

CHAPTER A

APPENDIX

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Glossary of Terms

The Appendix includes links to existing City plans and studies containing policies supported and reinforced by **Forward SGF** as well a Glossary of Terms to assist readers with technical language in some portions of the plan.

SUPPORTING CITY POLICY DOCUMENTS

The following supporting policy documents are available for review and download from the City of Springfield's Document Library: <https://www.springfieldmo.gov/DocumentCenter/Index/2400>

PREVIOUSLY ADOPTED PLANS & STUDIES

The following plans and studies, which were previously adopted as elements of the City's Comprehensive Plan, are to remain in effect as elements of the Forward SGF Comprehensive Plan:

- Ozarks Technical Community College – Springfield Campus Master Plan, May 2010
- College Street Corridor Plan, August 2012
- Galloway Redevelopment Area - Design Guidelines, October 2019
- Grant Avenue Parkway Corridor Plan, March 2021
- IDEA Commons Plan, October 2010
- Jordan Valley Concept Plan, September 2005
- Jordan Valley Concept Plan Graphic, March 2015
- Midtown Neighborhood Plan, April 2001
- Phelps Grove Neighborhood Plan, April 2019
- Rountree Neighborhood Plan, November, 2018
- Southeast Springfield Development Study, November 2002
- West Central Neighborhood Strategic Plan, May 1998
- West Sunshine/Highway 60 Corridor Study, March 2009

FORWARD SGF ELEMENTS

The following plans will be adopted as elements of the of the Forward SGF Comprehensive Plan:

- Historic Preservation Element, July 2022
- Springfield Art Museum Master Plan, May 2018
- Springfield-Greene County Park Board Parks and Recreation Master Plan 2020, May 2021

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

The following reports contain supplementary material and supporting background information that were developed in concert with the Comprehensive Plan and are an essential part of the public record:

- Commercial Street Plan - Executive summary, survey, and market profile, as produced by Progressive Urban Management Associates, April 2021
- Forward SGF – Outreach Summary, December 2019
- Forward SGF – Issues and Opportunities Report, April 2020

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTING THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

One-rdg. X
P. Hrngs. _____
Pgs. 16
Filed: 11-08-22

Sponsored by: Lear

COUNCIL BILL 2022- 269 RESOLUTION 10663

A RESOLUTION

1 ADOPTING the *Forward SGF Comprehensive Plan* as the comprehensive plan for the
2 City of Springfield, Missouri. (Planning and Zoning Commission and staff
3 recommend approval.)
4 _____
5

6 WHEREAS, the Planning and Zoning Commission, by state statute and Section
7 11.2 of the Springfield City Charter, has the authority and the responsibility to prepare
8 and recommend to City Council a master plan for the development of the City of
9 Springfield, Missouri; and
10

11 WHEREAS, Section 11.5 of the City Charter provides that the master plan for the
12 City, with the accompanying maps, plats, charts, and descriptive and explanatory
13 matter, shall generally guide the physical development or redevelopment of the City;
14 and
15

16 WHEREAS, Section 11.6 of the City Charter provides that the Commission may
17 adopt the master plan as a whole by a single resolution, or may by successive
18 resolutions adopt successive parts of the plan, said parts corresponding to major
19 geographical sections of the City or to functional divisions of the subject matter of the
20 plan, and may adopt any amendment or extension thereof or addition thereof; and
21

22 WHEREAS, Section 11.6 of the City Charter requires City Council approve the
23 master plan for it to have legal effect; and
24

25 WHEREAS, the Planning and Zoning Commission, on March 10, 2016,
26 requested that City Council allocate funding and resources to develop a new master
27 plan for the City of Springfield; and
28

29 WHEREAS, City Council approved Level Property Tax funding for this request in
30 2017 and 2018, directing staff to prepare a new 20-year master plan; and
31

32 WHEREAS, the City refers to its master plan as the "comprehensive plan," and
33 uses the terms "master plan" and "comprehensive plan" interchangeably; and
34

