



# *The Next Steps*

This document is just the beginning. Look for the following in the upcoming year!

## *Implementation Matrix*

A matrix including the key recommendations of each chapter and aligning them with performance measures and a schedule.

## *Strategic Transportation Plan*

Orland Park is administering a strategic transportation plan for the Village that will be complete in 2013. This plan is built upon the principles of the Mobility and Access chapter and will be incorporated into the Comprehensive Plan.

## *SubArea Plans*

The completion of subarea plans for key growth areas that will provide additional direction for prospective developers.

## *Planning District Maps*

Updates to the Planning District maps based on neighborhood feedback solicited from a targeted outreach approach.

## *Annual Update*

An annual update to the Plan to keep the content current and reflective of the Village Board strategic goals for the Village.

This page  
intentionally  
left blank.



# *Appendix*

This page  
intentionally  
left blank

## Appendix A - Public Participation Process

### Community Outreach and Input

#### Visioning Session

The first public hearing and visioning session was held on April 29, 2009 in Village Hall to introduce and discuss the Comprehensive Plan update. Public outreach for the session included press releases, Village website announcements, and email notification to a diverse list of stakeholders. The visioning session included a SWOT analysis (strength, weaknesses, opportunities, threats). Important ideas identified by participants included:

1. Foster the development of ambience and a sense of place in Orland Park.
2. Emphasize the importance of the WOW factor in developing places in the Village.
3. Preserve and expand a family-focused community that is sustainable for future generations. Focus on family and a place for all generations.
4. Build on the strong sense of community with community activities and events.
5. Focus on the Main Street Triangle as the centerpiece of Old Orland to create a downtown.
6. In addition to the development of the Main Street Triangle area, expand that concept into a larger triangular area that connects 143rd Street, 159th Street, and 94th Street.
7. Enhance Old Orland with bed & breakfasts, artist studios, and more retail.
8. Improve transportation, walk-ability of the districts and multi-modal transportation choices.
9. Go green with Village Codes and initiatives including improved recycling methods and progressive storm water management techniques
10. Capitalize and expand on excellent open space opportunities of parks, forests, and trails.
11. Allow trendy affordable attractive housing.
12. Develop housing and other services for seniors.
13. Expand on commercial diversity strengths, and seek businesses with strong reputations that will draw visitors.

#### Online Survey

The purpose of this survey was to gather general input on community planning issues and to get a handle on what issues were important in the eyes of Village residents. Individual surveys were conducted with key stakeholders. The survey was distributed at the Visioning session, by email, and through an on line survey hosted by "Survey Monkey" and linked to the Village web site. Results of the survey are available in the appendix. Many of the survey comments were similar to those generated in the visioning session. Other important ideas included:

1. Foster and preserve good schools
2. Need for a dog park.
3. Maintain detention ponds
4. Improve vehicular and pedestrian connections
5. Improve traffic
6. More cultural events, theatre art house
7. Need for diverse housing choices, especially senior options.

*(VOP and Survey Monkey, 2010)*

### **2012 National Citizen Survey**

The purpose of this scientific survey was to measure overall community satisfaction with the quality of life in Orland Park. This scientific survey was mailed to 3000 randomly selected households throughout the Village and was conducted by the National Research Center of Boulder Colorado. Overall resident satisfaction was well above industry benchmarks, with 93% of the respondents satisfied with Orland Park as a place to live and 91% willing to recommend the Village to a friend as a place to live. The only area that fell at or below industry benchmarks in the Orland Park survey was transportation, including traffic flow, and ease of car, bus, and walking travel. In addition to transportation, other areas were identified as priorities and top concerns of the respondents, including retail and economic development, safety and crime, taxes and government efficiency, and the cost of living.

The Village values input from community members and will incorporate the results of this and other surveys into ongoing planning efforts. The Village will continue to routinely monitor, evaluate, and address resident opinions and concerns.  
*(NRC, 2012)*

### **2012 Comprehensive Plan Surveys**

Two surveys were prepared for additional, more detailed public input on Comprehensive Plan related items, specifically related to Land Use, Design & Character and Community & Culture chapter issues. The surveys were posted on the Village website and sent out to community cultural institutions.

### **Facebook Page**

In 2012 the Village created a Facebook page to allow easy and convenient public access to the Comprehensive Plan Update documents and to create a 24/7 avenue for public commentary that accommodates all lifestyles and schedules.

### **Village Website**

The Village maintained a dedicated page on the Orland Park website that included updates on the Comprehensive Plan process and access to draft chapters and surveys.

## Chapter Review & Comment Period

All draft chapters were reviewed separately by the internal Steering Committee (Development Review); additional interdepartmental representatives; Plan Commission, which is comprised of appointed residents; and the Development Services & Planning Committee, which is comprised of three Board of Trustee members. Draft chapters were also reviewed by the relevant citizens groups and presented to related Commissions like the Recreation Advisory Commission and the Economic Development and Advisory Board. Below is a chart showing the dates the draft chapters were reviewed by the Plan Commission and Development Services & Planning Committee.

### Chapter Review Schedule

Chapter	Plan Commission	Development Services Committee
Open Space, Parks & Recreation	6.14.11	6.20.11
Land Use, Character & Design	6.11.13	6.17.13
Mobility & Access	7.10.12	7.16.12
Economic Development	3.26.13	4.15.13
Community & Culture	3.12.13	3.18.13
Sustainability & Stewardship	3.12.13	3.18.13

### Public Hearing

July 9, 2013 a public hearing was held before the Plan Commission to present the compiled Draft of the Comprehensive Plan to the public and to Plan Commissioners. The Plan Commission recommended approval of the plan. The Development Services and Planning Committee discussed the plan and recommended approval on July 9, 2013.

### Village Board of Trustees Adoption

The Village Board adopted the 2013 Comprehensive Plan on August 5, 2013.

### Implementation and Updates

The Comprehensive Plan includes action items that are intended to guide plan implementation. The Village's Land Development Code recommends updating the Comprehensive Plan every six years, but minor updates are anticipated to occur annually.

