CHARTER OF THE NEW URBANISM

The Congress for the New Urbanism views disinvestment in central cities, the spread of placeless sprawl, increasing separation by race and income, environmental deterioration, loss of agricultural lands and wilderness, and the erosion of society's built heritage as one interrelated community-building challenge.

We stand for the restoration of existing urban centers and towns within coherent metropolitan regions, the reconfiguration of sprawling suburbs into communities of real neighborhoods and diverse districts, the conservation of natural environments, and the preservation of our built legacy.

We advocate the restructuring of public policy and development practices to support the following principles: neighborhoods should be diverse in use and population; communities should be designed for the pedestrian and transit as well as the car; cities and towns should be shaped by physically defined and universally accessible public spaces and community institutions; urban places should be framed by architecture and landscape design that celebrate local history, climate, ecology, and building practice.

We recognize that physical solutions by themselves will not solve social and economic problems, but neither can economic vitality, community stability, and environmental health be sustained without a coherent and supportive physical framework.

We represent a broad-based citizenry, composed of public and private sector leaders, community activists, and multidisciplinary professionals. We are committed to reestablishing the relationship between the art of building and the making of community, through citizen-based participatory planning and design.

We dedicate ourselves to reclaiming our homes, blocks, streets, parks, neighborhoods, districts, towns, cities, regions, and environment.

We assert the following principles to guide public policy, development practice, urban planning, and design:

The region: Metropolis, city, and town

1) Metropolitan regions are finite places with geographic boundaries derived from topography, watersheds, coastlines, farmlands, regional parks, and river basins. The metropolis is made of multiple centers that are cities, towns, and villages, each with its own identifiable center and edges.

2) The metropolitan region is a fundamental economic unit of the contemporary world. Governmental cooperation, public policy, physical planning, and economic strategies must reflect this new reality.

3) The metropolis has a necessary and fragile relationship to its agrarian hinterland and natural landscapes. The relationship is environmental, economic, and cultural. Farmland and nature are as important to the metropolis as the garden is to the house.

4) Development patterns should not blur or eradicate the edges of the metropolis. Infill development within existing urban areas conserves environmental resources, economic investment, and social fabric, while reclaiming marginal and abandoned areas. Metropolitan regions should develop strategies to encourage such infill development over peripheral expansion.

5) Where appropriate, new development contiguous to urban boundaries should be organized as neighborhoods and districts, and be integrated with the existing urban pattern. Noncontiguous development should be organized as towns and villages with their own urban edges, and planned for a jobs/housing balance, not as bedroom suburbs.

6) The development and redevelopment of towns and cities should respect historical patterns, precedents, and boundaries.

7) Cities and towns should bring into proximity a broad spectrum of public and private uses to support a regional economy that benefits people of all incomes. Affordable housing should be distributed throughout the region to match job opportunities and to avoid concentrations of poverty.

8) The physical organization of the region should be supported by a framework of transportation alternatives. Transit, pedestrian, and bicycle systems should maximize access and mobility throughout the region while reducing dependence upon the automobile.

9) Revenues and resources can be shared more cooperatively among the municipalities and centers within regions to avoid destructive competition for tax base and to promote rational coordination of transportation, recreation, public services, housing, and community institutions.

The neighborhood, the district, and the corridor

10) The neighborhood, the district, and the corridor are the essential elements of development and redevelopment in the metropolis. They form identifiable areas that encourage citizens to take responsibility for their maintenance and evolution.

11) Neighborhoods should be compact, pedestrian friendly, and mixed-use. Districts generally emphasize a special single use, and should follow the principles of neighborhood design when possible. Corridors are regional connectors of neighborhoods and districts; they range from boulevards and rail lines to rivers and parkways.

12) Many activities of daily living should occur within walking distance, allowing independence to those who do not drive, especially the elderly and the young. Interconnected networks of streets should be designed to encourage walking, reduce the number and length of automobile trips, and conserve energy.

13) Within neighborhoods, a broad range of housing types and price levels can bring people of diverse ages, races, and incomes into daily interaction, strengthening the personal and civic bonds essential to an authentic community.

14) Transit corridors, when properly planned and coordinated, can help organize metropolitan structure and revitalize urban centers. In contrast, highway corridors should not displace investment from existing centers.

15) Appropriate building densities and land uses should be within walking distance of transit stops, permitting public transit to become a viable alternative to the automobile.

