MASTER PLAN REALITY CHECK

Key Findings from the Analysis of Plans for Germantown, Fairland, and Friendship Heights



Research and Special Projects Division

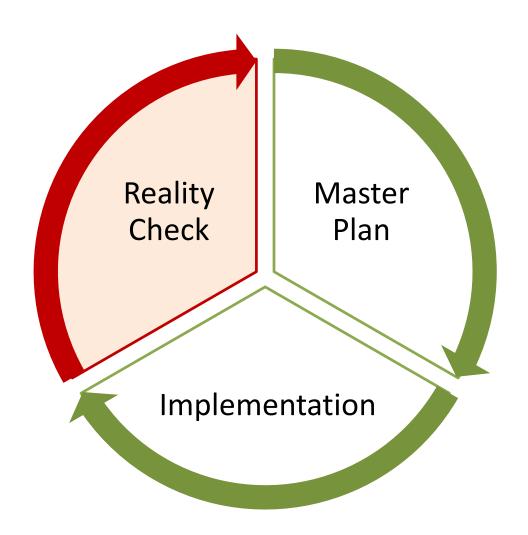




- Recap of the Master Plan Reality Check Project
- Key Findings and Observations
 - Residential Development
 - Non-Residential Development
 - Community Facilities
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 - Transportation
 - Environment
- Summary and Implications



What is the purpose of the Master Plan Reality Check?



Gauge how master plan goals and vision have been implemented





Recommend changes to the development of master plans, based on indicators



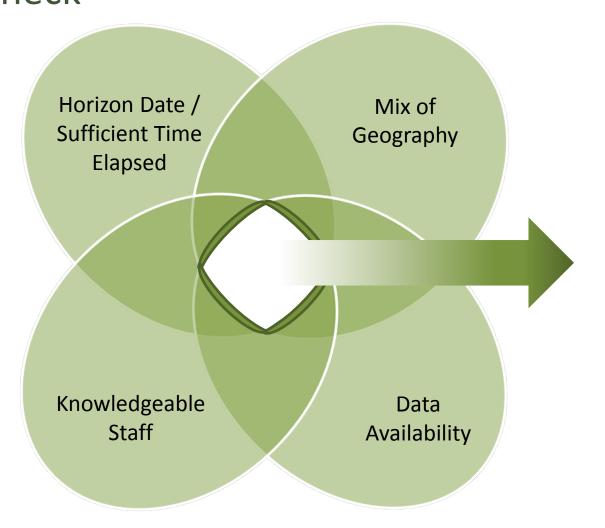
Literature Findings

- Why are 'Reality Checks' so rarely done in planning?
 - Resource constraints
 - Unsupportive political or organizational culture
 - Challenges of the task itself

Source: Journal of the American Planning Association Monitoring and Evaluation in Municipal Planning: Considering the Realities, Mark Seasons (2003)



Selection criteria for plans studied in the Master Plan Reality Check



1989 Germantown Master Plan

1998 Friendship Heights Sector Plan

1997 Fairland



The three plans demonstrated a range of plan and geography types.

	1989 Germantown Master Plan	1997 Fairland Master Plan	1998 Friendship Heights Sector Plan
Plan Area Size	11,000 Acres	8,100 Acres	110 Acres
Geography Type	I-270 New Corridor City	Suburban Corridor	Metro-proximate Urban CBD
Development Type	Greenfield	Suburban Infill	Urban Infill
Focus of Plan	Vision/Identity of Sub- Communities (Employment Corridor, Town Center, Residential Villages)	Preservation of Suburban Residential Density, Street Connectivity	Specific Recommendations for Major Parcels (Chevy Chase Land Company, Hecht's, GEICO)
Economic Goals	Strengthen Office and Retail Market	Diversify Office and Retail Markets; Increase Housing Market	Maintain Office, Retail and Housing Market
Public Space Funding	Public	Public and Private	Private
Number of Indicators	24	19	14



