



THE PARQUE

Development Plan

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INTRODUCTION

1



HISTORY OF THE SCOTTSDALE AIRPARK

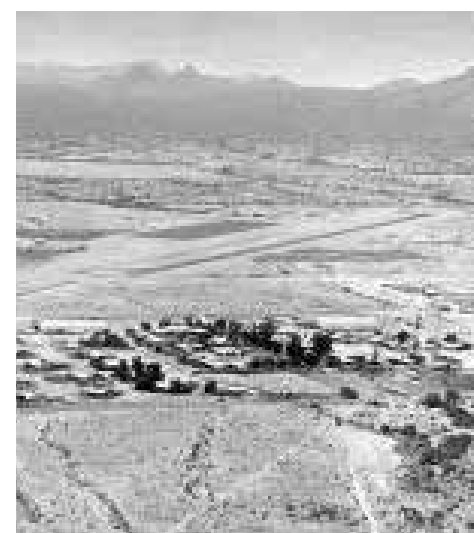
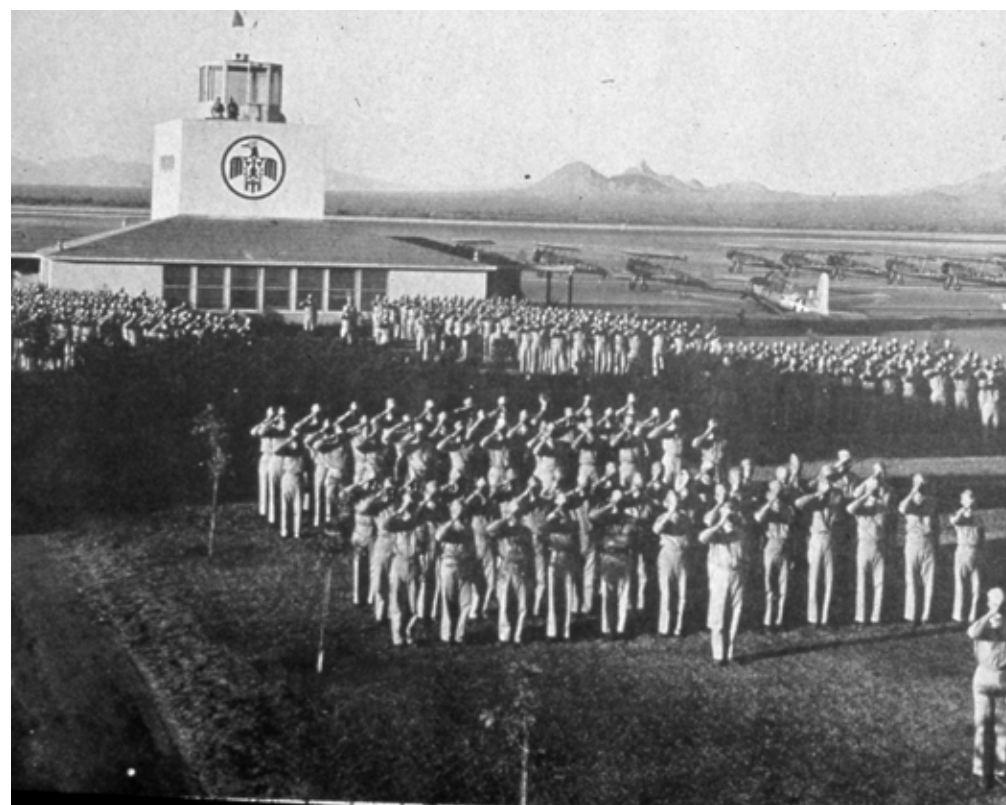


SCOTTSDALE AIRPARK EVOLUTION

Scottsdale Airport began in June 22, 1942, as Thunderbird Field II, a basic training facility for World War II Army Air Corps pilots.

The city of Scottsdale acquired the airfield portion of the academy's property in 1966 and has continued to own and operate it since that time. The first airpark tenant, Casa Precision, broke ground for its first building in August 1968.

Scottsdale Airpark has become a national model for airport-based business parks. It is headquarters for over 25 national/regional corporations; home to more than 2,500 small to medium-sized businesses; workplace of more than 48,000 employees; and has easy airport access and seven miles of taxiway access. The workforce within its boundaries has tripled in the past decade, making it the third largest employment center in the Greater Phoenix region.





ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT LEADER

Scottsdale's business environment includes successful entrepreneurs, a highly talented workforce, and a burgeoning high-tech industry cluster. Scottsdale is becoming known as an emerging center for technology development and incubation and is increasingly becoming the location of choice for technology companies looking for national expansion.



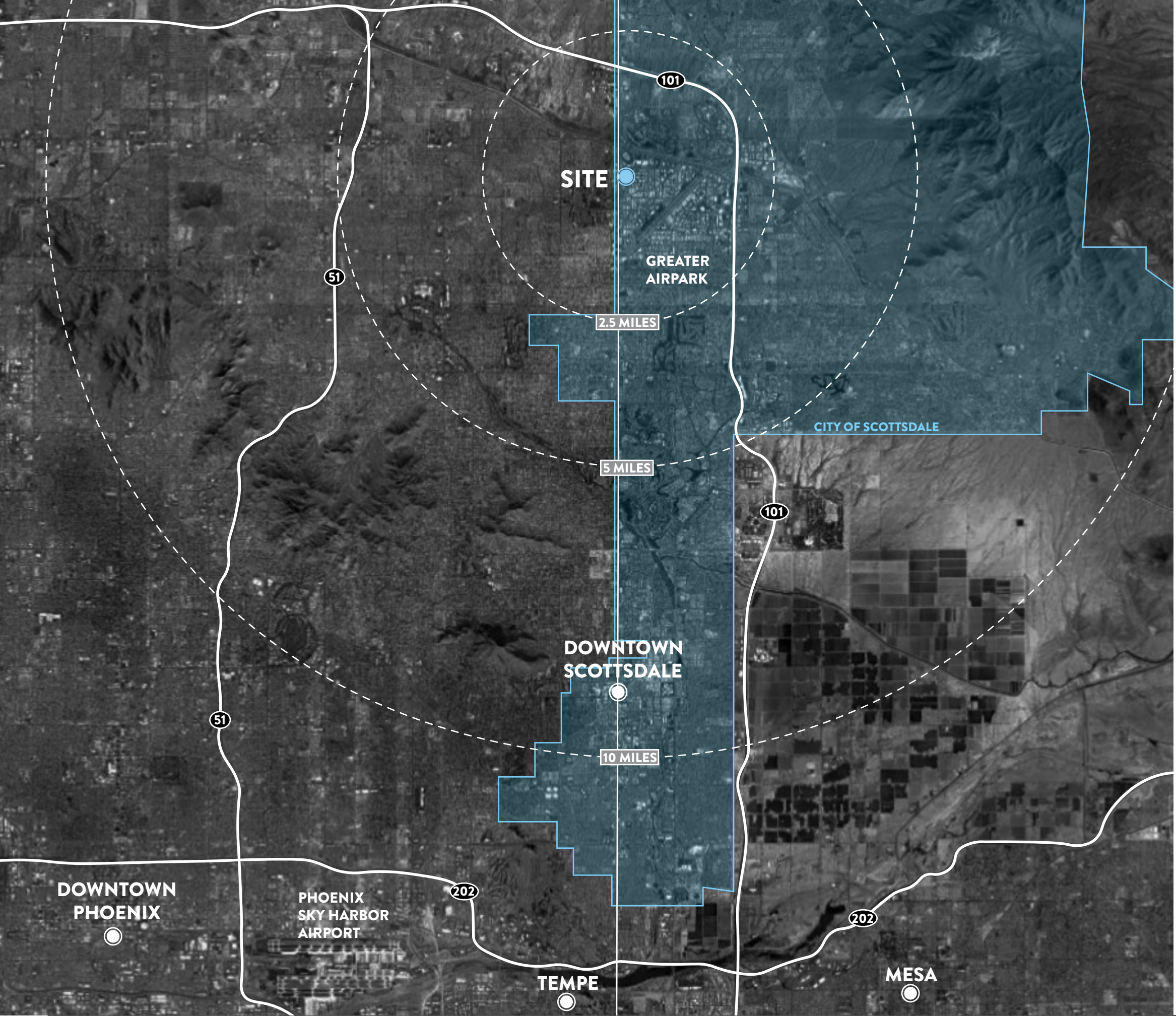
TECH INCUBATION IN SCOTTSDALE

Tech companies accounted for a record 21 percent of major office-leasing activity in the US and Canada in the second half of 2021, according to data from real estate firm CBRE. Between 2010 and 2020, Phoenix was one of the top national markets for annual growth in leasing by technology-related companies, with 27% annual average growth.

The gains in tech's office leasing underscore the industry's resilience during the pandemic. U.S. tech employment now exceeds its pre-crisis level by 3.3 percent, surpassed only by the life sciences industry (6.9 percent). The tech industry has expanded by 219,000 jobs in the U.S. since May 2020.



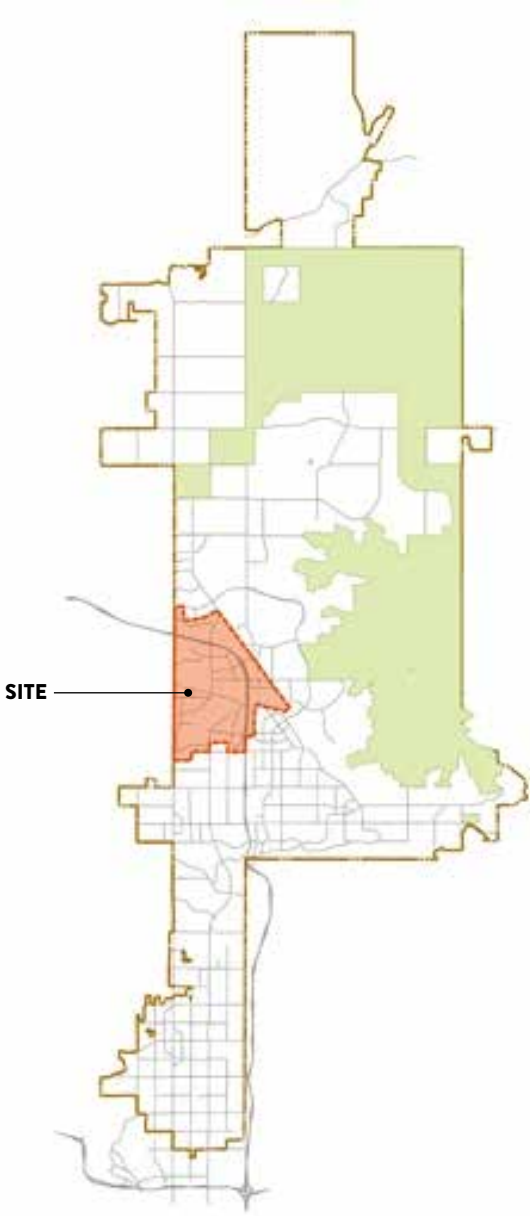
REGIONAL CONTEXT



SITE LOCATION

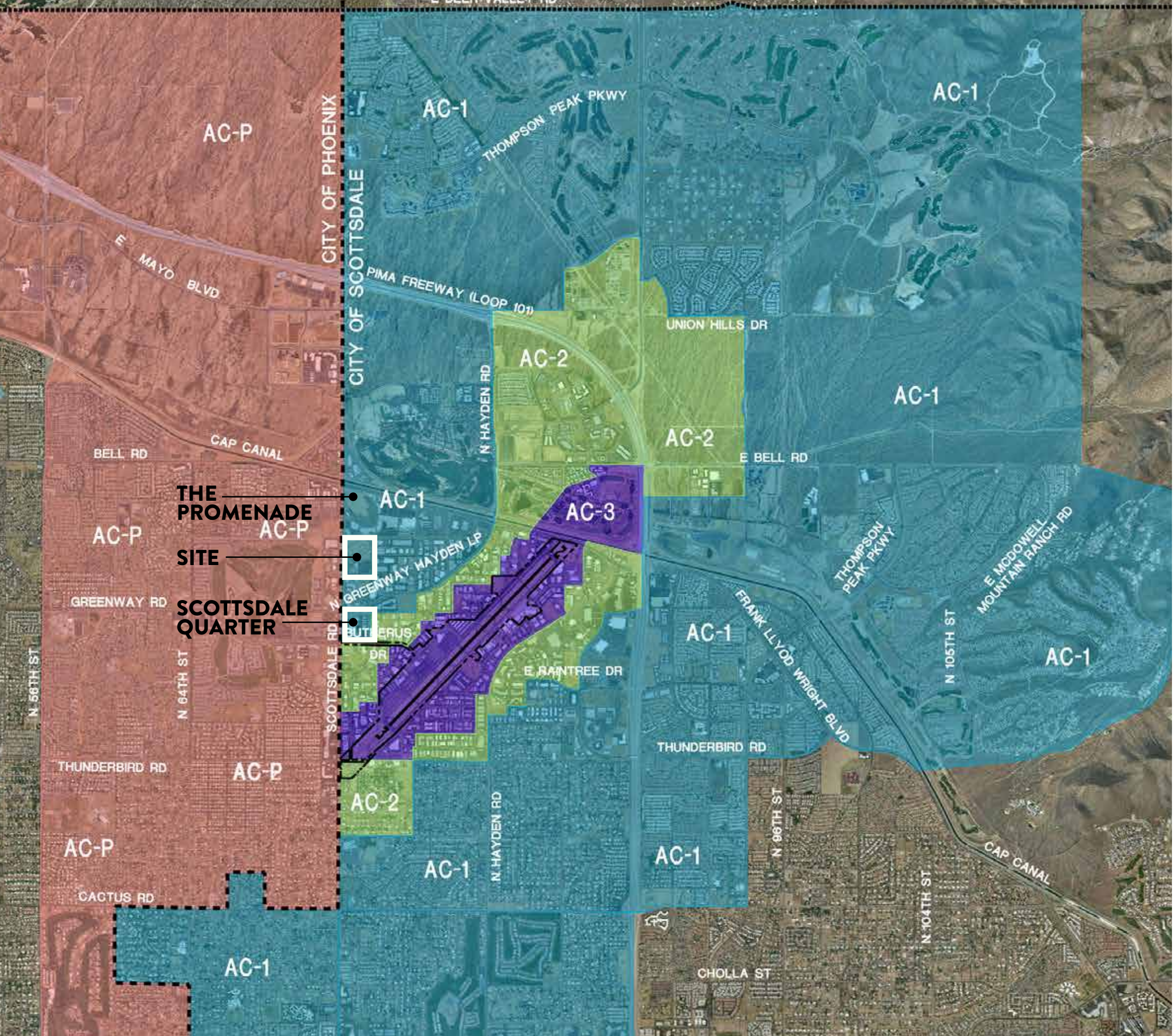
The Parque is located within the greater Airpark Area and is on the boundary of the City of Scottsdale and the City of Phoenix.

CITY OF SCOTTSDALE



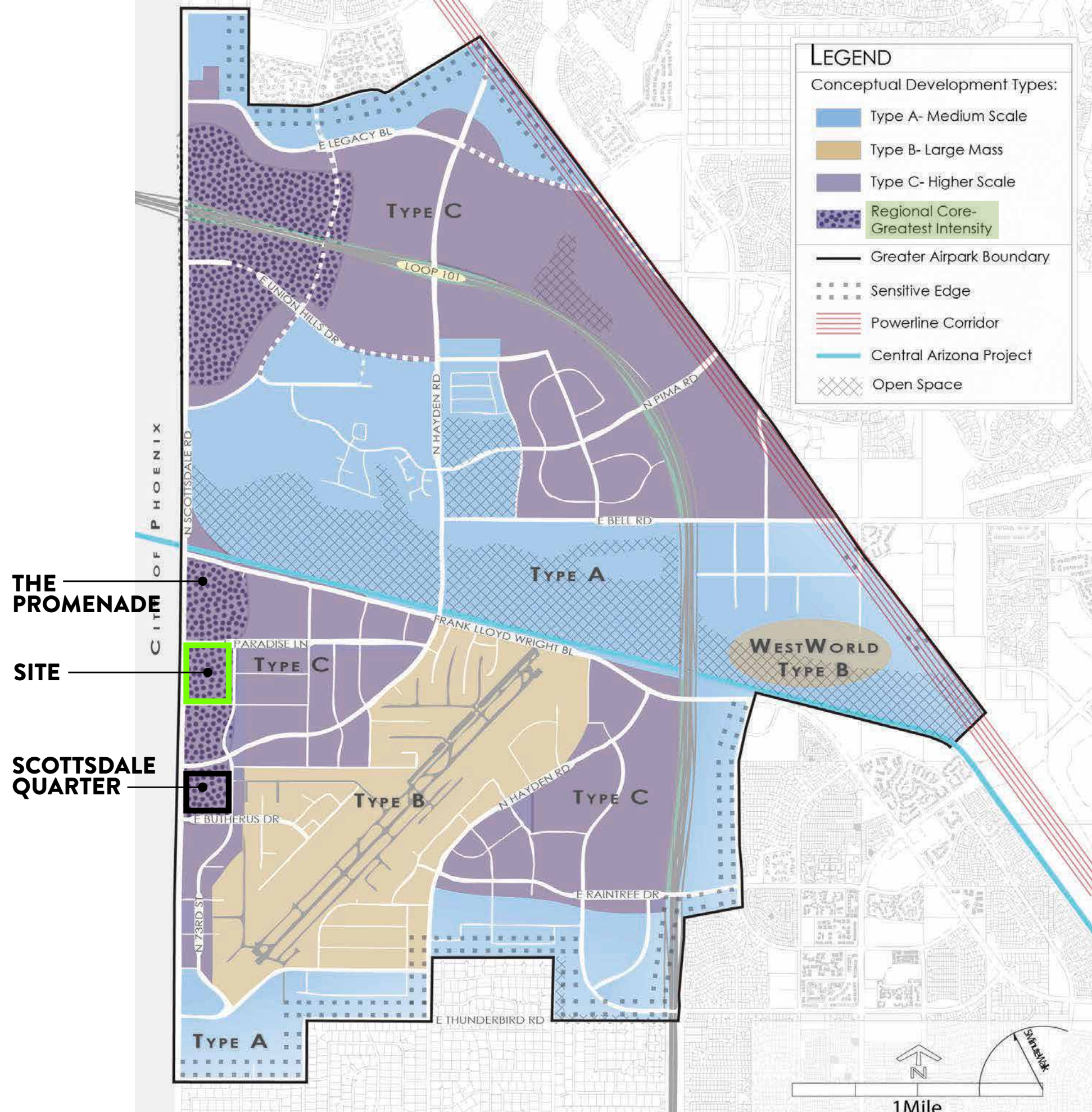
SITE LOCATION

The Parque is located within the AC-1 zone of the Recommended Airport Influence and Noise Overlay Zones.



LEGEND

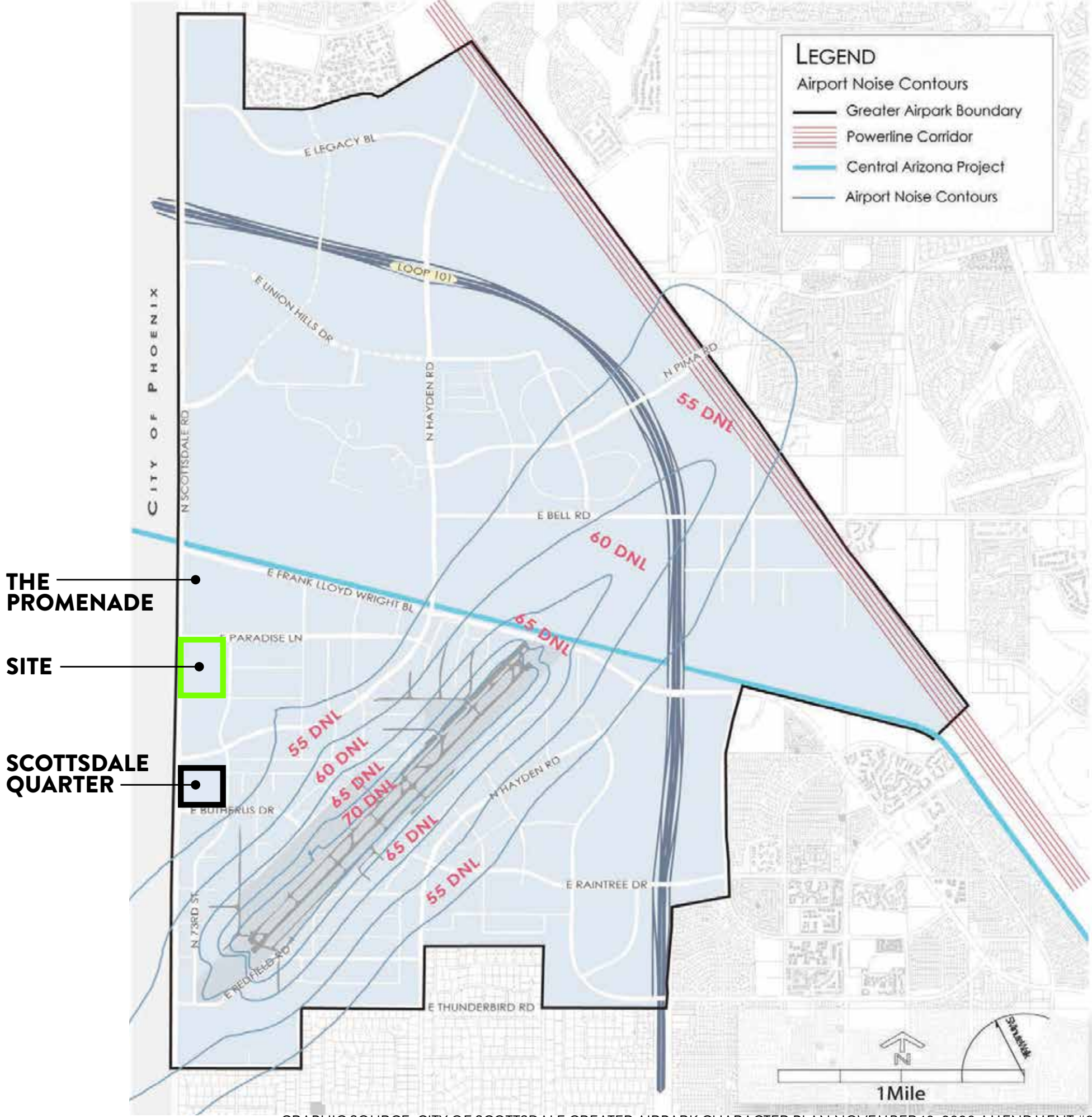
- Detailed Land Use Study Area
- - - - - Municipal Boundary
- - - - - Airport Property
- AC-P
- AC-1
- AC-2
- AC-3



LAND USE

The site is located within the Greater Airpark Character Area Plan

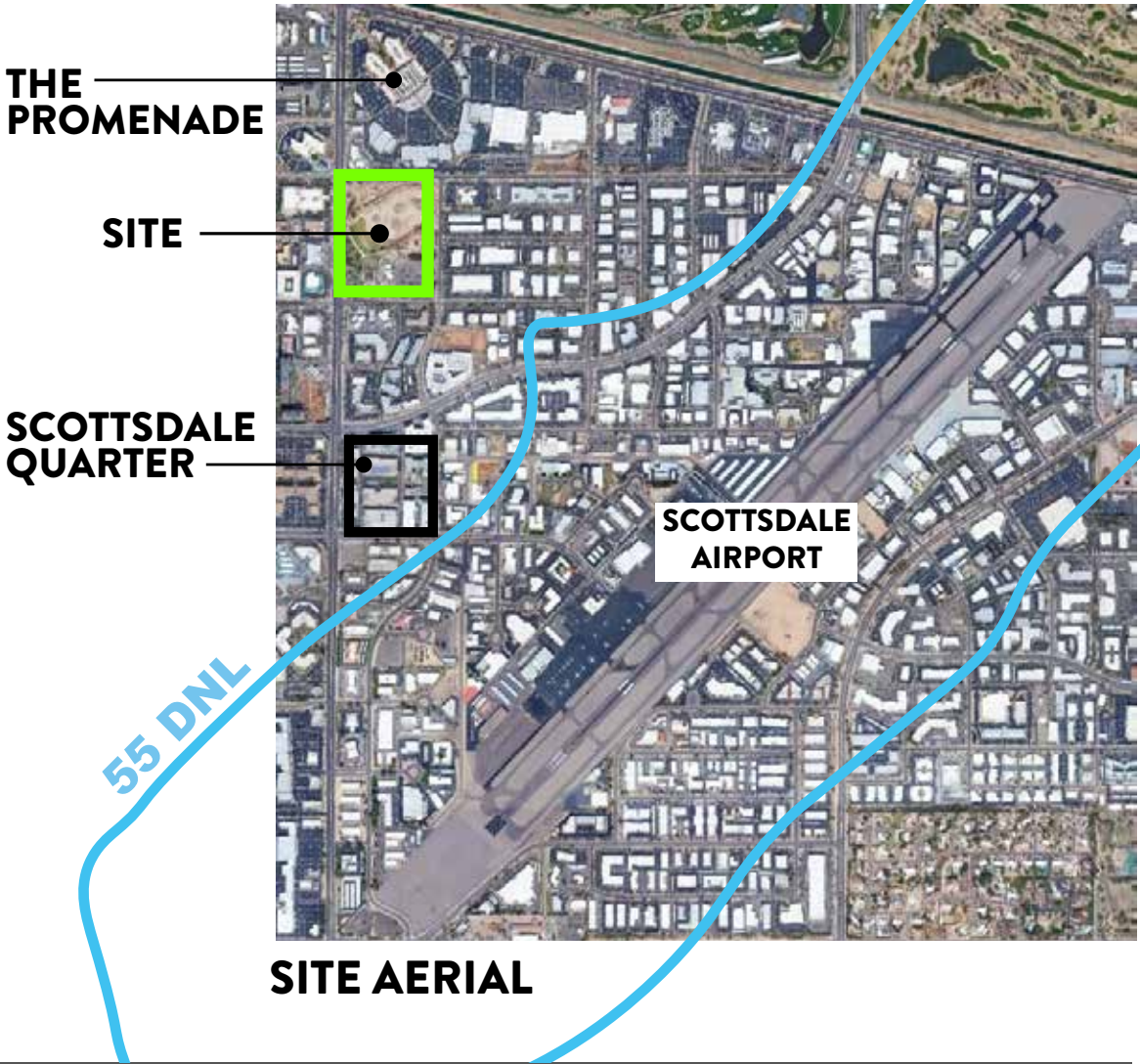
The Parque is located within the Regional Core Development Type, which is appropriate for the greatest development intensity in the Greater Airpark area.

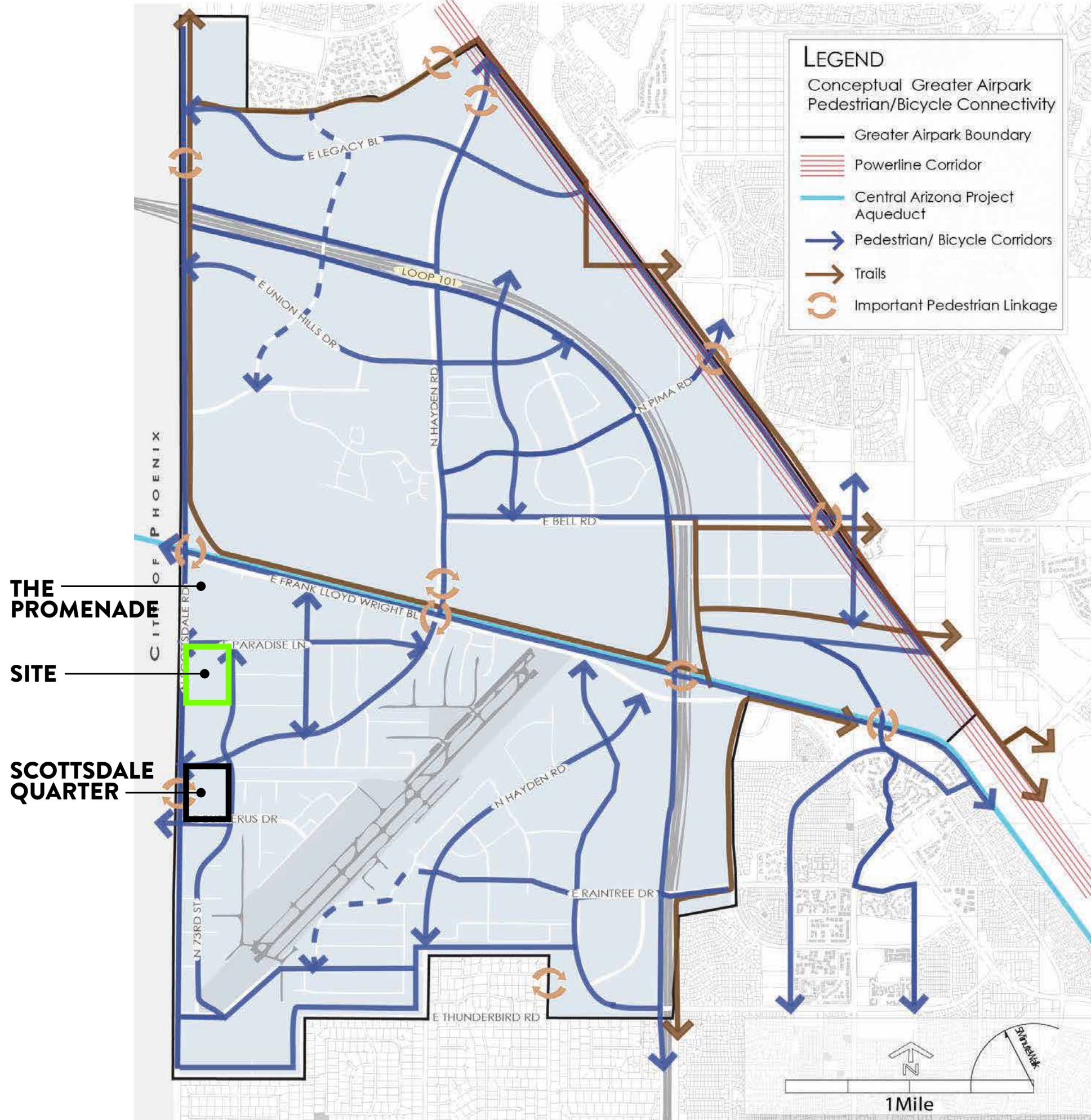


GRAPHIC SOURCE: CITY OF SCOTTSDALE GREATER AIRPARK CHARACTER PLAN NOVEMBER 10, 2020 AMENDMENT #8

AIRPORT INFLUENCE

Located north of the Scottsdale Airport, The Parque is outside of the 55 DNL noise corridor.





GRAPHIC SOURCE: CITY OF SCOTTSDALE GREATER AIRPARK CHARACTER PLAN NOVEMBER 10, 2020 AMENDMENT #8

PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE CORRIDORS

Included in the city's Greater Airpark Character Plan is a Conceptual Greater Airpark Pedestrian/Bicycle Connectivity map, emphasizing the importance of non-motor transport within the community.



SITE AERIAL



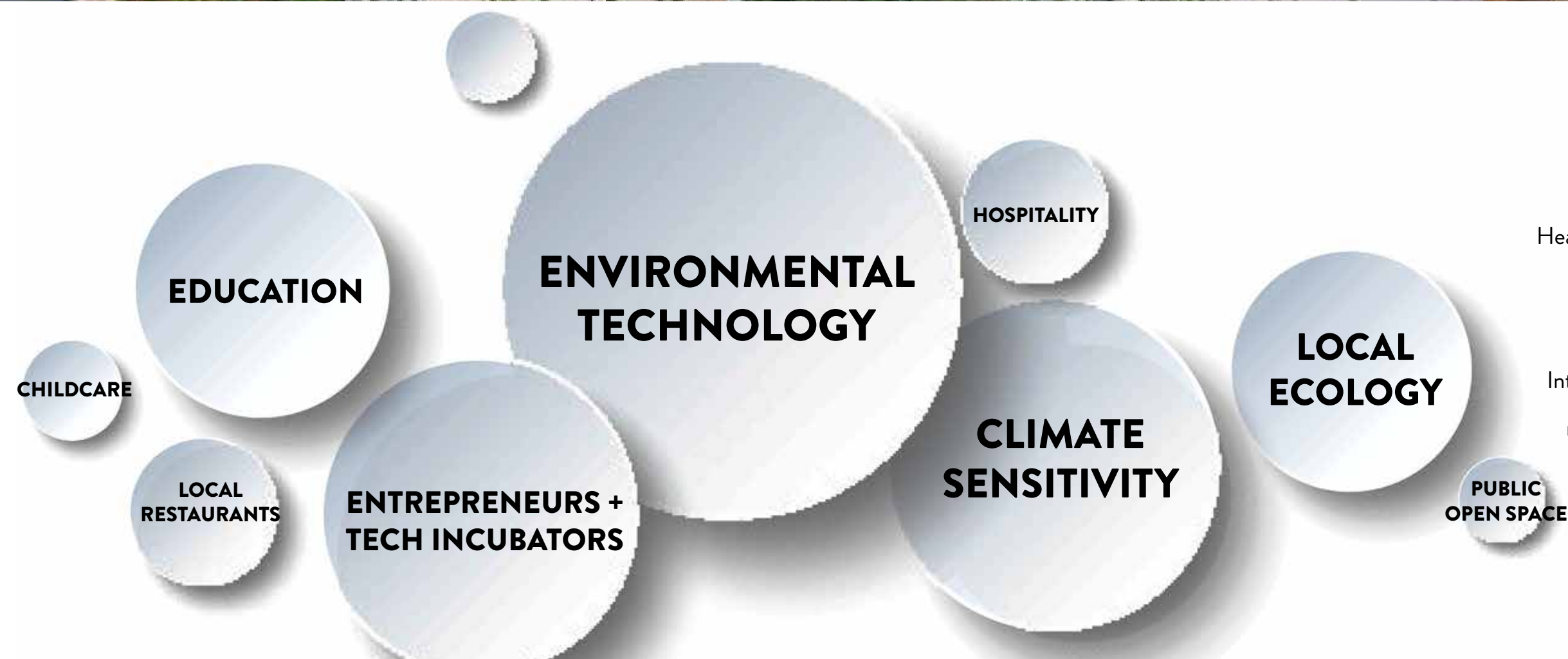
THE VISION



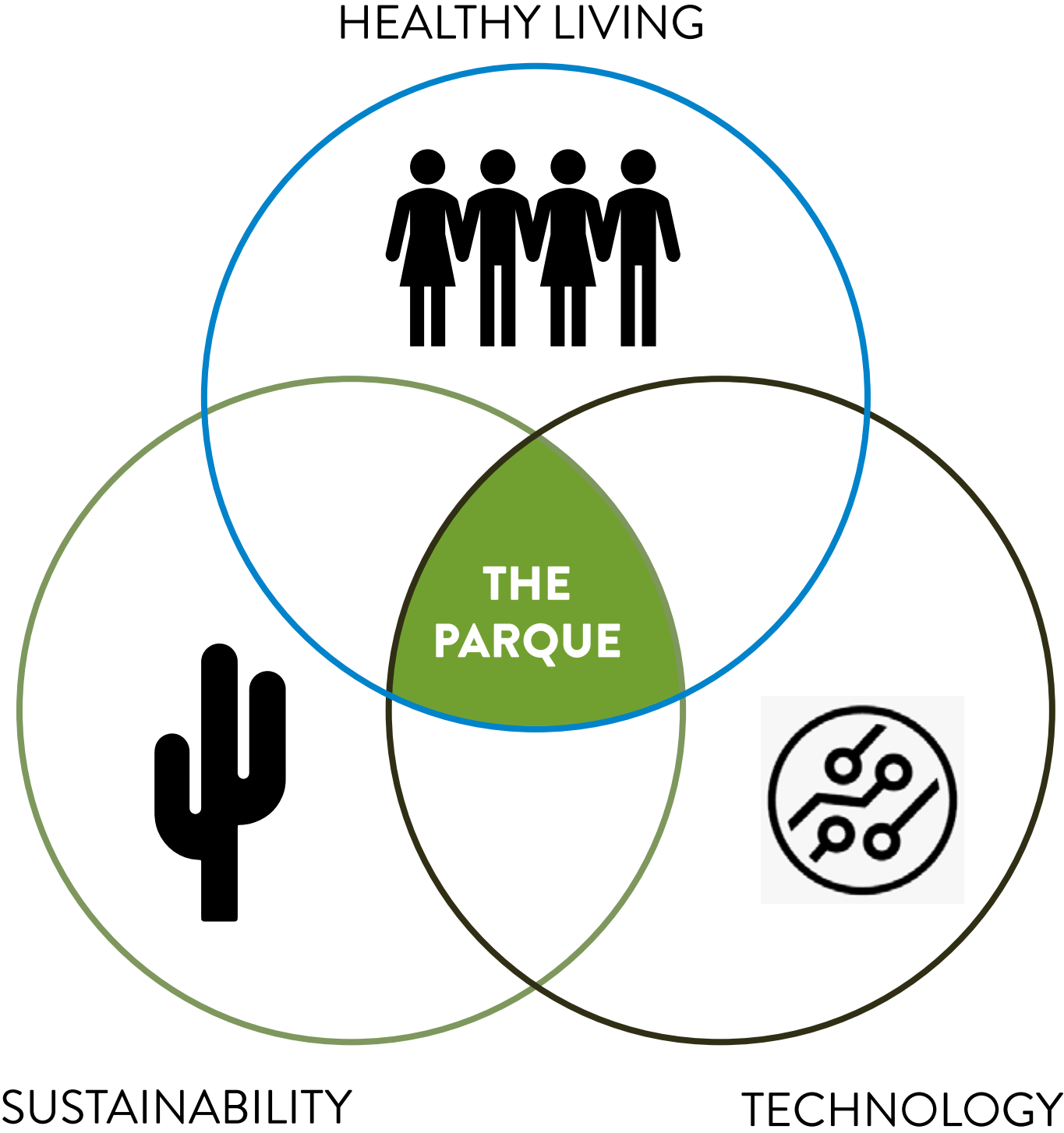
THE COMPLETE COMMUNITY

Healthy living, technology, and sustainability combine
to create the complete community.

