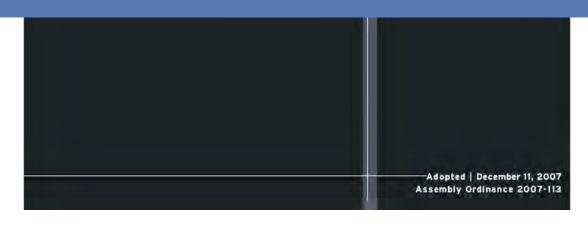


"Reinvesting In Our Downtown"

Smart Growth America - May 10, 2016 - Workshop Report - APPENDIX



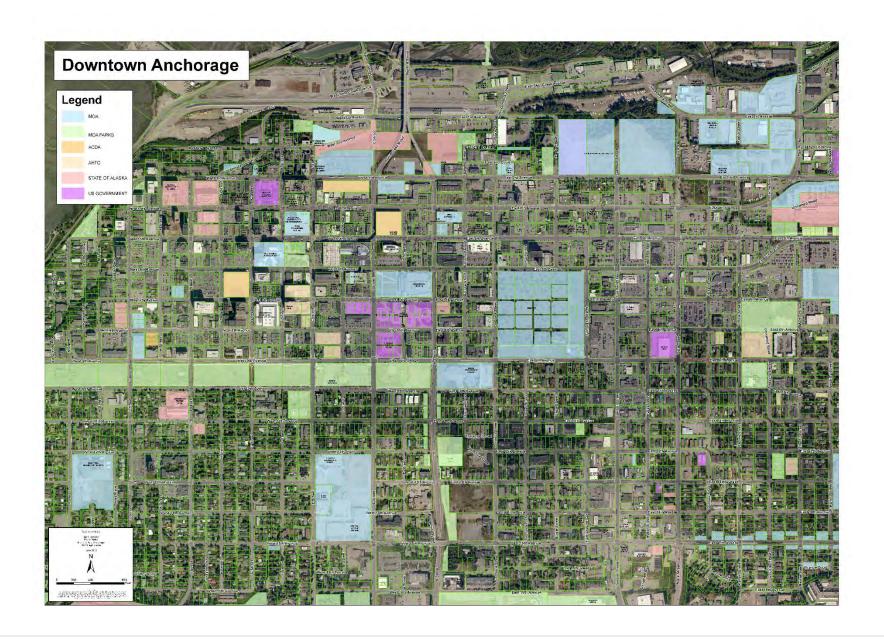


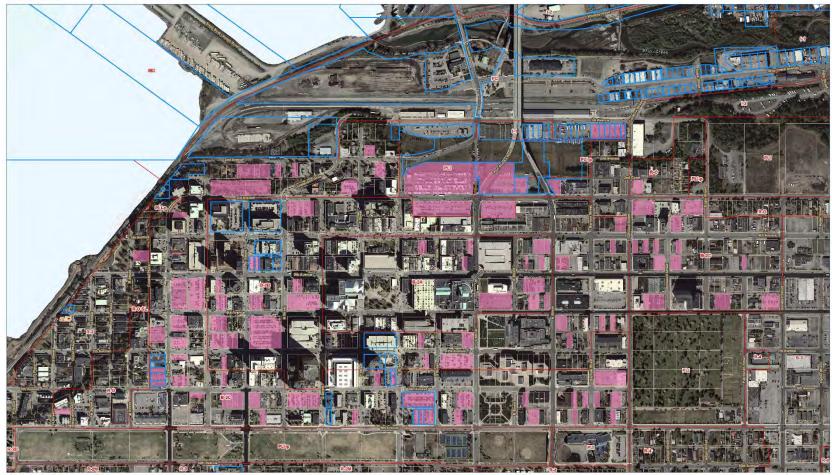




APPENDIX -

- * Downtown Ownership GIS Map MOA Public Works
- * Downtown Parking Lots GIS Map MOA Public Works
- * Downtown Districts Downtown Comprehensive Plan
- * Downtown Strategy Plan Downtown Comprehensive Plan
- * Overarching Goals Downtown Comprehensive Plan
- * AEDC 2016 Annual Outlook Presentation
- * Peach Investments Anchorage Re-Dev 4||5 Project
- * Smart Growth America Planning for Economic & Fiscal Health Chris Zimmerman
- * Smart Growth America Case Studies Alex Hutchinson





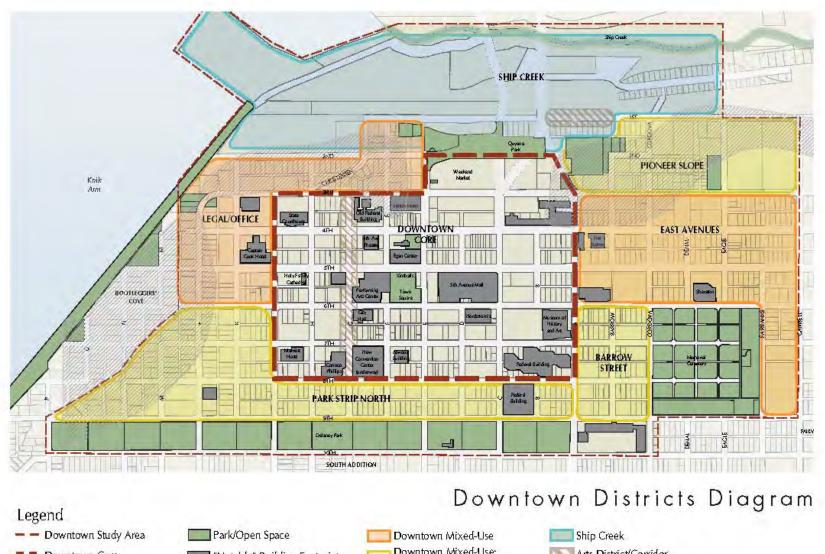
Smart Growth America Economic and Fiscal Health Tools Workshop

Surface Parking Lots as Separate Parcels in Downtown Anchorage

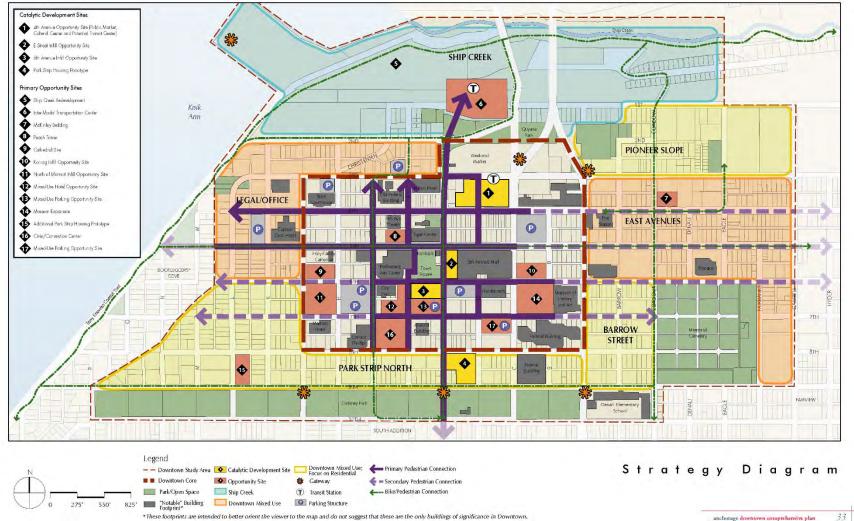
Property Owned by State of Alaska Surface Parking Lots in Downtown

