

MICHIGAN PLANNER

A Publication of the Michigan Chapter of the American Planning Association



American Planning Association
Michigan Chapter

Making Great Communities Happen

FOOD INNOVATION DISTRICTS: AN ECONOMIC GARDENING TOOL

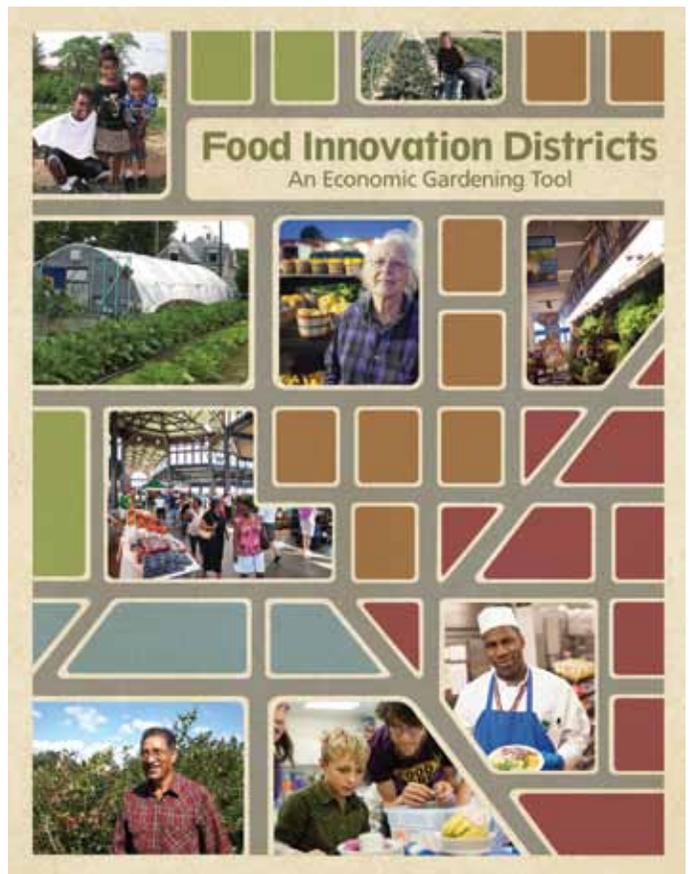
FOOD IS AN INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT AREA OF WORK for community planners and economic developers. The business opportunities, public health benefits, and quality of life assets involved in the emerging local and regional food sector are driving significant interest, innovation and investment across the country.

The New York Times, *Cooperative Grocer* and *Crain's Detroit Business* newspapers, for example, recently highlighted local food-oriented business districts now forming in Grand Rapids, Marquette, and Traverse City. These articles illustrate the power of local and regional food to simultaneously stimulate entrepreneurship, strengthen neighborhoods, and promote community health and wellness.

Now a new guide, "Food Innovation Districts: An Economic Gardening Tool," provides information, definitions, resources, and tools for communities interested in growing similar clusters of local and regional food and farm entrepreneurs and related activities through planning and economic development initiatives.

WHAT IS A FOOD INNOVATION DISTRICT?

A food innovation district is a geographic concentration of food-oriented businesses, services, and community activities. These districts can be large or small, urban or rural; they range from single multi-tenant facilities to several blocks in a village or city center. Uses can include a number of activities, in one or more of three primary categories:



With funding from USDA Rural Development, the Northwest Michigan Council of Governments and the MSU Center for Regional Food Systems worked together with project partners Regional Food Solutions, Inc, MSU practicum students, and stakeholders throughout Michigan to prepare a guidebook that communities nationwide can use to establish and support food innovation districts. These districts, which feature clusters of related food businesses and industries, can help communities create jobs, support businesses, and grow their local or regional food system.

Continued on page 3

PLANNER INSIDE

FOOD INNOVATION DISTRICTS	PAGES 1, 3-8
CONNECT	PAGES 2, 15
RIGHT TO FARM ACT	PAGES 9-11
OFFICIALLY YOURS	PAGE 12
2013-2014 MEMBERS	PAGES 13-14

NOMINATIONS OPEN FOR BOARD OF DIRECTORS SEATS

The annual election for the Michigan Chapter of the American Planning Association's (MAP) Board of Directors is conducted each fall, prior to the annual conference, *Planning Michigan*, and the organization is seeking passionate and committed members to run for open seats. As required by Association bylaws, a Nominating Committee was appointed by President Mark Miller on March 15; the committee is charged with identifying nominees and accepting self-nominations for each vacancy on the board. This year there are FIVE open seats on the MAP board, and four incumbents are running for a second 3-year term on the board. **Nominations will be accepted until August 15, 2013.** If you are interested in running for the MAP board, a letter of interest and resume (contact the MAP office at 734.913.2000 for submission standards) must be submitted to the nominating committee via Executive Director Andrea Brown by this bylaw established deadline.

Look for additional details about the election details about candidates in upcoming *Michigan Planner* issues and via the *E-dition*, and a separate election ballot electric communication for the actual voting in September 2013.

Go to www.planningmi.org/board.asp to learn more about the responsibilities of the MAP board.

AS 2012-2013 MAP MEMBERSHIP YEAR COMES TO A CLOSE...

The significant contributions of the Michigan Association of Planning Board of Directors deserve recognition and accolades. This remarkable group of professionals provides policy direction for the organization and monitors staff progress in achieving the "Global Ends" of MAP. The Global Ends are the foundation of our policy governance approach to organizational management and state specifically why we exist and what we hope to achieve. The actions of both the board and the executive director are measured against specific policies that provide standards and ideals within which we work. The policies ensure that as an organization we are providing communities with ... "the tools, knowledge legislative, regulatory, and policy environment to make land use and planning decisions based on sound planning principles". Your board works tirelessly throughout the year, reaching out to planners and professionals from other disciplines to add breadth and depth to our understanding of our profession, and how what we do affects, and is affected by, other professions and outside influences.

In the 2012-13 fiscal year the MAP Board connected with professionals from economic development sectors, private developers, market analysts, and investors; received Policy Governance training; solidified our "linkage plan" for the year; and identified an emerging focus on determining how we as an organization can better influence developers, builders, investors and others about the importance of building sustainable, connected, vital communities. In addition, the board linked with the 4 accredited universities (EMU, MSU, UM and WSU) to identify ways we can work better together; a new student position on the MAP Board was a result of those outreach efforts, and development of a mentor program is in the works.

The MAP board attends ten meetings at often remote locations; reviews and adopts our annual budget; considers and adopts the land planning policy

Continued on page 15

MAP BOARD MEMBERS

Mark Miller, AICP, PCP
President
City of Troy
millermf@troymt.gov

Cynthia Winland, AICP, PCP
Vice President
Crescent Consulting
c.winland@crescentplanning.com

Sharlan Douglas, APR
Secretary/Treasurer
Douglas Communications Group LLC,
City of Royal Oak Planning Commission
sdouglas@douglasgroup.biz

Eric Dueweke
University of Michigan
ericdue@umich.edu

David Esparza, AIA, LEED ND, AP
City of Detroit Board of Zoning Appeals
davidesperza1@gmail.com

Jeff Hagan
Eastern U.P. Regional Planning &
Development Commission
jshagan@eup-planning.org

Rex LaMore, Ph.D.
Michigan State University
lamore@msu.edu

Paul Montagno, AICP
Pittsfield Charter Township
montagnop@pittsfield-mi.gov

Steve Schnell, AICP
Cheboygan County
steve@cheboygancounty.net

Jim Schafer, AICP
Professional Development Officer
City of Madison Heights
jimschafer@madison-heights.org

Cal Coplai
Student Representative
Michigan State University
coplaica@msu.edu

Charlotte Burckhardt, AICP, PCP
Immediate Past President
Oakland County
burckhardtc@oakgov.com

MAP STAFF

Andrea Brown, AICP, Executive Director
abrown@planningmi.org

Lauren Carlson, Director of Information and Planning
lcarlson@planningmi.org

Sherrie Howard, Director of Operations
showard@planningmi.org

Amy Miller Jordan, Director of Education
ajordan@planningmi.org

Holly Madill, Director of Special Projects
hmadill@planningmi.org

- *Producer-oriented* elements like storage, distribution, processing, and other services needed to move produce from farms to consumers.
- *Community-oriented* elements, which link food activities with the public, such as education and local food purchasing programs.
- *Place-oriented* elements, including supportive local policies, festivals, events, farm-to-table restaurants and other activities contributing to a local food identity.