Interdisciplinary partnerships foster innovative living,
mindful resource use, and long-term sustainability.



THE COMPLETE COMMUNITY



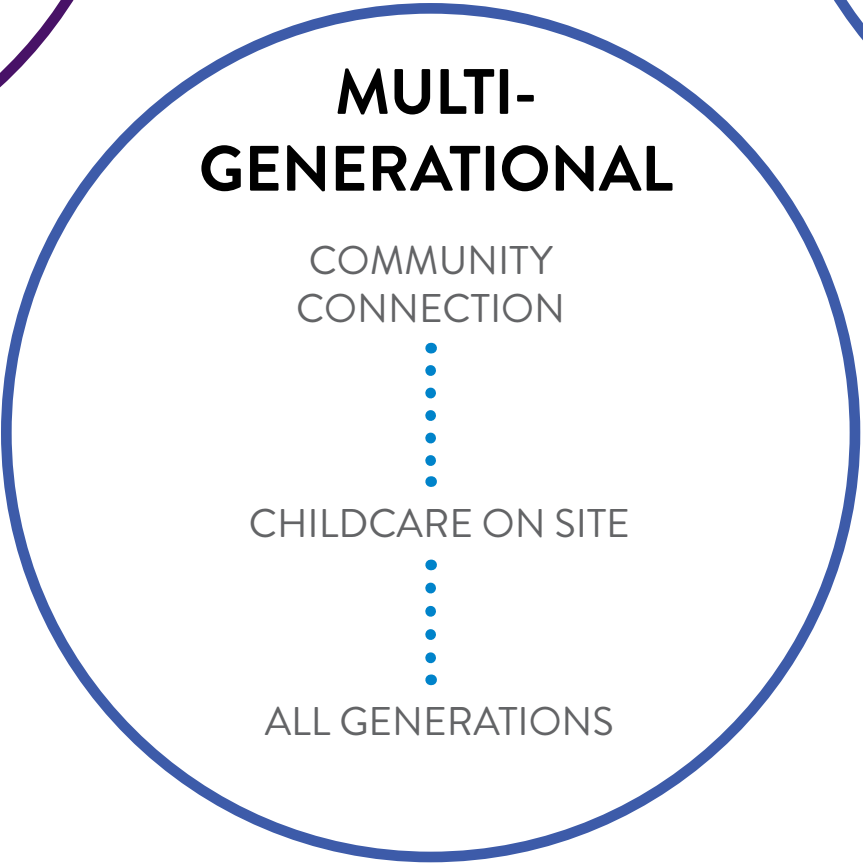
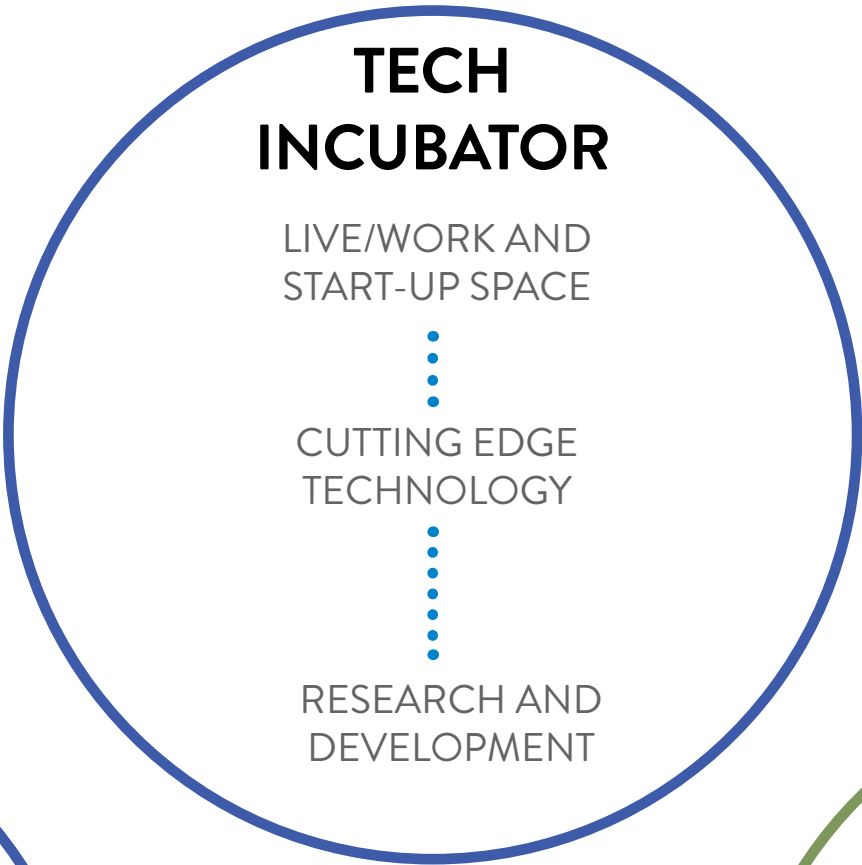
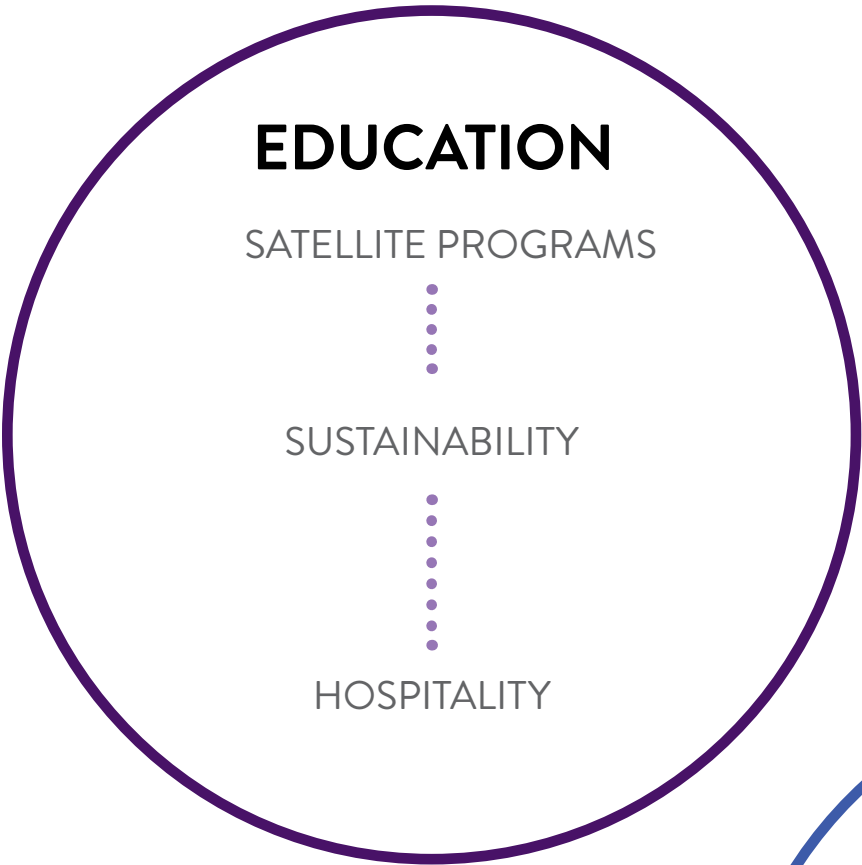
CORE CONCEPTS

The Parque is situated on a well-located but underutilized parcel surrounded by thriving retail and office/employment land uses, which makes it ideal for mixed-use redevelopment.

The Parque will be a walk-friendly community with architecture that caters to the pedestrian by providing visual interest and a series of shaded corridors and a strong visual presence of open space along Scottsdale Road with views into the site and beyond. The 2 +/- acre Central Park space is the core design element for The Parque and place making through the implementation of landscaping, shading, public art, seating and gathering spaces to create a destination experience for Scottsdale residents and visitors.

The Parque will advance the “Smart City” concept by being a confluence of technology, sustainability and healthful outdoor living providing a memorable experience for its residents, patrons, visitors, and employees while respecting the Sonoran Desert environment and celebrating the natural and built amenities of Scottsdale.

Interdisciplinary partnerships foster innovative living, mindful resource use, and long-term sustainability over time. Healthy living, technology, and sustainability combine to create the complete community.



GOALS AND POLICIES

2



SCOTTSDALE SENSITIVE DESIGN PRINCIPLES



SCOTTSDALE SENSITIVE DESIGN PRINCIPLES

Development should respect and enhance the unique climate, topography, vegetation and historical context of Scottsdale's Sonoran desert environment, all of which are considered amenities that help sustain our community and its quality of life. The following design principles will help improve and reinforce the quality of design in our community:

1. The design character of any area should be enhanced and strengthened by new development.

Building design should consider the distinctive qualities and character of the surrounding context and, as appropriate, incorporate those qualities in its design.

Building design should be sensitive to the evolving context of an area over time.

RESPONSE: The design character of the airpark has historically been defined by industrial concrete tilt buildings. However, the development along the Scottsdale Road corridor has recently elevated the overall character of the area. This project will follow the baseline set by Scottsdale Quarter and add an enhanced design experience. The building facades will reflect high quality materials and visually engaging design. The pedestrian corridors on the perimeter and internal to the project will provide elevated paving, plantings and other site amenities that engage pedestrians. The design

guidelines for the project specifically outline the building facade and material standards, as well as the streetscape and pedestrian experiences.

2. Development, through appropriate siting and orientation of buildings, should recognize and preserve established major vistas, as well as protect natural features such as:

Scenic views of the Sonoran desert and mountains

Archaeological and historical resources

RESPONSE: This development has been planned to both preserve and enhance the current experience on both Scottsdale Road and within the airpark. The plan is organized around an approximate 2 acre public park. The size and design of the park are a significant asset to the airpark community. Building size and spacing has been planned to conserve vistas to the McDowell Mountains from the Scottsdale Road alignment and from the central park. One story buildings with generous courtyard spaces between buildings create new corridors.

3. Development should be sensitive to existing topography and landscaping.

A design should respond to the unique terrain of the site by blending with the natural shape and texture of the land while minimizing disturbances

to the natural environment.

RESPONSE: The existing topography on site and on neighboring developed sites is largely flat and without direct connectivity to natural landscapes.

4. Development should protect the character of the Sonoran desert by preserving and restoring natural habitats and ecological processes.

RESPONSE: The existing site has been functioning as an active commercial development for almost 30 years. The project is rooted in encouraging environmental sustainability and will serve as a model development for educating and promoting sensitive development within the Sonoran desert.

5. The design of the public realm, including streetscapes, parks, plazas and civic amenities, is an opportunity to provide identity to the community and to convey its design expectations.

Streetscapes should provide continuity among adjacent uses through use of cohesive landscaping, decorative paving, street furniture, public art and integrated infrastructure elements.

RESPONSE: This project enhances the design experience in all public realms including perimeter streetscapes, internal streetscapes, parks, plazas

and public art. A core principle guiding this development includes sustainable connectivity to the existing and future surrounding built environment in the airpark. Each of the perimeter and internal streetscapes will be crafted to reflect a commitment to pedestrian comfort and engagement. The streetscapes act as the connective tissue bringing the public and residents into the large central park space. Paving, plantings, furnishings, signage and art will be incorporated into the streetscapes and parks in a method which promotes district and area identity, with high quality and creativity.

6. Developments should integrate alternative modes of transportation, including bicycles and bus access, within the pedestrian network that encourage social contact and interaction within the community.

RESPONSE: This project ties into and improves the existing bicycle and bus transportation infrastructure. Bicycle usage will be encouraged by a variety of on-site storage facilities and well-located bicycle repair stations adjacent to public gathering areas to promote community gathering and interaction. The pedestrian and open space network is also planned to provide outdoor office/workspace environments that promote residents and patrons to enjoy community gathering areas for extended periods. This comprehensive open

space network will present variety of scale and amenity for each space, large and small, to cater to the differing needs of the public and residents.

7. Development should show consideration for the pedestrian by providing landscaping and shading elements as well as inviting access connections to adjacent developments.

Design elements should be included to reflect a human scale, such as the use of shelter and shade for the pedestrian and a variety of building masses.

RESPONSE: Pedestrian streetscapes will be carefully crafted to provide shade and environmental comfort through significant tree plantings and/or structural shade canopies. Buildings adjacent to pedestrian pathways will provide visual engagement through upgraded base materials and facade intrigue. The site plan has been designed to align internal drives with adjacent existing driveways to the north and south. This enables the development to promote safe and comfortable pedestrian and bicycle crossings at these intersections. Hard scape and plantings will be enhanced at these intersections to provide shade and design interest.

8. Buildings should be designed with a logical hierarchy of masses:

To control the visual impact of a building’s height and size

To highlight important building volumes and features, such as the building entry.

RESPONSE: Building facade massing will be designed to break up facades and minimize the visual impact of the building. Massing will be organized to promote shadows that accent facades and separate base level conditions from upper levels. Building entries and portions of facades that terminate internal vistas will receive highlighted massing or material attention. Mixed-use buildings will call attention to plaza-level conditions and provide design enhancements that engage the pedestrian streetscapes and public realm. Upper levels will be addressed with a combination of material changes and massing changes. Additional information can also be referenced the in Architectural Design Guidelines.

9. The design of the built environment should respond to the desert environment:

Interior spaces should be extended into the outdoors both physically and visually when appropriate

Materials with colors and coarse textures associated with this region should be utilized.

A variety of textures and natural materials should be used to provide visual interest and richness, particularly at the pedestrian level. Materials should be used honestly and reflect their inherent qualities

Features such as shade structures, deep roof overhangs and recessed windows should be incorporated.

RESPONSE: Building design will reflect the contextual location of a contemporary, innovative, and cutting edge mixed-use development in the Sonoran Desert. Buildings will respond to their solar orientation and facades incorporate passive heat gain mitigation strategies. New technologies in building materials for both facades, paving, plantings and hard scape will also be incorporated to offset heat gain and promote pedestrian comfort. All buildings will respond to the street level experience through upgraded material texture, facade interest, and solar control. Shade and shadow will be incorporated into facades to minimize massing and provide contrast in the facade. Please refer to the Architectural and Landscape Design Guidelines for additional information.

10. Developments should strive to incorporate sustainable and healthy building practices and products.

Design strategies and building techniques, which minimize environmental impact, reduce energy consumption, and endure over time, should be utilized.

RESPONSE: Sustainability and technology are two of the core principles of this development. Both building design and site design are committed to implementing passive and active strategies to minimize total project environmental impact. The project is committed to the Scottsdale Green Building Program and will be seeking additional avenues to respond to energy and water conservation. This project is aligned with the City of Scottsdale vision of water and energy conservation as outlined within the 2035 General Plan. Buildings will be designed with technology responsive to the newest applicable strategies in sustainable development. Sustainability efforts will be quantified and used as a community educational opportunity to assist with a broader sustainability message.

11. Landscape design should respond to the desert environment by utilizing a variety of mature landscape materials indigenous to the arid region.

The character of the area should be emphasized through the careful selection of planting materials in terms of scale, density, and arrangement

The landscaping should complement the built environment while relating to the various uses.

RESPONSE: Prior to construction, the health of existing tree vegetation on site will be evaluated and documented to create an inventory and salvage plan prioritizing the salvage and reuse of existing native tree and cacti species on site. To soften the interface between proposed and existing landscape along the perimeter, desert native tree and understory planting are proposed such as palo verde, willow, mesquite, yuccas and desert spoons. At entries and outdoor amenity spaces, larger scale desert trees and palms are proposed to provide a mature framework of shade in scale with buildings. Within the interior streetscapes proposed tree species include desert adapted trees considered medium to low water use such as pistache, elm and southern live oak. Linear alleés of street trees reinforce the urban quality of the development and provide shade, respite and a sense of scale. In park and amenity areas the planting is clustered to create outdoor rooms that respond to seasonal changes in light and temperature.

12. Site design should incorporate techniques for efficient water use by providing desert adapted landscaping and preserving native plants.

Water, as a landscape element, should be used judiciously

Water features should be placed in locations with high pedestrian activity.

RESPONSE: Water conservation and reuse are foremost as drivers for the landscape concept. The landscape palette includes low to moderate water use plants with the exception of judiciously placed turf and associated tree planting. The development will harvest, filter and reuse water as well via permeable pavers, storm water basins, bioswales, rain gardens and condensate harvesting seeps. The project proposes the use of underground turf irrigation and weather sensing irrigation technology to minimize water loss through evaporation. Careful consideration of water features is noted and at this time water features proposed will located in high activity core areas and provide an interactive social experience. It should be noted as well that the multi family, condo and hotel developments will include pools for residents and guests. Swimming pools will be sized appropriately for anticipated quantity of users.

13. The extent and quality of lighting should be integrally designed as part of the built environment.

A balance should occur between the ambient light levels and designated focal lighting needs.

Lighting should be designed to minimize glare

and invasive overflow, to conserve energy, and to reflect the character of the area.

RESPONSE: Lighting design within the development will reflect the core concept of the project which is a fusion of technology, sustainability and place making. Fixtures will reflect enhanced energy conservation standards t and in accordance with the Scottsdale Green Building Program. Lighting will be used to provide a safe and comfortable environment for pedestrians, but also be used as a design feature for facades, landscape, plazas, parks and open spaces. Lighting will enhance the dramatic transition of the project between daytime and evening experience. Lights will comply with all dark sky standards.

14. Signage should consider the distinctive qualities and character of the surrounding context in terms of size, color, location and illumination.

Signage should be designed to be complementary to the architecture, landscaping and design theme for the site, with due consideration for visibility and legibility.

RESPONSE: Signage for both the project and for individual tenants will be governed by the city’s signage ordinance. Project signage will be complementary to the design aesthetic of the project and buildings within the project. Materials,

location and lighting for signage will reflect the context of the project location and serve as enhancements to the streetscapes and pedestrian environment. Signage will also serve to provide a feeling of entry transitions into the development and assist in connectivity with surrounding properties.



SUMMARY OF ZONING REQUEST



SUMMARY OF ZONING REQUEST

The Parque includes a request for rezoning from General Commercial (C-4) to Planned Airpark Core Development –Airpark Mixed Use – Residential with a Planned Shared Development overlay (PCP-AMU-R - PSD) on 28+/- gross acre site located at 16001 N. Scottsdale Road (the “Property”) to allow for the development of an approximately \$1 billion innovative mixed-use vision.

A General Plan Amendment (“GPA”) application was approved by City Council in October 2011 for the subject 28+/- acres amending the Greater Airpark Character Area Plan (“GACAP”) from Airpark Mixed Use (“AMU”) to Airpark Mixed Use-Residential (“AMU-R”) to allow for the addition of residential uses to the existing mixed-use designation. The 2011 GPA application did not include a companion rezoning case.

The Parque is a once in a generation opportunity to create a legacy destination anchored by a large 2+/- acre “Central Park” open space amenity to be enjoyed by Scottsdale residents and visitors. The Parque will create a transformational, sustainable mixed-use campus as a catalyst to attract top innovators, technology entrepreneurs, knowledge workers, and venture capitalists to accelerate Scottsdale’s growing technology cluster.



EXISTING USE/HISTORY

The Property constitutes 28+/- gross acres and is currently occupied by the 28-year old CrackerJax amusement facility. The Property was rezoned from I-1 to C-4 with a use permit in 1992 (cases 40-ZN-1992 and 24-UP-1992). The property is located on the east side of Scottsdale Road, a major north-south arterial, between Paradise Lane and Tierra Buena Lane. Dial Boulevard borders the property on the east. The surrounding context includes The Scottsdale Promenade commercial development including both retail and office to the north is zoned PRC. Jacksons Car wash and Extended Stay America to the south are zoned C-3, while the Arizona Motor Vehicle Division and a range of industrial/commercial office buildings to the east are zoned I-1. West of Scottsdale Road in the City of Phoenix are a variety of commercial office and residential uses with heights up to 165 feet.



SCOTTSDALE CITY GENERAL PLAN 2035



“A healthy, vibrant economy is fundamental to Scottsdale’s lifestyle and identity. Scottsdale relies on it’s strong economic vitality to generate financial resources; provide services and a high quality of life; offer employment and prosperity for its citizens; and preserve special places in the community. Without these economic strengths, citizens would experience decreased levels of services and amenities and/or increased taxes and costs of services.”

-Scottsdale General Plan 2035

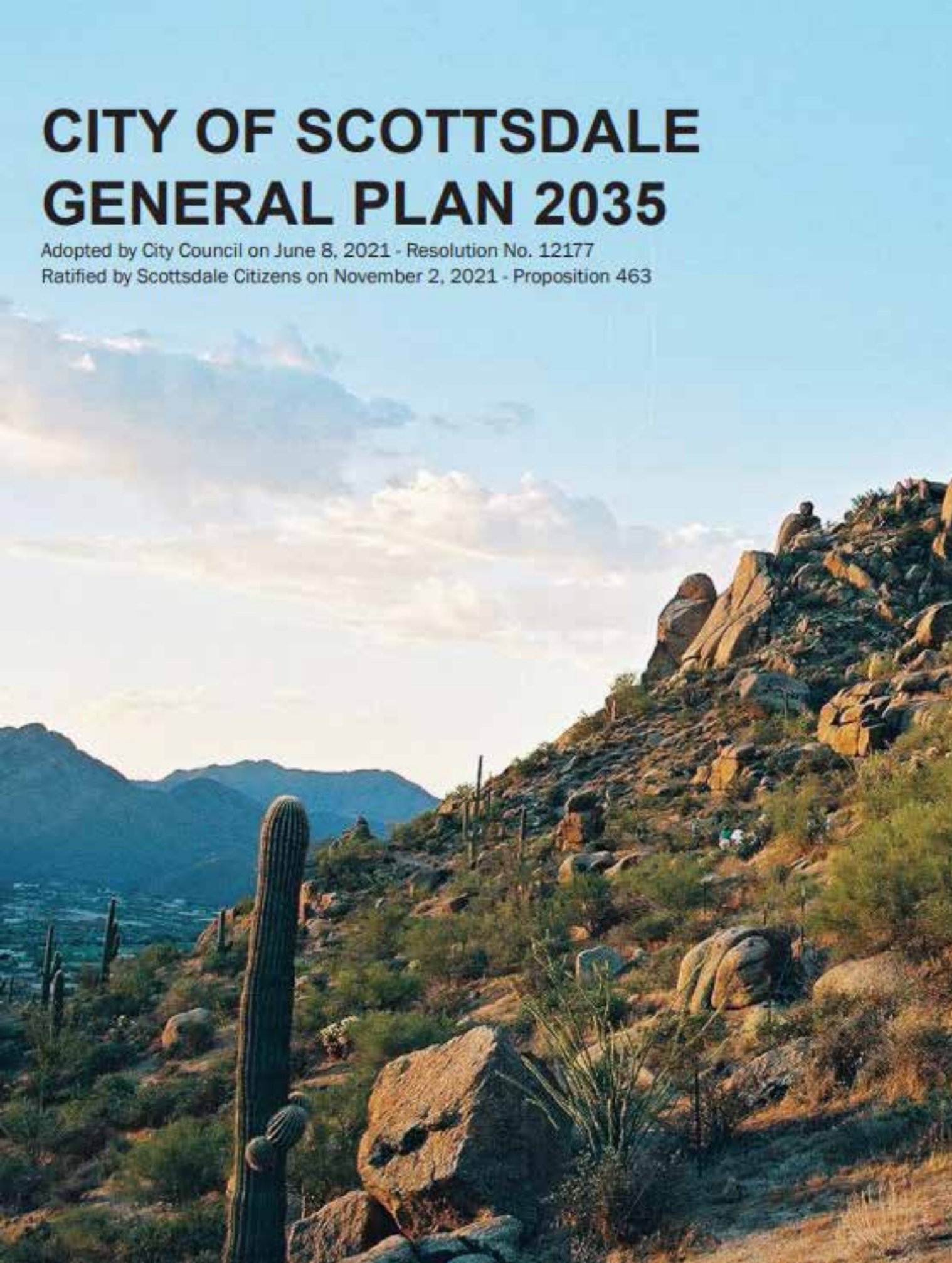
“To maintain high public service standards and physical quality, the city must support and expand its economic base. This can be done by targeting new economic and educational opportunities, which provide support for the future fiscal health of the city”

-Scottsdale General Plan 2035

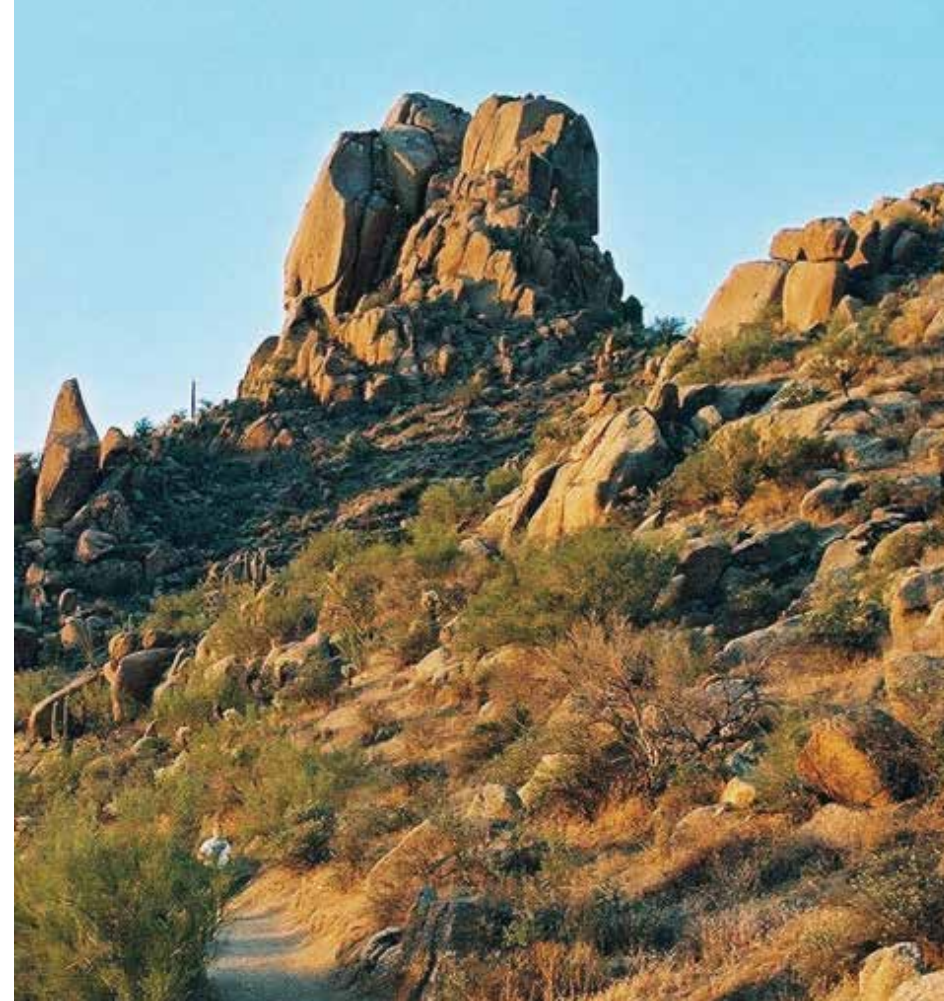
CITY OF SCOTTSDALE GENERAL PLAN 2035

Adopted by City Council on June 8, 2021 - Resolution No. 12177

Ratified by Scottsdale Citizens on November 2, 2021 - Proposition 463



“GREATER AIRPARK GROWTH AREA is one of the largest employment centers in the state of Arizona. It is headquarters for a multitude of national and regional corporations; center for a variety of smaller and locally-owned businesses; contains the largest employment and industrial-zoned area within Scottsdale; and is home to the Scottsdale Airport. The Greater Airpark Growth Area is also the location of some of the largest, signature special events in the city, such as the Waste Management Phoenix Open golf event, the Barrett-Jackson Collector Car Auction, and the Scottsdale Arabian horse Show. This Growth Area will be similar in intensity to the Old Town Scottsdale Growth Area.”
-Scottsdale General Plan 2035



2035 GENERAL PLAN

The General Plan is a tool for guiding future development and contains community goals and policies on a variety of components that play a role in creating the community in which we live, work, and enjoy. These goals and policies are broken down into 24 elements. The 2035 General Plan organizes the 24 elements under the following chapters with a series of goals and policies. A summary of The Parque's conformance to these goals and policies is provided below.

1. Character & Culture
2. Sustainability & Environment
3. Collaboration & Engagement
4. Community Well-Being
5. Connectivity
6. Revitalization
7. Innovation & Prosperity



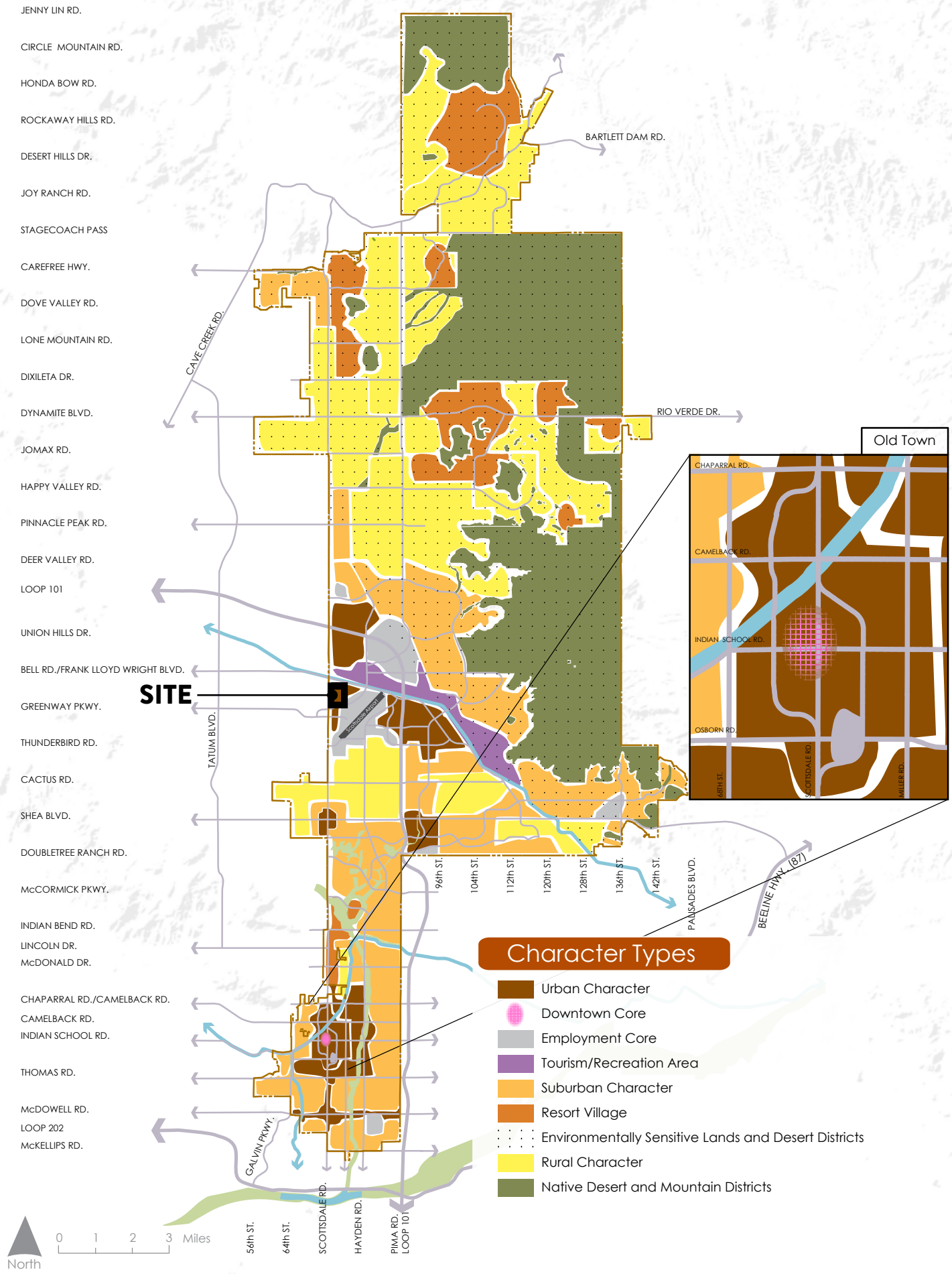


CHARACTER & CULTURE

Character Types

Urban Character Types consist of higher-density residential, non-residential, and mixed-use neighborhoods, including apartments, high-density townhouses, business and employment centers, and resorts. Development in Urban Character Types should have pedestrian orientation, shade, activity nodes, and usable open spaces that encourage interaction among people. Building form and heights typically transition to adjacent Rural and Suburban Character Types. Taller buildings may be appropriate in Growth Areas, depending on context (see Growth Areas Element). Examples include Old Town Scottsdale, a mixed-use center of distinct urban districts; mixed-use portions of the Greater Airpark, particularly along Scottsdale Road; areas within the Scottsdale Road and Shea Boulevard Couplet; and the HonorHealth hospital/ medical campus near Shea Boulevard and 90th Street {emphasis added}.





