

CHAPTER XII - IMPLEMENTATION

This 2030 Plan Update can only be successfully implemented through effective, on-going collaboration and coordination with Scott County's local, regional, state, and federal partners. Intergovernmental cooperation has been at the heart of the County's 2030 planning process, which has included numerous intergovernmental meetings to coordinate recommendations and resolve potential conflicts before plans have been finalized.

Very few recommendations in this 2030 Plan Update will automatically become implemented. Specific follow-up actions will be required for this Plan Update to become reality and to begin achieving the 2030 Vision. This final chapter provides goals, policies, and strategies for continued intergovernmental collaboration and a roadmap for plan implementation.

IMPLEMENTATION GOALS AND POLICIES

Goal #XII-1 Establish mutually beneficial intergovernmental relations with other governmental jurisdictions, both within and outside the county.

- a. Work with township and city governments, the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community, the Metropolitan Council, state and federal agencies, watershed districts, and school districts on land use and community development issues of mutual concern. Utilize SCALE as an organizational forum for communication, leadership development, and joint planning.
- b. Engage in and support processes to resolve conflicts between the plans of governments with overlapping jurisdictions.
- c. Continue to provide townships with a regular, predictable, meaningful role in County land use decision making.
- d. Encourage cities and townships to enter into joint planning initiatives, including orderly annexation agreements and service agreements.
- e. Enter into and promote shared public service agreements where such agreements will provide improved services at a lower cost.
- f. Involve the Metropolitan Council and surrounding jurisdictions at an early stage when considering developments that may have a regional impact.

Reason: The advantages of improved intergovernmental relations include better understood and smoother land use decision making, better coordinated growth management and preservation efforts, more efficient delivery of services, and taking advantage of economies of scale.

Goal #XII-2 Ensure all development/redevelopment within the unincorporated areas occurs in accordance with this Comprehensive Plan.

- a. This Comprehensive Plan shall be reviewed and updated every 10 years to ensure that it is current and reflects the County's interests and changing needs. Change in circumstances may necessitate amending this Plan more frequently than every ten years.
- b. The County's official controls will be updated to reflect the policies and strategies in this Comprehensive Plan. These ordinances shall be reviewed on a periodic basis to ensure the most advanced standards and that full compliance with legislative requirements is maintained.
- c. Annually monitor land use and development patterns to determine if new growth is fulfilling the County's benchmark objectives pertaining to tax base composition, local tax rates, development quality, and growth management.

Reason: Comprehensive plans provide the legal foundation and basis for county official controls including zoning and subdivision regulations.

Goal#XII-3 Operate the County within a fiscally sound philosophy.

- a. Monitor federal, state, and regional programs that can assist the County with implementing this Comprehensive Plan.
- b. Support city comprehensive plans to ensure availability of needed commercial and industrial areas to diversify the County's tax base and well-planned residential and institutional uses.
- c. Prepare annual capital improvement programs for the management, programming, and budgeting of capital needs. Continue to review the cities' annual capital improvement programs.
- d. Annually review the County's financial position and debt service to ensure proper fiscal programming and management.
- e. Continue a development review processing procedure that assigns the cost of any and all related project costs to the applicant in a cost-effective and timely manner.

Reason: Operating County government in a fiscally responsible manner is an important element of the 2030 Vision.

Goal#XII-4 Allocate administrative and improvement costs to those generating the demand or utilizing the service.

- a. Maintain a system in which the County assigns costs for development proposal review and necessary public infrastructure to the benefiting property owner or their agent, rather than the County as a whole bearing the burden through the general fund.

- b. Require land use dedications, easements, and other such requirements at time of subdivision and/or development to insure the physical capability for necessary public/semi-public utilities and improvements.
- c. Require that all analysis and basis for decision-making on development proposals be thoroughly substantiated and documented.

Reason: Development should pay its fair share for required initial and incremental improvements.

Goal#XII-5 Maintain a strong level of confidence in the County’s Advisory Commissions and Committees through member selection, continuing education, and open lines of communication with the County Board.

- a. Provide continuing education opportunities for advisory commission and committee members through seminars and presentations.
- b. Maintain strong lines of communication between the County Board and its advisory commissions and committees and township boards.

Goal#XII-6 Maintain high standards for proactive communication with residents and businesses on County issues and services.

- a. Address planning issues, code enforcement, and nuisance complaints raised by the citizens and local businesses in a proactive, efficient manner and using emerging technologies.
- b. Maintain high quality communication with County residents and businesses through direct contact, open meetings, websites, newsletters, outreach programs, and news releases.
- c. Periodically conduct public participation activities to obtain citizen feedback on development and other local issues affecting the County’s quality of life.

Reason: Input from many perspectives usually leads to higher quality decisions.

COLLABORATION

Issues related to growth and development cross jurisdictional boundaries. Statutorily, there are no requirements for comprehensive plans to address intergovernmental collaboration. However, a major purpose of the 2030 Plan Update is to guide and manage growth and development within the township areas and coordinate with each city’s plan to provide for efficient, orderly and logical growth of the cities.

A. Local and Regional Collaboration

Providing comprehensive plans in a coordinated manner with local jurisdictions can limit conflicting land use patterns from occurring and ensure the proper connection and alignment of transportation and natural resource links. This section summarizes collaborative relationships the County will draw upon to effectively implement each other’s mutually beneficial long-range plans.

Cities, Tribe, and Townships

City, tribal, and township officials, as well as staff and residents were involved in the formulation of this 2030 Plan Update throughout the process. Here are some notable examples:

- The 2030 planning process began with kick-off meetings for city and township officials and staff to identify local and countywide planning issues.
- The 2030 Process Steering Committee, responsible for overseeing the entire planning process, included a township official, city mayor, and local residents.
- Each of the four technical work teams included city, tribal, and township staff/consultants.
- City, township, and county leaders and residents provided input in the 2030 Visioning process through a series of surveys and workshops.
- County planning staff participated and tracked each city 2030 planning process by attending meetings, open houses, and presentations.
- City staff presented their community's draft 2030 plans to the County Board as informational sessions.
- Cities and the County shared draft 2030 plans for both informal staff comment and more formal comment during the statutory review period.
- County staff presented the overall growth management strategy to SCALE.