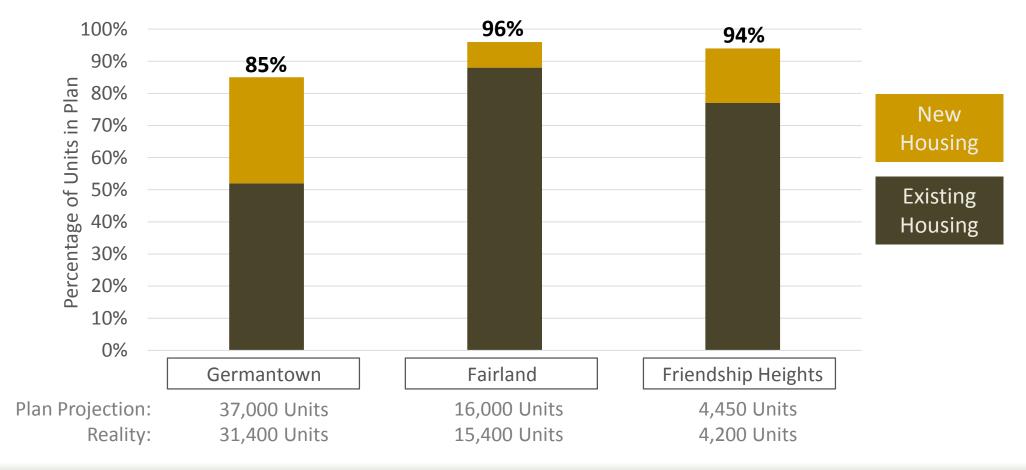


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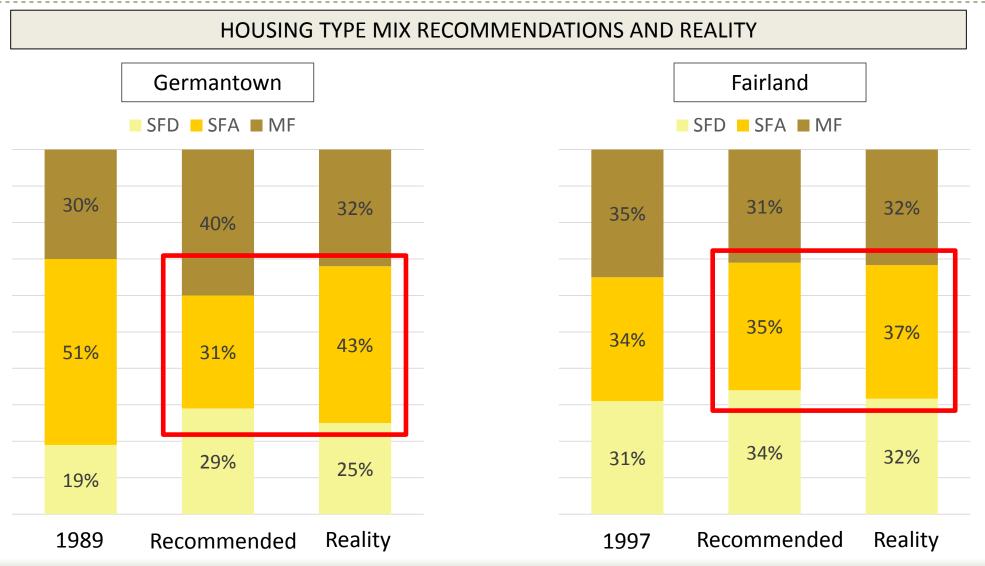


Residential Development: While all three areas had significant residential bases, plans supported additional growth.



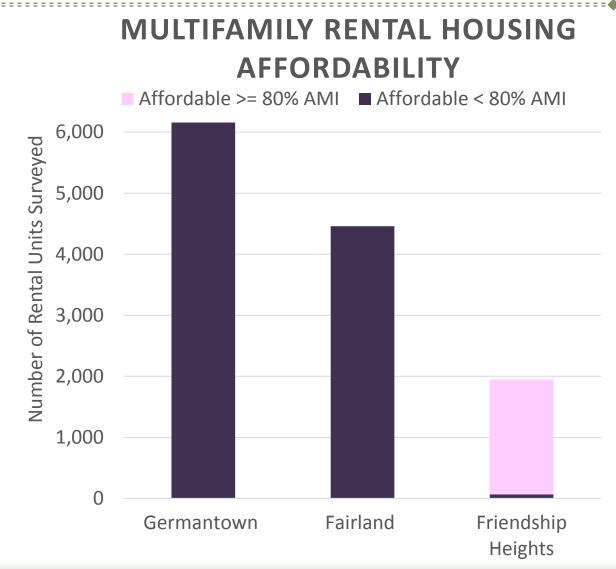


Residential Development: Townhouse growth in Germantown and Fairland was stronger than recommended.



