

WORK SESSION AGENDA

**CITY COUNCIL WORK SESSION
TUESDAY
SEPTEMBER 10, 2019**

**COUNCIL CHAMBERS
211 WEST ASPEN AVENUE
6:00 P.M.**

1. Call to Order

NOTICE OF OPTION TO RECESS INTO EXECUTIVE SESSION

Pursuant to A.R.S. §38-431.02, notice is hereby given to the members of the City Council and to the general public that, at this work session, the City Council may vote to go into executive session, which will not be open to the public, for legal advice and discussion with the City's attorneys for legal advice on any item listed on the following agenda, pursuant to A.R.S. §38-431.03(A)(3).

2. Pledge of Allegiance and Mission Statement

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the City of Flagstaff is to protect and enhance the quality of life for all.

3. ROLL CALL

NOTE: One or more Councilmembers may be in attendance telephonically or by other technological means.

MAYOR EVANS
VICE MAYOR SHIMONI
COUNCILMEMBER ASLAN
COUNCILMEMBER MCCARTHY

COUNCILMEMBER ODEGAARD
COUNCILMEMBER SALAS
COUNCILMEMBER WHELAN

4. Public Participation

Public Participation enables the public to address the council about items that are not on the prepared agenda. Public Participation appears on the agenda twice, at the beginning and at the end of the work session. You may speak at one or the other, but not both. Anyone wishing to comment at the meeting is asked to fill out a speaker card and submit it to the recording clerk. When the item comes up on the agenda, your name will be called. You may address the Council up to three times throughout the meeting, including comments made during Public Participation. Please limit your remarks to three minutes per item to allow everyone to have an opportunity to speak. At the discretion of the Chair, ten or more persons present at the meeting and wishing to speak may appoint a representative who may have no more than fifteen minutes to speak.

5. **Review of Draft Agenda for the September 17, 2019 City Council Meeting**
Citizens wishing to speak on agenda items not specifically called out by the City Council may submit a speaker card for their items of interest to the recording clerk.
6. **Discover Flagstaff's (Convention and Visitors Bureau) New Website**
7. **Flagstaff Regional Plan 2030: 2018 Annual Report**
8. **Discussion of Water Resource and Infrastructure Protection through the Wildfire Management Program**
9. **Animal Keeping Code Revisions**
10. **Public Participation**
11. **Informational Items To/From Mayor, Council, and City Manager; future agenda item requests**
12. **Adjournment**

CERTIFICATE OF POSTING OF NOTICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that a copy of the foregoing notice was duly posted at Flagstaff City Hall on _____, at _____ a.m./p.m. in accordance with the statement filed by the City Council with the City Clerk.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 2019.

Stacy Saltzburg, MMC, City Clerk

CITY OF FLAGSTAFF

STAFF SUMMARY REPORT

To: The Honorable Mayor and Council
From: Trace Ward, CVB Director
Date: 08/29/2019
Meeting Date: 09/10/2019



TITLE

Discover Flagstaff's (Convention and Visitors Bureau) New Website

STAFF RECOMMENDED ACTION:

N/A

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Discover Flagstaff, the Convention and Visitors Bureau, was granted funds during the FY19 budgeting cycle to produce a new and up-to-date website that represents the tourism stakeholders, the community, and programmings such as eco-friendly, historic and culture, craft brewers, restaurants, Route 66 nostalgia, and much more. The new website, www.flagstaffarizona.org, is live and we're excited to share it with you.

Please note that we will be presenting this in video format to Council. That said we encourage the Council to visit and navigate the new website in advance of our presentation to you on September 10th.

INFORMATION:

The Discover Flagstaff team went through the procurement process to hire the best company for the website project. Tempest, which has offices in Arizona, won the bid. They have extensive experience working with destination marketing organizations on website content and creation and met the budgetary requirements.

The website took seven months to complete and went live in April of 2019. Since it's completion, we have seen a lift in unique users and pageviews on the site.

On the new website, there is a strong focus on eco-friendly, outdoor adventure, historic and culture, local attractions, craft brewers, restaurants, hotels, and much more.

The website assists Discover Flagstaff in connecting with Council goals such as economic development - grow and strengthen a more equitable and resilient economy.

Attachments:

CITY OF FLAGSTAFF

STAFF SUMMARY REPORT

To: The Honorable Mayor and Council

From: Carlton Johnson, Associate Planner,
Comprehensive Planning

Co-Submitter: Sara Dechter, Comprehensive Planning
Manager

Date: 08/30/2019

Meeting Date: 09/10/2019



TITLE:

Flagstaff Regional Plan 2030: 2018 Annual Report

DESIRED OUTCOME:

- To provide a summary to City Council about the progress being made to implement the *Flagstaff Regional Plan 2030*.
- To receive feedback from City Council on Future Comprehensive Planning Projects.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

As required by law our Comprehensive Planning staff has prepared the 2018 Annual Report of the *Flagstaff Regional Plan 2030*. This is the fifth assessment of the City's efforts to implement the Plan, showing progress towards comprehensive data tracking and incorporating the Plan into decision-making processes. The City's commitment to produce an annual report helps to determine future specific plan needs and Plan amendments, advancing the idea that the Plan is a living document.

INFORMATION:

The purpose of the annual report is to keep Planning and Zoning Commissioners, City Council, and the public informed of the City's progress towards meeting the goals and policies of the Regional Plan. The 2018 Annual Report does this in several ways, the report:

1. Measures the City and County's success in achieving plan goals and policies through metrics that indicate progress toward the region's future vision.
2. Documents growth trends and compares those trends to plan objectives.
3. Identifies policy and development actions that affect the plan's implementation.
4. Identifies Plan goals cited most often in staff memos to the City Council.
5. Summarizes amendments and planning efforts accomplished.
6. Explains difficulties in implementing the plan.
7. Identifies current and upcoming amendments, and specific plan work is shown.
8. Reviews any outside agencies' actions affecting the plan.

Who is the Audience for this report?

Arizona law requires that the City Council receive a report on the Regional Plan annually. Many

other cities have done this through a qualitative presentation, but Flagstaff elected to make the Regional Plan Annual Report a quantitative and interdisciplinary report that can be reviewed by any citizen. The report is published on the FlagstaffMatters.com website and is intended to keep decision-makers throughout the City informed of current trends and to provide a platform for the next plan update, which would start in 2022.

Metrics, Data, and Analysis

The Regional Plan contains 75 goals organized into 15 chapters or elements. The elements are then organized into the Natural, Built, and Human Environment sections of the Plan. This Annual Report mimics that organization because it provides a consistent, long-term framework for evaluating the City's progress.

The Annual Report compiles more than 60 metrics across multiple data sources and subject areas. City Staff throughout multiple departments work to make sure that the data represented in this report is as replicable and as valid as possible. When an error is found, or the data source is revised, staff corrects data within the next year's report. There are 7 metrics that were identified in Appendix D of the Flagstaff Regional Plan, which are missing from the report. Some are provided by the City or other agencies on a less than annual basis and some still need to be developed, such as the roadway connectivity metric for the Built Environment.

Within each section, metrics are divided into topics. For each topic, metrics are displayed in a table and footnotes are provided to give context to the methodology behind the number. After each table of metrics, a brief summary analyzes the trends for the topic.

Accomplishments and Future Regional Plan Work

The Annual Report provides a qualitative review of the work done by staff to keep the Regional Plan up-to-date and reports the progress of Specific Plans. The Report also includes an outline of proposed future plan amendments, the details of which are provided in Attachment B. The Report gives the public an opportunity to provide feedback on suggested changes and strategies early and often.

If you have questions or require clarification on the contents of this staff report, please contact Carlton Johnson, Associate Planner at cjohnson@flagstaffaz.gov or (928) 213-2615.

Attachments: [2018 Annual Report](#)
 [2018 Annual Report Presentation](#)



Flagstaff Regional Plan 2030 - 2018 ANNUAL REPORT -

**NATURAL ENVIRONMENT,
BUILT ENVIRONMENT, &
HUMAN ENVIRONMENT**

FLAGSTAFF
REGIONAL PLAN
2030
PLACE MATTERS

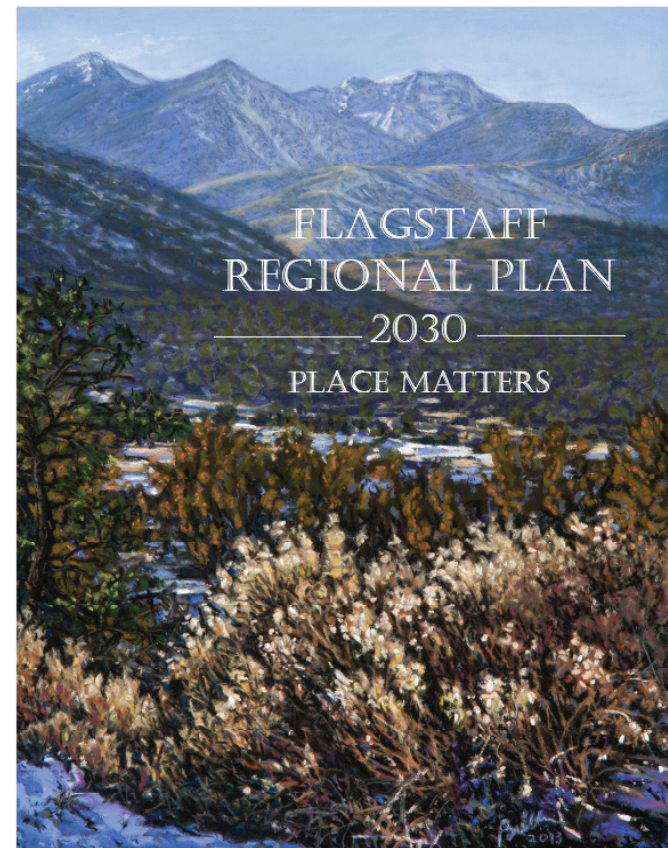
INTRODUCTION

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 fifth produced since the plan was adopted. It is the half way point between the 2014 Plan and the adoption of a new plan in 2024. 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.

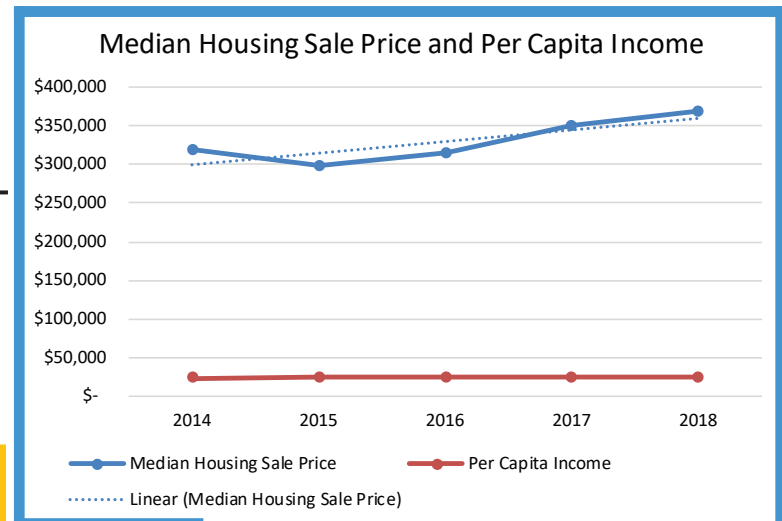
The Report is organized into metrics for the Natural, Built, and Human Environments. It also reports on the use of the goals in City Council decision making, Regional Plan accomplishments, and future projects to implement the Plan.



Key Insights



5-Year Trends

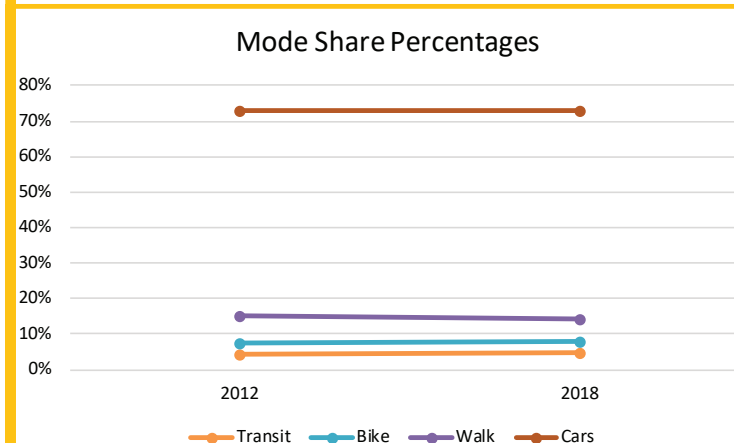


HUMAN ENVIRONMENT 5.5 Million Visitors

2018's visitation number is 38 percent higher than 2014's. Visitation and population are the only non-budget-related Human Environment measures to have gone up every year. The strong economy is a major contributor to the visitation increases. With consumer confidence comes the reintroduction of expendable purchases. People are more eco-conscious than ever. It has become more popular to go on vacation where outdoor adventure abounds, and Flagstaff is a place with adventure along-side cultural attractions and a vibrant gastronomy scene. There is a growing trend in the traveling public that they want something different, authentic and memorable. The growth in visitation demonstrates Discover Flagstaff's and industry partner's success in targeting a broad variety of travelers. Discover Flagstaff wants visitors to feel invested in our community and travel responsibly while keeping the visitor numbers healthy.