Character & Design Element

CD 1 Determine the appropriateness of all development in terms of community goals, surrounding area character, and context.

CD 1.1 New and revitalized development should respond to the regional, citywide, and neighborhood contexts in terms of:

- Scottsdale’s southwestern, Sonoran Desert characteristics, such as climate, native plants, topography, and history/culture.
- Scottsdale as a part of a larger metropolitan area with a unique image, character, and identity within the regional setting.
- Relationships and sensitivity to surrounding land forms, land uses, and transportation corridors.
- Compatibility with and sensitive integration into established neighborhood character, including historical preservation policies.
- Contributions to citywide linkages of open space, Growth Areas, and Activity Areas.
- Creation of new or reinvention of the existing character of an area, when necessary.
- Physical scale relating to human experience.
- Visual impacts on and accessibility to public settings, significant natural features, and neighboring properties.
- Impacts on and sensitivity to the natural environment.
- Public buildings and facilities that demonstrate the above principles.

CD 1.2 Consider the effects of building height, overall development density, and building orientation on adjacent neighborhood character, privacy, and view sheds

CD 1.3 Ensure that all development is a part of and contributes to established Character Types.

CD 1.4 Encourage transitions and blending of character between Character Types, including, open space areas, building height, massing, and orientation

RESPONSE: The request for PCP zoning, a mixed-use category, encourages a synergistic lifestyle and appropriate balance of land uses with an enhanced pedestrian environment. Scottsdale features a multi-generational population with retirees, families, boomers, and millennials seeking a vibrant and meaningful lifestyle. The Parque will bring generational and transformative billion-dollar reinvestment and revitalization to this well-located, declining and underutilized Property. The proposal will continue to re-energize the Scottsdale Airpark strengthening its position as the second largest employment district in the state. Further, Scottsdale was recently named the fastest growing startup city in the country (AZbigmedia.com). New high-income jobs and rooftops will also bolster nearby retail and commercial businesses further sustaining the economic impact and sustainability

of the Airpark area.

As noted above Urban Character Type areas “consist of higher-density residential, non-residential, and mixed-use neighborhoods, including apartments, high-density townhouses, business and employment centers, and resorts. Development in Urban Character Types should have pedestrian orientation, shade, activity nodes, and usable open spaces that encourage interaction among people.” The Parque has been thoughtfully designed in response to the Sonoran Desert climate and buildings will embody the use of solar shading, recessed windows, articulation, material selection, textures, paint colors, hierarchy of scale and massing in balance with the surrounding existing and planned context of the Scottsdale Airpark. The proposal promotes a rich desert landscape palette in a contemporary theme that celebrates the unique character and quality of the Sonoran Desert while providing an attractive setting for the buildings.

CD 3 Foster quality design that enhances Scottsdale as a unique southwestern desert and tourism community through development review processes.

CD 3.1 Strengthen Scottsdale’s economic and environmental attributes, distinctive character, and attractiveness through collaborative site

planning and design.

CD 3.2 Use existing, and adopt new comprehensive policies, guidelines, and design standards for use in the design and development review process, to ensure public and private development responds to and enhances the diverse character and contexts within our Sonoran Desert community.

RESPONSE: Redevelopment of this Property will add to and support the local and regional economic base generating additional substantial new revenue for the City. The Property is surrounded by a variety of retail, employment, and service-related business in the Scottsdale Airpark. The innovative vision and design creates engaging outdoor spaces and pedestrian pathways in and around the buildings. The Parque will advance the “Smart City” concept by being a confluence of technology, sustainability and healthful outdoor living providing a memorable experience for its residents, patrons, visitors, and employees while respecting the Sonoran Desert environment and celebrating the natural and built amenities of Scottsdale. Although specific building architecture is not being proposed with the zoning application, the Scottsdale Sensitive Design Principles will be upheld and reinforced through building design, landscaping and place making. Detailed design guidelines are provided with the Development Plan.

CD 4 Enhance the design of streets and public spaces to improve Scottsdale’s visual quality, experience, Sonoran Desert context, and social life.

CD 4.1 Promote contextually compatible streetscapes that correspond with the following classifications:

- Urban Streetscapes encourage pedestrian comfort, safety, and accessibility using decorative elements, such as arcade-covered walkways, shade, pedestrian lighting, decorative paving and street crossings, transit shelters, seating, waste receptacles, and landscaping. Urban Streetscapes strive for equality among pedestrians, bicyclists, and automobiles in the design of the public realm.

RESPONSE: Scottsdale Road is designated as a Visually Important Road and the Property is designated per the Character Type Map in the General Plan in an Urban Character subtype. As noted under CD1, the General Plan states that Urban Character areas consist of higher-density residential, non-residential, and mixed-use developments emphasizing the importance of usable open space that encourages interaction among people. Further, Urban Streetscapes are described as follows:



- Urban Streetscapes encourage pedestrian comfort, safety, and accessibility using decorative elements, such as arcade-covered walkways, shade, pedestrian lighting, decorative paving and street crossings, transit shelters, seating, waste receptacles, and landscaping. Urban Streetscapes strive for equality among pedestrians, bicyclists, and automobiles in the design of the public realm.

The Parque will be a walk-friendly community with architecture and massing that caters to the pedestrian by providing visual interest and a series of shaded corridors and a strong visual presence of open space along Scottsdale Road into the site. The 2 +/- acre Central Park space is the core design element for The Parque and place making through the implementation of landscaping, shading, public art, seating and gathering spaces to create a destination experience for Scottsdale residents and visitors.

CD 5 Promote the value and visual significance landscaping has on the character of the community.

CD 5.1 Employ appropriate heat island reduction techniques to reduce the effects of reflective heat and glare on buildings and paved surfaces.

CD 5.2 To the greatest extent possible, replace dead and dying landscaping with drought resistant plants to maintain or improve density pattern, shade, and area character.

RESPONSE: With over 28% open space, landscaping is an important component of The Parque’s synergy and highly integrated pedestrian experience. Additionally, given the desert climate and warmer temperatures of Scottsdale, shading and refuge are significant considerations for the plant selection, tree placement and hard scape design. Mature landscaping will be integrated throughout the development as well as along the perimeter streetscape resulting in passive cooling and reducing the urban heat island effect. The landscape character will include predominately desert-lush design with a variety of Southwestern plants that will provide year-round color, shade, and texture for the Property and demonstrated with the landscape plan. Vegetation will include plants proven to thrive in our desert climate while creating a shaded vegetative pedestrian experience greatly improving the existing condition of the site.

CD 6 Minimize light and noise pollution.

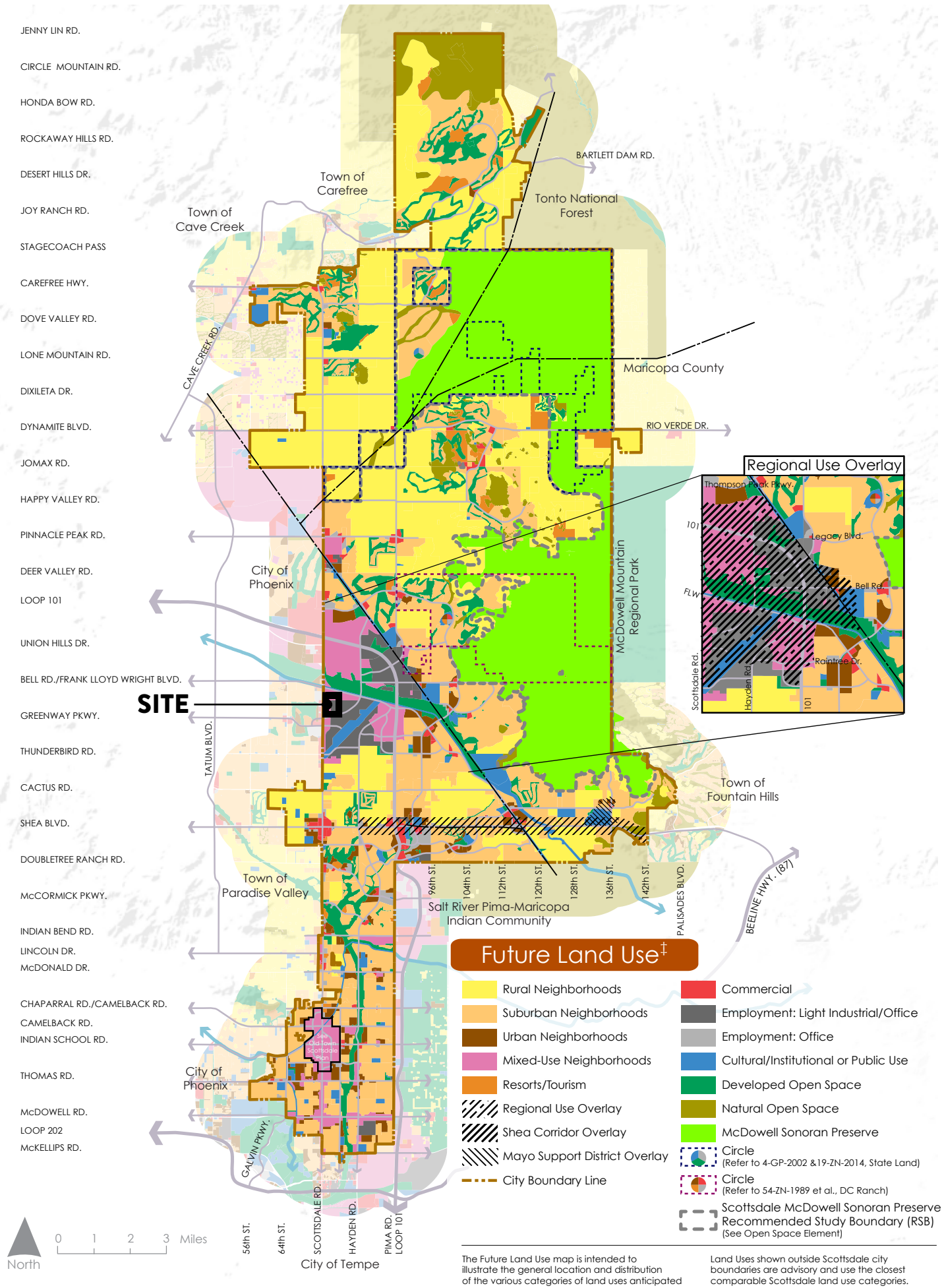


CD 6.1 Support Scottsdale’s dark sky areas and designation as an Outdoor Light Control City by reducing light pollution, glare, and trespass where possible, while still attending to public safety needs.

CD 6.2 Encourage creative, energy-efficient, and high-quality designs for outdoor lighting that reflect the character of the local context.

RESPONSE: Lighting will be designed in a manner that is respectful of the surrounding context while maintaining safety for residents, patrons, and visitors. Energy efficient lighting designs will be commensurate with the high-quality architecture proposed for The Parque, low-level with no glare or excessive intrusion for adjacent properties. Lighting will be placed in a thoughtful way to provide safe pedestrian way finding at night and highlight paths leading along the street frontage.





GRAPHIC SOURCE: CITY OF SCOTTSDALE GENERAL PLAN 2035 JUNE 8, 2021

Land Use Element

- **MIXED-USE NEIGHBORHOODS:** Mixed-Use Neighborhoods focus on human-scale development and are located in areas with strong access to multiple modes of transportation and major regional services. These areas accommodate higher-density housing combined with complementary office or retail uses. Mixed-Use Neighborhoods are most suitable near and within Growth and Activity Areas. Mixed-Use Neighborhoods may be non-residential in the Greater Airpark Character Area. (Emphasis added)
- **REGIONAL USE OVERLAY:** The Regional Use Overlay Category provides flexibility for land uses when it can be shown that new land uses are viable in serving a regional market. Regional uses include, but are not limited to, corporate office, region-serving retail, major medical, educational campus, community service facilities, tourism, and destination attractions. In determining whether proposed land uses are regional in nature, the city will consider whether the use has a regional draw, fulfills current economic development policies, enhances the employment core and the city’s attractiveness to regional markets, benefits from good freeway access, and complements the established character for the area

LU 1 Enhance Scottsdale’s economic viability by encouraging land uses that reinforce the city’s reputation as the premier international tourist destination in the Southwest and sustain the city’s role as a regional cultural center and economic hub. Land uses should be compatible with Scottsdale’s character and physical appearance.

LU 1.1 Encourage land uses that preserve a high quality of life and further define Scottsdale’s sense of place within the region.

LU 1.3 Promote development patterns that integrate with and reinforce the character of an area. The city will continually review development patterns to ensure consistency of development in areas with fragmented or evolving patterns.

LU 2 Sensitively transition and integrate land uses with the surrounding natural and built environments.

LU 2.1 Ensure neighborhood “edges” transition to one another through compatible land uses and development patterns.

RESPONSE: Scottsdale is known for, among others, its resort lifestyle and a wide range of housing options, including workforce housing, for its residents and tourist accommodations for its visitors. Scottsdale has also created a successful employment hub in the Scottsdale Airpark; promoting the live, work, play philosophy. The proposed mix of uses for The Parque will combine 5-star tourist accommodations, residential, office and ground level supporting commercial retail and services, anchored by a Central Park open space amenity. The Central Park anchors a pedestrian network connecting the proposed mix of uses and creating a series of interactive public spaces. This type of mixed-use site planning, with mutually supportive businesses and land uses, will further strengthen Scottsdale’s high-quality lifestyle and its economic base. Integrating a mixed-use community into the Scottsdale Airpark area is consistent with numerous goals and policies of the 2035 General Plan by encouraging a mix of synergistic land uses further strengthening the economic sustainability of the Scottsdale Airpark. This proposal will bring an estimated \$1 billion reinvestment to an underutilized site. The building massing is designed to respectfully integrate with the surrounding building heights by proposing a variety of heights and architectural elements.

LU 3 **Maintain a balance of land uses to**

support a high quality of life.

LU 3.1 **Allow for the diversity and innovative development patterns of residential uses and supporting services to provide for the needs of the community.**

LU 3.2 **Integrate housing, employment, and supporting infrastructure, primarily in mixed-use neighborhoods and Growth and Activity Areas, to support a jobs/ housing balance.**

LU 3.3 **Maintain a citywide balance of land uses and consider modifications to the land use mix to accommodate changes in community vision, demographic needs, and economic sustainability.**

LU 3.4 **Provide an interconnected, accessible open space system, which includes pedestrian and equestrian links, recreation areas, canals, and drainage ways.**

LU 3.5 **Engage the community in all land use discussions.**

RESPONSE: The revitalization of the CrackerJax site, an aging recreational facility in a prime Airpark location, will bring long-term economic stability and support a high quality of life through the creation of residential, 5-star tourist accommodations, Class-A office, workforce housing and supporting retail land uses. Per the

2035 General Plan, the Property is withing the Mixed-Use Neighborhoods designation with a Regional Use Overlay. Further, the site is located within the Greater Airpark Growth Area boundary. As noted above, Mixed-Use Neighborhoods focus on human-scale elements and are located in areas with strong access to multiple modes of transportation and major regional services and the Regional Use Overlay Category provides flexibility for land uses serving a regional market. The Parque implements these goals and provides a 2+/- acre Central Park destination creating a meaningful community open space available to the public as the complementary northern “book end” to the Civic Center Plaza in Old Town.

LU 4 **Develop context appropriate land use patterns that support a variety of compatible mobility choices and services.**

LU 4.1 **Integrate land uses and transportation systems to allow for a variety of mobility choices.**

LU 4.2 **Provide opportunities for pedestrian-oriented development, reduced parking demand, and context appropriate mobility choices.**

RESPONSE: The Property is located on Scottsdale Road approximately two miles west and approximately 1.5 miles south of the Loop 101, all of which provides regional access. Creating

and fostering a mix of land uses will inherently lend itself to utilizing alternative modes of transportation, such as by foot, transit, and bicycle thereby reducing reliance on vehicles and parking demand. The live, play, work interchange of land uses situated in a premier Airpark location increases the efficient movement of people by locating them close to employment and support services, thereby minimizing vehicular trips on the regional transportation network. The Parque will be placing an emphasis on walk ability to celebrate the pedestrian experience and activate the ground level plane. The Central Park open space destination, connective site design, variety of land uses, integration of rich desert landscaping, and focus on public art will all contribute to an enlivened and meaningful pedestrian experience. The character of these details is provided in the design guidelines included in this Development Plan. The Parque’s network of pedestrian-ways will further connect in numerous locations to the adjacent City sidewalk system for access to nearby businesses major retail such as the Scottsdale Promenade to the north and Scottsdale Quarter to the south. The proposed buildings and site design encourage residents, employees, and visitors to utilize the surrounding businesses for their everyday dining and retail needs.

LU 5 **Promote land use patterns that**

conserve resources, including land, clean air, water, and energy.

LU 5.1 Encourage a variety of compatible mixed-use land uses within or next to Growth and Activity Areas, along major streets, and within particular Character Areas to reduce automobile use and improve air quality.

LU 5.2 Concentrate greater development intensities in Growth and Activity Areas, thereby reducing development pressures in low-density areas and conserving energy

RESPONSE: Integrating mixed-use on an underutilized site located in the Greater Airpark Growth Area will offer a wider range of housing and tourism choices for the residents and visitors of Scottsdale. The location of the Property near abundant retail, restaurants, and support services is ideally situated for redevelopment. This synergy of land uses and implementation of workforce residential inherently allows for the conservation of resources, reduced vehicle trips, and improved air quality.

LU 6 Attract and retain diverse employment, business, and retail land uses to improve the economic well-being of Scottsdale’s residents.

LU 6.1 Promote opportunities for the expansion and revitalization of employment and commercial uses within the city.

LU 6.2 Support well-planned, clustered employment centers of related or similar uses such as Healthcare and Research and Development land uses.

LU 6.3 Encourage commercial land uses of similar scale and character in proximity to or within medium- to high-density residential areas to promote walkable connections

RESPONSE: This well-located redevelopment parcel currently contains the aging 28-year old CrackerJax amusement park with a large portion of the site utilized for an outdoor driving range. The site previously received GPA approval from the City Council for the AMU-R land use category in 2011 with anticipation of a zoning case to follow once a more detailed Development Plan was established. The redevelopment proposed pursuant to this application implements the previous GPA approval and provides revitalization and more productive and supportive economic uses for this core area of the Scottsdale Airpark contributing to the area’s long-term stability.

LU 7 Protect the viability of the Scottsdale Airport by encouraging compatible land uses and development types in the surrounding area.

LU 7.1 Maintain and follow the Airport Part 150 Noise Compatibility Program. Noise contours and other related information must be disclosed to all potential residents and businesses according to the Airport Influence Area and Noise Contour Maps.

LU 7.2 Maintain Runway Protection Zones next to the Scottsdale Airport.

LU 7.3 Support aviation-related economic development opportunities and land uses near the Scottsdale Airport.

RESPONSE: The Parque is situated on a well-located but underutilized parcel surrounded by thriving retail and office/employment land uses, which makes it ideal for mixed-use redevelopment in conformance with the existing AMU-R designation. The Property is located in the AC-1 Airport Compatibility District well outside the 55 DNL line but will be designed with upgraded building materials to provide appropriate sound attenuation. Buildings will maintain and follow the Airport Part 150 Noise and Land Use Compatibility Program. See conical surface map prepared for The Parque. Sound attenuation

measures, noise disclosures, FAA notification and filings, and avigation easements will be provided in conformance with City regulations.



Arts, Culture, and Creative Community Element

AAC 2 Build on Scottsdale's reputation as the regional leader and widely-recognized destination in arts, culture, and creativity.

ACC 2.1 Increase promotion of Scottsdale's vibrant arts and cultural programs.

ACC 2.2 Welcome new districts that celebrate the city's tradition of arts and culture and support the revitalization of existing arts-related districts.

RESPONSE: The Scottsdale Airpark is currently not a cultural or arts destination within Scottsdale. The Parque will establish a new standard for culture and arts within the area. Although there is not a required public art budget, The Parque will have an arts program that enhances all types of pedestrian zones with cultural installations. This will include scaled installments in parks, open spaces, streetscapes, plazas and on building facades. The goal is to create a one-of-a-kind community gathering space. The best way to ensure a local feel for these gathering spaces is to infuse local culture and arts into the experience.

ACC 3 Promote creative place making to revitalize neighborhoods, enhance sense of place, celebrate cultural heritage, and strengthen community character.

ACC 3.2 Encourage public art that reflects the city's past, present, and future.

ACC 3.3 Promote the co-location or clustering of arts-related uses, enterprises, and artistic venues near supporting activities.

ACC 3.4 Integrate public art at various scales into the built environment citywide.

RESPONSE: A core principle of The Parque is creating a complete local community. Art and culture are the foundation of that community and will be defined through scaled installations in a variety of public realms. Streetscapes, parks, plazas and buildings will be locations for locally inspired public art and artistic installations. Furthermore, public spaces will be programmed with community based activities that promote gathering and celebrating local and regional Sonoran history.



SUSTAINABILITY AND Environment

Open Space Element

OS 5 Provide developed open space and outdoor opportunities in Scottsdale neighborhoods, giving priority to areas that are most lacking open space.

OS 5.1 Ensure that open spaces in public ownership remain unrestricted and accessible to community members for compatible recreational use.

OS 5.2 Locate publicly accessible and usable open spaces within Growth and Activity Areas and established neighborhoods.

OS 5.3 Capitalize on opportunities to create new, or connect and expand existing, open spaces in established areas when redevelopment occurs.

RESPONSE: The airpark district in North Scottsdale currently lacks publicly accessible community open space. The Parque Development proposes a generous area open space including a roughly 2-acre Central Park. The central park space will be privately maintained but feature public amenities to serve residents and the greater community. Building massing and placement facilitate views into the open space while and the pedestrian circulation system directly connects public walkways with the central green space. Along with a large central green space, the development aims to create an integrated, shady pedestrian and bike friendly circulation system that expands green links throughout the site creating a comfortable and welcoming place to stroll and exercise.

OS 6 Design and manage open spaces to relate to surrounding land uses and character.

OS 6.1 Evaluate the design of open spaces with the following primary determinants: aesthetics, neighborhood and service area needs, public safety, visual and functional connectivity, social and economic impacts, maintenance requirements, water consumption, drainage considerations, multi-use, Character Area, desert preservation, and wildlife corridor protection.

OS 6.5 Provide ample shade in public open spaces as appropriate for the type of open space

RESPONSE: The Parque central open space will become a community hub for the greater airpark area. The development aims to be a catalyst for redevelopment and investment into the area. As

such, the program and design of the space address current surrounding land use conditions, but also set a vision for the future of the surrounding neighborhoods. The development team will engage the surrounding community and City to design the open spaces that complement the surrounding and proposed aesthetics, and provide program to fulfill service area needs.

The open space design will be coordinated with building massing and ground floor design to provide shaded walkways throughout the site. This will be done with a combination of vegetative shade and architectural shade. Further, buildings are laid out in such a way as to provide views into and through the green space aiding in the perceptions of accessibility and connection

The Parque development will be designed to create multiple entry points into the site with priority of bicyclists internal to help create a multi-modal culture and integrate into the existing bike and pathway systems that exist in the area.

OS 8 Acquire new, expand existing, and improve established open spaces for public use

OS 8.1 Require landowners in the development process to dedicate usable public open space in new development.

OS 8.3 Require new development and redevelopment to connect and provide public access to neighboring open spaces, park sites, or planned open spaces.

OS 8.8 Increase the city’s tree canopy to provide more shade, particularly in high-volume pedestrian areas, such as public parks, recreation facilities, and Growth and Activity Areas.

RESPONSE: With the allocation of roughly 2 acres of public open space within the development, smaller open space nodes and publicly accessible streets and corridors the project aims to create fluid and walkable open space network that will be connected to public walkways. These walkways will be shaded via the over 750 trees that are proposed within the development providing the framework for a new urban forest as well as mitigate heat island effects.

Environmental Planning Element

EP 1 Protect and enhance Scottsdale’s human and Sonoran Desert habitats.

EP 1.3 Require developments to retain and integrate the Sonoran Desert ecosystem.

EP 1.4 Preserve local plants, wildlife, and natural resources to maintain the biodiversity and

long-term sustainability of the area’s ecology.

RESPONSE: This will be a redevelopment of a previously developed site that has little to no ecological value. The mix of desert adapted urban and native trees and shrubs will provide opportunity to support wildlife habitat within the development. The idea of creating a desert arboretum with partnerships with the Desert Botanic Gardens and McDowell Mountain Preserve have been discussed to further the connection with our Sonoran Desert landscape.

The landscape plan aims to increase biodiversity and the long-term sustainability and vitality of the site from the current condition.

EP 2 Demonstrate and expand the city’s leadership in environmental stewardship and sustainability.

EP 2.4 Expand Scottsdale’s Green Building Program to maintain regional and national leadership in green and low-impact development.

RESPONSE: The Parque is currently investigating the implementation of a central plant using centralized chilled water available for all building mechanical systems on site (campus).

Additional energy efficiency measures include:

- A ‘Conserve and Manage’ approach to energy on-site, treat as a closed loop system, develop and explore net zero goals, track, manage, and store usage data.
- Design all parking with 100% EV ready parking, ensure load capacity site wide includes future capacity for maximum EV.
- Design efficiency into core development standards, high performance buildings connected to BAS (Building Automation Systems). Photovoltaics included after designing for exceptional performance, track and measure using building controls, automate lighting, plug load controls, occupancy days/ times.
- Design for high performance buildings: energy modeling as a design tool, compare mechanical systems, envelope strategies early in design, explore heating and cooling load management strategies.

EP 3 Participate in local and regional efforts to improve air quality.

EP 3.1 Reduce automobile emissions through traffic management; transportation improvements; promotion of a wide variety of mobility options; travel demand reduction strategies; expansion

of regional connectivity; and use of electric and alternative fuel vehicles

RESPONSE: All building on-site use climate specific orientation: massing, landscape, shade structures, canopies, and recessed openings mitigate direct solar impact and lesson required cooling loads. The landscape design will be fully coordinated with building massing and ground floor design to provide shaded walkways throughout the site. This will be done with a combination of vegetative shade and architectural shade. Further, buildings are laid out is such a way as to provide views into and through the green space. Renewables are included in the project design to ensure an offset of energy used on-site.

Sustainable design measures for the project include:

- Select and specify local and regional materials (indigenous materials per IgCC)
- Thoughtful use and design of materials to reduce overall material use (i.e. designing with design parameters to limit waste, i.e. limit cuts to drywall etc.)
- Design for durability
- Construction waste management requirements

in IgCC, achieve above and beyond requirements

- Provide equal volume for trash and recycling, at site level and individual residential level, provide compactors for both
- Select and specify materials for durability and resiliency

EP 5 Encourage environmentally sound green buildings and low-impact site plans that support sustainable desert living.

EP 5.2 Increase the use of green infrastructure, including low-impact development (LID) storm water management techniques, such as curb openings and permeable pavement.

EP 5.3 Construct durable and sustainable buildings using green building principles.

EP 5.4 Promote passive solar site and building design strategies that recognize and respond to the Sonoran Desert climate.

EP 5.5 Expand Green Building construction standards to include all new and remodeled residential and commercial buildings.

RESPONSE: The Parque development is

a restorative redevelopment of a previously developed site that has not fully realized the ecological and environmental value inherent to the site. We are developing partnerships with the Desert Botanical Gardens and McDowell Mountain Preserve by coordinating an on site desert arboretum connecting visitor and residents with our Sonoran Desert landscape.

Additionally, The Parque utilizes Low Impact Development Standards by:

- Conservation of natural areas whenever possible
- Minimizing the development impact on existing hydrology
- Maintaining runoff rate and duration from site
- A variety of Best Management Practices are used throughout the site including structural and non-structural measures.
- Site wide implementation of storm water pollution prevention, proper maintenance, and public education programs
- Other measures used include bio-retention cells, storm water retention, site wide storm water capture and re-use infrastructure, ‘desert lush’ vegetated areas, recycled materials, and

sustainable site furnishings.

Additionally, the buildings on-site use the International Green Construction Code, the green building code includes site, transportation, landscape, water, energy, waste management measures, as well as sustainable building materials. The project will utilize a tenant lease agreement with tenants to ensure the green building measures are expanded and implemented over time for inclusion in all future tenant spaces. All buildings on-site use climate specific orientation: massing, landscape, shade structures, canopies, and recessed openings to mitigate direct solar impact and lessen required cooling loads. The proposed development includes 750 new trees within the project sit, providing the framework for a new urban forest as well as aiding in the mitigation of the heat island effect.

EP 7 Identify and reduce heat islands.

EP 7.1 Identify areas most impacted by the heat island effect, and prioritize mitigation for these areas to reduce heat impacts.

EP 7.2 Incorporate development strategies such as shared parking models and the use of “cool materials” (e.g., landscaping, green roofs, reflective pavement, heat reduction asphalt coatings,

permeable concrete, and treated dirt areas) to help reduce the heat island effect.

EP 7.3 Develop and support programs, such as a Tree Canopy Plan, that identify and increase vegetation and shading in areas of high pedestrian activity.

EP 7.4 Promote the long-term management and maintenance of urban and open area vegetation and protect and expand the provision of private and public open spaces to reduce the heat island effect.

EP 7.5 Minimize asphalt and promote alternative parking surfaces.

RESPONSE: The Parque development will employ several design strategies to reduce heat island. These include utilizing high albedo concrete pavement for internal roads (reducing asphalt), using permeable pavers for street parking (use of alternative parking surfaces) and the planting over 750 trees that will provide a new urban forest and provide ample shade as part of the Tree Canopy Plan.

EP 8 Plan, prepare, and adapt for significant climate impacts on city infrastructure and operations.

EP 8.1 Develop, adopt, and implement climate action and resiliency strategies that address areas of climate mitigation planning such as emissions, drought, energy, transportation, and extreme heat.

EP 8.2 Increase energy efficiency in buildings and vehicle fleets.

EP 8.3 Encourage use of clean, renewable energy sources.

EP 8.4 Employ green building and green infrastructure best practices.

EP 8.5 Establish land use and mobility plans that decrease transportation carbon emissions.

EP 8.6 Encourage waste reduction and water conservation.

RESPONSE: The project will implement and develop a site wide ‘Protect and Conserve’ strategy with water conservation measures using specific water management strategies appropriate for the building program. Also included in the planning is a water resiliency risk assessment and water resiliency plan for maintaining operations of critical functions with future water limitations. Additional resiliency measures include condensate collection

and re-use in landscape or cooling tower makeup (or pools), and rainwater collection and re-use on site (landscape/ pools).

The IgCC requires the use of renewable energy on-site, energy modeling will be used to determine each of the planned building’s predicted energy use and for sizing the appropriate PV system sizing to accommodate the IgCC requirements. Included in the development guidelines is a site wide energy resiliency risk assessment and plan for maintaining operations of critical functions with loss of power. De-carbonization efforts may include using new concrete materials using CO2 capture entrapment.

Conservation Element

CONSV 1 Achieve a sustainable balance between the conservation of natural resources and development of the built environment.

CONSV 1.4 Encourage landscape designs that promote water conservation, prevent erosion, reduce the heat island effect, and decrease storm water runoff.

CONSV 1.5 Protect and restore ecosystems that maintain water quality, reduce flooding, and enhance sustainable resource development.

RESPONSE: Landscape designs will feature

desert native or adapted vegetation utilizing high efficiency drip irrigation that includes weather and rain sensing technology. The development will employ low impact development strategies including permeable pavement and micro-basins that reduce the storm water load on large drainage infrastructure. Landscape areas withing plaza and streetscape sections will collect and filter storm water and facilitate percolation and restoration of groundwater.

CONSV 2 Protect and manage Sonoran Desert biodiversity and native ecosystems.

CONSV 2.1 Preserve, salvage, and/or restore native plants, wildlife habitat, and natural resources to maintain the biodiversity and long-term sustainability of the area’s desert ecology and character.

CONSV 2.2 Encourage landscaping that limits the amount of grass and makes optimal use of native desert plants.

RESPONSE: The Parque development aims to restore biodiversity to the site by creating a lush desert landscape featuring low water use desert adapted trees with durable ground covers and areas of pollinator and botanic gardens that provide educational opportunities. While turf is proposed

on site, it is limited to the central park and other highly programmed areas to serve a community benefit while also providing cooling effects via evapotranspiration. Prior to construction, the health of existing tree vegetation on site will be evaluated and documented to create an inventory and salvage plan prioritizing the salvage and reuse of existing native tree and cacti species on site.

CONSV 4 Conserve water and encourage the reuse of wastewater.

CONSV 4.7 Support rainwater harvesting and storm water capture in site planning and building design.

CONSV 4.8 Explore new and evolving water conservation and reuse technologies and use them as appropriate.

RESPONSE: Multiple methods of conservation and reuse of water will occur within The Parque development. Through the implementation of low impact development strategies, we will collect and filter all storm water on site through the use of permeable pavements or surface flowing storm water to basins, bioswales and rain gardens. The development will also collect and reuse condensate water from the surrounding buildings to help supplement irrigation requirements. The irrigation

system will be designed in a way to reduce overall water usage by utilizing weather sensing technology as well as underground turf irrigation that eliminates evaporation water loss. The development intends to collect and showcase water collection data and provide that information to the City as a case study for best practices.

Energy Element

E 2 Reduce per capita energy consumption and promote energy efficiency.

E 2.3 Explore emerging smart energy technologies.

E 2.4 Support development of regional waste-to-energy facilities.

E 2.5 Encourage local industries to adopt energy efficiency measures and renewable energy to minimize the environmental impacts of their operations.

RESPONSE: The Parque is currently investigating the implementation of a central plant using centralized chilled water available for all building mechanical systems on site (campus).

Additional energy efficiency measures include:

- A ‘Conserve and Manage’ approach to energy on-site, treat as a closed loop system, develop and explore net zero goals, track, manage, and store usage data.
- Design all parking with 100% EV ready parking, ensure load capacity site wide includes future capacity for maximum EV.
- Design efficiency into core development standards, high performance buildings connected to BAS (Building Automation Systems). Photovoltaics included after designing for exceptional performance, track and measure using building controls, automate lighting, plug load controls, occupancy days/ times.
- Design for high performance buildings: energy modeling as a design tool, compare mechanical systems, envelope strategies early in design, explore heating and cooling load management strategies.

E 3 Promote building and site designs that maximize energy efficiency.

E 3.1 Encourage the use of natural properties and sustainable building systems (e.g., sun, shade, thick walls, insulation) to reduce the demand for and use of mechanical cooling and

heating systems.

E 3.2 Encourage the use of drought tolerant landscaping to reduce summer solar heat gain.

E 3.3 Promote solar energy opportunities in building and site design.

E 3.4 Incorporate healthy, resource- and energy-efficient materials and methods in design, construction, and remodeling of buildings.

E 3.5 Orient buildings and lots in ways that minimize summer solar heat gain, maximize roof solar access and natural ventilation, and limit roof solar access obstructions of neighboring structures.

E 3.6 Improve the energy efficiency of the building envelope, heating and cooling systems, lighting, and appliances.