## Appendix B - Placemaking

---

### What Municipalities can do to support Place Making.

1. Think big. Most cities have a 'one-project mentality' and fail to envision the larger picture – how projects fit together to form the city.
2. Emphasize neighborhood scale and context. The allure of places, and how they will look and feel to people, can get lost in the regulation. If municipalities emphasize neighborhood scale and the human context, individual projects can become the kinds of places that form neighborhoods and districts and create a human-scale city.
3. Use sound market analysis to inform planning and determine what the desired product is, and put incentives in place that will support the desired outcome.
4. Empower a champion for the project. The developer should be able to work close with a local government executive who has the power to override or strongly influence department decisions. Leaders need to break the rules – or empower others to do so – when necessary.
5. Take control of planning. Break areas down into districts and connect them with streets and sidewalks. Create – and pursue – a vision of the whole community.
6. Design financial tools upfront. Once you know the location and types of development you want to encourage, create public sector financial tools that can help make the development happen, both by attracting private sector participation and by facilitating the implementation of projects once they are approved.
7. Define edges and entry portals: people should know when they enter and leave a place. Distinctive edges and portals are in keeping with a neighborhood structure, and help create a strong identity for places.
8. Zone for maximum flexibility. To support more organic types of development, cities have to stop micromanaging land uses. The greatest places are made by people who invent something, and this kind of invention happens at a very small scale.
9. Allow creative signage. Every sign in every place within a community should not be the same. Cities can maintain reasonable restrictions on the size and placement of signs without squelching their creative use in place making.
10. Rezone at the worst point. Since rezoning can be one of the most difficult administrative changes to carry out, rezone when the real estate market is at its worst – when there will be fewer objections to trying something new. Much of the zoning imposed in past decades must be completely overturned to allow diverse place making to occur.
11. Consider eliminating or reducing parking requirements. Why would a developer provide insufficient parking for a project? Codes that mandate high parking ratios are outdated, and municipalities should allow greater leeway for the private sector to figure out what works.
12. Focus on funding and creating great streets, sidewalks, and parks. Cities should do this first, upfront, as part of their role in creating and sustaining livable communities.

13. Build pedestrian links between districts. Projects developed as pedestrian-friendly areas still need to be linked to one another by public infrastructure. Cities should plan and build pedestrian links between districts as they are completed. If necessary, they should provide transit links to connect nascent districts.
14. Focus on block face dimensions, not setbacks. Cities should regulate the height of buildings and the distance between block fronts. All other setback requirements should be flexible.
15. Level the playing field for main street retail. Permit parallel parking, don't require parking meters or ticket aggressively, don't close streets to traffic, and to allow trucks to pull up and deliver goods at the fronts of the stores.
16. Change lighting standards. The size, type and illumination level for urban lighting tend to be governed by suburban standards that are inappropriate for urban places.
17. Improve parks department maintenance programs. These programs are typically understaffed and unable to maintain urban parks and landscaping.
18. Alter utility franchise agreements to enable power lines to be buried.
19. Change 'traffic versus pedestrian' mantras. Pedestrian districts should be accessible and the focus of transit and transportation programs, not isolated enclaves for walking only.
20. Condemn holdouts. Use the power of eminent domain to obtain holdout properties that delay progress in land assembly.
21. Create regional rather than property-specific affordable-housing programs. The creation of more urban housing and more low-income housing are both worthy goals but they can't always be interconnected. Pursue them in parallel, without trying to force each individual project to address both needs.
22. Take responsibility for historic preservation strategies and funding. Cities do need to care about the preservation of historic structures, but they also need to be proactive about the economics of doing so. It is typically more expensive to adapt and redevelop an old structure than to build new. Developer can play an important role, but they need a lot of help.
23. Work with the media – it is an important partner that can help persuade the public to care about places.

(Bohl, 2002)



## Appendix C - Claritas PRIZM Summaries

---

- 01 - Upper Crust: The nation's most exclusive address, Upper Crust is the wealthiest lifestyle in America haven for empty-nesting couples over 55 years old. No segment has a higher concentration of residents earning over \$200,000 a year or possessing a postgraduate degree.
- 02 - Blue Blood Estates: Blue Blood Estates is a family portrait of suburban wealth, a place of million-dollar homes and manicured lawns, high-end cars and exclusive private clubs. The nation's second-wealthiest lifestyle, it is characterized by married couples with children, college degrees, a significant percentage of Asian Americans and sixfigure incomes earned by business executives, managers and professionals.
- 03 - Movers & Shakers: Movers & Shakers is home to America's up-and-coming business class: a wealthy suburban world of dual-income couples who are highly educated, typically between the ages of 35 and 54 and often with children. Given its high percentage of executives and white-collar professionals, there's a decided business bent to this segment: Movers & Shakers rank numberone for owning a small business and having a home office.
- 04 - Young Digerati: Young Digerati are the nation's tech-savvy singles and couples living in fashionable neighborhoods on the urban fringe. Affluent, highly educated and ethnically mixed, Young Digerati communities are typically filled with trendy apartments and condos, fitness clubs and clothing boutiques, casual restaurants and all types of bars-from juice to coffee to microbrew.
- 05 - Country Squires: The wealthiest residents in exurban America live in Country Squires, an oasis for affluent Baby Boomers who've fled the city for the charms of small-town living. In their bucolic communities noted for their recently built homes on sprawling properties, the families of executives live in six-figure comfort. Country Squires enjoy country club sports like golf, tennis and swimming as well as skiing, boating and biking.
- 06 - Winner's Circle: Among the wealthy suburban lifestyles, Winner's Circle is the youngest, a collection of mostly 25- to 34-year-old couples with large families in new-money subdivisions. Surrounding their homes are the signs of upscale living: recreational parks, golf courses and upscale malls. With a median income of nearly \$90,000, Winner's Circle residents are big spenders who like to travel, ski, go out to eat, shop at clothing boutiques and take in a show.
- 07 - Money & Brains: The residents of Money & Brains seem to have it all: high incomes, advanced degrees and sophisticated tastes to match their credentials. Many of these citydwellers, predominantly white with a high concentration of Asian Americans, are married couples with few children who live in fashionable homes on small, manicured lots.

- 08 - Executive Suites: Executive Suites consists of upper-middleclass singles and couples typically living just beyond the nation's beltways. Filled with significant numbers of Asian Americans and college graduates-both groups are represented at more than twice the national average-this segment is a haven for white-collar professionals drawn to comfortable homes and apartments within a manageable commute to downtown jobs, restaurants and entertainment.
- 09 - Big Fish, Small Pond: Older, upper-class, college-educated professionals, the members of Big Fish, Small Pond are often among the leading citizens of their small-town communities. These upscale, empty-nesting couples enjoy the trappings of success, belonging to country clubs, maintaining large investment portfolios and spending freely on computer technology.
- 10 - Second City Elite: There's money to be found in the nation's smaller cities, and you're most likely to find it in Second City Elite. The residents of these satellite cities tend to be prosperous executives who decorate their \$200,000 homes with multiple computers, large screen TV sets and an impressive collection of wines. With more than half holding college degrees, Second City Elite residents enjoy cultural activities-from reading books to attending theater to dance productions.
- 11 - God's Country: When city dwellers and suburbanites began moving to the country in the 1970s, God's Country emerged as the most affluent of the nation's exurban lifestyles. Today, wealthier communities exist in the hinterlands, but God's Country remains a haven for upper income couples in spacious homes. Typically college-educated Baby Boomers, these Americans try to maintain a balanced lifestyle between high-power jobs and laidback leisure.
- 12 - Brite Lites, Li'l City: Not all of the America's chic sophisticates live in major metros. Brite Lights, Li'l City is a group of well-off, middle-aged couples settled in the nation's satellite cities. Residents of these typical DINK (double income, no kids) households have college educations, well-paying business and professional careers and swank homes filled with the latest technology.
- 13 - Upward Bound: More than any other segment, Upward Bound appears to be the home of those legendary Soccer Moms and Dads. In these small satellite cities, upper-class families boast dual incomes, college degrees and new split-levels and colonials. Residents of Upward Bound tend to be kid-obsessed, with heavy purchases of computers, action figures, dolls, board games, bicycles and camping equipment.
- 14 - New Empty Nests: With their grown-up children recently out of the house, New Empty Nests is composed of upscale older Americans who pursue active-and activist-lifestyles. Nearly three-quarters of residents are over 65 years old, but they show no interest in a resthome retirement. This is the top-ranked segment for all-inclusive travel packages; the favorite destination is Italy.
- 15 - Pools & Patios: Formed during the postwar Baby Boom, Pools & Patios has evolved from a segment of young suburban families to one for mature, empty-nesting couples. In these stable neighborhoods graced with backyard pools and patios-the highest proportion of homes were built in the 1960s-residents work as white-collar managers and professionals, and are now at the top of their careers.

