



City of Dallas

*FORWARD***DALLAS**
**Comprehensive
Land Use Plan
Update**

**City Plan Commission
Briefing
Mar 7, 2024**

Lawrence Agu, III, AICP, Chief Planner
Patrick Blaydes, Chief Planner
Department of Planning & Urban Design



Presentation Outline

- Draft Placetype Description Review
- Proposed CPC Review/Public Hearing Schedule
- Next Steps

LINK TO FEB 2024 PLAN DRAFT PDF





What is/isn't ForwardDallas?

What it is...

ForwardDallas is an update to the 2006 Vision Plan.

It is **NOT** a zoning document.



FUTURE LAND USE

Represents the ideal primary activities of land that embody the desired development character within the city.

What it is not...



ZONING

Rules that regulate how parcels of land are developed.





What is/isn't ForwardDallas?

ForwardDallas does **NOT** call for the elimination of single-family zoning, neighborhoods, or reduction of lot sizes.

What it is...

FORWARDDALLAS

Any density suggested in single family communities should be designed to scale, sensitive to the existing community, be incremental, and involve the community through an engagement process.

What it is not...

ZONING / CODE

All zoning and code changes in the city follows separate processes that includes community engagement.





What is/isn't ForwardDallas?

ForwardDallas does **NOT** change nor makes a recommendation to change the zoning for any existing historic or conservation districts.

What it is...

FORWARDDALLAS

It establishes a framework for continued conversation about how to implement the plan, which may include future zoning, code changes, smaller area plans, etc.

What it is not...

ZONING / CODE

All zoning and code changes in the city follows separate processes that includes community engagement.





What is/isn't ForwardDallas?

What it is...

ForwardDallas does **NOT** eliminate or modify our parking regulations.



FORWARD DALLAS

Provides urban design recommendations on how future land uses could best be incorporated into our streetscape.

What it is not...



PARKING CODE

All zoning and code changes in the city follows separate processes that includes community engagement.





What is/isn't ForwardDallas?

What it is...

ForwardDallas does not prescribe a one-size-fits-all, single-answer solution.

It lays out guidance for further discussion and action, all of which will include additional community engagement.

FORWARDDALLAS

Community engagement and input is an open door and will remain open during this project.

What it is not...

ZONING / CODE

All zoning and code changes in the city follows separate processes that includes community engagement.





What's Next / Proposed Schedule

Plan Document
Workshops +
Public Hearings

Plan Document
Workshops +
Public Hearings

Recommendation
to Council + Public
Hearings

Council + Public
Hearings

Mar 2024

Apr 2024

May 2024

Jun 2024

- **March 7** – Placetypes Descriptions
- **March 14**
- **March 21** – Placetype Map

March 28 –
Revised Map

- **April 4** – Implementation Plan
- **April 11**

April 26 –
CPC Revised Draft

- **May 2** – Recommendation to Council
- **May 9**

- **Dates to be determined**

Legend: **Specially Called Meetings (if needed)**

Deliverable





PLACETYPES

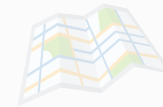
A Land Use Themes
(Goals)



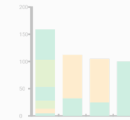
B Placetype
Descriptions



C Placetype Map



D Implementation
Plan



TODAY'S REVIEW

- Regional Open Space
- Small Town Residential
- Community Residential
- City / Urban Residential
- Neighborhood Mixed Use
- Community Mixed Use
- Regional Mixed Use
- City Center / Urban Core
- Institutional / Special Purpose
- Flex Commercial
- Logistics / Industrial Park
- Industrial Hub



How to...

A

Placetype Overview + Land Uses

B

Placetype Application + Urban Design

REGIONAL OPEN SPACE (RO)

CONTEXT [LEARN MORE \(EOR\)](#)

As of 2023, Dallas has 381 Parks totaling 18,842 acres¹ and over 14.7 million trees contributing to a tree canopy cover of 32%². The parks, trails, and open space within the Regional Open Space placetype plays an important role in limiting urban encroachment into natural systems, buffering residents from noxious uses, and enhancing overall environmental quality.

