

Utah Planner



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Sustainable Energy

Use in Nicaragua

Elizabeth Robbins,
Sustainable Community
Design Coordinator for
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Mortgage Finance Agency

I recently had the opportunity to travel to Nicaragua where I learned about one remote community's path to sustainability. Nicaragua is a beautiful country with lush rainforests, spectacular beaches, active volcanoes, and picturesque mountains. It is also poorest of the Central American countries, with over 50% of its 5.3 million people living below the poverty line. A combination of prolonged civil war and devastating hurricanes in the late 1990's devastated the economy and social infrastructure, causing an unusually high unemployment rate.

Sabana Grande, a village of 200 poor families in the mountains southeast of Totogalpa, Nicaragua, is an unexpected place to learn about cutting edge renewable energy technologies. I must admit that I learned a whole lot more from this community than I was able to teach. Our class, a group of ten students, learned how to make solar panels, and then hiked two hours into a more remote and even poorer community called Santa Domingo. It was here at the church: the place of worship, of gathering, of community events, that we brought solar light. The entire village watched, and some joined in, as we installed the batteries, wires, and panels to power a mere five light bulbs. These people, who suffer from malnutrition and live on less than one dollar a day, celebrated the new light in their church with a feast in our honor that rivaled our traditional Thanksgiving dinners.

In Nicaragua, the number one health problem is respiratory disease, a larger cause of death in the country than contaminated water. Rural kitchens are powered by burning wood and are usually not well ventilated. Many families make fires at night in the kitchen as a form of light. Thus, women and their children often suffer from respiratory diseases. To help alleviate this problem, Sabana Grande has started a womens cooperative that builds solar ovens using a local design evolved specifically for the women here. These women go through a process based on income to allow poor families to buy the ovens at cost, and poorer families to borrow the ovens. We spent an afternoon learning how to build these solar ovens.

It struck me that in Nicaragua, as in the United States, there is a great disparity between the wealthy and the poor. The community I studied and volunteered in is an emerging example of how poor populations, with outside help, can empower themselves. The government of Norway started a program for land mine survivors in Nicaragua to be trained in solar energy. One of these victims was the expert in the village who taught us how to construct and install solar panels. There is also a powerful group called Las Mujeres Solares de Totogalpa (The Solar Women of Totogalpa) who have been working together since 1999 to organize around the use and promotion of renewable resource technology and practices in their community. In an effort to eliminate malnutrition, the women in this village are also learning how to grow and sell medicinal plants, and how to provide mineral and protein from plant extracts at no cost to those without resources. The women, in turn, are eligible for scholarships in local higher education.

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The family that shared their home with me for a week, consisted of two grandparents, a mother, and five children. They lived in a small adobe house with an earthen floor, approximately 500 s.f. with no electricity. A short trip to a family well that was proudly built years earlier, provided bathing water, and a fifteen-minute hike to a community well provided drinking water. I amused the family as I struggled to carry on my head half the load of water that the children easily managed.

The family grew coffee, vegetables, and fruit, had a few chickens for eggs and meat, but struggled to make ends meet. They own a solar panel and are saving money for a battery, and hoping to have electricity in a few months. Freita Linda, the mother in the family, is attending university classes and part of a women's cooperative. Her openness with me, warmth, dignity, intelligence, caring, love instilled in her children, the way we laughed like little children when she taught me a dance for our closing celebration, the children's warmth and happiness, the closeness of the family and welcoming loving nature towards me warmed my heart.



The women's cooperative at Sabana Grande takes pride in working with the community, pride in helping individuals and families while not giving outright handouts. Grants, they say, are not the answer, unless they are tied to an outcome. The co-op is working hard to create jobs within the community, but this has not happened yet. Freida Linda will likely move to Spain and become a maid for a number of years, as there

are no jobs in the country. I intend to keep in touch and do what I can to help her stay with her family, yet I realize that there is no quick fix for their plight. It is an evolving process.

On my way back home, I was stuck in Miami for three days as a result of Hurricane Wilma. No electricity for two weeks they said, no water, no gas for many. I had just left such an environment and would have been quite at home if Miami were not dependent on the grid. Driving north to Orlando to fly home, I couldn't help but notice a dozen roofs where shingles had been torn off, but the solar panels, and shingles underneath remained intact. They seemed to call out as a beacon of hope to me. According to the Oceanic and Atmospheric Science Administration, the 'intensity of this years hurricane season is due partially to the



warming associated with greenhouse warming and the burning of fossil fuels, very likely up to 50 percent or 60%.' As our oil supply dwindles, as prices for non-renewable energy sources continue to rise, those who suffer the most will continue to be the people with the least amount of resources.

According to the United Nations, some 2.0 billion people live today without a modern energy supply. At the same time, an estimated 1.6 million people die every year from illnesses caused by indoor air pollution due to non-renewable energy uses. Fossil fuels make up 85 percent of the world's present energy use, and developing economies are increasing their use of fossil fuels to meet their economic and social goals. A broader use of appropriate renewable energies can result in significant benefits, such as development opportunities for local economies and improved health. We don't have time to wait decades for these technologies to make it into the marketplace. Planners and policymakers are some of the stakeholders that can affect this change. Smart Growth, energy efficiency, transportation policies, and clean energy funds are just some of the building blocks we can use to create more sustainable and vibrant communities, whose growth can be fueled by renewable energies.



