



Place-Based Approach Alternatives

Next Plan Strategy Development

Environment and Natural Resources Working Committee

January 7, 2016

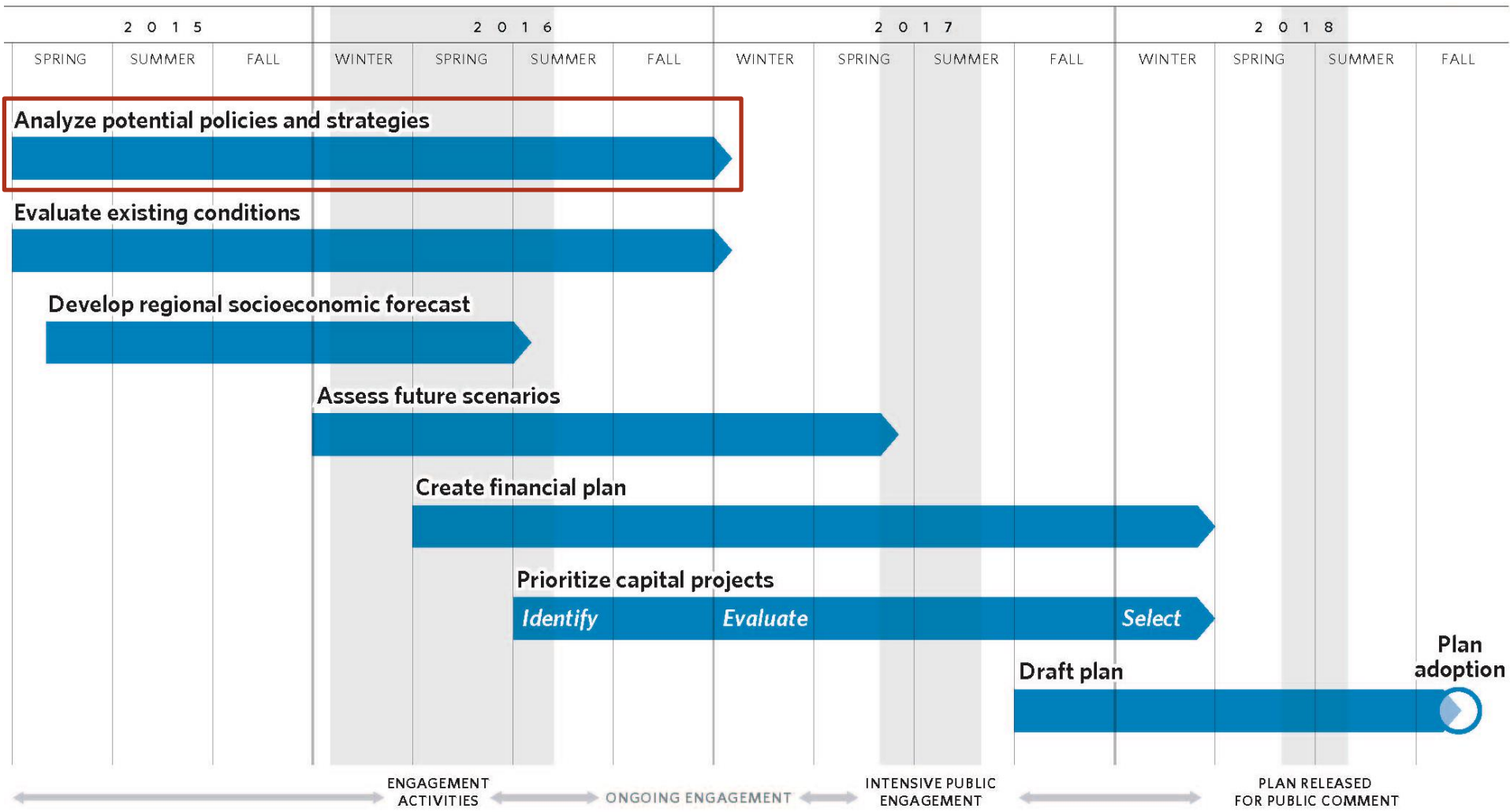
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Overarching Goals

- Per CMAP Board's direction, build upon the strong foundation that GO TO 2040 provides
- Explore limited new policy areas supportive of CMAP's land use and transportation responsibilities
- Strive for greater specificity in the plan's policies:
 - Through refinement of existing policies
 - Through development of geographically oriented approaches that provide more guidance for implementers

