

Comprehensive Plan Structure

Chapter 2: How to Use This Document



2.1 Pima Prospers Comprehensive Plan Structure

The Pima County Comprehensive Plan includes this Policy Plan, five appendices and an executive summary as outlined in Figure 1. The Pima County Comprehensive Plan includes:

- The Executive Summary (loose-leaf provided under separate cover);
- The Policy Plan (Vision, Goals, Guiding Principles, Maps and Policy Framework and Implementation Measures);
- The Background and Current Conditions Volume (Appendix A);
- The Implementation and Plan Monitoring Volume (Appendix B);
- The Public Participation Plan and Overview (Appendix C);
- The Fiscal Impact Analysis Study (Appendix D) [**Note: The study was conducted at a level suitable for an overarching Comprehensive Plan**]; and
- The Glossary and Sources (Appendix E).

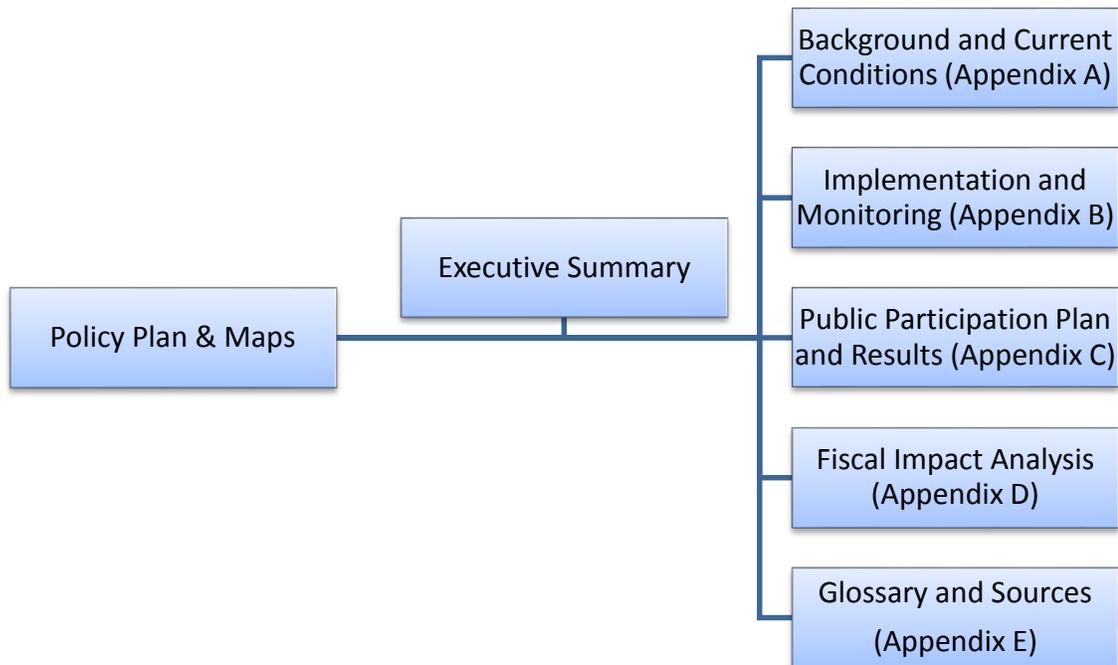


Figure 1: Pima Prospers Comprehensive Plan Documents

Appendix A: Background and Current Conditions. Serves as the support for the preparation of the policy framework and implementation sections of the County Comprehensive Plan.

Appendix B: Implementation. Includes the implementation measures prioritized by lead department, time-frame and available funding mechanism. It also includes strategies for plan monitoring and evaluation of plan progress. **[Note: Appendix B contains the work program. The final initial work program will be annually monitored and updated as described later in the plan.]**

Appendix C: Public Participation. Outlines the Public Participation Plan adopted by the Board of Supervisors early in the planning process and includes a summary of public outreach efforts. All electronic and posted correspondence are included.

Appendix D: Fiscal Impact Analysis. Analyzes economic/fiscal impact of land use plan relative to cost and available resources.

Appendix E: Glossary and Sources. Includes glossary of terms and sources.

