

MEMORANDUM

TO: City & County Planning & Zoning Commissions

FROM: Jessica Garrow, City Long Range Planner
Ben Gagnon, City Special Projects Planner
Ellen Sassano, County Long Range Planner
Cindy Houben, County Community Development Director
Chris Bendon, City Community Development Director

DATE OF MEMO: January 20, 2011

MEETING DATE: Tuesday, January 25, 4:30pm Sister Cities

RE: Review of Draft AACP

SUMMARY: The joint P&Zs met on January 18th and provided feedback on a number of topics, including chapter reformatting. The new approach includes an introduction to each chapter, removing action items and a more specific categorization of policies.

The P&Zs welcomed these changes, and suggested improving clarity by arranging policies under each topic so they begin at an aspirational level and continue with more specific policies. Staff has implemented this approach in the Environmental Quality chapter, and is also bringing forward revisions of Planning for a Lifelong Aspenite, Historic Preservation and Sustaining the Aspen Idea for discussion on January 25th. Staff has drafted an AACP schedule as follows:

- February 2: Continue review of substantive issues with P&Zs, Council and Commissioners. 4 – 6 pm in Council Chambers. (Tentative, to be confirmed.)
- February 22: P&Zs review Managing Growth and West of Castle Creek. 4:30 – 7:30 pm in Sister Cities
- March 8: P&Zs review Housing and Transportation. 4:30 – 7:30 pm in Rio Grande Meeting Room
- March 22: P&Zs review Parks and Open Space and Introduction. 4:30 – 7:30 pm. in Sister Cities
- March 29: P&Zs review entire document. 4:30 – 7:30 pm in Sister Cities

Attachments:

Exhibit A: 1.18.2011 Meeting Summary

Exhibit B: Revised chapter: Environmental Quality chapter

Exhibit C: Revised chapter: Planning for a Lifelong Aspenite

Exhibit D: Revised chapter: Historic Preservation

Exhibit E: Revised chapter: Sustaining the Aspen Idea

Summary of Joint Planning and Zoning Commissions Meeting Sister Cities Room / January 18, 2011

The following is not intended to serve as minutes of the 1/18/11 meeting, but to summarize discussion on major issues. Four City P&Z members (Stan, Cliff, Bert, LJ) and two County P&Z members (Mirte, Jay) were in attendance.

Discussion of January 5th meeting with Council and Commissioners:

There were several substantive topics discussed at the January 5th meeting, and the P&Zs discussed them one at a time:

TDRs: The P&Zs agreed that they should not delve into further detail on specific potential uses of TDRs, but could craft an umbrella-type policy that called for TDR programs to achieve community goals while not having adverse impacts on receiving areas. It was noted that the plan already includes an action item to explore an inter-jurisdictional TDR program, as discussed at the January 5th meeting.

House Size: The P&Zs agreed that the focus regarding house size should be more directly related to impacts on environmentally sensitive areas such as slopes, riparian areas, scenic areas and along City/County boundaries to ensure a smoother transition between neighborhoods.

Housing Mitigation: Although Council and BOCC members had expressed a reluctance to exceed the 60% mitigation rate for affordable housing, the P&Zs reiterated their stance of moving up to 100% mitigation. The P&Zs position is to require that development offset all of its impacts. The P&Zs noted that the community is far behind in providing adequate housing for employees, and anything less than 100% mitigation would only contribute to falling further behind. The P&Zs reiterated their position that non-housing-related “community benefits” should not enable the 100% mitigation rate to be reduced. However, they agreed that there should be flexibility in the methods of providing mitigation, including off-site solutions and housing credits.

‘Modest’ Development: While the P&Zs maintained that their intent was to show a preference for smaller buildings over larger buildings, there was some agreement that alternate language could be explored, including compatibility. Staff said they could explore other language that conveys the P&Zs intent. Staff also suggested that the existing policy to re-evaluate infill could be reworded to include a stated intent to reduce maximum height, mass and scale.

