

Mayor Carolyn G. Goodman (At-Large)
Mayor Pro Tem Stavros S. Anthony (Ward 4)
Councilman Brian Knudsen (Ward 1)
Councilwoman Victoria Seaman (Ward 2)
Councilwoman Olivia Diaz (Ward 3)
Councilman Cedric Crear (Ward 5)
Councilwoman Michele Fiore (Ward 6)



Commissioner Louis De Salvio, Chair
Commissioner Trinity Haven Schlottman, Vice Chair
Commissioner Sam Cherry
Commissioner Donna Toussaint
Commissioner Anthony Williams
Commissioner Jeff Rogan
Commissioner Sigal Chattah

Planning Commission Workshop Minutes
Council Chambers - 495 South Main Street - Phone 229-6011
City of Las Vegas Internet Address: www.lasvegasnevada.gov

September 21, 2020
9:00 AM

BUSINESS ITEMS:

1. Call to Order

Minutes:

CHAIR DE SALVIO called the meeting to order at 9:00 a.m.

2. Announcement: Compliance with Open Meeting

Law Minutes:

ANNOUNCEMENT MADE: This meeting has been properly noticed and posted at the following locations in accordance with the State of Nevada Executive Department Declaration of Emergency Directive 006: The City of Las Vegas website – www.lasvegasnevada.gov and The Nevada Public Notice Website – notice.nv.gov.

3. Roll Call

Minutes:

PRESENT: CHAIR DE SALVIO and COMMISSIONERS SCHLOTTMAN, CHERRY, TOUSSAINT, WILLIAMS, ROGAN and CHATTAH (via teleconference)

ALSO PRESENT: ROBERT SUMMERFIELD, Planning Director; PETER LOWEINSTIEN, Deputy Planning Director; ERIC McCAMMOND, Senior Management Analyst; MARCO VELOTTA, Senior Management Analyst; JIM LEWIS, Deputy City Attorney; and CHEYENNE LARANCE, Deputy City Clerk

4. Public Comment during this portion of the Agenda must be limited to matters on the Agenda for action. If you wish to be heard, come to the podium and give your name for the record. The amount of discussion, as well as the amount of time any single speaker is allowed, may be limited.

Minutes:

DEPUTY CITY ATTORNEY JIM LEWIS read e-comments received online, copies of which were attached as backup under Item 6.

5. For Possible Action - Any Items from the Planning Commission, staff and/or the applicant wish to be stricken or held in abeyance to a future meeting may be brought forward and acted upon at this time.

Minutes:

None.

DISCUSSION ITEMS

6. Presentation and discussion regarding the draft of the City of Las Vegas 2050 Master Plan - All Wards

Minutes:

ROBERT SUMMERFIELD, Planning Director, thanked the Commissioners for making time to be a part of this workshop and introduced MARCO VELOTTA, Sr. Management Analyst and Project Manager for the City of Las Vegas 2050 Master Plan, who he stated would be giving the presentation. MR. SUMMERFIELD noted the draft of the Plan would be published later in the day so the community will have an opportunity to review it in its entirety and provide feedback. Referencing comments made under Item 4, MR. SUMMERFIELD spoke about private entitlements, such as Silver Stone and Desert Shores, and other communities where there are private open spaces, and wished to make it clear for the record that this Master Plan will not interfere with those entitlements, nor does it propose to change any existing designations for such properties, as many of these have individual and specific covenants and restrictions.

Using the PowerPoint presentation, which was submitted and is attached as backup, MR. VELOTTA stated staff has been working throughout much of the year preparing this first draft of the Master Plan for the Commission and public's consideration. He noted staff worked with their consultant team, Smith Group, to get all the information received to date into the Plan to present something that is comprehensive in nature. As a recap, MR. VELOTTA explained the 2050 Master Plan develops a framework for the future of Las Vegas and provides strong direction and practical guidelines for future development. The Mayor and Council were provided a presentation in May, and staff continued to work on that vision to build a plan with goals and strategies. Based on data compiled from various sources, he stated it is projected that there will be approximately 300,000 new residents in the city of Las Vegas within the next 30 years. The City needs to determine how it will accommodate that type of population growth, which could include at least 9,500 acres of parks, 100,000 new housing units and up to 72 million square feet of commercial space along with new services and infrastructure. He noted they have seen exponential growth over time, similar to that seen in other Sun Belt cities across the country, and moving forward, it needs to be kept in mind that Las Vegas is one of the fastest growing regions in the country.