The unifying element is proximity: the district's businesses, services, and related community and placemaking activity are close enough for peer-to-peer networking and business-to-business opportunities to grow. Clusters of complementary businesses support entrepreneurship and new business development by facilitating cooperation, fostering new business formation, reducing business costs through shared infrastructure and common expenses, promoting healthy competition, and increasing access to suppliers and other resources. Businesses and community activities clustered together in food innovation districts can be mutually supportive, providing the reliable customer base, product outlets, and resources that strengthen all involved.

WHY SUPPORT THESE DISTRICTS?

Regional food systems and food innovation districts offer numerous economic and community development opportunities:

- A 2006 report from the Michigan State University Product Center indicated that a committed, comprehensive support system for mostly smaller-scale food and agriculture entrepreneurs

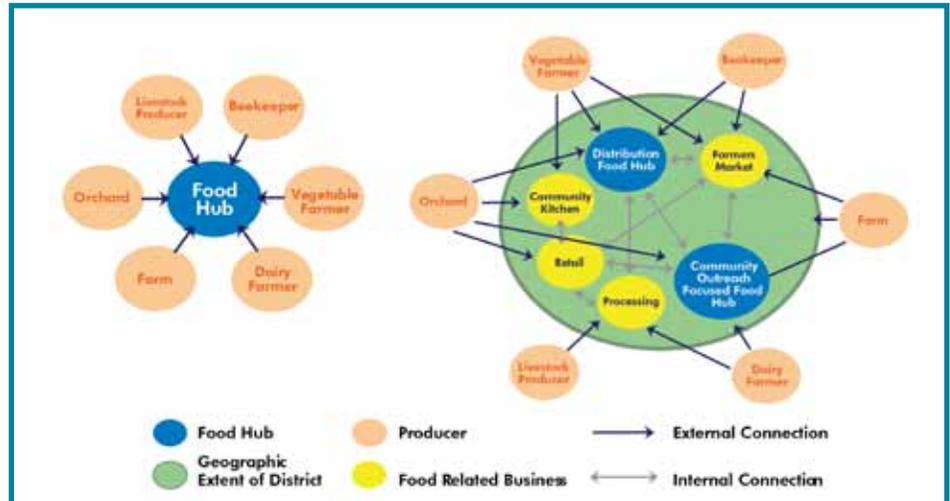


Figure 1: Food Hubs and Food Innovation Districts

Food hubs and food innovation districts might both aggregate and distribute products from nearby farms. Districts, however, are defined by a specific spatial area and include networked businesses of different types. Districts are likely to form around food hubs. Or, where food hubs do not exist, the community of food entrepreneurs and healthy living initiatives that cluster in districts will likely incubate or attract food hubs.

such as those involved in local and regional food markets could generate 69,000 jobs statewide¹.

- Districts generate jobs. A national survey of food hubs, natural anchors for food innovation districts, found they average seven full-time direct jobs and five part-time. Economic studies for a planned food innovation district in Traverse City show that a shared-use kitchen, year-round market, cold storage, and office space could generate nearly 90 jobs over five years. The Grand Rapids Downtown Market, opening in 2013, is projected to employ 270 directly and stimulate 1,271 jobs in the region.
- Predominant national and global supply chains, operating on high-volume, long-distance distribution models, present challenges to small and medium-scale producers wishing to market their products regionally. Strategic development of regional food system infrastructure, including storage, packaging, processing and distribution facilities, can encourage connections between local producers and regional markets.
- Lack of fresh produce in many urban neighborhoods and rural communities contributes to high personal, community, and economic costs associated with diet-related chronic diseases. Food innovation districts enhance access to fresh, local food, contributing to public health goals.
- Food innovation districts can provide opportunities for communities to redevelop historic industrial or commercial areas, which offer new food and farm entrepreneurs loading docks, smaller-scale storage areas, and other needed infrastructure.
- Food and farming are essential in building a sense of place and

DETROIT EASTERN MARKET



Detroit Eastern Market is a 240-acre district in central Detroit, home to restaurants, shops, dozens of independent food processors and distributors, twice-weekly retail farmers' markets, and a weekday seasonal wholesale produce market. The non-profit Detroit Eastern Market Corporation (EMC) manages Eastern Market's retail and wholesale markets and is responsible for the larger district's development. The City of Detroit owns Eastern Market's assets, and city leaders serve on the EMC board, which represents vendors, merchants, government and community interests. The EMC convenes the Detroit Ag and Food Business Cluster Network, which facilitates peer-to-peer networking and new opportunities such as matchmaking with large institutional buyers. With the city's planning department, Eastern Market is updating its zoning and developing design guidelines that will help it prioritize space for smaller, startup food production amid the influx of arts and other non-food activity. The EMC works actively to build the regional food system's capacity, linking farmers with Detroit Public Schools and with markets in city neighborhoods. Other plans include an incubator kitchen, commissary facilities, greenways, and a commercial urban agriculture demonstration project.

quality of life, key ingredients for community success in the 21st century economy. Food innovation districts often include recreation, entertainment, retail, and other community-oriented activities that can enhance a community's sense of place and quality of life.

While projects with a broad mix of uses in close proximity to each other have great potential for success, thinking about food innovation districts in a regional context can leverage many types of food innovation activity. For instance, a district in a rural livestock production area may include business services for farm entrepreneurs, such as a local meat company's distribution hub and startup space for makers of specialty meat products. A nearby urban district might be retail and restaurant focused, with space and targeted programs to help specialty meat companies and others advance into their own storefronts. The two districts benefit from each other: the rural district is supply-oriented, while the urban district provides a market outlet and opportunities for business growth.

Examples of food innovation districts, in principle or in the making, exist nationwide. No existing legislation designates such districts or provides specific funding for them. But there are many steps planners, economic developers, and other stakeholders can take, and resources they can apply, to establish or support such districts.

GRAND TRAVERSE REGIONAL MARKET: GRAND TRAVERSE COUNTY

The Village at Grand Traverse Commons is a 63-acre campus of a former state hospital in Traverse City that features housing, shops, and offices, along with food innovation district elements such as a cluster of food/beverage businesses, community food events, and a year-round farmers market. A planned addition to the larger mixed-use Grand Traverse Commons development will provide facilities for local food storage, processing, and marketing, including lease space for value-added food product makers. The Grand Traverse Regional Market will repurpose an abandoned commissary building at the Commons - an adaptive re-use of land and buildings that made up the historic campus.

The Northwest Michigan Food and Farming Network incubated the Grand Traverse Regional Market idea over several years, culminating in formation of the Grand Traverse Regional Market Initiative. State and local funding sources supported a 2012 feasibility study that proposes developing producer-oriented elements, such as cold storage, and incubator kitchen, year-round farmers market, office space, and education, at the commissary building.

HOW: PLANNING THE DISTRICT

Stakeholders, business needs, community interest, or other motivational factors can drive the development of a food innovation district. But, regardless of the motivation or leadership, district development begins with an assessment and visioning, and then moves into implementation via planning, zoning and economic development activities.