On a global scale, we have consumed more fossil fuels than are left. Just this fact makes it imperative that we seek and use alternatives that are renewable, sustain our environment, and that will leave a better world for our children and grandchildren. Cooperation, education, and sharing of information are important ingredients for successful implementation of programs that work to sustain our environment both here and abroad. We are one global humanity, and can foster change towards a more sustainable world by sharing each other's innovations and mistakes.

'If our economies are to flourish, if global poverty is to be banished, and if the well-being of the world's people enhanced - not just in this generation but in succeeding generations - we must make sure we take care of the natural environment and resources on which our economic activity depends' Great Britain Chancellor of the Exchequer Gordon Brown March 2005.

APA

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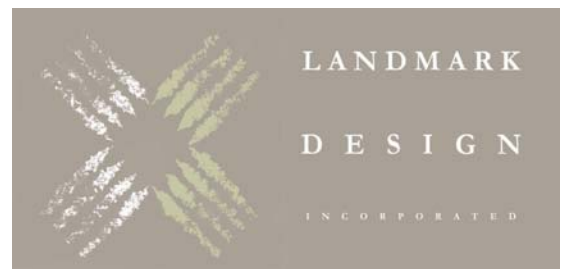
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Presidents Message
Chuck Klingenstein, AICP

Today (1-23-06) we are in the midst of the 2006 Legislature and already Wilf and Neil are hard at tracking the bills that affect us all. So my yearly thanks, especially to Wilf since he works very hard to keep us all informed from his sometimes daily emails updating us on the legislative events.

It is only about two months until March 30th when we begin the election process for President and Vice-President. These positions are critical to the future success of the Chapter and I would ask all of you to consider running or encouraging someone you know to run. Here are the bylaw descriptions of the positions:

5.3 Duties and Responsibilities of Officers. The duties and responsibilities of the Chapter Officers shall be as follows:

PRESIDENT: *The President shall preside at meetings of the Chapter Membership and of the Executive Committee; provide leadership on the development of Chapter policies; prepare an annual budget; create, appoint, and discharge Chapter committees as provided for in Article 7; represent the Chapter on the APA Chapter Presidents Council; and call meetings and perform other duties required by these bylaws or as are customary to the Office. Upon completion of the term of office, the President shall assume the office of Past President.*

VICE PRESIDENT: *The Vice President shall assist the President in the guidance and coordination of Chapter activities; preside and act in the absence of the President; serve as a member of the Executive Committee; perform such duties as may pertain to that office as assigned by the President and Executive Committee; and perform such other duties required by these bylaws or as are customary to the Office. In the event of incapacity, removal or resignation of the President, the Vice President shall assume the office of President and shall serve out the remainder of that term of office.*

There have been some murmurings of people interested but it is time for people to make decisions. These positions now have the part-time support of a chapter contractor manager that has made the day-to-day running of the Chapter much easier. There is still a lot for the President and Vice-President to do but the positions have become a little less demanding then in the past. I will be appointing a Nominating and Teller Committees per Article 6 of our bylaws:

ARTICLE 6
NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

6.2 Nominations. *Each year, the Chapter President shall appoint a Nominating Committee as specified in Article 7. The Nominating Committee shall meet as appropriate and consider candidates from among the Chapter members for the Offices up for election that year. The Nominating Committee shall nominate at least one Chapter member for each Office up for election that year, and shall report its slate of nominees to the Executive Committee by March first, or as soon thereafter as is practical. Nominees shall be reported to the Chapter membership through a Chapter publication or by mailed notice by March 30, or as soon thereafter as is practical. Additional nominations may be made by a petition to the Executive Committee signed by at least ten (10) Chapter members in good standing by April 15, or as soon thereafter as is practical. All nominees must be Chapter members in good standing. The Executive Committee shall review the slate of candidates presented to it by the Nominating Committee and by petition, and upon finding that the nominees are Chapter members in good standing, shall certify the slate presented for preparation and distribution of ballots.*


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Contact: Chuck Klingenstein
www.jonesandstokes.com

6.3 Voting by Ballot. A ballot containing the certified slate of candidates for Offices up for election that year shall be mailed (the committee may use email to supplement the voting process) to all Chapter members by May 15, or as soon thereafter as is practical. Chapter members may vote for any qualified person whether that person is listed on the ballot or not. Ballots shall be affixed with return postage, and shall be returned to the Chair of the Teller Committee no later than 5:00 p.m., May 31, or as soon thereafter as is practical.

6.4 Election Results. A candidate for Chapter Office shall be deemed to be elected to that Office by receiving a simple majority or a plurality of the votes cast on the ballots returned to the Chair of the Teller Committee by the deadline specified, as confirmed by the Teller Committee. In case of a tie, a flip of a coin witnessed by the members of the Teller Committee shall determine the candidate elected to Office. Results of an election shall be announced to the Chapter membership through a Chapter publication, email and/or by mailed notice as soon as is practical following the count by the Teller Committee. Candidates thus elected shall assume Office on July first.

Once again, Kim Struthers, Lehi City has been kind enough to head up these committees. He will begin to contact people but please feel free to discuss these positions with him, me or another other member of the Executive Committee. His information is:

Kim Struthers
Lehi City Planning Department
99 West Main Street, Suite 100
Lehi, Utah 84043
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REMEMBER, THE CHAPTER NEEDS YOU!



