

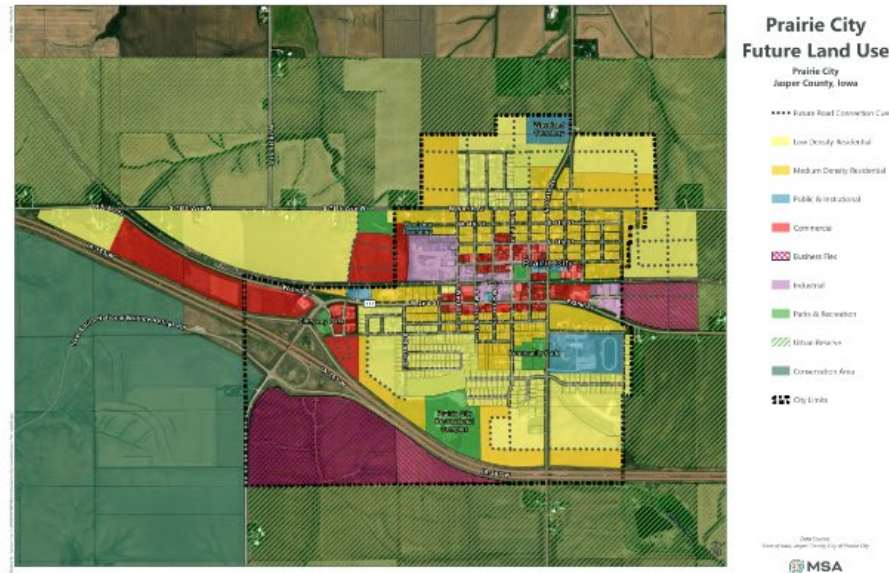
Existing Zoning



Prairie City IA Mobility Map

Draft Future Land Use

Below you will find the draft Future Land Use Map for the City of Prairie City and corresponding Future Land Use Descriptions. The Future Land Use Map and the descriptions offer guidance to staff, officials, developers, stakeholders, and the community as the review growth and reinvestment proposals.



Future Land Use Map (Adopted 08.09.2023)



Implementation

Prairie City's Comprehensive Plan will include a section that will assist the community in utilizing the plan as a guide for future growth. This section will also include a Action Plan matrix, used to continually assessing the plan's progress and successes!

Prairie City Comprehensive Plan Implementation Matrix				
		Timeline	Partners	Funding
Community Vision	Goal 1	Provide a safe, welcoming community for residents and visitors.		
	Strategy A	Establish a City brand that enables marketing opportunities including welcoming signage.		
	Action Item 1	In coordination with other community organizations, develop branding and marketing that promote civic pride and clarify the city's culture/identity as a great place to live, work, and experience community.	Short-term	CC, CDC, EDC, PCM, PB, LB
	Action Item 2	Continue to enhance and maintain public spaces, including park amenities, streetscape decoration, and public art with unique and inspiring features.	Ongoing	PB, PB, LB
	Strategy B	Help foster a unique, welcoming community culture through local activities and programs.		
	Action Item 1	Work with surrounding communities to help promote new and current events within Prairie City.	Short-term	CCC, CC, PCM, PB, LB
	Action Item 2	Continued support for community events such as Prairie Days, Farmers Market, Spring Celebration, and Vendor Fairs.	Ongoing	CCC, EDC, CC, PCM, PB, LB
	KIB, IFMA, NEA, PPS, IURTP, IDCA, HC			
Community Facilities	Goal 1	Continue to provide reliable, quality utilities and community services for residents.		
	Strategy A	Prepare community services and facilities for anticipated growth.		
	Action Item 1	Monitor satisfaction with public services through community outreach efforts.	Ongoing	CC, PZC, PB, PB, LB
	Action Item 2	Identify links between community facilities and accessibility and transportation routes to pinpoint areas still in need of proper accommodations.	Short-term	PZC, PW, ES, PCM, PB, PB, LB
	Action Item 3	Support the expansion of all high-speed broadband/internet service options to residents and businesses throughout the city.	Ongoing	CC, PZC, PW, EDC
	Strategy B	Prioritize environmental impacts of water resources through waste water treatment and stormwater facilities planning.		
	Action Item 1	Avoid environmentally sensitive areas when planning the location of utilities to minimize adverse impacts, to the greatest extent possible.	Short-term	PZC, PW, NS, PB, PB
	Action Item 2	Require stormwater management techniques to improve surface and groundwater quality; and require utility lines	Ongoing	PZC, PW, NS, PB, PB
DNR (i.e., SWAP), SRF, CDBG, grants, Stormwater Utility, PCRC, SHPO, IDCA, PO, IDALS				

Adopted on November 19, 2012



Burlington City Council

Jim Davidson, Mayor
 Christopher Reed, Mayor Pro Tem
 Becky Anderson, Council Member
 Robert Fleming, Council Member
 Shane McCampbell, Council Member

