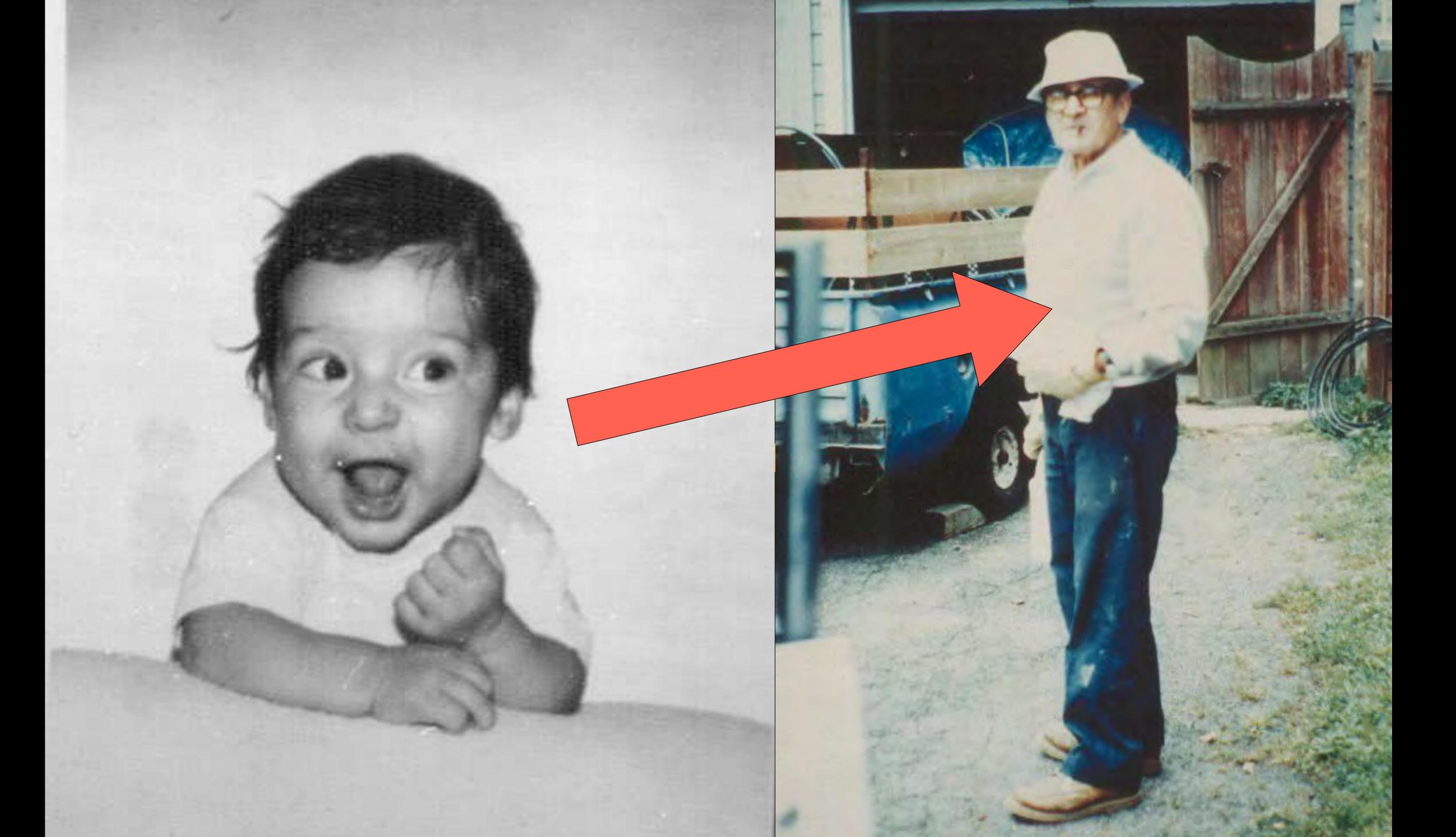
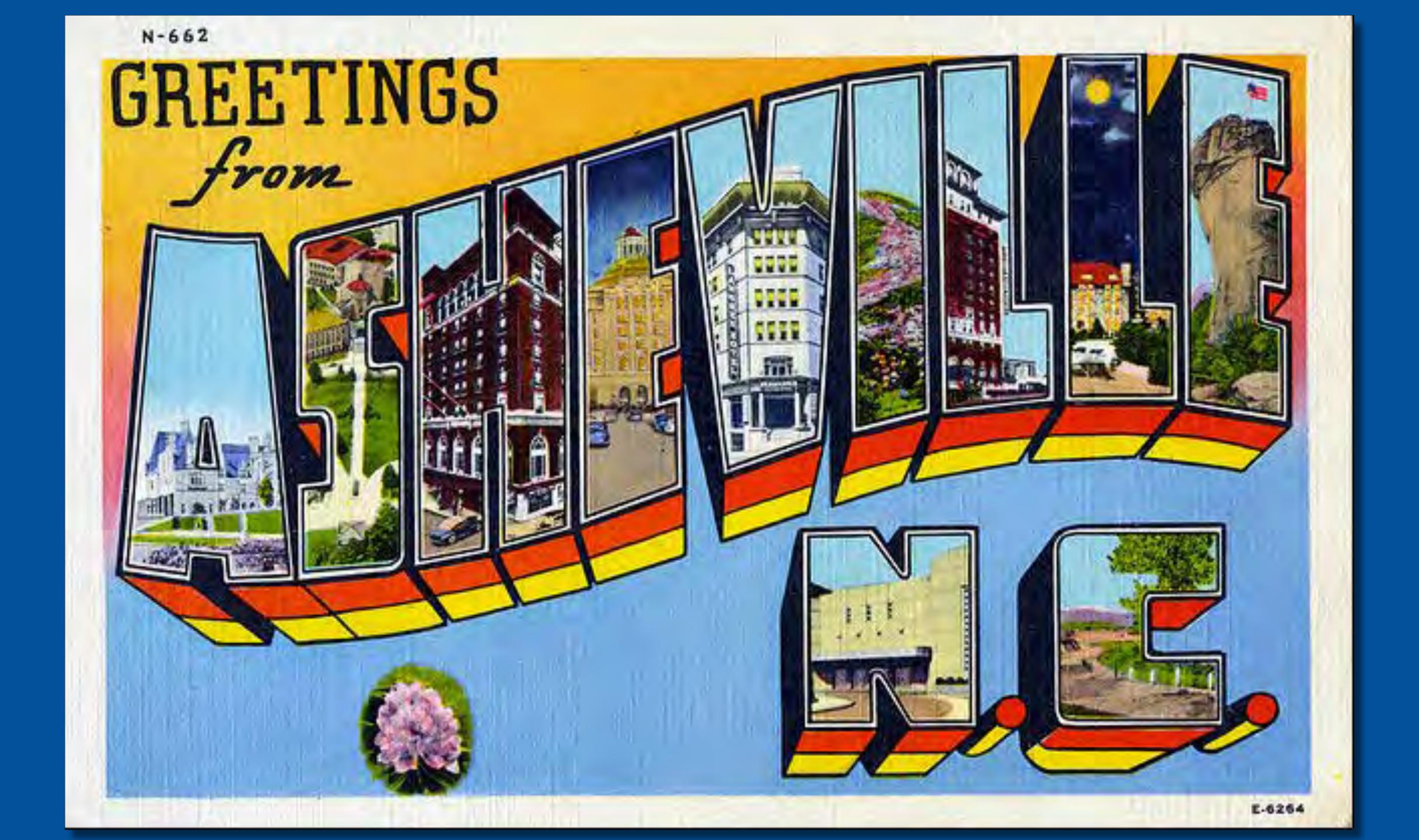




"Greetings from Spook Hill"