16) Concentrations of civic, institutional, and commercial activity should be embedded in neighborhoods and districts, not isolated in remote, single-use complexes. Schools should be sized and located to enable children to walk or bicycle to them.

17) The economic health and harmonious evolution of neighborhoods, districts, and corridors can be improved through graphic urban design codes that serve as predictable guides for change.

18) A range of parks, from tot-lots and village greens to ballfields and community gardens, should be distributed within neighborhoods. Conservation areas and open lands should be used to define and connect different neighborhoods and districts.

The block, the street, and the building

19) A primary task of all urban architecture and landscape design is the physical definition of streets and public spaces as places of shared use.

20) Individual architectural projects should be seamlessly linked to their surroundings. This issue transcends style.

21) The revitalization of urban places depends on safety and security. The design of streets and buildings should reinforce safe environments, but not at the expense of accessibility and openness.

22) In the contemporary metropolis, development must adequately accommodate automobiles. It should do so in ways that respect the pedestrian and the form of public space.

23) Streets and squares should be safe, comfortable, and interesting to the pedestrian. Properly configured, they encourage walking and enable neighbors to know each other and protect their communities.

24) Architecture and landscape design should grow from local climate, topography, history, and building practice.

25) Civic buildings and public gathering places require important sites to reinforce community identity and the culture of democracy. They deserve distinctive form, because their role is different from that of other buildings and places that constitute the fabric of the city.

26) All buildings should provide their inhabitants with a clear sense of location, weather and time. Natural methods of heating and cooling can be more resource-efficient than mechanical systems.

27) Preservation and renewal of historic buildings, districts, and landscapes affirm the continuity and evolution of urban society.

Congress for the New Urbanism

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2016 City Council Goals

Based on the principles and values laid out in the City's General Plan and the Vision 2030 document,

the 2016 Provo City Council will focus on the following four areas:

| Vibrant | Thriving | * | Formatted |
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| Community | Commerce | * | Formatted Formatted |
| Healthy | Responsible | * | Formatted |
| Environment | Government | | Formatted Formatted |
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2016 City Council Priorities

Based on the 2016 City Council Goals, the Council has set the following nine priorities to be addressed this year: Increase Zoning Compliance

- Improve the Development Approval Process
- Update the General Plan
- Support Economic Development
- Structure Budget to Reflect City Goals
- Encourage a Healthy Mix of Housing

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| Improve Clarity and Access to City Policy | |
| Plan for West-Side Development | |
| Encourage Public Engagement | |
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Each Council Priority is described in more detail in the following Priority Sheets

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2016 Council Priority Formatted Table **pr ov Zoning Compliance** CITY COUNCIL Core Values of Provo **City Council Goals** as listed in Vision 2030 The 2016 Provo City Council will focus on the following four areas: Vibrant Community Family Sense of Community Safe City Business and Economic Vitality Healthy Environment Faith Responsible Government Thriving Commerce Education Healthy, Inviting Environm —Responsible Government

<u>2018-19</u>

Affordable Housing Budget for Outcomes Economic Development Zoning Compliance Vision 2050 / General Plan

2018-19 Priority: Affordable Housing

Relationship to Core Values and Goals

Many residents in Provo enjoy living in the area that they have chosen. Many desire to stay in the area, even if their housing needs change. Many desire that their children have options to live nearby. Provo needs to offer housing options that reflect the public's desires and needs, in quantity, quality, and variety, and spread throughout our communities in order to support families, long-lasting communities, and improved safety.

Desired Outcomes

- Sufficient supply of affordable housing (for all income levels) for people desiring to live in
 Provo in the housing type they desire
- A mixture of housing types throughout the community, while respecting the unique character of the various areas of the City,
- Reduced pressure on single family housing to be used as short-term housing
- Appropriate distribution/balance of housing types within neighborhoods, citywide, and regionally
- Life-cycle housing within neighborhoods ability for residents to stay in the area they want to live, even as their housing needs change
- Workforce housing, jobs housing balance
- Diversification of household income within neighborhoods
- Reduced student turnover at local elementary schools
- Healthier mix of long and short term residents citywide and countywide
- Distribution of affordable housing throughout the County
- Higher median income to help overall affordability
- Assess housing needs using relevant, current data on demographics, and market cond
- Sustainable development connectivity to transportation, grocery stores, agricultural and operation
- space preservation, etc.
- Consideration of market conditions are we committing to subsidizing housing?