Zoning Boundaries





Downtown Mixed-Use; Residential Arts District/Corridor ■ ■ Downtown Core "Notable" Building Footprint Seismic Ground Failure Zone #5



Overarching Goals 1 2 3



Create a Downtown for All

Celebrate Anchorage's diversity by offering amenities, goods, attractions and services that appeal to persons of varying ages, backgrounds and incomes. Downtown crowds should be a reflection of the community.



Provide More Housing Downtown

Make Downtown a great place to live by developing diverse housing options and residentserving amenities that will boost commerce, build community and create round-theclock vibrancy.



Jump-Start Development

Coordinate and leverage the substantial public sector investment of major planned projects to catalyze private development. 4



Improve Connectivity

Link amenities, housing, office space, retail and natural resources to enhance Downtown's sense of place and connectivity among destinations. Strengthen intermodal connections, making it easier for Downtown pedestrians to use Anchorages's air, rail, bus and ferry terminals.



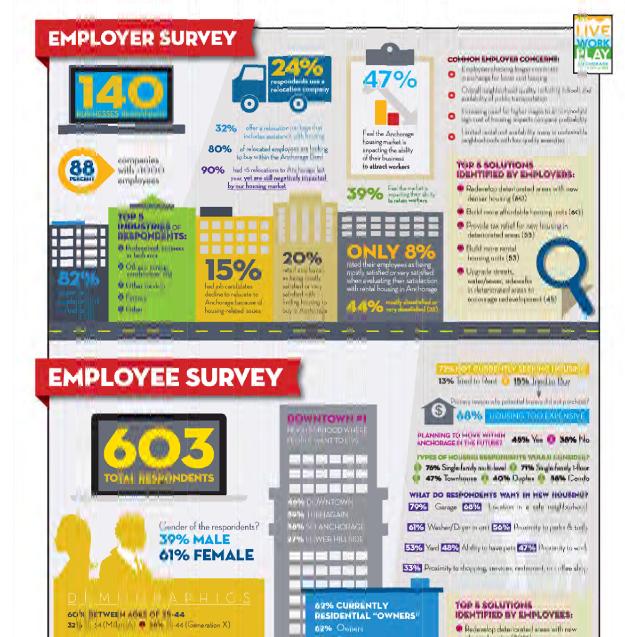
Activate the Ground Floor Environment

Ensure that the ground floors of all buildings and sidewalk treatment engage pedestrians and create an active, inviting, urban experience with a comfortable, safe and vibrant pedestrian environment yearround.



Provide a Clear, Sensible Regulatory Framework

Establish codes and guidelines to ensure that new develop ment achieves the vision for Downtown while providing clarity and flexibility for the development community.



44% Renters

PM Other

75% CWH | ILISPONIENTS OWN STITUT | AMILY HOME'S 75% LIGHT | Ny home

17% Cambridge (withouse

546

196 Live with Parents

51% AVINUAL INVALIDATION INCOME \$50K-\$125K

45% Hinthelor dayana 🏶 WMM Landuate degree

57% Mirried could M 110% (Milliperson

MAJORITY OF HOUSEHOLDS "MARRIED"

15% | 11 (*),* | 10 | 11 | 124,997

change bounding (BONG)

Build more allordable housing onto (49%)

. Provide tax relief for new housing to

voter/server, administration in deteriorated arous to excessing a reduced approxist (36%).

deteriorated mean (A9%)

Bulli more single bindy

barraing notts (87%)

🖷 Upgrada stranta,





Bill Popp, President & CEO May 10, 2016

ECONOMIC OVERVIEW



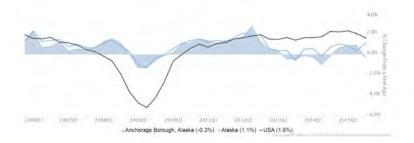
Total Workers for Anchorage by Industry

(As of 2015 Q4)



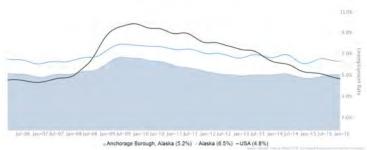
Employment for Anchorage

(Data as of 2015 Q4)



Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate for Anchorage

(As of March 2016)

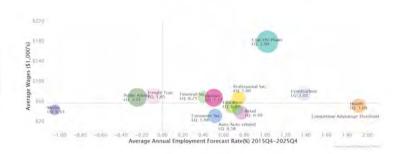


Cost of Living Index

| | Annual Average Salary | Cost of Living Index (Base US) | US Purchasing Power |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Anchorage Borough, Alaska | \$57,332 | 131.5 | \$43,597 |
| Alaska | \$54,618 | 128.1 | \$42,635 |
| USA | \$52,402 | 100.0 | \$52,402 |

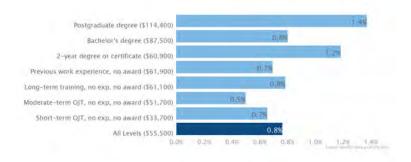
Industry Clusters for Anchorage

(As of 2015 Q4)



Annual Average Projected Job Growth by Training Required for Anchorage

(As of 2015 Q4)







2015 Anchorage Employment Numbers



Construction +600
Health Care +500
Transportation +400

Transportation +400

Retail +300

Leisure & Hospitality +300

Information +100

Oil & Gas FLAT

Manufacturing FLAT

Government -100

Other Services -100

Financial Activities -100

Professional & Business Services -300





2016
through March 2016

-100 JOBS

-0.1% DECLINE

2016 EMPLOYMENT NUMBERS

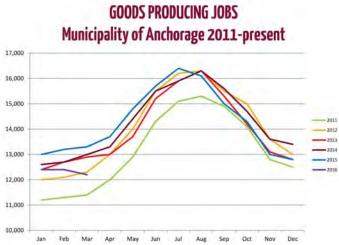
through March 2016



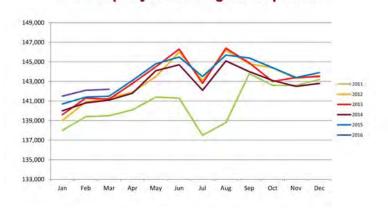
+200 TRANSPORTATION
+200 LEISURE & HOSPITALITY
+200 RETAIL
+300 GOVERNMENT
+400 HEALTH CARE