LOCAL EXAMPLES

1. TRINITY RIVER
2. LAKE CLIFF PARK
3. WHITE ROCK LAKE
4. BADMAN LANE
5. GREAT TRINITY
6. MOUNTAIN

CHARACTER DESCRIPTION

Lakes, rivers, streams, forests and parks form a vital system of regional open spaces throughout Dallas. Nature preserves such as Cedar Ridge Preserve and green corridors such as the Trinity Greenbelt are examples of this placetype. Regional open spaces are typically open to everyone and can be programmed with a mix of recreational and leisure activities. In addition to leisure and recreation, regional open spaces preserve important environmental and ecological functions.

These natural environs give city residents a way to escape from their urban surroundings and opportunities to enjoy Dallas's natural resources. Preserving Regional Open Space areas is vital to the long-term environmental health and quality of life of residents and visitors of Dallas. Parks and open spaces of different sizes and utilities should be integrated throughout Dallas to serve neighborhoods and developments, however, the Regional Open Space placetype is reserved for large, dedicated areas that function as distinct places in their own right. Smaller-scale communities, neighborhood parks, and greenways complement and add to these Regional Open Spaces.

FUTURE LAND USE MIX

PRIMARY USE

- Agricultural
- Private Open Space
- Public Open Space
- Single Family Detached
- Single Family Attached
- Multiplex
- Apartments
- Mixed Use

SUPPORTING USE

- Lodging
- Office
- Commercial
- Public Institution
- Transportation
- Utility
- Light Industrial
- Heavy Industrial

1 National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA)
2 Texas Trees Foundation

REGIONAL OPEN SPACE (RO)

WORKING DRAFT

IMAGE PENDING UPDATE

A PLACETYPE APPLICATION	B ADJACENCIES	AA URBAN DESIGN ELEMENTS
<p>RO A-1</p> <p>The City and partner organizations should continue to invest in the preserving and enhancing of established Regional Open Space areas.</p> <p>RO A-2</p> <p>Many of these areas identified on the Future Placetype Map are environmentally sensitive areas such as riparian zones adjacent to waterways, floodplains, and flood-prone areas.</p> <p>RO A-3</p> <p>Where appropriate, Regional Open Space amenities can be integrated into new development using conservation design strategies that will preserve green space while enhancing access to natural areas; however, structures are typically limited in number and are intended to support on-site recreational activities and/or civic uses.</p>	<p>RO B-1</p> <p>The predominance of large areas of green space in the Regional Open Space placetype minimizes the need for adjacent development.</p> <p>RO B-2</p> <p>However, adjacent development should support environmentally sensitive areas and tree canopy.</p> <p>RO B-3</p> <p>Regional recreation facilities and parking areas should include landscape buffers, appropriate lighting, and sound mitigations when abutting residential areas.</p> <p>RO B-4</p> <p>Neighborhood park amenities integrated within the Regional Open Space areas should be located in well-connected edge zones to maximize access for local residents.</p>	<p>MOBILITY + ACCESS</p> <p>1 As new development surrounding these areas occurs, install trails, lighting, enhanced sidewalks, traffic calming devices, and raised crosswalks to improve connections leading to the Regional Open Space areas.</p> <p>STREETSCAPE + PARKING</p> <p>2 Parking should be minimized and consolidated when possible, primarily to support civic or recreational uses within this placetype.</p> <p>3 Permeable and environmentally sensitive materials should be utilized when feasible.</p> <p>GREEN + OPEN SPACE</p> <p>4 Utilize conservation design strategies, to be detailed in a future citywide urban design and conservation policy, that integrates connected local green space amenities into new development and increase access to Regional Open Space areas.</p> <p>5 Integrate new or improved adjacent local-serving public green space such as neighborhood parks, greenways, parklets, and community gardens into the existing Regional Open Space fabric and enhance resident access to such amenities.</p> <p>6 When possible, prioritize creek and river access as an amenity.</p> <p>BUILDING FORM + CHARACTER</p> <p>7 Structures are limited in number, vary in size depending on the purpose of the building and the setting, and are typically low-rise.</p> <p>8 Promote environmentally low impact design (LID) for any supporting structures built within this placetype including the use of green infrastructure and conservation design to reduce stormwater flows and improve water quality, while reducing the urban heat island effect and increasing tree canopy.</p> <p>9 Structures should be designed in a way that complements, supplements, and helps define the natural features and open space within the Regional Open Space placetype.</p>