Performance Indicators

- Increased number of housing units by types, values, locality, and occupancy type
- Increased length of residency
- Increased percentage of single family households in houses built for family-occupancy
- Reduced student turnover at local elementary schools
- Higher, resident satisfaction
 - Higher median incomes

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Priority

Increase Zoning Compliance

Relationship to Core Values and Goals

Zoning is the orderly way that the community agrees to live together. Through their representatives, residents decide what land uses are acceptable in various parts of the City. Good zoning ordinances and compliance protects the enjoyment of private property rights, and gives residents and business owners confidence to invest their time and money in their property. Good zoning compliance protects family neighborhoods, discourages crime, promotes commerce, helps establish a healthy, inviting environment, and supports a vibrant community which affects our institutions like schools and churches.

Desired Outcomes

- Reduced negative impacts from zoning non-compliance. (e.g. fewer areas with parking problems)
- Viable and stable areas for family housing, where people live for generations
- Closing of loopholes that allow non-compliance
- Resident satisfaction with zoning ordinances and enforcement
- Improved physical environment
- Enforcement that responds effectively to complaints in a timely manner
- Community that respects the rule of law
- Achieve the outcomes articulated in Vision 2030 Goals 1.6, 5.3
- More affordable housing for families, because home values are not hyper-inflated due to overoccupancy
- Zoning which better reflects the wishes of the market
- Residents and businesses are confident to invest time and money in Provo
- Removal of financial incentives to ignore zoning regulations

Performance Indicators

- Decreased zoning complaints (but not because people have given up)
- Reduced time to resolve complaints
- Improved resident and business satisfaction with zoning Increased resident satisfaction on issues caused by zoning non-conformance (e.g. on-street parking congestion)

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2016 Council Priority Development Approval Process

Core Values of Provo

as listed in Vision 2030

| Family | |
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| Safe City | |
| Faith | |
| Education | |
| | |

Sense of Community Business and Economic Vitality Responsible Government Healthy, Inviting Environment

City Council Goals

The 2016 Provo City Council will focus on the following four areas: • Vibrant Community

- Healthy Environment
- Thriving Commerce
 - Responsible Government

Priority

Improve the Development Approval Process

Relationship to Core Values and Goals

The built environment of our city affects the way residents and visitors interact. It affects the vibrancy of the community, provides the housing options for families, and impacts our commerce. Our core value of having a healthy, inviting environment refers to, in part, our built environment. Provo depends on developers to create and evolve our built environment. An efficient and effective development approval process can attract high quality developments and partners in achieving our vision as well as protect Provo and her residents from low quality developments and developments that do not lead us closer to realizing our vision.

Desired Outcomes

- A process which quickly approves high quality proposals that align with the City's vision and quickly denies other proposals, and is robust enough to differentiate between both types
- A process which encourages citizen involvement
- A process which is predictable for developers, residents, and staff
- A process which only asks of developers what is pertinent to evaluate the proposal
- A pre-Council process which the Council has confidence in

Performance Indicators

- Reduced time to decision
- Reduced Council decisions conflicting with Staff and/or Commission opinions
- Reduced resident and developer frustration
- Reduced denials by the Council (because poor proposals are weeded out and developers don't have hope that the Council might approve them anyway)

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Increased commercial property taxes and sales taxes



Priority Update the General Plan

Relationship to Core Values and Goals

The General Plan is a general, comprehensive, long-range statement of goals and related policies to guide future growth and development of the City. It seeks to coordinate all the interrelated systems of the City and all properties within the City and acts as a guide, establishing policies and procedures for growth, develop nent, conservation, and location of various land use activities. Policies are based on an analysis of the population being served, the physical condisions of the land, the adequacy of public facilities, and the compatibility of land use. City Code calls for the General Plan to be updated every five years, and this update is now a year overdue.

Desired Outcomes

- A Plan for how Provo will accommodate population growth
- and Vision 2030 Better alignment and distinction between the General Plan
- A General Plan that supports and directs the other codified City plans
- A section containing implementation steps that will be tracked
- A Plan which is cognizant of budgetary realities A Plan which has buy-in from public

Performance Indicators

- Public Satisfaction with the General Plan
- The level of public involvement in the process
- The enhancement of adequate housing supply
- Business growth

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| | Council Priority C Development | CITY COUNCIL |
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| Core Values of Provo | | City Council Goals |
| Family | Sense of Community | the following four areas: Vibrant Community |
| Safe City Faith | Business and Economic Vitality Responsible Government | Healthy Environment Thriving Commerce |

2018-19 Priority: Budget to Priorities

Relationship to Core Values and Goals

A responsible government should be transparent and accessible by citizens while creating and maintaining balanced and sustainable financial plans and budgets. These financial plans and budgets should keep taxes and utility fees fair and competitive while still maintaining quality services and costeffective management of infrastructure. Priority-based budgeting is a way for local governments to spend within their means by continuously focusing money on programs which achieve results that are most relevant to their communities. Approved budget should clearly support the long-term City Goals.