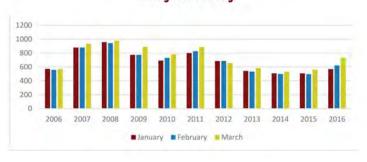




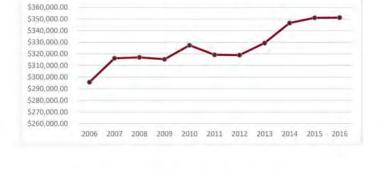
SERVICES PRODUCING JOBS Municipality of Anchorage 2011-present



MLS 1st Quarter Single Family Active Listings Average Monthly Inventory 10-year history



MLS 1st Quarter Single Family Homes Average Sale Price 10-year history



2016 Q1 Anchorage Consumer Optimism Index (ANCi) Results



- Q1 composite fell to 50.3, lowest since survey started
- Personal Financial Confidence at 63.8
- Expectations of the Future lowest on record at 42.3



Anchorage Cost of Living Index (COLI)

| Overall Index | .{132.4} | 14th |
|------------------------|----------|------|
| Grocery Items | .{122.8} | 13th |
| Housing | .{163.9} | 16th |
| Utilities | .{104.8} | 69th |
| Transportation | .{118.3} | 21st |
| Health Care | .{139.4} | 3rd |
| Misc. Goods & Services | {121.8} | 10th |

What is Live. Work. Play.?

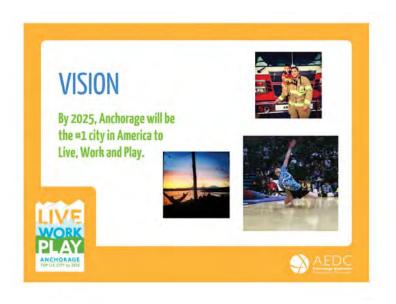


Live. Work. Play. is a grassroots effort focused on community improvement and engagement for the people who live here.

















By 2025, Anchorage is the #1 city in America to Live. Work. & Play.



facebook.com/AnchorageLWP



instagram.com/iloveanchorage

2016 AEDC 3-Year Outlook Luncheon July 27, 2016



Featuring Keynote Speaker:

Jeffrey Hayzlett television & radio host and best-selling author

Thank you!

Find all of today's reports online www.AEDCweb.com

Join us July 27, 2016 AEDC 2016 3-Year Outlook Luncheon





Peach Investments, LLC

- Own multiple properties in Anchorage; here for the long term
- Committed to quality development; record of successful, high quality projects in Anchorage, San Francisco, and around the Pacific Rim
- Experience with mixed use, historic preservation projects, for example One Kearny project in San Francisco.



Downtown Anchorage is not keeping up

| Anchorage Downtown Plan 2007 | | | |
|---|-------------|--|--|
| Category | 2015 Target | Actual | |
| New Office Sq Feet | 1,257,500 | LIO and NANA renovation, no net gain Last significant new office NPS in 2002 | |
| New Hotel Rooms | 375 | Lost about 100 due to "Lofts" conversion100's built in Midtown | |
| New Retail Sq Feet | 185,000 | Loss of Indigo, Diane's, no retail in LIO or State garage; Orso, Snow Goose closed for lunch in the winter Williwaw, North Face coming Many vacant storefronts | |
| New Housing Units | 1,200 | • Lofts at 4 th Avenue & A ~ 100 units | |
| Source: Sue Fison , Fison & Associates 2015 | | | |

Anchorage residents want to live downtown!

A recent AEDC Live Work Play survey of Anchorage employers and employees indicated

- Downtown is the number one neighborhood where people want to live
- When asked how to solve the lack of housing in downtown, the majority of respondents answered "redevelop deteriorated areas with new, denser, housing."





4||5 project area

just under an acre 42,605 SF

- 1. 4th Ave. Theater 11,375 SF
- 2. Reed Bldg 5,200 SF
- 3. Key Bank Parking 13,000 SF
- 4. Key Bank & Plaza 13,030 SF

Alley, 2,000 SF

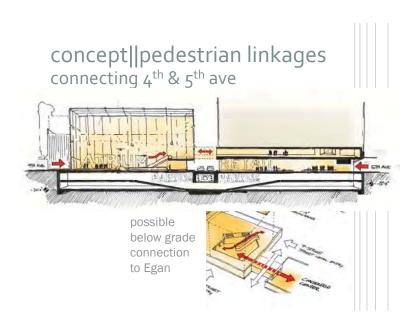










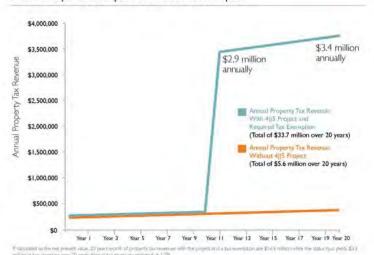


4||5 Project – What it could mean for Anchorage

- Brings people and spending to downtown! a lively mix of shopping, dining, office, hotel/housing, parking in the heart of downtown
- Revives the long boarded up 4th Avenue Theater building; preserves/recreates/restores façade, marquee sign and mural/friezes
- Implements the Downtown Plan: hotel/housing, retail, four-season activity for residents, visitors
- Increases MOA property tax revenue from \$235,000 to \$2.0 - 3.0 million per year for the 4||5 parcels.
- A catalyst to for new spending, support for existing and jobs and business opportunities, at a time when Alaska is facing an uncertain future



Comparison of Property Tax Revenue at 4||5 Downtown Redevelopment Project: With Municipal Tax Exemption vs. Without Tax Exemption



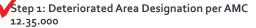
"Deal Points"

Project needs a public/private partnership



- Property Tax Exemption on the Increment: MOA abate incremental
 property taxes for 10 years. Developer will continue to pay current level of property
 tax \$235,000 (includes existing Key Bank building). Must be submitted by
 September 30, 2015 along with a memorandum of agreement (MOA) that outlines
 what will be in the eventual development agreement.
- Parking: Initial support from ACDA for the construction of approximately 180 (of 300 total) on-site, shared parking spaces. Estimated cost ~ \$11million. ACDA manages parking and receives parking user fees. Dedicate appropriate off site spaces to project use.
- Utilities: Partnership to provide needed power, water, sewer to project.
- Streamlined Process: MOA to fast track entitlement and permitting process.
 Provide high level staff support re: alley vacation, access from 5th avenue, improvements to F Street, utility re-routing and support, project conditional use permits, consolidation of parcels, other required permits and approvals.
- Development agreement that formalizes mutual commitments

Deteriorated Area Designation: Secured



- Requires property to meet at least *one* of the following criteria:
 - unsafe, unsanitary or overcrowded buildings
 - environmental contamination
 - · vacant, overgrown and unsightly lots
 - a disproportionate number of tax delinquent properties
 - · economically or socially undesirable land uses
- Allows adjacent property to be included if it encourages, enhances, or accelerates improvement of deteriorated properties



