

LAND USE AND PUBLIC HEALTH COLLABORATIONS FLOWCHART

DRAFTING A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

HEALTH AGENCY RELATIONS

BEGINNING THE PROCESS

- Engage the public and all stakeholders to define a visions and goals for the community's future.
- Set goals and priorities.
- Establish the scope of the plan, and consider how it's impacts will relate to other areas.
- Begin stakeholder participation.



- Initiate or attend community visioning meetings, facilitate if necessary.
- Educating land use/transportation planners as to the importance of public health as a priority in planning.
- Contact key decision-makers and invite yourself to participate in planning and zoning meetings.



STUDYING NEEDS



- Collect data, including current and future trends, capacity studies, etc.
- Involve the public by way of survey, and public hearings and forums.
- Analyze needs and address how to meet them.



- Provide data and statistics to stakeholders and decision-makers, use national data if necessary.
- Disseminate information to the public, including "real life" stories.
- Initiate a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) process.
- Attend planning and zoning meetings.



DRAFTING A PLAN



- Use technical data and community input to create a plan that meets the established goals.
- Plan must be available for public review and comment.
- Hearings will be held upon plan completion, and for any changes that are made.
- Develop a realistic implementation strategy, that includes costs and potential funding sources.



- Use comment time to address health concerns.
- Submit the HIA to ensure its consideration during plan drafting.
- Invite yourself to participate in the writing process.
- Encourage citizen stakeholders to use comment time to address health concerns.
- Attend planning and zoning meetings.
- Whenever possible, elect public health officials to decision-making boards.



ADOPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION



- The legislative body votes to adopt the proposed plan.
- Apply the plan to all-forthcoming land use decisions.
- Prepare functional plans (i.e. pedestrian plans).
- Follow the implementation strategy set-forth in the plan.



- Be an advocate if the plan is unfairly applied.
- Be an advocate if the implementation strategy is not enacted.
- Provide decision-makers with model functional plans (i.e. another community's pedestrian plan).
- Attend planning and zoning meetings.



LEGISLATION



- Revise local zoning to accommodate the plan (i.e. allow for alternate density requirements).
- Revise development regulations to accommodate the plan (i.e. making it possible for builders to follow more beneficial building principles).



- Provide decision-makers with model zoning codes, comprehensive plans, and land use ordinances that relate to public health.
- Support rezoning initiatives when applicable.
- Attend planning and zoning meetings.

- If legally possible, rezone areas when necessary.



REVIEW AND EVALUATE



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- Review and revise plan as necessary.
 - Add new policies and amend existing policies as necessary.
 - Define parameters within which experts create detailed plans of their own (i.e. solid waste expert creates waste plan) that are consistent with the comprehensive plan and the community's vision.



- Review the plan when concerns about public health arise.
- Suggest items that need reviewing.
- Propose new plan elements that encourage and promote public health.