BUILT ENVIRONMENT 73 Percent Car Trips

A Trip Diary Survey was conducted in 2018 to determine the mode share of residents in the City. The last Trip Diary Survey was in 2012. The Key Insight with the 2018 values is their lack of progress. 24 goals in the Regional Plan connect to increasing multi-modal transportation opportunities or decreasing vehicular miles traveled. However, there is the same 73 percent of trips by car in 2018 as in 2012. Changes between 2012 and 2018 fall within the survey's margin of error.



HUMAN ENVIRONMENT \$368,000 Median Housing Sale Price

The median housing sale price increased from \$320,000 in 2014 to \$368,500 in 2018 (15 percent increase). 2015 shows a low point over the past 5 years. Prices increased 23 percent between 2015 and 2018. 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. Therefore the dotted best-fit line on the chart above is a better representation of general price trends. It shows a price increase of close to 20 percent over the past 5 years. Meanwhile, per capita income has only increased 5 percent in the past 5 years per the American Community Survey's 5-year estimate.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

ENVIRONMENTAL & CONSERVATION PLANNING

Measure	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	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	0 new; 3,069 total	→
Open space - per acre budget	not available	\$8.1	\$11.7	\$10.6	\$10.6	→
Volunteer Hours on Open Space	727	858	3,850	557	443	↘
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	5 community gardens 87 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.

PUBLIC FACILITIES - SOLID WASTE

Measure	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	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	96,862 tons Est closure date: 2054	↗
Tons of recycling and waste diversion rate (SF homes diversion rate)	5,912 tons 39% (14%)	7,254 tons 42% (17%)	6,094 tons 43% (13%)	6,881 tons 27% (15%)	6,632 tons 9% (15%)	→

The overall volume of solid waste is increasing. 2018's landfill tonnage dropped a little from 2017's in part because Nestle Purina decided to haul waste to the Phoenix area for composting. Waste Management took more residential waste to their Transfer Station to go to other landfills, and it was a full year without taking paper millings and sludge from SCA Tissue. Staff revised how the tons of recycling and the diversion rate were calculated in 2018. The new tons calculation now accounts for the contaminated recyclables (about 34% of collected recyclables) that are delivered to the recycling center but sorted out and delivered to the landfill as trash. This calculation also incorporates the large amount of material from a business that was diverted through use as alternative daily cover up until 2017 when the business closed, significantly lowering the diversion rate.












ENERGY

Measure	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	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	23.9 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	2,936 MWh, 5.6% of City's energy use	↘

Energy consumption for City buildings has remained fairly steady. Renewable energy generation decreased in 2016 and has remained lower 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 expected to be installed in the next year or so.

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	2018	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	FY19: \$18.5 million	
Potable Water						
Total Water usage (billed) (gallons per capita per day)	94	88	93	91	85	
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	18,141,300 kWh	
Gallons of potable water produced and delivered	2.4 billion gal	2.3 billion gal	2.6 billion gal	2.6 billion gal	2.6 billion gal	
Energy cost per thousand gallons of potable water produced and delivered ³	\$0.76	\$0.72	\$0.78	\$0.71	\$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	Peak = 10.5 MG on 6/29 Total capacity = 17.6 MG	
Wastewater & Reclaimed Water						
Gallons of wastewater treated	2.007 billion	2.031 billion	1.981 billion	2.050 billion	1.813 billion	
Energy cost per thousand gallons of wastewater treated ³	\$0.53	\$0.61	\$0.56	\$0.48	\$0.57	
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	10,500,199 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	1.813 billion produced 589,701,484 delivered	
Stormwater						
Number of nonconforming properties brought into compliance with stormwater regulations	13	3	5	2	5	

¹ See page 8 for FY19 CIP Budget pie chart.

² Calculation based on a Flagstaff population of 74,736 - Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity for July 1, 2018.





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. Annual variability is related to population accuracy and variability of water use within the industrial and commercial sectors. 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. There is not a trend, up or down, with wastewater influent. Since population estimates indicate an increasing trend, a stable influent volume is an indication that either people are using less water indoors (consistent with a reduction in water use) and/or we have seen a reduction in inflow and infiltration into the sewer system. This can be an illegal discharge, intentional or not, of stormwater or other water into the sewer system, or it can come from stormwater that finds its way through cracks and into the sewer pipeline. 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	2018	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	Operations: \$333,722 Capital: \$5,544,672 Total: \$5,878,394	
Number of brownfield environmental site assessments completed (within city limits)	5	6	2	0	0	
Number of brownfield redevelopment projects approved	0	0	0	0	0	
Heritage resources inventoried, saved, and demolished ¹	Not available	123 inventoried, 8 saved, 5 demolished	81 inventoried, 5 saved, 3 demolished	139 inventoried, 0 saved, 0 demolished	55 inventoried, 0 saved, 3 demolished	

¹All historic projects are now processed in Innoprise. This will allow for more accurate reporting from year to year.


The overall trends for Community Character are stable. Beautification funding, which is generated by tourism revenues, has continued to increase. Brownfield and heritage resource numbers are expected to vary from year to year depending on specific projects.

GROWTH AREAS & LAND USE

Measure	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trend
Permits & Development Projects						
Residential permits issued for new construction	183 permits	229 permits	258 permits	260 permits	356 permits	
New residential units permitted	422 new units	409 new units	493 new units	719 new units	406 new units	
Accessory Dwelling Unit permits	Not available	4	7	14	13	
Commercial, industrial and other non-residential permits issued	35	28	27	37	29	
Commercial, industrial and other non-residential space permitted (s.f.)	532,215	147,855	593,326	237,866	165,413	
Green buildings built – residential (r) or commercial (c)	City: 6 (r), Cnty w/in FMPO: 4 (r), NAU: 3 (c)	City: 7 (r), 1 (c), Cnty w/in FMPO: 5 (r), NAU: 1 (c)	City: 9 (r), 1 (c), Cnty w/in FMPO: 9 (r), NAU: 3 (c)	City: 6 (r), 2 (c), Cnty w/in FMPO: 11 (r), NAU: 1 (c)	City: 7 (r), 0 (c), Cnty w/in FMPO: 10 (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	0	
Number of infill or redevelopment projects	11 infill 7 redevelopment	2 infill 1 redevelopment	8 infill 5 redevelopment	6 infill 5 redevelopment	9 infill 2 redevelopment	

There is steady growth within the City. Residential permit numbers continue to climb, predominantly because of the strong economy. Residential units permitted shows more annual variability based upon specific projects' completion. Accessory Dwelling Units did not grow this year but are still higher than years in the past. This is likely related to the knowledge of their feasibility being in the community now, and the current rate is more representative of their demand. The remaining measures show that development is happening and they show a variation that is indicative of which specific projects move forward each year.

GROWTH AREAS & LAND USE (Continued)

Measure	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trend
Land Use						
Acres annexed into city limits	0	180	832	20	0	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 W, 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	1 major: McMillan Mesa Natural Area 1 minor: High Occupancy Housing Specific Plan	n/a
Area types changed on the Future Growth Illustration (acres)	0	Area in White to Existing Suburban = 15 Future Urban to Existing Suburban = 9.7 Future Suburban to Existing Suburban = 4	Area in White to Park / Open Space = 2,279.2 Area in White to Existing Suburban = 6.3 Existing Urban to Park/ Open Space = 1.1 Existing Suburban to Park/ Open Space = 5.3	Area in White to Park / Open Space = 20	Area in White to Park / Open Space = 231.1 Special District to Park / Open Space = 1.5 Employment to Park/ Open Space = 36.5 Existing Suburban to Park/Open Space = 58.9 Area in White to Special District = 10.0	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	Commercial: 823 Industrial: 186 Public: 476 Open Space: 0 Residential: 921 Transect Zone: 3.9	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	Commercial: 927 Industrial: 1,365 Public: 15,591 Open Space: 3,023 Residential: 16,048 Transect Zone: 1.0	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	Bldg. = 4.3% (1,707ac.) 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 a large increase to the Park/Open Space area type because of the McMillan Mesa Natural Area. Transect zoning is generally growing. Transect acres shifted in location because activity centers' extents were redefined as part of the HOH Plan. The City's building percentage is growing, which illustrates the general growth of Flagstaff.

BUILT ENVIRONMENT

TRANSPORTATION						
Measure	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	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	Walk score = 37 Bike score = 64	→
Mode share numbers from Trip Diary Survey ¹	Transit: 4.3% Bike: 7.6% Walk: 15.1% Cars: 73%	n/a	n/a	n/a	Transit: 4.9% Bike: 7.8% Walk: 14.3% Cars: 73%	→
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%)	18 ped (1.2%) 25 bike (1.6%)	↘
Miles of FUTS/new FUTS installed	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	1.2 miles added 57.0 total FUTS miles	↗
Percent of streets with sidewalks along both sides	major roads = 42% public roads = 51%	major roads = 52% public roads = 54%	major roads = 55% public roads = 54%	major roads = 55% public roads = 55%	major roads = 56% public roads = 54%	→
Complete bike lane percentages ²	n/a	n/a	71%	72%	72%	→
Percentage of population within 3/4 mile of transit stop ³	73%	73%	59%	60%	60%	→
Percentage of population within 1/4 mile of high frequency transit (peak headways under 10 mins) (New) ³	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	11%	n/a
Transit Score (New)	n/a	n/a	n/a	35	35	→
Transit Boardings (New)	1,870,842	1,878,075	2,007,489	2,212,913	2,530,626	↗
Internal vehicle miles traveled (VMT), average VMT/capita/day ⁴	1,474,767 VMT/day 17 VMT/capita/day ('13)	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	1,615,410 VMT/day 17.3 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	passengers: 140,464 enplanements: 70,160 operations: 44,909	↗

¹The 2014 column is actually 2012 data.

²The percentage is based on streets eligible for bike lanes as decided by City Engineering and the FMPO, it primarily omits local roads.

³Methods 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, from 2016 on, the 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, 2018 population estimate is 93,547).

⁴Per capita data based on total FMPO population per footnote 3

Overall walkability in Flagstaff is remaining stagnant. Flagstaff's bike score fell in 2017 because Walk Score updated their measuring techniques. A trip diary survey was conducted in 2018 and shows similar numbers to 2012's (see Key Insights). The number of bicycle and pedestrian crashes decreased in 2018 but more years with similar data are needed to show a decreasing trend vs. annual variability. The new FUTS mileage is west of Railroad Springs, behind (north of) Crestview to Route 66. Transit has continued to service the same general area over the past several years. Three new measures were added to better illuminate transit patterns. More data is needed to see trends in the population served by high frequency transit and the Transit Score but we were able to incorporate prior year's data on boardings and it shows a steady increase. VMT per capita is staying steady. The airport has a general trend toward being busier, passenger numbers are higher the last couple of years because the commercial planes are larger.

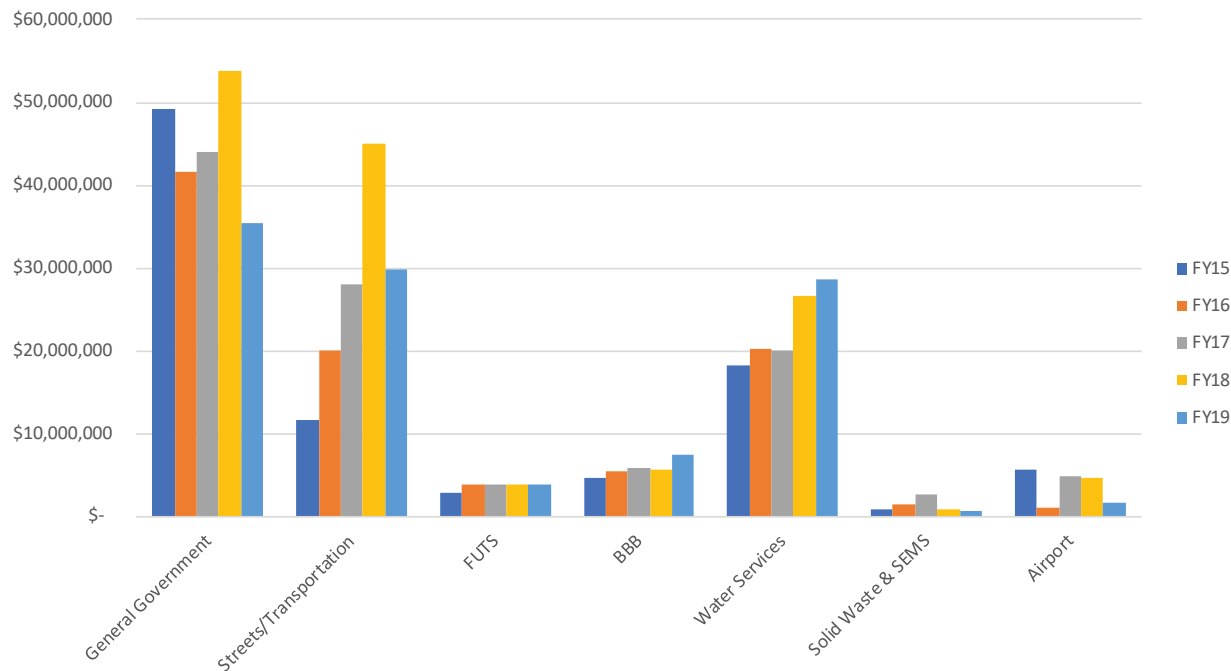
COST OF DEVELOPMENT

Measure	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trend
Percent of total City budget devoted to Capital Improvement Projects (CIP)	39%	39%	41%	42%	39%	→
Dollars spent on road improvement CIP projects	\$8 million	\$10.7 Million	\$8.8 Million	\$20.4 Million	\$7.4 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	Road Repair & Street Safety = 46.4 lane miles CIP = 3.1 lane miles	↘

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

Capital Improvements Projects' spending and improvement miles show a highly variable amount that depends upon the stage of individual projects. After a busy year of construction in 2017, 2018 spent less money and completed less lane miles. Expense and lane mile completion varies depending on whether individual projects are ready for construction or if they are still in the process of the less-expensive design. Most of the significant improvements, including water and sewer line repairs/replacements, will take place over the next 5 years. The program is funded by a sales tax increase approved by voters in November 2014 and will continue for 20 years. Every paved street maintained by the City will be improved during the term of the tax.