Responsible Government

Desired Outcomes

Education

- Align services with strategy and priorities
- Create a dashboard matching expenditures to desired outcomes

Healthy, Inviting Environment

- Structurally Balanced Budget balance projected long-term revenues and expenditures
- General Fund Capital Maintenance Funding provide an appropriate level of capital
 maintenance funding for all city facilities
- Framework for Fee Structure and Evaluation of Fees where appropriate, strive to have each service paid for by the users of the service
- Budgets reflect the progress and desired outcomes associated with the Municipal Council's and Mayor's priorities,- and General Plan goals

Performance Indicators

- <u>Regular budget updates and interim reports that include actual FTEs, expenditures, and</u>
 <u>updated information on contributions to City Goals (follows Provo 360 implementation).</u>
 <u>Examples include:</u>
 - o Road maintenance ratings
 - Number of new jobs
 - Unemployment rate

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- o <u>Numbers of rental dwelling licenses and short term rental licenses</u>
- <u>Numbers (by type and occupancy) of housing units</u>
- Amount of retail space and percentage occupied
- o Growth in sales tax dollars and commercial property taxes
- Budget accountability rate (percent of GF expenditure within budget)

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Priority

Support Economic Development

Relationship to Core Values and Goals

A strong economy provides stable jobs which support families, the community, and provide opportunities for all residents. Vibrant commercial and retail centers provide an inviting environment for gatherings and community interactions. Strong retail provides convenient and competitive access to goods for residents. Healthy commerce helps fund city services through property taxes and well-used retail adds sales taxes to city coffers to keep our government fiscally sound and fund our public education system.

Desired Outcomes

- Stable jobs
- Suitable retail where our residents want to shop in order to retain our own sales tax dollars
- Broader retail offerings, including a rejuvenated Mall, and a vibrant downtownHealthy supply
- of job offerings to a wide spectrum of social classes
- A variety of attractive retail centers around the City with their own sense of place
- Commercial and retail development that respects the history of the area in which it is located
 Achieve the outcomes articulated in Vision 2030 Goals 2.4, 2.5, 3.4, 4.4, 5.2, 5.4, 9.1, 9.2, 9.3,
- 9.4, 9.6, 9.7

Performance Indicators

- Ability to buy a soccer ball within the City limits
- More foot traffic/vibrancy in retail/commercial areas
- Increased tax revenues from commercial property tax andsales tax
- Improved occupancy of retail space
- Resident Satisfaction Survey Retail leakage study

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2016 Council Priority **Budget to Priorities** CITY COUNCIL **City Council Goals**

Core Values of Provo

as listed in Vision 2030

Family Sense of Community Safe City Business and Economic Vitality Responsible Government Eaith Education Healthy, Inviting Environment

- following four areas: Vibrant Community Healthy Environment
- Thriving Commerce
- Responsible Government

The 2016 Provo City Council will focus on the

2018-19 Priority: Economic Development

Relationship to Core Values and Goals

A strong economy provides stable jobs which support families, the community, and provide opportunities for all residents. Vibrant commercial and retail centers provide an inviting environment for gatherings and community interactions. Strong retail provides convenient and competitive access to goods for residents. Healthy commerce helps fund city services through property taxes and well-used retail adds sales taxes to city coffers to keep our government fiscally sound and fund our public education system.

Desired Outcomes

- Community well-being (demographics, workforce, household income)
- Stable, well-paid employment opportunities
- Retail opportunities that meet community desires
- Business attraction, business retention, and business creation
- Expanded relationship management (internal and external stakeholders)

Performance Indicators

- Increased number of jobs and capital investment announced in the community
- Increased awareness measured by visits to the community economic development website and
- conversations with companies
- Increased household income
- Increased number and variety of retail opportunities
- Increased occupancy of retail and commercial space
- Increased sales tax and commercial property tax revenues,

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Priority

Structure Budget to reflect City Goals

Relationship to Core Values and Goals

A responsible government should be transparent and accessible by citizens while creating and maintaining balanced and sustainable financial plans and budgets. These financial plans and budgets should keep taxes and utility fees fair and competitive while still maintaining quality services and costeffective management of infrastructure. Priority based budgeting is a way for local governments to spend within their means by continuously focusing money on programs which achieve results that are most relevant to their communities. Approved budget should clearly support the long-term City Goals.