THEME CONNECTIONS

PLACETYPES | CHAPTER 3

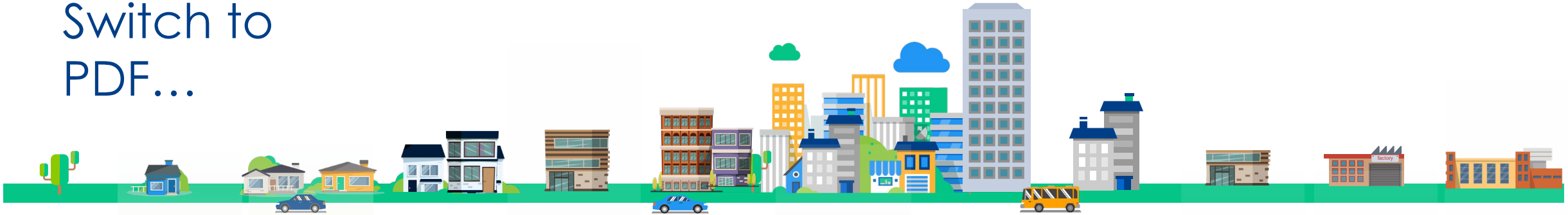
CHAPTER 3 | PLACETYPES





Placetype Description Review

Switch to PDF...



 <p>REGIONAL OPEN SPACE</p>	 <p>SMALL TOWN RESIDENTIAL</p>	 <p>COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL</p>	 <p>CITY RESIDENTIAL</p>	 <p>NEIGHBORHOOD / MIXED-USE</p>	 <p>COMMUNITY MIXED-USE</p>	 <p>REGIONAL / MIXED-USE</p>	 <p>CITY CENTER</p>	 <p>INSTITUTIONAL CAMPUS / SPECIAL PURPOSE</p>	 <p>FLEX COMMERCIAL</p>	 <p>LOGISTICS / INDUSTRIAL PARK</p>	 <p>INDUSTRIAL HUB</p>
---	---	--	---	--	--	---	--	---	--	--	---



COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL BACKGROUND INFO





How did we get here?



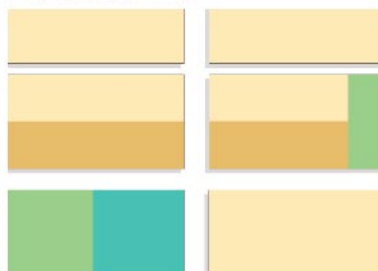
COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL (CR)

CONTEXT [LEARN MORE \(ECR\)](#) 

As Dallas plans for a projected 300,000+ more residents, careful thought needs to be taken about how the city can gently and equitably add housing in and around existing neighborhoods in a manner that strengthens them.



- LOCAL EXAMPLES**
1. LAKEWOOD
 2. WINNETKA HEIGHTS
 3. BUCKNER TERRACE
 4. QUEEN CITY
 5. PRESTONWOOD
 6. KIDD SPRINGS
 7. ARCADIA PARK
 8. QUEEN CITY



Questions and concerns from community leading to the creation of Community Residential Placetype

- “What are the main differences between the single-family placetypes?” It’s hard to distinguish. Please clarify.”
- “Why is our community one particular single-family placetype and others are another? All single-family neighborhoods should be treated equitably.”
- “Does future density look different in these two single-family placetypes?”





CLUP Opt 1: Separate, Define, Rename



RESIDENTIAL #1 RESIDENTIAL #1

	RESIDENTIAL #1	RESIDENTIAL #1
Agricultural	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Heavy Industrial	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Light Industrial	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Lodging	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Mixed-Use	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Apartment Multiplex	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Office	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Private Open Space	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Public Open Space	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Public Institutional	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Commercial	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Single Family Attached	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Single Family Detached	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Transportation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Utility	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

RESIDENTIAL #1



CURVILINEAR

- Primarily detached single-family housing with supporting uses and limited scale retail shops and services are integrated into the community at key intersections,
- Curvilinear roadways organize large blocks of housing with limited access from major streets.
- Supporting clusters of duplexes, townhomes, and smaller apartment buildings provide for housing choice within the neighborhood.

RESIDENTIAL #2



GRIDDED

- Primarily single-family homes with more of a mix of other housing types and uses, such as duplexes, townhomes, and smaller apartments. Small office and retail may also be located along commercial streets to serve nearby residents.
- Neighborhoods have deep and narrow lots along gridded blocks that have greater connectivity. Parkway and boulevards frame edges. Consistent blocks lined with sidewalks and parkway trees.



