

Flagstaff Regional Plan 2030
- 2017 ANNUAL REPORT -



FLAGSTAFF
REGIONAL PLAN
2030
PLACE MATTERS

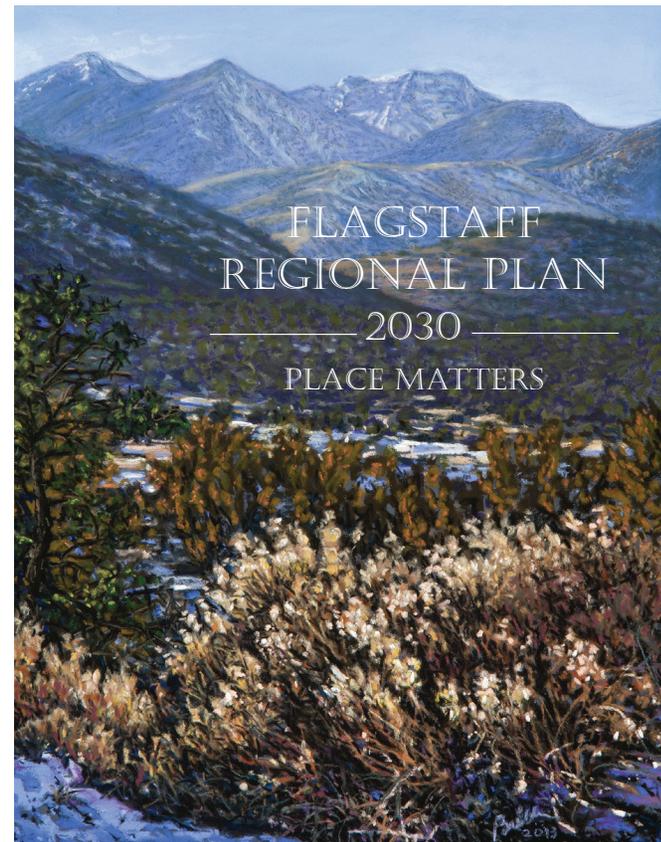
INTRODUCTION

The *Flagstaff Regional Plan 2030 (FRP30)* is used for decision making so that Flagstaff City government is accountable for publicly-derived policy outcomes and goals. It provides the basis for policies and regulations to guide physical and economic development within the Flagstaff region. The Plan is used as a guide, or road map, for the future of the City and the region. It establishes priorities for public decisions and direction for complementary private decisions, thereby striving to establish predictability in the decision-making process.

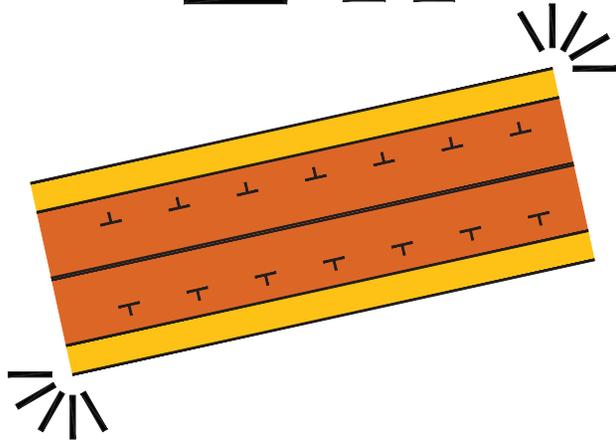
The Annual Report consolidates metrics identified in Appendix D of the *FRP30* into a summary of the City's performance towards the Plan's goals, and an account of progress in Plan related work. While all the goals and policies in the Plan are directed to future needs and accomplishments, it is important to understand that many of them also reflect ongoing programs, initiatives, and actions already implemented by City, County, and other policy and decision makers. Progress towards the goals and policies in the Plan will be dependent on the community's ability or inability to fund the recommended actions, the policy decisions made by City Council and management, and the community support of the Plan.

This report is the fourth produced since the plan was adopted. Not all metrics are available on an annual basis. Gradual trends may be difficult to observe at this point in time, the Report has a column to highlight the trends emerging so far. City staff strives to establish consistent methods of gathering the relevant data, even as policies and accounting systems may change. The report will note when a policy or management change has resulted in a change to the measurement, as opposed to a change that is the result of Plan implementation. If a date appears in parentheses after a measurement, it signifies that data from a different year was used. For instance, some data used in the 2014 report was based on data between 2011-2014, because of the timing and availability of data.

The Report is organized into metrics for the Natural, Built, and Human Environments. It also reports on the use of the goals in City Council decision making, Regional Plan accomplishments, and future projects to implement the Plan.



Key Insights



NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

(99,146 Tons of Solid Waste disposed in Cinder Lake Landfill)

7,996 more tons of solid waste entered the Cinder Lake landfill in 2017 than 2016 (9% increase). 2016 increased by 4,259 tons (5%) and 2015 increased by 1,418 tons (2%) for an average annual growth of over 5%. The estimated closure date of the landfill is still 2054. However, the growth of waste entering the landfill is greater than the City's annual population growth, which has averaged approximately 1.6% over the same time period. A notable percentage of the solid waste growth is due to increased construction activity.

BUILT ENVIRONMENT

(18.3 Reconstructed Lane Miles of CIP Road Improvements)

The City reconstructed 15 more lane miles in 2017 than in 2016 through the Capital Improvement Projects (CIP) program. These were funded by a sales tax approved in 2014. This year's amount of construction increased because some of the larger projects that needed up-front design work started. These projects included Zuni Dr, Lockett Rd, Grand Canyon, Beaver St, Dale Ave, E Rt 66, as well as other smaller projects.

HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

(\$350,000 Median Housing Sale Price)

The median home price increased from \$298,000 in 2015 to \$315,500 in 2016 (6% increase) to \$350,000 in 2017 (another 11% increase). These numbers only account for homes sold and are therefore more variable than what the same home is actually worth. For example, a few really expensive or inexpensive homes can skew the overall price of homes sold that year. However, it still demonstrates an increasing trend in real estate value in Flagstaff.



NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

ENVIRONMENTAL & CONSERVATION PLANNING					
Measure	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trend
Acres of protected open space within city limits	20 new; 2,769 total	0 new; 2,769 total	0 new; 2769 total	300 new; 3,069 total	
Open space - per acre budget	not available	\$8.13	\$11.74	\$10.59	
Volunteer Hours on Open Space	727	858	3,850	557	
Number of community gardens and gardeners	5 community gardens 78 participants	5 community gardens 94 participants	5 community gardens 126 participants	5 community gardens 90 participants	

The trend for Environmental and Conservation Planning is stable. Before 2014, the City purchased thousands of acres of State lands for conservation. The purchasing of open space is leveling off, the program is now focused more on the management of these lands. The decrease in garden participants from 2016 should be seen as annual variability and behavior patterns at this time. For example, sometimes several people get together to share a plot. The large decrease in volunteer hours from 2016 is due primarily to a number of firewood giveaway events on Observatory Mesa that only happened in 2016.

PUBLIC FACILITIES - SOLID WASTE					
Measure	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trend
Amount of solid waste disposed in Cinder Lake landfill and remaining useable life	85,473 tons Est closure date: 2054	86,891 tons Est closure date: 2054	91,150 tons Est closure date: 2054	99,146 tons Est closure date: 2054	
Tons of recycling and waste diversion rate	9,002 tons 14.32% diversion rate	9,216 tons 15.33% diversion rate	9,556 tons 14.88% diversion rate	9,440 tons 15.61% diversion rate	

The overall volume of solid waste is increasing at a faster rate than the City's population growth. A lot of the increase is due to an increase in construction activity. The waste diversion rate is a variable but generally flat trend.

ENERGY					
Measure	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trend
Municipal energy consumption in City facilities per square foot (in kilowatt hours)	23.9 kWh	24.5 kWh	25.8 kWh	25.3 kWh	
Renewable energy generated by City facility installations	3,496 MWh, 6.5% of City's energy use	3,553 MWh, 6.7% of City's energy use	2,902 MWh, 5.5% of City's energy use	2,729 MWh, 5.4% of City's energy use	

Energy consumption for City buildings has gone up slightly over the last few years due to a variety of factors including weather, construction, equipment, and an increase in operational hours. Renewable energy generation decreased in 2016 and has remained lower in 2017 due in large part to the combined heat and power (cogeneration) system at the Wildcat Water Reclamation Plant not running. A new cogeneration system is planned for FY2019.

MISSING METRICS from the NATURAL ENVIRONMENT: Wildlife corridors and habitat land consumed or preserved by development (Arizona Game and Fish Department-designated), Concentration of natural resources, conservation priority areas, open space acres protected through conservation easement, purchase, etc., Biodiversity (birds, plants, amphibians, fish, mammals, reptiles) – total species count – Arizona Game and Fish Department data (when available), Update Natural environment maps with pertinent information

WATER RESOURCES

Measure	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trend
Water, Wastewater, Reclaimed Water and Stormwater Annual Operating Budget ¹	FY15: \$15.9 million	FY16: \$17.3 million	FY17: \$17.8 million	FY18: \$18.4 million	↗
Potable Water					
Total Water usage (billed) (gallons per capita per day) ²	94 gpcd	88 gpcd	93 gpcd	91 gpcd	→
kWh of energy used to produce and deliver potable water	21,117,850 kWh	19,253,690 kWh	20,279,800 kWh	17,899,000 kWh	→
Gallons of potable water produced and delivered, and energy cost per thousand gallons ³	2.4 billion gal \$0.76	2.3 billion gal \$0.72	2.6 billion gal \$0.78	2.6 billion gal \$0.71	→
Peak day consumption vs. total capacity (in million gallons)	Peak = 12.1 MG on 6/21 Total capacity = 18.84 MG	Peak = 10.9 MG on 6/26 Total capacity = 18.69 MG	Peak = 11.4 MG on 6/23 Total capacity = 18.69 MG	Peak = 10.8 MG on 7/6 Total capacity = 18.69 MG	→
Wastewater & Reclaimed Water					
Gallons of wastewater treated and energy cost per thousand gallons ³	2.007 billion \$0.53	2.031 billion \$0.61	1.981 billion \$0.56	2.050 billion \$0.48	→
Kilowatt hours used to treat effluent and produce reclaimed water	9,996,126 kWh	10,832,092 kWh	10,822,467 kWh	10,038,214 kWh	→
Gallons of reclaimed water produced and delivered ⁴	1.910 billion produced 630,195,834 delivered	1.967 billion produced 625,959,771 delivered	1.947 billion produced 592,071,267 delivered	2.050 billion produced 578,680,000 delivered	→
Stormwater					
Number of nonconforming properties brought into compliance with storm-water regulations	13	3	5	2	→

¹ See page 8 for FY17 CIP Budget pie chart.

² Calculation based on a Flagstaff population of 72,961 - Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity for July 1, 2017.

³ All costs presented are energy only (not including operation and maintenance).

⁴ Difference between reclaimed gallons produced and delivered is water discharged to the Rio de Flag in the off season.

The overall water resources' patterns are difficult to see from comparing year-to-year metrics. Water consumption per capita has been dropping over the last 25 years; 2016's increase is likely more indicative of population accuracy, or variability of water use within the industrial and commercial sectors, than an increasing trend. Water Services is continually replacing aging infrastructure, including water mains, pumps, blowers, motors, and electrical components, all of which either reduce water losses or improve energy efficiency. Two to five properties removed from the Special Flood Hazard Area is a more typical result than the 13 reported in 2014.

