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Chapter One Introduction

The Horizon Plan is the 20-year “Comprehensive Land Use and Development Plan” for the City of Baton Rouge and Parish of East Baton Rouge. The plan acts as a “blueprint for the future” by serving as a guide for officials making decisions about land use and development within the City-Parish. The Horizon Plan’s primary emphasis is to identify major issues that will influence future growth, to decide the actions necessary to address these issues, and to propose specific strategies that will help the City-Parish target its resources in the most efficient manner.

The Horizon Plan is not a static document. During the 20-year time frame of the Plan, the City-Parish will undergo numerous demographic, economic and social changes, many of which cannot be foreseen during the initial plan development process. Circumstances will change and new issues will require modifications to the Plan. These changes will impact the Goals, Objectives and Policies that serve as the framework for the Horizon Plan.

Upon drafting the Horizon Plan, it was stipulated that the Plan should undergo a periodic review and update process every five years in order to accommodate the changing conditions within the City-Parish. The Five-Year Update Process serves as a guide which allows the City-Parish to evaluate its progress in addressing and monitoring growth and development trends, as well as identifying and targeting new and continuing issues within the City-Parish.

Creation of the Horizon Plan

The beginnings of the Horizon Plan date back to 1987 when the Metropolitan Council voted to change the Plan of Government to replace the 20-year-old comprehensive plan which was, by then, outdated. The adoption of Resolution 26952 on December 9, 1987, laid the foundation for a new comprehensive plan.

The citizens of East Baton Rouge Parish and the City of Baton Rouge, also recognizing the need for a new comprehensive plan, approved the Metropolitan Council’s recommendation and voted for the amendment of the Plan of Government to include comprehensive planning on April 16, 1988. The passage of the referendum directed the City-Parish Planning Commission, the Mayor-President and Metropolitan Council to prepare and adopt a new comprehensive plan.

Consultants were hired in April of 1989 to prepare the plan, under the direction of the Mayor-

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President, the Metropolitan Council and the Planning Commission. A Horizon Plan Steering Committee was organized in June 1989 to act as an oversight policy advisory committee. The following month, seven Resource Committees were formed to examine specific elements of the plan. The Resource Committees consisted of technical experts, agency representatives and interested citizens.

In 1989 and 1990, a series of neighborhood planning meetings was held to take inventory of current conditions and future needs, and to gather input from citizens. The first phase of the meeting process allowed for citizens to identify and prioritize the needs for the 16 Planning Districts of the Parish. The second phase of the meeting process allowed for the review and discussion of the 16 district plans and to make suggestions for the draft final plans. In December, 1990, the draft final plan was submitted to the Horizon Plan Steering Committee for review and approval. All modifications to the plan were approved by March 1991.

Throughout 1991, a series of public hearings was held by both the Planning Commission and Metropolitan Council to refine the draft final plan. The Horizon Plan was adopted by the Metropolitan Council on January 7, 1992, and became effective April 1, 1992, as the new comprehensive plan for the City-Parish.

The overall growth scenario of the Horizon Plan calls for the promotion of infill development as a means for utilizing undeveloped land within the community's existing service area. Citizens of Baton Rouge have voiced their desire for a Plan which emphasizes the development of neighborhood integrity, maintenance of open spaces, orderly growth and development and the cost-effective provision of public facilities and services. The Horizon Plan addresses these issues by encouraging growth and development within established developed areas which already contain the infrastructure and services to support new growth.

Structure of the Horizon Plan

The Horizon Plan is structured into twelve reports: A Horizon Plan Summary; the Horizon Plan Final Plan Report; seven Plan Elements; and three Special Reports. The Horizon Plan Summary provides a brief overview of the Comprehensive Land Use and Development Plan and is made available to the public. The Final Plan Report offers a more concise narrative on the overall Comprehensive Land Use and Development Plan for the future of the City-Parish. The Plan Elements are individual technical reports that address existing conditions and issues. The Elements are further divided into Goals, Objectives, Policies and Action Items.

- Goals are broad and general statements of desired future conditions which aid and guide the decision-making process. Goals are intended to identify the basic type of urban environment that is desired by a majority of citizens in the community.
- Objectives are specific statements about future conditions or results which should be achieved in order to attain the goals which have been set. Objectives are worded so that their achievement can be measured.

- Policies are specific recommendations, plans and standards that are used in making decisions about future actions and programs. Policies are specific guidelines for implementing the Comprehensive Plan.
- Action Items serve as strategies for implementation of the comprehensive plan. Action Items are assigned to various City-Parish Lead Agencies which use them as a method for addressing the Goals, Objectives and Policies of the Horizon Plan.

The seven Elements of the Horizon Plan are : Land Use; Transportation; Wastewater, Solid Waste and Drainage; Conservation and Environmental Resources; Recreation and Open Space; Housing; and Public Services, Public Buildings and Health and Human Services.

The Horizon Plan also contains three Special Reports which describe implementation aspects for specific portions of the Horizon Plan. The Special Reports are: the Capital Finance and Capital Improvements Program, which addresses the financial implementation of the Plan; the Plan Amendment Process, which outlines methods for updating and amending the Horizon Plan; and the Transition Rules, which examines how projects which were in various stages of development during the drafting of the Horizon Plan would be addressed and implemented into the Final Plan.

The first Five-Year Update Process has just been completed. This report presents an overview of the progress of the Horizon Plan during its first five years and accomplishments to date. Furthermore, future projects for the next five years are also identified.

Implementation

The City-Parish Planning Commission is responsible for the coordination of the entire plan, in conjunction with 27 local and state government and private non-profit organizations which function as “Lead Agencies” to implement the Horizon Plan. The Lead Agencies are assigned strategies (Action Items) in relation to the Plan’s seven Elements. The Planning Commission also serves as a Lead Agency for a number of Action Items.

The Planning Commission’s Horizon Plan efforts are guided by the Horizon Plan Implementation Committee (HPIC), which was created to help with the management and implementation of the Horizon Plan. The HPIC was formed to ensure that the broadest possible input and coordination among all levels of government would occur. Thus, the HPIC includes members from both the administrative and legislative branches of government and the public. The HPIC has been given the responsibility of reviewing and evaluating the Horizon Plan and, when necessary, making recommendations for Plan revisions to the Planning Commission and Metropolitan Council.

Plan Amendment Process

Introduction

Upon drafting the Horizon Plan, it was realized that, as conditions within the City-Parish evolve, it would be necessary to amend the Plan to accommodate these new changes. Amendments to the Horizon Plan follow a specific process which ensures that the proposed changes are reviewed by both City-Parish officials and the citizenry.

Typically, Plan amendments are prepared by the Planning Commission Staff and presented to the HPIC. The HPIC reviews the proposed Plan amendments and, if necessary, makes further recommendations. The amendments are then forwarded to the Planning Commission for review and further revision, if necessary. The Planning Commission reviews the proposed amendments and holds a public hearing to allow the public to review and comment upon the proposed amendments. Upon reviewing the public comments and making any changes, the Planning Commission forwards the amendment to the Metropolitan Council which also conducts a public hearing to gather comments from the public. The Metropolitan Council considers the public's input and makes final revisions if necessary. The finalized amendments, once adopted by the Metropolitan Council, are then drafted as amendments to the Horizon Plan.

Major amendments, such as those associated with the Five-Year Update, are presented to the public for review and comment during the public meeting process for each of the 16 Planning Districts in the City-Parish. After each meeting, public comments are forwarded to the HPIC for review and the process follows the pattern as outlined above.

The Plan Amendment Process allows for a thoughtful and careful review of proposed changes by both citizens and City-Parish officials. This ensures that the Horizon Plan will retain its flexibility and remain an effective document for implementing the vision set forth by the City-Parish and its citizens.

Accomplishments

During the first five years since the Horizon Plan's adoption, the City-Parish has witnessed some substantial changes. Numerous goals and projects identified during the drafting of the Horizon Plan have been implemented or initiated. Much has been accomplished during the first five years and many of the most critical projects and elements of the Horizon Plan have been addressed. The City-Parish can be proud of its achievements over the past five years including:

Rural Zoning Ordinance

On February 16, 1994, the Metropolitan Council adopted Ordinance 9833, which redefined the permissible land uses within the Rural Zoning District. Prior to the ordinance, a wide variety of land uses was allowed in the Rural Zoning District. The Rural Zoning District was changed to allow only Low Density Residential development, agriculture and farming activities, Recreation and some Public/Semi-Public uses. All existing land uses were "grandfathered" in and the Metropolitan Council adopted a 12-month "grace period" during which time owners of Rural zoned property were allowed to make applications for rezoning without incurring a processing fee. The Rural Zoning Ordinance has established the Rural

Zoning District as primarily a residential zoning classification and has reduced the conflicts that arise from incompatible adjacent land uses. Moreover, the Rural Zoning Ordinance helps to curb sprawl, or haphazard, commercial development.

Geographic Information Systems

The Planning Commission continues its efforts to build and implement a Geographic Information System (GIS) to facilitate the planning process. A GIS is an advanced computerized information system which allows for a variety of data to be linked to a specific location or a map. The data variables are used to form “layers” of information which can be overlaid in numerous combinations to view or model a wide variety of scenarios. A GIS is a powerful tool which will enable City-Parish departments to access land use information, census data, transportation networks, drainage and other pertinent data to better manage development within the City-Parish.

To date, many of the efforts by the Planning Commission staff have been in the collection of data to construct the GIS database. There are approximately 180,000 individual parcels in the City-Parish and the Planning Commission Staff has been collecting information such as land use, zoning and street addresses, among many others, for each parcel in an effort to construct an accurate database.

The demand for better and more assessable information to increase efficiency has led the City-Parish to identify the need to invest in GIS. To respond to this need, the City-Parish has entered into an agreement with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to develop a plan for implementation of a Parishwide multi-participant GIS. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has conducted interviews with members of a number of City-Parish Lead Agencies to assess the needs of the various departments.

Unified Development Code

In 1996, the Metropolitan Council adopted the “Unified Development Code” (UDC), which consolidates numerous land development ordinances and regulations into a single, easy-to-use reference manual. The UDC includes the current Zoning Ordinance, Subdivision Regulations, Landscape Ordinance, Tree Ordinance, Sign Ordinance, Flood Prevention Ordinance, and portions of the City Code.

Riverfront Development

The Downtown Development District (DDD) has been aggressively pursuing riverfront development as a major goal to Downtown development. In March of 1996, Phase I of the Riverfront Development Plan was completed. The project included more than one-half mile of tiered stepping and promenade, park benches, and trash receptacles along the Mississippi River levee.

Economic Development

In October, 1994, the City-Parish, with the assistance of an economic planning grant from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration (EDA), created the Economic Development Section of the City-Parish Planning Commission. The Economic Development Section is responsible for overseeing the implementation of the economic Goals, Objectives and Action Items contained within the Horizon Plan.

The Economic Development Section also oversees and processes the Enterprise Zone Program which is a package of tax credits and sales tax rebates made available to businesses which locate within officially designated Enterprise Zones or Economic Development Zones. The Enterprise Zone Program was created to encourage development within economically distressed areas of the City-Parish.

Public Information Program

The Planning Commission has embarked upon a vigorous public information program through the use of press releases, newspaper advertisements, “Information Bulletins” and neighborhood profiles. The public information program is aimed at informing the general public about the Horizon Plan. A well-informed public is crucial in order to assist with decision-making in the overall planning process.

Public information takes many forms, from “Horizon is Happening” signs to newspaper advertisements listing Horizon Plan activities and capital improvement projects. In addition, the Planning Commission produces a variety of other public information documents, including:

- “Information Bulletins,” which are used to inform the public about planning and planning related issues;
- Neighborhood Profiles, which inform the general public about issues such as land use, zoning, and capital improvements which affect their neighborhoods;
- An annual report that chronicles the activities and projects of the Planning Commission;
- “Planning News,” a quarterly newsletter that informs the public about events occurring within the Planning Commission; and
- Public presentations, which are frequently given by the Planning Commission to various community organizations and groups.

Operation Takedown

In an effort to reduce visual blight and improve the aesthetic quality of the City-Parish, Operation Takedown was initiated. The goal of Operation Takedown is to demolish structures which have been condemned or classified as dilapidated. Since its inception in June 1994, Operation Takedown has been responsible for the demolition of more than 1,300 dilapidated structures Parishwide.

Improved Lead Agency Coordination

Guiding and managing growth and development requires a substantial input from the many different City-Parish Lead Agencies. Because many issues are addressed in the Horizon Plan, numerous Lead Agencies are involved with the implementation of the various aspects of the Plan. Since the Plan's adoption, there has been an increased level of coordination and cooperation among the many City-Parish Lead Agencies. This increased coordination and cooperation have helped streamline many projects and allow the City-Parish to benefit from the combined knowledge and experience of the many City-Parish Agencies.

Five-Year Update Process

The five-year update requires an analysis of the current conditions in the City-Parish. Background information, demographic data and economic analyses and assumptions should be updated and revised as needed. Similarly, land use data should be updated to identify new development activity as well as changing patterns of land use.

The purpose of the first Five-Year Update Process is to ensure that the Horizon Plan continues to reflect the vision of the City-Parish held by its citizens and elected officials. The Plan was drafted with considerable input from many participants and its success depends upon the continued revision of the Plan to ensure that it remains a current and valid document. Moreover, community values and conditions may change over time, which would warrant the adjustment of some of the Goals, Objectives and Policies of the Horizon Plan and its proposals related to land use and development.

The update process is complemented by an ongoing data collection process which continually monitors factors such as land use changes, plan amendments and the accomplishment of plan objectives. The information gathered to analyze current conditions provides the new basis for developing a description of conditions affecting the City-Parish, including unanticipated problems and opportunities that have occurred since the Plan's adoption. The impact of these problems and opportunities upon the growth and development of the City-Parish, both positive and negative, and the social, economic and environmental effects of these influences are also addressed.

The success or failure of the City-Parish government to implement individual Objectives of the Plan is evaluated, including an assessment of the validity of the Objectives and the need to add, delete or revise the Goals, Objectives, Policies and Action Items. The Five-Year Update

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also allows the City-Parish to evaluate its progress since the previous review and identifies and targets new issues to be addressed over the next five years.

The first Five-Year Update Process was initiated in 1994 with the Land Use Adjustment Process, which included a field survey of all existing land uses within the City-Parish. The data collected on existing land use, as well as new demographic and socio-economic factors, are used to build a database for the geographic information system (GIS). In addition, the Five-Year Update includes the creation of a “Concept Plan” for the Parish which is based upon the seven Elements of the Horizon Plan. The Concept Plan examines major issues within the City-Parish including Land Use, Transportation, Growth Centers and Environment. These are considered important issues for guiding growth and development into the next century.

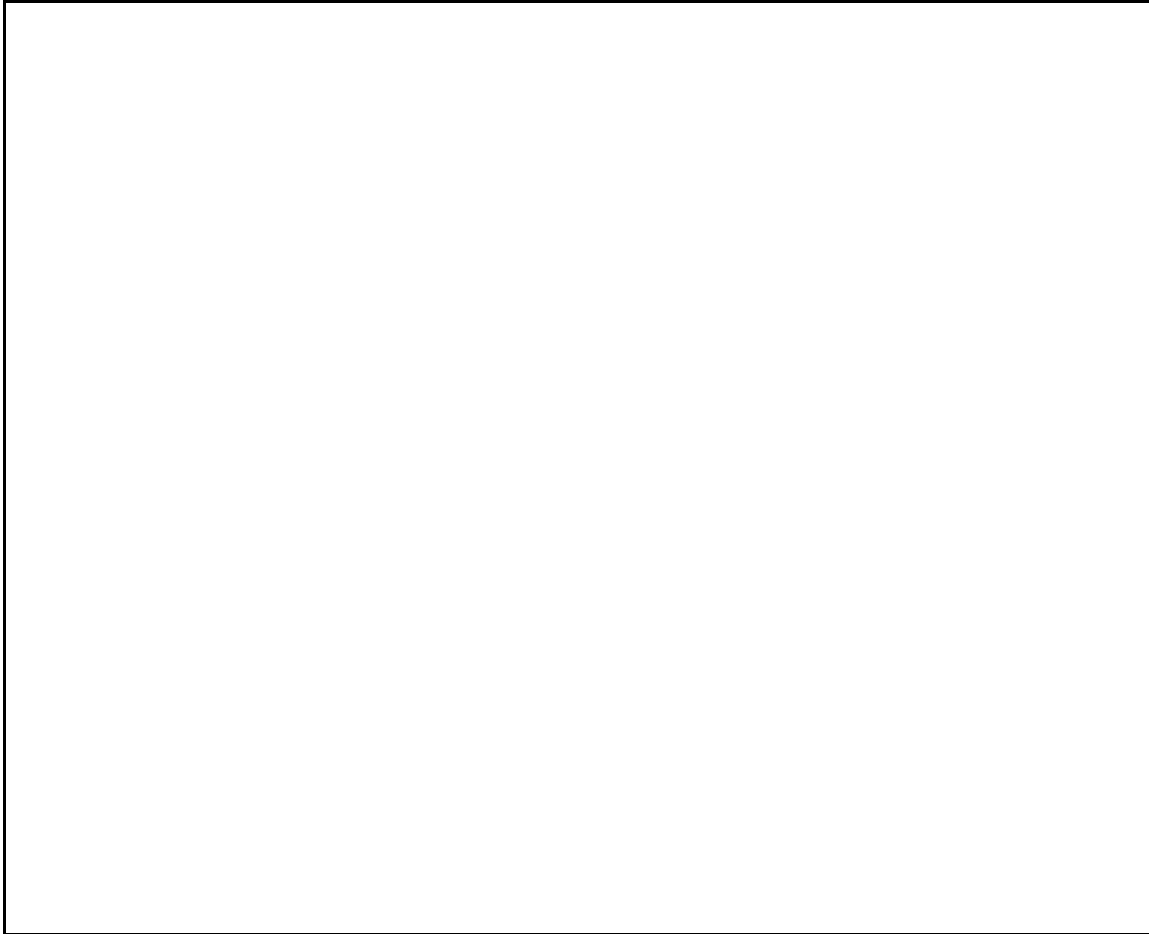
Scope

The planning program for the Five-Year Update Process is divided into five general phases that represent the framework for the Five-Year Update Final Plan Report (see Figure 1). The Five-Year Update Final Report is structured such that each phase represents a report chapter. Each phase includes an examination of both current and future conditions within the City-Parish. The information and projections were then used to evaluate the adequacy of the Horizon Plan and determine how the Plan can be more successful in meeting the goals of the City-Parish. The five phases of the Five-Year Update Process are as follows:

Phase I - Land Use Adjustment Process

The Land Use Adjustment Process was initiated in 1994 and involved the revision of the “2010 Land Use Plan.” The “2010 Land Use Plan,” included in the original Horizon Plan, is a graphic depiction of the future land uses throughout the City-Parish, printed on a scale of one inch equals 7,040 feet. This scale has proven difficult to interpret when it is necessary to locate specific parcels of land, especially for zoning and development locations. Therefore, during the Land Use Adjustment Process, the Planning Commission Staff has converted the original land use plan to the scale of one inch equals 400 feet; this is the same scale as the Planning Commission’s “Lot and Block” zoning maps. The Land Use Adjustment Process included a field survey of land uses on an individual parcel level for the entire City-Parish. The existing land use survey process was completed in early 1996.

To facilitate the planning process, the City-Parish has been divided into 16 Planning Districts (see Map 1). These Planning Districts were further subdivided into smaller Subareas which allow the Planning Commission Staff to address issues on a much smaller scale.



Phase II - Evaluate Goals and Objectives

The evaluation of the Goals and Objectives of the Horizon Plan is a crucial step as these represent the method by which the Horizon Plan is implemented. It is necessary to evaluate the Goals and Objectives for each of the seven Elements of the Horizon Plan during each Five-Year Update Process to ensure that they maintain their relevancy as conditions change throughout the Parish.

Phase III - Concept Plan

The Concept Plan serves as the method by which major sections of the Horizon Plan, relating to growth and development, are amended and updated. The procedure for updating the Concept Plan involves the analysis and evaluation of several main components including Land Use, Transportation, Growth Centers and Environment.

Phase IV - Implementation

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To ensure that Goals and Objectives of the Horizon Plan are being adequately addressed, the Five-Year Update Process involves the evaluation of each of the 258 Action Items for the seven Elements of the Plan. Action Items are strategies for achieving the Goals and Objectives set forth in the Horizon Plan. As conditions change within the City-Parish, it is necessary to evaluate each Action Item to ensure it remains a valid and effective strategy for accomplishing the Goals and Objectives set forth in the Horizon Plan.

Phase V - Capital Improvements Program

The Capital Improvements Program (CIP) is the City-Parish's long-range planning process which links the annual budget to appropriation cycles. The CIP process is a mechanism for analyzing the City-Parish's financial condition and projecting what is likely needed in the near future. The CIP identifies projects and predicts the City-Parish's capacity to finance these projects after it has paid its basic operating expenses.

The CIP identifies projects on five-year and 20-year intervals. The first year of the CIP forms the basis for the Capital Budget for that fiscal year, and the remaining four years are the longer term capital programming document. The CIP is updated annually; however, periodic adjustments may be made to take advantage of new financing alternatives or opportunities. Capital improvements programming is cyclical such that, as projects are completed in one fiscal year, another year is added to the program so that it will always assume a five-year cycle.

Report Summary

The Horizon Plan has served the City-Parish well during its first five years, as evidenced by the improved coordination among local agencies and the many accomplishments that have occurred. The Plan, however, is designed to be flexible and adaptable to changing conditions and circumstances. The required Five-Year Update Process is the means for updating and revising the plan so that it remains a valid and current document.

During the first Five-Year Update Process, the Horizon Plan underwent some revision and updating due to the changing conditions in East Baton Rouge Parish. The remainder of the Five-Year Update Final Plan Report examines each of the five phases of the Update Process -- Land Use Adjustment Process, Evaluation of Goals and Objectives, Concept Plan, Implementation and Capital Improvements Program -- and reports on the amendments, revisions and proposals that have occurred within these phases. Also, the report looks to the future, charting some of the efforts and projects that will take place over the next five years of the Horizon Plan.

Map 1

Chapter Two

Land Use Adjustment Process

The Land Use Adjustment Process was the first phase of the Five-Year Update Process for the Horizon Plan. The process began in January 1994 and was completed in July 1996, resulting in a land use plan that is “adjusted” to parcel boundaries and is at the same scale as the Planning Commission’s Lot and Block Maps. Also, the Land Use Adjustment Process provided database information for the development of the City-Parish’s geographic information system (GIS).

The Horizon Plan, which was adopted in 1992, divides East Baton Rouge Parish into 16 separate Planning Districts. The Horizon Plan also included a “2010 Land Use Plan” to guide future growth and development for East Baton Rouge Parish.

‘2010 Land Use Plan’

The “2010 Land Use Plan” was represented by a map that indicated land use categories across the Parish (see Map 2). This legally adopted land use map, however, measured only 30 by 24 inches and was drawn to a very large scale (one inch equals 7,040 feet). The land use categories shown on the map were only conceptual in nature. Due to the size and scale of the “2010 Land Use Plan,” determinations of land use for any one piece of property on a lot-by-lot basis was difficult. The Land Use Adjustment Process was initiated to develop a more readable map for accurate, individual land use determinations.

The legend for the “2010 Land Use Plan” identifies the following major land use classifications:

- **Low Density Residential (LDR)** includes areas where single family detached housing and mobile homes on individual lots will be the predominant land use.
- **Medium/High Density Residential (MHDR)** includes areas where two family and multi-family housing, rooming and boarding houses, residence halls, dormitories and mobile home parks will be dominant.
- **Commercial/Office (C/O)** includes areas where wholesale and retail trade and service type uses, office uses, and hotels and motels will be the primary land use type.
- **Industrial (I)** includes areas where manufacturing, chemicals, refining, warehousing,

Land Use Adjustment Process

open storage and similar industrial facilities will be the dominant uses.

- **Transportation, Communications and Utilities (TCU)** includes areas where railroad, trucking, aviation, ports, automobile parking, communication and utility facilities will be dominant.
- **Recreational (R)** includes parks, recreational activities, amusements, group camps, cultural activities and public assembly facilities.
- **Public and Semi-Public (PSP)** includes areas where governmental, educational, religious and charitable uses will be the primary land use activities.
- **Open Space (O)** includes areas where agricultural, forestry, mining, water and vacant land are dominant.
- **Planned Unit Development (PUD)** includes areas where development under the Planned Unit Development provisions of the Unified Development Code has been approved by the Planning Commission. Development in these areas will follow a unified site design plan for a mix of compatible land uses, clustering of buildings, increased densities and common open space.

Several steps and analyses were involved in the Land Use Adjustment Process. The remainder of this chapter outlines the process and the results.

Land Use Surveying

A physical survey of the Parish by automobile, called a “windshield survey,” was the first step in the Land Use Adjustment Process. Planners and student interns conducted a survey to determine existing land uses on a lot-by-lot basis.

The Land Use Adjustment Process and the surveying began with Planning District 16, located in the southeast portion of East Baton Rouge Parish. It was decided to begin with Planning District 16 because it is one of the areas experiencing a great deal of new growth and development. The strategy was to then work through the districts, continuing north (in descending numerical order) to Planning District 1, located in the northwest corner of the Parish.

Survey crews recorded existing land use information on the Planning Commission’s Lot and Block Maps, which are drawn at a scale of one inch equals 400 feet, and which show individual parcels of land. For organizational, planning and surveying purposes, the Planning Districts were further subdivided into “Subareas.” The size of a Planning District determined the number of Subareas, which ranged from three to five within the districts.

Land Use Recording

A land use recording process was conducted in conjunction with the survey. Planners took the information gathered from the field and also gathered additional data from maps and resources available in the Planning Commission office to compile a database of planning information. The information was initially recorded in handwritten form on data sheets. The information from the data sheets is being entered into a computer database, which will serve as the database for the GIS. The land use recording process involves the following information: Planning District, subdivision, lot number, Lot and Block Map number, Department of Transportation and Development Traffic Zone number, address, Census Tract, Census Block, flood zone, Standard Industrial Classification (SIC code), existing land use, Horizon Plan proposed land use (from “2010 Land Use Plan”), zoning, location within City Limits or in the Parish, and Metropolitan Council District.

Land Use Analysis

Adjustments to the “2010 Land Use Plan” were made through an analysis of the following factors: the existing land use, gathered from the field survey; the existing zoning, as recorded on the Planning Commission’s Lot and Block maps; parcel boundaries, as depicted on the Planning Commission’s Lot and Block Maps; and proposed Horizon Plan Land Use, as depicted on the “2010 Land Use Plan,” which was blown up to the one inch equals 400 feet scale and overlaid on the Lot and Block Maps. Analyzing this information, planners adjusted the proposed land use to parcel boundaries. The following is an example of a Land Use Adjustment:

Conditions

The existing land use on a parcel is Low Density Residential.

The zoning on the parcel is A1, or single family residential.

The “2010 Land Use Plan” proposes Commercial/Office land use because of the parcel’s location near an intersection of Commercial/Office land use.

