THE DEATH AND LIFE **OF GREAT** AMERICAN CITIES

JANE JACOBS



Region: "an area safely larger than the last one to whose problems we found no solution."

-Jane Jacobs

C O U N C I L





-----55 DOWNTOWN WELL FOCUS ON THIS, NACES ON BEE ForB oogy Consultants & Support 122A . 0 www.BBFB.com/TwinCities © 2006 Best Buy 12 M photo by Hank Anderson



1. Hennepin 12. Pierce, WI 2. Ramsey 13. Isanti 3. Dakota 14. Le Sueur 4. Anoka 15. Mille Lacs 5. Washington 16. Sibley 6. Scott 17. Sterns 7. Carver 18. Benton 8. Wright 19. Rice 9. Sherburne 20. Goodhue 10. St. Croix, WI 21. McLeod 11. Chisago

18

8

 16_{4}

21

9

14

17

13

4

2

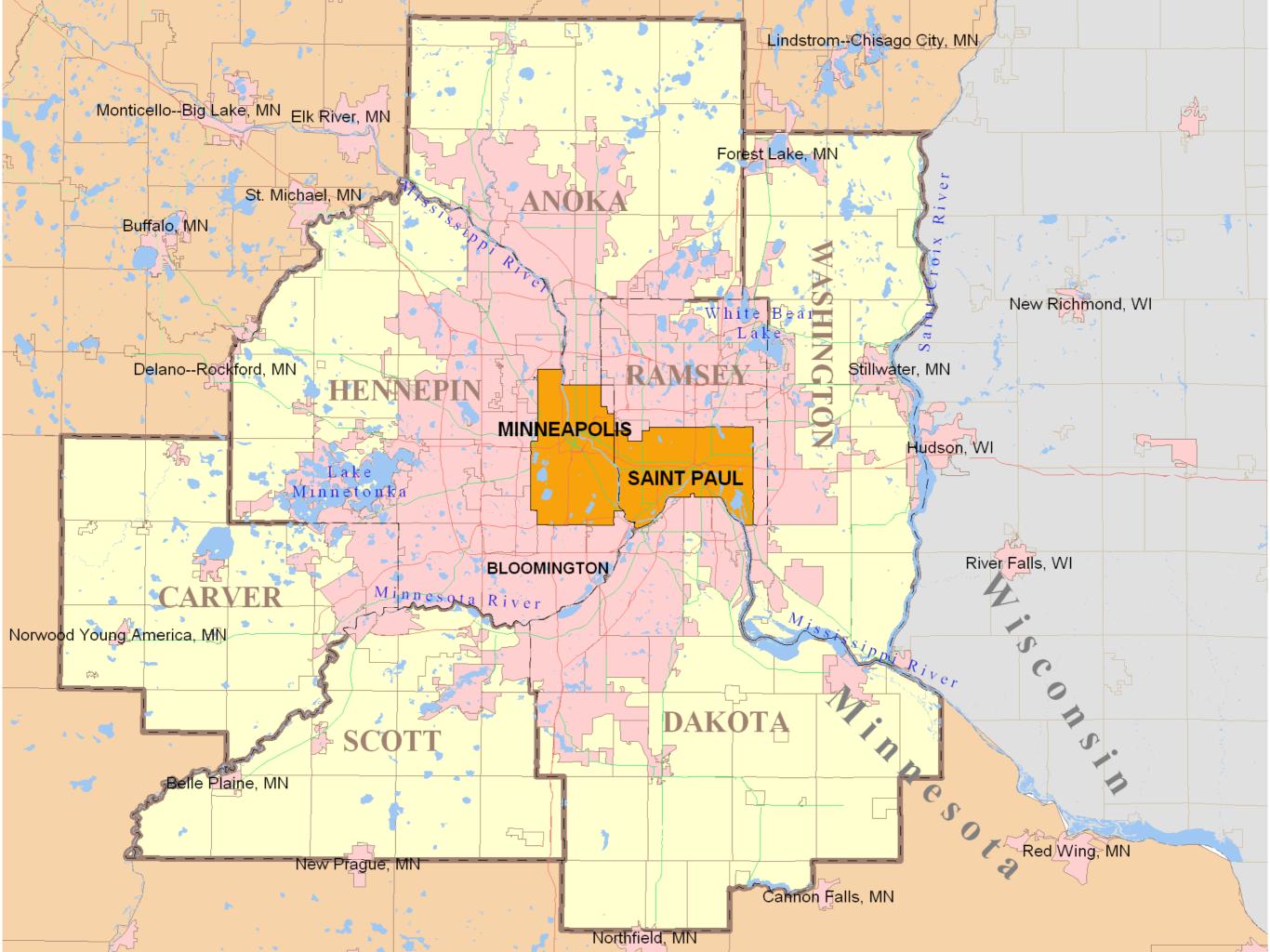
3

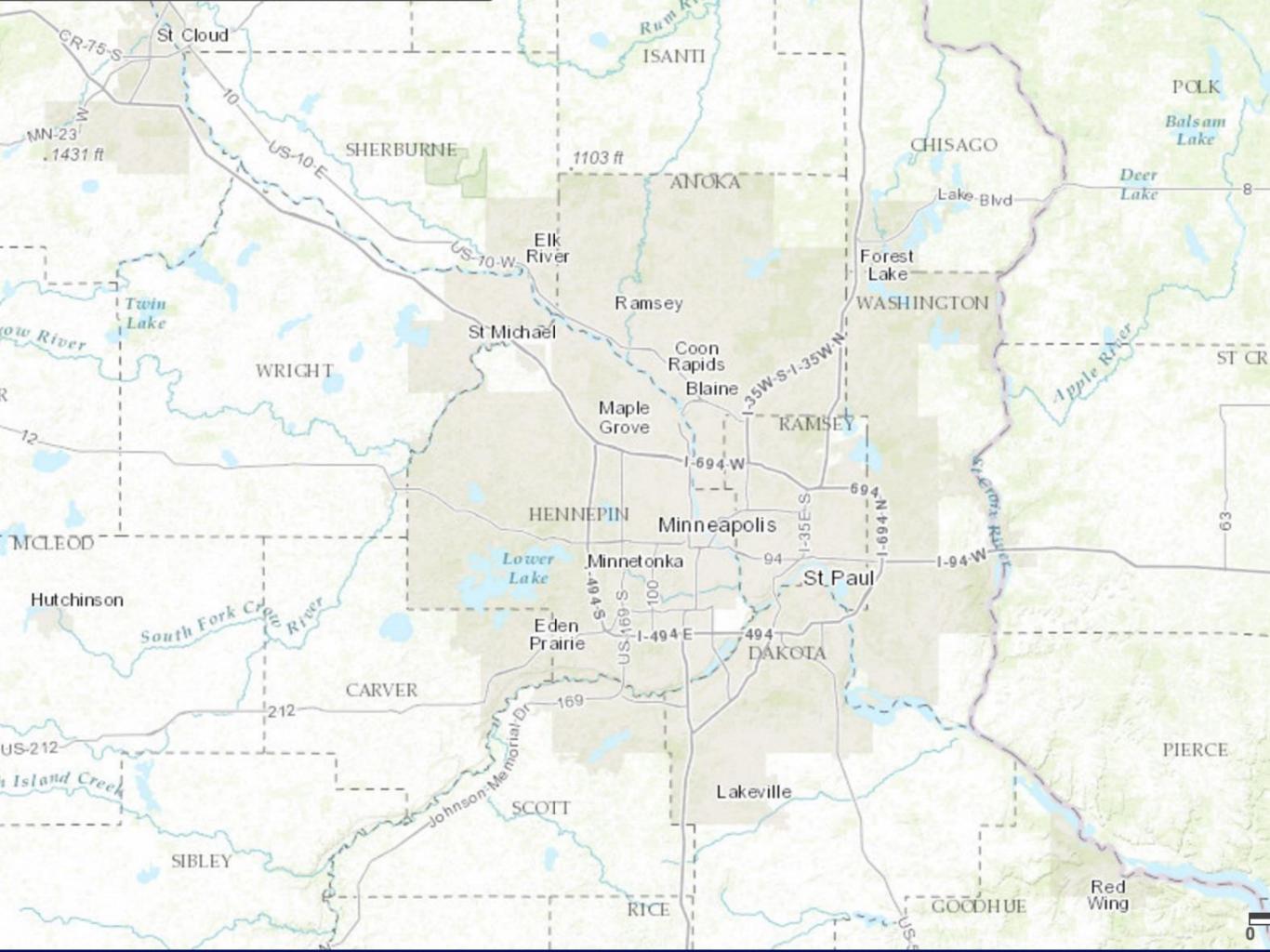
19

20

10

12







2017–2020 TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM



September 28, 2016

photo by MJI