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Heartfelt thoughts
Naphtali Knox, AICP
Co-editor Northern News
(Northern California
Chapter APA Newsletter)
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Are cities living organisms? Is downtown the heart of the city? Are arteries the life-blood of our metropolitan areas? What do we do when they become congested? Are bypasses the solution? Aren't bypasses expensive in terms of cost and disruption? Are there better and lower-cost alternatives?

This column isn't about cities or traffic; it's about us.

We all think we're good planners, but how many of us plan well for ourselves? Whether it's for our family's well-being or quality of life, our personal health, or our financial future, even the most well intentioned and organized among us often falls short.

This article is about planning for our personal health. It's about listening to our bodies. It's about recognizing symptoms and acting on them.

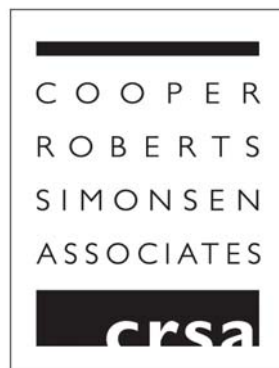
Although I started exercising late in life, I have worked out diligently every morning for the past nine years, alternating between swimming 1100 yards one day and weight machines the next. Just this past September, I noticed I quickly became winded while swimming. Not wanting to be a hypochondriac, I didn't act on the symptoms right away. (*A hypochondriac goes to the doctor for a full exam. After checking the patient thoroughly, the doctor says, "I have good news and bad news. The good news is that you're not a hypochondriac."*)

Well, I'm not a hypochondriac. As I write this, it has been three weeks since I had heart surgery. Once I acted on my worsening symptoms, it was less than two weeks between a stress electrocardiogram on October 12, an angiogram (where a dye is injected into your arteries), and a four-way bypass on October 25. I'm healing very quickly, with recovery progress in the top 2 percent. But then, I've always been an over-achiever.

Turns out that being short of breath is a reliable indication of heart disease. As reported by Stephanie Nano of the Associated Press in the *Washington Post* ("Shortness of Breath May Be Heart Disease," Wednesday, November 2, 2005), researchers at Cedars-Sinai Medical Center in Los Angeles, after a study of nearly 18,000 people, found that patients who reported being short of breath had a higher rate of death from heart trouble *or any other cause*. If you're interested in the article, email me, and I'll see that you get a copy.

When I was younger, I found it so easy to put my job above family, self, and health. I paid in many ways for putting my job first. Besides my unseen, unknown heart disease, during the nine years I was Palo Alto's planning director, I didn't see much of my kids as they grew up and went from ages 10 and 12 to ages 19 and 21. I didn't exercise, but I did eat. And I put on weight that I never lost.

I hope you'll be smarter and more attentive than I was. Here's to your health!



National Association of Environmental Professionals 31st Annual Conference

Global Perspectives on Regional Issues: The Future for Environmental Professionals in the Next 30 Years

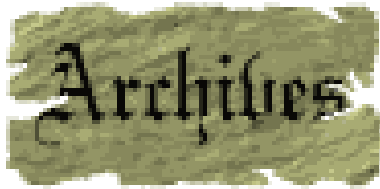
April 23-26, 2006 Albuquerque New Mexico; Albuquerque Marriott

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From the Archival Library

From the April 1978
Newsletter:
Letter from the President
Joseph L. Moore



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Dear Chapter Members:

Recent events nationally should be brought to the attention of our chapter. The AIP and ASPO Boards met on March 5th and approved a plan for the consolidation of AIP and ASPO. An information statement and a ballot will be mailed to all AIP members in early May, which describes the proposed merger. The chapter will review documents I recently received describing the proposed merger at our Chapter meeting on April 21st.

I will briefly describe the proposal to prepare you for our April meeting. Both ASPO and AIP will be consolidated to form the new American Planning Association, APA. Membership in APA will not be used to signify professional qualification. There is a provision for specialized institutes as subsidiaries of APA that are semi-autonomous. One will be established immediately as the American Institute of Certified Planners, AICP. Other institutes that may be formed in the future include one to serve APA members in planning education and one to serve members of planning commissions.

The American Institute of Certified Planners, (AICP), will be concerned with the national certification of professional planners. The AICP will establish certification requirements, a code of professional responsibility for professional planners, rules of reference to AICP membership, AICP dues and fees and other matters that involve the special activities of AICP. I realize that my brief explanation has left many questions, however, we hope to more fully explore the issues at our April meeting,

Sincerely,
Joseph L. Moore

This web site provides community profiles for any zip code in the country. Claritas, is focused at providing market and demographic data, but can help cities economic development officials and planners, as well as private sector planners. This company can precisely tell you about who live where, what they like to read, where they shop, what they drive.

While many of these reports are done for a fee, there is some free information for those who are on tight budgets. Try the 'welcome to where you live' option. I think they have been driving around my neighborhood looking in windows. They got it so close to right it's scary.

This company takes the basic demographic data provided by the census, adds to it, and then tells you what it all may mean for you. This may be a great tool to help you better plan for your existing population.

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Planner Spotlight
Scott Festin, AICP
Wasatch Front Regional
Council

What did you set out to be and how did you come to be a planner?

