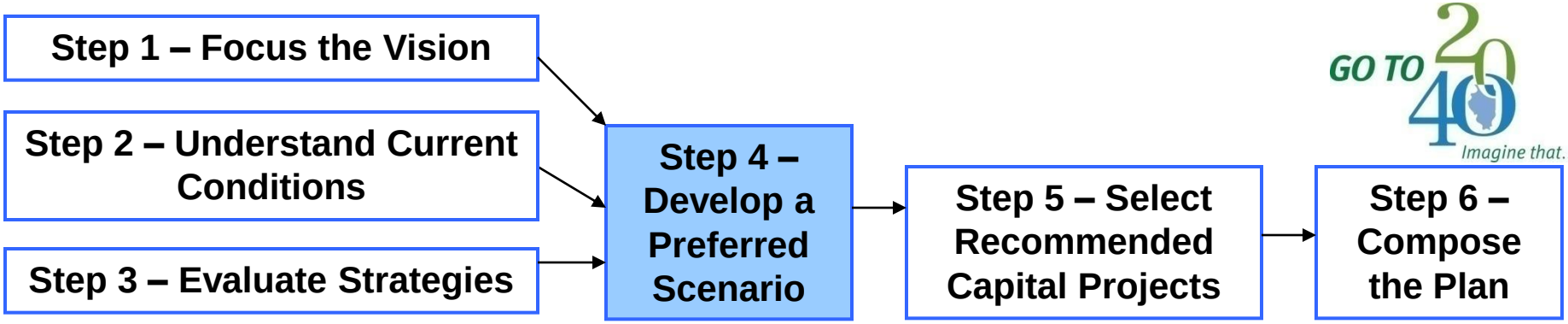

Preferred Scenario Development

CMAP Working Committees

September-October 2009

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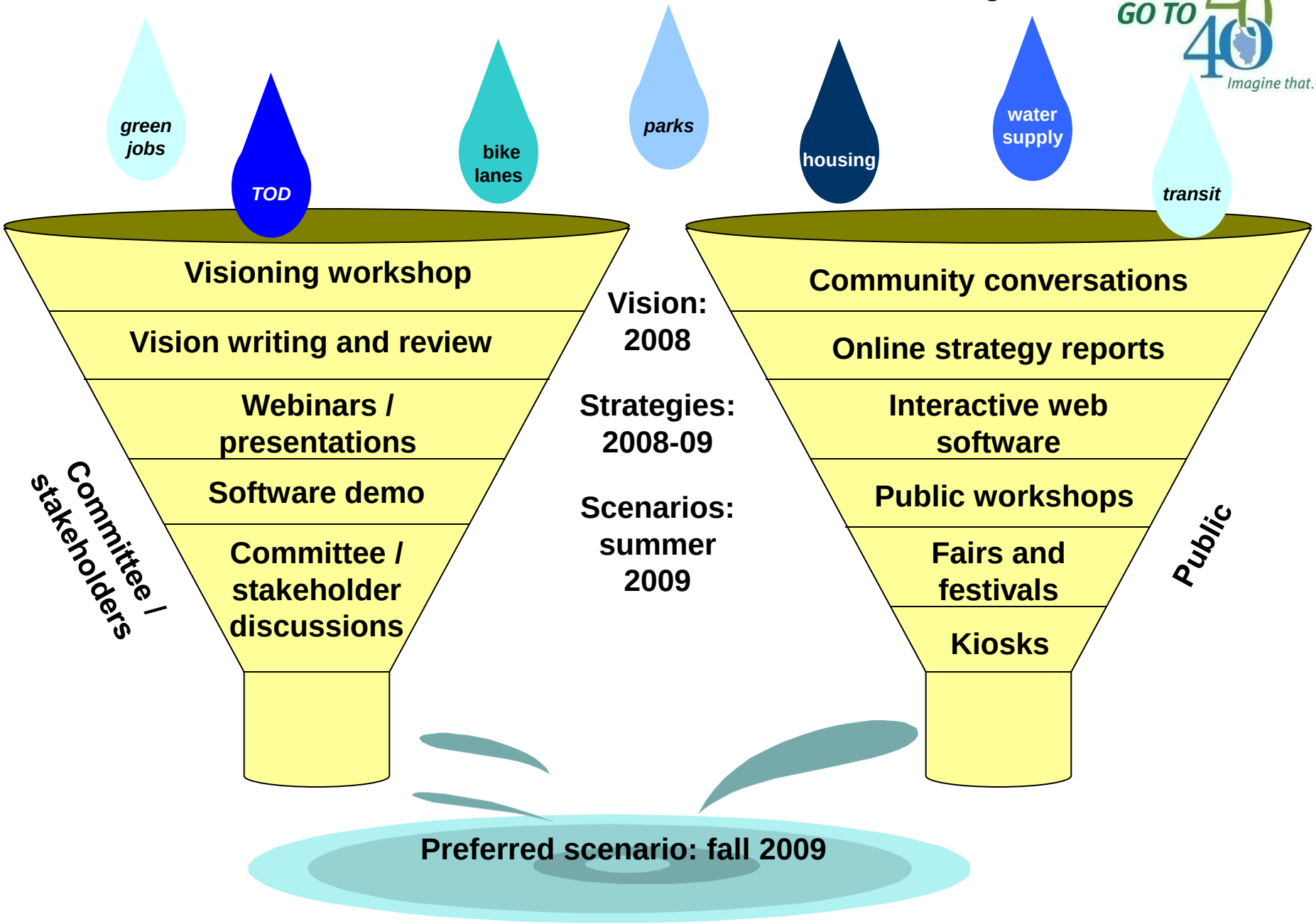
Consuella Brown's Public and Committee Involvement Diagram



