FLAGSTAFF
REGIONAL
PLAN 2012

Public Services and Facilities, Buildings and Safety Element
-Background Information, Packet 1

To: CAC Working Group Members, Community Experts and Staff
From: B. Caravona
Date: January 12, 2012
Re: Information for drafting Public Facilities, Services and Safety Element

Purpose: The creation of Packet 1 is to prepare the Working Group participants who are unfamiliar with Regional Plan state statute requirements; basic information regarding trends, maps, resources; public involvement and comments to date; and, indentifying current Regional Plan's goals and policies.

Assignment:

Please read "Public Facilities, Services and Safety Element- Background – Packet 1"

A. Identifies the state statute requirements;
B. Glossary of Terms
C. Introduction
D. Background information/trends/data
E. Open House Summary and Focus Group Detailed Comments
F. Element relationships
G. Review existing goals/policies and provide critique

A. State Statutes: The applicable AZ state statutes, 9-461.5.C. and there under, frame the requirements for the Regional Plan. It shall address the following:

1. **Public Services and Facilities:** A public services and facilities element showing general plans for police, fire, emergency services, sewage, refuse disposal, drainage, local utilities, rights-of-way, easements and facilities for them.

2. **Public buildings:** A public buildings element showing locations of civic and community centers, public schools, libraries, police and fire stations and other public buildings.

3. **Safety:** A safety element for the protection of the community from natural and artificial hazards, including features necessary for such protection as evacuation routes, peak load water supply requirements, minimum road widths according to function, clearances around structures and geologic hazard mapping in areas of known geologic hazards.

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B. Glossary of Terms: *This section to be populated with terms, acronyms, definitions and explanations*

Administrative facilities: are those typically thought of office space. . Typically, it will house offices, conference rooms, training rooms, reception areas, copy and break areas, filing, storage and workstations. Administrative space is approximately 60-70% offices/workstations and 30-40% common/support space.

Adequate Public Facilities: the public facilities and services necessary to maintain adopted level of service standards in specific geographic areas for various facilities, such as but not limited to streets, park and recreation facilities, water and sewer service, storm drainage, and fire and police protection.

Appropriate Locations (for land uses): areas that are determined to be appropriate for a particular type of land use or activity, as typically measured by compatibility of land use; appropriate levels of impact, such as may result from noise, lighting, or other environmental effects;

Context: refers to the significant development, or resources, of the property itself, the surrounding properties, and the neighborhood. Development is contextual if designed to complement the surrounding significant visual and physical characteristics, is cohesive and visually unobtrusive in terms of scale, texture, and continuity, and if it maintains the overall patterns of development. Compatibility utilizes the basic design principles of composition, rhythm, emphasis, transition, simplicity, and balance of the design with the surrounding environment.

Design Standards: standards and regulations pertaining to the physical development of site including requirements pertaining to yards, heights, lot area, fences, walls, landscaping area, access, parking, signs, setbacks, and other physical requirements.

Design Traditions of Flagstaff: – A term that generally refers to the built architectural and engineering works that predate World War II, that were vernacular, small scale, simple in form, practical, and built from locally available materials - even in Downtown where the builders were emulating the facades of other regions. Buildings of this era are generally dominated by masonry construction (including its inherent historic proportions and details), limited concrete, wood and heavy timber, and ironworks. The level of design refinement tended towards more rustic in the outlying areas and more formal closer to downtown. Outside influences included farmhouse, Victorian, and Craftsman home designs, Midwestern downtowns, the railroad industry, and parkitecture. Notably this term does not refer to specific architectural styles, but rather to more timeless ways of building that are equally applicable to new architecture and engineering. See page 4 for overall aesthic contributions, and pages 18 and 19 for the reference of different design 'eras'. Also see 'context'.

Infill: the development of new housing or other uses on vacant lands and scattered vacant sites within or close to already built up areas.

Redevelopment: the replacement or reconstruction of buildings that either do not make efficient and effective use of the land on which they are located, or are in substandard physical condition. The areas indicated on the Redevelopment Plan are either currently characterized by or lend themselves to a variety of residential and non-residential land uses. Where appropriate, redevelopment areas will use the Mixed-Use category, which is a combination of residential and non-residential land uses. It may have an emphasis of either residential or non-residential. The objective being the mixing of the two to provide districts of housing and employment as permitted. The uses included are those of the various residential categories, as well as other uses as described in the land use categories of Commercial Neighborhood, Commercial

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Regional/Community, Office/Business Park/Light Industrial, Industrial Light/Medium, Institutional, Parks, and Open Space.

Rural Growth Boundary: the line on a map that is used to mark lands in unincorporated areas of the county that are suitable for rural development, as well as lands to be preserved as open lands.

Services: are anything from a fire station to a fleet shop because of the large equipment and storage involved. . Facilities in this category typically have larger space requirements because there is large equipment and/or storage involved. Heating and cooling, interior finishes, and circulation areas required for services are unique and must be addressed to be functional. Service space is defined as 15-25% offices/workstations and 75-85% common and support areas.

Small Area Plans: special area plans for a defined neighborhood or area of the city or county, typically developed with the involvement of residents of the area for which the plan has been prepared, that serve as an amendment or adjunct to the city or county general or comprehensive plan.

C. Introduction

Community Facilities and Services and Safety

The provision of adequate public facilities and services and the phasing of infrastructure improvements are important considerations in the timing, location and pattern of development. Identifying existing and future facilities and services for the City and County allows for orderly and planned development as the area grows in size and population. Essential to this planning effort is to include outside public agency (State, Federal) and utility providers -- not only to ensure adequate land supply, access and identify location; but also, the opportunity to coordinate and potentially share facilities. Being responsive to the community needs and installing civic pride through convenient, accessible, easily identifiable facilities that are sustainable, cost-effective, incorporate the Flagstaff design traditions while respecting its natural surroundings are some of the qualities sought by the residents.

Safety:
Intertwined in facility and service planning is safety. Does the community have adequate facilities, equipment, supplies and procedures to provide a timely response to emergency situations? Safety policies are intended to provide a framework to address natural and human induced hazards through prevention and emergency response. The Safety element component seeks to guide the continuous development of preventative measures that address existing and potential hazards, while also providing contingent emergency response procedures in the instance of a local, regional, or national emergency.

These policies encompass issues that include geologic/hydrologic data gathering and mapping, standards for peak load water supply, minimum road widths, structural standards, and emergency and evacuation procedures. By providing guidance to implement these preventative and reactive measures for integration within other planning activities, the City, County and supportive agencies can promote the health, safety, and welfare of its citizens more effectively and more comprehensively.

D. Background Information and Trends: *This section introduces existing conditions and trends, in the way of numbers, maps, graphs, and/or expert presentations; including community experts' information, report summaries.*

1. **Existing Services:** Identifies the services and providers to ensure coordination of adequate facilities and rights-of-way are planned and available.

A. City of Flagstaff jurisdiction
   a. Public services
      i. Trash and recycling
      ii. Cemetery
      iii. Code enforcement
      iv. Community Development
      v. Community Enrichment Services
      vi. Flagstaff Airport
      vii. FMPO
      viii. Sustainability and Environmental Management
      ix. Sales Tax/ Business License
      x. Utilities
         1. Water
         2. Sewer
      xi. Housing assistance
      xii. Police
      xiii. Fire
      xiv. Recreation
   b. Public Utility Companies
      i. Electric- APS
      ii. Gas - APS

B. County
   a. Public Services
      i. Recreation
      ii. Human and health
      iii. Solid Waste
      iv. Education
      v. Police
      vi. Fire

   b. Public Utility Companies (in some cases, improvement districts)
      i. Waste Water (few unincorporated communities are served by centralized wastewater treatment)
      ii. Electricity - APS
      iii. Natural Gas -APS
      iv. Telecommunications
         1. Cable television – Sudden link
         2. Telephone - various

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3. Internet – various

C. Education
   a. Public: K-12 – FUSD
      i. Coconino High School
      ii. Cromer Elementary
      iii. DeMiguel Elementary
      iv. Flagstaff High School
      v. Killip Elementary
      vi. Kinsey Elementary
      vii. Knoles Elementary
      viii. Leupp Public Schools
      ix. Marshall Elementary Magnet School (Arts & Sciences)
      x. Mount Elden Middle School
      xi. Ponderosa High School
      xii. Project New Start
      xiii. Puente de Hozho Bilingual Magnet School
      xiv. Sechrist Elementary
      xv. Sinagua Middle School
      xvi. Thomsas Elementary

   b. Charter and Private:
      i. Flagstaff Arts and Leadership Academy
      ii. Flagstaff Community Christian School
      iii. Flagstaff Junior Academy
      iv. Haven Montessori Charter School
      v. Montessori Charter School of Flagstaff
      vi. Montessori School of Flagstaff
      vii. Mountain English Spanish Academy of Flagstaff
      viii. Mountain School
      ix. Mt. Calvary Lutheran School
      x. Northland Prepatory Academy
      xi. Pine Forest School
      xii. Star Charter
      xiii. St. Mary's Catholic
      xiv. The Peak School

   c. College and University
      i. Coconino Community College
      ii. Northern Arizona University

2. **Population Trends :** The following table provides population change data for Flagstaff, Coconino County, the State of Arizona and the United States between 2000 and 2010. These figures could help establish existing service levels by measuring on a per capita basis. By using population projections, policy-makers and administration are able to

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estimate facility, building, infrastructure and service needs into the future as well as plan for their location and anticipate capital funding sources. (See Table 1, Population Projection by Area)

Table 1: Population Projection by Area

Year	City of Flagstaff	% Chng.	Coconino Cnty w/in FMPO	% Chng.	FMPO Total	% Chng.	State of Arizona	% Chng.	U.S.	% Chng.
2000	52,894		14,709		67,603		5,130,607		281,424,602	
2010	65,870	24.5%	22,528	53.2%	88,398	23.52%	6,392,017	24.6%	308,745,538	9.7%
2020	77,500	17.7%	26,350	17.0%	103,850	14.88%	NA	NA	NA	NA
2030	87,000	12.3%	29,600	12.3%	116,600	10.93%	NA	NA	NA	NA
2050	106,000	21.8%	36,000	21.6%	142,000	17.89%	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source: Rural Policy Institute

Providing data by age enables services and education to plan for needs of school age children and elderly for example. Approximately 20% of the population is under the age of 18 and 6.5% over the age of 65.