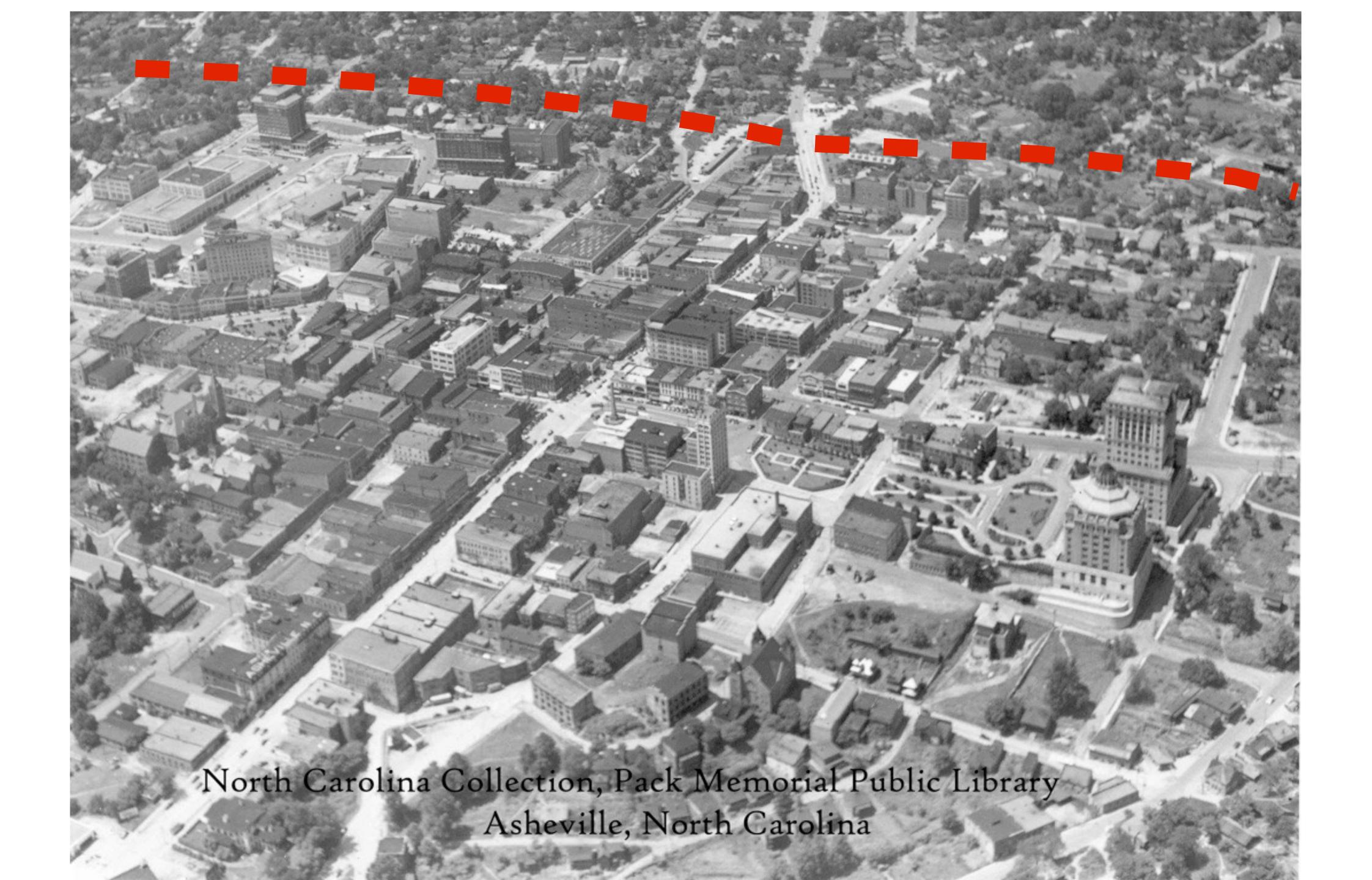




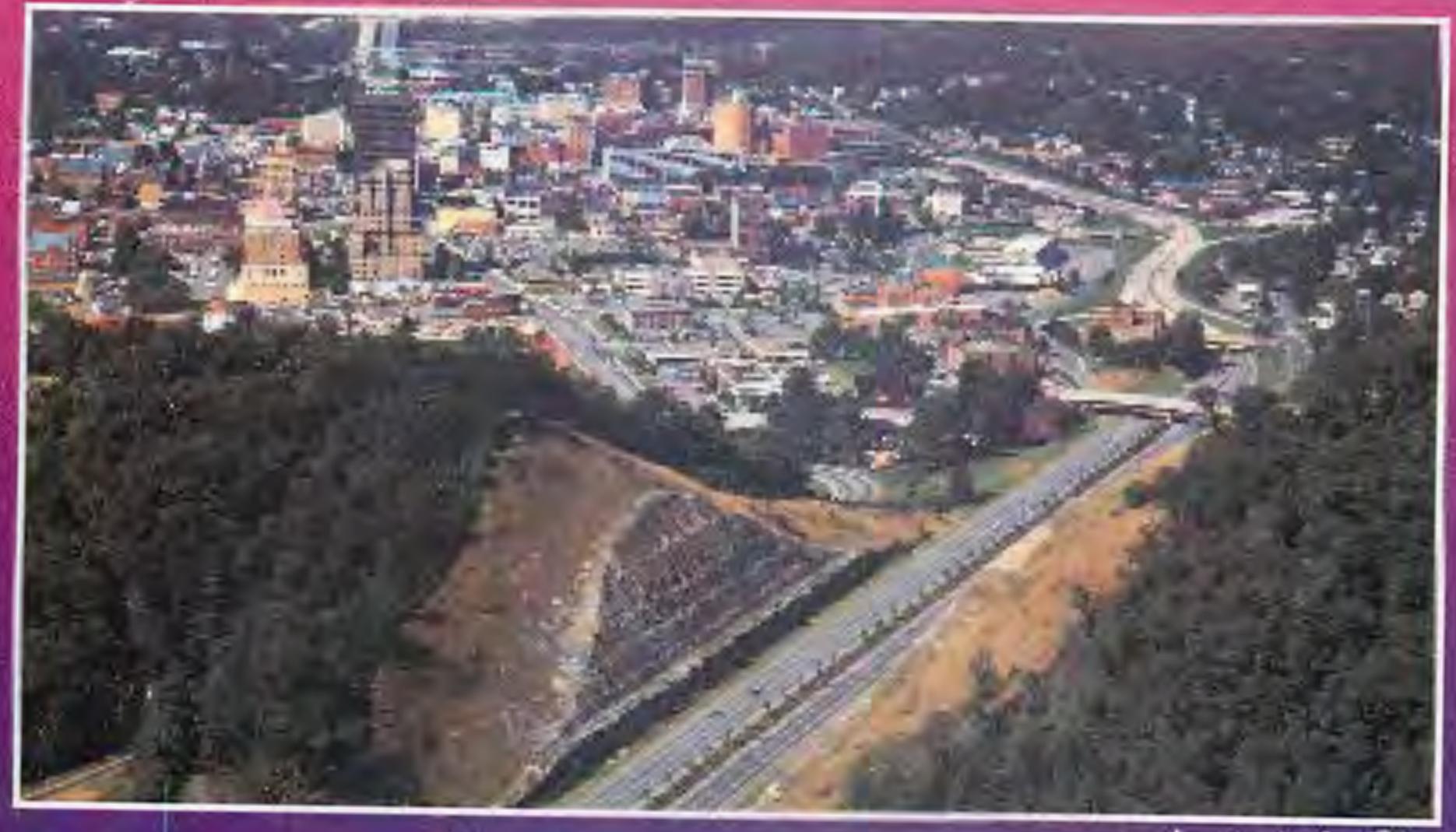












Asheville, M.C.

Land of the Sky

The 73 acre Asheville Mall



In the 70's and 80's our downtown died









Asheville's de facto motto was:

"That will never work here - don't even try."



1941 - 11/19/2001



Mountail Kpress

the Alternative Reading Room

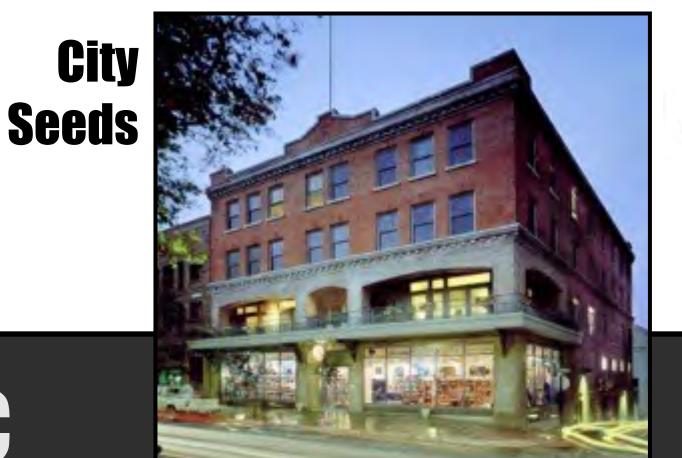
Salsa's & Zambras

Public Interest Projects



Dogwo

the











51 Biltmore







The Public Service Building





In God we trust; everyone else, bring data.

Mayor Michael Bloomberg

and amount of the second





For 40 years this building remained vacant..... its tax value in 1991 was just over