MR. VELOTTA stated a considerable amount of public outreach was performed throughout 2019. A Citizen Advisory Committee was formed, and they heard from many members of the public at the various meetings, public events and workshops that were held, where the topics of education, public safety, homelessness, the drought and open spaces were discussed. He reviewed the guiding principles, which are encapsulated within the vision statement where the City will be a leader in resilient, healthy cities, leveraging the pioneering innovative spirit of its residents to provide equitable access to services, education and jobs in the new economy. The plans are organized by vision, guiding principles, goals, measurable outcomes, tools and implementation strategies.

MR. VELOTTA went on to explain that the first chapter relates to the 2050 General Plan and Future Land Use. Because Las Vegas is going to be reaching the extent of its city limits over the next 30 years, space to develop outwards is limited. Areas such as Summerlin, Skye Canyon and other areas in the northwest will continue to develop, but the focus of this plan is more on infill and redevelopment, and it prioritizes specific corridors throughout the city, with a focus on transit-oriented development, mixed use nodes that are connected to downtown Las Vegas, Centennial Hills and Summerlin. Neighborhoods in between these areas are expected to see less change. The regional centers are pretty much fixed; Downtown Las Vegas and Centennial Hills Town Center are currently the major mixed-use anchors and the hub of activity for Las Vegas and will continue to be so in the future. These areas involve the Town Center and form-based code land use designations and contain the greatest and most intense development. This is where a lot of the jobs are and where people go for civic purposes and recreation.

MR. VELOTTA stated mixed-use centers, corridor mixed-use and neighborhood centers are three new general plan types being recommended for consideration in the upcoming years. These emphasize the transit-oriented development theme of infill and redevelopment and a mix of uses. These are still hubs of activity, but on a smaller scale than the regional centers. He briefly touched on the existing types of land uses which include: mixed residential, traditional neighborhoods, subdivision retrofits, new subdivisions and rural preservation. A map of existing land uses was shown along with a map of current land availability and that in 2000. Another map of the draft land use being proposed was shown, and he pointed out various areas and

corridors. A land use table of what was being proposed was displayed, which is a simplified version of the General Plan categories. He pointed out this matches what is currently being used and is in practice. He explained that future categorization is being proposed for new place types, but the idea is to emphasize transit-supportive densities that are in alignment with what the Regional Transportation Commission (RTC) proposes with their regional high-capacity transit plan.

MR. VELOTTA stated the next section of the Land Use and Environment chapter relates to existing conditions in different areas of the city. Sixteen unique areas were identified based largely on census boundaries, and the demographic and socio-economic makeup was determined for each. Differences between areas such as East Las Vegas and Summerlin West can be identified in terms of activity, what the potential future development is, and the makeup as far as who is living and working in these areas and why. The idea is that with each area, a deeper analysis can be done in terms of existing conditions and proposed potential improvements and specific recommendations can be provided hand in hand with members of the communities to get a better sense of what the communities want to see in their area. Each area is comprised of different neighborhoods and altogether make up a common geography where people can come together to live, work and play. Using the Charleston Boulevard Corridor as an example, MR. VELOTTA said it was representative of areas they have done already and has a core area of transit-oriented development of the new place types. Each corridor makes sense for higher density and mixed-use development. Based on census information, demographical information can be pulled for each area to identify recommendations for redevelopment and what services those residents need.

He noted they have a number of recommendations with respect to land use tools related to redevelopment, urban design and architecture, as well as different processes and incentives to achieve this land use vision. There is also a section on historic preservation to emphasize the preservation aspect of existing traditional neighborhoods. There are many houses that will be aging over the next 30 years, and it may make sense to consider such an area for an historic designation to preserve the character of that type of neighborhood.

MR. VELOTTA explained the environment section speaks to the existing natural environment, such as hydrology, soils, ecosystem, potential threats to species, parks and park connectivity, food and urban agriculture and environmental justice, which relates to water and air quality, pollution and protecting sensitive populations within the community. He spoke about Nevada not having a lot of agriculture and how reliant we are on other states for a supply chain. In each area of analysis, staff studies the socio-economics and demographical information to identify precautionary steps and other needs before a project commences.