Adjustment

The “2010 Land Use Plan” is adjusted from Commercial/Office to Low Density Residential for the parcel, based on the parcel’s existing land use and existing zoning.

Public Meetings

After planners completed the adjustments for a Planning District, they were presented to the Horizon Plan Implementation Committee (HPIC) for review. Following HPIC review and initial approval, the adjustments were taken to a Planning District Public Meeting.

The Public Meetings in the 16 Planning Districts provided East Baton Rouge Parish residents the opportunity to review and comment on the proposed land use adjustments. Each Planning District Public Meeting was held in the early evening on a weeknight in a centrally or easily accessible location for Planning District residents. At the meetings, tables were established around the room for each of the Subareas within the Planning District. Planners manned the

Land Use Adjustment Process

tables to explain the Subarea adjustments and to receive public input from the meeting participants.

Following a Planning District Meeting, planners reviewed public comments and, in some cases, revised the land use adjustments. The adjustments and public comments were taken to the HPIC for the beginning of the formal adoption process. The HPIC forwarded the adjustments to the Planning Commission.

The following is the Public Meeting schedule for the Land Use Adjustment Process:

Planning District 16 Public Meeting	June 7, 1994, St. George Catholic Church Parish Hall, 7880 Siegen Lane.
Planning District 15 Public Meeting	August 1, 1994, Jones Creek Regional Library, 6222 Jones Creek Road.
Planning District 14 Public Meeting	October 4, 1994, Kenilworth Middle School, 7600 Boone Drive.
Planning District 13 Public Meeting	January 10, 1995, Louisiana School for the Deaf, 2888 Brightside Drive.
Planning District 12 Public Meeting	February 6, 1995, Twin Oaks Elementary School, 819 Trammel Drive.
Planning District 11 Public Meeting	March 6, 1995, Broadmoor High School, 10100 Goodwood Boulevard.
Planning District 10 Public Meeting	April 3, 1995, City-Parish Training Center, 7389 Florida Boulevard.
Planning District 9 Public Meeting	May 8, 1995, Baton Rouge Magnet High School, 2825 Government Street.
Planning District 8 Public Meeting	June 27, 1995, Redstick Room, Riverside Centroplex, 275 South River Road.
Planning District 7 Public Meeting	September 11, 1995, Delmont Service Center, 3535 Riley Street.
Planning District 6 Public Meeting	October 2, 1995, Central High School Gymnasium, 10200 East Brookside Drive.
Planning District 5 Public Meeting	February 6, 1996, St. Pius X Family Activity Center, 6380 Hooper Road.
Planning District 4 Public Meeting	March 4, 1996, North Baton Rouge Community Center Gym, 2013 Central Road.
Planning District 3 Public Meeting	April 2, 1996, Beech Grove Baptist Church, 2376 Thomas Road.
Planning District 2 Public Meeting	May 9, 1996, Blackwater United Methodist Church, 10000 Blackwater Road.
Planning District 1 Public Meeting	June 6, 1996, Church Street Park Activity Center, 3210 Church Street, Zachary.

Adoption Process

The Planning Commission conducted a public hearing on the amendments for each of the 16 Planning Districts. Amendments for each Planning District were recommended for approval and forwarded to the Metropolitan Council. The Metropolitan Council approved the amendments for all 16 Planning Districts between July 1994 and July 1996.

The adjustments to land uses within each Planning District are summarized on the following pages.

Planning District 16

Number of Adjustments: 192

Date of Metropolitan Council Adoption: July 20, 1994, Resolution 35115

“2010 Land Use Plan”

About 50 percent of Planning District 16 was proposed as Open Space in the original “2010 Land Use Plan.” About 40 percent of the Planning District was classified as Low Density Residential, and about 5 percent was proposed as Commercial/Office. Other land uses occurred in scattered pockets throughout Planning District 16.

Following the adjustment process, about 30 percent of the rapidly developing Planning District was proposed as Open Space. About 45 percent of the land use was classified as Low Density Residential, and about 15 percent as Commercial/Office. Other land uses were scattered throughout the Planning District.

Map 3

Planning District 15

Number of Adjustments: 66

Date of Metropolitan Council Adoption: September 21, 1994, Resolution 35294

“2010 Land Use Plan”

About 60 percent of Planning District 15 was proposed as Low Density Residential land use in the original “2010 Land Use Plan.” About 25 percent of the district, primarily along the Amite River, was classified as Open Space. Other land uses were scattered throughout the Planning District.

Following the adjustment process, about 65 percent of the Planning District was proposed as Low Density Residential. About 25 percent was classified as Open Space. Other land uses were scattered throughout the Planning District.

Map 4

Planning District 14

Land Use Adjustment Process

Number of Adjustments: 66

Date of Metropolitan Council Adoption: November 16, 1994, Resolution 35441

“2010 Land Use Plan”

The original “2010 Land Use Plan” proposed about 60 percent of Planning District 14 as Low Density Residential. Commercial/Office land use covered about 10 percent of the Planning District. Large pockets of Public/Semi-Public land uses were located at the Pennington Biomedical Research Center and the Rural Life Museum. A large Planned Unit Development, on Corporate Boulevard, also was on the land use plan.

The adjusted land use plan shows about 60 percent Low Density Residential land use and 15 percent Commercial/Office land use proposed for Planning District 14, with other land uses scattered throughout the Planning District.

Map 5

Planning District 13

Number of Adjustments: 41

Date of Metropolitan Council Adoption: February 15, 1995, Resolution 35655

“2010 Land Use Plan”

Because of the presence of Louisiana State University within Planning District 13, about 35 percent of the Planning District is proposed as Public/Semi-Public land use in the original land use plan. About 20 percent of the Planning District is proposed as Open Space, and 35 percent is classified as Low Density Residential. Other land uses are scattered throughout the Planning District.

Following the adjustment process, about 30 percent of the Planning District was proposed for a Planned Unit Development (the southwest portion of the Planning District, along River Road). The adjusted land use plan proposed about 30 percent Low Density Residential land use, about 30 percent Public/Semi-Public land use, and about 10 percent for the other land use classifications.

Map 6

Planning District 12

Number of Adjustments: 124

Date of Metropolitan Council Adoption: April 19, 1995, Resolution 35812

“2010 Land Use Plan”

The original “2010 Land Use Plan” proposed Low Density Residential land use for about 50 percent of Planning District 12. About 20 percent of the area, primarily along the Amite River, was proposed as Open Space. Other land uses were scattered throughout the Planning District.

Following the adjustment process, about 60 percent of the Planning District was proposed as Low Density Residential, about 15 percent as Open Space, and about 15 percent as Commercial/Office. Other land uses were scattered throughout the Planning District.

Map 7

Planning District 11

Number of Adjustments: 52

Date of Metropolitan Council Adoption: April 19, 1995, Resolution 35811

“2010 Land Use Plan”

The original “2010 Land Use Plan” proposed Low Density Residential land use for about 60 percent of Planning District 11. Commercial/Office land use was proposed for about 20 percent of the Planning District. Other land uses were scattered throughout the Planning District.

Following the adjustment process, about 50 percent of the land use in Planning District 11 was proposed as Low Density Residential land use, and about 30 percent was proposed as Commercial/Office. Other land uses were scattered throughout the Planning District.

Map 8

Planning District 10

Number of Adjustments: 47

Date of Metropolitan Council Adoption: May 17, 1995, Resolution 35882

“2010 Land Use Plan”

Land Use Adjustment Process

About 50 percent of Planning District 10 was proposed as Low Density Residential in the original “2010 Land Use Plan.” About 20 percent of the Planning District was classified as Commercial/Office land use. An area of Industrial land use occurred along the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad tracks in the northern portion of the Planning District. Other land uses occurred in scattered pockets throughout Planning District 10.

The Planning District maintained about 50 percent proposed Low Density Residential land use following the adjustment process. Commercial/Office land use was proposed for about 30 percent of the area, and Industrial land use remained along the railroad tracks.

Map 9

Planning District 9

Number of Adjustments: 61

Date of Metropolitan Council Adoption: July 21, 1995, Resolution 35964

“2010 Land Use Plan”

The original “2010 Land Use Plan” showed about 80 percent Low Density Residential land use for Planning District 9. Other land uses were scattered throughout the Planning District.

Following the adjustment process, about 60 percent of Planning District 9 was proposed as Low Density Residential land use, about 20 percent as Medium/High Density land use; about 5 percent as Commercial/Office land use; and about 5 percent as Public/Semi-Public land use. Other land uses are scattered throughout the Planning District.

Map 10

Planning District 8

Number of Adjustments: 50

Date of Metropolitan Council Adoption: August 16, 1995, Resolution 36141

“2010 Land Use Plan”

The original “2010 Land Use Plan” showed a vibrant mix of land uses for the Downtown

Land Use Adjustment Process

Planning District, with large areas of Low Density Residential, Commercial/Office, Industrial, Public/Semi-Public and Recreational land uses.

Following the adjustment process, about 25 percent of Planning District 8 was proposed as Medium/High Density Residential land use; about 20 percent Commercial/Office land use; about 20 percent Industrial land use; about 15 percent Low Density Residential land use; and about 10 percent Public/Semi-Public land use.

Map 11

Planning District 7

Number of Adjustments: 192

Date of Metropolitan Council Adoption: October 18, 1995, Resolution 36288

“2010 Land Use Plan”

About 50 percent of Planning District 7 was proposed as Industrial land use because of the presence of the large Exxon plant within the Planning District. About 40 percent of the area was proposed as Low Density Residential land use and about 5 percent was proposed as

Commercial/Office. Other land uses were scattered throughout the Planning District.

Industrial land use remains at about 50 percent of the district following the adjustment process. About 30 percent of the Planning District was proposed as Low Density Residential, and about 10 percent as Commercial/Office. Other land uses were scattered throughout the Planning District.

Map 12

Planning District 6

Number of Adjustments: 24

Date of Metropolitan Council Adoption: November 15, 1995, Resolution 36360

“2010 Land Use Plan”

About 50 percent of Planning District 7 was proposed as Open Space in the original “2010 Land Use Plan.” About 30 percent of the area was proposed as Low Density Residential land use. Industrial land use occurred along the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad. Other land uses were scattered throughout the Planning District.

Land Use Adjustment Process

Following the adjustment process, about 50 percent of the Planning District was proposed as Low Density Residential land use, and about 30 percent as Open Space. Commercial/Office land use occurred along Sullivan Road, and Industrial land use was proposed along the railroad tracks.

Map 13

Planning District 5

Number of Adjustments: 28

Date of Metropolitan Council Adoption: March 20, 1996, Resolution 36685

“2010 Land Use Plan”

About 60 percent of the Planning District was proposed as Low Density Residential in the original “2010 Land Use Plan.” About 20 percent of the Planning District was proposed as Open Space. Other land uses were scattered throughout the Planning District.

Following the adjustment process, about 70 percent of the Planning District was proposed as Low Density Residential land use, and about 10 percent as Open Space. Commercial/Office land use occurred along Airline Highway and Greenwell Springs Road. Other land uses were

scattered throughout the Planning District.

Map 14

Planning District 4

Number of Adjustments: 8

Date of Metropolitan Council Adoption: April 17, 1996, Resolution 36766

“2010 Land Use Plan”

The original “2010 Land Use Plan” proposed Open Space for about 45 percent of the Planning District – the low-lying and vacant Thomas Point on the Mississippi River. About 20 percent of the Planning District was proposed as Transportation, Communications and Utilities, because of the presence of Baton Rouge Metropolitan Airport, and 10 percent as Public/Semi-Public, because of the presence of Southern University. About 15 percent of the Planning District was proposed as Low Density Residential, and 5 percent as Industrial.

Following the adjustment process, about 45 percent of the Planning District (Thomas Point) remained as Open Space; 20 percent as Transportation, Communications and Utilities; and 10 percent as Public/Semi-Public. About 10 percent of the Planning District was proposed as Low Density Residential. Other land uses were scattered throughout the Planning District.

Map 15

Planning District 3

Number of Adjustments: 13

Date of Metropolitan Council Adoption: May 15, 1996, Resolution 36861

“2010 Land Use Plan”

Because the City-Parish Planning Commission has no jurisdiction within Baker, the community was excluded from the Planning District. The original “2010 Land Use Plan” proposed Low Density Residential land use for about 25 percent of the Planning District. Other proposed land uses included Open Space, about 20 percent; Industrial, about 20 percent; and Recreational, about 10 percent (Greater Baton Rouge Zoo). Other land uses were scattered throughout the Planning District.

The adjusted land use was very similar to the original “2010 Land Use Plan,” with a similar mix of Low Density Residential, Open Space, Industrial and Recreational land uses.

Map 16

Planning District 2

Number of Adjustments: 36

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Date of Metropolitan Council Adoption: June 19, 1996, Resolution 36952

“2010 Land Use Plan”

The original “2010 Land Use Plan” proposed Open Space for about 80 percent of the large, rural Planning District. About 10 percent of the Planning District was proposed as Low Density Residential land use. Other land uses were scattered throughout the Planning District.

Following the adjustment process, about 60 percent of Planning District 2 was proposed as Open Space, and about 30 percent as Low Density Residential, with other land uses scattered throughout the Planning District.

Map 17

Planning District 1

Number of Adjustments: 19

Date of Metropolitan Council Adoption: July 17, 1996, Resolution 37006

“2010 Land Use Plan”

Because the City-Parish Planning Commission has no jurisdiction within Zachary, the community was excluded from the Planning District. The original “2010 Land Use Plan” indicated Open Space for about 90 percent of the Planning District, with about 5 percent Low Density Residential and 5 percent Industrial land uses.

Following the adjustment process, about 75 percent of the area was proposed as Open Space, about 10 percent as Low Density Residential, and about 10 percent as Industrial.

Map 18

The Adjusted ‘2010 Land Use Plan’

The Horizon Plan’s original “2010 Land Use Plan” – the one inch equals 7,040 feet map – is no longer in use by the Planning Commission following the adoption of adjustments for the 16 Planning Districts. The adjusted “2010 Land Use Plan” is divided into separate booklets of Lot and Block Maps for each Planning District, with the proposed land use categories designated on a parcel-by-parcel basis with color coding. For example, a parcel of land colored yellow is

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proposed for Low Density Residential land use, and a parcel colored red is proposed for Commercial/Office land use. The “2010 Land Use Plan,” however, went through another round of amendments in 1997 (see “Land Use Amendments” in Chapter Four, Concept Plan).

The following is a comparative analysis of the original “2010 Land Use Plan” (adopted in 1992) with the Adjusted Land Use Plan (completed in 1996):

Low Density Residential

Significant LDR infill into Open Space, especially in the northeast region of the Parish, has occurred. The Central area adjacent to Hooper Road and east of Plank Road also has experienced a change from relatively Open land to greater LDR land use, as reflected on the adjusted plan. There has been some loss of LDR to Commercial land use in the southern portion of the Parish, especially along major streets and at major intersections.

Medium/High Density Residential

Near the east and south of the Central Business District there has occurred a significant change from LDR to MHDR, a classification relatively rare in 1992 and the predominant existing land use in these inner-city areas in 1996. This change may be associated with a more clearly defined land use description of MHDR over the years.

Industrial

There has been some expansion of Industrial land use areas, especially along the Mississippi River corridor north of the Central Business District, as well as within some parcels adjacent to the Amite River in the northeast part of the Parish. The Industriplex neighborhood north of I-10 and south of Airline Highway has changed from C/O to Industrial land use.

Commercial/Office

A significant increase of C/O land use has occurred along Airline Highway between the Plank Road and Cortana Mall areas. O’Neal Lane south of I-12 has experienced a growth of C/O as have several of the major intersections in the southeast part of the Parish. There has been a transition from C/O to Industrial in the Industriplex community between Airline Highway and I-10. There has occurred a general evolution in land use from C/O to residential in the vicinity of Gardere Lane, GSRI Road and Nicholson Drive.

Recreational

Several new park areas have been added to the Recreational land use category, including a relatively large parcel along River Road south of the LSU campus.

Public/Semi-Public

There do not appear to be significant changes in the quantity or location of PSP land use areas.

Transportation, Communications and Utilities

There do not appear to be significant changes in the quantity or location of TCU land use areas.

Open Space

The transition from Open Space to other land use categories is especially evident in the northern portion of the Parish, along the Comite River corridor, and along smaller drainage channels in general.

Planned Unit Development

The original PUD north of I-10 along Corporate Boulevard has been joined by a second proposed PUD located along the “riverbend” area of River Road south of the LSU campus.

Chapter Three

Goals, Objectives and Action Items

Goals, Objectives and Action Items Evaluation

An important aspect in the success of the Horizon Plan is the call for major updates every five years to review the achievements and/or failures, and the strengths and weaknesses of the City-Parish efforts to implement the Goals and Objectives of the Plan. Annual Year-End as well as Mid-Year Evaluation and Appraisal Reports also are prepared to systematically assess the effectiveness of the Plan's Goals and Objectives. The Horizon Plan anticipated that unforeseen and changing conditions and economics would affect the success of the Plan and that a regular monitoring would be necessary in order for the Plan to meet current and future needs, and to remain consistent with the Plan of Government. As land use data is updated to identify new development activity, demographic data, economic analyses and assumptions also will evolve. These factors need to be recognized and incorporated to keep the Horizon Plan pertinent. The importance of citizen participation in the Plan's implementation also has been recognized as imperative if the Plan is to remain an effective, dynamic document. A regular series of Public Meetings on a Planning District basis has allowed for a continuing public role in the evolution of the Horizon Plan while lending the Planning Commission Staff added insight into the concerns of the community.

During the update process the Goals and Objectives of the Horizon Plan were evaluated for their continued relevance and appropriateness in serving the comprehensive preferred growth scenario as described in the Horizon Plan. The Staff of the Planning Commission first analyzed the individual Goals and Objectives for each Element for their current relevance, and made recommendations for changes where appropriate. It was determined that the Goals and Objectives for each Element remain important and pertinent to the current growth patterns of the City-Parish as well as the vision of Baton Rouge as originally expressed in the Horizon Plan. These comments were forwarded to the Lead Agencies for input, and a consensus was reached before presentation of the findings and recommendations to the Horizon Plan Implementation Committee for its input, the Planning Commission for its review and recommendations, and the Metropolitan Council for its deliberation and approval.

Similarly, the individual Action Items -- specific strategies for implementing the Goals and Objectives of the Horizon Plan -- were studied for their success and/or failure in achieving their mission. The Staff of the Planning Commission studied each of the 258 Action Items and made specific recommendations for: 1) No revisions, 2) Proposed rewording, 3) Lead Agency revision,

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4) Deletion, 5) New Action Item, and/or 6) Reassign Action Item. These recommendations were forwarded to the assigned Lead Agencies for their input. Individual meetings for each Element were held to reach a consensus among the Lead Agencies involved regarding any proposed changes. These recommendations in turn have been forwarded to the Horizon Plan Implementation Committee, the Planning Commission, and finally, the Metropolitan Council for their consideration and approval.

The Action Items were carefully assessed for their continuing validity as appropriate strategies for implementing the Horizon Plan. The following examination summarizes, on an Element by Element basis, the revisions regarding the Action Items. Most of the changes to the wording of the Action Items are simply updating these strategies to reflect changing conditions, such as referring to the Unified Development Code instead of the Zoning Ordinance, rather than a change in the mission of the strategy. Occasionally, Action Items are proposed for rewording to further the original intention of implementing the specific Goals and Objectives with which they are associated. In those cases where Action Items are redundant, or have proved inappropriate, they have been deleted. Action Items that have been revised are identified with their status as “Revised,” “New,” or “Deletion” in bold lettering following the Action Item number and title. Otherwise, Action Items -- the majority of the strategies -- remain as originally adopted in 1992 and continue to be important means for implementing the Goals and Objectives with which they are associated.

With considerable citizen involvement and political leadership, the Horizon Plan was originally drafted and then adopted as a means to focus the shared political and social contract of Baton Rouge as a community with a vision of a liveable and economically viable community entering the 21st century. The Comprehensive Plan remains a challenging and foresighted means of targeting the City-Parish resources in the most efficient way to achieve the goals of planning for quality growth and managing development in the City and Parish. Implementation of the Horizon Plan Goals and Objectives by means of the Action Items has been successful. In many situations, the Horizon Plan and the associated Public Meetings have enabled the citizens of the community to participate in planning for orderly growth and quality development. However, as the Major Plan Update process dictates, the need to identify and recognize instances where the Plan has not been followed is also an important aspect of the review. Primarily, those instances where Action Items have not been initiated involve inadequate funding.

Land Use Element

Implementation Actions

This section recommends specific actions for addressing land use Goals, Objectives and Policies. In addition to addressing land use issues, implementation strategies are recommended for the Plan Amendment Process and the Capital Improvements Program. The implementation recommendations are a guide to actions by the City-Parish. The specific Goals, Objectives, and Policies they are designed to address are identified.

Plan Amendment Process

Action LU1.A: HP Amend Process. Establish and implement procedures for conducting annual reviews and adopting amendments to the Comprehensive Land Use and Development Plan in accordance with Section 10.04 of The Plan of Government, including the following:

1. Monitor planning and development in the parish to identify changes in existing conditions that may affect the issues, goals, objectives, policies, and implementation strategies contained in the adopted Horizon Plan.
2. Evaluation and appraisal of Horizon Plan in relation to existing conditions including analysis of new alternatives, conducting special studies of new issues and needs, and development of recommendations for amendments of the adopted Plan.
3. Proposed Plan Amendments drafted by the Planning Commission under the direction of the Mayor-President should be submitted to the Metropolitan Council with the Mayor-President's recommendations. The Planning Commission should conduct one or more public hearings prior to recommending Plan Amendments to the Mayor-President and Metropolitan Council. The Metropolitan Council should conduct two public hearings on the recommended Plan Amendments, and may adopt them as a whole or in parts. Amendments not adopted may be modified by the Planning Commission and submitted by the Mayor-President to the Metropolitan Council, which should conduct one public hearing on the modifications and consider their adoption. Any further amendments recommended by the Planning Commission should be submitted in the same manner.
4. Proposed Plan Amendments recommended by citizens or City-Parish departments should be reviewed by the Planning Commission and accompanied by the Planning Commission's recommendation, and require a two-thirds vote of the Metropolitan Council for adoption. (Special Report on Plan Amendment Process)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action LU1.B: 5-Year Update Process. Establish procedures for preparing major updates

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and revisions to the Comprehensive Land Use and Development Plan at five-year intervals, in accordance with Section 10.04 of The Plan of Government. Major updates and revisions would include but not be limited to existing conditions; forecasts; issues and analysis; goals, objectives and policies; and implementation actions for all plan elements. (Special Report on Plan Amendment Process)

Action Year: 1992-93

Planning Management Information System

Action LU2.A: Annual Report. Prepare Annual Report of Planning Commission to the Mayor-President and Metropolitan Council summarizing the activities and accomplishments of the Planning Commission during the year ending December 31, and describing analysis of the status of planning and development in the parish, the implementation of Horizon Plan, and major issues and needs that should be addressed by the City-Parish in the next year. (Objective LU1.1)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action LU2.B: Annual Work Program. Develop Annual Work Program for the Planning Commission to identify objectives and describe new and continuing work activities to be accomplished in the next year. The Annual Work Program would include but not be limited to program and project descriptions, time schedules, staffing plan, funding requirements and sources, and necessary coordination with other City-Parish departments and outside agencies and organizations. (Objective LU1.1)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action LU2.C: Plan Mgt. Info (pt., GIS). Establish and maintain a Planning Management Information System within the Office of the Planning Commission to compile and maintain an accessible, centralized source of information, data, records and reference materials relating to planning and development in the parish. (Overall Goals)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action LU2.D: GIS. Develop a parishwide Geographic Information System (GIS) for automated mapping and interrelational database management of all property and public services information (land parcel and lot ownership, zoning, subdivision plats, floodplains, rights-of-way and servitudes, assessor's records, public infrastructure and utilities, permits, inspections, census data, and other pertinent data for use by all City-Parish departments). Coordinate with state and other agencies such as LSU, DOTD and CRPC in development, maintenance, and operation of this system. (Overall Goals)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action LU2.E: Public Info. Program. Establish and implement a Public Information Program to improve public awareness and understanding of planning and development programs, regulations and procedures through the publication and distribution of brochures and pamphlets describing the City-Parish's land use and development code requirements and procedures, public service announcements, news releases, and presentations to community organizations, civic associations, and interest groups. Improve communications with citizens, land owners and developers regarding parishwide and specific planning and development programs and requirements. (Objectives LU1.1, Policies LU1.1.A, LU1.1.B, LU1.1.C)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action LU2.F: Information Brochure. Publish and distribute a brochure updated on an annual basis, to provide a readily available source of information on the growth, development characteristics and planning programs of the city and parish. (Policies LU1.1.B, LU1.1.C)

Action Year: 1994

Action LU2.G: Public Notification. Evaluate performance of existing procedures for Public Notification and the ongoing Public Information Program (See Action LU2.E) to inform property owners who may be affected by proposed zoning changes and subdivision applications. Improved notification procedures, including targeted mailings, publication of official notices, and posted on-site notices in accordance with code requirements, should be identified and evaluated to improve effectiveness of the notification procedures and the Public Information Program. (Policy LU1.1.A)

Action Year: 1992-93

Capital Improvements Program

Action LU3.A: Annual CIP/Capital Budget. Establish and implement procedures for annual development of a five-year Capital Improvements Program (CIP) which addresses planning and financing for all capital projects needs for all aspects of City-Parish government. This CIP would include, but not be limited to, project descriptions, cost estimates, funding sources, time schedules, and departmental responsibilities. The first year of the CIP should provide the basis for annual development of the City-Parish Capital Budget. The CIP would be developed by the Planning Commission with input from all departments under the direction of the Mayor-President, who recommends the CIP to the Metropolitan Council for adoption, following at least one public hearing. (Objective LU14.4)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action LU3.B: Capital Facilities Inventory. Prepare and maintain a Capital Facilities Inventory of all fixed (capital) assets owned or leased by the City-Parish. (Objective

LU14.4)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action LU3.C: Capital Projects Status. Monitor the status of previously approved capital projects to aid in updating the CIP and preparing the annual Capital Budget. Prepare a year-end report on the status of capital projects. (Objective LU14.4)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action LU3.D: Review CIP Priority. Periodically evaluate and recommend needed refinements and modifications to the evaluation criteria and procedures used to determine the ranking and priorities for proposed capital projects. (Objective LU14.4)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action LU3.E: CAC for CIP. Appoint a Citizen Advisory Committee to aid the Planning Commission in annually preparing the CIP. Members of the committee should be appointed by the Mayor-President with recommendations by the Planning Commission. (Objective LU14.4)

Action Year: 1994

Urban Design Program

Action LU4.A: Designate UD Dist./Corr. Establish Procedures for designation of urban design districts or corridors including participation by affected property owners within the identified areas.

Identify special areas (districts and corridors) where unique urban design guidelines would be developed and implemented including but not limited to the following:

- Downtown;
- Airline Highway;
- Florida Boulevard/Government Street;
- The Riverfront;
- Spanish and Beauregard Towns; and
- Others.

