Flagstaff Regional Plan 2030

2019 ANNUAL REPORT

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT, BUILT ENVIRONMENT, & HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

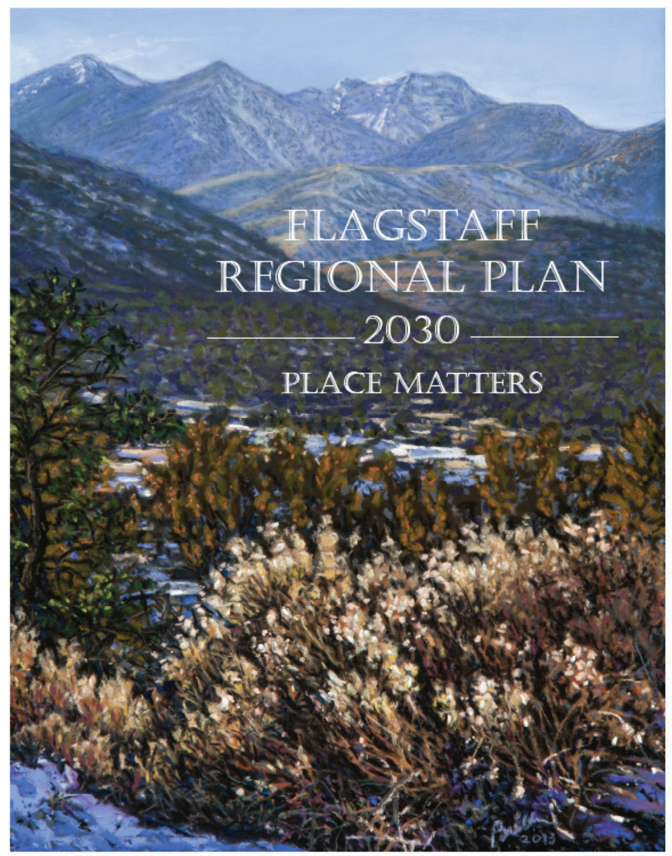
FLAGSTAFF REGIONAL PLAN 2030
PLACE MATTERS

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.

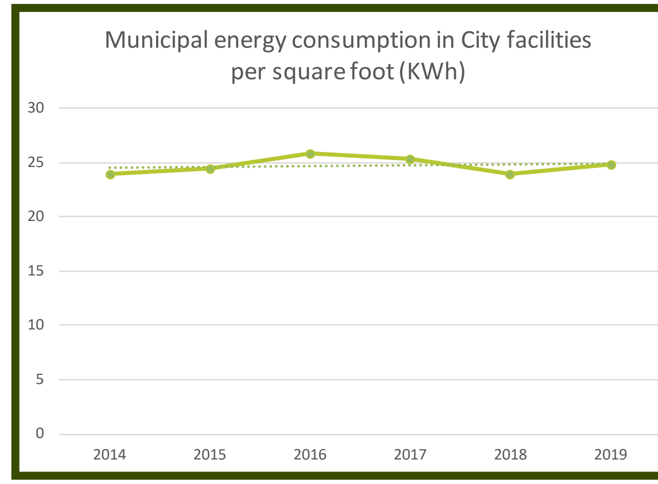
The Annual Report consolidates metrics identified in Appendix D of the *FRP30* into a summary of the City's performance towards the Plan's goals, and an account of progress in Plan related work. While all the goals and policies in the Plan are directed to future needs and accomplishments, it is important 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.

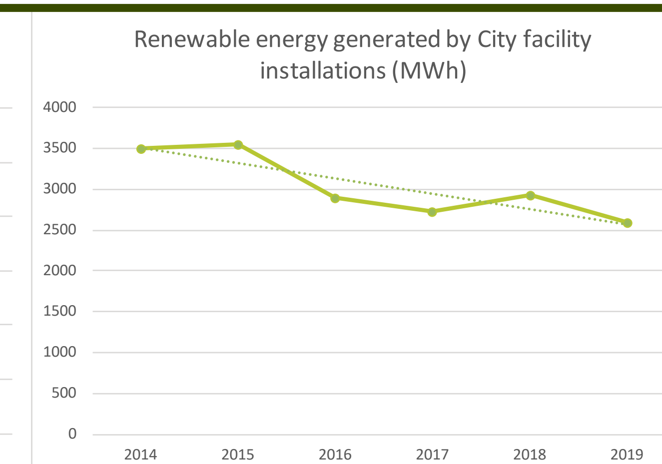
This report is the sixth produced since the plan was adopted. Not all metrics are available on an annual basis. Gradual trends may be difficult to observe. The report has a column to highlight the overall, six-year trends emerging so far. City staff strives to establish consistent methods of gathering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



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

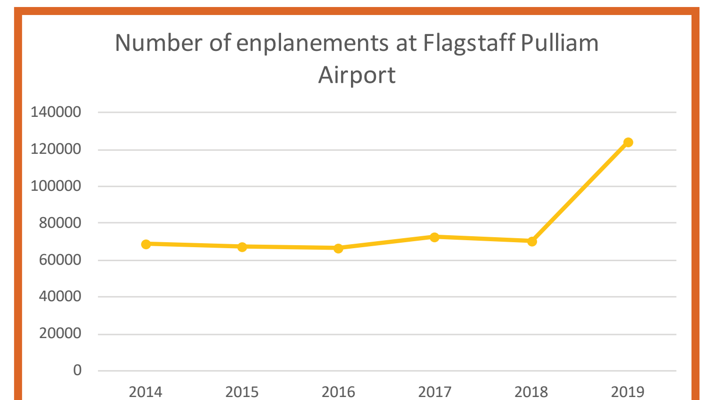
Key Insights





NATURAL ENVIRONMENT, 2,588 MWh Renewable Energy Generated.

