



*Absorbing 50 Years of
Planning in the United States of America*

Transition of Planning

The evolution of planning in the last 50 years moved from deterministic planning from the 1950's to 1970's where planning was based on transportation needs. At this time projects were heavily funded by the Fed-Aid Hwy Act of 1962 as a response to energy, development patterns, intergovernmental coordination, and climate change on the federal, state and local levels. By the 1980's the federal government's role to fund major urban projects started to decline, thus shifting planning to a policy oriented program at the local level. Funding sources to support major urban projects also shifted from the federal to the state, regional, and local government levels.



1950 to 1970

Baltimore Charles Center Inner Harbor

Deterministic planning and guidelines
Public funding
Public sector implementation

Today

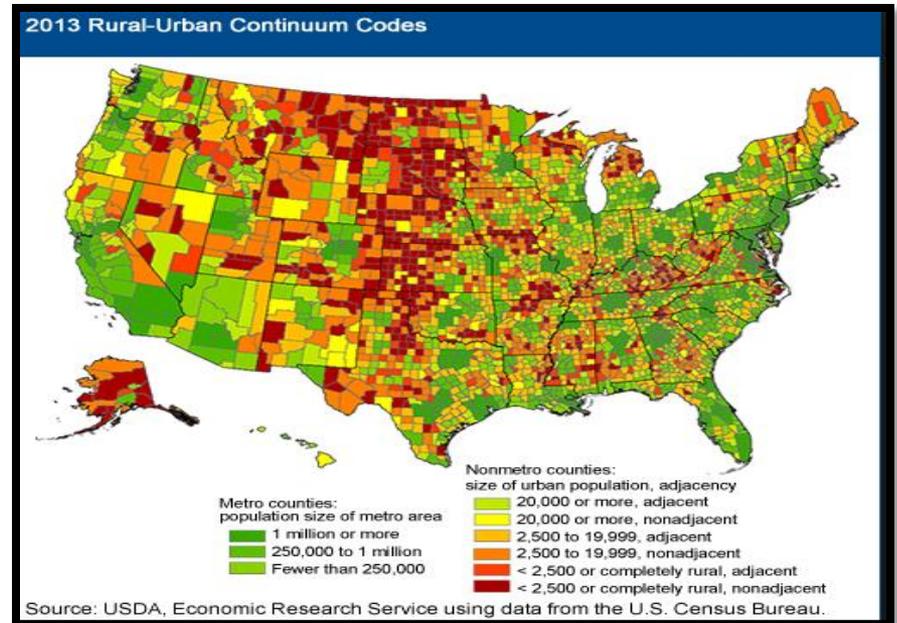
University City, Philadelphia

Policy planning by public sector
Project planning by private sector
Privately funded
Private sector implementation



Urban Form

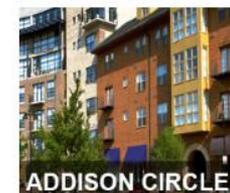
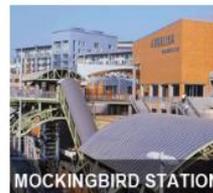
- The United States urban form within the last 50 years has transitioned from utilitarian dominated environment that relied on road systems to transport goods and people to a focus directed toward “smart growth”, regional development, transit-oriented development, sustainable development, and environmental planning.



Transportation

- **Transit-Oriented Developments (TOD)** was codified in the late 1980's and basically a rebranding of older concepts with the intent to encourage people to live near transit services and decrease driving dependency. TOD development addresses a myriad of social issues, the ecology of community and comprehensive solutions for regional growth. Various TOD developments have been and continue to be successfully implemented throughout the United States.

HIGHLIGHTED US PROJECTS

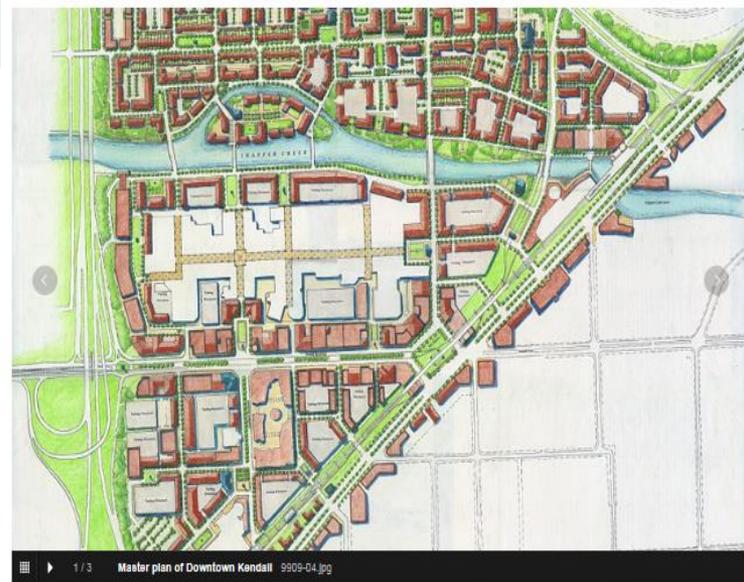


Downtown Kendall



Location: Kendall, Florida, USA
Project Categories: UrbanismCodes
Year Started: 1999
Size: 350 acres
Partners: Dover-Kohl and Partners