Referencing the map of the 16 unique areas, MR. SUMMERFIELD stated under the 2020 Plan, the city is divided into three sectors – the Centennial Hills Sector, the Southeast Sector and the Southwest Sector. He explained one of the key changes in this planning process and re-conceptualizing how they address the community in terms of creating goals was to look at 16 more distinct neighborhood-based planning efforts instead of three large areas. As they move forward, staff will be creating smaller plans that specifically address each of the 16 areas, which have unique characteristics and micro-histories.

COMMISSIONER SCHLOTTMAN liked the idea of the smaller districts so there can be a focus on what is important in each particular neighborhood. He asked if a mini-plan would be brought to the Commission one at a time or how that would come about. MR. SUMMERFIELD explained that after the Master Plan is adopted, as part of the implementation phase, staff will take each area and create a distinct plan that addresses that particular neighborhood's concerns and issues. He confirmed each plan will come before the Planning Commission for input and recommendation to Council prior to adoption as a part of the overall strategy. COMMISSIONER SCHLOTTMAN liked the information related to demographics, walkability, the percentage of homes within one-half mile of a park, etc., and thought it told a story about each district and will help with the design. He asked if the demographical information was already prepared for each district or if that would be forthcoming. MR. VELOTTA confirmed they have a breakdown for 15 of the areas based on census data, but not yet for the northwest. These boundaries were created with the thought in mind to get a precise count and to do a comparison. COMMISSIONER SCHLOTTMAN asked if that data was available in a format that could be shared, and MR. VELOTTA stated every area of the city is in the plan itself and each has a breakdown of the demographics, etc., which can be found on the City's website.

COMMISSIONER ROGAN commented that with a 30-year plan, there will be three more censuses between

present day and the conclusion of the Plan, and he asked if the Plan will change as the demographics of the city change over time. MR. VELOTTA confirmed they would change over time, and the census boundaries may adjust slightly. He explained the idea of using this method versus doing it ward by ward was to create a sense of identity for each area. It is designed to show and highlight over time how these different areas change and that staff can make adjustments annually if necessary. Happenings over the previous year can be brought before the Planning Commission and Council to make the determination as to whether there has been a shift due to development or additions. MR. SUMMERFIELD added that there may be opportunities to do sub-area plans, particularly as some of the transit-oriented developments occur between now and 2050. He also emphasized that the Plan is not ward based because of currently being in the middle of a census, which he noted will result in a re-districting. With an additional 300,000 people expected, he stated there is also the potential for additional wards to be added, not just ward boundary changes. This Plan stays neutral in this case and reflects existing identity, but anticipates enrichment of that identity and providing the flexibility if adjustments are needed, along with the ability to do sub-area plans, if necessary, if development goes in that direction.

COMMISSIONER ROGAN stated it seems that because they are reaching the limits of the City boundaries, that in order to maintain economic viability as well as access to affordable housing, spaces for increased and denser development must be provided. MR. VELOTTA confirmed, stating that over time, developers may need to build up instead of building out. It is a matter of re-thinking planning within the city of Las Vegas. There are a lot of cities across the country that are faced with this same land-locked situation, and their approach has largely been to shift their thinking and apply principles of urban form that allow these cities to continue to be successful.

COMMISSIONER ROGAN pointed out that Las Vegas is notable for its low-rise and single-family home development, so this is a major shift in terms of a master plan for this community. MR. VELOTTA confirmed that is the trajectory eventually. There are federal lands to the west, and the City is bounded by Clark County and North Las Vegas to the east and south, so there is no place to expand outward. The idea is that infill and redevelopment can re-purpose land while also protecting areas that do not warrant these changes. If the opportunity presents itself, there may be some areas where they intensify and redevelop to do something different, but this has not happened in Southern Nevada yet because of the geography and jurisdictional boundaries.

Along with the increased need for denser development, COMMISSIONER ROGAN asked if staff found the need for public transportation corridors and not just relying on automobile transportation in the future. MR. VELOTTA replied that is directly related to land use; public transportation in any form is tied into this strategy, whether that be traditional fixed-route buses or something autonomous. It is essential to this development pattern, and something that staff will take a closer look at with their partners at the RTC to make the best use of moving people.

COMMISSIONER ROGAN commented in the environmental section of the presentation, air and water quality and other forms of pollution were mentioned, but noise pollution was not addressed, and he wondered if this was on staff's radar. MR. VELOTTA indicated he would take a closer look at this, but thought this topic was briefly touched on within the Plan draft. Noise is definitely a component, and he mentioned the existing noise ordinance, which is enforced by Code Enforcement.