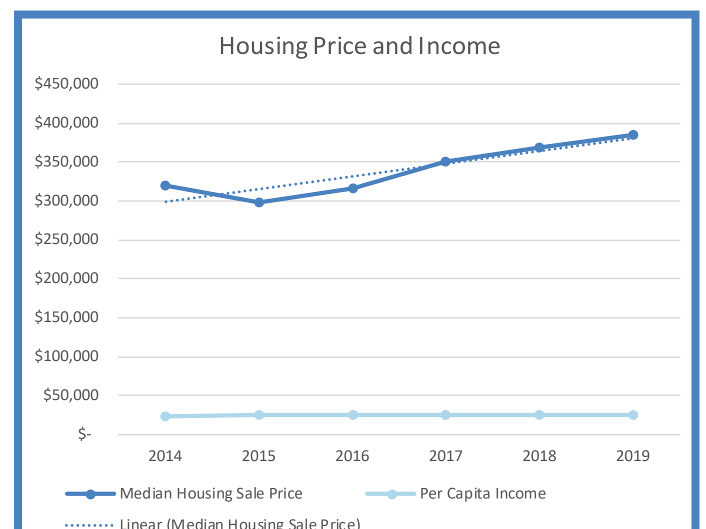
Energy consumption for City facilities has remained fairly steady over the last six years while energy generation is showing a decline. The dotted best-fit line shows a decline of approximately 37 percent over the last 6 years. Renewable energy generation decreased in 2016 and has remained lower due in large part to the combined heat and power (cogeneration) system at the Wildcat Water Reclamation Plant not running. This system likely will not come back online. A new cogeneration system is expected to be a few years away. 2019's energy generation was down further because there were about 6 weeks in June and July when one of the solar installations at Wildcat was not operational. It has since come back online and is performing well. All current renewable energy generated by City facility installations are solar. These system's productivity are expected to decline very slowly year after year. So while numbers may continue to trend down slightly, another decline on the order of 37 percent is unlikely. Additionally, the City has been purchasing power from the Hoover Dam since late 2017 to add to its renewable energy portfolio. We have purchased 1,415 MWh through the end of 2019.



BUILT ENVIRONMENT

123,957 Enplanements

The airport had a record year in 2019. The previous record was set in 2017. The chart to the left shows how minor that high point was compared to the new record in 2019. 2019's enplanement number is 71 percent higher. The airport added a second air carrier, United Airlines with twice daily service to Denver. American Airlines also added twice daily flights to Dallas in addition to their existing Phoenix service.



HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

$385,000 Median Housing Sale Price

After highlighting this measure in 2018's Annual Report, the median housing sale price increased again from $368,000 in 2018 to $385,000 in 2019 (4.6 percent increase). 2015 shows a low point over the past 5 years. Prices increased 29 percent between 2015 and 2019. These numbers only account for homes sold, and are therefore likely more variable than what the same home is actually worth. Therefore the dotted best-fit line on the chart above is a better representation of general price trends. It shows a price increase of approximately 27 percent over the past 6 years. Meanwhile, per capita income has only increased 7 percent in the past 6 years per the American Community Survey's 5-year estimate.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

ENVIRONMENTAL & CONSERVATION PLANNING

Measure	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	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	0 new; 3,069 total	→
Open space - per acre budget	not available	$8.1	$11.7	$10.6	$10.6	$12.9	→
Volunteer Hours on Open Space	727	858	3,850	557	443	867	→
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	5 community gardens 82 participants	↘

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. Flagstaff has over two times the acres of open space per resident that the National Recreation and Park Association best practice recommends. While metrics are helpful, community dialogue and access are more helpful. The Parks, Recreation and Open Space Committee identified the southeast quadrant of Flagstaff as an area that needs improvement. An increase in the open space budget is related to additional funds and resources allocated for invasive plant removal. Outreach and engagement lessened for the community gardens over the last couple of years because of some staff turnover. Staff is now more stable and consistent efforts have gone back into outreach and engagement.

PUBLIC FACILITIES - SOLID WASTE

Measure	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	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	91,184 tons Est closure date: 2054	→
Tons of recycling and waste diversion rate (SF homes diversion rate)[1]	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%)	5,328 tons 8% (13%)	↘

[1] 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.

The overall volume of solid waste has dropped following two high years. This range of variation is typical for a landfill. The high-point in 2017 can be attributed to a busy year of construction activity. Total tons of recycling dropped. In the past, reductions of waste and recycling is indicative of a recession when consumption decreases. More time is needed to see if this trend continues before any concrete conclusions. The end destination of recycled material is dependent on the material. All material is sorted, baled, and marketed to end-market processors. The exact destinations are not known since this is proprietary business information. It is likely that far less material is going to China and other Asian markets than a couple of years ago due to the import bans placed on recyclables. Even when material is recycled domestically, it is likely to travel out of state given the lack of processing infrastructure in Arizona.