I started out to become an Architect. When, like many before me, I left the program in the middle of the Basic Design series, I looked to the Geography program. I earned my BS in Geography with an emphasis in GIS from the University of Utah in 1993. After a year building houses, I went to the University of North Carolina-Charlotte and earned an MA in Geography with an emphasis in Transportation Planning in 1996. I did my thesis research as an Eisenhower Research Fellow at the Federal Highway Administration in Washington DC. After my internship was finished, my wife and I moved back to Salt Lake City, where I was hired at the Wasatch Front Regional Council, where I have been for the past 9 ½ years.

What do you love most about planning?

Thinking that I can make a difference. Planning in an MPO is removed from the day to day public contact and allows a more objective look at situations.

What do you dislike most about planning?

Making the effort to reach out to the public and not getting a response. How do we get the public to care about what we're doing?

What have you done professionally that you are most proud of?

When I was a graduate student, the professor that I was working with suffered a heart attack mid-semester. The other graduate assistant and I took the lead and finished the research that the professor was engaged in. I received a special award from the geography department for that.

What is a typical day like? What tasks/activities take up most of your time?

My primary responsibility here at WFRC is demographics. I am usually engaged in population estimates or projections. I also lead the GIS group here and can be found dabbling in the finer points of data, analysis, or mapping. I am usually the first person called to troubleshoot the LAN or workstation issues.

What advice do you have to offer those following in your footsteps?

Don't be afraid of technology. In my opinion, the future of planning is tied to technology. Learn to make your computer your friend. Understand how databases and GIS work and can facilitate planning work and lead to better informed decisions. Learn how to take full advantage of Census data, especially the American Community Survey data that will be released shortly.

If you had to choose another profession, what would it be?

I might give cooking a try, if I had to.

What inspires you?

Quality. Anything that is well done.

What do you like to do when you are not planning?

Spending time with my family. Golf. Fishing. Cooking.



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Award of Merit,
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The beautiful and unique southern Utah scenery and natural landscape amenities of Ivins City are clear community assets that enhance the quality of life of city residents and the capacity of the City to achieve the goals of the City as a “resort, destination” community. The Ivins City General Plan provides the foundational policy basis for the Ivins City Sensitive Lands Overlay District by recognizing the value of protecting the natural setting of the City to achieve the vision and goals of the General Plan.

Commencing in August 2004 and continuing to February 2005 numerous meetings were held with the Ivins City Council, Planning Commission, city staff, city residents, planning and engineering consultants, property-owners, land developers, home builders, neighborhood associations, various government agencies, and others, to define “sensitive lands” for Ivins City and to identify protection strategies for each sensitive land category. On February 3, 2005, the Ivins City Council adopted the Ivins City Sensitive Lands Overlay District (SL District), later codified as Chapter 8 – Part 2, with the rewrite of the Ivins City Zoning Ordinance on June 2, 2005. The purposes of the SL District are the protection of the City’s fragile desert landscape, naturally occurring community amenities, and views. The SL District requires that any use, building, development or construction activity occurring on, or adjacent to, any sensitive lands area do so with an understanding of the value of sensitive lands to Ivins City and with the greatest respect for the natural environment.

The SL District identifies seven (7) separate categories of sensitive lands within Ivins City. Sensitive lands include: (1) Areas subject to Flooding, (2) Wetlands, as identified by the United States Corps of Engineers, (3) Slopes of eight percent (8%) or greater (measured over a horizontal distance of not less than forty [40] feet), (4) Areas within 100 vertical feet (100') of a Ridgeline (as identified by the Ivins City Ridgelines Map), (5) Habitat Conservation Areas, (6) Lava Fields and Areas of Rock Outcroppings; and (7) Areas of Geologic Hazard. The location of all sensitive lands areas within Ivins City are identified on the Ivins City Sensitive Lands Maps and Ridgelines Maps.

The Ivins Sensitive Lands Overlay District provides development standards and necessary protections for each sensitive lands category, identifying prohibited activities and long-term management controls. As an overlay district, the allowed uses and development rights are established by the underlying or “Base” Zoning District but the provisions of the SL District modify the allowed development rights to the extent necessary to protect the integrity of the sensitive lands area. Through a system of “sensitive lands development rights” and “transferable sensitive lands development rights” property owners are encouraged, by receiving development rights bonuses, to locate all development activity outside of any sensitive lands area. To receive development rights bonuses, a property-owner must move development rights to another non-sensitive area, located either within the development site, or offsite. The SL District also provides the necessary protections required to insure the beneficial and reasonable use of private property.

Ivins City Sensitive Lands Overlay District Provisions.