Pacing Construction: The P&Zs remained committed to addressing the negative impacts of intense construction activity during economic boom periods. They discussed the potential for broader language to explore a variety of methods to address the problem. They also talked about the danger of identifying specific methods at this time due to the complexity of the issue, and concern that if identified methods are rejected, there would be little effort in the future to address the issue. Staff suggested the plan could include a

call for an informed and productive community dialogue in an effort to focus more attention on addressing the problem.

Discussion of new introduction

The P&Zs generally liked the new introduction, but expressed some concerns. Unlike the Vision and Philosophy statements prior to each chapter, the introduction includes specific references to events and organizations, and there were some questions about why some events and organizations were specified and not others. The P&Zs were not entirely satisfied with the specific choices and were inclined to remove such specificity.

Another suggestion was to shorten the three-page introduction due to concerns over whether people would read it. Specifically, there was concern about too much space given to the historical chronology on the first page. Another idea was to either shorten the two bullet-point sections to include some of the most important priorities in the plan, and/or break up the bullet-point sections into three or more, to help break up the introduction for greater readability. Staff accepted these various ideas and will rewrite the introduction and re-submit it. At this time, the schedule calls for the introduction to be re-submitted after the P&Zs review all chapters, largely to give staff more perspective on how to edit and change the introduction.

Discussion of Policy Statement categorization: Staff had previously suggested that instead of simply labeling all policies as “Regulatory” or “Guiding,” a broader range of categories would be more explanatory for readers of the document. For example, if a policy calls for inter-jurisdictional collaboration, or coordination among different groups and organization, it would be labeled “Collaborative Initiative.” For policies that reflect more broad goals, the term “Community Aspiration” would be used.

Staff provided a reformatted Environmental Quality chapter to illustrate the new approach, and after some discussion, the P&Zs generally found that this method provided more clarity and specificity regarding the purpose of each policy. However, there was a suggestion that under each “topic” in a chapter, the policies should be arranged so that the broadest goals (Community Aspirations) appear first, to be followed by more specific policies. In addition, if some policies are written more like action items, they could be relocated to the action item section. Staff agreed with this suggestion and will be implementing it in future drafts. There was some discussion of reducing the seven staff-suggested categories, but there did not appear to be clear consensus on this. Staff suggested that the seven categories are appropriate, though saw potential for some to be combined.

Environmental Quality



Environmental Quality Introduction

The quality of the natural environment is of great importance to the community. As the 1993 and 2000 AACPs note, “The natural environment is one of the community’s greatest assets and the reason many people choose to visit or make the Aspen area their home.”

The 1993 and 2000 AACPs combined the Environment, Parks and Open Space into one chapter. The 2011 update to the AACP recognizes that Environmental Quality is of such importance that it should be highlighted in its own chapter.

Over the past two decades, there have been a significant number of new programs and projects completed with a goal toward improving the environmental health of the Aspen community. Some of the highlights include:

- The City of Aspen and Pitkin County adopted an advanced energy code in 1995 as a response to high energy usage in new residential construction. It set strict standards for mechanical equipment performance, and was the first of its kind to set a cap on energy consumption -- including consumption outside the home in snow melt and pools/spas.
- The City and Pitkin County have partnered with other regional entities to provide one of the largest transit systems in the state in the Roaring Fork Transit Authority (RFTA). It is estimated that the RFTA system saved 8,023 tons of CO₂ from being emitted into the environment in 2006.
- The Aspen Area went from being an EPA PM-10 nonattainment area in 1988 to being in attainment by 2003 through implementation of a variety of strategies focused on improving air quality. These included increasing RFTA frequency and availability, creating dedicated bus lanes and incentivizing carpooling, and limiting the installation of new wood-burning fireplaces and stoves.
- In 2005, the city adopted the Canary Initiative that identifies Aspen and other mountain communities as the “canary in the coal mine” for global warming. The goal is to aggressively reduce Aspen’s carbon footprint to protect our community’s future, and to contribute to the reduction of global warming pollution.
- In 2005, the City of Aspen adopted a Waste Reduction/Recycling Ordinance aimed at increasing the recycling rate, diverting yard waste (grass and leaves) from trash, and establishing a reporting system.
- In 2006 the City created the ZGreen program, a certification and outreach program designed to reduce the environmental impacts of Aspen’s citizens, visitors, businesses, and events.