- 16 - **Bohemian Mix:** A collection of young, mobile urbanites, Bohemian Mix represents the nation's most liberal lifestyles. Its residents are a progressive mix of young singles and couples, students and professionals, Hispanics, Asians, African-Americans and whites. In their funky rowhouses and apartments, Bohemian Mixers are the early adopters who are quick to check out the latest movie, nightclub, laptop and microbrew.
- 17 - **Beltway Boomers:** The members of the postwar Baby Boom are all grown up. Today, these Americans are in their forties and fifties, and one segment of this huge cohort—college-educated, upper-middle-class and homeowners—is found in Beltway Boomers. Like many of their peers who married late, these Boomers are still raising children in comfortable suburban subdivisions, and they're pursuing kid-centered lifestyles.
- 18 - **Kids & Cul-de-Sacs:** Upscale, suburban, married couples with children—that's the skinny on Kids & Cul-de-Sacs, an enviable lifestyle of large families in recently built subdivisions. With a high rate of Hispanic and Asian Americans, this segment is a refuge for college-educated, white-collar professionals with administrative jobs and upper-middleclass incomes. Their nexus of education, affluence and children translates into large outlays for child-centered products and services.
- 19 - **Home Sweet Home:** Widely scattered across the nation's suburbs, the residents of Home Sweet Home tend to be upper-middle-class married couples living in mid-sized homes with few children. The adults in the segment, mostly between the ages of 25 and 54, have gone to college and hold professional and white-collar jobs. With their upscale incomes and small families, these folks have fashioned comfortable lifestyles, filling their homes with toys, TV sets and pets.
- 20 - **Fast-Track Families:** With their upper-middle-class incomes, numerous children and spacious homes, Fast-Track Families are in their prime acquisition years. These middle-aged parents have the disposable income and educated sensibility to want the best for their children. They buy the latest technology with impunity: new computers, DVD players, home theater systems and video games. They take advantage of their rustic locales by camping, boating and fishing.
- 21 - **Gray Power:** The steady rise of older, healthier Americans over the past decade has produced one important by-product: middle-class, home-owning urbanites who are aging in place rather than moving to retirement communities. Gray Power reflects this trend, a segment of older, midscale singles and couples who live in quiet comfort.
- 22 - **Young Influentials:** Once known as the home of the nation's yuppies, Young Influentials reflects the fading glow of acquisitive yuppiedom. Today, the segment is a common address for young, middle-class singles and couples who are more preoccupied with balancing work and leisure pursuits. Having recently left college dorms, they now live in apartment complexes surrounded by ball fields, health clubs and casual-dining restaurants.

- 23 - Greenbelt Sports: A segment of middle-class exurban couples, Greenbelt Sports is known for its active lifestyle. Most of these middle-aged residents are married, college-educated and own new homes; about a third have children. And few segments have higher rates for pursuing outdoor activities such as skiing, canoeing, backpacking, boating and mountain biking.
- 24 - Up-and-Comers: Up-and-Comers is a stopover for young, midscale singles before they marry, have families and establish more deskbound lifestyles. Found in second-tier cities, these mobile, twentysomethings include a disproportionate number of recent college graduates who are into athletic activities, the latest technology and nightlife entertainment.
- 25 - Country Casuals: There's a laid-back atmosphere in Country Casuals, a collection of middle-aged, uppermiddle-class households that have started to empty-nest. Workers here-and most households boast two earners-have well paying blue- or white collar jobs, or own small businesses. Today these Baby-Boom couples have the disposable income to enjoy traveling, owning timeshares and going out to eat.
- 26 - The Cosmopolitans: Educated, midscale and multi-ethnic, The Cosmopolitans are urbane couples in America's fast-growing cities. Concentrated in a handful of metros-such as Las Vegas, Miami and Albuquerque-these households feature older home-owners, empty-nesters and college graduates. A vibrant social scene surrounds their older homes and apartments, and residents love the nightlife and enjoy leisure-intensive lifestyles.
- 27 - Middleburg Managers: Middleburg Managers arose when emptynesters settled in satellite communities which offered a lower cost of living and more relaxed pace. Today, segment residents tend to be middle-class and over 55 years old, with solid managerial jobs and comfortable retirements. In their older homes, they enjoy reading, playing musical instruments, indoor gardening and refinishing furniture.
- 28 - Traditional Times: Traditional Times is the kind of lifestyle where small-town couples nearing retirement are beginning to enjoy their first empty-nest years. Typically in their fifties and sixties, these middle-class Americans pursue a kind of granola-and-grits lifestyle. On their coffee tables are magazines with titles ranging from Country Living and Country Home to Gourmet and Forbes. But they're big travelers, especially in recreational vehicles and campers.
- 29 - American Dreams: American Dreams is a living example of how ethnically diverse the nation has become: more than half the residents are Hispanic, Asian or African-American. In these multilingual neighborhoods-one in ten speaks a language other than English middle-aged immigrants and their children live in middle-class comfort.
- 30 - Suburban Sprawl: Suburban Sprawl is an unusual American lifestyle: a collection of midscale, middleaged singles and couples living in the heart of suburbia. Typically members of the Baby Boom generation, they hold decent jobs, own older homes and condos, and pursue cocooning versions of the American Dream. Among their favorite activities are jogging on treadmills, playing trivia games and renting videos.

