# Form-Based Villages, The Tale of Two Communities

Thursday, September 28th, 2023 11:10 AM - Room 101



AICP CM Log #: 9276837

#### Your Half-Competent Presenters:



#### **Charles Ewert, AICP - Weber County**

Charlie has spent the majority of his planning career in resort-oriented and rural county government. He is well versed in plan creation and implementation, with a special focus on assisting rural communities preserve their sense of character while preparing for and experiencing growing pains.

He is currently a Principal Planner for Weber County. Positions he's held in other communities include Development Services Director, Zoning Administrator, and Floodplain Administrator. He is certified with the American Institute of Certified Planners and has received a master's degree in public administration from the University of Utah.



#### Scott Perkes, AICP - North Logan City

Scott currently serves as the Community Development Director for North Logan City. Through past roles in the public, quasi-public, and private sectors, Scott has worked on everything from resort master planning (Canyons Village), aviation system planning (Colorado & Idaho), and in both rural (Weber County) and urban (North Logan City) public planning roles.

Academically, Scott is a certified urban planner through the American Institute of Certified Planners (AICP) and holds both a master's degree of urban planning from Texas A&M University (Gig'Em Aggies!), and a bachelor's degree of liberal arts from Utah State University (Aggies All The Way!).

Conventional Zoning:

- Relic of past industrialization era focused on separation of heavy uses from residential areas.
- Created compartmentalized districts.
- Limited accessibility, caused additional reliance on vehicular transport.
- Accelerated by the GI Bill and post war suburbanisation.
- Current planning best practice is focused on reeling back euclidean zoning principles and development patterns in favor of mixed-use/form-based patterns.

#### Form-Based Zoning

- Mixture of various uses to provide local livework-play opportunities.
- Focuses more on form, function, aesthetics, and community placemaking
- Emphasize all modes of transportation and safe streets for all users.
- Creates opportunities to reduce automobile reliance.
- Results more sustainable and resilient communities.
- A primary subject of zoning reform

*"Form-Based Codes foster predictable built results and a high-quality public realm by using physical form (rather than separation of uses) as the organizing principle for the code"* 

-Form-Based Codes Institute - https://formbasedcodes.org/definition/



#### **1. Regulating Plan**

A plan or map of the regulated



area designating the locations where different building form standards apply.

#### 2. Public Standards

Specifies elements in the public



realm: sidewalk, travel lanes, on-street parking, street trees and furniture, etc.

#### **3. Building Standards**





configurations, and functions of buildings that define and shape the public realm.

-Form-Based Codes Institute - https://formbasedcodes.org/definition/

#### **Conventional Zoning**

Density use, FAR (floor area ratio), setbacks, parking requirements, maximum building heights specified

#### Zoning Design Guidelines

Conventional zoning requirements, plus frequency of openings and surface articulation specified

#### **Form-Based Codes**

Street and building types (or mix of types), build-to lines, number of floors, and percentage of built site frontage specified.







-Form-Based Codes Institute - https://formbasedcodes.org/definition/



Conventional Zoning: Regulating by separation of uses

Form **Based:** Building design based on type of street (Street Regulating Plan





Tale of two communities:

# Ogden Valley and North Logan City?



### Ogden Valley



### North Logan City





#### Ogden Valley Balloon Festival

- Recreation oriented.
  - 3 ski and summer resorts
  - Pineview and Causey Reservoirs
  - Public Lands

- Recreation oriented.
  - 3 ski and summer resorts
  - Pineview and Causey Reservoirs
  - Public Lands



- Recreation oriented.
  - 3 ski and summer resorts
  - Pineview and Causey Reservoirs
  - Public Lands



- Recreation oriented.
  - 3 ski and summer resorts
  - Pineview and Causey Reservoirs
  - Public Lands



- Recreation oriented.
  - 3 ski and summer resorts
  - Pineview and Causey Reservoirs
  - Public Lands





#### **Ogden Valley Circumstances**

- Recreation or
  - 3 ski an
  - Pinevie
  - Public 🎼

POWDER

ALLEY



- Recreation oriented.
  - 3 ski and summer resorts
  - Pineview and Causey Reservoirs
  - Public Lands

- Recreation oriented.
  - 3 ski and summer resorts
  - Pineview and Causey Reservoirs
  - Public Lands
- 1966: Over-allocated one-acre single-family zoning. Everyone wins?