\$300,000



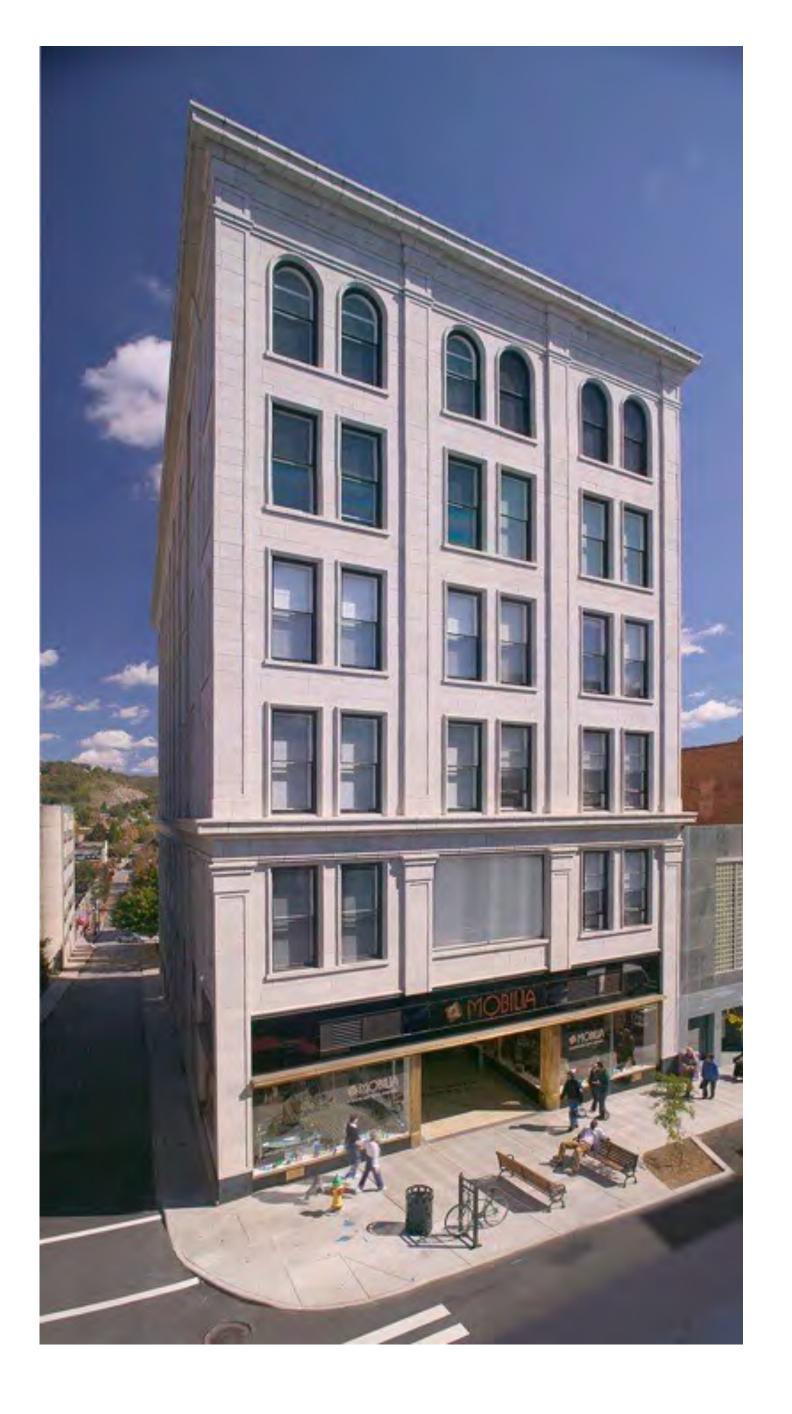
Today the building is valued at over \$11,000,000



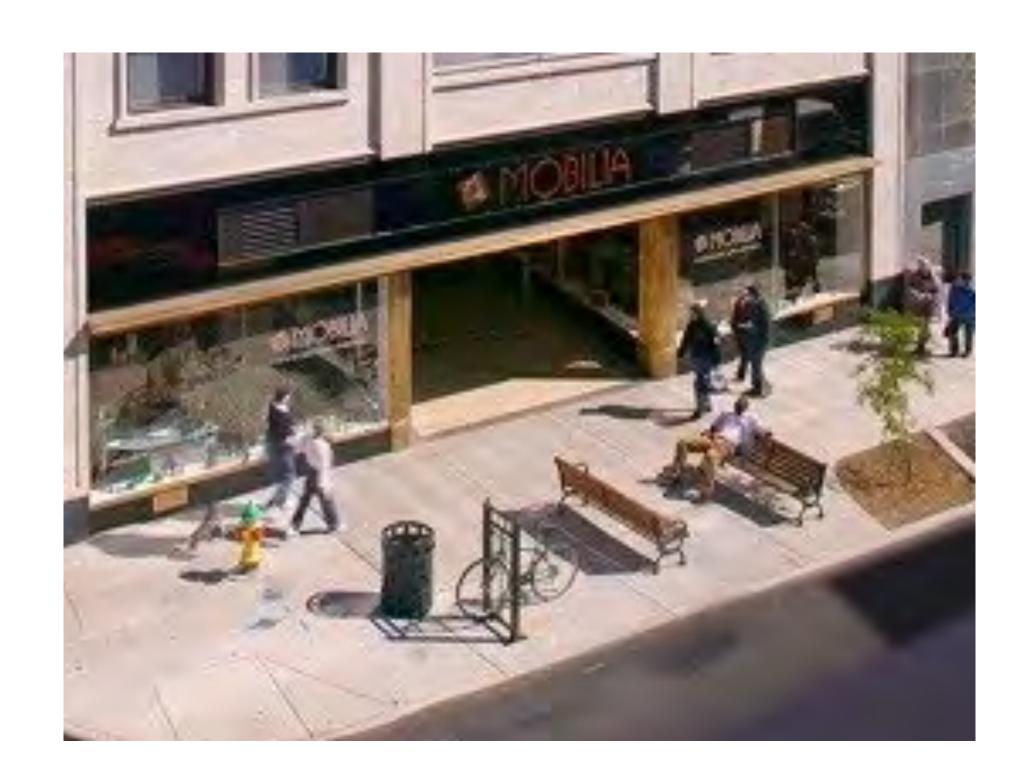


For 40 years this building remained vacant..... its tax value in 1991 was just over

\$300,000



Today the building is valued at over \$11,000,000







For 40 years this building remained vacant..... its tax value in 1991 was just over

\$300,000

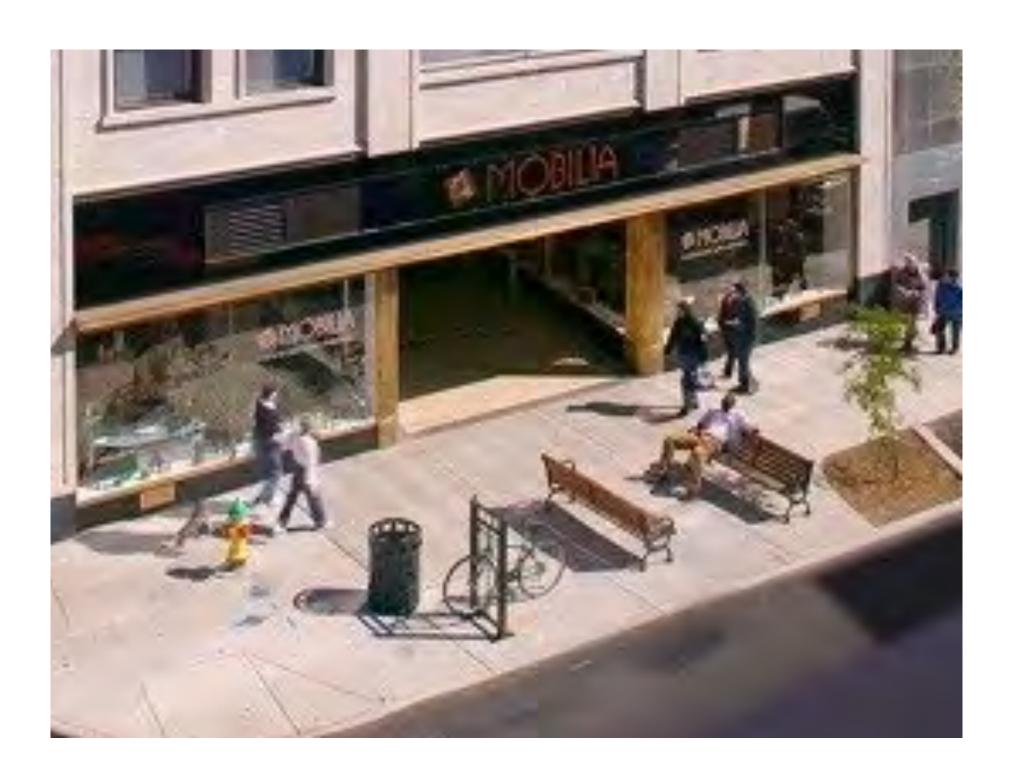


Today the building is valued at over \$11,000,000

An increase > 3500%

in 15 years

The lot is less than 1/5 acre







Downtown



Tax Value



Downtown



Tax Value



Downtown



Tax Value

0.2

Land Consumed (acres)

URBAN3

34



Downtown



Tax Value

34 0.2

Land Consumed (acres)

\$6.5k

Total Property Taxes/Acre

\$634k





Downtown



Tax Value

34 0.2

Land Consumed (acres)

\$6.5k

\$634k

Total Property Taxes/Acre

\$48k \$84k

City Sales Taxes/Acre





Downtown



Tax Value

34 0.2

Land Consumed (acres)

\$6.5k

\$634k

Total Property Taxes/Acre

\$48k \$84k

City Sales Taxes/Acre

0

90

Residents/Acre





Downtown



Tax Value

\$634k

34 0.2

Land Consumed (acres)