35 WHEREAS, after due notice and public hearing, the Commission adopted

1 of 16

36 *Forward SGF Comprehensive Plan* as the City's comprehensive plan on November 14,
37 2022.
38

39 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF
40 SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI, as follows, that:
41

42 Section 1 – City Council hereby approves the *Forward SGF Comprehensive*
43 *Plan*, a copy of which is on file in the City Clerk's Office, as the City's comprehensive
44 plan.
45

46 Section 2 – This Resolution shall be in effect immediately upon adoption.
47

48 Passed at meeting: November 14, 2022
49
50 Ken Mumma
51 Mayor
52

53 Attest: Amita J. Cotter , City Clerk
54
55 Filed as Resolution: November 14, 2022
56
57 Approved as to form: Jill Bunn , Assistant City Attorney
58
59
60 Approved for Council action: Jason A. Hays , City Manager
61
62

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A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR THE CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI.

WHEREAS, the City of Springfield (the "City") is committed to retaining and enhancing the desirability and livability of its community, and has sought to create a vision of the community through the development of a comprehensive plan or master plan (the "Plan) for the city; and,

WHEREAS, the Planning and Zoning Commission of the City of Springfield, Missouri (the "Commission"), is required by Section 89.340 of the Missouri Revised Statutes and Section 11.2 of the Charter, and has the authority and responsibility to develop a master plan (Plan) for the physical development of the City; and,

WHEREAS, Section 11.5 of the City Charter provides that the master plan (Plan) for the physical development of the City, with the accompanying maps, charts, descriptive and explanatory matter, shall show the Commission's recommendations for the development of the City territory; and,

WHEREAS, Section 11.6 of the Charter provides that the commission may adopt the master plan as a whole by a single resolution, or may by successive resolutions adopt successive parts of the plan, said parts corresponding to major geographical sections of the city or to functional divisions of the subject matter of the plan, and may adopt any amendment or extension thereof or addition thereto; and,

WHEREAS, on November 14, 2022, the Commission, under authority granted to it by the Missouri Revised Statutes, and the City Charter, after a duly called public hearing, and after considering the views of all those who came before it, voted to approve the Plan on file with the Executive Secretary of the Commission, as the official comprehensive plan for the City.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE PLANNING AND ZONING COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The Springfield Comprehensive Plan on file with the Executive Secretary of the Commission, is hereby approved and the Commission hereby orders that the Plan be made available to the public.

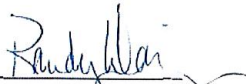
Section 2. All maps, descriptive matter and other matters in the Plan are intended by the Commission to be a part of the Comprehensive Plan.

Section 3. All prior comprehensive plans, portions thereof, updates thereto, or additions thereto, are hereby repealed to the extent they are inconsistent with the Plan.

Section 4. The Executive Secretary of the Commission is instructed to:

- a) Record or otherwise make available a copy of the Comprehensive Plan in the office of the Greene County Recorder of Deeds.
- b) File the Comprehensive Plan in the office of the Commission.
- c) Give a certified copy of the Comprehensive Plan to the City Council and keep a certified copy on file; and
- d) Make the Comprehensive Plan available for public inspection during normal office hours.

PASSED AND APPROVED THIS 14TH DAY OF NOVEMBER 2022.

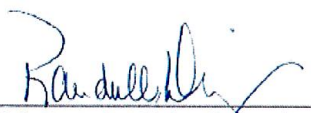

Randy Doennig, Chairman
Planning and Zoning Commission

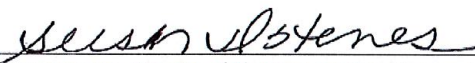

Susan Istenes, AICP
Director of Planning and Development,
Executive Secretary of the Planning and Zoning Commission


Certification of Comprehensive Plan to City Council

Pursuant to Section 89.360 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, and pursuant to Section 11.6 of the City Charter of Springfield, Missouri, we, Randall Doennig, Chair of the Planning and Zoning Commission of the City of Springfield, and Susan Istenes, Director of Planning and Development for the City of Springfield and Executive Secretary of the Planning and Zoning Commission of the City of Springfield, hereby certify to the City Council and City Clerk of the City of Springfield that the Planning and Zoning Commission adopted this *Forward SGF Comprehensive Plan* as the master plan, also called the comprehensive plan, for the City of Springfield by resolution on November 14, 2022, with an affirmative vote of 6 to 0.