Scott County will continue to keep the cities, townships, tribal government, and residents involved in the implementation of the 2030 Plan Update and future planning processes through meetings, mailing notices, publications such as the SCENE, surveys and focus groups, and updates on the County's website.

SCALE

Formed in the spring of 2003, the Scott County Association for Leadership and Efficiency (SCALE) has been cited as a model of intergovernmental cooperation in a best practices review authored by the state auditor's office. The organization, which meets monthly, originally consisted of the mayors and administrators from cities within Scott County, as well as the county administrator and county board chair. It has expanded to include representatives of the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community, local school districts, and townships. Its goal is simply to explore new and innovative ways in which local government can collaborate and make the most of limited resources in programs such as law enforcement and public safety, parks and recreation, transportation, community development, and general government.

Each year, SCALE identifies legislative priorities to effectively collaborate in lobbying for common interests that will benefit the residents of Scott County. SCALE will continue to update the legislative priorities annually and explore other collaborative efforts and partnerships—including cooperation with surrounding counties and regional partnerships—that will provide for the most efficient and logical use of local government resources.

Dakota County—Scott County

Staff and elected officials from Scott and Dakota Counties have recently begun looking at ways to share resources for the many common services both counties provide to the south metro. The collaborative goal is to integrate staff, organizational structures, and resources for efficient, effective, and innovative delivery of public services. This joint county effort reaches across all divisions of Scott and Dakota Counties. In 2007, the Scott and Dakota County Board of Commissioners held a joint Board Meeting to discuss ways to further this project and combine their resources to better serve the public.

With regards to development, growth management, and the 2030 Comprehensive Plan Update, the Dakota-Scott collaborative effort has identified eight broad objectives to work towards in the coming years. These eight objectives are (organized by joint department teams):

- *Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Team* - Shared GIS application development. Develop and deploy common general purpose web-based GIS to county staff and public.
- *Water Team* - Hold quarterly meetings with BWSR to cover multiple issues but primarily explore: 1) Water management structure/efficiencies/collaboration between Watershed Districts, WMO's, JPA's, and the Counties; and 2) Joint legislative revisions to MN Statutes 103B and 103D.
- *Survey Team* - Parcel maintenance: Assess current parcel maintenance systems and develop best management practice for parcel maintenance in coordination with GIS team.
- *Parks and Open Space Team* - Acquisition and Open Space Alliance with Scott, Dakota, Washington, and Carver Counties. Continue work at Met Council and Legislature on preservation of land issues.
- *Comprehensive Planning Team* - Identify and define in each respective 2030 comprehensive plan, a joint study that will implement long-range planning goals. Specifically, the team has identified the following opportunities for joint planning:
 - Regional trail planning along the south side of the Minnesota River; planning for trail connections between the city of Lakeville and Murphy Hanrehan Regional Park Reserve, and between the Elko New Market area and the planned Vermillion River corridor in Dakota County.
 - Transportation corridor planning for east-west Scott County CSAH 8 to Dakota County Road 70, which has an interchange with I-35 in the city of Lakeville; and east-west Scott County CSAH 86 and Dakota County CSAH 86, which provides an important regional connection between principal arterials TH 169 in Scott County and TH 52 in Dakota County.
- *Environmental Team* - Evaluate the feasibility of joint use of the Scott County (Prior Lake) household hazardous waste facility.
- *Highway Team* - 1) Joint bridge contract if bridge bonding is approved in Transportation Bill; and 2) Begin planning and development of joint wetland mitigation location in the Vermillion River Watershed.
- *Transit Team* - Explore benefits, options, and structures for regional transit management.

With the implementation of the 2030 Plan Update, Scott County will continue to work with Dakota County in the planning of common resources, such as the Minnesota River and highway corridors to effectively prepare for the future of these resources and provide an efficient service for the public. Scott County will also continue to request comments and feedback from plans and studies that may abut portions or have an indirect impact on Dakota County.

Metropolitan Council

This 2030 Plan Update has been developed in coordination with the Metropolitan Council 2030 Regional Development Framework and the comprehensive plans and zoning regulations of the surrounding counties. Scott County partnered with the Met Council for the Southeast Scott County Comprehensive Plan Update in 2004 that supported the consolidation of the cities of Elko and New Market and the siting of the Empire Interceptor. As part of the 2030 Plan Update, the County and Met Council partnered for the post-2030 wastewater treatment plant site and service area project that integrated land use planning with future wastewater services. In 2008, Scott and Carver Counties along with the cities of Carver and Chaska adopted a joint powers agreement with the Met Council for the possible acquisition of a segment of the Union Pacific Rail line for future trail use and potential outlet for the future treatment plant.

Scott County will continue to monitor and review regional land use, transportation, natural resource, and parks and trails planning resources to ensure the County's plans and regulations are consistent. The County will also become actively involved in the creation of these regional planning resources to ensure Scott County receives its fair share of regional investments. The County will consider partnerships on regional projects that may benefit both county and regional residents, even if it involves a project outside of the county (i.e., road improvements on a major roadway highly utilized by Scott County residents). Chapter V provides a more detailed description on how the 2030 Plan Update conforms to the 2030 Regional Development Framework and adjacent plans.

B. Types of Collaborative Ventures

Intergovernmental collaboration could be considered any arrangement by which two or more governmental entities work together to address an issue of mutual interest to serve the needs of their citizens. If pursued, intergovernmental collaboration could provide specific benefits to the County. Examples of collaborative ventures (among others) could include:

- Sharing information, staff, resources, etc;
- Consolidating and/or trading services;
- Area wide planning;
- Special purpose districts serving multiple jurisdictions;
- Joint ventures;
- Revenue sharing;
- Growth management/boundary agreements or orderly annexation agreements;
- Area wide service agreement;
- Joint use of a facility; and
- Cooperative purchasing.

