



AREAS OF PRACTICE



American Planning Association

Making Great Communities Happen

PLANNING FOR PLACES PLANNING FOR TOPICS

NATIONAL

MULTI- STATE

STATE

REGION

COUNTY

URBAN

SUBURBAN

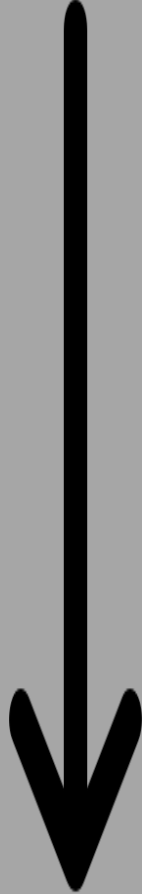
RURAL

CORRIDOR

DOWNTOWN

COMMUNITY

NEIGHBORHOOD



HEALTH

CLEAN WATER

CLEAN ENERGY

CLEAN AIR

TRANSIT

LIFESPAN

HOUSING

ECONOMICS

SAFETY

NATURAL RESOURCES

UTILITIES

And more....

Remember,
levels are
NOT
exclusive!

PLANNING AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

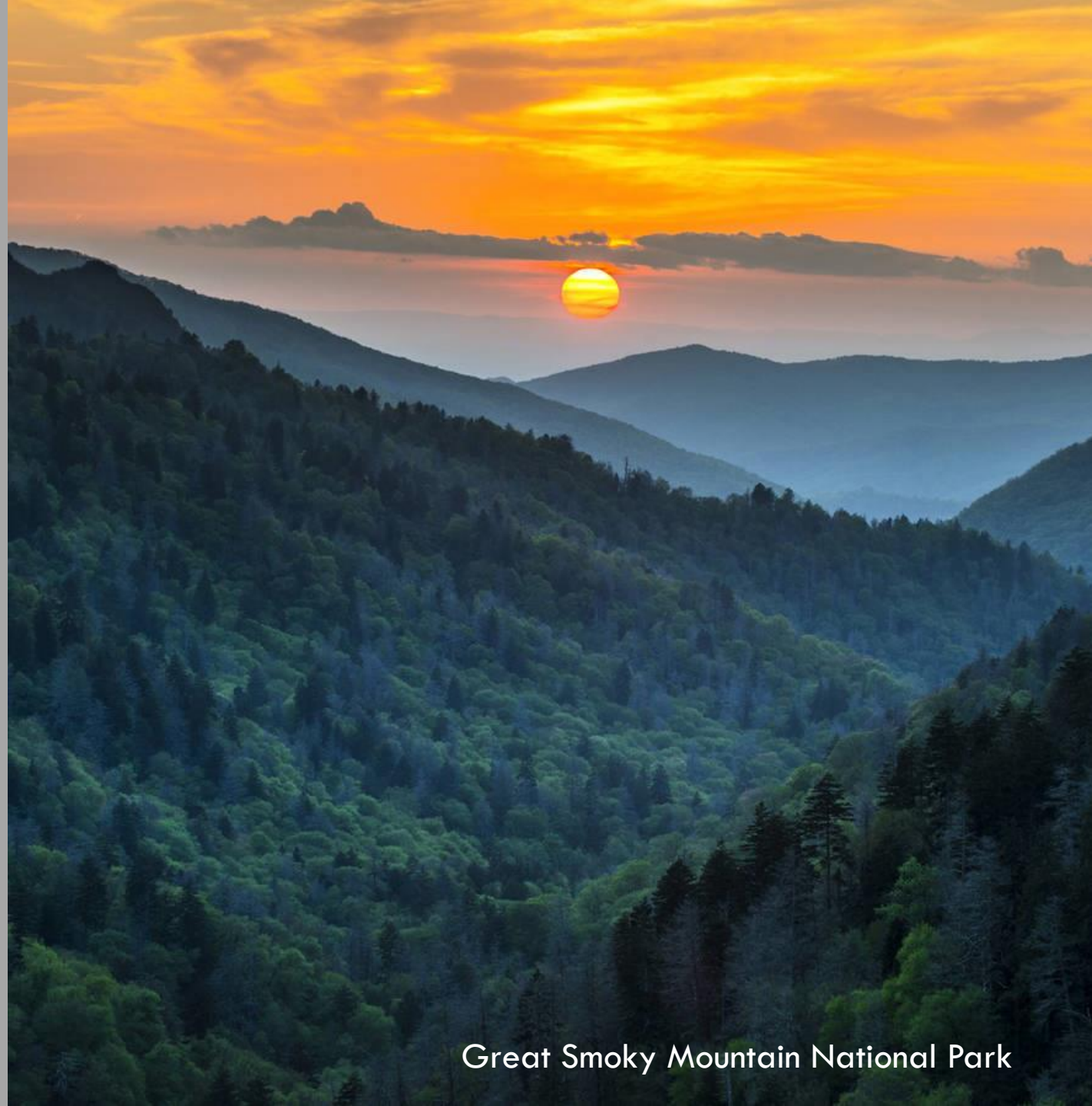
Identify important federal
programs, policies and
decisions.