Develop and implement a Parishwide Urban Design Program which addresses landscaping, signage, building setbacks, height limitations, architectural character, and other urban design

elements. (Objectives LU4.1, LU4.3, and LU9.1 through LU9.3, and Policies LU9.1.A through LU9.1.D)

Action Year: 1994

Action LU4.B: UD Guidelines. Prepare urban design guidelines for development, renovations and revitalizations within designated urban design districts to ensure compatibility of new development and redevelopment with adjacent structures and land uses, and to enhance visual attractiveness of the districts and corridors. Guidelines for development and redevelopment in designated corridors and districts should provide a unified set of urban design guidelines and planning analyses indicating intended uses and appropriate changes in existing zoning. Urban design guidelines should protect and improve the integrity of stable and developing neighborhoods and promote development and improvement of public places and structured open spaces such as parks, plazas, community centers, schools, commercial areas, churches and other gathering places for interaction among people. (Policies LU1.3.A, LU1.4.C, LU3.1.A, LU9.1.A, Objectives LU9.1.A and LU9.2)

Action Year: 1995

Action LU4.C: Landscape Regulations. (Revised) Periodically evaluate the landscape regulations of the UDC to determine their effectiveness in maintaining, enhancing, restoring and creating landscape environments that improve the visual quality of residential, commercial and industrial areas, and public places. Propose revisions to the landscape guidelines and regulations to ensure protection and enhancement of the aesthetic and visual quality of the Parish. (Policy LU9.1.D)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action LU4.D: Streetscape Design Plan. (Revised) Prepare and adopt a parishwide Streetscape Design Plan to develop performance guidelines, techniques, and procedures for implementing a coordinated streetscape improvement program for major corridors such as:

- Florida/Government;
- Airline Highway;
- I-10/I-12/I-110;
- Plank Road;
- Scenic Highway;
- Highland Road;

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- Nicholson Drive; and
- Others.

(Objectives LU3.1, LU9.1, LU9.2, LU9.3 and Policies LU1.4.C, LU2.2C, LU3.1.A)

Action Year: 1995

Action LU4.E: Gateway Plan. Prepare a Gateways Plan to develop performance guidelines, techniques, and procedures for improving and enhancing the major entries or gateways into and within the city and parish. Provide incentives for provision of enhancements to these Gateways. (Goal LU9)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action LU4.F: Identify views, etc. Identify significant view corridors, vistas and visual approaches to major features such as the State Capital and Mississippi River Bridges, and investigate the feasibility and need for height restrictions for future development in these areas. (Policy LU9.1.C)

Action Year: 1992-93

Neighborhood and Subarea Planning

Action LU5.A: Neighborhood Services. Establish a Neighborhood Services Program in the Office of the Planning Commission to provide outreach planning services and assistance to neighborhoods and community organizations, civic associations, business groups, and other citizen groups interested in improving their neighborhood areas. Activities to initiate this program would include but not be limited to the following:

- Compile information on programs, techniques, and resources available for neighborhood revitalization, and improvement;
- Provide a centralized clearinghouse for programs and activities that impact neighborhoods;
- Improve communications with neighborhood and civic associations; and
- Encourage the creation of neighborhood organizations and activation of innovative neighborhood improvement programs. (Policy LU1.3.B, Objective LU2.1, Policy LU2.2.C, Objectives LU4.1 through LU4.4, Objectives LU9.3, Objectives LU12.1 through LU12.3 and Objectives LU13.1)

Action Year: 1995

Action LU5.B: Federation CC Promotion. Support efforts by the Greater Baton Rouge

Federation of Civic Associations and other citizen organizations to promote neighborhood preservation and improvement. Establish a registry of neighborhood organizations and notification system for periodic communications with the organizations by the City-Parish. (Objectives LU1.1, LU2.1, LU2.4, LU2.5, LU2.6, and LU4.4, Policies LU1.1.A, LU1.1.B, LU2.1.B, LU2.1.C, LU2.2.A, LU2.2.B, LU2.2.C)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action LU5.C: CIP/CDBG Co-ordination. Coordinate public expenditures, including the Capital Improvements Program and Community Development Block Grant program, to achieve timely and visible improvements that address existing needs in targeted neighborhoods, including but not limited to those neighborhoods identified as Revitalization and Redevelopment Target Areas in the Housing Element of Horizon Plan. (Objective LU2.1, Policy LU2.1.A, Objectives LU4.1 and LU4.4)

Action Year: 1994

Action LU5.D: Public Part. CIP/CDBG. Encourage public participation by neighborhood organizations and citizens to expand input to the City-Parish's funding programs including the Capital Improvements Program and Community Development Block Grant Program. (Objective LU1.1, and Policies LU1.1.A through LU1.1.C)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action LU5.E: Neigh. & Subarea Process. Establish a Neighborhood and Subarea Planning Process to identify specific needs and opportunities and develop detailed improvement plans for neighborhoods and commercial areas, including input and participation by neighborhood groups, property owners, businesses, and residents. (Objectives LU1.3, Policies LU1.3.A, LU1.3.B and LU1.3.C)

Action Year: 1994

Action LU5.F: Implement Neigh. Plans. Work with neighborhood groups to implement neighborhood plans through zoning modifications, public improvements, and incentives for development, redevelopment, and private improvements that are consistent with neighborhood and subarea goals and plans. (Objectives LU1.3, LU2.1, LU2.2, LU2.5, LU4.4 and Policies LU1.3.B, LU2.2.B)

Action Year: 1995

Action LU5.G: Improve Aesthetics. Improve the image and environmental and aesthetic quality of targeted neighborhoods and subareas through the repair and improvement of public streets, sidewalks, sanitary sewers, storm drainage facilities, parks, street tree planting projects, and construction of Greenlinks systems for pedestrians, joggers, and cyclists. This

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process should be coordinated through the CIP process in establishing priority locations and projects for implementation in targeted neighborhoods. (Objectives LU1.3, LU1.4, LU2.1, LU3.3, LU4.3, LU9.1, LU15.4 and Policy LU2.2.C)

Action Year: 1996

Action LU5.H: Business Area Revital. Provide Technical assistance to business area associations interested in revitalizing commercial and employment areas, to establish coordinated programs addressing needs such as management assistance, area marketing, streetscape and facade improvements, parking, and business expansion and development. Encourage the formation of business associations and work with private developers, business owners/merchant associations, and residents to improve the appearance and functioning of commercial, industrial, and employment areas. (Objectives LU1.3, LU1.4, LU2.2, LU7.1, LU9.3, LU10.3, LU11.2, LU12.2 and Policy LU1.3.B)

Action Year: 1995

Action LU5.I: Subarea Plans. (Revised) Prepare subarea plans for redevelopment of targeted key commercial employment and special use areas, addressing needs and improvements relating to zoning, traffic access and circulation, parking, transit, outdoor signage, landscaping, and buffering for adjacent residential areas, to improve the appearance and productivity of business, special use and employment areas. These areas include the identified growth centers of the preferred growth scenario of Horizon Plan and include but are not limited to the following:

- Downtown;
- Melrose East;
- Airline/I-12;
- I-10 at Essen, Bluebonnet, and Siegen;
- Special use areas, such as the airport, LSU, Southern University, the Pennington Biomedical Research Center, and the Center for Advanced Microstructures and Devices; and
- Others.

(Objective LU1.3 and Policies LU1.3.A, LU1.3.B, LU1.3.C, Objective LU1.4 and Policies LU1.4.A through LU1.4.E, Objectives LU2.1, LU2.2, LU2.4, LU2.5, and LU2.6, Objective LU7.1)

Action Year: 1997

Action LU5.J: Special Use Areas. (Deletion)

Action LU5.K: Citizen Meetings. (New) Conduct citizen meetings in targeted areas to discuss building and zoning code regulations, and redevelopment and revitalization programs and efforts, and to obtain feedback from the neighborhoods. (Objective LU2.1)

Action Year: 1998

Action LU5.L: Historic Preservation. (New) Identify historically significant elements, structures and locations in the community, and incorporate methods for preservation of these elements, structures and locations within the Subarea and neighborhood planning process, and in the creation of corridor and overlay districts. (Objective LU2.3)

Action Year: 1998

Action LU5.M: In-fill Development. (New) Guide growth and development to encourage in-fill development in established urban areas and coordinate with ‘2010 Land Use Plan.’ (Objective 2.6, Objective 10.2)

Action Year: 1998

Transportation Planning

Action LU6.A: Linear Subarea Plans. Create subarea plans for linear commercial areas, including the Florida Boulevard/Government Street Corridor, Plank Road, and Scenic Highway, as part of the Neighborhood and Subarea Planning program (See Action LU5.I). Plans should encourage improvements and redevelopment, restructuring and relandscaping of older strip commercial areas and shopping centers. (Objective LU3.1)

Action Year: 1997

Action LU6.B: Linear Subarea Design. Prepare urban design guidelines to improve the appearance of linear commercial areas and to make them more attractive to pedestrians. See Action LU4.B and LU4.D. (Policy LU3.1.A)

Action Year: 1995

Economic Development

Action LU7.A: C/P & Business Co-ord. Improve methods for ongoing communication and coordination between the City-Parish and business community to encourage businesses located in the parish to remain and expand. Promote economic development efforts for business retention and expansion in keeping with the policies of the Comprehensive Plan. (Goals LU10, LU11, and LU12)

Action Year: 1994

Action LU7.B: Long-Range Econ. Develop. Develop a detailed long-range economic development strategy for the City-Parish and work plan for coordination of efforts among the City-Parish, Chamber of Commerce, Downtown Development District, Louisiana Department of Economic Development, and other organizations. Provide leadership in coordinating economic development. Solicit support from private and non-profit sectors and public agencies. (Goals LU10, LU11, and LU12)

Action Year: 1994

Action LU7.C: DDD Implementation. Implement improvements identified in the Riverfront Development Plan and Fourth Street Master Plan to tie together and enhance the attractions in the area, including the Riverside Centroplex, new Riverboat Landing, Old State Capitol, Louisiana Arts and Sciences Center Museum, U.S.S. KIDD and Nautical Historic Center, Catfish Town, and State Capitol Complex. (Objective LU11.2)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action LU7.D: Events Co-ordination. Work with the Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism to ensure its materials and campaigns promote Baton Rouge's attractions and special events. (Goal LU11)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action LU7.E: Trailblazer Signs. Install an updated system of distinctive trailblazer signs to indicate desired routes to major attractions for tourists and visitors. (Goal LU11)

Action Year: 1994

Action LU7.F: Evaluate EZ, EDD & FTZ. Evaluate the performance of Enterprise Zones, Economic Development Districts, and Foreign Trade Zones in the parish to recommend changes that would improve their effectiveness. (Goal LU10)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action LU7.G: Evaluate Business Develop. Evaluate the advantages of major business and industrial areas in Baton Rouge and develop materials that explain the advantages of various locations for business development. (Goal LU11)

Action Year: 1995

Action LU7.H: Business-Education Co-op. Develop better methods of communication between industries, professional associations, and educational institutions, so that the educational institutions can be more responsive to industry's job training needs and continuing education needs. (Goal LU10)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action LU7.I: Mixed-use Districts. (New) Provide incentives for the creation of ‘Mixed Use Districts’ (MUDs), or areas which provide a mix of residential, commercial, and light industrial land uses. (Objective LU10.5)

Action Year: 1998

Action LU7.J: Econ. Dev. Planning. (New) Include economic development planning and issues as components in the assessment of capital improvements and public services. (Objective LU10.1)

Action Year: 1998

Growth Centers Development Program

Action LU8.A: Revital. Growth Centers. (Revised) Establish development and redevelopment incentives to encourage retail and service establishments to locate in the downtown area to serve employees, residents and tourists. (Objective LU1.4, Policies LU1.4.A through LU1.4.F)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action LU8.B: Growth Center Location. Encourage retail and service establishments to locate in targeted growth centers to serve employees and residents through the establishment of development and redevelopment incentives. (Policy LU7.1.A)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action LU8.C: Downtown Location. Governmental offices should be encouraged to locate in the downtown area through intergovernmental coordination and cooperation. See Action PB1.A. (Policy LU7.1.C)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action LU8.D: Downtown Hotel. Encourage new hotel development in the Downtown area through the use of development incentives to support the Riverside Centroplex and other Downtown revitalization activities. (Policy LU7.1.B)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action LU8.E: Growth Center UD. (Revised) Establish urban design guidelines for the downtown Regional Growth Center, which should be implemented with new development

or renovation. See Action LU4. (Objective LU7.1)

Action Year: 1994

Action LU8.F: Implement 2000 Update. Implement the Baton Rouge 2000 Update, Riverfront Development Plan, and Fourth Street Master Plan. (Policy LU7.1.E)

Action Year: 1992-93

Development Services

Action LU9.A: Amend UDC. (Revised) Amend the Unified Development Code (UDC) in accordance with the revisions and updates recommended by Horizon Plan. Create a Unified Development Code incorporating zoning, subdivision regulations, floodplain management and drainage requirements, sign control, and proposed new ordinances for site plan review, urban design, impact analysis, landscaping and erosion control into a single document. Changes should address the following objectives:

- (1) Bring zoning into conformance with desired land uses to implement neighborhood and subarea plans;
- (2) Make zoning more performance based to reflect the shift of the economy to service and high technology activities;
- (3) Revise zoning districts to ensure appropriate and compatible development and establish site design and landscaping standards to improve the appearance of areas;
- (4) Establish incentives and remove disincentives to promote housing development and rehabilitation; mixed use development; neighborhood shopping and services; rehabilitation and reuse of commercial/industrial buildings; development and redevelopment of retail, business and office activities within and adjacent to commercial areas; preservation of open spaces and dedication of parks; and buffering between different zoning districts;
- (5) Strengthen and enforce the Rural Zoning Classification to redefine the Rural zoning classification to promote uses that are compatible with existing uses through improved site plan review and approval procedures and requirements. The UDC should include appropriate categorization of agricultural uses and a mechanism for encouraging preservation of prime agricultural land. Improve the landscaping and buffer requirements, and encourage cluster development;
- (6) Amend the UDC to incorporate strict requirements for dedication of land or payment of fee in lieu of dedication for parks, schools, fire stations, and other public service facilities;

- (7) Streamline development permitting processes to provide timely review and decision making; and
- (8) Establish mechanisms to provide necessary incentives or waivers of certain code requirements to promote development and redevelopment of affordable housing in designated blighted areas of existing neighborhoods, excluding areas within the floodplain.

(Objectives LU1.2, LU1.3, LU1.4, 2.1, LU2.2, 2.4, LU2.5, LU4.1, LU4.4, LU5.2, LU6.1, LU8.1, LU8.2, LU13.2, LU14.1, and LU15.2)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action LU9.B: Enforce UDC and Building Code. (Revised) Expand building and zoning code enforcement efforts parishwide and especially in areas targeted for redevelopment/revitalization and new development areas. (LU14.2)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action LU9.C: Staff for LU9.B. Provide adequate staff and monitor performance to assure adequate administration and enforcement of existing codes and ordinances including zoning, subdivision and sign controls, as well as recommended new ordinances. (Objectives LU2.1, LU2.2, LU3.2, LU4.4, LU14.1, LU14.2, LU15.1, and LU15.4)

Action Year: 1994

Action LU9.D: Fault line Identification. (New) Require the identification of fault lines or other geologic hazards as a part of the application or permitting process for new development. (Objective LU6.3, Objective 15.3)

Action Year: 1998

Action LU9.E: Information Services. (New) Provide information to the public and media concerning infrastructure improvements, facilities and programs. (Objective LU14.3)

Action Year: 1998

Action LU9.F: Impacts on Infrastructure. (New) Develop procedures for the consideration of traffic, infrastructure and public service impacts for development, and establish fair and equitable fees and assessments based on these impacts. (Objective LU15.1)

Action Year: 1998

Element Review

Goals, Objectives and Action Items

A general review of the status of the Land Use Element Action Items indicates significant progress in implementing the Horizon Plan Goals and Objectives concerned with this Element. With the rewording of Action Item LU5.I, Action Item LU5.J is no longer necessary and has been deleted. The revised Action Items bring them up to date in terminology or enhance their clarity and specificity. In a few cases, new Action Items have been designed to fulfill Objectives for which there have been no strategies or assignments for accomplishment. These Objectives, with their new Action Items, will thus require new attention.

Transportation Element

Implementation Actions

This section recommends specific actions for addressing transportation improvement needs and implementation strategies to guide in the long-range development of the Baton Rouge transportation system. The Goals, Objectives, and Policies developed for Horizon Plan, as well as the identified transportation issues, were used as a framework for developing implementation action recommendations. The following implementation recommendations are a guide to actions by the City-Parish.

Comprehensive Transportation System Planning and Development

Action T1.A: Amend Major Street Plan. Amend the adopted Major Street Plan to include the potential modifications shown in Figure 25 and listed in Appendix C, subject to further evaluation of the potential modifications based upon technical analysis of the forecast future year travel demands and roadway deficiencies developed as part of the Horizon Year Transportation Plan Update prepared by the Capital Region Planning Commission and Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development. (Objective T1.1)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action T1.B: Multimodal Plan of Trans. Coordinate multimodal planning of transportation improvements among the City-Parish, Airport Commission, Capitol Transportation Corporation, Port of Baton Rouge, Railroads, CRPC, and DOTD. Transportation agencies should cooperate and coordinate their activities in collecting, maintaining and sharing transportation data. Agencies should allocate adequate staff and resources for transportation planning, reviewing development proposals, and administering transportation improvements programs. (Objective T1.2)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action T1.C: Co-ord. CIP, TIP & UPWP. Maintain coordination and consistency among the Capital Improvements Program (CIP), the regional Transportation Improvements Program (TIP), and the Unified Planning Work Program (UPWP) for the Baton Rouge Area Transportation Study. (Objective T1.3)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action T1.D: CIP Priorities for Trans. Establish and emphasize priorities for transportation improvement projects proposed through the Capital Improvements Program (CIP), consistent with Horizon Plan and based upon analysis of existing traffic capacity deficiencies and provision of a reasonable distribution of annual expenditures over the 20-year period. Maintain constant coordination and contact with the DOTD Transportation

Goals, Objectives and Action Items

Improvement Program (TIP) for East Baton Rouge Parish to establish and maintain consistency in the priorities of both the City-Parish and State Transportation improvements. (Policy T1.3.A)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action T1.E: Traf. Impact Fee-New Dev. Develop and implement a Traffic Impact Fee Assessment Program based upon the costs of mitigating adverse impacts on roadways serving proposed development. (Policy T1.3.B)

Action Year: 1994

Action T1.F: Pub/Pri Trans. Services. Increase public/private cooperation in the provision of transportation services and facilities including:

- Identify shared public/private transportation goals;
- Involve the private sector in the transportation planning process; and
- Pursue joint development of major transportation projects through right-of-way dedication, cost sharing, and other techniques.

(Policy T1.3.C)

Action Year: 1992-93

Transportation Relationship to Land Use and Environment

Action T2.A: Trans. Plan Program for HP. (Revised) Establish a Transportation Planning Program for amending the Comprehensive Master Land Use and Development Plan to incorporate future changes in the Transportation Element. Updates of the Baton Rouge Area Comprehensive Transportation Study contained in the Horizon Year Transportation Plan should be incorporated in Plan Amendments to the Transportation Element of the Comprehensive Master Land Use and Development Plan. Efforts should be made to coordinate information with other agencies, such as CRPC, and provide public officials with timely and accurate information, analyses and evaluations regarding transportation planning issues. (Objective T2.1)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action T2.B: BR Area Comp. Trans. Study. (Revised) Travel demand forecasts should be developed based upon land use and demographic projections that are compatible with Horizon Plan. (Policy T2.1.A)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action T2.C: Review MSP and Trans. Establish administrative review procedures for evaluation of proposed Major Street Plan modifications and other transportation planning activities. Review planned transportation improvements to evaluate potential impacts on land use and environment. Environmental review of planned transportation improvement projects should include identification of appropriate and necessary mitigation measures to be implemented as part of the projects, including mitigation for loss of parkland where roadways must be extended through existing BREC parks. (Objective T2.2)

Action Year: 1994

Action T2.D: Trans. Impact Air/Noise. Review planned transportation improvements to consider potential impacts on air quality and noise. Establish evaluation criteria and employ appropriate analytical techniques to assess impacts associated with transportation improvements. (Objective T2.3)

Action Year: 1992-93

Thoroughfare System Development

Action T3.A: Imp. MSP by TIP, CIP & SR. Implement the Major Street Plan through the Transportation Improvement Program, Capital Improvements Program, and Subdivision Regulations, to develop a balanced roadway network that includes arterial streets and primary collector streets. In addition, as further development occurs, ensure the provision of adequate arterial, collector and local streets that serve to provide traffic access and circulation, are functionally integrated with the existing arterial and collector street system, and are designed and constructed in accordance with appropriate design standards and criteria including aesthetic design that will minimize undesirable impacts on and enhance the character of affected neighborhoods, where feasible. (Objective T3.1)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action T3.B: Evaluate Improv/Impact. Evaluate planned roadway improvements to determine traffic impacts on capacity and traffic flow, and identify needed improvements to maintain an acceptable Level-of-Service C or D during peak periods. (Policy T3.1.A)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action T3.C: Street Design Criteria. Develop and adopt street design criteria for construction of roadway improvements in accordance with acceptable design standards and practices to attain maximum traffic levels-of-service and public safety. (Policy T1.3.B)

Action Year: 1992-93

Goals, Objectives and Action Items

Action T3.D: Roadway & Pavement Mgt. Develop and implement a Roadway Maintenance Program and Pavement Management System to alleviate existing and future roadway infrastructure deterioration. This program should include maintenance of pavement, right-of-way, and associated drainage facilities. (Policy T3.1.B)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action T3.E: C/P & Utility Co-ord. Improve coordination between City-Parish agencies and utility companies for the construction and maintenance of utilities within street rights-of-way. (Policy T3.1.B)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action T3.F: Traffic Control Device Prog. Establish a Traffic Control Device Preventive Maintenance Program consisting of periodically inspecting and maintaining traffic signals, signs and pavement markings to improve effectiveness, safety, and savings in related costs. (Policy T3.1.B)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action T3.G: Review Plats for SR, MSP. Review all subdivision plats and proposed developments for conformance with Subdivision Regulations, Major Street Plan, and Driveway Standards to provide adequate internal traffic circulation and access, to minimize interference of traffic on the adjacent roadway network, and to ensure the provision of collector and local streets integrated with the arterial street system. (Policy T3.1.C)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action T3.H: Signs at Signalized Inter. Implement a signage program which provides overhead and advance street name signs at all signalized intersections. (Objective T3.1)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action T3.I: Implement TSM Program. Implement a Transportation Systems Management (TSM) Program to maximize existing capacity and operational efficiency and reduce congestion on the roadway system. (Objective T3.2, Policy T3.2.A)

Action Year: 1997

Action T3.J: Implement Computer TSS. Implement, maintain, and update the Computerized Traffic Signal System recommended for the Baton Rouge area to provide efficient progression of traffic on arterials. (Objective T3.2, Policy T3.2.A)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action T3.K: TRANPLAN Co-ord. All transportation agencies in the Baton Rouge area should use compatible traffic and land use data that are consistent with Horizon Plan as well as computerized travel demand models (TRANPLAN) developed for transportation planning efforts. Transportation agencies should coordinate their planning activities to ensure consistency and avoid conflicts in planning state and local transportation improvements. (Objective T3.3)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action T3.L: Developer R.O.W. Dedication. (Revised) Develop and enforce policies and requirements which ensure the dedication of rights-of-way. (Objective T3.4)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action T3.M: Traffic Safety Program. Establish a Traffic Safety Program that regularly identifies and implements geometric/operational improvements to reduce frequency and severity of accidents at existing and potentially hazardous locations. (Objective T3.5, Policy T3.1.B)

Action Year: 1997

Action T3.N: Street Lighting. Review and recommend modifications to street lighting policies and standards with regard to traffic safety. (Policy T3.1.B)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action T3.O: MSP Traffic Impact Studies. (Revised) Adopt standards and procedures for the conduct of traffic impact studies for proposed developments to assess traffic impacts and determine transportation improvement needs. (Objective T3.6)

Action Year: 1995

Action T3.P: Truck Route Plan. Develop and implement a Truck Route Plan which provides for adequate goods and services movement without adversely impacting traffic flows and residential neighborhoods. Identify appropriate truck routes to provide for local and through truck traffic. Consider the use and enforcement of through truck traffic prohibitions on local residential streets. Designate truck routes for transport of hazardous materials and incorporate appropriate design standards for proposed future routes. (Objective T3.7, Policy T3.7.A)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action T3.Q : Review Off-Street Loading. (Revised) Conduct periodic review of off-street loading requirements to determine potential improvements and modifications, and identify design criteria for use in designing new loading facilities. (Policy T3.7.B)

Action Year: 1994

Action T3.R: LSU & Southern Traffic. Conduct further study of traffic improvement needs through and around the campuses of Louisiana State University and Southern University, in cooperation with the administration officials for the two respective universities, CRPC, and DOTD. (Objective T3.1)

Action Year: 1997

Action T3.S: Developer Participation. (New) Develop and enforce policies and requirements which ensure developer participation in the construction of needed street improvements as development occurs. (Objective T3.4)

Action Year: 1998

Parking Requirements

Action T4.A: Periodic Off-street Parking. (Revised) Conduct periodic review of off-street parking requirements and design standards in the Unified Development Code to identify and recommend modifications for maintaining effective and appropriate requirements and standards. (Objective T4.1)

Action Year: 1994

Action T4.B: Parking Facility Data Base. Prepare and maintain an up-to-date parking facilities data-base to provide an inventory of existing public and private parking facilities and characteristics. (Objective T4.1)

Action Year: 1994

Action T4.C: Special Parking Studies. (Revised) Conduct special studies and review existing regulations in the Unified Development Code as needed on specific parking issues such as shared parking, handicapped parking, residential parking permits, water pollution controls and other needs. (Policies T4.1.A, T4.1.B)

Action Year: 1996

Action T4.D: Review Off-Street Parking. Develop administrative procedures for effective review and approval of planned off-street parking improvements proposed by developers, including centralized responsibilities. (Objective T4.1)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action T4.E: Downtown Parking Mgt. Develop a Parking Management Strategy for Downtown Baton Rouge to promote utilization of park and ride facilities, ride-sharing, and public transit. (Objective T5.1)

Action Year: 1992-93

Public Transportation Facilities and Services

Action T5.A: Transit Dependent/Services. Develop evaluation criteria and priorities for expanding or improving transit service in areas which have a high concentration of transit dependent citizens such as low to medium income, low auto ownership and a high proportion of elderly population. (Objective T5.1)

Action Year: 1997

Action T5.B: Transit Corridors. Identify and consider existing and planned transit corridors in land use planning, and consider availability of transit service in review of development proposals for high density land uses. (Objective T5.2)

Action Year: 1994

Action T5.C: Transit Devel. Program. Prepare a Transit Development Program (TDP) every five years to identify transit needs, evaluate alternative improvements, and estimate capital costs, operating revenues, and operating assistance requirements which can be funded through grants from the Urban Mass Transportation Administration (UMTA). (Objective T5.3)