The goal of the Downtown Kendall Master Plan is to create a recognizable city center amidst a suburban, automobile-dominated community. The highly developed area, located south of Miami, is an emerging "edge city" urban center with a piecemeal, suburban character. It lies at the convergence of several regional transit corridors (including two Metrorail stations) and the intersections of four heavily traveled arterial roadways that crisscross an intense mixture of retail, offices, hotels, and residential neighborhoods. The study area also includes the well known Dadeland Mall. While the area has experienced remarkably fast growth, the development is extremely



1 / 3 Master plan of Downtown Kendall 9909-04.jpg

fragmented; poor pedestrian accessibility and visual blight dominate this auto-oriented situation.

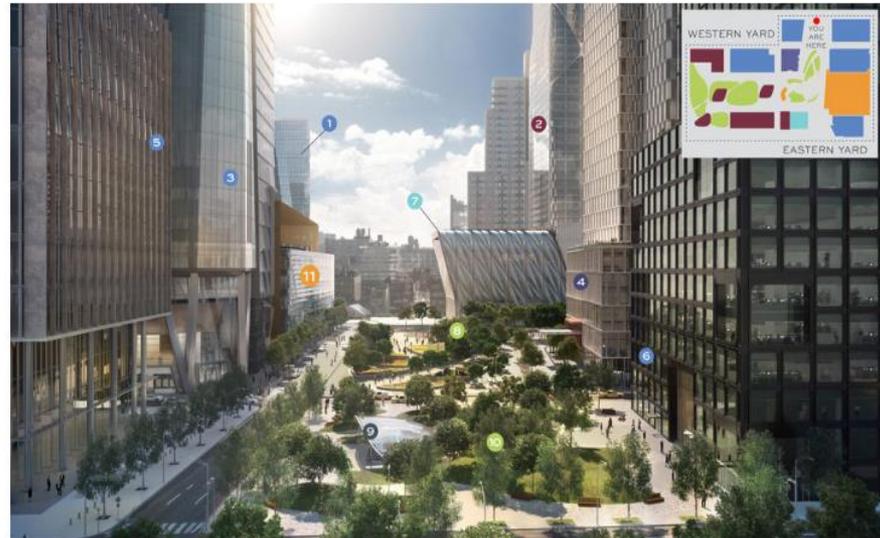


Mizner Park, Boca Raton, Florida



Mizner Park
Boca Raton, Florida
Public/Private Development, 28.7 Acre Master Plan, 236,000 GSF of Retail, 272,000 GSF of Residential, and 262,000 GSF of Office.
Design Services: Architecture and Planning

Hudson Yards is the largest private real estate development in the history of the United States and the largest development in New York City since Rockefeller Center. It is anticipated that more than 24 million people will visit Hudson Yards every year. The site will ultimately include more than 17 million square feet of commercial and residential space, **5 state-of-the-art office towers**, **more than 100 shops**, a **collection of restaurants**, **approximately 5,000 residences**, a unique cultural space, **14 acres of public open space**, a 750-seat public school and an Equinox® branded luxury hotel with approximately 200 rooms—all offering **unparalleled amenities** and **easy access to transportation** for residents, employees and guests.



- 1 10 HUDSON YARDS**
1.7M GSF, 895 Ft. tall, 52 stories
Commercial Office, Retail
Kohn Pedersen Fox Associates
COACH **L'OREAL** **SAP**
- 2 15 HUDSON YARDS**
960,000 GSF, 910 Ft. tall, 70 stories
Residential
Diller Scofidio + Renfro and Rockwell Group
- 3 30 HUDSON YARDS**
2.6M GSF, 1,287 Ft. tall, 92 stories
Commercial Office
Kohn Pedersen Fox Associates
Time Warner **HBO** **CNN**
- 4 35 HUDSON YARDS**
1.13M GSF, 1,000 Ft. tall, 79 stories
Hotel, Residential, Retail, Office, Fitness Club & Spa
David M. Childs/Skidmore, Owings & Merrill
- 5 50 HUDSON YARDS**
2.3M GSF, 1,048 Ft. tall, 62 stories
Commercial Office
- 6 55 HUDSON YARDS**
1.3M GSF, 780 Ft. tall, 51 stories
Commercial Office
A. Eugene Kohn / Kevin Roche/ Kohn Pedersen Fox Associates
- 7 CULTURE SHED**
180,000 GSF, 6 Levels
Diller Scofidio + Renfro and Rockwell Group
- 8 PUBLIC SQUARE**
6.5 Acres
Nelson Byrd Woltz, in partnership with Heatherwick Studios
- 9 NO. 7 SUBWAY**
- 10 HUDSON PARK & BLVD**
- 11 THE SHOPS & THE RESTAURANTS AT HUDSON YARDS**
home to *Norman Macrae*
1M GSF • 7 levels, Retail, Food & Beverage • Ellus Manfredi Architects