CLUP Opt 2 : Merge, Redefine, + Rename



RESIDENTIAL #1

Agricultural	<input type="radio"/>
Heavy Industrial	<input type="radio"/>
Light Industrial	<input type="radio"/>
Lodging	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Mixed-Use	<input type="radio"/>
Apartment Multiplex	<input type="radio"/>
	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Office	<input type="radio"/>
Private Open Space	<input type="radio"/>
Public Open Space	<input type="radio"/>
Public Institutional	<input type="radio"/>
Commercial	<input type="radio"/>
Single Family Attached	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Single Family Detached	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Transportation	<input type="radio"/>
Utility	<input type="radio"/>

RESIDENTIAL #1



CURVILINEAR

- Primarily detached single-family housing with supporting uses and limited scale retail shops and services are integrated into the community at key intersections,
- Curvilinear roadways organize large blocks of housing with limited access from major streets.
- Supporting clusters of duplexes, townhomes, and smaller apartment buildings provide for housing choice within the neighborhood.



GRIDDED

- Primarily single-family homes with more of a mix of other housing types and uses, such as duplexes, townhomes, and smaller apartments. Small office and retail may also be located along commercial streets to serve nearby residents.
- Neighborhoods have deep and narrow lots along gridded blocks that have greater connectivity. Parkway and boulevards frame edges. Consistent blocks lined with sidewalks and parkway trees.





Community Residential



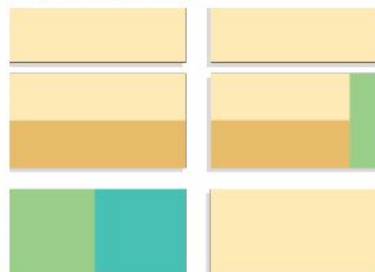
COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL (CR)

CONTEXT [LEARN MORE \(ECR\)](#)

As Dallas plans for a projected 300,000+ more residents, careful thought needs to be taken about how the city can gently and equitably add housing in and around existing neighborhoods in a manner that strengthens them.



- LOCAL EXAMPLES**
1. LAKEWOOD
 2. WINNETKA HEIGHTS
 3. BUCKNER TERRACE
 4. QUEEN CITY
 5. PRESTONWOOD
 6. KIDD SPRINGS
 7. ARCADIA PARK
 8. QUEEN CITY



WORKING DRAFT
PUBLIC REVIEW ONLY

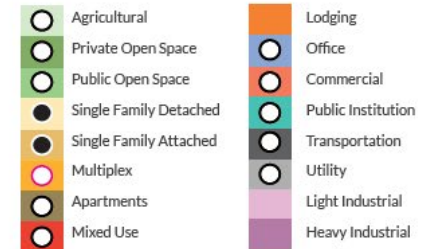
PLACETYPES | CHAPTER 3

CHARACTER DESCRIPTION

The Community Residential placetype represents the largest percentage of land within Dallas and is primarily made up of single-family homes. Parks, schools, and places of worship are interspersed throughout, providing focal points for community activity. Sensitively integrated missing middle housing, such as duplexes and smaller-scaled multiplexes, provide increased housing choice. Local commercial and office uses, as well as neighborhood-scaled apartments, may also be found, offering convenient access to goods and services, promoting a greater mix of uses, and supporting active, walkable environments. Non-residential and apartment uses are generally located within a 1/2 mile of DART transit stations, near existing activity centers, and within established commercial nodes.

This placetype consists of a few different contexts and scales which impact how and where new housing is accommodated. Neighborhoods developed before 1950 were generally laid out with gridded, interconnected streets while neighborhoods built after 1950 were typically laid out with curvilinear streets, limited interconnectivity, and less-integrated housing types. However, housing diversification within each context is key in meeting the city's housing needs. Both the Neighborhood and Community Mixed Use placetypes complement this placetype, forming a complete community with activities essential to a high-quality of life.