Dated this 14 day of November, 2022.


Randall Doennig, Chair of the Planning and Zoning
Commission of the City of Springfield


Susan Istenes, Director of Planning and Development of
the City of Springfield and Executive Secretary of the
Planning and Zoning Commission of the City of
Springfield

Attest: 
Randall Whitman, Principal Planner
of the City of Springfield

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU)

A structure contained within or separate from the main structure that contains separate living quarters, including cooking, sleeping, and bathroom facilities. An ADU can be a separate structure or attached as in a garage apartment or garden apartment which includes a separate entrance.

Activity Centers

A dense area with significant pedestrian and vehicle traffic area that serves as an anchor, attracting people for shopping, employment, school, recreation, and socialization.

Adaptive Reuse

The process of reusing an existing building for a purpose other than which it was originally built or designed for.

Annex/Annexation

To incorporate a land area into an existing district or municipality, with a resulting change in the boundaries of the annexing jurisdiction.

Brownfield

An urban site for potential development having had previous development on it. May be affected by real or perceived environmental contamination. An area with abandoned, idle, or under-used industrial and commercial facilities where expansion, redevelopment, or reuse is complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination.

Buffer/Buffer Zone

An area of land separating two distinct land uses that softens or mitigates the effects of one land use on the other. Where a commercial district abuts a residential district, for example, additional use, yard, or height restrictions may be imposed to protect residential properties. The term may also be used to describe any zone that separates two unlike zones, such as a multifamily housing zone between single-family housing and commercial uses.

Build-to Line

A zoning requirement that sets a line that a building facade must be built to. The opposite of a setback. Usually required in order to maintain a uniform street wall and create a street as an “outdoor room.”

Capital Improvements Program (CIP)

A program established by a city or county government and reviewed by its planning commission, which schedules permanent improvements, usually for a minimum of five years in the future, to fit the projected fiscal capability of the local jurisdiction. The program generally is reviewed annually, for conformance to and consistency with the general plan.

Charter City

A city that is incorporated under its own charter rather than the general laws of the state. Charter cities have broader powers than do general law cities in matters that are “municipal affairs” (as opposed to matters of “statewide concern”).

Complete Streets

Streets designed to accommodate all modes of travel and enable safe access for all users. Pedestrians, bicyclists, motorists and bus riders of all ages and abilities are able to safely move along and across a complete street

Context Sensitive

Considering surrounding context when making planning or infrastructure decisions. This represents a shift over traditional approaches which were all about “function” to an approach that balances the focused project purpose with community values and assets. Successful context sensitive processes both facilitate citizen participation throughout the process and allow greater design flexibility in the final product.

Density

The amount of development per acre permitted on a parcel under the applicable zoning. Common measures of density include dwelling units per acre. Gross density includes the area necessary for streets, schools and parks. Net density does not include land area for public facilities.

Design Review Board

A group appointed by the city council to consider the design and aesthetics of development within all or a portion of the community.

E-Commerce

Commercial transactions conducted electronically on the internet, also referred to as the digital marketplace.

Ecosystem

The complex system of plant, animal, fungal, and microorganism communities and their associated non-living environment interacting as an ecological unit. Ecosystems have no fixed boundaries. Their parameters depend on the scientific, management, or policy question being examined. Depending upon the purpose of analysis, a single lake, a watershed, or an entire region could be considered an ecosystem.