Hudson Yards, New York



PHASE II WESTERN YARD

From 11th to 12th Avenue between West 30th and West 33rd Streets

Office	2,000,000 SF
Residential	4,000,000
Retail	100,000
School	120,000
TOTAL	6,220,000 SF



PHASE I EASTERN YARD

From 10th to 11th Avenue between West 30th and West 34th Streets

10 Hudson Yards	1,700,000 SF
30 Hudson Yards	2,600,000
50 Hudson Yards	2,300,000
55 Hudson Yards	1,300,000
The Shops & Restaurants	1,000,000
Retail Pavilion	50,000
Hotel	220,000
Residential	1,870,000
Culture Shed	180,000
TOTAL	11,220,000 SF

TOTAL SF: 17,440,000; TOTAL ACREAGE: 28

Regional Planning

- By 1902 the Boston Metropolitan Area of Massachusetts developed the first regional plan in the United States.
- Section 701 of the 1954 Housing Act and the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1962 helped to fund additional regional plans. By 1971 247 metropolitan areas had official regional planning.
- Today regional planning continues to strive to address the various impacts of sprawl in the nation. Few jurisdictions have effectively applied this concept.

Significant Regional Plans in the United States Include:

- Boston, Massachusetts
- New York
- Chicago, Illinois
- Denver, Colorado
- Sacramento, California
- Portland Metro Area, Oregon

Regional Councils



Welcome to the New New York

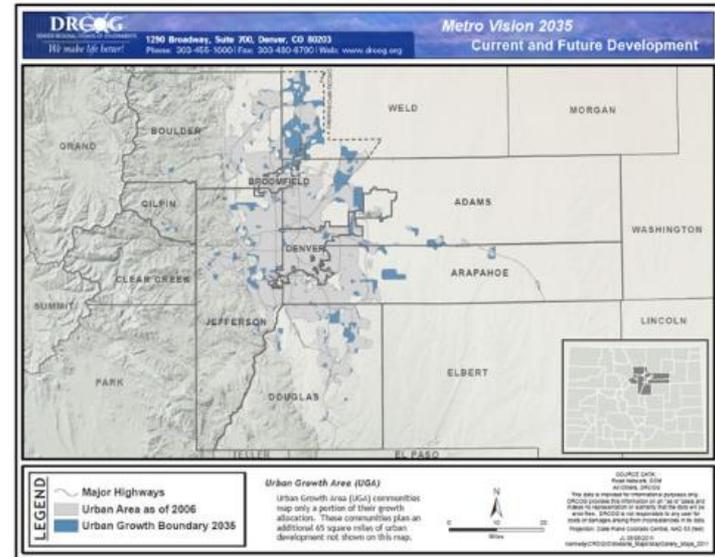
The Regional Economic Development Council initiative (REDC) is a key component of Governor Andrew M. Cuomo's transformative approach to State investment and economic development. In 2011, Governor Cuomo established 10 Regional Councils to develop long-term strategic plans for economic growth for their regions. The Councils are public-private partnerships made up of local experts and stakeholders from business, academia, local government, and non-governmental organizations.

The Regional Councils have redefined the way New York invests in jobs and economic growth by putting in place a community-based, bottom up approach and establishing a competitive process for State resources.

Explore the map above and learn more about how these plans will create jobs in communities in your region and help to revitalize our state from the ground up.

Denver Region

Metro Vision 2035 Current and Future Development



[mv-2035-current-and-future-development.pdf](#)

Metadata

Description:

This map depicts current and future development in the Denver region, as outlined in the Metro Vision 2035 plan.