\$6.5k

Total Property Taxes/Acre

\$48k \$84k

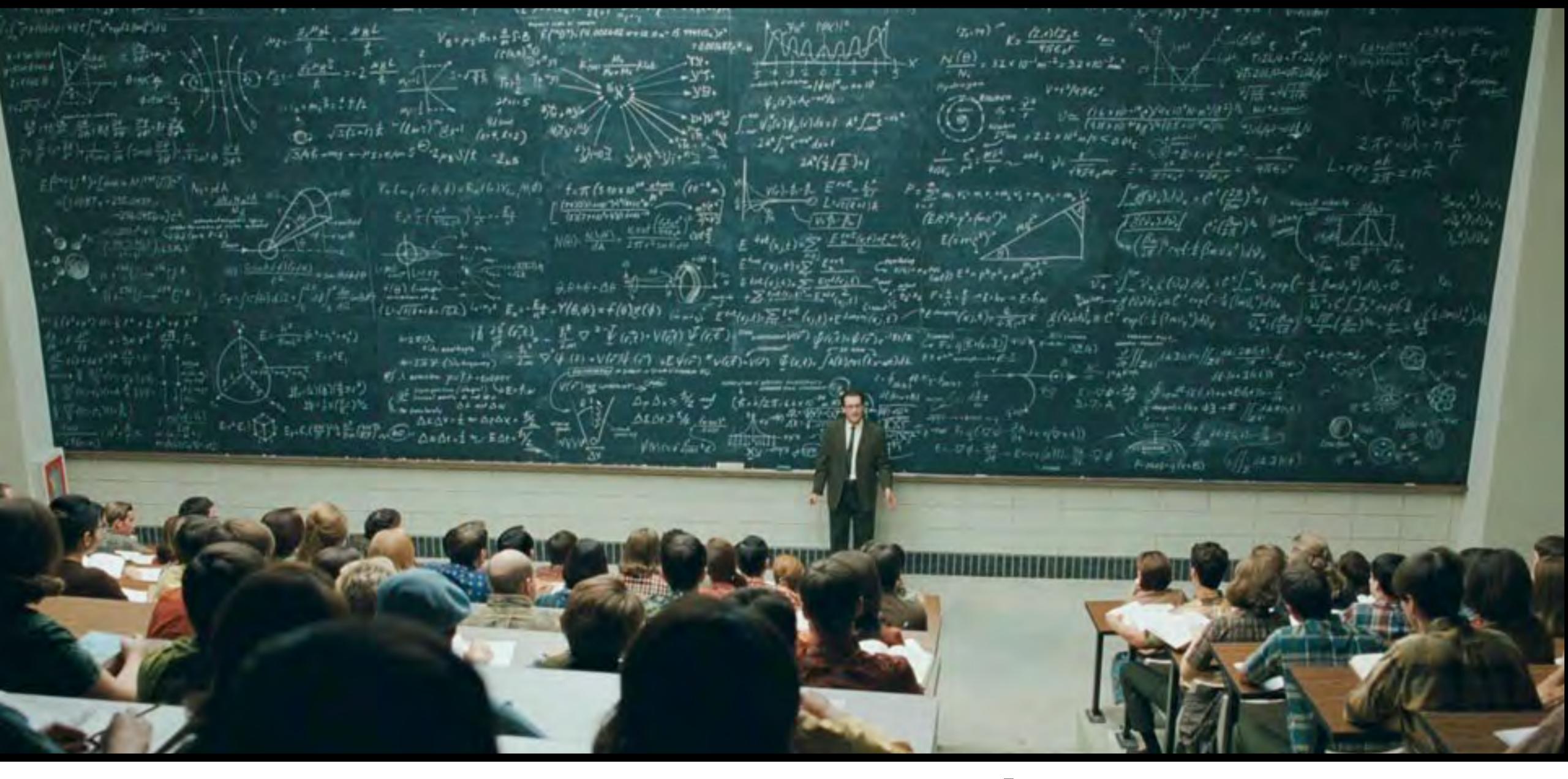
City Sales Taxes/Acre

90

Residents/Acre

6 Jobs/Acre





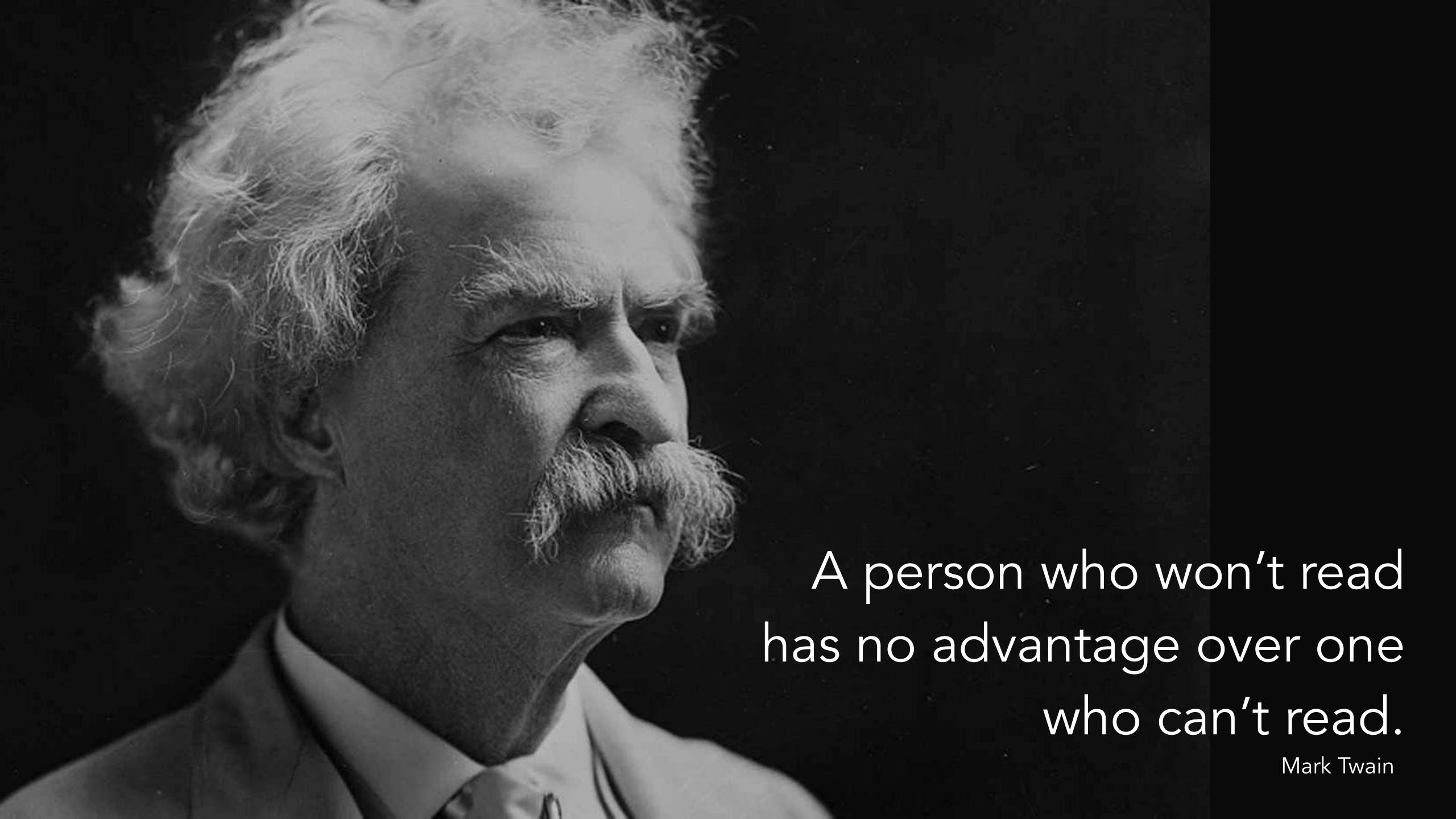
Scary Math