BUILT ENVIRONMENT

COMMUNITY CHARACTER					
Measure	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trend
Dollars allocated to beautification of public areas	Operations: \$141,823 Capital: \$3,026,213 Total: \$3,168,036	Operations: \$182,714 Capital: \$3,767,477 Total: \$3,950,191	Operations: \$339,408 Capital: \$4,303,050 Total: \$4,642,458	Operations: \$328,379 Capital: \$3,891,890 Total: \$4,220,269	
Number of brownfield environmental site assessments completed (within city limits)	5	6	2	0	
Number of brownfield redevelopment projects approved	0	0	0	0	
Heritage resources inventoried, saved, and demolished	Not available	123 inventoried 8 saved 5 demolished	81 inventoried 5 saved 3 demolished	139 inventoried 0 saved 0 demolished	

The overall trends for Community Character are stable. Beautification funding, which is generated by tourism revenues, has remained high. Brownfield and heritage resource numbers are expected to vary from year to year depending on specific projects. This year's low "saved" number lies in the fact that developers did not look into many historic properties in the first place, therefore there was no "saving" necessary.

GROWTH AREAS & LAND USE					
Measure	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trend
Permits & Development Projects					
Residential permits issued for new construction and new residential units	183 permits 422 new units	229 permits 409 new units	258 permits 493 new units	260 permits 719 new units	
Accessory Dwelling Unit permits	Not available	4	7	14	
Commercial, industrial and other non-residential permits issued	35	28	27	37	
Commercial, industrial and other non-residential space permitted (s.f.)	532,215	147,855	593,326	237,866	
Green buildings built – residential (r) or commercial (c) (New)	City: 6 (r), County w/in FMPO: 4 (r), NAU: 3 (c)	City: 7 (r), 1 (c), County w/in FMPO: 5 (r), NAU: 1 (c)	City: 9 (r), 1 (c), County w/in FMPO: 9 (r), NAU: 3 (c)	City: 6 (r), 2 (c), County w/in FMPO: 11 (r), NAU: 1 (c)	
Number of mixed use developments	0	1; Village at Aspen Place	2; The Loft, RP Electric	2; The Hub, The Standard	
Number of infill or redevelopment projects	11 infill 7 redevelopment	2 infill 1 redevelopment	8 infill 5 redevelopment	6 infill 5 redevelopment	

The overall trend within the area of Growth Areas and Land Use is moving towards Regional Plan goals. The number of development projects is increasing. The 2017 number for new residential units increased substantially. Commercial and industrial permits are increasing while the total square footage permitted shows a pattern that is more variable from year to year. Accessory Dwelling Units, while still a relatively small total number, is rapidly increasing each year, and is showing a trend that is consistent with the overall pattern for infill development. The overall number of infill projects is somewhat steady. The more recent mixed-use developments are large. Green buildings are a new measure this year, previous years data were able to be referenced and they show that there is an increasing trend in these buildings.

GROWTH AREAS & LAND USE (Continued)

Measure	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trend
Land Use					
Acres annexed into city limits	0	180	832	20	n/a
Number of major and minor amendments to the plan	0	1 major: Map 25 Transportation Network Illustration, 2 minor: La Plaza Vieja Neighborhood Specific Plan, Core Services Yard map amendment	0 major 5 minor: McMillan Mesa Village Amendment, Buffalo Park West, Guadalupe Park, Highland Ave Open Space, Observatory Mesa Open Space,	0 major 3 minor: Chapter 3 Plan Amendments Part 1 and 2, Schultz Y Trailhead	n/a
Area types changed on the Future Growth Illustration	0	Area in White to Existing Suburban = 15 ac Future Urban to Existing Suburban = 9.7 ac Future Suburban to Existing Suburban = 4 ac	Area in White to Park / Open Space = 2,279.2 ac Area in White to Existing Suburban = 6.3 ac Existing Urban to Park/ Open Space = 1.1 ac Existing Suburban to Park/Open Space = 5.3 ac	Area in White to Park / Open Space = 20 ac	n/a
Land Use zoning distribution within activity centers (in acres)	Commercial: 814 Industrial: 201 Public: 434 Open Space: 0 Residential: 628 Transect Zone: 1.2	Commercial: 813 Industrial: 201 Public: 487 Open Space: 0 Residential: 951 Transect Zone: 1.4	Commercial: 815 Industrial: 198 Public: 486 Open Space: 0 Residential: 954 Transect Zone: 4.0	Commercial: 814 Industrial: 198 Public: 484 Open Space: 0 Residential: 955 Transect Zone: 4.0	n/a
Land Use zoning distribution outside activity centers (in acres)	Commercial: 891 Industrial: 1,294 Public: 15,581 Open Space: 268 Residential: 17,605	Commercial: 901 Industrial: 1,421 Public: 15,579 Open Space: 268 Residential: 17,276	Commercial: 910 Industrial: 1,367 Public: 15,589 Open Space: 2,990 Residential: 16,048	Commercial: 910 Industrial: 1,364 Public: 15,591 Open Space: 3,009 Residential: 16,040 Transect Zone: 0.5	n/a
City building and total impervious surface coverage percentage ¹	Bldg. = 3.9% Impervious = 15.7%	Bldg. = 4.1% (1,678ac) Impervious = 15.8%	Bldg. = 4.2% (1,652ac.) Impervious = n/a	Bldg. = 4.2% (1,663ac.) Impervious = n/a	→

¹The City Stormwater Division is developing a master impervious coverage GIS layer that is not ready yet, but is expected to be an improvement in accuracy for future years.

Details about each amendment can be found in the Regional Plan Accomplishments section. The Future Growth Illustration experienced increases to the Park/Open Space area type. Transect zoning now exists outside of activity centers.