Examples of the Ivins City Sensitive Lands Overlay District’s priority for the protection of the City’s natural environment are the requirements for areas identified as “Areas of Steep Slope,” “Areas of Very Steep Slope,” and “Ridgelines.” Areas of Steep Slope are defined as areas equal to, or greater than, eight percent (8%) but less than fifteen percent (15%) slope, and Areas of Very Steep Slope are those areas exceeding fifteen percent (15%) slope for a minimum horizontal distance of forty (40) feet. For Steep Slopes and Very Steep Slopes, as slope increases, available development rights and maximum allowed site disturbance areas, decrease. For example, sensitive lands identified with a slope of 10% to 12% qualify for fifty-five percent (55%) of the development rights provided by the base zoning district, while areas of fifteen percent (15%) slope qualify for five percent (5%) of the development

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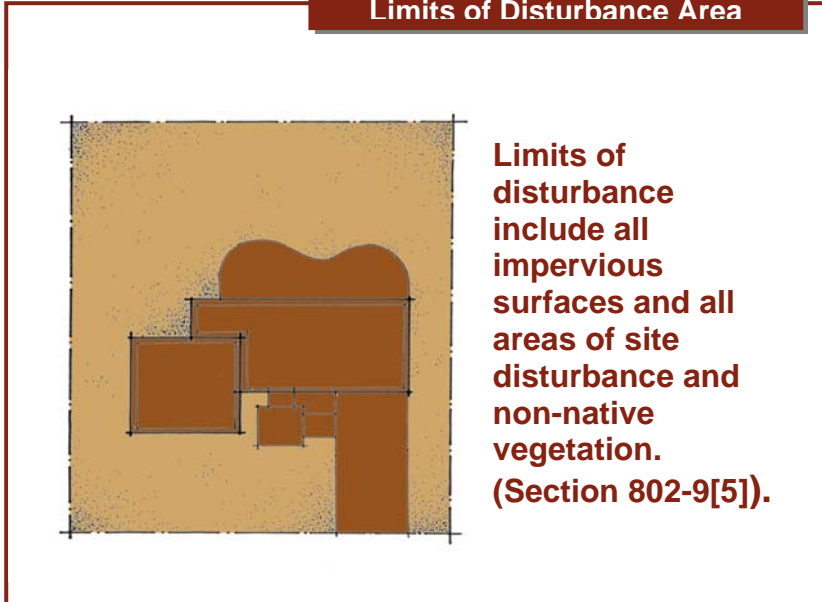


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rights provided by the base zoning district. Also, all lots or land parcels located on sensitive lands areas of ten percent (10%) to eleven percent (11%) slopes may disturb a maximum area of thirty-five percent (35%) of the lot or parcel, while lots located on slopes greater than fifteen percent (15%) may disturb a maximum area of ten percent (10%) of the lot. As identified by Figure 8-3, Ivins City Sensitive Lands Overlay District, areas of disturbance includes all areas of impervious surfaces and all areas of non-native vegetation, including non-native plantings and sod areas.

**Figure 8-3
Limits of Disturbance Area**

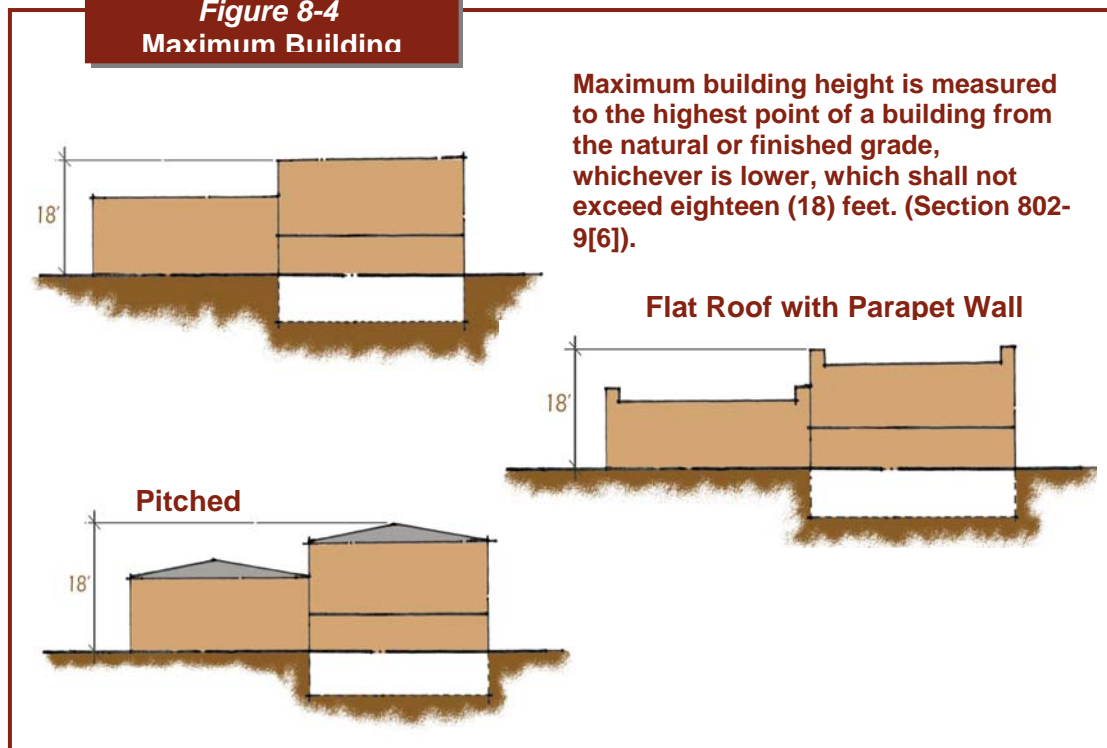


For sensitive lands areas of Steep, or Very Steep Slopes, and areas of Lava Fields and Rock Outcroppings, the SL District provides a modified street design cross section. All street alignments must parallel the contours of the natural terrain, as practicable, and all streets located in a sensitive land area are limited to a maximum street grade of eight percent (8%).

