

THIS METHODOLOGY...

Putting Democracy Front & Center

Technology for citizen participation.

Innovative Public Engagement features:
CommunityViz Evaluation of Scenarios, Key Pad Polling and 'Chip Game' Scenario Development Methodology.

APA Planning Magazine's Feature Article for July 2006 describes the public engagement process conducted by ForeSee Consulting in Berthoud Colorado. This approach creates huge levels of support from participants even within contentious planning environments

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Figure 1. The entire planning effort should center on public engagement.

COMMUNITY VISUALIZATION

The Key to Democratic Urban Planning

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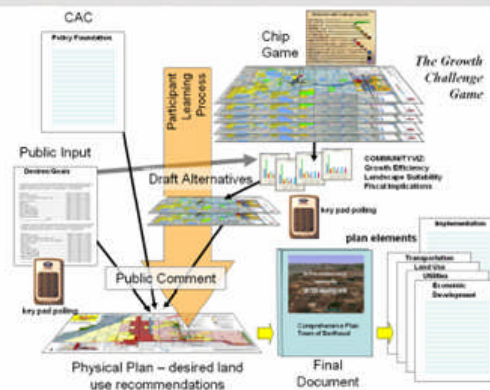
Technology for citizen participation.

Fig. 8. *See legend on p. 90*

Adaptive management is a collaborative process of learning by doing, in which management decisions are based on the best available information and are modified as more information becomes available. Adaptive management is a process of learning by doing, in which management decisions are based on the best available information and are modified as more information becomes available. Adaptive management is a process of learning by doing, in which management decisions are based on the best available information and are modified as more information becomes available.

Figure 1 consists of three parts. On the left is a map of the United States with a red circle highlighting the Midwest region. In the center is a bar chart showing the percentage of the population aged 65 and over in the Midwest. The chart has four bars: a blue bar for the total population, a red bar for the population aged 65 and over, a green bar for the population aged 65 and over in the Midwest, and a yellow bar for the population aged 65 and over in the Midwest. The bars are arranged in a 2x2 grid. On the right is a photograph of a group of people, likely a family, standing outdoors.

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Figure 2. The entire planning effort should center on public engagement.

GIS technology integrated into a valid public process is used to educate citizen participants, quantify values, predict potential impacts of alternative future land use, and, ultimately, generate a goal plan with high level of community support and ownership.

Process Solution

Regardless of how well documented a public concern is, it remains difficult to demonstrate to all participants, using Eficarts, that they're truly influencing an outcome. This weak connection between public comment and final products is the principle reason that ultimate support for outcomes is weak.

An alternative public-engagement process outlined in this feature regularly achieves 95 percent support to the question, "Do you believe the final plan is a good reflection of all of those that participated?" Such high support for a plan is the result of continual demonstrating to all participants that they're, in fact, directing and influencing the outcomes incrementally throughout the planning process.

To achieve a final plan that meets its goals and retains community support, the entire planning effort is designed around public engagement. This should become evident in the major phases that organize the planning effort (see Figure 1).



● Figure 2. A diagram outlines the major tasks associated with each of these public meetings.

Phase 2 needs to be carefully planned, such that every meeting date and exercise undertaken is known prior to releasing this phase of activity. A minimum of three public meetings are required to achieve a successful plan.

Public Meeting No. 1
The initial public meeting often is characterized as

to ensure high levels of participation. The entire public engagement process is presented to attendees including future meeting dates, anticipated products and how the plan will be used.

community systems such as transportation, housing, recreation and infrastructure are available in harmony. Development or refinement of community goals and objectives needs to be one of the exercises undertaken at this first public hearing as well as other expressions of values such as "sensitive land conservation" and factors affecting growth efficiency.

Sensitive Lands and Growth Efficiency concerns relate directly to lands with significant constraints and places where growth is most efficient. These two analysis maps represent common concerns reflected in almost every community planning effort, so their elements that can be standardized and integrated into standard methodology.

The relationship between community values and the community landscape can be made explicitly when the key-plot results from survey questions are mapped instantly using GIS maps weighted by results.

CAC

Policy Foundation

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Public Input

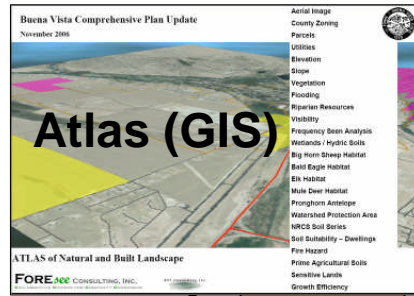
Desires/Goals

1) Sensitive areas where intensive development might not be appropriate could include the following constraints: (score each factor for how you perceive the importance of these problems. Hazard and resource areas) 5 = most important, 1 = least important

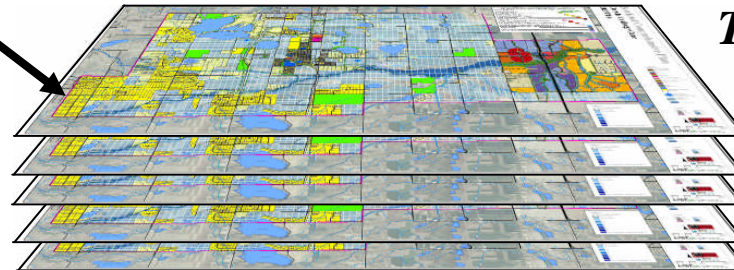
	5	4	3	2	1
Floodings					
Creeks and drainages					
Rare & threatened species (sage, etc)					
Rare habitat / riparian areas (sagebrush vegetation)					
Public owned land					
Wetlands					
Steep slopes					
Poor sight / drainage					
Prime agricultural soils					
Poor dwelling suitability					
Obstacle to water table					
Views to the mountains					
... (other)?					

2) Sensitive areas where intensive development might not be appropriate could include the following constraints: (score each factor for how you perceive the importance of these problems. Hazard and resource areas) 5 = most important, 1 = least important

	5	4	3	2	1
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... (other)?					



Chip Game



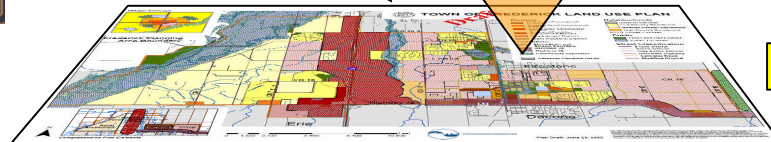
The Growth Challenge Game

Learning Process

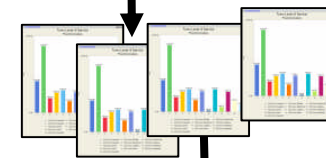
Draft Alternatives



Public Comment



Physical Plan – desired land use recommendations



COMMUNITYVIZ IMPACT MODELS
Growth Efficiency
Landscape Suitability
Fiscal Implications

Choices Survey



Comprehensive Plan
Town of Buena Vista

Final Document

Implementation

Transportation

Land Use

Utilities

Economic Development

plan elements