Action Year: 1996

Action T5.D: Transit Marketing Program. Develop and implement an effective Transit Marketing Program that promotes the use of transit and its benefits, and informs the public of routes, schedules, and other transit operations and services. (Policy T5.3.A)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action T5.E: Dedicated Funding for Transit. (Revised) Explore alternative dedicated funding sources and mechanisms to provide adequate transit services for the Baton Rouge area. (Objective T5.4)

Action Year: 1995

Action T5.F: Transit Design Features. Consider requirements and incentives for new development to include the provision of facilities at major activity centers that make public transportation convenient and safe to use, such as bus pullouts, transit passenger shelters, amenities, continuous sidewalks, and adequate outdoor lighting. (Objective T5.5)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action T5.G: Transit Improvement Prog. Develop and implement a Transit Improvement Program for facility improvements such as replacing or improving the bus operating facility, bus replacement/fleet expansion, and the provision and improvement of bus shelters and bus route signs. (Objective T5.3)

Action Year: 1997

Action T5.H: CTC in SR & Zoning. (Revised) Consider public transportation routes in the City-Parish's Subdivision and Zoning review process, Major Street Plan amendment process, and development of transportation improvement proposals for the Capital Improvements Program (CIP) and Transportation Improvements Program (TIP). (Objective T1.2)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action T5.I: CTC & Privately Owned Transit. (New) Coordinate efforts with public and private transportation service providers to link public transit routes. (Objective T5.6)

Action Year: 1998

Railroad Transportation

Action T6.A: RR Grade Crossing Imp. As part of the Traffic Safety Program, include procedures for identifying and prioritizing railroad grade crossing improvement needs, such as provision of adequate at-grade warning devices, grade separations, and potential railroad relocations. (Objective T6.1)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action T6.B: RR Interaction w/Agencies. Appoint an interagency committee to establish a higher degree of participation and interaction with railroad companies in timely addressing improvement and maintenance needs, such as provision of adequate at-grade warning devices, grade separations, potential railroad relocations and opportunities for re-establishing rail passenger service to and from Baton Rouge. (Objective T6.1, Policy T6.1.A)

Action Year: 1994

Action T6.C: RR Grade in CIP. Include implementation of railroad grade crossing improvement projects in the 5-year Capital Improvements Program (CIP). (Policy T6.1.B)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action T6.D: Impacts of Railroad Routing. (New) The Capital Region Planning

Commission should give due consideration to the anticipated environmental and social impacts in decisions regarding changes to railroad routing and public access to such routes. (Objective 6.2)

Action Year: 1998

Action T6.E: Passenger Rail Service. (New) The Downtown Development District should coordinate with other Lead Agencies and authorities to encourage rail passenger service to and from Baton Rouge. (Objective T6.3)

Action Year: 1998

Air Transportation and Airports

Action T7.A: Implement Airport Plan. Implement the Baton Rouge Metropolitan Airport Master Plan to provide airport facilities needed to meet future air transport demands. (Objective T7.1)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action T7.B: Update Airport Master Plan. Update the Airport Master Plan every five years, including consideration of the future need and location of a new airport for the Baton Rouge region. (Objective T7.2)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action T7.C: Land Use Around Airport. Establish and administer appropriate land use controls in the area surrounding the airport, with special emphasis on noise impacts, on nearby schools, neighborhoods, the Baton Rouge Zoo, and other noise sensitive uses and on compatible land uses and height hazards. (Objective T7.3, Policies T7.3.A, T7.3.B)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action T7.D: Improvements to Ground. Improvements to airport ground transportation facilities and services should be included in planning and implementation for thoroughfare development and public transportation programs. (Objective T7.1)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action T7.E: Evaluate Expansion. Airport expansion alternatives identified in the Airport Master Plan should be closely evaluated in relation to their impacts on the adjacent roadway system, especially Plank Road, and on the Baton Rouge Zoo, Municipal Golf Course, schools, and neighborhoods in the vicinity of the airport. (Objective T7.1)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action T7.F: Marketing Program. Develop and implement a Marketing Program to encourage increased utilization of Baton Rouge Metropolitan Airport. (Objective T7.4)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action T7.G: Air Fare Reduction. Provide necessary interaction to facilitate air carrier consideration of reducing air passenger fares for travel to and from Baton Rouge Metropolitan Airport to be more competitive with fares at New Orleans International Airport. (Objective T7.5)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action T7.H: Non-compatible Land Uses. All non-compatible land uses within the Ldn 75 noise contour should be acquired by the Greater Baton Rouge Airport District. In addition, where acquisition programs have already been initiated in neighborhoods within the Ldn 65-75 noise contours, acquisition of these subdivisions or individual parcels should continue so as to minimize neighborhood disruption. The boundaries within which continued land acquisition is recommended are depicted on maps in the Office of the Planning Commission which are incorporated by reference as part of Horizon Plan. (Objective T7.1)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action T7.I: Purchase & Sounds Programs. Purchase Assurance and Sound Insulation Programs should be implemented for neighborhoods within the Ldn 65 noise contour. In addition, specific areas eligible for those noise mitigation measures are recommended, namely those areas where the long term character of the neighborhood is expected to remain residential. These areas include the Brownsfield area, north of Runway 22R; the Glen Oaks area, southeast of Runway 31N; and the Scotlandville area, southwest of Runway 4L. (Objective T7.1)

Action Year: 1992-93

Bicycling

Action T8.A: Greenlinks System in CIP. Include implementation of bikeway improvements and Greenlinks System projects in the 5-year Capital Improvements Program (CIP) and other roadway and drainage improvements. (Objectives T8.1, T8.2, and T8.3)

Action Year: 1994

Action T8.B: Ped. & Bike in Greenlinks. Periodically update the Comprehensive Short-Range Pedestrian and Bikeway Plan for East Baton Rouge Parish, including incorporation of the proposed Greenlinks System. (Objectives T8.1, T8.2, and T8.3)

Action Year: 1994

Action T8.C: R.O.W. for Bikeways. Consider right-of-way provisions for bikeways as identified in the Comprehensive Short-Range Pedestrian and Bikeway Plan in developing the major street system and in designing street improvements. (Objective T8.2)

Action Year: 1994

Action T8.D: Design Standards. Adopt and implement the design standards included in the AASHTO Guide for the Development of New Bicycle Facilities to ensure safe bikeways and encourage bicycle transportation. (Objectives T8.1 and T8.2)

Action Year: 1994

Action T8.E: Bicycle into SR & Trans. Plan. Incorporate bicycle transportation standards and design criteria into the City-Parish's policy and planning documents, including related codes and ordinances, Subdivision Regulations, and Transportation Plans to ensure the integration of adequate bicycle facilities in the overall transportation system. (Objective T8.2)

Action Year: 1994

Action T8F: Bicycle in Environ. Plan. Include bicycle transportation as an alternative means of mitigation in environmental impact studies. (Objective T8.2)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action T8.G: Bicycle Safety Program. Establish a Bicycle Safety Program that educates cyclists and motorists on bicycle laws and safety, in cooperation with local cycling organizations and the Safety Council of the Louisiana Capital Area. (Objective T8.4)

Action Year: 1995

Action T8.H: Maintain Bikeways. Incorporate maintenance of bikeways in the recommended Roadway Maintenance and Pavement Management Program to improve bicycle safety. (Objective T8.4)

Action Year: 1992-93

Pedestrians

Goals, Objectives and Action Items

Action T9.A: Sidewalk Design and Require. Implement requirements and standards for the provision of sidewalks as part of street construction. (Objective T9.1)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action T9.B: T9.A with Handicapped. Develop sidewalk design criteria that provide for safe and convenient use, including appropriate facilities for the physically handicapped. (Objective T9.2)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action T9.C: Sidewalk Deficiencies. Identify sidewalk deficiencies in existing urban and suburban areas and develop plans for the addition or reconstruction of sidewalks, including coordination and financial participation of affected property owners. (Objective T9.3)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action T9.D: Update Ped. & Bikeway Plan. Periodically update the Comprehensive Short-Range Pedestrian and Bikeway Plan for East Baton Rouge Parish, including incorporation of the proposed Greenlinks System. (Objective T9.4)

Action Year: 1994

Ports and Waterways

Action T10.A: Trans. & Port System. Incorporate roadway and rail transportation improvements to serve the Port of Baton Rouge in developing thoroughfare and transportation system improvements. (Objective T10.1)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action T10.B: Navigation Channel. (Revised) Support implementation of proposed waterway improvements to deepen the navigation channel to the Port of Baton Rouge. (Objective T10.2)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action T10.C: Riverfront Devel. Plan. Implement Riverfront Development Plan including proposed facilities and amenities for riverboat passenger access, levee improvements, and adequate parking. (Objective T10.3)

Action Year: 1992-93

Element Review

A general review of the status of the Transportation Element Action Items suggests progress in implementing most of the Horizon Plan Goals and Objectives concerned with this Element. The revised Action Items are intended to clarify the mission of the Action Item strategies and/or to bring them up to date with the current status of their implementation, such as calling for “implementing” a now-initiated Action Item rather than “develop” such a strategy. Three new Action Items have been created, one due to an existing Action Item that has been divided into two separate strategies, and two new Action Items to address Objectives with no previously assigned strategy for implementation. Several important Action Items in the Transportation Element concerned with maximizing transportation efficiency and multimodal opportunities have yet to be initiated primarily due to a lack of funding or a concern with prioritization among transportation responsibilities.

Wastewater, Solid Waste and Drainage Element

Implementation Actions

Implementation strategies were designed to guide the long-range development of the wastewater, solid waste, and drainage systems. The implementation recommendations are outlined as a guide to actions by the City-Parish.

Wastewater

Action WW1.A: Comprehensive Master Plan. (Revised) Develop a Comprehensive Wastewater Master Plan with provisions delineating wastewater facilities to serve developing areas of the Parish. The current plan should be expanded to take into account those areas of the Parish beyond the present service boundaries and not covered by projects specified by the EPA Consent Decree. (Policy WW4.A)

Action Year: 1994

Action WW2.A: Regional Collection Systems. (Revised) Establish a program to plan and construct regional collection systems, including major pump stations, in those areas adjacent to the pressurized trunk system. No provisions have been made at this time to construct collection systems to the trunk system. Individual service boundaries or districts should be specified identifying existing and potential users. Designate a funding source and establish program priorities for construction. Secure required engineering. (Policy WW4.B)

Action Year: 1994

Action WW3.A: Sewer Rehabilitation Program. (Revised) Undertake a scheduled sewer rehabilitation program to provide renovations to the existing wastewater system by repair or replacement as needed to include investigating and improving construction standards for future wastewater facilities. (Objective WW1, Policies WW1.A through WW1.G)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action WW4.A: Extending Existing Collection. (Revised) Establish policies and procedures for extending existing collection lines within the Wastewater Suburban Transportation Network and implement improvements to provide service for “infill development” described in the Horizon Land Use Plan. (Objective WW4)

Action Year: 1994

Action WW5.A: Plan Outside Services. Establish a program to plan and construct regional collection systems including treatment facilities, for those areas outside of the existing

planned service areas, in accordance with the Master Wastewater Plan. (Policies WW4.A and WW4.B)

Action Year: 1994

Action WW6.A: Facilitate Infill Development. (Revised) The Department of Public Works, in the Master Wastewater Plan, should propose procedures that will facilitate developing areas of the Parish, utilizing existing facilities maintained by the Parish, when available. Develop and adopt policies or transitional rules applicable to development of areas described in Actions WW2.A and WW5.A for interim use. (Objective WW4)

Action Year: 1994

Action WW7.A: WW Division Organization. Review and evaluate the organizational structure of the Wastewater Division of the Department of Public Works addressing scope of work, manpower needs, funding, and efficiency, seeking to reduce costs and establish fees for certain services provided. (Objective WW3)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action WW8.A: Wastewater Operations Funding. (New) The Department of Public Works should investigate and propose methods to provide for securing adequate funding to accomplish the mission and means of operating and improving the wastewater objectives of the Horizon Plan. (Objective WW5)

Action Year: 1998

Solid Waste

Action SW1.A: Recycling Program. (Revised) Continue the parishwide recycling program utilizing recommendations of the Recycling Task Force and Solid Waste Advisory Committee. (Objective SW1, Policies SW1.A through SW1.H)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action SW2.A: SW Advisory Committee. (Revised) The Solid Waste Advisory Committee should function to review, evaluate, and provide recommendations on policies, practices, and procedures pertaining to local solid waste disposal, waste reduction, reuse and recycling. The Solid Waste Advisory Committee should take action promoting the use of, and purchase of, recycled products by City-Parish governmental agencies, as well as evaluating new technologies, standards and bid specifications for accomplishing these goals. The Solid Waste Advisory Committee should also investigate opportunities for eliminating City-Parish laws or practices that do not promote wise resource management or impose upon government, industry, and/or wholesale and retail distributors an unnecessary production of wasteful packaging. (Objective SW1, Policy SW2.A, Objective SW4, Policies SW4.A)

Action Year: 1994

Action SW3.A: Litter Control/Beautification. Undertake a comprehensive litter control and beautification program for the parish utilizing the media and civic organizations to achieve public awareness. (Objective SW2, Policy SW2.A, Objective SW6, Policies SW6.A through SW6.C)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action SW4.A: Promote Recycled Mat. & Prod. Establish procedures within City-Parish government to stimulate and promote the use of recycled materials and products whenever feasible and encourage similar programs by business and industry. (Objective SW1, Policy SW1.C)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action SW5.A: Litter Product Ordinance. (Deletion)

Action SW6.A: Waste Stream Reduction. (New) Focus future efforts of the recycling program on the largest, most cost effective elements of the waste stream including the redirection of residential and commercial herbaceous and woody waste from landfill disposal to recycling use. (Objective SW5)

Action Year: 1998

Action SW7.A: Solid Waste Coordination. (New) Review and evaluate solid waste services and coordinate with the Solid Waste Advisory Council to improve services and to assure efficient and cost effective future services. (Objective SW7)

Action Year: 1998

Drainage

Action D1.A: DPW and the Master Plan for Drainage. (Revised) The Department of Public Works shall develop, publish, and maintain a Master Plan for Drainage for East Baton Rouge Parish. Major elements of the Master Plan should address the following:

- (1) Delineation of individual watersheds;
- (2) Existing flows;
- (3) Projected ultimate flow;
- (4) Planned type of ultimate channel improvements and size;

- (5) Future drainage structures;
- (6) Ultimate right-of-way requirements;
- (7) Details of both existing and future hydraulic grade lines; and
- (8) Frequency and procedures for updating and revisions.

(Objective D3)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action D2.A: Manual of Drainage Criteria. (Revised) Implement the standards to be developed and published in the Manual of Drainage Criteria for use in the design of both public and private drainage facilities in the Parish. In the official record of permit approval or rejection relevant information and data should be cited, which specifies and confirms for permit applicants and the public, the correct procedures and methodology for computing run-off and hydraulic details for channels and drainage structures. Permissible design criteria established for detention, dams, levees, and inlets shall be confirmed in the permitting process. The permit record shall include relevant supplemental data from the Manual of Drainage Criteria referring to:

- (1) Existing flood ordinances and regulations;
- (2) Rainfall frequency curves;
- (3) Standard City-Parish drainage plans and details; and
- (4) Erosion Control.

(Policy D1.C)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action D3.A: Hydrologic/Hydraulic Model. Develop hydrologic and hydraulic modeling capability and techniques that may be utilized to predict the impacts of development and determine needed improvements within each drainage basin. This program should commence with a detailed inventory of all existing conditions within each watershed after having adopted a program or format for analysis. (Policy D3.A)

Action Year: 1994

Action D4.A: Public Aware Flood/Drainage. (Revised) Establish a program to promote public awareness of flood prevention information and drainage design data. At least three separate categories for such information and data should be available:

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- (1) Information directed to the general public relating to flood hazard areas, as well as codes, ordinances, and procedures governing new construction;
- (2) Technical data for engineers and other design professionals who specify drainage facilities in the Parish and general contractors; and
- (3) Retrofitting or otherwise floodproofing structures subject to minimal flooding.

Pamphlets should be made available for free distribution by the Department of Public Works which inform the general public and contractors about flood matters in the Parish. Multiple distribution locations should be utilized. Copies of the Manual of Drainage Criteria should be made available to designers offering professional services in the Parish and other interested parties. Floodproofing can be encouraged by informing prospective candidates of techniques and products. (Objective D4, Policies D4.A and D4.B)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action D5.A: Flood Prone Structures. Utilizing FEMA guidelines, develop a long range plan and implementation program utilizing appropriate funding sources to acquire and/or relocate floodprone structures within the designated floodplain where appropriate. (Policy D2.A)

Action Year: 1994

Action D6.A: Staff for Drainage Improv. (Revised) Provide adequate staff within the Department of Public Works, for coordination of East Baton Rouge Parish drainage improvement projects with other area, state, and federal proposals. Investigate funding sources which may be available for grants or participation from state or federal agencies. (Policy D3.D, Objective D5, Objective D6)

Action Year: 1994

Action D7.A: R.O.W. for Drainage Improv. (Revised) Develop requirements and incentives to secure donation of required rights-of-way and servitudes for drainage improvements. Incorporate details in the Unified Development Code. (Policy D4.D)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action D8.A: Fill Material from R.O.W. (Deletion)

Action D9.A: Drainage Maintenance Prog. (Revised) Undertake a parishwide drainage maintenance program to maintain major drainage channels up to a minimum standard of care by removing obstructing debris, structures, and vegetation. The Department of Public Works should assist with preparation of a plan for drainage maintenance that will provide scope, priorities, sequencing, scheduling, and budgets and adequate funding sources for performing

necessary maintenance of parish drainage facilities. (Objective D1, Policy D1.A, Policy D1.B)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action D10.A: Reduce Flood Damage. (Revised) Support specific drainage improvement projects sponsored or initiated by others which serve to improve drainage and reduce the threat of flood damages in East Baton Rouge Parish. (Objective D5)

Action Year: 1994

Action D11.A: Current CIP Drainage Projects. (Revised) Implement a program to secure adequate funding for, and proceed with drainage projects designated in the current Capital Improvements Program adopted by the Planning Commission, taking into account projects being considered by the Corps of Engineers for federal participation and others identified in the Master Plan for Drainage. (Policy D3.D)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action D12.A: Inter-govt. Co-ord. (Revised) To promote intergovernmental coordination, when state or federal projects impact local, area and regional stormwater management, encourage state and federal compliance with local regulations. (Objective D7)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action D13.A: Multiple Objective Process. (Revised) The Department of Public Works shall coordinate with the Baton Rouge Recreation and Park Commission and the Planning Commission to encourage the multiple use of drainage servitudes, rights-of-way and floodprone areas for easement, acquisition, preservation and use as community recreational amenities such as greenways, bicycle/pedestrian routes and open space park facilities. (Objective D8)

Action Year: 1994

Action D14.A: Single Datum Bench Marks. Undertake a parishwide program to place and maintain all benchmarks on a single datum. (Objective D2, Policy D2.E)

Action Year: 1994

Element Review

Great strides have taken place in reducing, recycling, and reusing wastewater and solid waste in the City-Parish. These successes have necessitated a rewording of several Action Items to

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reflect the progress during the last five years. In other cases, Action Items have been reworded to reflect a needed clarity and/or efficiency in the strategy or to make correct reference to those responsible for implementation.

Four new Action Items have been created to address Objectives for which there have been no assigned strategies for implementation. Two Action Items have been deleted; the strategy of one has been included in another Action Item, while the other deletion has been eliminated as an inappropriate strategy.

Budget constraints have inhibited the development of hydrologic and hydraulic modeling capability and techniques which could be immensely useful in the determination of needed improvements to the drainage infrastructure system. Similarly, funding constraints have limited the Parishwide effort to coordinate drainage improvements projects with other area, state, and federal projects. Essential to the control of flooding damage within the Parish is a commitment to the implementation of the standards developed and published in the Manual of Drainage Criteria and an ongoing review of regulations concerning development in floodprone areas.

Conservation and Environmental Resources Element

Implementation Actions

The implementation of the Conservation and Environmental Resources Goals, Objectives, and Policies is dependent upon the creation of specific programs that address the identified issues. The recommended programs, which are grouped into the areas of concern, are described below. The specific Objective and/or Policy that a particular program is designed to address is stated.

Air Quality

Action E1.A: Air Quality Impact. Land use planning and economic development programs should include air quality impact as part of review of major development projects and strategies for attracting and developing industries. See Land Use Implementation Section. (Objective E1.1, Policy E1.1.A)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action E1.B: Evaluate Multi-transport. Evaluate the performance of existing programs and alternatives for promoting ride-sharing, van pooling, and use of public transportation to identify and recommend improvements. See Transportation Implementation Section. (Objective E1.1, Policy E1.1.B)

Action Year: 1994

Action E1.C: Implement TSM. Implement Transportation Systems Management (TSM) measures to improve traffic flow. See Transportation Implementation Section. (Policy E1.1.C)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action E1.D: Alternative Fuels, Public. Investigate use of alternative fuels for City-Parish vehicles, CTC buses, and school buses. See Transportation Implementation Section. (Policy E1.1.B)

Action Year: 1997

Action E1.E: Enforce Air Pollution Control. Support strict compliance and effective enforcement for federal and state air pollution controls, including vehicular emission controls, and monitoring/reporting programs including DEQ's air quality monitoring and enforcement programs. (Policy E1.2.B and E1.2.C)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action E1.F: Ozone Task Force. (Revised) Continue support of the DEQ/Industry Ozone Task Force, the NO/VOC technical committee and the Vehicle Inspection/Maintenance Task Force in their efforts to monitor and develop an aggressive ozone reduction program. (Policy E1.2.A)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action E1.G: Public Awareness. (Revised) Heighten public awareness of existing air quality issues and programs through public information efforts targeted to the appropriate audiences with the cooperation of DEQ, the Right to Know Council, the DEQ/Industry Ozone Task Force, the NO/VOC technical committee and the Vehicle Inspection/Maintenance Task Force. (Policy E1.2.B)

Action Year: 1992-93

Water Resources

Action E2.A: Clean Water Program. The City-Parish should continue to support and participate in state and federal clean water programs, representing the parish's concerns and assuring affordable and equitably funded wastewater facilities to meet existing and future requirements. (Policy E2.1)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action E2.B: Support NPDES. Support continued monitoring and enforcement of National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requirements for point source discharges in the parish. (Policy E1.2.A)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action E2.C: Erosion Control Ordinance. Prepare and adopt an Erosion Control Ordinance to reduce adverse impacts of urban development and redevelopment on surface water quality. (Policy E2.1.B)

Action Year: 1994

Action E2.D: Ind. WW Disposal Systems. Establish a cooperative program for permitting and inspection of individual wastewater disposal systems with the Soil and Water Conservation Service. (Policy E2.1.E)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action E2.E: Wastewater Reduction Program. (Revised) Expand and support the wastewater reduction program for domestic, commercial and industrial users to reduce wastewater flows and treatment costs, and to conserve groundwater. (Policy E2.2.A)

Action Year: 1995

Action E2.F: Water Conservation. Work with water companies to provide incentives for water conservation. (Policy E2.2.B)

Action Year: 1994

Action E2.G: Ground Water Protection. Implement a Ground Water Protection Strategy for East Baton Rouge Parish consistent with the Louisiana Ground Water Protection Strategy. (Policy E3.1.E)

Action Year: 1994

Action E2.H: Well Head Protection Program. (Revised) Work with DPW and DOTD to utilize the data acquired from the Well Head Protection Program for East Baton Rouge Parish consistent with the Louisiana Ground Water Protection Strategy. (Policy E3.1.E)

Action Year: 1994

Action E2.I: Siting of Waste Disposal. (New) While enforcing proper siting, construction, maintenance and operation of all wells and waste disposal facilities, support efforts to clean up and eliminate injection wells and hazardous waste disposal facilities that pose a threat to ground water protection. (Policy 3.1.B)

Action Year: 1998

Land Resources

Action E3.A: Mining Site Reclamation. (Revised) Provide incentives for sand and gravel site property owners to reclaim and environmentally enhance their sites with grading and vegetation renewal. (Policy E4.1.D and E4.1.E)

Action Year: 1992-93

Sensory/Aesthetics

Action E3.B: Landscape Regulations. (Revised) Implement, and review on a regular basis, the Landscape regulations within the Unified Development Code for success in providing for the preservation and planting of trees and other plants in public and private spaces, and cooperate with utility companies to assure compliance with the law and the prevention of unnecessary damage due to utility company activities. See Land Use

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Implementation Section. (Policy E5.1.A)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action E3.C: Underground Lines. (Revised) Develop urban design guidelines to promote underground electric and telephone lines for new development and strengthen related Subdivision requirements where appropriate. See Land Use Implementation Section. (Policy E5.2.E)

Action Year: 1995

Action E3.D: Enforce Sign Control Ord. Administer and enforce the existing Sign Control Ordinance. See Land Use Implementation Section. (Policy E5.2.F)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action E3.E: Street Tree Program. Renew a Street Tree Planting and Replacement Program. See Recreation and Open Space Implementation Section. (Policy E5.2.C and E5.2.H)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action E3.F: Streetscape Design Plan. Prepare a Streetscape Design Plan for implementing a coordinated streetscape improvement program. See Land Use Implementation Section. (Policy E5.2.G)

Action Year: 1995

Action E4.A: Noise Level Standards. Incorporate noise level performance standards in zoning and development regulations for industrial and commercial uses. See Land Use Implementation Section. (Policy E6.1.B)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action E4.B: Noise at Airport. Evaluate existing zoning in the Baton Rouge Metropolitan Airport environs to ensure airport compatible land use zoning based upon results of the Part 150 Airport Noise Study. (Policy E6.1.A)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action E4.C: Architectural Guidelines. The Neighborhood and Subarea Planning Program and Urban Design Program of the Planning Commission should include development of architectural guidelines and restrictions for commercial and residential

development and redevelopment in areas of the city and parish defined to have historical or aesthetic significance. See Land Use Implementation section. (Policies E4.1.A and E5.2.A)

Action Year: 1998

Preservation of Rare and Endangered Plants and Wildlife

Action E5.A: LU consider Plants & Animals. Maintain coordination with the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries to ensure that locations of rare or endangered plant and wildlife habitats within the parish are considered in land use planning and development reviews. (Policy E1.A and E7.1.B)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action E5.B: Subarea Plans Sensitive. Neighborhood and Subarea Planning Programs should include identification and consideration of preservation and management of prime agricultural land and significant natural areas, including wetlands. See Land Use Implementation Section. (Policy E7.2.B)

Action Year: 1992-93

Hazardous Wastes

Action E6.A: In-Plant Practices. Support establishment of in-plant practices that reduce, avoid or eliminate generation of hazardous waste. (Policy E8.1.A)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action E6.B: EBR Hazardous Mat. Plan. Establish EBR Parish Hazardous Materials Transport and Routing Plan, in coordination with the Department of Public Safety and Department of Environmental Quality. See Transportation Implementation Section. (Policy E8.1.D)

Action Year: 1994

Action E6.C: Household & Motor Oil Prog. Establish a Household Hazardous Waste Collection Program and Used Motor Oil Recycling Program. (Policy E8.1.E)

Action Year: 1994

Action E6.D: Clean-up Waste Sites. (Revised) Provide incentives for private sector cooperation in reducing the creation of hazardous wastes, the clean up of hazardous waste sites, and the return of land to productive uses while establishing appropriate measures for long term environmental protection. (Policy E3.1.B)

Action Year: 1992-93

Intergovernmental Coordination

Action E7.A: Establish Intergovt. Co-ord. Establish interparish coordination for multi-parish environmental programs and issues, under the auspices of the Capital Region Planning Commission. (Policy E9.1.B)

Action Year: 1992-93

Element Review

Several Action Items in the Conservation and Environmental Resources Element have been reassigned so they may more closely correlate with appropriate Goals and Objectives. The successful initiation of several Action Items has necessitated a rewording of their stated strategy so as to reflect the progress during the last five years, i.e. a change in terms such as “support” or “implement” replacing “develop” pertaining to Action Items that have been ongoing according to plan.