As with all planning processes, **assessment** of needs and assets is essential in developing a clear vision for what a food innovation district should do and where it fits in. An assessment should include a review of community information, such as demographics and market information like basic food consumption and production statistics. It's also important to understand the needs and interests of the community's food systems

DISTRICT ACTIVITIES: EXAMPLE USES

Producer-oriented

- Production, gardening
- Retail
- Farmers' markets
- Wholesale commerce
- Loading docks, truck access
- Post harvest storage, processing
- Business incubation facilities

Community-oriented

- Restaurants
- Community kitchens
- Education/nutrition outreach
- Harvest gleaning, food pantries

Place-oriented

- Festivals, fairs, events
- Pedestrian facilities
- Plazas
- Public art

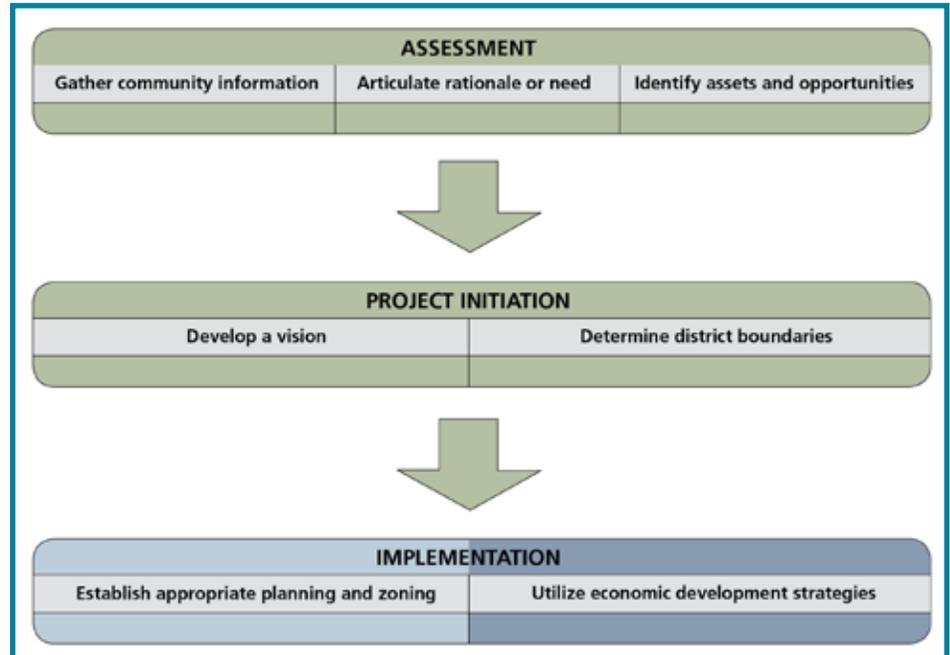


Figure 2: Food Innovation District Development Process

and businesses; and to identify the food innovation uses, activities, and opportunities currently available in the community.

The assessment process should also identify gaps and areas of opportunity that could point to short- and long-term business or redevelopment targets.

The findings of the assessment will point the community and stakeholders toward a **vision**, which will help define the scope, intent, and goals of the food innovation district, and will help the community prioritize activities and steer decisions around district location and features.

DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

Location of a district will depend on many unique community factors, including the size, scale, and intended activities. Where food innovation activities are already thriving, the boundaries of a district may be immediately apparent; or, where the concept or uses are new or emerging, boundaries may emerge

from the vision and the findings of the assessment process. Regardless of the situation, the district must balance its uses and activities with neighboring properties and businesses, considering issues such as:

- Sewer and water access
- Air, rail, and highway transportation access
- Connections to nearby farms
- Presence of complementary food production or innovation activities
- Market development opportunities with complementary uses like schools, institutions, commercial areas
- Redevelopment/adaptive re-use opportunities
- Proximity to shopping or entertainment districts
- Desired district character

In some communities, historic commercial and industrial neighborhoods may be a good fit for food innovation districts. These

districts generally offer access to sewer, water, and other infrastructure along with opportunities for adaptive reuse in areas that have experienced disinvestment. For example, Wisconsin's Vernon County Economic Development Association (VEDA) renovated an abandoned industrial building into a food enterprise center using tax increment financing.

In other communities, where a food innovation focus is geared more toward retail or community-oriented activities, downtowns or other commercial areas may be most appropriate.

HOW: IMPLEMENTATION

Planning and Zoning

With uses in food innovation districts ranging from restaurants and retail to wholesale activities and urban agriculture, communities may need to consider planning or zoning

initiatives to ensure that these diverse uses are permitted in the targeted area.

As with any planning process, local government and community members undertaking planning initiatives for a district must focus on their vision for the area, how the district could help accomplish the vision, and whether the proposed type and scale of uses work with surrounding areas. It's essential to have all stakeholders at the table to ensure that the district develops in a way that works for the farmers, food businesses, community organizations and others that it is intended to connect and support.

Planning approaches

For communities working to establish a food innovation district, it's important to identify this goal in the **master plan**. Master plans have important legal connections

with local zoning, and strong master plan support can also help build momentum, attract support from funders, and link ongoing initiatives. Master plan language may address food systems in general, or it may identify specific goals around food innovation. One community that has addressed food innovation from a planning standpoint is the city of Lansing, which calls for a variety of food innovation elements in its master plan.

In food innovation planning, some communities may develop a **sub-area plan**, to provide a greater focus on a specific area or aspect of the community. These plans may be especially useful for food innovation districts because they provide an opportunity to detail the district's vision, goals, boundaries, uses, and other features. Marquette County is taking a similar approach in the development of its master plan.

Table 1: Food Innovation District Uses and Zoning Districts

Characteristic uses	May be regulated, defined as:	Common zoning districts
Aggregation and distribution	Wholesale, storage, distribution	Industrial, Commercial
Business management services, marketing	Professional services, business services	Commercial, Office Districts
Community kitchen	Community facilities	Commercial, Residential
Education	Community facilities	Commercial, Residential
Food production (i.e., community gardens, market gardens, farms)	Agriculture, community gardens	Agricultural, Residential
Processing	Processing, food processing	Industrial, Agricultural
Research and development (e.g. kitchen incubators)	Research facilities	Industrial, Commercial, Residential
Restaurant	Retail	Commercial
Retail/consumer sales/markets	Retail, specialty shops, farm markets	Commercial, Agricultural, Residential

If certain desired food-related uses are not included in the food innovation district focus area, the community may consider amending existing zoning to allow these uses in applicable zoning districts. "Food Innovation Districts: An Economic Gardening Tool" includes zoning guidance and language intended to address some baseline considerations.

Work on the plan began in 2012, and the process will include a local food element that will discuss ideas for coordinated development of the region's food system, such as a proposed regional food hub in the city of Marquette.

In some communities, underlying zoning may already be flexible enough to accommodate the broad scope of food innovation district uses. In Grand Rapids, for example, existing zoning provides the flexibility needed for light food processing to develop alongside residences, retail, and activities like community gardens in an area next to the new Grand Rapids Downtown Market. This underlying zoning flexibility is opportune for broadening the food innovation district from the new Downtown Market to include vacant commercial and industrial property around it.

In other cases, where zoning conflicts exist, planning and zoning may need to be updated, amended, or reworked in order to integrate food-related uses into the community's plans and ordinances. Potential zoning approaches that many be used to address food innovation districts include:

- **New Zones.** Communities may consider an entirely new zoning classification to focus their planning approach to food innovation districts. A new zoning district can provide a clean and clear start to the district, allowing the community to address potential needs and uses in a cohesive manner.
- **Overlay Zones.** An overlay zone can add flexibility, restrictions, or incentives to underlying land uses within a specified district or across several districts. It can add food innovation district uses and standards without creating the need to change each underlying

zone or rezone properties. Once a community has identified the boundaries of a food innovation district, for example, an overlay zone could add more uses to those portions of the industrial, commercial, and residential areas that the proposed district spans. Where only industrial uses may have been permitted in the past, the new overlay zone could make way for retail, services and restaurants that can take advantage of a food distribution center.