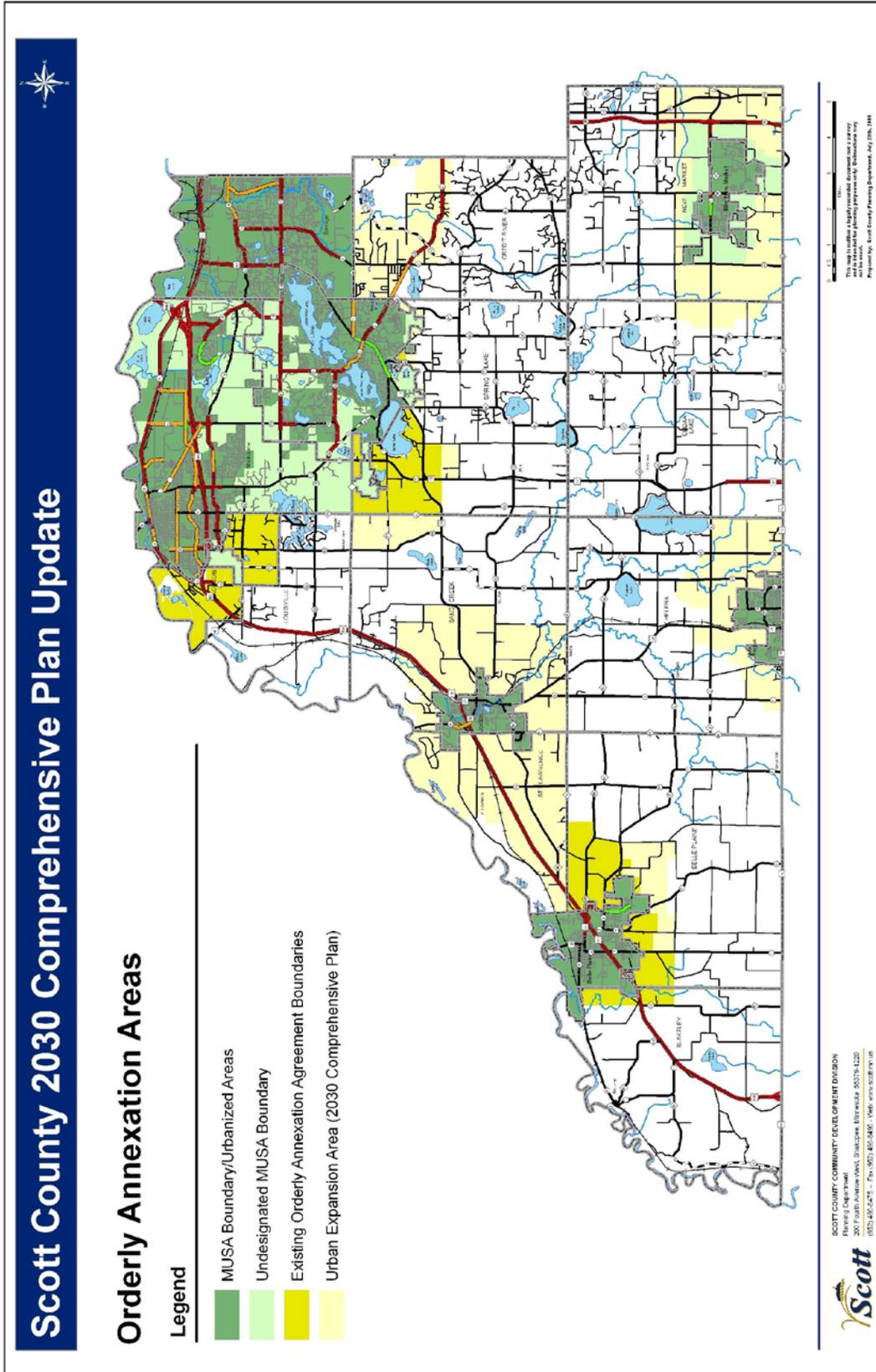
A number of services provided by Scott County already utilize shared resources with the cities and surrounding counties of Carver, Dakota, and Hennepin, such as workforce boards, regional parks, transit, and snowplowing joint powers agreements. Scott County will continue to explore ways to share resources and services with the townships and cities. Of the collaborative ventures listed, two related to land use are described in detail in the following sub-sections.

Area Wide Planning

Area wide planning tools such as an alternative urban areawide review (AUAR) or a Detailed Area Plan (DAP) can be used for a given large-scale area to determine the needed connection of roadways, natural resource protection and buffering, open space corridor locations, and stormwater ponding and drainageways. These area wide planning tools model development patterns and determine how the environment will be impacted, where public infrastructure investments will be required before the development of any new subdivisions, and identify long-term opportunities to share costs for public services. The community can then prepare for this future development through staging, development impact fees, and natural resource protection.

As a way to ensure new developments do not negatively impact the environment or public investments, Scott County Community Development division will implement a program that requires AUARs or DAPs in the Rural Residential Growth-Staged Area prior to rezoning the area to allow 2.5-acre developments. Once the AUAR or DAP is completed, the Rural Residential Growth Area-Staged will be rezoned to allow densities and development similar to the southern portion of Credit River Township.

**Figure XII-1
Orderly Annexation Areas**



Orderly Annexation

Orderly annexation agreements typically outline taxation reimbursement, physical boundaries and conditions for orderly annexation, development and roads within the designated area, deferred assessments, existing rural uses, and administration of the agreement. As of 2007, there are three orderly annexation agreements (OAA) in Scott County (see Figure XII-1):

- City of Belle Plaine and Belle Plaine and Blakeley Townships. The City has an OAA with each of the two Townships that cover portions of the mapped urban expansion area. Scott County retains the zoning authority for land in these OAAs until the land is annexed into the City. However, orderly annexation boards have been established to review zoning requests. The boards consist of two members appointed by the City Council of the City of Belle Plaine, two members appointed by the respective Town Board, and one member appointed by the Scott County Board of Commissioners.
- City of Shakopee and Jackson Township. The agreement includes all land within Jackson Township. Prior to annexation, the land use authority remains with Scott County. However, the County requests comments from the City for zoning applications within the annexation area.
- City of Prior Lake and Spring Lake Township. The OAA is based on a staging plan of over 3,000 acres by the year 2024. Land within the OAA includes portions of the City's future urban service area. An orderly annexation board, which reviews zoning requests, consists of one City Council member, one Town Board member, and one Scott County Board of Commissioners member.