CIP Budget



In the CIP budget, funding for streets and transportation was decreased from \$45 million in FY2018 to \$30 million in FY2019 as shown in the chart to the left. General Government funding decreased from \$53 million in FY2018 to \$35 million in FY2019. In FY2019, the total budget decreased from \$140 million to \$108 million. In general, FY2018 had a higher budget than other evaluated years. FY2018's additional budget is higher than other years primarily because of where projects were in their process, more specific projects happening or more projects in the expensive construction phase.

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)

HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

INDICATORS OF OVERALL COMMUNITY WELL BEING

Measure	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trend
Total population ¹	Total population = 68,729	Total population = 70,088	Total population = 71,459	Total population = 71,975	Total population = 73,964	→
Median age ²	Median age = 25.7	Median age = 25.9	Median age = 25.6	Median age = 25.2	Median age = 25.1	→
Percent population living in poverty ²	Living in poverty = 24.6%	Living in poverty = 24.9%	Living in poverty = 24.2%	Living in poverty = 23.3%	Living in poverty = 21.7%	→
Educational attainment ²	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	93.1% high school graduate or higher	→
Voter turnout (ballots cast/registered voters (% turnout))	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	General Election Nov 6: 28,134/40,399 (70%)	n/a

¹Population is per US Census Population Estimate as of July 1 of the listed year.

²Numbers are per the American Community Survey's 5-year estimates and are one year behind (e.g. 2018 Median age is actually the 2017 5-year estimate).

The data demonstrate an increasing trend for population. The Census produces ongoing revisions to all estimates, so per capita estimates elsewhere throughout the report may have used State population numbers. Poverty rates have gone down slightly the last couple of years but it will require more data before we can conclude that this trend is more than margin of error. Educational attainment is not showing a strong pattern, the annual differences are within the margin of error. 2016 was a high-profile year for voter participation since it was a presidential election year, 2018 shows a strong turnout considering it was not a presidential election year.

NEIGHBORHOODS, HOUSING & URBAN CONSERVATION

Measure	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trend
Affordability Index: average housing + transportation cost as a percentage of income	Not available	Not available	57%: 32% Housing + 25% Transportation	56%: 31% 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	\$368,000	→
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	\$898 efficiency units \$1,007 1 bedroom \$1,137 2 bedrooms \$1,611 3 bedrooms \$1,948 4 bedrooms	→
Rental/ownership ratio ¹	50% rental 50% ownership	55% rental 45% ownership	54.9% rental 45.1% ownership	55% rental 45% ownership	55% rental 45% ownership	→

NEIGHBORHOODS, HOUSING & URBAN CONSERVATION (Continued)

Measure	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	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%)	Total units: 27,056 12,577 1-unit detached (46.5%) 3,025 1-unit attached (11.2%) Multi-family: 2,477 2-4 units (9.1%) 5,370 5-19 units (19.8%) 1,979 20+ units (7.3%) 1,628 Mobile home, RV, etc. (6.0%)	→
Number of affordable housing units built by residential projects	1 ownership	2 ownership	1 ownership, 3 rental	0	0	→
Number of neighborhood/specific/ illustrative plans completed	0	1; La Plaza Vieja Neighborhood Plan adopted	1: McMillan Mesa Specific Plan was amended	0	1: High Occupancy Housing Plan adopted	→
Number of distressed buildings identified; number of demolitions ³	36 distressed (2013) 3 demolished	15 distressed demos not tracked	1 distressed	17 distressed	20 distressed 1 demolished 1 renovation	→
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	FY2018 Total Entitlement Award = \$621,718 Previous Year's Reallocation and Program Income = \$36,737.50 Total = \$658,455.50	→

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, 2017's 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.

Flagstaff still has a high Affordability Index. A "rule of thumb" goal would be for housing to be under 30% and transportation to be under 15% for a total affordability index under 45%. Housing costs are still on an increasing trend (see Key Insights). The number of rental households has remained steady with more renters than owners, likely due to the high cost of home ownership and the large percentage of students that live in Flagstaff that are more likely to rent than to buy. New affordable housing units are being generated very slowly, many promised affordable units are expected in several upcoming large developments.

HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

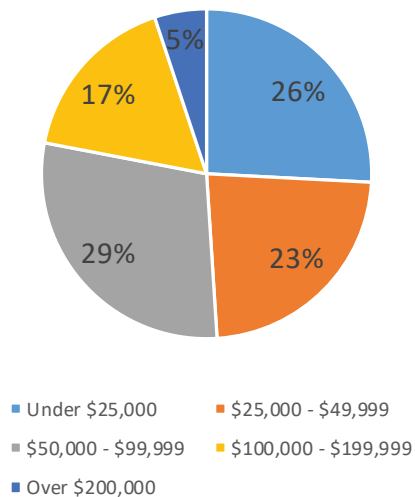
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Measure	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	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	Median earnings: \$19,115 Per capita: \$25,738	→
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%)	58,626 to 39,600 (67.5%)	→
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	Business Retention & Expansion: \$115,161 Business Attraction: \$254,886 Business Incubator: \$264,005 Business Accelerator: \$230,884	→
Total visitors per year	4 million	4.6 million	4.8 million	4.9 million	5.5 million	→

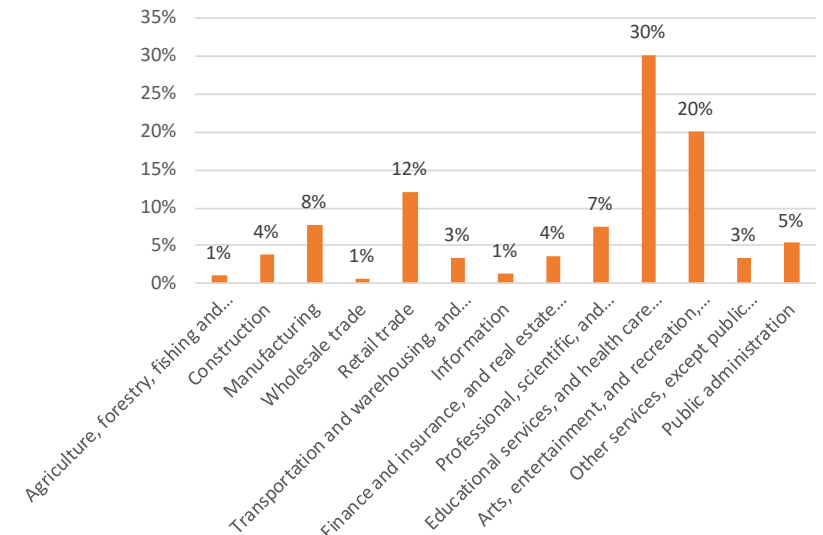
¹These numbers are per the American Community Survey's 5 year estimates and are one year behind (e.g. 2018 numbers are actually the 2017 5-year estimate).

Overall, Flagstaff's earnings and income statistics show consistency, changing slightly from year to year with no strong patterns emerging yet. Per capita income is showing a steady but slow increase. If this trend continues, we can more confidently conclude that incomes are increasing and it is more than the margin of error variation but it so far is not even keeping up with inflation (see Key Insights). 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 have increased each year (see Key Insights). Education and healthcare-related industries (see below) like Northern Arizona University and Flagstaff Medical Center are the largest industries, making up 30% of the employment base.

2018 Income Characteristics



2018 Employment by Industry



RECREATION						
Measure	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trend
Acres added to the Parks system	26 new 735 total	0 new 735 total	31 new 766 total	0 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	Parks: \$4,162,701 Recreation: \$3,945,739	→

There were no new parks in 2018. Recreation dollars are on an increasing trend.

Programming of recreational events and activities:

- The Athletics programmed partnered with the Arizona Diamondbacks to hold a week long baseball camp at Continental Little League Fields. The Arizona Coyotes held a Street Hockey Clinic at Bushmaster Park Roller Rink. Athletics also hosted a Discover Adult Athletics Night at Thorpe Softball Fields.
- The Aquaplex continues its partnership with North Country Health Care to host small business and children's health fairs. We also partner with agencies to provide group passes for Coconino County Juvenile Court, Guidance Center and Child & Family Support Center. Northern Arizona Health Care provides free health screenings at the facility approximately once a month. We partner with Medicare and Medicaid to offer discounted membership contracts for Silver & Fit and Silver Sneakers participants. We also partner with Southwest Behavioral Health Services to provide fitness and wellness programming for community members. We also partner with local school and sports organizations to provide gymnasium space for practices and games.
- The Office of Community Events continues all previous partnerships to enhance our events including the Downtown Business Alliance, NAU, and local arts and music organizations. We also partnered with REI to offer free outdoor recreation classes at various parks. We partnered with Special Olympics Arizona to offer the first unified hiking trail experience in northern Arizona at Buffalo Park (kickoff event was canceled due to weather but is rescheduled for June 2019).
- The Hal Jensen Recreation Center continues to partner with Saint Mary's Food Bank to provide free meals to youth under 18. In 2018, we extended the Kids Café Summer Lunch Program into a year round service by providing meals to youth and children through the Afterschool Supper Program. Oxendale Kia provided game tickets for some of our Youth Basketball participants to attend a NAU Men's Basketball game. Semillas del Desierto (Desert Seeds), a non-profit organization, held a book drive and donated approximately 500 books to the Center to improve our reading library.
- The Siler Homes Activity Center is a partnership with the Flagstaff Housing Authority in the Siler Homes Neighborhood and provides afterschool programming for youth and children. Program attendance grew approximately 20% in 2018 compared to participation in 2017.
- The Jay Lively Activity Center partnered with the Flagstaff Figure Skating Club to host free skating lessons as part of the National Skating Month in January. We also continue partnerships with local skating and hockey clubs for youth and adults.
- The Joe C. Montoya Community and Senior Center continues work with existing partnerships including NAU Nursing Program, Coconino County, AARP, and other local agencies. New partnerships in 2018 included NAU Social Work and Psychology Programs to provide real life experiences for students who interact with our program participants. We also partner with Coconino County's injury prevention specialist to provide free Tai Chi classes at the Center. We have also established a partnership with the Piatigorsky Foundation to provide high level music concerts for free to patrons.
- We continue to participate in the Flagstaff Out of School Time Alliance (previously the FACTS Advisory Council) to support and coordinate out of school time programs and activities.

MOST CITED REGIONAL PLAN GOALS IN CITY STAFF REPORTS

Goals from all 15 chapters of the Plan (70 out of 75 goals) were cited in staff reports in 2018. Community Development cited a total of 193 goals, Public Works cited 85 goals, Fire cited 18, Water Services cited 9, Administration cited 4, Police cited 4, City Attorney cited 35, and Management Services cited 10. Below are the top 11 most cited goals in staff reports to City Council between January 2018 and December 2018. Goals not cited in any staff reports were: E&C.9, CC.6, LU.9, LU.14, ED.1.