AO 2015-49 set the stage for:

Step 2: Apply for Financial Incentives under AMC 12.35.001

- Peach must submit an application to the CFO by September 30, 2015
- Approval requires meeting two tests:
 - 1. Evidence that incentive is necessary for project's economic viability
 - 2. The project provides measurable public benefits commensurate with the level of incentive granted $\,$
- Test 1: Initial feasibility results show return on project is not viable without partnership
 - Risky, pioneering, catalytic downtown mixed use project
 - High construction costs
 - Constrained, narrow lots; including demolition costs
- Test 2: Project benefits include:
 - Catalyst for new life, people and investment downtown
 - Affords the opportunity to preserve/recreate/revive key theater building elements
 - ~ 830 new jobs
 - No loss in current tax revenue; 6 time increase the current tax base over 20 year period

Northern Lights Inn Property



Planning for Economic and Fiscal Health

Alex Hutchinson Christopher Zimmerman

Anchorage, Alaska May 10, 2016



Who is Smart Growth America?

Smart Growth America is a national non-profit organization dedicated to researching, advocating for, and leading coalitions to bring smart growth practices to more communities nationwide.





- SGA Leadership Institute
- Local Leaders Council







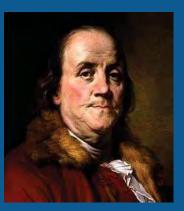
What is "smart growth?"

- Smart growth is a better way to build and maintain our towns and cities.
- Smart growth means building urban, suburban and rural communities with housing and transportation choices near jobs, shops and schools.
- This approach supports local economies and protects the environment.

Why plan?

"By failing to prepare, you are preparing to fail."

-Benjamin Franklin



Why plan?

"Have a plan. Follow the plan and you'll be surprised how successful you can be. Most people don't have a plan. That's why it is easy to beat most folks."

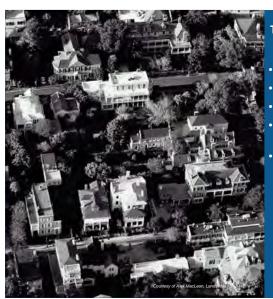


- Paul "Bear" Bryant

The ways we plan our cities

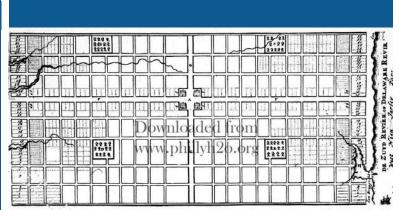
Patterns of development

5



Traditional town plan

- Mixed-use
- Compact
- Buildings of several stories
- Blocks with multiple building types
- Street grid

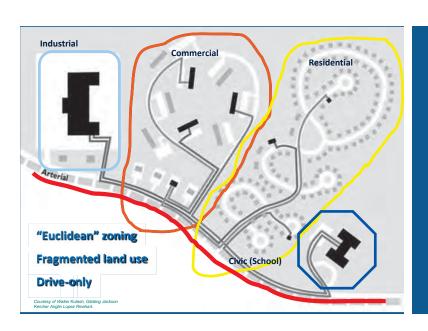


William Penn's plan of the City of Philadelphia. The idea of straight streets and rectangular blo out curves or diagonals has been carried out in the enlarged city, while the system of small pa not.

Philadelphia, PA



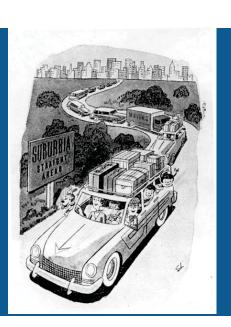




... and the automobile ...

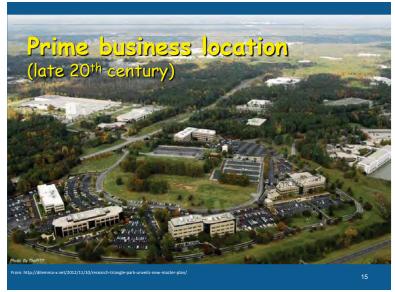
(and the interstate highway program, and new federal programs for homebuilding, and new rules for capital depreciation . . .)

5/16/201



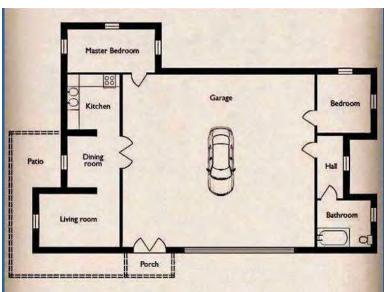






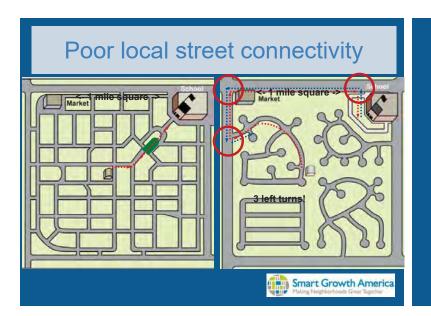












What's been happening?

The demographic and economic fundamentals have shifted

Demographic Change

20th century vs. 21st century

Retirement of the Baby Boom

Rise of the Millennials

Smaller households

Different preferences

W.S. Labor Force by Generation, 1995-2015 In millions To Boomers Gen Xers Millennials Millennials Silents 20 Note: Annual averages plotted 1995-2014. For 2015 the first quarter average of 2015 is shown. Due to data limitations, Silent generation is overestimated from 2008-2015. Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of monthly 1995-2015 Current Population Surveys, Integreted Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS) PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Millennials are different

Millennials

mil·len·nial

noun

a person reaching young adulthood around the year 2000; a Generation Yer.



25

Millennials

"But millennials – the largest generation in American history – will soon define how America does business, how America thinks and feels, and whether America holds fast to its free speech ideals."

Julie Lythcott-Haims, *The New York Times* November 2, 2015



Millennials

"We can all agree that
Millennials are the worst."

Philip Bump, The Atlantic, March 25, 2014



Millennials

They follow lifestyle, not jobs.

Millennials choose where to live before finding a job.

Of all college-educated 25- to 34-year-olds **64%** looked for a job **after** they chose the city where they wanted to live.

(U.S. Census



They want urban living

The New Hork Times http://nyt.am/ apolities

N.Y. / REGION

Suburbs Try to Prevent an Exodus as Young Adults Move to Cities and Stay

By JOSEPH BERGER APRIL 16, 2014

It is a well-trod trail: Suburban youngsters enter their early 20s, leave their parents' comfortable Tudors or colonials for the pizazz of the city, dawdle a few years until they find mates and begin having children and then, seeking more space and good public schools, move back to the suburba and into their own Tudors or colonials.