One new Action Item was created to address several Policies concerned with Goal E3 and Objective E3.1 that have had no assigned strategies for implementation. No Action Items were deleted from the Conservation and Environmental Resources Element.

Funding constraints have limited full implementation of several Action Items within the Conservation and Environmental Resources Element such as enforcement of the sign control regulations, the preservation of environmentally sensitive lands and aesthetic concerns. Significant progress has been made in implementing the Action Items concerning improving air quality; however, non-attainment status continues as a problem area.

Recreation and Open Space Element

Implementation Actions

This section recommends specific actions for addressing recreation and open space issues. Implementation strategies are provided to guide the long-range development of the recreation and open space system. The implementation recommendations outlined are a guide to actions by the City-Parish.

Planning and Development Program

Action R1.A: Interagency Co-ordination. Establish procedures for interagency coordination to address issues relating to planning, acquisition and development of recreation and open space. Issues regarding parishwide and subarea recreation needs, opportunities for preservation of open space, acquisition and development of public open spaces, and other issues should be addressed and a coordinated effort for implementation should be pursued. Three major areas to be addressed through this process should be Advance Planning, Planning and Development Guidelines, and Special Programs. (Goal R1, Objective R1)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action R1.B: Long-Range Plan Process. (Revised) Continue the Advance Planning Process for planning and development of recreation and open space. The focus of the process will be on the review and coordination of long range planning and establishment of plans for cooperative development of recreation properties and protection of important natural areas. Steps to maintain this process will include the following:

- (1) Maintain a joint committee to address Advance Planning Issues. This committee will utilize Horizon Plan information and data and an established Planning Management Information System (See Action LU 2.C) as a starting point for consensus building;
- (2) Review current recreational open space standards on an ongoing basis to determine their appropriateness and revise where necessary;
- (3) Develop a unified, clear, and equitable park development and open space (developed and undeveloped) standard to be used on a parishwide scale;
- (4) Periodically conduct a needs assessment and recreation user survey which will sample recreation space users to determine critical areas of concern for the community and to identify any special needs which may be needed or desired. This information will be used by the committee to establish goals and objectives on an annual basis and to assist in providing input to other areas of concern regarding Operations and Maintenance, Administration and Coordination, and Funding;

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- (5) Identify property to be acquired for purposes of providing recreation or public open space, and formulate a coordinated plan for purchase, and dedication of property, establishment of easements and other items which will assist and direct appropriate agencies in providing recreation and open space in accordance with the Horizon Plan and ongoing updates through the Advance Planning Process;
- (6) Maintain Planning and Development Guidelines to assist agencies in guiding the provision of recreation and open space in accordance with established parishwide standards. These guidelines will outline general characteristics of recreation and open space classifications and related development or amenities required to facilitate utilization or to protect important natural areas;
- (7) Maintain System Planning Guidelines outlining general characteristics of important systems related to recreation and open space:
 - Provide safe and convenient facilities for pedestrian movement in new and existing urban areas;
 - Provide safe access for pedestrians and mobility for the physically handicapped; and
 - Plan and implement a "Greenlink" system to foster the use of bicycle transportation for commuting, as well as for recreational purposes. Planning the major thoroughfare system and designing streets, parks, trails, and major drainage improvement projects should consider right-of-way provisions as identified in the proposed "Greenlink" system plan and updated Bikeway Plan. Further planning for implementation of the "Greenlink" system concept plan should include appropriate consideration and detailed planning for specific locations, design concepts, and operating and maintenance policies for the Greenlinks that will minimize and respond to concerns of adjacent property owners relating to security and privacy, as well as other implementation considerations. See Actions T8 and T9.

(Policies R2.A, R2.B, R2.C, R3.A, R3.D, R4.A, R4.B, R4.C, R4.D, R5.B, and R8.D)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action R1.C: Special Program Committee. Establish a Special Programs Advisory Committee which, in coordination with the Advance Planning Committee and appropriate agencies, should address the following:

- (1) Development and implementation of special programs for recreational opportunities for the physically handicapped;
- (2) Identification and acquisition of important natural areas including existing drainage servitudes for preservation or enhancement for recreational uses as appropriate;

- (3) Investigate opportunities to introduce unique recreational activities from other areas of the country and other nations;
- (4) Establishment of a citizen participation program to review input from concerned citizens regarding the planning and development of recreational and open space facilities;
- (5) Investigation and recommendation of opportunities to attract and develop professional and amateur sports activities and events for Baton Rouge.

(Policies R3.A, R3.B, R5.B, R5.C, and R5.D)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action R1.D: Downtown Park. The City-Parish should acquire acreage in the Downtown area for development by BREC and a new major Downtown park including open space and recreation facilities, to mitigate the loss of Victory Park in relation to the new Federal Building. (Objective R2)

Action Year: 1994

Operations and Maintenance Program

Action R2.A: Comprehensive Operations. (Revised) Proceed with procedures to coordinate, provide funding for, and implement a continuing and improved comprehensive operations and maintenance program for recreational and open spaces. The tasks to be continued will include the following:

- (1) Continuance of parishwide operating and maintenance standards for all public recreation and open spaces, including schedules, responsibilities, and ongoing funding for continued operations and maintenance of existing facilities;
- (2) Maintenance of procedures to include new and planned recreation and open spaces in operating and maintenance schedules;
- (3) Continuance of a rehabilitation program for existing older parks;
- (4) Maintenance of a Public Adoption Program which enlists community volunteers for the improvement and maintenance of their neighborhood facilities; and
- (5) Continued utilization of a mechanism for public participation in the operation and maintenance of existing facilities and areas.

(Policies R7.A, R7.B, R7.C, R7.D, and R8.B)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action R2.B: Open Space Acquisition. (New) Coordinate open space transfer, trade, or other exchange between BREC and other public agencies. (Goal R2)

Action Year: 1998

Administration and Coordination Programs

Action R3.A: Review Existing Ordinances. Review existing ordinances and guidelines and modify as appropriate and in accordance with Horizon Plan, continuing updates and other programs as established as a result of these efforts. (Goal R1, Objective R1)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action R3.B: Sub. Reg. Mandatory Park. (Revised) Incorporate mandatory park dedication requirements in the Subdivision Regulations of the Unified Development Code based on the local standards developed jointly by BREC and the Planning Commission, with joint review and approval. (Policy R2.C)

Action Year: 1994

Action R3.C: Tree Regulations. (Revised) Periodically reevaluate the tree preservation/replacement regulations and the establishment of an Urban Forestry Program. Maintain and improve the program provisions for landscaped neutral ground and medians of streets and boulevards, reforestation of public spaces, implementation of tree protection/replacement regulations, and provisions for incentives to encourage reforestation of private property not covered by the landscape regulations of the Unified Development Code. (Policy R3.C)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action R3.D: Urban Design Guidelines. Establish urban design guidelines which preserve significant natural views and vistas, important visual linkages, and/or corridors through establishment of building set back and height restrictions, landscaping standards, sign control, and other urban design techniques. See Action LU4.B. (Policy R1.A)

Action Year: 1995

Action R3.E: Landscape Regulations. (Revised) Conduct periodic reviews and evaluations of the landscape regulations within the Unified Development Code, and propose revisions to the landscaping standards as needed. See Action LU4.C. (Policy R1.B)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action R3.F: Devel. Incentives of Parks. Provide development incentives i.e., increased

density, height, coverage, etc. for those developments which exceed set landscape and open space standards and provide access to the property for public use. (Policy R1.C)

Action Year: 1994

Action R3.G: Co-ord. Agencies for Conservation. Coordinate conservation and development of important natural resources by establishing a committee which represents the views of the federal, state, and local agencies involved in these efforts, including private and non-profit agencies. (Policy R3.D)

Action Year: 1994

Action R3.H: Special Activities Info. Establish a process to coordinate special activities of the entities involved in providing recreation and open space. In particular, formulate a public information program which would involve the following activities:

- (1) Periodically survey the population to determine desires regarding recreational opportunities; See Action R1.B.
- (2) Establish a mass media campaign to promote recreation opportunities in the parish;
- (3) Establish public/private partnership to coordinate and promote parishwide recreational and open space programs; and
- (4) Establish a marketing program to educate and promote existing and new recreation facilities and programs.

(Policies R5.A, R6.A, R6.B, and R6.C)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action R3.I: Joint Use Agreement. Develop joint use agreements for the purposes of coordinating facilities and programs. (Policy R8.C)

Action Year: 1994

Action R3.J: Report and Work Program. Prepare an annual report and work program which outlines planning activities, existing system characteristics, and a work program and funding levels and mechanisms for the upcoming year. (Objective R6)

Action Year: 1992-93

Funding Programs

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Action R4.A: Co-operative Funding. Explore cooperative funding for purchase/acquisition of property for recreation or open space and for operation and maintenance of existing and proposed facilities. (Objective R8)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action R4.B: Enhance Existing Funding. Enhance existing funding levels or establish new revenue sources for operation and maintenance of existing and future facilities. Levels of funding should be estimated annually based on identifiable needs and anticipated revenue. (Policy R8.F)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action R4.C: Special User Fees. (Revised) Continue where appropriate equitable user fees for special recreational facilities or services provided taking into account socio-economics and demographics. Review opportunities to increase existing fees or establishing new fees where appropriate. (Policy R8.E)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action R4.D: Est. Fund For Donations. Establish a special fund for donations to the park system to be used on a parishwide basis to offset acquisition, operating, and maintenance costs. The fund could only be used for purchase or provide supplemental O&M funds for recreation facilities identified in Horizon Plan or the continuing Advance Planning Process. Public agencies which could have access to these funds would include City-Parish Departments and BREC. (Policy R8.A)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action R4.E: Establish Recreation and Open Space Standards. (Revised) Establish standards for development of recreation and open space facilities by private enterprise or the agreement to operate and maintain such space in new residential development projects in areas not adequately served by recreational facilities in reasonable proximity of the project. Recreational and open space standards should include options of dedication of on site

facilities and/or open space, or fees in-lieu-of dedicated to public area facilities. (Policy R8.D)

Action Year: 1994

Action R4.F: Incentive for Dona. Of Nat. Provide development or tax incentive for the donation of significant natural features (land). (Policy R3.B)

Action Year: 1994

Element Review

The changes recommended for the Action Items in the Recreation and Open Space Element of the Horizon Plan are intended to bring the wording of the Action Items into accord with the present status of programs. No Action Items have been deleted. One new Action Item, R2.B, has been created to respond to Goal R2, Objective R2 which has had no strategy for implementation. Adequate funding sources remain a continuing problem in fulfilling the Goals and Objectives of the Recreation and Open Space Element. Development incentives for recreation or open space, or the establishment of mandatory park dedication requirements for subdivisions would be an important step in addressing the City-Parish's needs for open space and recreational opportunities.

Housing Element

Implementation Actions

The achievement of the Housing Element Goals, Objectives and Policies, and thus the implementation of the Horizon Plan, is dependent upon the establishment of specific programs. To improve housing conditions for the majority of citizens in East Baton Rouge Parish, more efficient procedures, more stringent requirements, and stricter enforcement of existing regulations are proposed. Such control measures do not require capital expenditures but will increase operating costs.

Although the majority of neighborhoods in East Baton Rouge Parish are adequate, housing conditions in declining neighborhoods are inadequate and unacceptable. Because the City of Baton Rouge, Parish of East Baton Rouge has relied on federal funds for the provision of housing for the disadvantaged, and federal funds have been severely cut, adequate housing stock for low and moderate income families is dwindling. To address the growing problem of inadequate housing for these families, both the private and public sector will have to participate.

Affordable Housing

Action H1.A: Mayor Task Force. (Revised) Adopt, implement, and periodically evaluate a strategy to identify public and private solutions for affordable housing in East Baton Rouge Parish. Consult representatives from the community, including directors of local housing agencies, presidents of banks and corporations, Director of Louisiana Housing Finance Agency, representatives of local non-profit housing-related organizations, other lending agencies, realtors, developers, design professionals, contractors, and materials vendors to assist in the implementation of the strategy. (Policy H1.1.A, H1.1.B, H2.2.B, Objective H1.5, and H2.1)

Action Year: 1994

Action H1.B: Neigh. Co-ord. Provide a Neighborhood Coordinator in the Office of the Planning Commission who will 1) direct a centralized clearing house for programs and activities that impact neighborhoods; 2) improve communications between City-Parish and neighborhood associations, as well as oversee the formation of new associations; 3) promote educational workshops on the maintenance and care of housing, including low-cost techniques for maintenance and repair using neighborhood organizations, volunteer groups, construction industry, lending agencies, etc. where possible; 4) facilitate and coordinate grant applications from housing-related agencies; and, 5) coordinate the provision of client counseling to first-time home owners to insure timely payment of notes, maintenance of structure, and requirements of loan. (Policy H1.1.C, H1.2.A, H1.3.A, H1.3.B, Objective H2.3, Policy H4.2.C)

Action Year: 1995

Action H1.C: “Benevolent Deposit”. (Revised) Maintain a "benevolent deposit" program in which the City-Parish, corporations, foundations, and other interested parties deposit funds in a participating bank which can be used to rehabilitate or construct affordable housing. (Policy H1.4.B, Objective H2.3)

Action Year: 1996

Action H1.D: Mayor-Conference. (Revised) Conduct periodic evaluation of the affordable housing situation in East Baton Rouge Parish and explore opportunities. (Goal H1 and Policy H1.2.B)

Action Year: 1995

Redevelopment of Existing Neighborhoods

Action H2.A: Land Banking. Consider the establishment of a City-Parish Land Banking Program for land assembly, growth management, and redevelopment. Coordinate land banking with private efforts and other public agencies to develop affordable housing as well as other neighborhood improvements. (Policy H2.2.C, H2.2.D)

Action Year: 1997

Action H2.B: Speed Condemnation. (Revised) Develop improved procedures to speed up condemnation of abandoned property and provide adequate funding for condemnation and demolition of dilapidated and dangerous properties. Allow the City-Parish to acquire suitable properties with overdue taxes and liens to be used for landbanking. (Policy H2.4.A)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action H2.C: Absentee Owners. (Revised) Require designation of a curator for absentee land owners to facilitate enforcement of property maintenance. (Objective 2.4)

Action Year: 1994

Action H2.D: Neigh. Improvement. (Revised) Provide adequate funding for City-Parish Neighborhood Improvement Staff and fund the City-Parish housing code regulation enforcement. (Policy 2.4.A)

Action Year: 1996

Housing for Persons with Special Needs

Action H3.A: Special Housing. (New) Coordinate efforts to provide adequate housing for

Goals, Objectives and Action Items

those in need such as the elderly and disaster victims. (Objectives H3.1, H3.2, H3.3)

Action Year: 1998

Conservation, Preservation and Proper Creation of Neighborhoods

Action H4.A: Sale Certification. (Deletion)

Action H4.B: Home Build. Lic. Administer requirements for licensing of home builders. (Policy H4.3.A)

Action Item: 1992-93

Action H4.C: Citizens Service. Institute an efficient system within Citizens Services Division to record citizen complaints and provide a system to report actions taken. (Policy H4.3.F)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action H4.D: New ZO & SR. Provide adequate staffing in the Office of the Planning Commission to administer new or modified regulations for zoning and subdivision development resulting from Horizon Plan. (Policy H4.2.C)

Action Year: 1995

Action H4.E: GIS (part). Create and maintain an ongoing and readily retrievable computerized database of characteristics and numbers of dwelling units i.e., demolition, new, renovated, etc. This information should be identified within census tracts to determine available housing stock and housing needs. Provide for coordination with other City-Parish departments that should be computerized (transportation, administration, planning, licensing, assessments, permitting, inspections, public safety, health and human services, etc.). See Land Use Implementation Section. (Policy H4.2.D, H4.3.E)

Action Year: 1992-93

Neighborhood Participation

Action H5.A: Neigh. Develop. & Assoc. Strengthening of Neighborhood Associations. See Actions H1.B and H4.D. (Policy H5.1.A, H5.1.C)

Action Year: 1992-93

Element Review

Many of the changes in rewording of Action Items in the Housing Element concern the acquisition of adequate funding to accomplish the intended Objectives. Action Item H4.A has been deleted at the request of the Parish Attorney. The intent of this Action Item is served, however, with Metropolitan Council Ordinance # 10669 requiring a seller of immovable property to provide notice of any covenants or restrictions recorded against the property.

The provision of adequate, safe, and affordable housing within the City-Parish remains difficult to implement as there are many different agencies involved with many steps and phases in the process. Consideration might be given to the creation of a Parishwide housing authority which can facilitate the Goals and Objectives called for in the Horizon Plan.

Public Services, Public Buildings and Health and Human Services Element

Implementation Actions

The achievement of the Public Services, Public Buildings, and Health and Human Services Element Goals, Objectives and Policies is dependent upon the establishment of specific programs. The recommended programs, grouped according to the three components of this element, are subgrouped within these components. The specific objective and policy that a program is designed to address are included.

Public Services

Efficient, Effective, Coordinated, and Accessible Public Services

Action PS1.A: GIS. Develop a parish-wide Geographic Information System (GIS) for computerized mapping and database management of all public services information (planning, permits, inspections, public safety, assessments, administration, transportation, health and human services, etc.) to allow for interagency cooperation, coordination, and efficiency. This should be done in cooperation with utility companies to share the expense for use of the information. See Land Use Implementation Section. (Goal PS1)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action PS1.B: Public Services Coordination. (New) Establish a task force to coordinate efforts with the Mayor-President for public service provision within the City-Parish. (Objectives PS 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4)

Action Year: 1998

Effective and Appropriate Standards for Public Services

Action PS2.A: R & D Funding. (Revised) Provide adequate staffing to investigate and obtain funding for research and development, and for the development of innovative programs for improving training in each of the public services departments. (Policy PS2.1.A, PS2.1.B, PS2.1.C, PS2.1.D, PS4.2)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action PS2.B: PD Accreditation. An accreditation program shall be adopted for the Baton Rouge Police Department with the funding necessary to implement such an accreditation program. (Policies 2.1.A, 2.1.B, 2.1.C, 2.1.D and Objective 4.2)

Action Year: 1994

Recruitment of Personnel

Action PS3.A: Salary Incentive. Establish a salary incentive program for public services personnel to encourage participation in job related education and training as well as performance excellence. (Objective PS3.1)

Action Year: 1994

Action PS3.B: Annual Review. Annually review codes of conduct with public services personnel and with administrators. (Policy PS3.0, PS3.2, PS2.4.B)

Action Year: 1992-93

Research and Innovation

Action PS4.A: Job Training. Encourage personnel to attend job-related training seminars and workshops that teach innovative methods for public services. (Policy PS4.1, PS4.3)

Action Year: 1995

Action PS4.B: Obtain Funds. (Deletion)

Evaluation

Action PS5.A: Advisory Boards. Appoint an advisory board for each of the public services departments to annually review and recommend improvements in policies and programs. Membership would include experts from the private sector, representatives from boards of professional organizations, professors from the two universities and commercial and industrial executives from related fields. (Objective PS5.1)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action PS5.B: Monitor Performance. Monitor performance of public services departments annually to evaluate the quantity and quality of services provided. (Objective PS5.1)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action PS5.C: Evaluate Training. Annually evaluate current training methods and assess results according to expected performance levels. (Policy PS5.1.C)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action PS5.D: Incentives & Rating. Develop incentives and a rating system to enhance staff motivation and performance. (Policy PS5.1.D)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action PS5.E: Volunteers. Recruit and train volunteers to supplement public services provided to the community. (Policy PS5.2.A)

Action Year: 1992-93

Emergency Preparedness Education

Action PS6.A: Media/Inform. Use a variety of media (such as Public Service Announcements, pamphlets, and brochures) to inform the citizenry of proper procedures in advance of and during emergency situations. (Policy PS6.1.A)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action PS6.B: Warning System. Develop an easily recognizable warning and notification system for emergency and disaster situations. (Policy PS6.1.B)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action PS6.C: Volunteers. Recruit and train volunteers to supplement existing public safety educational programs in the schools and community. (Policy PS6.5.A)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action PS6.D: Increase Warning. (Revised) Increase the number of warning sirens throughout the City-Parish to 64. (Policy PS6.1.C)

Action Year: 1997

Action PS6.E: Auto Telephone. Implement the installation of automated telephone notification system. (Policy PS6.1.D)

Action Year: 1995

Action PS6.F: City-Parish Services Awareness. (New) Promote community awareness of City-Parish services. (Objectives PS6.2, PS6.3)

Action Year: 1998

Adequate Funding

Action PS7.A: Replace Water Mains. Institute a phased program for Baton Rouge Water Works, Red Oaks, and Parish Water Companies to replace inadequate mains with required

8 inch mains to provide additional fire hydrants. (Policy PS7.2.F)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action PS7.B: User Fees. Investigate the feasibility of user fees for provision of non-life threatening public services. (Objective PS7.5)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action PS7.C: Privatization. Investigate the feasibility of allowing private industry to bid on provision of public services where appropriate. (Objective PS7.4)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action PS7.D: Fire Pumper & Trucks. (Revised) Replace one pumper truck for BR Fire Department and upgrade one truck each year thereafter. Replace one pumper truck every other year. (Policy PS7.2.A)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action PS7.E: Fire Aerial Truck/3 Yr. Replace one aerial truck every three (3) years. (Policy PS7.2.A)

Action Year: 1995

Action PS7.F: 20% Police Fleet. Replace 20 percent of police car fleet each year. (Policy PS7.2.A)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action PS7.G: Radio System. (Revised) Monitor the trunked radio system for BRPD, BRFD, and DPW and other public service and public safety agencies. (Policy PS7.2.C)

Action Year: 1996

Action PS7.H: Reporting System. Install an integrated, multi-jurisdictional reporting system for BRPD. Acquire other equipment needs based upon police protection requirements identified by applicable national and state accreditation standards. Funding for capital needs should be included in the Capital Improvements Program. (Policy PS7.2.B)

Action Year: 1996

Action PS7.I: EMS Communications. (Revised) Evaluate the need for upgrading the communications systems in EMS units. (Policy PS7.2.G)

Action Year: 1997

Action PS7.J: 15% Fire Dept./Yr. Replace 15 percent of fire department staff and support vehicles each year. (Objective PS7.2)

Action Year: 1994

Action PS7.K: Budgeting for Personnel. (New) Perform annual budget reviews to ensure adequate funding levels for necessary personnel. (Objective PS7.1)

Action Year: 1998

Action PS7.L: Budgeting for Public Service Programs. (New) Explore possibilities for alternative funding sources for programs through private contributions, public/private partnerships, federal or state grants, and other means. (Objective 7.3)

Action Year: 1998

Public Buildings

Siting and Development of Public Buildings

Action PB1.A: PB Centralization. Develop procedures and guidelines which can be used to determine whether proposed buildings should be centralized or decentralized. Interagency coordination should be established for centralization of federal, state, and local public buildings where appropriate. (Policy PB1.2.A, PB1.2.B)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action PB1.B: Permit Review. (Revised) Provide preliminary plan review services for sophisticated construction. (Policy PB1.3.B)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action PB1.C: C-P A/E Services. All City-Parish agencies should administer the selection of professional AE services through the Architect/Engineer Selection Board. (Objective PB1.4)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action PB1.D: Needs Assessment. (Revised) An annual survey should be conducted of all buildings owned by the City-Parish to determine the condition, cost of renovation, and cost of replacement. (Policy PB1.3.A)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action PB1.E: Construct Facilities. (Revised) Construct needed facilities for the public services utilizing shared facilities when feasible:

- Repairs and alterations to other fire stations;
- Complete renovations to Police Headquarters;
- Four additional EMS stations by 2000 (36 additional staff);
- Two additional fire stations by 2000 (60 additional staff);
- Replacement of 3 additional branch libraries by 2000;
- Main EBRP library renovations/expansion;
- Three additional EMS stations by 2010 (27 additional staff);
- Three additional fire stations by 2010 (90 additional staff); and
- Replacement of one branch library by 2010.

(Goal PB1)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action PB1.F: Construct Facilities. Construct needed facilities for the following:

- Centralized Municipal Building (65,500 sq. ft.);
- Office of the District Attorney (35,000 sq. ft.);
- Morgue of Coroner (1,000 sq. ft.); and
- Office space for Tax Assessor (3,030 sq. ft.).