- **Goal E&C.3.** Strengthen community and natural environment resiliency through climate adaption efforts. (Cited 17 times)
- **Goal E&C.2.** Reduce greenhouse gas emissions. (Cited 16 times)
- **Goal WR.2.** Manage a coordinated system of water, wastewater, and reclaimed water utility service facilities and resources at the City level and identify funding to pay for new resources. (Cited 13 times)
- **Goal E.1.** Increase energy efficiency. (Cited 13 times)
- **Goal E&C.1.** Proactively improve and maintain the region's air quality. (Cited 12 times)
- **Goal E&C.4.** Integrate available science into policies governing the use and conservation of Flagstaff's natural resources. (Cited 12 times)
- **Goal T.1.** Improve mobility and access throughout the region. (Cited 12 times)
- **Goal T.2.** Improve transportation safety and efficiency for all modes. (Cited 11 times)
- **Goal T.5.** Increase the availability and use of pedestrian infrastructure, including FUTS, as a critical element of a safe and livable community. (Cited 11 times)
- **Goal T.6.** Provide for bicycling as a safe and efficient means of transportation and recreation. (Cited 11 times)
- **Goal PF.2.** Work across all government operations and services to prepare for the impacts of natural and human-caused hazards. (Cited 11 times)

The most cited goals of 2018 dealt primarily with addressing the environment and mobility. The most frequently referenced goals reflect a busy year of Climate Action and Adaptation Plan efforts, McMillan Mesa Natural Area Plan Amendments, and capital improvement transportation projects.

Most Cited Goals - 5 Year Totals

74 out of 75 Regional Plan goals were cited in staff reports over the last five years. The **one goal never cited** in the last five years was **Goal LU.14. Maintain the character of existing rural communities**. This makes some sense since staff reports are specifically for City projects and many of the Regional Plan's rural areas are outside the City limits. It also demonstrates a lack of change in the rural areas within the City, or a lack of pressure to change these rural areas, so there is no need to cite that goal, and the goal is therefore being accomplished. The fact that all other goals were cited at least once over the past five years demonstrates the usefulness of each goal and concept for the community.

Seven goals were cited more than 50 times over the past five years. See below for these most-used goals.

- **Goal T.1.** Improve mobility and access throughout the region. (Cited 69 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 63 times)
- **Goal LU.7.** Provide for public services and infrastructure. (Cited 56 times)
- **Goal T.2.** Improve transportation safety and efficiency for all modes. (Cited 56 times)
- **Goal E&C.3.** Strengthen community and natural environment resiliency through climate adaption efforts. (Cited 54 times)
- **Goal E&C.10.** Protect indigenous wildlife populations, localized and larger-scale wildlife habitats, ecosystems processes, and wildlife movement areas throughout the planning area. (Cited 54 times)
- **Goal PF.2.** Work across all government operations and services to prepare for the impacts of natural and human-caused hazards. (Cited 52 times)

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 plan amendments in 2018. The first amendments were proposed along with the High Occupancy Housing Specific Plan. This included

an update to the scale and type of activities centers as well as the deletion of one Regional Plan policy and the addition of eight new policies. The second amendment was the designation of the McMillan Mesa Natural Area as Parks/Open Space on the Future Growth Illustration. The amendment brought the Regional Plan in alignment with the outcome of a ballot initiative that restricted the use of some City properties on McMillan Mesa to passive recreation and open space. This amendment also required the removal of a future road connection across this property from the Road Network Illustration.

The Flagstaff voters approved the continuation of the exiting transportation tax (Proposition 419) and a tax increase to fund the Lone Tree Overpass (Proposition 420) in 2018. These propositions fund roadway and FUTS improvements consistent with the Regional Plan's future transportation network as it shows on Maps 25 and 26.

City Council adopted the Climate Action and Adaptation Plan in 2018. This Plan helps implement the climate change goals in Chapter 4 of the Regional Plan.

Specific Plan Outreach, Adoption and Implementation

Comprehensive Planning staff completed a community survey of over 100 Southside residents and nine public meetings and workshops in support of the Southside Community Specific Plan in 2018. A draft plan is expected in the Fall of 2019 and completed in Spring 2020. The project website is: www.flagstaff.az.gov/southsideplan.

La Plaza Vieja Neighborhood Association, and the Parks and Recreation staff collaborated to improve parking and playground equipment at Guadalupe Park. This was the second park improvement completed from the 2015 La Plaza Vieja Neighborhood Plan.

In addition to the adoption of the specific plan and plan amendments from the High Occupancy Housing Plan, City staff took action on five implementation strategies, including removing the commercial block building type from the T4N.1 zone, implementing an IGA and programs with NAU to improve community relations, and changed a policy to allow for smaller parks to be created.

FUTURE PLANNING PROJECTS

Future Amendments and Update Preparation

Since 2014, City staff has completed two specific plans, two major plan amendments, and four minor plan amendment to the Flagstaff Regional Plan 2030. In addition to staff-led work, there has been one minor map amendment and specific plan

amendment initiated by a private property owner. There are two remaining amendment tasks to be completed. Comprehensive Planning anticipates working on a minor amendment to address both tasks to begin in Fall 2020. The amendment tasks will clarify the use of terminology "Great Streets" and "corridors" along with any qualifiers used in the Plan, and correct numerous non-substantive and miscellaneous editing errors. For full details on future plan amendments, visit <http://www.flagstaff.az.gov/I308/regional-plan-amendments>.

Data development and survey work to prepare for the comprehensive update of the Flagstaff Regional Plan 2030 will begin in Summer 2021. The City will develop a survey on attitudes, values and beliefs and hold informal small group meetings in 2021 with the objective of developing a public participation plan for the City Council to endorse by the end of calendar year 2021.

Future Planning Efforts

In 2018, the City began 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. 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.

In Fiscal Year 2019, City Council included a new Neighborhood Planner/Heritage Preservation Officer position in the Comprehensive Planning Program. With the additional capacity, staff hopes to work on the Pine Knoll-Brannen Neighborhood Plan starting in Fall-Winter 2020. This neighborhood will be impacted by the future expansion of Lone Tree and the neighborhood planning effort will coordinate with those transportation planning efforts.

Arizona Department of Transportation is working in partnership with the City, NAU, NAIPTA, and Coconino County to develop Master Plans for Milton Road and US 180, two Great Streets identified in the Regional Plan. NAIPTA is working with the same partners to simultaneously prepare a Bus Rapid Transit Plan that would increase bus frequency and develop a concept for bus supporting infrastructure on major roads.



WWW.FLAGSTAFFMATTERS.COM

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All photography by City Staff

2018 Annual Report

**Flagstaff Regional Plan 2030: Place
Matters**



September 10, 2019



2018 Annual Report

Why is there a Regional Plan Annual Report?

- State law requires an annual report to Council
- Transparency in how the plan is implemented
- Inform policy decisions based on outcomes
- Measure progress of Regional Plan implementation through metrics
- Inform the next plan update (starting in 2022)



2018 Annual Report

Where can you find the Report?

- www.FlagstaffMatters.com
- → Annual Reports (on left)
- Scroll Down

Regional Plan Annual Reports and Presentations

- [2014 Annual Report](#)
 - [June 9, 2015 Council Presentation](#)
- [2015 Annual Report](#)
 - [June 14, 2016 Council Presentation](#)
- [2016 Annual Report](#)
 - [June 13, 2017 Council Presentation](#)
- [2017 Annual Report](#)
 - [August 21, 2018 Council Presentation](#)
 - [Questions and Answers from Presentations](#)
- [2018 Annual Report](#)





2018 Annual Report



Annual Report Organization

- Introduction
- Key Insights
- Natural Environment
- Built Environment
- Human Environment
- Most Cited Goals
- Accomplishments
- Future Projects



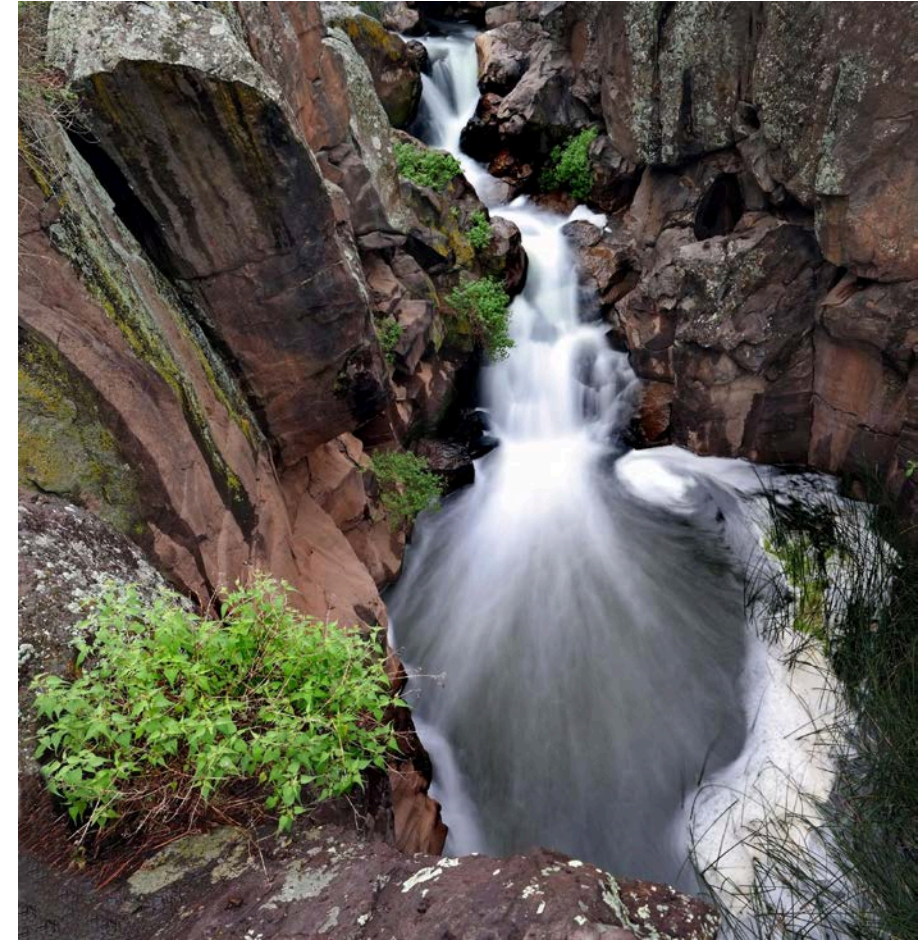


2018 Annual Report



Natural Environment

- Environmental and Conservation Planning
 - The trend for these measures is stable
 - Increasing focus on management





2018 Annual Report

Natural Environment

- Environmental and Conservation Planning
- Public Facilities – Solid Waste
 - Waste volumes increasing
 - Recycling volumes staying steady





2018 Annual Report

Natural Environment

- Environmental and Conservation Planning
- Public Facilities – Solid Waste
- Energy
 - Municipal consumption flat
 - City renewable generation down
 - Heat/power (cogeneration) system at Wildcat not running



2018 Annual Report

Natural Environment

- Environmental and Conservation Planning
- Public Facilities – Solid Waste
- Energy
- Water Resources
 - Steady patterns in the measures
 - Water consumption per capita has been dropping over the past 25 years



2018 Annual Report



Built Environment

- Community Character
 - Measures show an overall stable trend
 - Beautification funding remaining high
 - Generated by tourism revenues





2018 Annual Report

Built Environment

- Community Character
- Growth Areas & Land Use
 - Increasing permits and development
 - Steady and large increase in residential permits
 - Residential Units show more variability based on specific projects' completion
 - ADUs have leveled out
 - Large increase in Park/Open Space area type from McMillan Mesa Natural Area update