Environmental Quality Introduction, cont.

- Until 2007, Aspen's stormwater runoff went untreated, directly into the Roaring Fork River, polluting the river with motor oil, detergents, pesticides, fertilizers, sediment, and other pollutants. In November 2007, voters approved a mill levy to fund projects that will improve water quality. In addition to this mill levy, new development fees are charged to offset pollution caused by construction sites. These funds initiated the development of the City's Clean River Initiative.
- In 2007, the City created the Jennie Adair and Rio Grande Stormwater Management Projects. After six months of operation, the Jennie Adair stormwater vault and constructed wetlands that prevented 144 tons of sediment from discharging into the Roaring Fork River.
- The City of Aspen provides municipal water to all areas of the City and parts of Pitkin County. Aspen has been aggressive about reducing the community's demand for water, and the demand for water has decreased due to an ambitious program to find and repair main pipe leaks and because of a new conservation-based water rate system in which users pay higher rates when they use more water.



Environmental Quality Vision

The Aspen Area will be a regional, state and national leader in all aspects of environmental stewardship.



Environmental Quality Philosophy

As stewards of our environment and resources, it is our responsibility to balance human activity and the health of our natural environment. This ethic is our defining characteristic. We continue to endorse the community adopted Ecological Bill of Rights.

The decisions we make today regarding our air, water, and land will have a significant impact on our future. We are committed to making choices and implementing programs that ensure our environmental sustainability.

Environmental Quality Policies

Policy Categories

I. GREENHOUSE GASES

I.1. Within 10 years, reduce the carbon footprint of the Aspen Area from 2004 levels by 30%.

Community Aspiration

I.2. Incentivize alternative forms of transportation to reduce reliance on fossil-fuels.

Incentive Program

I.3. Strive for all development to meet the highest standards to minimize greenhouse gas emissions.

Proposed Code Amendment

II. AIR QUALITY

II.1. Improve existing air quality such that we exceed the EPA standards to provide the healthiest air-shed.

*Community Aspiration,
Collaborative Initiative*

II.2. Achieve and maintain healthy ozone levels.

*Community Aspiration,
Collaborative Initiative*

III. WATER POLLUTION

III.1. Reduce the quantity of urban pollutants in stormwater runoff that discharges into the Roaring Fork River and its tributaries.

Proposed Code Amendment

III.2. Increase the natural filtration of storm- and melt- water.

Proposed Code Amendment

III.3. Require new development to treat its stormwater runoff on site.

Regulatory Statement

IV. WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REDUCTION

IV.1. The Aspen Area's recycling rate should exceed the national average.

Community Aspiration

IV.2. Implement programs and encourage behavior that aim to dramatically reduce waste generation and extend the life of the Landfill.

*Collaborative Initiative, Work
Program for Landfill*

IV.3. Ensure adequate funds are available for environmental monitoring and eventual remediation of the Pitkin County Landfill.

Work Program for Landfill

IV.4. Increase the amount of construction and development materials that are diverted from the landfill, reused or recycled.

Proposed Code Amendment

Environmental Quality Policies

Policy Categories

V. RENEWABLE ENERGY

V.1. Reduce our dependence on non-renewable energy sources and instill an ethic of energy accountability.

Community Aspiration

V.2. Within 10 years, reduce electricity and natural gas usage in the Urban Growth Boundary from 2004 levels by 15%.

Community Aspiration

V.4. Continue to pursue efforts to establish an electric grid of 100% renewable energy.

Community Aspiration

V.3. Encourage existing development and require new development and redevelopment to mitigate their energy usage with on-site renewable energies.

Incentive Program, Proposed Code Amendment

VI. WATER

VI.1. Maintain minimum stream flows for the Roaring Fork River and its tributaries.