RESPONSE: All building on-site use climate specific orientation: massing, landscape, shade structures, canopies, and recessed openings mitigate direct solar impact and lesson required cooling loads. The landscape design will be fully coordinated with building massing and ground floor design to provide shaded walkways throughout the site. This will be done with a combination of vegetative shade and architectural shade.

Further, buildings are laid out in such a way as to provide views into and through the green space. Renewables are included in the project design to ensure an offset of energy used on-site.

Sustainable design measures for the project include:

- Select and specify local and regional materials (indigenous materials per IgCC)
- Thoughtful use and design of materials to reduce overall material use (i.e. designing with design parameters to limit waste, i.e. limit cuts to drywall etc.)
- Design for durability
- Construction waste management requirements in IgCC, achieve above and beyond requirements
- Provide equal volume for trash and recycling, at site level and individual residential level, provide compactors for both
- Select and specify materials for durability and resiliency



COLLABORATION & ENGAGEMENT

Community Involvement Element

CI 1 Seek early and ongoing community involvement through broad public input in project and policy-making discussions.

CI 1.1 Maximize opportunities for early notification of proposed projects using a variety of methods.

CI 1.2 Use public involvement plans to identify and engage interested parties and provide opportunities for information exchange.

RESPONSE: Public participation and community outreach is a critical part of the rezoning process. Technical Solutions began neighborhood outreach early in the process and maintains on-going dialogue with the community and stakeholders. Feedback from one-on-one meetings, phone calls, and the required open house meeting is shared with City Staff and memorialized in the Public Participation plan submitted with this application.





COMMUNITY WELL-BEING

Healthy Community Element

HC 3 Build on Scottsdale's leadership role in wellness and healthful living.

HC 3.1 Provide quality recreation, community events, and neighborhood services that foster physical activity and encourage healthful living.

HC 3.4 Continue to foster and market Scottsdale as a resort, wellness, rejuvenation, and healthcare destination.

RESPONSE: The Parque offers a healthful lifestyle anchored on the 2+/- acre Central Park public amenity with engaging outdoor spaces and pedestrian pathways in and around the buildings. The site design creates numerous opportunities for open space pockets and activated plaza spaces woven around the ground level retail and restaurants to be enjoyed by residents, patrons, employees, and visitors alike, and experience the lifestyle Scottsdale is well-known for. The Parque will advance the "Smart City" concept by being a confluence of technology, sustainability and healthful outdoor living providing a memorable experience for its users while respecting the Sonoran Desert environment and celebrating the natural and built amenities of Scottsdale. The Property's proximity to retail/support services, state of the art medical care, recreational



opportunities, and multi-modal transportation alternatives further promote healthful living and wellness.

Housing Element

H 1 Support diverse, safe, resource-efficient, and high-quality housing options.

H 1.1 Maintain Scottsdale’s quality-driven development review standards for new development.

H 1.2 Promote complementary physical design, building structure, landscaping, and lot layout relationships between existing and new construction.

H 1.3 Ensure community dialogue during zoning and the development review processes to encourage context appropriate development designs.

H 1.4 Support the creation of mixed-use projects, primarily in Growth and Activity Areas, to increase housing supply withing walking distance of employment, transportation options, and services.

H 1.5 Encourage a variety of housing densities in context-appropriate locations throughout Scottsdale to accommodate projected

population growth.

RESPONSE: Scottsdale is experiencing a growing population and thus an increased demand for housing options. This proposal will meet the growing need residential while also providing workforce, below market rate, offerings further contributing to the long-term economic prosperity of the surrounding area. Further, The Parque will help diversify the local economy and support a sustainable economic future for the City.

Recreation Element

R 2 Provide and enhance recreational opportunities that meet the diverse needs of Scottsdale’s citizens and visitors.

R 2.1 Provide neighborhood parks that are easily accessible to local residents and provide recreational opportunities reflective of the surrounding neighborhood’s needs and preferences.

R 2.2 Locate community parks where they are accessible from relatively long distances. Community parks concentrate a broad range of recreational and human service activities for major parts of the city.

R 2.5 Develop and maintain a citywide

interconnected network of trails to provide valuable recreation and fitness opportunities for residents and visitors. Where possible, trails should connect to neighborhoods and serve major destinations.

R 2.6 Provide multi-generational recreation programming and facilities, that consider the full spectrum of community and special social or physical needs, interests, and financial resources.

R 2.7 Offer quiet spaces in parks, recreation facilities, libraries, and public spaces to accommodate passive recreation.

RESPONSE: The 2+/- acre Central Park open space amenity will serve as a destination and is the focal point of The Parque providing a large multi-purpose community gathering space. The public open space programming may include, but will not be limited to, a large multi-purpose turf field, flexible market space, event lawn, solar pavilion, splash pad, sculpture garden, interactive art, outdoor dining, dog park, fitness path, and outdoor workspaces offering multi-generational amenities to its users. The Parque provides design elements that cater to the pedestrian through architectural elements, landscape, hard scape, and way finding. Smaller more intimate open space areas will include a range of amenities such as raised planters, seat

walls, and shade elements to create outdoor living and workspaces for people to gather, work and relax. The residential and hotel components will also have their own open space amenities including pools, shade cabanas, furniture, and shade trees to create a resort-like feel for those uses. Beyond the boundaries of the project, The Parque will further broaden the current range of land uses in the area and create a community that interacts with the surrounding sidewalk and bike system in numerous locations strengthening the interconnected network established in the Scottsdale Airpark.

Safety Element

S 6 Protect the health, safety, and welfare of the public from the impacts of flooding.

S 6.1 Identify drainage system needs and make improvements where flood control problems exist.

RESPONSE: A drainage report is provided with the zoning application addressing the public safety and welfare of residents with respect to drainage systems in conformance with City requirements.



CONNECTIVITY

Circulation Element

C 1 Design and improve transportation corridors to safely and efficiently move people and goods.

C 1.1 Support the public transit system to assure adequate and affordable access to and within our community for citizens, employees, visitors, and businesses through the use of future technologies and micro-mobility options.

C 1.2 Coordinate transportation and land use planning to enhance an integrated, sustainable transportation system that promotes livable neighborhoods, economic vitality, safety, efficiency, mode choice, and adequate parking.

C 1.3 Reduce conflict points between various modes of travel, for example, where the paths of vehicles and bicycles, pedestrians, or equestrians, cross, diverge, or merge.

C 1.4 Protect regional corridor traffic flow, function, and safety by using grade separations for non-motorized travel.

C 1.5 Incorporate strategies and technologies that efficiently move people, improve transportation system capacity and enhance mobility choices.

C 1.6 Provide connections that ensure functional and uninterrupted movement between transportation modes through Intelligent Transportation Systems and industry standard, best practices.

C 1.7 Retrofit aging neighborhood infrastructure and streets and create non-motorized neighborhood connections to enhance livability, safety, accessibility, and comfort.

RESPONSE: The Parque is situated on a well-located but underutilized parcel surrounded by thriving retail and office/employment land uses, which makes it ideal for redevelopment. Multi modal transportation options will be available to visitors, residents and employees including, but not limited to walking, bicycling, ride share and public transit. Scottsdale Road, Paradise Lane, and Dial Boulevard/73rd Street are designated as a Pedestrian/Bicycle Corridor in the GACAP, which provides a framework for the walkable environment promoted by the design for The Parque. As noted above, the Central Park open space amenity along with more passive open space elements places an emphasis on the pedestrian promoting walkability and healthful living.

The Property is located on Scottsdale Road and is approximately two miles to the west and approximately 1.5 miles to the south of the Loop 101, all of which provide regional vehicular access. The existing transit stop along the Scottsdale Road frontage will be improved with the redevelopment of the site providing a direct connection into The Parque. Additionally, designated areas will be reserved for Uber and Lyft ride share access as well as other forms of transit, electric vehicle charging stations will dispersed throughout, and bicycle racks/storage along with bicycle stations for repair and maintenance will also be provided on site.

C 2 Reduce the number, length, and frequency of automobile trips to improve air quality, reduce traffic congestion, and enhance quality of life and the environment.

C 2.1 Encourage a mix of land uses that will reduce the distance and frequency of automobile trips and support mobility choices.

C 2.2 Integrate a variety of mobility choices along local and regional transportation corridors.

C 2.3 Reduce demands on transportation networks by using trip reduction strategies and travel demand management techniques, including technology and applications, telecommuting, alternative work schedules, carpooling, and transit/ bicycling incentives in order to provide travelers with effective choices to improve travel reliability.

C 2.4 Work with employers to provide incentives and encouragement for trip reduction strategies.

C 2.5 Promote non-motorized travel for short neighborhood trips.

RESPONSE: Creating and fostering a mix of land uses will inherently influence people to utilize alternative modes of transportation, such as transit,

walking and bicycling, thereby reducing traffic congestion and improving mobility opportunities. As mentioned above, the Property is well-situated for regional access while also taking advantage of transit opportunities and promoting walkability. The design implements a range of General Plan goals and policies revolving around the Central Park open space destination and creating a pedestrian presence with ground level activity and a shaded, comfortable environment through landscaping.

C 3 Continue to develop an effective, safe, and connected multi-modal transportation system (e.g., streets, trails, bike ways, shared-use paths, transit).

C 3.2 Create a diversity of mobility choices in Growth and Activity Areas, which have the greatest intensity of development.

C 3.4 Integrate regional employment and commercial centers into the regional multi-modal system.

C 3.5 Increase accessibility to transit options through non-motorized and other transit connections, such as, neighborhood circulators; on-demand transportation network companies; improved/enhanced sidewalks, multi-modal paths, bicycle lanes; and non-motorized options for the

final mile to reach public transit services.

C 3.6 Create, preserve, and enhance multi-modal connections between residential areas and neighborhood-supporting land uses.

RESPONSE: The Parque is located in the Scottsdale Airpark, a designated Growth Area. The Growth Area Element of the General Plan approaches growth management from a perspective of identifying those areas of the community that are most appropriate for development focus and will best accommodate future growth. In these areas, the city seeks design that will support well planned concentrations of a variety of uses, such as residential, tourism, office, and commercial land uses. Well-located, mixed-use site design lends itself to multi-modal transportation options allowing people to explore a variety of mobility opportunities and strengthening connections with the adjacent and surrounding context.

C 8 Provide a comfortable and accessible transportation system to increase ability to reach goods, services, and activities. Many factors affect accessibility, including mobility (physical movement), the quality and affordability of transportation options, transportation system connectivity, and land use patterns.

C 8.1 Provide pedestrian safety, comfort, and amenities that reflect streetscape design and character of an area.

RESPONSE: The streetscape design and ground level activity will foster comfort and ease of walkability for residents, visitors, and employees. The Property is located on Scottsdale Road, which is a Visually Significant Roadway (per the Open Space Element) and the streetscape design for The Parque is a balance of functional requirements such as building placement, access and visibility, but further focus is also given to the character of the edge condition through landscaping, lighting and hard scape design. The landscape design will conform to the Scottsdale Road Streetscape Guidelines utilizing a plant palette that recognizes the importance of a shaded pedestrian experience and interplay with the busy traffic along Scottsdale Road.

Bicycling Element

B 1 Develop continuous, accessible, and interconnected bicycle networks.

B 1.1 Continue to participate in regional bike way system planning.

B 1.2 Promote convenient connections between on-street and off-street bicycling

networks throughout the city and with neighboring jurisdictions.

B 1.3 Continue to integrate bicycle lanes and buffered bicycle lanes through street re-striping and other techniques.

B 1.4 Continue to expand and enhance off-street bicycling networks, and connect them to existing and planned on-street bicycle networks.

RESPONSE: Scottsdale Road, Paradise Lane and Dial Boulevard/73rd Street are all Airpark Signature Corridors adjacent to the Property and are also designated as a Pedestrian/Bicycle Corridors in the GACAP. Additionally, Greenway-Hayden Loop (to the south) and Frank Lloyd Wright (to the north) are designated as Signature Corridors and Pedestrian/Bicycle Corridors. The existing street system provides a framework for pedestrian and bicycle connections in the immediate area. The Parque will create a sustainable, walk and bike-friendly environment for its users with functional, internal pedestrian connections between site amenities and buildings providing a seamless connection to adjoining land uses. Bicycle racks/storage will be provided on site in numerous locations as well as self-serve public bicycle stations offering self-service repair and maintenance.

REVITALIZATION

Neighborhood Preservation & Revitalization Element

NPR 1 Preserve and enhance the character, identity, and quality of Scottsdale’s diverse neighborhoods.

NPR 1.1 Support innovative, well-designed, sustainable building construction and rehabilitation to enhance neighborhood character and identity.

NPR 1.2 New construction and exterior remodels or renovations should sensitively address neighborhood character and transition areas.

RESPONSE: Redevelopment and revitalization of the Property for a new, vibrant community brings a wide range of amenities including, but not limited to, a large public open space amenity, ground level pedestrian synergy, abundant shade, sensitive edge buffering, place making and de-emphasis on the automobile. The Parque’s proposed mixed-use concept provides an ideal collection of land uses with respect to surrounding context including, but not limited to The Promenade to the north, numerous commercial retail and office buildings on the south, east and west, and Scottsdale Quarter and Kierland, both of which have a residential component. The PCP district allows for a mix

of land uses with a distinct set of development standards that regulate setbacks and stepbacks from the perimeter of the site creating stepped-building massing as buildings move towards the center of the site. These district regulations inherently create sensitive edge condition and, given the surrounding employment/commercial context, The Parque provides a seamless and appropriate transition to existing development patterns.

NPR 5 Promote neighborhood interaction to help create and maintain strong communities.

NPR 5.1 Preserve existing and create new public gathering spaces within walking distance of residential areas.

NPR 5.2 Create opportunities for neighborhood interaction through neighborhood events and community-building activities.

NPR 5.3 Encourage physical and social links between non-residential and residential land uses.

RESPONSE: The Parque contributes towards a pedestrian oriented atmosphere by improving the pedestrian realm through integration of the Central Park open space destination and smaller refined gathering spaces encouraging interaction and community togetherness. Offering opportunities

for neighborhood interaction through programed open space within the Central Park amenity serves as a catalyst for encouraging physical and social links. These offerings may include, but are not limited to, flexible market space, solar pavilion, splash pad, sculptural play area, dog park, and outdoor workspace.

Conservation, Rehabilitation, and Redevelopment Element

CRR 1 Support high-quality, context-appropriate redevelopment, rehabilitation, and conservation to promote long-term neighborhood stability.

CRR 1.1 Support redevelopment that is sensitive to the identity and character of Scottsdale’s maturing neighborhoods.

CRR 1.2 Continue strategic and proactive intervention efforts for property redevelopment, rehabilitation, and maintenance on properties beginning to show signs of decline, so as to prevent further progression of blight, distress, underutilization, or deterioration.

CRR 1.3 Support the proactive participation of affected residents and business owners during the planning and implementation of redevelopment and neighborhood conservation projects.

CRR 1.5 Protect established areas/ neighborhoods by promoting context-appropriate infill development; sensitive neighborhood and property assemblage; and innovative adaptive reuse of existing community resources and historic properties.

CRR 1.6 Upgrade substandard infrastructure during redevelopment and rehabilitation projects.

RESPONSE: The revitalization of the CrackerJax site, an aging recreational facility in a prime Airpark location, will bring long-term economic stability and support a high quality of life through the implementation of residential, workforce housing, high-end tourist accommodations, office, and supporting retail land uses. As noted above, the Property went through a GPA process in 2011 to allow for the addition of residential uses to the existing mixed-use designation. However, at that time no companion zoning case was processed. This zoning application comes over a decade later in response to the growing demand for residences in Scottsdale and the site’s continued decline. The redevelopment of this Property with a mixed-use community will bring new vibrant architecture and community-focused site design to an aging recreation facility with asphalt surface parking developed under the existing C-4 zoning decades ago.

CRR 2 Sustain long-term economic well-being through redevelopment, rehabilitation, and conservation.

CRR 2.1 Support and encourage public and private economic reinvestment in declining areas.

CRR 2.2 Encourage reinvestment that positively impacts the visual impressions and experiences of residents, businesses, and visitors.

CRR 2.3 Promote redevelopment and rehabilitation of older commercial areas to maintain Scottsdale’s standing as one of the major retail, restaurant, and entertainment destinations within the metropolitan area.

CRR 2.4 Foster redevelopment and rehabilitation of mature employment centers to enhance Scottsdale’s commercial property inventory and provide new job opportunities.

CRR 2.5 Encourage healthy, resource- and energy-efficient building materials and methods during conservation, rehabilitation, and redevelopment efforts.

RESPONSE: Revitalizing and redeveloping properties is a critical part of the economic vitality of the community. Integrating new land use

options on underutilized sites is essential for the continuing economic growth and sustainability of Scottsdale. This proposal will bring an estimated \$1 billion reinvestment to an underutilized, declining infill site. The Parque implements this General Plan goal by integrating a mixed-use community focused on a large central open space amenity, the Central Park, and providing positive interaction between open space and the built environment with an emphasis on sustainability and healthful living. New developments and reinvestment, like The Parque, further stimulate additional City tax revenue, provide additional jobs, and encourage revitalization and reinvestment in aging properties.



Growth Areas Element

GA 1 Direct growth in areas of the city that can support a concentration of development density and intensity, as well as a broad mix of uses.

GA 1.1 Designate Growth Areas in locations

- With infrastructure capacity to accommodate higher levels of activity and a mix of uses;
- Where infrastructure upgrade/extension will be most cost-effective;
- With multi-modal transportation access;
- Needing focused reinvestment;
- Where regional attractions exist or are planned; and/or
- That will reduce development pressures in lower-intensity areas of the city.

GA 1.3 Ensure that such development sensitively responds to neighborhoods, infrastructure, and character within and next to Growth Areas.

GA 1.4 Accommodate the highest intensity of development in designated Growth Areas. In some cases, Character Area Plans may be more specific on appropriate locations for higher intensity development within both Growth and Activity Areas.

GA 1.5 Identify Growth and Activity Area “edges,” and incorporate context-appropriate transitions between these “edges” and adjacent neighborhoods to minimize the impacts of higher-intensity development.

RESPONSE: The Property is located in the Greater Airpark Growth Area which approaches growth management from a perspective of identifying those areas of the community that are most appropriate for development and will best accommodate growth. In these areas, the city encourages design that will support planned concentrations of a variety of uses, such as residential,

tourism, office, and commercial land uses. The Parque’s proposed mixed-use concept provides an ideal collection of land uses with respect to its surrounding context including, but not limited to The Promenade to the north, numerous commercial retail and office buildings on the south, east and west, and Scottsdale Quarter and Kierland, both of which have a residential component. The PCP district allows for a mix of land uses appropriate for the Greater Airpark Growth Area with a distinct set of development standards that regulate setbacks and stepbacks from the perimeter of the site creating stepped-building massing. These district regulations create sensitive edge condition and provides a seamless and appropriate transition to existing area land uses.

GREATER AIRPARK GROWTH AREA is one of the largest employment centers in the State of Arizona. It is headquarters for a multitude of national and regional corporations; center for a variety of smaller and locally-owned businesses; contains the largest employment and industrial-zoned area within Scottsdale; and is home to the Scottsdale Airport. The Greater Airpark Growth Area is also the location of some of the largest, signature special events in the city, such as the Waste Management Phoenix Open golf event, the Barrett-Jackson Collector Car Auction,

and the Scottsdale Arabian Horse Show. This Growth Area will be similar in intensity to the Old Town Scottsdale Growth Area. Building heights generally range between three and six stories and may exceed six stories in certain areas identified in the Greater Airpark Character Area Plan. Appropriate locations for higher density/intensity development, and other considerations, are specified in the Greater Airpark Character Area Plan {emphasis added}.

GA 2 Improve access to automobile, transit, and other mobility options to, from, and within Growth and Activity Areas.

GA 2.1 Coordinate a balanced multi-modal circulation system that can accommodate changing demographics and patterns of development within identified Growth and Activity Areas.

RESPONSE: Well-located, mixed-use site planning like The Parque encourages multi-modal transportation options allowing people to explore a variety of mobility opportunities and strengthening connections with the adjacent and area uses.

GA 3 Conserve and incorporate significant natural, open space, historic, and cultural resources in Growth and Activity Areas.

GA 3.1 Provide usable public open space as

an integral part of Growth and Activity Areas to encourage public gathering, enhance aesthetics, preserve viewsheds, and serve as buffers between differing land uses and intensities.

GA 3.2 Identify and strengthen open space connections within and outside of Growth and Activity Areas.

GA 3.3 Integrate art, historic, and cultural amenities into Growth and Activity areas.

RESPONSE: A central park of over 2 acres in size is the key organizational element of The Parque’s planning. Open space has been identified as a key component of promoting community gathering and healthy living. Open space occurs in multiple scales on the site to promote outdoor activities for differing functions and at different times of day. Outdoor office space, fitness, relaxation, observation, gathering and cultural intake have all been accommodated with the composition of public open spaces.

GA4 Promote public and private construction of timely and financially sound infrastructure in Growth and Activity Areas.

GA 4.1 Promote sustainability, green building, and low-impact development practices to lessen the demand on infrastructure within Growth

and Activity Areas.

GA 4.2 Focus infrastructure improvement and expansion in Growth and Activity Areas.

GA 4.3 Promote the coordination of infrastructure investment and development activity within Growth and Activity Areas.

GA 4.4 Set priorities in the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) for infrastructure construction and improvements that serve the complex needs of Growth and Activity Areas.

RESPONSE: Sustainability in both environmental impact and long term social and economic vitality is one of the core principles of The Parque. The project serves as a catalyst to long term sustained growth within the airpark. The technology incubation component of the project will attract new startup companies that will follow the lead of The Parque development. The Parque will also lead by example, setting a new standard for sustainability in Scottsdale.

GA 5 Recognize and build on the character and diversity of Scottsdale’s various Growth and Activity Areas.

GA 5.1 Support land use compatibility with nearby neighborhoods through context-

appropriate development within Growth and Activity Areas.

GA 5.2 Protect key economic and historic assets from incompatible land uses in designated Growth and Activity Areas.

GA 5.4 Promote new development, revitalization, and redevelopment within Growth and Activity Areas that maintains fiscal sustainability, promotes long-term economic development goals, and enhances quality of life.

RESPONSE: This application responds to the site’s existing surrounding land uses and the goals of the GACAP as well as a strong market demand. Business and housing trends indicate a fundamental shift in certain locations away from traditional suburban office and single-family residential development in response to the growing technology fields, the portability of “knowledge workers” change in the workplace environment, and the desire for a ‘live, work, play’ lifestyle experience. The Parque’s proposed Development Plan includes elements that promote context appropriateness with respect to land use and physical improvements including massing, architecture, materials, landscape, hard scape, and lighting. The synergy of uses between the proposed mixed-use community and existing Scottsdale

Airpark commercial and employment land uses will further bolster the economic vitality of the area. Redeveloping and revitalizing underutilized and/or vacant infill sites is key to promoting land use and economic sustainability; allowing reinvestment to strengthen the long-term success of Scottsdale.

Cost of Development Element

COD 1 As permitted by State Law, require development to pay its fair share of the cost of public service needs it generates.

COD 1.6 Continue to use water, water resources, and sewer development fees to ensure that new growth pays for itself without adversely impacting existing customers.

RESPONSE: The Parque will comply with all City requirement with respect to water and sewer development fees to ensure that development pays for its direct impacts.

COD 2 Promote development timing guided by the adequacy of existing and/or expandable infrastructure, services, and facilities.

COD 2.2 Ensure proposed development commits to construction of primary water, wastewater, and circulation systems, as necessary, before approval.

RESPONSE: Consistent with City requirements, the applicant team has submitted water and sewer basis of design reports, as well as a traffic report, with the zoning application to ensure adequate infrastructure and transportation systems will be available to serve the proposed use. The proposed land use provides residential, tourist accommodations, office, and retail within an established mixed-use context, thereby reducing trip generation.

**INNOVATION AND PROSPERITY
Economic Vitality Element**

EV 1 Foster Scottsdale’s resiliency to economic change through support of our core industries (e.g., tourism, healthcare, bio/life sciences, advanced business services), assets, regional competitiveness, and economic diversity.

EV 1.2 Support retention and expansion of established businesses and provide resources for businesses to adapt to changing market conditions.

EV 1.3 Diversify Scottsdale’s businesses, focusing on industries that add value to the existing economic environment.

RESPONSE: Scottsdale features a multi-generational population with retirees, families,

boomers and millennials seeking a vibrant and meaningful lifestyle. The Parque will bring generational and transformative billion-dollar reinvestment and revitalization to this well-located but underutilized and declining site. The proposal will continue to re-energize the Scottsdale Airpark, strengthening its position as the second largest employment district in the state. New rooftops and high income jobs stimulated by this proposal will also bolster nearby retail and commercial businesses further sustaining the economic sustainability of the Airpark area.

Additionally, the City has developed a mission to create a “Cure Corridor” running east-west along Shea Boulevard, anchored by HonorHealth, and north-south along Scottsdale Road extending from the Scottsdale Airpark to SkySong. With a substantial percentage of Scottsdale’s workforce being employed in healthcare related fields, Scottsdale is home to an array of business assets in the bio-life sciences sector from education and research to clinical trials and patient care delivery. HonorHealth being the City’s largest employer with approximately 6,500+/- employees and Mayo Clinic with approximately 2,000+/- employees. The City’s Cure Corridor boundary includes the Scottsdale Airpark and this request to create a mixed-use environment, with a range of housing options including workforce residences, will be a



natural fit for existing and future Cure Corridor users within close proximity to both HonorHealth and Mayo Clinic.

EV 3: **Sensitively manage land uses to provide and enhance economic development, fiscal health and job growth, while simultaneously protecting the integrity and lifestyle of neighborhoods.**

EV 3.1 **Support and enhance, where necessary, major street, freeway, and telecommunications access to key employment and regional retail centers.**

EV 3.2 **Maintain and create distinctive business, shopping, and cultural/entertainment clusters.**

EV 3.3 **Maintain and develop neighborhood-scale shopping areas near residential concentrations.**

EV 3.4 **Focus major employment and commercial uses in Growth Areas.**

EV 3.5 **Ensure neighborhoods are adequately protected from major development through design sensitivity, buffering, and traffic management.**

EV 3.6 **Enhance and protect the Scottsdale Airport as a global connection for tourism and business development.**

EV 3.7 **Identify and promote opportunities for infill development and ensure that infill development projects sensitively integrate into the environmental and neighborhood setting.**

EV 3.8 **Promote orderly, planned growth to reduce service costs, maximize use of existing and proposed public facilities, and enhance available revenues.**

EV 3.9 **Maintain and expand when appropriate for the city's fiscal health, resorts/ tourism, employment, and commercial land uses to provide revenue, jobs, and contribute to the socioeconomic prosperity of our residents.**

RESPONSE: Promoting tourism and providing residential as well as workforce housing land use options that address the needs of the community contributes to Scottsdale’s fiscal health. This proposal will meet the growing demand for housing and contribute to the long-term economic prosperity of the surrounding area by providing residents the opportunity to live near employment areas such as the Scottsdale Airpark and the HonorHealth Shea Medical Campus. Further, The Parque will help diversify the local economy and support a sustainable economic future for the City. In addition, The Parque fulfills the policies, noted above by revitalizing an underutilized and aging infill site, promoting the Scottsdale Airport as a global connection for tourism and technology and bio-science business, and implementing design sensitivity with an emphasis on multi-modal transportation options.

Tourism Element

T 1 Strengthen Scottsdale’s position as a premier regional, national, and international tourism and resort destination.

T 1.1 Support the development and revitalization of hotels and resorts that reflect Scottsdale’s Sonoran Desert character, commitment to environmental stewardship, and high-quality image.

T 1.2 Accommodate diverse, high-quality lodging and tourism market segments according to regional and national visitor trends and community character.

T 1.3 Preserve and enhance Scottsdale’s natural, social, and cultural environments so that Scottsdale’s tourism experiences remain uniquely competitive and viable while enriching the community’s unique and extraordinary livability.

T 1.4 Support tourism by providing public scenic, outdoor, educational, and recreational facilities for both visitors and residents to enjoy.

T 1.5 Enhance Scottsdale’s tourism and resident experience by supporting services that highlight the unique elements and characteristics of different areas of the community, including fine dining, specialty and high-quality retail, art galleries, museums, spas and wellness centers, transportation, recreation and leisure opportunities, event experiences, and entertainment activities.

T 1.8 Advocate for the sustainable development of new retail opportunities, especially those that capture the unique flavor of Scottsdale and complement the quality, resort, and desert character of the community.

T 1.9 Promote resorts in conjunction with

recreation, retail, housing, and cultural amenities that support tourism and provide and sustain a resort-like lifestyle.

T 1.10 Promote Scottsdale as a unique desert recreational experience.

T 1.11 Encourage tourism-related public-private partnerships to provide destination marketing, arts and cultural experiences, and the development or redevelopment of community amenities.

T 1.12 Promote Scottsdale as a welcoming and inclusive community.

RESPONSE: The inspiration and heart of The Parque’s design is the 2+/- acre Central Park public open space creating a meaningful community open space functioning as the complementary north “book end” to the Civic Center Plaza in Old Town. Comparatively, this open space amenity is significantly larger than the common open space elements found at Scottsdale Quarter (0.5 acres) and Kierland (0.1 acre) and will create a new paradigm based on its visual and functional prominence in the Scottsdale Airpark. Together, the Central Park amenity and integration of tourism and residential land uses will promote sustainability and healthful living. This unique interplay will place an emphasis on sustainability in

the desert, provide abundant shade and vegetation, promote gathering and place making, and capture Scottsdale’s coveted lifestyle and tourism appeal.

T 2 Enhance visitor and resident mobility, accessibility, and way finding.

T 2.1 Provide multi-modal transportation choices and regional links to ease tourist mobility and accessibility.

T 2.5 Promote the diversity and inclusivity of resorts and tourism businesses that embrace and welcome all.

RESPONSE: The Parque is situated on a well-located but underutilized parcel surrounded by thriving retail and office/employment land uses, which makes it ideal for tourism and residential land. Multi-modal transportation options will be available to visitors and residents, including, but not limited to walking, bicycling, ride share and public transit. Scottsdale Road, Paradise Lane, and Dial Boulevard/73rd Street all provide a framework for the walkable environment. As noted above, the Central Park open space amenity along with more passive open space elements places an emphasis on the pedestrian promoting walkability and healthful living. Vehicle parking will be provided in underground and above grade structures with the goal of de-emphasizing the automobile and

promoting the pedestrian. Additionally, designated areas will be reserved for Uber and Lyft access as well as other forms of transit, electric vehicle charging stations will be dispersed throughout, and bicycle racks/storage will be provided on site along with public bicycle stations for repair and maintenance.

T 3 Support and expand special events, spaces, and venues.

T 3.1 Provide destination attractions and events that celebrate Scottsdale’s heritage and cultural diversity and provide unique entertainment and educational opportunities, including the key theme areas of the arts, southwestern culture, Native American culture, cowboy/western lore, and the Sonoran Desert environment.

T 3.6 Provide a variety of public realm and open space areas that accommodate multiple activities and special events.

T 3.9 Promote environmental sustainability at events, attractions, and venues.

RESPONSE: The Parque’s Central Park space does not have a specific special event program in place at this early stage but based on the large 2+/- acre size of this public open space amenity programing may include, but will not be limited

to, farmer’s markets, interactive digital art and/or temporary art displays, music in the park, community education events, family movie nights, holiday events and health/wellness events.



GREATER AIRPARK CHARACTER PLAN



2010 GREATER AIRPARK CHARACTER AREA PLAN OVERVIEW

The Greater Airpark Character Area Plan (“GACAP”) was adopted in October 2010 by the City Council. The purpose of the GACAP is to establish “the vision for the Greater Scottsdale Airpark and provide the basis for Greater Airpark decision-making over a twenty-year time frame.” To achieve this, the City established a series of goals and policies to provide a framework for future development. The GACAP is divided into eight chapters each with its own focus and vision: Land Use, Neighborhood & Housing, Aviation, Community Mobility, Economic Vitality, Environmental Planning, Character & Design, and Public Service & Facilities. The following paragraphs (“responses”) will highlight how this application meets the goals and policies of the GACAP.

This rezoning request from C-4 to PCP- AMU-R PSD on the 28+/- acre Property conforms to the GACAP designation of AMU-R, which was approved by the City Council in October 2011 but did not include a companion zoning case at the time.

GACAP Definition (emphasis added):

Airpark Mixed Use Residential areas are appropriate for the greatest variety of personal and business services, employment, office and institutional, cultural amenities, retail, hotel, and higher density residential. Developments in the AMU-R areas should be pedestrian-oriented have access to multiple modes of transportation and should be located outside of the Airport’s 55 DNL contour. Residential and other sensitive uses should be a lesser component of development and include adequate sound attenuation. Design of residential uses in the areas south of the Central Arizona Project Aqueduct should support businesses and tourism uses, such as time-shares, multi family rental units and corporate housing [emphasis added].

The GACAP Conceptual Development Type Map designates the Property as “Type C – Higher Scale” with a Regional Core designation, which is defined as follows (emphasis added):

Type C development represents medium to higher scale development which supports pedestrian activity in the Greater Airpark. Type C is encouraged in areas with access to multiple modes of transportation, served by regional transportation networks (i.e. freeways or transit corridors), and where the scale will complement the area’s character. Type C development is appropriate in areas next to both Types C1 and B development. Type C is not recommended immediately adjacent to the

Scottsdale Airport.

The Regional Core designation denotes areas appropriate for the greatest development intensity in the Greater Airpark to support major regional land uses. Regional Core is only appropriate in Type C areas that are or will be served by high-capacity transit or a freeway. Regional Core areas should not be located adjacent to single-family residential areas or within Type A or B development areas [emphasis added].

Goal A2

Foster safe, efficient, and environmentally responsible operation of the Scottsdale Airport to accommodate various aviation needs and employment/commercial services.

Policy A2.1 Update, implement, and maintain the Airport Master Plan, Strategic Business Plan, Airport Layout Plan, and Part 150 Noise and Land Use Compatibility Study, to address land use compatibility, noise issues, environmental impacts, and safety considerations and to remain economically competitive in the region, as well as the nation.

Policy A2.2 Continue to enforce local regulations related to land use planning around the

Airport.

RESPONSE: Beyond The Parque’s conceptual development plan proposal, site and building design will be executed with responsible efforts to preserve and enhance Scottsdale Airport. The Airport Part 150 Noise and Land Use Compatibility Program requirements will not only be met but exceeded to address environmental impacts, safety, noise issues, and suitable contextual design.

Land Use

Policy LU 1.1 Maintain and expand the diversity of land uses in the Greater Airpark

RESPONSE: The Parque embodies the characteristics of successful mixed-use site planning by including a range of land uses that promotes the work, live, play philosophy. This proposal accomplishes a range of goals including, but not limited to, revitalizing a well-located but underutilized and aging property, integrating high quality, vibrant architectural character and innovative site planning to the area, and creating pedestrian synergy that will complement the surrounding context.

Policy LU 1.2 Support a mix of land uses within the Greater Airpark that promote a

sense of community and economic efficiency, such as clustering similar/supportive uses and incorporating residential intended for the area’s workforce, where appropriate.

RESPONSE: Integrating The Parque’s proposed mix of land uses, which includes workforce housing, will provide jobs and housing opportunities for the residents of Scottsdale in a designated employment and service core reducing travel distances between housing, workplaces, and retail businesses. While providing physically and functionally integrated land uses within The Parque, the location of the Property also provides connectivity to the retail and restaurants established in nearby developments that will enhance their sustainability. Park Scottsdale will promote an integrated, sustainable character for the area contributing towards the work, live, play goals encouraged in the GACAP.