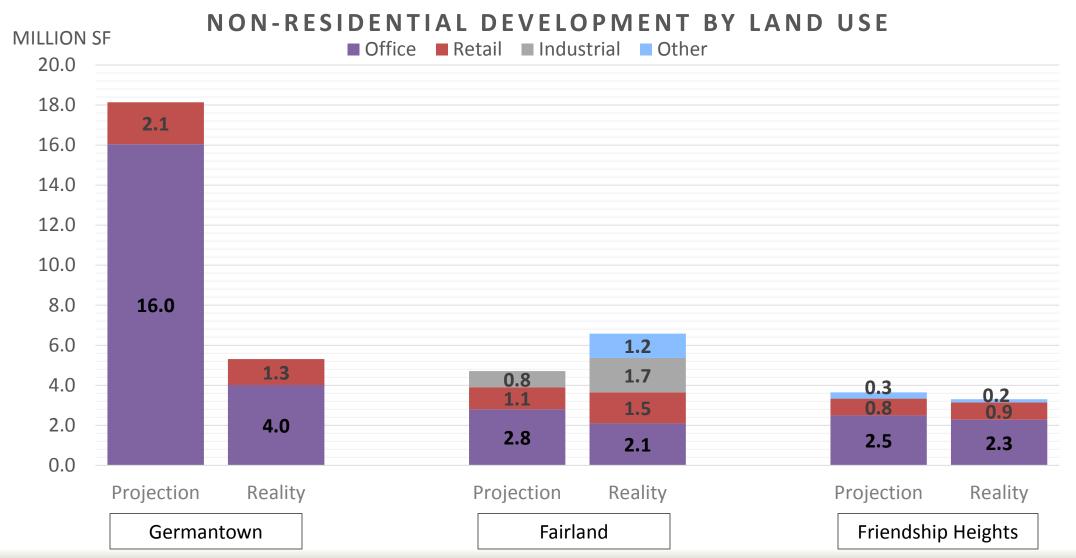


- 1. Residential Development: Plans did not provide quantifiable goals for affordable housing.
 - Affordable housing was not an emphasized issue in any of the plans.
 - Affordable housing implementation relies on inter-agency partnerships.
 - Multi-family rental housing is 'naturally affordable' today in 2 plan areas.





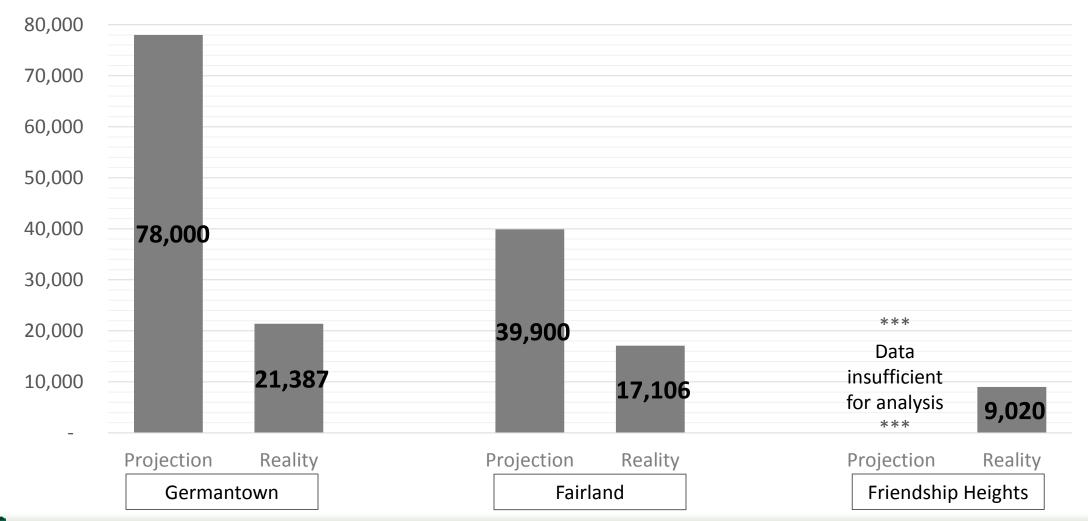
2. Non-Residential Development: Commercial development meets SF projections in 2 of 3 plans.