BUILT ENVIRONMENT

TRANSPORTATION					
Measure	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trend
Walkability and Bikeability (scores out of 100)	Walk score = 33 Bike score = n/a	Walk score = 33 Bike score = 73	Walk score = 36 Bike score = 73	Walk score = 37 Bike score = 64	→
Pedestrian and bicycle crash numbers and percent of total crashes	44 ped (2.5%) 70 bike (4.0%)	26 ped (1.4%) 33 bike (1.8%)	26 ped (1.3%) 32 bike (1.6%)	27 ped (1.4%) 38 bike (1.9%)	→
Percentage of population within 3/4 mile of transit stop ¹	29,511 residential units within 3/4 mile of a stop, 40,495 units in FMPO, 73% of residential units are within 3/4 mile of stop	29,838 residential units within 3/4 mile of a stop, 73% of residential units in FMPO area are within 3/4 mile of stop	53,771 population within 3/4 mile of a stop, 90,777 FMPO population, 59% of FMPO population within 3/4 mile of stop	55,187 population within 3/4 mile of a stop, 92,239 FMPO population, 60% of FMPO population within 3/4 mile of stop	→
Miles of FUTS/new FUTS installed ²	0.6 mile added 55.2 total FUTS miles	1.0 mile added 56.2 total FUTS miles	0.0 mile added 56.2 total FUTS miles	0.16 mile added 55.8 total FUTS miles	→
Percent of streets with sidewalks along both sides ³	major roads = 42.1% public roads = 50.8%	major roads = 52.1% public roads = 53.6%	major roads = 54.5% public roads = 54.1%	major roads = 55.1% public roads = 54.5%	↗
Complete bike lane percentages (New) ⁴	0	0	71.1%	72.4%	→
Internal vehicle miles traveled (VMT), average VMT per capita per day ⁵	1,474,767 VMT/day 17 VMT/capita/day (2013)	1,524,069 VMT/day 17 VMT/capita/day	1,537,765 VMT/day 16.9 VMT/capita/day	1,604,288 VMT/day 17.4 VMT/capita/day	→
Number of passengers, enplanements and operations at Flagstaff Pulliam Airport	enplanements: 68,754 operations: 41,986	passengers: 134,517 enplanements: 67,421 operations: 44,527	passengers: 133,416 enplanements: 66,526 operations: 46,850	passengers: 146,531 enplanements: 72,679 operations: 43,527	→

¹Methods changed for calculating the percentage of population near a transit stop for 2016. The previous method likely overestimated the percentage of people near transit stops by only using residential units via GIS (2014 used 40,495 units) since occupancy and completeness of data varies throughout the FMPO, the last two years numbers instead use population through NAIPTA's own Remix software that is based on current ACS data and an extrapolation of the total FMPO population per Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity data (extrapolation is per a multiplier to the sum of Flagstaff City and other Census Designated Places within the FMPO, the multiplier is based on the difference in those same places and a known FMPO population in 2010, the multiplier is 1.107, 2017 population estimate is 92,239).

²A Portion of the Foxglenn Trail has been removed from the inventory because the easement expired; as a result the total miles have declined.

³The sidewalk completeness measure increased significantly after the Engineering Design Standards reclassified functional classes of roads in 2015.

⁴The percentage is based on streets eligible for bike lanes as decided by City Engineering and the FMPO, it primarily omits local roads.

⁵Per capita data based on total FMPO population per footnote 1.

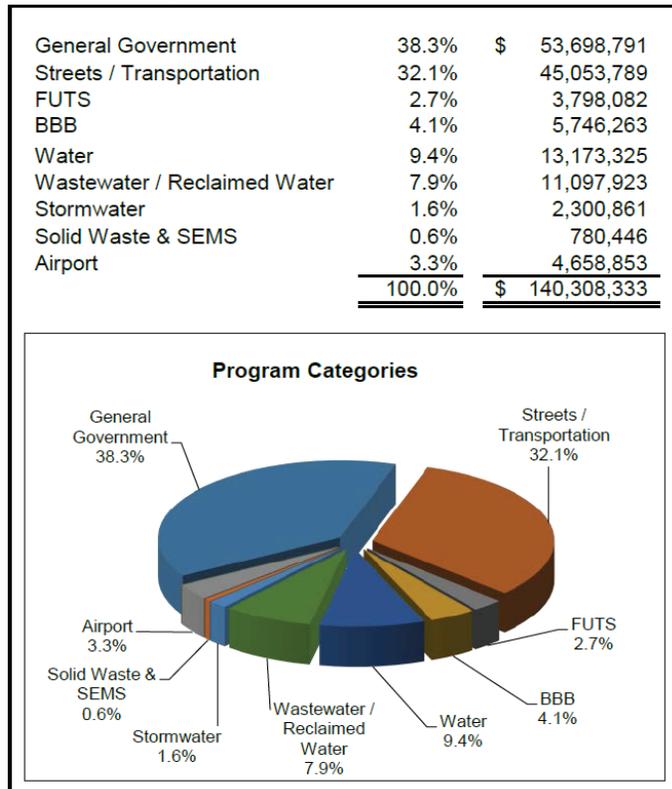
Overall walkability in Flagstaff is on a slowly increasing trend. Flagstaff's bike score fell this year because Walk Score updated their measuring techniques. The number of bicycle and pedestrian crashes has remained consistent over the last few years after the higher numbers experienced in 2014 and in prior years. Transit has continued to service the same general area over the past several years. The percent of streets with sidewalks is slowly increasing, this past year's increase is due to capital improvement projects in the Sunnyside neighborhood. This year's report added a measure for complete bike lane percentages and was able to include a value from one previous year. The vehicle miles traveled (VMT) and VMT per capita per day increased slightly last year but, additional years of data are needed before we should call it a trend. The Flagstaff Pulliam Airport had a record year for passenger enplanements.

COST OF DEVELOPMENT

Measure	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trend
Percent of total City budget devoted to Capital Improvement Projects (CIP) ¹	39%	39%	41%	42%	→
Dollars spent on road improvement CIP projects	\$8 million	\$10.7 Million	\$8.8 Million	\$20.4 Million	↗
Miles of road improvements	Not available	Road Repair & Street Safety = 125.9 lane miles CIP = 1.55 lane miles	Road Repair & Street Safety = 99 lane miles CIP = 3.4 lane miles	Road Repair & Street Safety = 63.6 lane miles CIP = 18.3 lane miles	↗

¹This amount is the known expenditures through the first three quarters of the fiscal year.