2018 Annual Report

Built Environment

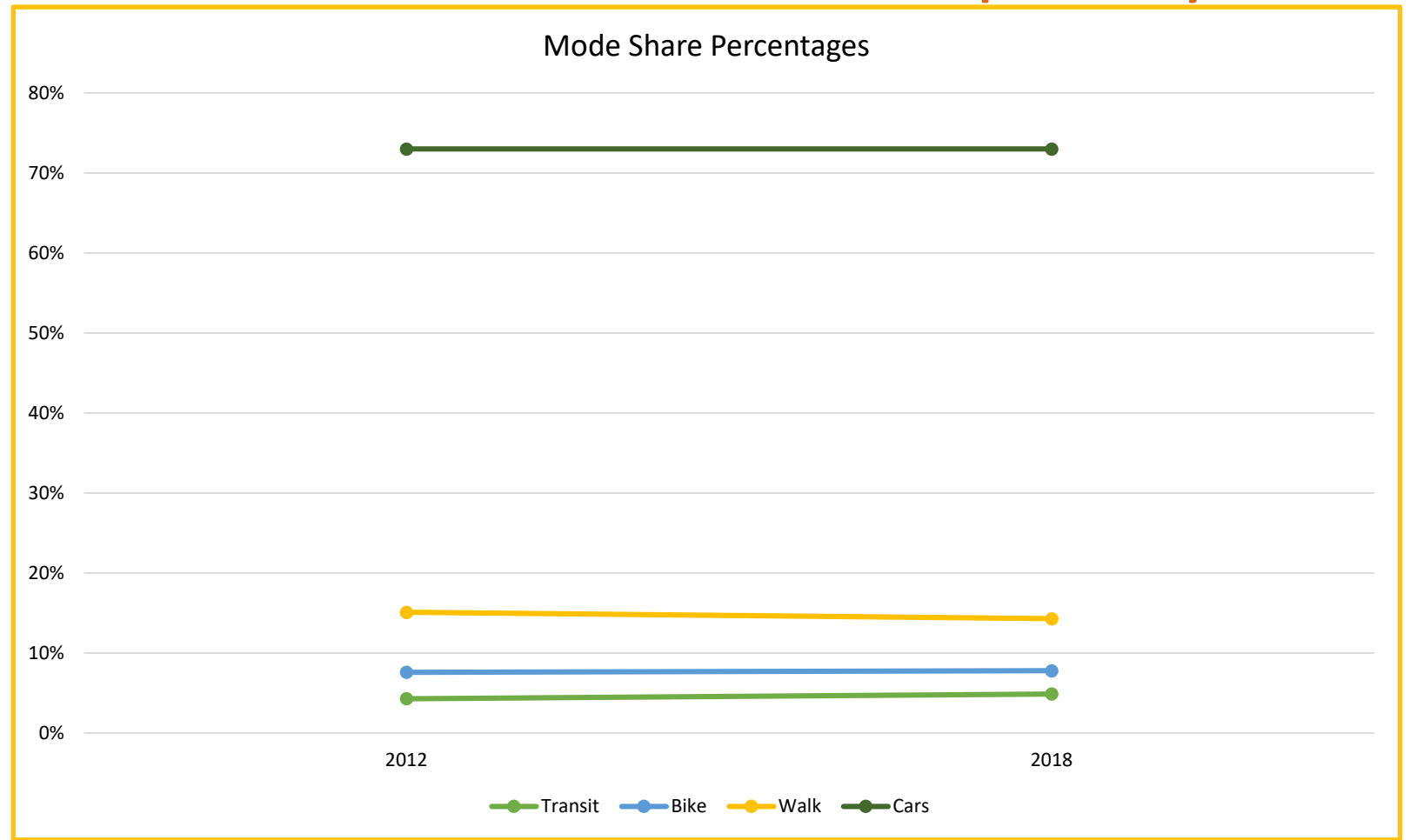
- Community Character
- Growth Areas & Land Use
- Transportation
 - Stagnant trend for walkability (Key Insight, next slide)
 - Transit still serving same general area
 - Added 3 new transit numbers: Population served by high frequency transit, Transit Score, and Transit Boardings
 - Boardings continue to increase



2018 Annual Report

Built Environment – Key Insight

- Transportation: Mode Share numbers from Trip Diary Survey
 - 73% Car still





2018 Annual Report



Built Environment

- Community Character
- Growth Areas & Land Use
- Transportation
- Cost of Development
 - Money spent on Capital Improvement variable depending on specific projects and their phase



2018 Annual Report

Human Environment

- Indicators of Overall Community Well Being
 - Increasing population
 - 2020 Census coming up
 - Strong voter participation considering 2018 was not a presidential election year



2018 Annual Report

Human Environment

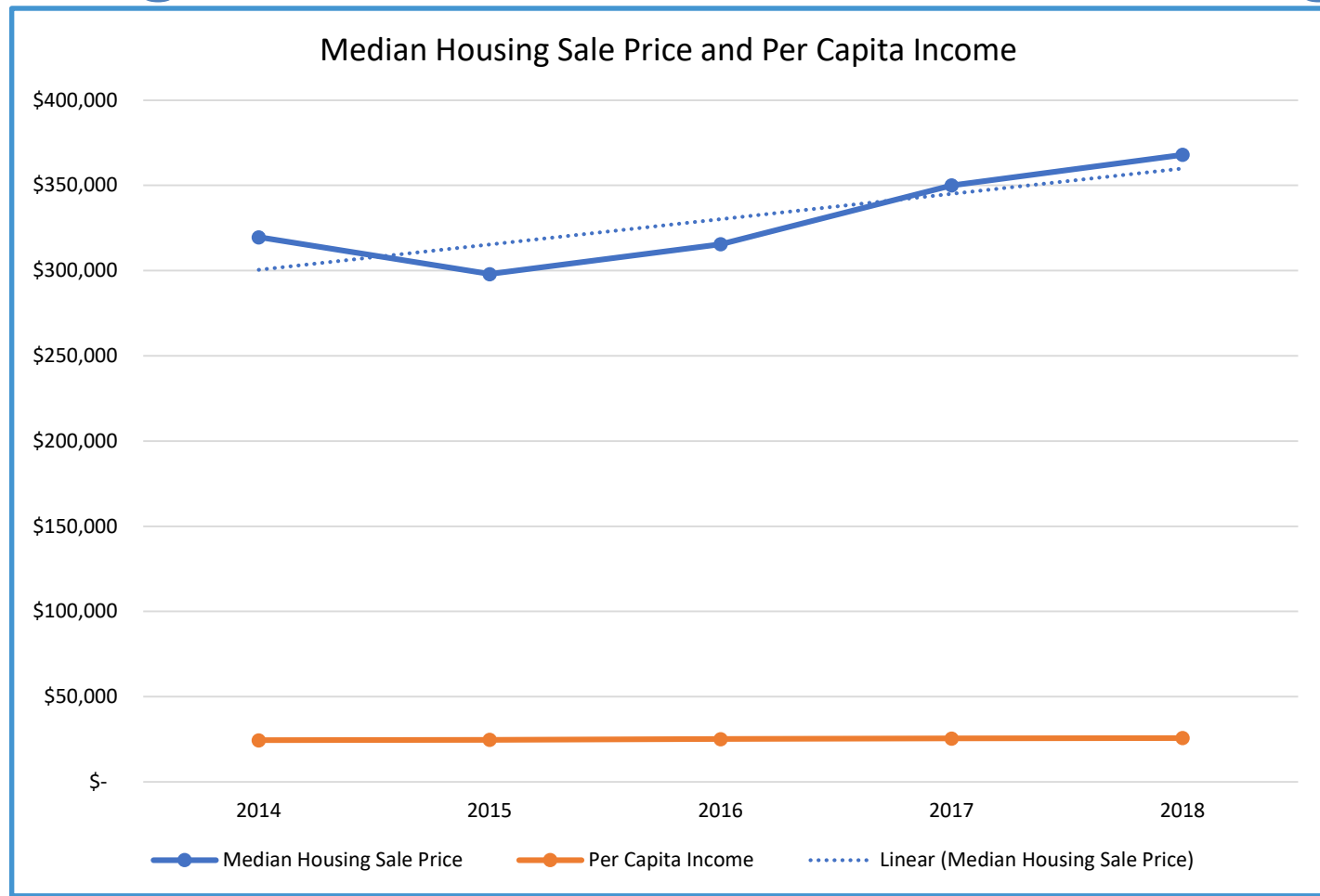
- Indicators of Overall Community Well Being
- Neighborhoods, Housing & Urban Conservation
 - Still high Affordability Index
 - Flagstaff is not very affordable, 56% of income goes toward housing and transportation, 45% is national benchmark
 - Housing costs are increasing (Key Insight, next slide)
 - Still more renters than home-owners



2018 Annual Report

Human Environment – Key Insight

- Neighborhoods, Housing & Urban Conservation: Housing Costs
 - \$368,000





2018 Annual Report



Human Environment

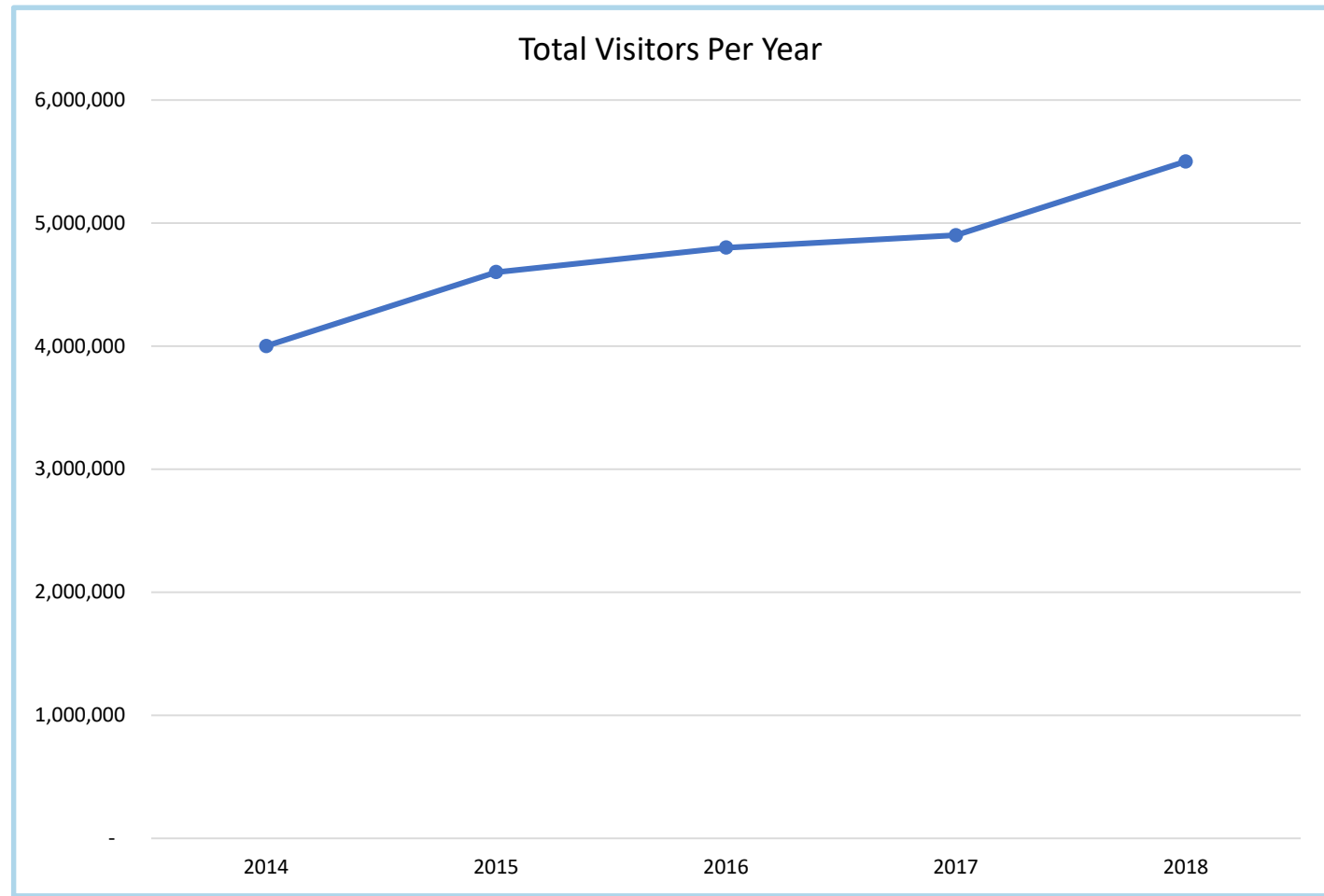
- Indicators of Overall Community Well Being
- Neighborhoods, Housing & Urban Conservation
- Economic Development
 - Income staying the same
 - Visitor numbers still climbing (Key Insight, next page)



2018 Annual Report

Human Environment – Key Insight

- Economic Development: Total visitors per year
 - 5,500,000





2018 Annual Report



Human Environment

- Indicators of Overall Community Well Being
- Neighborhoods, Housing & Urban Conservation
- Economic Development
- Recreation
 - Recreation dollars increasing



2018 Annual Report

What metrics are new, withdrawn, or missing?

- New

- Percentage of population within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of high frequency transit
- Transit Score
- Transit boardings
- Mode share (have 2018 data, updated every 5-6 years)

- Withdrawn

- Percent of impervious surface in the City limits



2018 Annual Report

What metrics are new, withdrawn, or missing?