- **Form-Based Zoning.** Form-based zoning regulates the physical design of a building or site to a greater extent than its use. Because they focus more on the form or design of development, form-based zoning codes often allow for more of a mixture of uses such as residential and commercial. As such, form-based zoning could provide important flexibility for food innovation districts, which can encompass a broad variety of uses and activities.
- **PUDs.** Planned Unit Developments (PUDs) allow for flexibility in development, with approval tied to a specific proposal. This flexibility is an important advantage for communities and developers that are working to develop or redevelop larger-scale, mixed-use neighborhoods. The PUD process has often been used in the development of new business, office, or industrial clusters, and may be an appropriate option for a food innovation district planned as a cohesive development.

Planning approaches will depend on the specific circumstances of the community and needs of the

district; and as with any planning process, it's vital to ensure a strong element of public participation, with opportunities for all stakeholders to contribute to the process.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Finally, communities can support emerging food innovation districts with resources available from a number of existing programs.

Grants, loans, and tax incentives all play a role in development of real estate for food innovation districts, supporting property acquisition or building improvements. Federal and state grant and loan opportunities, tax increment financing, business improvement districts, and renaissance zones can all help communities prepare for food innovation districts. They provide funding, incentives, and other resources for infrastructure, building rehabilitation, and public improvements such as sidewalks, streetscapes, or parking. One community that has taken advantage of these programs is the city of Marquette, Michigan, where components of a food innovation district are emerging, with help from a Commercial Rehabilitation District (CRD) the city set up to support a natural food store's expansion. The CRD freezes tax increases on property improvements for five years, a financial boost that has helped the Marquette Food Cooperative leverage other financing.

Placemaking – a multi-faceted approach to the planning, design, and management of communities and neighborhoods – uses and improves existing community assets to make a place more usable, vibrant, and attractive. Placemaking is a powerful strategy that helps communities retain and attract business investment, by becoming places where people

want to be. It's particularly relevant for business-focused areas like food innovation districts that benefit from connections between people and place. For instance, in 2012, the Michigan Main Street organization in the city of Niles celebrated the opening of a food business incubator in its downtown district. Businesses that will sell products in Niles and help build its reputation as a "foodie" place are of particular interest to the program.

Other **business and workforce development programs** provide support that can help a regional food cluster grow. These programs promote the growth of farms and other enterprises in local and regional food markets. One example is the Ag and Food System Sector Alliance of northwest lower Michigan, a group made up of regional economic and workforce development agencies. The Alliance cultivates face-to-face business networking and events that address particular issues, such as the need to build bankers' familiarity and engagement with local agriculture. The Alliance is among those involved in food innovation district development at the Grand Traverse Commons in Traverse City.

CONCLUSION

From jobs to community development to health and quality of life, food innovation districts offer many important community benefits. While many initiatives, businesses, and programs can spur and support these districts, planning and economic development activities are important first steps for communities working to implement local or regional food system goals. To help communities plan for food innovation districts, "Food Innovation Districts: An Economic Gardening Tool," offers step-by-step guidance on assessing, initiating, and implementing a district. The guide is online at www.nwm.org/food-innovation-districts.

REFERENCE

Peterson HC, Knudson WA, Abate G. *The Economic Impact and Potential of Michigan's Agri-Food System: Michigan State University Product Center for Agriculture and Natural Resources*; 2006

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

SARAH LUCAS is a regional planner at the Northwest Michigan Council of Governments, where works closely with local governments, nonprofits, and other community stakeholders in the 10-county Northwest Michigan region on a variety of community issues, with a focus on community development. She is certified by the American Institute of Certified Planners and holds a Bachelor's degree in Urban and Regional Planning from Eastern Michigan University.



LAURA GODDEERIS is a specialist with the Michigan State University Center for Regional Food Systems, where she coordinates outreach engaging national organizations in improving food systems and community environments. Her recent work has focused on opportunities for local governments to support regional food systems. She received her Master's in Urban Planning and Policy from the University of Illinois at Chicago.



PATTY CANTRELL of Regional Food Solutions, LLC is a journalist and community organizer focused on new business models and public policy directions for developing local food economies. Recently returned to her home territory of Missouri, she now directs the Healthy Living Alliance in Springfield, MO, uniting the work of more than 40 organizations to increase healthy eating and active living there. She has been a leader of local food initiatives in Michigan and worked at the national level as a Food and Society Policy Fellow and a consultant with the National Good Food Network.



INITIATING, EXPANDING, OR SUPPORTING A FOOD INNOVATION DISTRICT: SAMPLE FUNDING PROGRAMS

- **US Department of Housing and Urban Development:** Community Development Block Grants; Sustainable Communities Program
- **US Department of Agriculture Rural Development:** Rural Business Enterprise or Opportunity Grants, Community Facilities Program
- **US Department of Commerce:** Economic Development Administration assistance programs
- **Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development:** Value Added/Regional Food System Grant Program
- **Michigan Economic Development Corporation:** Farm to Food Program

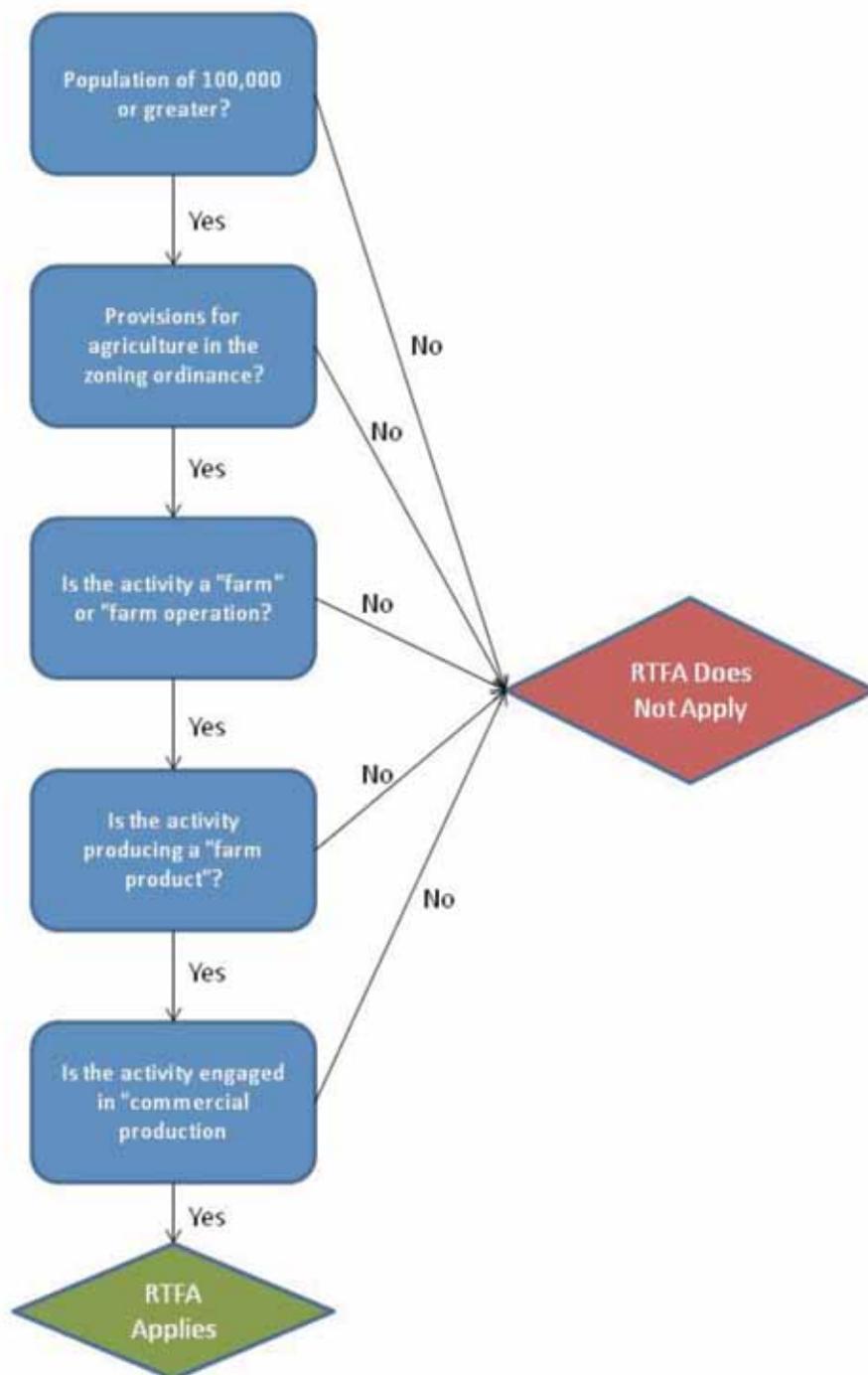
MICHIGAN'S RIGHT TO FARM ACT (RTFA)