COMMISSIONER CHERRY stated he had received many comments regarding open spaces, and thanked MR. SUMMERFIELD for speaking on that topic. He asked if staff has considered how to address the issue of existing buildings and retail centers with big box retailers that are leaving and the evolution of retail changes related to technology. MR. VELOTTA confirmed that as a part of the analysis, there has been considerable change in terms of brick and mortar retail and the changing environment, which accelerated with the onset of COVID-19. Online retailers are changing the dynamic of the marketplace, and staff is considering what they will do with these empty spaces and the associated blight that might occur surrounding them, as they have already seen signs of such. He indicated the Master Plan does speak to those individual shopping centers that are causing public safety concerns and issues for the surrounding environment as a whole, in both the land use chapter and the economic development goals. Additional tools might be necessary that staff does not currently have, such as land banking; however, those types of

strategies could be beyond the Council's authority, and may necessitate involvement of the Legislature. COMMISSIONER CHERRY said one can see the effect on the neighborhood when the big box retailers disappear, and he wondered if with the 9,500 acres of park lands, staff factored in the large subdivisions that put in their own private parks. MR. VELOTTA explained each area will be reviewed and a recommendation given of how many new parks would be needed. He provided the example of the immediate areas around downtown where there might not be enough land to do that, so additional strategies may be needed to provide open space in general as it does not necessarily have to be a park.

COMMISSIONER CHERRY said it bothers him when people that work in a neighborhood do not have the option of living in that neighborhood. New development can be expensive, and it can set a barrier to entry when one may not be able to afford to live where they are working, but he also understood it may not make sense for a developer to be required to have a certain percentage of units offered at a lower rate where the numbers will not then work with their lender, and he asked if any discussion was taking place on this topic. MR. VELOTTA stated staff looks at the jobs and housing balance in each area, and there are some areas that are out of balance. Downtown has a ratio of 4.7, which is the highest in the city, while Charleston Boulevard Corridor is in the twos, and every other area is at less than one. Those calculations speak to the need to pair the economic development piece with the housing piece, which comes back to the land use strategy.

MR. SUMMERFIELD added that this strategy also looks at affordable housing, and the City is looking at redevelopment opportunities and how to bring in partners through the Office of Community Services to address an affordable housing component. He said accessory dwelling units are provided in many other communities, but is not something that is really done in Las Vegas. A quick strategy to add affordable units to a community is to provide this type of unit (i.e., renting out a casita), and staff is looking at what they can do to provide some additional flexibility within the Master Plan to address this along with density.

COMMISSIONER CHERRY noted there have been a lot of small projects with private companies downtown testing their technology (i.e., street lights with car integration and WiFi), and he asked if the City has a plan to spread that throughout the valley in an effort to save families money. MR. VELOTTA explained the City has two chapters that address this in the Master Plan and which focus on the tech piece. It builds on the efforts already being done by the Department of Economic and Urban Development (EUD) and the Department of Information Technologies, along with the Smart Vegas Strategy that is already in place. It takes the Innovation District concept and scales it out and up. Overall, the diversification aspect is crucial, and staff needs to concentrate on other areas that also have this potential. COMMISSIONER CHERRY thanked and complimented MR. VELOTTA for doing a thorough job on the presentation.

CHAIR DE SALVIO spoke of the anticipated growth in the northwest, and asked if there is a tighter plan that might include a town hall meeting to discuss infrastructure as far as transportation, such as light rail, and other amenities. MR. VELOTTA explained this is addressed in the Plan, and the team is working on different concepts for the area. He further expounded on why the Plan references "to be determined" as it relates to utilities, additional infrastructure, etc., and that those conversations are ongoing. Referencing the light rail on the Charleston Corridor, CHAIR DE SALVIO asked if that is proposed surface or elevated. MR. VELOTTA responded the land use plan is in large part aligned with RTC's Onboard High Capacity Transportation Study, which was done deliberately in order to piggyback off of that effort. The Onboard Plan itself does not necessarily pinpoint which technology will be used on any one corridor; however, there is mention of light rail and bus rapid transit. He spoke of the Maryland Parkway Corridor, Charleston Corridor and Decatur Corridor. He said this is a parallel discussion that must occur with RTC, and will ultimately come down to what they decide and recommend based on funding strategy for the region and what needs to happen with respect to the engineering side.