But that pattern is changing, or at least shifting. A recent report on the suburb-dotted New York counties of Westchester, Nassau and Suffolk, based on United States census data, found that those young people seem to be lingering longer in New York City, sometimes forsaking auburban life

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BUSINESS INSIDER

Millennials Are Renting Instead Of Buying And The Retail Industry Is Freaking Out

ASHLEY LUTZ AUG. 14, 2014, 12:01 PM



Millennials' tendency to rent instead of buy is turning the retail industry upside down.

They want experiences more than things.

THE CHANGING WARKET

Money
A Service of CNN. Fortune & Money

Young Americans ditch the car



And they don't seem to want cars

NEW YORK (CNNMoney) -- America's young people just aren't buying cars like they used to.

The share of new cars purchased by those aged 18-34 dropped 30% in the last five years, according to the car shopping

Preferences: Transportation

Millennials are driving less

- From 2001 to 2009, the average annual number of vehicle-miles traveled by people ages 16-34 dropped 23 percent. (source: National Household Travel Survey)
- 26 percent lacked a driver's license in 2010, up 5 percentage points from 2000 (source: Federal Highway Administration)



f v in 3 me 1

NEWS RELEASES

Millennials Favor Walkable Communities, Says New NAR Poll

MEDIA CONTACT: JANE DOLLINGER / 202-383-1042 / EMAIL

WASHINGTON (July 28, 2015) – Millennials prefer walking over driving by a substantially wider margin than any other generation, according to a new poll conducted by the National Association of Realross ₱ and the Transportation Research and Education Center at Portland State University.

The 2015 National Community and Transportation Preference Survey found that millennials, those aged 18— 34, prefer walking as a mode of transportation by 12 percentage points over driving. Millennials are also shown to prefer living in attached housing, living within walking distance of sloops and restaurants, and having a short commune, and they are the most likely age group to make use of public transportation.

The poll also found that millennials show a stronger preference than other generations for expanding public transportation and providing transportation alternatives to driving, such as biking and walking, while also increasing the availability of trains and buses. Millennials likewise favor developing communities where people do not need to drive long distances to work or shop.

"Realtors® don't only sell homes, they sell neighborhoods and communities," said NAR President Chris Polychron, executive broker with 1st Choice Realty in Hot Springs, Ark: "Realtors® aid in improving and revitalizing neighborhoods with smart growth initiatives, helping create walkable, urban centers, which is

34

Millennial housing preferences

Millennials especially are trending away from traditional suburbs

- 47% would prefer to live in a city or a suburb with a mix of houses, shops, and businesses
- 40% would prefer a rural or a small town
- 12% say they would prefer a suburban neighborhood with houses only

National Association of Realtors

A downtown apartment is an elusive and expensive dream for millennials



The final are on present than point and to have been used in the present and t

GRANT RAPITS: MI... Dev Bernit and his golfrood, Belley Walsh, on living the American Design.

The couple, "uniformals" in their early x in , recently x or x-dimen a start-fluor to x spectrosed given Francisco Little Puls we Food Storet NW in the best of described

At \$1,400 A mounts. Repeals and they are delighted to be to the limit of deveroes;, where examine enterth, confront serveds and wants for sketting are less than a line.

"We just know that in the summer, everybody is going to be congregating where we live. It's just really exciting for us to be here, and we see it as a great value because of that."

"We're happy to pay a slight premium to be close to all these things that enrich our lives." --Downtown resident Ziev Beresh

Boomers are a different kind of Senior Citizen

"Adulthood II"

Boomers not ready for the rocking chair

- Today's retiree can live past 90
- "These additional 31 years of expected life have not been just tacked on at the end . . . Today's 65-year-olds are starting new careers or continuing old ones, traveling around the world, and eloping with new loves, in a stage of life we are calling 'Adulthood II.'"

- cultural anthropologist Mary Catherine Bateson, quoted in ULI report

37

Boomers and housing

Boomers are downsizing

- Increasing numbers, smaller households
- The number of senior households will grow twice as fast as all others over the next couple decades (A.C. Nelson)
- Shrinking, aging households will be a source of supply of SFD housing, and demand for smaller and multi-family housing

Boomers and housing

- From 1990 to 2010, downsizing households (with residents 65 and older) made up 20 percent of new housing demand. But over the next 20 years they will account for 85 percent of the demand share.
- Market research shows this segment prefers smaller homes on smaller lots or attached options.

Aside.

They're not that interested in moving to "retirement communities."

Average age entering senior housing used to be 70 – **now it's 86**.

Source: Nelson

Boomers and transportation

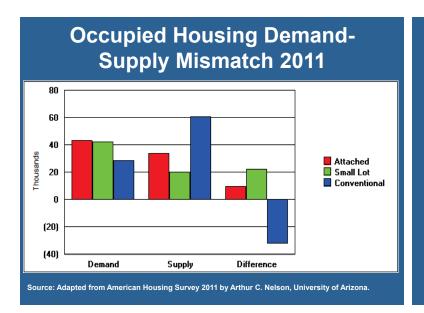
Turning in their keys

- Using local buses and trains more (source: National Household Travel Survey)
- Bike trips increased 64 percent between 2001 and 2009. (AARP)

"Americans Prefer to Live in Mixed-Use, Walkable Communities"

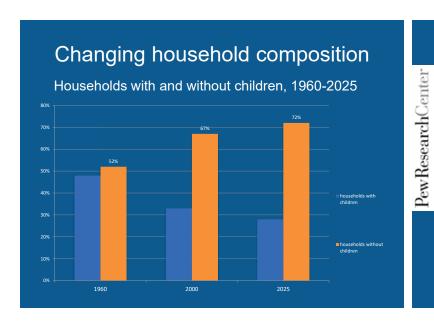
- -- National Association of Realtors (October 2013):
- 78 percent say neighborhood is more important than the size of the house
- Fifty-seven percent would forego a home with a larger yard if it meant a shorter commute to work

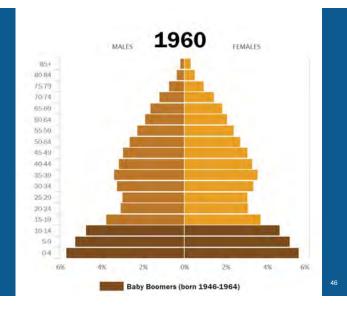
Source: Oct. 2013 Consumer survey conducted for the National Association of Realtors

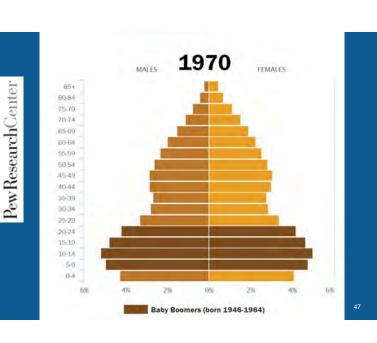


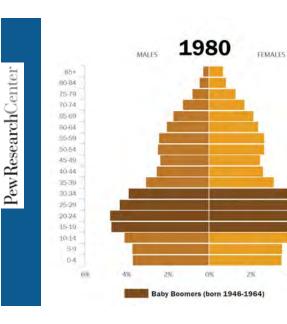
Why this is probably not a short-term fashion, but a structural change