BACKGROUND

The Michigan Right to Farm Act (RTFA) was enacted in 1981 to protect existing farms from nuisance complaints by residents of new houses on the rural fringe. RTFA is often a conundrum for planners due to the title of the act, the power of the State to take over municipal nuisance power and changing regulations.

RTFA does not grant “the right to farm” to every citizen of Michigan, similar to the right to free speech in the U.S. Constitution. Rather, the act protects existing or “first in place” farms by transferring the power of investigating and mitigating nuisance complaints, which include zoning violations, about farming operations from the local municipality to the Michigan Commission of Agriculture and Rural Development. Moreover, RTFA holds that as long as a farm operation operates within Generally Accepted Agricultural Management Practices (GAAMPs), policies devised and possibly revised annually by the Michigan Commission of Agriculture and Rural Development (MCARD), that farm operations cannot be found in violation of local nuisance laws. The superseding of traditional municipal power has blocked zoning for urban agriculture in cities across Michigan.

However, in 2012 MCARD changed the GAAMPs to include the following text, “This GAAMP does not apply in municipalities with a population of 100,000 or more in which a zoning ordinance has been enacted to allow for agriculture provided that the ordinance designates existing agricultural operations present prior to the ordinance’s adoption as legal nonconforming uses as identified by



the Right to Farm Act for purposes of scale and type of agricultural use.”

Therefore, the RTFA no longer applies to cities with a population of over 100,000, as long as the City’s zoning

ordinance allows for agriculture in some form and those existing farms are grandfathered as legal nonconforming uses. The change in the GAAMPs creates an opportunity for communities to zone for urban

agriculture, while retaining its police powers over new, agricultural or gardening efforts.

Does RTFA Apply in My Community?

That depends...on the size of your community and whether or not you have a zoning ordinance that allows agriculture in some form. Asking the following questions should help:

1. Does your community have a population of 100,000 or more? If **yes**, go to Question #2. If **not**, the RTFA applies in your community.
2. Does your community have provisions for agriculture and existing farms in your zoning ordinance? If **yes**, the RTFA does not apply; instead, your local zoning ordinance applies to agricultural operations. Many older city zoning ordinances allow agricultural uses, especially if farms still existed within city limits when it was written. If **no**, the RTFA applies unless zoning about agricultural uses is adopted. The City of Detroit used a community-based process to develop zoning in the adoption process. Other smaller cities, such as Ypsilanti, are debating zoning to allow urban agriculture.

If the RTFA does apply to your community, you need to know the definitions and scope of the RTFA since it only covers certain aspects of agricultural operations.

What uses does the RTFA cover?

1. The RTFA does not protect all agricultural activities in all circumstances. An activity must satisfy three conditions (and sometimes four) to qualify for protection:
2. The activity must be considered a “farm operation”

3. The activity must produce a “farm product”
4. The activity must be “commercial”

And if they exist for that particular activity, the practices must follow published GAAMPs.

FARMS, OPERATIONS AND PRODUCTS

The RTFA is written to protect farms. However, the definition of “farm” can vary widely (see sidebar for definitions from the RTFA).

According to the RTFA a farm operation includes (but is not limited to) activities such as:

- Marketing produce at roadside stands or farm markets.
- The generation of noise, odors, dust, fumes, and other associated conditions.
- The operation of machinery and equipment necessary for a farm.
- Field preparation and ground and aerial seeding and spraying.
- The application of chemical fertilizers or organic materials, conditioners, liming materials, or pesticides.
- Use of alternative pest management techniques.
- The fencing, feeding, watering, sheltering, transportation, treatment, use, handling and care of farm animals.
- The management, storage, transport, utilization, and application of farm by-products, including manure or agricultural wastes.
- The conversion from a farm operation activity to other farm operation activities.
- The employment and use of labor.

These definitions raise more questions, including what is a “farm product”? And what is considered “commercial” production? Luckily

DEFINITIONS FROM THE RTFA

Farm: the land, plants, animals, buildings, structures, including ponds used for agricultural or aquacultural activities, machinery, equipment, and other appurtenances used in the commercial production of farm products.

Farm Operation: the operation and management of a farm or a condition or activity that occurs at any time as necessary on a farm in connection with the commercial production, harvesting, and storage of farm products

Farm Product: those plants and animals useful to human beings produced by agriculture and includes, but is not limited to, forages and sod crops, grains and feed crops, field crops, dairy and dairy products, poultry and poultry products, cervidae, livestock, including breeding and grazing, equine, fish, and other aquacultural products, bees and bee products, berries, herbs, fruits, vegetables, flowers, seeds, grasses, nursery stock, trees and tree products, mushrooms, and other similar products, or any other product which incorporates the use of food, feed, fiber, or fur, as determined by the Michigan commission of agriculture.

the RTFA defines these terms for us as well (*see sidebar, above*).

Several activities commonly discussed with respect to the RTFA are not included. For example, the raising of backyard chickens in an urban area is not considered an activity protected by the RTFA.

Stay Informed and think about Agriculture in your Community

The meaning of RTFA changes from year to year. The RTFA is over

thirty years old and has been cited in numerous State Supreme Court cases. The urban food movement and new types of agricultural buildings, like hoop houses, are sure to bring more suits. Also, the GAAMPs are examined and amended annually by MCARD. Some food activists are petitioning MCARD to extend the exemption of the RTFA to all cities. As your communities plan, a discussion about the role, place, and scale of food production is warranted to prepare for changes in the RTFA.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Michigan Right to Farm Act: <http://legislature.mi.gov/documents/mcl/pdf/mcl-Act-93-of-1981.pdf>
- Generally Accepted Agricultural Practices (GAAMPs): <http://www.michigan.gov/gaamps>
- Articles from Michigan State University Extension Service: http://msue.anr.msu.edu/news/right_to_farm_act_protects_certain_farm_activities_from_some_local_governme
 - <http://lu.msue.msu.edu/pamphlet/Blaw/RightToFarmAct%20LocalRegulationPreemptionTable.pdf>
- Draft Zoning from City of Detroit: http://www.detroitmi.gov/Portals/0/docs/legislative/cpc/pdf/Urban_Ag_Draft_Ordinance_12Sept12.pdf

AUTHOR ERIN PERDU, AICP, GISP is principal of ENP & Associates, the planning and GIS consulting firm she founded in 2002. She focuses on community engagement, comprehensive planning, GIS and innovative zoning techniques. She has also served as a lecturer at the University of Michigan's Taubman College of Architecture and Urban Planning since 2010. She received an M.S. in Resource Policy & Behavior and an M.U.P. from the University of Michigan and a B.S. in Earth Systems from Stanford University.