CHAIR DE SALVIO asked if the anticipated 300,000 new residents estimate was based on the current supply of water. MR. VELOTTA stated the Plan takes into account the regional projections from the Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA). When looking at the calculations that are factored into this, one can start to see a difference in terms of consumptive use for multi-family versus single-family development. A single-family development consumes more than a three- to five-story residential building, which are very water efficient with respect to development patterns based on current information. This changes above five

stories because a chiller is usually involved for air conditioning, and that level of density starts swinging the water use in the opposite direction more comparable to a single-family dwelling or worse. He touched on the allocation from the Colorado River Compact, changing climate, continued conservation and continuing with the strategies recommended by the SNWA with regard to pricing and regulation. CHAIR DE SALVIO also commented that he appreciated the comments put on the record earlier by MR. SUMMERFIELD regarding open spaces.

DEPUTY CITY ATTORNEY JIM LEWIS read e-comments received online, copies of which were attached as backup.

Proceeding with the presentation, MR. VELOTTA stated all of the elements from the Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) are touched on in the Master Plan, and it is comprehensive in nature. He noted that there is some subject matter not directly related to what the City traditionally does, but that staff felt it important to address because of the overall impact to the community. During public outreach, education and educational outcomes were voiced as the greatest concerns. A thorough analysis was done on education in schools and how that relates to overall livability. The City's Department of Youth Development and Social Innovation has been working on this subject and has been a close partner with the Clark County School District (CCSD). Equitable education is something staff tries to emphasize as a livability component, and they want to see overall educational outcomes for K through 12 improve and that early educational programs and support continue to be coordinated with CCSD. In looking at each area, one can see the disparities in education, which are all tied to livability. In order to attract new companies to the area, there needs to be a strong educational system, which ties into the Economic and Workforce Development goals. This needs to be in alignment with EUD's efforts and the region's comprehensive development strategy to diversify the economy to make Las Vegas a competitive city for the 21st Century by promoting and attracting occupations and targeted industries, of which gaming is still going to be an area of focus. Being a global leader in that area needs to continue, and he mentioned efforts being done by the Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority and through the Alliance which underscores the fact that Las Vegas is a world-class city, and needs to remain that way.

In terms of diversification and jobs, getting into technology, healthcare, global finance, clean energy logistics, light manufacturing, construction and the jobs associated with these areas must continue to be a focus as well. Las Vegas can position itself as an organization in each of these areas and tie it to redevelopment strategies and higher education. Developing new partnerships with the University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV) and the College of Southern Nevada, expanding their campuses, and workforce training are also identified as efforts that need to continue to happen. Linking schools with land use and developing new schools may need to become a priority if necessary also.

MR. VELOTTA noted another goal is related to public finance and how the City balances business friendliness with government and government efficiency, how to do business in the future and how those strategies can be aligned with what the City can publicly fund and what services they provide. The greater the demand for public services, the more changes to the budget. A portion of this chapter also focuses on housing. A thorough analysis was done of the housing makeup of the community, which shows that almost two-thirds of the city is comprised of single-family housing, while the vast majority of multi-family housing types are apartments. He pointed out there are other housing types that could be developed as part of the land use strategy where zoning categories exist, but there has not been a focus on developing them. He stated it comes down to removing zoning barriers and incentivizing and integrating affordable housing into the community and focusing in on other housing types that make sense for the area, especially in a redevelopment and infill setting. He specifically mentioned quad-plexes and duplexes, where there is not a lot of supply.

He noted there are statutory tools in NRS that allow for increasing affordable options and removing the associated barriers. Other tools include working with developers, investors and homeowners to make housing more affordable for members of the community. Staff also looked at existing strategies with respect to homelessness, and the Plan anticipates and continues to enhance the coordinated provision of those services to prevent and divert individuals from becoming homeless and getting services to those who are currently experiencing homelessness. Continuing to play the intervention role and building on ongoing efforts needs to continue, as well as employing a housing-first approach. With the approximate 6,000 people who

are currently homeless, the City needs to be able to provide services to get people off the streets, which can affect other goals with respect to the economy, housing, land use and economic development.