- Recreation oriented.
  - 3 ski and summe
  - Pineview and Ca
  - Public Lands
- 1966: Over-allocated Everyone wins?



- Recreation oriented.
  - 3 ski and summe
  - Pineview and Ca
  - Public Lands
- 1966: Over-allocated Everyone wins?



- Recreation oriented.
  - 3 ski and summe
  - Pineview and Ca
  - Public Lands
- 1966: Over-allocated Everyone wins?



- Recreation oriented.
  - 3 ski and summer
  - Pineview and Cau
  - Public Lands
- 1966: Over-allocated Everyone wins?



- Recreation oriented.
  - 3 ski and summer resorts
  - Pineview and Causey Reservoirs
  - Public Lands
- 1966: Over-allocated one-acre single-family zoning. Everyone wins?

- Recreation oriented.
  - 3 ski and summer resorts
  - Pineview and Causey Reservoirs
  - Public Lands
- 1966: Over-allocated one-acre single-family zoning. Everyone wins?
- Mid 1990s: Study finds that septic system densities are leaching nitrates into water sources. Pineview Reservoir placed on state's list of contaminated water bodies.



- Recreation oriented.
  - 3 ski and summer resorts
  - Pineview and Causey Reservoirs
  - Public Lands
- 1966: Over-allocated one-acre single-family zoning. Everyone wins?
- Mid 1990s: Study finds that septic system densities are leaching nitrates into water sources. Pineview Reservoir placed on state's list of contaminated water bodies.
- 1998: General plan attempted to correct over-allocation. Proposed to reduce all development rights by 2/3rds.

- Recreation oriented.
  - 3 ski and summer resorts
  - Pineview and Causey Reservoirs
  - Public Lands
- 1966: Over-allocated one-acre single-family zoning. Everyone wins?
- Mid 1990s: Study finds that septic system densities are leaching nitrates into water sources. Pineview Reservoir placed on state's list of contaminated water bodies.
- 1998: General plan attempted to correct over-allocation. Proposed to reduce all development rights by 2/3rds.
- 1998: The great downzone.

- Recreation oriented.
  - 3 ski and summer resorts
  - Pineview and Causey Reservoirs
  - Public Lands
- 1966: Over-allocated one-acre single-family zoning. Everyone wins?
- Mid 1990s: Study finds that septic system densities are leaching nitrates into water sources. Pineview Reservoir placed on state's list of contaminated water bodies.
- 1998: General plan attempted to correct over-allocation. Proposed to reduce all development rights by 2/3rds.
- 1998: The great downzone.
- 1998-2005: Public realizes the downzone was only great enough to make folks angry, but not enough to affect growth impacts.
### **Ogden Valley Circumstances**

- Recreation oriented.
  - 3 ski and summer resorts
  - Pineview and Causey Reservoirs
  - Public Lands
- 1966: Over-allocated one-acre single-family zoning. Everyone wins?
- Mid 1990s: Study finds that septic system densities are leaching nitrates into water sources. Pineview Reservoir placed on state's list of contaminated water bodies.
- 1998: General plan attempted to correct over-allocation. Proposed to reduce all development rights by 2/3rds.
- 1998: The great downzone.
- 1998-2005: Public realizes the downzone was only great enough to make folks angry, but not enough to affect growth impacts.
- 2005: General plan introduced TDRs as a means of moving density into village nodes. Allow villages to urbanize with sewer while protecting the rural nature of the rest of the valley.