City Plan Commission

Bryan Bross
 Tom Buckman
 Deb Fowler
 Norbert Gabby
 Bob Gerdes
 Chuck Griffin
 Dennis Wilson

Comprehensive Plan Committee

Becky Anderson, City Council
 Tom Broeker, Des Moines County Supervisor
 Bryan Bross, Planning Commission
 Tom Buckman, Planning Commission
 Bill El, Citizen At-Large
 Steve Frevort, Downtown Partners, Inc.
 Linda Garwood, Burlington Community District
 Dan Gifford, West Burlington
 Jason Hutcheson, Greater Burlington Partnership
 Anthony Monroe, High School Student
 Beth Nicksel, Convention & Visitors Bureau
 Jim Olson, Local Business
 Mike Norris, SEIRPC
 Zach James, SEIRPC
 Mike Pierson, Land Developer

City Staff

Jim Ferneau, City Manager
 Eric Tyland, Development & Parks Director
 Amber VerKullen, City Planner

MSA Professional Services, Inc.

Jason Valerius, Team Leader
 Chris Janson, Community Development Specialist
 Andrew Brenner, Project Planner
 Stephen Tremlett, Project Planner
 Jenna Soyer, Planner
 Louis Rada, GIS Specialist

Confluence

Ben Sandell
 Chris Della Vedova



Prepared by the City of Burlington with assistance from Confluence and MSA Professional Services, Inc.

City of Burlington, Iowa

Comprehensive Plan Plan Summary

Burlington as we want it to be in 2032...

The City of Burlington is a vibrant community and a statewide leader in heritage, recreation, health, education and commerce.

Heritage

Historic features have been adapted to serve present needs while also connecting us to our own history.

Recreation

A wealth of public and private, indoor and outdoor recreation facilities, including the Mississippi River, foster exercise and social interaction.

Health

A strong health care network, frequent physical recreation, and strong social networks promote exceptional levels of physical and mental health, making Burlington the healthiest community in Iowa.

Commerce

The City is the economic heart of the region, home to a diverse and resilient employment base.

Education

Exceptional schools attract and retain families, and postsecondary institutions are contributing innovation and a skilled workforce to the local economy.

MA Source	1	1
PO Source	2	2
194	3	3
195	4	4
196	5	5
197	6	6
198	7	7
199	8	8
200	9	9
201	10	10
PE Source	11	11
Person Per Household	12	12
13	13	13
14	14	14
15	15	15
16	16	16
17	17	17
ME Source	18	18
Midsize Area	19	19
20	20	20
21	21	21
22	22	22
23	23	23
24	24	24
25	25	25
26	26	26



Guiding City Decisions

Annual Report

To provide lasting value and influence, this plan must be used and referenced regularly, especially during budgeting and goal setting processes. To inform these annual processes, City planning staff will prepare, with input from other departments and the City Manager, a concise Comprehensive Plan Annual Report with the following information:

- Action items in progress or completed during the prior 12 months (celebrate success!)
- Staff recommendations for action items to pursue during the next 12 months.
- City actions and decisions during the past 12 months not consistent with the plan (if any).
- Staff recommendations for any amendments to the adopted plan.

Link to Annual Goals and Budget

The most important opportunity for this plan to influence the growth and improvement of the City is through the annual goal-setting, budgeting and capital planning processes. These existing annual efforts determine what projects will and will not be pursued by the City, and so it is very important to integrate this plan into those processes every year.

The Plan's compilation of actions is a resource to support decisions about how and where to invest the City's limited resources. The Annual Report should draw from these actions. Plan Commission should make formal recommendations for Council consideration, identifying those choices and commitments most likely to further the goals and objectives identified in this plan.

The following process and schedule is recommended:

- July** - Staff completes the Comprehensive Plan Annual Report.
- August** - Plan Commission considers Annual Report and makes formal recommendation to Council regarding action items to pursue and comprehensive plan amendments.
- September** - Department Directors consider Annual Report and Plan Commission recommendations, complete goal setting exercises. Council holds a public hearing and considers adoption of any comprehensive plan amendments.
- October** - City Council Goal Setting
- November to February** - Budget preparation process
- March** - Budget Adopted