Data type: static map

Last updated: August 8, 2011

Update frequency: as needed

Source: DRCOG

Projection and coordinate system:

NAD_1983_StatePlane_Colorado_Central_FIPS_0502_Feet

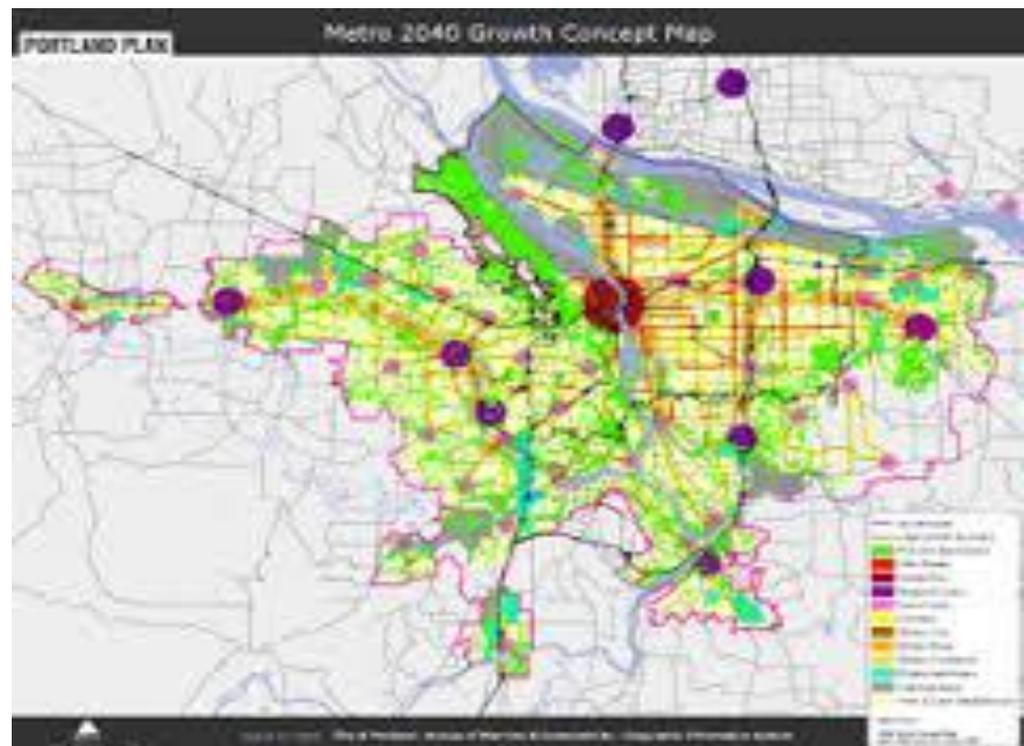
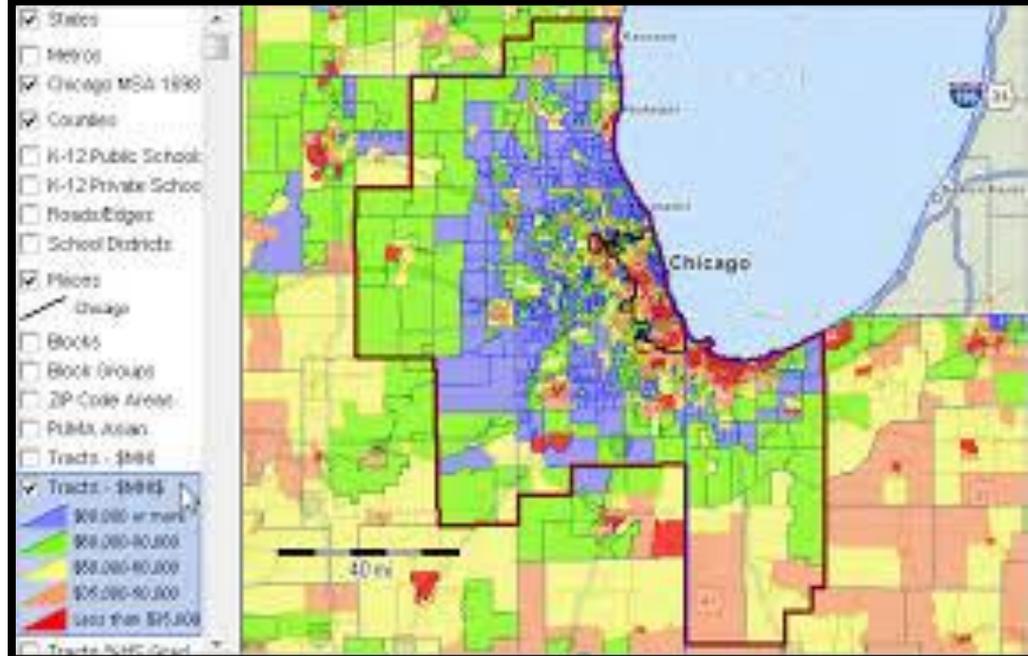
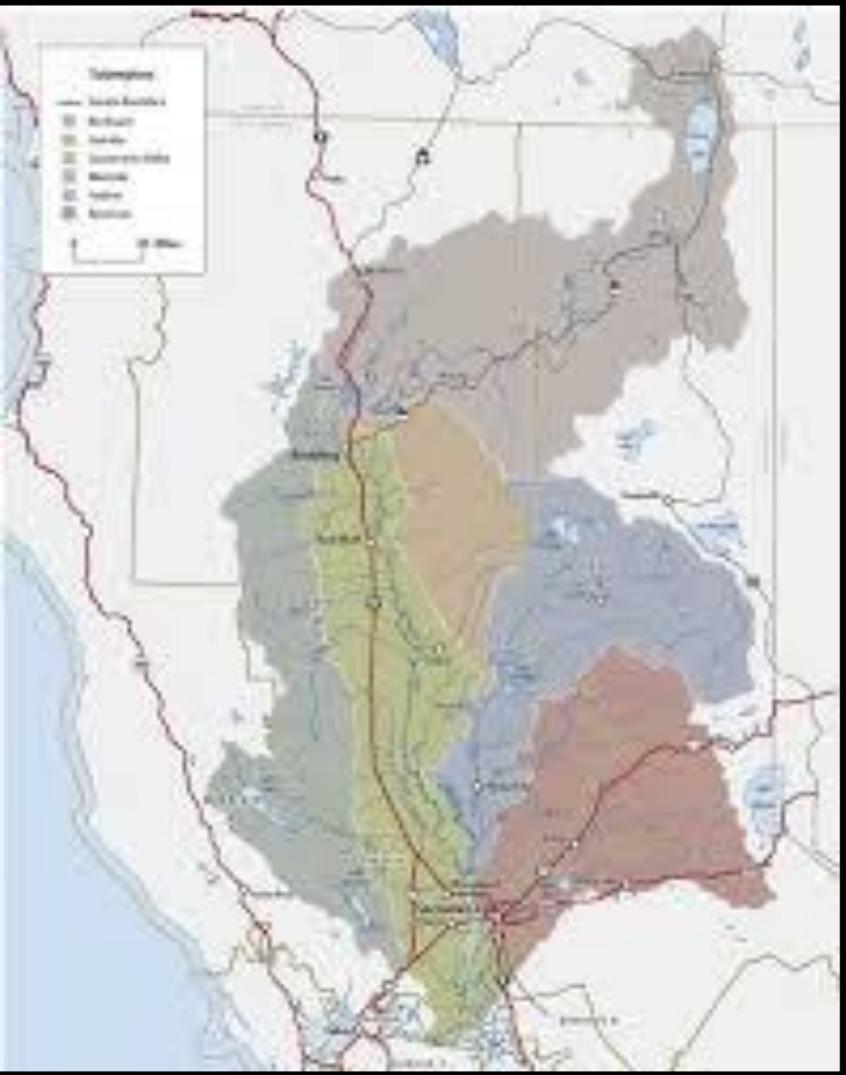
Use constraint: available for download