FUTURE LAND USE MIX



Key Suggested Changes / Follow-up From CLUP

- Combine previous single-family placetypes (2) into one to equitably absorb future gentle density needs of the city
- Clarify urban design differences for the 2 main forms identified in the new placetype





Community Residential



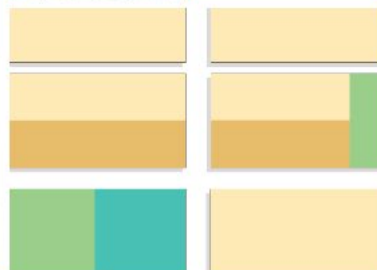
COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL (CR)

CONTEXT [LEARN MORE \(ECR\)](#)

As Dallas plans for a projected 300,000+ more residents, careful thought needs to be taken about how the city can gently and equitably add housing in and around existing neighborhoods in a manner that strengthens them.



- LOCAL EXAMPLES**
1. LAKEWOOD
 2. WINNETKA HEIGHTS
 3. BUCKNER TERRACE
 4. QUEEN CITY
 5. PRESTONWOOD
 6. KIDD SPRINGS
 7. ARCADIA PARK
 8. QUEEN CITY



WORKING DRAFT
PUBLIC REVIEW ONLY

PLACETYPES | CHAPTER 3

CHARACTER DESCRIPTION

The Community Residential placetype represents the largest percentage of land within Dallas and is primarily made up of single-family homes. Parks, schools, and places of worship are interspersed throughout, providing points for community activity. Sensitive to existing missing middle housing, such as duplexes and smaller-scaled multiplexes, provide increased housing choice. Local commercial and office uses, as well as neighborhood-scale apartments and office uses, may also be found, offering convenient access to goods and services, promoting a greater mix of uses, and supporting active, walkable environments. Non-residential and apartment uses are generally located within a 1/2 mile of DART transit stations, near existing activity centers, and within established commercial nodes.

This placetype consists of a few different contexts and scales which impact how and where new housing is accommodated. Neighborhoods developed before 1950 were generally laid out with gridded, interconnected streets while neighborhoods built after 1950 were typically laid out with curvilinear streets, limited interconnectivity, and less-integrated housing types. However, housing diversification within each context is key in meeting the city's needs. Both the Neighborhood and Community Residential placetypes complement this placetype, forming a complete community with activities essential to a high-quality

points for community activity. Sensitive to existing missing middle housing, such as duplexes and smaller-scaled multiplexes, provide increased housing choice. Local commercial and office uses, as well as neighborhood-scale apartments, may also be found, offering convenient access to goods and services, promoting a greater mix of uses, and supporting active, walkable environments. Non-residential

supporting active, walkable environments. Non-residential and apartment uses are generally located within a 1/2 mile of DART transit stations, near existing activity centers, and within established commercial nodes.

This placetype consists of a few different contexts and scales which impact how and where new housing is accommodated. Neighborhoods developed before 1950 were generally laid out with gridded, interconnected streets while neighborhoods built after 1950 were typically laid out with curvilinear streets, limited interconnectivity, and less-integrated housing types. However, housing diversification

FUTURE LAND USE MIX

- | | | | |
|--|------------------------|--|--------------------|
| | Agricultural | | Lodging |
| | Private Open Space | | Office |
| | Public Open Space | | Commercial |
| | Single Family Detached | | Public Institution |
| | Single Family Attached | | Transportation |
| | Multiplex | | Utility |
| | Apartments | | Light Industrial |
| | Mixed Use | | Heavy Industrial |

● PRIM
○ SUPP





Community Residential



COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL (CR)



CURVILINEAR



GRIDDED

A. PLACETYPE APPLICATION

CR A-1

Strategic planning is needed in this placetype to help determine the appropriate mix of land uses and infrastructure improvements to promote multi-modal connectivity within the neighborhood and to surrounding neighborhoods, public spaces, and commercial, and mixed-use areas.

CR A-2

Key intersections, local commercial areas and areas within 1/2 mile of transit stations may represent the most appropriate opportunities for redevelopment with supporting land uses.

CR A-3

Vacant properties or those with inactive land uses present opportunities for thoughtful in-block infill development, allowing for the integration of missing middle housing types within the community. Such sites also represent an opportunity for additional local parks and open space amenities.

THEME CONNECTIONS



B. ADJACENCIES

CR B-1

Commercial areas, including retail mixed-use development, should be located at key intersections and along major roadways.

CR B-2

Housing such as duplexes, townhomes, and multi-plex should be designed to complement the scale and character of the surrounding neighborhood.

CR B-3

The Industrial Hub Placetype should not be adjacent to this placetype.