Work Program for Water Department

VI.2. Reduce the detrimental effects of river diversions on the Roaring Fork River and its tributaries.

Work Program for Water Department

VI.3. Maintain and preserve existing riparian habitat and wetlands.

Work Program for Planning Department, Proposed Code Amendment

VII. WEED MANAGEMENT

VII.1. Ensure there is proper resource management to minimize the negative impacts of weeds on the Aspen Area.

Work Program for Parks and Open Space Departments

VIII. WILDLIFE AND WILDLIFE HABITAT

VIII.1. Sustain, protect and restore biodiversity and native ecosystems through land use planning, acquisition and best land management practices on public and private lands.

Collaborative Initiative, Work Program for Planning, Parks, and Open Space Departments

Planning for a Lifelong Aspenite



Planning for a Lifelong Aspenite Introduction

The quality of our community is seen most clearly in the interactions between those who live, work, and visit. While past community plans have promoted a high quality of life through growth management tools, affordable housing policies, environmental programs, and transportation initiatives, they have not comprehensively addressed the human and social services needed to support our community. The 2011 AACP recognizes that we must also focus on “Planning for a Lifelong Aspenite.”

This plan recognizes that the needs of the community are a moving target that changes over time based on economics and demographics. Approximately 15% of Pitkin County’s population is considered senior, or 60 years and older. This number is increasing as more baby boomers reach retirement age. In addition, child care services continue to be at or near capacity.

While the City operates Kids First (funded by sales taxes and other sources), and the County operates Senior Services, there are also dozens of non-profits, taxing districts (such as Aspen Valley Hospital) and other entities that provide human and social services. One of the primary goals of this new chapter is to bring a range of groups together to explore innovative and collaborative ways to provide human and social services. Already, dozens of local groups have participated in a more comprehensive approach to planning for human and social services needs as part of Planning for Lifelong Aspenite. Many of their aspirations are reflected in the policies of this chapter. This ethic of community cooperation and collaboration enhances our quality of life.

Planning for a Lifelong Aspenite Vision

We will strengthen the quality of life and well-being for the people in our community; providing access to services – from education to public safety and health - for all phases of life.

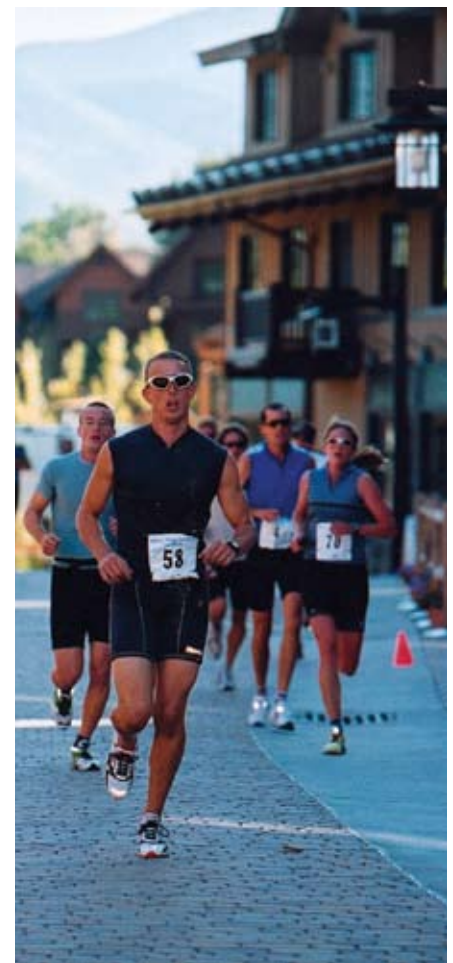


Planning for a Lifelong Aspenite Philosophy

Providing human and social services for anyone who calls the Aspen Area “home” is integral for the long term sustainability of our community. Local governments, non-profits and community groups have made progress in addressing the needs of the “Lifelong Aspenite,” but gaps still exist in the provision of essential services. We value a collaborative approach to finding creative, sustainable solutions.