Contact name: DRCOG Geospatial Team

Contact Email: geospatial@drcog.org

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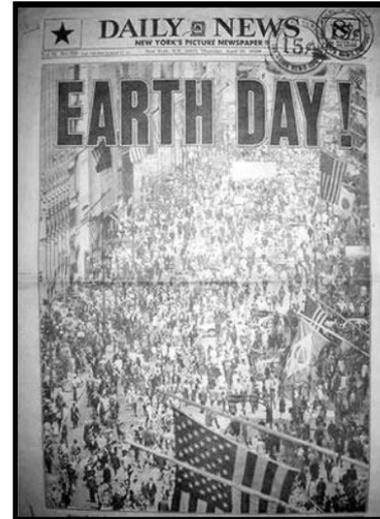


Environmental Planning

Earth Day: April 22, 1970 – Birth of the Modern Environmental Movement in U.S.

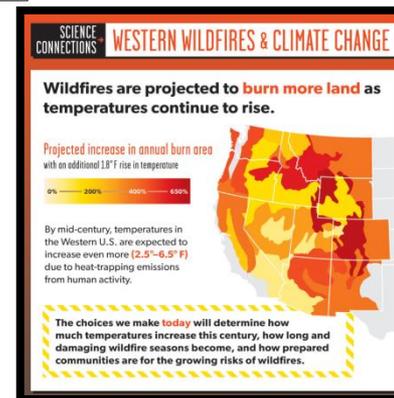
On January 1, 1970 the National Environmental Policy Act was established to promote and enhance the environment as it relates to air, water, land, natural resources, socio-economics, transportation, economic and housing . Establishment of the President’s Council of Environmental Quality (CEQ) was formed to address U.S. environmental Policy.

Today many forms of planning, such as climate change, “Nature in Neighborhood” programs, and regulatory laws address the environment, habitat and the safety, health, and welfare of the general population.