CR B-4

Placetypes adjacent to this placetype should match the low-rise scale of this placetype at or along the adjacency before rising to mid or high rise.

C. URBAN DESIGN ELEMENTS

MOBILITY + ACCESS

- Supporting commercial areas should be designed to promote walkability including enhanced sidewalks, street trees and landscaping, minimal curb cuts, and pedestrian-scaled lighting.
- Establish a comprehensive pedestrian network emphasizing multimodal connections to transit routes, commercial areas, schools, and parks.
- Plant parkways and private yards with shade trees to expand the urban forest and improve neighborhood character.
- Front and rear yards serve as private open spaces. Application can vary but it should be generally consistent throughout this placetype.
- Increased side and rear yards can serve as transitions between different housing types and commercial developments.

GREEN + OPEN SPACE

STREETSCAPE + PARKING

- Consider shared parking spaces, including the prioritization of street parking, that can serve both residential and business needs.
- Incorporate green spaces and landscaping within and around parking areas to enhance the aesthetic appeal of the neighborhood and to reduce the visual impact of parking structures.
- In adjacent commercial and mixed-use developments, parking and service areas should be oriented toward the rear of the buildings to promote a more walkable environment and provide a buffer to adjacent residential areas.
- Place surface parking at the rear or interior of the lot and include active ground-floor uses in parking garages to enhance the pedestrian experience.

D. CURVILINEAR GRIDDED BOTH

CR A-3



Vacant properties or those with inactive land uses present opportunities for thoughtful in-block infill development, allowing for the integration of missing middle housing types within the community. Such sites also represent an opportunity for additional local parks and open space amenities.

CR A-5



Changes to areas within Community Residential neighborhoods should be incremental and sensitive to the existing context, and include inclusive community engagement efforts.

CR B-2



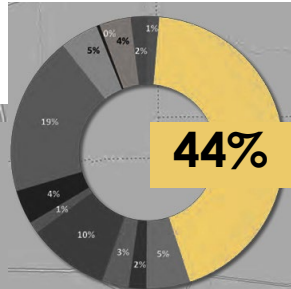
Housing such as duplexes, townhomes, and multi-plex should be designed to complement the scale and character of the surrounding neighborhood.