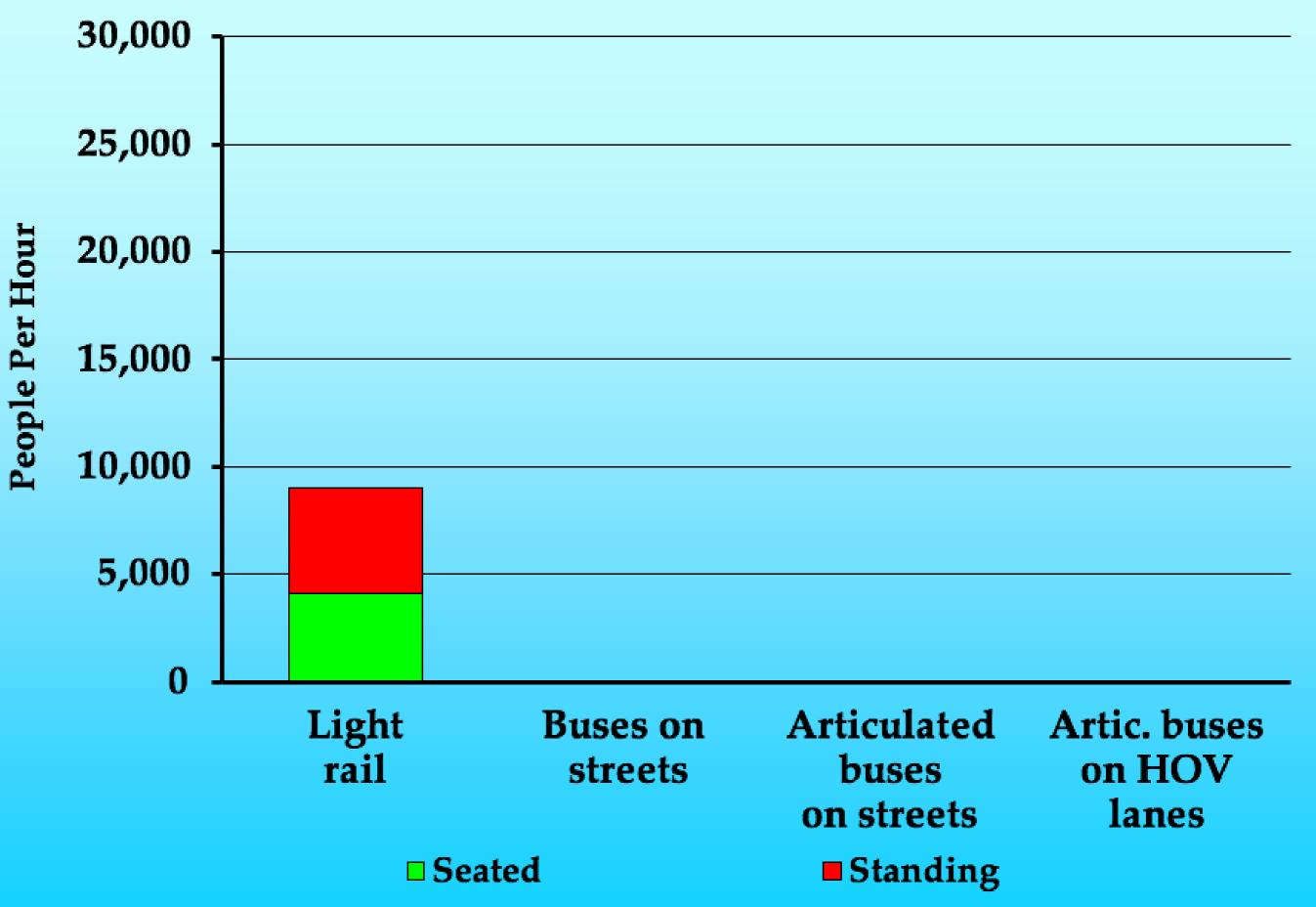
TT

all the second

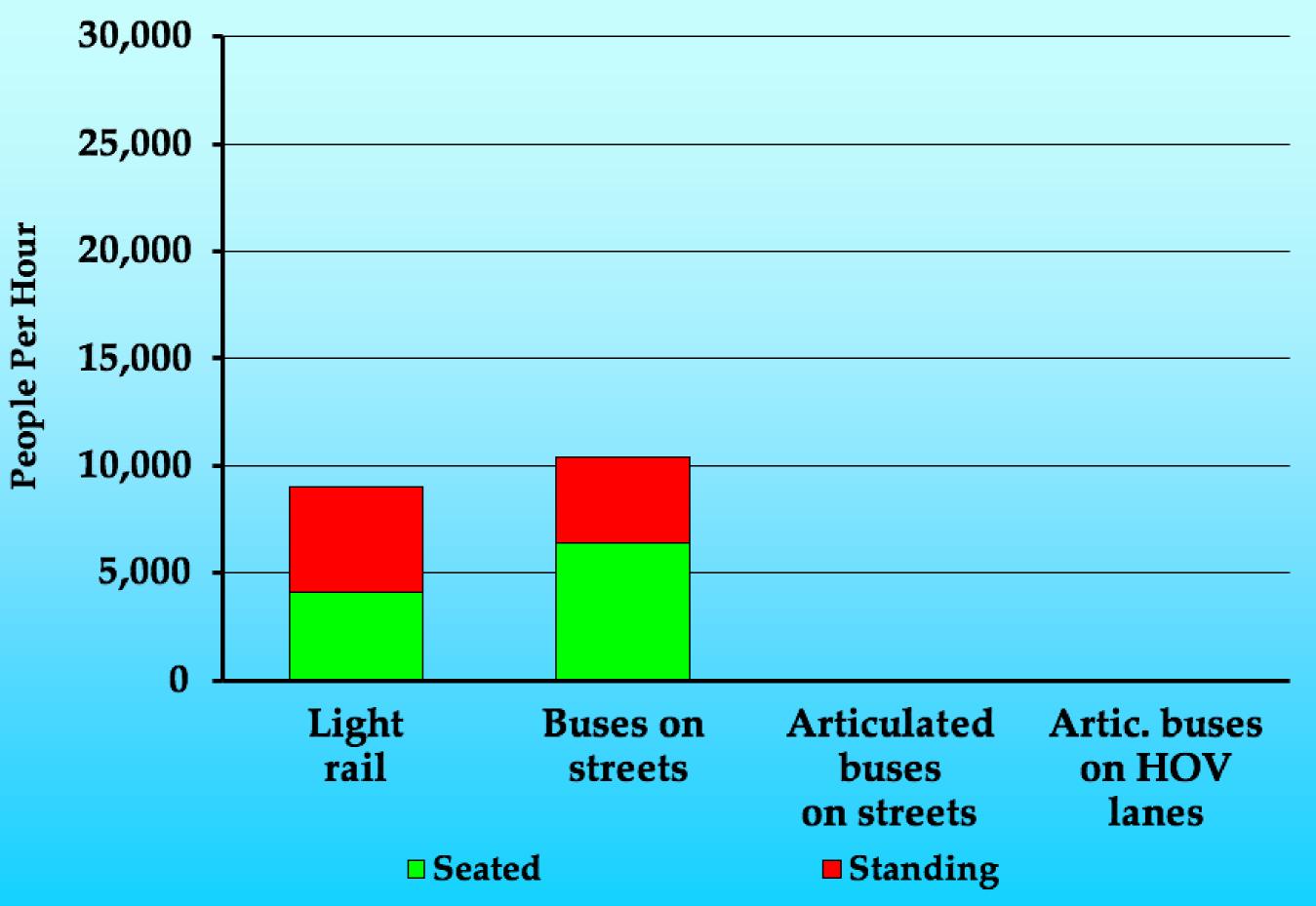


Thrive MSP | TRANSPORTATION POLICY PLAN

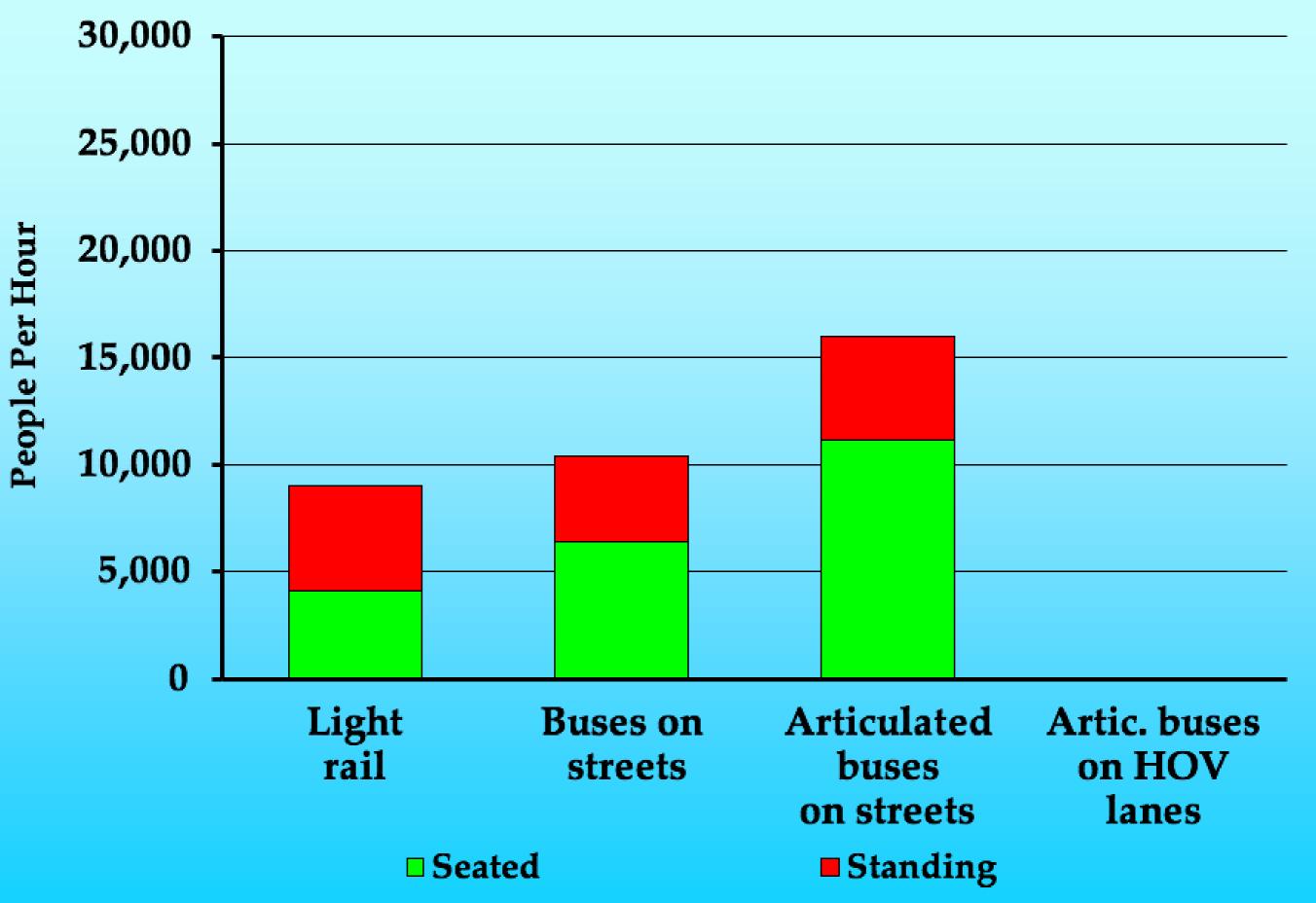




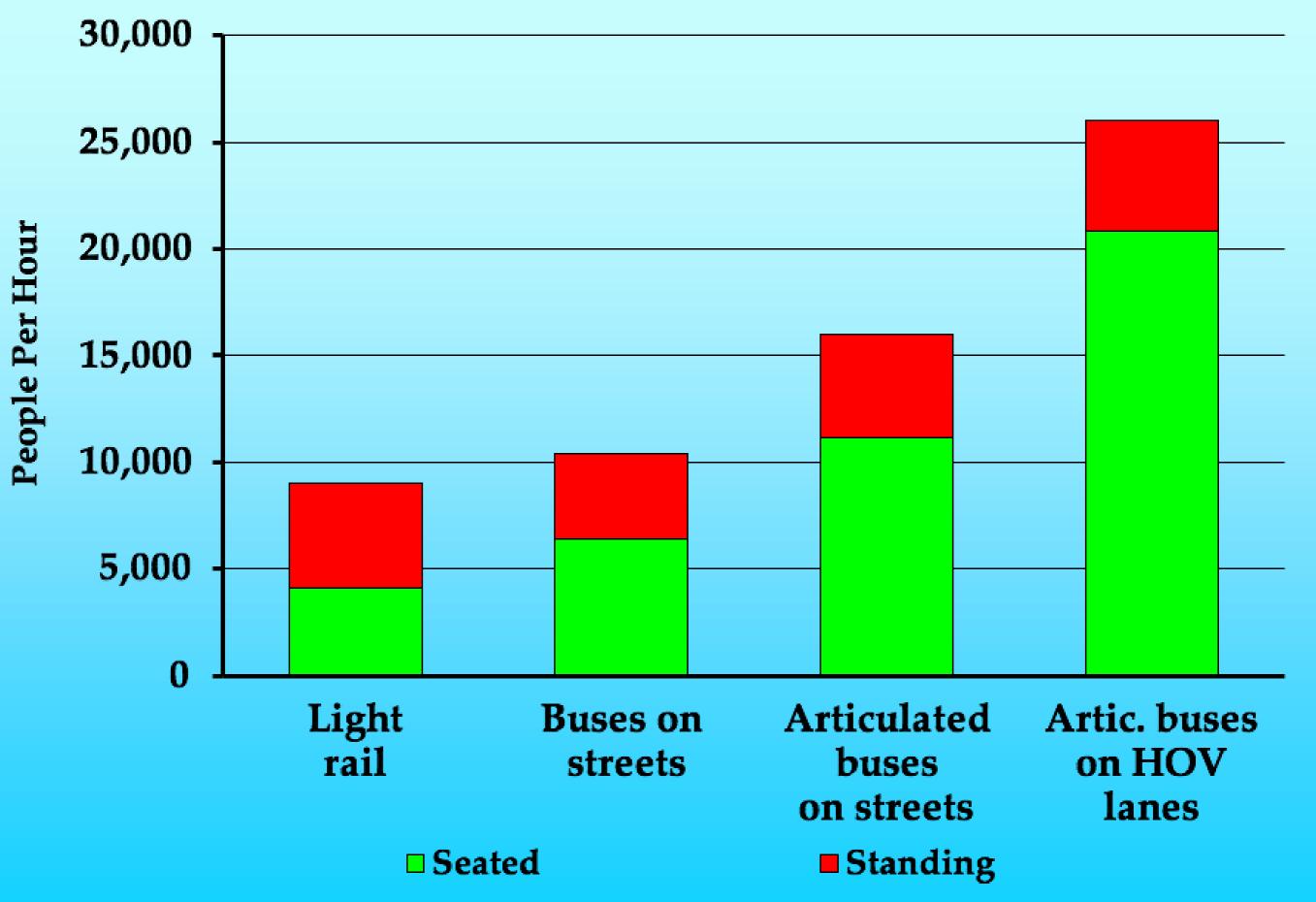


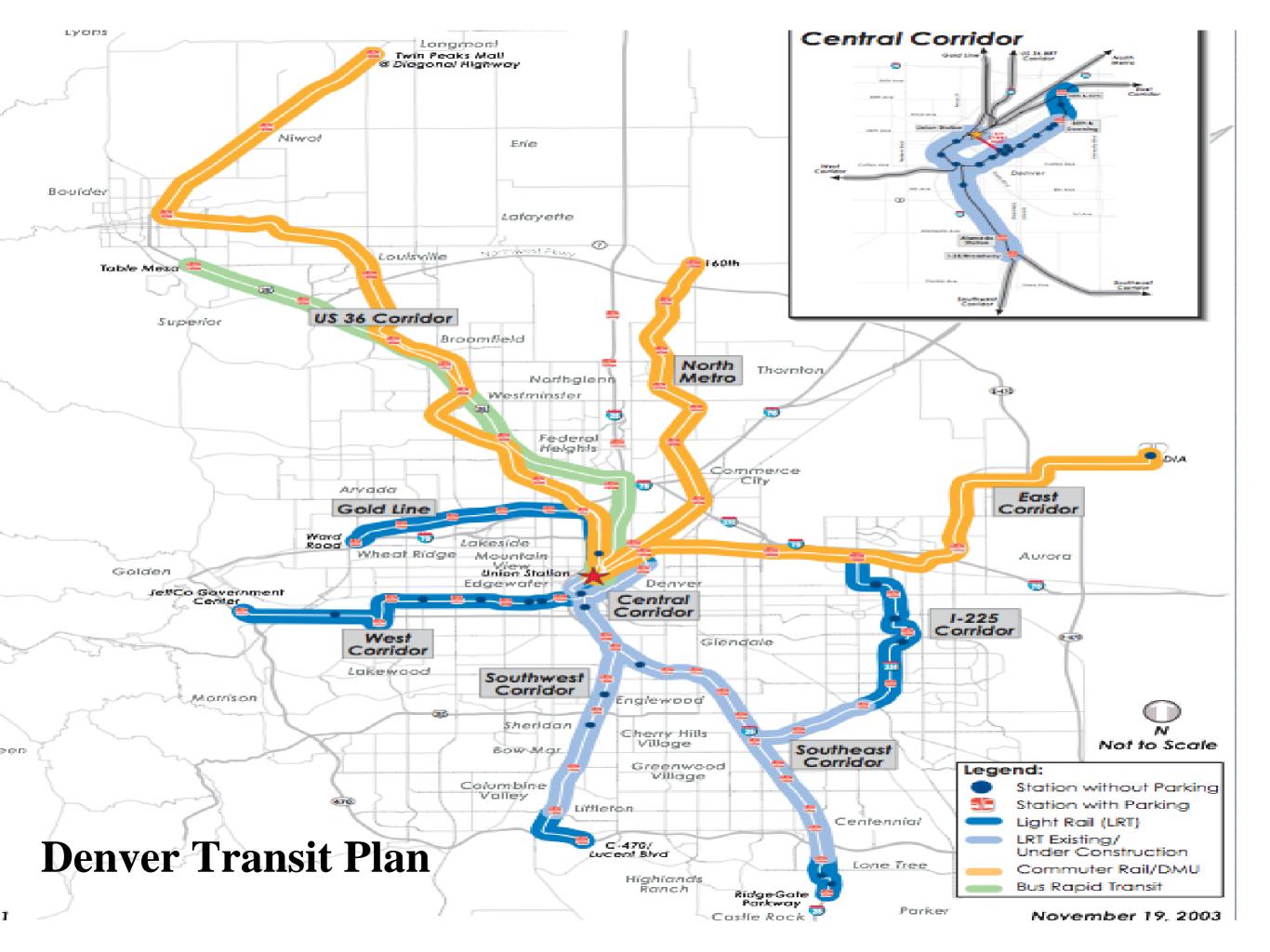