Weber County, Utah

### **Ogden Valley Circumstances**

- Recreation oriented.
  - 3 ski and summer resorts
  - Pineview and Causey Reservoirs
  - Public Lands
- 1966: Over-allocated one-acre single-family zoning. Everyone wins?
- Mid 1990s: Study finds that septic system densities are leaching nitrates into water sources. Pineview Reservoir placed on state's list of contaminated water bodies.
- 1998: General plan attempted to correct over-allocation. Proposed to reduce all development rights by 2/3rds.
- 1998: The great downzone.
- 1998-2005: Public realizes the downzone was only great enough to make folks angry, but not enough to affect growth impacts.
- 2005: General plan introduced TDRs as a means of moving density into village nodes. Allow villages to urbanize with sewer while protecting the rural nature of the rest of the valley.

• 2005-2016: Minimal success at moving TDRs. No developer incentive.

- Recreation oriented.
  - 3 ski and summer resorts
  - Pineview and Causey Reservoirs
  - Public Lands
- 1966: Over-allocated one-acre single-family zoning. Everyone wins?
- Mid 1990s: Study finds that septic system densities are leaching nitrates into water sources. Pineview Reservoir placed on state's list of contaminated water bodies.
- 1998: General plan attempted to correct over-allocation. Proposed to reduce all development rights by 2/3rds.
- 1998: The great downzone.
- 1998-2005: Public realizes the downzone was only great enough to make folks angry, but not enough to affect growth impacts.
- 2005: General plan introduced TDRs as a means of moving density into village nodes. Allow villages to urbanize with sewer while protecting the rural nature of the rest of the valley.

- 2005-2016: Minimal success at moving TDRs. No developer incentive.
- 2016: New general plan reemphasized:
  - "No new density!"
  - Use TDRs to move existing rights into village.
  - Focus on village design, form, and function rather than density.



- Recreation oriented.
  - 3 ski and summer resorts
  - Pineview and Causey Reservoirs
  - Public Lands
- 1966: Over-allocated one-acre single-family zoning. Everyone wins?
- Mid 1990s: Study finds that septic system densities are leaching nitrates into water sources. Pineview Reservoir placed on state's list of contaminated water bodies.
- 1998: General plan attempted to correct over-allocation. Proposed to reduce all development rights by 2/3rds.
- 1998: The great downzone.
- 1998-2005: Public realizes the downzone was only great enough to make folks angry, but not enough to affect growth impacts.
- 2005: General plan introduced TDRs as a means of moving density into village nodes. Allow villages to urbanize with sewer while protecting the rural nature of the rest of the valley.

- 2005-2016: Minimal success at moving TDRs. No developer incentive.
- 2016: New general plan reemphasized:
  - "No new density!"
  - Use TDRs to move existing rights into village.
  - Focus on village design, form, and function rather than density.

- Recreation oriented.
  - 3 ski and summer resorts
  - Pineview and Causey Reservoirs
  - Public Lands
- 1966: Over-allocated one-acre single-family zoning. Everyone wins?
- Mid 1990s: Study finds that septic system densities are leaching nitrates into water sources. Pineview Reservoir placed on state's list of contaminated water bodies.
- 1998: General plan attempted to correct over-allocation. Proposed to reduce all development rights by 2/3rds.
- 1998: The great downzone.
- 1998-2005: Public realizes the downzone was only great enough to make folks angry, but not enough to affect growth impacts.
- 2005: General plan introduced TDRs as a means of moving density into village nodes. Allow villages to urbanize with sewer while protecting the rural nature of the rest of the valley.

- 2005-2016: Minimal success at moving TDRs. No developer incentive.
- 2016: New general plan reemphasized:
  - "No new density!"
  - Use TDRs to move existing rights into village.
  - Focus on village design, form, and function rather than density.
- 2022: First form-based (FB) hybrid code created to implement the plan. FB code identified TDR sending and receiving areas. Made transfers an administrative action not subject to public's review.



### STREET TYPES AND AMENITIES



- 2005-2016: Minimal success at moving TDRs. No developer incentive.
- 2016: New general plan reemphasized:
  - "No new density!"
  - Use TDRs to move existing rights into village.
  - Focus on village design, form, and function rather than density.
- 2022: First form-based (FB) hybrid code created to implement the plan. FB code identified TDR sending and receiving areas. Made transfers an administrative action not subject to public's review.