Scenario Outcomes - Reinvest

The *reinvest* scenario features extensive investment in infrastructure and a higher density development pattern than today. For more description of the policies and investments in the reinvest scenario, click here.

The table below describes the outcomes of the reinvest scenario on several key measures. Click the name of each outcome for more information about how the scenario would affect it. To compare all of the scenarios at once, click here.

Outcome	How would the reinvest scenario change this from the current trend?	Degree of change	What strategies in this scenario caused this change?
Land consumption	Improves	28% less farmland and 37% less open space consumed	An aggressive farmland preservation program was employed, and development was concentrated in more densely developed areas, reducing pressure on open space.
Infill	Improves	18% more infill	Transportation improvements, a major emphasis on transit oriented development (TOD), and brownfield remediation spurred growth in existing communities. An aggressive farmland preservation program also prevented development on the region's prime farmland.
Open space access	Improves greatly	57% more people with access	An explicit strategy to add parks was included in the scenario. This focused park additions on those parts of the region with the lowest levels of open space access, generally in older urban areas.
Imperviousness and runoff	Improves	10% less imperviousness, and 13% less in sensitive watersheds	Development densities were significantly higher, leading to less conversion of undeveloped land.
Water use	Improves	51% less growth in residential water use	Significantly higher development densities, or significantly smaller lots. Adoption of conservation BMPs by 10% of eligible households.

Create your own scenario with

metro quest GO TO 2040

Explore the scenarios:

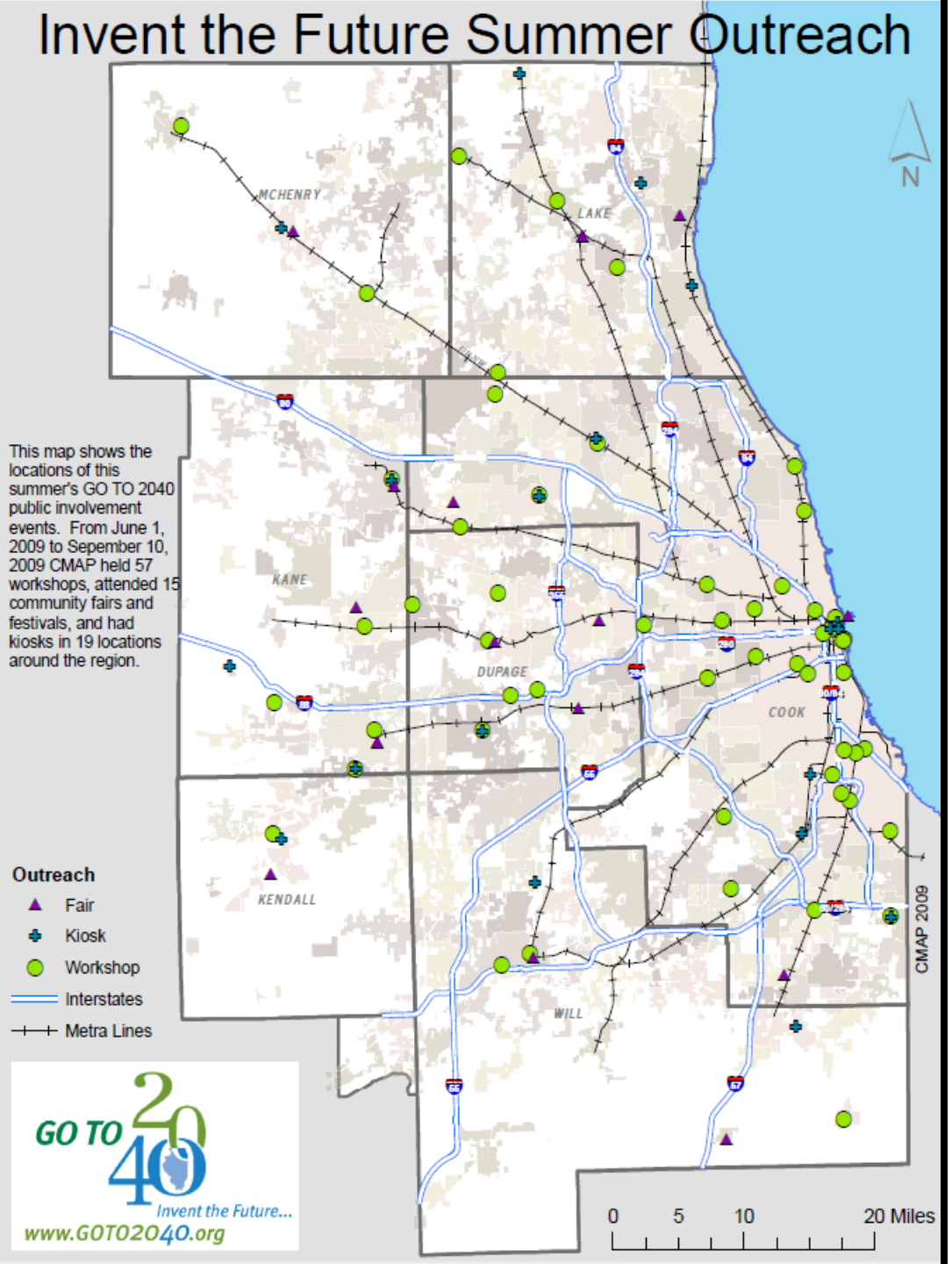
- "Reinvest" scenario
- "Preserve" scenario
- "Innovate" scenario

Scenario outcomes

Community Design Workshops

Transportation capital projects

PROVIDE INPUT



Scenario public engagement

Based around interactive software, both for public workshops and online use

Over 50 workshops with 1,400 attendees; 2,800 surveys collected at fairs and festivals; 10,000 visitors to *GO TO 2040* website; 20,000 introduced to regional planning through kiosks; considerable media coverage

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Preferred scenario purpose and format

Purpose of preferred scenario report is to:

- Prioritize most important policy directions to pursue, based on technical analysis, stakeholder input, and public engagement
- Advance beyond the goal statements in Regional Vision, but not as far as specific recommendations
- Communicate benefits of pursuing preferred scenario

Preferred scenario report will include:

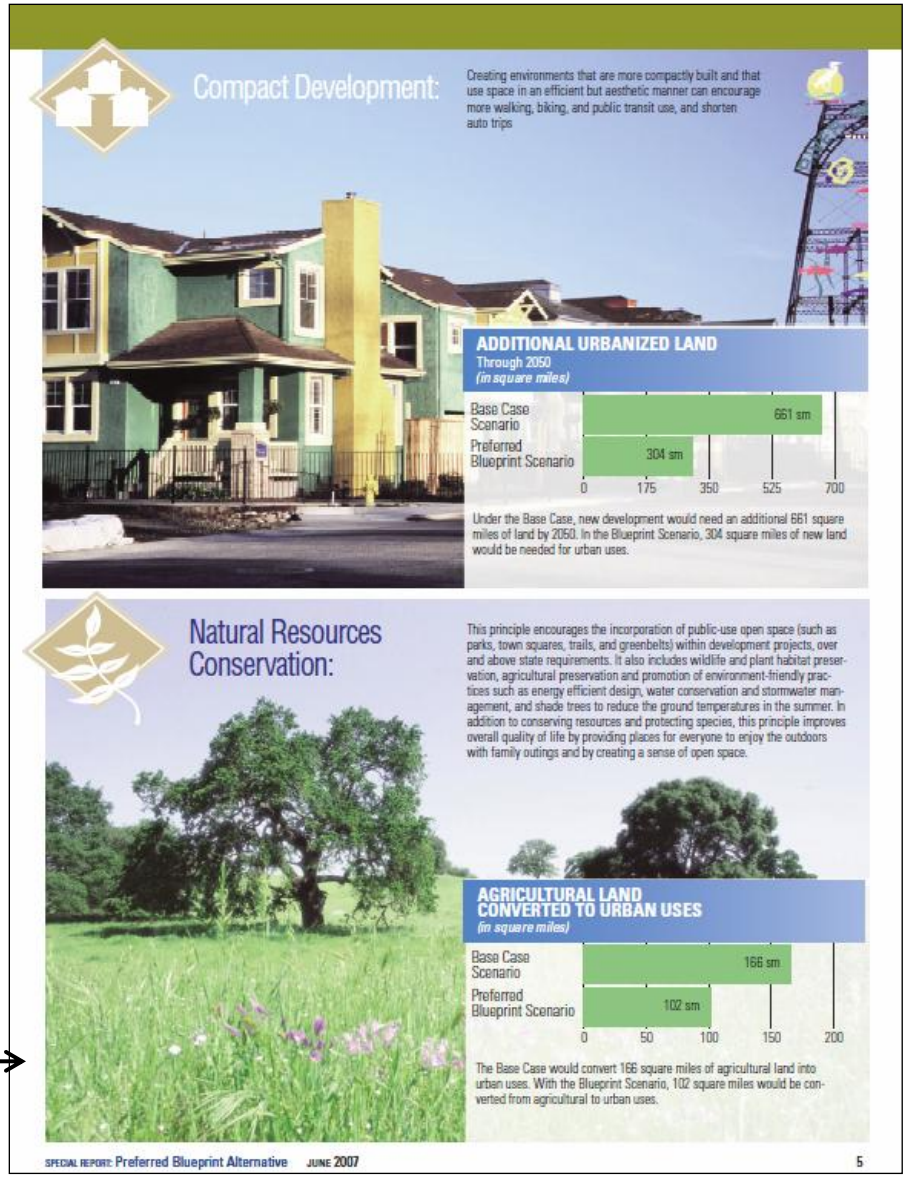
- Explanation of role of preferred scenario within process
- Description of outcomes of preferred scenario
- Description of policy directions to be prioritized in *GO TO 2040*

Preferred scenario outcomes

Benefits calculated or described for:

- Economic and fiscal outcomes (overall economy, job access, infrastructure cost)
- Environmental outcomes (energy, water, land consumption)
- Transportation outcomes (H+T, transit use, congestion)
- Social and equity outcomes (environmental justice, health, affordability, impact on elderly and disabled)

Example from Sacramento regional planning agency →



Compact Development:

Creating environments that are more compactly built and that use space in an efficient but aesthetic manner can encourage more walking, biking, and public transit use, and shorten auto trips

ADDITIONAL URBANIZED LAND
Through 2050
(in square miles)

Under the Base Case, new development would need an additional 661 square miles of land by 2050. In the Blueprint Scenario, 304 square miles of new land would be needed for urban uses.