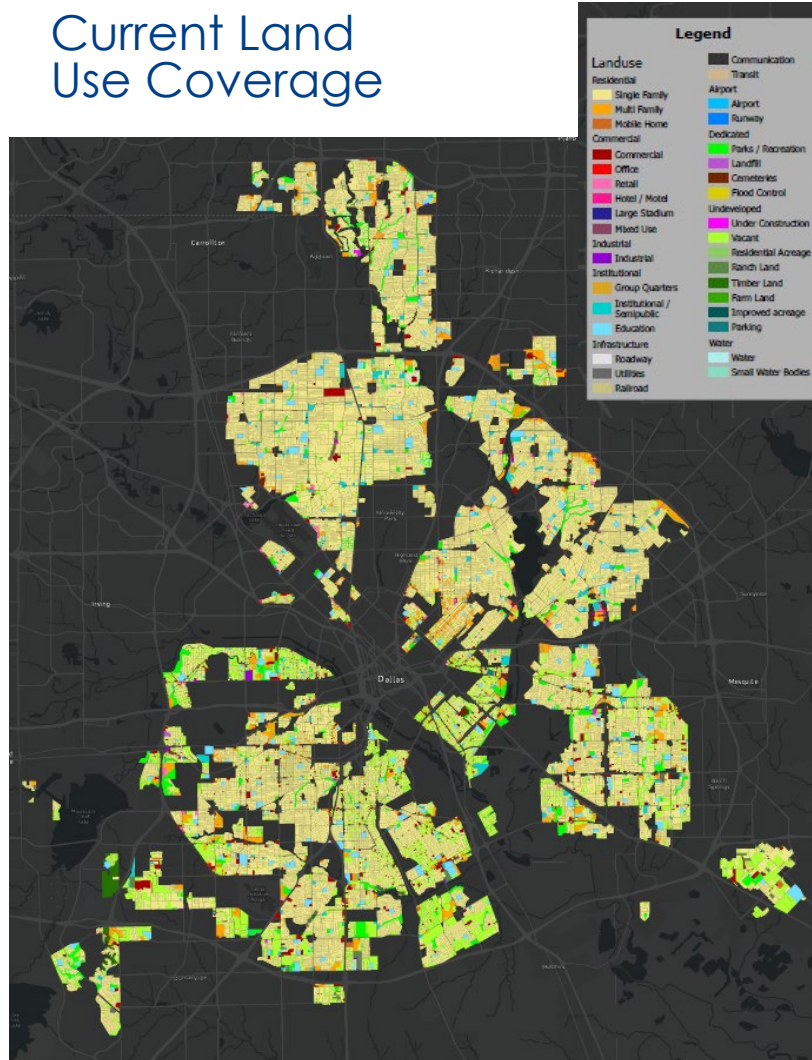


Community Residential

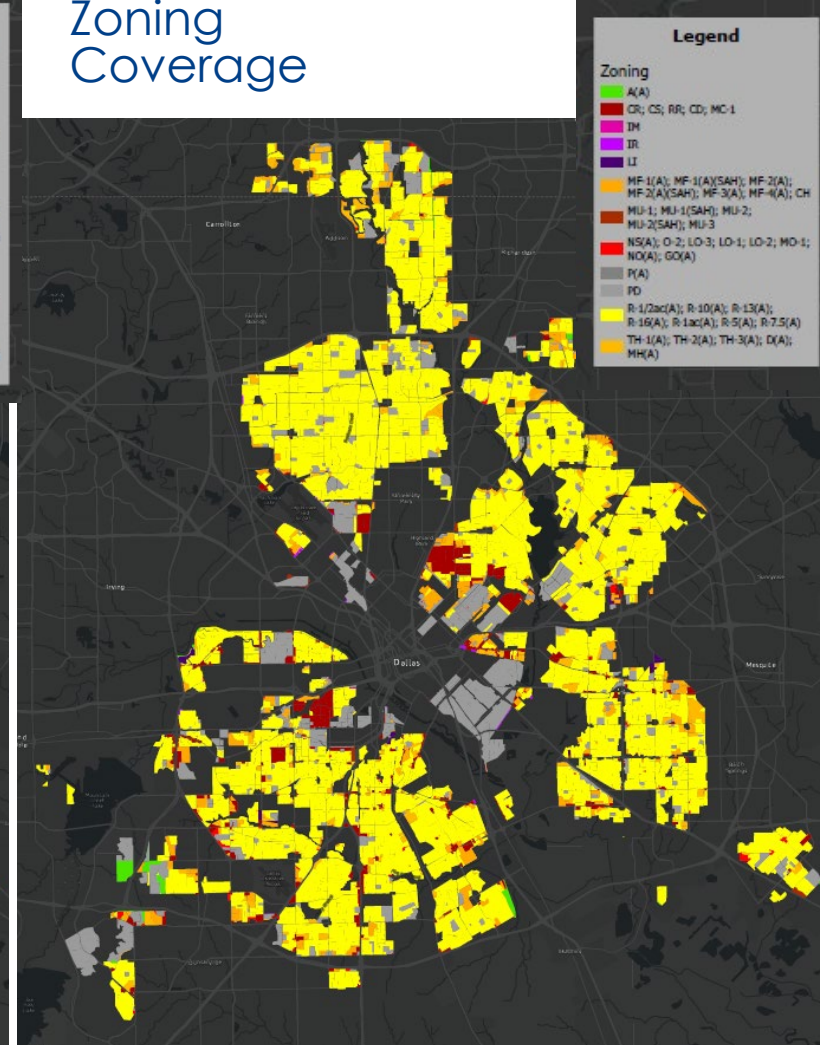
Placetype Coverage



Current Land Use Coverage



Zoning Coverage





DFW Peer City Res Placetypes Compare

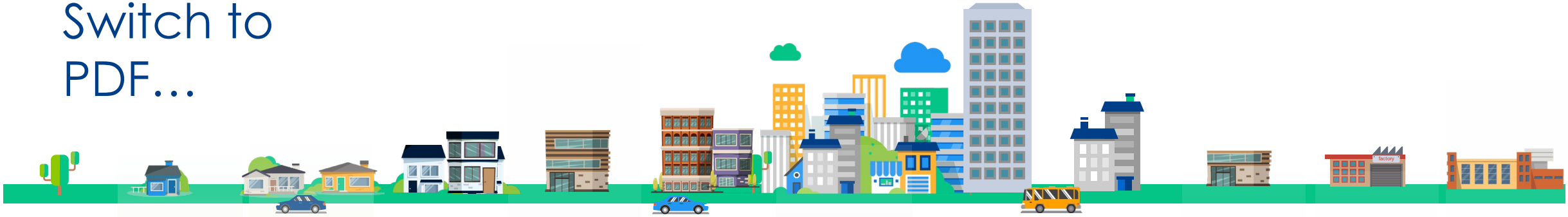
	FD 2.0	FD 2006	Irving (2017, Ongoing)		Arlington (2015, Ongoing)	Frisco (2015, Ongoing)	Desoto (Ongoing)		Kennedale (2012)	Wilmer, Tx (Ongoing)
Pop. Density ppl/sq. mi. Current (Plan Date)	3829	3470	3806 (3514)		4105 (3811)	2946 (2292)	2582		1299 (1031)	526
Placetype Name	Community Residential	Residential Neighborhood	Traditional Neighborhood	Compact Neighborhood	Established Residential	Suburban Residential	Low Density Residential	Med. Density Residential	Neighborhoods	Suburban Neighborhood
Character Description	The Community Residential placetype ...is primarily made up of single-family homes. Sensitive integrated missing middle housing, such as duplexes and smaller scaled multiplexes, provide increased housing choice	Primarily residential with single-family homes and some lower density multifamily housing options. This area could include small, individual apartment buildings and condos, townhomes, and small, medium and large sized single-family homes.	Predominantly residential area with the appearance of traditional single-family detached homes or duplexes with some mix of non-residential uses at intersections of collector or arterial streets.	Predominantly single-family homes with a diverse mix of building types including small lot cottage homes, clustered courtyard homes, townhouses, rowhouses, and low-density multifamily	This area covers the largest portion of the city and contains a variety of housing types as well as retail services. People living in these areas would enjoy the benefits of neighborhood parks, schools and community recreation centers	The dominant place type in Frisco, supporting multiple generations with residential products ranging from estate residential to townhomes... This place type includes single-family homes in both detached and attached designs.	Consists of established neighborhoods, newer planned subdivisions, and large-lot estate properties that are primarily made up of detached single-family homes occupying individual lots... can also accommodate single-family attached at limited scale.	