Plan Development Timeline

“Geographically based regional planning strategy”



Place-Based Approach

- **Place-based approach:** framework for translating regional plan's policies to recommendations that can be readily taken up by local partners

Approach must respect local land use authority and serve as a guide rather than a prescriptive set of standards

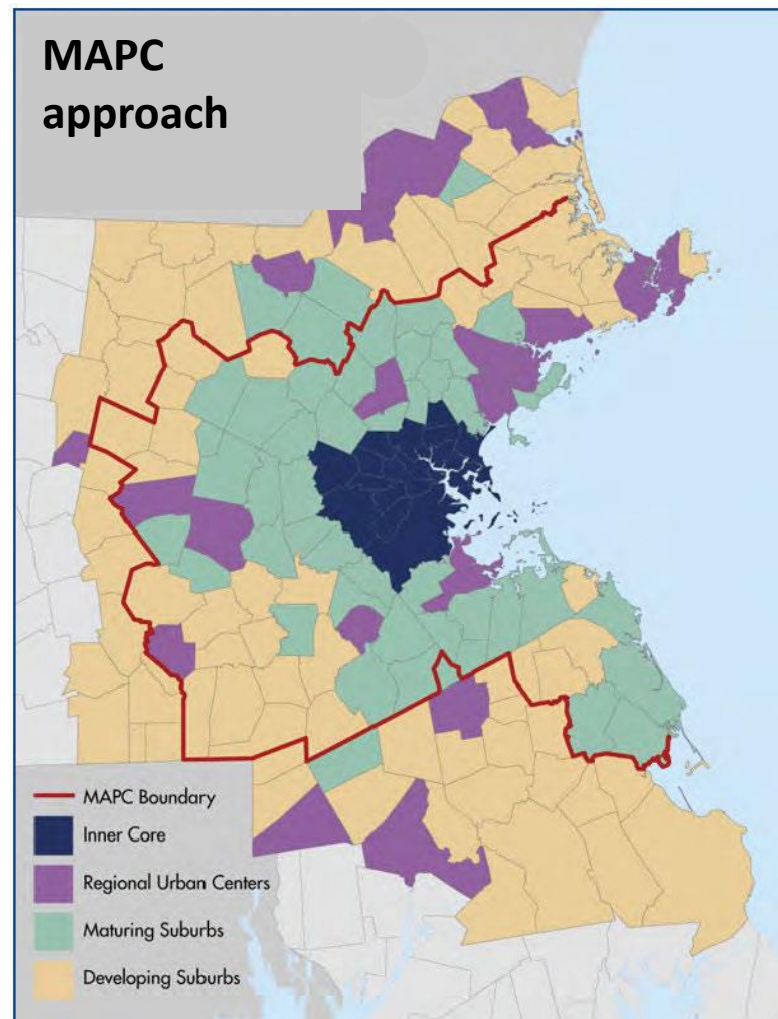
- **Audience:** may be useful for municipalities, counties, non-profits, civic groups, and transportation agencies
- **2 alternatives:** “typologies” and “layers”
- **Staff recommendation:** use layers approach in the next plan

An aerial night view of a city with a glowing network of roads and highways. The roads are illuminated with bright white and blue light, creating a complex web of lines across the city's layout. The city is situated near a large body of water, which is visible in the upper right portion of the image. The overall scene is dark, with the city lights providing the primary illumination.

Typologies

Typologies

- Common in other MPOs' plans, although extent of approaches vary significantly
- Groups communities into typologies (i.e. urban core, maturing suburb, exurban) based on similar characteristics
- Used to provide regional guidance on local planning, especially on land use topics



Typologies: Recommendations

Thrive MSP 2040 example

<i>Regional policy: Align land use, development patterns, and infrastructure to make the best use of public and private investment</i>		
Typology	Met Council role	Typology role
Urban Center	Maintain and improve regional infrastructure to support adaptive reuse, infill development, & redevelopment	Target opportunities for more intensive development near regional transit investments at densities & in a manner articulated in the <i>2040 Transportation Policy Plan</i>
Suburban Edge	Support local efforts & policies to plan for growth that efficiently uses transportation, transit infrastructure, & regional services	Target higher-intensity developments in areas with better access to regional sewer & transportation infrastructure
Rural Center	Encourage innovative approaches to development where existing infrastructure & capacity are able to support increased densities	Adopt ordinances that coordinate growth with infrastructure availability