Natural Resources Conservation:

This principle encourages the incorporation of public-use open space (such as parks, town squares, trails, and greenbelts) within development projects, over and above state requirements. It also includes wildlife and plant habitat preservation, agricultural preservation and promotion of environment-friendly practices such as energy efficient design, water conservation and stormwater management, and shade trees to reduce the ground temperatures in the summer. In addition to conserving resources and protecting species, this principle improves overall quality of life by providing places for everyone to enjoy the outdoors with family outings and by creating a sense of open space.

AGRICULTURAL LAND CONVERTED TO URBAN USES
(in square miles)

The Base Case would convert 166 square miles of agricultural land into urban uses. With the Blueprint Scenario, 102 square miles would be converted from agricultural to urban uses.

Preferred scenario policy directions

Homes and communities

- Continued local responsibility for land use regulation
- Compact, mixed-use development, primarily focused in existing communities, and designed for accessibility by all
- Particular focus needed on overcoming challenges (design-based solutions, infrastructure investments)
- Affordability through allowing efficient housing market operation, and supporting with public programs

Preferred scenario policy directions

Economy

- Infrastructure – prioritize investments in infrastructure, update regulations, benefits of compact growth
- Workforce and human capital, including closing gaps in education and workforce systems
- Creating environment that supports business innovation (public sector role in technology transfer and data dissemination), with particular focus on “green jobs”
- Tax policy and its impact on economic and land use outcomes
- Equitable distribution of economic growth – impacts on human and community development issues such as crime, hunger, housing affordability, others

Preferred scenario policy directions

Environment

- Open space, including conservation-focused open space and urban parks, and recognizing importance of waterways and water quality
- Local food production and distribution, linked to agricultural preservation efforts
- Resource conservation (energy and water) and increased clean energy use
- Best practices in “green” building and development design to minimize environmental damage