Food Desert

Areas characterized by poor access to healthy and affordable food that may contribute to social and spatial disparities in diet and diet-related health outcomes. While the term “food desert” can mean a literal absence of retail food in a defined area, studies of food deserts more commonly assess differential accessibility to healthy and affordable food between socioeconomically advantaged and disadvantaged areas.

Future Land Use Map/ Future Placetype Map

A future land use map shows the community's ideal vision for how a mix of future land uses (aka placetypes) should be organized throughout the city. A Future Land Use Map is not a zoning map, which deals with specific development requirements on individual pieces of land. A future land use map typically guides decision-making related to zoning and development.

Gig Economy

A labor market characterized by the prevalence of short-term contracts or freelance work as opposed to permanent jobs.

Greenfield

Denoting or relating to previously undeveloped sites for commercial development or exploitation.

Greenways

Linear open spaces that link parks and neighborhoods within the community, such as paths or trails. Greenways provide public access to green spaces and opportunities for residents of all ages and abilities to be physically active.

Growth Management

The use by a community of a wide range of techniques in combination to determine the amount, type, and rate of development desired by the community and to channel that growth into designated areas. Growth management policies can be implemented through public infrastructure ordinances (“concurrency”), urban service boundary, standards for levels of service, phasing, building caps and other programs.

Guidelines

General statements of policy direction around which specific details may be later established.

Historic Preservation

The preservation of historically significant structures and neighborhoods to facilitate restoration and rehabilitation of the building(s) to a former condition.

Infill development

Development that takes place on vacant or underutilized parcels within an area that is already developed and has access to existing urban services.

Infrastructure

The built facilities, generally publicly funded, that are required to serve a community's development and operational needs. Infrastructure includes roads, water supply systems, and sewer systems.

Intensity

The degree to which land uses generate traffic, noise, air pollution, and other potential impacts.

Land use

The occupation or use of land or water area for any human activity or any purpose defined in the comprehensive plan.

Micromobility

Any small, low-speed, human or electric-powered transportation device, including bicycles, scooters, electric-assist bicycles (e-bikes), electric scooters (e-scooters), and other small, lightweight, wheeled conveyances.

Missing Middle Housing

Types of housing that qualify as the missing middle include two-family housing (duplexes), three-family housing (triplexes), four-family housing (fourplexes), townhouses, cottage homes, smaller two- and three-story apartment buildings, and live-work buildings.

Mixed-Use Building Type

A multi-story building which accommodates nonresidential uses on the ground floor and residential or nonresidential uses on upper floors.

Mix of Uses

The use of real property for more than one type of use, such as residential property and small offices in close proximity.

Multimodal

Refers to various modes of transportation (walking, bicycling, bus transit, rail transit, e-scooters and micromobility devices, shared mobility services, personal automobile, etc.) and emphasizes the importance of providing transportation choices beyond single-occupant vehicles.

Neighborhood

A planning area commonly identified as such in a community's planning documents, and by the individuals residing and working within the neighborhood. Documentation may include a map prepared for planning purposes showing the names and boundaries of neighborhoods. Though neighborhoods are not legal designations, they are among the most commonly recognized and understood land use designations.

Pedestrian Friendly

A street, neighborhood, or agency that supports, through planning and zoning, the location of stores, offices, residences, schools, recreational areas, and other public facilities within walking distance of each other, and oriented to promote pedestrian access. Such areas also often feature narrow streets, street trees, awnings, covered transit shelters, benches, brick paving or other less conventional paving types, sidewalks on both sides of the roadway, and safe street crossings, among other elements.

Permitted Use

An authorized use within a zoning district.

Placemaking

Placemaking inspires people to collectively re-imagine and reinvent public spaces as the heart of every community. Strengthening the connection between people and the places they share, placemaking refers to a collaborative process by which we can shape our public realm in order to maximize shared value. More than just promoting better urban design, placemaking facilitates creative patterns of use, paying particular attention to the physical, cultural, and social identities that define a place and support its ongoing evolution.