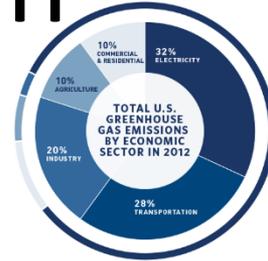


Cuyahoga River Fire

Helped promote passage of major U.S. environmental legislation and the creation of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)



President's Climate Action Plan

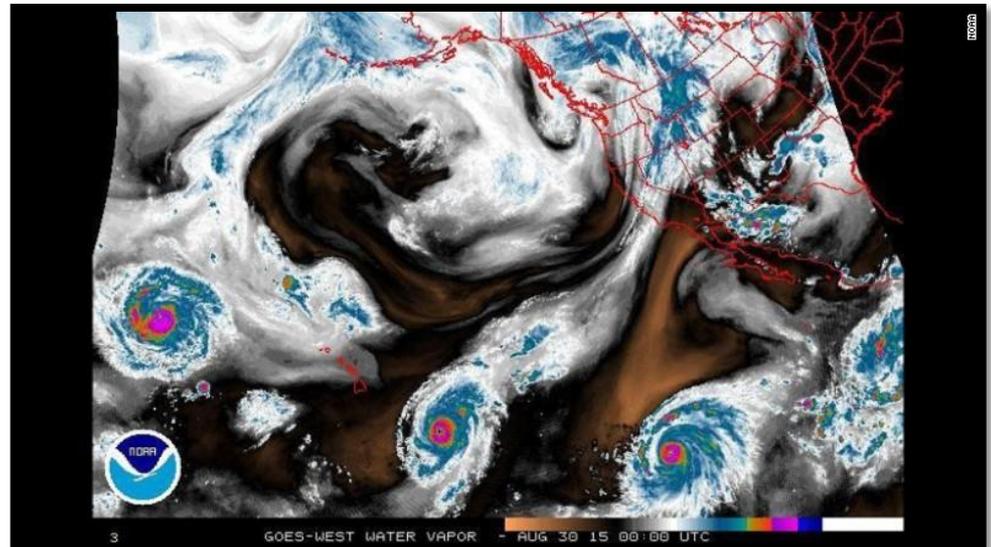


The plan will:

- Cut production of carbon to help keep the country's air and water clean to protect the environment and population.
- Will spark innovation across a wide variety of energy technologies, resulting in cleaner forms of American-made energy and cutting our dependence on foreign oil,
- Combined with the President's other actions it will increase the efficiency of our cars and household appliances,
- Help to reduce energy waste, and lower gas and utility bills.
- Add to the global efforts to lead on climate change, and
- Invest to strengthen our roads, bridges, and shorelines so we can better protect people's homes, businesses, and way of life from severe weather.

Key Points:

- Reduce Carbon Pollution from power plants.
- Prepare for Impacts of climate change.
- Lead international efforts to address global climate change.



Major U.S. Environmental Laws



- National Environmental Policy Act (1969)
 - Requires an assessment of environmental effects of proposed federal agency actions
- Clean Air Act (1970 & 1990)
 - Comprehensive federal law regulating air emissions
- Clean Water Act (1972)
 - Provides basic structure for regulating pollutant discharge and surface water quality standards
- Safe Drinking Water Act (1974)
 - Sets standards for drinking water quality
- Toxic Substances Control Act (1976)
 - Gives EPA authority to require reporting, record-keeping, testing requirements, and restrictions relating to chemical substances
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (1976)
 - Gives EPA authority to control solid and hazardous waste from creation to disposal
- Superfund or CERCLA (1980)
 - Designed to clean up sites contaminated with hazardous substances and compel parties responsible to pay for the cleanup

Major U.S. Land and Habitat Protection Laws

Major U.S. Land and Habitat Protection Laws



- **National Park Service Organic Act (1916)**
 - Establishes the National Parks Service (NPS)
- **Wilderness Act (1964)**
 - Creates a legal definition for wilderness and created the National Wilderness Preservation System
- **National Wildlife Refuge System Act (1966)**
 - Provides guidelines for administration and management of areas in National Wildlife Refuge system
- **National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (1968)**
 - Preserves and protects rivers designated as wild or scenic
- **Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (1974)**
 - Requires long-range planning by U.S. Forest Service for future supply of forest and rangeland renewable resources
- **National Forest Management Act (1976)**
 - Primary statute governing administration of national forests and requires a systematic and interdisciplinary approach to resource management