(Goal PB1)

Action Year: 1997

Action PB1.G: Public Building Construction. (New) Encourage the construction of new public building projects in designated areas within the City-Parish to maximize utilization of existing infrastructure. (Objectives PB1.1, PB1.2)

Action Year: 1998

Action PB1.H: Public/Private Partnerships. (New) Investigate public/private partnerships for facility sharing. (Objective PB1.5)

Action Year: 1998

Construction of Public Buildings

Action PB2.A: Staff Architect/DPW. Provide a DPW staff architect to assist city-parish departments in developing building programs, establishing budgets, and reviewing design phases to ensure that public buildings meet or exceed regulatory requirements, and are exemplary in energy-conscious design, in use of alternative energy sources, and in selection of high quality, durable, low maintenance materials. (Objective PB2.2, PB2.3)

Action Year: 1994

Support and Enhance City-Parish Services

Action PB3.A: Support and Enhance City-Parish Services. Shared use of facilities. See Action PB1.A. (Policy PB1.2.A, PB1.2.B, Goal PB3)

Action Year: 1992-93

Public Building Development and Funding

Action PB4.A: Infrastructure. Provide adequate funding for infrastructure improvements to support new public facilities and services and to maintain existing public buildings. See Land Use Implementation Section and Actions PB1 and PB6. (Goal PB4.0)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action: PB4.B: Public Building Needs. (New) Identify and assess public building needs within the Parish. (Objective PB4.1)

Action Year: 1998

Utilization and Maintenance

Action PB5.A: Manage/Main. Schedule. (Revised) Develop schedules for the management, repair, maintenance, renovation and upgrade of all public buildings and

provide adequate funding to implement such schedules. Continually review and analyze the condition of existing buildings, including utilization review, before major renovations are scheduled. (Objective PB5.1, PB5.2, PB5.3)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action PB5.B: Building Code Enforcement. (Revised) Administer and enforce the current building code inspection program uniformly throughout the City-Parish, requiring strict compliance with Building Code regulations. Inspectors should be certified and receive continuing education in their field. (Objective PB5.1)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action PB5.C: Repair, Upgrade. (Deletion)

Coordination

Action PB6.A: Co-ord. C-P, LA, & USA. Develop procedures to provide liaison between City-Parish, state, and federal agencies to coordinate plans for infrastructure improvements to serve major public facility construction projects within the City-Parish (including EBR Parish Utility Coordination Council, State Department of Transportation and Development, and Capital Region Planning Commission). (Objective PB6.1)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action PB6.B: Co-ord. Project Compliance. (New) Establish a task force comprised of City-Parish agencies to review state and federal construction projects to ensure their compliance with local ordinances and regulations. (Objective 6.1)

Action Year: 1998

Health and Human Services

Provision of Health and Human Services

Action HH1.A: Health Services. Coordinate City-Parish services for the provision of health services to the elderly, infants, children, and the indigent through interagency agreements with state and federal agencies. (Policy HH1.1.A, HH1.1.H)

Action Year: 1994

Action HH1.B: Federal Funds. Pursue federal funding to provide transitional residential

Goals, Objectives and Action Items

care, group homes for mentally and emotionally handicapped, alcohol and drug abuse programs through Title XIX funding. (Policy HH1.2.D, HH1.2.E, HH1.2.F, HH1.2.G)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action HH1.C: Health Unit Tax. (Revised) Institute a dedicated tax to support Parish Health Unit to maintain adequate levels of services, to upgrade present facility, and provide satellite facilities. (Policy HH1.1.A through HH1.1.G)

Action Year: 1995

Action HH1.D: Adult Protection. Provide funding for adult protection services programs. (Policy HH1.1.I)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action HH1.E: Data. Compile and analyze data on infant mortality, teenage pregnancy, different types of cancer, etc.; determine common factors (if any) and compile a plan for prevention or reduction of physical, social, health-related, and environmental factors contributing to disease. Distribute data to local health authorities to enable them to determine trends, impacts, and future needs. Utilize LSU, SU, insurance companies, and State Department information. (Policy HH1.5)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action HH1.F: Literacy Programs. (New) Promote literacy programs within East Baton Rouge Parish. (Objective HH1.3)

Action Year: 1998

Action HH1.G: Public Education. (New) Encourage and promote programs which enhance public education within the City-Parish. (Objective HH1.4)

Action Year: 1998

Basic Needs

Action HH2.A: Involve Citizens. (Revised) Support citizen involvement in efforts to aid homeless and low-income people through publicity and volunteer awards programs. (Objective HH2.1 through HH2.3)

Action Year: 1994

Action HH2.B: Food Services. (New) Support the provision of food services through the coordination of private agencies such as the Greater Baton Rouge Food Bank and St. Vincent

de Paul. (Objective HH2.2)

Action Year: 1998

Action HH2.C: Clothing and Furnishings. (New) Support efforts to provide clothing and other essential items through the coordination with other private agencies such as the Salvation Army. (Objective HH2.3)

Action Year: 1998

Action HH2.D: Public Transportation and Health. (New) Include major health care facilities and hospitals on public transportation routes. (Objective HH2.4)

Action Year: 1998

Action HH3.A: Hospital System. (Deletion)

Action HH3.B: Co-ordinate/Clearing. (Revised) Create a system that coordinates existing services, publicizes such services and supports a centralized clearing house for human and health care services. (Objectives HH3.1, HH3.2, HH3.3, HH3.5)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action HH3.C: Innovative Health Care. (New) Investigate opportunities to provide quality health care services. (Objective HH3.4)

Action Year: 1998

Action HH3.D: Day Care. (New) Coordinate efforts to provide adequate day care facilities. Investigate and pursue cost-sharing programs with public and private agencies. (Objective HH3.6)

Action Year: 1998

Cultural Development

Action HH4.A: Cultural Development. Implement Create Baton Rouge, a cultural plan for Baton Rouge including the development of an Arts District within the downtown area, arts education in schools and neighborhoods, management assistance services for artists and arts organizations, and neighborhood arts activities. (Objective HH4.2, Policy HH4.2)

Action Year: 1992-93

Action HH4.B: Tourism. (New) Promote East Baton Rouge Parish as a tourist destination. (Objective HH4.1)

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Action Year: 1998

Funding

Action HH5.A: Staff in Order to Fund. Provide adequate staffing to aggressively pursue national foundation grants and federal funding for health and human services, and provide a liaison between other departments and nonprofit groups to coordinate grant application efforts. (Objective HH5.1)

Action Year: 1994

Action HH5.B: Human Services Funding Alternatives. (New) Investigate alternate funding sources for human service programs. (Objective HH5.2)

Action Year: 1998

Action HH5.C: Education and Prevention Funding Alternatives. (New) Pursue alternate funding sources for the provision of education and prevention programs. (Objective HH5.3)

Action Year: 1998

Element Review

The Public Services, Public Buildings and Health and Human Services Element contains several new Action Items to account for many Objectives having no specific strategies or Action Items designated to them. Otherwise, where Action Items have been previously assigned, considerable progress has been accomplished. Several Action Items have been proposed for deletion. The wording of PS2.A makes PS4.B unnecessary and PS4.B has therefore been deleted. PB5.C has also been deleted as it replicates PB5.A. Action Item HH3.A has been deleted at the suggestion of the Lead Agency in consideration of the strategy's inconsistency with the current system of health care which is structured to move away from a system of local service responsibility. New Action Items or rewordings have made several Action Items unnecessary and they have therefore been deleted.

Action Item Evaluation Summary

Recommended Action

Horizon Plan Element	1. No Revisions	2. Proposed Rewording	3. Lead Agency Revision	4. Deletion	5. New Action Item	6. Reassign Action Item

Goals, Objectives and Action Items

Transportation	56	10	3	0	4	0
Housing	6	6	2	1	1	0
Land Use	40	7	4	1	8	1
Conservation and Environmental	19	8	4	0	1	2
Wastewater, Solid Waste, Drainage	8	16	0	2	4	0
Recreation and Open Space	12	7	1	0	1	2
Public Services, Public Buildings, and Health and Human Services	34	13	0	3	17	4
TOTAL	174	67	14	7	36	9

Chapter Four Concept Plan

The third step in the update of the Horizon Plan was the development of a “Concept Plan” for the Parish. The Concept Plan, as its name implies, presents several conceptual ideas and proposals for future direction, refinement and implementation by the Planning Staff.

The Concept Plan focuses on four main components: Land Use, Transportation, “Growth Centers” and Environment. Planners determined these four areas of emphasis were important for East Baton Rouge Parish and more attention and work was necessary in relation to these subjects.

An analysis of each of the four areas of the Concept Plan has led to a number of ideas and proposals regarding growth and development in East Baton Rouge Parish. Proposals include a new land use designation, amendments to the “2010 Land Use Plan,” revisions to the Major Street Plan, revisions to Horizon Plan Conservation Areas, and the revision and delineation of Horizon Plan Growth Centers.

In the Land Use and Transportation area, proposals led to amendments of the “2010 Land Use Plan” and Major Street Plan. Following Horizon Plan Implementation Committee approval, the amendments were taken before Parish residents through a series of Planning District Update Meetings, held between December 1996 and August 1997. By October 1997, all amendments emanating from the Concept Plan and Planning District Update Meetings were adopted.

The following sections explain the elements and proposals of the Concept Plan.

Land Use

Throughout the Land Use Adjustment Process (see Chapter Two), problems occurred with the use of the “Open Space” designation from the “2010 Land Use Plan.” The designation was not clearly defined in the Horizon Plan, and no consistent reasoning was provided as to its delineation, location or effects on development.

Areas of the Parish, however, require some type of land use designation to preserve rural character, agricultural lands and significant natural areas -- objectives included in the Horizon Plan. The current Low Density Residential land use designation and the Rural Zoning District do not provide adequate protection for rural, agricultural and natural areas. While the remaining

Concept Plan

rural parts of the Parish should be allowed to develop, the development should be guided in a way that preserves the rural character and natural areas, and supports farming, timber harvesting and agriculture as viable livelihoods within East Baton Rouge Parish.

As a part of the Concept Plan, planners proposed the elimination of the Open Space land use category from the “2010 Land Use Plan.” In its place, a new land use category was proposed: “Residential Estate/Agriculture” (RE/A).

The purpose of the land use category is to preserve rural character and prime agricultural land, and to assist in the management and preservation of significant natural areas. The land use category could lead to the accomplishment of Action Item E5.B, Subarea Plans Sensitive, from the Conservation and Environmental Resources Element, which states:

Neighborhood and Subarea Planning Programs should include identification and consideration of preservation and management of prime agricultural land and significant natural areas, including wetlands.

The following is the adopted definition of the land use category:

Residential Estate/Agriculture (RE/A) includes areas of rural character, agricultural lands, significant natural areas and single family residential uses.

The RE/A land use designation was initially delineated, in concept, on the Concept Plan Map for East Baton Rouge Parish. The areas were determined using several existing sources: “2010 Land Use Plan,” adjusted “2010 Land Use Plan,” U.S. Department of Agriculture/Soil Conservation Service “Important Farmlands/East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana” map, and Horizon Plan maps of important natural areas and farmlands. In general, the areas designated as RE/A included prime agricultural land in the northern part of the Parish, wetlands in the southeast part of the Parish, and the major river corridors.

With the elimination of the Open Space category, all land designated as Open in the “2010 Land Use Plan” had to be amended to another land use category. Planners analyzed the Open Space in each of the 16 Planning Districts, and recommended amendments to one of the existing land use categories – Low Density Residential, Medium/High Density Residential, Commercial/Office, Industrial, etc.. – or to the new Residential Estate/Agriculture. Many of the areas in the central and southern part of the Parish were changed from Open Space to Low Density Residential to reflect existing development trends. In the northern part of the Parish, however, many of the parcels changed from Open to Residential Estate/Agriculture. Map 19 is a general representation of proposed land uses in East Baton Rouge Parish following the 1997 land use amendments.

The Residential Estate/Agriculture land use category and its definition were officially adopted on February 19, 1997, with the Metropolitan Council adoption of the land use amendments to Planning District 16 (the amending of Open Space to another land use category,

including RE/A).

None of the current zoning districts included in East Baton Rouge Parish's Unified Development Code are directly compatible with the RE/A land use category. In 1998, planners will be working on a zoning district that promotes the preservation of rural character, agricultural lands and significant natural areas. In making the RE/A category more palatable to land owners and developers, an option could be created that would allow for increased densities and, at the same time, create a higher quality of subdivision development. If developers formulate "cluster" subdivisions, a higher density of dwelling units per acre could be allowed within the RE/A areas. Cluster development allows developers to develop lots smaller than those specified in the district, provided the land saved is reserved for permanent common use, usually in the form of open space. Cluster site design, which is specifically mentioned in the Horizon Plan, allows for more economical use of a site, and also is an environmentally sound form of site design. The cluster normally follows the lay of the land, concentrating units on only the most "buildable" portions of a site. Natural drainage systems, open space and natural features that help to control runoff and erosion are preserved. Careful planning can create clusters that provide contiguous agricultural lands or open spaces.

Transportation

Because of traffic and transportation problems in East Baton Rouge Parish, Transportation was one of the four major areas of study in the Five-Year Update of the Horizon Plan. As a part of the Update Process, planners updated and amended Parish street and road standards, and Major Street Plan alignments; and created a Parish linkages map, which creates major east-west, north-south and loop connections throughout the Parish.

Updates and revisions concerning Transportation were developed and proposed cooperatively between the three major transportation planning agencies for East Baton Rouge Parish: the City-Parish Department of Public Works, the Capital Region Planning Commission and the City-Parish Planning Commission. Representatives from the three agencies met regularly to discuss Parish street standards and revisions to the Major Street Plan within each of the 16 Planning Districts. Several of the amendments to the Major Street Plan emanated from the Parishwide Transportation Linkages map created by the Planning Commission Staff.

As with the Update Process amendments related to Land Use, the Transportation revisions were reviewed by the Horizon Plan Implementation Committee and shown to the public at the series of Planning District Update Meetings. Amendments to street standards and the Major Street Plan for all 16 Planning Districts were adopted by October 15, 1997

The Major Street Plan adopted with the Horizon Plan in 1992 contained "Major Street Standards" that have been in place since 1958. Many of those standards were outdated and no longer in use by the Department of Public Works. The 1992 Major Street Standards are described below.

Concept Plan

6 Lane	Divided Arterial	200' R/W
4 Lane	Divided Arterial	150' R/W
4 Lane	Arterial-Hwy. Section	100' R/W
4 Lane	Arterial-Curb & Gutter	80' R/W
2 Lane	Collector-Hwy. Section	80' R/W
2 Lane	Collector-Curb & Gutter	60' R/W

As a result of the Update Process for Transportation, the following Major Street Standards were adopted on February 19, 1997.

- 7 Lane – 200' R/W Curb & Gutter
- 6D (Divided) Lane – 200' R/W
- 6D Lane – 150' R/W Curb & Gutter
- 5 Lane – 125' R/W Curb & Gutter
- 4 Lane – 100' R/W Curb & Gutter
- 4D Lane – 125' R/W Curb & Gutter
- 4D Lane – 100' R/W (Existing)
- 4 Lane – 80' R/W Curb & Gutter
- 3 Lane – 80' R/W Curb & Gutter
- 2 Lane – 80' R/W
- 2 Lane – 60' R/W Curb & Gutter

The amended version of the Major Street Plan is shown on Map 20.

Growth Centers

One aspect of the Five-Year Update of the Horizon Plan has been a review of the “Growth Centers” as defined on the “2010 Land Use Plan.” As a result of the review, one category of Growth Centers has been eliminated; the Growth Centers have been revised and updated; and the Growth Centers have been delineated on the “2010 Land Use Plan” to parcel boundaries.

Growth Centers are areas of concentrated higher intensity uses such as shopping, services, offices, public facilities, medium-to-high density residential development, and cultural, entertainment and recreational activities. The original “2010 Land Use Plan” denoted Growth Centers as “Regional,” “Community” or “Neighborhood” with red circles outlining the areas.

Planners initially determined to eliminate the Neighborhood Growth Centers category. The Neighborhood centers – as including neighborhood shopping, medium density office and residential, services, schools, churches, and other uses serving the surrounding neighborhood – were considered too numerous and not large enough to require strong growth management efforts.

The Regional and Community Growth Centers were analyzed by planners and revised. In some cases, Community Growth Centers were upgraded to Regional centers. In some cases, a

Regional center was downgraded to a Community center. Several Growth Centers were deleted, and others were moved or expanded. The Central Business District, rather than numerous, scattered Growth Centers, became the major Growth Center for the Parish – a large Growth Center that encompasses the entire downtown area.

Planners also delineated the Growth Centers to parcel boundaries on the current “2010 Land Use Plan” (one inch equals 400 feet scale). The determinations were made based on existing land use, existing zoning, parcel boundaries and adjacent land uses.

As with the other elements of the Concept Plan, the Growth Center proposals received preliminary approval from the Horizon Plan Implementation Committee and were taken to the Planning District Update Meetings for public review. The Growth Centers were adopted on a Planning District basis with the Land Use and Major Street Plan amendments taken to the Planning Commission and Metropolitan Council between January and October 1997.

The following are the adopted definitions for Growth Centers:

Regional Growth Centers include regional shopping centers, institutions, high density office and residential complexes, medical centers and other major activities serving the entire Parish.

Community Growth Centers include community shopping centers, medium to high density office and residential complexes, public and recreational facilities and similar activities serving community areas.

The following list of Growth Centers was adopted during the Update Process.

Regional

Interstate 10 and Siegen Lane
Interstate 10 and Bluebonnet Boulevard
Perkins Road, Staring Lane and Essen Lane
College Drive and Corporate Boulevard
Interstate 12 and O’Neal Lane
Downtown Baton Rouge
Florida Boulevard, Government Street and Acadian Thruway (MidCity)
Airline Highway and Florida Boulevard
Plank Road, Harding Road, Hooper Road, Blount Road and Interstate 110
Hooper Road, Joor Road and Sullivan Road

Community

Highland Road, Burbank Drive and Lee Drive
Burbank Drive and Gardere Lane
Perkins Road and Siegen Lane

Concept Plan

Perkins Road and Bluebonnet Boulevard
Highland Road and State Street
Acadian Thruway and Perkins Road
Jefferson Highway, Old Hammond Highway and Interstate 12
Coursey Boulevard and Jones Creek Road
Airline Highway and Old Hammond Highway
Florida Boulevard, North Boulevard, Government Street and Kansas City Southern Railroad
Florida Boulevard and Lobdell Avenue
Florida Boulevard and Sherwood Forest Boulevard
Florida Boulevard, Old Hammond Highway and Choctaw Drive
Airline Highway and Greenwell Springs Road
Greenwell Springs Road and Sherwood Forest Boulevard
Greenwell Springs Road, Sullivan Road and Frenchtown Road
Plank Road and Evangeline Drive
Airline Highway and Greenwell Street
Samuels Road and Baker Highway

The following list represents the previously designated Horizon Plan Growth Centers that have been deleted from current consideration for Managed Growth Centers in the Concept Plan.

Interstate 12 and Sherwood Forest Boulevard
Sherwood Forest Boulevard and Coursey Boulevard
Interstate 10, Interstate 12 and Essen Lane
Interstate 10 and College Drive
Interstate 10 and Highland Road
Government Street and South Acadian Thruway
Baker Road, Zachary Road, Deerford Road (This area is within the jurisdiction of the City of Zachary planning authorities.)
Baker Road, Groom Road (This area is within the jurisdiction of the City of Baker planning authorities.)

The Growth Centers are denoted on Map 21 as circles. The Advance Planning Division maintains the boundaries of the Growth Centers on the “2010 Land Use Plan” in the Planning Commission Office.

Techniques for managing the Growth Centers will be developed in future years. Potential methods for guiding their growth and development include performance standards, urban design guidelines and growth management techniques.

Environment

Due to flooding and water problems in East Baton Rouge Parish, and the loss of natural areas to development, Environment was chosen as one of the four issues to be addressed during the Concept Plan phase of the Five-Year Update Process. As with Growth Centers, planners took

the initial steps to identify and define environmentally important areas. Techniques for managing these areas will be developed in future years.

The Horizon Plan Environmental and Conservation Resources Element identifies “Potential Conservation Areas” in East Baton Rouge Parish. As a part of the Five-Year Update Process, these Conservation Areas were analyzed and revised. The Potential Conservation Areas shown on the Concept Plan map (Map 22) were created based upon the 100-year flood plain, the adjusted “2010 Land Use Plan” and the U.S. Department of Agriculture/Soil Conservation Service “Important Farmlands/East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana.”

The Conservation Areas were revised to create linkages along the major river corridors throughout the Parish, and to reflect existing development and subdivisions. The areas are noted only in concept, and not to parcel boundaries at the present time.

A “Conservation Overlay District” (COD) was proposed in the Implementation Report for Horizon Plan Action Item E5.A, prepared in June 1993. The report recommended that regulations for the determined Conservation Areas be formulated by a committee that includes representatives from various City-Parish agencies, such as the Department of Public Works, Baton Rouge Recreation and Park Commission and the Office of Landscape and Forestry. While these areas must comply with all appropriate federal, state and local regulations concerning drainage, wetlands and flood plains, some additional regulations are required for their protection and management. The regulations will be developed in the coming years.

As with the other proposals and amendments from the Concept Plan, the Conservation Areas received initial Horizon Plan Implementation Committee approval, and were taken to the Planning District Update Meetings for review by residents.

Planning District Update Meetings

Planning District Update Meetings were held in each of the 16 Planning Districts, giving residents of East Baton Rouge Parish the opportunity to review and comment on proposals and amendments emerging from the Five-Year Update Process and Concept Plan. Each Planning District Update Meeting was held in the early evening on a weeknight in a centrally or easily accessible location for Planning District residents. At the meetings, tables were established around the room for each of the Subareas (including Land Use amendments and Growth Centers), and the Transportation and Environment elements of the Concept Plan. Planning Staff was available at the tables to explain the amendments and proposals, and to receive public input from the meeting participants.

The following list represents the Planning District Update Meeting schedule for the Five-Year Update Process.

Planning District 16 Update Meeting	December 10, 1996, St. George Catholic Church Parish Hall, 7880 Siegen Lane.
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Concept Plan

Planning District 15 Update Meeting	January 7, 1997, Jones Creek Regional Library, 6222 Jones Creek Road.
Planning District 14 Update Meeting	January 23, 1997, Kenilworth Middle School, 7600 Boone Drive.
Planning District 13 Update Meeting	February 4, 1997, Louisiana School for the Deaf, 2888 Brightside Drive.
Planning District 12 Update Meeting	February 20, 1997, Twin Oaks Elementary School, 819 Trammel Drive.
Planning District 11 Update Meeting	March 4, 1997, Broadmoor High School, 10100 Goodwood Boulevard.
Planning District 10 Update Meeting	March 19, 1997, City-Parish Training Center, 7389 Florida Boulevard.
Planning District 9 Update Meeting	April 3, 1997, Baton Rouge Magnet High School, 2825 Government Street.
Planning District 8 Update Meeting	April 22, 1997, Metropolitan Council Chambers, Room 348, Governmental Office Building, 222 St. Louis Street..
Planning District 7 Update Meeting	May 8, 1997, Delmont Service Center, 3535 Riley Street.
Planning District 6 Update Meeting	May 20, 1997, Central High School Gymnasium, 10200 East Brookside Drive.
Planning District 5 Update Meeting	June 3, 1997, St. Pius X Cafeteria, 6380 Hooper Road.
Planning District 4 Update Meeting	June 17, 1997, North Baton Rouge Community Center Gym, 2013 Central Road.
Planning District 3 Update Meeting	July 1, 1997, Greater Baton Rouge Zoo Education Building, back entrance in Greenwood Park.
Planning District 2 Update Meeting	July 15, 1997, Blackwater United Methodist Church, 10000 Blackwater Road.
Planning District 1 Update Meeting	August 5, 1997, Church Street Park Activity Center, 3210 Church Street, Zachary.

Following a Planning District Update Meeting, planners reviewed public comments and, in some cases, revised the amendments. The amendments and public comments were taken to the HPIC for the beginning of the formal adoption process. The HPIC forwarded the adjustments to the Planning Commission.

Adoption Process

The Planning Commission conducted a public hearing on the amendments for each of the 16 Planning Districts. Amendments for each Planning District were recommended for approval and forwarded to the Metropolitan Council. The Metropolitan Council approved the amendments for all 16 Planning Districts between February and October, 1997.

The amendments to land uses within each Planning District are summarized on the following pages. Also as a part of the Planning District Update Process, planners updated and formulated population estimates for each of the 16 Planning Districts. The updated population statistics for each Planning District also are presented.

The Planning Commission's methodology for the updated population estimates used 1990 U.S. Census data as the baseline. The 1990 U.S. Census data were not yet available for use in the original Horizon Plan, which included population projections based upon 1980 U.S. Census data.

Planning District populations for 1995 were calculated by the Planning Commission Staff using the Louisiana Tech University 1995 total population estimate. Population increases were estimated based on the number of new residential building permits for each Census Tract. Population decreases were estimated using residential demolition data as a rough indicator. Population projections for 2010 were derived using building permit trends and Louisiana Division of Administration population projections.

The total 1990 U.S. Census population for East Baton Rouge Parish was less than the 1988 Horizon Plan estimate by about 9,700 persons. The Planning Commission's projected total 2010 population for the Parish was nearly 45,000 less than the Horizon Plan's projection for the year 2010. While most of the updated Planning District populations are lower than the original 1988 Horizon Plan, Planning Districts 15 and 16 are substantially higher based on building permit activity.

The Horizon Plan presents different population estimates based on five different "Growth Scenarios" for the Parish. For the following population estimates, the "Infill/Redevelopment Scenario" was used to obtain Horizon Plan projections.

Planning District 16

Number of Land Use Amendments: Planning District 16 contained a large amount of land previously classified as Open Space in the adjusted "2010 Land Use Plan." The reclassification of the Open land required 32 land use amendments.

Date of Metropolitan Council Adoption: February 19, 1997, Resolution 37602

Planning District 16 Population

The 1990 U.S. Census showed Planning District 16 – the fastest growing district in East Baton Rouge Parish – as having a population of 34,121. By the year 2010, the Planning District population will increase by an estimated 71 percent, to 58,475, according to Planning Commission estimates. The Horizon Plan originally projected a year 2010 population of 46,550.

Concept Plan

The Planning Commission's population estimate is higher than the Horizon Plan's 2010 estimate due to a higher 1990 population reflected in the U.S. Census, and a higher level of building activity than was predicted in the Horizon Plan's Infill/Redevelopment Growth Scenario.

Planning District 15

Number of Land Use Amendments: In general, only land along the Amite River is classified as Open Space in the "2010 Land Use Plan." Only six land use amendments were required.

Date of Metropolitan Council Adoption: March 19, 1997, Resolution 37678

Planning District 15 Population

Planning District 15 had a population of 29,041 in the 1990 U.S. Census. Planning Commission population projections show an increase of 34 percent by the year 2010, to 38,895. The Horizon Plan originally projected a 2010 population of 19,841. The Planning Commission's 2010 estimate is higher because the 1990 U.S. Census reported a population of nearly 10,000 more people than was originally estimated in the 1988 Horizon Plan estimate for the Planning District.

Planning District 14

Number of Land Use Amendments: Planning District 14 primarily includes established residential and commercial areas, and little Open Space. Only two land use amendments were necessary in the Update Process.

Date of Metropolitan Council Adoption: March 19, 1997, Resolution 37679

Planning District 14 Population

In the 1990 U.S. Census, Planning District 14 had a population of 29,813. The population is projected to increase by 35 percent, to 40,356, by the year 2010. The Horizon Plan originally projected a population of 39,200 by the year 2010. The Planning Commission's population estimate is higher than the original Horizon Plan 2010 estimate due to a higher level of building activity than predicted under the original Horizon Plan.

Planning District 13

Number of Land Use Amendments: Only two land use amendments were required to re-classify Open Space to a different land use category in Planning District 13.

Date of Metropolitan Council Adoption: April 16, 1997, Resolution 37747

Planning District 13 Population

The 1990 U.S. Census showed Planning District 13 as having a population of 21,921. By the year 2010, the Planning District population will increase by an estimated 25 percent, to 27,485, according to Planning Commission forecasts. The Horizon Plan originally projected a year 2010 population of 29,400. The Planning Commission's current estimate is lower than the Horizon Plan's 2010 estimate due to a lower population base, as reported in the 1990 U.S. Census.

Planning District 12

Number of Land Use Amendments: The only land in Planning District 12 previously classified as Open Space is located along the Amite River in the eastern portion of the Planning District. Only five land use amendments were required.