Table 2: Population by Sex/Age	
Male	32,518
Female	33,352
Under 18	13,555
18 & over	52,315
20 - 24	11,495
25 - 34	10,262
35 - 49	10,902
50 - 64	9,675
65 & over	4,233

Source: U.S. Census, Demographic Profile 2010

Understanding the population's ethnicity or race may lend for services with special needs. Approximately, 18% of Flagstaff indicated their race as "Hispanic or Latino". (See Table 3)

Table 3: Population by Ethnicity	
Hispanic or Latino	12,094
Non Hispanic or Latino	53,776

Source: U.S. Census, Population Finder

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Table 4: Population by Race	
White	48,348
African American	1,278
Asian	1,227
American Indian and Alaska Native	7,704
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	115
Other	4,823
Identified by two or more	2,375

Source: U.S. Census, Population Finder

Table 5: Northern Arizona University Population Projection

Year	Total Enrollment	% Change	Flagstaff NAU Campus	% Change	Campus Pop. as % of City Pop.
2000	19,964		14,495		
2010	25,204	20.79%	17,529	17.31%	26.6%
2020	34,000	25.87%	25,000	29.88%	32.3%
2030	36,000	5.56%	25,000	0.00%	28.7%
2050	41,000	12.20%	25,000	0.00%	23.6%

Source: (http://jackcentral.com/news/2010/11/nau-enrollment-campus-plans-for-rapid-growth) The Board of Regents has indicated the Flagstaff campus enrollment to be 25,000 in the year 2020. Due to development constraints, the Flagstaff NAU population projections do not rise above this amount. Total enrollment includes satellite campus growth, which is projected at the same rate as the Flagstaff campus, 2010-2020 (1.92%).

Table 6: Residential Units & NAU Beds

Residential Units							NAU Housing Units (# of beds)		
YEAR	City of Flagstaff[1]	% Change	Coconino Cnty w/in FMPO	% Change	FMPO Total	% Change	YEAR	Bed Count	% Change
2000	18,136		13,064		34,460		**2000**		
2010	26,162	44.3%	14,475	10.8%	36,875	6.5%	**2010**	7,250	
2020	27,336	4.5%	15,779	9.0%	38,615	4.5%	**2020**	8,350	13.2%
2030	31,836	16.5%	18,494	17.2%	45,830	15.7%	**2030**	9,105	8.3%
2050	40,836	28.3%	21,209	14.7%	53,043	13.6%	**2050**		

[1] Residential housing units do not include NAU campus housing units, such as dorm/campus housing.
Source: NAU Planning & Institutional Research

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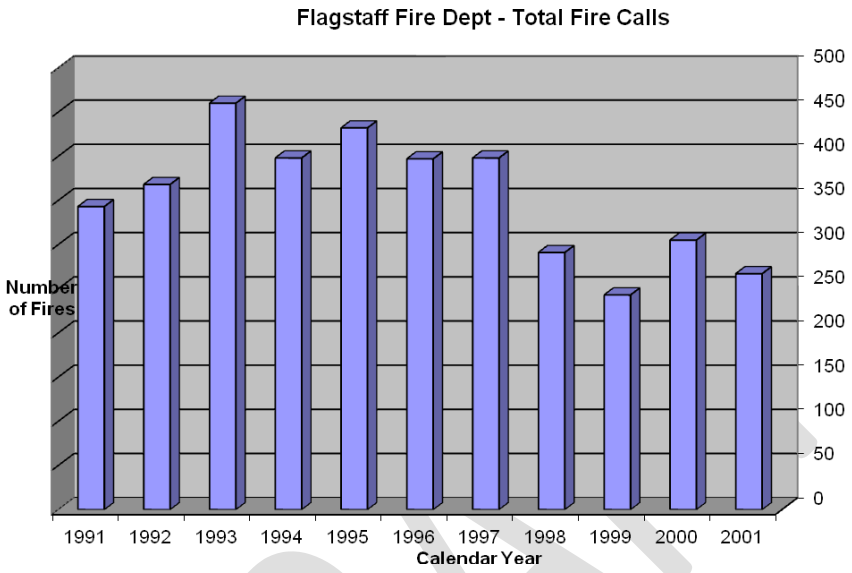
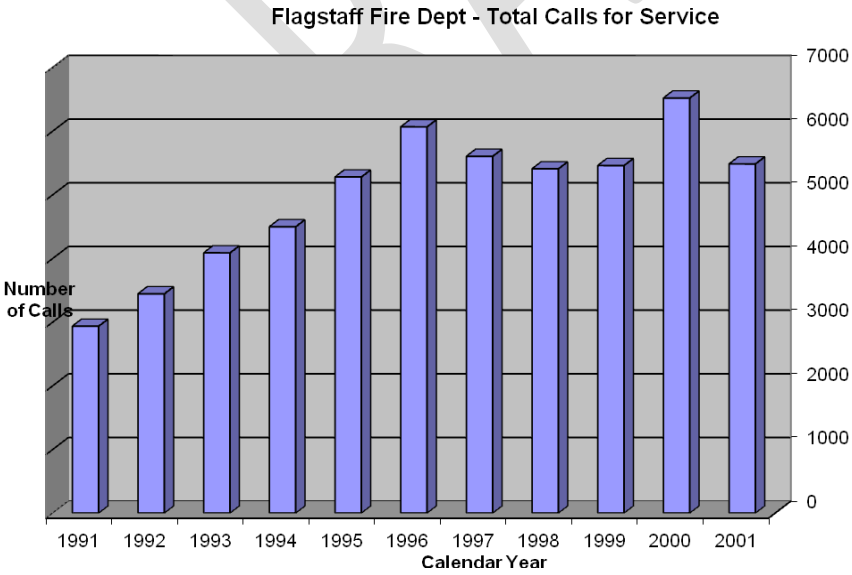
3. **Flagstaff Fire Department call statistics:** The Flagstaff Fire Department compiled the following Fire Call, Service Calls, and Valuation of Loss statistics and trend graphs.





Flagstaff Fire Dept
Calls for Service

EVENT	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993
FIRES																	
Structure Fire	90	103	127	115	105	78	54	79	71	64	79	57	79	67	73	91	179
Vehicle Fire	29	22	30	29	35	38	42	32	43	39	28	26	49	40	50	33	33
Brush Fire	81	56	88	86	89	70	79	72	70	116	92	88	118	178	192	171	149
Other Fire	69	73	89	69	61	88	81	71	83	86	44	120	152	112	117	103	99
Total Fires	269	254	334	299	290	274	256	254	267	305	243	291	398	397	432	398	460
OTHER																	
Other	465	395	432	382	423	348	291	49	71	63	56	45	42	15	52	42	*
Hazardous	198	198	188	203	217	153	136	169	192	157	77	114	374	158	438	91	99
Good Intent	982	980	227	201	221	1264	750	524	498	545	540	520	542	924	232	232	*
False Alarms	480	471	574	674	564	454	433	429	460	358	334	311	256	295	360	360	618
Total Other	2125	2044	1421	1460	1425	2219	1610	1171	1221	1123	1007	990	1214	1392	1082	725	717
EMS	7022	7596	8057	8181	7520	6014	4388	4150	3996	5091	4209	4126	3992	4277	3765	3374	2910
ALL RESPONSES	9416	9894	9812	9940	9235	8507	6254	5575	5484	6519	5459	5407	5604	6066	5279	4497	4087
% CHANGE	-5%	1%	-1%	8%	9%	36%	12%	2%	-16%	19%	1%	-4%	-8%	15%	17%	10%	19%
% Change Previous 10 yrs	44%	83%	75%	35%	75%	89%	53%	62%	87%								

* = Dat

Firefighter Injuries	4	1	0	1	2	3	12	2	11	1	2
Firefighter Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Injuries	5	5	3	3	4	4	4	4	7	21	19
Civilian Deaths	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0