The Ivins City Sensitive Lands Overlay District also minimizes all man-made disturbances including areas of cuts and fills, hard-surfacing, and prohibits benching and terracing of the natural terrain. Retaining walls not higher than three feet (3') in association with cut areas may be allowed, but are prohibited in association with any fill areas. All areas of cuts and fills must be included within the maximum area of lot disturbance. The SL District also creates a slope

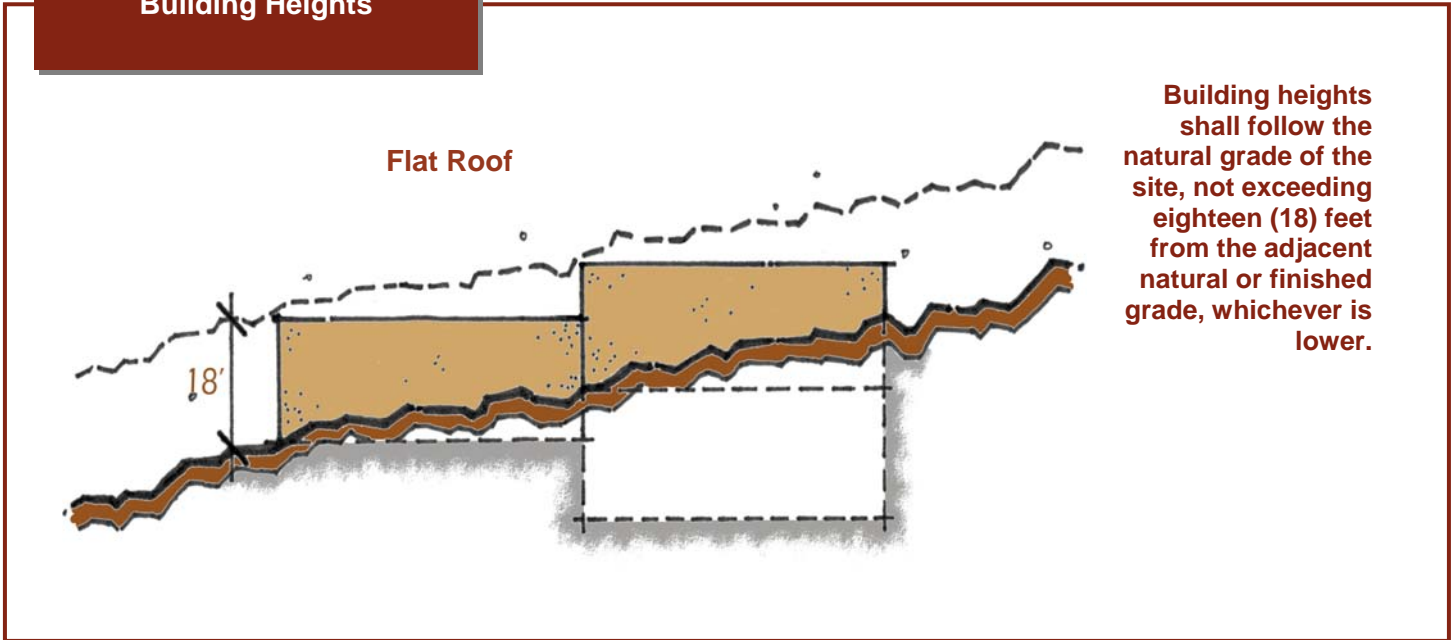
to building relationship. All buildings occurring on areas of Steep, or Very Steep Slopes are required to comply with a maximum building height of eighteen feet (18'), measured to the highest point of the building from the lowest point of the natural or finished grade, whichever is lower. Figure 8-4 of the SL District identifies maximum building heights.