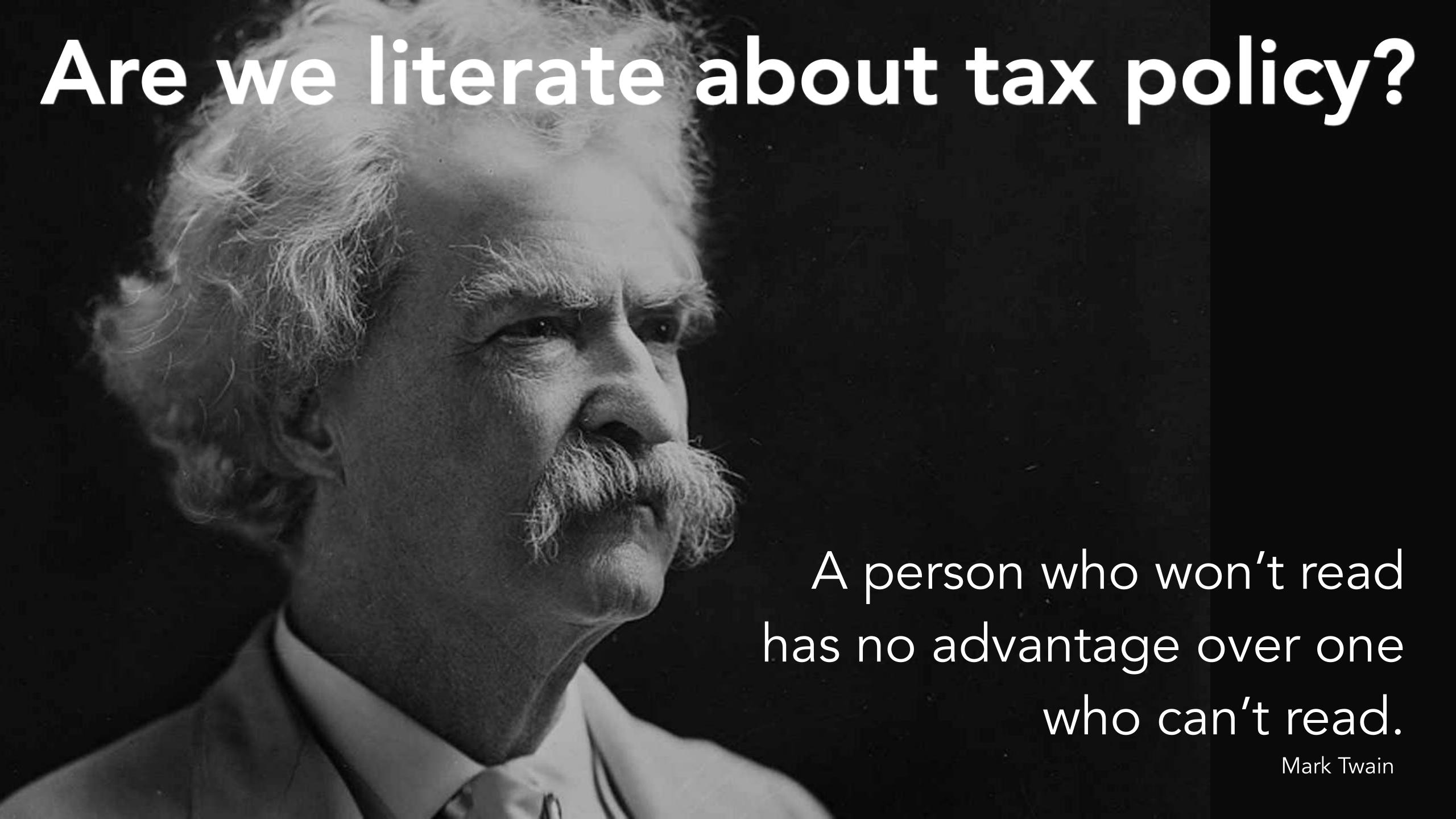












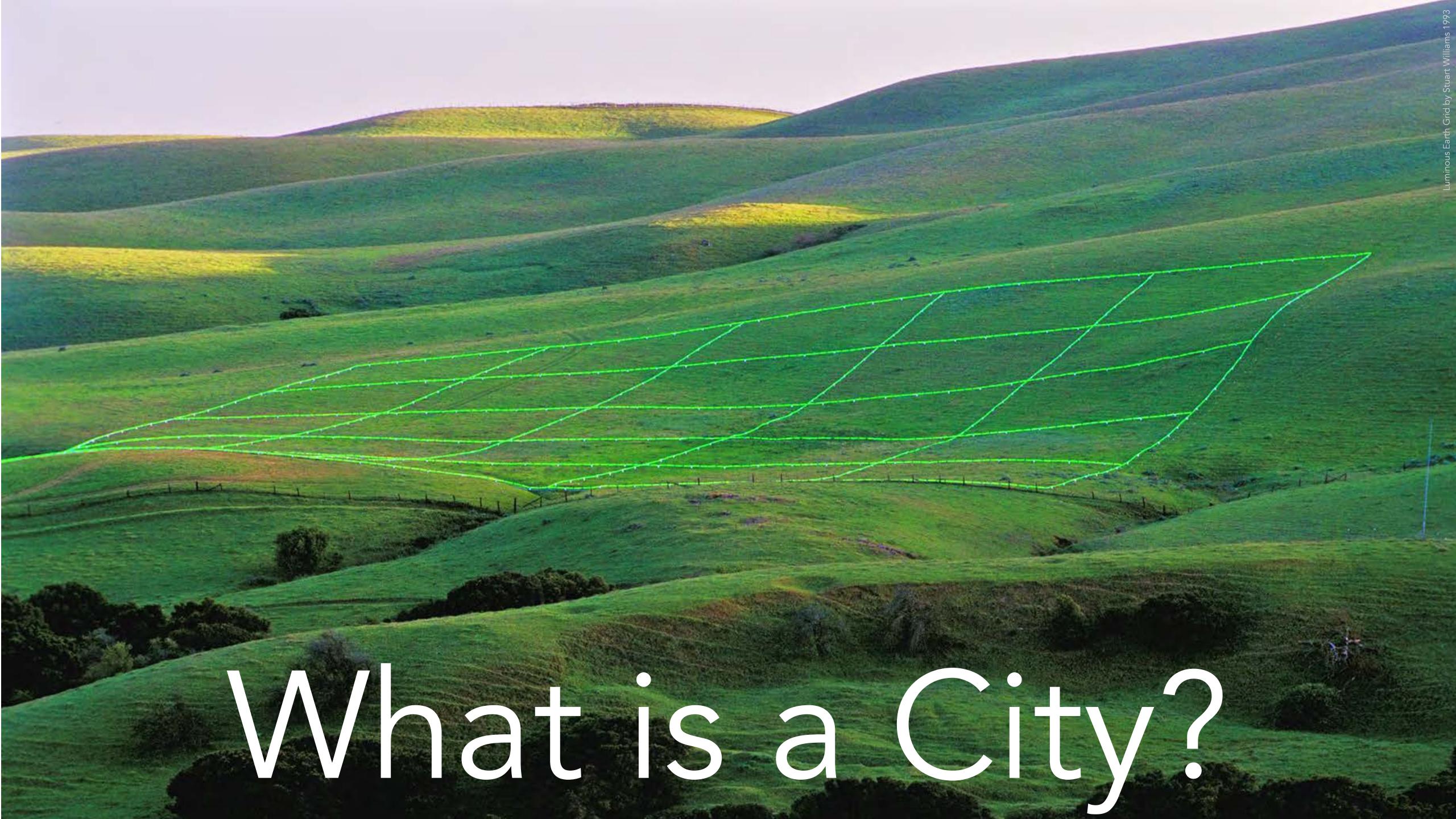
But why does tax policy matter?

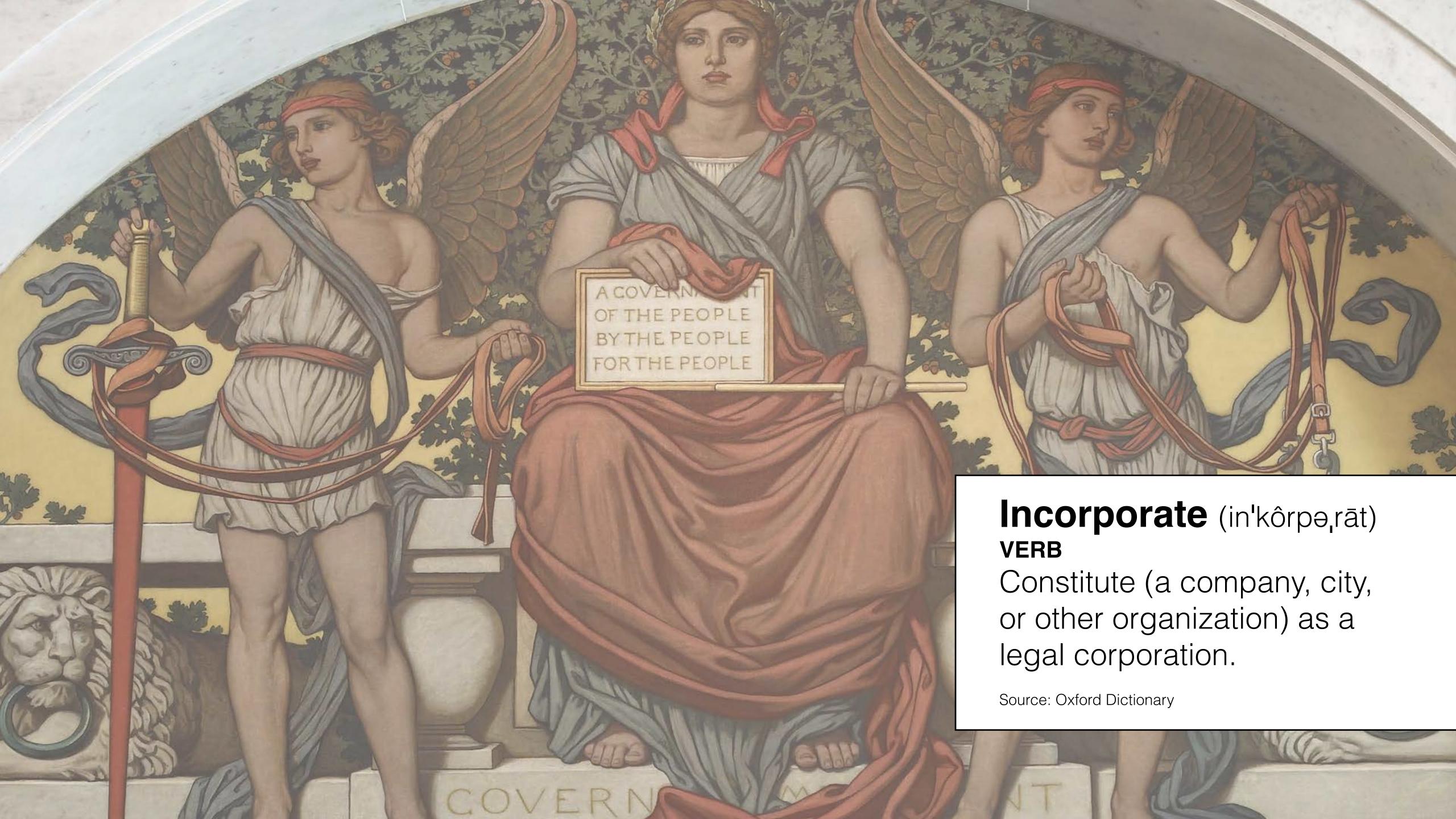


... taxes pay for stuff.