FY18 CIP Budget Pie Chart



Capital Improvements Projects show an increase in spending and miles of road improvements in 2017. The program is funded by a sales tax increase approved by voters in November 2014 and will continue over the next 20 years. Every paved street maintained by the City will be improved during the term of the tax. Most of the significant improvements, including water and sewer line repairs/replacements, will take place over the next 6 years. 2017's increase in spending and CIP lane miles are due to some larger projects needing more design work before they could start construction.

In the CIP budget, funding for streets and transportation was increased from \$28 million in FY2017 to \$45 million in FY2018 as shown in the chart to the left. General Government funding increased from \$44 million in FY2017 to \$54 million in FY2018. In FY2017, the total budget increased from \$109 million in to \$140 million.

MISSING METRICS - BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- 100-year water demand studies per city project, part of Utilities Division updates
- Connectivity of roadways – measure in intersections per square mile, future FMPO metric
- Mode share numbers from the trip diary should be updated in the next couple of years, last available in 2012.

HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

INDICATORS OF OVERALL COMMUNITY WELL BEING					
Measure	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trend
Population and Demographics: total population, median age, percent population living in poverty ¹	Total population = 68,729 Median age = 25.7 Living in poverty = 24.6%	Total population = 70,088 Median age = 25.9 Living in poverty = 24.9%	Total population = 71,459 Median age = 25.6 Living in poverty = 24.2%	Total population = 71,975 Median age = 25.2 Living in poverty = 23.3%	→
Educational attainment	90.6% high school graduate or higher	91.2% high school graduate or higher	94.4% high school graduate or higher	92.2% high school graduate or higher	→
Voter turnout (ballots cast/registered voters (% turnout)) ²	Primary Election Aug 26: 8,737/28,002 (31%) General Election Nov 4: 16,910/31,140 (54%) Special Election May 20: 7,079/28,069 (25%)	Special Election Nov 3: 6,745/28,513 (24%) Special Election May 19: 4,604/29,409 (16%)	General Election Nov 8: 29,401/38,493 (76%)	n/a	n/a

¹Population is per US Census 2016 Population Estimate (includes interpolated updates for previous years) as of July 1, 2016. Other numbers are per the American Community Survey's 5-year estimates and are one year behind (e.g. 2016 Median age is actually the 2015 5-year estimate).

²2016 Numbers reported are for the City of Flagstaff, previous years reported on Coconino County.

The data demonstrate an increasing trend for population. The Census produces ongoing revisions to all estimates, so per capita estimates throughout the report may have used State population numbers. Poverty rates have gone down slightly the last couple of years. Educational attainment is not showing a strong pattern, the annual differences are likely due to annual variation. 2016 was a high-profile year for voter participation since it was a presidential election year; there were no elections in 2017.

NEIGHBORHOODS, HOUSING & URBAN CONSERVATION					
Measure	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trend
Affordability Index: average housing + transportation cost as a percentage of income (New)	Not available	Not available	57%: 32% Housing + 25% Transportation	56%: 31% Housing + 25% Transportation	→
Median Housing Sale Price (just houses that sold that year)	\$319,595	\$298,000	\$315,500	\$350,000	→
Median rents (fair market rents for Coconino County)	\$710 efficiency units \$816 1 bedroom \$1,021 2 bedrooms \$1,296 3 bedrooms \$1,651 4 bedrooms	\$761 efficiency units \$909 1 bedroom \$1,135 2 bedrooms \$1,408 3 bedrooms \$1,687 4 bedrooms	\$704 efficiency units \$835 1 bedroom \$1,037 2 bedrooms \$1,309 3 bedrooms \$1,551 4 bedrooms	\$782 efficiency units \$920 1 bedroom \$1,129 2 bedrooms \$1,446 3 bedrooms \$1,719 4 bedrooms	→
Rental/ownership ratio ¹	50% rental 50% ownership	55% rental 45% ownership	54.9% rental 45.1% ownership	55% rental 45% ownership	→

NEIGHBORHOODS, HOUSING & URBAN CONSERVATION (Continued)

Measure	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trend
Housing mix (SF/MF/ etc.) ²	Total units: 26,340 11,866 1-unit detached (45%) 2,637 1-unit attached (10%) Multi-family: 2,569 2-4 units (9.8%) 4,129 5-19 units (15.7%) 3,340 20+ units (12.7%) 1,799 Mobile home, RV, etc. (6.8%)	Total units: 26,506 12,222 1-unit detached (46.1%) 2,754 1-unit attached (10.4%) Multi-family: 2,565 2-4 units (9.6%) 4,153 5-19 units (15.7%) 3,141 20+ units (11.9%) 1,671 Mobile home, RV, etc. (6.3%)	Total units: 26,501 12,227 1-unit detached (46.1%) 2,826 1-unit attached (10.7%) Multi-family: 2,604 2-4 units (9.8%) 4,599 5-19 units (17.4%) 2,579 20+ units (9.7%) 1,666 Mobile home, RV, etc. (6.3%)	Total units: 26,481 12,656 1-unit detached (47.8%) 2,668 1-unit attached (10.1%) Multi-family: 2,505 2-4 units (9.5%) 4,966 5-19 units (18.7%) 2,106 20+ units (8.0%) 1,580 Mobile home, RV, etc. (6.0%)	→
Number of affordable housing units built by residential projects	1 ownership	2 ownership	1 ownership, 3 rental	0	→
Number of neighborhood/specific/ illustrative plans completed	0	1; La Plaza Vieja Neighborhood Plan adopted	1; McMillan Mesa Specific Plan was amended	0	→
Number of distressed buildings identified; number of demolitions	36 distressed (2013) 3 demolished	15 distressed demos not tracked	1 distressed	17 distressed	→
Allocation of Community Development Block Grant (CDGB) funding	FY2015 Total Entitlement Award = \$570,941 Previous Year's Reallocation and Program Income = \$44,528 Total = \$615,469	FY2016 Total Entitlement Award = \$579,591 Previous Year's Reallocation and Program Income = \$235,758 Total = \$815,349	FY2017 Total Entitlement Award = \$599,050 Previous Year's Reallocation and Program Income = \$41,743 Total = \$640,793	FY2018 Total Entitlement Award = \$599,000 Previous Year's Reallocation and Program Income = \$177,433.20 Total = \$776,433.20	→