Typologies: Key Takeaways

- Typologies are designated based on characteristics of built environment, limiting utility primarily to land use topics
 - Useful for MPOs with greater purview over land use
 - Could expand CMAP's reach to non-LTA communities BUT
 - Limited ability to engage non-municipal implementers
 - Many other topics/partners could benefit from greater geographic detail
- Challenging to construct typologies approach with sufficient detail for 284 municipalities, could seem too prescriptive
- Typology designation process may be fraught with challenges

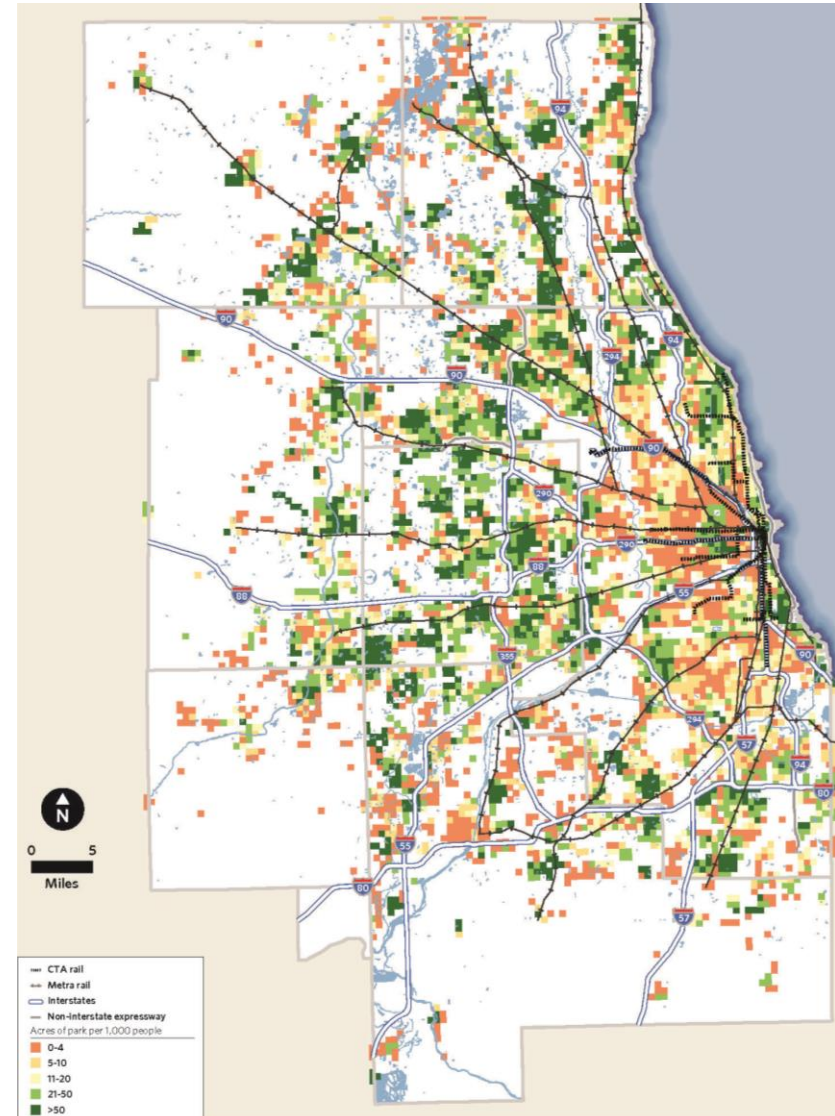
An aerial night view of a city with glowing white lines representing a network or infrastructure. The lines are concentrated in the urban area and spread out towards the surrounding regions. The city is illuminated with a blueish glow, and the surrounding landscape is dark. A large body of water is visible in the upper right corner.