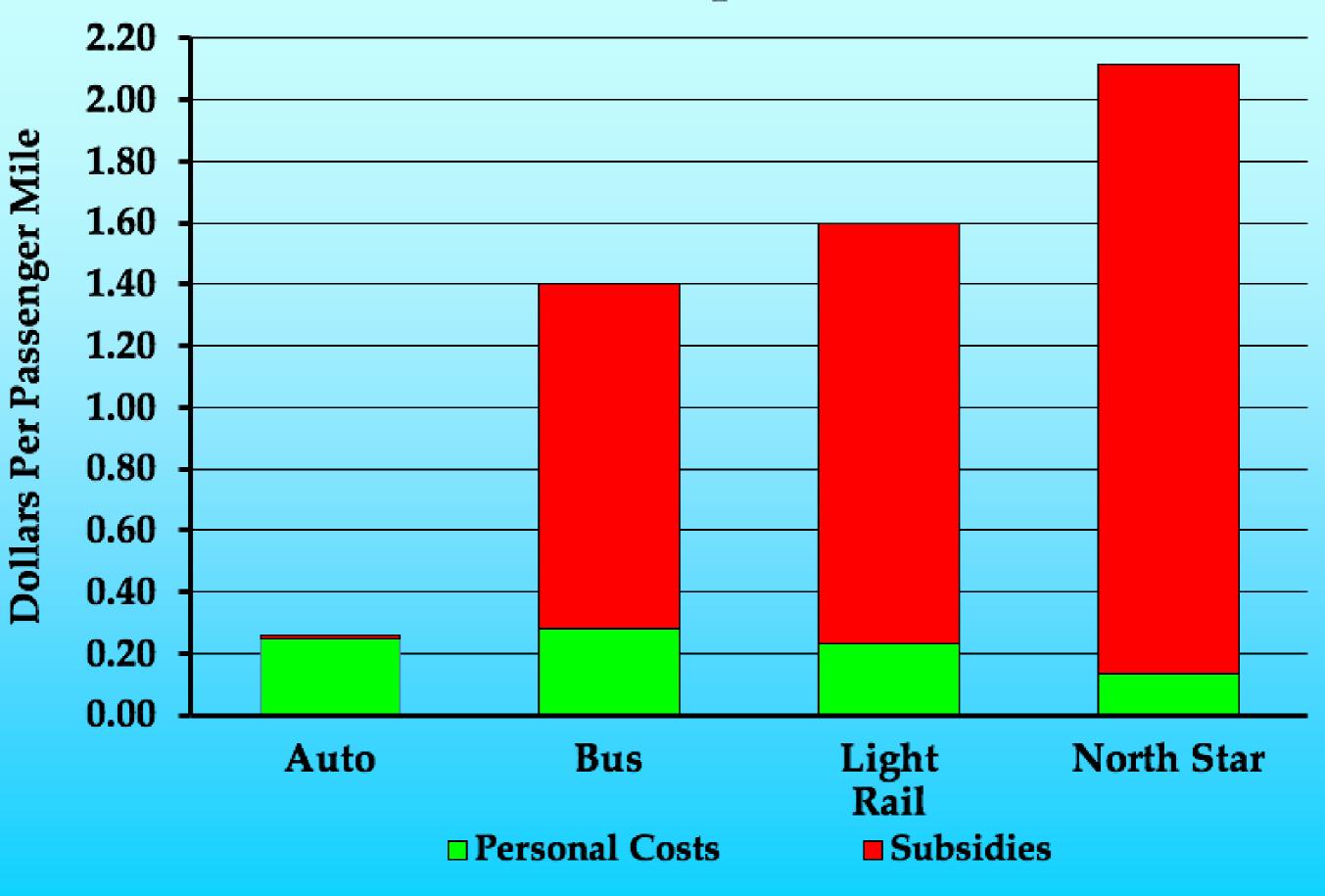






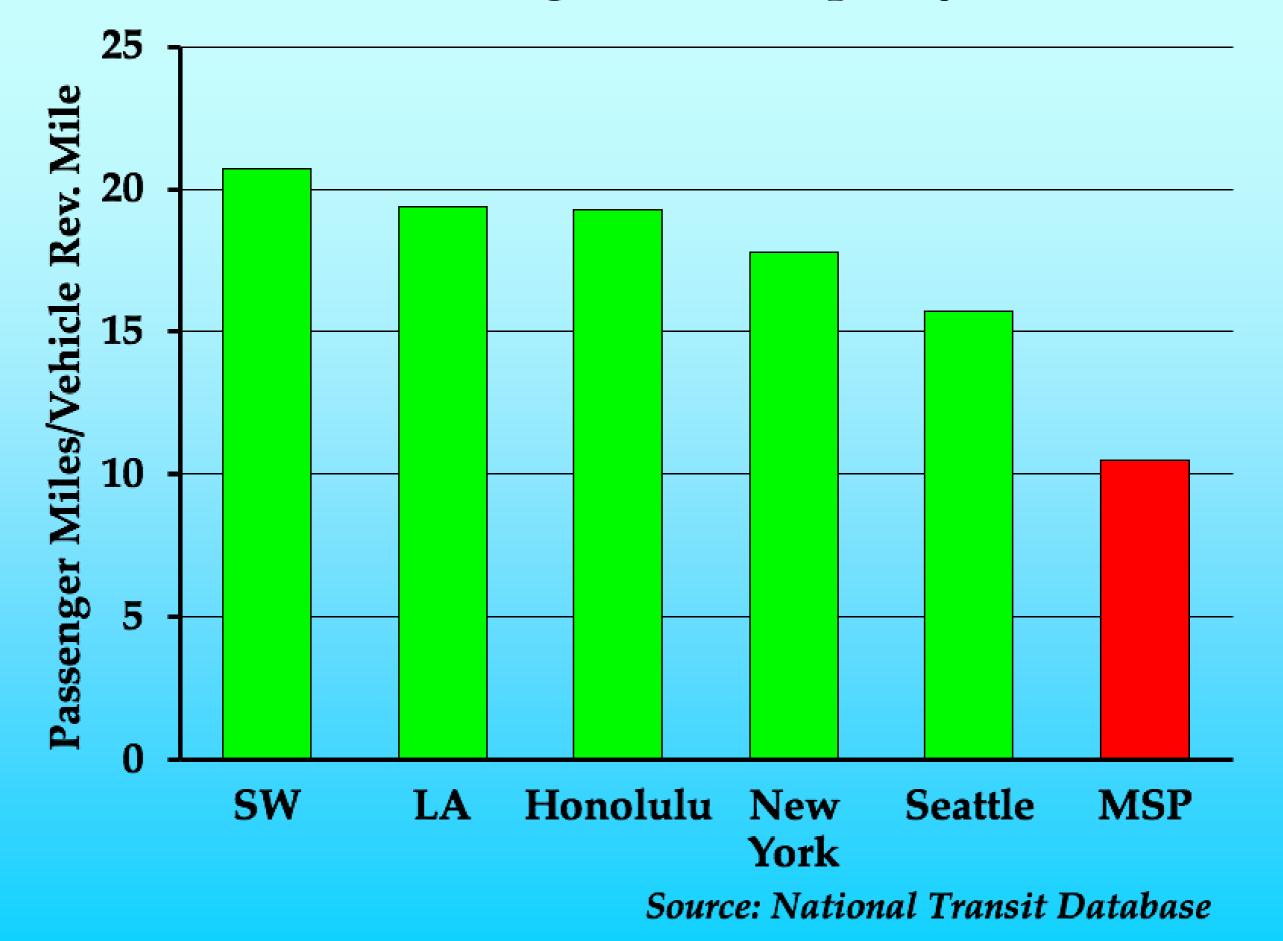


2015 Twin Cities Transport Costs & Subsidies





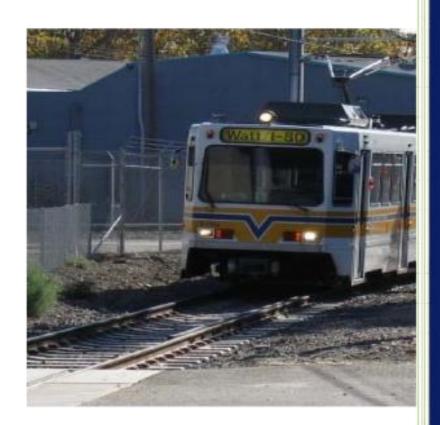
2015 Average Bus Occupancy Rates





2010

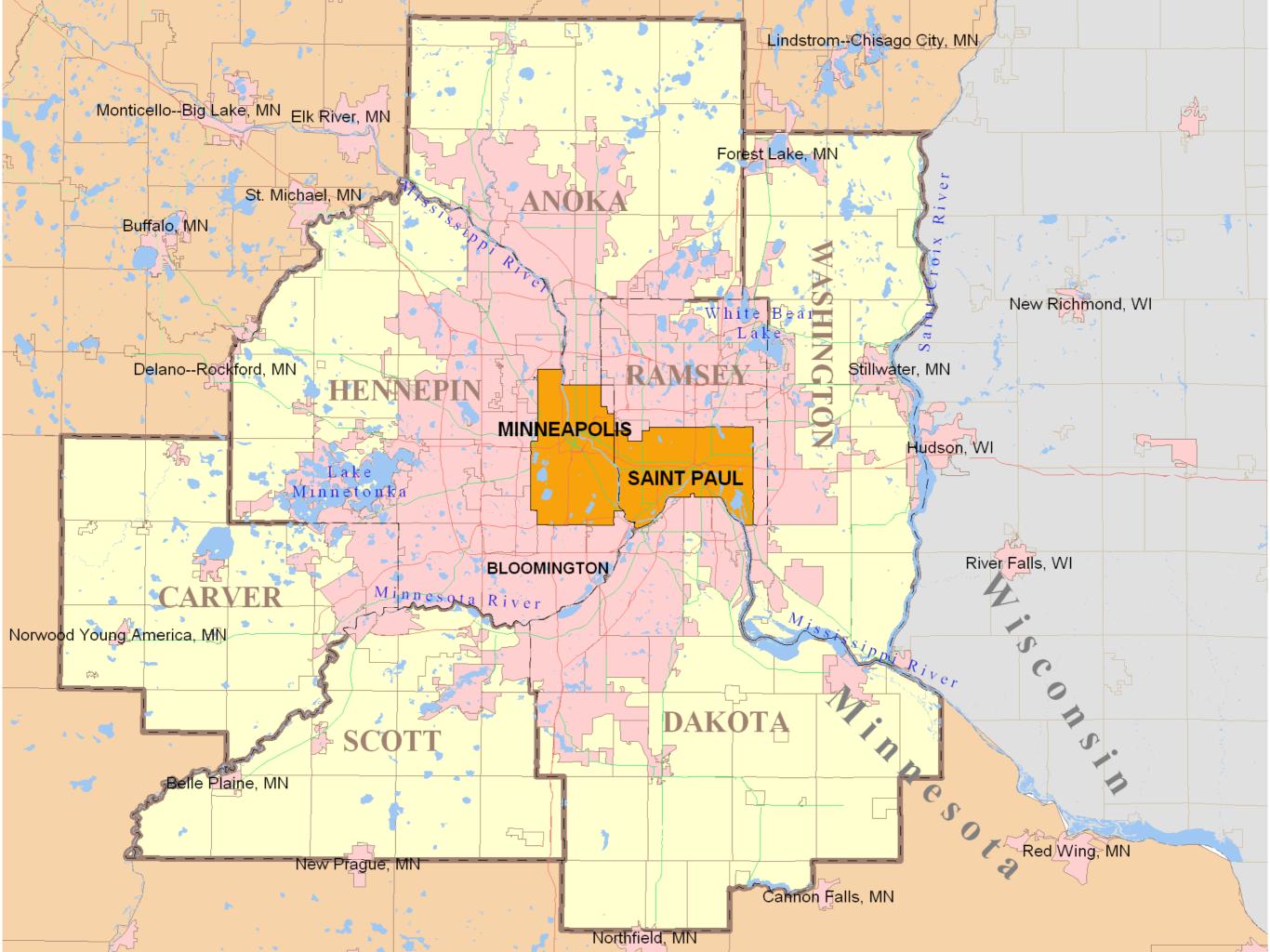
National State of Good Repair Assessment