Scott County actively encourages the creation of orderly annexation agreements for all cities that anticipate boundary expansions to accommodate future growth demands. The County will act as an impartial mediator between cities and townships in establishing orderly annexation agreements and identify outside resources to address infrastructure extension costs in those areas where there are existing needs.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

This section identifies County regulations, programs, funding strategies, and public participation efforts that need to be reviewed or updated in order to implement the 2030 Plan Update.

A. Regulatory Controls

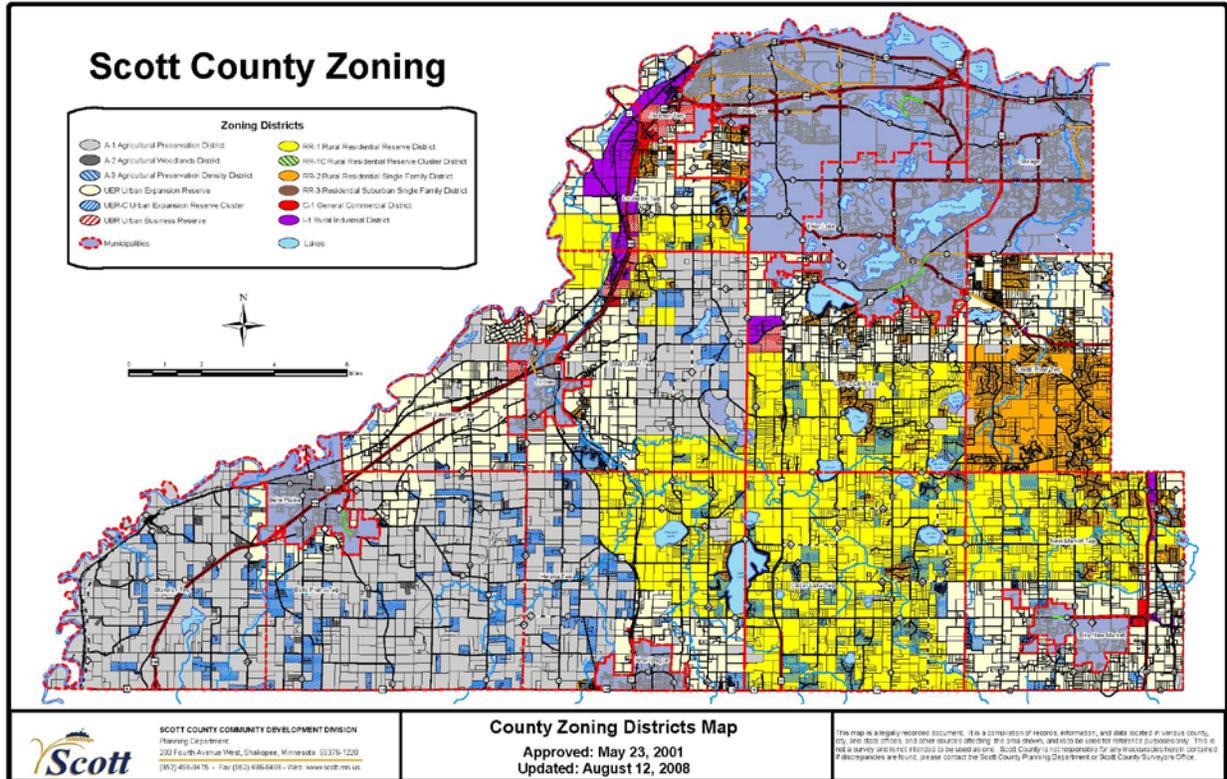
State Statute requires that all of a community's official controls be updated within nine months of adoption of the Comprehensive Plan. As a result, Scott County will be required to update official controls such as zoning and subdivision ordinances, among others. These regulations will be reviewed for consistency with the 2030 Vision, all elements of this Plan, Metropolitan Council's 2030 Regional Development Framework, and other metropolitan system plans.

Zoning

Scott County's amended Zoning Ordinance will reflect the land use goals and policies identified in this 2030 Plan Update, as well as the recommended uses and densities of the 2030 Planned Land Use map as illustrated in Figure V-15. Figures XII-2 and XII-3 identify the Zoning Map and corresponding Zoning Districts as adopted following the 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update.

(Please note, the zoning map and districts may be modified as part of the implementation of the 2030 Comprehensive Plan Update. Please refer to the Scott County Zoning Ordinance for the most accurate zoning information.)

**Figure XII-2
Zoning Map (2001, Amended 2008)**



Source: Scott County Zoning Ordinance No. 3, Adopted May 23, 2001, Amended August 12, 2008

Subdivision

The Subdivision Ordinance will also need to be reviewed for consistency with this Plan Update. Scott County’s amended Subdivision Ordinance will reflect the land use goals and policies identified in this Plan and any changes made in the Zoning Ordinance.

Building Code

The Building Inspection Department is responsible for administering and enforcing the state building code in the County’s unincorporated areas. In 2006, the 2000 International Building Code (IBC) and the 2000 International Residential Code (IRC) were amended and published. The State Building Code was updated in 2007 to address these changes. Scott County will continue to enforce state building regulations and monitor any future changes.