We are guided by professional, legal and community standards in providing opportunities for people of all ages to achieve a higher quality of life through:

- **Self-Reliance:** We must work together to help each person in our community meet his or her basic needs and remain self-sufficient to the greatest extent possible. It is important that we provide a wide range of options to achieve this goal.
- **Public Safety:** We must continue to ensure that our safety services (police, sheriff, fire, child and adult protection, Mountain Rescue and emergency response, etc.) are efficient, effective and coordinated.
- **Health:** We strive to achieve the highest level of personal health for everyone in our community through programs that encourage healthy lifestyles, reduce risks, and create access to quality health care regardless of age, income or ability. Local and regional public health agencies, providers, and non-profits must work together to ensure community-wide access to a comprehensive set of health services.



Lifelong Aspenite Policies

Policy Categories

I. GENERAL

I.1. Provide access to comprehensive health and social services.

Community Aspiration

I.2. The impacts on public health and welfare from development, activities, events, and policy changes shall be mitigated.

Proposed Code Amendment

II. SELF-RELIANCE

II.1 Ensure that affordable, accessible high quality childcare is available.

Community Aspiration

II.2 Ensure everyone has local access to quality food.

Community Aspiration

II.3 Promote organic and sustainable local and regional food production.

Collaborative Initiative

II.4 Encourage businesses to adopt family-friendly employment policies.

Collaborative Initiative

II.5 Expand the opportunity for safe and healthy housing for those in need, including older adults, people with disabilities, and low-income populations.

Work Program for Health and Human Services

II.6 Ensure that all community members have access to all public assistance programs for which they qualify.

Work Program for Health and Human Services

II.7 Promote self-sufficiency and self-reliance through coordinated, comprehensive and sustainable programs.

Work Program for Health and Human Services

III. PUBLIC SAFETY

III.1 Ensure a safe environment exists for all.

Community Aspiration

III.2 Ensure a safety net exists for all at risk Aspen Area residents, visitors and workers.

Community Aspiration

III.3 Reduce juvenile and adult crime.

Work Program for Health and Human Services

Lifelong Aspenite Policies

Policy Categories

IV. HEALTH

IV.1 Ensure that a comprehensive health care system exists and that the community is aware of the system.

*Community Aspiration,
Collaborative Initiative*

IV.2 Ensure that residents have access to primary care including prevention, palliative care, long-term care and health maintenance services, regardless of payer source.

*Community Aspiration,
Collaborative Initiative*

IV.3 Ensure that residents of all ages have access to a comprehensive mental health and substance abuse system that addresses acute and chronic mental health needs.

*Community Aspiration,
Collaborative Initiative*

IV.4 Ensure that all residents have access to a comprehensive dental program.

*Community Aspiration,
Collaborative Initiative*

IV.5 Promote healthy family functioning.

Collaborative Initiative

Historic Preservation



Historic Preservation Introduction

The Aspen area is a place with a long and rich history, beginning as a mining camp and evolving into a Victorian-style city that fell upon hard times after the silver bust in 1893. After more than 50 “quiet” years dominated largely by ranching, the modern era brought international skiing, symbolized by the European chalet. At the same time, the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies and the birth of the Aspen Idea brought a bold and new modernist style of architecture.

The City of Aspen first took steps to preserve historic properties when the Main Street Historic District and the Commercial Core Historic District were established in the early 1970s. In addition, a handful of historic structures were designated as landmarks through the 1970s – but a more comprehensive approach was taken in the ‘80s and ‘90s when more than 200 historic properties were landmarked. The city currently has 280 properties that are designated historic.

In 2005, Pitkin County passed a significant revision to the Land Use Code providing for the protection of the important historic properties that exist in the urban growth boundary area. These code provisions have been successful in encouraging preservation throughout the county. The Pitkin County program relies on voluntary designations. In 2008 the county completed work on an Historic Preservation Handbook, which includes background information on the history of the county, a description of the incentives available to historic property owners and a listing of good preservation practices.