ENERGY

Measure	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	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	24.8 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	2,588 MWh, 4.7% of City's energy use	↘

Energy consumption for City buildings has remained fairly steady. Renewable energy generation decreased in 2016 and has remained lower since, see Key Insight on page 3.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

WATER RESOURCES							
Measure	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**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	FY20: $19.1 million	↗
Potable Water							
Total Water usage (billed) (gallons per capita per day) [2]	94	88	93	91	85	84	↘
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	18,303,560 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	2.7 billion gal	→
Energy cost per thousand gallons of potable water produced and delivered [3]	$0.76	$0.72	$0.78	$0.71	$0.71	$0.65	↘
Peak day consumption vs. total capacity (in million gallons)	Peak = 12.1 on 6/21 Total capacity = 18.84	Peak = 10.9 on 6/26 Total capacity = 18.69	Peak = 11.4 on 6/23 Total capacity = 18.69	Peak = 10.8 on 7/6 Total capacity = 18.69	Peak = 10.5 on 6/29 Total capacity = 17.6	Peak = 10.8 on 6/21 Total capacity = 17.6	→
Wastewater & Reclaimed Water							
Gallons of wastewater treated	2.007 billion	2.031 billion	1.981 billion	2.050 billion	1.813 billion	2.007 billion	→
Energy cost per thousand gallons of wastewater treated [3]	$0.53	$0.61	$0.56	$0.48	$0.57	$0.45	↘
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	7,652,442 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	2.007 billion produced 540,356,496 delivered	→
Stormwater							
Number of nonconforming properties brought into compliance with stormwater regulations	13	3	5	2	5	4	→

[1] *See page 14 for FY20 CIP Budget chart.*
[2] *Calculation based on a Flagstaff population of 76,338 - Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity for July 1, 2019.*
[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. The drop in energy cost of potable water is related to a good snow year that resulted in a larger amount of water in Upper Lake Mary. Treating water from Upper Lake Mary is cheaper than treating groundwater.

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. In 2019, the numbers indicate that Water Reclamation became more efficient using less kWh to treat the same ore more wastewater that in previous years. This apparent efficiency is actually related to many factors that are not necessarily attributed to efficiency improvements. One being related to 2019 being the driest monsoon on record. A lack of monsoon rains resulted in significantly less stormwater infiltration into the sewer system from flowing washes. Most large sewer lines run near the bottom of washes and have locations that allow stormwater into the sewer lines. This cost could come down consistently if infiltration points are fixed.

Two to five properties removed from the Special Flood Hazard Area is a more typical result than the 13 reported in 2014.

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 (there is a Prairie Dog map that was updated in 2019 on the City's website, https://www.flagstaff.az.gov/3313/Annual-Reports, with 2017 survey data)

BUILT ENVIRONMENT

COMMUNITY CHARACTER

Measure	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	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	Operations: $307,164 Capital: $3,988,290 Total: $4,295,454	→
Number of brownfield environmental site assessments completed (within city limits)	5	6	2	0	0	0	↘
Number of brownfield redevelopment projects approved	0	0	0	0	0	0	→
Heritage resources inventoried, saved, and demolished	Not available	123 inventoried, 8 saved, 5 demolished	81 inventoried, 5 saved, 3 demolished	139 inventoried, 0 saved, 0 demolished	55 inventoried, 0 saved, 3 demolished	79 inventoried, 0 saved, 1 demolished	↘

The overall trends for Community Character are stable. Beautification funding, which is generated by tourism revenues, remains high. Brownfield and heritage resource numbers are expected to vary from year to year depending on specific projects. There is a flattening trend in demolitions of historic structures within designated historic districts and overlay zones. The last couple of years of inventoried heritage resources have been lower. This is mostly due to counting some projects multiple times when they would go through multiple steps of review in previous years. All historic projects are now processed through the City's internal digital system and should present more accurate numbers starting with 2018.

GROWTH AREAS & LAND USE

Measure	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trend
Permits & Development Projects							
Residential permits issued for new construction	183	229	258	260	356	290	→
New residential units permitted	422	409	493	719	406	284	→
Accessory Dwelling Unit permits	Not available	4	7	14	13	33	↗
Commercial, industrial and other non-residential permits issued	35	28	27	37	29	62	→
Commercial, industrial and other non-residential space permitted (s.f.)	532,215	147,855	593,326	893,490	410,723	254,360	→
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)	City: 3 (r), 2 (c), Cnty w/in FMPO: 6 (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	1; Flagtown Lofts	→
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	4 infill 7 redevelopment	→

These measures are showing continued, and somewhat steady, growth within the City since the end of the Great Recession. Residential permits and units are lower than previous years but still show a lot of activity. Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) show a large increase. ADUs can provide multi-generational housing, they can help home owners make additional money on their property, and they can provide an attractive, more affordable option for people to rent. The popularity of ADUs demonstrates the need for more affordable housing options. 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	2019	Trend
Land Use							
Acres annexed into city limits	0	180	832	20	0	2	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	no amendments	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	no changes	n/a
Land Use zoning distribution within activity centers (in acres)[1]	Commercial: 814 Industrial: 201 Public: 434 Open Space: 0 Residential: 628 Transect Zone: 1	Commercial: 813 Industrial: 201 Public: 487 Open Space: 0 Residential: 951 Transect Zone: 1	Commercial: 815 Industrial: 198 Public: 486 Open Space: 0 Residential: 954 Transect Zone: 4	Commercial: 814 Industrial: 198 Public: 484 Open Space: 0 Residential: 955 Transect Zone: 4	Commercial: 823 Industrial: 186 Public: 476 Open Space: 0 Residential: 921 Transect Zone: 4	Commercial: 826 Industrial: 171 Public: 476 Open Space: 0 Residential: 933 Transect Zone: 4	n/a
Land Use zoning distribution outside activity centers (in acres)[1]	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: 1	Commercial: 927 Industrial: 1,365 Public: 15,591 Open Space: 3,023 Residential: 16,048 Transect Zone: 1	Commercial: 929 Industrial: 1,365 Public: 15,592 Open Space: 3,024 Residential: 16,047 Transect Zone: 1	n/a
City building and total impervious surface coverage percentage[2]	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	Bldg. = 4.3% (1,689ac.) Impervious = n/a	→