Primarily consists of single-family attached uses... Single-family attached uses may include townhouses, duplexes, triplexes, and fourplexes. In limited occasions, single-family detached house may be located within Medium Density Residential.	This district is primarily residential in nature. Neighborhood should have defined boundaries, a clear center, and be easily accessible to day-to-day goods and services...	Provides for low-to-moderate density residential land uses intermixed with areas... Predominant land uses include single family and multi-family development, supporting... Distribute areas of missing middle housing types to promote mixed-residential neighborhoods
Single Family Detached	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●
Single Family Attached	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●
Duplexes/Townhomes/Multiplex	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●
Apartments	○	●	○	●	●				○	●





Placetype Description Review

Switch to PDF...



											
REGIONAL OPEN SPACE	SMALL TOWN RESIDENTIAL	COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL	CITY RESIDENTIAL	NEIGHBORHOOD / MIXED-USE	COMMUNITY MIXED-USE	REGIONAL / MIXED-USE	CITY CENTER	INSTITUTIONAL CAMPUS / SPECIAL PURPOSE	FLEX COMMERCIAL	LOGISTICS / INDUSTRIAL PARK	INDUSTRIAL HUB



**WHAT'S
NEXT?**





What's Next / Proposed Schedule

Plan Document Workshops + Public Hearings

Plan Document Workshops + Public Hearings

Recommendation to Council + Public Hearings

Council + Public Hearings

Mar 2024

Apr 2024

May 2024

Jun 2024

- **March 7** – Placetypes Descriptions
- **March 14**
- **March 21** – Placetype Map

March 28 – Revised Map

- **April 4** – Implementation Plan

- **April 11**

April 26 – CPC Revised Draft

- **May 2** – Recommendation to Council

- **May 9**

- **Dates to be determined**

Legend: **Specially Called Meetings (if needed)**

Deliverable





City of Dallas

*FORWARD***DALLAS**
**Comprehensive
Land Use Plan
Update**

**City Plan Commission
Briefing
Mar 7, 2024**

Lawrence Agu, III, AICP, Chief Planner
Patrick Blaydes, Chief Planner
Department of Planning & Urban Design