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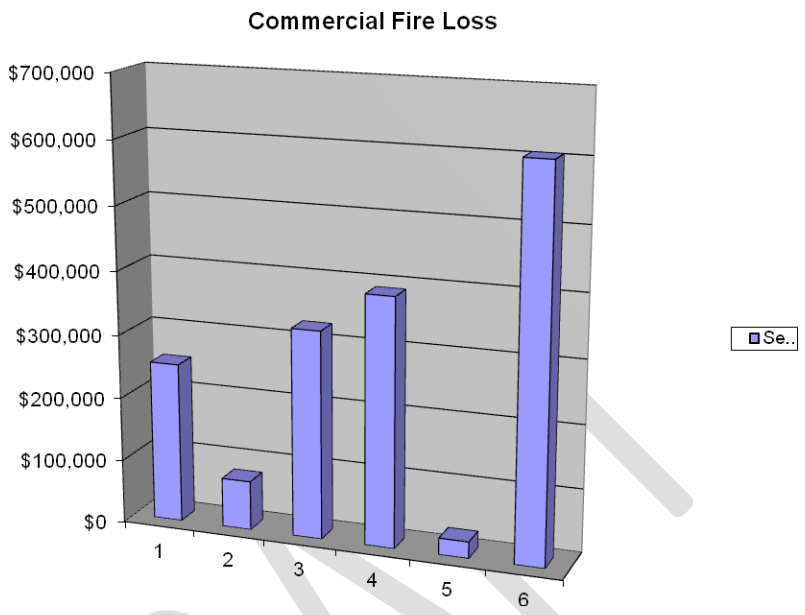
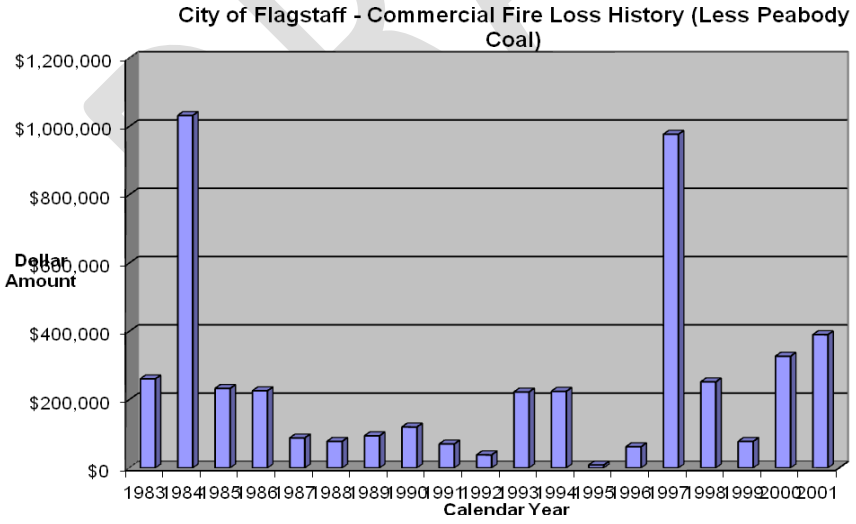

Commercial Fire Loss
$700,000
$600,000
$500,000
$400,000
$300,000
$200,000
$100,000
$0
1
2
3
4
5
6
Se..


City of Flagstaff - Commercial Fire Loss History (Less Peabody Coal)
$1,200,000
$1,000,000
$800,000
$600,000
$400,000
$200,000
$0
Dollar Amount
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
1992
1993
1994
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
Calendar Year

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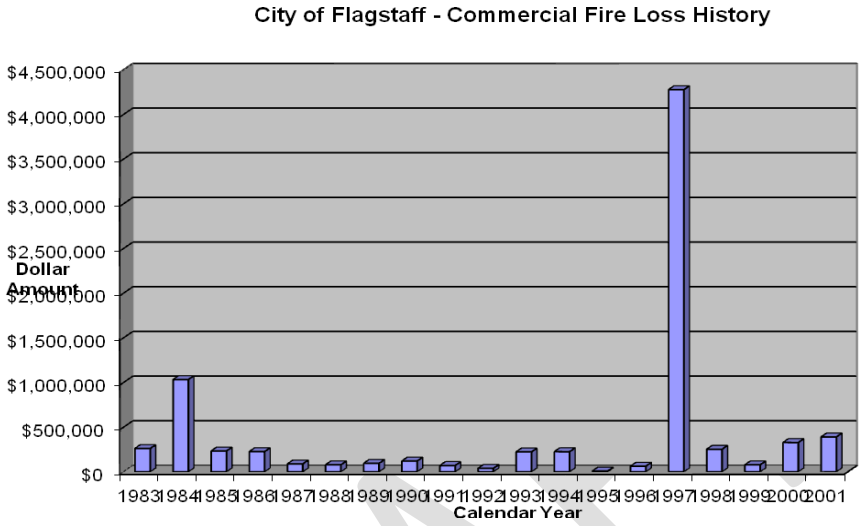
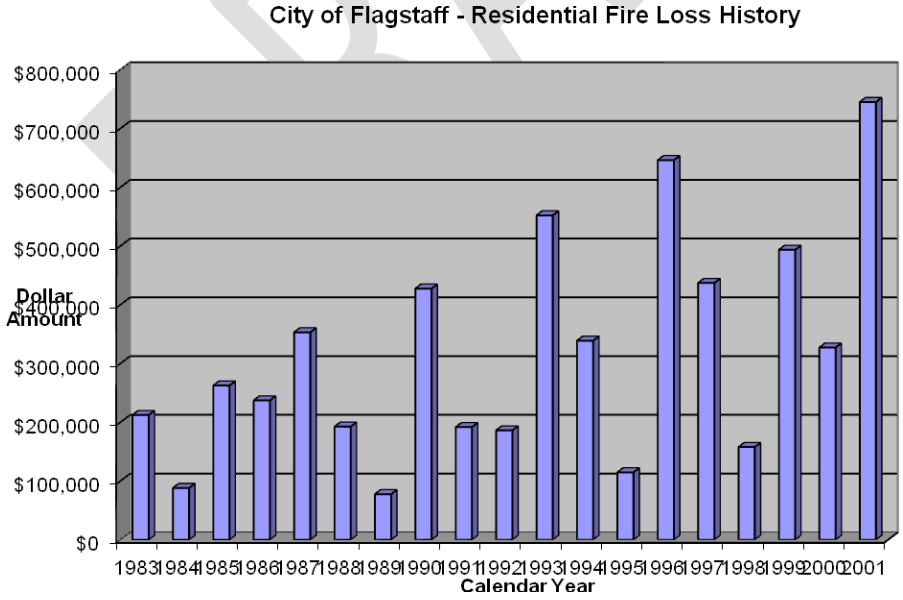

City of Flagstaff - Commercial Fire Loss History
$4,500,000
$4,000,000
$3,500,000
$3,000,000
$2,500,000
$2,000,000
$1,500,000
$1,000,000
$500,000
$0
Dollar Amount
1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001
Calendar Year


City of Flagstaff - Residential Fire Loss History
$800,000
$700,000
$600,000
$500,000
$400,000
$300,000
$200,000
$100,000
$0
Dollar Amount
1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001
Calendar Year

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4. **Wildland Fire Management**

"The Flagstaff Wildland/Urban Interface encompasses several jurisdictions and ownerships. It extends for miles outside the City boundaries and includes substantial public land. Our goal is to protect all *Values-At-Risk.* We are accountable to our community, and we have a responsibility to act. We operate to reduce wildfire threat across jurisdictions and ownerships and at considerable distances from structures: anything less is to neglect our duty, thereby jeopardizing the health and sustainability of our neighborhoods and community.

Our program has five core-areas:

1) Prevention
2) Preparedness
3) Hazard Mitigation
4) Response
5) Recovery"

Accomplishment - Acres or #

YEAR	PLANS	MARKED	THINNED	BURNED	CHIPPED (Biomass)	HAZARD TREES
1996/7	60	180	230	80	0	NA
1998	1000	200	100	110	0	NA
1999	800	400	620	330	0	NA
2000	1600	520	830	440	0	NA
2001	1950	470	1250	510	0	NA
2002	610	600	1130	540	0	NA
2003	1472	760	680	1020	0	70
2004	834	370	610	820	0	160
2005	1006	210	640	870	0	210
2006	585	850	1200	800	0	110
2007	400	500	1000	930	0	90
2008	NA	190	560	850	0	30
2009	NA	30	300	700	0	70
2010	NA	710	430	700	250	110

(**Source:** "Wildland Fire Management; Protecting Community At Risk", City of Flagstaff Fire Department, January 2011)

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Research and Monitoring: In addition to supporting on-going efforts of the Greater Flagstaff Forests Partnership, Wildland Fire Management hosted seven specific projects:

Insect and Bird Populations in a Treated Area – Flagstaff Unified School District
The Effects of Pile Burning on Forest Soil Ecology – N. AZ University
The Effects of Burning or Chipping on Herbaceous Plants – Arboretum at Flagstaff
Vegetative Response on Treated Sites – Ecological Restoration Institute
Recovery of Disturbed Sites Using Myco-Filtration Techniques – Practical Mycology
Distribution of Seeds by Rodents in Burned Areas – Ecological Restoration Institute
Squirrel Response to Thinning – AZ Game & Fish Dept

5. **Police Enforcement**

a. **Police personnel (Flagstaff):** There are .8 civilian police personal and 1.7 sworn officers per 1,000 resident.

b. **Crime Statistics (Flagstaff)** : Part 1 crimes reported in the City of Flagstaff decreased by 5% from 2009 to 2010. Property crimes decreased by 5% and total violent crimes decreased by 6%. Below are Flagstaff Police Department Crime statistics from previous years:

Year	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Auto Theft	Arson	Total
2006	3	46	90	312	299	3,360	189	62	4,561
2007	3	51	63	202	471	3,095	123	71	4,079
2008	3	45	59	175	413	2,887	89	28	3,671
2009	4	43	53	187	303	2,728	92	18	3,410
2010	6	37	49	177	227	2,672	63	21	3,231

Definitions:

Homicide – The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.
Rape – The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Attempts to forcibly rape are included.
Robbery – The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or thereat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.
Aggravated Assault – An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.
Burglary – The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.
Larceny-Theft – The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.
Motor Vehicle Theft – The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.
Arson – Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property or another, etc.