Federal Transit Administration





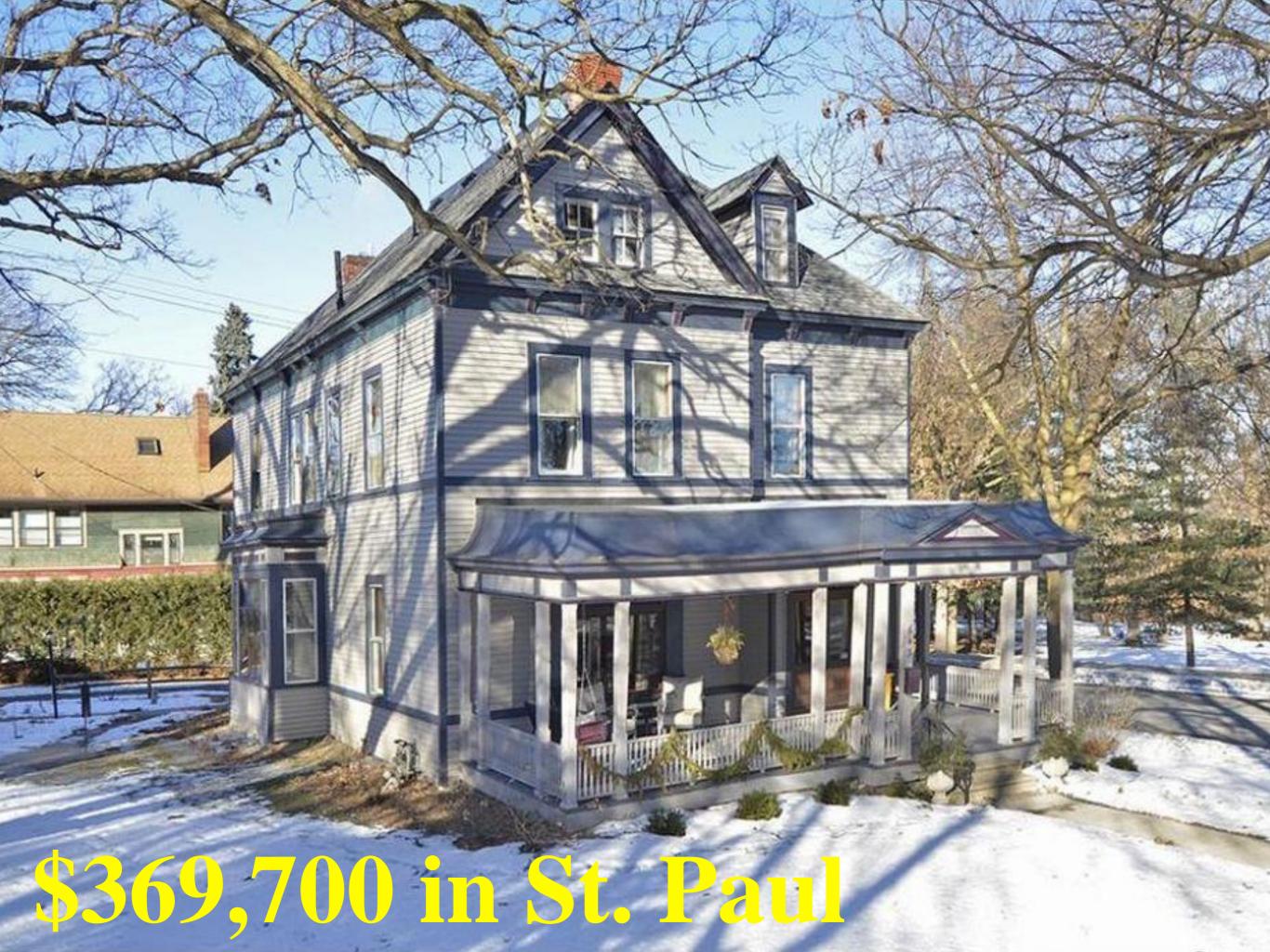


Coldwell Banker House



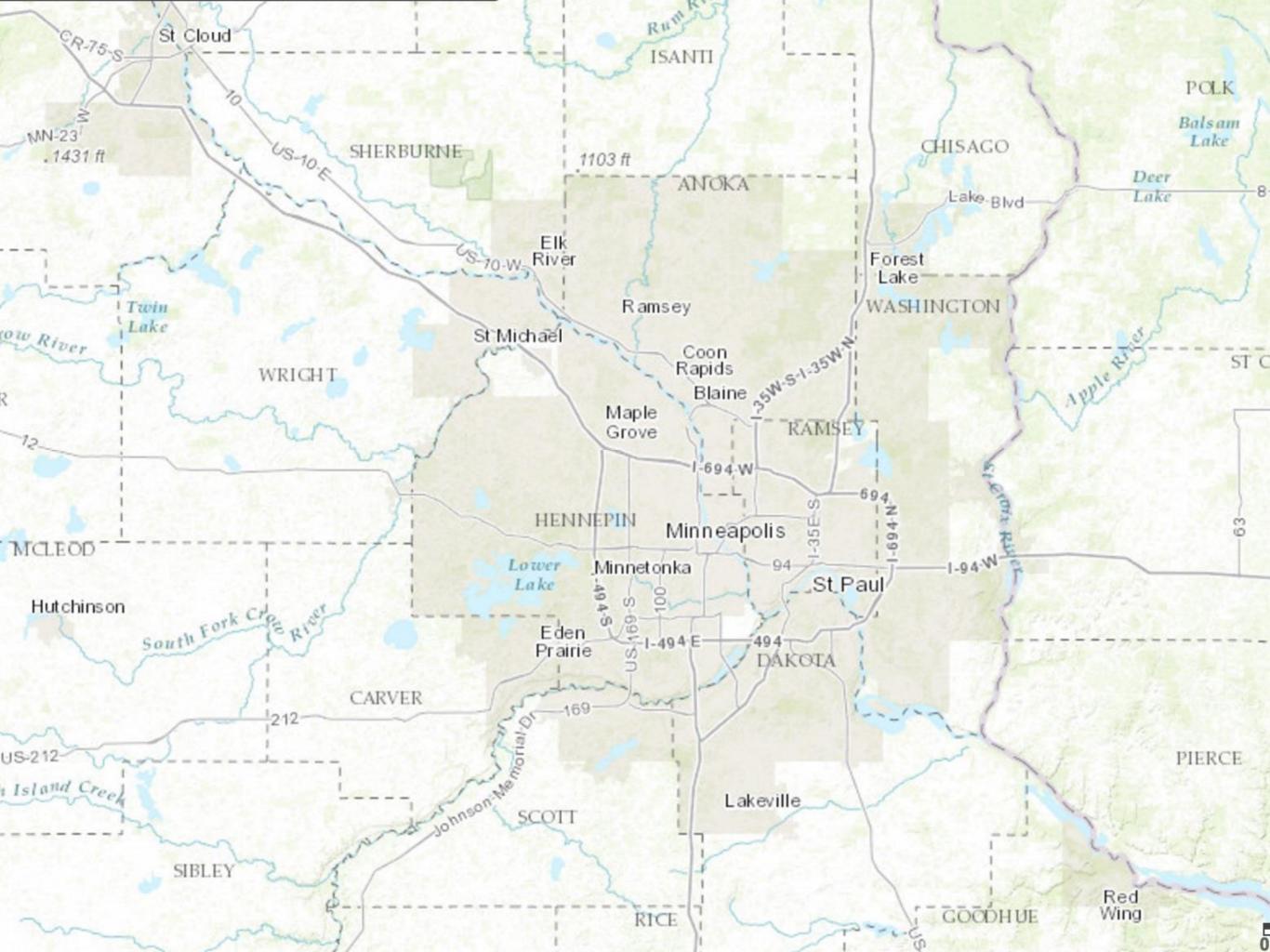




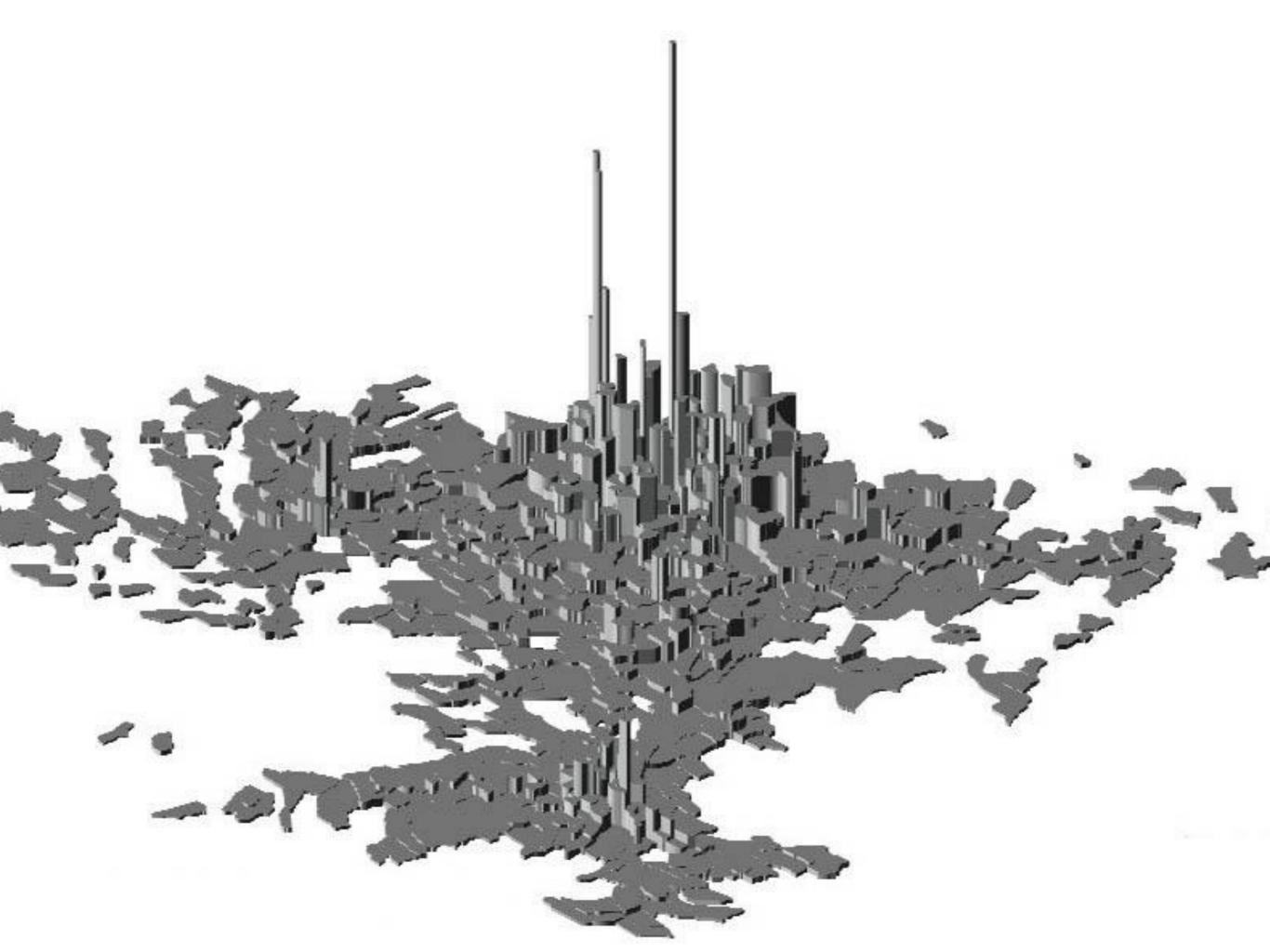












Monocentric City 1870-1920

Polycentric City 1920-1980

Nanocentric City 1980-Present

CBD

"Transit alone" is insufficient to make a real estate market." *—Dena Beltzer,* Strategic Economics





Corcoran Triangle Tax Increment Financing Plan

Draft for Public Review May 29, 2015

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANNING DIVISION

Currie Park Tax Increment Financing Plan, Currie Park Redevelopment Plan, and Modification No. 8 to the Cedar-Riverside Urban Renewal Plan

DATE: October 28, 2013

PROJECT NAME: Currie Park Tax Increment Financing Plan, Currie Park Redevelopment Plan, and Modification No. 8 to the Cedar-Riverside Urban Renewal Plan

SUBMITTED BY: CPED-Multifamily Housing Development

CONTACT PERSON AND PHONE: Matt Goldstein, Senior Project Coordinator, 673-5075

PLANNING STAFF AND PHONE: Haila Maze, Principal Planner, 673-2098

WARD: 2

NEIGHBORHOOD ORGANIZATIONS: West Bank Community Coalition

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:



Base Revenues

24





Increment **Base Revenues**

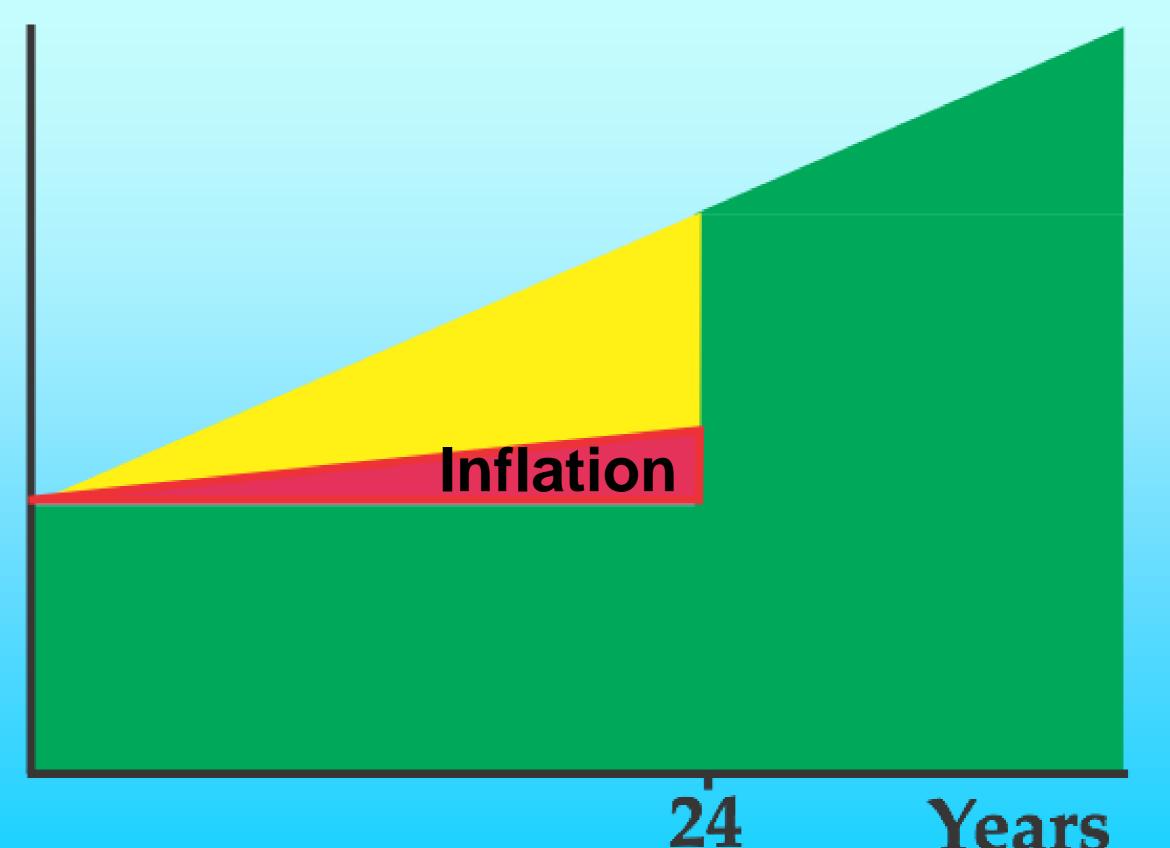




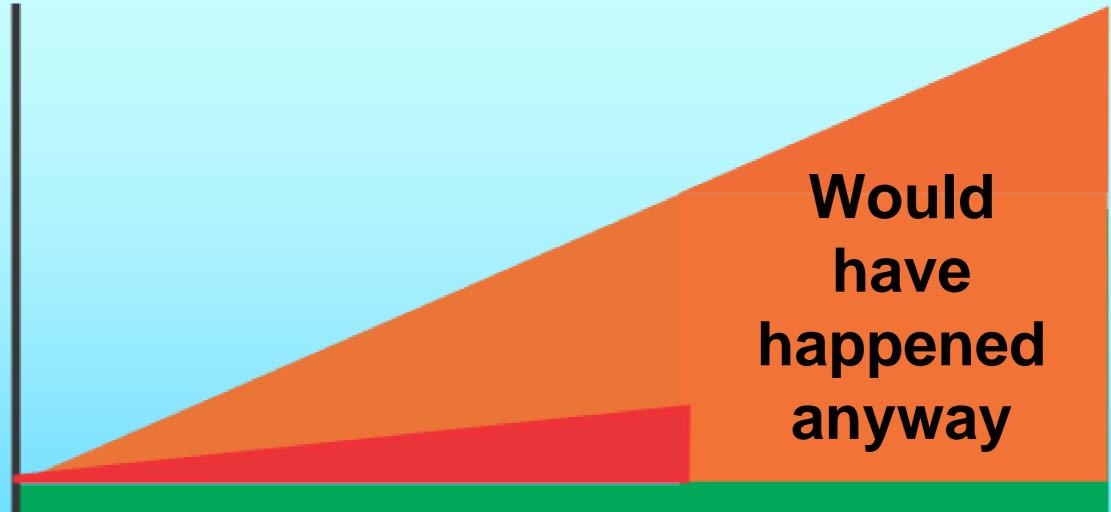


Increment **Post TIF Base Revenues** 24 Years













The Effects of Tax Increment Financing on Economic Development¹

Richard F. Dye

and

David F. Merriman

Department of Economics Lake Forest College Department of Economics Loyola University of Chicago

ABSTRACT: Local governments attempt to influence business location decisions and economic development through use of the property tax. Tax increment financing (TIF) sequesters property tax revenues that result from growth in assessed valuation. The TIF revenues are to be used for economic development projects but may also be diverted for other purposes. We have constructed an extensive data set for the Chicago metropolitan area that includes information on property value growth before and after TIF adoption.

In contrast to the conventional wisdom, we find evidence that cities that adopt TIF grow more slowly than those that do not. We test for and reject sample selection bias as an explanation of this finding. We argue that our empirical finding is plausible and present a theoretical argument explaining why TIF might reduce municipal growth.

The Effects of Tax Increment Financing on Economic Development¹

Richard F. Dye

and

Department of Economics Lake Forest College **David F. Merriman**

Department of Economics Loyola University of Chicago

"Cities that adopt TIF grow more slowly than those that do not."



TRANSIT ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT (TOD) FUNDING GUIDE

The TOD Funding Guide lists financing opportunities for TOD projects in the Twin Cities region. The guide is intended to serve as a reference for developers and cities and is a snapshot of the current financing environment in the region for TOD projects. Active funding sources from the Metropolitan Council, state, regional, local, and federal agencies are included (in addition to some recently expired programs). Funding sources listed can be used for a wide variety of development, pre-development, and planning purposes.

Compiled by the Metro Transit TOD Office Contact: tod@metrotransit.org metrotransit.org/TOD

Last Updated: August, 2014



| PROGRAM | AGENCY | FUNDING AVAILABLE | WHO CAN APPLY? | DESCRIPTION | USES |
|--|--|--|---|--|---|
| | | | | | |
| METROPOLITAN COUNCIL TOD SUPPORTIVE PROGRAMS | | | | | |
| INISTING Invalue Netropolitan Council Grants: \$7 million for 2013 Statutory or home rule charter cities or towns that are Provides funding resources to help catalyze Transit Oriented Development in Land acquisition, pre-development, public | | | | | |
| Ivable Communities Act (LCA) Transit Driented Development Program (TOD) | | Grants: \$7 million for 2013 and \$5 million ongoing | Statutory or home rule charter cities or towns that are participating in the Metropolitan Livable Communities Housing Incentives Program; Metropolitan counties and development authorities with an eligible TOD Area | Provides funding resources to help catalyze Transit Oriented Development in and around light rail transit, commuter rail and high-frequency bus transit stations. | Land acquisition, pre-development, public infrastructure and contamination cleanup (to catalyze TOD projects) |
| Ivable Communities Remonstration Account (LCDA) | - | Grants: \$7.5 million annually ongoing | Statutory or home rule charter cities or towns that are participating in the Metropolitan Livable Communities Housing Incentives Program; Metropolitan counties and development authorities | Implement community development objectives and comprehensive plans. Development grants provide funds to support projects that connect development or redevelopment with transit, intensity land uses, connect housing and employment, provide a mix of housing and affordability, and/or provide infrastructure to connect communities and attract investment. | Land acquisition or public infrastructure (to catalyze development projects) |
| .ocal Housing noentive Account UHIA) | Metropolitan Council | | Local units of government eligible to receive LHIA funding are those communities that are participating in the Metropolitan Liveble Communities Housing Incentives Program | Provides funding to communities to expand and preserve lifecycle and affordable rental and ownership housing. These grant funds may be used for costs associated with projects that help municipalities meet their negotiated LCA housing goals, including, but not limited to, acquisition, rehabilitation, and construction of permanent affordable and life-cycle housing. | Finance affordable housing projects |
| fax Base Revitalization Account (TBRA) | - | spring 2014 round and \$3 | Statutory or home rule charter cities or towns that are participating in the Metropolitan Livable Communities Housing Incentives Program. Metropolitan counties and local development authorities are also eligible to apply for projects that are located in LCA-participating communities. | Provides funds to investigate and clean up polluted land in areas that have lost commercial/industrial activity to make them available for economic redevelopment that enhances the tax base of the recipient municipality while promoting job retention or job growth and/or the production of affordable housing. | Environmental cleanup |
| fransportation mprovement Program (TIP) (Not he program originating funds, but i listing of how edenal and state ransportation funds vill be spent) | (Transportation Advisory Board, TAB) | The TIP is updated once a year and shows how dollars will be allocated over a four year period. The 2014-2017 TIP includes funding that sums to \$3.2 billion. | Cities, counties | The TIP documents the 5-year allocation of federal funds to local transportation projects. The allocation decisions are made through TAB Committees, which are then documented in the TIP. These allocation decisions are governed in part by the Development Framework and the Metropolitan Council's 2030 Transportation Policy Plan (TPP), which sets overall regional transportation policy and details major long-range transportation plans. In some cases, this funcing may be used to support TOD projects. Any priorities for TOD would be outlined in the Development Framework or TPP. | Transportation infrastructure |





1,274 weekday round-trip riders in 2015

504

504



ANOK

HIIIII













Benefits

L. Sx-4 x reale capacities 2. Universal mobility 3. Increased speeds 4. Safety 5. Green transport



Mark Fields President and CEO Ford Motor Company



Go F



WHY WE'RE STUCK IN TRAFFIG AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT



"Paint Is Cheaper Than Rails" Why Congress Should Abolish New Starts

by Randal O'Toole

Executive Summary

The New Starts program has proven a failure and gives transit agencies incentives to build overly costly systems. Congress created the program in 1991, directing the Federal Transit Administration to ensure each grant be "justified based on a comprehensive review of its mobility improvements, environmental benefits, cost effectiveness, and operating efficiencies." In 2012, Compress added "comparison valief" and

more air pollution than the cars they take off the road. Other plans do not account for increasing automobile energy efficiencies or the effects of congestion on energy consumption and air pollution.

• The Bush administration attempted to use the cost-effectiveness requirement to place an upper limit on project costs, but the