[1] Small parks and large active parks are typically zoned Public Facilities (PF) and are counted as Public since actual facilities such as City Hall share that zoning. Public Lands Forest (PLF) are also counted as Public. Only areas zoned Public Opens Space (POS) are counted as Open Space. These only include dedicated passive open space such as Observatory Mesa, Picture Canyon and other smaller locations.

[2] The 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.

Very little movement overall with land use in 2019. 2 acres of commercial land was annexed into the City toward the east end of town. Some Industrial land within an activity center turned into commercial and residential land because of the McGrath mixed-use project at Butler Ave and Sawmill Rd.

BUILT ENVIRONMENT

TRANSPORTATION							
Measure	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**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	Walk score = 38 Bike score = 65	→
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%	n/a	→
Pedestrian and bicycle crash numbers and percent of total crashes [2]	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%)	n/a	↘
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	0 mile 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%	major roads = 56% public roads = 54%	→
Complete bike lane percentages [3]	n/a	n/a	71%	72%	72%	72%	→
Percentage of population within 3/4 mile of transit stop	73%	73%	59%	60%	60%	62%	→
Percentage of population within 1/4 mile of high frequency transit (peak headways under 10 mins) [4]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	11%	12%	→
Transit Score [5]	n/a	n/a	n/a	35	35	35	→
Transit Boardings	1,870,842	1,878,075	2,007,489	2,212,913	2,530,626	2,507,507	↗
Internal vehicle miles traveled (VMT), average VMT/capita/day [6]	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	1,594,818 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	passengers: 248,294 enplanements: 123,957 operations: 43,059	↗

[1] The 2014 column is actually 2012 data. Updated data is only available every 5-7 years.

[2] Crash data was not able to be collected from ADOT in 2019. ADOT changed their access system and the City needs to renew its agreement for access to the data.

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

[4] Methods 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) between 2016 and 2018, 2019's FMPO population estimate was provided by MetroPlan using average changes for areas outside of the City of Flagstaff over the past three years, and projected forward one more year, resulting in 92,006.

[5] Transit Score is provided by Walkscore.com and operates within the same 0-100 scale.

[6] Per capita data based on total FMPO population per footnote 4.

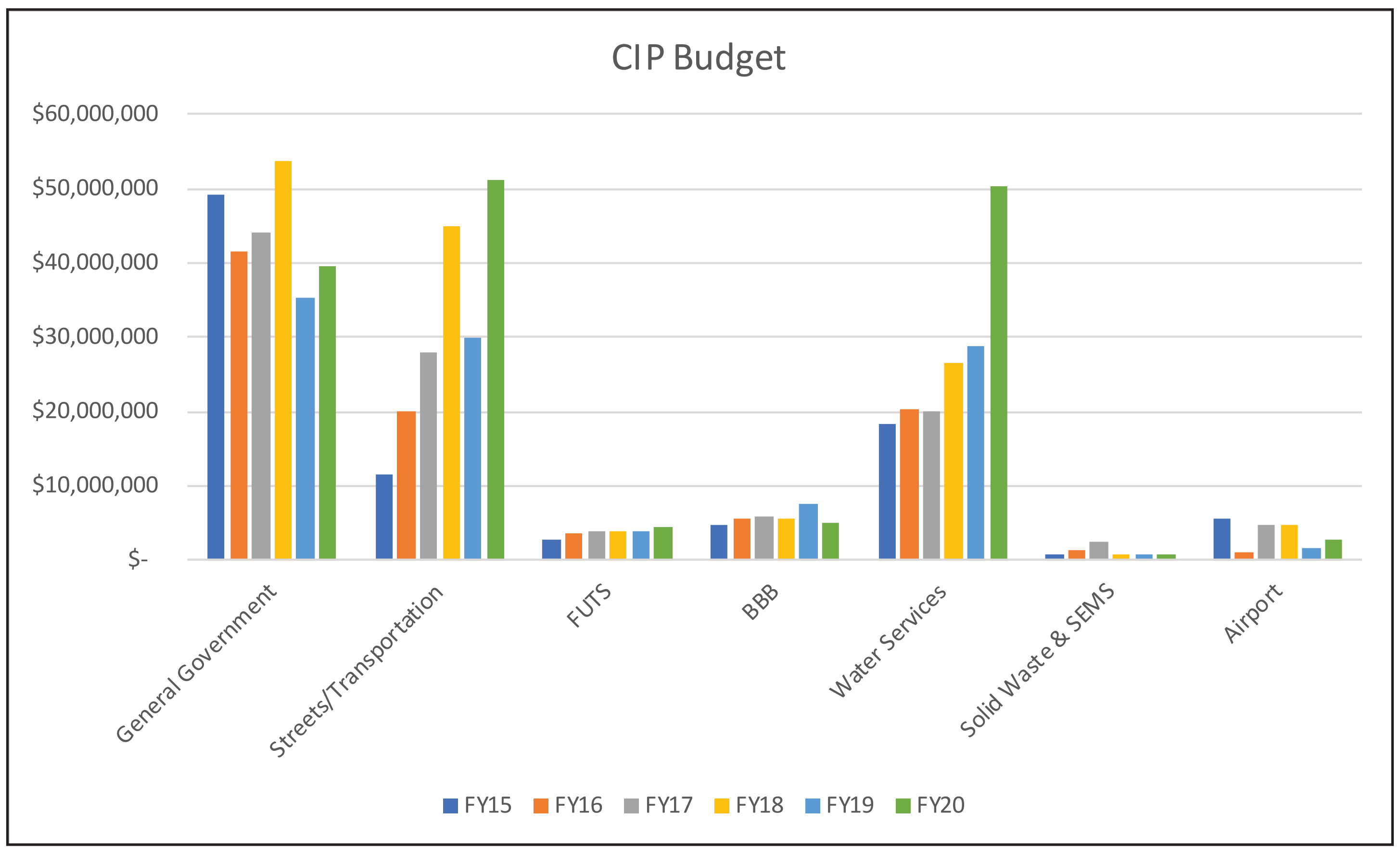
Overall walkability in Flagstaff is remaining stagnant. Flagstaff's bike score fell in 2017 because Walk Score updated their measuring techniques. Walk score and Bike score each went up a point in 2019 but this is not a substantial change and should not be called a trend yet. A trip diary survey was conducted in 2018 and shows similar numbers to 2012's. No new FUTS mileage was added in 2019. Sidewalk and bike lanes were unchanged in 2019. Transit has continued to service the same general area over the past several years. Transit boardings are leveling off. VMT per capita is staying steady. The airport had a record year in 2019, see Key Insight on page 3.