- 30 - Suburban Sprawl: Suburban Sprawl is an unusual American lifestyle: a collection of midscale, middleaged singles and couples living in the heart of suburbia. Typically members of the Baby Boom generation, they hold decent jobs, own older homes and condos, and pursue cocooning versions of the American Dream. Among their favorite activities are jogging on treadmills, playing trivia games and renting videos.
- 31 - Urban Achievers: Concentrated in the nation's port cities, Urban Achievers is often the first stop for up-and-coming immigrants from Asia, South America and Europe. These young singles and couples are typically college educated and ethnically diverse: about a third are foreign-born, and even more speak a language other than English.
- 32 - New Homesteaders: Young, middle-class families seeking to escape suburban sprawl find refuge in New Homesteaders, a collection of small rustic townships filled with new ranches and Cape Cods. With decent-paying jobs in whitecollar and service industries, these dualincome couples have fashioned comfortable, child-centered lifestyles, their driveways filled with campers and powerboats, their family rooms with PlayStations and Game Boys.
- 33 - Big Sky Families: Scattered in placid towns across the American heartland, Big Sky Families is a segment of young rural families who have turned high school educations and bluecollar jobs into busy, middle-class lifestyles. Residents like to play baseball, basketball and volleyball, besides going fishing, hunting and horseback riding. To entertain their sprawling families, they buy virtually every piece of sporting equipment on the market.
- 34 - White Picket Fences: Midpoint on the socioeconomic ladder, residents in White Picket Fences look a lot like the stereotypical American household of a generation ago: young, middle-class, married with children. But the current version is characterized by modest homes and ethnic diversity-including a disproportionate number of Hispanics and African-Americans.
- 35 - Boomtown Singles: Affordable housing, abundant entry-level jobs and a thriving singles scene-all have given rise to the Boomtown Singles segment in fast-growing satellite cities. Young, single and working-class, these residents pursue active lifestyles amid sprawling apartment complexes, bars, convenience stores and laundromats.
- 36 - Blue-Chip Blues: Blue-Chip Blues is known as a comfortable lifestyle for young, sprawling families with well-paying blue-collar jobs. Ethnically diverse-with a significant presence of Hispanics and African-Americans-the segment's aging neighborhoods feature compact, modestly priced homes surrounded by commercial centers that cater to child-filled households.
- 37 - Mayberry-ville: Like the old Andy Griffith show set in a quaint picturesque berg, Mayberry-ville harks back to an old-fashioned way of life. In these small towns, middle-class couples and families like to fish and hunt during the day, and stay home and watch TV at night. With lucrative blue-collar jobs and moderately priced housing, residents use their discretionary cash to purchase boats, campers, motorcycles and pickup trucks.

- 38 - Simple Pleasures: With more than two-thirds of its residents over 65 years old, Simple Pleasures is mostly a retirement lifestyle: a neighborhood of lower-middle-class singles and couples living in modestly priced homes. Many are high school-educated seniors who held blue-collar jobs before their retirement. And a disproportionate number served in the military; no segment has more members of veterans clubs.
- 39 - Domestic Duos: Domestic Duos represents a middle-class mix of mainly over 55 singles and married couples living in older suburban homes. With their high-school educations and fixed incomes, segment residents maintain an easy-going lifestyle. Residents like to socialize by going bowling, seeing a play, meeting at the local fraternal order or going out to eat.
- 40 - Close-In Couples: Close-In Couples is a group of predominantly older, African-American couples living in older homes in the urban neighborhoods of mid-sized metros. High school educated and empty nesting, these 55-year-old-plus residents typically live in older city neighborhoods, enjoying secure and comfortable retirements.
- 41 - Sunset City Blues: Scattered throughout the older neighborhoods of small cities, Sunset City Blues is a segment of lower-middle-class singles and couples who have retired or are getting closed to it. These empty-nesters tend to own their homes but have modest educations and incomes. They maintain a low-key lifestyle filled with newspapers and television by day, and family-style restaurants at night.
- 42 - Red, White & Blues: The residents of Red, White & Blues typically live in exurban towns rapidly morphing into bedroom suburbs. Their streets feature new fast-food restaurants, and locals have recently celebrated the arrival of chains like Wal-Mart, Radio Shack and Payless Shoes. Middle-aged, high school educated and lower-middle class, these folks tend to have solid, bluecollar jobs in manufacturing, milling and construction.
- 43 - Heartlanders: America was once a land of small middleclass towns, which can still be found today among Heartlanders. This widespread segment consists of middle-aged couples with working-class jobs living in sturdy, unpretentious homes. In these communities of small families and empty-nesting couples, Heartlanders pursue a rustic lifestyle where hunting and fishing remain prime leisure activities along with cooking, sewing, camping and boating.
- 44 - New Beginnings: Filled with young, single adults, New Beginnings is a magnet for adults in transition. Many of its residents are twentysomething singles and couples just starting out on their career paths-or starting over after recent divorces or company transfers. Ethnically diverse-with nearly half its residents Hispanic, Asian or African-American-New Beginnings households tend to have the modest living standards typical of transient apartment dwellers.
- 45 - Blue Highways: On maps, blue highways are often two-lane roads that wind through remote stretches of the American landscape. Among lifestyles, Blue Highways is the standout for lowermiddle-class couples and families who live in isolated towns and farmsteads. Here, Boomer men like to hunt and fish, the women enjoy sewing and crafts, and everyone looks forward to going out to a country music concert.

- 46 - Old Glories: Old Glories are the nation's downscale suburban retirees, Americans aging in place in older apartment complexes. These racially mixed households often contain widows and widowers living on fixed incomes, and they tend to lead home-centered lifestyles. They're among the nation's most ardent television fans, watching game shows, soaps, talk shows and newsmagazines at high rates.
- 47 - City Startups: In City Startups, young, multi-ethnic singles have settled in neighborhoods filled with cheap apartments and a commercial base of cafes, bars, laundromats and clubs that cater to twentysomethings. One of the youngest segments in America—with ten times as many college students as the national average—these neighborhoods feature low incomes and high concentrations of Hispanics and African-Americans.
- 48 - Young & Rustic: Like the soap opera that inspired its nickname, Young & Rustic is composed of young, restless singles. Unlike the glitzy soap denizens, however, these folks tend to be lower income, high school-educated and living in tiny apartments in the nation's exurban towns. With their service industry jobs and modest incomes, these folks still try to fashion fast-paced lifestyles centered on sports, cars and dating.
- 49 - American Classics: They may be older, lower-middle class and retired, but the residents of American Classics are still living the American Dream of home ownership. Few segments rank higher in their percentage of home owners, and that fact alone reflects a more comfortable lifestyle for these predominantly white singles and couples with deep ties to their neighborhoods.
- 50 - Kid Country, USA: Widely scattered throughout the nation's heartland, Kid Country, USA is a segment dominated by large families living in small towns. Predominantly white, with an above-average concentration of Hispanics, these young, these working-class households include homeowners, renters and military personnel living in base housing; about 20 percent of residents own mobile homes.
- 51 - Shotguns & Pickups: The segment known as Shotguns & Pickups came by its moniker honestly: it scores near the top of all lifestyles for owning hunting rifles and pickup trucks. These Americans tend to be young, working-class couples with large families—more than half have two or more kids—living in small homes and manufactured housing. Nearly a third of residents live in mobile homes, more than anywhere else in the nation.
- 52 - Suburban Pioneers: Suburban Pioneers represents one of the nation's eclectic lifestyles, a mix of young singles, recently divorced and single parents who have moved into older, inner-ring suburbs. They live in aging homes and garden-style apartment buildings, where the jobs are blue-collar and the money is tight. But what unites these residents—a diverse mix of whites, Hispanics and African-Americans—is a working-class sensibility and an appreciation for their off-the-beatentrack neighborhoods.