Water and Natural Resources

Scott County will implement the goals and policies related to water and natural resources identified in Chapter VIII of this Plan Update. The County will also review other planning documents related to water and natural resources for consistency with this Plan Update and continue to update these plans as needed, including the 2006 *Scott County Water Resources Plan*, the *Scott Watershed Management Organization (WMO) Comprehensive Water Resource Plan 2004–2008*, and 1999 *Scott County Groundwater Protection Plan*. The County will implement the Natural Area Corridor program throughout the development process to ensure valuable natural resources can be protected and landowners have the best available information when considering development of their property.

**Figure XII-3
Zoning Districts (2001, Updated 2008)**

Zoning District	Corresponding 2020 Land Use Category	Typical Uses	Density	Minimum Lot Size
A-1, Agricultural Preservation	Agricultural	Agriculture, single-family housing	1 unit per 40 acres	40 acres
A-2, Agricultural Woodlands	Agricultural	Agriculture, single-family housing	1 unit per 10 acres	10 acres
A-3, Agricultural Preservation Density	Agricultural	Agriculture, single-family housing	1 unit per 40 acres	Ability to locate two septic site and meet all setbacks
UER, Urban Expansion Reserve	Urban Expansion	Agriculture, single-family housing	1 unit per 40 acres	40 acres
UER-C, Urban Expansion Reserve Cluster	Urban Expansion	Agriculture, single-family housing	1 unit per 10 acres	1 acre non-hydric soil
UBR, Urban Business Reserve	Commercial Reserve	Agriculture, single-family housing	1 unit per 40 acres	40 acres
C-1, General Commercial	Commercial/Industrial	Commercial	N/A	5 acres
I-1, Rural Industrial	Commercial/Industrial	Heavy/ light industrial	N/A	2.5 acres
RR-1, Rural Residential Reserve	Rural Residential	Agriculture, single-family housing	1 unit per 10 acres non-wetland	10 acres
RR-1C, Rural Residential Reserve Cluster	Rural Residential	Agriculture, single-family housing	1 unit per 8 acres	2.5 acres
RR-2, Rural Residential Single Family	Rural Residential Growth	Agriculture, single-family housing	1 unit per 2.5 acres non-hydric	2.5 acres
RR-3, Residential Suburban Single Family	Rural Residential	Single-family housing	N/A	20,000 square feet

Note: Shoreland and floodplain overlay districts also apply in certain areas.

Source: Scott County Zoning Ordinance No. 3, Adopted May 23, 2001, Updated 2008

Private Septic System Regulations

The Individual/Community Sewage Treatment System Ordinance No. 4 was updated and adopted in 2001. It regulates all private sewage systems in the unincorporated areas and all seven cities. With individual sewage treatment systems (ISTS), maintenance and management is the responsibility of individual property owners. Community sewage treatment systems (CSTS) are managed by the township through a Subordinate Service District. The Individual/Community Sewage Treatment System Ordinance will be reviewed for consistency with the 2030 Comprehensive Plan Update and continue to be updated, as needed.

Comprehensive Code Enforcement Strategy

Scott County and the eleven townships began a new program for code enforcement in 2007 that allows the townships to be the “first response” to nuisance violations. Through this program, township officials are given the opportunity to address and respond to nuisance complaints with their residents. Township officials make initial contact with the violator and provide options to

remedy the situation. If the problem persists, the township may forward the issue to County staff for assistance and possible legal action. This new strategy will be reviewed periodically to ensure the program works effectively.

Housing

Due to high land prices, limited infrastructure, market demands, and past regulations, housing in the unincorporated areas is currently focused on single-family residential homes. However, this 2030 Plan Update supports the development of affordable and lifecycle housing in the unincorporated areas, when possible. The Zoning and Subdivision Ordinances will be updated to reflect the housing goals and policies of this Plan and the 2030 Vision.

The County also supports the efforts of municipalities, Scott Community Development Agency (CDA), and local businesses to provide lifecycle and low- and moderate-income housing within the urban areas to satisfy the County's regional share of affordable development. According to the Metropolitan Council report *Determining Affordable Housing Need in the Twin Cities 2011-2020*, there is a need for 6,559 affordable housing units in the sewered portions of the county (New Prague excluded) by the year 2020. Through fiscal tools, such as tax abatement, tax increment financing, and Livable Communities grants, the County supports cities to provide financial incentives for projects that include lifecycle or affordable housing to accommodate the construction of Scott County's share of the region's affordable housing.

B. Fiscal Analysis

Residential and commercial development has a significant impact on a community's finances, public investments, and property tax rates. Over the past decade, there have been two notable studies on the fiscal impacts of growth that included Scott County and its fastest-growing city (Shakopee) as case studies. Below is a summary of key findings from these two studies.

In October 2001, the Metropolitan Council published a study titled *The Fiscal Impacts of Growth on Cities*. The study examined the costs of serving new development or redevelopment and the revenues they generate to calculate a net fiscal benefit. These net fiscal benefits were compared under two scenarios. One assumed growth would occur in a spread-out pattern (reflecting current trends). The other projected a more compact pattern that reflected a higher density, more intensive development pattern. The study took a case-study approach, looking at eight communities around the Twin Cities metropolitan area at different stages of development: two outlying suburbs with a considerable amount of vacant land (Shakopee and Cottage Grove); two maturing suburbs (Coon Rapids and Apple Valley); two fully-developed, first-ring suburbs (Roseville and Richfield); and the regions two central cities (Minneapolis and St. Paul). Although each community is unique, many common themes emerged from the study, including:

- **Residential Densities**: Compact housing development produces more net revenue per acre than spread-out housing development. Compact development is less costly to provide with municipal infrastructure such as streets, sewer and water lines. Infrastructure costs ranged from \$10,000 to \$12,000 per unit for residential development with 2.5 acre lots (i.e., estate lots) to \$4,000 to \$5,000 for residential development with eight to nine units per acre (i.e., townhome lots).
- **Retail Development**: Retail activity does not generally provide strong fiscal benefits, but it is nonetheless important for a balanced community. Because of its higher valuation, retail space produces proportionately more property-tax revenue than other types of land uses, but there are also higher costs associated with retail. More customer traffic generally requires more public safety services and transportation investments.