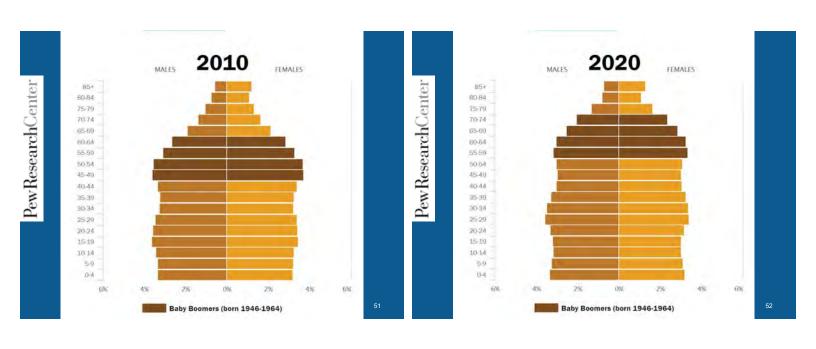
(We're getting steadily older – not just individually, but as a whole)

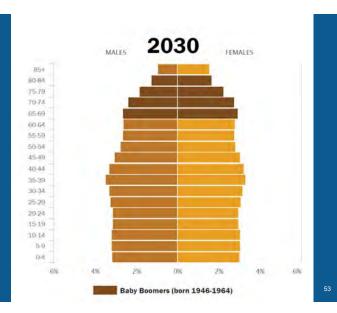


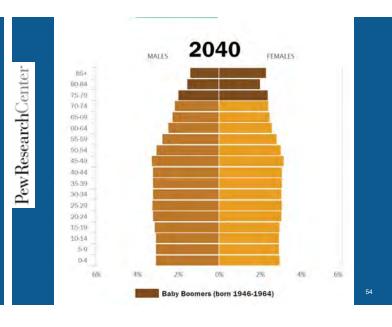


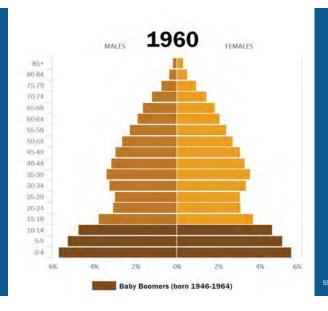












Economic growth

20th century vs. 21st century

- Manufacturing economy vs. Knowledge economy
- Chasing smokestacks vs. Chasing talent





The 21st Century Economy

- · Creativity, knowledge, innovation
- Importance of networking, interaction
- Demand for skilled workers

"A region's most important source of competitive advantage is its workforce. . . it's the pool of talent that attract firms, particularly in the knowledge economy."

-- Ania Ania Wieckowski, Harvard Business Review, May 2010

Forbes.com*

"One of the main factors businesses consider when deciding on where to relocate or expand is the available pool of college-educated workers. And that has cities competing for college-educated young adults."

"And there's one place this desired demographic, college-educated professionals between the ages of 25 and 34, tends to want to live: tight-knit urban neighborhoods that are close to work and have lots of entertainment and shopping options within an easy walk."

* Downtowns: What's Behind America's Most Surprising Real Estate Boom – March 25, 2013

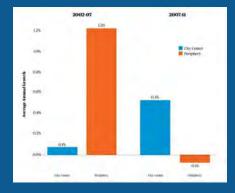
58

Responding to the market

Business moves back downtown

"Surging City Center Job Growth,"

Joe Cortright, Feb. 2015



"During the economic expansion from 2002 to 2007, the historic trend of job decentralization was very much present.

But since 2007 . . . the picture changed dramatically. While only 7 city centers outperformed their surrounding metros in the 2002-07 period, 21 outperformed the periphery in 2007-11."









Businesses respond to changing preferences

- · Across the country corporations are responding to employee preferences and moving to the talent.
- · They are choosing to relocate from driveonly office parks to walkable locations.

It's not just big metropolitan areas, but small towns too "The same demographic and market trends



that are driving a return to big cities can also boost the prospects of smaller cities and towns surrounded by suburbs and

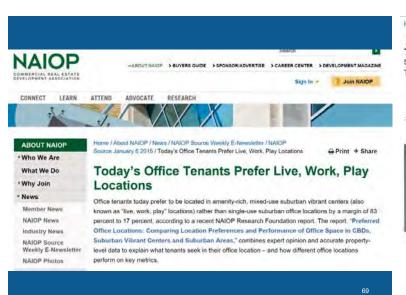
-- Robert Steuteville, Small cities and towns are urban places, too - Better! Cities & Towns

The Other Walkable Urban Trend

66



What the market wants







The Realty Show

How do you attract the best workers? Set up shop in a walkable downtown

Tony Semerad

First Published Jun 19 2015 04:18PM - Last Updated Jun 19 2015 04:18 pm



There is a price/value premium for walkable places

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There is a price/value premium for walkable places (residential)

Applies to residential real estate -

Above-average walkability:

→ \$4,000 to \$34,000 more in home sales price



There is a price/value premium for walkable places (commercial)

Applies to commercial real estate -

Greater walkability:

→ 1% to 9% increase in commercial property value depending on type; also higher incomes and lower capitalization rates



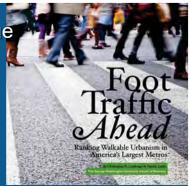
 Sources: "Walking the Walk" by Joseph Cortwright, CEOs for Cities and "The Walkability Premium in Commercial Real Estate Investments" by Gary Pivo and Jeffrey Fisher

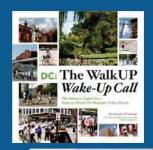
There is a price/value premium for walkable places

2014 study ranks the top 30 US metropolitan areas in walkability

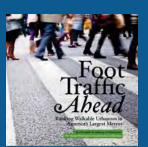
Major findings:

- The top ranking metros have an average of 38% higher GDP per capita as compared to the low ranking metros.
- Office rent in urban WalkUPs rent at a 74% higher premium per square foot over drivable sub-urban areas.





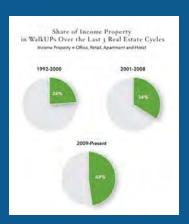






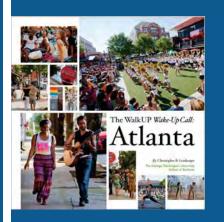
76

Walkable Urban Places



"... walkable urban places and projects will drive tomorrow's real estate industry and the economy"

Walkable Urban Places - Atlanta



Report finding:

From 1992-2000, roughly 13 percent of real estate investment in the region went into Current and Emerging 'WalkUPs.'