Policy LU 1.4 Encourage the redevelopment of underutilized land to more productive uses.

RESPONSE: This well-located, underutilized redevelopment parcel currently contains the CrackerJax amusement park. The site received GPA approval from City Council for the AMU-R land use category in 2011 with anticipation of a zoning case to follow once a more detailed development plan was established. The redevelopment proposed pursuant to this

application provides a billion dollar revitalization and more productive and supportive economic uses for this core area of the Scottsdale Airpark that will contribute to the areas long-term vitality and stability.

Policy LU 4.5 Greater visual variety and architectural interest should be considered in the design of the Greater Airpark’s tallest buildings (Regional Core), particularly at the pedestrian level.

RESPONSE: The Parque will create a sustainable, walk and bike-friendly environment that takes advantage of the employment and retail base within the Scottsdale Airpark that surrounds the Property. The proposal will utilize a maximum 120-ft in building height (inclusive of mechanical) allowed by the PCP ordinance and encouraged in the GACAP Regional Core. Buildings, however, will range in height from single-story to 78-ft, 96-ft, and 109-ft with only one building reaching 120-ft. (all heights inclusive of mechanical). The proposed site layout focused on the public Central Park open space amenity creates engaging outdoor spaces and pedestrian pathways in and around buildings with a specific focus on human-scale and place making at the ground level. The Parque combines open space with the architectural expressions providing a memorable experience for visitors, residents and employees.

Policy LU 4.7 Encourage greater visual variety between employment/commercial land uses and residential neighborhoods, and avoid continuous buildings shapes and mass adjacent to residential neighborhoods.

RESPONSE: Expanding upon the statements above, the innovative design demonstrates a rich character and inspires architectural variety between the various building functions. The buildings will be designed in a manner that provides a hierarchy of masses and sensitivity to the pedestrian and ground level experience. Architecture and building detailing will include context appropriate designs and indigenous materials that pays homage to the unique character and context of the Sonoran Desert and to blend with the surrounding existing and planned context of the Scottsdale Airpark. A detailed set of design guidelines regarding building architecture that respond to the Southwestern climate though building character, massing, material selection, and color palette are included with the The Parque Development Plan.

Policy LU 5.1 Update and provide greater flexibility in development regulations to achieve the goals of the Greater Airpark Character Area Plan and encourage revitalization in the area.

RESPONSE: The PCP ordinance allows for a method to implement the GACAP with a wider

range of uses, height, square footage and suitable mixed-use development standards as compared to the existing C-4 zoning. The PCP allows the applicant to create an innovative, mixed-use community for the residents and visitors of Scottsdale and will not only meet, but exceed, the intent of the GACAP. The application includes a request for bonus height and square footage but does not maximize the potential bonus development standards allowed under the PCP district.

Policy LU 6.0 Enforce and modify development standards and building codes to enhance compatibility of residential uses with aviation and employment, and buffer existing industrial and aviation uses from new and existing residential development. Examples include, but are not limited to:

- Sound attenuation measures in the building code;
- Maximum heights in certain areas;
- Required notification of Airport proximity;
- Noise disclosures and avigation easements for properties within the Greater Airpark;
- Compliance with lighting standards set forth by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and

in the Scottsdale Design Standards and Policies Manual; and

- Discouragement of residential development in certain areas (see Land Use Plan, pg 10 and Policy NH 3.2, pg 25).

RESPONSE: Buildings will incorporate sound attenuation measures though wall construction, building finishes, and window/door selection. Proposed building heights comply with the PCP zoning district (see conical surface map). Noise disclosures will be provided to residents and business, and avigation easements will be submitted as required by the City. Notification will be filed with the FAA and all lighting standards will be met to ensure safety. The site is designated as Airpark Mixed Use – Residential (AMU-R) in the GACAP (page 10, Land Use Plan) and residential uses are consistent with this mixed-use land use category. The perimeter of the development is designed in a manner that provides appropriate transitioning to the built Airpark context through horizontal undulation and vertical stepping of the building envelope. Additionally, a meaningful landscape buffer is provided along the boundary of the Property to create visual relief and provide a shaded pedestrian realm.

Policy LU 7.2 Promote a greater mix of uses along identified Signature Corridors, which

complement and are compatible with each respective land use designation.

Policy LU 7.3 Encourage and incentivize revitalization along Signature Corridors, particularly south of the Central Arizona Project Aqueduct.

RESPONSE: Signature Corridors are designated on the Greater Airpark Future Land Use Plan and include adjacent Scottsdale Road, Paradise Lane and Dial Boulevard/73rd Street. While the current CrackerJax use is sequestered from the surrounding street edge with limited access, The Parque’s porous mixed-use character will broaden the current range of land uses in the area that interacts with the Signature Corridors in numerous locations strengthening the interconnected network established along these roadways.

Policy LU 8.1 Recognize and promote the value of usable open space as part of the community’s quality of life.

RESPONSE: This project promotes the value of usable open space on several levels. With the Central Park core as the guiding design element, The Parque places an emphasis on the pedestrian and creates a walkable community with connectivity to established and future Airpark uses. Additionally, the project will provide 39%



of the site as meaningful, usable open space including the public Central Park amenity in the heart of the project, smaller more intimate gathering spaces, and perimeter landscape buffers which offer view corridors and a visual, usable oasis for visitors, residents and employees as well as providing an attractive setting for the buildings and fostering public interaction.

Neighborhood & Housing

Policy NH 2.2 Encourage a variety of urban dwelling types and mixed-use development in areas designated Airpark Mixed Use-Residential in the Greater Airpark Character Area Future Land Use Plan that are compatible with and support the aviation and employment uses of the Greater Airpark.

RESPONSE: The Airpark creates an excellent opportunity to support a range of land uses that interrelate and balance the work, live, play concept. The integration of residential, workforce housing, hotel, office and retail land uses on this site enhances the overall employment core character of the Airpark. The Parque provides a land use balance that creates a strong sustainable employment and service node essential to the continued success and sustainability of the Airpark.

Policy NH 2.3 Incorporate gathering spaces and recreational opportunities into the design of mixed-use development to support a high quality of life for Greater Airpark residents.

Policy NH 2.4 Promote opportunities for parks, open space, and trail connections within new mixed-use development and as a part of the redevelopment of existing property.

RESPONSE: The Parque provides design elements that cater to the pedestrian and provides an open space and work character through building design, pedestrian connectivity, landscaping, open spaces, hard scape, lighting, and signage. The public Central Park open space element will include a range of outdoor amenities such as multiple seating areas, raised planters, seat walls and public art to create an outdoor living and work space for people to gather, work and relax. There are also several smaller areas that provide more intimate gathering opportunities. The residential and hotel components will also have their own open space amenities including pools, shade cabanas, patio furniture and landscaping to create a resort-like feel for those uses.

Policy NH 3.1 Encourage thoughtful and creative residential development that enhances, supports, and is sensitive to Airport operations and the Greater Airpark's identity as an employment

center.

RESPONSE: As previously discussed, the proposed mix of uses will support the work, live, play philosophy mention throughout the GACAP. Specific measures will be taken to create buildings that are sensitive to nearby Airport operations with respect to noise attenuation and building design. An aviation easement will be provided per City’s requirements.

Policy NH 3.2 Incorporate residential into Airpark Mixed Use-Residential Future Land Use Areas to reduce traffic congestion, improve air quality; and provide opportunities for workforce housing where:

- Dwellings will not be adjacent to industrial uses that could be in conflict with residential uses;
- Dwellings will not lie within the 55 day-night average noise level (DNL) or higher areas established by the FAA; and
- Multi-modal transportation options will be incorporated into residential design.

RESPONSE: The Parque is situated on a well-located but underutilized parcel surrounded by thriving retail and office/employment land uses, which makes it ideal for redevelopment. The Property is located within the AC-1 Airport

Compatibility District and the proposed residences will be located well outside the 55 DNL line and will be designed with upgraded building materials to provide appropriate sound attenuation. Multi-modal transportation options will be available to residents, visitors and employees including, but not limited to walking, bicycling, ride share, driving and public transit. Scottsdale Road, Paradise Lane, and Dial Boulevard/73rd Street are designated as a Pedestrian/Bicycle Corridor in the GACAP, which provides a framework for the walkable and bike friendly environment desired for The Parque

Community Mobility

Policy CM 1.1 Enhance Greater Airpark connections to local and regional public transportation systems.

RESPONSE: The GACAP states “successful employment centers are those where land uses are conveniently connected to each other, easily accessed by major thoroughfares, and above all, focus on providing a high-quality, convenient transit system.” The Property is located on Scottsdale Road and is approximately 2 miles to the west and approximately 1.5 miles to the south of the Loop 101, all of which provide regional vehicular access. Existing Valley Metro bus routes include Route 72, which runs along Scottsdale Road from Chandler to North Scottsdale. Route

72 connects with Route 170 which runs along Bell Road/Frank Lloyd Wright to the north and Route 154 which runs along Greenway Parkway/Butherus Drive to the south. The existing transit stop along the Scottsdale Road frontage will be improved with the redevelopment of the site providing a direct connection into The Parque. Creating and fostering a mix of land uses will inherently influence people to utilize alternative modes of transportation, such as transit, walking and bicycling, thereby reducing traffic congestion and improving air quality.

Policy CM 4.2 Improve pedestrian and bicycle connections from adjacent neighborhoods to Greater Airpark destinations.

RESPONSE: Scottsdale Road, Paradise Lane and Dial Boulevard/73rd Street are all Airpark Signature Corridors adjacent to the Property and are also designated as a Pedestrian/Bicycle Corridors. Additionally, Greenway-Hayden Loop (to the south) and Frank Lloyd Wright (to the north) are designated as Signature Corridors and Pedestrian/Bicycle Corridors. The existing street system provides a framework for pedestrian and bicycle connections in the immediate area. The Parque will create a sustainable, walk and bike-friendly environment for its users with functional, internal pedestrian connections between site amenities and buildings providing a seamless

connection to adjoining land uses. Bicycle racks/ storage will be provided on site in numerous locations as well as public self-service bicycle stations for repair and maintenance.

Policy CM 6.5 Design corridors that accommodate and attract pedestrians and bicyclists, particularly in Airpark Mixed Use Future Land Use Areas and along Signature Corridors.

Policy CM 7.2 Promote more sustainable modes of passenger transportation, such as alternative fuel vehicles, walking, biking, and/or other future technologies.

RESPONSE: The site plan has been designed in a manner that pays particular attention to the pedestrian and bicyclist along the perimeter of the site. The mixed-use character inherently promotes vehicular trip reduction and a sustainable, walkable/ bikeable community. Additional residential, tourist, and employment land uses integrated in this Airpark location increases the efficient movement of people by locating them close to existing employment and retail services, thereby minimizing vehicular trips on the regional transportation network. The Greater Airpark Transit Connections Map designates this Property as a “Major Shopping” area and an “Activity Center” with adjacent transit corridor classifications (Scottsdale Road and Paradise Lane).

Economic Vitality

Policy EV 1.1 Develop and implement long-term economic development strategies that maintain and enhance city revenue streams in order to balance the area’s revenue generation with the cost of services and ensure financial stability now in the future.

Policy EV 1.2 Promote Scottsdale’s exceptional quality of life as a key factor for business attraction, retention and expansion.

Policy EV 1.4 Retain and expand established Greater Airpark businesses.

RESPONSE: Scottsdale Quarter and the Scottsdale Promenade developments already provide a diverse source of successful retail and entertainment along with residential and office uses. Inspired by the success of these developments while also searching to create a new paradigm of iconic space, The Parque focuses on a distinctive urban experience through creative and evolved site planning with an emphasis on technology, sustainability and healthful living. The building layout creates numerous passageways for pedestrians to move about leading to an activated Central Park in the core with ground level retail and restaurants for visitors, residents, and employees to enjoy and experience the lifestyle Scottsdale is so

well-known for.

Scottsdale features a multi-generational population with retirees, families, boomers and millennials seeking a vibrant and exciting lifestyle. The The Parque will bring generational transformative billion dollar reinvestment and revitalization to this well-located, declining and underutilized site. The proposal will continue to reenergize the Scottsdale Airpark strengthening its position as the second largest employment district in the state. New jobs and rooftops will also bolster nearby retail and commercial businesses generating additional sales tax revenue, further sustaining the economic longevity of the Airpark area. The request for PCP-AMU-R PSD zoning to allow for a work, live, play community in an established commercial/ employment area that is already occupied by a range of land uses including office, employment, medical, retail, residential, recreation and education.

Environmental Planning

Policy EP 1.3 Promote landscape design and irrigation methods that contribute to water and energy conservation

RESPONSE: The landscaping for The Parque will be in accordance with the existing City approved landscape palette found in nearby developments

including the Scottsdale Road Streetscape Guidelines. Low water-use indigenous plants and trees will be used throughout the site. Turf areas will be limited to interior areas for active and passive recreation. Trees and landscaping will be used to provide shade for the pedestrian, thereby minimizing the heat-island effect and reducing overall energy consumption for cooling. Low-voltage landscape lighting will be used throughout the site as an efficient way to light the pathways, common open space and landscape areas while still conforming the City’s the dark-sky ordinance.

Policy EP 4.2 Encourage all developments to respect and respond to the Sonoran Desert climate.

RESPONSE: Special attention has been given to the site planning and building aesthetic under this Development Plan proposal to uphold the distinctive character of Scottsdale and the Airpark area. The design envisioned for the Property will respect and enhance the unique climate and vegetation of the Sonoran Desert to help sustain our community and quality of life. The applicant’s approach to the overall design is focused on providing harmony and compatibility with the framework of the GACAP.

Policy EP 4.8 Building design should respect and enhance the Sonoran Desert context of

the Greater Airpark using building orientation, landscape buffers, colors, textures, material and lighting.

Policy EP 5.4 Encourage landscape improvements that limit the amount of turf area and make optimal use of indigenous adapted desert plants.

RESPONSE: To further elaborate on the statements above, The Parque has been designed in a manner to respond to the Sonoran Desert climate and buildings with the use of solar shading, recessed windows, articulation, material selection, textures, paint colors, and a hierarchy of scale and massing in balance with the surrounding community. This proposal promotes a rich desert landscape palette in a contemporary theme that celebrates the distinctive character and quality of the Sonoran Desert while providing an attractive setting for the buildings.

Character & Design

Policy CD 1.1 Promote innovative, high quality design using specific design criteria associated with each Future Land Use Area in the Greater Airpark:

Airpark Mixed Use Future Land Use Areas (AMU & AMU-R) The character of these areas is pedestrian-oriented, urban, and human-



scale and features a variety of open spaces, gathering areas, and multi-modal transportation options. Multi-modal transportation should include bicycle and transit access connected to a pedestrian network to encourage social contact and interaction among the community. Design elements should be oriented toward people, such as the provision of shelter and shade for the pedestrian, active land uses at the ground floor/ street level, and a variety of building forms and facade articulation to visually shorten long distances. A variety of textures and natural materials is encouraged to provide visual interest and richness, particularly at the pedestrian level. Design of this Future Land Use Area should be based on a small city block layout with mid-block connections to promote greater walkability. The public realm may be activated through building and site design, orientation toward the street, high-activity uses on the street level, and the integration of public art.

RESPONSE: This is achieved in the following ways:

- Mixed-use work, live, play philosophy enhanced with proposed combination of uses (residential, tourism, office, and retail)
- Primary focus on Central Park public open space destination and pedestrian linkages both internal to the site and along the perimeter to celebrate a walkable/bikeable character
- Compatibility and economic enhancement to surrounding Airport context in terms of land use mix and building character
- Building design will focus on Sonoran Desert climate and environmental sustainability through the use of solar shading, recessed windows, articulation, material selection, textures, paint colors, scale and massing as identified in the Development Plan's design guidelines

Policy CD 1.2 Lighting should be designed to minimize glare, conserve energy, and accent the respective Future Land Use Area character.

RESPONSE: The on-site lighting will be designed in a manner to minimize glare and conserve energy while respecting and remaining consistent with the neighboring land uses. One of the lighting goals will be to provide appropriate low-level pedestrian scale lighting (bollards and foot lighting) for pedestrians. The lighting will be integrated with the abundant desert appropriate landscaping.



Policy CD 1.3: Encourage a variety of building shapes and heights that are appropriate in each Future Land Use Area in order to promote visual interest in the Greater Airpark and to promote the overall character of the specific Future Land Use Area within which they are located.

RESPONSE: Reiterating the responses under LU above, the design elements demonstrate a rich character and will inspire architectural variety between the various building functions. The buildings will be designed in a manner that provides a hierarchy of masses and sensitivity to the pedestrian and ground level experience. As demonstrated with the design guidelines in this Development Plan, architecture and building detailing will include context appropriate designs and indigenous materials to uphold the distinctive character and context of the Sonoran Desert and to blend with the surrounding existing and planned context of the Scottsdale Airpark.

Policy CD 1.4: Buffer residential neighborhoods from lighting, noise, and activities associated with employment and commercial land uses by utilizing vegetation, walls, or screens, and other appropriate technologies in site design.

RESPONSE: The project will provide 39% of the site as meaningful, usable open space including the public Central Park, smaller intimate gathering

spaces, pedestrian passages, and perimeter landscape buffers creating view corridors and a visual, usable oasis for visitors, residents and employees as well as providing an attractive setting for the buildings and fostering public interaction. The amount of perimeter open space will also provide opportunities for buffers through the integration of vegetation (trees, shrubs and ground cover), walls and other opportunities for appropriate transitioning.

Policy CD 2.1 Establish a unified streetscape for identified Signature Corridors with unique imagery for each corridor.

Policy CD 2.1.4 Scottsdale Road Signature Corridor

The Scottsdale Road Signature Corridor, from the southern Greater Airpark boundary to Frank Lloyd Wright Boulevard, includes the Scottsdale Road Streetscape Design Guidelines with promote integration of Frank Lloyd Wright design philosophy, as well as the area’s tradition of aviation. Streetscape design should be more formal in character and respond the architecture, business and design influences of adjacent uses. Gateways in this area should include interpretative elements that discuss Frank Lloyd Wright and/ or the Airport. The area should have a more commercial feel and active street life.

Policy CD 2.1.7 73rd Street Signature Corridor (aka Dial Boulevard)

The 73rd Signature Corridor is a major pedestrian corridor in the Greater Airpark. Design elements along this street should include aviation themes and human-scale building orientation. Shade is an important element and may be incorporated thought the built environment, as well as natural shading. Hard scape elements could include bollards, foot lighting, and sophisticated fencing that secure taxi lanes from pedestrian activity. Low-lying vegetation, such as vines and shrubs, are important landscape features that should soften the continuous building mass characteristics of the land uses on the east side of the corridor.

RESPONSE: The Parque will highlight the Signature Corridors and provide design elements that cater to the pedestrian and provide an urban character through building design, signage, connectivity, landscaping (Scottsdale Road Streetscape Design Guidelines), open spaces, hard scape and lighting. The goal is to place iconic architecture along Scottsdale Road creating a landmark and sense of arrival. The residential portion of the site is located on the eastern end of the site adjacent to Dial Boulevard/73rd Street. The intent is for the buildings to engage the street though human-scale architecture, landscape and hard scape as this connection point provides access

to the north (Scottsdale Promenade) and south (Zocallo and Scottsdale Quarter).

Policy CD 2.2 Signature Corridor streetscapes should provide continuity among adjacent uses through a comprehensive landscape design, including decorative paving, street furniture, public art, and integrated infrastructure improvements

RESPONSE: The streetscape along Scottsdale Road, Paradise Lane and Dial Boulevard/73rd Street is well established in the area and The Parque’s streetscape design will match the established landscape theme along these frontages. Other elements such as decorative paving for sidewalks and pedestrian crossings will be integrated into the project hard scape to draw people in and create seamless transitions from the perimeter to the interior of the site. All hard scape elements including paving, site furnishings and public art will showcase the new Central Park concept, creating a large public open space amenity where none exists. The design for the project will reinforce the strong commitment to connecting The Parque with the surrounding commercial and office developments.

Policy CD 2.3 In designated Signature Corridors, encourage pedestrian- and transit-oriented development, with parking and automobile access in the rear of the development,



PLANNED AIRPARK CORE DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

This application includes a Development Plan with a range of exhibits including the site plan, design guidelines, massing exhibits, renderings, solar shade studies, pedestrian/vehicular circulation plan, landscape plan, and civil engineering information which demonstrate the character and high-level of design proposed for this site.

Sec. 5.4001 PCP Purpose. The purpose of the PCP district is to promote, encourage, and accommodate innovatively designed and master-planned mixed-use developments within the GACAP. The PCP district should:

- A. Accommodate mixed-use commerce and employment centers.
- B. Provide a dynamic complement to the employment cores with support retail, service, tourism, cultural, and residential uses.

RESPONSE: The proposed PCP zoning allows for the integration of several complementary land uses and innovative design on this 28+/- acre Property in a premier Scottsdale Airpark location. The Parque accomplishes a range of goals including the billion-dollar revitalization of a well-located, aging, underutilized property, integrating high quality, vibrant architectural design guidelines and innovative site planning to the area, and creating pedestrian synergy that will complement the existing Scottsdale Airpark developments

- C. Promote efficient and safe traffic circulation system through the inclusion of a mix of complementary uses and provisions for multiple modes of travel.

RESPONSE: The mixed-use nature of The Parque promotes vehicular trip reduction and a sustainable, walkable community. The residential land use integrated in this Airpark location increases the efficient movement of people by locating them close to employment and retail services, thereby minimizing vehicular trips on the regional transportation network.

- D. Promote architectural excellence and creative design through development standards that create high quality character for structures, site plans, and streetscapes.
- E. Promote adjacent neighborhoods through strict development standards while encouraging innovative site planning and environmental sensitivity throughout the PCP district.

RESPONSE: Redevelopment of this Property will add to and support the local and regional economic base generating additional revenue for the City. The Property is surrounded by a variety of retail, employment, and service-related business in the Scottsdale Airpark. Focused on the 2+/- acre Central Park public open space amenity, the design character of The Parque provides a distinctive design with engaging outdoor spaces and emphasis on the pedestrian and bicyclist. Although specific architecture is not being proposed with the zoning application, Scottsdale’s high-quality lifestyle will be upheld and reinforced through building design, landscaping and place making. Detailed design guidelines are provided with the Development Plan.

F. Provide an open space framework of enhanced streetscapes, functional pedestrian spaces, enhanced view corridors and other public environmental amenities.

RESPONSE: This project promotes the value of usable open space on several levels. The Parque will emphasize the pedestrian and create a walkable community with connectivity to established Airpark uses. Additionally, the project will provide 39% of the site as meaningful, usable open space including the public Central Park amenity - the focal point of the site, smaller intimate gathering spaces, pedestrian corridors, and perimeter landscape buffers providing an attractive setting for

the buildings and fostering public interaction.

G. Promote environmental stewardship and sustainability through the application of recognized and established environmentally responsible building techniques and desert appropriate design approaches

RESPONSE: The Parque will promote an integrated, sustainable character for the area by creating a mixed-use synergy that celebrates alternative modes of transportation and reduced vehicle trip generation. Sustainable building practices and desert appropriate design approaches will also be emphasized through building architecture, landscape and hard scape as identified in the detailed design guidelines provide with the Development Plan.

MASTER PLAN

3



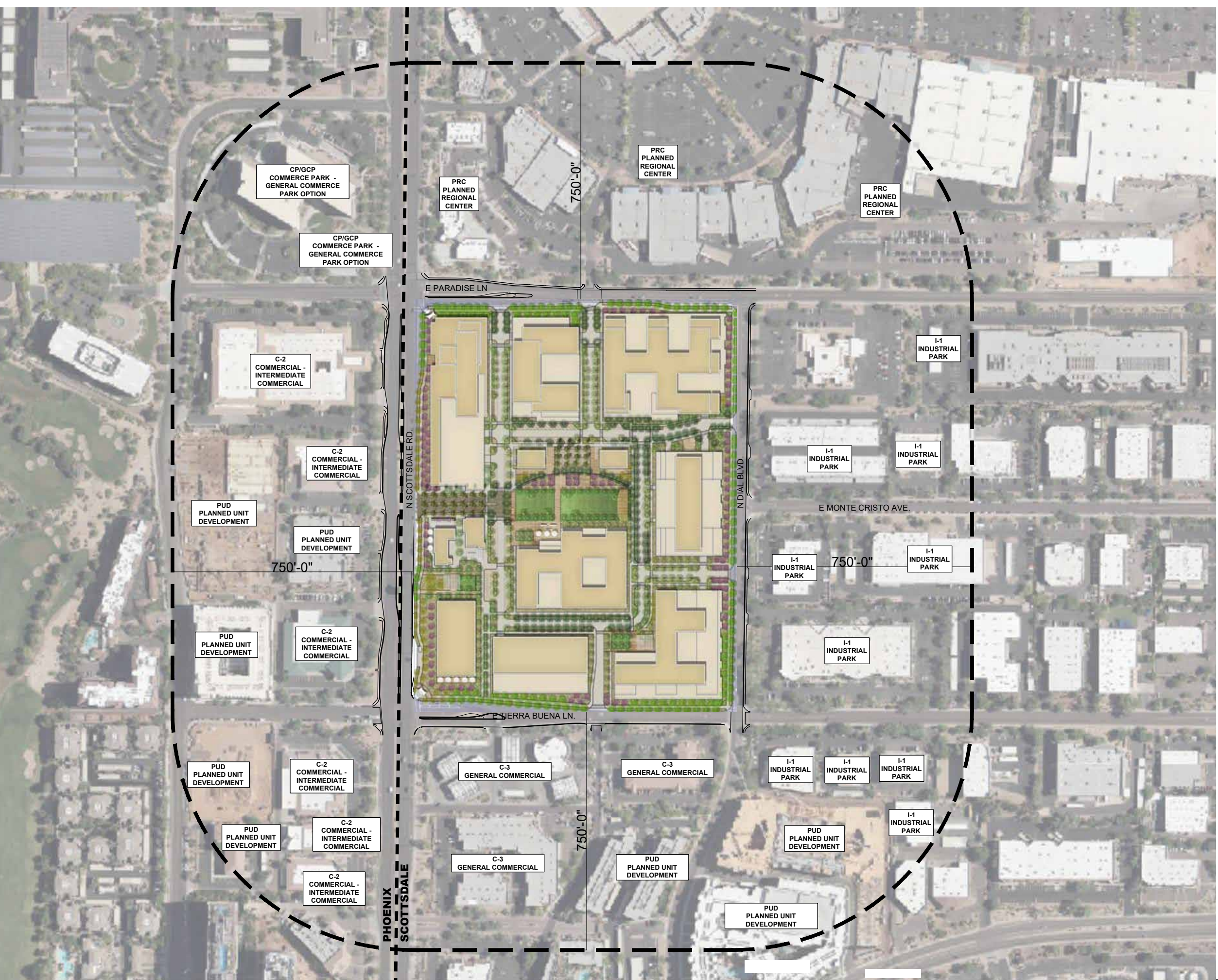
SITE CONTEXT



SITE CONTEXT

The Parque is located near other similar residential and mixed-use projects.





PLAN KEY:



750' RADIUS

CONTEXT AERIAL



PROJECT PLANS AND DIAGRAMS



PROJECT INFORMATION		
CURRENT ZONING:	C-4	
PROPOSED ZONING:	PCP-AMU-R-PSD (PLANNED AIRPARK CORE DEVELOPMENT AIRPARK MIXED-USE - RESIDENTIAL WITH PLANNED SHARED DEVELOPMENT OVERLAY)	
GROSS SITE AREA:	1,406,793 SF (32.29 ACRES)	
NET SITE AREA:	1,207,435 SF (27.719 ACRES)	
GFAR BASE:	0.8	965,948
GFAR PROPOSED:	1.73	2,086,417
ALLOWED MAXIMUM HEIGHT:	134 FT (WITH BONUS)	
PROPOSED MAXIMUM HEIGHT:	119 FT (ONE BUILDING)	(WITH ROOF APPURTENANCES)

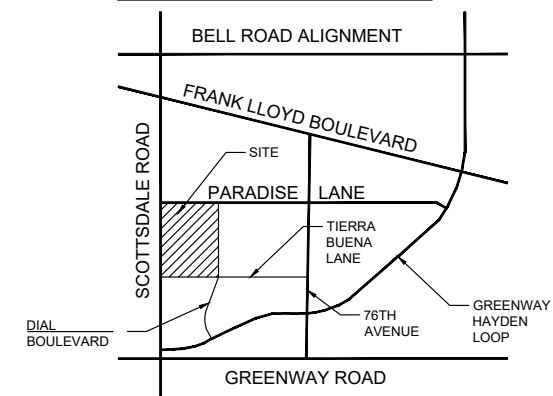
PROJECT TABULATIONS		
RETAIL	25,250 SF	
FLEXIBLE SPACE	42,500 SF	
RESTAURANT	35,120 SF	
OFFICE	150,000 SF	
5 STAR HOTEL	189,075 SF	112 KEYS
5 STAR HOTEL BRANDED	350,132 SF	126 RESIDENCES
LUXURY CONDOMINIUMS	319,600 SF	115 RESIDENCES
MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENCES	877,266 SF	897 RESIDENCES
WORK FORCE RESIDENCES	97,414 SF	98 RESIDENCES
TOTAL	2,086,357 SF	1,236 RESIDENCES

PARKING REQUIRED		
5 STAR HOTEL	1 SPACE / 1 KEY	223
RETAIL/RESTAURANT/FLEXIBLE SPACE (COMMUNITY)	1 SPACE / 325 SQFT	168
RESTAURANT	1 SPACE / 325 SQFT	75
RESTAURANT PATIO	1 SPACE / 350 SQFT	24
OFFICE	1 SPACE / 325 SQFT	462
PARK	3 SPACE / ACRE	6
RESIDENCES GUESTS	1 SPACE / 6 RESIDENCE	206
RESIDENCES	1.5 SPACES / RESIDENCE	
TOTAL	AVG	1,854
		3018

PARKING PROVIDED	
	3222 GARAGE
	180 STREET

- NOTES:
1. ALONG PARADISE LANE, DIAL BOULEVARD, AND TIERRA BUENA LANE, A MINIMUM 10-FOOT-WIDE PUBLIC NON-MOTORIZED ACCESS EASEMENT ACCOMMODATES A WIDER SIDEWALK AND SEPARATION FROM BACK OF CURB.
 2. THE EXISTING PAVEMENT MARKING ON DIAL BOULEVARD AT MONTE CRISTO IS TO BE MODIFIED TO MAKE THE SOUTHBOUND APPROACH A TWO-WAY LEFT-TURN LANE.

VICINITY MAP NTS



CONCEPTUAL ILLUSTRATIVE SITE PLAN



KEY PLAN

- Public Open Space
- Hotel
- Hotel Branded
Condominiums Over
Commercial and
Community Uses
- Condominiums Over
Commercial and
Community Uses
- Restaurants
- Office Over Commercial
and Community Uses
- Green Garage Roof
- Residential
Over Commercial and
Community Uses

LAND USE BY BLOCK



The Parque



SCOTTSDALE CIVIC CENTER

OPEN SPACE COMPARISON



KIERLAND COMMONS

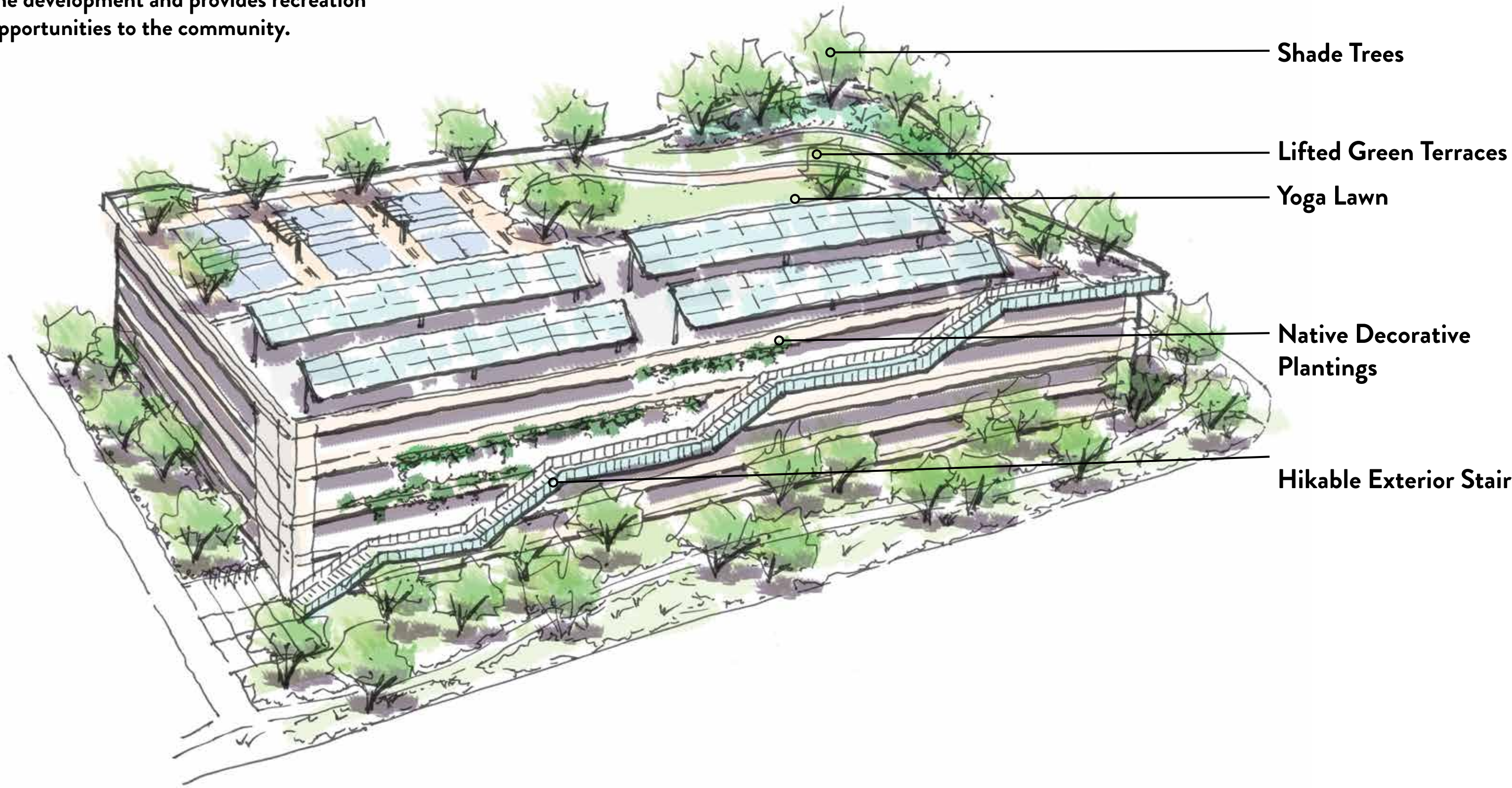


SCOTTSDALE QUARTER

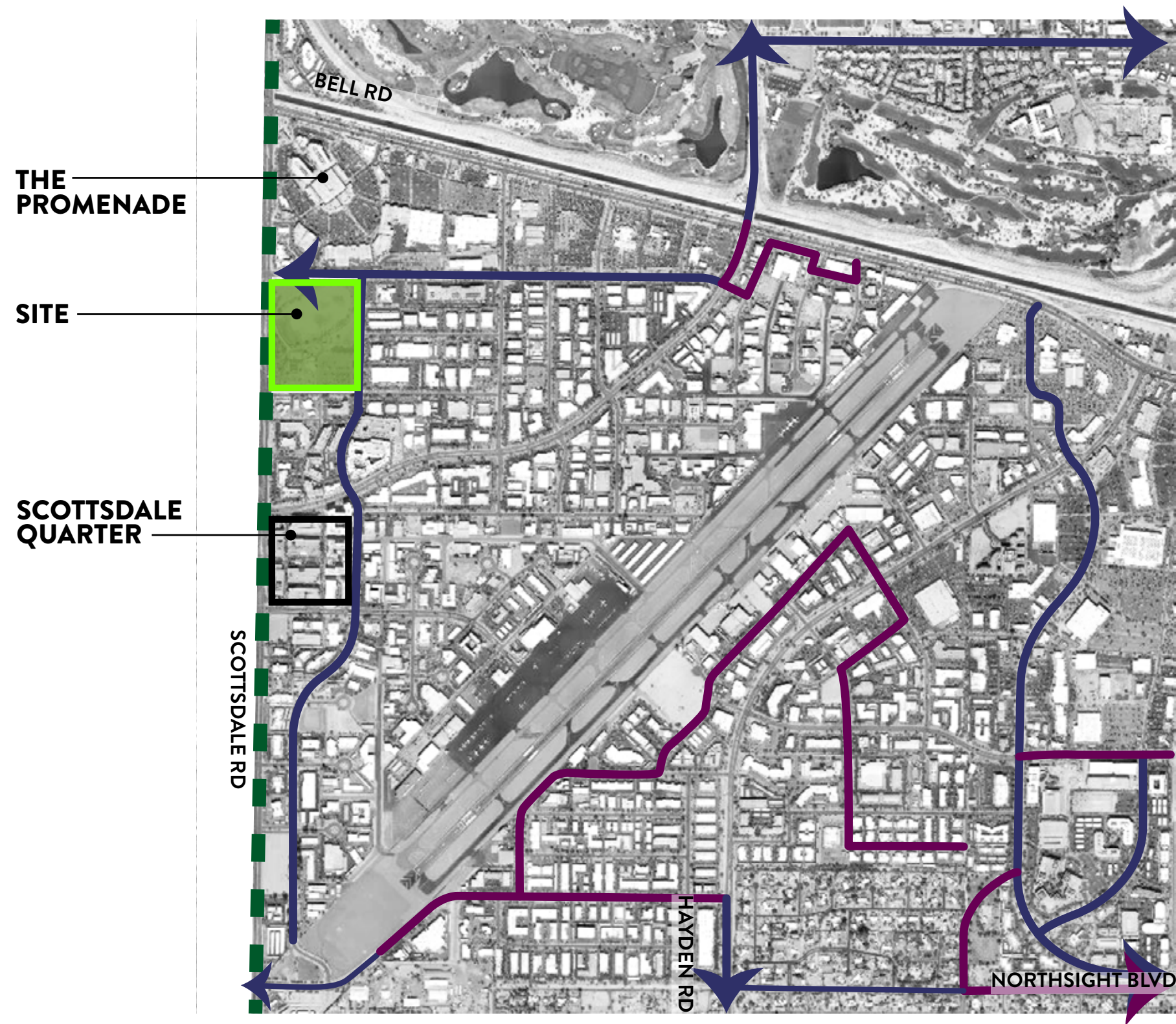


The Parque

Creating a green space, solar, and shade plantings adds valuable green space to the development and provides recreation opportunities to the community.