BUILT ENVIRONMENT

COST OF DEVELOPMENT							
Measure	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**Trend**
Percent of total City budget devoted to Capital Improvement Projects (CIP)	39%	39%	41%	42%	39%	46%	→
Dollars spent on road improvement CIP projects [1]	$8 million	$10.7 Million	$8.8 Million	$20.4 Million	$7.4 Million	$8 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	Road Repair & Street Safety = 80.8 lane miles CIP = 1.2 lane miles	→

[1] *This 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 an expensive year of construction in 2017, subsequent years spent less money. 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.



In the CIP budget, funding for streets and transportation reached a new high of $51 million in FY2020. General Government funding remains lower than average. In FY2020, the total budget increased from $108 million in FY2019 to $154 million in FY2020 and surpassed the previous high of $140 million from FY2018. The variation in budget is primarily because of where projects were in their process, more specific projects happening or more projects in the expensive construction phase.

2019 street scene showing new development and a recently completed CIP street project

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	2019	Trend
Total population[1]	68729	70088	71459	71975	73964	75038	
Median age[2]	25.7	25.9	25.6	25.2	25.1	25.2	
Percent population living in poverty[2]	25%	25%	24%	23%	22%	20%	
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	93.2% 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	n/a

[1] Population is per US Census Population Estimate as of July 1 of the listed year.
[2] Numbers are per the American Community Survey's 5-year estimates and are one year behind (e.g. 2019 Median age is actually the 2018 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 few years but it will require more data before we can conclude that this trend is more than margin of error, especially considering that incomes have not even kept up with inflation. Educational attainment is not showing a strong pattern, the annual differences are within the margin of error. 2018 shows a strong voter turnout considering it was not a presidential election year, there were no elections in 2019.

NEIGHBORHOODS, HOUSING & URBAN CONSERVATION

Measure	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	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	56%: 31% Housing + 25% Transportation	
Median Housing Sale Price (just houses that sold that year)[1]	$319,595	$298,000	$315,500	$350,000	$368,000	$385,000	
Median rents (fair market rents for Coconino County)[2]	$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	$964 efficiency units $1,024 1 bedroom $1,266 2 bedrooms $1,653 3 bedrooms $2,003 4 bedrooms	
Rental/ownership ratio[3]	50% rental 50% ownership	55% rental 45% ownership	54.9% rental 45.1% ownership	55% rental 45% ownership	55% rental 45% ownership	53% rental 47% ownership	

[1] These houses are within Flagstaff City limits.
[2] Rents based on HUD estimates for Coconino County. A 2016 study by Housing Solutions of Northern Arizona showed actual Flagstaff rents were 13% to 25% more expensive.
[3] 2014 numbers per Chapter XIII in the FRP30; subsequent numbers are per American Community Survey and are one year behind.

Flagstaff still has a high Affordabilty 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 Insight on page 3. 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.

NEIGHBORHOODS, HOUSING & URBAN CONSERVATION (Continued)							
Measure	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**Trend**
Housing mix (SF/MF/ etc.)[4]	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%)	Total units: 27,452 1 unit structure (59.1%) 2+ unit structure (35.2%) Mobile home, RV, etc. (5.6%)	
Number of affordable housing units built by residential projects	1 ownership	2 ownership	1 ownership, 3 rental	0	0	3 ownership	
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	0	
Number of distressed buildings identified; number of demolitions [5]	36 distressed (2013) 3 demolished	15 distressed demos not tracked	1 distressed	17 distressed	20 distressed 1 demolished 1 renovation	11 distressed 2 demolished 4 renovation	
Allocation of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) 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	FY2018 Total Entitlement Award = $616,928 Previous Year's Reallocation and Program Income = $80,227.48 Total = $697,1553.48	

[4]Numbers per American Community Survey (ACS) 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. ACS changed how they present information for 2019, they changed/simplified the breakdown of units. The data comes from the same source.