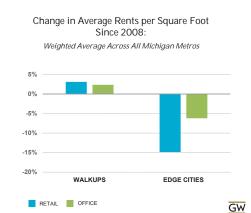
From 2001-2008, that number doubled to 26 percent.

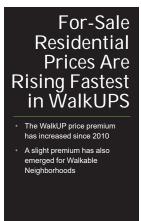
Since 2009, it more than doubled again, reaching 60 percent.

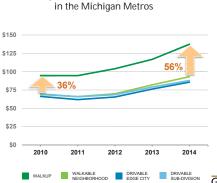
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Office & Retail in WalkUPs Outperforms Edge Cities Average Edge City Office and Retail rents are still lower now than in 2008. But WalkUP rents have risen,

indicating market preference.







Average Home Prices per Square Foot





How communities

develop affects

government expenditures

and revenues.

Development affects costs



Expenditures for infrastructure and services are more efficient in denser, better connected areas.



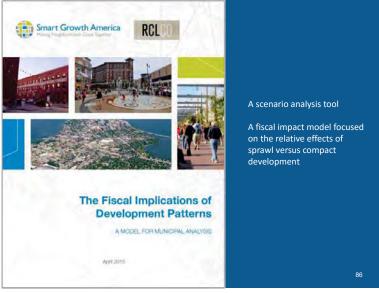
Development affects costs

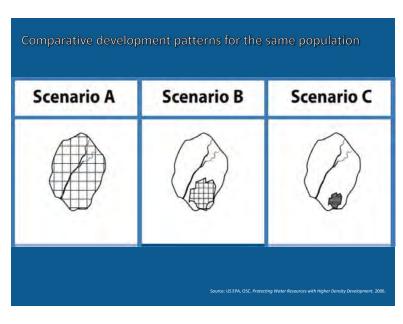
Compact development offers efficiencies in delivering services.

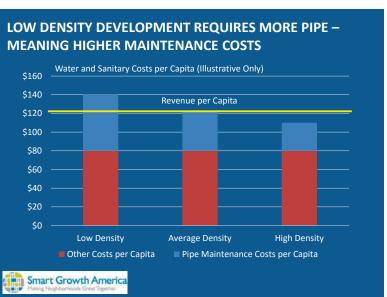
- Police and fire departments have less area to cover.
- Fewer miles of road to cover for trash pickup, school buses.
- Fewer miles of water and sewer pipes to maintain.







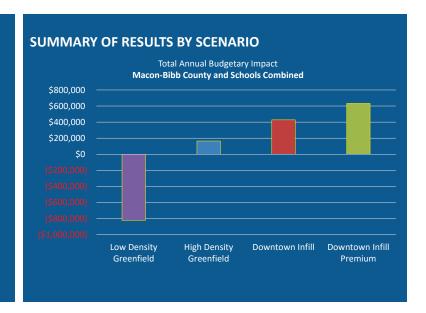


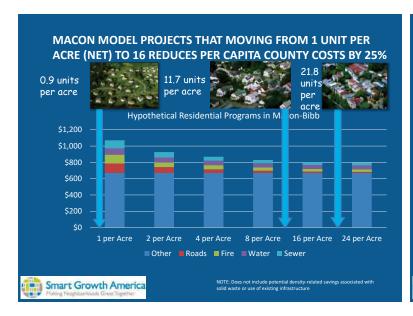


CASE STUDIES

- Madison, Wisconsin
- · West Des Moines, Iowa
- Doña Ana County, New Mexico
- · Macon, Georgia
- Indianapolis, Indiana



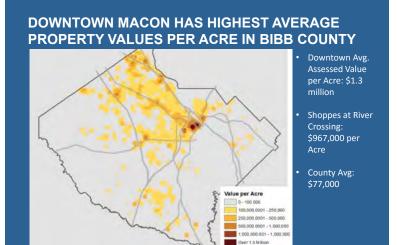






Development affects revenue

- Low-density suburban development generates much less per acre revenue.
- "Main streets" and dense mixed-use areas create synergies that produce substantially higher revenues than commercial sprawl.



0.4

vvnat does this mean?

Implications for policy

The bottom line

"A region's most important source of competitive advantage is its workforce. In the past, employers attracted workers, but now, according to a study by CEOs for Cities, it's the pool of talent that attract firms, particularly in the knowledge economy. The vast majority of college educated young people chose where to live based on factors other than employment opportunities. Creating attractive, mixed use communities attracts the talent, and that business."

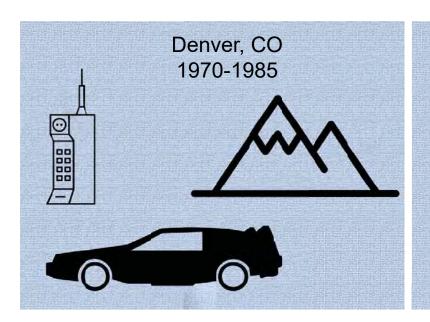
-- Ania Ania Wieckowski, Harvard Business Review, The Magazine, May 2010

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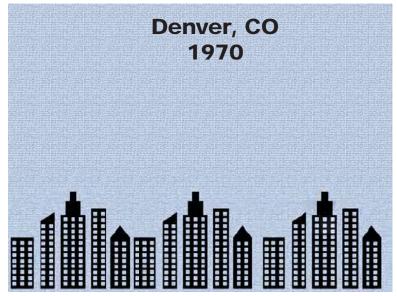


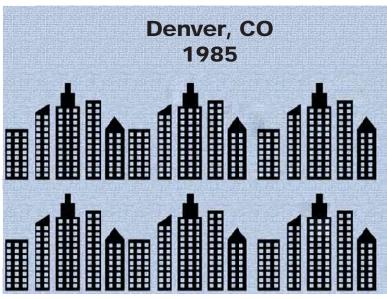




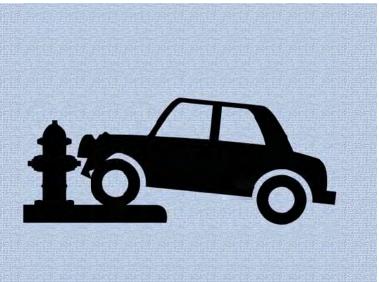


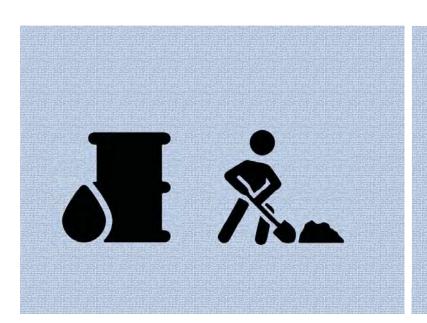












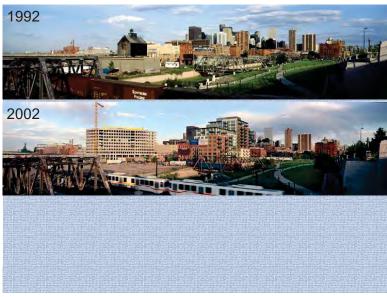
"Denver, a town that's never been No. 1 in anything but carbon monoxide levels."