- **Industrial and Office Development:** Property evaluations and service costs for industrial and office space vary significantly, but generally the fiscal impacts are positive to neutral. In some cases, the net revenue produced by these land uses (per 1,000 square feet of space) is comparable to that produced by some types of residential units.

In September 1999, the Minnesota Department of Agriculture published a report titled *Cost of Public Service Study*. The study examined the fiscal impact of new residential development on a selected group of rural Minnesota counties—including Scott County. The key finding from this report found that new residential development tends to be more fiscally advantageous to local governments when it occurs within or adjacent to established urbanized areas than when it occurs in outlying undeveloped rural areas. Here is a list of other key findings:

- **Agricultural Land Use:** Agriculture is an important factor in the fiscal health of most rural counties, townships, and school districts, because it contributes more in taxes than it requires in services. New residential development can have a negative fiscal impact on townships that lose a major part of their agricultural tax base and must also provide higher levels of service.
- **Road Maintenance:** When townships reach a certain population level, per capita road costs increase. In 1995, road costs for all townships in the five subject counties averaged \$47 per capita. But in townships with more than 3,500 residents, road costs averaged \$70 per capita.

The County’s 2030 Vision includes a desired future statement: “*We have taken steps to manage growth in a positive way, to act fiscally responsible and with deliberation when making decisions that affect our high quality of life and that of our children’s children.*” The 2030 Vision also defines a strategic challenge: “*Securing financial resources to carry out the Vision.*”

With these general themes and findings in mind, staff from the County’s Planning and Finance departments began assessing the fiscal sustainability of the key policies in this 2030 Plan Update. This Plan recommends a range of land use, transportation, natural resource, and public investment decisions that have obvious fiscal impacts. While each decision area could be analyzed in isolation, staff attempted to investigate a more “macro” approach framed by the following two questions: “Is Scott County’s current path to the year 2030 sustainable?” “Do the decisions in the 2030 Plan Update (as reflected in this document) make the path more or less sustainable?” The challenges to this type of study are many, including:

- a) identifying the key drivers and linking them to the 2030 Plan Update;
- b) showing the impact of varying decisions formulated under the 2030 Plan Update;
- c) ensuring the County is *acting fiscally responsible and with deliberation when making decisions*; and
- d) assessing whether or not the County is meeting the challenge of *securing financial resources to carry out the Vision*.

The fiscal impact study team held meetings with the four work teams throughout 2008 to discuss the variables with fiscal impact as determined in the system plans. The team is interested in identifying variables the County can influence and variables others influence. The only way to develop a predictive model is to understand the drivers, their relation to money and the range of variation considered. Potential shocks to the system must also be identified—e.g., the new TH 41 Minnesota River crossing, a new regional wastewater treatment plant, etc. Variables should also discuss level of service, consistent with today or lower or higher than today and by what measure. This roundtable discussion will ultimately modify the fiscal impact analysis accordingly and be used in the County’s various capital, facility, transportation, park, and other system improvement planning efforts over the planning period.

C. Capital Improvement and Long Range Facilities Plan

Scott County Board of Commissioners annually reviews and updates a 15-year Capital Improvement and Long Range Facilities Plan. This provides for the financing of capital projects, planning and design, development of new facilities, rehabilitation or restoration of existing facilities, acquisition of land, and the replacement of motor vehicles and major equipment. Major components of the plan include planning and funding methods for capital expenditures, transportation improvements, park and trail acquisition and development, and long range facilities planning of County owned and maintained facilities. The Capital Improvement and Long Range Facilities Plan, which is included as Appendix F of this document, will be reviewed annually for consistency with the 2030 Comprehensive Plan Update.

D. Ongoing Public Participation Programs

Completion of this 2030 Plan Update does not mean the end of public participation on important strategies and recommendations advanced in the preceding chapters. This Plan Update recommends a model for accomplishing on-going public input on strategic challenges facing Scott County. There are a number of examples in which Scott County currently, and will continue to, include the public in the decision-making process. Two examples of public participation are described in further detail in the following sub-sections. Other examples of public participation efforts include:

- Citizen surveys;
- Charrettes;
- Community Congress;
- Focus groups with citizens and businesses.
- Citizen advisory commissions and committees;
- Open houses and workshops;
- Vision Advisory Committee; and

Community Congress

Chapter IX (Safe, Healthy & Livable Communities) recommends an on-going community governance model such as a “Community Congress,” consisting of all county government volunteers and advisory members. The role of the Congress would be to assist in developing, organizing, and facilitating future community visioning sessions within the seven primary communities of Scott County. While the visioning sessions would be co-facilitated by the County, members of the Congress would take the lead in recruiting participants, marketing the concept to their respective communities, and co-facilitating the sessions...ultimately leading to a series of community-based observations that would evolve into the following:

- **Community Indicators**: Indicators themselves are simply quantitative measures of the quality of life of the community, a “snapshot” of the community’s essential contours and characteristics. Indicators in and of themselves are merely descriptive, not diagnostic; however, the community indicators provide the necessary information from which to assess needs, priorities, goals, and—ultimately—progress.
- **Community Needs**: Essentially, these are diagnostic measures of livability, health, sustainability, well-being, and so on. In this particular application, community needs are a series of identified “gaps” or concerns, and form one of the two bases of community goals.
- **Community Priorities**: Like all social groups, all communities have many similar priorities (e.g., public safety, clean air and water, etc.), yet retain a number of locally specific, context-dependent priorities (e.g., environmental hazards, access to affordable health care, etc.). The identification of each community’s fundamental priorities will form the second basis in determining the overall community goals.
- **Community Goals**: Finally, in comprehensively evaluating the quantitative data (the indicators) and the qualitative information (needs and priorities), community goals—reflective of and responsive to the population—can be defined.

The feedback garnered through this process would then be transmitted through the Community Congress members, for the purposes of assisting the County in checking-in on the 2030 Vision and Strategic Challenges and, ultimately, assist in the development of the County's 2040 Comprehensive Plan Update.