**Figure 8-4
Maximum Building**



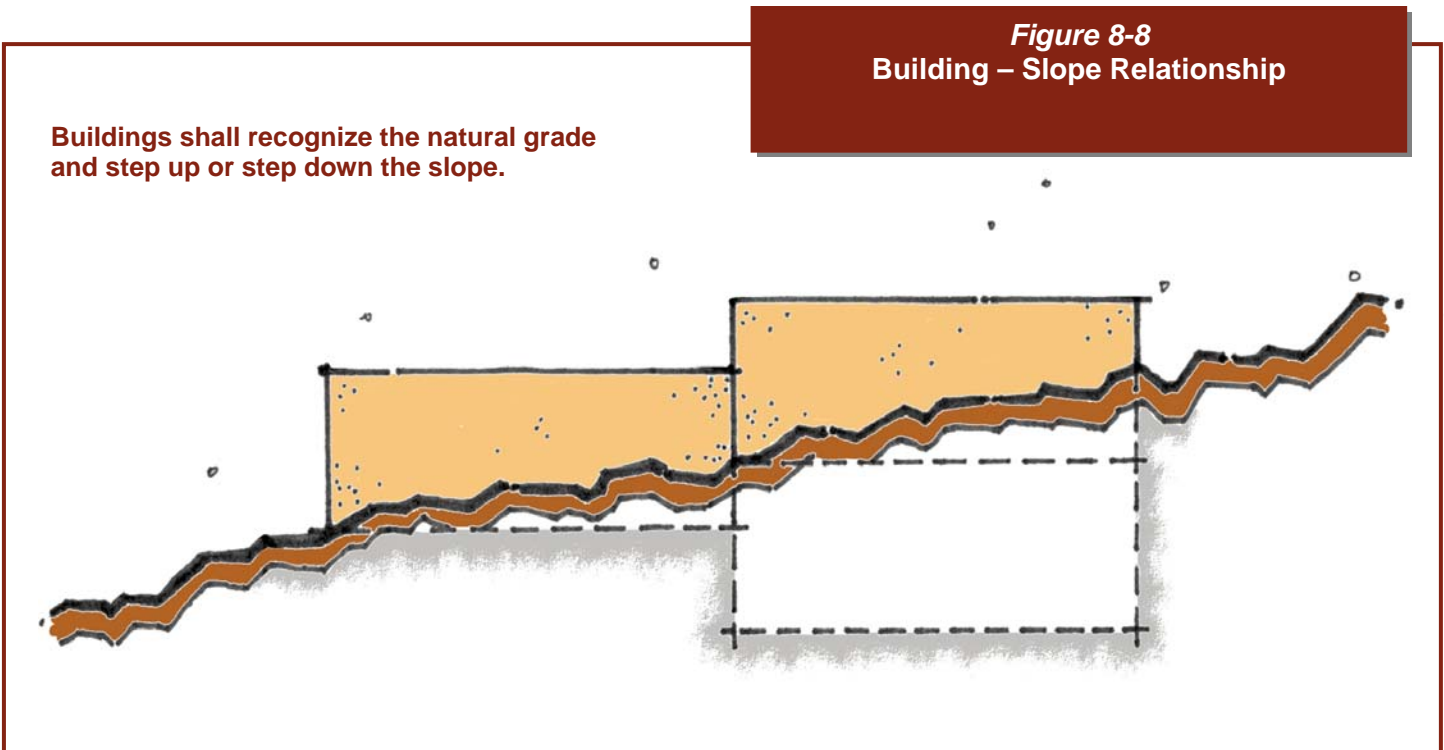
The SL District also requires that the buildings follow, or flow, with the natural grade of the site as required and identified by Figure 8-5 and Figure 8-8 of the SL District.

**Figure 8-5
Building Heights**



**Figure 8-8
Building – Slope Relationship**

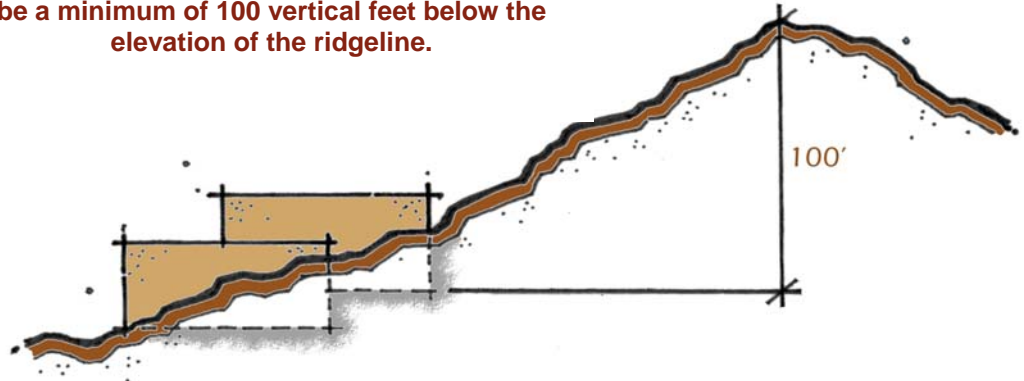
Buildings shall recognize the natural grade and step up or step down the slope.



The Ivins City Sensitive Lands Overlay District also provides ridgeline and view-shed protections. No building or structure is allowed within one hundred vertical feet (100') of a ridgeline, as identified by the Ivins City Ridgelines Map. For the purposes of identifying City ridgelines the SL District identifies five (5) view point locations. Figure 8-6 of the SL District requires that the highest floor elevation of any building must be a minimum of one-hundred (100) vertical feet below the elevation of the ridgeline, and with a maximum building height of eighteen feet (18'); the SL District provides a minimum ridgeline protection area of eighty-two (82) vertical feet from the ridgeline elevation.

**Figure 8-6
Ridgeline Protection**

The highest floor elevation of any building shall be a minimum of 100 vertical feet below the elevation of the ridgeline.



Significance and Long-Term Benefits.

The Ivins City Sensitive Lands Overlay District (SL) represents a land use strategy designed to meet the needs of Ivins City. The definition of Steep Slopes at eight percent (8%) and a maximum building height of eighteen feet (18') is evidence that the Ivins City Sensitive Lands Overlay District (SL) represents innovation in sensitive lands protections.

To insure the long-term functioning and responsiveness of the SL District, the Ivins City Zoning Ordinance establishes the Sensitive Lands Committee, as a land use authority of the City. The Ivins City Sensitive Lands Committee is comprised of six (6) members with membership of professionals with experience in sensitive lands, and city residents. The Sensitive Lands Committee provides advice to the Ivins City Council and Planning Commission on all sensitive lands matters.

It is anticipated that the SL District will assist Ivins City to achieve the vision of a resort, destination community, protect the natural setting of the City, provide a desirable environment for businesses and residents, and provide long-term protections of the quality of life and community amenities for existing and future City residents.