- Recreation oriented.
  - 3 ski and summer resorts
  - Pineview and Causey Reservoirs
  - Public Lands
- 1966: Over-allocated one-acre single-family zoning. Everyone wins?
- Mid 1990s: Study finds that septic system densities are leaching nitrates into water sources. Pineview Reservoir placed on state's list of contaminated water bodies.
- 1998: General plan attempted to correct over-allocation. Proposed to reduce all development rights by 2/3rds.
- 1998: The great downzone.
- 1998-2005: Public realizes the downzone was only great enough to make folks angry, but not enough to affect growth impacts.
- 2005: General plan introduced TDRs as a means of moving density into village nodes. Allow villages to urbanize with sewer while protecting the rural nature of the rest of the valley.

- 2005-2016: Minimal success at moving TDRs. No developer incentive.
- 2016: New general plan reemphasized:
  - "No new density!"
  - Use TDRs to move existing rights into village.
  - Focus on village design, form, and function rather than density.
- 2022: First form-based (FB) hybrid code created to implement the plan. FB code identified TDR sending and receiving areas. Made transfers an administrative action not subject to public's review.

- Recreation oriented.
  - 3 ski and summer resorts
  - Pineview and Causey Reservoirs
  - Public Lands
- 1966: Over-allocated one-acre single-family zoning. Everyone wins?
- Mid 1990s: Study finds that septic system densities are leaching nitrates into water sources. Pineview Reservoir placed on state's list of contaminated water bodies.
- 1998: General plan attempted to correct over-allocation. Proposed to reduce all development rights by 2/3rds.
- 1998: The great downzone.
- 1998-2005: Public realizes the downzone was only great enough to make folks angry, but not enough to affect growth impacts.
- 2005: General plan introduced TDRs as a means of moving density into village nodes. Allow villages to urbanize with sewer while protecting the rural nature of the rest of the valley.

- 2005-2016: Minimal success at moving TDRs. No developer incentive.
- 2016: New general plan reemphasized:
  - "No new density!"
  - Use TDRs to move existing rights into village.
  - Focus on village design, form, and function rather than density.
- 2022: First form-based (FB) hybrid code created to implement the plan. FB code identified TDR sending and receiving areas. Made transfers an administrative action not subject to public's review.
- End of 2022: First rezone to FB zone by Nordic Valley ski resort owners. 550 units + workforce housing. Transfers occurred between parcels owned by resort.



2005-2016: Minimal success at moving TDRs. No developer incentive.

2016: New general plan reemphasized:

- "No new density!"
- Use TDRs to move existing rights into village.
- Focus on village design, form, and function rather than density.

2022: First form-based (FB) hybrid code created to implement the plan. FB code identified TDR sending and receiving areas. Made transfers an administrative action not subject to public's review.

End of 2022: First rezone to FB zone by Nordic Valley ski resort owners. 550 units + workforce housing. Transfers occurred between parcels owned by resort.

valley.



2005-2016: Minimal success at moving TDRs. No developer incentive.

2016: New general plan reemphasized:

- "No new density!"
- Use TDRs to move existing rights into village.
- Focus on village design, form, and function rather than density.

2022: First form-based (FB) hybrid code created to implement the plan. FB code identified TDR sending and

on

illey

sort.



- Recreation oriented.
  - 3 ski and summer resorts
  - Pineview and Causey Reservoirs
  - Public Lands
- 1966: Over-allocated one-acre single-family zoning. Everyone wins?
- Mid 1990s: Study finds that septic system densities are leaching nitrates into water sources. Pineview Reservoir placed on state's list of contaminated water bodies.
- 1998: General plan attempted to correct over-allocation. Proposed to reduce all development rights by 2/3rds.
- 1998: The great downzone.
- 1998-2005: Public realizes the downzone was only great enough to make folks angry, but not enough to affect growth impacts.
- 2005: General plan introduced TDRs as a means of moving density into village nodes. Allow villages to urbanize with sewer while protecting the rural nature of the rest of the valley.