In December 2006, the City Council established an emergency moratorium on building permits in the Commercial Core (CC) zone district while staff researched options on preserving the interiors of historically designated buildings. In December 2008, the City Council lifted the moratorium without taking specific action on the issue.

In January 2011, after hearing recommendations from a Historic Preservation Task Force, City Council approved changes to the Historic Preservation Program to recognize the importance of both Victorian and Modern buildings. Referred to as AspenModern, the preservation of Modern or midcentury buildings is entirely voluntary, similar to the Pitkin County program which requires owner consent for designation. AspenModern seeks to incentivize the preservation of important buildings representative of Aspen’s early ski era, emergence as an intellectual center, and development as a vacation resort with a variety of different benefits.

Historic Preservation Vision

Historic preservation connects us to our heritage, enabling us to learn from and appreciate the stories and context of our past. Preserving our historic resources differentiates us as a community and contributes to our long-term cultural awareness and sustainability as a resort.



Historic Preservation Philosophy

Preserving our historic built environment is vital to our culture: We are all stewards of our history. Through effective outreach and education, we strive to raise community awareness so that all of us feel responsible for the preservation of our history. While the overall goal of preservation is foremost, the process should be one of balance, predictability, fairness, consistency and integrity.



Preservation of our historic structures and sites connect us to the people, patterns, and events that are the fabric of our town in a way that photographs cannot replicate. In preserving our history, we ensure our culture and legacy is imparted to future generations. A respectfully restored historic structure or site honors the history and culture of our town, whereas a demolished one erases a piece of the Aspen story forever.

Historic preservation is also aligned with our environmental ethic. Energy is saved by retaining existing structures and making them more efficient rather than demolishing the structure and building anew.

Mass, scale, and building proportions directly influence how people perceive our town. We must build on what we have by authentically preserving historic structures and creating thoughtful new buildings that are compatible with that feeling of historical continuity. While creativity in development is encouraged, additions and new buildings must be sensitive to historic patterns.

Historic Preservation Policies

Policy Categories

I. SHARING THE ASPEN STORY

I.1. Raise public awareness and appreciation for the Aspen story.

Collaborative Initiative

II. UPDATING THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM

II.1. Ensure that the Historic Preservation Benefits Package encourages owners of landmark property to preserve structures to the highest possible degree of historic integrity while minimizing adverse impacts to the neighborhood.

Work Program for Planning Department

II.2. Maximize the use of the City's Historic Transferable Development Right Program (TDR) as a method of preserving the historic integrity of designated structures.

Work Program for Planning Department

II.3. Ensure that new development respects the historic integrity of designated structures and is compatible with the surrounding context in terms of site coverage, mass, scale, height and form.

Regulatory Statement

III. PUBLIC SECTOR

III.1. The public sector should set an example as a responsible steward of preservation and adaptive re-use of historic buildings.

Work Program for Planning and Asset Management Department

IV. PUBLICLY ACCESSIBLE INTERIORS

IV.1. Preserve exceptional character-defining historic interiors in publicly accessible buildings.

Proposed Code Amendment

V. REVIEW PROCESS & ENFORCEMENT

V.1. The Historic Preservation Commission's review process should be positive, productive and fair, with a high level of integrity, consistency and collaboration.

Work Program for Planning Department and HPC

V.2. Routinely and fairly enforce property specific approvals.

Work Program for Planning Department and HPC

Historic Preservation Policies

Policy Categories

VI. HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM EDUCATION

VI.1. Improve public awareness and understanding of the City and County Historic Preservation Programs.

Collaborative Initiative

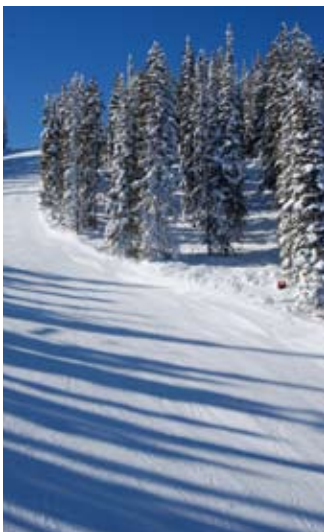
VII. ENERGY EFFICIENCY

VII.1. All existing and future historic landmark properties should be maintained in a manner that improves energy efficiency while maintaining historic integrity.