AUTHOR MEGAN MASSON-MINOCK is a planner with ENP & Associates. She has worked in planning consulting for over a decade throughout Michigan, working with communities and non-profits to create master plans, strategic plans, and zoning ordinances, with a specialty in food systems. Ms. Masson-Minock is a certified by the American Institute of Certified Planners, the Form-Based Code Institute and the National Charrette Institute. She has Master's in Urban Planning from the University of Michigan, where she was a lecturer, and a Bachelor's in Political Science from Bates College.

MAP SEEKING COMMENTS ON DRAFT FOOD SYSTEMS PLANNING POLICY

The Michigan Association of Planning Board of Directors identifies issues and challenges facing Michigan's community planners, and tasks its government relations committee with researching and writing policies that address those issues to provide policy direction for the organization. The adopted policies are embodied in the workshops, publications and advocacy we advance to provide community planners with resources, tools, and applications to create healthy, vital, prosperous and equitable communities built first and foremost on quality planning.

From time to time we reach out to experts and ask for their assistance to craft timely land use policy. MAP did just that two years ago when an ad hoc committee was formed to research and write a food systems policy for the organization. After several iterations, scope changes, edits and updates – along with regular communications with the government relations committee – the

food systems policy committee is now seeking input from MAP members and other food experts on the first public draft. Several more iterations of the policy are expected to evolve from a review cycle, but the draft policy can be found at <http://planningmi.org/policyplatform.asp>. Please take a moment to review and comment on the policy; your expertise and knowledge will help forge an even better document. Many thanks to the food systems planning committee: Kami Pothukucki, Wayne State University; Kathryn Underwood, City of Detroit; Kathryn Colasanti, CS Mott; Megan Masson-Minock, ENP Associates; Patty Cantrell, formerly with MLUI; and special acknowledgement for Dierdre Stockman, who, during this process, completed her Ph.D. in planning with and emphasis on food systems at the University of Michigan. This incredible group of food experts volunteers countless hours in writing – and re-writing! – this policy and their passion for this topic cannot be underestimated. Many thanks to all of them.

OFFICIALLY YOURS

The **Officially Yours** feature provides local appointed and elected officials with both basic and advanced topics addressing issues unique to the role as a local government representative.

In this issue of the Michigan Planner magazine, there are plenty of words and phrases that are used when referencing food systems. Below is a list of commonly used definitions that can help you when updating your community's planning policies, plans, and regulations regarding food-related topics.

COMMUNITY SUPPORTED AGRICULTURE consists of a community of individuals who pledge support to a farm operation so that the farmland becomes, either legally or spiritually, the community's farm, with the growers and consumers providing mutual support and sharing the risks and benefits of food production. (*USDA.gov*)

COTTAGE FOOD OPERATION means a person who produces or packages cottage food products only in a kitchen of that person's primary domestic residence within this state. (*Michigan Food Law, PA 92 of 2000, legislature.mi.gov*)

COTTAGE FOOD PRODUCT means a food that is not potentially hazardous food as that term is defined in the food code. Cottage food product does not include any potentially hazardous food. (*Michigan Food Law, PA 92 of 2000, legislature.mi.gov*)

FARMERS MARKET means a public and recurring assembly of farmers or their representatives selling directly to consumers food and products that the farmers have produced themselves. In addition, the market

may include a variety of other vendors as determined by market management. (*Michigan Food Law, PA 92 of 2000, legislature.mi.gov*)

A pre-designated non-municipally owned or operated area, with or without temporary structures, where vendors and individuals who have raised the vegetables or produce or have taken the same on consignment for retail sale, sell vegetables or produce, flowers, orchard products, locally-produced packaged food products and/or animal agricultural products. (*City of Detroit Urban Agriculture Ordinance*)

FARM STAND A temporary structure, accessory to an urban garden or urban farm for the display and sale of vegetables or produce, flowers, orchard products, locally-produced packaged food products and similar non-animal products grown or produced on the general property of the urban garden or urban farm upon which the stand is located. (*City of Detroit Urban Agriculture Ordinance*)

FOOD HUB a centrally located facility with a business management structure facilitating the aggregation, storage, processing, distribution, and/or marketing of locally/regionally produced food products. (*USDA.gov*)

GREENHOUSE A building or structure whose roof and sides are made largely of glass or other transparent or translucent material and in which the temperature and humidity can be regulated for the cultivation of plants for personal use and/or for subsequent sale. A greenhouse may or may not be a permanent structure. (*City of Detroit Urban Agriculture Ordinance*)

HOOPHOUSE OR HIGH TUNNEL An unheated structure whose roof and sides are made largely of transparent or translucent material (not glass) for the purpose of the cultivation of plants for personal use and/or for subsequent sale. (*City of Detroit Urban Agriculture Ordinance*)

HYDROPONICS A method of growing plants without soil, using mineral nutrient solutions or water, or in an inert medium such as perlite, gravel, or mineral wool. (*City of Detroit Urban Agriculture Ordinance*)

MOBILE FOOD ESTABLISHMENT means a food establishment operating from a vehicle, including a watercraft, that returns to a mobile food establishment commissary for servicing and maintenance at least once every 24 hours. (*Michigan Food Law, PA 92 of 2000, legislature.mi.gov*)

URBAN FARM A zoning lot, over one acre, used to grow and harvest food crops and/or non-food crops for personal or group use. An urban farm may be divided into plots for cultivation by one or more individuals and/or groups or may be cultivated by individuals and/or groups collectively. The products of an urban farm may or may not be for commercial purposes. (*City of Detroit Urban Agriculture Ordinance*)

URBAN GARDEN A zoning lot, up to one acre of land, used to grow and harvest food or non-food crops for personal or group use. The products of an urban garden may or may not be for commercial purposes. (*City of Detroit Urban Agriculture Ordinance*)

LOOKING FORWARD TO OUR YEAR TOGETHER... THANK YOU 2013-2014 MEMBERS!

THE MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION OF PLANNING has been providing educational opportunities and association resources for thousands of members for 68 years now. Informed local decision makers DO make a difference in Michigan communities, and it's your commitment to continued education, expanding your knowledge of best practices and procedures, and linking to resources and other

members that makes wise land use planning effective in your community. MAP can't wait to help you in this coming membership year!

The following members have already renewed their memberships for 2013-2014. Thank you for your support of MAP and your commitment to the Michigan land use community! We look forward to serving you!

GROUP MEMBERS

Charter Township of China
Onekama Township
City of East Tawas
Yankee Springs Township
Alpena Township
Sumpter Township
Charter Township of South Haven
Monroe Charter Township
City of Jackson
James Township
Charter Township of Filer
City of Grand Haven
Alpine Township
Zeeland Charter Township
Norvell Township
City of Montrose
City of Auburn Hills
Charter Township of Midland
Charter Township of Texas
Mills Township
Tallmadge Charter Township
Long Lake Township
County of Emmet
City of Clio
West Branch Township
Township of Elba
Burtchville Township
City of Lowell

Village of Sparta
Township of Brockway
Village of Dundee
Charter Township of Plymouth
Charter Township of Meridian
Manistee Township
City of Bad Axe
Norman Township
Georgetown Charter Township
Morton Township
Addison Township
Charter Township of Fenton
City of Auburn
Lake Township
Heath Township
Raisinville Township
Jamestown Charter Township
Village of Middleville
Algoma Township
Leland Township
Charter Township of Ypsilanti
City of Walled Lake
Buena Vista Charter Township
County of Oceana
Charter Township of Mt. Morris
Vassar Township
Mayfield Township
Clyde Township-Fennville
Northfield Township
Charter Township of Brownstown

Bedford Township
Township of Clay
Leelanau Township
Township of Somerset
City of Midland
Charter Township of Shelby
Charter Township of East China
City of Sterling Heights
City of Rochester Hills
Charter Township of Clinton
Charter Township of Milford
Charter Township of Highland
City of Farmington
Blair Township
City of Saline
Charter Township of Oshtemo
Charter Township of Lyon
Green Oak Charter Township
City of Rochester
South Arm Township
City of New Baltimore
Macomb Township
Charter Township of Marquette
City of Petoskey
Richfield Township
Atlas Township
City of Boyne City Planning Department
County of Antrim
City of Manistee
Otsego Township