Date of Metropolitan Council Adoption: April 16, 1997, Resolution 37746

Planning District 12 Population

Planning District 12 had a population of 28,300 in the 1990 U.S. Census. Planning Commission estimates show a population of 30,977 by the year 2010 – a 9 percent increase. The Horizon Plan estimated a 2010 population of 34,300. The current 2010 estimate is lower than the original Horizon Plan 2010 estimate of 34,300 due to a lower 1990 population base and a more modest level of building activity than predicted in the original Horizon Plan.

Planning District 11

Number of Land Use Amendments: Planning District 11 contains established residential and commercial areas, and no areas classified as Open Space on the adjusted "2010 Land Use Plan." No land use amendments were required.

Date of Metropolitan Council Adoption: May 21, 1997, Resolution 37820

Planning District 11 Population

According to 1990 U.S. Census figures, Planning District 11 had a population of 20,803. Planning Commission estimates place the population at 22,907 – a 10 percent increase – by the year 2010. The Horizon Plan originally estimated a 2010 population for Planning District 11 of 25,970. The Planning Commission's current estimate is lower than the original Horizon Plan 2010 estimate due to a lower 1990 population base, as reported in the Census figures.

Planning District 10

Number of Land Use Amendments: Planning District 10 contains established residential and commercial areas, and no areas classified as Open Space on the adjusted “2010 Land Use Plan.” No land use amendments were required.

Date of Metropolitan Council Adoption: May 21, 1997, Resolution 37819

Planning District 10 Population

Planning District 10 had a 1990 population of 17,088, according to U.S. Census figures. An 8 percent increase is expected to occur by the year 2010, according to Planning Commission projections. The 2010 population is forecast at 18,495. The Horizon Plan estimated a year 2010 population of 20,090. The Planning Commission’s projection is lower than the original Horizon Plan estimate for 2010 due to the number of residential demolitions and the relatively low level of residential building permits.

Planning District 9

Number of Land Use Amendments: Planning District 9 contains established residential and commercial areas, and no areas classified as Open Space on the adjusted “2010 Land Use Plan.” No land use amendments were required.

Date of Metropolitan Council Adoption: June 18, 1997, Resolution 37897

Planning District 9 Population

The 1990 U.S. Census reports a population of 24,162 for Planning District 9. That figure is expected to decrease by 6 percent by the year 2010 for a population of 22,757, according to Planning Commission estimates. The Horizon Plan also projected a decrease in population from 1988 to 2010, but places the 2010 population at 29,400. The Planning Commission’s 2010 estimate is lower than the original Horizon Plan 2010 estimate due to a lower 1990 population base (from the U.S. Census), high residential building demolitions and low building permit activity for new residential housing. The Horizon Plan Infill/Redevelopment Scenario predicted an 11 percent growth rate for Planning District 9, which is not predicted in current estimates.

Planning District 8

Number of Land Use Amendments: Planning District 8 contains established residential and commercial areas, and no areas classified as Open Space on the adjusted “2010 Land Use Plan.” No land use amendments were required.

Date of Metropolitan Council Adoption: June 18, 1997, Resolution 37896

Planning District 8 Population

The 1990 U.S. Census figures showed a population of 19,925 for Planning District 8. Planning Commission estimates put the year 2010 projected population at 16,937 – a 15 percent decrease. The Horizon Plan projected a 2010 population of 26,950. The Planning Commission’s projected 2010 population is lower than the original Horizon Plan estimate due to a lower 1990 population base (from the U.S. Census), high residential building demolitions, and low building permit activity for new residential housing. The Horizon Plan Infill/Redevelopment Scenario predicted a 12 percent growth rate for Planning District 8, which is not predicted in current estimates.

Planning District 7

Number of Land Use Amendments: Planning District 7 contains established residential and commercial areas, and no areas classified as Open Space on the adjusted “2010 Land Use Plan.” No land use amendments were required.

Date of Metropolitan Council Adoption: July 16, 1997, Resolution 37941

Planning District 7 Population

Planning District 7 had a population of 20,884 in 1990, based on U.S. Census statistics. Planning Commission projections show a year 2010 population of 19,940 – a five percent decrease. The Horizon Plan projected a population to 26,460 by the year 2010. The Horizon Plan estimate is lower than Planning Commission 2010 projections due to a lower 1990 population base (from the U.S. Census), high residential building demolitions, and low building permit activity for new residential housing. The Horizon Plan Infill/Redevelopment Scenario predicted a 12 percent growth rate for Planning District 7, which is not predicted in current estimates.

Planning District 6

Number of Land Use Amendments: Planning District 6 required five land use amendments for areas previously classified as Open Space -- land generally located along the Amite and Comite Rivers.

Date of Metropolitan Council Adoption: July 16, 1997, Resolution 37942

Planning District 6 Population

Planning District 6 had a population of 25,257, according to 1990 U.S. Census numbers. The year 2010 projected population is 29,773 – an 18 percent increase, according to Planning

Concept Plan

Commission estimates. The Horizon Plan originally projected a year 2010 population of 34,300 for Planning District 6. The Planning Commission estimate is lower than the original Horizon Plan due to a lower 1990 population base, as reported in the U.S. Census, and a more modest level of building activity than predicted in the Horizon Plan.

Planning District 5

Number of Land Use Amendments: Five land use amendments for Planning District 5 were required to change the Open Space classification to a different land use category. The Open Space was primarily located in the area of the Comite River.

Date of Metropolitan Council Adoption: August 20, 1997, Resolution 38056

Planning District 5 Population

According to the 1990 U.S. Census, Planning District 5 had a population of 32,623. Planning Commission estimates show a slight decrease in population through the year 2010, to 32,609. The Horizon Plan projected a 2010 population of 44,100. The Planning Commission's 2010 estimate is lower than the original Horizon Plan 2010 estimate due to the number of residential demolitions and the relatively low level of new residential building permits. The Horizon Plan Infill/Redevelopment Scenario predicted a 34 percent growth rate for Planning District 5, which is not predicted in the current estimates.

Planning District 4

Number of Land Use Amendments: Planning District 4 includes well-established residential, commercial and public land uses (Southern University, Greater Baton Rouge Airport). Only one area previously classified as Open Space – land on the Mississippi River – required a land use amendment.

Date of Metropolitan Council Adoption: August 20, 1997, Resolution 38057

Planning District 4 Population

Planning District 4 had a population of 19,410 in 1990, according to U.S. Census figures. According to Planning Commission projections, the population will decrease slightly – to 18,539 – by the year 2010. The Horizon Plan estimated a 2010 population of 41,650. The Planning Commission's current 2010 estimate is lower than the original Horizon Plan 2010 estimated due to a lower 1990 population base (from the U.S. Census), high residential building demolitions, and low building permit activity. The Horizon Plan Infill/Redevelopment Scenario predicted a 76 percent growth rate for Planning District 4, which is not predicted in current estimates.

Planning District 3

Number of Land Use Amendments: Planning District 3 required three land use amendments, for rural areas located outside of Baker which were previously classified as Open Space.

Date of Metropolitan Council Adoption: September 17, 1997, Resolution 38154

Planning District 3 Population

The 1990 U.S. Census figures showed a population of 19,580 for Planning District 3. Planning Commission estimates put the year 2010 projected population at 20,620 – a 5 percent increase. The Horizon Plan projected a 2010 population of 21,070. These estimates include the City of Baker. The Planning Commission’s current estimated 2010 population is lower than the 2010 estimate from the original Horizon Plan due to a lower 1990 population, as reported in the U.S. Census, and low building permit activity in the Planning District.

Planning District 2

Number of Land Use Amendments: Planning District 2 is the largest Planning District in land area and is very rural in character. Much of the Planning District was designated as Open Space in the Adjusted “2010 Land Use Plan.” Because of the large amount of Open Space, 86 land use amendments were required to change the land use classification. Many of the amendments in Planning District 2 included changes to the new Residential Estate/Agriculture land use category.

Date of Metropolitan Council Adoption: September 17, 1997, Resolution 38155

Planning District 2 Population

Planning District 2 had a 1990 population of 23,518, according to U.S. Census figures. Planning Commission estimates show the population increasing by 19 percent to the year 2010 for a population of 27,899. The Horizon Plan estimated a 2010 population of 26,460. The Planning Commission’s 2010 estimate is higher than the original Horizon Plan 2010 estimate due to a higher 1990 base population, as reported in the 1990 U.S. Census.

Planning District 1

Number of Land Use Amendments: Land area outside of the Zachary City Limits is predominantly rural in nature, with much of the area classified as Open Space in the Adjusted “2010 Land Use Plan.” Thirty-one land use amendments were required, with much of the Open Space amended to the new Residential Estate/Agriculture land use classification.

Date of Metropolitan Council Adoption: October 15, 1997, Resolution 38220

Planning District 1 Population

Planning District 1 had a 1990 population, including Zachary, of 13,659, according to U.S. Census figures. Projections by the Planning Commission show a year 2010 population of 18,496 – a 35 percent increase. The Horizon Plan projected a 2010 population of 14,700. The Planning Commission’s current population estimate is higher than the original Horizon Plan 2010 estimate due to both a higher 1990 population figure, from the U.S. Census, and building permit activity in the Planning District.

The Amended ‘2010 Land Use Plan’

About 70 percent of the land previously classified as Open Space in East Baton Rouge Parish has been amended to the new Residential Estate/Agriculture land use category. These areas are primarily flood plain areas and parcels along Bayou Manchac, and the Amite and Comite River corridors; rural and agricultural areas in the northern half of the Parish; and parcels with the Rural zoning classification.

Of the areas previously proposed as Open Space, about 20 percent were amended to Low Density Residential land use. The LDR parcels are typically smaller than five acres; have frontage on a street or road; and are zoned A1 or other single-family zoning classifications.

About 10 percent of the Open Space areas were amended to one of the other land use classifications, such as Industrial, Recreational and Commercial/Office. Map 19 depicts the amended “2010 Land Use Plan.”

The proposals and amendments that have occurred through the Concept Plan phase will lead to several future projects, such as the development of growth management techniques and guidelines for Growth Centers and Conservation Areas; the formulation of a zoning classification for the Residential Estate/Agriculture land use category; and continued refinement of the Parish’s transportation plans.

Chapter Five Implementation

The vision of the preferred growth scenario outlined in the Comprehensive Growth Plan for the City-Parish is defined in the Goals and Objectives of the Horizon Plan. These Goals and Objectives are supplied with Action Items - specific strategies designed for assessing the progress toward accomplishing the implementation of the Horizon Plan.

The Horizon Plan identifies two levels of Plan review including Plan amendments and the major, comprehensive five-year updates of the Plan. The Plan Amendment process is designed to consider the frequent yet relatively minor revisions such as individual parcel land use changes that must be incorporated on a regular basis to ensure that the Plan is consistent with current zoning and land use designations as well as with the Plan of Government. The purpose of the five-year Major Plan Update is to propose responsive changes to the Plan in recognition of the changing and significant demographic, economic and social changes, and land development data upon which the Plan is based. This review is of a comprehensive nature, seeking a general understanding of the successes and weaknesses of progress toward the preferred growth scenario with specific attention to the role of the various Action Items in continuing to accomplish the Goals and Objectives.

Lead Agencies

Various departments within the City-Parish government have been assigned as Lead Agencies to oversee the progress in implementing specific Action Items. The Lead Agencies are the departments most closely identified with the mission and strategy involved in the realization of the Goals and Objectives of the Horizon Plan through the Action Items. During the Five-year Update of the Horizon Plan, several Action Items were reassigned to new Lead Agencies in order to better oversee the progress of implementation. The following list represents Lead Agencies which are assigned to implement the Action Items.

Arts Council of Greater Baton Rouge
Baton Rouge Airport District
Baton Rouge Area Convention and Visitors Bureau
Baton Rouge Fire Department
Baton Rouge Police Department
Baton Rouge Recreation and Park Commission
Capital Region Planning Commission

Citizens Service
Department of Human Development and Services
Department of Human Resources
Department of Public Works
Design and Plan Selection Board/Engineers and Surveyors Selection Board
Downtown Development District
Emergency Medical Services
Department of Finance
Governor's Office of Elderly Affairs
Greater Baton Rouge Port Commission
Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality
Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals
Office of the Mayor-President
Office of Emergency Preparedness
Office of Landscape and Forestry
Office of Recycling
Planning Commission
Quality and Employee Development
United Way
Utilities-Baton Rouge Water Works

A Mid-Year and Year-End Evaluation and Review (EAR) are conducted to review the progress toward achievement of the various Action Items, and to assist the Lead Agencies in annual budget preparation and work programs. The EAR also updates the Planning Commission and Metropolitan Council on the status of the Horizon Plan implementation while serving as an assessment to determine the effectiveness of the Plan and for improving the implementation process. In the EAR process, the concerned Lead Agencies responsible for coordinating or overseeing the implementation of their assigned Action Items review their accomplishments and forward concerns and comments to the Staff of the Planning Commission, which in turn reviews all comments received, summarizes the current status of implementation and makes recommendations where appropriate for improving the implementation process and amendments to the Plan.

Special Studies

The Staff of the Planning Commission has investigated several special study areas seeking further progress toward implementation of the Horizon Plan. These special studies have involved Staff research and in-office meetings to prepare an outline or direction of progress, with further meetings to establish a core document to present to an advisory committee of concerned experts and community leaders representing various constituent groups. These advisory committees have consisted of dedicated citizens contributing substantial time, energy, enthusiasm and expertise to further the Goals of the Horizon Plan. Their input and assistance in preparing initiatives for Metropolitan Council discussion and consideration has been invaluable.

These special study areas have included an extensive review and preparation of a proposed Mixed Use District (MUD) zoning classification, designed to facilitate a renewed investment

and creativity in development of urban core areas while encouraging a streamlining of the application process. At the time of printing, the Metropolitan Council has rejected the MUD as originally drafted, yet continues to support the concept of mixed use districts in principle.

Another area of special study regards the Residential Estate/Agriculture (RE/A) land use classification designed to assist in the management, preservation and enhancement of the rural landscape, rural character, open space and environmentally sensitive lands, and areas of prime agricultural soils. These are significant Goals of the Horizon Plan. Associated with this has been a study of proposals for conservation, or cluster housing, designed subdivisions which would be especially appropriate in Residential Estate/Agriculture and Residential land use areas where there is a desire to preserve open space.

A continuing limitation on implementing the Goals and Objectives of the Horizon Plan has been a lack of adequate funding necessary to facilitate the impacts and consequences of proposed development projects upon the surrounding community. These development-related infrastructural improvements include new or expanded public facilities, roadways, parks and recreational areas, and the like. Incentives to stimulate desirable private development, and land use regulation options for financing infrastructural burdens such as adequate facilities planning and development impact fees -- common elsewhere in the country -- are receiving attention locally as a means of anticipating and preparing for the impacts of new development.

The Horizon Plan Goals and Objectives as well as public concerns have prompted the Staff of the Planning Commission to investigate comprehensive urban design studies for corridors, gateways and special use areas in an effort to lend increased regional identity and sense of community to neighborhoods. Results from these studies will be helpful in the upcoming Subarea Planning process, scheduled for 1998, in which the Staff of the Planning Commission will meet with citizens on a local, neighborhood basis in efforts to incorporate public interests more clearly. Specifically, the intention is to improve communications with neighborhood and civic associations and to provide assistance and support to residents and business owners within identified neighborhoods to: 1) redevelop declining neighborhoods; 2) evaluate zoning of vacant property for appropriateness and recommend changes where applicable; and 3) protect and enhance the integrity, character and interrelationships among the business community and residents underscored by the neighborhood concept. This process will assist in development of the ongoing Parishwide Capital Improvements Program.

Implementation

Chapter Six

Capital Improvements Program

One of the most essential aspects of comprehensive planning is the provision of adequate financial resources with which to implement the Master Plan. A Capital Improvements Program (CIP) is a management and fiscal planning tool that communities use for providing adequate financing for constructing needed public improvements. A properly designed CIP allows communities to identify, prioritize and coordinate their scheduling based upon the fiscal capacity of the community.

Like many cities, Baton Rouge relies on a CIP as the mechanism for analyzing its financial condition and projecting future needs. The Horizon Plan identifies short and long-term projects -- capital improvements -- which improve the quality of life for the citizens of the City-Parish. Capital improvements include facilities such as utility systems, landfills, land acquisition, parks, streets and sidewalks, drainage, libraries and major equipment. Capital improvements projects, once identified, are typically scheduled over a five-year period and long-range 20-year period.

The CIP should not be confused with ordinary operating expenditures. Capital improvements projects are those which are generally long-term, have a significant impact on the community, are non-recurring (i.e. they do not occur every year), and are often too expensive to be financed in the annual operating budget. The CIP can be viewed as the five-year capital facilities plan. The first year of the CIP becomes the basis of the capital budget for that fiscal year, and the remaining four years are the long-term planning document. The CIP is updated annually such that when the current year is eliminated, another is added to the five-year program.

Relationship of CIP and Comprehensive Planning

Planning for capital maintenance and improvements is sound development practice. A rational, carefully planned program of capital improvements is necessary in order to attract new business investments. This, in turn, will increase tax revenues and provide an increase in employment opportunities. Moreover, the planning for capital improvements is necessary to ensure that public investments in new or improved facilities are made in locations which make the most sense for service and maintenance, and for the quality of life for the citizens of Baton Rouge.

Planning for capital improvements involves both planning for the maintenance of existing

Capital Improvements Program

capital facilities as well as the planning for major investments in the construction of new facilities. The Capital Improvements Program serves as the linkage between the Horizon Plan and the City-Parish's financial planning and budgeting process for capital development. The Horizon Plan identifies existing and future growth and development patterns and the capital investments that will adequately support them.

The Budget Process

Every year, each City-Parish agency re-assesses its mission, re-evaluates its Goals and Objectives, compiles its performance measures and submits its budget requests to the Mayor-President for review. The Mayor-President reviews the requests and considers the recommendations of his staff. During the review process the Mayor-President must also assess the fiscal conditions of the City-Parish and review economic forecast projections. The proposed current expense budget and the Capital Budget are then submitted to the Metropolitan Council for review. Once adopted, the Capital Budget takes effect in January, at the start of the next fiscal year.

Adoption of CIP

The adoption of a CIP is not a commitment to finance approved projects and does not lock the City-Parish into the program for the upcoming years. The CIP is reviewed and updated each year to accommodate changing needs and priorities, unexpected emergencies or events, unique opportunities, cost changes, or alternate financing strategies.

When the annual budget is approved by the Metropolitan Council, the City-Parish must ensure that the budget contains adequate funds for capital projects to be financed from current revenues or from other sources. Additionally, revenue sources are reviewed to ensure that sufficient funds will exist in a capital reserve fund, or other special accounts, in order to meet that portion of the capital financing not to be paid by debt financing. Since several projects may require the use of bonds, which require voter approval, some legislative changes and other Metropolitan Council approvals may be necessary to implement various aspects of the recommended capital financing program.

Funding Sources

The City-Parish exercises many options for funding capital improvements including property taxes, a general sales tax (2 percent), a one-half cent dedicated street improvement sales tax, a one-half cent dedicated sewer sales tax, sewer impact fees, sewer and solid wastewater fees, state and federal grants, and state shared revenue sources.

Funding for City-Parish projects comes primarily from two categories: borrowing, which provides the requisite funding upfront but increases the cost of the project due to interest charges, and pay-as-you-go, which requires that money for projects be generated prior to the implementation of the project. Pay-as-you-go requires the City-Parish to live within its means

and has the advantage of saving money by not having to incur interest charges if the money were borrowed. Typical types of borrowing sources include general obligation and revenue bonds. Typical pay-as-you-go revenue sources include property taxes and sales taxes.

General Obligation (Property) Taxes

General obligation or ad valorem property taxes are authorized by the Louisiana Constitution and are levied by parishes and municipalities as well as other authorized taxing bodies such as the school board, sheriff, and other special taxing districts. Property taxes are paid by property owners according to the assessed value and millages levied by taxing jurisdictions in which the taxable property is located. The total millage levied by taxing authorities is indirectly limited by the state limitation on total bonded indebtedness.

Sales and Uses Taxes

The Louisiana Constitution allows the state, parishes, school boards and municipalities to impose local sales and use taxes, with voter approval. Special districts and other local taxing bodies may also levy sales taxes as authorized by the State Legislature. Sales taxes are paid by users and consumers, renters, or persons receiving taxable services and account for 70 percent of Baton Rouge's revenue. In May of 1997, voters approved to rededicate a one-half cent sales tax increase to be used to fund several major street improvements and new projects.

Taxes from Gaming Sources

With the establishment of riverboat casinos in 1995, East Baton Rouge Parish has received approximately \$10 million in fees annually from gaming sources. The revenue generated by the riverboats is targeted for traffic and drainage improvements within the City-Parish.

Borrowing

Although borrowing has obvious disadvantages such as a higher overall cost of capital improvements due to the incurment of interest charges, there are some advantages to borrowing, such as:

- rapid construction rates as the requisite construction money is provided up front;
- intergenerational equity which spreads the cost of the capital improvements over many years, thus successive generations of beneficiaries also pay for use of the improvements;
- enhanced stability as repayment is often at a fixed and predictable rate, eliminating wide fluctuations in expenditures; and

Capital Improvements Program

- repayment in cheaper dollars as the per capita cost of a project decreases in an expanding economy or as per capita income increases, as opposed to full payment at the time of facility acquisition.

The most common types of borrowing techniques are Government Obligation and Revenue Bonds. Government Obligation (GO) Bonds are issued to cities and the taxing power of the jurisdiction is pledged to pay both the principle and interest. The City of Baton Rouge has a very good bond rating because the city has not passed many bond issues over recent years. This is a result of the present tax structure within the City-Parish which generates much of its income from sales tax. Typically, property tax is used to amortize bonds, but the state of Louisiana allows for a high property tax exemption due to the Homestead Exemption, which exempts the first \$75,000 of the assessed value of a property from property taxation. This requires that parishes limit the amount of bonds issued.

Revenue bonds are another common revenue generating source. Revenue bonds are limited tax bonds which are secured by revenues generated by the application of a fixed rate for a provided service, such as water or sewage. Unlike GO bonds, revenue bonds generally do not require voter approval.

Alternative Funding Sources

In addition to the traditional financing methods listed above, there are many other options available to the City-Parish for funding capital improvements. In a time of shrinking Federal and state budgets, City-Parish officials are continually searching for new and alternate methods for securing adequate funding to ensure that the City-Parish maintains the highest quality and most efficient infrastructure and facilities. The methods listed below are just some of the funding alternatives available to the City Parish.

Impact Fees and User Fees

User Fees and Impact Fees are fees levied upon those who directly use or benefit from specific service(s). User Fees are fees levied on those who use a particular service or facility with the collected fees used to pay for the cost of the facility. Water and sewer facilities are the most common capital projects for which a User Fee is charged. User Fees, however, can be employed to generate revenue to finance a variety of facilities including parks, transit systems and solid waste facilities.

Impact Fees are one-time assessments which are levied upon developers in an effort to place a portion of the burden of development costs or funding improvements onto developers who are creating the need for such improvements. These fees are intended to compensate the community for the extra costs for public facilities that the development will cause.

Special Assessment Districts

A Special Assessment District is a method of geographically isolating the financing of infrastructure that serves a particular area by levying a service charge on those in an area who would benefit the most from capital improvements projects. Special Assessments, because they are levied on property, are similar to property taxes. Property taxes, however, are a method for collecting revenues that will allow the municipality to finance programs and projects. Special Assessments, on the other hand, are designed to recover all or part of the cost of an improvement that directly benefits an individual property.

Special Assessments can be used for a wide variety of projects. For example, a Special Assessment District can be employed to finance curbs and gutters in a neighborhood by allocating project costs to homeowners based on street frontage.

Sewer and Water Availability Charges

Sewer and water availability charges allow an entity to assess land for the availability of the service regardless if the sewer or water services are actually used. The assessing agency may establish a charge according to the land use, the benefit to be derived from the user, the availability of the sewer or water facilities, or the degree of availability or quantity of the use of sewer or water services.

Capital Recovery Fee

Capital recovery fees allow for the recovery of the cost of new infrastructure through the use of impact fees, service charges, hookup fees, or any combination of these. The fees are then discontinued upon the amortization of the facility. Capital recovery fees are typically used for facilities such as wastewater treatment plants or toll bridges.

Special Authorities

Special authorities provide for the establishment of an ad hoc authority (e.g. school authority, water authority, toll authority, etc.) which provides a single service and generates its own revenue through taxes or revenue bonds.

Integrated Financing District

This assessment district allows the imposition of “noncontingent assessments” and “contingent assessments.” Noncontingent assessments allow a municipality to form an assessment district using available authorized assessment procedures. Contingent assessments authorize the levy of an assessment that is contingent on the development of land that may be payable at the time of development approval, building permit issuance, or zoning change. The amount of assessment must be in proportion to the benefit received by each parcel and the benefit may be determined based on different land use categories. The integrated financing district has value in an area in which some development has occurred, but where there are still large vacant areas available for future development. The noncontingent assessment district allows the municipality to impose assessments to ensure

Capital Improvements Program

security for improvements to be made while the contingent assessments allow for the distribution of the costs of the public facilities by land use and development intensity.

Tax Increment Financing

Tax increment financing (TIF) is frequently employed for a specific development or redevelopment projects in “blighted” areas. The attraction of a TIF is that it allows for a development project to recapture and utilize the incremental increase in property tax revenues resulting from the new project versus existing development to fund a variety of public capital improvements associated with the development or redevelopment project. The funding is generated by the annual difference between the tax revenues of a delineated area which is set at some base level (typically the fiscal year prior to the initiation of the redevelopment project), and the amount of tax revenue generated by the development project itself. The difference of revenues from the pre-project tax income and the post-project income is reinvested within the TIF-designated area which, typically, promotes further investment and development

State Infrastructure Bank

A State Infrastructure Bank, or Bond Bank, is a newly proposed method whereby participating states may utilize federal appropriations more judiciously. Federal money, which is typically awarded on an incremental basis, may be acquired in one lump sum and in advance of the construction of the project by individual states which can then use the money for loans, credit enhancement or to complete a construction project more rapidly.

The above funding alternatives and options represent just a part of the total number of possible financial programs that are available to the City-Parish. The Horizon Plan stipulates that all funding mechanisms and alternatives be explored to maximize the City-Parish’s fiscal opportunities.

Review of Capital Projects

During the neighborhood planning meeting process, prior to the adoption of the Horizon Plan, Parishwide needs were identified and assessed by both City-Parish citizens and Horizon Resource and Steering Committees. The recommendations were prioritized and then listed for each of the seven Elements of the Horizon Plan. The list of Capital Projects which were identified during this process is provided in Appendix A. The Capital Projects should not be confused with the Capital Improvements Program that identifies specific improvements which are to be scheduled for inclusion into the Capital Budget.

Since the adoption of the Horizon Plan in 1992, City-Parish agencies have been working diligently to identify and implement capital improvements from the list of capital projects identified in the neighborhood meeting process. Below is a summary of the progress of the capital projects for each of the elements of the Horizon Plan.

Land Use

Major projects include the development and maintenance of a Parishwide Geographic Information System (GIS), the implementation of a Riverfront Development program, Fourth Street improvements, and an improved Trailblazer Sign Program along major roadways. Other projects have since been identified and are in various stages of implementation including development projects located downtown such as Catfish Town.