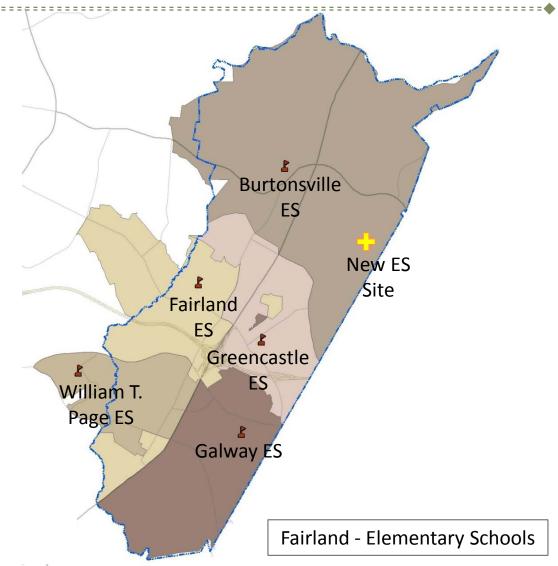
2. Non-Residential Development: Employment falls short of projections. Reasons unclear due to lack of sourced data.

NUMBER OF JOBS BY PLAN AREA





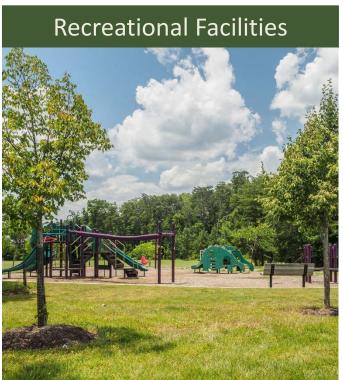
- **3. Community Facilities:** School sites were delivered when included in plans.
 - New sites were delivered as planned in Germantown and Fairland.
 - Friendship Heights Plan did not mention schools (and no existing schools were in plan area).
 - School capacity utilization was not an issue of concern at time plans were adopted.



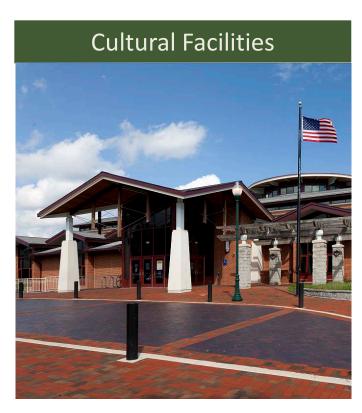
3. Community Facilities: Public sector consistently delivered on community facilities.



✓ Greenbelt completion, Germantown



✓ Playground at Cross CreekClub Local Park, Fairland



✓ Germantown Library



3. Community Facilities: The provision of community amenities by the private sector in Friendship Heights produced mixed results.



4. Urban Design: Concrete urban design guidelines resulted in development more consistent with plan visions.

1989 GERMANTOWN MASTER PLAN











- Vague guidelines for Village Centers.
- Architectural detail given proper attention, but site design unreflective of Plan vision.