Dorr Township
Village of Breckenridge
Freeman Township
Plainfield Charter Township
Village of Lake Orion
Peninsula Township
City of St. Johns
County of Isabella
City of Howell
Hampton Charter Township
Bay City
City of Williamston
Ada Township
Kenoskee Township
County of Manistee Planning Department
City of Belleville
Tyrone Township
Charter Township of Genesee
Coldwater Township
Davison Township
City of Madison Heights
City of Traverse City
Village of Beverly Hills
City of Lathrup Village
City of Richmond
City of Hartford
City of Grosse Pointe Woods
Pittsfield Charter Township

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS

Jim French, Thornapple Township
Lee Larson, MCP, Oshtemo Township
Skip Keeter, Park Township
Paul Hamilton, Tri-County Regional Planning Commission
Barb Stauffer, Roscommon County Planning
Joyce England, Dickson Township
Bob Rishel, Stronach Township
Tom Wilkinson, Cunningham-Limp Development Co., Inc.
Susan Zenker, Benzie County
Toby Kuznicki, Sr., City of Rogers City
Bruce Ogilvie, MCP, City of Frankfort
Nik Banda, City of Rochester
Susan M.C. Pigg, CECD., Tri-County
Regional Planning Commission
Bill Boyd, Royalton Township
Khalil Ligon, Detroit Neighborhood Partnership East
Bruce Pindzia, Webster Township
Carol Smith, Tuscola Township

Gary Sharum, Grant Township
Robert Bess, Hamilton Township
Brian Reed, City of Leslie
Eric Zuzga, Village of Quincy
Kirk LaVigne, Charter Township of Port Huron
Rebecca Hopp, City of Ferrysburg
Media Union Library, University of Michigan
Sandra Simmons, Township of Homer
Samantha Coron, Charter Township of Breitung
Jeff Hagan, Eastern U.P. Regional Planning
& Development Commission
Christine Herter
David Carpenter, Oneida Charter Township
Charles Graham, City of Frankenmuth
Amy Williams, City of Scottville
Jack Barron, WSO-CSS, Michigan Municipal
Risk Management Authority
Lynda Van Dusen, Sanborn Township
Mary Reilly, Mason County
Howard Kahne, Passaro, Kahne & Taylor Law Offices, P.L.L.C.
Wayne O'Neal, City of Imlay City

Amber Abbey, City of Burton
Gerald Adams, City of Cadillac
Jim Beelen, Michigan Townships Association
Christine St. George, Albert Township
Serials & Acquisitions, MSU Libraries
Dan Sika, Thomas Township
Diana Lubic, City of Plainwell
Ken Gauthier, Sanborn Township
C. McGrail, City of Utica
Denise Graves, Township of Argentine
Daryl Graus, Sylvania Township, Lucas County OHIO
Tyler Tennent, Dawda, Mann, Mulcahy & Sadler, PLC
Rod Williams, Surrey Township
Bill Call, Handy Township
Renee Barron, City of Gladstone
Stacey Bassi, City of Burton
Lloyd Matthes, CUPPAD
Arnold Harper, Charter Township of Madison
John Worden, Summit Township
Katy Wyerman, NextEnergy
Individual Members continued on page 14

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS, CONTINUED

Vijay Parakh, Charter Township of Harrison
Jonathan Fisk, St. Joseph Charter Township
Jerry Jones, St. Joseph Charter Township
Robert Schutzki
James Inman, Ira Township
Brad Hissong, City of Fenton
Theresa Priest, Chikaming Township
Glenn Sexton, City of Roseville
Stephanie Woodrick, Niles Charter Township
Brent Bajdek, City of Lapeer
William Klockow, PE
Eric Pratt, City of Grand Rapids
Bonnie Flynn, Briley Township
Ken Souter, Port Sheldon Township
Wayne Oosterink, Port Sheldon Township
Russell Taylor, Thomas Township
Richard Taubman, Taubman Law, PLLC
Denise Parisian, Village of Dimondale
David Barnett, Berkley City Planning Commission
Gene Svebakken, Village of Three Oaks
Luke Forrest, Michigan Municipal League
John Beck, Village of Mattawan
Steven Fuhr, Charter Township of Genesee
Hal Hackett, Markey Township
Robert Carson, Carson Fischer, P.L.C.
Tom Roberts, TA Roberts
Zoning Board of Appeals, Robinson Township
Ted Beals
Edgar Roy, III, Kuhn Darling Boyd & Quandt, P.L.C.
Lorraine Grabinski, Muskegon Charter Township
Al Laskey, Solon Township
Jim Carr, Rutland Charter Township
Don Caird, Resort Township
John Osborn, City of Yale
Tim Wolff, Lake Isabella
Stephen Winter, Winter PLC
Karen VanHorn, County of Kalkaska

Jim Brown, Hastings Charter Township
Kathy Egan, Suttons Bay Township
Robert Crawford, Charter Township of Fort Gratiot
Jorja Baldwin, Charter Township of Fort Gratiot
Sandra White, City of New Buffalo
Nora Duffy, City of New Buffalo
Hillary Bubb, City of New Buffalo
Ryan Fellows, City of New Buffalo
William Rusty Geisler, City of New Buffalo
James Sparks, County of Livingston
Sylvia Kennedy-Carrasco, County of Livingston
Jeanne Clum, County of Livingston
Brian Prokuda, County of Livingston
Mike Hubert, County of Livingston
Bill Anderson, County of Livingston
Reid Krinock, County of Livingston
Gerald Stein, County of Mackinac
Diane Patrick, County of Mackinac
Donald Kallstrom, County of Mackinac
John Townley, County of Mackinac
Julia Kronemeyer, County of Mackinac
Candy Dekeyser, County of Mackinac
Katie Carpenter, County of Mackinac
Dean Reid, County of Mackinac
Duane Hoffman, Elmira Township
Paul Hartmann, Elmira Township
Gloria Torello, Elmira Township
Jack Middleton, Elmira Township
Dale Holzschu, Elmira Township
James Theisen, Elmira Township
Sue Schaedig, Elmira Township
Diana Lowe, Genoa Charter Township
Gary McCririe, Genoa Charter Township
Jim Mortensen, Genoa Charter Township
Dean Tengel, Genoa Charter Township
Doug Brown, Genoa Charter Township
Lauren Brookins, Genoa Charter Township
Todd Smith, Genoa Charter Township
Don Wortman, AICP, RLA, PCP, Howell Township

Jeff Layer, Howell Township
Carolyn Eaton, Howell Township
Matt Ikle, Howell Township
Dar Howard, Howell Township
Andrew Sloan, Howell Township
Larry Hammond, Howell Township
Kathy Noel, Kinross Charter Township
Arthur Brood, Kinross Charter Township
Mike McMahon, Kinross Charter Township
Gerda Frimberger, Kinross Charter Township
Marcia Wentworth, Lincoln Township
Roger Carey, Lincoln Township
Vern Schlaud, Otsego County
Randy Stults, Otsego County
Jim McInnis, Pere Marquette Township
Rachelle Enbody, Pere Marquette Township
Paul Piper, Pere Marquette Township
Andy Kmetz, Pere Marquette Township
Terry Wahr, Pere Marquette Township
Mike Tremblay, Township of Bruce
Planning Zoning Coordinator, Township of Bruce
Dale Reaume, Township of Grosse Ile
Lorinda Beneteau, Township of Grosse Ile
Lorrie Zalewski, Township of Grosse Ile
Steve Ravezzani, Village of Elk Rapids
Barbara Mullaly, Village of Elk Rapids
Planning & Zoning, Village of Elk Rapids
Ralph Nunez, RLA, CLARB, ASLA, Lawrence
Technological University
Diane Miller, Grand Valley State University
Michael Hercliff, Jr., Eastern Michigan University
Matthew Galbraith, Lawrence Technological University
Kurt Neiswender, AIA, LEED AP, Lawrence
Technological University
Ebony Wells, University of Michigan
Caitlyn McGoldrick, Eastern Michigan University
Michael Siterlet, Lawrence Technological University
David Van Deusen, University of Michigan