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c.Coconino County Sheriff's Office (STATS? Can't find online)

6. **Facilities Existing Conditions –**

(Source: City of Flagstaff Space Planning Project, September 2nd, 2008)

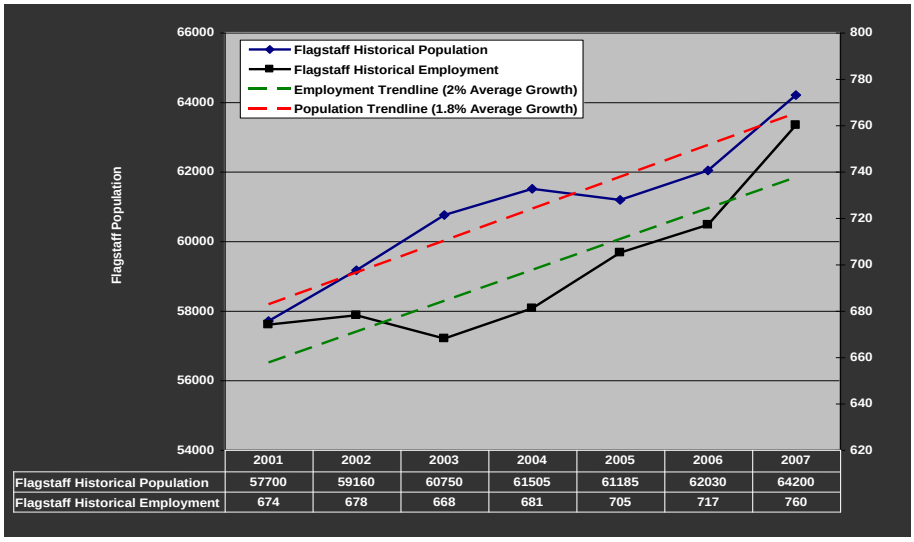
In 2008, a space utilization study was conducted to determine facility needs. Although the report is quite detailed and available for your reading, listed below are a few highlights. In short,

Total Assets

The City of Flagstaff currently owns 761,428 gross square feet of space. If the City had to reconstruct all of the space that they currently occupy, it would have a replacement value of $137,054,436 (FY08). This value does not include land, furniture, fixtures or equipment. This value is derived from RS Means calculations performed for each building within the project scope. This also includes a 15% increase for a construction location factor to accommodate the higher construction costs for the City of Flagstaff and surrounding areas.

Space Utilization

Each building was studied to determine if potential opportunities exist to accommodate future growth. The FMS team first determined the current occupancies of each building and then applied a growth factor of 2% per year to each building. The growth factor was determined from historical Flagstaff residential growth as well as City employment growth. From this data, FMS was able to project occupancy trends per building through 2018. See chart below for historical growth trends.



	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Flagstaff Historical Population	57700	59160	60750	61505	61185	62030	64200
Flagstaff Historical Employment	674	678	668	681	705	717	760

Figure 1 - Flagstaff Historical Growth Trends

Space must also be seen in terms of cost. By managing facility space to a realistic target, the City can now manage the cost per employee in terms of facilities. Although land value will vary by location, the replacement value of the building is reliable. The GSF cost of a building is a valuable piece of information in determining whether to build new or remodel.

The following pages contain charts that plot findings on both cost and quantities of Gross Square Foot data.

Administrative GSF Utilization Chart

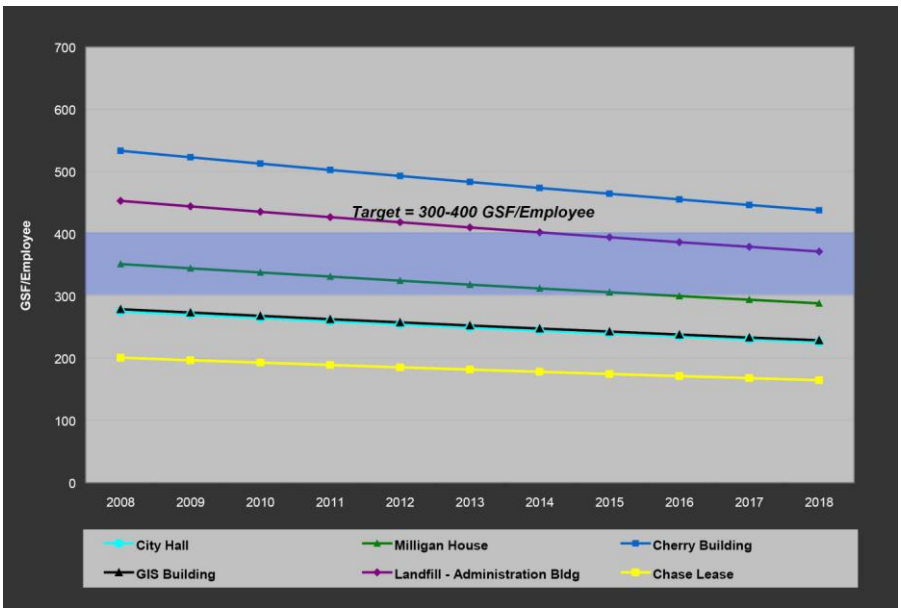
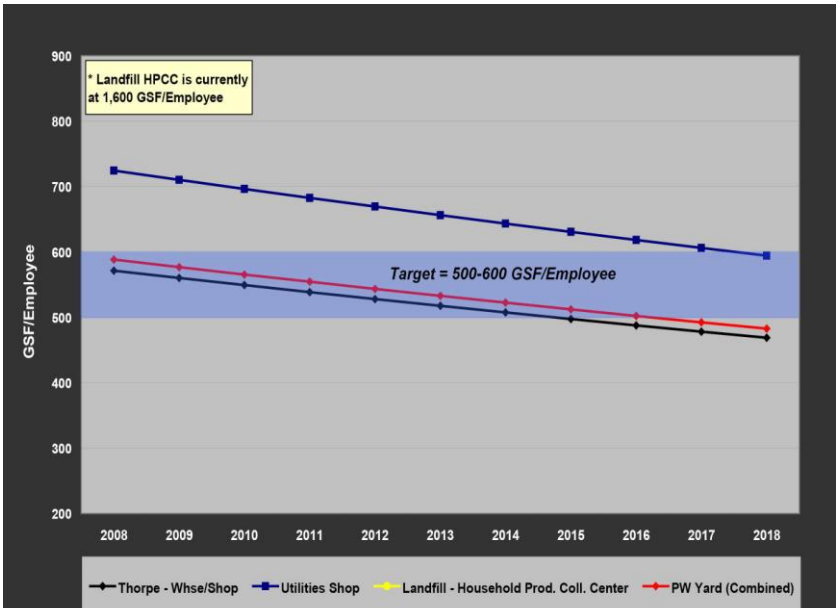


Figure 2 –Administrative GSF/Employee by Building

The chart above depicts the existing Administrative GSF utilization for City facilities, as well as illustrating the next 10 years of projected growth at a rate of 2% per year. Each line represents a specific facility and where it falls with respect to the target range. The target range is depicted by the blue-shaded region across the middle of the chart. Any lines above the target range represent under-utilized buildings and lines below the target range represent over-utilized or crowded buildings. The goal is to be within the target range after 10 years. **According to the chart, three City buildings are currently being over-utilized and are in need of more space as soon as possible. These buildings are City Hall, GIS Building, and the Chase Lease. The Milligan House currently lies within the target range but will approach the lower cusp of the target area near the end of the 10-year subject timeframe. The Landfill Administration Building appears to have sufficient space to support 10 years of growth and will be within the target range in 2018. The Cherry Building is currently being well under-utilized. Calculations project that even with 10 years of growth; the building would still be under-utilized or have excess space.**

Service GSF Utilization Chart



The chart above depicts the existing Service GSF utilization for City facilities, as well as illustrating the next 10 years of projected growth at a rate of 2% per year. According to the chart above, the Public Works Yard on Mogollon and the Thorpe Warehouse/Shop currently fall into the Service GSF Target Range and is projected to be sufficient until about 2016 when they will need more space. Please note that the GSF target range does not include site utilization or site requirements. FMS did account for the severe site deficiencies associated with the current Public Works Yard in the space analysis for the City. **The Utilities Shop appears to have sufficient space to support ten years of growth and will be within the target range in 2018. The Landfill HPCC is the most under-utilized building in this functional category. Calculations project that even with 10 years of growth, the building would still be substantially under-utilized.**

Administrative Space Utilization by Building (2008)

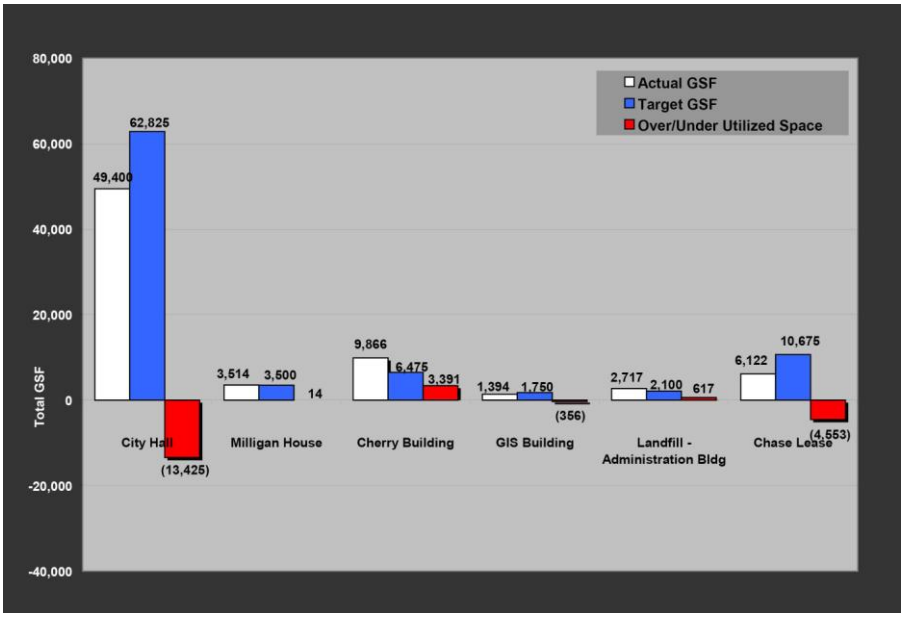


Figure 4 – Administrative Space Utilization by Building (2008)