¹2014 numbers per Chapter XIII in the FRP30; subsequent numbers are per American Community Survey and are one year behind.

²Numbers per American Community Survey and are one year behind. They are based on sampling with a margin of error around 400 units each, for example, the 20+ unit metric dropped 473 units but we are unaware of any large apartment demo.

³The buildings identified are based on a visual survey each year from a list of potential candidates, some remain for multiple years, it is not a cumulative figure.

Housing costs are on an increasing trend. The number of rental households has remained steady with more renters than owners, likely due to the high cost of home ownership. New affordable housing units are being generated very slowly, many promised affordable units are expected in several upcoming large developments. This year's report added an affordability index measure and was able to reference one additional year of previous data. It accounts for housing and transportation expenses of a typical household. Housing alone is traditionally deemed affordable when consuming no more than 30% of income. Transportation costs are typically a household's second-largest expense. The national combined percentage benchmark is 45% of household income. Flagstaff is above the housing cost percentage and significantly above the transportation cost percentage.

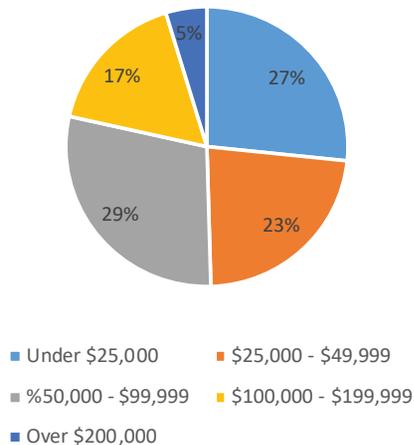
HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT					
Measure	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trend
Median earnings and per capita income ¹	Median earnings: \$19,516 Per capita: \$24,455	Median earnings: \$18,632 Per capita: \$24,702	Median earnings: \$18,760 Per capita: \$25,179	Median earnings: \$19,610 Per capita: \$25,540	→
Population to workforce ratio (16 yrs+) ¹	55,045 to 38,606 (70.1%)	55,922 to 38,998 (69.7%)	56,630 to 38,838 (68.6%)	57,748 to 38,748 (67.1%)	↘
Dollars allocated to business attraction and retention	Business Retention & Expansion: \$98,687 Business Attraction: \$157,008 Business Incubator: \$267,563	Business Retention & Expansion: \$97,550 Business Attraction: \$129,629 Business Incubator: \$267,563 Business Accelerator: \$241,320	Business Retention and Expansion: \$104,943 Business Attraction: \$155,221 Business Incubator: \$317,563 Business Accelerator: \$233,820	Business Retention and Expansion: \$107,068 Business Attraction: \$249,846 Business Incubator: \$317,563 Business Accelerator: \$233,820	→
Total visitors per year	4 million	4.6 million	4.8 million	4.9 million	→

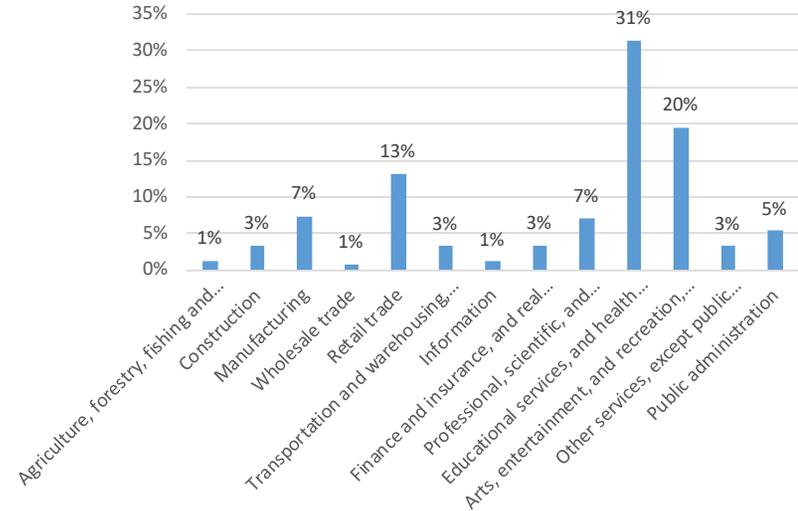
¹These numbers are per the American Community Survey's 5 year estimates and are one year behind (e.g. 2017 numbers are actually the 2016 5-year estimate).

Overall, Flagstaff's earnings and income statistics show consistency, changing slightly from year to year with no strong patterns emerging yet. Flagstaff's workforce population is hovering around 70% with a slightly decreasing trend, likely because of NAU students accounting for much of the overall population growth and these students are less likely to work full-time. Visitor numbers are on an increasing trend. Education and healthcare-related industries (see below) like Northern Arizona University and Flagstaff Medical Center are the largest industries, making up 31% of the employment base.

2017 Income Characteristics



2017 Employment by Industry



RECREATION					
Measure	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trend
Acres added to the Parks system	26 new 735 total	0 new 735 total	31 new 766 total	0 new 766 total	→
Dollars allocated to parks and recreation venues	FY15: Parks: \$3,230,736 Recreation: \$3,289,748	FY16: Parks: \$3,371,232 Recreation: \$3,310,670	FY17: Parks: \$3,545,505 Recreation: \$3,391,443	FY18 Parks: \$3,806,340 Recreation: \$3,871,089	→

There were no new parks in 2017. Recreation dollars are on an increasing trend.