Transportation

The Transportation Element contains many Capital Projects and subsequently generates the greatest number of projects in the Capital Improvements Program. The most substantial project involves Major Street improvements which generate many of the annual transportation capital improvements projects. Other Capital Projects, many of which are also long-term and ongoing, include traffic safety projects, a computerized traffic signal system, and traffic control maintenance.

In May 1997, voters approved the renewal of the one-half of one percent sales and use tax for the purpose of rehabilitating streets and roads in the Parish. As of June 1997, approximately 1,045 miles of the 1,650 miles of streets and roads in the Parish -- or slightly more than 60% of the total Parish road system mileage -- have been rehabilitated. Of the total revenue generated by the renewal of the street and road rehabilitation tax, 60 percent is dedicated for street construction and the remaining 40 percent is to be used for rehabilitation. A detailed listing of recommended Major Street improvements for the next five-year Capital Improvements Program is provided (see Appendix B).

Wastewater

Many of the Capital Projects listed in the Wastewater Element involve the upkeep of the existing sewer system and the construction of new lines to accommodate new development. As with transportation projects, many wastewater projects are long-term commitments.

Solid Waste

Many of the initial Capital Projects listed in the Project Summary, such as the closure of the Devil's Swamp Landfill site, and the development of a new landfill site, have been completed. Other identified Capital Projects, such as the continuation of the Parishwide Solid Waste Recycling Program, are ongoing.

Drainage

Capital Improvements Program

The Capital Projects Summary identifies several major projects including the development of a Drainage Criteria Manual, drainage maintenance and improvements, and flood control improvements. From these projects, specific Capital Improvements are scheduled, many of which involve flood control efforts along the area's rivers, creeks and bayous. Funding for drainage improvements is provided, in part, by revenues from gaming sources. A list of the recommended future capital improvements for drainage projects is included in Appendix C.

Recreation and Open Space

Most of the projects for the Recreation and Open Space Element are separately funded through the Baton Rouge Recreation and Park Commission which prepares its own Capital Improvements Program. The projects identified in the Capital Project Summary, however, are projects identified for implementation by the City-Parish, including Greenlink projects and downtown park acquisition.

Housing

Although only one project is listed for the Housing Element in the Capital Project Summary, there is some project overlap with other Elements. For example, the implementation of a GIS is listed in the Land Use Element but has applications with regards to Housing.

Public Services

The Capital Project Summary lists numerous projects for the Public Services Element, some of which are long-term and ongoing. Many of the projects involve the replacement, repair or upgrade of police vehicles, fire fighting vehicles, and other emergency service equipment. Equipment replacements are often listed in the Capital Improvements Program and are scheduled in the annual Capital Budget as they are needed.

Public Buildings

The Capital Projects for the Public Buildings Element include the construction and renovation of new and existing public buildings such as the Community Development Building. Due to the cost and scale of the projects, many of the projects are long-term commitments.

Health and Human Services

The Capital Projects Summary lists two projects: the establishment of a central clearing-house and the development of a Parish Health Unit. The clearinghouse is an ongoing project that will continue to coordinate existing services. The Parish Health Unit is scheduled to be upgraded and expanded in order to provide satellite facilities. However, the upgrade and expansion has not yet been initiated and is currently awaiting funding.

CIP Summary

The Capital Improvements Program is an essential component to the planning process. The CIP is the mechanism for identifying and prioritizing projects, and ensuring adequate funding for such projects. The CIP ensures that the City-Parish lives within its financial means while, at the same time, providing the facilities and equipment which promote the growth and vitality of Baton Rouge for its citizens. With the re-dedication of the road and street improvements tax, development of impact fees, and new and alternative funding mechanisms, the City-Parish is working towards providing the most efficient and cost-effective services for its citizens.

Chapter Seven Summary

Since the adoption of the Horizon Plan five years ago, the City-Parish has worked hard to help guide growth and development within Baton Rouge. The City-Parish is committed to providing the most effective and efficient services and opportunities to its citizens. Furthermore, the City-Parish remains committed to working with the citizens and community to make Baton Rouge an enjoyable place to work and reside.

The Horizon Plan, which serves as the “blueprint for the future,” is an effective tool for achieving this vision. The Horizon Plan identifies and addresses issues which affect both the citizens and the community alike. Because these issues may change over time and new issues may evolve, the Horizon Plan is scheduled to undergo an update every five years to ensure its Goals and Objectives remain as valid strategies for implementing the vision of the City-Parish.

Although much has been accomplished during the first Five-Year Update Process there still remains much more which needs to be addressed. Several goals and projects implemented during the first five years since the Plan’s adoption will continue as conditions within the City-Parish necessitate. Furthermore, new and existing projects will be identified and targeted for implementation. The Five-Year Update is an opportunity for the City-Parish to evaluate its progress towards carrying out the Goals and Objectives set forth in the Horizon Plan. Moreover, the Update offers an opportunity for the City-Parish to outline future goals. The next five years will see a commitment to both new projects as well as to continuing projects such as:

Geographic Information System

Over the next five years, the City-Parish will continue to develop and maintain its Geographic Information System (GIS) as a means for monitoring land use and development trends within the City-Parish. The GIS will not only help to predict future development trends, but will also be an effective tool for monitoring current conditions within the City-Parish. Future efforts will focus on the development of the GIS database and the creation of an accurate Parishwide base map.

Goals, Objectives and Action Items

The Planning Commission and other Lead Agencies will continue to work towards achieving the Goals and Objectives of the Horizon Plan. During the Five-Year Update Process, several implementation actions, or Action Items, have been added, deleted, or reworded to reflect the changing conditions within the City-Parish. The Lead Agencies will address these new, as well as existing, Action Items to ensure that they remain effective strategies for accomplishing the Goals and Objectives of the Horizon Plan.

Growth Centers

During the Five-Year Update Process, the Growth Center boundaries were delineated to follow parcel boundaries. Over the next five years, planners will be examining methods and techniques for managing growth within these areas.

Major Street Plan

Over the next five years, revisions to the Major Street Plan are anticipated to continue as growth and development within the City-Parish will place further demands on the area's road network. New funding alternatives, such as the re-dedicated street improvement and rehabilitation tax, approved by voters in May 1997, as well as other sources, will help to provide the revenue for the implementation of many projects indicated on the Major Street Plan. In addition, alternative transportation systems are being researched thanks, in part, to new funding mechanisms which help provide revenue for non-automobile-based transportation systems.

Conservation Areas

The Conservation Areas, conceptually delineated during the Five-Year Update Process, will be examined further over the next five years. Planners will look at guidelines for development within these areas, and incentives and methods for conserving the environment.

Implementation

City-Parish Lead Agencies will continue the implementation of the Horizon Plan by addressing assigned strategies, or Action Items. The Five-Year Update Process has led to the creation of a number of new Action Items which will be implemented over the next five years. Progress on the implementation will be continually evaluated through the Mid-Year and Year-End Evaluation and Appraisal reports (EARs).

Capital Improvements Program

The provision of capital improvements is a major component of comprehensive planning. The original Horizon Plan identified several major capital projects from which specific capital improvements were identified. The City-Parish has addressed many of the capital projects during the past five years and will continue to identify future needs within the City-Parish. Many of the capital improvements rely upon adequate funding for their implementation. Financing capital improvements proves to be a difficult endeavor as there are always a greater number of capital improvements than there is funding. The City-Parish continually strives to investigate all possible funding sources to ensure that the citizens of Baton Rouge have adequate and efficient infrastructure and services.

Subarea Neighborhood Planning Process

One of the projects being developed by the Planning Commission Staff is neighborhood planning at the Subarea level. Subareas are smaller sub-sections of Planning Districts and allow for a greater concentration, or focus, on neighborhood-specific issues.

Beginning in 1993, and continuing through 1997, the Planning Commission Staff has been meeting with citizens, on the Planning District level, to discuss future growth and development trends within the City-Parish. The success of these meetings has spawned the continuation of the process, allowing citizens and planners to discuss issues and develop strategies for addressing growth trends on a smaller, Subarea scale. A series of Subarea planning meetings will begin in 1998.

Urban Design Program

An Urban Design Program is a way of providing a “sense of place,” or purpose, by promoting aesthetically appealing images for streets, corridors, districts, gateways and neighborhoods. The primary goal of the program is the preservation of special districts, historic sites, views and unique landscape features. Development of an Urban Design Program, as called for in the Horizon Plan, will begin in 1998. The Urban Design Program will address such issues as landscaping, access, cover, street furniture, lighting and sidewalks.

Residential Estate/Agriculture

During 1996 and 1997, the Planning Commission Staff has developed and implemented a new land use classification, Residential Estate/Agriculture (RE/A). RE/A areas are proposed for areas of the Parish which were previously classified as Open Space. Because of the vague definition of the Open Space land use category and its permissible uses, the Open Space land use category was eliminated with Open Space land being reclassified to one of the existing land use categories, or the new RE/A category. The purpose of the RE/A is to preserve significant natural areas, areas of rural character and prime agricultural land. These areas are found primarily in the north and northeast portions of the Parish.

Summary

The Planning Commission Staff is currently working on guidelines for development within RE/A areas.

Continued Citizen Involvement and Coordination

The Horizon Plan was created with substantial citizen input and involvement. During the first five years of the Plan's implementation, citizen involvement has been an important component to the planning process. During the next five years, continued citizen involvement will be encouraged as planners will be conducting more public meetings and initiate the Subarea planning process.

In addition to continued citizen involvement, an increased level of Lead Agency coordination will continue to be fostered. The management of future growth and development within the City-Parish requires coordination from many Lead Agencies. Over the past five-years, many Lead Agencies have been working in conjunction with one another in an effort to address issues contained within the Horizon Plan. The continuation of inter-Agency coordination will facilitate the overall planning process

Five-Year Update Summary

As conditions within the City-Parish evolve and change over the next five years, new and unforeseen projects will certainly develop which will warrant attention and may change some of the aspects of the Horizon Plan. The Horizon Plan's strength lies in its flexibility and its ability to adapt to changing conditions. The Five-Year Update Process provides the City-Parish with the means to redefine its Goals and Objectives, identify new issues and adopt the best strategy to ensure that the needs of the citizens are met.

Although much has been completed during the first five years since the Horizon Plan's adoption, changing conditions will continue to dictate the necessity for the Plan's revision. Moreover, it is essential that the City-Parish monitor its progress and address the issues which affect the lives of City-Parish citizens. The Planning Commission will continue to act as the stewards of the Horizon Plan to ensure that it, and all other entities, continue to maintain and update the Plan in order to provide essential services to the citizens of Baton Rouge.

Appendix A
Capital Project Summary

FY 1993-1997 Capital Project Summary

City of Baton Rouge
Parish of East Baton Rouge

Land Use Element

1. Project Reference	2. Comments
Management Information System	Ongoing
Geographic Information System	Ongoing
Riverfront Development	Ongoing
Fourth St. Improvements	Ongoing
Trailblazer Signs	Ongoing

FY 1993-1997 Capital Project Summary

**City of Baton Rouge
Parish of East Baton Rouge**

Transportation Element

1. Project Reference	2. Comments
Street Maint. and Pvmt. Mgmt.	Continues in years 6-20 - Ongoing
Traffic Control Maintenance	Continues in years 6-20 - Ongoing
Street Signage Improvements	Ongoing
TSM Projects	Continues in years 6-20 - not initiated
Transit Improvement Program	Continues in years 6-20 - Ongoing
Computerized Traffic Signal System	Ongoing
Traffic Safety Projects	Continues in years 6-20 - Ongoing
Major Street Improvements	37,400 local 11,730 federal - Ongoing
Major Street Improvements	Years 6-10 19,730 local 9,410 federal - Ongoing
Major Street Improvements	Years 11-15 7,390 local 8,230 federal - Ongoing
Other Major Street Improvements	Years 11-15 45,314 local 14,816 federal - Ongoing

FY 1993-1997 Capital Project Summary**City of Baton Rouge
Parish of East Baton Rouge****Wastewater Element**

1. Project Reference	2. Comments
Wastewater Master Plan	Ongoing
Regional Collection System	Years 6-20 - Ongoing
Sewer-System Rehabilitation	Continues in years 6-20 - Ongoing
Infill Collection Lines	Continues in years 6-20 - Ongoing
Exurban Collection & Treatment Systems	Years 6-20 - Ongoing

FY 1993-1997 Capital Project Summary

**City of Baton Rouge
Parish of East Baton Rouge**

Solid Waste Element

1. Project Reference	2. Comments
Devil's Swamp Closure	Completed by 1993 - Complete
New Landfill Development	Completed by 1993 - Complete

FY 1993-1997 Capital Project Summary
**City of Baton Rouge
Parish of East Baton Rouge**
Drainage Element

1. Project Reference	2. Comments
Drainage Master Plan	Ongoing
Drainage Criteria manual	Nearly Completed
Hydrologic Modeling	Not Initiated
Drainage Maintenance	Ongoing
Erosion Control Plan	Not Identified
Comite Diverson Channel	31,500 federal 31,150 state - Ongoing
EBR Flood Control Projects	Continues in years 6-7 - Ongoing 20,000 local 5,000 state 42,500 federal
Local Drainage Projects	Continues in years 6-10 - Ongoing
Benchmark Program	Not initiated

FY 1993-1997 Capital Project Summary

**City of Baton Rouge
Parish of East Baton Rouge**

Recreation & Open Space Element

1. Project Reference	2. Comments
Greenlink Projects	1,750 federal -Ongoing -See Transportation Element
Greenlink Projects	Years 6-20
Downtown Park Acquisition	Ongoing

FY 1993-1997 Capital Project Summary

**City of Baton Rouge
Parish of East Baton Rouge**

Housing Element

1. Project Reference	2. Comments
Benevolent Deposit Fund	Continues in years 6-13 - Ongoing

FY 1993-1997 Capital Project Summary

**City of Baton Rouge
Parish of East Baton Rouge**

Public Services Element

1. Project Reference	2. Comments
52 CD Warning sirens	Ongoing
CD Automated Telephone Notification System	Ongoing
BRFD Pumper Trucks	Continues in years 6-20 - Ongoing
BRFD Aerial Trucks	Continues in years 6-20 - Ongoing
BRPD Vehicle Fleet Replacement (20% per year)	Continues in years 6-8 - Ongoing
800 MZ Trunked Radio System	Complete
Multi jurisdictional Reporting System	Ongoing
EMS Cellular Phones	Continues in years 6-20 - Stopped
BRFD Support Vehicle Fleet Replacement (15% per year)	Continues in years 6-20 - Ongoing
BRPD Accreditation	Complete/Ongoing

FY 1993-1997 Capital Project Summary
**City of Baton Rouge
Parish of East Baton Rouge**
Public Buildings Element

1. Project Reference	2. Comments
BRFD 3 Fire Stations	Two Stations Completed
BRPD Headquarters	Not Initiated
BRFD Headquarters	Complete
4 EMS Stations	Continues in years 6-20 - Ongoing
BRFD 2 Fire Stations	See Above Continues in years 6-8 - Ongoing
Municipal Office Building	Not Initiated
District Attorney's Office	Not Initiated
Coroner's Morgue	Not Initiated
Tax Assessor's Office Expansion	Not Initiated
Public Buildings Renovation/Upgrade	Ongoing
3 Branch Libraries	Years 7-9 - Not Initiated
Main Library Expansion/Renovation	Years 7-8 - Not Initiated
3 EMS Fire Stations	Years 12-16 - Not Initiated
BRFD 3 Fire Stations	Years 12-16 - Not Initiated
1 Branch Library	Year 16 - Not Initiated
Juvenile Detention Center	Not Initiated

FY 1993-1997 Capital Project Summary

**City of Baton Rouge
Parish of East Baton Rouge**

Health and Human Services Element

1. Project Reference	2. Comments
Human Services Clearinghouse Parish Health Unit	Ongoing Continues in years 6-20 -Not Initiated

Appendix B

Recommended City-Parish Roadway Improvements 1997-2002

RECOMMENDED CITY/PARISH ROADWAY IMPROVEMENTS

Horizon Plan 5-Year Update (1997 - 2002)
Comprehensive Land Use and Development Plan
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

<u>MAP CODE</u>	<u>FACILITY</u>	<u>PROJECT LIMITS</u>	<u>TYPE IMPROVEMENTS</u>
Priority 1 Projects: (1) (Listed in alphabetical order)			
1	Blount Road	Scenic Highway to Plank Road	Roadway Widening to 4-lanes
2	Bluebonnet Road Realignment	1-10 to Airline Highway	New 5-lane Roadway
3	Central Thruway	South Choctaw to Greenwell Springs Rd.	New 4-lane Roadway
4	Comite Drive	Plank Road to Comite River	Roadway Widening To 2-lanes
5	East Airport Drive	Goodwood Blvd. to Florida Blvd. (US 190)	Roadway Widening To 4-lanes
6	Groom Road	Old Scenic Highway to LA 19	Roadway Widening to 2-lanes
7	1-10 Frontage Roads	Bluebonnet Blvd to Siegen Lane	New Roadway and Interchange
8	Jones Creek Road	S. Harrell's Ferry Road to Tiger Bend Rd.	Roadway Widening to 5-lanes
9	Jones Creek Road Ext.	Tiger Bend Road to Barringer-Foreman Road	New 2/4-lane Roadway

Appendix B

10	Lobdell Avenue	Jefferson Highway to Goodwood Boulevard	Roadway Widening to 4-lanes
12	Millerville Road	Old Hammond Highway (LA 426) to S. Harrell's Ferry Road	Roadway Widening to 5-lanes
13	Monterrey Blvd.	Greenwell Springs Road (LA 37) to S. Choctaw Drive	Roadway Widening to 5-lanes
14	Nicholson Drive	South Stadium to Burbank Drive	Roadway Widening to 4-lanes
15	North Boulevard	10 th Street to 19 th Street	Roadway Widening to 3/4 lanes
16	Oak Villa Blvd.	Crossway Drive to Greenwell Springs	New 4-lane Roadway
17	Perkins Road	Essen Lane to Siegen Lane	Roadway Widening to 5-lanes
18	Sherwood Forest Blvd.	S. Choctaw to Greenwell Springs Road	Roadway Widening to 5-lanes
19	South Choctaw Drive	Monterrey Drive to Dumont Drive	Roadway Widening to 4-lanes
20	South Choctaw Drive	Greenwell Springs Road to Airline Highway	Roadway Widening to 4-lanes
21	South Harrell's Ferry Rd.	South Sherwood Forest Boulevard to Millerville Road	Roadway Widening to 5-lanes
22	Stumberg Lane	Jefferson Highway to Coursey Blvd.	Roadway Widening to 4-lanes
23	Tiger Bend Road	Jefferson Highway to Antioch Drive	Roadway Widening to 5-lanes

Priority 2 Projects: (2) (Listed in alphabetical order)

24	Greenwell Street	Silverleaf Avenue to Lanier Drive	Roadway Widening to 4-lanes
25	Kenilworth Pkwy. Ext.	Perkins Road (LA 427) to Essen Lane (LA 3064)	Roadway Widening to 4-lanes
26	N. Harrell's Ferry Road	Cedarcrest Ave. to Sherwood Forest Blvd.	Roadway Widening to 4-lanes
27	S. Harrell's Ferry Road	Millerville Road to O'Neal Lane	Roadway Widening to 5-lanes
28	Staring Lane	Perkins Road (LA 427) to	Roadway Widening

Highland Road (LA 42) to 5-lanes

Priority 3 Projects: (3) (Listed in alphabetical order)

29	Brightside Drive	River Road (LA 327) to Nicholson Dr. (LA 30)	Roadway Widening to 4-lanes
30	Cedarcrest Avenue	Airline Highway (US 61) to N. Harrell's Ferry Road	Roadway Widening to 4-lanes
31	Dalrymple Drive	1-10 to State Street	Roadway Widening and Ext. to 4-lanes
32	Flannery Road	Greenwell Springs road (LA 37) to Old Hammond Highway (LA 426)	Roadway Widening to 4-lanes
33	Gourrier Avenue	Nicholson Drive (LA 30) to River Road (LA 327)	Roadway Widening to 4-lanes
34	Kenilworth Pkwy. Ext.	Highland Road (LA 42) to Burbank Drive	Roadway Extension to 4-lanes
35	Lanier Drive Ext.	Mickens Road to Hooper Road	Roadway Extension to 4-lanes
36	Lee Drive	Perkins Road (LA 427) to Highland Road (LA 42)	Roadway Widening to 4-lanes
37	Mickens Road	Hooper Road to Joor Road	Roadway Widening to 4-lanes
38	Prescott Rd. Ext.	Joor Rd. to Greenwell Springs Rd. (LA 37)	Roadway Extension to 4-lanes
39	Sharp Road	Florida Blvd. (US 190) to N. Harrell's Ferry Road	Roadway Widening to 4-lanes
40	Sherwood Forest Boulevard Extension	Greenwell Springs Rd. (LA 37) to Joor Rd.	Roadway Extension to 5-lanes

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- (1) Priority 1 - Critical projects
 - (2) Priority 2 - Necessary projects
 - (3) Priority 3 - Desirable projects

Appendix C

Recommended City-Parish Drainage and Flood Control Projects 1997-2002

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS Horizon Plan 5-Year Update (1997-2002) Comprehensive Land Use and Development Plan Baton Rouge, Louisiana

RECOMMENDED PLAN SELECTED BY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

<u>MAP CODE</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>TYPE IMPROVEMENT</u>	<u>ESTIMATED TOTAL COST</u>	<u>ESTIMATED LOCAL COST</u>
<u>Comite River Diversion Project (3)</u>				
A	Comite River Diversion	E	\$121,600,000	\$ 51,025,000
<u>East Baton Rouge Parish Amite River Tributaries Projects (4)</u>				
B	Jones Creek and Tributaries	E & L	\$ 56,100,000	\$ 19,742,000
C	Beaver Bayou and Tributaries	E	\$ 18,000,000	\$ 6,366,000
D	Blackwater Bayou	E	\$ 17,500,000	\$ 6,124,000
E	Ward Creek and Tributaries	E	\$ 10,400,000	\$ 3,626,000
F	Bayou Fountain	E	<u>\$ 5,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,773,000</u>
	AMITE RIVER TRIBUTARIES PROJECTS TOTAL		<u>\$107,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 37,631,000</u>

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- (1) Type Improvements: E - Earth Channel Improvements; L - Concrete Lined Channel
(2) Estimated local share cost for plan selected by Corps of Engineers
(3) Costs shown for Comite River Diversion Project is based upon 1996 estimated project costs.
The local sponsor for this project is anticipated to be the Amite River Basin Commission
(4) Costs shown for the East Baton Rouge Amite River Tributaries Watershed Project is based
upon the signed Chief of Engineers Report, dated December 23, 1996. Final Costs may be
modified before submitting the final report to the U. S. Congress for funding authorization.

RECOMMENDED CITY/PARISH DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT
Horizon Plan 5 year Update (1997-2002)
Comprehensive Land Use and Development Plan
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

<u>MAP CODE</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>TYPE IMPROVEMENT</u>
Priority 1 Projects: (1) (Listed in alphabetical Order)		
1	Baird/Boone Drive Lateral of Dawson Creek- Rodney Drive to Baird Drive	New Culverts and Closed Conduit
2	Bayou Fountain (Burbank to Gardere)	Earth Channel
3	Bayou Fountain (Upper) at L.S.U. Nicholson Drive to I.C.R.R.	Earth Channel
4	Beaver Bayou, Comite River to near Denham Road	Clear & Snag
5	Boyd Avenue Culvert Extension North 22 nd Street to Fuqua Street	Closed Conduit
6	Broadmoor Lateral of North Branch Ward Creek	Closed Conduit
7	Brownsfield Lateral of Cypress Bayou - Cypress Bayou to Plank Road	Earth Channel and Closed Conduit
8	Brushy Bayou - White's Bayou to Johnston Street	Clear & Snag
9	Claycut Bayou - Floynell to Bluebonnet	Earth & Channel
10	Dawson Creek - Ward Creek to Perkins Road	Clear & Snag
11	Red Oaks Wester Lateral of Jones Creek - Jones Creek to Choctaw Drive	Lined Channel
12	Resthaven Cemetery Lateral of Claycut Bayou	Closed Conduit
13	S. Sherwood Forest Boulevard/Muriel Outfall	Lined Channel and Closed Conduit
14	Weiner Creek Lateral of Jones Creek - Jones Creek to Seracedar	Earth Channel and Clear & Snag
15	White's Bayou - Comite River to Brushy Bayou	Clear & Snag

Priority 2 Projects: (2) (Listed in alphabetical order)

16	Aster Street/Chimes Street West Chimes to West Grant	Lined Channel and Closed Conduit
17	Avants Canal lateral of Jones Creek	Closed Conduit
18	Banks Lateral of Bayou Monte Sano	Closed Conduit
19	Brookstown Lateral of Hurricane Creek	Lined Channel and Closed Conduit
20	Brownsfield Lateral of Cypress Bayou Plank Road to Thomas Road	Lined Channel and Closed Conduit
21	North Branch of Ward Creek Jefferson Highway to Florida Boulevard	Lined Channel
22	North Branch of Ward Creek - Westminster Lateral	Lined Channel
23	Shenandoah Lateral of Jones Creek	Lined Channel
24	Southdowns Lateral of Dawson Creek - Dawson Creek to Lee Drive	Lined Channel and Closed Conduit
25	Ward Creek - Bayou Manchac to North Branch Ward Creek	Clear & Snag

Priority 3 Projects: (3) (Listed in alphabetical order)

26	Baker Canal Rehabilitation	Lined Channel
27	Balis/Brownlee Area Outfall	Closed Conduit
28	Bayou Manchac - Amite River to Nicholson Drive	Clear & Snag
29	Broadmoor Terrace Lateral of Jones Creek - Jones Creek to Sharp Road	Lined Channel
30	Dawson Creek - Hundred Oaks to Acadian Thruway	Lined Channel
31	Draughn Creek - Comite River to Magnolia Bridge Road	Earth Channel
32	Engineer's Depot Canal Outfall to Comite River	Earth Channel
33	Hurricane Creek - Comite River to Airline Highway	Clear & Snag
34	Jefferson Place Laterals - Ward Creek to Jefferson Place	Lined Channel and Closed Conduit
35	Lanier Lateral of Robert Canal	Lined Channel
36	Lateral of Monte Sano Bayou - Monte Sano Bayou to Central Road	Lined Channel and Closed Conduit

Appendix C

37	Lavey Lane Later of White's Bayou - White's Bayou to Plank Road	Earth Channel
38	Lively Bayou North of I.C.R.R. - I.C.R.R. Past Flannery Road	Earth Channel
40	Parkland Lateral of North Branch of Ward Creek - North Branch to Upper Limit	Lined Channel
41	White's Bayou (Brushy Bayou to Hwy. 64)	Clear & Snag

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- (1) Priority 1 - Critical Projects
 - (2) Priority 2 - Necessary Projects
 - (3) Priority 3 - Desirable Projects