The Congress may also develop policy platforms for the major areas of County business (e.g. transportation, land use, growth and development, health and human services, public safety, etc.), based on community visioning session inputs. The County, in a true partnership with the communities, would then use all of its communication channels to inform the public of how visioning has been translated into public policy in strategic plans. The cycle is repeated annually.

Vision Advisory Committee

Another potential model to consider is to bring back the Vision Advisory Committee that assisted in the formation of the 2030 Vision. The Vision Advisory Committee was established to provide two important functions. First, the committee was charged with developing the 2030 Vision to guide Scott County over the 2030 planning period. Second, the formation of the group was intended to initiate lasting partnerships that could serve the community beyond the visioning process. With the first function completed as part of the 2030 Plan Update (see Chapter IV), future actions of this group could focus on the latter.

The future role of this committee could be similar to that of the Community Congress. Once the 2030 Plan Update is adopted, implementation of the Plan will be monitored to ensure the County's actions are moving towards the 2030 Vision. In addition, the 2030 Vision should be reassessed every two or three years to verify the Vision still meets the needs and desires of the public. The Vision Advisory Committee could compare public participation data collected from the Community Congress with the 2030 Vision and determine if changes in demographic trends or public desires prompt adjustments to the County's Vision.

IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE

Figure XII-4 provides a summarized list of the key actions or recommendations that the County should undertake to implement the 2030 Plan Update. Often, such actions will require substantial cooperation with others, including local governments and property owners. Other local and county government priorities may affect the completion of these key actions in the time frames presented.

The list of key recommendations is divided into eight categories—loosely based on the different components of the 2030 Plan Update. Recommendations that cross category lines are only listed once. Each category includes three different columns of information, described as follows:

- *Key Recommendation:* The first column lists the actual steps, strategies, and actions recommended to implement key aspects of this Plan. The recommendations mainly suggest County actions, recognizing that many of these actions may not occur without subsequent decisions by the County Board, public input, and/or intergovernmental cooperation.
- *Implementation Time Frame:* The second column provides a suggested time frame for the completion of each key recommendation. The suggested time frame reflects the priority attached to the recommendation, budgetary constraints, and workload issues. The County may in the future adjust these time frames.
- *Responsible Parties:* The third column suggests the position, department, committee or unit of government(s) that will likely assume primary responsibility for completion of the related recommendation.

**Figure XII-4
2030 Comprehensive Plan Update
Implementation Recommendations**

Key Recommendation	Implementation Time Frame	Responsible Parties
Category 1. Vision/Strategic Challenges/Growth Management		
Work with townships of St. Lawrence, Sand Creek, Helena, and New Market and cities of Jordan, New Prague, and Elko New Market to create orderly annexation agreements (OAAs) that effectively stage future urban growth and development	Ongoing	County and City Planning Departments; Townships
Review the boundaries for the mapped Urban Expansion and Urban Transition Areas (Tiers I and II) and adjust if new conditions warrant modification	Every 5 years	Planning Department; Planning Commission; Townships
Evaluate land supply in the mapped Rural Growth Area to assess the overall staging of rural development	Every 5 years	Planning Department; Planning Commission
Update this plan for consistency with the Metropolitan Council's system statements and conformity to the regional growth framework	Every 10 years	Planning Department; Planning Commission; Townships
Update capital facility plans and capital improvement programs consistent with the County's mission, vision, values, and system plans	Annually	Scott County Divisions and Business Units
Assess the fiscal impacts and identify the financial resources needed to achieve the 2030 Vision and to accommodate long-term population growth in the County	Ongoing	Scott County Divisions and Business Units
Reconvene the 2030 Vision Advisory Committee to assess, evaluate and update the County's 2030 Vision and Strategic Challenges	Every 2 to 3 years	Planning Department; Vision Advisory Committee
Category 2. Land Use/Zoning		
Adopt a Planned Unit Development (PUD) ordinance and incorporate into the County Zoning Ordinance	2009	Planning Department; Planning Commission
Incorporate the Public Value Incentive Program into the County Zoning and Subdivision Ordinances	2009	Planning Department; Planning Commission
Adopt and map a new zoning district that reflects the recommended base and cluster density options, lot sizes, and typical uses for the Urban Transition Area for parcels not currently zoned for exclusive agricultural use	2009	Planning Department; Planning Commission

**Figure XII-4
2030 Comprehensive Plan Update
Implementation Recommendations**

Key Recommendation	Implementation Time Frame	Responsible Parties
Complete a Detailed Area Plan (DAP) for the mapped Rural Residential Growth and Reserve Areas	2008 - 2009	Community Development; Spring Lake, Cedar Lake and New Market Townships
Conduct highway commercial corridor studies for Scott County's principal arterials - TH 169, I-35, TH 13, TH 19	2009-2014	Planning Department; Public Works; Cities Townships
Prepare a study on hamlets to identify any redevelopment or expansion opportunities for existing hamlets	2009 - 2014	Planning Department; Townships
Work with cities and townships to prepare master plans or detailed studies for portions of mapped Urban Expansion Areas	Ongoing	Planning Department; Cities; Townships
Hold charrettes or workshops to explore ways to incorporate design principles and the natural environment into rural neighborhoods	2008 - 2010	Planning Department; Townships
Consider implementing a transfer of development rights (TDR) program within the unincorporated areas	2009 - 2014	Planning Department
Encourage townships guided for long-term agricultural use to adopt Right-to-Farm ordinances based on state regulations.	Ongoing	Planning Department
Facilitate discussions with and between cities and townships to review infrastructure/development fees and infrastructure funding programs and consider implementing a common, countywide fee structure for development	2009 - 2014	Planning Department; Cities; Townships
Establish a farmer advisory group to engage the farming community in forming recommendations concerning the viability of farming and preserving farmland in Scott County	2009 - 2014	Planning Department
Category 3. Transportation		
Work with city officials and staff to implement the Scott County Minimum Access Spacing Guidelines	Ongoing	Public Works Division; Cities; Townships
Continue to attend local development review meetings to ensure safe access to and efficient mobility along County roadways	Ongoing	Planning Department; Public Works Division; Cities; Townships