Housing

Transportation

Environment

Economic Development



Great Smoky Mountain National Park

Housing

U.S. Department of Housing and
Urban Development, Federal Housing
Administration

Fair Housing Act, affordability, group
homes, land use regulation, choice,
homelessness

Grants: Choice, Healthy Homes, Lead-
based Paint, Planning, CDBG



FEDERAL LEVEL

HOUSING



Why TOD? There are national goals to aid mobility, provide transportation equity, reduce congestion and environmental impacts, spark economic activity.

Transportation

Interstates, Rail (freight and commuter), Bridges
Transit Oriented Development, Multimodal Centers
Non-auto travel (bicycle, on foot, wheelchair, roller blade)
U.S. Department of Transportation data and trends
Vision Zero, Complete Streets, Transportation Equity
Federal Transit Administration (FTA)
FAST Act – Fixing America’s Surface Transportation - 2015
Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (TIFIA)
Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery (TIGER)
Partners in national sustainability efforts: Ex: HUD, EPA

FEDERAL LEVEL (CONT.)

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation.gov
T4America.org

Environmental Protection Agency

Clean Air Act
Clean Power Plan
Clean Energy
Pollution
Health
Climate Change
Conservation
Smart Growth

Economic Development Administration

Job Growth, Innovation and Skills
Disaster Recovery
Sustainability
Department of Commerce
Investing in Manufacturing Communities
Partnership
(POWER) Initiative
Comprehensive Economic Development
Strategy (CEDS)

FEDERAL LEVEL (CONT.)

Environment
Economic Development

Identify important issues that are not limited to political boundaries.

Watershed Planning

Travel Patterns

Example: Tennessee Valley Authority

Hoover Dam

Dakota Pipeline (also Tribal Planning)



PLANNING FOR MULTI-STATE AND BI-STATE REGIONS



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PLANNING AT THE STATE LEVEL

States may make laws that are more restrictive than those at the federal level.

State Statutes & Dillon Rule or “Home Rule”

- Wetland Regulation
- Floodplain Regulation
- Fracking
- Legalization of Marijuana
- Spring Water Source Licensing



Counties and Regions

Hazard Mitigation

Growth Management

Transportation & Journey to Work

Regional Councils of Government

Metropolitan Planning Organization

(MPO's are a federally mandated

entity tasked with transportation

planning for urbanized areas with

population over 50,000)

PLANNING FOR COUNTIES & REGIONS



**Does Your Commute Need
An Extreme Makeover?**

Multi-Town Corridors

Knowledge Corridor
Transportation Corridor

Types of Corridor Studies

Parking
Design / Development
Patterns
Traffic Mitigation & Safety
Use & Zoning

CORRIDOR PLANNING



PLANNING FOR URBAN AREAS

Stress on Infrastructure

Housing and Density

Heat Island Effect &
Impervious Surfaces

Traffic Management

Air Pollution

Illicit Discharges to
Storm Drains

Lack of Green Space



PLANNING FOR SUBURBAN AREAS

Sprawl / Growth Management
Loss of Green Space
Large Parking Lots
Shopping Plaza Vacancies
Blight
Aging Infrastructure
Changing Housing Markets

Conservation Design for Subdivisions

A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO CREATING OPEN SPACE NETWORKS



Randall G. Arendt

Natural Lands Trust, American Planning Association, and American Society of Landscape Architects

PLANNING FOR SMALL TOWN & RURAL AREAS

Agricultural Regulations

Lack of infrastructure, water, sewer

Lack of connectivity to services

Sprawl

Preservation of Green Space

Food Resources

Protecting Town Character

Loss of farm economy



Nighborhood Planning

Socio Economic Data

Defined Geographic Area

Police Facilities / Safety

Fire Response / Access

Sidewalks / Walkability

Roads

Food Resources

Parks (active and passive)

Cultural Traditions



NEIGHBORHOOD PLANNING

Neighborhoods are compact, complex and connected places that should be unique, clean, safe, easy to travel by foot, car and bike, interesting and social, with places to play, rest your bones, be connected to nature.