National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

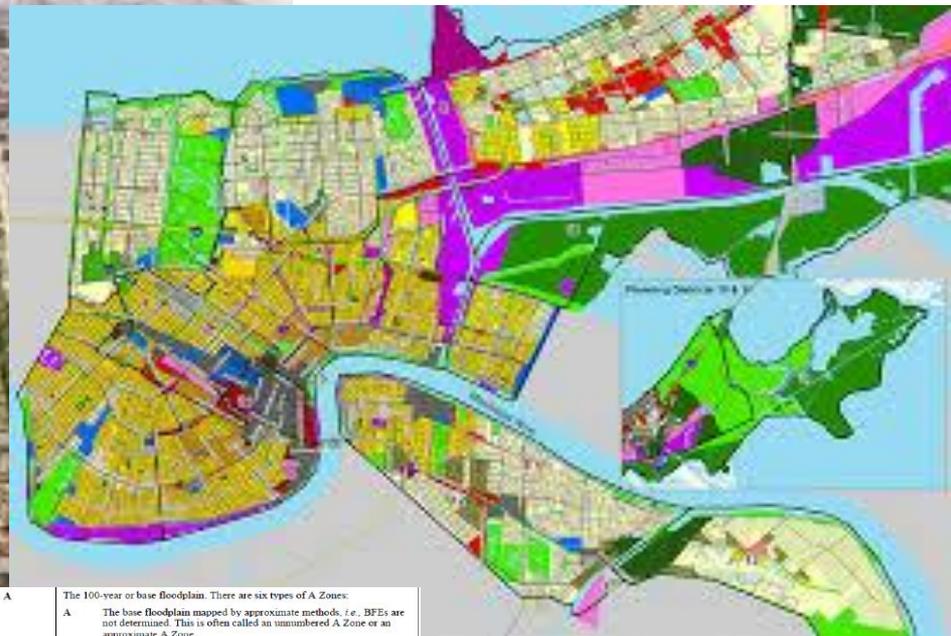


- Created by Congress with the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968
- Enables property owners to purchase flood insurance from government
- Participation based on agreement that communities will adopt and enforce floodplain management ordinances to reduce future flood risks to new construction in Special Flood Hazard Areas: 100-yr floodplain, 500-yr floodplain, and floodway
- NFIP's Community Rating System is a voluntary incentive program that recognizes and encourages community floodplain management activities that exceed the minimum NFIP requirements and homeowners in participating communities can receive reductions in flood insurance premiums
- The floodplain maps and enforcement provisions have served as a major land use regulator for state and local government in the US. In conjunction with local stormwater management ordinances and stormwater control measures, they provide important regulatory and implementation tools to reduce flooding and improve water quality

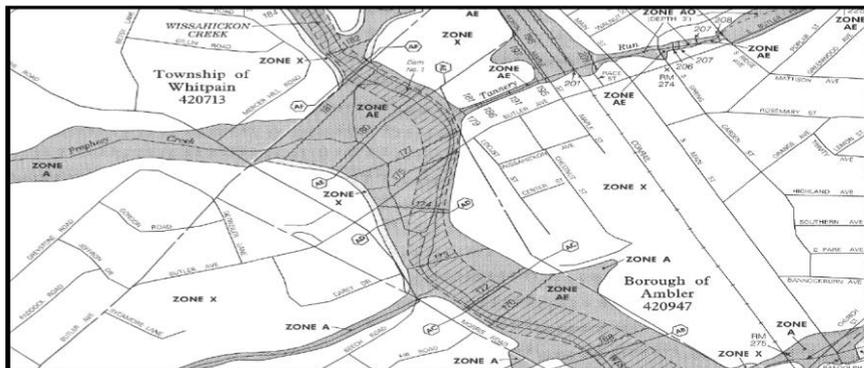


FEMA

Redevelopment Plans for New Orleans



FEMA Insurance Rate Map



Flood Insurance Map in Pennsylvania

Zone A	The 100-year or base floodplain. There are six types of A Zones: A The base floodplain mapped by approximate methods, i.e. BFEs are not determined. This is often called an unnumbered A Zone or an approximate A Zone. A1-30 These are known as unnumbered A Zones (e.g., A7 or A14). This is the base floodplain where the FIRM shows a BFE (old format). AE The base floodplain where base flood elevations are provided. AE Zones are now used on new format FIRMs instead of A1-A30 Zones. AO The base floodplain with sheet flow, ponding, or shallow flooding. Base flood depths (feet above ground) are provided. AH Shallow flooding base floodplain. BFEs are provided. A99 Area to be protected from base flood by levees or Federal Flood Protection Systems under construction. BFEs are not determined. AR The base floodplain that results from the decertification of a previously accredited flood protection system that is in the process of being restored to provide a 100-year or greater level of flood protection.
Zone V and VE	V The coastal area subject to a velocity hazard (wave action) where BFEs are not determined on the FIRM. VE The coastal area subject to a velocity hazard (wave action) where BFEs are provided on the FIRM.
Zone B and Zone X (shaded)	Area of moderate flood hazard, usually the area between the limits of the 100-year and 500-year floods. B Zones are also used to designate base floodplains of lesser hazards, such as areas protected by levees from the 100-year flood, or shallow flooding areas with average depths of less than one foot or drainage areas less than 1 square mile.
Zone C and Zone X (unshaded)	Area of minimal flood hazard, usually depicted on FIRMs as above the 500-year flood level. Zone C may have ponding and local drainage problems that don't warrant a detailed study or designation as base floodplain. Zone X is the area determined to be outside the 500-year flood and protected by levee from 100-year flood.
Zone D	Area of undetermined but possible flood hazards.