CONCEPTUAL GREEN PARKING GARAGE



Existing Bicycle Connections

Legend

- Bicycle Lane
- Bicycle Route

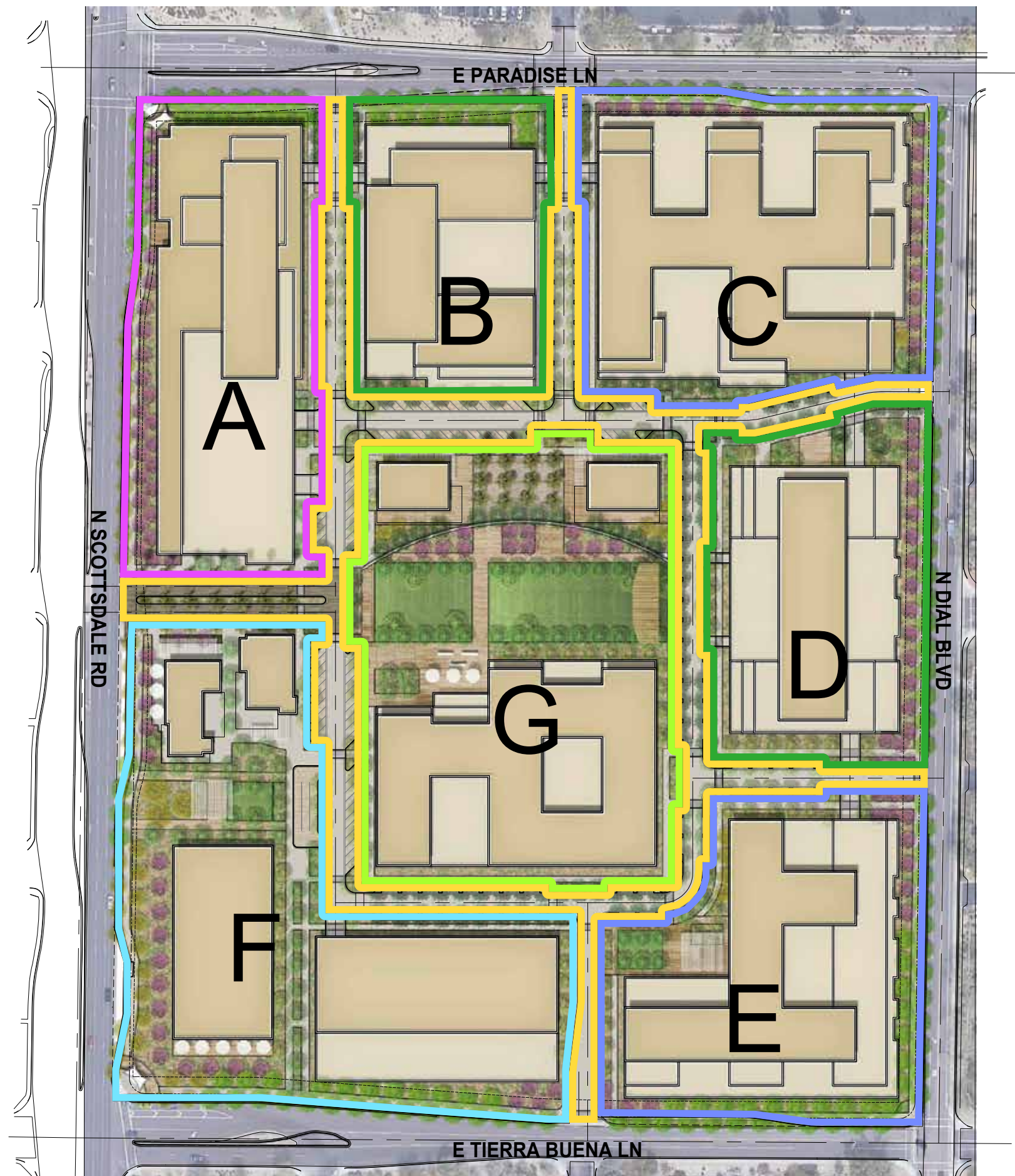
Bicycle Lane



Bicycle Route



BICYCLE ACCESS



PLAN KEY:

- HOTEL / RETAIL / RESTAURANT
- CONDOMINIUM / RETAIL / RESTAURANT
- RESIDENTIAL / RETAIL / RESTAURANT
- OFFICE / PARKING / RESTAURANT
- RESIDENTIAL / PARK / RETAIL / RESTAURANT
- STREETScape

BLOCKS:

BLOCK A	142,051 SF
BLOCK B	90,375 SF
BLOCK C	164,438 SF
BLOCK D	117,177 SF
BLOCK E	143,744 SF
BLOCK F	222,321 SF
BLOCK G	215,116 SF
STREETSCAPE	157,422 SF

PARCEL/SUBDIVISION PLAN



LEGEND



PHASE 1

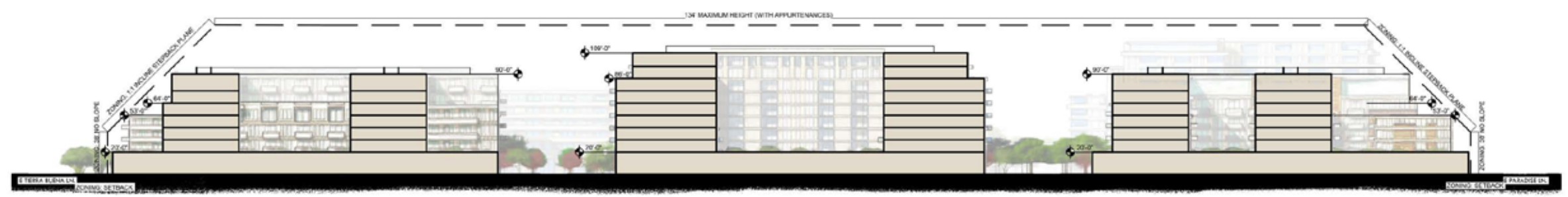


FUTURE PHASES

NOTES:

1. PHASE 1 WILL BE BUILT IN TANDEM WITH ONE OR MORE OF THE FUTURE PHASES

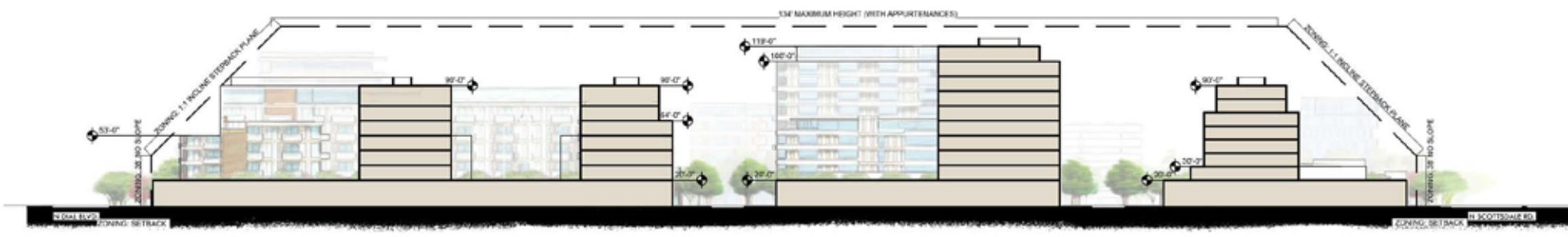
CONCEPTUAL PHASING PLAN



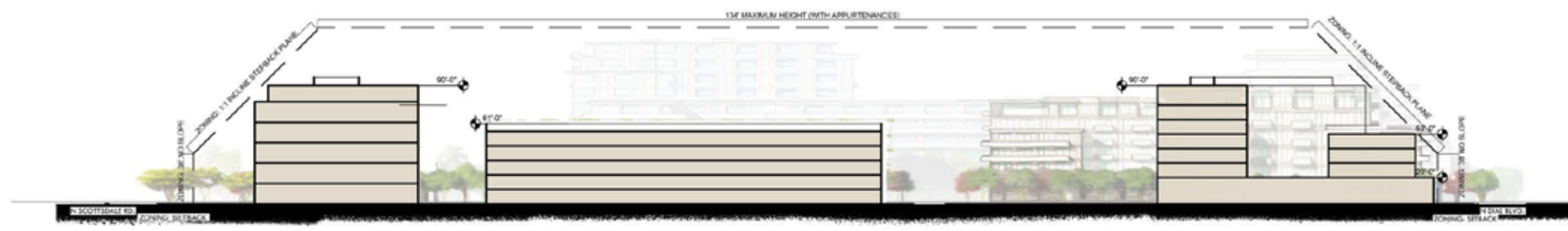
01 SITE CROSS SECTION - SOUTH TO NORTH
 SCALE: 1"=50'
 REF:



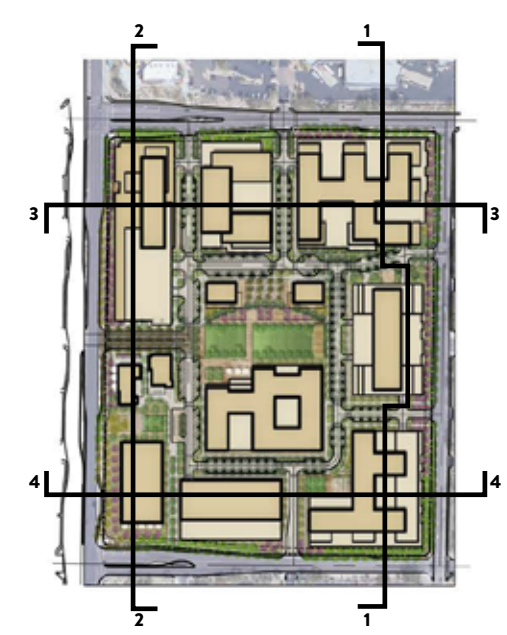
02 SITE CROSS SECTION - NORTH TO SOUTH
 SCALE: 1"=50'
 REF:



03 SITE CROSS SECTION - EAST TO WEST
 SCALE: 1"=50'
 REF:

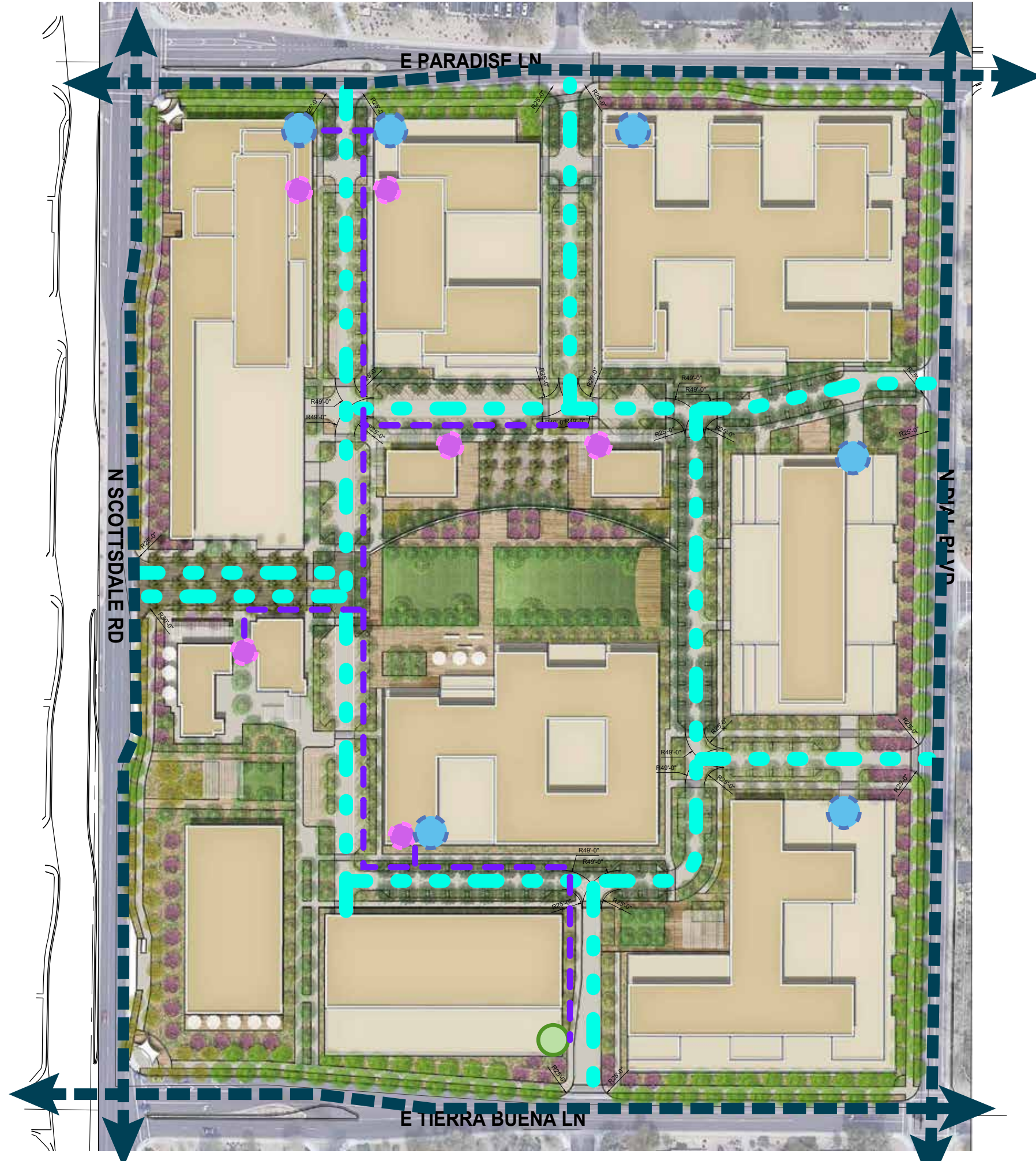


04 SITE CROSS SECTION - WEST TO EAST
 SCALE: 1"=50'
 REF:



01 KEY PLAN
 SCALE: N.T.S.
 REF:

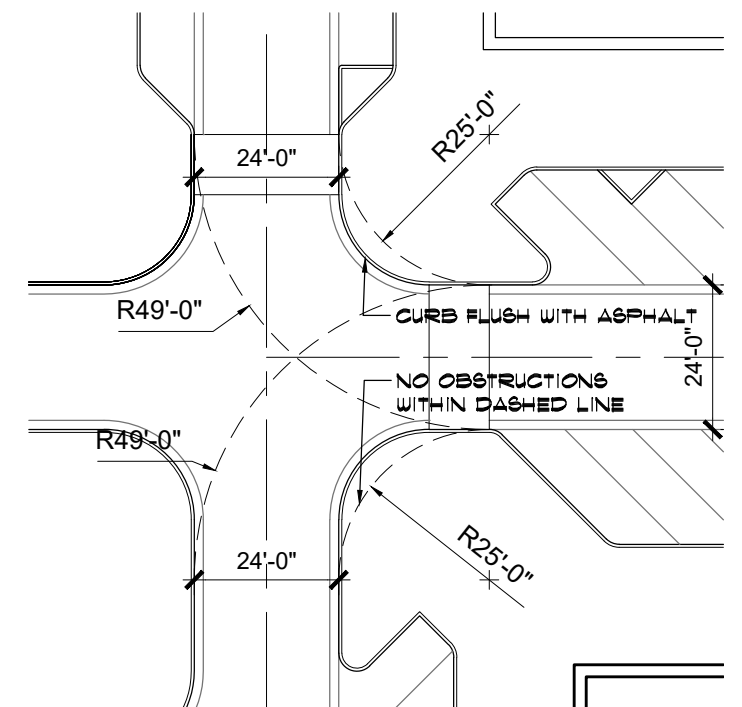
REQUIRED ZONING SETBACKS AND STEPBACKS



- REFUSE CIRCULATION KEY**
- TRASH AND RECYCLING SERVICE ROUTE VIA EXISTING DRIVEWAY
 - TRASH AND RECYCLING SERVICE ROUTE VIA NEW DRIVEWAY
 - TRASH AND RECYCLING/SERVICE AREA LOCATIONS
 - TRASH AND RECYCLING COMPACTOR LOCATION
 - GREASE CONTAINMENT LOCATION
 - TRASH AND RECYCLING COMPACTOR TRAVEL ROUTE

NOTES

- 1 CONCEPTUAL SITE AND BUILDING DESIGNS + INTENSITY WILL BE MODIFIED TO ACCOMMODATE CITY REQUIREMENTS, AND PROVIDE CITY COMPLIANT, REFUSE DESIGN.
- 2 EACH PHASE PRECEDING BLOCK F WILL PROVIDE ITS OWN TRASH COMPACTOR REFUSE SOLUTION.

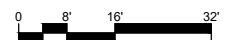


02

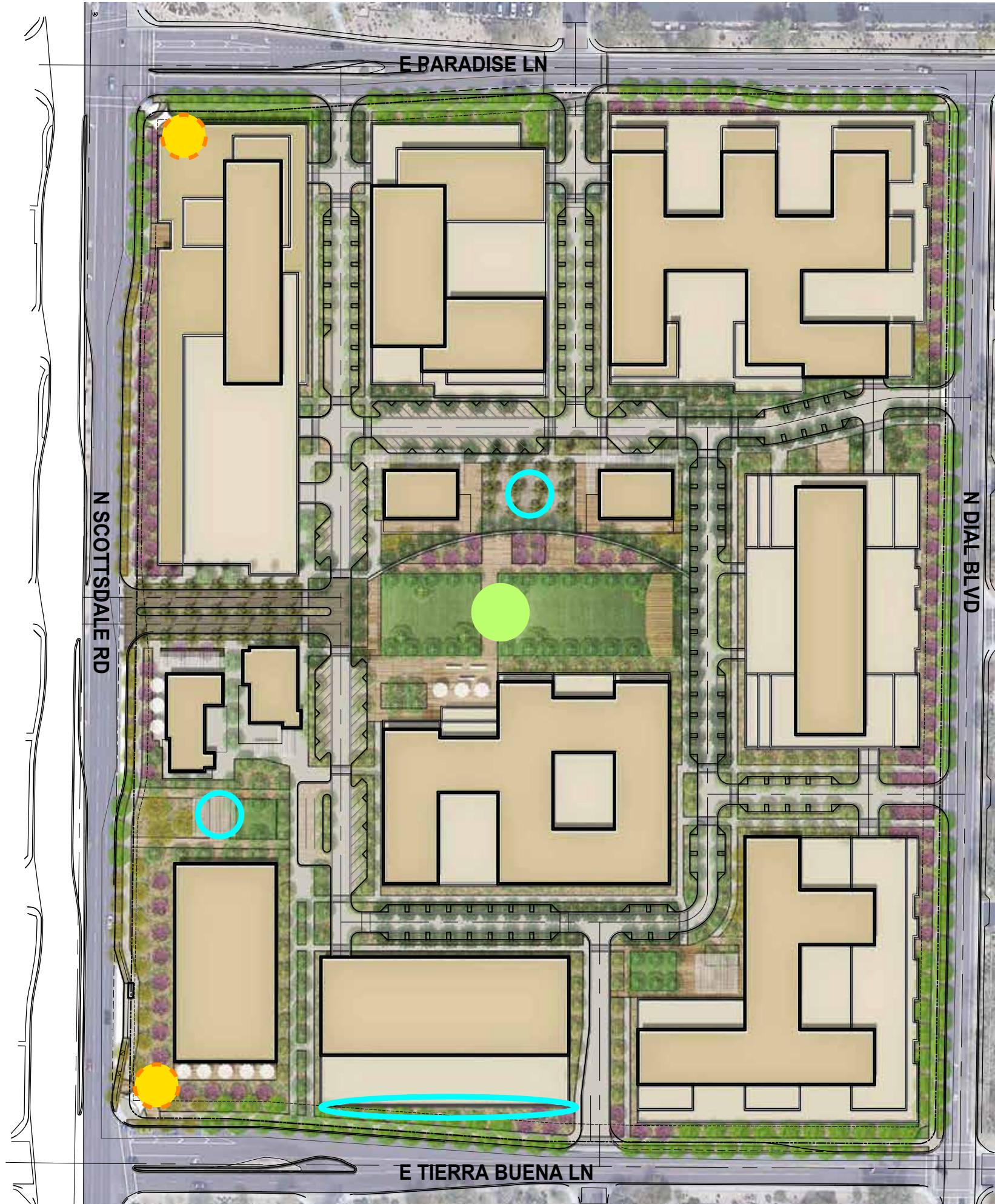
TYP. INTERSECTION

SCALE: 1/16"=1'-0"

REF:



CONCEPTUAL REFUSE



LEGEND:

- PRIMARY CULTURAL AMENITY LOCATION
- SECONDARY CULTURAL AMENITY LOCATION
- TERTIARY CULTURAL AMENITY LOCATION

NOTE:

1. ALL CULTURAL AMENITY LOCATIONS ARE ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC

CULTURAL AMENITIES PLAN

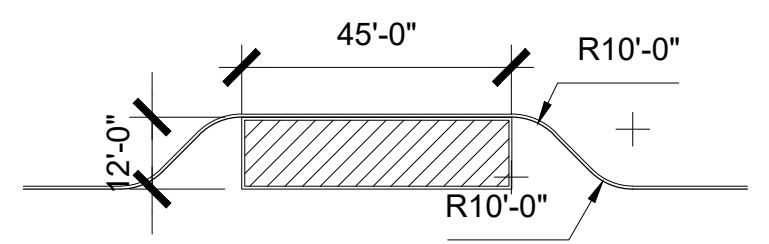


LEGEND:

- ARTERIAL+ COLLECTOR ADJACENT VEHICLE CIRCULATION PATH
- PRIMARY PROJECT VEHICLE CIRCULATION PATH (EMERGENCY SERVICE VEHICLE PATH)
- VEHICULAR GARAGE ACCESS POINT
- DROP OFF/RIDESHARE AREA
- PASSENGER LOADING ZONE
- BICYCLE PARKING AREA (3 RACKS PER BUILDING)
- BICYCLE REPAIR STATION (ACCESSIBLE TO PUBLIC)
- EXISTING TRAFFIC SIGNAL
- PROPOSED TRAFFIC SIGNAL

GENERAL NOTES

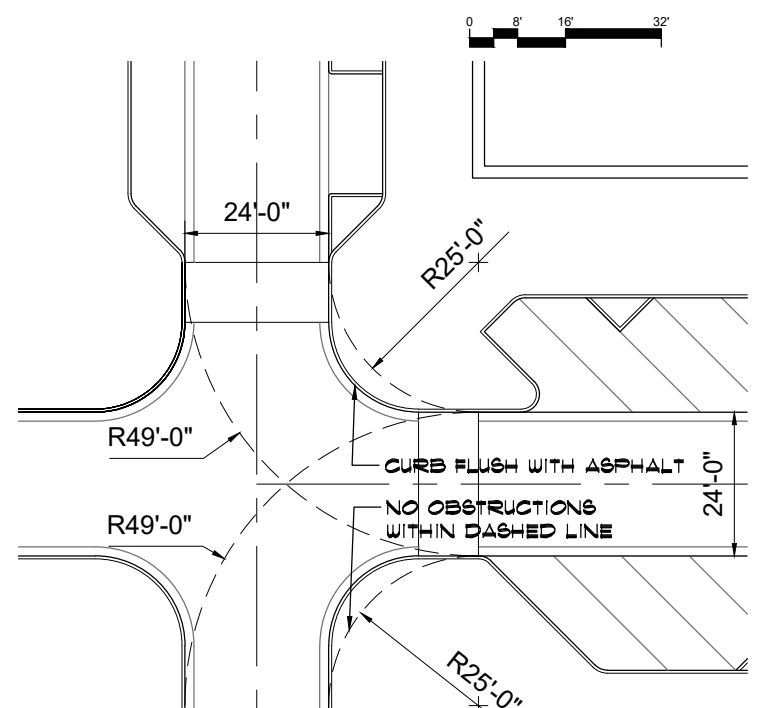
1. MAINTAIN AN 13' - 6" VERTICAL CLEARANCE ALONG ALL ROADWAYS.
2. ALL BUILDINGS ON SITE WILL PROVIDE REQUIRED FIRE DEPARTMENT CONNECTION.



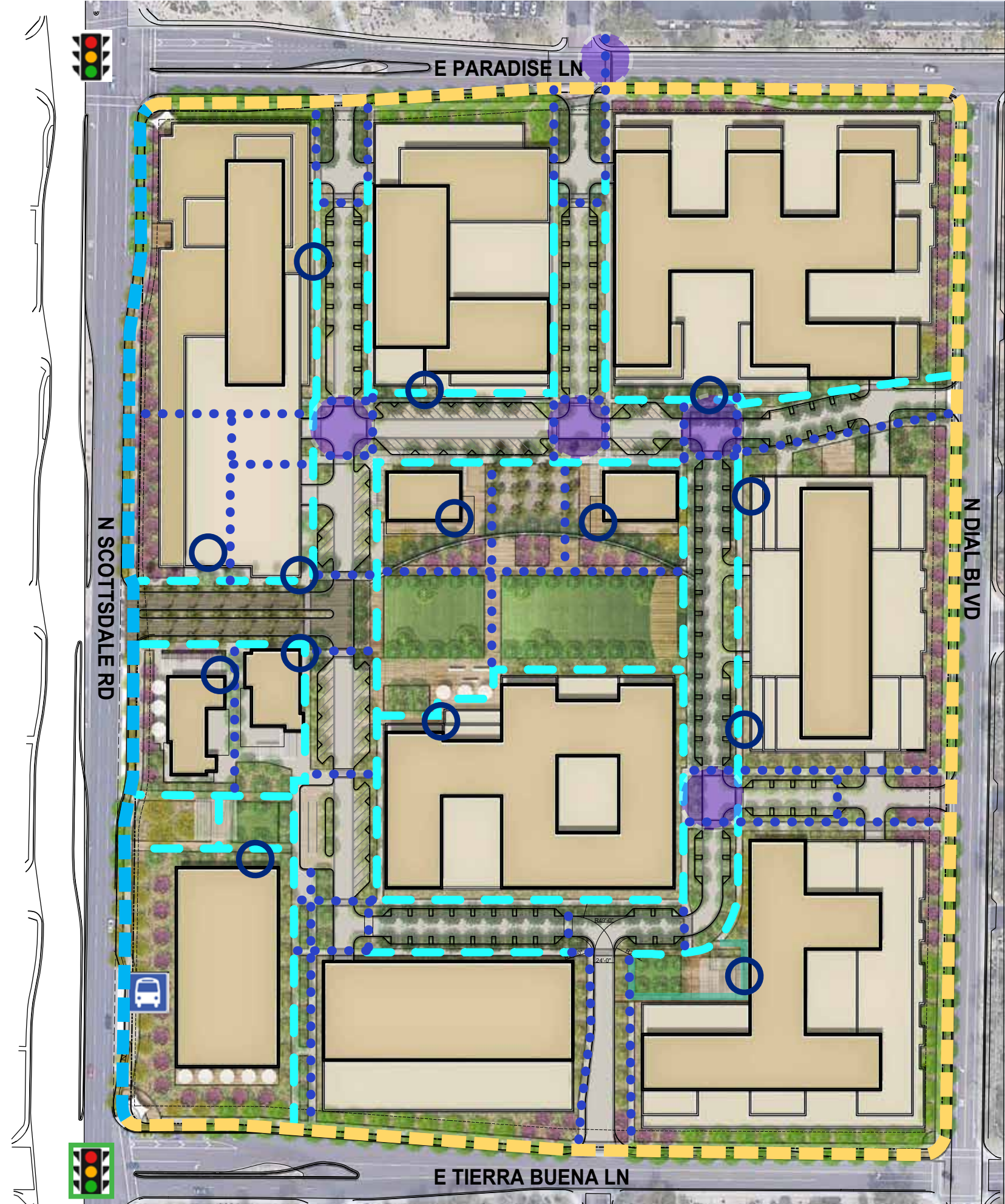
03 TYP. PASSENGER LOADING ZONE

SCALE: 1/16"=1'-0"

REF:



VEHICULAR CIRCULATION



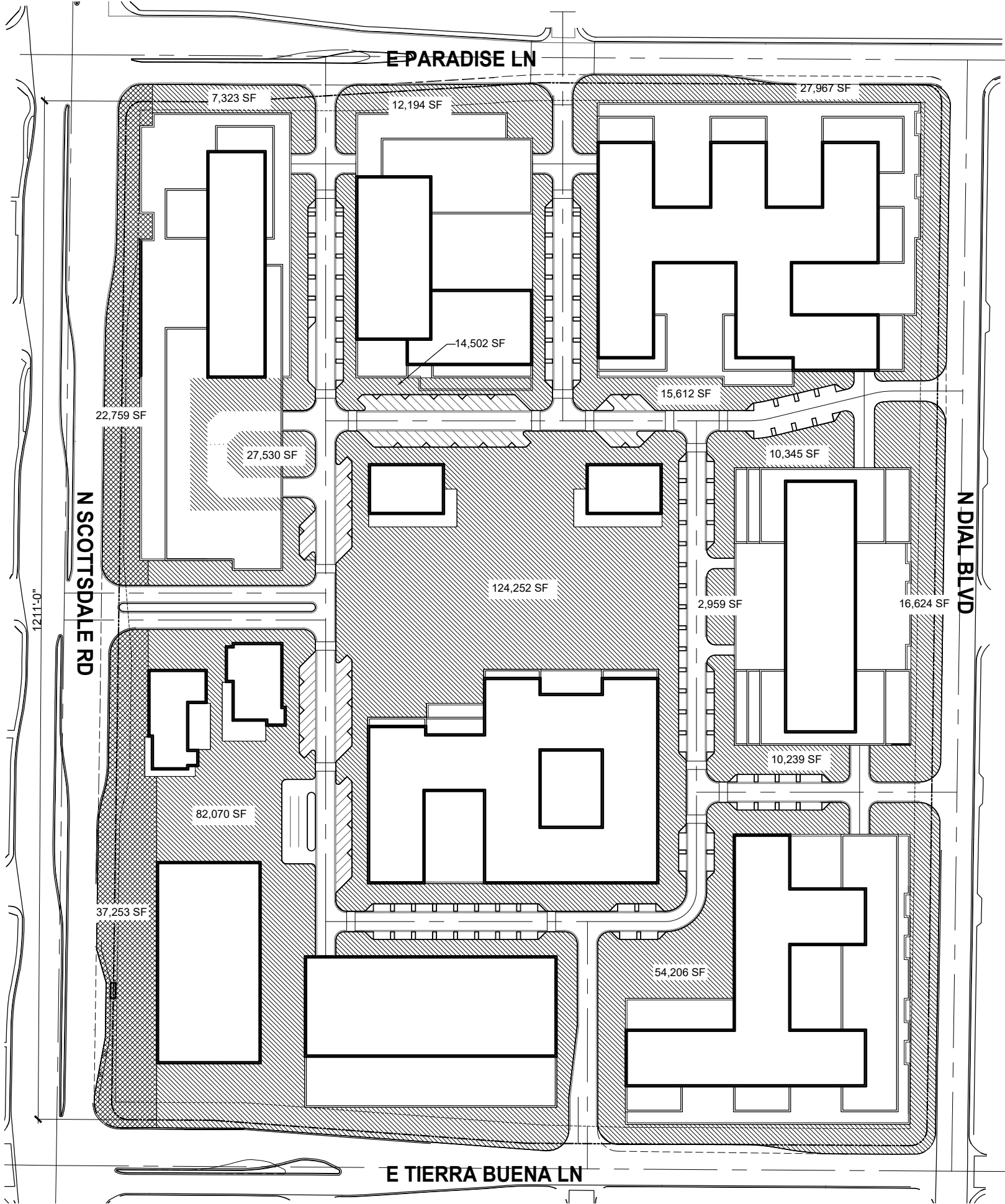
LEGEND:

- PUBLIC PERIMETER WALKWAY (8' WIDTH MINIMUM)
- DETACHED PUBLIC PERIMETER WALKWAY (8' WIDTH MINIMUM DETACHED SIDEWALK)
- PRIMARY PROJECT WALKWAY (8' WIDTH MINIMUM)
- SECONDARY PROJECT WALKWAY (6' WIDTH MINIMUM)
- PEDESTRIAN NODE / ENHANCED CROSSWALK
- CONCEPTUAL BUILDING ENTRY
- BUS STOP AND FULL SHELTER
- EXISTING TRAFFIC SIGNAL
- PROPOSED TRAFFIC SIGNAL

NOTES:

- *ALL ALLEYS AFFECTED BY THIS PROPOSAL TO BE REPAVED AND INCLUDED POSITIVE DRAINAGE ALONG THE ALLEY (SECTION 3-1.701 OF THE DSPM)
- *ALLEY CONNECTIONS TO STREETS TO BE RECONSTRUCTED TO INCLUDE AN ADA ACCESSIBLE PEDESTRIAN CROSSING (SECTION 3-1.701 OF THE DSPM)
- *CONSTRUCTION WORK IN ALLEYS TO BE COORDINATED WITH SOLID WASTE TO AVOID DISRUPTIONS IN SERVICE (SECTION 5-2.616 OF THE DSPM)
- *ALL NON-ADA COMPLIANT PEDESTRIAN RAMPS ABUTTING THE PROJECT SITE ARE TO BE RECONSTRUCTED (SECTION 5-8.205 OF THE DSPM)

PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION



PROJECT INFORMATION

CURRENT ZONING: C-4
PROPOSED ZONING: Planned Airpark Core Development - Airpark Mixed Use - Residential with Planned Development Overlay

GROSS SITE AREA: 32.29 ACRES (1,406,793 SF)
NET LOT AREA: 27.72 ACRES (1,207,435 SF)

OPEN SPACE CALCULATIONS

OPEN SPACE REQUIRED

1,207,435 SF x 0.25 = 301,859 SF (minimum)
1,207,435 SF x 0.28= 338,082 SF (bonus)

FRONT OPEN SPACE REQUIRED

338,082 x 0.25 = 84,520 SF (minimum)
1,211' Frontage x 30 SF = 36,330 SF (minimum)
1,211' Frontage x 50 SF = 60,550 SF (maximum)

OPEN SPACE PROPOSED

FRONT OPEN SPACE: 60,012 SF
OPEN SPACE OTHER THAN FRONT 405,823 SF
PARKING LOT LANDSCAPING X SF

TOTAL: 465,835 SF (38 % above required - bonus)

LEGEND		
	FRONT OPEN SPACE =	60,012 SF
	OPEN SPACE OTHER THAN FRONT=	405,823 SF
	PARKING LOT LANDSCAPING=	x SF

OPEN SPACE



MARCH . 21 . 2022 (6:00AM)



MARCH . 21 . 2022 (9:00AM)



MARCH . 21 . 2022 (12:00PM)



MARCH . 21 . 2022 (3:00PM)



MARCH . 21 . 2022 (6:00PM)



JUNE . 21 . 2022 (6:00AM)



JUNE . 21 . 2022 (9:00AM)



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SEPTEMBER . 21 . 2022 (6:00AM)



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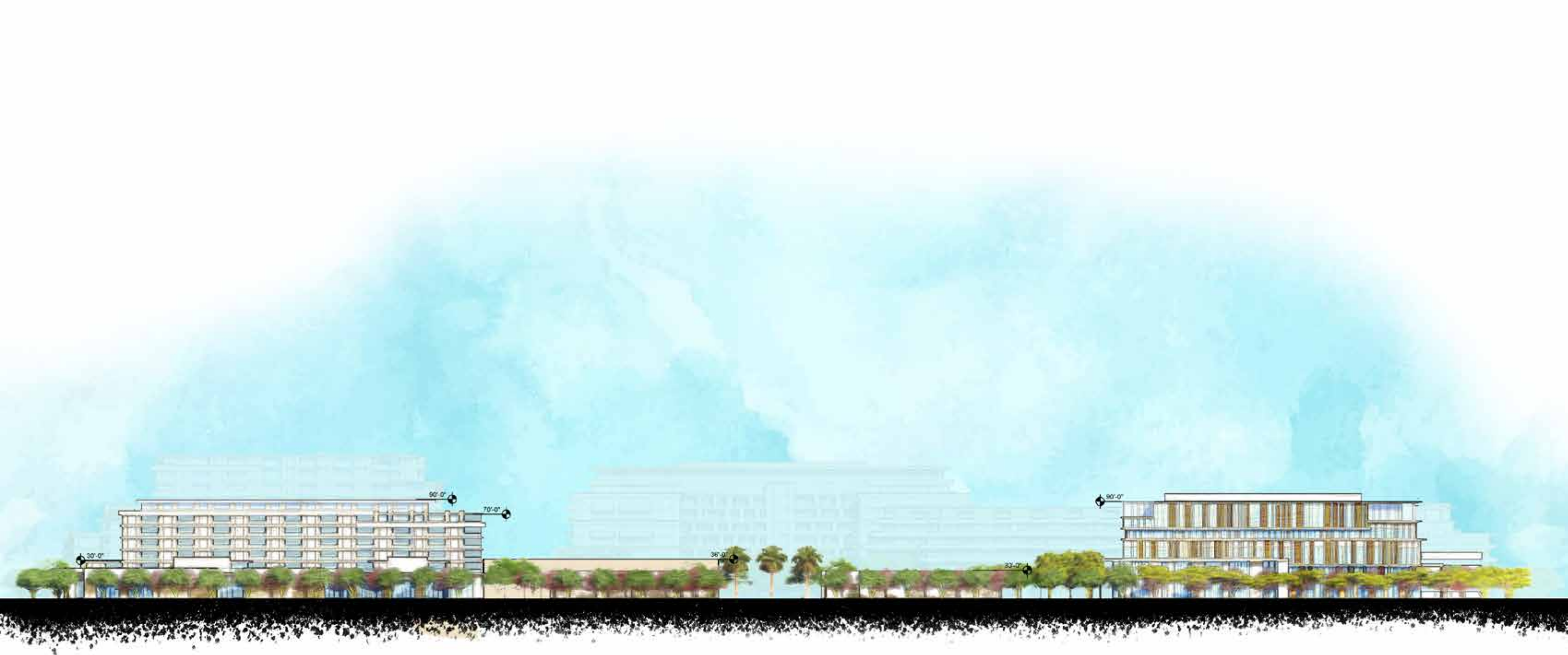


DECEMBER . 21 . 2022 (3:00PM)



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SOLAR ANALYSIS



WEST ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION



PERSPECTIVES



PERSPECTIVES



PERSPECTIVES

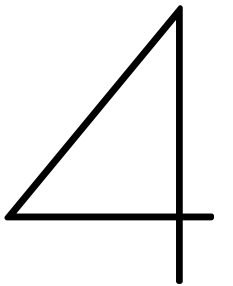




PERSPECTIVES



SUSTAINABILITY AND TECHNOLOGY





SUSTAINABILITY- SOCIAL

- Startup space for local small businesses such as artisans, coffee shops, and tech incubation. Incorporate higher tech education presence
- Offer childcare services
- Potential partnership with the Desert Botanical Garden or ASU/SUSD
- Create an Arboretum on site to sequester carbon, create a natural shade canopy, control erosion, regulate temperature, and provide educational opportunities





SUSTAINABILITY- TECHNOLOGY

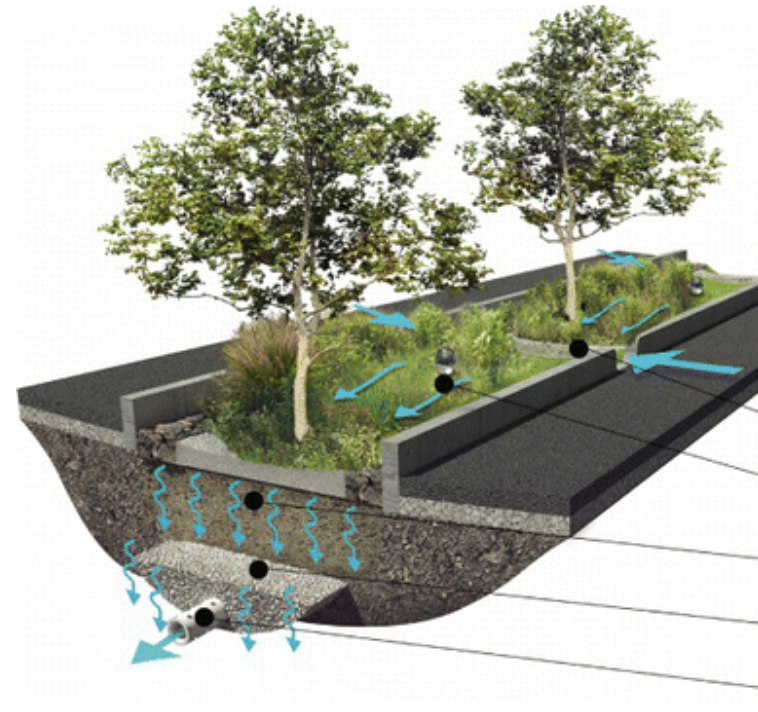
- Communication and infrastructure spine cutting-edge technology, high-speed digital networks, data management and access to information, emerging technologies and future communication distribution models. Adapt planning for autonomous vehicles and autonomous logistics hubs. Site wide capacity for 100% EV
- Provide traceable and accessible data on cooling effects of sustainable strategies
- Monitoring of Sustainability Strategies (temperature, irrigation, storm water control)
- Use solar technology to offset traditional electric usage and realize cost savings
- Adapt natural wind cooling strategies to reduce reliance on traditional cooling technologies
- Utilize digital / augmented reality art experiences as part of central park
- Promote user interaction with central park by providing interactive art, light displays, informational park app
- Mechanical louver screens as building skin
- Use of Sustainable Materials (solar pavement, low heat retention, high permeability)
- Implementation of Passive Cooling (building orientation to catch wind, ground floor paseos, building exhaust used for outdoor cooling)
- Use energy modeling as a design tool, compare mechanical systems and envelope strategies early in design for high performance buildings



SUSTAINABILITY- ENERGY

- Implement centralized monitoring system for energy use site wide
- Conserve and manage energy on site, conceptually a closed loop system
- Climate specific orientation to minimize energy use : building massing, landscape, shade structures, canopies, recessed openings, mitigate direct solar impact
- Design for electric vehicle ready parking, ensure load capacity site wide includes future capacity for maximum electric vehicle parking
- Design efficiency into core development standards, planning for high performance buildings each connected to BAS (Building Automation Systems)
- Design for exceptional energy performance, track and measure using building controls, automate lighting, plug load controls, occupancy days/ times, include photovoltaics to offset use





SUSTAINABILITY- WATER

- Implement irrigation technology advancements for maximum water conservation
- Protect and conserve water on site
- Condensate and rainwater collection and re-use in landscape
- Low water use flush and flow fixtures
- Water use appliances Energy Star certified
- Subsurface irrigation only, native or low water use landscaping “desert lush”
- Rainwater collection and re-use on site.
- Develop a site wide water resiliency risk assessment and plan for maintaining operations of critical functions with future water limitations.



SUSTAINABILITY- HEALTHY BUILDINGS

- Zero Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) interiors: Design guidelines include all interior paints/coatings/sealants/adhesives, insulation, flooring systems
- Daylighting/Views
- Limit or eliminate the use of PVC (supply plumbing, flooring, wall coverings, window treatments, windows and doors) and phthalates
- Zero added urea formaldehyde for all wood and composite wood
- Humidity control/humidistat
- Pollutant control, including mitigation of infectious agents
- Stair design – implement stairs with daylight and lighting to promote stair use





SUSTAINABILITY- MATERIALS AND RESOURCES

- Select and specify local and regional materials per International Green Construction Code (IgCC)
- Design for durability
- Construction waste management requirements in IgCC, exceed requirements
- Select and specify material for durability and resiliency





SUSTAINABILITY- HEALTHY LIVING

- Connect to nearby existing bike ways with way-finding and route extensions
- Pedestrian and bicycle paths accessible to public on site, fitness path included in park.
- Bicycle infrastructure (variety of parking options and locations, maintenance spaces)
- Connections to existing fitness infrastructure (bike ways, canal shared use paths)
- New fitness infrastructure (sports courts, open lawns, measurable looped paths)
- Flexible open spaces (farmers market)
- Circulation design to encourage pedestrian interconnectivity
- Encourage vehicular traffic to use perimeter access and parking
- Create a distinct street scape with pedestrian-scale lighting and seating options
- Provide enhanced sidewalks for an optimized pedestrian experience



SUSTAINABILITY- SITE DESIGN

- Permeable surfaces, high Solar Reflective Index (SRI) hard scape and roofing. Analyze and select hard scape to mitigate the urban heat island effect
- Covered parking, covered ride share areas, e-bikes, secure bike parking, and charging stations
- Low Impact Development (LID) Standards
 - Minimize the development impact on hydrology
 - Maintain runoff rate and duration from site
 - Integrated best management practices throughout the site
 - Implement pollution prevention, proper maintenance, and public education programs
- Bio-retention cells, storm water retention, modified infrastructure, vegetation areas, recycled materials, and sustainable site furnishings
- Create a shade-rich environment using pavilions, building overhangs, and a lush tree canopy
- Mitigate temperature across site with heat regulation strategies including cool paving

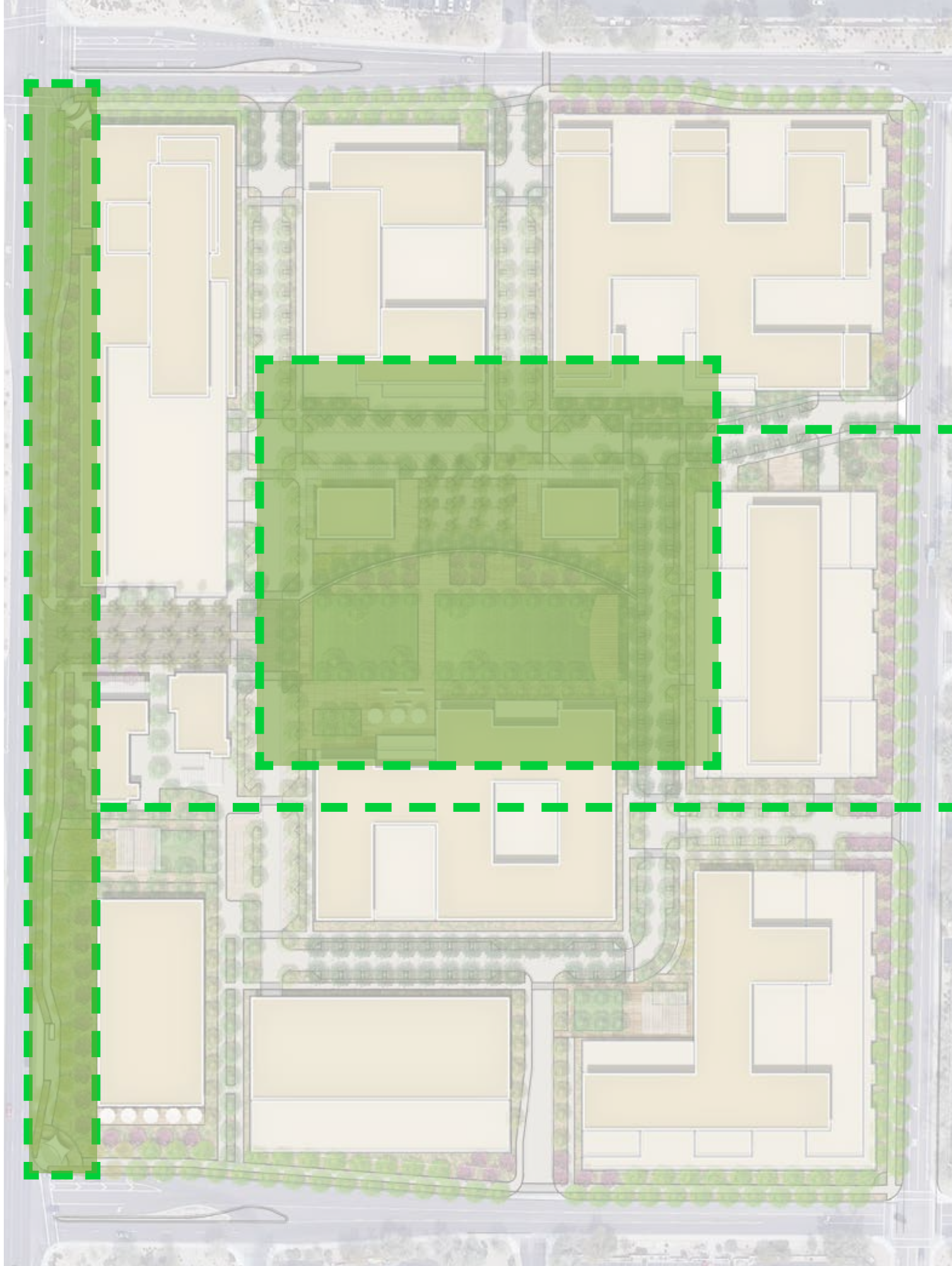


DESIGN GUIDELINES

5



ARCHITECTURE DESIGN GUIDELINES



ENHANCED DESIGN ZONES

The purpose of the Enhanced Design Zones designation is to provide guidelines to achieve a differentiated project presentation and experience around two distinctly prominent areas. The Central Park will be a signature open space for North Scottsdale. This section of the guidelines will outline design expectations for these areas that will achieve the desired extraordinary pedestrian and vehicular experience. The frontage elements outlined here address Open Space, Building Massing and Facade Design.

PARK PERIMETER

The central park will be a premier open space destination in North Scottsdale. Buildings that form the perimeter edges of the park will be perceived as part of the park itself. Upgraded sensitivity to facade presentation and building massing are addressed.

SCOTTSDALE ROAD FRONTAGE

Scottsdale Road is a signature thoroughfare for Scottsdale. It is the front door and first impression for both residents and visitors. In this particular location, Scottsdale Road is also the borderline for the City of Phoenix.



ENHANCED DESIGN ZONES

BUILDING MASSING

Park Perimeter - Buildings with facades forming park perimeter edges need to respond to the open space by creating massing gestures that break up facades vertically. Massing should accent base conditions and enhance horizontality in the facade.

Scottsdale Road - Buildings along this frontage should be sized to provide visibility to the Central Park. Taller buildings should be located closer to the north and south ends of Scottsdale Road allowing vistas connecting to the Central Park.

BUILDING FACADES

Park Perimeter - Buildings along the park perimeter should have facade programming and design features that visually activate the park. At grade, uses should encourage outdoor patios and glass storefronts. Upper levels should encourage larger outdoor living space. All edges should participate in the park.

Scottsdale Road - Building facades on Scottsdale Road should represent Scottsdale's best with regard to design and materials. Commercial uses include creative design and stunning visual presence.





OVERALL ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER

The architectural character of the The Parque represents the evolution in the growth of the Scottsdale Airpark.

Buildings will respond with a delicate balance of consideration to the Sonoran Desert and cutting edge design expression. Design will reflect the project's core values and showcase the latest in technology and sustainability.



BUILDING CHARACTER

RESIDENTIAL

Building design for residential uses should reflect high quality building facade materials. Residences should utilize louvers, overhangs, screens and other techniques to allow for visibility from the interior units while also mitigating solar heat gain affects.

Residential amenities should be designed to provide best in class facilities and promote a sustainable lifestyle.

Planning and programming should take advantage of seasonal climates that encourage indoor/outdoor experiences. Exterior finishes and layout should be high quality.



BUILDING CHARACTER

HOTEL

Building design for the hotel should reflect the iconic destination of Scottsdale and the five star hotel brand. Form and finish should be high end and provide tourists and patrons with a uniquely Scottsdale experience.

Hotel amenities should be designed to provide best in class facilities. Planning and programming should take advantage of seasonal climates that encourage indoor/outdoor experiences. Exterior finishes should incorporate high-end materials to enhance Scottsdale's reputation as a premier hospitality location.



BUILDING CHARACTER

RETAIL

Building design for retail uses should provide a high quality and visually stimulating experience for pedestrians at the ground level. The facade for retail development must provide shade for pedestrians. Upgraded finishes and glazing that provide great exposure of the store interior are highly encouraged. Design should balance creative variety and context blending into the upper levels.





BUILDING CHARACTER RESTAURANTS

Building design for restaurant uses should serve to engage both the patron and the passing pedestrian with the energy and atmosphere of the establishment. This is accomplished through programming, planning, and facade design that promotes opening of the interior of the restaurant to the public way, while being aware of potential noise mitigation. Operable walls and large scale glazing are just two ways to achieve this.

Outdoor dining opportunities are highly encouraged as a supplementary effort to enhance the pedestrian experience.





BUILDING CHARACTER

PARKING GARAGE

Buildings serving parking uses should be planned with efficient ease of navigation in mind. Exterior design of the parking facilities should serve to screen the parking function view from public ways. Creative and artistic screening solutions are highly encouraged for both functional and decorative purposes.





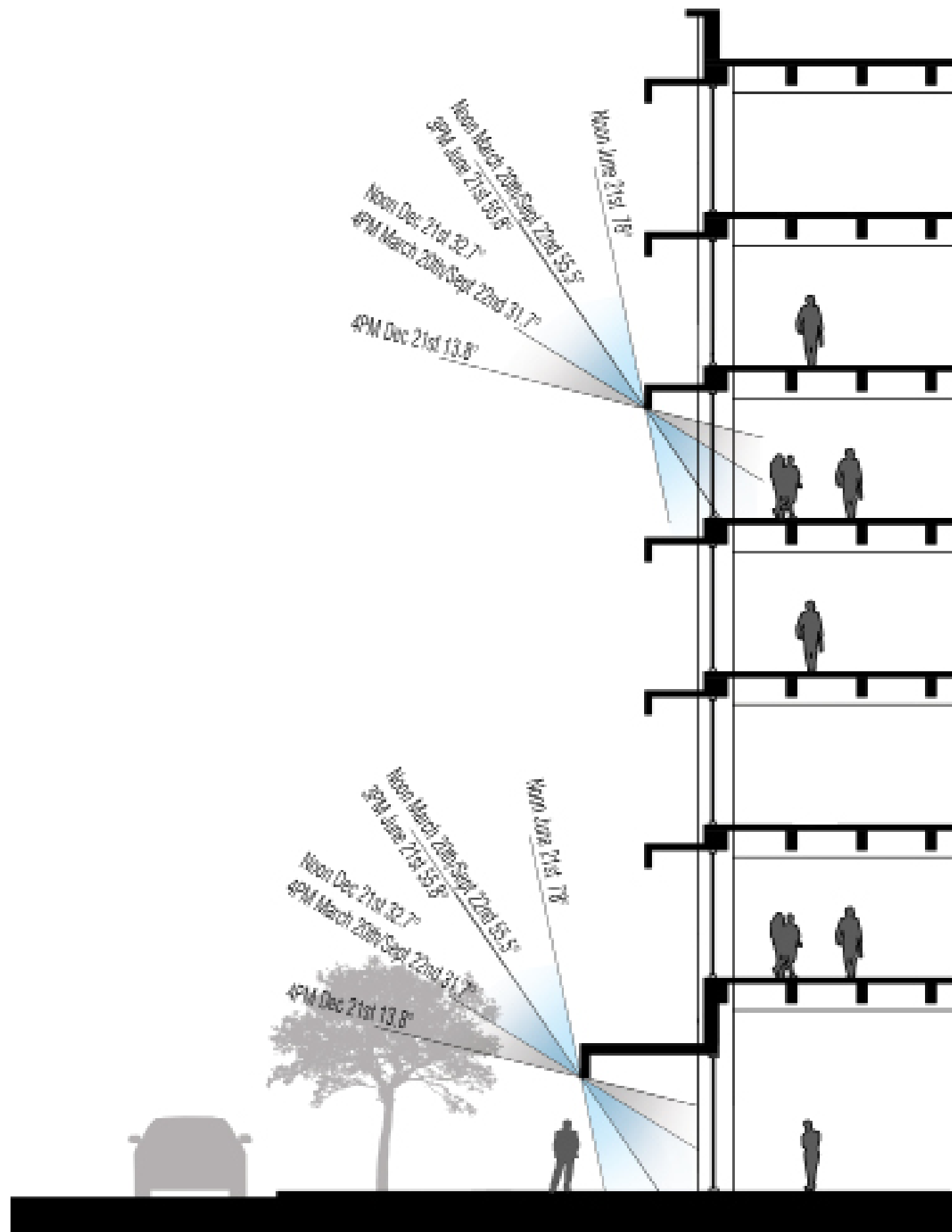
BUILDING CHARACTER

OFFICE

Building design for office uses should reflect timeless and contemporary design. Offices will serve to inspire additional corporate presence in the Airpark and building design should be equally inspirational.

Interior and exterior design should promote solutions to daylighting and solar heat mitigation. Layouts for programming elements should encourage outdoor working opportunities and assist in promoting active and balanced lifestyle for patrons and users.





ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE

Orientation, Shade, & Rain Protection

Environmental comfort is one of the basic, underlying tenets that shapes the look and feel of the pedestrian oriented streets at The Parque. In response to Scottsdale's summer climate and monsoon season, The Parque provides various shading elements such as, but not limited to, suspended canopies, posted canopies, and awnings can be integrated into building and storefront designs as a part of the environmental strategy:

Shade/rain protection:

- Horizontal shading canopy are suggested
- Consideration should be given to the height and width ratio for the canopy.

Ground level shade/rain protection:

- For certain streets facing building facades at ground level canopies are suggested
- For certain south facing building facades, at the ground level canopies are suggested

Partial shade protection:

- Because shading strategies differ for various location's solar exposures, partial shading designs will be considered on a case-by-case basis.
- For west and south facing facades' — afternoon protection is desired

NOTE: Landscape may be utilized and will be considered as part of the shading strategy.

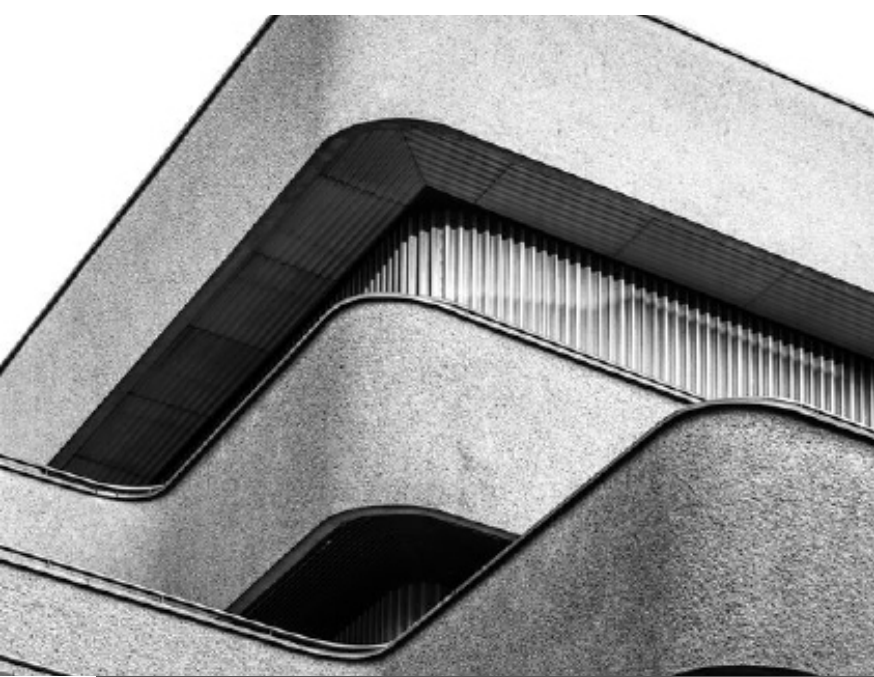


FORM AND SCALE

Building Massing

- Properly address the context of the Project site as a basic and to building design by understanding the surrounding building design, scale, and material..
- Use the base/middle/top design basis as a foundation to inform both building massing and programmatic functions. The base/middle/top organization does not necessarily imply stepping each section back as the facade goes up. Equal visual interest can be obtained by recessing the base and top as a delineation.
- Regarding programmatic delineation, ground level commercial functions should visually separate the base in conjunction with appropriate material and other anchoring elements. Program again helps to bolster the middle expression of the facade. Both hotel and residential programming lend themselves to a different and unique architectural expression of elements that can generate shade and shadowing patterns on the facade of the building.
- Furthermore, both of those program types typically house specialty uses on the top level.
- The presence of roof deck amenity programming, fitness rooms, lounges, and penthouses offer the ability to distinguish the top level architectural expression from the middle.





FORM AND SCALE

Facade Treatment

- Buildings should be composed to form dynamic building expressions and used to break up buildings into clear and distinct architectural elements.
- Quality design and detailing is encouraged on all sides of every building.
- Variation in building volume and plane and material are encouraged to create dynamic textures and variations with shade and shadow that are animated by the sun throughout the course of the day.
- Sun shading elements, projecting canopies, and awnings that provide cover and shade along the length of the street and shade building facades are encouraged
- The level of detail should be enhanced at the street frontage with refined materials and strong entry elements.
- Transparency of building facades is encouraged at the ground floor when abutting pedestrian areas.

Openings

- Doorways should address human scale and comfort and therefore head height for such openings may fall into the range of 8' to 12'.

Roof Treatments

- Buildings that strive to be iconic should be focused on how the top of the building meets the sky and alters the skyline of the district. Roof expressions in this district are encouraged to be dynamic in a way that supports and improves the skyline of the district. Variation in expression, texture, and height is encouraged.



MATERIALS

Building materials should reflect a high quality of craftsmanship, through the careful design and detail of how materials are used, selected, and featured in architecture. Building materials should be used to create architecture that is both timeless and contemporary.

Masonry

Careful attention to detail is required at all connections and transitions to other materials. Edge details should prevent visible unfinished edges. Natural stone must be protected against staining and discoloration by means of sealants appropriate to the material.

Limestone

- Regionally sourced
- Varied colors, sizes and textures

Brick

- Natural tones are encouraged
- Blends with limited variation and similar hues

CMU

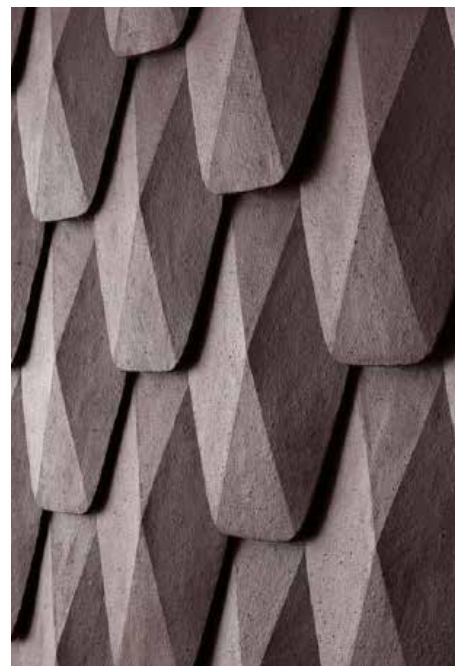
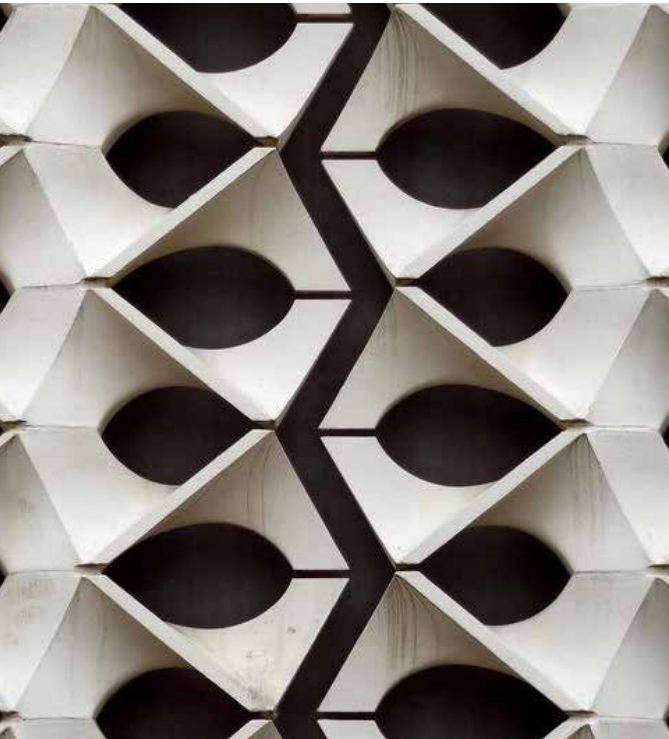
- Burnished
- Integral color

Other Natural Stone

Finishes for stone may include, but are not limited to:

- Polished
- Sandblasted
- Flamed
- Honed
- Split-face
- Carved





Concrete

Many precast stone and concrete products that are currently available may be appropriate.

- Cast-in-Place
- Precast
- Board or linear formed concrete

Wood

Wood is best used in locations with minimal weather exposure, and the wood used must be kiln dried, mill quality, and specified clear with no knots and minimal imperfections. Care should be used with wood in exterior applications due to the environmental wear on the material. Acceptable wood species may include:

- IPE
- Cedar
- Cypress
- Mahogany
- Oak

Finishes for wood may include, but are not limited to:

- Painted wood (enamel finish)
- Clear, preservative sealant
- Stained and sealed

Glass

Glass is vital for interior–exterior dialogue, and therefore should be carefully considered to optimize uses. Ground level glazing on shall have a visible transmittance (VT) of 0.6 or greater.

Glass may include, but are not limited to:

- Clear
- Tinted (Greys, Blues)
- Frosted
- Channel Glass
- Stained and sealed



Cladding

Exterior cladding should be highly detailed at all connections and transitions to other materials. Exterior edge details must prevent visible unfinished edges. Exterior cladding can also have a variety of different styles and finishes, but all cladding should be complementary to the design aesthetic of the development.