MR. VELOTTA went on to discuss Chapter 4 – Systems and Services, which covers transportation, resource conservation, public facilities and services and safety. Transportation ties back to land use and includes the transit component and developing a complete street system, a framework for moving people around and using the existing infrastructure. Along with the housing the City has already built that is conducive to transit-oriented development, staff is building on RTC's Onboard High Capacity Plan and aligning the City's efforts with theirs to build out corridors where it makes sense and to focus on the areas where they provide existing, high quality transit service. With respect to moving people in general, there is a large dependence on single-occupant vehicles, and this Plan contemplates a lot of those movements continuing to happen and improvements that need to take place in the future, such as the Downtown Access Project and future improvements on Interstate 15 and Summerlin Parkway, as well as system-to-system interchanges throughout the city. Transportation needs to be thought of in a different light; moving people instead of moving cars needs to become the focus, of which this Plan provides some alignment with how this can happen in conjunction with what RTC is doing. It also contemplated the advent of technology and what that landscape looks like. How to have connecting infrastructure while still prioritizing safety. He commented we are entering into an era where people moving around is going to look quite different, and this Plan is adaptable to those types of changes, but at the same time is not incompatible with the land use strategy that has been laid out.

With respect to resource conservation, water consumption needs to be reduced to approximately 90 gallons per person per day. A tremendous job has been done as a community while adding population, and that momentum needs to continue through incentives, effective pricing of water and through restrictions; the partners at SNWA and the Las Vegas Valley Water District can make that happen. The City needs to follow through with any necessary code adjustments in Titles 14 and 19 of the Las Vegas Municipal Code.

The sustainability aspects of Las Vegas are also mentioned in the Plan, which has been at the forefront lately. Recently the City received recognition for being a LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) city for what it has done with regard to renewable energy, green buildings and waste management (recycling efforts). All of these things in combination will have an impact on reducing overall greenhouse gas emissions as a mitigating measure to climate-oriented hazards, such as drought, extreme heat and monsoonal flooding. The public facilities and services section talks about the need for adequate service provisions (i.e., fire stations and city facilities that are dedicated towards cultural, education and arts uses) as new residents come in to the city to ensure there are not any gaps and there is equitable access.

With regard to the realm of health and social services, staff is looking at what the Health District provides and identifying any gaps in the community. There are notable gaps in West and East Las Vegas with respect to people who have access to health care even though University Medical Center is in the vicinity. Staff looked at strategies to improve healthcare as well as the overall community health indicators. He pointed out that the City is on top of some lists it would prefer not to be on; increasing hospital and Intensive Care Unit capacity are things that were considered even prior to the start of the pandemic. Having the ability to access healthcare is a top area of focus and is in alignment with the economic development strategy. Completing the build out of the UNLV School of Medicine and leveraging the Las Vegas Medical District are things that can be done to improve upon this.

MR. VELOTTA stated the final section deals with safety. Public safety with respect to policing and the availability of police services and reducing crime are areas the public wanted the City to focus on, as well as hazard mitigation. He named those areas that rated high on the hazard assessment analysis. There are recommendations and a framework for mitigating, adapting and responding to and recovering from these various hazards, and what can be done specifically in concert with the region and the Office of Emergency Management and how to better prepare for hazards if and when they come.

The final piece of the presentation dealt with implementation. MR. VELOTTA stated there are outcomes for this Plan, which are achieved by implementing key actions over the course of the Plan. The Plan has 50 outcomes, which look at how to improve over the next 30 years and will serve as a policy guide for future

development, but it requires leadership from this Commission, the City Council and a coordinated effort between the City Manager's Office and every City department. It also involves a commitment to work with the public, other federal, state and regional agencies, developers and the private sector along with implementing strategies and tools for each goal that balances out regulations, incentives, programs and specific projects with budgeting and the Capital Improvement Project process (CIP).

He noted the recommendation was for a two-year action plan timed with the election cycle and coordinated with the budget-making and the CIP process. This can provide some specificity as to how to achieve an outcome or focus on an individual area for whatever goal that they wish to focus on and tie everything together. There are many moving parts and a lot of complexity involved, but with the two-year action plan and the implementation strategy, everything can be tied together to bring about results.

MR. SUMMERFIELD added that one of the goals of the Plan was to create a plan that is comprehensive in nature, but also to create something that did not just sit on a shelf. A lot of effort went into creating the 2020 Master Plan and only occasionally did that Plan get used. This effort is to create a transparent plan that will be updated regularly and that provides an opportunity for the community to see how the city is progressing. Along with implementation, a dashboard will be available to the community, the Planning Commission and the City Council, so people can see in real time the various projects and developments and City initiatives and how they affect the outcome of this Plan along with identifying deviations so they can be addressed to ensure that the Plan will remain relevant for the next 30 years.