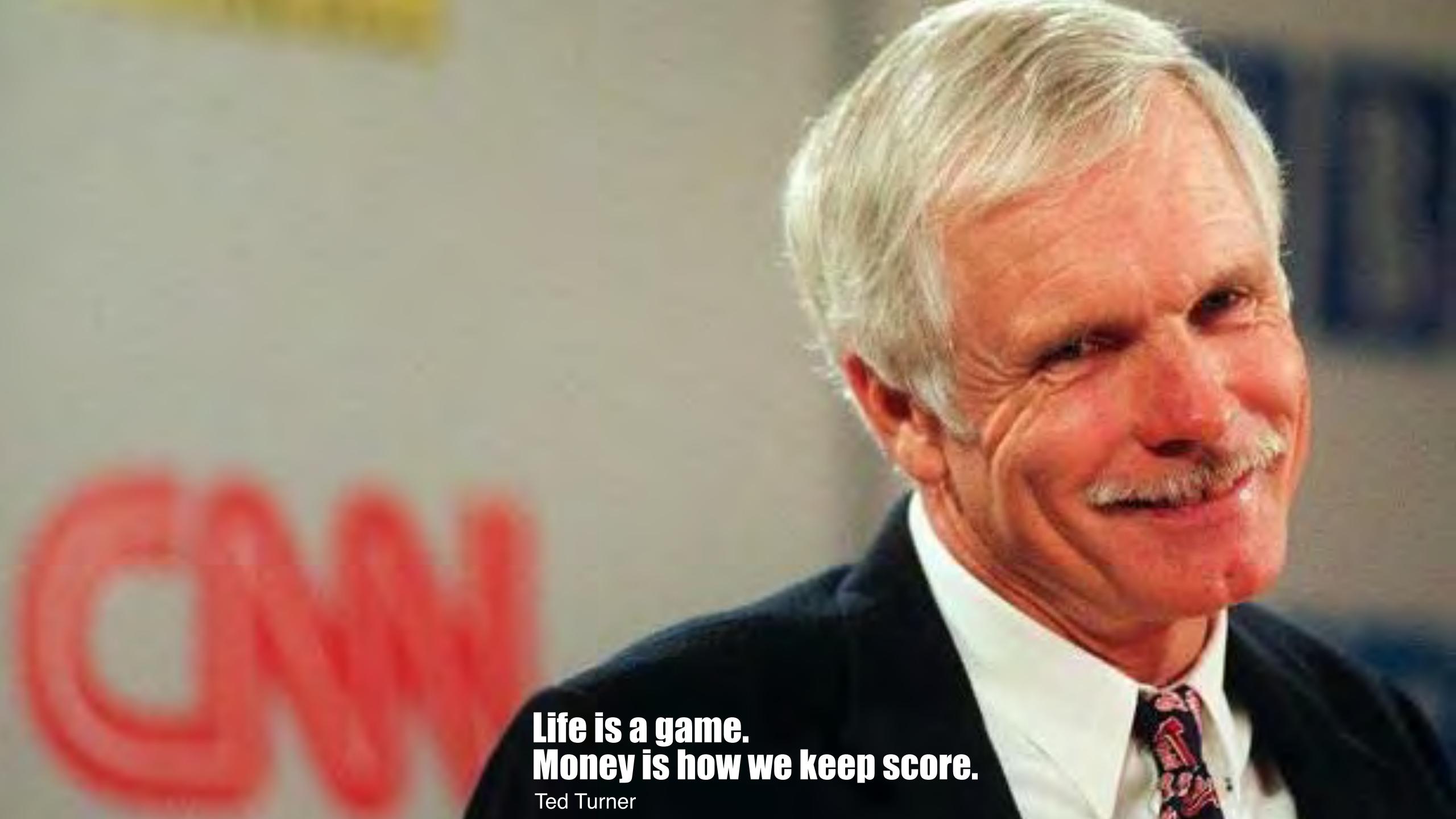


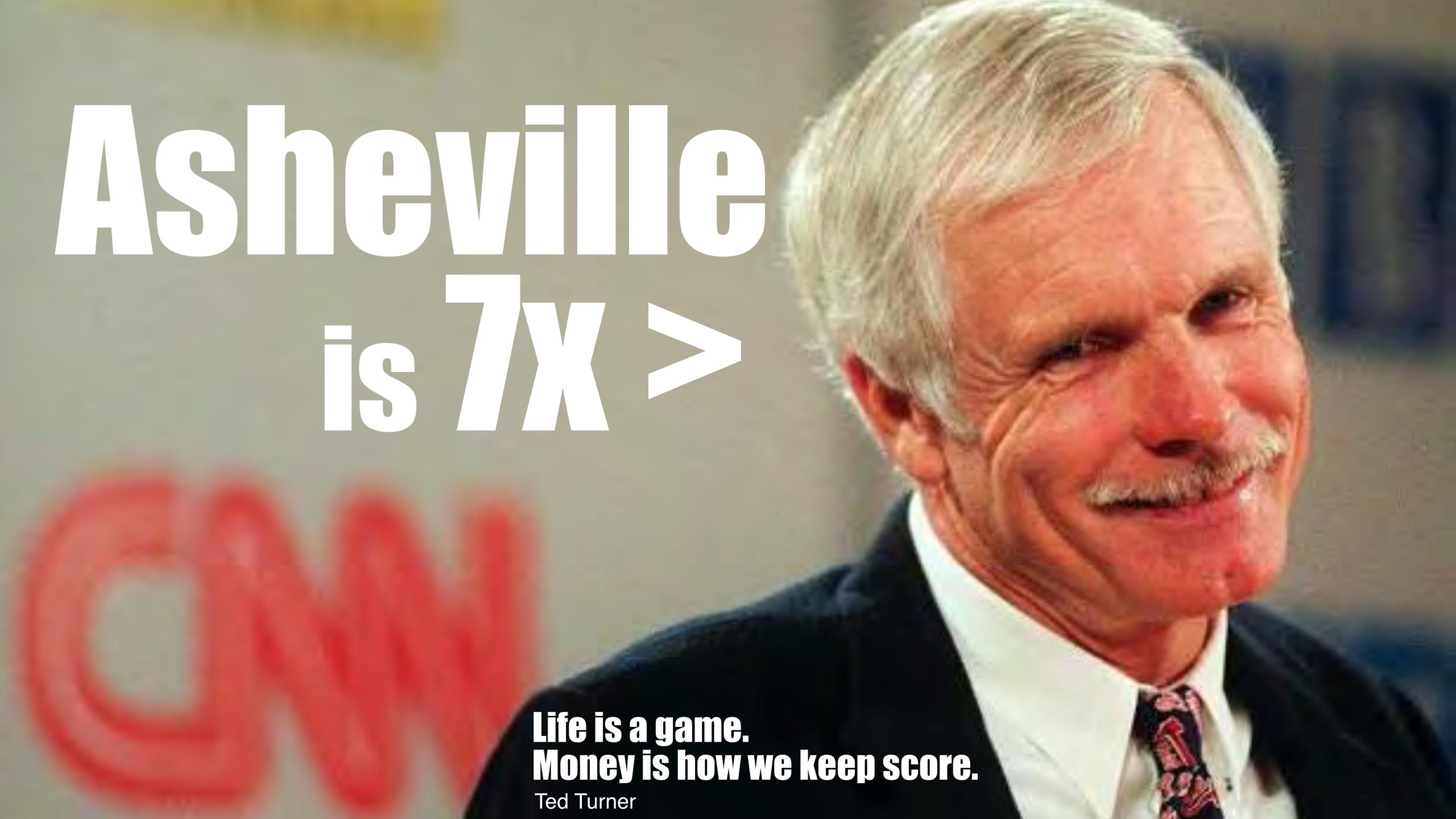


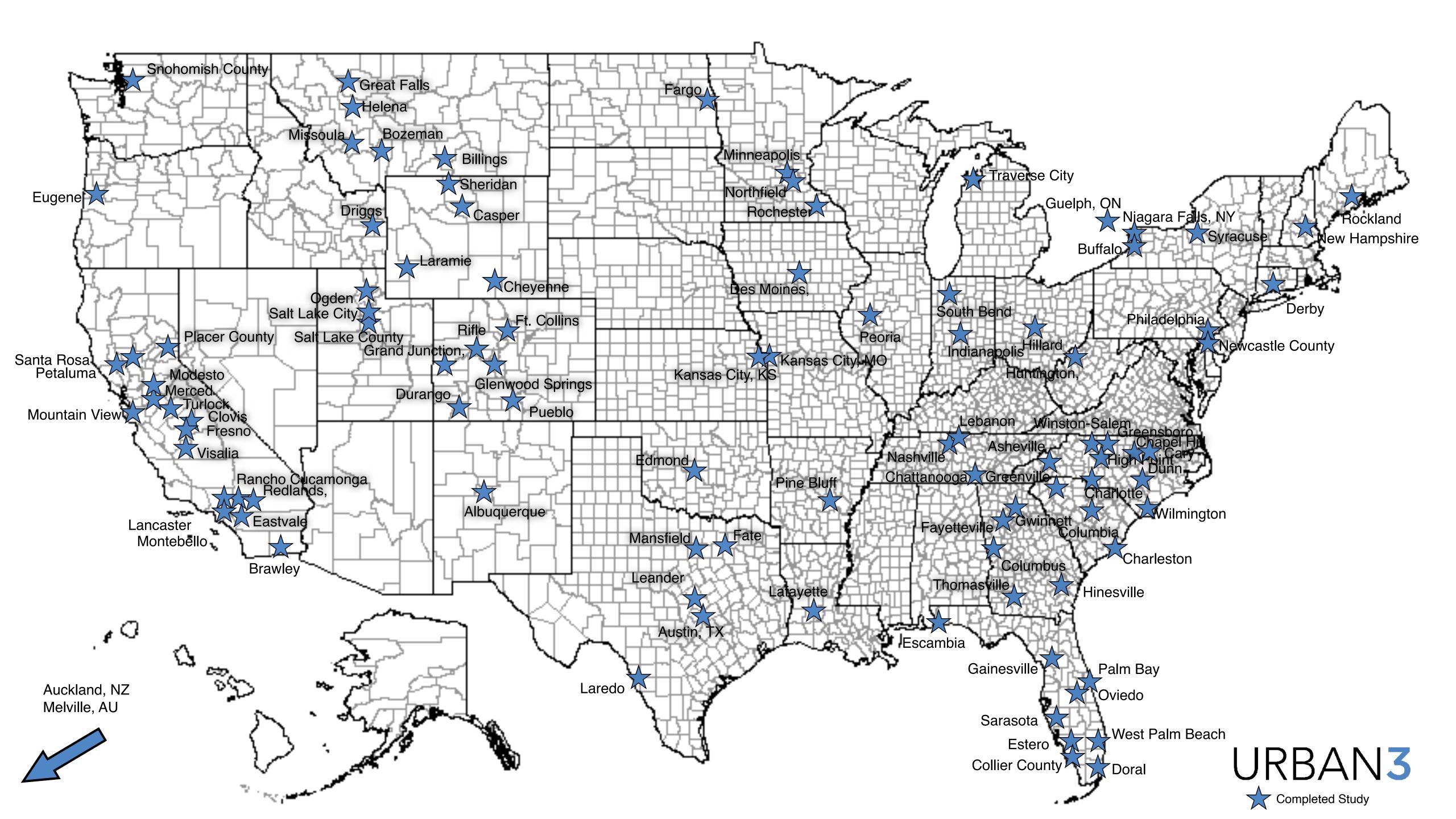