- 2005-2016: Minimal success at moving TDRs. No developer incentive.
- 2016: New general plan reemphasized:
  - "No new density!"
  - Use TDRs to move existing rights into village.
  - Focus on village design, form, and function rather than density.
- 2022: First form-based (FB) hybrid code created to implement the plan. FB code identified TDR sending and receiving areas. Made transfers an administrative action not subject to public's review.
- End of 2022: First rezone to FB zone by Nordic Valley ski resort owners. 550 units + workforce housing. Transfers occurred between parcels owned by resort.

- Recreation oriented.
  - 3 ski and summer resorts
  - Pineview and Causey Reservoirs
  - Public Lands
- 1966: Over-allocated one-acre single-family zoning. Everyone wins?
- Mid 1990s: Study finds that septic system densities are leaching nitrates into water sources. Pineview Reservoir placed on state's list of contaminated water bodies.
- 1998: General plan attempted to correct over-allocation. Proposed to reduce all development rights by 2/3rds.
- 1998: The great downzone.
- 1998-2005: Public realizes the downzone was only great enough to make folks angry, but not enough to affect growth impacts.
- 2005: General plan introduced TDRs as a means of moving density into village nodes. Allow villages to urbanize with sewer while protecting the rural nature of the rest of the valley.

- 2005-2016: Minimal success at moving TDRs. No developer incentive.
- 2016: New general plan reemphasized:
  - "No new density!"
  - Use TDRs to move existing rights into village.
  - Focus on village design, form, and function rather than density.
- 2022: First form-based (FB) hybrid code created to implement the plan. FB code identified TDR sending and receiving areas. Made transfers an administrative action not subject to public's review.
- End of 2022: First rezone to FB zone by Nordic Valley ski resort owners. 550 units + workforce housing. Transfers occurred between parcels owned by resort.
- 2023: Both mixed use commercial and single-family residential rezones occurred, and a proposed large master-planned community. Sewer finally being installed by a developer (as we speak) in advance of receiving approvals (ordinance has created sense of security in outcome).

100

### North Logan City

North Logan circumstances

• Community lacks a true identity

- Community lacks a true identity
- No main street, no downtown

- Community lacks a true identity
- No main street, no downtown
- No placemaking, no gathering space other than neighborhood parks

- Community lacks a true identity
- No main street, no downtown
- No placemaking, no gathering space other than neighborhood parks
- Struggling to keep up with commercial/retail tax revenue

- Community lacks a true identity
- No main street, no downtown
- No placemaking, no gathering space other than neighborhood parks
- Struggling to keep up with commercial/retail tax revenue
- 2013 general plan called for a "City Center" to be developed on relatively vacant land.

## Future Land Use Map - 2013 North Logan City General Plan



- Community lacks a true identity
- No main street, no downtown
- No placemaking, no gathering space other than neighborhood parks
- Struggling to keep up with commercial/retail tax revenue
- 2013 general plan called for a "City Center" to be developed on relatively vacant land.

- Community lacks a true identity
- No main street, no downtown
- No placemaking, no gathering space other than neighborhood parks
- Struggling to keep up with commercial/retail tax revenue
- 2013 general plan called for a "City Center" to be developed on relatively vacant land.
- City Center ordinance was adopted in 2013 and associated properties rezoned shortly thereafter.

## 2013 Street Regulating Plan & Rezoned Properties





Downtown Street (89' ROW):









200 0 200 400 600 ft



200 0 200 400 600 ft



# City Center Adjacent



# City Center Commercial






- Community lacks a true identity
- No main street, no downtown
- No placemaking, no gathering space other than neighborhood parks
- Struggling to keep up with commercial/retail tax revenue
- 2013 general plan called for a "City Center" to be developed on relatively vacant land.
- City Center ordinance was adopted in 2013 and associated properties rezoned shortly thereafter.