Finishes for cladding may include, but are not limited to::

- Curtain Walls
- Rain screens
- Metal profile
- Tile handing

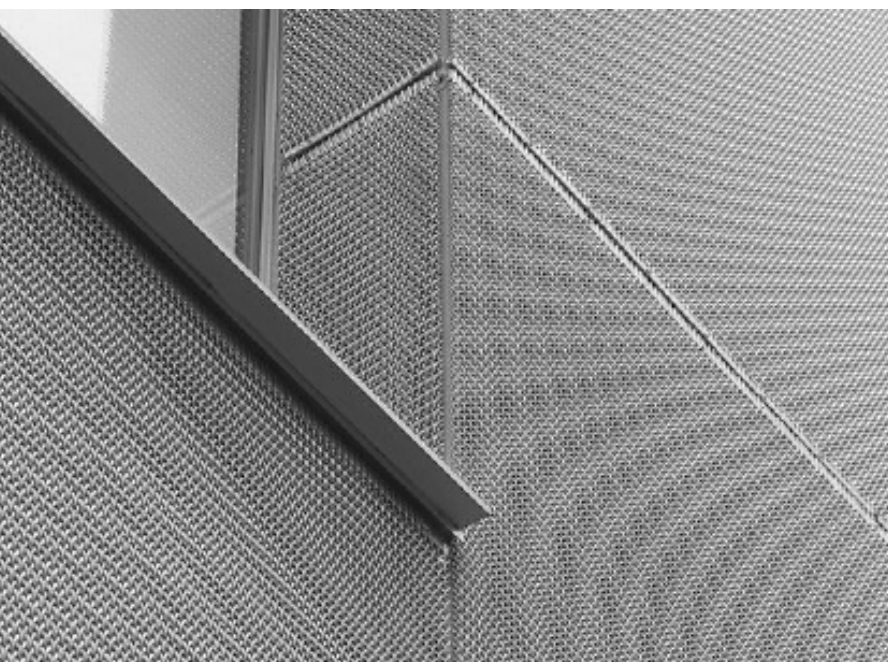
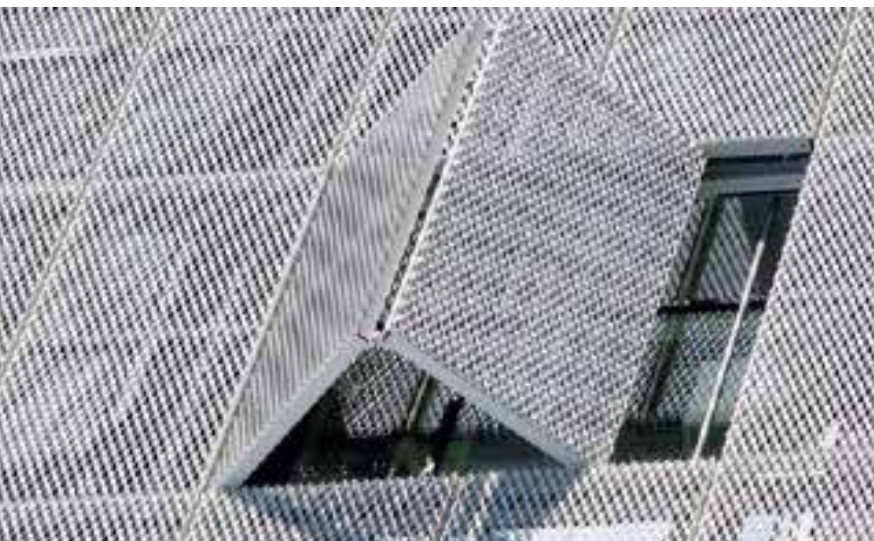
Terracotta

Architectural Terracotta screening can be used in a variety of different ways. Terracotta material applications may include, but are not limited to:

- Rain screens
- Wall Cladding
- Louvers

Limited Finishes

- Painted CMU (inside of service yards only)
- Stucco (in back of house locations)
- EIFS
- Polished Metal (should be solid not plated, and should be limited to accent trim)
- Unique treatments of metal (painted, rusted, imprinted, and etched metals)
- Engineered synthetic or composite wood-like materials may be used





Accent Colors

In addition to rich natural earth tones, the desert landscape also contains a diverse range of colors and hues that change throughout the seasons. Desert blooms showcase and include, but are certainly not limited to, vibrant blue, red, orange, yellow, purple, and gold tones that carpet the desert floor at different times throughout the year and in response to variations in natural conditions. Sunsets also create a dramatic backdrop to the desert landscape as dynamic colors paint the sky at dusk. The Parque will pay homage to the diverse color palette found in the Sonoran Desert.

Such desert bloom color palette applications may include, but are not limited to:

- Accent color on building facades
- Highlight entrances
- Shade and art installations, permanent and temporary
- Accent materials for hard scape and landscape





SCREENING

Mechanical Equipment

Mechanical equipment, whether at grade or on a building's roof, should be screened from ground level public view with architectural and/or landscape materials or they should be located so as not to be visible from public ways.

Utility Equipment

Utility equipment (vents, stacks, gas and water meters, etc.) and associated protective materials (bollards, etc.) should be screened and painted so as to blend in with the roof or building. Fencing or screens must meet all code and proprietary clearances.

Service Areas

Service areas (trash, recycling, mechanical areas, storage, utility, and meter rooms) should be architecturally integrated within the body of the building or located in service alleys at the backs of buildings and be screened from ground level public sight. Masonry or opaque steel doors and screens may be used. Chain-link with vinyl strips is not acceptable. The effectiveness of the equipment screening should also take into consideration future development in the surrounding area.

Using a variety of year-round plant species is ideal when screening equipment. Use plant species that are capable of withstanding Arizona desert climate. Maintenance of the plant materials used for screening is required. Refer to the Landscaping and Hardscaping section of these guidelines for more information.



LIGHTING

Promote quality site lighting design with the goal of providing a rich and welcoming evening environment with safety and security as a priority. The use of lighting should be integrally designed as part of the built environment and should reflect a balance for the lighting needs with the contextual ambient light level and surrounding nighttime characteristics.

Lighting solutions are encouraged to utilize:

- Full cut-off or fully shielded fixtures, set mounting heights as required to effectively control glare, light trespass, and maintain dark skies.
- Fixtures and strategies that promote energy conservation.
- Automatic controls systems to eliminate excessive light during non-active hours of site and building operation.
- Lighting on the exterior wall immediate to the storefront area which encouraged to help increase Tenant identity and to provide an appropriate level of comfort and rhythm for the pedestrian.
- Low-level, down-lighting integrated into the canopy to provide visibility and security. The lighting should enhance or be an extension of the design intent of the architecture.

All exterior lighting designs shall:

- Take into account all exterior lighting sources.

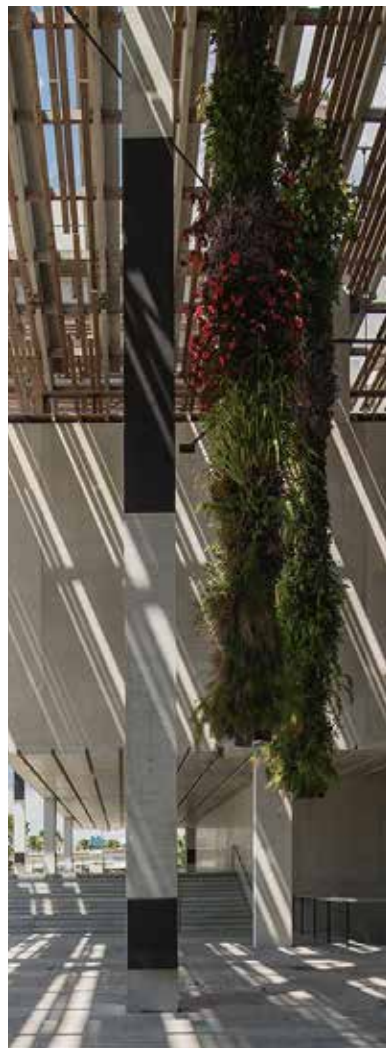
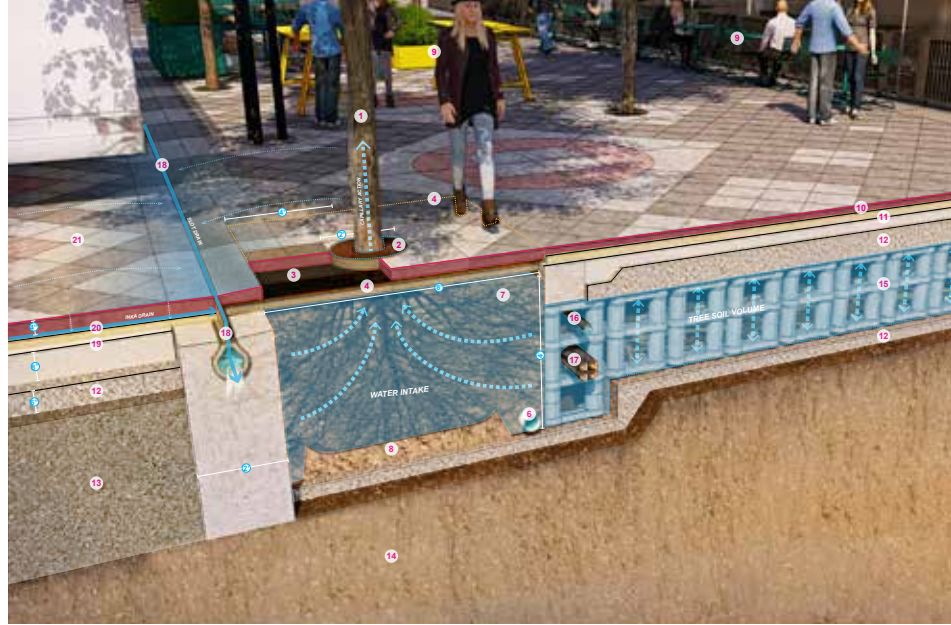
Please refer to the Landscape and Hard scape section of these guidelines for landscape lighting requirements.



LANDSCAPE DESIGN GUIDELINES

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE





SUSTAINABILITY

HUMAN COMFORT

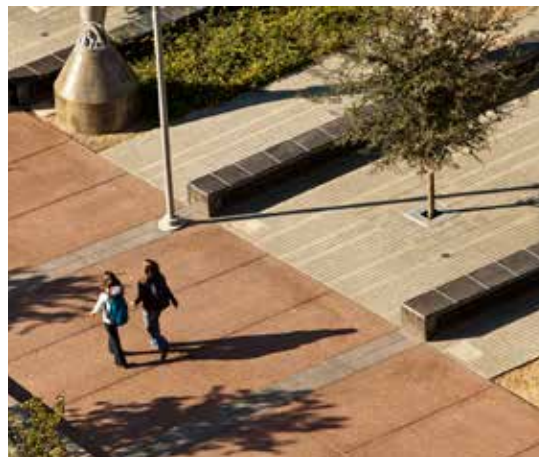
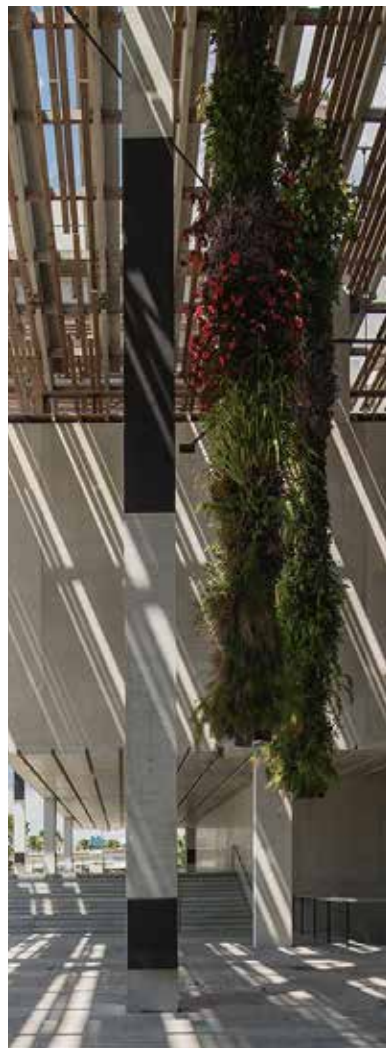
- Create a shade-rich environment using pavilions, building overhangs, and a lush tree canopy.
- Control temperature across site with heat regulation strategies including cool paving to mitigate the urban heat island effect.
- Capitalize on natural cooling opportunities by capturing wind flow across the site in ground floor paseos and programmed open spaces.

SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

- Provide startup space for local small businesses such as artisans, coffee shops, and designers.
- Incorporate an educational presence into the project.
- Create community benefit by offering childcare services.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY

- Create an Arboretum on site to sequester carbon, create a natural shade canopy, control erosion, and regulate temperature, as well as providing educational opportunities.
- Implement water conservation strategies including re-purposing AC condenser output, capturing storm water with permeable pavement and bioswales, and storing via underground storage tanks for secondary irrigation.



TECHNOLOGY

MEASURED SUCCESS

- Position project as a case study for future sustainable development in Scottsdale.
- Provide trackable and accessible data on cooling effects of sustainable strategies.
- Utilize fitness technology to allow residents to monitor and track health benchmarks.

MINIMIZE RESOURCE CONSUMPTION

- Use solar technology to offset traditional electric usage and realize cost savings.
- Adapt natural wind cooling strategies to reduce reliance on traditional cooling technologies.
- Implement irrigation technology advancements for maximum water conservation.

ADAPTABLE PROGRAM

- Utilize digital / AR art experiences as part of park attractions.
- Promote user interaction with park by providing interactive art, light displays, informational park app.



HEALTHY LIVING

ACTIVE PROGRAM

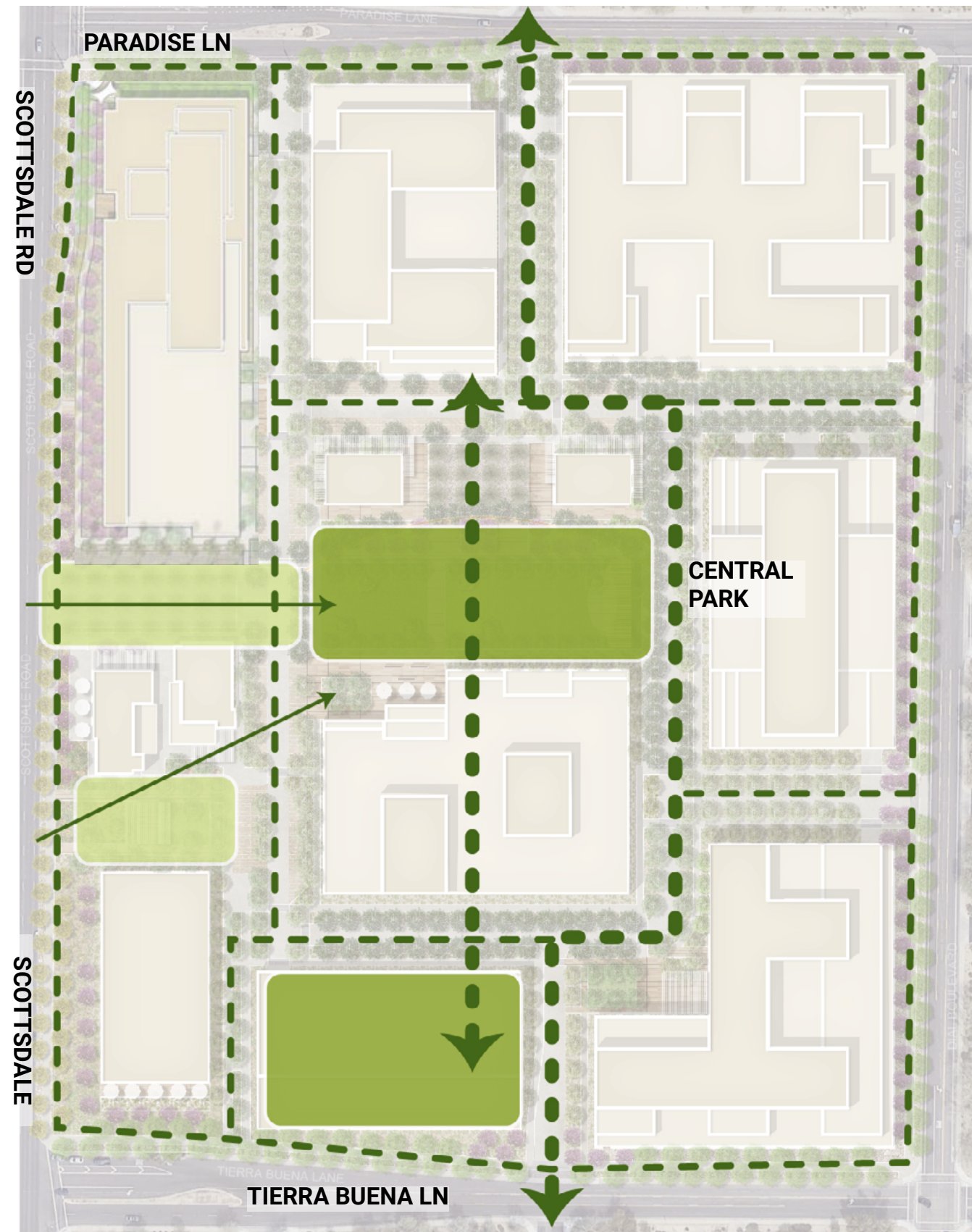
- Incorporate measurable looped trails into site circulation system.
- Create “Park-”ing garage with rooftop screen and hikable exterior stair.
- Provide open lawn space for organized sports, group yoga, and free play.

PRIORITIZE PEDESTRIANS

- Limit major vehicular traffic to the interior
- Create a distinct streetscape with pedestrian-scale lighting and seating options.
- Provide wider sidewalks in key locations for an optimized pedestrian experience.

CONNECTIONS OUTWARD



- Connect to nearby existing bike ways with way finding and route extensions.
- Provide a variety of bicycle storage and maintenance options and locations on site.



OPEN SPACE PROGRAM

Dedicated green space is located in the center block of the site, while interstitial spaces and key connections through buildings are used to extend the public open space.

Legend

- 
Central Green Space
 - Community-Focused
 - High Programming
 - Event Lawn
 - Play Area
 - Dog Park
 - Shade Pavilion
 - Sport Courts
- 
View Corridor
 - Public-Focused
 - Minimal Programming
 - Decorative Plantings
 - Seating
 - Public Art
- 
Pedestrian Corridor
 - Resident-Focused
 - Medium Programming
 - Streetscape Amenities
 - Storm water Plantings
 - Flexible Open Space



PLANT PALETTE

TREES

Perimeter streetscape trees

- ADWR plant list
- Provides connection to existing streetscape trees

Interior streetscape trees

- Provide shade for pedestrians
- Upright form
- Deciduous or semi evergreen to address seasonal temperature fluctuations
- Transition to lush green spaces

Park tree

- Large, leafy deep shade trees that will do well in a lawn condition
- Historical park feel

Entry Trees

- Grid of palms as a formal rhythmic procession to the interior project circulation

Refer to Planting Diagram, next page.

PLANT PALETTE

TREES



Cercidium praecox
Palo Brea



Chilopsis linearis
Desert Willow



Fraxinus velutina
Arizona Ash



Fraxinus greggii
Little Leaf Ash



Chitalpa tashkentensis
Chitalpa



Phoenix dactylifera
Date Palm



Pistacia chinensis Red Push
Red Push Chinese Pistache



Prosopis 'Leslie Roy'
Leslie Roy Mesquite



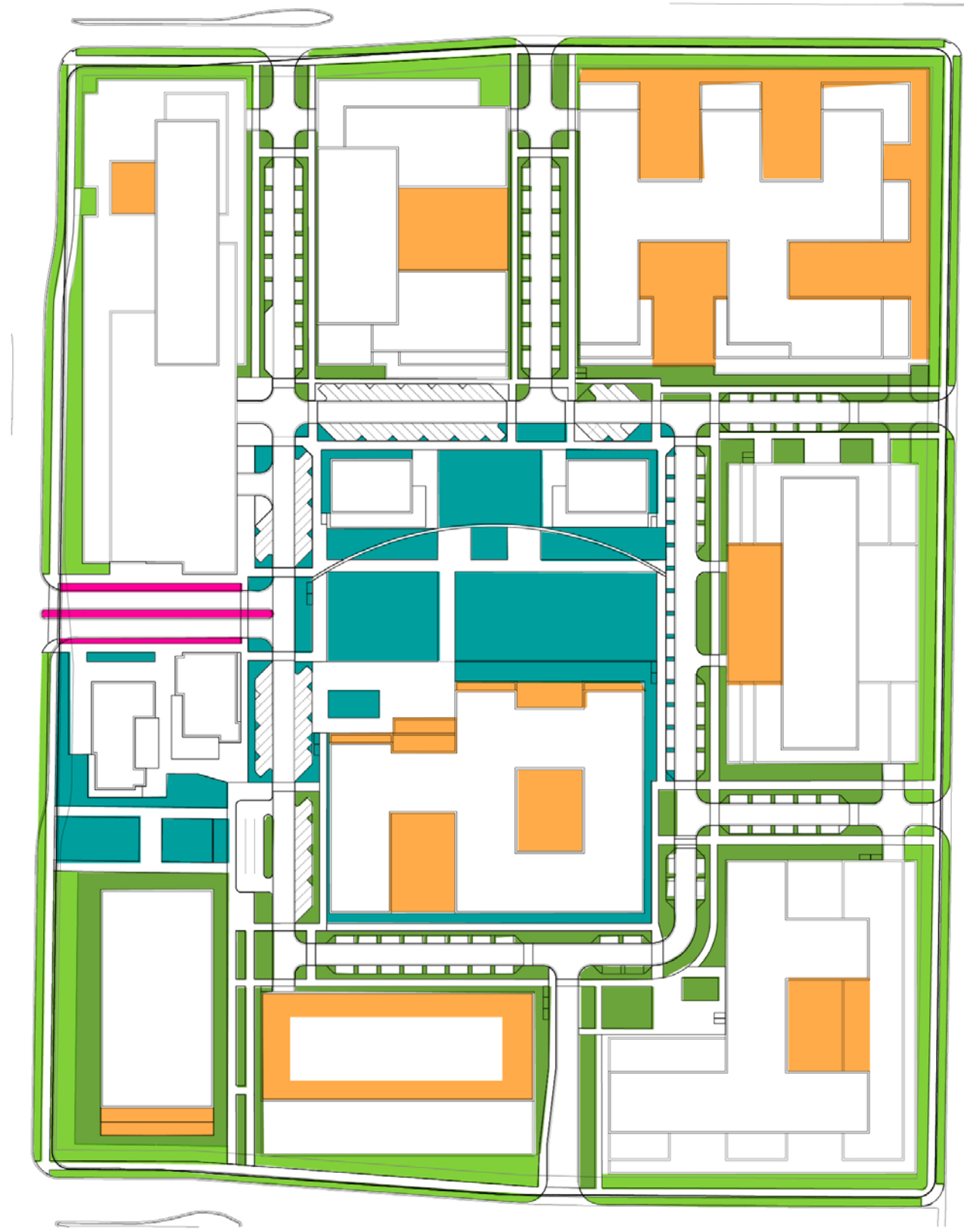
Quercus virginiana
Southern Live Oak



Sophora secundiflora
Texas Mountain Laurel



Ulmus Parvifolia
Chinese Elm



PLANT PALETTE

SHRUBS, ACCENTS, VINES AND GROUNDCOVERS



Aloe barbadensis (yellow)
Yellow Medicinal Aloe

- Perimeter Streetscape
- Interior Streetscape
- Park/Garden
- Palm Entry
- On Structure



Asclepias subulata
Desert Milkweed

- Perimeter Streetscape
- Interior Streetscape
- Park/Garden
- Palm Entry
- On Structure



Bouteloua gracilis
Blue Grama

- Perimeter Streetscape
- Interior Streetscape
- Park/Garden
- Palm Entry
- On Structure



Dasylirion spp.
Desert Spoon

- Perimeter Streetscape
- Interior Streetscape
- Park/Garden
- Palm Entry
- On Structure



Dietes bicolor
Fortnight Lily

- Perimeter Streetscape
- Interior Streetscape
- Park/Garden
- Palm Entry
- On Structure



Euphorbia antisyphilitica
Candelilla

- Perimeter Streetscape
- Interior Streetscape
- Park/Garden
- Palm Entry
- On Structure



Hesperaloe parviflora 'perpa' TM
Brakelights Red Yucca

- Perimeter Streetscape
- Interior Streetscape
- Park/Garden
- Palm Entry
- On Structure



Jasminum sambac
Arabian Jasmine

- Perimeter Streetscape
- Interior Streetscape
- Park/Garden
- Palm Entry
- On Structure



Lantana montevidensis
Purple Trailing Lantana

- Perimeter Streetscape
- Interior Streetscape
- Park/Garden
- Palm Entry
- On Structure



L. frutescens 'compacta'
Compact Texas Ranger

- Perimeter Streetscape
- Interior Streetscape
- Park/Garden
- Palm Entry
- On Structure



Justicia spicigera
Mexican Honeysuckle

- Perimeter Streetscape
- Interior Streetscape
- Park/Garden
- Palm Entry
- On Structure



Muhlenbergia capillaris
Regal Mist

- Perimeter Streetscape
- Interior Streetscape
- Park/Garden
- Palm Entry
- On Structure



Myrtus communis 'compacta'
Dwarf Myrtle

- Perimeter Streetscape
- Interior Streetscape
- Park/Garden
- Palm Entry
- On Structure



Olea europaea 'Montra'
Little Ollie® Dwarf Olive

- Perimeter Streetscape
- Interior Streetscape
- Park/Garden
- Palm Entry
- On Structure

PLANT PALETTE

SHRUBS, ACCENTS, VINES AND GROWDCOVERS



Opuntia engelmannii
Engleman’s Prickly Pear

- Perimeter Streetscape
- Interior Streetscape
- Park/Garden
- Palm Entry
- On Structure



Parthenocissus quequinfolia
Hacienda Creeper

- Perimeter Streetscape
- Interior Streetscape
- Park/Garden
- Palm Entry
- On Structure



Ruellia brittoniana
Ruellia

- Perimeter Streetscape
- Interior Streetscape
- Park/Garden
- Palm Entry
- On Structure



Russelia equisetiformis
Firecracker Plant

- Perimeter Streetscape
- Interior Streetscape
- Park/Garden
- Palm Entry
- On Structure



Wedelia trilobata
Yellow Dot

- Perimeter Streetscape
- Interior Streetscape
- Park/Garden
- Palm Entry
- On Structure



Yucca pallida
Pale Leaf Yucca

- Perimeter Streetscape
- Interior Streetscape
- Park/Garden
- Palm Entry
- On Structure



Yucca recurvifolia
Curved Leaf Yucca

- Perimeter Streetscape
- Interior Streetscape
- Park/Garden
- Palm Entry
- On Structure



HARDSCAPE MATERIALS

Rich and honest in materiality, the hard scape design creates layers of textures. Through celebration of craftsmanship, the natural beauty of the material stands on its own. Sustainability of selected materials, including proximity to site, recycled content and reuse of existing materials take priority.

Pavements:

Cast Concrete:

Location: Throughout Site and Streetscape. Description: In its natural color or with integral warm-toned pigments. Surface treatments include exposed natural aggregates at various intensities, from light etch to medium exposed aggregate to relate to our natural desert ground textures.

Permeable Concrete Pavers + Grass-pave:

Location: Used within the landscape zone of the streetscape section and throughout pedestrian plazas. Description: Provide textural contrast, water collection and surface cooling. This textural differences adds an additional layer of pedestrian safety. All materials to be ADA compliant

Stabilized Decomposed Granite:

Location: Along garden paths and fitness trails. Description: Provides a soft textured surface and a natural walking path off the main access route.

Recycled + Reused Materials:

Location: Along garden paths, small patios and drainage areas. Description: Reuse existing concrete materials on site to create permeable paving areas.

Walls:

Cast Concrete:

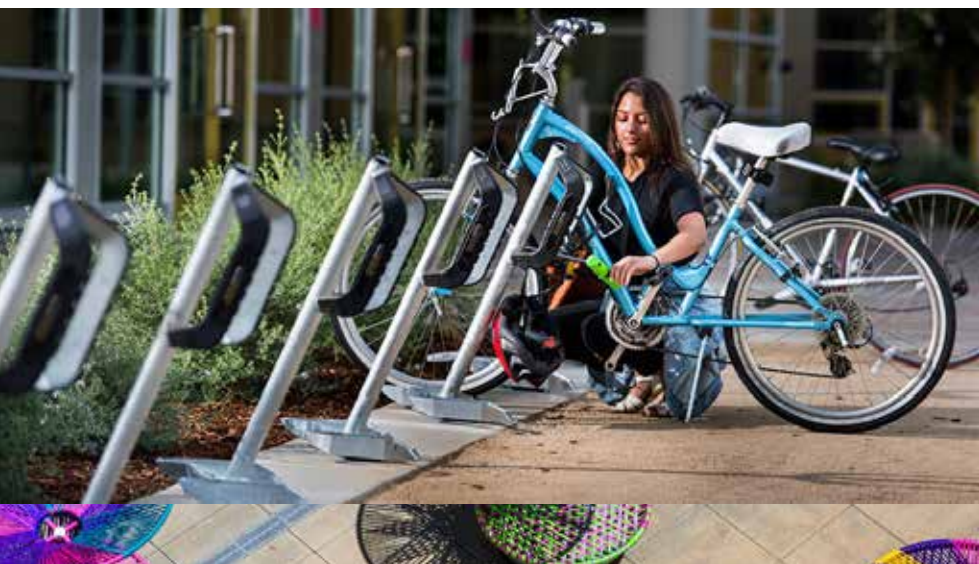
Location: Within Public Spaces. Description: Integral colored, cast-in-place concrete seat and retaining walls. Finishes vary from smooth form finish to rough board form finish.

Raw Steel:

Location: Streetscape Planters, Planter curbs. Description: Raw weathered steel.

Stone Walls:

Location: Central Park and Plaza Spaces. Description: Stacked Stone and Stone Veneer retaining and accent walls utilizing locally sourced stone materials.



SITE FURNISHINGS

SOFTSCAPE surface treatment :

Decomposed Granite:

- Streetscape Planting Areas
- Size: 1/4" minus (stabilized) 1/2" screened

River Rock:

- Within Raised Planters
- Size: 1 1/2" - 3"

Rip-Rap:

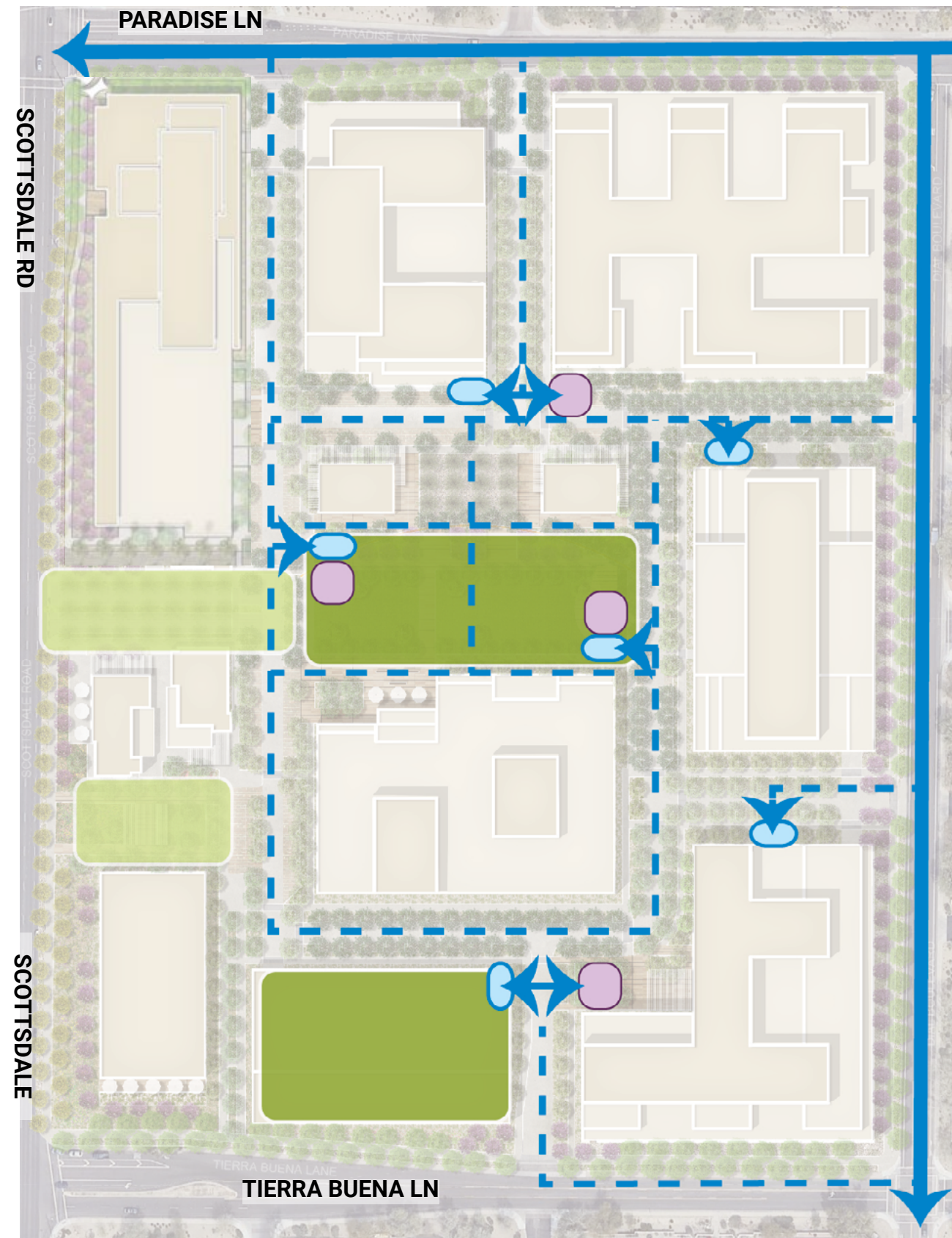
- Within Bioswales / Drainage Areas
- Size: Feathered 1"-6"

Seating :

- Furnishings shall maintain the modern materiality of the site with interactive compositions metal, wood, and cast concrete. Preference given to locally sourced and recycled materials.

Bike Racks :





- Bike racks will be placed strategically in areas accessible to bike routes. They will be grouped to maintain visibility and reduce site clutter. Designed to be utilitarian in form and finish and intended to maintain overall aesthetic of fluid flow.



BIKE CONNECTIVITY

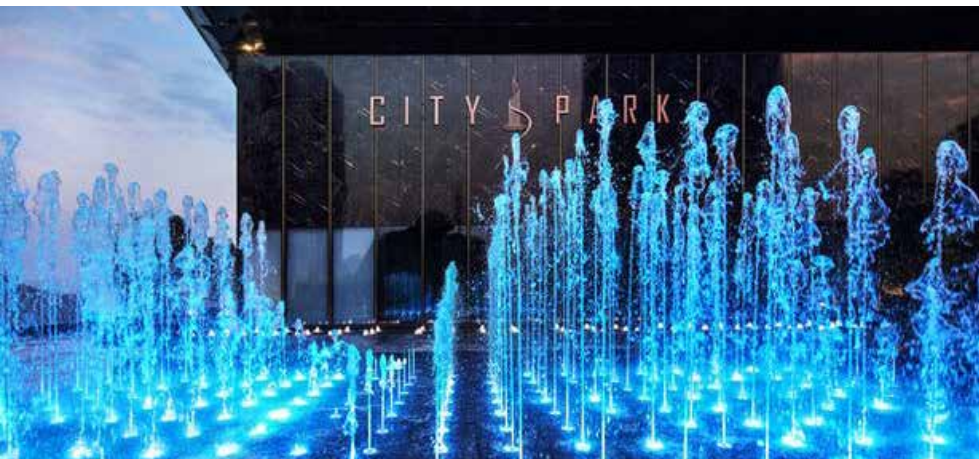
Bicycle storage and maintenance facilities are provided at key entrances to the site in proximity to existing bicycle lanes.

Legend

-  Existing Bicycle Lane
-  Bicycle Station (Repair / Maintain)
-  Bicycle Storage
-  Bicycle Circulation on Site

Bicycle Station (Repair / Maintain)





SITE LIGHTING

Exterior lighting is designed to provide illumination for the safety and security of the general public, retail customers, visitors, and employees after dark. The site lighting design will achieve a comfortable, warm and attractive environment. The color temperature and color rendition of the light sources add to the high quality of the lighting environment at night.

The illumination level is designed in accordance with the recommended practice standards of the Illuminating Engineering Society of North America (IESNA) , complies with Scottsdale Zoning and Development Code and Dark-Sky Ordinances

Environmental Goals:

- Avoid light trespass and glare for neighboring properties
- Comply with IES light trespass recommendations for LZ3 of less than 0.74 fc.
- Lighting controls minimize energy use.
- Prevent glare or high contrast by shielding light sources