- Missing
 - Built Environment
 - Roadway connectivity – Future FMPO metric
 - Human Environment
 - Median wage of new companies attracted or started in the last year



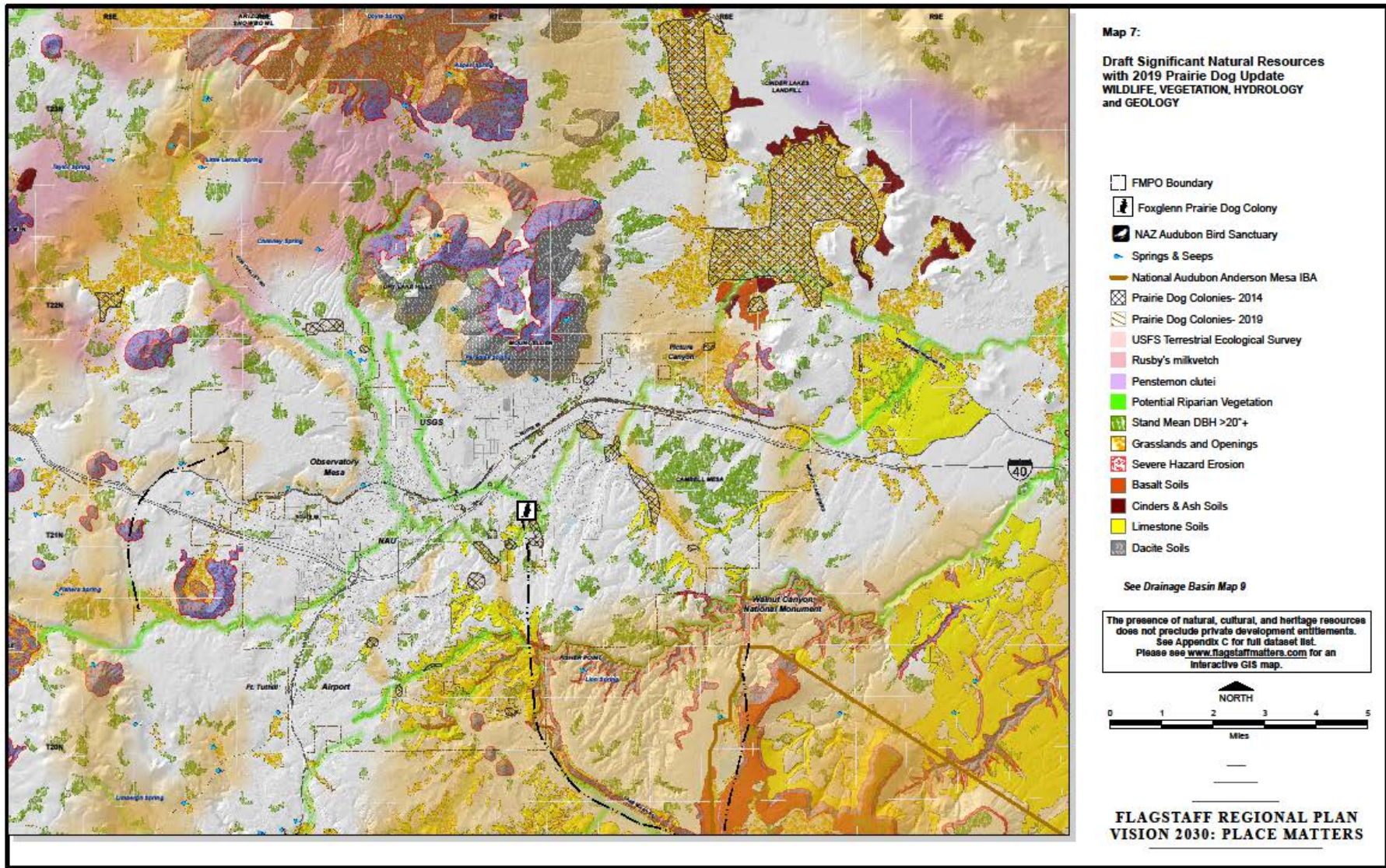
2018 Annual Report

What metrics are new, withdrawn, or missing?

- Missing
 - Natural Environment
 - Wildlife and Biodiversity related metrics that would be done by other agencies at irregular intervals
 - Prairie dogs – could chase update of Regional Plan's Map 7: Significant Natural Resources

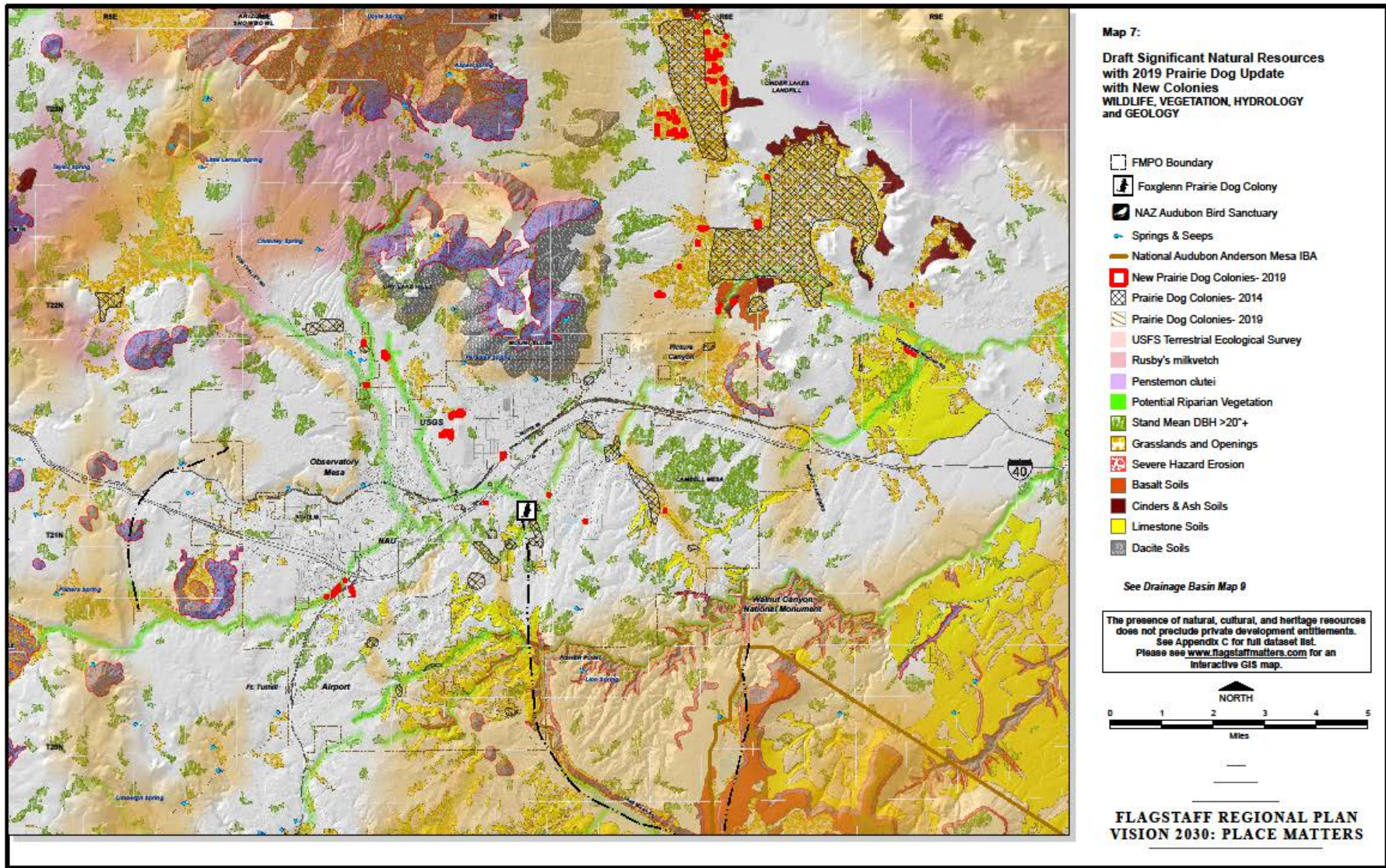


2018 Annual Report





2018 Annual Report





2018 Annual Report

Most cited goals in staff memos to Council

• This Year

- **Goal E&C.3.** Strengthen community and natural environment resiliency through climate adaption efforts.
- **Goal E&C.2.** Reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- **Goal WR.2.** Manage a coordinated system of water, wastewater, and reclaimed water utility service facilities and resources at the City level and identify funding to pay for new resources.
- **Goal E&C.1.** Increase energy efficiency.
- **Goal E&C.4.** Integrate available science into policies governing the use and conservation of Flagstaff's natural resources.



2018 Annual Report

Most cited goals in staff memos to Council

- Past 5 Years

- **Goal T.1.** Improve mobility and access throughout the region.
- **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
- **Goal LU.7.** Provide for public services and infrastructure.
- **Goal T.2.** Improve transportation safety and efficiency for all modes.

- Never Cited in Past 5 Years

- **Goal LU.14.** Maintain the character of existing rural communities.



2018 Annual Report

Regional Plan Accomplishments

- Amendments
 - HOH related:
 - Updated scale and type of Activity Centers
 - Deletion of 1, addition of 8 new Policies
 - McMillan Mesa Natural Area as Parks/Open Space
- Updates
 - Transportation tax, extension of existing and new
 - Climate Action and Adaptation Plan



2018 Annual Report

Regional Plan Accomplishments

- Specific Plan Outreach and Implementation
 - Southside – 9 public meetings, resident survey
 - La Plaza Vieja – improvements at Guadalupe Park
 - High Occupancy Housing – Zoning Code change, parks





2018 Annual Report

Current Work

- Southside Plan
 - Stakeholder Topical Meetings So Far
 - May 2, 2019: Visioning
 - May 16: Zoning
 - May 30: Growth and Change
 - June 13: Parking
 - June 27: Historic Preservation
 - July 25: Parks and Cultural Spaces
 - August 15: Business and Live/Work





2018 Annual Report



Current Work

- Southside Plan
 - Stakeholder Topical Meetings
 - August 29, 2019: Transportation
 - September 12: Public Safety
 - September 30: Flooding
 - October 17: Draft Concept Plan
 - October 24: Draft Plan Review
 - Starts 60 Day Public Review



2018 Annual Report



Future Projects

- Plan Amendments
 - “Great Streets” and “Corridor” use clarification
- Future Planning Efforts
 - JW Powell
 - Pine Knoll-Brannen
 - Milton/180

Questions, comments?

Annual Report for Flagstaff Regional Plan 2030: Place Matters



September 10, 2019

Carlton Johnson, PE, AICP
Associate Planner

Sara Dechter, AICP, CP3
Comprehensive Planning
Manager

CITY OF FLAGSTAFF

STAFF SUMMARY REPORT

To: The Honorable Mayor and Council

From: Mark Gaillard, Fire Chief

Co-Submitter: Paul Summerfelt - Wildland Fire Manager,
Rick Tadder - Management Services Director

Date: 08/26/2019

Meeting Date: 09/10/2019



TITLE

Discussion of Water Resource and Infrastructure Protection through the Wildfire Management Program

STAFF RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Discussion of issues and options with Council to seek direction for both programmatic and project funding.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The Fire Department's Wildland Fire Management Division has provided protection to our watersheds and water infrastructure for the past 22 years. With the passage of the Flagstaff Watershed Protection Project (FWPP) bond in Nov 2012, some program funding shifted to the bond project work. We anticipate that 100% of the FWPP bond will be spent by December 2020. Staff is seeking direction for continuing the protection of watersheds and infrastructure with sustainable funding. This includes both on-going programmatic work as well as completion of the FWPP Phase III work (Mormon Mtn/Lake Mary). Staff will discuss options for implementing a new fee and November 2020 election consideration.

INFORMATION:

Water-service infrastructure includes our forests. Protection of these areas from destructive wildfire, insect infestations, damage/loss from climate-change, and post-fire flooding are critical to the:

- protection and functioning of water infrastructure;
- the delivery of clean, reliable, safe water to our citizens;
- the controlled collection and safe transportation of storm-water runoff.

Damage to, or loss of, our forests will have a profound impact on our community's water system. Collection, treatment, and distribution sources will be disrupted, triggering enormous economic and livability hardships on our citizens. This can be avoided by proactive investment in the protection, retention, and management of our forests. Areas that have undergone proactive forest treatments (i.e. – thinning, debris disposal, and/or prescribed/managed fire) are healthier and more resistant against to damaging agents, providing a barrier to the spread of these agents. Such areas enhance public safety and safe-guard community well-being. Within

our community and immediate area, the Woody Fire (2005), Hardy Fire (2010), and Slide Fire (2014) have dramatically demonstrated the value of these treatments. In addition, the Schultz Fire (2010) and Museum Fire (2019) show what can happen when such treatments are not in-place or not-yet completed.

Council Discussions

Council has supported a Wildland Fire Management program for 22 years. More recent Council action included the proposal of a ballot measure for watershed protection to provide funding for the FWPP through a secondary property tax bond. This measure was passed by the voters. Council has received numerous updates on the FWPP in addition to the responsibility of approving contracts and budget for the project.

In January 2019 Council updated its Council Goals and Objectives to provide its top objectives. Under the Environmental and Natural Resources goal, the objective was updated to read: Develop sustainable funding for Flagstaff Watershed Protection Project (FWPP) Phase 3 and ongoing maintenance. At the February 2019 Budget Retreat, staff presented on this objective and discussed options for the FWPP and a sustainable program and received direction to bring options back for further discussion and further direction.

During the June 11, 2019 work session there was a discussion of ballot questions for the November 2020 election. Council provided direction to create a committee to look at FWPP ongoing funding.

Community Involvement

Inform – The link between water and forests, and water-service infrastructure has been stressed since at least 2011 when discussions regarding a potential watershed-type forest project first commenced. Focus on this topic has not abated since that time, and discussions have included individual members of the community, stakeholders, partner groups, service organizations, appointed/elected officials, and others. These discussions have also included, and recently centered on, the threat posed by damaging fires and flood events, and the imminent need to address funding issues related to the continuity of the community's Wildfire Management program to sustain needed and on-going protection efforts.

Consult – Watershed and forest treatments, designed to protect and restore those landscapes, have been, and will continue to be planned and implemented with our many partners, to include NAU's Ecological Restoration Institute, the US Forest Service, US Fish & Wildlife Service, AZ Dept of Forestry and Fire Management, stakeholders, adjacent property owners, and other City staff.