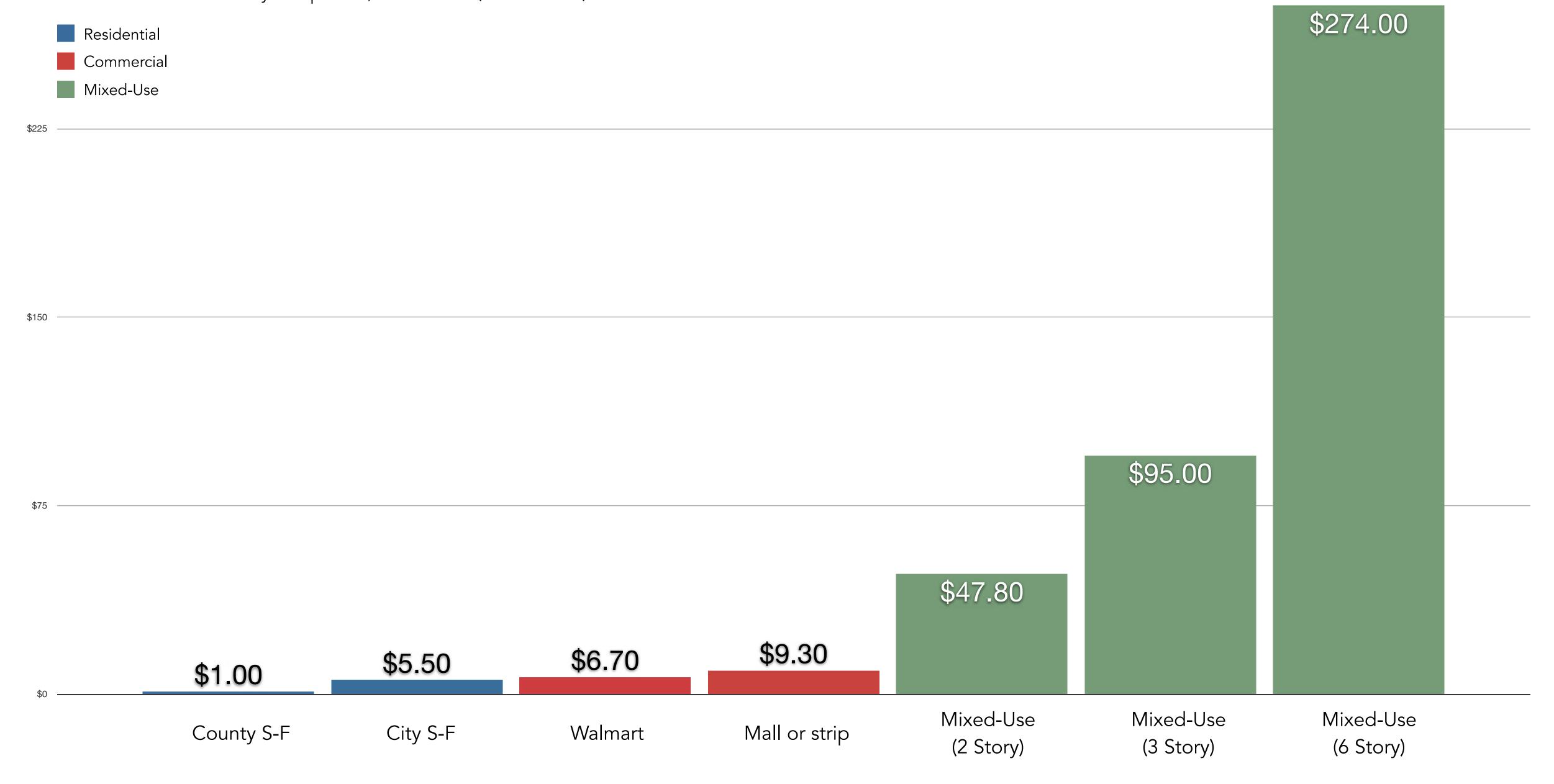




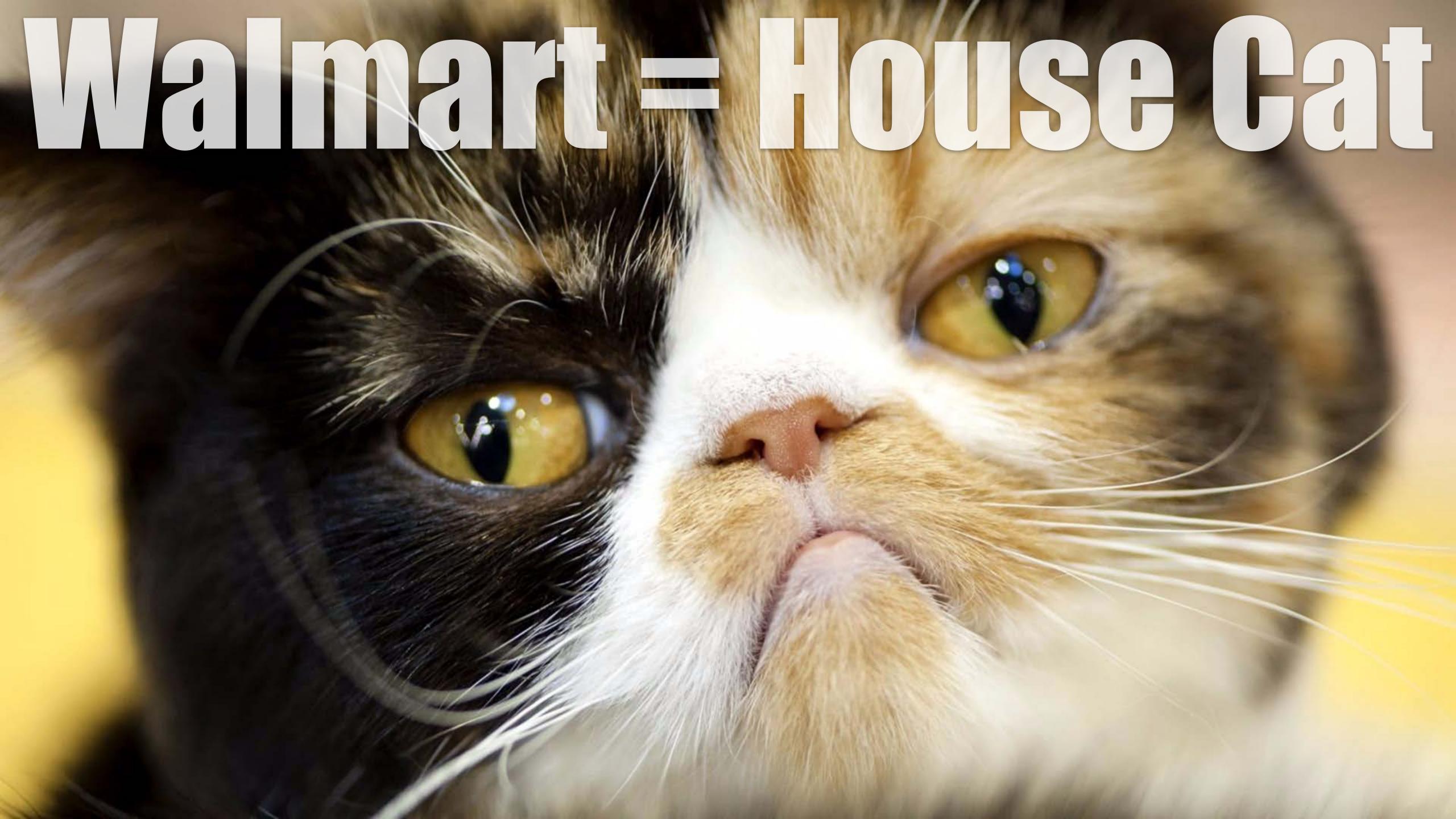
County Property Taxes/Acre