City Roles & Responsibilities

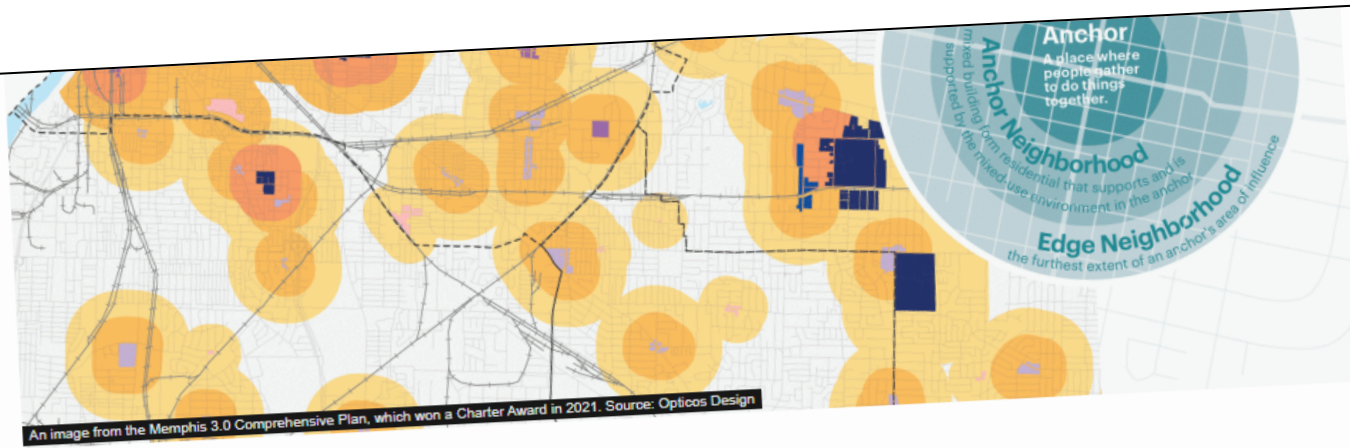
City Council sets priorities, controls budgets and tax rates, and often has the final say on key aspects of public and private development projects. The value and legitimacy of this plan is directly related to the degree to which Council members are aware of the plan and expect City actions to be consistent with this plan. Each council member should have a copy of this plan and should be familiar with the major goals and objectives described herein. City Council should expect and require that staff recommendations and actions both reference and remain consistent with this plan.

Plan Commission members must each have a copy of this plan and must be familiar with its content, especially Chapter 5: Land Use. It is generally the responsibility of Planning Commission to determine whether proposed projects are consistent with this plan, and to make decisions and recommendations that are consistent with this plan. In cases where actions that are inconsistent with this plan are deemed to be in the best interest of the City, the Planning Commission should initiate efforts to amend the plan to better reflect City interests. This will help to reinforce the legitimacy of the plan as an important tool in City functions.

Key City staff have a significant influence on the selection and completion of all kinds of capital and operational projects. It is imperative that individuals in key roles know about, support, and actively work to implement the various strategies and actions in this plan. Specifically, the City Manager, the Development and Parks Director, Public Works Director and the Finance Director should consult and reference the comprehensive plan during goal-setting and budgeting processes, during planning for major public projects, and in the review of private development projects.

These key staff members are expected to know and track the various goals, objectives, strategies and actions laid out in this plan, and to reference that content as appropriate in communications with residents and elected and appointed officials. All other department directors should also be aware of the plan and the connections between the plan and City projects. The purpose of this extra effort is to strengthen staff recommendations and reinforce the plan as a relevant tool integral to City functions.

The Lean Comp Plan Tool



An image from the Memphis 3.0 Comprehensive Plan, which won a Charter Award in 2021. Source: Opticos Design

POLICY

Yes, a comprehensive plan can be 'Lean'

ROBERT STEUTEVILLE FEB. 23, 2022



Add to the list of oxymorons such as “jumbo shrimp,” “deafening silence,” and “military intelligence,” the idea of a “lean comprehensive plan.”

In the planning field, a comprehensive plan often takes 30 years to update, and is usually anything but lean. As the name suggests, it covers everything about a city or town’s future goals for community development, land use, and more.

Nevertheless, the [Project for Lean Urbanism](#), an off-shoot of the New Urbanism movement, has taken that concept seriously in its [Lean Comp Plan Tool](#). Appropriately, the word “comprehensive” was shortened in the title, because everything about this document is concise.

The [Lean Comp Plan Tool](#) is one of six tools recently published as part of a [Lean Urbanism Toolkit](#), which I highly recommend. The toolkit includes more obvious Lean Urbanism topics, such as “[house hacking](#),”

the project for **LEAN** **URBANISM**

Lean Urbanism is an approach to community-building that requires fewer resources. It's a response to the requirements, complexities, and costs that disproportionately burden small-scale developers, builders, and entrepreneurs.

The nonprofit Project for Lean Urbanism provides [free tools](#), low-cost strategies, and [help creating Pink Zones](#) to level the playing field for small projects, allowing more people to participate in building their homes, businesses, and communities. **We're Making Small Possible.**

Making Small Possible

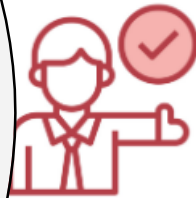
Leveling the playing field for small-scale economic development

Low-cost strategies, and help creating Pink Zones



The Lean Urbanism Toolkit

Free tools to use in your
community



What We Do

How we can help you create a Pink
Zone



Research

Papers and Case Studies



Books

The stories of Lean Urbanism

Discussion

Discussion Questions

- Have you been able to reduce the amount of noise in your comprehensive plan and/or community plans?
- What challenges do you anticipate, or have you experienced, in taking a **lean approach** to developing your next Comprehensive Plan in your Community?