Programming of recreational events and activities through public partnerships:

- Halloween Harvest event planning and implementation; partnership with The Oakmont for community Fourth of July celebration; Northern Arizona Celtic Heritage Society sponsors a July Concert in the Park; Flagstaff School of Music, The Movement Baton Twirlers, Canyon Dance Academy, Music Together perform at Children's Music and Arts Festival; partnership with Downtown Business Alliance for Halloween Harvest and Winter Wonderland.
- Hal Jensen Recreation Center: St. Mary's Food Bank Kids Café summer lunch program; Flagstaff Symphony Orchestra provides tickets for field trips; Marine League Charities sponsors a yearly event; Flagstaff Sports Foundation sponsors low income families to play in youth basketball league; United Blood Services hosts three blood drives annually at the center; NAU Department of Dental Hygiene provides free oral healthcare screenings; NAU Department of Social Work hosted a fundraiser with donations going towards arts and cultural field trips.
- Jay Lively: Flagstaff Figure Skating Club provides ice skating lessons; Northland Family Help Center, Boys and Girls Club, Guidance Center, Arizona Children's Network and Halo House provide ice skating opportunities to vulnerable populations. We worked closely with Flagstaff Figure Skating Club and Flagstaff Youth Hockey Association to put on a special event during National Skating Month in January.
- Joe C. Montoya Community and Senior Center: All previous partnerships are still ongoing. New partnerships include AARP Tax Assistance (expanded to 2 days each week), NAU School of Nursing, Flagstaff Family Food Center, Sprout's Farmers Market, U.S. Department of Veteran's Affairs, Angel's Homecare, Connect Hearing, The Peaks, Area Agency on Aging, Northern Arizona Council of Governments.
- Participate in the FACTS Advisory Council to support and coordinate out of school time programs and activities.



MISSING METRICS - HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

- Median wage of new companies attracted or started in the last year

MOST CITED REGIONAL PLAN GOALS IN CITY STAFF REPORTS

Goals from all 15 chapters of the Plan (63 out of 75 goals) were cited in staff reports in 2017. Community Development cited a total of 255 goals, Public Works cited 59 goals, Fire cited 17, Water Services (Utilities) cited 16, Administration cited 13, Police cited 8, and Management Services cited 7. Below are the top 11 most cited goals in staff reports to City Council between January 2017 and December 2017. Goals not cited in any staff reports were: WR1, WR3, LU.11, LU.14, LU.15, LU.17, PF.1, NH.2, NH.5, ED.4, ED.5, ED.8.

- **Goal T.1.** Improve mobility and access throughout the region. (Cited 14 times)
- **Goal T.8.** Establish a functional, safe, and aesthetic hierarchy of roads and streets. (Cited 14 times)
- **Goal NH.3.** Make available a variety of housing types at different price points, to provide housing opportunity for all economic sectors. (Cited 14 times)
- **Goal E&C.10.** Protect indigenous wildlife populations, localized and larger-scale wildlife habitats, ecosystem processes, and wildlife movement areas throughout the planning area. (Cited 13 times)
- **Goal E&C.3.** Strengthen community and natural environment resiliency through climate adaptation efforts. (Cited 12 times)
- **Goal E&C.6.** Protect, restore and improve ecosystem health and maintain native plant and animal community diversity across all land ownerships in the Flagstaff region. (Cited 12 times)
- **Goal T.2.** Improve transportation safety and efficiency for all modes. (Cited 12 times)
- **Goal E&C.2.** Reduce greenhouse gas emissions. (Cited 10 times)
- **Goal LU.7.** Provide for public services and infrastructure. (Cited 10 times)
- **Goal T.6.** Provide for bicycling as a safe and efficient means of transportation and recreation. (Cited 10 times)
- **Goal ED.7.** Continue to promote and enhance Flagstaff's unique sense of place as an economic development driver. (Cited 10 times)

The most cited goals of 2017 dealt with addressing mobility, access, housing and the environment. The most frequently referenced goals reflect a busy year of subdivision plats that reference similar goals, forest health efforts, climate plan efforts, and special events for the community.

REGIONAL PLAN ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Regional Plan is a living, working plan that serves as a guiding policy document for the City of Flagstaff. Its implementation depends on the ability to keep the Plan flexible and current, the actions of the City Council and staff, and community investment from the private and public sector, among many factors. Not every Plan implementation accomplishment is easily measurable. This section describes the work of the Comprehensive Planning program and other City staff, which the metrics do not capture.

Regional Plan Amendments and Updates

The City Council adopted two important plan amendments in 2017. The first is an update to Chapter III: How this Plan Works that changed the criteria for major and minor plan amendments. The purpose of these changes is to make the implementation of the plan more consistent with its goals and policies and to provide adequate public input on major decisions that affect the City's ability to achieve the plan's desired outcomes. The second amendment was the annexation and designation of Parks/Open Space for a city owned parcel along Schultz Creek. This parcel will provide sustainable recreational access to the surrounding National Forest System lands in the Dry Lake Hills. Regional Plan Appendices A - References Cited/Related Plan Documents and D - Annual Report Template were also revised in 2017.

Specific Plan Outreach, Adoption and Implementation

In 2017, the Comprehensive Planning staff conducted extensive research and public outreach to propose strategies that can address High Occupancy Housing in Flagstaff. City Council and the Planning and Zoning Commission held their first joint work session in over 5 years to provide the public with a transparent and easily accessible opportunity to weigh in on the proposal and understand their decision-making process.

Comprehensive Planning staff also held the first public workshop for the Southside Community Specific Plan in November 2017. Work on this project is expected to be completed in Spring 2019. The project website is: www.flagstaff.az.gov/southsideplan.