2.2 Pima Prospers Policy Plan Structure

Figure 2 shows Pima Prospers Policy Plan structure. The Comprehensive Plan includes the County's vision, guiding principles, goals, policies, and implementation strategies necessary to maintain and enhance Pima County's economy, environment and communities. Implicit in those goals will be challenges and opportunities associated with:

- **Demographics and Socioeconomic Conditions**
- **Use of Land**
 - Land Use
 - Focused Development Investment Areas
 - Open Space
 - Environmental
 - Housing and Community Design
 - Cultural Resources
- **Physical Infrastructure Connectivity**
 - Transportation
 - Water Resources
 - Energy
 - Wastewater
 - Environmental (Air Quality and Solid Waste)
 - Communications
 - Public Buildings and Facilities
 - Trails
 - Flood Control/Drainage
 - Countywide Infrastructure Concurrency
- **Human infrastructure Connectivity**
 - Health Services
 - Public Safety and Emergency Services
 - Parks and Recreation
 - Workforce Training
 - Arts and Entertainment
 - Library Services
 - Animal Care
 - Food Access

- **Economic Development and Jobs**
 - Business Retention, Expansion and Attraction
 - Tourism as an Economic Engine
 - Positive Climate for Business
 - Our People as an Economic Driver
 - Repair and Restore our Streets and Highways
 - Arts Districts as Tools for Economic Development
 - Construction as a Stimulus of Our Economy
- **Cost of Development and Available Resources**