Placetypes

A combination of interconnected and supporting land uses that create a place, neighborhood, or district. Placetypes provide a general vision for each area of the city that focus on how a mix of uses and properties function collectively, rather than individually to establish an identifiable and memorable place.

Pocket Neighborhood

A set of residences that are clustered around a shared open space such as a courtyard, greenway, or park. A pocket neighborhood can include single-family residences, both detached and attached (townhomes), and smaller apartment buildings.

Reforestation

Planting forests on lands that have previously contained forests but that have been converted to some other use.

Rezoning

An amendment to the map and/or text of a zoning ordinance to effect a change in the nature, density, or intensity of uses allowed in a zoning district and/or on a designated parcel or land area.

Riparian Lands

Plant and wildlife areas adjacent to perennial and intermittent streams. Riparian areas are delineated by the existence of plant species normally found near freshwater.

Right-of-way

A strip of land occupied or intended to be occupied by a road, crosswalk, railroad, electronic transmission line, oil or gas pipeline, water main, sanitary or storm sewer main, or for other special use.

Setback

The minimum distance that a building or parking area must be set back from a lot line. Minimum setbacks are specified in some zones, while other zones allow the Planning and Zoning Commission to establish the setbacks, thereby allowing greater flexibility for development.

Shared-Use Path

Typically separated from the driving lanes, that are designed as part of a transportation network to serve pedestrians or micromobility devices such as bikes, e-bikes, wheelchairs, and scooters.

Site Plan

A detailed plan that shows proposed development on a site in relation to immediately adjacent areas. It indicates roads, walks, parking areas, buildings, landscaping, open space, recreation facilities, lighting, etc.

Stormwater Management

The collection, conveyance, storage, treatment and disposal of stormwater runoff to prevent accelerated channel erosion, increased flood damage, and degradation of water quality.

Streetscape

The environment of the street right-of-way as defined by adjacent private and public buildings, pavement character, street trees, landscaping, signage, street lighting, street furniture, and use of other modes of transportation (i.e. pedestrians, cyclists)

Street Trees

Trees strategically planted-usually in parkway strips, medians, or along streets-to enhance the visual quality of a street.

Sustainable Development

(1) A pattern of physical development and resource use that aims to meet human needs while preserving the environment, often stated as development meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. (2) Physical development that simultaneously provides for economic prosperity, environmental quality, and social equity.

Traffic-calming

Physical design changes to a street or roadway used to decrease traffic speed and volume. Methods of traffic calming include traffic circles, speed humps, and curb extensions.

Transit-Oriented Development

A pattern of higher-density residential, commercial, office, and civic uses with an urban design and high-quality support for walking, bicycling, transit use and other forms of non-vehicular transportation, developed near high-performance transit stations. Transit-oriented development (TOD) is often encouraged using special development regulations around transit stations which require a higher-quality public realm, limited parking, and connections to adjoining neighborhoods.

Urban Design

The process of giving form, shape, and character to the arrangement of buildings on specific sites, in whole neighborhoods, or throughout a community. Urban design blends architecture, landscaping, and city planning concepts to make an urban area accessible, attractive, and functional.

Urban forestry

Urban forestry is the careful care and management of urban forests. These are tree populations in urban settings maintained to improve the urban environment. Urban forestry advocates the role of trees as a critical part of the urban infrastructure. Trees cool cities and save energy; improve air quality; strengthen quality of place and local economies; reduce storm water runoff; improve social connections; complement smart growth; and create walkable communities.

Urban Service Area

Urban service area means developed, undeveloped, or agricultural land, either incorporated or unincorporated, within the sphere of influence of a city, which is served by urban facilities, utilities, and services.

Zoning

The division of a city or county by legislative regulations into areas, or zones, that specify allowable uses for real property and size restrictions for buildings within these areas; a program that implements policies of the comprehensive plan.