Desired Outcomes

Structurally Balanced Budget Initiative:

While ensuring that annual budgets are balanced, strive also to balance projected long-term
revenues and expenditures.

General Fund Capital Maintenance Funding:

The City should define an appropriate level of capital maintenance funding for all city facilities.
 Framework for Foe Structure and Evaluation of Foes:

• To the extent feasible, the City should strive to have each service paid for by the beneficiaries of the service.

Performance Indicators

- Budget updates and interim reports that include actual FTEs, expenditures, and updated information on contributions to City Goals.
- Provo 360 implementation that it is capable of producing the necessary reports

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2016 Council Priority <u>ovenq</u> Housing CITY COUNCIL **Core Values of Provo City Council Goals** as listed in Vision 2030 The 2016 Provo City Council will focus on the following four areas: Vibrant Community Family Sense of Community Business and Economic Vitality Safe City Healthy Environment Faith Responsible Government Thriving Commerce

Healthy, Inviting Environment

Responsible Government

Priority

Encourage a Healthy Mix of Housing

Education

Relationship to Core Values and Goals

Many residents in Provo enjoy living in the area that they have chosen. Many desire to stay in the area, even if their housing needs change. Many desire that their children have options to live nearby. Provo needs to offer housing options that reflect the public's desires and needs, in quantity, quality, and variety, and spread throughout our communities in order to support families, long-lasting communities, and improved safety.

Desired Outcomes

- Sufficient housing for people desiring to live in Provo in the housing type they desire.
- Ability for residents to stay in the area they want to live, even as their housing needs change.
- A mixture of housing types throughout the community, while respecting the unique character of the various areas of the City
- Reduced pressure on single family housing to be used as short-term housing
- More affordable family housingAppropriate distribution/balance of housing types within neighborhoods, citywide, and regionally
- Life-cycle housing within neighborhoods
- Workforce housing, jobs housing balance
- Unfilled housing markets (post-college single housing equation, possibly others)The increasing or decreasing affordable housing options within the communityAchieve the outcomes articulated by the General Plan and in Vision 2030 Goals 1.5, 2.1, 2.3, 5.3

Performance Indicators

- Increased average tenure of Provo residents
- Diversification of household income within neighborhoods
- Increased number of family households in neighborhoods originally built for family-occupancy
- Reduced student turnover at local elementary schools.

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- Healthier mix of long and short term residents citywide and countywide
- More affordable housing options
- Demographic maps showing a better dispersal of housing types
- Resident satisfaction survey.
- Increase in the range of affordable housing options for all income groups

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| | Core Values of Provo | City Council Goals |
| <u> </u> | as listed in Vision 2030 | <u></u> |
| Family | Sense of Community | focus on the following four areas; |
| Safe City | Business and Economic Vit | Vibrant Community |
| Faith | Responsible Government | Healthy Environment |
| Education | Healthy, Inviting Environn | Thriving Commerce |
| | | Responsible Government |

Priority______ Clearly define City Policy and where it is found

Relationship to Core Values and Goals

What is the difference between budget intent statements, intent statements, legislative intent statements, priorities, directives, resolutions, ordinances, etc? Which ones are mentioned in state statute, city code, or the Council handbook? When the Council adopts each of these, for how long is it in effect? Is there a single repository of the active policies established by the Council? The Council sets the policy for the City. In order to be effective and efficient, it must be clear, concise, and organized.

Desired Outcomes

- Clear understanding of policy instruments, including terminology
- Clearly defined locations of City policy
- Clear understanding of what policies are still active
- Sensible structure to City Policy
- Clean up of City Code

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| 2016 Council Priority West Side Development | CITY COUNCIL |
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| Core Values of Provo | City Council Goals |
| as listed in Vision 2030 | The 2016 Provo City Council will focus on the following four areas: |

Family Safe City Faith Education

Sense of Community Business and Economic Vitality **Responsible Government** Healthy, Inviting Environment

- Vibrant Community Healthy Environment
- •— Thriving Commerce
- Responsible Government

Priority Plan for West Side Development

Relationship to Core Values and Goals

The area of Provo that is west of the freeway includes the only large tract of developable land left in Provo. A master plan needs to be developed for Provo's west side that will ensure that growth will occur in an organized, thoughtful way with a well-balanced mix of housing and business. Proper development of the west side will allow for a vibrant and sustainable area which provides a high quality of life for current and future residents.

