

Appendix E: Additional Resources

This appendix includes web sites and publications with more information on some of the topics discussed in this report:

- Smart Growth
- Transportation and Street Design
- Zoning Code
- Stormwater Management
- Aging and Smart Growth
- Rural Development
- Green Roofs

General Smart Growth Resources

EPA's Smart Growth Program includes research, publications, and other resources from the U.S. EPA's smart growth program.

www.epa.gov/smartgrowth

Smart Growth Online is a web-based catalogue of smart growth-related news, events, information, and resources. The site is a service of the Smart Growth Network, a coalition of more than 35 environmental, real estate, development, academic, historic preservation, equity, and government groups working together to improve the quality of development in America's communities. www.smartgrowth.org

Smart Growth America is a coalition of national, state, and local organizations working to improve the ways we plan and build the towns, cities, and metro areas we call home. www.smartgrowthamerica.org

The Smart Growth Leadership Institute helps state and local leaders design and implement effective smart growth strategies. www.sgli.org

The Affordable Housing Design Advisor was developed to help anyone involved in the production of affordable housing achieve higher design quality. It is full of useful information and shows examples of affordable, well-designed, high-quality homes.

www.designadvisor.org

This Is Smart Growth. 2006. International City/County Management Association and Smart Growth Network.

This publication shows how communities can turn their visions, values, and aspirations into reality, using smart growth techniques to improve the quality of development. It illustrates and explains smart growth concepts and outcomes using 40 places around the country—cities, suburbs, small towns, and rural communities—where good development has improved residents' quality of life. Available at www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/tisg.htm.

Choosing Our Community's Future: A Citizen's Guide to Getting the Most Out of New Development. 2005. Smart Growth America.

This document focuses on the visioning and planning efforts that set the stage for smarter growth and how citizens can engage and make suggestions for better growth and development through collaborative stakeholder meetings and workshops. Available at sgusa.convio.net/site/PageServer?pagename=guidebook.

Creating Great Neighborhoods: Density in Your Community. 2003. National Association of Realtors and Local Government Commission.

The document highlights nine community-led efforts to create vibrant neighborhoods through density, discusses the connections between smart growth and density, and introduces design principles to ensure that density improves a community. Available at www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/density.htm.

Transportation and Street Design Resources

Context Sensitive Solutions includes resources on designing transportation projects to fit the physical setting and preserve aesthetic, historic, and environmental resources while maintaining safety and mobility.

www.contextsensitivesolutions.org

Walkable Communities offers a variety of publications and photos on its web site. www.walkable.org

Context Sensitive Solutions in Designing Major Urban Thoroughfares for Walkable Communities. 2006. Institute of Transportation Engineers.

This working draft document provides engineers and planners guidance on designing major urban streets to support walking, biking, transit, driving, and a mix of uses. Available at www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/ite_context.htm.

Parking Spaces / Community Places: Finding the Balance Through Smart Growth Solutions. 2006. EPA.

This document highlights proven approaches that balance parking with broader community goals. Communities have found that combinations of parking pricing, shared parking, demand management, and other techniques have helped them create vibrant places while

protecting environmental quality. Available at www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/parking.htm.

Pedestrian- and Transit-Friendly Design: A Primer for Smart Growth. 1999. International City/County Management Association and Smart Growth Network.

This report suggests design elements that make walking and transit use easier and more comfortable. Available at www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/pdf/ptfd_primer.pdf.

Creating Livable Streets. 2002. Portland (Oregon) Metro. This handbook describes how communities can design streets to be people friendly and includes detailed illustrations of designs that integrate streets with nearby land uses. Available at www.metro-region.org/index.cfm/go/by.web/id=26334.

Traditional Neighborhoods: Street Design and Connectivity. Congress for the New Urbanism.

This image-filled document shows how land use practices and street design can create walkable environments. Available at www.contextsensitivesolutions.org/content/reading/traditional-neighborhoods-street-design.

“Balancing Street Space for Pedestrians and Vehicles.” Project for Public Spaces.

This article discusses how to balance pedestrian needs and creating lively public spaces while maintaining appropriate space for vehicles. Available at www.pps.org/civic_centers/info/how_to/transit_tool/balancing_peds_and_vehicles.

Street Design Guidelines for Healthy Neighborhoods. 1999. Center for Livable Communities, Local Government Commission.

This publication helps communities implement designs for streets that are safe, efficient, and aesthetically pleasing for both people and cars. It features helpful guidelines that specify street

widths and implementation strategies. Available at www.lgc.org.

Zoning Code Resources

The American Planning Association has model smart growth codes that encourage mixing land uses, preserving open space and environmentally sensitive areas, providing choices in housing and transportation, and making the development process more predictable. Available at www.planning.org/smartgrowthcodes.

Smart Growth Zoning Codes: A Resource Guide. 2003. Local Government Commission.

This publication studies codes that have been implemented in communities around the country. Its main areas include “traditional neighborhood design,” which encourages walkable, mixed-use neighborhoods; mixed-use and live/work codes, which help diversify land uses; street and block design that makes it easy and comfortable for people to walk, bike, or drive; parking guidelines that use land more efficiently; and design regulations that help maintain or create attractive, distinctive, safe places. Available at

www2.lgc.org/bookstore/detail.cfm?itemId=34.

Some communities have found a form-based code to be useful. Form-based codes emphasize the appearance and qualities of buildings and blocks rather than their uses. They encourage great public participation because they are more visual than traditional zoning codes, making it easier to understand what type of buildings they will allow. They encourage a mix of uses and a mix of housing types. A good introduction to form-based codes is available at www.lgc.org/freepub/PDF/Land_Use/fact_sheets/form_based_codes.pdf.