Proposed Code Amendment



Sustaining the Aspen Idea



Sustaining the Aspen Idea Introduction

Embodied by the phrase “mind, body, spirit,” the Aspen Idea is a bedrock concept for the local community. The roots of the Aspen Idea can be traced back to the Goethe Bicentennial Convocation, held in Aspen in 1949. The purpose of this convocation was to bring together leaders from around the world to plan for the future of civil society, while reflecting on the works of one of the greatest humanists of all time, Johann von Goethe. At the conclusion of the convocation, there was a consensus that Aspen provided a unique venue for gatherings of this kind, and that a way must be found to continue to take advantage of the potential this special place.

Starting with the formation of the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, the Aspen Music Festival and the International Design Conference, the Aspen Idea has evolved into a wide range of non-profit groups supporting arts, culture and education.

The current shorthand description of the Aspen Idea “Mind, Body, and Spirit,” only hints at its full meaning and value. Fortunately, sixty-one years of experience has proven that the suspicions of the 1949 convocation attendees were correct. There is something very unique about the Aspen area and its ability to cultivate lifelong education, physical health, civic engagement, personal responsibility, spiritual development, and an environmental consciousness.

The Aspen Idea is a legacy that has established Aspen as a place known for its arts, culture, athletic endeavors, philanthropy and human services. These all contribute greatly to a unique community and a one-of-a-kind resort.

This chapter was originally titled “Arts, Culture & Education” in the 2000 Aspen Area Community Plan. The new title reflects a need to focus on the original concept behind the development of Aspen the Resort, and a desire to reinvigorate the concept of the Aspen Idea.

Sustaining the Aspen Idea Vision

We are committed to sustaining and revitalizing the original intent of the Aspen Idea.



Sustaining the Aspen Idea Philosophy

We recognize that mind, body and spirit are fully integrated parts of a whole and balanced person; this interconnectedness entails the cultivation of all three. Our community provides opportunities to cultivate lifelong education, civic engagement, physical health, personal responsibility, spiritual development and an environmental consciousness.

Cultivating arts and culture is a core element of the Aspen Area’s heritage and identity, enriching our quality of life and reinforcing Aspen’s national and international profile. We value authentic engagement with others, including civil discourse about the kind of community and world we want to create and maintain. Our physical health is tied to our natural environment and recreational opportunities.

Many local non-profits and the public sector produce arts and cultural events, many businesses focus on recreation and other groups have a strong spiritual component. It is difficult, and perhaps unnecessary, to categorize one activity as only focused on the mind, or only related to the body, or the spirit. For example, skiing, backcountry hiking or hang-gliding are about the body and physical health, but there can also be a strong spiritual component involved. Attending a concert or a seminar on the classics can stimulate the mind and the spirit at the same time.

The Aspen Idea is an enduring and uniting concept that defines us and sets our community apart in a positive way. It is not simply part of our past, and is not limited to any one particular group or organization. Refocusing on our roots in mind, body and spirit can bring our community together, while diversifying and strengthening our visitor base into the future.

Sustaining the Aspen Idea Policies

Policy Categories

I. REVITALIZING THE ASPEN IDEA

I.1. Revitalize and sustain the original intent of the Aspen Idea.

*Community Aspiration,
Collaborative Initiative*

I.2. Encourage collaboration among non-profit organizations, local government and local businesses.

*Community Aspiration,
Collaborative Initiative*

I.3. Foster greater inclusivity and participation in cultural events from within the spectrum of community residents and visitors.

*Community Aspiration,
Collaborative Initiative*

II. ARTS FACILITIES

II.1. Maintain the legacy of the Aspen Idea by enhancing and preserving our non-profit and quasi-public facilities and spaces and ensuring that development of new facilities is consistent with community goals. (see also Growth Management & Economic Sustainability Chapter)

*Community Aspiration,
Collaborative Initiative*