Desired Outcomes

- A well-balanced mix of housing and business
- Walkable neighborhoods
- A mix of desirable housing options that makes Provo an attractive place to raise a family, start a business, or retire
- **Connectivity**
- Establish clear policy related to green space, agriculture, and parks

| 2016 Council Priority Public Engagement | | CITY COUNCIL City Council Goals | | Formatted: Add space between paragraphs of the same style Formatted: Line spacing: Multiple 1.15 li Formatted: Add space between paragraphs of the same style, Line spacing: Multiple 1.15 li |
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| Core Values of Provo | | | | Formatted: Indent: Left: 0", Add space between paragraphs of the same style |
| | as listed in Vision 2030 | The 2016 Provo City Council will focus of the following four areas: | | Formatted: Indent: Left: 0", Add space between paragraphs of the same style |
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| Safe City | Business and Economic Vitality | Healthy Environment | 1 N. | Formatted: Line spacing: Multiple 1.15 li |
| Faith Responsible Government Education Healthy, Inviting Environment | | | Formatted: Line spacing: Multiple 1.15 li, No bullets or numbering | |
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| 2018-19 Priority: Zoning Compliance | | | + | Formatted: Space After: 4 pt, Don't add space between paragraphs of the same style |
| Relationship to Core Values and Goals | | | | Formatted: Font: (Default) Trebuchet MS |
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| Zoning is the orderly way that the community agrees to live together. Through their representatives, | | | * | Formatted: Line spacing: Multiple 1.35 li |

Zoning is the orderly way that the community agrees to live together. Through their representatives, residents decide what land uses are acceptable in various parts of the City. Good zoning ordinances and compliance protects the enjoyment of private property rights, and gives residents and business owners confidence to invest their time and money in their property. Zoning compliance protects neighborhoods, discourages crime, promotes commerce, helps establish a healthy, inviting environment, and supports a vibrant community which affects our institutions like schools and churches.

Desired Outcomes

- Enhanced enforcement efforts reduce financial incentives for violators and result in greater <u>compliance</u>
- Enhanced regulation and enforcement of rental dwelling licenses leads to greater compliance by landlords
- Increased regulation and enforcement of zoning disclosures and verifications leads to decline in overoccupancy/illegal rental market
- Adequate staffing and training of code enforcement personnel allows for timely and efficient enforcement efforts
- Increased communication with, and education of, residents leads to reduction in violations and better cooperation in enforcement efforts
- Engagement with stakeholders increases awareness, cooperation, and compliance
- Clarifying current zoning laws and advancing new ones results in a code that is clear and provides the tools enforcement officers need
- Develop a holistic approach to evaluating zoning enforcement solutions and progress
- Policy discussion surrounding the scope and definition of "short-term rentals"?

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Performance Indicators

- <u>Reduced number of violations over time</u>
- Zoning complaints resolved
- Increased number of rental dwelling licenses and short-term rental licensesd
- Reduced time required to inspect and resolve code violations
- Increased number of engagement opportunities
- Improved resident and business satisfaction with zoning compliance

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2018-19 Priority: Vision 2050 / General Plan

Relationship to Core Values and Goals

A vision describes expectations or aspirations of what can be - a big picture of what the Council and the community wants to achieve. Vision 2050 will be the culmination of a community wide discussion on what the City will be in 30 years, a new vision for the next generation. Along with core values, it will be the navigational star to guide the city's General Plan. The General Plan will lay out strategies, goals, and objectives to find our way.

Desired Outcomes

- Build consensus and promote key partners as key elements in leading to community wide participation in the visioning process
- Obtain buy-in by the neighborhoods, community groups, and city administration
- Select appropriate outcomes to achieve
- Create and implement a new General Plan to achieve outcomes
- Link program outcomes to realize i) impacts that are congruent with desired outcomes and
- ii) intangible outcomes that increase social capital, enhance leadership, and communication
 Identify appropriate ways to measure outcomes (data sources, indicators, and measures that can be used to gauge livability)
- Establish a process to monitor targets and keep track of whether progress is being made

Performance Indicators

- Measurable outcomes in key performance areas pertinent to desired outcomes
- Quality of life measures such as median education levels, median incomes, employment base, etc.
- Intangible outcomes are as important as tangible outcomes (though information on long-term impacts are usually difficult to obtain because they involve tracking programs through time)

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Priority

Encourage Public Engagement with the Council

Relationship to Core Values and Goals

A responsible government for Provo City must understand the needs, will, and desire of the residents. This can be done by reaching out to groups that have not traditionally engaged with the Council in the past, utilizing tools to more conveniently communicate with the public, and ensuring that Council policies and practices encourage stakeholders to engage earlier and to be more informed.