2009 GERMANTOWN SECTOR PLAN





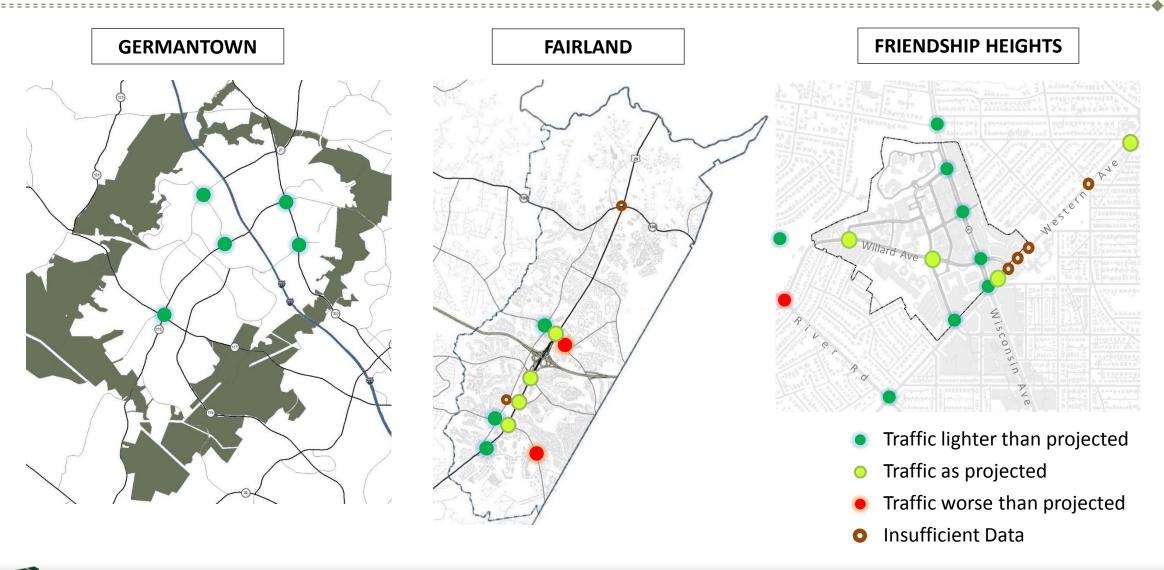




- Design guidelines strengthened.
- Newer development forming urban streetscape representative of Plan vision.



5. Transportation: Traffic flow is as projected or better at a majority of intersections.





5. Transportation: Transit serviceability has improved, but progress in implementing full transit goals slower than anticipated.

GERMANTOWN P P P Germantown Transit Center Park and Ride Lots CCT Alignment Proposal BRT Route Proposal

- CCT is still in planning stage.
- BRT, not discussed in '89, is now in planning stage.

FAIRLAND



- Plan focused on US 29 grade-separated interchanges and several have been built.
- BRT was not discussed in '97, but is now in planning stage.