Layers

Layers

- Approach would use data layers and mapping, along with relevant recommendations, to provide regional guidance on key topics
- Not common in other MPOs' plans to the degree proposed, although limited layers are common
- Could be useful for a wide range of topics with a spatial component

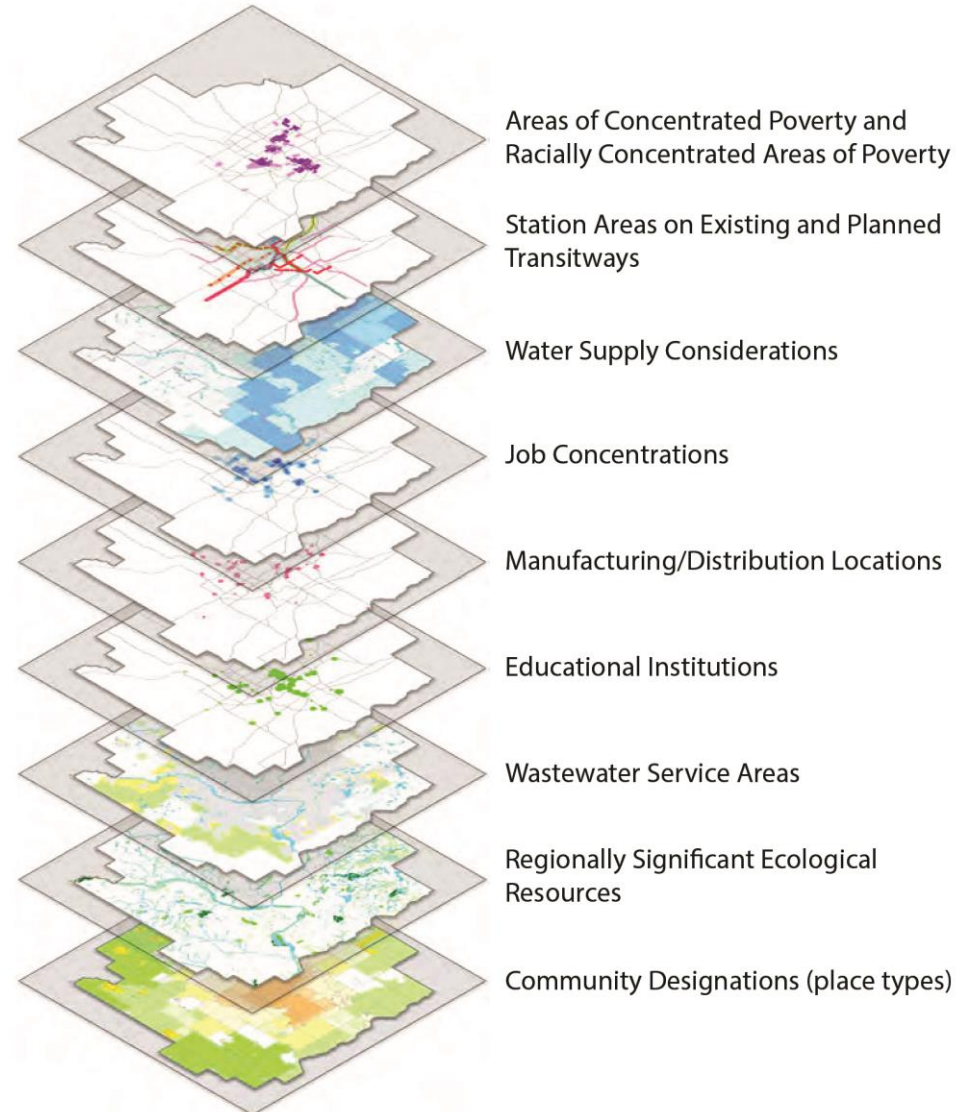
Access to Parks



Layers: Potential Topics

- Potential topics:
 - High priority conservation areas
 - High infill capacity areas
 - Areas with low access to transit
 - Areas with low access to parks
 - Employment centers
 - Freight/manufacturing centers
 - Many others

Met Council



Layers: Key Takeaways

- Wide applicability to topics with a spatial component – need to prioritize based on utility and ability to effect implementation
- Many partners could be engaged in development and implementation of layers. Depicting issues across political boundaries may encourage interjurisdictional collaboration
- Some limited opportunity for consensus building around spatial recommendations; existing conditions mapping may be more feasible
- Can be readily incorporated into ongoing plan development

Discussion Questions

- While typologies may not be the best approach for use in the next plan, are there elements of it that are valuable?
- How might you envision using layers? What information and recommendations could CMAP provide that would be most useful from a local perspective?
- What topics might especially benefit from the use of layers?

Example layers: high priority conservation areas, high infill capacity areas, areas with low access to transit, areas with low access to parks

Next Steps

- Discuss approach with other CMAP working committees
- Identify universe of layers, discuss with committees (Feb.)
- Develop pilot layers (winter – spring)