COMMISSIONER ROGAN asked that as part of the implementation phase staff also consider the customs and practices of the Planning Commission to see that they are appropriately implementing the Master Plan at the point it is adopted so past habits can be changed for the better implementation of the Master Plan. He asked staff for their help with this effort.

CHAIR DE SALVIO stated he appreciated the detailed report.

See Items 4 and 7 for related discussion.

7. Presentation and discussion regarding the Parks System Plan, a sub-component of the 2050 Master Plan that specifically covers Parks, Recreation and Open Spaces - All Wards

Minutes:

ROBERT SUMMERFIELD, Planning Director, introduced GREG WEITZEL, Parks and Recreation Director, who joined the City a year and a half ago, and said this effort will be a key implementation item.

Using a PowerPoint presentation, a copy of which was submitted and attached as backup, MR. WEITZEL explained that the COVID-19 pandemic has shown that the Parks and Recreation system is loved by residents. During a typical month, Floyd Lamb Park sees around 15,000 to 17,000 visitors. During the pandemic, the park saw 55,000 visitors in one month. The Parks and Recreation System Master Plan will be a component of the 2050 Master Plan and compliments its implementation by providing recommendations to shape the professional delivery of the City's parks and recreation services. Complex demands for services and limited public resources warrant the Parks and Recreation System Master Plan in order to research operational efficiencies and plan future programs. The City of Las Vegas' goal is to provide seven acres of park land per 1,000 residents by 2050, and this Plan will specifically address how to meet that goal. Primary deliverables for public outreach include: internal and external focus group meetings, virtual public forms and workshops, assessment surveys and online surveys. MR. WEITZEL further explained that this plan establishes a long-range vision and strategic plan, prioritizes and budgets for Capital Improvement Projects, provides opportunities for future development, establishes park amenity life cycles and a maintenance management plan, and provides for the potential and promotion of partnerships. Another major goal is to become accredited by the National Recreation and Park Association Commission for Accreditation of Park and Recreation Agencies (CAPRA) by Fall 2022. Through compliance with these national standards, the CAPRA accreditation process assures policy makers, department staff, the general public and the Planning Commission that the City is using taxpayer dollars wisely, and the accredited agency has been independently evaluated against established benchmarks to deliver high quality services.

Speaking to the timeline, MR. WEITZEL said project management, progress reporting and data review will take place from October 2020 to January 2021, and community profiling and public outreach will take place from January to July 2022. The Plan will be reviewed and approved by the Planning Commission and City Council between November 2021 and January 2022, and CAPRA review and implementation will begin during February 2022.

COMMISSIONER CHERRY inquired about trails, and MR. WEITZEL said there is a separate System Master Plan for trails, and this will be incorporated into that plan.

CHAIR DE SALVIO asked if these parks will offer internet, and MR. WEITZEL said Wi-Fi upgrades are underway, and noted that a new trend will be seeing the use of technology in parks.

Referring back to Item 6, MR. SUMMERFIELD said the public draft will be released this afternoon. Staff expects to have the plan to the Planning Commission in November, with City Council approval in December. He also clarified that staff is not changing land use designations or performing any rezoning. Sometime in 2021, staff will present the land use map changes that are incorporating what the policy document outlines.

Citizens Participation:

8. Citizens Participation: Public comment during this portion of the agenda must be limited to matters within the jurisdiction of the Planning Commission. No subject may be acted upon by the Planning Commission unless that subject is on the agenda and is scheduled for action. If you wish to be heard, come to the podium and give your name for the record. The amount of discussion on any single subject, as well as the amount of time any single speaker is allowed, may be limited.

Minutes:

ROBERT SUMMERFIELD, Planning Director, said the public may visit www.masterplan.vegas to make any comments. In closing, he thanked MARCO VELOTTA, Senior Management Analyst, and the Long Range Planning team, who have been shorthanded throughout this process but still managed to pull information together by working with other City departments.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:45 a.m.

Respectfully submitted:

Cheyenne LaRance, Deputy City Clerk

Minutes Prepared by:

Debra A. Outland, Deputy City Clerk

THIS MEETING WAS PROPERLY NOTICED AND POSTED AT THE FOLLOWING
LOCATIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STATE OF NEVADA EXECUTIVE
DEPARTMENT DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY DIRECTIVE 006

The City of Las Vegas website -
www.lasvegasnevada.gov and
The Nevada Public Notice Website - notice.nv.gov