Desired Outcomes

Improved engagement with students, businesses, HOAs, and landlords

Technological tools which make the Council more accessible to Provo citizens

Council policies and practices which encourage and enable interested stakeholders to learn

about, follow, and engage in issues that the Council is addressing

Performance Indicators

- Satisfaction surveys among the public as a whole and in specific target groups
- Level of engagement, as measured by an increase in feedback, comments, and questions, as well as analytic measures from social media and other communication tools
- Reduced response time for inquires and requests for information from the Council

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Inclusionary Zoning

- First used in 1974 in Montgomery County, Maryland
- Today there are approximately 300 local jurisdictions with IZ of some type in 25 states
 California, Massachusetts and New Jersey
 No two ordinances are identical

Inclusionary Zoning Types

Traditional IZ – mandatory (80%)
 Volunteer Programs
 Linkage Fee Programs
 Geographically Targeted Programs
 Negotiated Agreements

Define the problem

To craft a program or ordinance, we first need to clearly understand the desired outcome.
 Is the goal to create a sustainable land trust?
 Is the goal to have affordable units in every new housing development?
 Engage both for-profit and nonprofit developers in designing a program or ordinance.

Primary Concerns

- Provo already leads the county in affordable housing. If Provo leads with IZ, will there be political backlash?
- If Provo leads with IZ will other jurisdictions step back?
- Are there regulations or barriers to development in Provo that significantly impact the cost of development?
- Would it be more productive for Provo to join with other interested groups to encourage legislation at the state level?



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Provo City Municipal Council

Staff Memorandum

Permit Parking Program Designation Process

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August 21, 2018

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| Presenters | Item Short Title | |
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| Kelsey Zarbock Gary McGinn | A discussion on the permit parking program designation process (18-082) | |
| | Background | |
| Issue File # 18-083 | In the past month, two residents have either submitted or are preparing to submit proposals for parking permit areas. Currently, when Provo residents want to submit a proposal and petition for a parking permit area, there is not a clear way for them to initiate the process, leading to ambiguity and frustration for residents. Although PCC 9.80.070 (Designation Process) outlines the following process, it does not address the following questions or concerns: If a parking program is proposed by a resident The resident must submit "a petition which shows the names of residents in the proposed permit area who favor the proposal." PCC 9.80.070(2)(c) Does a certain percentage of residents who live in the proposed permit area need to sign the petition before the proposal can come to Council? "The petition shall be on a form approved by the City Permit Parking Coordinator " PCC 9.80.070(2)(c) There is no form approved by a City Permit Parking Coordinator. | |
| | Even if such a form existed, from whom or where would you get the form? | |
| | "Following the receipt of a proposed permit parking program, the Municipal Council shall hold a public hearing" PCC 9.80.070(3) What is the process for turning in the parking program proposal to the Council? | |

| Under the status quo, residents interested in submitting a parking program proposal usually contact staff in the Community Development Department first, who provide them with information about the process before referring them to staff in the Council office. In the absence of a form approved by a City Permit Parking Coordinator, Council staff have produced a make-shift form for residents to use, in order to ensure that their proposals and petitions meet the requirements specified in the Code. The resident then submits the completed form back to Council staff, and from there, Council staff schedule the first public hearing on the proposal. |
|--|
| Intended Outcome of Discussion/Requested Action Direct the Council Policy Governance committee to review the Permit Parking Program Designation Process in PCC 9.80.070, with the directive for the Committee to provide a recommendation at a future work meeting. |
| Alternatives |
| Do not take action at this time. |
| • Refer to a different committee or department for review. |
| Compatibility with the General Plan & Parking Master Plan |
| General Plan, Goal 2.4.2.13: Continue to work with neighborhoods desiring to implement options provided by City ordinance for parking permit programs. |
| Parking Strategic Plan, pg. 9 – Guiding Principle 3.2: Current and future residential parking permit programs should be enhanced to improve neighborhood parking enforcement operations. |

Chapter 9.80: Permit Parking Areas.