The chart above is a comparison between total current GSF and target total GSF per building based on current employment figures for facilities within the Administrative functional category. The blue bars represent the target total GSF needed to support the number of employees for each building. The white bars represent the actual total GSF the City currently utilizes to support current functions in each building. **The red bars show the variance between the target and actual GSF. For example, City Hall has a variance of -13,425 GSF which can be interpreted that an additional 13,425 GSF is necessary for this building to comply with the recommended GSF planning target.** Red bars above zero can be interpreted as under-utilization or excess space.

Administrative Space Utilization by Building (2018)

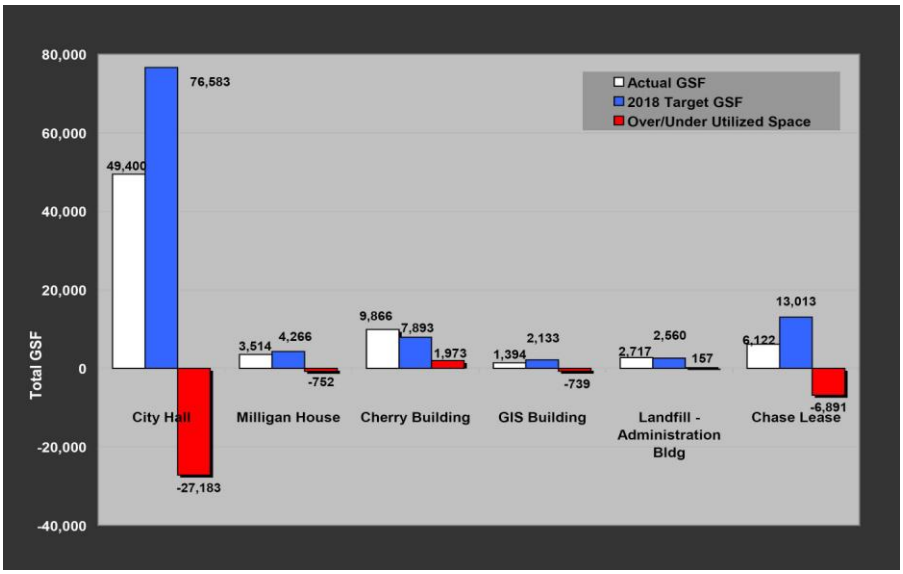
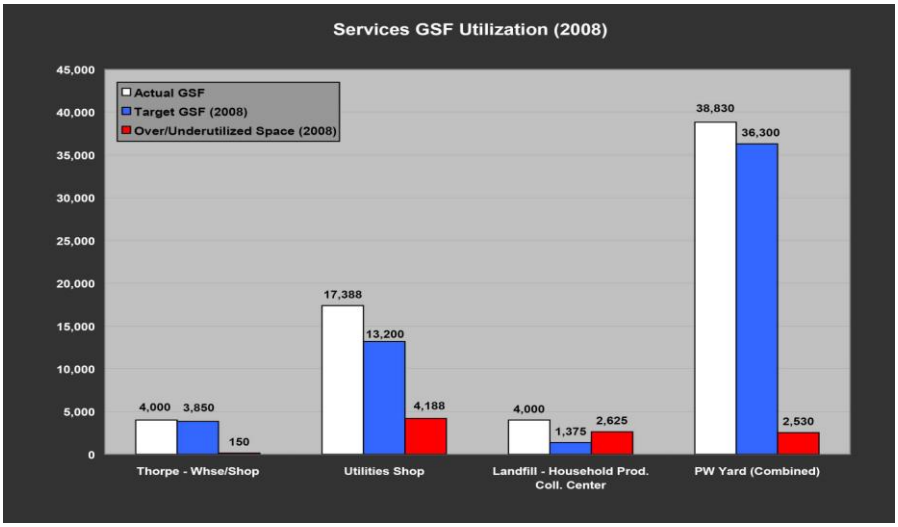


Figure 5 – Administrative Space Utilization by Building (2018)

The chart above can be interpreted the same as the chart on the previous page. The only difference is that this chart represents the projected target GSF that will be needed in 2018 when considering 10 years of growth (blue bars). The white bars again represent the actual GSF the city has available to support current functions for each building. **The red bars again depict the variance between the projected target GSF for 2018 and actual available GSF. According to this chart, it looks as if City Hall, the Chase Lease and the GIS Building will all require space by 2018.**

Service Space Utilization by Building (2008)



The chart above can be interpreted similarly to the charts on the previous two pages but represents facilities classified within the Services functional category rather than Administrative. Depicted are current space conditions for 2008. It is shown that all four facilities analyzed above are showing to have sufficient building space to meet current needs. It is again noted that the PW Yard analysis above only includes building space requirements and not site requirements as there are currently space deficienies within the current site.

Service Space Utilization by Building (2018)

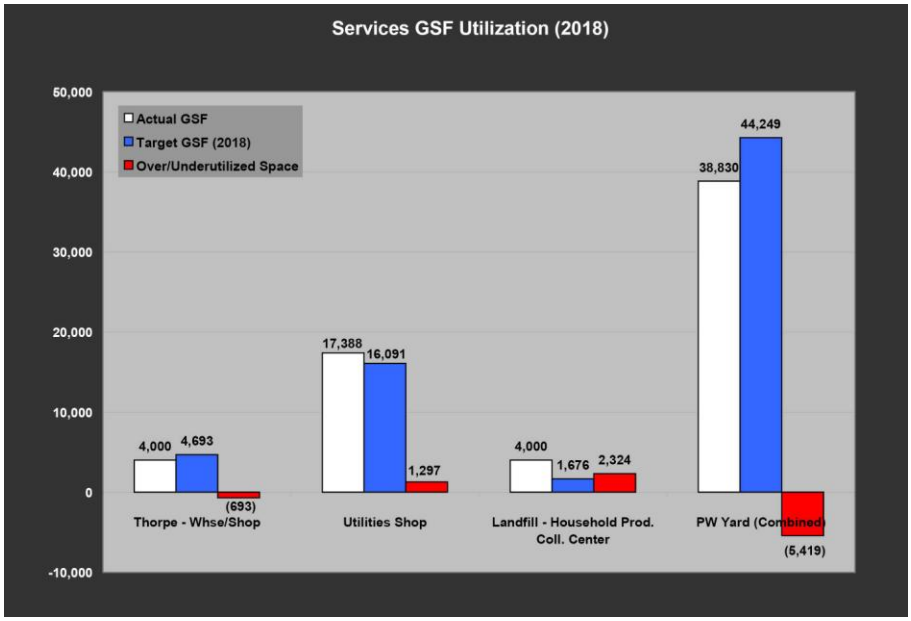


Figure 7 – Service Space Utilization by Building (2018)

The chart above can again be interpreted the same as the previous three charts and similar the previous chart, includes facilities classified within the Service functional category. This chart now represents the projected target GSF that will be needed in 2018 when considering 10 years of growth. **According to this chart, it looks as if the PW Yard and Thorpe – Warehouse/Shop will require space by 2018. The Utilities shop and the Landfill HPCC both have sufficient space to accommodate 10 years of growth.**

Missing:

1. **Geological hazards** – Locations?
2. Peak load water supply requirements – stats?
3. Minimum road widths according to function – Engineering?
4. Clearances around structures – Fire safety and 3 c's
5. Geologic hazard mapping in areas of known geologic hazards?

7. **Flagstaff 2012 Regional Plan Community Values Survey - Public Services**

"Most respondents 54%, disagreed with the statement The Flagstaff region should decrease public services rather than increase taxes. Most respondents see public faculties as readily accessible. A strong majority view buildings, other structures and walkways to be safe throughout the region. Similarly, they strongly support access for emergency vehicles. Fire protection was thought to be sufficient by 59% of the respondents. An increase in law enforcement personnel for the region showed an even split with 34% agreeing with the statement and 34% disagreeing with it. Twenty–four percent were neutral for this item.

Respondents are unsure about the region's preparation for natural disasters: 51% answered either neutral or don't know. One third believed the region is adequately prepared and 16% did not agree with the statement. Satisfaction with snow removal received mixed results with a high percentage, 46%, either strongly disagreeing or disagreement the statement. Forty percent thought that snow removal was satisfactory.