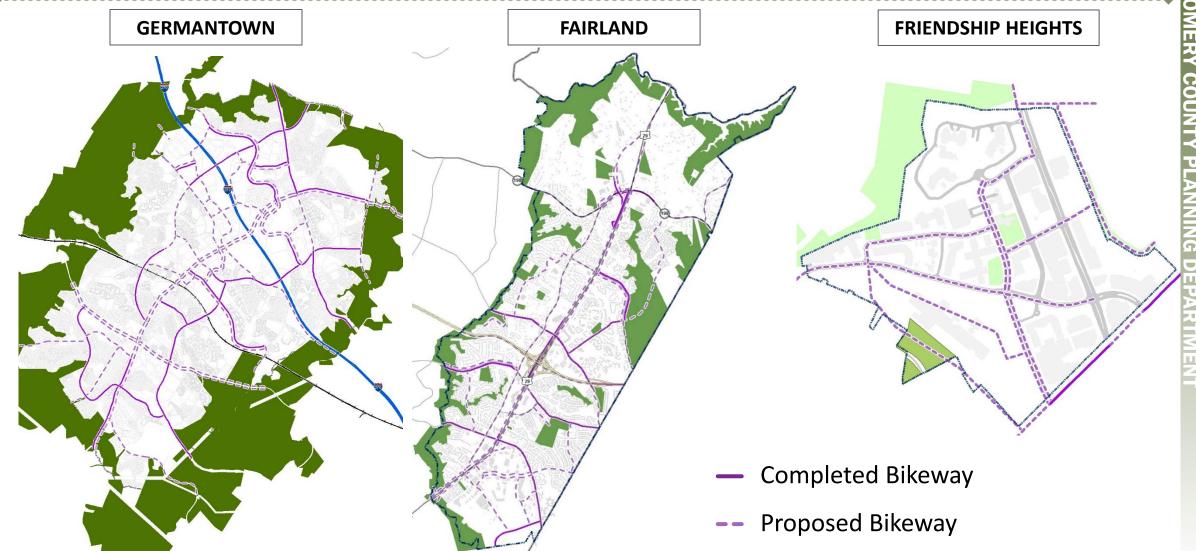
FRIENDSHIP HEIGHTS



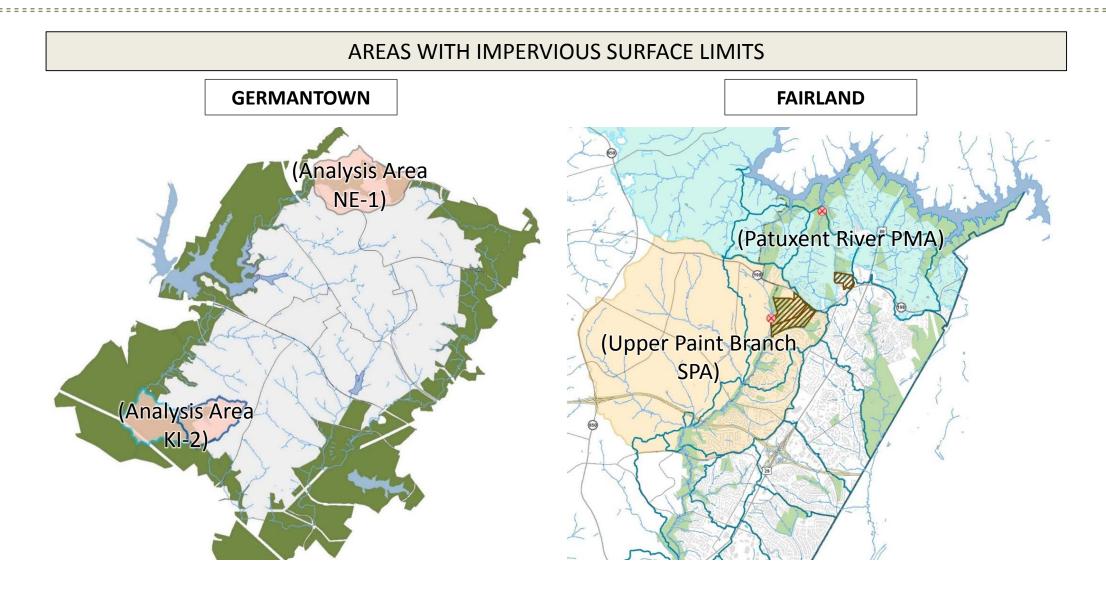
Infill development around existing Metro station has realized as planned.



5. Transportation: Improvements have been made to bike and pedestrian networks, but plan goals are not yet fully implemented.



6. Environment: Plans took different approaches to setting goals.







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Summary of Key Findings

- Residential development achieved overall unit goals, but was less effective in altering unit mix in Germantown and Fairland.
- Commercial build out depends on the market and, on an FAR basis, differs for plans in urban vs. suburban areas.
- The public sector delivered most of its capital commitments parks, recreation facilities, schools, and road investments.
- None of the plans indicated any concerns about school overcrowding.
- Public benefits contingent on private sector investment, didn't always materialize.
- Investment in transit and bikeways has not progressed as quickly as hoped.
- Stronger design standards help with the implementation of higher quality developments (Friendship Heights major park/community center).



What does this mean for how we plan?

- Data Documentation: Preserve data used at time of master plan analysis for documentation of baseline assumptions.
- Understand Economic Conditions: More detailed market analysis as part of a master plan would provide more quantitative data on baseline conditions and support for recommendations.
- **Flexibility**: Plans reflect the time and place in which they are completed as well as the unique plan area characteristics.
- Monitoring: Performing master plan reality check before the horizon date could be useful to determine if incentives or other interventions should be considered to stimulate development.



Potential indicators for more frequent master plan monitoring. Selected based on readily available data.

Preliminary Monitoring Indicators			
Indicator Category	Metric		
1. Non-residential Development	Build out breakdown, by ORIO*		
	FAR, by ORIO		
	Commercial building permits issued		
2. Residential Development	Dwelling units, by count and type		
	MPDUs , by count and type		
	Residential building permits issued		
3. Community Facilities	School capacity		
	Park acreage		
4. Transportation	Traffic intersection metric**		

^{*} ORIO is defined as Office, Retail, Industrial and Other



^{**} Level of Service (LOS) or Vehicle Miles Travelled (VMT), depending on what metric was used in the master plan

Additional indicators of area conditions that could be measured every 5 years.

Neighborhood Wellness Indicators

Population

Median Household Income

Poverty (as defined by **Census Bureau**)

Educational Attainment

Median Home Value and Change

- Data requires third party surveys (such as the U.S. Census ACS).
- Data availability is variable and requires a statistically significant sample size.



The Reality of the Master Plan Reality Check