- Community lacks a true identity
- No main street, no downtown
- No placemaking, no gathering space other than neighborhood parks
- Struggling to keep up with commercial/retail tax revenue
- 2013 general plan called for a "City Center" to be developed on relatively vacant land.
- City Center ordinance was adopted in 2013 and associated properties rezoned shortly thereafter.
- Stagnant development within the "City Center" to-date.

- Community lacks a true identity
- No main street, no downtown
- No placemaking, no gathering space other than neighborhood parks
- Struggling to keep up with commercial/retail tax revenue
- 2013 general plan called for a "City Center" to be developed on relatively vacant land.
- City Center ordinance was adopted in 2013 and associated properties rezoned shortly thereafter.
- Stagnant development within the "City Center" to-date.
- Low-hanging fruit (residential) has been developed along the periphery.

"Low-Hanging Fruit" Housing Development on Periphery

# Stagnant Commercial Development in the Core



- Community lacks a true identity
- No main street, no downtown
- No placemaking, no gathering space other than neighborhood parks
- Struggling to keep up with commercial/retail tax revenue
- 2013 general plan called for a "City Center" to be developed on relatively vacant land.
- City Center ordinance was adopted in 2013 and associated properties rezoned shortly thereafter.
- Stagnant development within the "City Center" to-date.
- Low-hanging fruit (residential) has been developed along the periphery.
- Fractional ownership within the area identified for the "City Center".

- Community lacks a true identity
- No main street, no downtown
- No placemaking, no gathering space other than neighborhood parks
- Struggling to keep up with commercial/retail tax revenue
- 2013 general plan called for a "City Center" to be developed on relatively vacant land.
- City Center ordinance was adopted in 2013 and associated properties rezoned shortly thereafter.
- Stagnant development within the "City Center" to-date.
- Low-hanging fruit (residential) has been developed along the periphery.
- Fractional ownership within the area identified for the "City Center".
- No catalyst in the area, no historic structures, no civic draw.

- Community lacks a true identity
- No main street, no downtown
- No placemaking, no gathering space other than neighborhood parks
- Struggling to keep up with commercial/retail tax revenue
- 2013 general plan called for a "City Center" to be developed on relatively vacant land.
- City Center ordinance was adopted in 2013 and associated properties rezoned shortly thereafter.
- Stagnant development within the "City Center" to-date.
- Low-hanging fruit (residential) has been developed along the periphery.
- Fractional ownership within the area identified for the "City Center".
- No catalyst in the area, no historic structures, no civic draw.
- Community is starting to waiver in their vision for the area.

- Community lacks a true identity
- No main street, no downtown
- No placemaking, no gathering space other than neighborhood parks
- Struggling to keep up with commercial/retail tax revenue
- 2013 general plan called for a "City Center" to be developed on relatively vacant land.
- City Center ordinance was adopted in 2013 and associated properties rezoned shortly thereafter.
- Stagnant development within the "City Center" to-date.
- Low-hanging fruit (residential) has been developed along the periphery.
- Fractional ownership within the area identified for the "City Center".
- No catalyst in the area, no historic structures, no civic draw.
- Community is starting to waiver in their vision for the area.
- New general plan is slated to kick off. The City Center is likely to be a contentious topic.

### Public Involvement



### **Public Involvement**

#### North Logan City Center

- Idea was born during 2013 General Plan public visioning exercises.
- Following GP adoption, the City Center Ordinance was created with guidance through a public advisory committee.
- Plan and ordinance has been adjusted slightly over the years based on lessons learned through each development project that came online.
- The plan and ordinance are starting to show their age and staff is concerned that the vision and community buy-in is wavering. Staff is also wondering if development has become stagnant because the vision and plan wasn't based on market realities.
- Rezone requests that have strayed from the original vision have encountered stiff opposition and have faltered.
- New general plan is slated to kick off in Q4 of 2023. New public visioning and engagement will reset the stage for the next phase of City Center development.