[5]The 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.

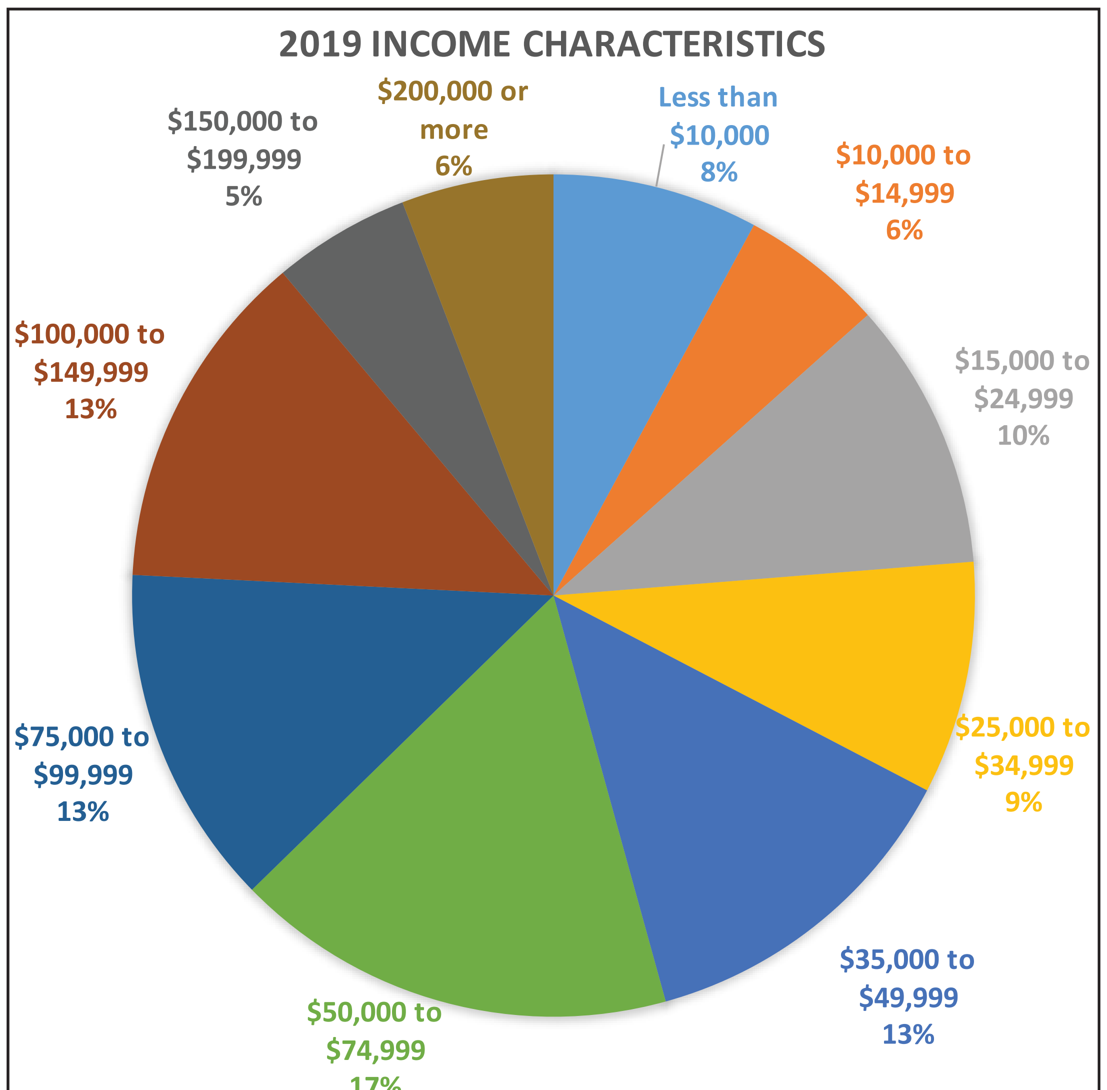
The new simplified format from the American Community Survey (ACS) designating either 1 unit or 2+ unit structures hinders our ability to understand progress made on the 'missing middle' housing types. New affordable housing units are being generated very slowly. Many promised affordable units are expected in several upcoming large developments, including two Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) projects located at the old Saint Mary's Catholic School site and off Fort Valley Road. CDBG funding has remained relatively consistent.