**Figure XII-4
2030 Comprehensive Plan Update
Implementation Recommendations**

Key Recommendation	Implementation Time Frame	Responsible Parties
Support the funding of regional projects that benefit traffic flow for County residents, even when the project is located outside of Scott County	Ongoing	Public Works Division; SCALE
Update Transportation Improvement Program (TIP)	Annually	Public Works Division
Complete future roadway study needs as identified in the Transportation Chapter	Ongoing	Public Works Division
Work with the Metropolitan Council , County Transit Planning Team (TPT), County Transit Review Board (TRB), and cities of Shakopee and Prior Lake to study funding and implementation issues related to Bus Rapid Transit (BRT, commuter rail, and light rail within the region	Ongoing	Public Works Division; Cities
Develop a trail maintenance program to include periodic inspection and future maintenance activities in partnership with other agencies	2008 - 2013	Public Works Division; Parks Department
Complete Preservation and Management strategies as identified in the Transportation Chapter	Ongoing	Public Works Division
Category 4. Parks & Trails		
Explore governance opportunities with SCALE, Three Rivers Park District, cities, townships, and local organizations	Ongoing	Parks Department
Lobby for parks and trails funding at the State Legislature	Ongoing	Parks Department; SCALE
Develop long-term funding program for parks and trails acquisition, development, maintenance, and operations	2008	Parks Department
Study the feasibility of working with the cities and townships to partner on the collection of park dedication fees for Regional Parks	2009-2010	Parks Department; Cities; Townships
Prepare a development master plan for Doyle Kennefick Regional Park	2011-2015	Parks Department
Prepare a development master plan for all regional trails in Scott County	2008-2015	Parks Department

**Figure XII-4
2030 Comprehensive Plan Update
Implementation Recommendations**

Key Recommendation	Implementation Time Frame	Responsible Parties
Prepare a development master plan for Cedar Lake Farm Regional Park	2009-2010	Parks Department
Prepare an acquisition master plan for Blakeley Bluffs Regional Park Reserve	2009-2010	Parks Department
Explore the identified future study areas to determine the feasibility for future regional park land	2015-2018 (next Comp Plan Update)	Parks Department
Category 5. Natural/Water Resources		
Update County's <i>Water Resources Plan</i> to be consistent with Scott WMO's comprehensive water resource management plan update	2011	Natural Resources Department
Update the County's <i>Groundwater Protection Plan</i> to reflect the findings in the Met Council's regional groundwater study	2009	Natural Resources and Environmental Health Departments
Refine and expand regional stormwater management modeling and planning efforts for areas in the Credit River and Vermillion River watersheds	2008 - 2010	Natural Resources Department; Watershed Organizations
Continue educational programs provided through the Scott SWCD, NRCS, UM Extension Service, and other agencies that publicize and promote land stewardship.	Ongoing	Community Development Division; Scott WMO
Update floodplain zoning regulations to maintain consistency with the Scott WMO's comprehensive water resource management plan update	2009	Natural Resource and Planning Departments
Evaluate possible tools and tactics to implement the Natural Area Corridors goals and policies	2009 - 2014	Community Development Division
Category 6. Utilities		
Update ISTS/CSTS Ordinances for consistency with this Plan Update, including updating CSTS rules with state rules and establishing regulations for publicly managed ISTS	2009	Environmental Health Department; Cities
Work with the Met Council to secure a site for future regional wastewater treatment plant	2008 - 2010	Community Development Division

**Figure XII-4
2030 Comprehensive Plan Update
Implementation Recommendations**

Key Recommendation	Implementation Time Frame	Responsible Parties
Update the County's <i>Solid Waste Management Master Plan</i>	2012 - 2015	Environmental Health Department
Work with cities and townships to develop standards for interim development uses to allow future conversion to sewer development when urban services become available	2009 - 2014	Planning and Environmental Health Departments; Townships; Cities
Category 7. Safe, Healthy & Livable Communities		
Partner with the Scott County Community Development Agency (CDA) to complete long-range housing needs assessments and studies	Every 5 years	Planning Department; Scott CDA
Evaluate and modify, if necessary, county zoning regulations that limit options for senior housing in the rural areas	2009 - 2010	Planning Department
Implement a Community Governance model so all communities can direct their needs and priorities as related to creating safe, healthy, and livable communities	2009 - 2014	Community Services and Community Development Divisions
Incorporate sustainable principles and energy conservation practices in the operation of Scott County facilities and services	Ongoing	Administration; Facilities
Complete comprehensive All-Hazard preparedness plans and studies	2008 - 2009	Emergency Management Department
Consider establishing a countywide rental housing inspection and licensing program to maintain an adequate supply of affordable housing	2009 - 2011	Community Development Division; Cities
Obtain external funding for trail planning, marketing, and educational materials to promote active lifestyle opportunities in the rural areas	2008-2010	Community Development Division
Category 8. Economic Development		
Partner with the Scott County Community Development Agency (CDA) to complete long-range commercial and industrial supply and absorption analyses and studies	Every 5 years	Planning Department; Scott CDA
Discuss, plan for, and promote economic development opportunities at a countywide level	Ongoing	Community Development; SCALE; Dakota Scott WIB

**Figure XII-4
2030 Comprehensive Plan Update
Implementation Recommendations**

Key Recommendation	Implementation Time Frame	Responsible Parties
Partner with local chamber of commerce and area tourism organizations to market and promote economic development in Scott County	Ongoing	Community Development Division; Cities; SCALE
Study the changing farm economy and long-term future of farming in Scott County	2008 - 2013	Planning Department
Partner with local utility companies to plan for the appropriate infrastructure foundation in future commercial and industrial areas	Ongoing	SCALE
Strengthen the Scott County Economic Development Partnership to provide a catalyst for communication and collaboration on economic development	Ongoing	SCALE; Cities; Townships; Dakota Scott WIB