### **Public Involvement**

#### Old Town Eden Area vs. Nordic Valley Area

Community Driven vs. Developer Driven

### Public Involvement - Old Town Eden

## Public Involvement - Old Town Eden (Show, not Tell)



Conventional Zoning vs. Form-Based

2500 North

2300 North

2200 North

2100 North

2000 North

1900 North

1

2650 N (CLARK LN)

#### TYPICAL 2-LANE VILLAGE CROSS SECTION

### Public Involvement (Show, not Tell)

















Alley and mid-block access design standards

Alley and mid-block access design standards



Pedestrian and active transportation considerations

Pedestrian and active transportation considerations





Pedestrian and active transportation considerations



Pedestrian and active transportation considerations





### Public Involvement (Teach <u>and</u> Learn)

- This is what a form-based code is and does.
- What would you like to see in your community?
- What concerns do you have or can you foresee?
- Teach the basics, then let them tell you...



### What can you see?

in the later

### What can you see?

• Building street-fronts to provide interesting activity for street users.

In the said

### What can you see?

 Building street-fronts to provide interesting activity for street users.
Architectural standards to provide a continuous theme.

The Wheel a
Building street-fronts to provide interesting activity for street users.
 Architectural standards to provide a continuous theme.
 Improved pedestalan crossings in frequent and logical locations.

A mail



- Building street-fronts to provide interesting activity for street users.
   Architectural standards to provide
  - a continuous theme.
- Improved pedestrian crossings in
  - frequent and logical locations.



- Building street-fronts to provide interesting activity for street users.
   Architectural standards to provide a continuous theme.
   Improved pedestrian crossings in frequent and logical locations.
   Wide sidewalks to promote sense
  - of safety and gathering space.

 Building street-fronts to provide interesting activity for street users.
 Architectural standards to provide a continuous theme.
 Improved pedestrian crossings in frequent and logical locations.
 Wide sidewalks to promote sense of safety and gathering space.

 Building street-fronts to provide interesting activity for street users.
 Architectural standards to provide a continuous theme.
 Improved pedestrian crossings in frequent and logical locations.
 Wide sidewalks to promote sense of safety and gathering space.

Building street-fronts to provide interesting activity for street users. Architectural standards to provide a continuous theme. Improved pedestajan crossings in frequent and logical locations. Wide sidewalks to promote sense of safety and gathering space. Street furniture and amenities with uniform design to invite gathering. Street parking to shows others that the place is interesting to visit.

Building street-fronts to provide interesting activity for street users. Architectural standards to provide a continuous theme. Improved pedestrian crossings in frequent and logical locations. Wide sidewalks to promote sense of safety and gathering space. Street furniture and amenities with uniform design to invite gathering. Street parking to shows others that the place is interesting to visit

Building street-fronts to provide interesting activity for street users. Architectural standards to provide a continuous theme. Improved pedestrian crossings in frequent and logical locations. Wide sidewalks to promote sense of safety and gathering space. Street furniture and amenities with uniform design to invite gathering. Street parking to shows others that the place is interesting to visit Provide opportunities for all modes of transportation.

Building street-fronts to provide interesting activity for street users. Architectural standards to provide a continuous theme. Improved pedestrian crossings in frequent and logical locations. Wide sidewalks to promote sense of safety and gathering space. Street furniture and amenities with uniform design to invite gathering. Street parking to shows others that the place is interesting to visi Provide opportunities for all modes of transportation.

- Building street-fronts to provide interesting activity for street users. Architectural standards to provide a continuous theme. Improved pedestrian crossings in frequent and logical locations. Wide sidewalks to promote sense of safety and gathering space. Street furniture and amenities with uniform design to invite gathering. Street parking to shows others that the place is interesting to visi Provide opportunities for all modes of transportation.
- Allow street dining, shopping, an other street activities.

- Building street-fronts to provide interesting activity for street users. Architectural standards to provide a continuous theme. Improved pedestrian crossings in frequent and logical locations. Wide sidewalks to promote sense of safety and gathering space. Street furniture and amenities with uniform design to invite gathering. Street parking to shows others that the place is interesting to visit Provide opportunities for all modes of transportation.
- Allow street dining, shopping, an other street activities.