- 53 - **Mobility Blues:** Young singles and single parents make their way to Mobility Blues, a segment of working-class neighborhoods in America's satellite cities. Racially mixed and under 25 years old, these transient Americans tend to have modest lifestyles due to their lower-income blue-collar jobs. Surveys show they excel in going to movies, playing basketball and shooting pool.
- 54 - **Multi-Culti Mosaic:** An immigrant gateway community, Multi-Culti Mosaic is the urban home for a mixed populace of younger Hispanic, Asian and African-American singles and families. With nearly a quarter of the residents foreign born, this segment is a mecca for first-generation Americans who are striving to improve their lower-middle-class status.
- 55 - **Golden Ponds:** Golden Ponds is mostly a retirement lifestyle, dominated by downscale singles and couples over 65 years old. Found in small bucolic towns around the country, these high school-educated seniors live in small apartments on less than \$25,000 a year; one in five resides in a nursing home. For these elderly residents, daily life is often a succession of sedentary activities such as reading, watching TV, playing bingo and doing craft projects.
- 56 - **Crossroads Villagers:** With a population of middle-aged, blue-collar couples and families, Crossroads Villagers is a classic rural lifestyle. Residents are high school-educated, with lower-middle incomes and modest housing; one-quarter live in mobile homes. And there's an air of self-reliance in these households as Crossroads Villagers help put food on the table through fishing, gardening and hunting.
- 57 - **Old Milltowns:** America's once-thriving mining and manufacturing towns have aged-as have the residents in Old Milltowns communities. Today, the majority of residents are retired singles and couples, living on downscale incomes in pre-1960 homes and apartments. For leisure, they enjoy gardening, sewing, socializing at veterans clubs or eating out at casual restaurants.
- 58 - **Back Country Folks:** Strewn among remote farm communities across the nation, Back Country Folks are a long way away from economic paradise. The residents tend to be poor, over 55 years old and living in older, modest-sized homes and manufactured housing. Typically, life in this segment is a throwback to an earlier era when farming dominated the American landscape.
- 59 - **Urban Elders:** For Urban Elders-a segment located in the downtown neighborhoods of such metros as New York, Chicago, Las Vegas and Miami life is often an economic struggle. These communities have high concentrations of Hispanics and African-Americans, and tend to be downscale, with singles living in older apartment rentals.
- 60 - **Park Bench Seniors:** Park Bench Seniors typically are retired singles living in the racially mixed neighborhoods of the nation's satellite cities. With modest educations and incomes, these residents maintain low-key, sedentary lifestyles. They are one of the top-ranked segments for TV viewing, especially daytime soaps and game shows.

- 61 - City Roots: Found in urban neighborhoods, City Roots is a segment of lower-income retirees, typically living in older homes and duplexes they've owned for years. In these ethnically diverse neighborhoods-more than a third are African-American and Hispanic residents are often widows and widowers living on fixed incomes and maintaining low-key lifestyles.
- 62 - Hometown Retired: With three-quarters of all residents over 65 years old, Hometown Retired is one of the oldest lifestyles. These racially mixed seniors tend to live in aging homes-half were built before 1958-and typically get by on social security and modest pensions. Because most never made it beyond high school and spent their working lives at blue-collar jobs, their retirements are extremely modest.
- 63 - Family Thrifts: The small-city cousins of inner-city districts, Family Thrifts contain young, ethnically diverse parents who have lots of children and work entry-level service jobs. In these apartment-filled neighborhoods, visitors find the streets jam-packed with babies and toddlers, tricycles and basketball hoops, Daewoos and Hyundais.
- 64 - Bedrock America: Bedrock America consists of young, economically challenged families in small, isolated towns located throughout the nation's heartland. With modest educations, sprawling families and blue-collar jobs, many of these residents struggle to make ends meet. One quarter live in mobile homes. One in three haven't finished high school. Rich in scenery, Bedrock America is a haven for fishing, hunting, hiking and camping.
- 65 - Big City Blues: With a population that's 50 percent Latino, Big City Blues has the highest concentration of Hispanic Americans in the nation. But it's also the multi-ethnic address for downscale Asian and African-American households occupying older inner-city apartments. Concentrated in a handful of major metros, these young singles and single-parent families face enormous challenges: low incomes, uncertain jobs and modest educations. More than 40 percent haven't finished high school.
- 66 - Low-Rise Living: The most economically challenged urban segment, Low-Rise Living is known as a transient world for young, ethnically diverse singles and single parents. Home values are low-about half the national average-and even then less than a quarter of residents can afford to own real estate. Typically, the commercial base of Mom and-Pop stores is struggling and in need of a renaissance.