Preferred scenario policy directions

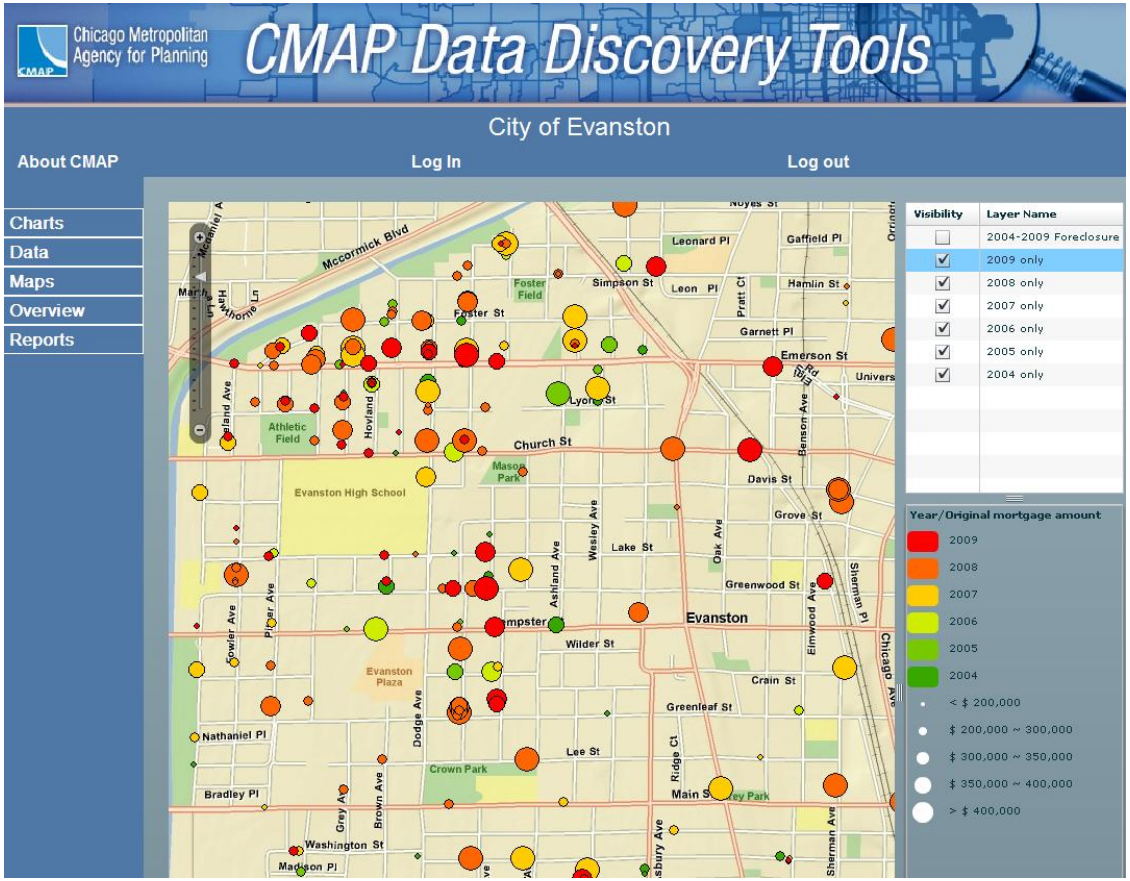
Transportation

- Maximize use of existing infrastructure, using existing system to its full potential – use of ITS, bicycle and pedestrian facilities, access management, TDM, land use coordination, other strategies
- Improved transit, including service upgrades and new service in unserved areas, and inclusion of high-speed rail
- Transportation finance – congestion pricing as part of approach, with revenues supporting parallel transit service and improving nearby arterials
- Freight infrastructure investment, also workforce and policy support
- Vehicle technology and alternative fuels

Preferred scenario policy directions

Governance and social systems

- "Unsiloing" of federal and state grants and programs, allowing flexibility in identifying best ways to achieve identified outcomes
- Data sharing and transparency, allowing tracking of progress with indicators



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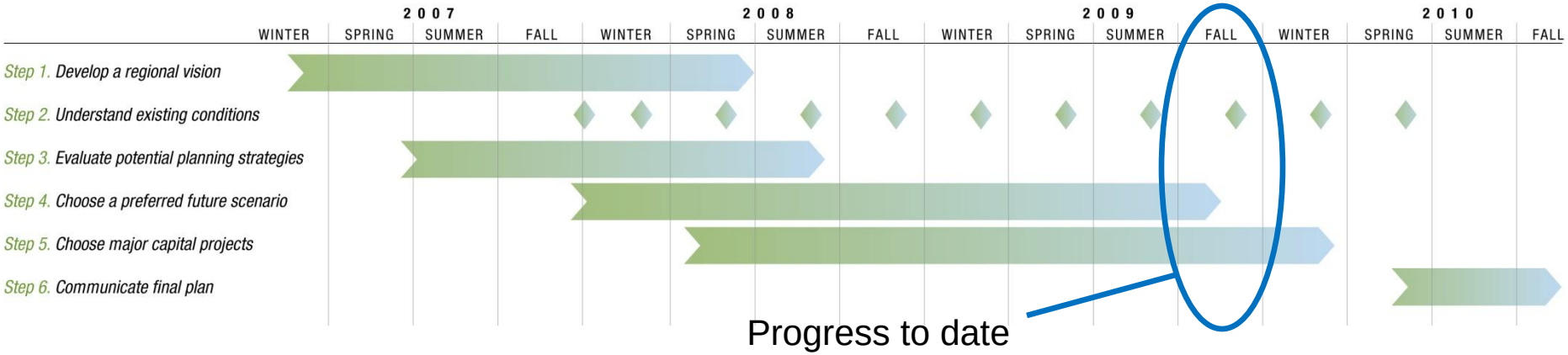
GO TO 2040 Plan Timeline



- Preferred scenario discussions with committees and stakeholders: fall 2009
- Endorsement of preferred scenario (conceptual recommendations of plan): January 2010
- Develop more detailed recommendations and further prioritize: spring 2010
- Release draft plan: May 2010
- Approval of final plan: October 2010

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