- Building street-fronts to provide interesting activity for street users. Architectural standards to provide a continuous theme. Improved pedestrian crossings in frequent and logical locations. Wide sidewalks to promote sense of safety and gathering space. Street furniture and amenities with uniform design to invite gathering. Street parking to shows others that the place is interesting to visi Provide opportunities for all modes of transportation. Allow street dining, shopping, an
  - other street activities.

- Building street-fronts to provide interesting activity for street users. Architectural standards to provide a continuous theme. Improved pedestrian crossings in frequent and logical locations. Wide sidewalks to promote sense of safety and gathering space. Street furniture and amenities with uniform design to invite gathering. Street parking to shows others that the place is interesting to visi Provide opportunities for all modes of transportation.
- Allow street dining, shopping, an other street activities.
- Street trees. Give us some shade

- Building street-fronts to provide interesting activity for street users. Architectural standards to provide a continuous theme. Improved pedestrian crossings in frequent and logical locations. • Wide sidewalks to promote sense of safety and gathering space. Street furniture and amenities with uniform design to invite gathering. Street parking to shows others that the place is interesting to visi Provide opportunities for all modes of transportation.
  - Allow street dining, shopping, an other street activities.
- Street trees. Give us some shade









## **Public Involvement**

## Old Town:

- Steering committee took ownership
- Brought planning commission up to speed
  - Series of work sessions with members of the steering committee.
  - Hearing
  - Adoption with no public opinion expressed against.
- Current rezone hearings generating some NIMBY looky-loos without public outcry for some, and sentiments of support from others.

# Public Involvement

## Nordic:

- Developer driven. Developer ran most of the public involvement/outreach.
  - In order to avoid appearance of being developer's "champion," Staff tried "staying out of it" and encouraged developer to pursue his own public support.
  - No one "championed" the form-based street regulating plan led to wild confusion amongst neighbors regarding what the hell even is a street regulating plan.
- Staff were pulled into the public process to smooth over concerns, work through misunderstandings in neighborhood.
- Getting to yes? What's in it for the neighbors? What do they get?
- Planning Commission turnover created new education and support challenges.

## Keeping Direction in Focus

# **Keeping Direction in Focus**

Turnover

- Elected and appointed
- Staff
- Public
- Turnover of public's collective selective memory

# **Keeping Direction in Focus**

#### Cheerleading

- Analyze, plan, review, adjust cycle.
  - Will the pretty village ever leave the paper it was drawn on?
  - Infrastructure needs (these streets don't come cheap)
- Beat that drum at least annually. If with nothing else, a public reminder presentation.
- Continually working the concept into the public dialogue. Reference the overall objective in mundane current planning staff reports (even if it's only tangential, make it a little easter egg). PC and CC need to know why not doing right is challenging.
- Encouraging decision makers to not be chicken-shit.
- Creating sense of urgency amongst the public and decision makers.
- Maintaining a sense of trust that what has been decided is and continues to be in the best interest of the community (or, the lesser of the challenging possible options.

## Lessons Learned

- Show, not tell
- Listen
- Community-Initiated Amendments vs. Developer-Driven Amendments
  - Developer objectives vs. community objectives
- Implementation stagnation?
  - Need to find out why. Market analysis, financial analysis, regulatory analysis, ect.
  - What needs to change or what needs to be true for the implementation to move forward?
  - Is it viable in today's market? Was it ever viable as originally visioned?
- Toot the horn!

## Lessons Learned

- Show, not tell
- Listen
- Community-Initiated Amendments vs. Developer-Driven Amendments
  - Developer objectives vs. community objectives
- Implementation stagnation?
  - Need to find out why. Market analysis, financial analysis, regulatory analysis, ect.
  - What needs to change or what needs to be true for the implementation to move forward?
  - Is it viable in today's market? Was it ever viable as originally visioned?
- Toot the horn!

## Reach Out:



#### **Charles Ewert, AICP - Weber County**

cewert@webercountyutah.gov
(801) 399-8763

#### Scott Perkes, AICP - North Logan City

sperkes@northlogancity.org
(435) 752-1310 Ext. 13