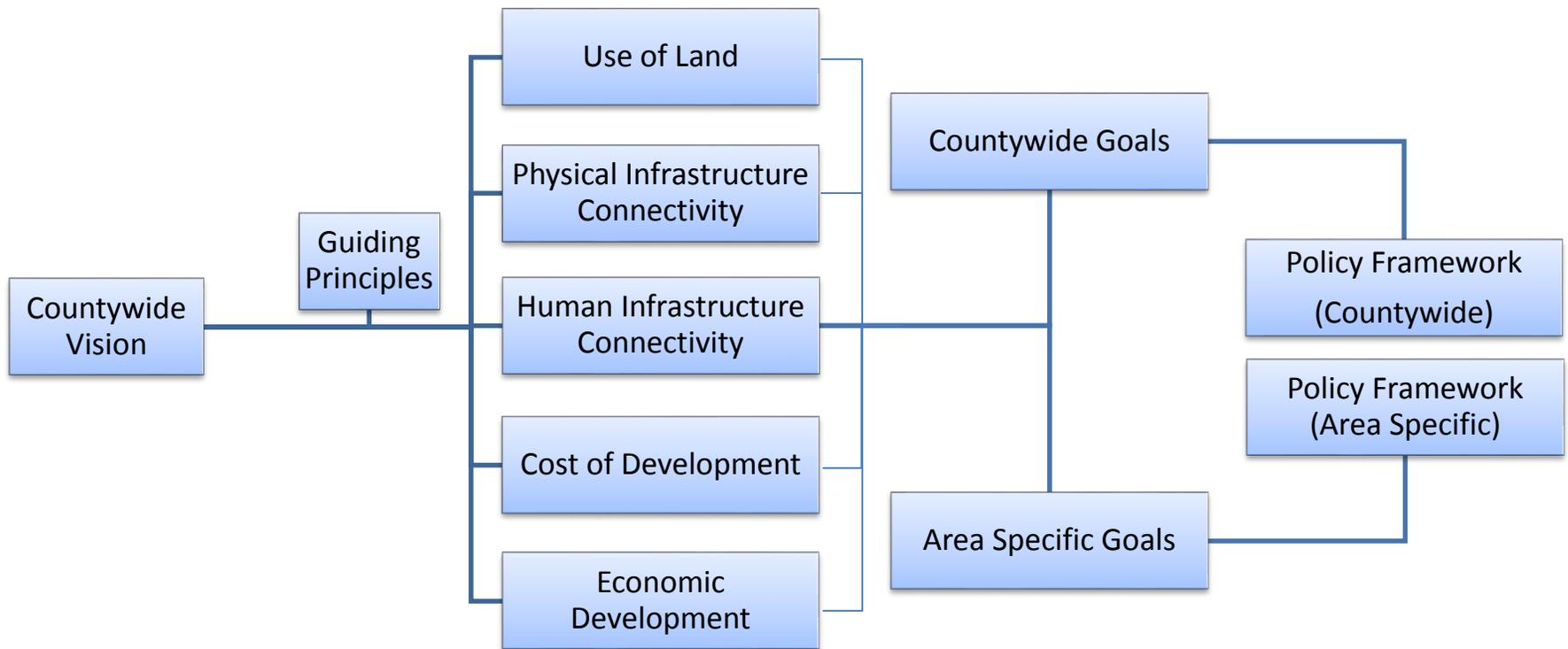


Figure 2: Pima Prospers Policy Plan Structure



Pima Country Educational Hike on Oracle Ridge Trail, Santa Catalina Mountains, With Martha Burgess and Meg Quinn

2.3 Jurisdictions and Planning Areas

Pima County consists of several jurisdictions, of which the city of Tucson is the largest and is the county-seat. The vast majority of the county population lies in and around Tucson, filling much of the eastern part of the county. Tucson, Arizona's second largest city, is a major commercial and academic center. The other jurisdictions are the Town of Oro Valley, the Town of Marana, the Town of Sahuarita, and the City of South Tucson. There are several unincorporated communities in Pima County such as Ajo, Why, Green Valley, Catalina, Robles Junction, Arivaca, and Picture Rocks. The County also includes two sovereign