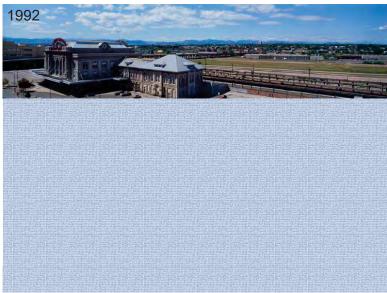






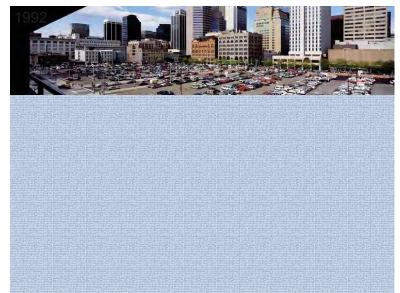








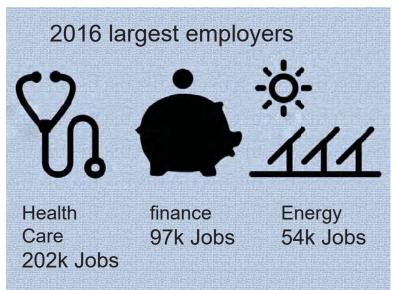










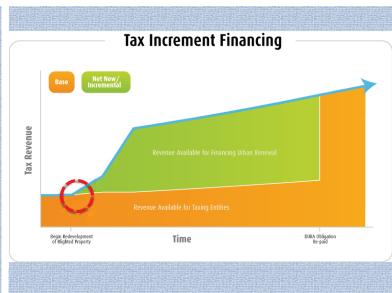


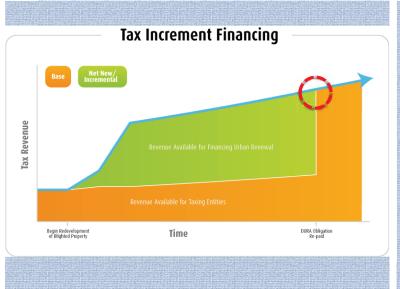


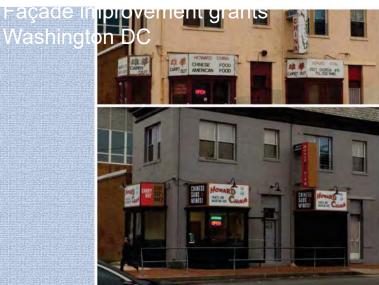










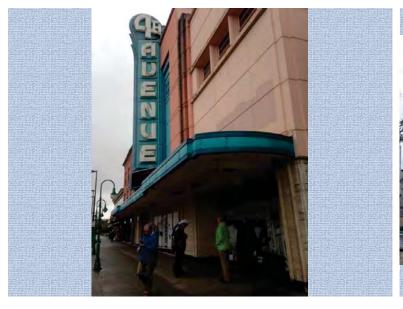












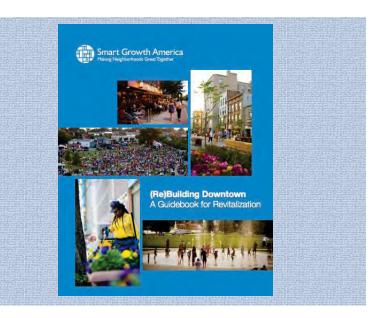












(Re)Building Downtown: A Guidebook for Revitalization

- 1. Understand your community
- 2. Create an attractive, walkable place
- 3. Diversify economic uses
- 4. Plan for equity
- 5. Align governance and institutions
- 6. Finance projects
- 7. Manage for the future

Review

- Economic dev is about placemaking
- Placemaking means walkability
- What makes for walkability?

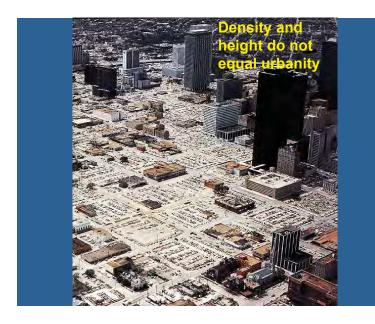
Key points: Roadway design

Streets are all about pedestrian comfort

- Generous sidewalks In core shopping area, sidewalks wide enough to accommodate outdoor dining
- · Max 2 lanes on internal streets
- On-street parking
- Provide a network of small blocks divide up superblocks
- Park once and walk

Key points: Position of buildings

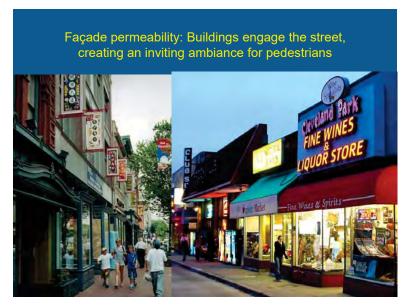
- Buildings are oriented to activate the street
- Ground-level shops, cafes, restaurants, and community services define and activate
- Centers are inviting to pedestrians oriented towards streets, plazas, and town squares
- Public sidewalks are lined by shops, buildings with large display windows, frequently placed doors, and human-scaled signs

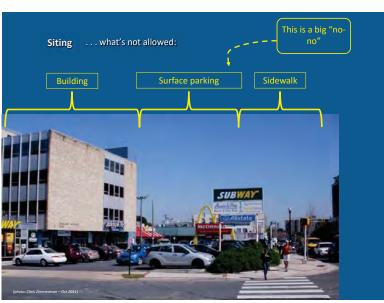












Activate empty spaces

Create a "street wall"















And now we have actual pedestrians.

Discussion Questions

- 1. Why aren't developers coming to us with projects that the community would like to see, both in terms of project location and the character of the development?
- 2. What will it take for you to develop new high density mixed use projects that the MOA, and the community want to see in the Downtown area?
- 3. Please help us identify and then codify those incentive tools, that the community can be willing to support, that will bring new growth and development in Downtown.
- 4. Many Social Service providers are in the Downtown area. Do the services that they provide need to be disbursed around the Anchorage Bowl to provide better coverage and relieve the concentration that is here? Has this helped or hindered Downtown?
- 5. What other codes or regulations are needed to make Downtown better?
- 6. Are there current business practices, ordinances or lack of, that are impacting Downtown?
- 7. How should infrastructure improvements support new Downtown development?
- 8. Will the things that we have talked about in previous questions support small businesses in Downtown? If not, what can we do to support small businesses in the Downtown area?