Involve – The community has engaged for in this effort for the past 22 years, directly involving individual citizens, neighborhoods, and interest groups. Many City Staff, to include Water Services, Fire, Sustainability, and Public Works, are also involved.

Empower – Action on this topic will allow continuation of credible and proven science-based watershed protection and forest restoration/hazard fuel management standards and knowledge. It adheres to guidelines established in the Greater Flagstaff Area Community Wildfire Protection Plan (City & County – 2005, with updates in 2012 and 2018), and remains consistent with forest treatments designed and implemented by the Greater Flagstaff Forests Partnership (1999-present) and the City of Flagstaff Wildland Fire Management program (1998-present),

meets the goals of the State of AZ 20-Year Strategy (2007), meets Environmental Planning requirements, and is consistent with the actions identified in various Forest Stewardship Plans, and addresses Council and Regional Plan Goals.

Community Benefits

Protecting water resources and infrastructure through a successful Wildland Fire Management program provides many community benefits including:

- Safe and reliable water supply;
- Protection of highly expensive and sophisticated water-service infrastructure;
- Effective collection and distribution of stormwater using engineered systems;
- Restored, sustainable forests;
- A healthy, sustainable business environment;
- Implementation of the Forest Health components of the City's Climate Adaptation and Action Plan;
- Continuation of efforts identified in the Greater Flagstaff Area Community Wildfire Protection Plan;
- Continuation of environmental planning and conservation aspects of the Regional Plan;
- Continuation of effective application of the City's Wildland-Urban Interface Code;
- Enhanced public safety and community well-being.

Financial Considerations

Staff will be presenting options for Council to consider and provide direction. Management Services and Fire Department staff discussed options to bring forward for the discussion. Currently, the WFP is funded through the General Fund, Environmental Management Fee, and FWPP Bonds. To implement a successful WFP, staff recommends a \$1.3M program that addresses staffing, contractuals, commodities, capital replacement and funding for local/state/federal grant opportunities. Fees being considered will vary based on the level support from General Fund and Environmental Fee as well as the consideration to bond for the FWPP project. The following options will be outlined in the presentation:

Municipal statement fee, based on water consumption. A fee based on water consumption allows for a variable cost to the customers based on their use and impact to the systems. Customers with higher demand on the systems would pay a higher proportion. This fee would bill customers monthly at a rate per 1,000 gallons. Preliminary monthly impact to residential customers would be \$2 to \$3 based on water consumption at 3,500 gallons. The preliminary monthly impact to other customer class would be \$5 to \$7 based on water consumption at 10,000 gallons.

Municipal statement fee, based on meter size. A fee based on meter size allows for variable costs to the customer based on the meter capacity impact to the system. Water meters range from a size of .75 inch to 10 inch. All customer classes would be billed the same rate based on meter size. Preliminary monthly impact would be \$4 to \$350 based on the meter size.

Municipal statement fee, at a flat rate. This would be a fee based on customers receiving a municipal bill and would be comparable to the current Environmental Management Fee (\$4/month/bill). Each customer pays the same flat fee. The flat fee is not based on demand or capacity impacts to the system. Preliminary monthly impact would be a flat fee of \$3 to \$7 per monthly statement.

Consideration for bond funding through a 2020 ballot measure. In 2012 the community passed a ballot measure for fund \$10 million for Forest Health and Water Supply Protection. Current projection is that \$8.5 million would be needed to complete the Mormon Mountain and Lake

Mary project. Currently, the city has approximately \$60 million in secondary property tax capacity to issue debt over the next 20 years and maintain a flat rate for the tax.

Next Steps

The next steps will be based on Council direction. Should the Council want to consider the adoption of a new fee, staff will complete a full financial analysis, begin community outreach, and work to bring the proposed fee back to Council for potential adoption next spring. Should the Council want to consider a ballot measure for the November 2020 election, a committee will be created to develop a proposal to bring back to Council.

Attachments: Connection to Goals
 Presentation

WATER RESOURCE AND INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION THROUGH THE WILDFIRE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

CONNECTION TO COUNCIL GOAL, REGIONAL PLAN AND OR TEAM FLAGSTAFF
STRATEGIC PLAN:

COUNCIL GOALS –

1. Water Conservation: preserve water sources and prevent long-term damage to critical watersheds. This includes water production, treatment, power, and delivery infrastructure as well as storm-water infrastructure.
2. Environmental and Natural Resources: Develop sustainable funding for Flagstaff Watershed Protection Project (FWPP) Phase 3 and ongoing maintenance.
3. In addition, other goals are also achieved/fostered:
 - a. Climate Change: improve/maintain forest ecosystems and positions them to better withstand change-agents such as climate change. The work on Observatory Mesa and elsewhere is science-based and a climate action-plan in operation.
 - b. Environmental and Natural Resources: protect and sustain our natural environment, reducing catastrophic fire and post-fire flooding events and insect infestations, preserving valuable wildlife habitat, allowing for recreational ventures and business operations, and maintaining community well-being (to include public safety - first responders, residents, and visitors).
 - c. Community Outreach: demonstrate need for, and solutions to, our forest health crisis, allowing us to showcase work, conduct field tours, and encourage residents to take action to protect their neighborhood, property, and home.
 - d. Town and Gown: permit us to attract students to a working outdoor laboratory to conduct studies, gather information, interact with the public, and support our efforts while furthering their education and experience.
 - e. Code Compliance: address requirements of the City's Wildland Urban Interface Code (2008) and demonstrate their effectiveness.

REGIONAL PLAN –

Water Resources – Vision for the Future: In 2030, the region’s water supply is maintained through conservation, re-use, innovative treatment technologies, and smart development choices.

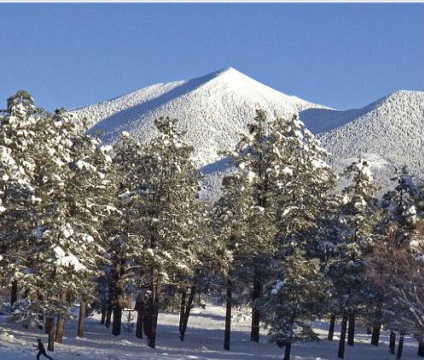
- Policy WR.1.2 – Seek regional opportunities to partner with resource land managers and adjacent landowners to improve water yield and hydrologic processes.
- Policy WR.2.1 – Develop and adopt an integrated water master plan that addresses water resources, water production and its distribution, wastewater collection and its treatment, and reclaimed water treatment and its distribution.
- Policy WR.2.2 – Maintain and develop facilities to provide reliable, safe, and cost-effective water, wastewater, and reclaimed water services.
- Policy WR.3.1 – Work together with regional partners to address regional human and environmental water needs.
- Policy WR.3.9 – Identify adequate funding resources to pay for new resources for a long-term renewable water supply.
- Policy WR.5.1 – Preserve and restore existing natural watercourse corridors, including the 100-year flood-plain, escarpments, wildfire corridors, natural vegetation, and other natural features . . .
- Policy WR.5.7 – Support healthy watershed characteristics through implementation of practices . . . that improve flood control and flood attenuation, storm-water quality, and water sustainability, increase groundwater recharge, enhance open-space quality, increase biodiversity, and reduce land disturbance and soil compaction.
- Policy WR.6.2 – Recognizing the concern about water quality, seek methods to divert contaminants from the waste stream.
- Policy WR.6.3 – Implement best management practices to protect, restore, and maintain surface waters and their contributing watersheds.

In addition, Environmental Planning & Conservation – Vision for the Future: In 2030, the long-term health and viability of our natural resource environment is maintained through strategic planning for resource conservation and protection.

- Policy E&C.3.3 – Invest in forest health and watershed protection measures.
- Policy E&C.6.1 – Encourage public awareness that the region’s ponderosa pine forest is a fire-dependent ecosystem and strive to restore more natural and sustainable forest composition, structure, and processes.
- Policy E&C.6.3 – Promote protection, conservation, and ecological restoration of the region’s diverse ecosystem type and associated animals.
- Policy E&C.6.6 – Support collaborative efforts for forest health initiatives or practices, such as the Four Forest Restoration Initiative (4FRI), to support healthy forests and protect our water system.
- Policy E&C.10.2 – Protect, conserve, and when possible, enhance and restore wildlife habitat on public land.

Discussion on Water Resource and Infrastructure Protection through the Wildfire Management Program

City Council Work Session
September 10, 2019



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The Need:

Protection of all things Water,
Stability & Continuity of WFM



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What are we protecting. . .

- **Surface water resources**
 - Upper Lake Mary, Mormon Mountain
- **Groundwater Infrastructure**
 - Lake Mary Wells
 - Woody Mountain Wells
 - Waterlines in washes
- **Sewer interceptor infrastructure in washes**
- **Reclaimed water infrastructure in washes**
- **Stormwater Infrastructure**



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What are we protecting. . .

- **Cost to catastrophic event at Lake Mary**
 - \$17.5M to \$35M loss to replace surface water with groundwater
 - \$? for construction of new pre-sedimentation basins at Lake Mary WTP
- **Recent events Newman Fire, Museum Fire**



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The setting . . .

- **All the known . . .**
 - #1 fire threat :Where will the West's next deadly wildfire strike?
 - Community/infrastructure protection (includes Storm-water and Water source/delivery systems)
 - Forest resilience (Forests-to-Faucets concept)
 - Forest health/Climate Action and Adaptation Plan (CAAP)
 - Top Council objective
- **Some relief provided FY20 budget (operating & Forest Health position to GF), but still reliant upon Bond:**
 - 50% of FMO
 - 100% of seasonal crew
- **The urgency:**
 - Grants are less certain, contracts are static
 - Bond projected to zero-out Dec 2020
 - Funding required to be in-place FY21 (July 20)

Wildland Fire Management: The cycle of success . . .



Requires . . .

- Wildland Fire Management Officer
- Forest Health Supervisor
 - Firewise Specialist
 - Interns/Volunteers
- Crew Supervisor
 - Squad Boss (1→2)
 - Seasonal crew members (13→10)



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The history . . .

- **WFM began 1996/97 . . .**
 - Fire occurrence
 - Frightened community
 - Science (NAU), Environmental (GCT), Land Management (USFS), and Political (City)
- **General Fund . . .**
 - supported by grants and donations . . .
 - augmented later by some contract revenue
- **2008-9 Recession**
 - Loss of two positions (unrestored)
- **2012 Bond passage**
 - shift of expenses/resources to bond
 - Term basis – 5-year mark to re-engage on staff/operational expenses



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The good news . . .

- Not a surprise – Began discussions FY17 Budget prep
- 22 years - demonstrated action & success, backed by strong Council & community awareness and support
 - Experience, Studies, Reports, & Survey's
 - CWPP & WUI Code
 - Customer Expectations & Service Requests
- **Willingness to Pay:**
 - 2012: Flagstaff Poll & FWPP Bond
 - 2016: TNC (Boulder) & TPL (national) findings
 - 2019: Flagstaff Focus Groups
- **Funded elsewhere: Denver CO, Santa Fe NM, Eugene OR**

A recognized national leader and model



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FWPP Status & Need . . .

\$10M Bond Approval	Starting January 2013
\$ 3.50 million	Spent to date
\$ 4.75 million	Encumbered (Phase II, Outreach)
\$ 0.45 million	Grant match/contingency/other
\$ 1.30 million	WFM requirement to support ongoing project commitments
\$ 0.00 Remaining	Estimated spent December 2020 75% of project completed (2022-3)

- **Projected Need to complete**
 - \$8.5 M- Phase III (Mormon Mtn) – Total Est Cost



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Summary . . .

- To protect water resources and infrastructure, need to fully transition away from variable, diminishing sources to a stable financial foundation
- Continues City's 22-year investment in WFM protection of water resources
- Supports Council goals:
 - Water Conservation
 - Environmental and Natural Resources
 - Climate Change
- Decision(s) required to be in-place FY21 (July 20) to continue uninterrupted



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Successful WFM - \$1.3M

- **Personnel Costs- \$826,000**
 - Wildland Fire Manager, Wildland Fire Supervisor, Wildland Fire Specialist, Forest Health Supervisor, Seasonal Crew
- **Contractual and Commodities Costs – \$388,500**
 - Various operational and safety expenditures, indirect costs, and support for public/private and grant opportunities
- **Capital Costs - \$100,000**
 - Annual set aside to replace WFM vehicles and equipment
- **Funding for the WFM Program - \$1.3M**
 - General Fund - \$255,500
 - Environmental Management Fee (EMF) – \$286,700
 - FWPP Bond Project Work - \$422,300
 - Not funded/proposed - \$350,000



Options to Consider

- **Ongoing needs for sustainable Wildland Fire Management Program to protect our water resources**
 - Consumption Based Rate
 - Meter Based Rate
 - Flat Fee
- **One time needs for FWPP project**
 - 2020 Election for General Obligation Bonds
 - Fee based debt service payments



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Options to Consider

Option	Consumption Based	Meter Based	Flat Statement Based
Pros	Fee based on user impact to system	Fee based on capacity of meters	Comparable to EMF
Cons	Substantial increase for higher consumption users	Increase for customers requiring larger meter	Same fee for each account, not impact based
Residential Impact (monthly)	\$2 to 3 at 3,500 gallons	\$5 to \$490 based on meter size	\$3 – 7 per bill
Comm Impact (monthly)	\$5 to 7 at 10,000 gallons	\$5 to \$490 based on meter size	\$3 – 7 per bill



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Options to Consider

- **General Fund and Environmental Management Fee Support**
 - Continue support: Lower fees
 - Reduce support: Higher fees, free up of resources in these funds, self sustaining program
- **Other resources**
 - Water Services, sales tax, flood control, other
- **GO bond and/or debt finance with rates for major FWPP project**
 - Secondary Property Tax versus Fee Based



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Council Direction

- Is Council interested in a Municipal Statement fee?
- What type of fee?
 - Consumption based
 - Meter based
 - Flat statement fee
- Other resources/support
 - General Fund \$255,500
 - EMF \$286,700
 - Other



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Council Direction

- **How to pay for FWPP?**
 - 2020 Election
 - Fee based debt
- **Next steps**
 - Formalize financial plan/Create FWPP Committee
 - Outreach
 - Council Adoption in Spring 2020



Council Direction

- **Is Council interested in updating the EMF to similar basis?**
 - Current Fee is \$4 per Municipal Statement
 - Revenues approximately \$1.1M Annually
 - Consumption, Solid Waste, Meters, ect.