One example of a form-based code is the Smart Code, developed by urban-design firm Duany Plater-Zyberk. The Smart Code combines zoning,

subdivision regulations, urban design, and basic architectural standards. It is intended to be customized to local needs. Available at www.smartcodecomplete.com.

Stormwater Management Resources

Stormwater Guidelines for Green, Dense Redevelopment. 2006. City of Emeryville.

The guidelines and an accompanying spreadsheet model were developed to manage stormwater on-site during redevelopment. Available at www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/emeryville.htm.

Protecting Water Resources with Higher-Density Development. 2006. EPA.

This report helps communities better understand the impacts of higher and lower density development on water resources. The findings indicate that low-density development may not always be the preferred strategy for protecting water resources. Available at www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/water_density.htm.

Using Smart Growth Techniques as Stormwater Best Management Practices. 2006. EPA.

This report reviews nine common smart growth techniques and examines how they can be used to prevent or manage stormwater runoff. Available at www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/stormwater.htm.

Protecting Water Resources with Smart Growth. 2004. EPA.

This report, for audiences already familiar with smart growth concepts who seek specific ideas on how techniques for smarter growth can be used to protect water resources, describes 75 policies that communities can use to grow in the way that they want while protecting their water quality. Available at www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/water_resource.htm.

The Abwabnee Water Principles: A Blueprint for Regional Sustainability. 2006. Local Government Commission.

This report provides a practical blueprint for sustainable land-use practices that can improve the reliability and quality of water resources and reduce some of the financial liabilities that new development places on local government. Available at water.lgc.org/announcements/waterguidebook.

Rooftops to Rivers: Green Strategies for Controlling Stormwater and Combined Sewer Overflows. 2006. Natural Resources Defense Council.

This report is a policy guide for decision makers looking to implement green strategies in their areas. It includes nine case studies of cities that have successfully used green techniques to create a healthier urban environment. Available at www.nrdc.org/water/pollution/rooftops/contents.asp.

Catching the Rain: A Great Lakes Resource Guide for Natural Stormwater Management. 2004. American Rivers.

The publication describes a wide range of low-impact development strategies that can be implemented in various types of built environments. Available at www.americanrivers.org/site/DocServer/CatchingTheRain.pdf?docID=163.

Green Streets: Innovative Solutions for Stormwater and Stream Crossings. 2002. Portland (Oregon) Metro.

The handbook describes stormwater management strategies and includes detailed illustrations of green street designs that allow infiltration and limit stormwater runoff. Available at www.metro-region.org/index.cfm/go/by.web/id=26335.

Trees for Green Streets: An Illustrated Guide. 2002. Portland (Oregon) Metro.

The guidebook helps communities select street trees that reduce stormwater runoff from streets and improve water quality. Available at www.metro-region.org/index.cfm/go/by.web/id=26337.

Seattle's pilot Street Edge Alternatives Project (SEA Streets) is designed to provide drainage that more closely mimics the natural landscape prior to development than traditional piped systems. More information is available at www.seattle.gov/util/About_SPU/Drainage_&_Sewer_System/Natural_Drainage_Systems/Street_Edge_Alternatives/index.asp.

Aging and Smart Growth Resources

EPA's Aging Initiative runs the "Building Healthy Communities for Active Aging Awards" to recognize communities that develop in ways that help residents age in place. Descriptions of the 2007 winners are at www.epa.gov/aging/bhc/awards/2007/index.html.

The International City/County Management Association (ICMA) has several resources for local governments on aging and smart growth. www.icma.org

The Aging in Place Initiative has best practices, reports, and other resources to help state, local and community decision makers better meet the needs of an older population, including the publication *A Blueprint for Action: Developing a Livable Community for All Ages*. www.aginginplaceinitiative.org

Aging in Place: A Toolkit for Local Governments. 2001. Atlanta Regional Commission and the Community Housing Resource Center.

This tool is designed to help local governments plan and prepare for their aging populations.

It presents programs and zoning practices that expand the alternatives available to older adults living in the community.

www.smartgrowthamerica.org/AgingInPlace.pdf

Beyond 50.05 A Report to the Nation on Livable Communities: Creating Environments for Successful Aging. 2005. AARP.

This report presents a new agenda for examining, building and retrofitting our communities to support successful aging. It demonstrates the connections among community engagement, housing, transportation, and successful aging and illustrates how persons age 50 and older contribute to, and benefit from, well-designed communities that promote community engagement. Available at www.aarp.org/research/housing-mobility/indliving/beyond_50_communities.html.

Rural Development Resources

American Farmland Trust has done some work in Delaware and has useful resources on development that preserves the rural way of life, as well as farmland preservation.

www.farmlandinfo.org

The National Main Street Center has resources that can help small, rural towns.

www.mainstreet.org

The Land Trust Alliance can help with land preservation. www.lta.org

The Conservation Fund has strategies to help with land conservation and rural towns.

www.conservationfund.org

The Piedmont Environmental Council in Virginia has descriptions of various tools for rural land preservation. www.pecva.org

The Community Growth Institute is a rural land use think tank that helps rural communities to understand the forces affecting their growth and work together to envision, plan for, and attain the future they desire.

www.communitygrowth.com

The Center for Rural Strategies offers strategic communication in support of rural communities.

www.ruralstrategies.org/default.html

Green Roofs

Green Roofs for Healthy Cities, the web site for a coalition of private-sector firms, contains recent research, information on green roof demonstration projects, and additional resources. www.greenroofs.org

Penn State Green Roof Research Center researches the efficacy and potential of green roofs to mitigate stormwater runoff, capture energy savings, and buffer acid rain. The site highlights current research projects at Penn State and links to green roof-related organizations and businesses. http://hortweb.cas.psu.edu/research/greenroofcenter/about_ctr.html