La Plaza Vieja Neighborhood Association, Coconino County, the Arizona Historical Society, the Parks and Recreation staff, the Community Redevelopment program, and the Beautification and Public Art Commission BPAC collaborated to rehabilitate and improve Old Town Springs Park. This was identified as a high priority strategy in the 2015 La Plaza Vieja Neighborhood Plan. In addition to these groups, Mayorga's Welding contributed to the re-establishment of a flag in the park with a customized design that highlights the historic connection of the Park and the Railroad.

FUTURE COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING PROJECTS

Future Regional Plan Amendments

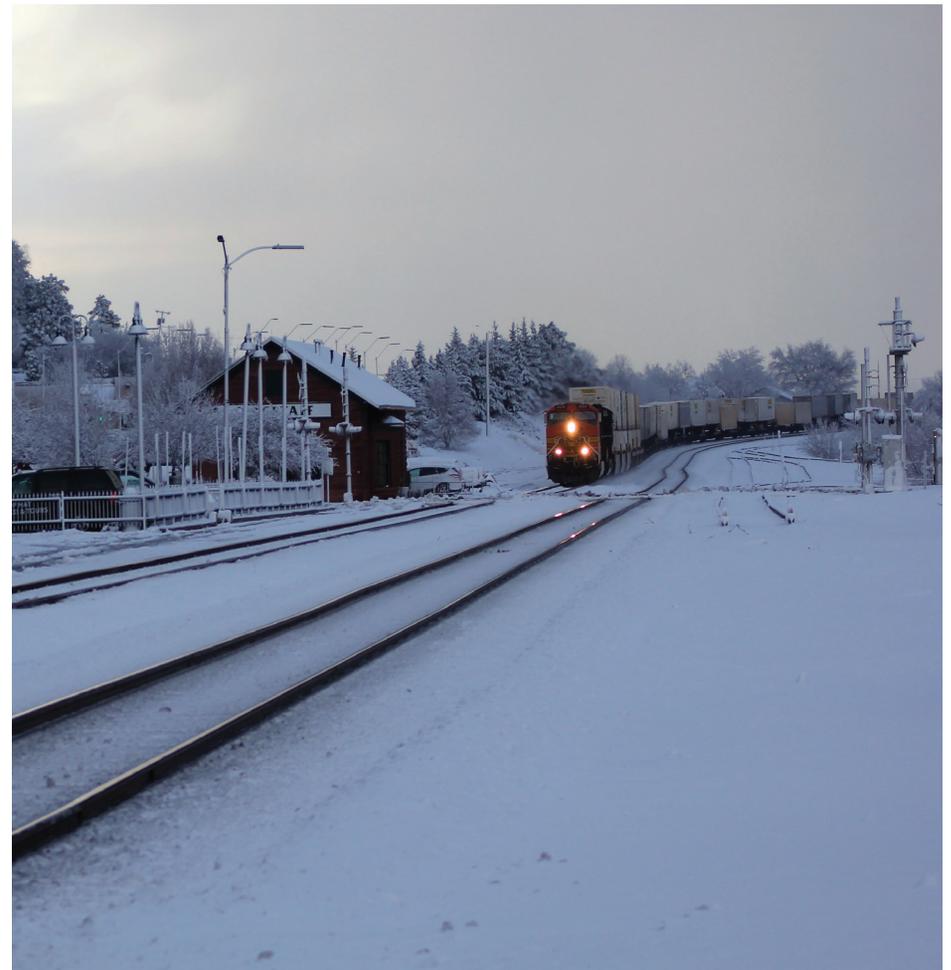
As of March 2018, the Comprehensive Planning staff has accomplished two of the four Regional Plan Amendment tasks that were identified and endorsed by the City Council in 2014. One new plan amendment has been added to the tasks requested, bringing the total identified since 2014 to five tasks. The new task is an amendment to bring the Regional Plan in alignment with the outcome of a ballot initiative that restricts the use of some City properties on McMillan Mesa to passive recreation and open space. This new amendment requires a major amendment process, which will be completed in 2018. In 2019 and 2020, the following amendment tasks will be pursued:

- Amendment Task 2: Clarify the use of terminology “Great Streets” and “corridors” along with any qualifiers used in the Plan. Additions or extensions of Great Streets and corridors can trigger a major plan amendment, but the terms are used with numerous qualifiers and in slightly different contexts throughout the Plan. Public input from the US 180/Milton Road Corridor Study, being conducted by ADOT, starting in 2017, could also inform these edits.
- Amendment Task 3: There are numerous non-substantive and miscellaneous editing errors that need to be fixed in order to improve the readability of the document. Final editing of the Regional Plan was rushed to meet the election timelines and, therefore, many of the internal editing issues in the document were not completed. This task would likely be completed in 2019 depending on other project work.

For full details on future plan amendments, visit <http://www.flagstaff.az.gov/planamendments>.

Future Specific Plans

In 2018, the City will begin work on the J.W. Powell Public Facilities and Services Specific Plan. This plan will provide a strategy for accomplishing the Regional Plan goals for the development of the land between Lone Tree Road and Fourth Street South of I-40 through the provision of water services, transportation, public safety, parks and recreation, open space, and other public services. The future population of this area is estimated at approximately 40,000 residents. On April 8, 2018, the US Treasury Department designated the Census tracts within this area as an Economic Opportunity Zone, which opens the possibility of using money from Qualified Opportunity Funds to fund development within the area.



FLAGSTAFF
REGIONAL PLAN
2030
PLACE MATTERS

WWW.FLAGSTAFFMATTERS.COM

If you have questions, please contact:

Sara Dechter, AICP
Comprehensive Planning Manager
City of Flagstaff
211 West Aspen Avenue
Flagstaff, AZ 86001

(928) 213-2631
SDechter@flagstaffaz.gov



All photography by City Staff