nations: the Tohono O'odham Nation and the Pascua Yaqui Tribe. The Tohono O'odham Nation comprises the largest land mass for Central Pima County and also includes the physically separate San Xavier District in the Tucson Metro Area. The Pascua Yaqui Tribe has a growing land ownership in the southwest part of the Tucson Metro Area. The rest of the county is rural in nature. Over one third of the County's population lives in the unincorporated area.

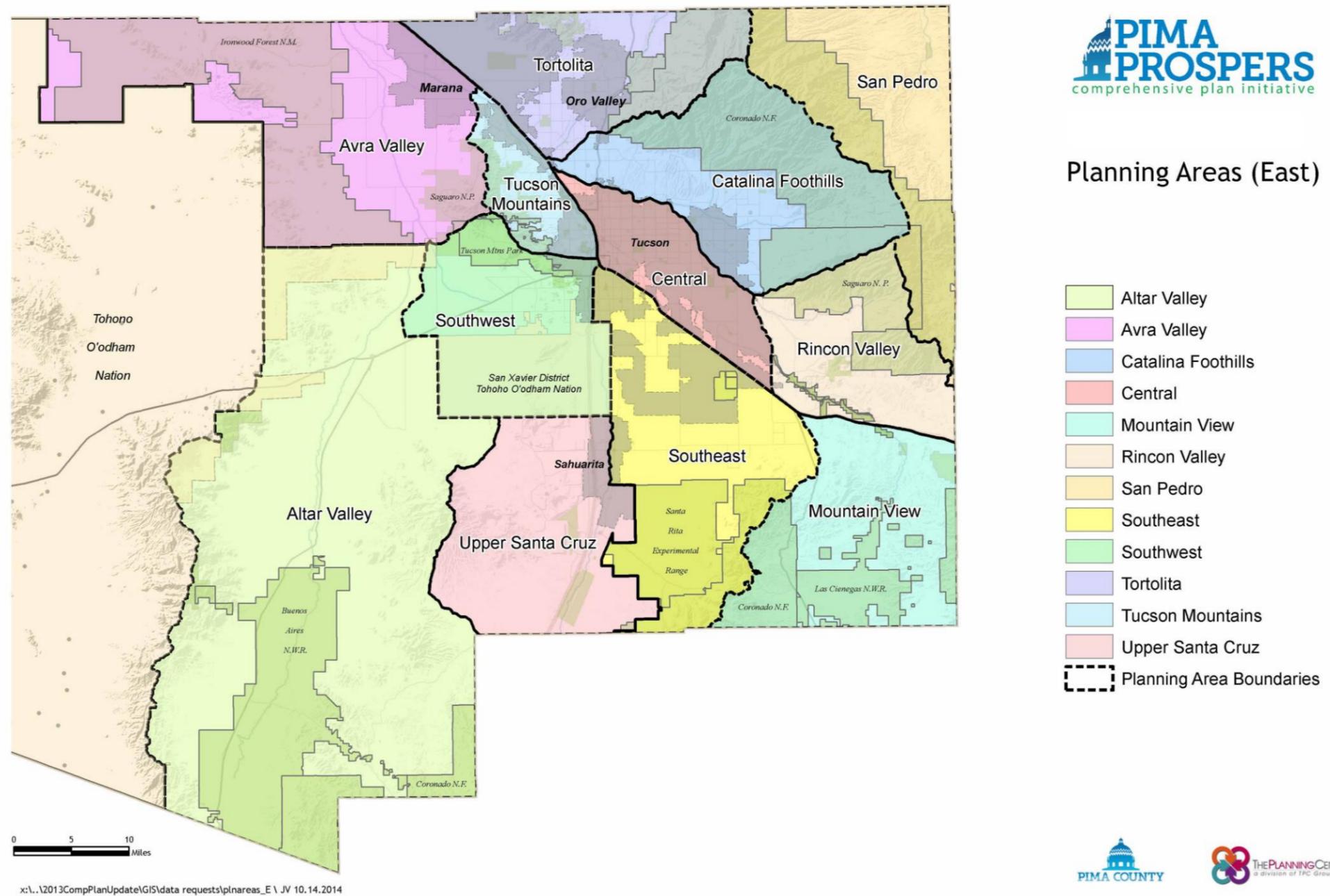
Consistent with the Pima County Infrastructure Study undertaken in 2011, thirteen planning areas have been delineated for the purpose of distinguishing opportunities and challenges for land use, the provision of services and infrastructure, and economic development. The planning areas used for this study included incorporated as well as unincorporated areas. They include:

1. Avra Valley
2. Tucson Mountains
3. Southwest
4. Altar Valley
5. Upper Santa Cruz
6. Mountain View
7. Southeast
8. Central
9. Catalina Foothills
10. Rincon Valley
11. Tortolita
12. San Pedro
13. Ajo-Why (Western Pima County)*

*** Note: Planning Area 13 was not a part of the 2011 Pima County Infrastructure Study but is included in Appendix A.**

For purposes of land use analysis, only the unincorporated portions of these planning areas were considered. Exhibit 2.3.1 and Exhibit 2.3.2 show planning areas within the County.

Exhibit 2.3.1: Planning Areas (East)

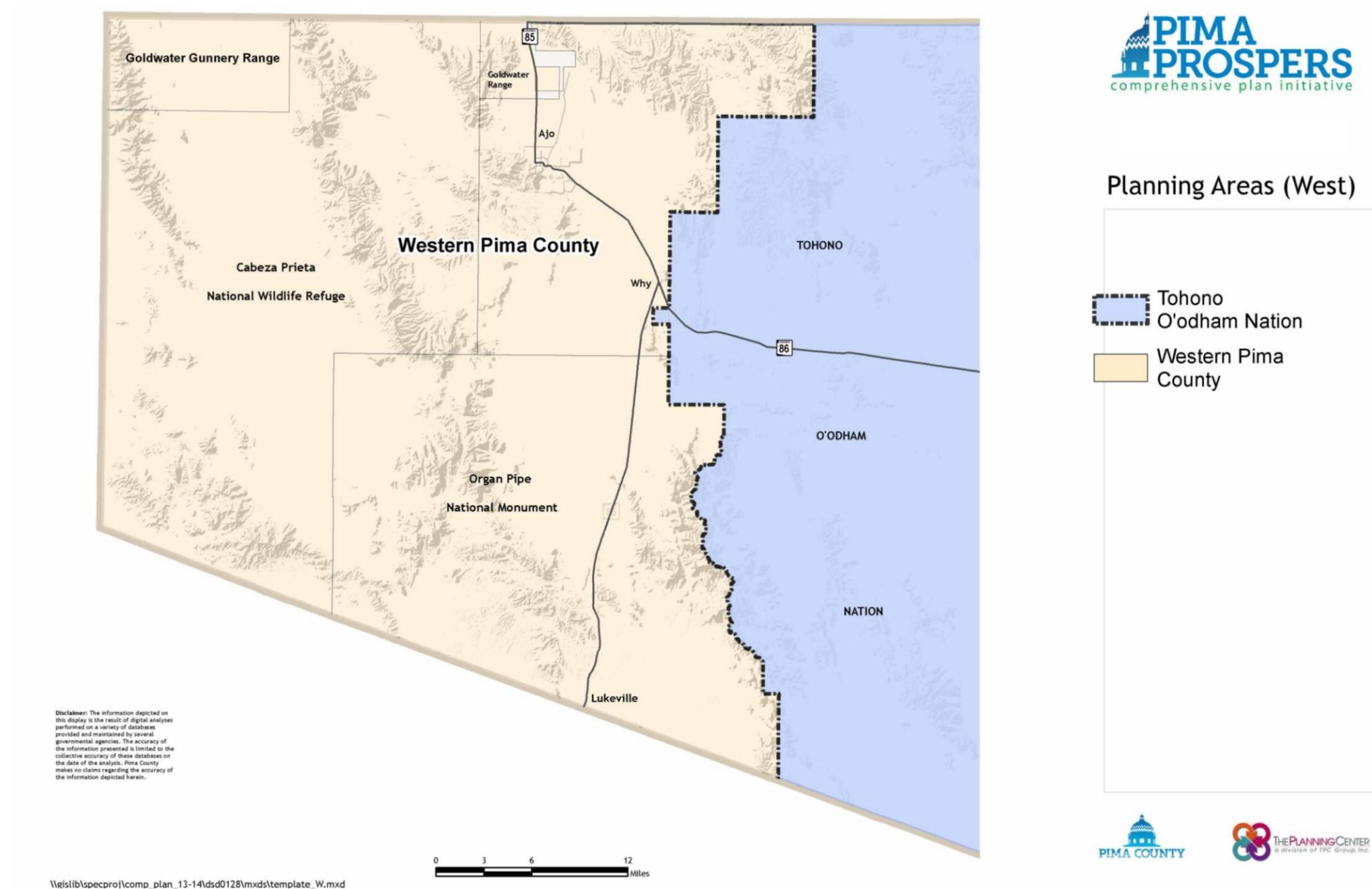


Planning Areas (East)

- Altar Valley
- Avra Valley
- Catalina Foothills
- Central
- Mountain View
- Rincon Valley
- San Pedro
- Southeast
- Southwest
- Tortolita
- Tucson Mountains
- Upper Santa Cruz
- Planning Area Boundaries



Exhibit 2.3.2: Planning Areas (West)



Planning Areas (West)

-  Tohono O'odham Nation
-  Western Pima County



2.4 Using the Document

Chapter 1 of this Comprehensive Plan provides the **Vision** for the plan, the overall organizing principle for the plan, and some context for its content.

Chapters 3-5 are organized by element within that overall topic area. Within each element are goals, which tie back to the Vision as expressed in Chapter 1. Chapters 6 and 7 are organized exactly the same but each is a specific element of the plan by itself. Each goal has one or more policies which represent policy guidance to the County staff. Under each goal, there may be implementation strategies particularly when a new action is to be undertaken.

Not all policies have specific implementation strategies, especially if the policies refer to items that are currently being implemented or are ongoing. To avoid repetition, an implementation strategy may implement multiple policies, perhaps even from differing elements. Appendix B will serve as a working document reflecting completed work and modified work for budgetary and other reasons through the lifespan of the plan.

Chapter 8 includes the **land use legend** for the land use maps and the **land use maps** themselves. Chapter 3 in the Environmental Element also includes the Maeveen Marie Behan Conservation Lands System, and Chapter 4 in the Flood Control and Drainage Element also includes the 13 Regional Hydrology Maps, both sets of which are to be used in conjunction with the land use maps. Maps are considered plan policy in addition to the written word.

Chapter 9 contains two separate documents: **Special Area Policies** and **Rezoning Policies**. Special Area Policies are general policies that only apply to specific areas of the County. Most of these are carried over from previous county plans but are nonetheless valid. Rezoning policies apply to a specific parcel or parcels of land and are usually the result of a previous comprehensive plan amendment. Both Special Area and Rezoning Area policies are identified by number in the appropriate locations on the land use maps in Chapter 8.

Chapter 10 contains guidance and direction as to how this Comprehensive Plan is to be implemented.