Table 16. Public Services, Facilities, Safety, & Public Buildings.	SA	A	N	D	SD	?
1. Public facilities are readily accessible within the Flagstaff region.	12%	57%	18%	10%	2%	1%
2. The Flagstaff region should decrease public services rather than increase taxes.	8%	20%	14%	39%	15%	4%
3. Access should be available for emergency services throughout the region.	36%	50%	9%	2%	1%	2%
4. Law enforcement personnel need to be increased in the Flagstaff region.	8%	26%	24%	24%	10%	8%
5. Fire protection is sufficient in the region.	10%	49%	16%	10%	5%	10%
6. Snow removal is satisfactory in my neighborhood.	6%	34%	12%	23%	23%	2%
7. The Flagstaff region is adequately prepared to respond to natural disasters.	3%	30%	29%	9%	7%	22%
8. In general, buildings, walkways, and other structures seem safe throughout the region.	9%	60%	13%	12%	1%	5%

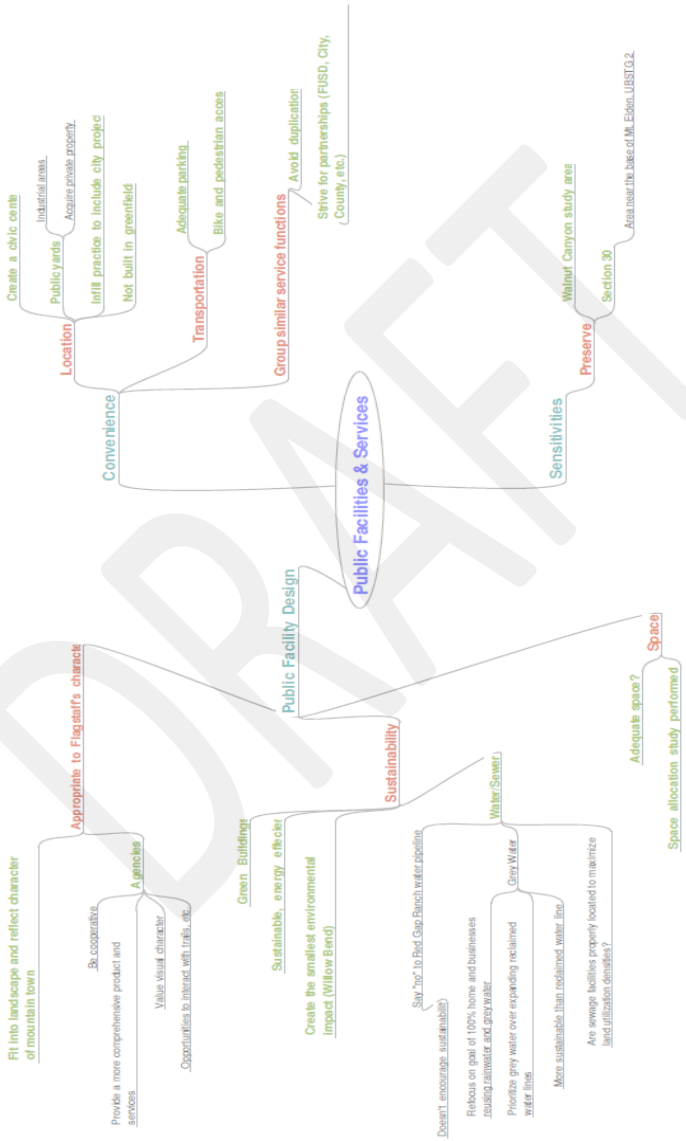
Pg. 14, Flagstaff Regional Plan 2012, Community Values Survey Report, December 8, 2010.

E. **<u>Public Open House Comments</u>**

1. Public responses were collected at the Regional Plan's Open Houses for Public Facilities and Services which occurred on the following dates:

   a. Friday, October 30, 2009, 7 - 9 a.m.: 2nd floor Mezzanine, Pulliam Airport
   b. Friday, October 30, 2009 Noon – 2 p.m.: City Hall Lobby, 211 West Aspen Avenue
   c Wednesday, November 4, 2009, 4 - 7 p.m.: Highland Fire Department #21, 568 Kona Trail, Kachina Village

From the compiled Open House comments, utilizing "Mind Mix" software staff grouped similar comments to organize and link comments, ideas and suggestions. Below is a visual summary of the Open House Comments.



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2. **General Comments:**

Responses were collected through email and feedback to the Regional Plan 2012 blog. Listed below are the comments.

a. "We need a local carbon tax to slow big construction and give incentives to building sustainably and affordably." -- *Steve Knutson, 2918 N. Tindal Blvd*

b. "By doing what you are doing here, namely listen, listen, listen to the people, hold our values and unique characteristics high and honor our beautiful land and environment. Even if it costs us more, it is worth it." -- *Unknown*

c. "I so regret I did not make it to the Open Houses on this topic but am sending you a few comments that I hope you will include.

Comments on Public Facilities:

- Agencies to share planning/collaborate on planning of current and future facilities.
- Develop shared goals and activities for sustainability of public buildings.
- Develop a multi agency land planning and land use team to collaborate on same.
- Develop transparency of financial costs to community for new construction and O &
- M of public facilities and illustrate cost efficencies when created.
- Create multi-agency research team to explore options of collaborating on
- City/County/NAU and NAIPTA fleet yards and mechanical services.
- Create team to collaborate on community art and culture facilities and plan for future venue locations and space needs."

Thanks

Jody Gilbert
Facilities Management Director
Coconino County

d. "On Map 22 there are three important facilities are not included. They are Coconino County: Health & Community Services building on King Street. This building houses about 150 employees and has a high volume of citizen traffic. The Coconino County Center for the Arts on Ft Valley should be noted so that we can encourage input from folks about publically owned and privately owned facilities that support art and culture in the community. And lastly, the new home of the NAIPTA Mountain Line system, located off of East Route 66. This one is important for the discussion about City, County, NAU and NAIPTA services in regard to heavy equipment and fleet services and other public works services.

Thanks for the opportunity to have input. See you at one of the Open Houses!"

--Jody Gilbert

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Facilities Management Director

e. I support any effort the city may endeavor to purchase the land the forest service is selling adjacent to the airport to create more open space / park space for our citizens to enjoy.

Respectfully,

Victoria Coleman, Airport Commission Chair
Flagstaff Airport Commission and Flagstaff Resident.

f. I've been very busy at work so cannot attend the open houses, but want you to know I remain concerned about the greenspace surrounding the airport. It is an absolutely beautiful area, and I think there is a lot of room for compromise. The high country extension area is a gorgeous meadow that I understand is still on the maps as a road. I understand there is concern about traffic. However, the neighborhood is completely built out, and there is no backup at High Country and Lake Mary now. Please help me to understand the logic that we need another way to the Powell extension?

Thanks,

Susan Longerbeam

g. We have been walking our dogs in this area for 2 ½ years, and feel this space is vital to Protect the value and quality of life of the surrounding neighborhoods from noise and air pollution from the airport. We occasionally see elk migrating through, so clearly it is important as a wildlife corridor, as well.

Thanks for your consideration.

Jane Heaton and Peter Ryers

3. Focus Group

A Public Facilities, Services and Safety Focus Group was conducted on November 19, 2009. Although the General Public was invited and meeting open to the public, no members of the attended the meeting. Staff received input from Sergio Enriquez, Facilities Maintenance Superintendent, City of Flagstaff; and Sue Brown, Facilities Management of Coconino County.

A discussion to understand existing conditions and approach to facilities first occurred. The second half of the meeting focused upon priorities. The following outlines key parts of the conversation. Noteworthy is the different approach and preference between the County and City when it comes to campus/satellite offices versus consolidated, single site. When planning land use for government uses/services, this contrast may come into consideration.
When land use planning, could the location of existing facilities, consolidation, infill and new facilities achieve both jurisdictions goals?

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I. County – a Campus Approach: The Coconino County Master Plan 2020 focuses on customer service with 6 campus idea with consolidated services. Depending on funding, 2020 is the build-out. The following outlines the specific campus location and use.

A. Downtown
   a. Focus Justice Services
      i. Courts
      ii. Public defender
      iii. Probation
      iv. Attorney
      v. Court Administration
   b. Minimize transportation
      i. Time
      ii. Partner in parking garage

B. Location: To Be Determined
   a. Administration Campus.
      i. Outside downtown
      ii. Accessible
      iii. Leed certify "Silver"
      iv. Potential infill of 15 acres
      v. Training facilities

C. Sawmill
   a. Sheriff Services
   b. Juvenile (moving?)

D. Ft. Tuthill
   a. Parks and Recreation
   b. Environmental and conservation
   c. Main facilities with potential to expand

E. King Street -
   a. Health Department

F. Ft. Valley
   a. Center for Arts

G. Commerce
   a. Public Works
   b. 80 acres with ability to expand for recreation storage

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II. City: Space Plan Study: In October 2007, the City of Flagstaff commissioned a *Space Plan Study* which examines the use and management of City of Flagstaff's portfolio to create a 10-year Space Plan. (Please see Additional Resources and Reading to hyperlink to the report)

a. Time Frame
   i. October 2007 commenced study
   ii. November 2009, Final Adopted plan
b. Summary
   i. In 2007, need office space
   ii. In 2009, vacancy begins to appear
   iii. Existing
      1. 90 Buildings of which 65 are maintenance
      2. 30 Service related buildings
      3. 900,000 s.f.
      4. Lease 3,000 to 4,000 s.f. (Chase)

c. Benchmarking
   i. Determined how much space provided by Work Group
   ii. Costumer Service approach
      1. Ideally, under one roof – City Hall
      2. Relocation of services
      3. When Fire Administration leaves, some space will open. Otherwise not much excess.