*(Nielsen, 2013)*

## Appendix D - Reference List

---

- ACS (American Community Survey). 2010. "2006-2010—Residents with Associates Degree or Higher, Over age 25." Last accessed 2013. [http://www.census.gov/acs/www/data\\_documentation/data\\_main/](http://www.census.gov/acs/www/data_documentation/data_main/)
- AEG (Anderson Economic Group). 2007. "Chicago Metropolitan Area - Businesses by Number of Employees." *Village of Orland Park Strategic Economic Plan - Positioning Analysis*. Madison: Vandewalle & Associates
- ATA (Active Transportation Alliance) and SWCM (Southwest Conference of Mayors). 2012. "2012 Bicycle Plan." Last accessed 2013. <http://dl.dropbox.com/u/62088594/FINAL%20-%20SCM%202012%20Bicycle%20Plan2.pdf>
- Batz, Alexander de. 1735. "Inoca in 1735." Watercolor.
- Bohl, Charles C. 2002. *Placemaking*. Washington DC: Urban Land Institute.
- Brain, David. 2006. "Democracy and Urban Design: the Transect as Civic Renewal." *Places* 18 (1): 18-23.
- Burke, Philip R., Maria Manta Conroy. 2000. "Are We Planning for Sustainable Development?" *Planning* 66 (1): 21-33.
- CAA (Columbia Alumni Association). 2010. "Chicago Skyline." Photograph. *Alumniconnections.com*. Last Accessed 2013. [http://alumniconnections.com/olc/filelib/COU/cpages/48/Library/chicago\\_skyline.jpg](http://alumniconnections.com/olc/filelib/COU/cpages/48/Library/chicago_skyline.jpg)
- CF (The Conservation Foundation) and KC (Kendall County, Illinois). 2005. "Protect Kendall Now." Last accessed 2013. <http://www.protectkendallnow.org>
- Chicago Wilderness. 1999. *Biodiversity Recovery Plan*. Chicago: Chicago Wilderness. Last accessed 2013. [http://www.chicagowilderness.org/files/3413/3034/7640/biodiversity\\_recovery\\_plan.pdf](http://www.chicagowilderness.org/files/3413/3034/7640/biodiversity_recovery_plan.pdf)
- Chicago Wilderness. 2004. *Sustainable Development Principles for Protecting Nature in the Chicago Wilderness Region*. Chicago: Chicago Wilderness. Last accessed 2013. [http://www.chicagowilderness.org/files/8413/3087/2362/CW\\_Sustainable\\_Dev\\_Principals.pdf](http://www.chicagowilderness.org/files/8413/3087/2362/CW_Sustainable_Dev_Principals.pdf)
- Chicago Wilderness. 2012. "Chicago Wilderness Website." Last accessed 2013. <http://www.chicagowilderness.org>
- City of Chicago. 2010. "Facts and Statistics." Last accessed 2013. <http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/about/facts.html>
- City of Chicago. 2010b. "Horse Drawn Carriage." Photograph. Last accessed 2013. [http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/bacp/supp\\_info/horse\\_drawn\\_carriages.html](http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/bacp/supp_info/horse_drawn_carriages.html)

- City Profile. 2013. "Union Station." Photograph. Last accessed 2013. <http://www.cityprofile.com/illinois/union-station.html>
- CMAP (The Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning). 2009. *Northeastern Illinois Regional Greenways & Trails Plan*. Chicago: CMAP. Last accessed 2013. <http://www.cmap.illinois.gov/documents/20583/d26c955c-bc64-4234-a63c-5aee08ebdbef>
- CMAP (The Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning). 2010a. *GO TO 2040*. Chicago: CMAP. Last accessed 2013. <http://www.cmap.illinois.gov/2040/main>
- CMAP (The Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning). 2010b. *Water 2050 Northeastern Illinois Regional Water Supply and Demand Plan*. Chicago: CMAP. Last accessed 2013. <http://www.cmap.illinois.gov/documents/20583/be751083-5476-4eb0-a66f-65b0059241b3>
- Community Profile Network. 2012. "Village Profile." Last accessed 2013. <http://www.villageprofile.com>.
- CPP (Center Point Properties). 2013. "Center Point Intermodal Center." Last accessed 2013. <http://www.centerpoint-prop.com/projects>
- DEC (Department of Environmental Conservation). 2013. "Blandings Turtle Fact Sheet." Last accessed 2013. <http://dec.ny.gov/animals/7166.html>
- Dictionary.com. 2013. "Community" and "Culture". Last accessed 2013. <http://dictionary.reference.com/>
- Dunham-Jones, Ellen and June Williamson. 2011. *Retrofitting Suburbia*. Hoboken: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
- Dun & Bradstreet. 2012. "2012 Employment Data." South Chicago Region: South Suburban Mayors and Managers Association.
- Ecotrust. 2013. "Reliable Prosperity." Last accessed December 2012. <http://www.reliableprosperity.net>
- Edward, McMahon. 2010. "The Place Making Dividend." *Planning Commissioners Journal* 80: 16-17.
- EMS (Economic Modeling Specialists Incorporated). 2013. "Understanding Location Quotient." Last accessed November 2012. [http://www.economicmodeling.com/wp-content/uploads/2007/10/ems\\_i\\_understandinglq.pdf](http://www.economicmodeling.com/wp-content/uploads/2007/10/ems_i_understandinglq.pdf)
- Enchelmeyer, Amy. 2009. "Illinois Turtles Race Against Extinction." Chicago: Medill Reports Chicago. Last accessed 2013. <http://news.medill.northwestern.edu/chicago/news.aspx?id=152421>
- Ernst, Robert T. 2011. *The Myth of Sustainable Cities*. Chicago: American Planning Association.
- FBCI (Form Based Codes Institute). 2013. "What are Form Based Codes?" Last accessed 2013. <http://www.formbasedcodes.org/what-are-form-based-codes>

- FCST (Friends of the Cal-Sag Trail). 2013. "Cal-Sag Trail Website." Last accessed 2013. <http://www.calsagtrail.org>
- FPDCC (Forest Preserve District of Cook County). 2013a. "Calumet Sag Trail." Photograph. *fpdcc.com*. Last accessed 2013. [http://fpdcc.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/Region-4\\_Miami-Woods.jpg](http://fpdcc.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/Region-4_Miami-Woods.jpg)
- FPDCC (Forest Preserve District of Cook County). 2013b. "Forest Preserve District of Cook County Website." Last accessed 2013. <http://fpdcc.com>
- FPDCC (Forest Preserve District of Cook County). 2013c. "Forest Preserve District of Cook County Website Blog - Did You Know, Bobolinks." Photo Credit: Paul Dacko. Last accessed 2013. <http://fpdcc.com/did-you-know-7/>
- FSU-URP (Florida State University Department of Urban and Regional Planning). 2004. "Location Quotient Technique." Last accessed November, 2012. <http://mailer.fsu.edu/~tchapin/garnet-tchapin/urp5261/topics/econbase/lq.htm>
- Godschalk, David and William Anderson. 2012. *Sustaining Places: The Role of the Comprehensive Plan*. Chicago: American Planning Association.
- Goldstein, Scott. 2005. *10 Ways to Make Your Community Competitive: Lessons Learned from the Chicago Region*. Chicago: Campaign for Sensible Growth & The Urban Land Institute.
- Hardin, Garrett. 1968. "The Tragedy of the Commons." *Science* 13: 1243-48.
- Hitchcock Design Group. 2002. *Natural Environment 10 Year Master Plan, Orland Park*. Orland Park: Village of Orland Park.
- HNTB. 2010. *159th Street Corridor Plan*. Chicago: IDOT
- Geosyntec (Geosyntec Consultants), CGL (Cowhey Gudmundson Leder, Ltd.) and Clark Dietz. 2011. *Hickory Creek Watershed Plan*. Chicago Region: Hickory Creek Watershed Planning Group. Last accessed 2013. [http://www.hickorycreekwatershed.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/11/FINAL.Hickory\\_wshed\\_plan\\_June2011.pdf](http://www.hickorycreekwatershed.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/11/FINAL.Hickory_wshed_plan_June2011.pdf)
- IDOT (Illinois Department of Transportation). 2005. "Context Sensitive Solutions." Last accessed 2013. <http://contextsensitivesolutions.org>
- IDOT (Illinois Department of Transportation). 2008. "IL 131: Green Bay Road Project." Last accessed 2013. <http://www.il131project.com>
- IDOT (Illinois Department of Transportation). 2013a. "Getting Around Illinois: Traffic Count." <http://www.gettingaroundillinois.com/gai.htm?mt=aad>
- IDOT (Illinois Department of Transportation). 2013b. "South Suburban Airport." Last accessed 2013. <http://www.southsuburbanairport.com>
- IDOT (Illinois Department of Transportation) and INDOT (Indiana Department of Transportation). 2013. "Illiana Corridor, Partnering for Progress." Last accessed 2013. <http://www.illianacorridor.org>