9.80.070. Designation Process.

(1) Each permit parking area shall be established by ordinance consistent with the provisions of this Chapter.

(2) A proposal to designate a permit parking area may be initiated by a Municipal Council member, the Mayor, or a resident of the area where a permit parking program is proposed and shall include at least the following information:

(a) a brief description of the current parking circumstances in the area; and

(b) a conceptual description of the proposed permit program which includes at least the following information:

(i) boundaries of the area, which shall be logical in configuration and be in increments of block faces;

(ii) parking time restrictions;

(iii) time restriction exemptions, if any; and

(iv) any other aspect the initiator wishes to propose; and

(i) a statement at the top of each page summarizing the proposal; and

(ii) the name and address of each person signing the petition.

(3) Following receipt of a proposed permit parking program, the Municipal Council shall hold a public hearing to determine the level of public interest in the proposed program and may thereafter vote to direct that a study of the proposed permit parking area be undertaken.

Commented [KZ1]: Optional, but could help gauge public support of the program prior to holding public hearings.

Commented [KZ2]: Revise language to say that the form is approved by another position or a department since "City Permit Parking Coordinator" is not an active position. Also specify who or where residents can obtain such a form.

Commented [KZ3]: Briefly outline how residents should submit the proposal and petition.

(4) Within one hundred twenty (120) days after directing that a study of the proposed permit parking area be undertaken, the City Permit Parking Coordinator shall review the application and submit a report to the Mayor and Municipal Council which:

(a) verifies and quantifies petition signatures, if applicable;

(b) analyzes the proposed permit parking area in light of designation criteria set forth in Section <u>9.80.060</u>, Provo City Code; and

(c) at a minimum, makes recommendations regarding the following:

(i) permit parking area boundaries,

(ii) parking time restrictions on public streets,

(iii) time restriction exemptions, if any,

(iv) permit cost,

(v) permit design/type,

(vi) planned enforcement method, and

(vii) timeline for implementing the program.

(5) Within ninety (90) days after receiving such report, the Municipal Council shall hold a public hearing to consider a resolution of intent to create a permit parking area. The Municipal Council may adopt, reject, or adopt with modifications the terms and conditions of the proposed permit parking area. If the Municipal Council adopts a resolution of intent which sets forth the details of the program to be considered, a copy of the resolution shall thereafter be mailed to:

(a) each address of record within the proposed permit parking area through a mailing sent to "postal patron"; and

(b) each property owner of record within the area as shown in Utah County land records.

(6) Within ninety (90) days after adopting a resolution of intent, the Municipal Council shall conduct a public hearing on the proposal. The City Recorder shall cause notice of such hearing or hearings to be published twice in a newspaper of general circulation in the City. The first publication shall be not less than ten (10) days

prior to the date of such hearing. The notice of the public hearing shall be conspicuously posted in the proposed permit parking area. The notice shall clearly state the purpose of the hearing, the location and boundaries proposed as a permit parking area, any prohibition or time limitation under which permit parking will be exempt therefrom and, if applicable, the permit fee to be charged therefor. During such hearing or hearings, any interested person shall be entitled to appear and be heard, subject to ordinary rules of order.

(7) Following the public hearing, the Municipal Council may enact an ordinance which establishes the boundaries of a permit parking area and any time or other restrictions imposed on the area. In order to establish a permit parking area, the Council shall find that the designation will contribute to the health, safety, and general welfare of persons residing in the area designated. In making such finding, the Council shall consider resident support for permit parking, existing parking conditions, expected effectiveness of a permit parking area in improving parking conditions, and the location and size of the permit parking area.

(8) A permit parking program shall balance affected interests, as determined by the Municipal Council, including public safety, neighborhood concerns, and the welfare of the general public. A particular permit parking program shall specify the permit area and the duration of parking restrictions applicable within the permit parking area. Such restrictions may be different than those in a request to establish a permit parking area.

(9) Following adoption of an ordinance establishing a permit parking area, a summary of the ordinance and its effective date shall be mailed to:

(a) each address of record within the proposed permit parking area through a mailing sent to "postal patron"; and

(b) each property owner of record within the areas as shown in Utah County land records. (Enacted 2002-45, Am 2006-49, Am 2007-08, Am 2007-39, Am <u>2017-08</u>)