d. Bonding - may finance additional construction

e. If floodplain resolved, along Phoenix may be available sites

f. Guiding Principles to Facility Location
   i. Location determined by
      1. Staff
      2. Users
   ii. Perception
      1. Right people together in right space (no satellite)
   iii. Functional
      1. Area
      2. Sites
   iv. Costs
   v. Consolidation- "satellite, not way to go"
      1. Not good for customer
      2. Not good for staff

III. Priorities / consideration
a. King Street Building:
   i. Is where it needs to be
   ii. One stop shop

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iii. Needs to expand
iv. Plenty of opportunity in 4th St. area

b. City Hall
   i. Perfect location
   ii. Building is identifiable
   iii. Additional Space
      1. A satellite office would be hard to locate
      2. If to locate/create a Public Works Yard, then it would open up to 10 years of space in City Hall
      3. Hypothetical: if to mirror image of existing City Hall, would need a parking structure in downtown

IV. What does the Public want?

a. Questions
   i. One-stop shops or just around the corner services?
   ii. Seeking services or community gathering spaces?

b. Civic Pride
   i. Administration Buildings
      1. County Admin.
         a. Survey of County Employees
            i. Hated County Administration Building
            ii. Need better building for Managers
            iii. Identity
      2. City Hall
         a. Special history of turning small commercial area into existing site
         b. Deemed "Taj Mahal"
         c. Yet, identifiable structure and space near capacity
   ii. What are the concepts of Civic Pride?
      1. Project consideration: Looking for infill opportunities or location determined by budget constraint
      2. Service should be seamless
         a. Intimate
         b. Flexible
         c. Useful
         d. Way of electronic possibilities
   iii. Coordinating efforts for facilities & buildings
      1. Work on alliances
      2. Sharing facilities and efforts makes sense
      3. Need to expand cooperative efforts
         a. Need to work together during tough times
         b. Are there City, County, State opportunities?
            i. ADOT needs a new yard and so does the City
            ii. Disposition of land may be an opportunity with government preference

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c. Public Buildings
   i. Consider operating and construction costs
   ii. Efficiently used and built
   iii. Density for efficient use of land
   iv. Satellite offices present redevelopment/infill office opportunities
      1. 4th St. Corridor discussion about unique area
         a. Multi-use facilities and uses are present
         b. Segregation of uses kills urban areas
         c. Integrating commercial with government is a benefit to the area

F. **Element Relationship**

The following briefly addresses the relationship of the Public Services, Facilities and Safety Element between other regional plan elements under study.

1. **Strong Relationship:**

a. *Land Use:* Accessible and conveniently located of government services/facilities for residents and business.

b. *Environment and Conservation* : Wildland fire stewardship protects sensitive habitats and ensures safety of persons and protection of property

c. *Circulation & Bicycle:* Well-planned circulation and evacuation routes protects citizens and visitors in times of emergency.

d. *Growth Area:* Extended development patterns may cause increase costs to service these areas with services, utilities and safety.

e. *Cost of Development:* Having adequate and logical extension of infrastructure in place (water, sewer, etc) will affect development costs and influence location of development/infill consideration. Building permits/fees and potential impact fees for proportional costs for facilities.

f. Water resources: Per ARS requirements, identifying water loads and planning infrastructure is a component to the Facilities and Safety

g. Economic Development; Existing appropriately sized or the ability to extend infrastructure to service property could affect whether an existing business/industry can grow or locate in the region.

2. **Moderate Relationship:**

a. *Open Space:* Serves as a buffer and defensible area areas to the built environment which may protect citizens against encroaching fires

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b. *Energy:* Convenient access and related services in government facilities may reduce energy consumption in fuel and travel costs

c. *Recreation:* *Facility design to incorporate sustainability, efficiencies*

d. *Community Character and Design*: "Civic pride", blending architecture with nature reflecting a mountain town, and incorporating recreation/futs amenities.

3. **Weak Relationship:**
   a. Neighborhood Preservation and Redevelopment:
   b. Housing

G. **Existing Goals And Policies**
Explores whether current plan and goals/policies are working or need 'tweaking' by:

- Listing existing Goals and Policies.
- Providing a professional/staff critique and recommendation of the existing goal/policy.
- Implementation – working/not working.
- Identifying potential strategies.

I see a challenge in defining what should be considered in the Public Facilities plan element. The finished Regional Plan must be clear, thematic, and user friendly.

The current corresponding plan element is called Community Facility and Services Element. If the definition includes those facilities that are based on providing public access, does it include City Hall, public parking garages, other government facilities besides the city's structures? Does it have to be a structure or is a baseball field a public facility? What would be considered a public facility outside of the city limits? Are charter schools public facilities if they do not have to follow city codes?

If the land fill is a public facility, do the city, county, and ADOT maintenance facilities fall under this element? From the perspective of a clearly stated full regional plan and user efficiency, there has to be a logical way to define and categorize public facilities.

GOAL CD2 **The Flagstaff region will continue to protect its unique character -that reflects its forested setting of ponderosa pine trees, piñon and juniper ~~begetation,~~ vegetation and meadows through quality design and development. Emphasis will be placed on quality design in both the public realm—streets, civic buildings, and other public spaces—as well as the private realm—commercial buildings, work places, and housing. Preservation of vegetation and wildlife are part of the quality design and development process.**

Critique:
I do not like the term quality design and development, too generic to our area.
This is not a goal and most of the items are random – as if trying to accommodate the whole plan in one goal.
wordy. Misspelling. Unclear of goal. Simplify
What is "quality" ? Should be defined in this context.
Not sure what criteria and the purpose of reviewing Policy CD2.3 through NCR1.19 is.?

Incentives? Such as?

Recommendation: APPEARS TO BE CONCENSUS TO KEEP WITH MODIFICATION
Since you are focusing on unique character that reflects its setting, then be specific to this. For example, it should read Mountain design incorporating functional development.
Quality design that protects the unique character of the Flagstaff Region shall be incorporated into all public facilities.
Rewrite: The Flagstaff region will continue to protect its unique, forested mountain character through quality design and development both in the private and public realms—streets, civic buildings, public spaces and commercial development.
Clarify what quality is. In this case I would think it is the ability of new designs to adapt to potential climate change and provide efficient and sustainable streets and structures.

Strategies:
I don't think there should be strategies under the goal they should fall under the policies.

Policy CD2.3—Support Enhanced Civic Design
Civic facilities, such as community buildings, government offices, recreation centers, post offices, libraries, and schools, shall be placed in central locations as highly visible focal points. The urban design and architectural quality shall express quality design, permanence, importance, community identity, and sensitivity to climate.

Critique:
Again, focus on the design in our area. Talk to Karl E. Do we not have a design theme for our area?
I like this policy but it seems that it should reference activity centers instead of central locations.
"Enhanced Civic Design" is not self-evident. The policy is actually found in the description that follows.
Good
What does "sensitivity to climate" mean?

Recommendation: APPEARS TO BE CONCENSUS TO KEEP WITH MODIFICATION
Always included functionality within design.
This could almost be two policies
Rewrite: Civic facilities, ~~such as community buildings, government offices, recreation centers, post offices, libraries, and schools~~, shall be placed in central locations as highly visible focal points and express architectural quality ~~express quality~~ design, permanence, importance, community identity, and sensitivity to climate.
Rewrite: Civic facilities, such as community buildings, government offices, recreation centers, post offices, libraries, and schools, shall be placed in central locations as highly visible focal points. The urban design and architectural quality shall express quality design, **sustainability**, permanence, importance, community identity, and sensitivity to climate.
The City Council has enacted an energy efficiency and renewable energy resolution for city facilities. Should we add a statement here about buildings being energy efficient, comfortable for inhabitants, etc.? This kind of statement could be general and broad enough to not set requirements, such as LEED certification, but provide a general framework and goal of efficient and comfortable civic facilities.

Strategies:
Something in regards to adhering to community design standards – the rural areas have design review overlay approvals.

GOAL NCR1
High standards will be maintained for protection and improvement of the region's quality of life offered by its natural and cultural, historic and archaeological resources and its natural environment.

Critique:
Bingo, this describes our area and all its design components.
This goal belongs in community character
Wordy, redundant and grammar. Are we trying to maintain "high standards"? High standards of what? Quality of life is offered by a list of resources? How does this goal address facilities and safety?
Good

Recommendation: APPEARS TO BE CONCENSUS TO KEEP WITH MODIFICATION AND CROSS-REFERENCE WITH COMMUNITY CHARACTER ELEMENT

Strategies:

Policy NCR1.5—Address Natural Hazard Areas
Natural and human-caused hazards which present danger to life, resources, and property shall be identified, their associated risks assessed, and development carefully controlled or conditions and areas avoided. Efforts shall be made to mitigate the impacts of natural hazards (e.g., forest fire, flooding, unstable soils, seismic or subsidence areas, high winds, steep slopes, or similar conditions) and human-caused hazards on existing areas and to plan for their post-disaster recovery. The City, County, and other appropriate governmental agencies shall cooperatively continue to develop plans, programs, regulations, and incentives which reduce the impacts from these hazards.

Critique:
Overly complicated

What does "address" mean? Reminds me of the old television show, *The Honey mooner's* where Ralph tells Ed Norton to "address" the golf ball. Ed replies, "Hello, ball."

The policy statement doesn't stand on its own, hence the following paragraph to describe what is meant.

Hazards will increase with climate change.

Recommendation: APPEARS TO BE CONCENSUS TO KEEP WITH MODIFICATION

Possibly add the following at the end…"and which also provides guidance for designers (architects and engineers).