- IDR (Illinois Department of Revenue). 2013. "Illinois Tax Rate Finder." Last accessed 2013. <https://www.revenue.state.il.us/app/trii>
- IGA (The Illinois General Assembly). 2013. "Illinois Compiled Statutes." *The Illinois Municipal Code*. 65 ILCS 5/11-12-5. <http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/fulltext.asp?DocName=006500050K11-12-5>
- IGA (The Illinois General Assembly). 2005. "The Illinois Plumbing Code." *The Illinois Administrative Code*. 77(890). <http://www.ilga.gov/commission/jcar/admincode/077/07700890sections.html>
- ITE (Institute of Transportation Engineers). 2006. *Context Sensitive Solutions in Designing Major Urban Thoroughfares for Walkable Communities*. Washington: Institute of Transportation Engineers.
- ICSC (International Council of Shopping Centers) and IEDC (International Economic Development Council). 2001. *Retail as a Catalyst for Economic Development*. New York: ICSC.
- INRIX. 2011. *2011-2012 Traffic Scorecard Annual Report*. Last accessed 2012. <http://scorecard.inrix.com/scorecard/default.asp>
- Jerde (The Jerde Partnership) and Stephen Kliment, ed. 2004. *Building Type Basics for Retail and Mixed Use*. Hoboken: John Wiley & Sons.
- Kaufman, Jerome, Kami Pothukuchi, Deanna Glosser. Adopted 2007. *Community and Regional Food Planning: A Policy Guide of the American Planning Association*. Chicago: American Planning Association.
- Klosterman, Richard E. 2010. *Community and Analysis Planning Techniques*. Lanham: Rowman and Littlefield Publishers, Inc.
- Klosterman, Richard E., Richard K. Brail, and Earl G. Bossard. 1993. *Spreadsheet Models for Urban and Regional Analysis*. New Brunswick: Center for Urban Policy Research.
- Lewis, Megan, Naomi Friedman, Lynn Ross. 2006. *The Role of Planning in the New Energy Era*. Chicago: American Planning Association.
- Lewis, Megan, ed. 2008. *From Recreation to Re-creation: New Directions in Parks and Open Space System Planning*. Chicago: American Planning Association.
- Lukez, Paul. 2007. *Suburban Transformation*. New York: Princeton Architectural Press.
- Massucci, Joe, ed. 1991. *The Orland Story from Prairie to Pavement*. Orland Park: Orland Heritage Book Association Inc.
- McGuire (Anne McGuire & Associates). 1995. *Orland Rural History Survey*. Orland Park: Village of Orland Park.

- McLean, Mary L. and Kenneth P. Voytek. 1992. *Understanding Your Economy: Using Analysis to Guide Local Strategic Planning*. Chicago: American Planning Association.
- Meck, Stuart and Rebecca Retzlaff. 2006. *Planning 1-2-3, A Step by Step Workbook to Writing a Comprehensive Plan in Illinois*. Chicago: Campaign for Sensible Growth, Metropolitan Mayor's Caucus, The Metropolitan Planning Council.
- Melaniphy (Melaniphy & Associates). 2012. "2012 Chicagoland Retail Sales Report." Chicago: Melaniphy. Last accessed 2013. <http://www.melaniphy.com/sites/default/files/2012-Retail-Sales-Report.pdf>
- Metra. 2013. "Metra History." [http://metrarail.com/metra/en/home/about\\_metra/leadership/metra\\_history.html](http://metrarail.com/metra/en/home/about_metra/leadership/metra_history.html)
- Metroseeker. 2011. "Lake Michigan." Photograph. Last accessed 2013. <http://www.metroseeker.com/chicago/what-to-do>
- MIA (McGuire, Iglesias & Associates). 2008. *Residential Area Intensive Survey*. Orland Park: Village of Orland Park.
- Money Magazine. 2006. "Great American Towns." <http://money.cnn.com/magazines/moneymag/bplive/2006/top100/index.html>
- Moore, Terry, Paul Thornes, and Bruce Appleyard. 2002. *The Transportation Land Use Connection*. Chicago: American Planning Association.
- Mule, Louis. 2002. "The Natural Areas of the Palos Park-Orland Park Area." Last accessed 2010. <http://www.palosorland.org/natural%20areas%20of%20Palos-Orland.htm>
- Mule, Louis. 2002. "Threatened Savannah Blazing Star." Photograph. Last accessed 2013. [http://www.fs.fed.us/wildflowers/plant-of-the-week/liatris\\_scariosa.shtml](http://www.fs.fed.us/wildflowers/plant-of-the-week/liatris_scariosa.shtml).
- Murray, Ray. 1995. *Economic Impacts of Protecting Rivers, Trails, and Greenway Corridors: A Resource Book*, 4th ed. San Francisco: Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance, National Park Service, Western Region.
- Navota, Jason and Dennis Dreher. 2000. *Protecting Nature in Your Community: A Guidebook for Preserving and Enhancing Biodiversity*. Chicago: Chicago Region Biodiversity Council.
- Nielsen (Nielsen Solution Company). 2011a. "Demographic Snapshot 2011 Report." *Orland Park Claritas Site Reports*. Orland Park: Village of Orland Park.
- Nielsen (Nielsen Solution Company). 2011b. "Orland Park Executive Summary. 2011 Report." *Orland Park Claritas Site Reports*. Orland Park: Village of Orland Park.