CONTRIBUTING AND SUSTAINING MEMBERS

CONTRIBUTING

- Christopher Graham, ASLA, Oak Arbor Company LLC
- Troy Jeschke, City of Richmond

SUSTAINING

- Keith Edwards
- Mark Wyckoff, FAICP, *Planning & Zoning News*
- David Scurto, AICP, PCP, Carlisle/Wortman Associates, Inc.
- Steve Langworthy, Land Use and Long Range Planning
- Richard Carlisle, AICP, PCP, Carlisle/Wortman Associates, Inc.
- Cynthia Winland, AICP, PCP, Crescent Consulting, Inc.
- David Smith, David P. Smith & Associates Incorporated
- Dave Schneider, Extenet Systmes, Inc.
- Charlotte Burckhardt, AICP, PCP, Oakland County Community & Economic Development

If you're interested in becoming a new AICP, don't let financial hardships stop you!

MAP, APA, and AICP encourages you to submit your name to be considered for the 2013 Reduced Exam Fee Scholarship program. This program was put into place to offer assistance to those individuals who may defer taking or are unable to take the AICP exam because of the high cost.

If you think you might qualify, send a brief letter or email showing how you meet the criteria listed below to Andrea Brown abrown@planningmi.org. To be considered, your statement must be received by **July 30, 2013** for the November 2013 testing window.

Reduced AICP Exam Fee Scholarship Selection Criteria

Applicants shall submit a written explanation of financial hardship (including financial hardship caused by a budget cutback in a firm or agency), which necessitates the request.

- Members of ethnic or racial minorities shall be given preference.
- The applicant(s) selected will be otherwise unlikely to take the exam without the reduced fee.
- The applicant's employer will not subsidize the exam fee.

Scholarship recipients pay reduced fees to AICP as follows:

- First time AICP applicants: \$135 (combined \$70 application and \$65 exam fee)
- Previously approved AICP applicants: \$65 (exam fee only)

Please note that the awarding of a scholarship does not guarantee that a recipient will be approved to take the AICP Exam. The exam application will be evaluated like any other.

Connect | Continued from page 2

that guides our work (this fiscal year land planning policies on Social Equity and Transportation were adopted by the Board). While the MAP Board generally flies under the radar, their accomplishments are significant, their passion for the organization strong; and their belief that MAP really can make a difference is unparalleled. Their intelligent and visionary guidance and direction elevates our reputation and credibility and sets us apart.



SAVE THE DATE!
PLANNING MICHIGAN 2013
 OCTOBER 2-4 | RADISSON PLAZA HOTEL
 DOWNTOWN KALAMAZOO

2013 PLANNING EXCELLENCE AND LEADERSHIP AWARDS

These awards honor outstanding efforts in planning and planning leadership, including cutting-edge achievements and planning under difficult or adverse circumstances. The Michigan Chapter of the American Planning Association (APA MI) invites you to participate in celebrating the best of planning by nominating projects and individuals you think deserve such recognition.

The deadline for nominations is Monday, June 17, 2013, 4:30 p.m. in the APA MI office. Late submissions or postmarked packages (with the date of June 18, 2013) will not be accepted. Nomination applications must be complete to be considered by the selection committee.

For complete award descriptions and nomination criteria, link to the excellence awards homepage at www.planningmi.org/excellenceawards.asp.

CALLING CARDS

a directory of firms offering professional services, appears in every issue of the Michigan Planner. Firms listed pay a fee for this service which helps defray the cost of publication. This does not constitute an endorsement of any firm by the Michigan Association of Planning.



clean energy coalition
 energy assessments • project management
 climate action plans • grant writing
 fleet optimization • revolving loan funds
 PACE programs • training
cec-mi.org (734) 585-5720



Beckett & Raeder
 Landscape Architecture
 Planning, Engineering &
 Environmental Services
www.bria2.com
 Ann Arbor, MI Traverse City MI Petoskey, MI
 734.663.2622 ph 231.933.8400 ph 231.347.2523 ph



ROWE PROFESSIONAL SERVICES COMPANY
 Large Firm Resources. Personal Attention... Since 1962.
 Planning • Engineering • Aerial Photography/Mapping
 Landscape Architecture • Surveying
 800.837.9131 www.rowepsc.com
 Flint, Lapeer, Mt. Pleasant, Grayling, Tri-Cities



Urban Planning & Design
 Landscape Architecture
 Community & Economic Development
 Inspection Services
www.wadetrिम.com



LSL Planning, Inc.
 Grand Rapids
 Royal Oak
 Indianapolis
 Atlanta
 248.586.0505
www.LSLPlanning.com
 COMMUNITY PLANNING
 ZONING & FORM-BASED CODES
 MULTI-MODAL TRANSPORTATION
 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



ENP & Associates
 Planning & GIS Consultants
 Erin N. Panda, AICP, GISP
 Principal
 P.O. Box 131095
 Ann Arbor, MI 48113
 (734) 395-6057
 (734) 527-6158 - fax
erin@enp-associates.com www.enp-associates.com



Cynthia E. Winland, AICP, PCP

- planning
- zoning
- community development
- grant writing & administration
- site plan reviews

www.crescentplanning.com P.O. Box 1184
 midland, mi 48641
 989.839.2031
 fax 989.839.4995
c.winland@crescentplanning.com



American Planning Association
Michigan Chapter

Making Great Communities Happen

Non-Profit
 U.S. Postage
PAID
 Permit #388
 Detroit, MI

CALENDAR OF EVENTS AND IMPORTANT DATES

Check the MAP Web site at www.planningmi.org for event details.

June 17, 2013

MAP's Planning and Excellence Awards Deadline
www.planningmi.org/excellenceawards.asp

October 2-4, 2013

Planning Michigan Annual Conference
 Radisson Plaza Hotel
 Downtown Kalamazoo
www.planningmi.org/conference.asp

****To request magazine reproduction permission or to distribute or reprint an article, please contact MAP at 734.913.2000 or info@planningmi.org**

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

For APA members send to:

Member Records Department,
 APA
 122 South Michigan Ave., Ste. 1600
 Chicago, IL 60603-6107

For Michigan Chapter only members send to:

MAP
 219 South Main Street, Ste. 300
 Ann Arbor, MI 48104



Connecting Schools and Community

Safe Routes to School
 1.800.434.8642
www.saferoutesmichigan.org

Birchler Arroyo Associates, Inc. is now

clearzoning

Planning | Zoning | Transportation

WWW.CLEARZONING.COM
 (888) 371-2094 or (313) 433-1776



ENGINEERS SURVEYORS PLANNERS

COMMUNITY PLANNING
 GRANT WRITING
 MASTER PLANS
 RECREATION
 ZONING

WWW.SPICERGROUP.COM (800) 833-0062



Just what you need, just when you need it.

- Community Planning
- Zoning
- Recreation Plans
- Web-based Public Participation

cwaplan.com | 734.662.2200

PLANNING & ZONING NEWS

Your source for recent court cases, contemporary feature articles, new publication reviews, and calendar of events.

Mark Wyckoff, FAICP, Editor
 Contact Cheryl Petchell, Office Manager
 715 N. Cedar Street, Suite 2, Lansing MI 48906-5275
 (517) 886-0555 or Fax (517) 886-0564
 web site: www.pznews.net

MCKenna

ASSOCIATES

Community Planning and Design

(888) 226-4326 www.mcka.com