***Rewrite*: Break into two policies**

DRAFT

Assess associated risk with natural and human-caused hazards…..
Mitigate the impacts of natural and human-caused hazards …….

Rewrite: Proactively assess, plan and mitigate Natural Hazard Areas

Add this to the policy (descriptive narrative that followed).

Strategies:

Policy NCR1.8—Address Hazardous Materials Disposal and Reduction
The City and County shall work to reduce use and ensure safe disposal of hazardous materials by developing plans, programs, and incentives for the safe disposal and reduction of hazardous materials.

Critique:
Do we want to add ensure safe transportation to this mix? Just a thought…
A lot of this has been done – is it working? If not why and what needs to happen
Policy is in the paragraphs that follows to clarify the NCR 1.8 .
Good
Incentives? Such as?

Recommendation: APPEARS TO BE CONCENSUS TO KEEP. MODIFY?
Rewrite the paragraph as the policy **:** ~~The City and County shall work to reduce use and ensure safe disposal of hazardous materials by~~ Develop plans, programs, and incentives for the safe disposal and reduction of hazardous materials.
Keep in mind we have the Hazardous Products Center for household hazardous waste for both city and county residents. Perhaps a strategy could be to continue support for this facility to further this goal? Use of the facility for residents, for their household waste, is free, however the city invoices the county to pay for their share of the facility based on quarterly usage by county residents. This has been discussed for budget cuts in the past, which would force the city to subsidize the program even more that it already does, or charge county residents, which would dis-incentivize proper disposal. The facility also has a small business waste program that is based on actual disposal costs plus some administrative fees. Larger commercial operations are required by EPA and ADEQ to track, manage, and report on their own hazardous waste.

Strategies:

Policy NCR1.16—Identify Natural Hazardous Areas and Control Development
Identify hazardous areas which present danger to life and property from flooding, unstable soils, seismic or subsidence problems, wild fires, steep slopes or similar conditions, and control or prohibit development in such areas.

Critique:
Excellent.
Should include the word mitigate.
Identify then do *what* with this information?

DRAFT

Recommendation: DISCUSS.
Tom Hieb should review these policies too
Should this an area/master plan or part of the Multi-jurisdictional Preparedness Plan?

Strategies:

Policy NCR1.17—Address Flood Hazards
Natural flood hazards in existing developed area should be reduced through both structural and non-structural measures. Development in natural rural floodplain areas shall be limited and floodplains should be restored to maintain the natural and beneficial functions of floodplains and natural washes.

Critique:
Should be controlled and reduced. Development should be limited and sometimes prohibited.

I like it…especially the maintain and restore rural floodplains. You might consider expanding the statement to include all floodplains, not just rural. When you get to the point of completing the detail, let me know and I can help with some of the strategies, etc.

Recommendation:

Edit narrative: Natural flood hazards in existing developed area should be reduced through both structural and non-structural measures. Development in natural rural floodplain areas shall be ~~limited~~ **prohibited** ~~and~~ floodplains should be restored to maintain the natural and beneficial functions of floodplains and natural washes.

Strategies:

Policy NCR1.19—Create a "FireWise" Community
Measures, practices, and regulations should be developed and implemented to decrease the potential for destructive wildfires, to improve the survivability of structures and other infrastructure, and to provide for the safety of visitors, residents, and emergency responders.

Critique: include the protection of wildlife as well.
Recommendation: APPEARS TO BE CONCENSUS TO KEEP.
Strategies:

PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES

GOAL CFS1
Infrastructure and public services will be provided in an efficient, equitable and effective manner.

Critique:
I like it!
Reads well and succinctly stated.

DRAFT

See first overall comment above. So as I look at the following, realize that there is no clear definition in my mind of infrastructure and public services.

Sustainable, environmental, public input are all part of this goal aren't they?
Recommendation: Discuss.
Strategies:

Policy CFS1.1—Determine and Require Adequate Public Facilities and Services
The provision of adequate public facilities and services and the phasing of infrastructure improvements shall be important considerations in the timing and location of development.

Critique: Who is making the "determination" of what will be required? Are we talking specific requirements such as XX amount of parks for XX population or developed area? Or is this meant to be more general? The "determine and require adequate facilities and services" seems to suggest very specific directions for a generalized plan like this…

I like it!
How is the title and the description related?
Recommendation: APPEARS TO BE CONCENSUS TO KEEP.
Strategies:
Master plans, area plans and capital improvements shall be coordinated.

Policy CFS1.2—Development Shall pay its Fair Share Toward the Cost of Additional Public Service Needs Created by new Development, While Giving Consideration to the Rational Nexus Provisions to Show Direct Benefit
The short- and long-term fiscal effects of land use and new development require the use of various tools, methodologies and programs to determine the cost of development and to ensure development is paying its fair share and that it has a direct relationship to benefits received by the development and the burdens imposed on the provider.

Critique:
Good.
I don't have a lot to offer here
The statement implies Impact Fees, however practice shows limited to fire, police, library. Requires underlying studies to prove Rational Nexus.
Okay
run-on sentence – I got lost…

Recommendation: APPEARS TO BE CONCENSUS TO KEEP WITH MODIFICATION

Re write Policy: Development Shall pay its Fair Share Toward the Cost of Additional Public Service Needs Created by new Development

Comment [U1]: Removed a phrase here.

Re-write description: Needs to be written less awkwardly. For example:
The distribution of costs and short- and long-term fiscal effects of land use and new development require the use of various tools, methodologies and programs to determine the balance of cost and benefits between the developer and the community.

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While they should pay fair share toward the cost of added services or facilities, we also need continued funding for maintenance or other agreements in place for HOAs to maintain the new facilities. For example, new parks are required with new developments but no funding is added for park maintenance, further strapping existing resources. Same thing with streets and facilities (e.g. new fire station). Not sure how this Plan can address this problem – it is usually decided within a development agreement who does what - but this is an issue that should be addressed somewhere. Since we're bringing up the "fair share" argument for new services/facilities here, it would be nice to also address ongoing costs.

Strategies:

Policy CFS1.3—Encourage Cooperation Between Service Providers
Cooperation of urban service providers including the City, County, special districts, private companies, and governmental agencies shall be encouraged, when appropriate, to establish a satisfactory level of quality, quantity, and dependability of services.

Critique:
add functionality as well.
no problem
In practice, private utilities are not forthcoming in infrastructure planning.
Okay
What a concept.

Recommendation: APPEARS TO BE CONCENSUS TO KEEP . Discuss to get more teeth into policy.

Strategies:
Franchise agreement negotiation/renewals should add a provision to for infrastructure planning.

Policy CFS1.4—Implement Capital Improvements Program
The City and County shall continue to prepare and update a multi-year capital improvements program that is coordinated with the *Regional Plan* policies, inter-governmental agreement, and development location priorities, to direct and prioritize the provision of public facilities and services to urban and rural growth areas and the protection of open spaces.

Critique:
Re-write this statement for clarity, somewhat confusing but you touch off on the main points. The main focus is that we do this for residents and visitors.
Okay
Suggest to add, "…to fulfill the vision of the Regional Plan"

Recommendation: Discuss.

Strategies:

New goals/policies:

1. ~~Topic:~~ ADA accessibility?
~~1.~~2. Food Security~~.~~

H. Additional Resources and Reading

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1. "Flagstaff 2012 Regional Plan Community Values Survey"
2. "City of Flagstaff Space Planning Project", FM Solutions, September 2nd, 2008
3. Flagstaff Police Department Annual Report 2010.
4. "Wildland Fire Management: Protecting Community – Values at Risk", City of Flagstaff Fire Department, January 2011.
5. Emergency Preparation / Planning Documents

- Emergency Operations Plan
- Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Community Wildfire Protection Plan
- Ready Coconino brochure
- Coconino County Flood Preparedness
- Coconino County "Got Plans"
-

I. **Existing Maps**

The Regional Land Use and Transportation Plan, 2001 contains the following maps associated with Facilities, Services and Safety. The maps need to be verified, updated and populated with new data, facilities and infrastructure

1. Map 14: Regional Utilities Plan - Water
2. Map 15: City Utilities Plan - Water
3. Map 16: Regional Utilities Plan - Wastewater
4. Map 17: Utilty Utilities Plan - Wastewater
5. Map18: Major Stormwater Facilities Plan
6. Map19: Regional Fire Protection Plan - Districts & Stations
7. Map20: Public Parks/Recreation Areas & Public Education Facilities Plan-Map
8. Map 22: Regional Community Facilities Plan

J. **Proposed Outline of Public**

a. **Introduction**
Purpose

2. **Relationship to Vision and Guiding Principles**
3. **Services**
   a. Administration
   b. Courts
   c. Fire
   d. Police
   e. Utilities
      i. Public
      ii. Private
   f. Community Enrichment
   g. Education
4. **Safety - Emergency Preparedness**
5. **Facilities to support**
   a. Central

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b. Dispersion
c. Expansion

Ongoing Notes:

Future Facilities Plan and Master Plans - FMPO, Stormwater, Utilities (public and private)?

What is needed.?

(a) Add facility master plan input concerning fire, police, etc. - None currently in existence; CPTED standards?
(b) Missing Safety goals and policies. A statement refers one to see the Community Facilities and Service Element chapter for goals and policies.
(c) Response time analysis (check with Fire believed, updated with Fire House plan
(d) Evacuation routes
(e) Road standards (engineer standards reference)
(f) Geological hazards/fault line?
(g) Update and need to include public and private utilities (local), at minimum trunk lines including gas, electric and telephone.
(h) Missing waste water goals and policies.

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