Figure 3-10: Flood Insurance Rate Map Zones

Note that the special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) includes only A and V Zones.



Brownfield Redevelopment



Algiers Village Housing
New England, USA

COURTESY PHOTO
Algiers Village Housing, a 17-unit affordable housing development in Guilford, recently received the Phoenix Award from the EPA for outstanding achievement in the redevelopment of a brownfield site in New England.



City of Detroit, Michigan,
USA



ZRZ's Block 4 office building sits just south of the Ross Island Bridge in the South Waterfront.

South Waterfront – Zidell's Project,
Portland Oregon, USA

DBRA AND DETROIT'S REDEVELOPMENT



Mexicantown



Lithuanian Hall



Kales Building

- All-Inclusive
- DBRA Guidelines
- DBRA Guidelines and MEDC

6200 Second



The Ellington



Nature in Neighborhoods Programs

Vegetated Swale

Green Streets Program in Portland, Oregon



Restoration projects to bring nature back to the neighborhoods.



Capital grants: land acquisition
The City of Tigard received a \$1 million capital grant from Metro's Nature in Neighborhoods program to acquire 48 acres along Summer Creek to create the new Dirksen Nature Park.

Rain Garden / Lluvia jardin

This structure and the rocks and plants below it helps slow down and filter water from 1,800 square feet of the roof before it enters the Tualatin River. Water moves slower down the structure and through the rocks and plants which helps prevent flooding and gives water time to absorb into the ground.

Esta estructura y las rocas y plantas debajo ayuda despacio y filtrar agua de 1.800 metros cuadrados del techo antes de entrar en el río Tualatin. Agua se mueve lentamente hacia abajo de la estructura y a través de las rocas y plantas que ayuda a prevenir las inundaciones y da tiempo de agua para absorber en el suelo.

Project partners / El proyecto junta

www.metroregional.gov

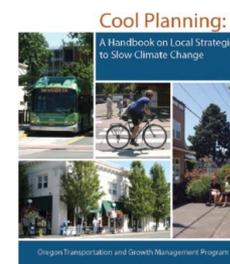
Capital grants: urban transformation
A \$322,000 grant helped transform a concrete alley behind the Virginia Garcia Wellness Center in Cornelius into a ribbon of green with a rain garden. A bilingual interpretive sign at the site explains how the garden works.

Capital grants: neighborhood livability
Westmoreland Park celebrated its grand re-opening in October 2014. A \$150,000 capital grant paid for a popular, new nature play area.

Provide programs that fund projects to educate the public on nature in the build environment and integrates nature into the environment.



Future Challenges



Urbanization in the United States increased to 13 million acres (26%) between 1980-1992 and to 19 million acres (33%) between 1992—2001. Growth within cities has continuously depended on the motor vehicle as the chosen form of transportation. The vehicle reliance has resulted in air pollution, traffic congestion, longer commute travel times, and lack of access to commercial goods and services. The continued development of land to accommodate population growth creates consequences that constrain both the build and natural environment. All of these consequences have presented a local, regional, state, and national challenge for the United States. As a consequence the future challenges of the United States various levels of planning governments will include:

- **Land Use and Transportation:**

- How does the planning sector gain agreement with the political entities to implement best practices to ensure cost effective and efficient land use and transportation policies?
- How do we shift the population to cities for efficient and effective access to mass transit?
- How do we policies and design the build environment within cities that will eliminate/reduce the dependency of single occupancy vehicles?
- How do we reduce the carbon footprint
- Integrate sustainable principals and development in cost effective manner in the build environment.

- **Environment:**

- Flood Emergency Management Act (FEMA) maps are out of date. Most created with 30-year old hydrology. We need to update them with new models and topography. FEMA ignores small streams. There is a need for better floodplain zoning that includes storm water studies.
- US Environmental laws are overly ambitious and meeting their goals and standards cannot be achieved with current knowledge and technologies.
- How will the next steps toward climate control be effectively adopted, funded, and implemented by the local, state, and national governments?