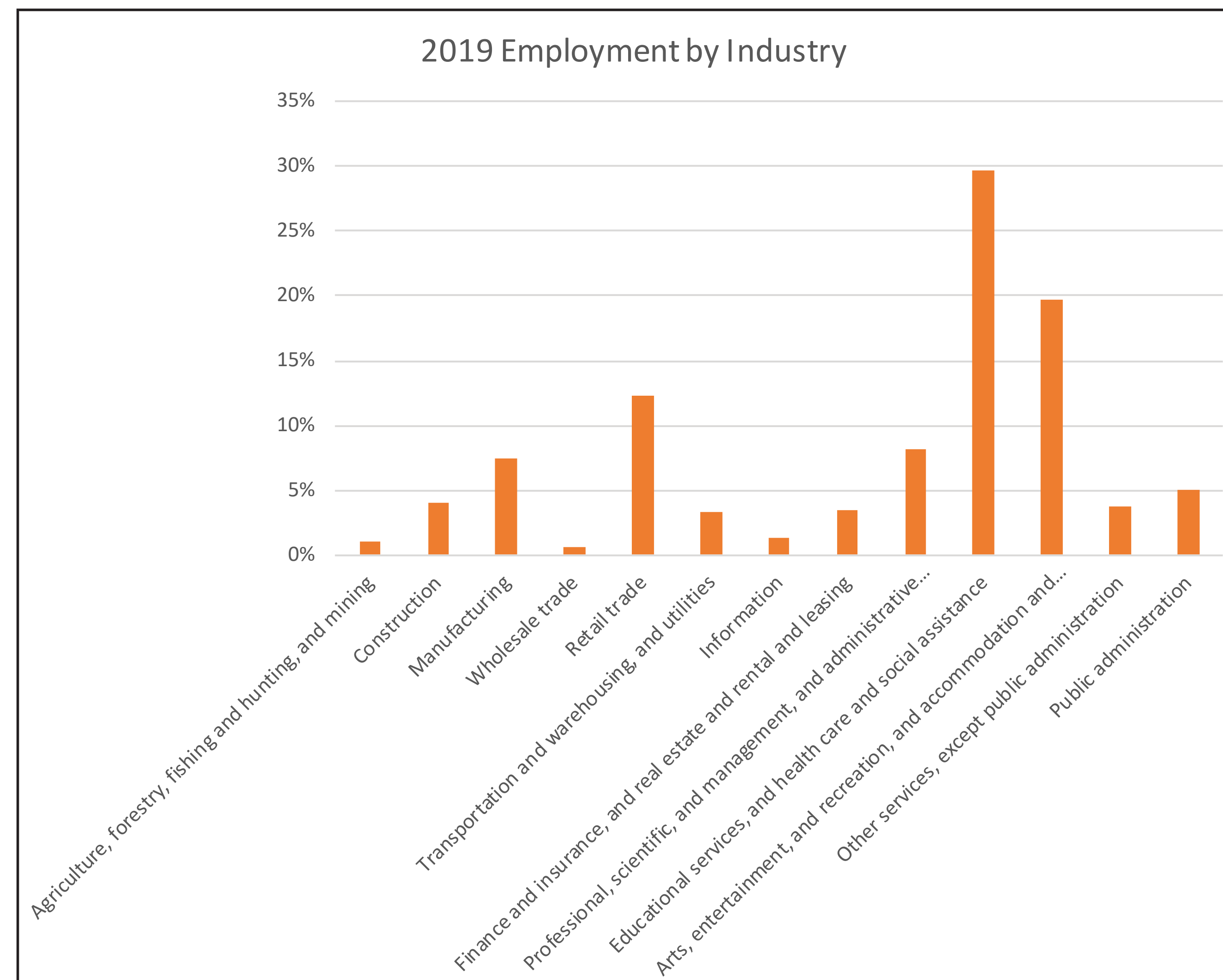
HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT							
Measure	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**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	Median earnings: $20,158 Per capita: $26,285	→
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%)	59,837 to 39,944 (66.7%)	→
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	Business Retention & Expansion: $121,178 Business Attraction: $219,565 Business Incubator: $252,005 Business Accelerator: $230,884	→
Total visitors per year	4 million	4.6 million	4.8 million	4.9 million	5.5 million	5.3 million	↗

[1] *These 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 a slowly increasing pattern. However, the amount is very small, the increase is not even keeping up with inflation. Flagstaff's workforce population is hovering near 70% with a slightly decreasing trend, likely because of NAU students accounting for some of the overall population growth and these students are less likely to work full-time. Visitor numbers have remained high but decreased slightly from their record high in 2018. 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. The entertainment and service industry is the next largest industry, making up 20% of the employment base.





HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

RECREATION							
Measure	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**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	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	FY19 Parks: $4,162,701 Recreation: $3,945,739	FY20 Parks: $4,494,992 Recreation: $4,099,344	↗

Programming of recreational events and activities:

- Aquaplex: 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. There are also partnerships 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. Staff have made changes to our group and private swim lesson plans to provide consistent content to the swimmer and to model the American Red Cross.
- Athletics: 2019 Chillin' in the Pines Hockey Classic had the highest number of teams since its inception. There were 15 teams across three divisions. Summer Grass Adult Volleyball had its inaugural season in 2019 with 10 teams participating.
- Hal Jensen Recreation Center: New programs that took place in 2019 were the Summer Backpack Program in partnership with St. Mary's Food where we provided 350 "To go" bags of food for families over the summer. We also hosted our first Family "Game On" Night where we had over 100 participants and the activities included giant lawn games, potato sack races, dodge ball, and all of our indoor amenities. Night Court made a successful return in 2019. Police officers played pickup basketball games with teenaged youth from the community on the 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month. We also partnered with these organizations throughout the year: FUSD, St. Mary's Food Bank, Coconino County Health and Human Services, Flagstaff Police Department, Phoenix Suns, and the U.S. Census Bureau.
- Siler Homes Activity Center: New program at the SHAC which was coordinated by Community Events which was a "Pop-Up" Halloween event with about 30 kids in attendance.
- Jay Lively Activity center: Introduced Galaxy Skate on second Friday of each month, this is a themed night with skater encouraged to participate. Also, stroller Skate was launched for parents of young children.
- Joe C. Montoya Community and Senior Center: Joe C. Montoya Center continues to partner strongly with N.A.U. Staff works closely with School of Nursing by serving as an assigned component of their program. Each semester, two groups of 3-4 nursing students are assigned to our program for a 5-week rotation, learning how to better communicate and become more comfortable with older populations. Students not only immerse in our programs, but they also provide a program to our patrons and are graded on that by their instructor.
- Other N.A.U. partnerships which are not as fully developed as the Nursing partnership include: Physical Therapy students conduct balance assessments each year, Psychology Department has a grad student working closely with us to develop early interventions for people starting to suffer from dementia, Audiology students conduct hearing screenings each year for our patrons, Dental screenings are conducted each year, Sociology Department sends students each year to conduct surveys and interviews, The Kayettes (service group) hosts an annual Thanksgiving Dinner for our patrons at our facility, other service groups such as Greek Life groups approach us once or more each year to partner on an activity or event to satisfy their "service" obligation.