CITY OF FLAGSTAFF

STAFF SUMMARY REPORT

To: The Honorable Mayor and Council
From: Dylan Lenzen, Zero Waste Coordinator
Co-Submitter: Reggie Eccleston
Date: 08/30/2019
Meeting Date: 09/10/2019



TITLE

Animal Keeping Code Revisions

STAFF RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Staff will present recommended revisions to improve the existing Animal Keeping Code. Staff is requesting direction from City Council on proposed revisions to the Animal Keeping Code.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

In 2016, the Animal Keeping Code was revised to clarify rules, reduce barriers for animal keeping on small lot sizes within City limits, and incorporate animal welfare considerations. As part of that process, staff committed to re-evaluate the effectiveness of the revisions and return to Council with any necessary updates.

Revisions to the Code are designed to make enforcement easier and reduce nuisances for neighbors, while still allowing for backyard livestock to be raised in City limits. Among the revisions for consideration are a free backyard animal keeping permitting system, containment of livestock in animal runs, adjusting setback requirements, and limiting the total number of animals allowed across categories.

INFORMATION:

Allowing animal keeping in urban areas has multiple benefits, including increasing access to locally grown food and an inexpensive source of eggs, meat, and dairy. Yet, without proper regulations, backyard animal keeping can cause nuisances for the surrounding neighborhood that are difficult to address.

Community Feedback

A community-wide satisfaction survey was conducted in December 2018 through January 2019 and received 233 responses. The results indicate that the majority (58% of respondents) are satisfied with the existing code. The survey also indicated that 46% of residents aware of animal keeping by their neighbors experienced some type of nuisance. Noise and odor were the most common complaints. While many respondents recommended shortening the existing

set back requirements for animal shelters (10 feet from the property line), the restrictiveness and setback requirements of the code were mentioned only 5 times out of 153 comments.

City Personnel Feedback

When discussing the animal keeping code with City Code Compliance and Animal Control personnel, they are receiving calls for service for noise and odor nuisances which can be difficult to enforce, animals escaping owner's property, kept animals becoming prey to predators, attraction of rodents and/or other pests, and increasing number of kept animals due to yearlings.

Proposed Amendments

To reduce nuisances that backyard animal keeping can pose, the following amendments are recommended:

- A free permitting system that requires:
 - Demonstration of basic knowledge of animal keeping best practices through a short quiz
 - A simple site plan identifying animal shelters and runs reviewed by Sustainability Section
 - A site inspection by Code Compliance
 - Acknowledgment of code requirements
- Notification of neighbors by Code Compliance when completing the site inspection.
- Containment of livestock in animal runs, which must be covered if keeping winged animals.
- Altered animal shelter and run setback requirements, which shorten distances to property lines, but establish a minimum distance to nearest dwelling.
- Limit total animals to five across categories on smaller lot sizes.
- Residents practicing animal keeping are subject to quarterly inspections by Code Compliance.
- City staff will determine if a permit will be revoked based on complaints, animal welfare and overall compliance with the Code.

Additionally, staff will seek Council direction on how to handle goats in the Code. Goats pose a significant nuisance in relation to their food security benefit and staff recommend requiring neighbor approval or prohibiting outright within zones other than estate residential or rural residential.

Staff will return to Council in October to present the revisions to the Animal Keeping Code pending the discussion on September 10, 2019.

Attachments: [Presentation](#)

Animal Keeping Code Revisions

September 10, 2019

Dylan Lenzen, Sustainability Specialist





Discussion

1. Background on Animal Keeping Code
2. Community input
3. Existing Animal Keeping Code – what's working, what isn't
4. Recommended revisions
5. Discussion

Background

Animal Keeping Code – Updated in February 2016

1. Clarified rules for animal keeping
 - Established requirements for shelters and limits on the number of animals.
2. Reduced barriers
 - Shortened distance requirements
 - Allowed bees and goats on smallest lot sizes
3. Instituted animal welfare guidelines
 - Created spacing requirement per animal
4. Shifted focus to food security





Community Input

Community Forum Survey

- 233 Respondents
 - 58% were satisfied with existing code
 - Of 153 comments, distance requirements and “restrictiveness” of the code were mentioned only 5 times
 - 65% of those who had a desire to keep chickens would be willing to complete a permit application
 - 64% of neighbors aware of animal keeping did not experience nuisances
 - Noise and odor were the most common nuisances in other 46%





What's Working with Existing Code

Community and City staff input

- Clear rules on how to keep animals
 - Number, type, shelters, spacing, and setback requirements
- If setback requirements are met, easy to keep livestock
- Minimal complaints for beekeeping
- Allows for increased food security relative to old code



Challenges with Existing Code

Enforcement

- Incomplete record of animal keeping within city-limits
- Animals are not properly contained
- Vagueness of descriptions of nuisances in existing Code

Nuisances

- No maximum number of total animals across categories
- Animals allowed to roam up to the property line
- Goats have a large impact
- Attraction of predators, rodents, and other pests



Tensions

Allowing animal keeping in urban areas

Benefits

- Increases local food production, food security
- Inexpensive source of eggs, meat, and dairy
- Reduces carbon footprint of food

Challenges

- Difficult to eliminate nuisances (smell, noise)
- Can negatively affect quality of life and property values of neighbors



Proposed Code Revisions

1. A free permitting process
2. Containment of livestock in animal runs
3. Adjust setback requirements
4. Limit on total number of animals across different categories
5. Revocation of animal keeping permit for complaints, animal welfare concerns and incompliance with Code



Proposed Code Revisions

Permitting

Implement a mandatory free permitting system that requires:

- Demonstrating knowledge of basics in animal husbandry
- Basic site plan – modeled after fence permit
- Site inspection
- Acknowledgement of code requirements
- Subject to quarterly inspections following approval
- Notification of neighbors



Proposed Code Revisions

Require containment in animal runs

- Animals must be kept within animal shelters and runs at all times
- Runs must be built to ensure containment and protection from predators





Proposed Code Revisions

Alter setback requirements

- Reduce required distance from the property line:
 - Shelters must be at least five feet from any property line
 - Animal runs must be at least two and a half feet from any property line
- Add a setback requirement from neighboring dwelling units:
 - Animal shelters and runs must be at least 20 feet from nearest neighboring dwelling unit
- Adjustments allow residents greater flexibility in locating shelters



Proposed Code Revisions

Limit total number of animals across categories

- Set a limit of 5 total animals on smallest lot size
 - Current Code allows for 5 chickens/ducks/rabbits, as well as 2 goats on smallest lot size (less than 20,000 square feet)
- No more than 2 goats OR no goats at all
- Animals under 4 months old are not subject to maximum number



Code Revisions

Limit total number of animals across categories

Type of Animal	Zones in which Specific Animals are Permitted	Maximum Number of Animals Permitted per Lot Size						
		≤19,999 sq ft	20,000 – 29,999 sq ft	30,000 – 39,999 sq ft	40,000 – 79,999 sq ft	80,000 – 119,999 sq ft	120,000 – 159,999 sq ft	≥160,000 sq ft
Large Livestock								
Equine, Cattle, Swine, Llamas, Alpacas, Goats, Sheep	ER and RR	0	0	0	4	5	6	7
Small Livestock								
Goats (miniature, pygmy, dwarf)	All zones*	2	2	2	4	4	4	4
Maximum number of small livestock (Goats plus Ducks, Rabbits, Chickens)	All zones*	5	10	15	24	29	29	29
Bees								
Bee Colonies	All zones*	2	4	6	8	8	8	8

*Only lot sizes under 40,000 sq ft will see a change

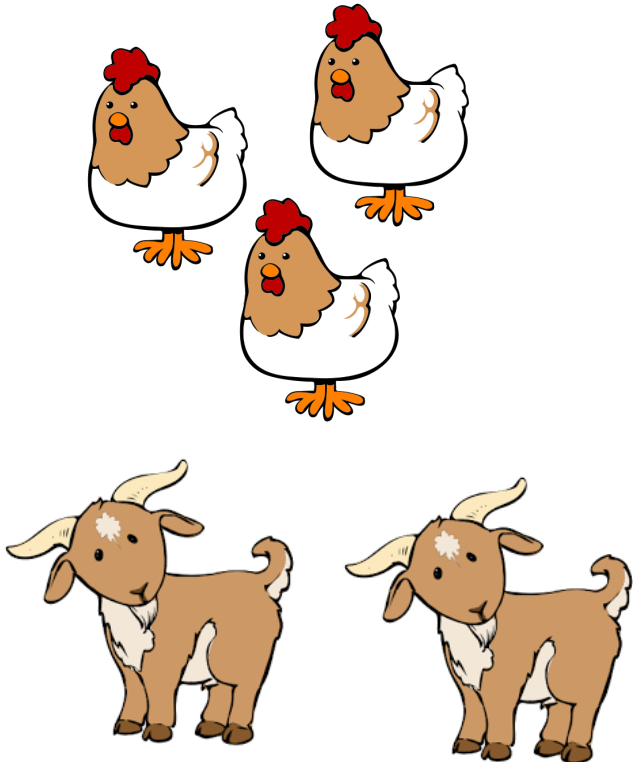


Proposed Code Revisions

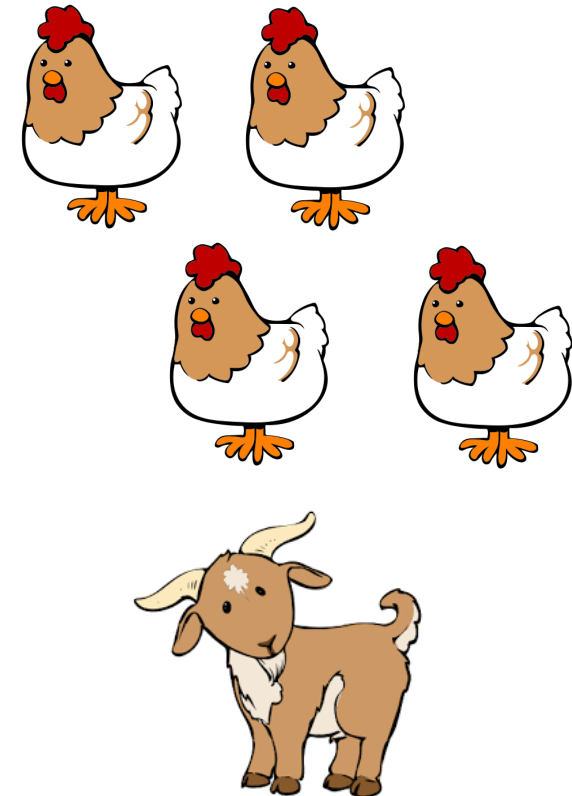
Limit total number of animals across categories

- Example:

- On a lot size of 15,000 square feet – Max of 5 total animals and no more than 2 goats



OR





Proposed Code Revisions

Animal keeping permits will be revoked in case of:

- Failure to comply with the specifications of the Code
- Concerns of animal welfare
- Regular nuisance complaints verified by Code Compliance staff



Goat Discussion

Seeking guidance on how to address goats

Due to the nuisance they can pose, staff recommend either:

1. Requiring neighbor approval if keeping goats

OR

2. Prohibit goats in zones other than Estate Residential or Rural Residential

If changes adopted, how does the City handle existing goats?

1. Existing goats would be grandfathered in, but no new goats can be added

OR

2. Owners would have 6 to 12 months to relocate goats

Questions and Council Direction





Research



Staff looked to the following Cities in recommending amendments

- Minneapolis, Minnesota
- Portland, Oregon
- Cleveland, Ohio
- Fort Collins, Colorado
- Boise, Idaho
- Boulder County, Colorado
- Tucson, Arizona