(For additional information contact Brice Parker, AICP, Planning and Development Services, 801-277-4435 or bruce@utahplanning.com).

15TH ANNUAL LAND USE CONFERENCE



March 9 & 10, 2006

The Rocky Mountain Land Use Institute
University of Denver, Sturm College of Law

Register Online at:

WWW.LAW.DU.EDU/RMLUI

*Special rates for attendees from the Rocky Mountain
states outside of Colorado

FEATURING:

Keynote Address:
Dr. Patrick Moore,
co-founder of Greenpeace

- *Extensive examination of Kelo v. City of New London Supreme Court ruling*
- **Mobile workshops:** *tour the University of Denver campus, the Transit-Oriented Developments of T-Rex, or the new urbanist community of Stapleton*
- **Notable speakers** *such as Robert Freilich, Hon. Richard Lamm, Elizabeth Plater-Zyberk (invited), and Jarold Kayden*

2006 SESSIONS INCLUDE:

Population Growth in the West

Perspectives on Immigration, Sustainability, and the Evolving Urban Landscape

Implementing Effective Planning In the 21st Century

From Ramapo, New Urbanism, Smart Growth and Sustainable Development

The Second Energy Boom

What are the Social, Economic and Environmental Implications?

Getting Past No

Strategies to Resolve Land Use Disputes

The "Down Valley" Effect

Land Use and Economic Trends in Mountain Communities

Recent Land Use Decisions in the Rocky Mountain West

Hispanic Immigration in the Rocky Mountain West

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN LAND USE INSTITUTE
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RMLUI@LAW.DU.EDU • WWW.LAW.DU.EDU/RMLUI



February's Luncheon



Planning a Way to End Homelessness

February 13, 2006; 12:00
125 So. State Suite 3001

Did you know? An unprecedented number of people are now affected by homelessness in America: Over 3.5 million people are likely to experience homelessness this year. Of these, 39% are children. Among homeless adults, 42% are employed, and 40% of the male homeless populations are U.S. veterans. The shortage of affordable housing and the increasing rate of poverty are the greatest contributors to homelessness. Right now, working full time for minimum wage is not enough to afford an apartment at Fair Market Rent anywhere in the nation. (Source: National Policy and Advocacy Council on Homelessness: www.npach.org)

We are living in the wealthiest country in the world, and yet we look past homelessness every day.

Would you like to know what the State of Utah is doing to address this important issue? Do you know about the State of Utah's 10 Year Plan to End Chronic Homelessness? Did you know that Salt Lake County recently adopted its own Plan to End Chronic Homelessness in 10 Year? Do you understand what communities are facing as they struggle to increase the number of housing units available and affordable to this very vulnerable population? Have you thought about what your role as a Planner might be in addressing homelessness?

You are invited to a brown bag luncheon at noon on February 13, 2006 at the training room of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 125 South State Street, Suite 3001, Salt Lake City. Pauline Zvonkovic will present an overview of HUD's goal to **END CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS BY 2011**. Joining her will be the State of Utah's Homeless Coordinator - Lloyd Pendelton, and Salt Lake County's Homeless Coordinator - Kerry Steadman.

Parking adjacent to the Federal Building is limited. Public parking lots are located on 200 South between State Street and 200 East on both the north and the South side of the street Or, you may wish to park at the ZCMI or Crossroads Mall and buy your lunch before the meeting. Remember, to access the Federal building you will need a picture ID.

Stay tuned to the list serve and next months Utah Planner- Paul Glauser will have more info on an Audio Conference titled "Design Graphics for Planning" to be held April 12.





Plan on it!

February 13, 12:00~ Homeless Strategies that Work;
125 South State Street, Suite 3001, Salt Lake City.

February 15-16~ Land Use Law After the four Supreme Court Decisions of 2005; Tax policies and techniques that support planning; Lincoln Institute of Land Policy; San Diego California

February 17-18~ Paying for Economic Development; Lincoln Institute of Land Policy; San Diego California

February 17-18~ Growing Green, Achieving Sustainability; AICP Sponsored workshop; San Diego California;
March 9-10~ RMLUI Conference; Denver, Colorado

March 13, 12:00~ Legislative update

April 10, 12:00~ Design Review Boards versus Standards

April 12- Audio Conference, Design Graphics for Planning

April 22-26~ APA National Conference; San Antonio, Texas

May 8, 12:00~ Redevelopment Lessons in Ogden City

May 18-19~ Spring Conference; Vernal, Utah

June 12, 12:00~ BRT versus LRT

June 14-15~ Land Use Law After the four Supreme Court Decisions of 2005; AICP sponsored workshop; Chicago Illinois

June 14-15~ Paying for economic development; Lincoln institute of Land Policy; Chicago Illinois

June 16-17~ Growing Green, Achieving Sustainability; AICP sponsored workshop; Chicago Illinois

June 16-17~ Tax policies and techniques that support planning; Lincoln institute of Land Policy; Chicago Illinois

July 10, 12:00~ Ordinance Writing tips

August 14, 12:00 Chambers, BIDs and Planning

September 27-29~ Fall Conference Provo Utah

October 9, 12:00~ Monster Homes, Trophy Homes and your neighborhood

November 13, 2006, 12:00~ Creating Community Identity

December 11, 2006, 1:00~ Customer Service

2005 Utah APA Executive Board

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Utah APA

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