- Nielsen (Nielsen Solution Company). 2011c. "RMP Opportunity Gap - Merchandise Line," *Orland Park Claritas Site Reports*. Orland Park: Village of Orland Park.
- Nielsen (Nielsen Solution Company). 2011d. "RMP Opportunity Gap - Retail Sales." *Orland Park Claritas Site Reports*. Orland Park: Village of Orland Park.
- Nielsen (Nielsen Solution Company). 2011e. "Home and Net Worth." *Orland Park Claritas Site Reports*. Orland Park: Village of Orland Park.
- Nielsen (Nielsen Solution Company). 2011f. "PRIZM Household Distribution." *Orland Park Claritas Site Reports*. Orland Park: Village of Orland Park.
- Nielsen (Nielsen Solution Company). 2011g. "Consumer Spending Patterns." *Orland Park Claritas Site Reports*. Orland Park: Village of Orland Park.
- Nielsen (Nielsen Solution Company). 2011h. "Effective Buying Income 2011 Report." *Orland Park Claritas Site Reports*. Orland Park: Village of Orland Park.
- Nielsen (Nielsen Solution Company). 2011i. "Business Facts - Workplace and Employment Summary 2011." *Orland Park Claritas Site Reports*. Orland Park: Village of Orland Park.
- Nielsen (Nielsen Solution Company). 2011j. "Pop-Facts: Census Demographic Quick Facts 2011 Report." *Orland Park Claritas Site Reports*. Orland Park: Village of Orland Park.
- Nielsen (Nielsen Solution Company). 2013. "Nielsen PRIZM Segments". *Claritas Site Reports*. Last accessed 2013. <http://tetrad.com/pub/documents/pnesegments.pdf>
- NRC (National Research Center). 2012. *The National Citizens Survey, Orland Park*. Orland Park: Village of Orland Park.
- OGV (Orland Grassland Volunteers). 2011. "Chorus Frog Pond" and "Compass Plant." Photograph. Last accessed 2013. [http://www.orlandgrassland.org/www.orlandgrassland.org/Photos/Pages/Areas\\_%26\\_Vistas.html#4](http://www.orlandgrassland.org/www.orlandgrassland.org/Photos/Pages/Areas_%26_Vistas.html#4)
- OHS (Orland Historical Society). 1938. "Downtown Old Orland, 1938". Photograph. Orland Park: Orland Historical Society.
- OHS (Orland Historical Society). Date Unknown. "Old Orland Streetscape". Photograph. Orland Park: Orland Historical Society.
- PPS (Project for Public Spaces) and MPC (The Metropolitan Planning Council). 2008. *A Guide to Neighborhood Placemaking in Chicago*. New York: PPS.
- Reiff, Janice L. Ed., Ann Durken Keating and James R Grossman. 2005. "Encyclopedia of Chicago." Chicago: Chicago Historical Society. Last accessed 2013. <http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org>.

- RIAN (Regional Innovation Acceleration Network). 2013. "About RIAN." Last accessed 2013. <http://www.regionalinnovation.org/content.cfm?article=about-rian>
- RTAMS (Regional Transportation Authority, Mapping and Statistics). 2013. "Ridership Statistics." Last accessed 2013. <http://www.rtams.org/rtams/ridershipHome.jsp>
- S&P (Standard and Poor's). 2011. "Orland Park Village: Illinois; General Obligation." Last accessed 2013. <http://www.orland-park.il.us/DocumentCenter/Home/View/3607>
- SGA (Smart Growth America). 2010a. "National Complete Streets Coalition". Last accessed 2013. <http://www.smartgrowthamerica.org/completestreets>
- SGA (Smart Growth America). 2010b. "Complete Street." Photograph. Last accessed 2013. <http://www.smartgrowthamerica.org/complete-streets/complete-streets-fundamentalsv>
- Spivak, Jeffrey. 2013. "House Hunting - Are demographics destiny? Developers and others are betting yes." *Planning*, March: 16-21.
- SSI (Sustainable Sites Initiative) and ASLA (The American Society of Landscape Architects). 2009a. *The Case for Sustainable Landscapes*. Austin: SSI.
- SSI (Sustainable Sites Initiative) and ASLA (The American Society of Landscape Architects). 2009b. *Guidelines and Performance Benchmarks*. Austin: SSI.
- Talen Emily. 2009. *Urban Design Reclaimed: Tools, Techniques and Strategies for Planners*. Chicago: American Planning Association.
- T.Y. Lin International and Altamanu. 2010. *LaGrange Road Corridor Plan*. Orland Park: Village of Orland Park. Last accessed 2013. <http://www.tinleypark.org/DocumentCenter/Home/View/181>
- UI Ext (University of Illinois Extension). 2013. "Comprehensive Planning." Last accessed 2013. <http://urbanext.illinois.edu/lcr/comprehensiveplanning.cfm>
- Urban, Maria Choca and Kyle Smith. 2012. *Prospering in Place: Linking Jobs, Development, and Transit to Spur Chicago's Economy*. Chicago: Center for Neighborhood Technology.
- URS and FTG (Fish Transportation Group). 2011. *Harlem Avenue Corridor Plan*. Orland Park: SCM.
- USBC (US Bureau of the Census). 2000. "Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2000." Last accessed 2013. <http://censtats.census.gov/data/IL/1601756640.pdf>
- USBC (US Bureau of the Census). 2013. "State and County Quick Facts." Last accessed 2013. <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/17/1756640.html>
- USGBC (US Green Building Council). 2013. "LEED." <http://www.usgbc.org/leed>

- USNIH (US National Institute of Health). 2013. "Traffic Congestion". Photograph. Last accessed 2013. <http://www.noisyplanet.nidcd.nih.gov/>
- Vandewalle (Vandewalle & Associates. 2007. *Orland Park Economic Development and Market Study Survey*. Orland Park: Village of Orland Park.
- Vandewalle (Vandewalle & Associates. 2008. *Village of Orland Park Strategic Economic Plan: Positioning Analysis*. Orland Park: Village of Orland Park.
- VOP (The Village of Orland Park). 2009. *Energy Efficiency and Conservation Municipal Action Plan (ECOMAP)*. Orland Park: VOP.
- VOP (The Village of Orland Park). 2012. *Police Department Annual Report*. Orland Park: VOP.
- VOP (The Village of Orland Park). 2013a. *Orland Park Land Development Code*. Orland Park: VOP.
- VOP (The Village of Orland Park). 2013b. "Orland Park Village Website." Last accessed 2013. <http://www.orland-park.il.us>
- VOP (The Village of Orland Park) and Survey Monkey. 2010. *Comprehensive Plan Update Survey*. Orland Park: Village of Orland Park.
- VOP Open Lands (The Village of Orland Park Open Lands). 2006. *Draft Recommendations Acquisition and Funding 2006-2008*. Orland Park: VOP Open Lands.
- Wehmeier, Robert. 2013. Wehmeier Photography Ltd. Last accessed 2013. <http://wehmeierphoto.photoshelter.com/>
- Will County, Illinois. 2011. *Land Resource Management Plan: Open Space Element*. Will County: Will County.
- Wolff (Wolff Landscape Architects) and Pizzo (Pizzo & Associates). 2004. *Orland Park Management Plan*. Orland Park: Village of Orland Park.
- Zelinka, Al and Susan Jackson Harden. 2005. *Placemaking on a Budget: Improving Small Towns, Neighborhoods and Downtowns without Spending a Lot of Money, PAS Report 536*. Chicago: American Planning Association.

This page  
intentionally  
left blank