There were no new parks in 2019. Recreation dollars have been large over the last couple of years. Both Parks and Recreation have had capital projects funded with on-time dollars in the last few years. The Aquaplex completed a renovation of locker rooms, and Parks completed the new permanent restrooms at Buffalo Park as a couple of examples. Parks was also funded last year to design and construct a new west side park. Unfortunately that project is no longer funded due to the recession. Other increases, especially in Recreation, were due to minimum wage increases which greatly affected our temporary staff budgets.

New restrooms at Buffalo Park

Phoenix Suns Clinic in Flagstaff (photo by and with permission from the Phoenix Suns)

MISSING METRICS - HUMAN ENVIRONMENT:
Median wage of new companies attracted or started in the last year

MOST CITED REGIONAL PLAN GOALS IN CITY STAFF REPORTS

Goals from all 15 chapters of the Plan (65 out of 75 goals) were cited in staff reports in 2019. Community Development cited a total of 325 goals, Public Works cited 53 goals, Management Services cited 17, Fire cited 13, Police cited 9, Water Services cited 5, and Administration cited 1. 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.8, WR.1, WR.3, CC.6, LU.9, LU.14, LU.16, LU.17, ED.2, ED.5.

- **Goal PF.3.** Provide high-quality emergency response and public safety services including law enforcement, fire, medical, and ambulance transport service. (Cited 19 times)
- **Goal LU.5.** Encourage compact development principles to achieve efficiencies and open space preservation. (Cited 17 times)
- **Goal NH.3.** Make available a variety of housing types at different price points, to provide housing opportunity for all economic sectors. (Cited 16 times)
- **Goal E.1.** Increase energy efficiency. (Cited 15 times)
- **Goal E&C.2.** Reduce greenhouse gas emissions. (Cited 13 times)
- **Goal CC.3.** Preserve, restore, enhance, and reflect the design traditions of Flagstaff in all public and private development efforts. (Cited 12 times)
- **Goal LU.2.** Develop Flagstaff's Greenfields in accordance with the Regional Plan and within the growth boundary. (Cited 12 times)
- **Goal T.1.** Improve mobility and access throughout the region. (Cited 12 times)

The most cited goal of 2019 dealt with a number of intergovernmental agreements and equipment purchases. The other most cited goals in the Built and Human Environments centered around new development. The most cited goals centered around the Natural Environment centered around new development, and sustainability updates and agreements.

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.

Specific Plan Outreach, Adoption and Implementation

Throughout 2019, the Southside Community Association convened a Stakeholder Group to review and advise on the development of a draft Southside Plan. Comprehensive Planning staff completed the draft Southside Community Specific Plan and sent the document to the public for a 60 day public review in December 2019.

The San Francisco de Asis Catholic Parish implemented the strategy from the La Plaza Vieja Neighborhood Specific Plan to permanently protect the Our Lady of Guadalupe Catholic Church with a landmark overlay designation. La Plaza Vieja Neighborhood Association and Flagstaff Nuestra Raices assisted the parish with this effort.

In 2019, City Staff began the process of developing Zoning Code Amendments to implement the following High Occupancy Housing Plan implementation strategies: replace the rooming and boarding the Conditional Use Permit with a new HOH land use that based on the physical characteristics of the building, including the number dwelling units and bedrooms, adjusting the parking requirements to be based on bedrooms per unit, adjust the bicycle parking requirement for greater number of secured bicycle parking spaces, amend the Zoning Code to add a new zone with a building height of 45 feet that may be applied to areas of the City with the Community Commercial (CC) zone, incorporate energy efficiency provisions for HOH development that are greater than the City's minimum requirement.

The Zoning Code was also amended to ensure that the building height is consistent with previous interpretations in 2019.

FUTURE PLANNING PROJECTS

Future Amendments and Update Preparation

There are two remaining amendment tasks to be identified by staff. Comprehensive Planning anticipates that these two amendments will be addressed as part of the Regional Plan update scheduled to begin in 2021-2022. The amendment tasks identify the need to 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/1308/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.

Ongoing 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. Comprehensive Planning staff is working with capital engineering to determine how Phase II of the JWP Boulevard Specific Plan will be completed. It may be a separate project or may be rolled into the Regional Plan update.

In Fiscal Year 2019, City Council included a new Neighborhood Planner/Heritage Preservation Officer position in the Comprehensive Planning Program. Staff had hoped to work on the Pine Knoll-Brannen Neighborhood Plan. This neighborhood will be impacted by the future expansion of Lone Tree and the neighborhood planning effort will coordinate with those transportation planning efforts. However, that work may be delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

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 (Mountain Line) 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.

Southside public meeting

Flagstaff Regional Plan 2030

Place Matters

WWW.FLAGSTAFFMATTERS.COM

If you have questions, please contact:

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