WATERFRONT PLACES

- ❖ ACCESS
- ❖ WETLAND REGULATIONS
- ❖ TOURISM / RENTALS
- ❖ BOATING / USE REGULATIONS
- ❖ WAYFINDING
- ❖ CONFLICTING LAND USES
- ❖ WATER QUALITY / CLEAN UP
- ❖ EVACUATION/FLOOD

DOWNTOWN

- ❖ ACTIVITY/PEOPLE
- ❖ MIXED USE
- ❖ PUBLIC REALM
- ❖ COMPLETE STREETS
- ❖ WAYFINDING
- ❖ TOD / PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION
- ❖ ART & INTEREST
- ❖ NIGHTLIFE
- ❖ STREET CLEANING
- ❖ TREES / PARKLETS

HISTORIC AREAS

- ❖ CHARACTER
- ❖ ARCHITECTURE
- ❖ SPECIAL DESIGN REVIEW BOARDS AND REGULATIONS
- ❖ LOW TRAFFIC



WHAT AREAS OF PRACTICE SEEM TO BE GETTING MORE ATTENTION IN THE 2017 EXAM OUTLINE?

Sustainability Planning

Health Planning / Health by Design

Walkability

Complete Streets

Low Impact Development / Green Infrastructure

Resiliency and Disaster Preparedness

Aging in Place / Lifespan Planning

Greenways and Preservation

Conservation Subdivisions

Autonomous Vehicles

Anti-terrorism Planning

Economic Development Incentives / Tax Increment Financing

Adaptive Reuse

Art, Art Districts as Community Catalysts

Food Resource Planning

New Urbanism

Transit Oriented Development

Form Based Code

Placemaking

When you are studying ask yourself.....

1. Which level of government is likely to be involved in this area of practice?
2. What type of planning method is most appropriate for each topic or area?
3. Who should a planner engage in each type of planning?
4. What information is most useful to best plan for this area/topic?
5. What books can I read that will help me answer the above questions about the topics covered today?
6. What examples of the topics in this presentation have been highlighted in Planning magazine or on the news lately?
7. What laws or theories, historically or in recent years, have influenced how we plan for these areas of practice?

Remember: The topics and concerns mentioned are commonly shared across a variety of areas of practice and none are mutually exclusive.



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SAMPLE QUESTION 1

The geographic area where your food is produced, distributed, sold, and eaten.

- 1. Food resource district**
- 2. Foodshed**
- 3. Foodnetwork**
- 4. Foodtract**

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's):

1. Are delineated by federally- and state-recognized tribes
2. Are delineated by the Federal Government, recognizing a tribal area
3. Are delineated by the State Government, recognizing a tribal area
4. can provide tribes with a meaningful tool to plan for services such as education, health, and housing.

SAMPLE QUESTION 2

Know the types of areas that we plan for and generate data from.

The Town of Cleanwater's Public Works Department has observed pollution during their outfall testing. They plan to inspect nearby potential nonpoint sources of pollution. Which of the following are potential nonpoint sources?

A. large farm

B. sewer pipe

C. wetlands

D. parking lot

SAMPLE QUESTION 3

Know common terms for associated fields.

Which of the following is not true about a Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO)?

- A. They are federally mandated for urbanized areas with a population over 250,000.
- B. They channel federal funds for transportation projects.
- C. They maintain a long-range transportation plan for a region.
- D. Their decision-making committees can be comprised of a mix of local, state, and federal representatives.

SAMPLE QUESTION 4

KNOW
TRANSPORTATION
TERMS AND TYPES OF
REGIONAL PLANNING



NOW, GO GET 'EM!

YOU'LL BE GREAT!