Ratio Difference of 60 City Sample Set, in 21 States (+ a Province)

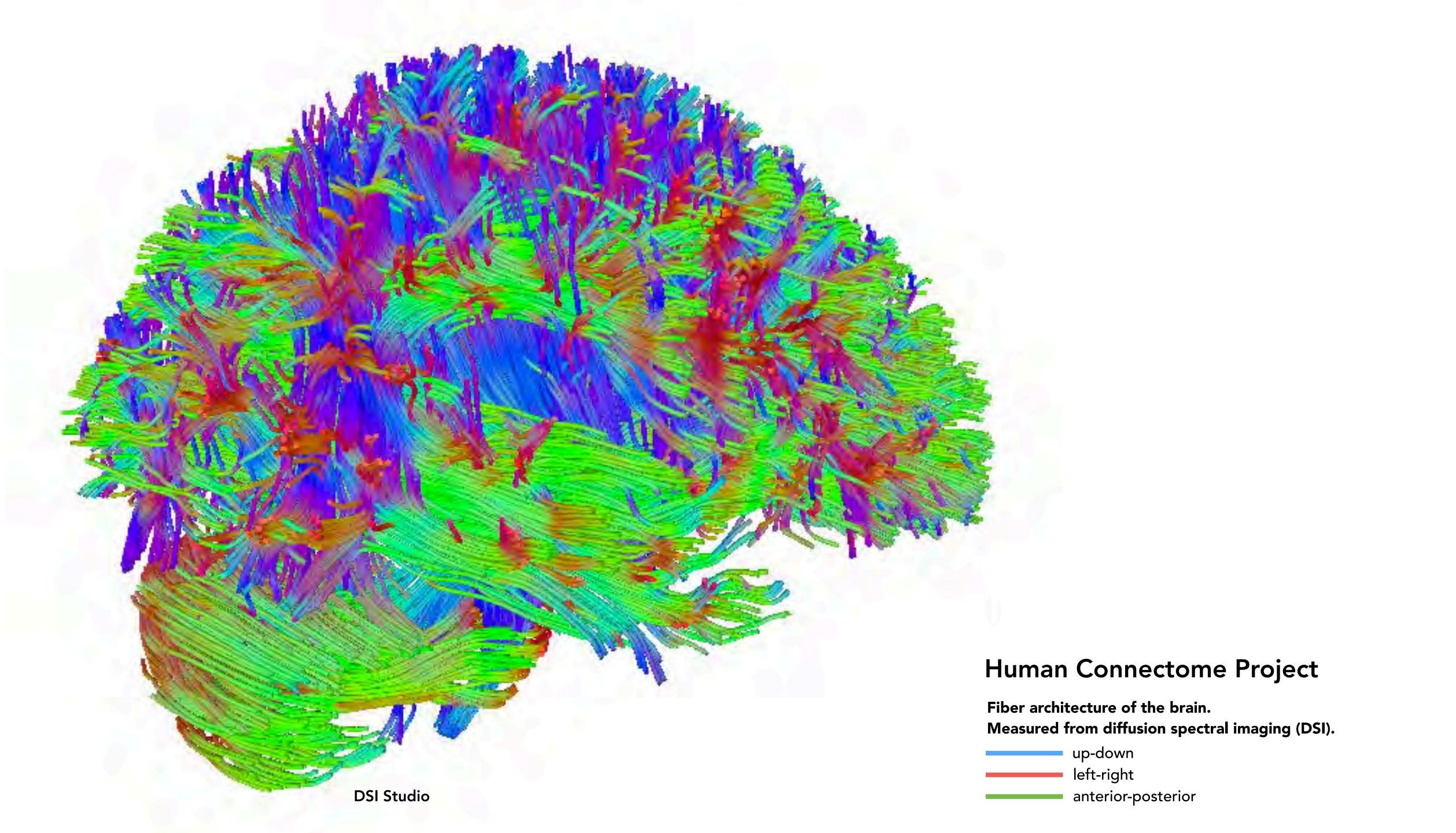


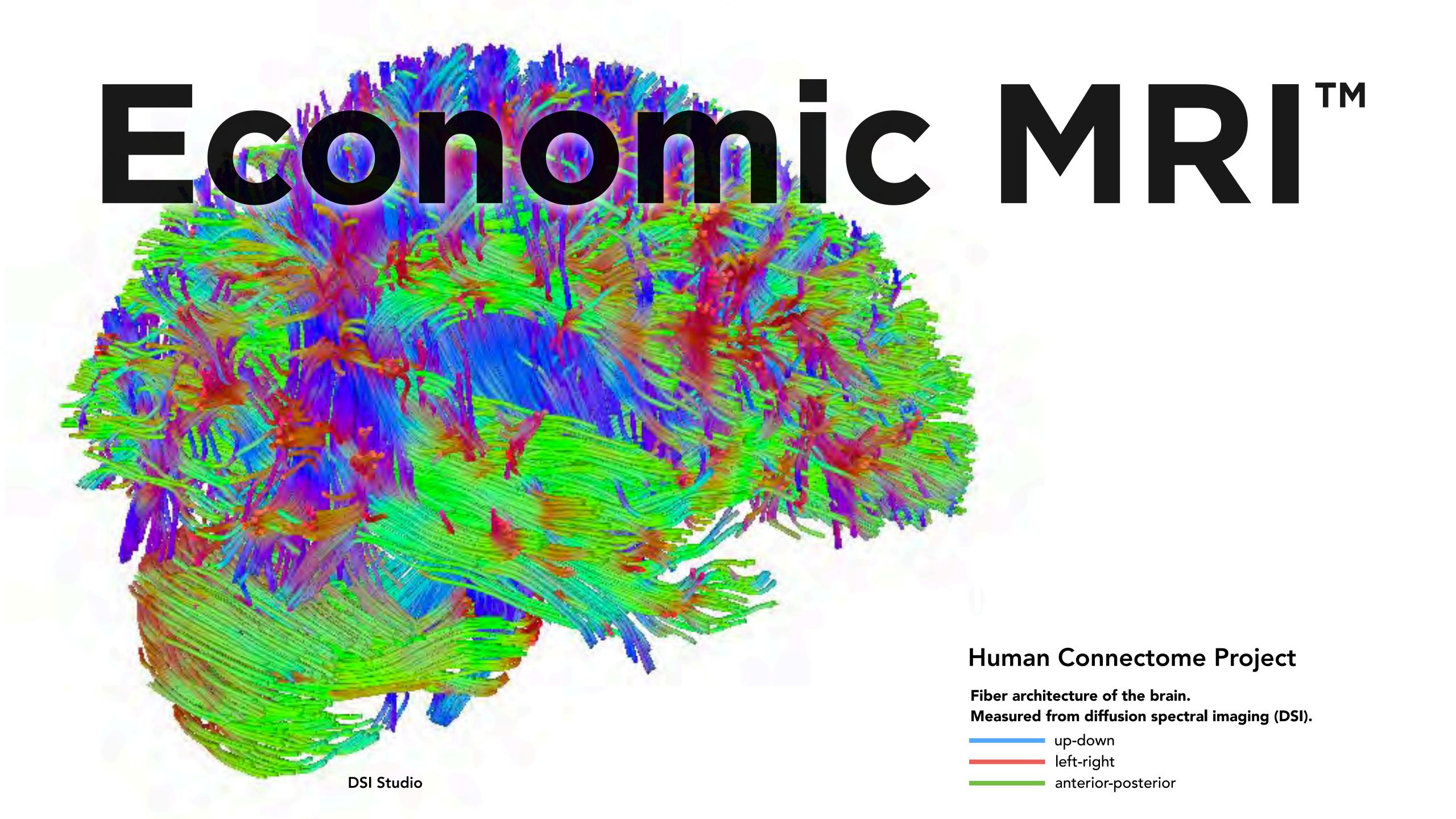


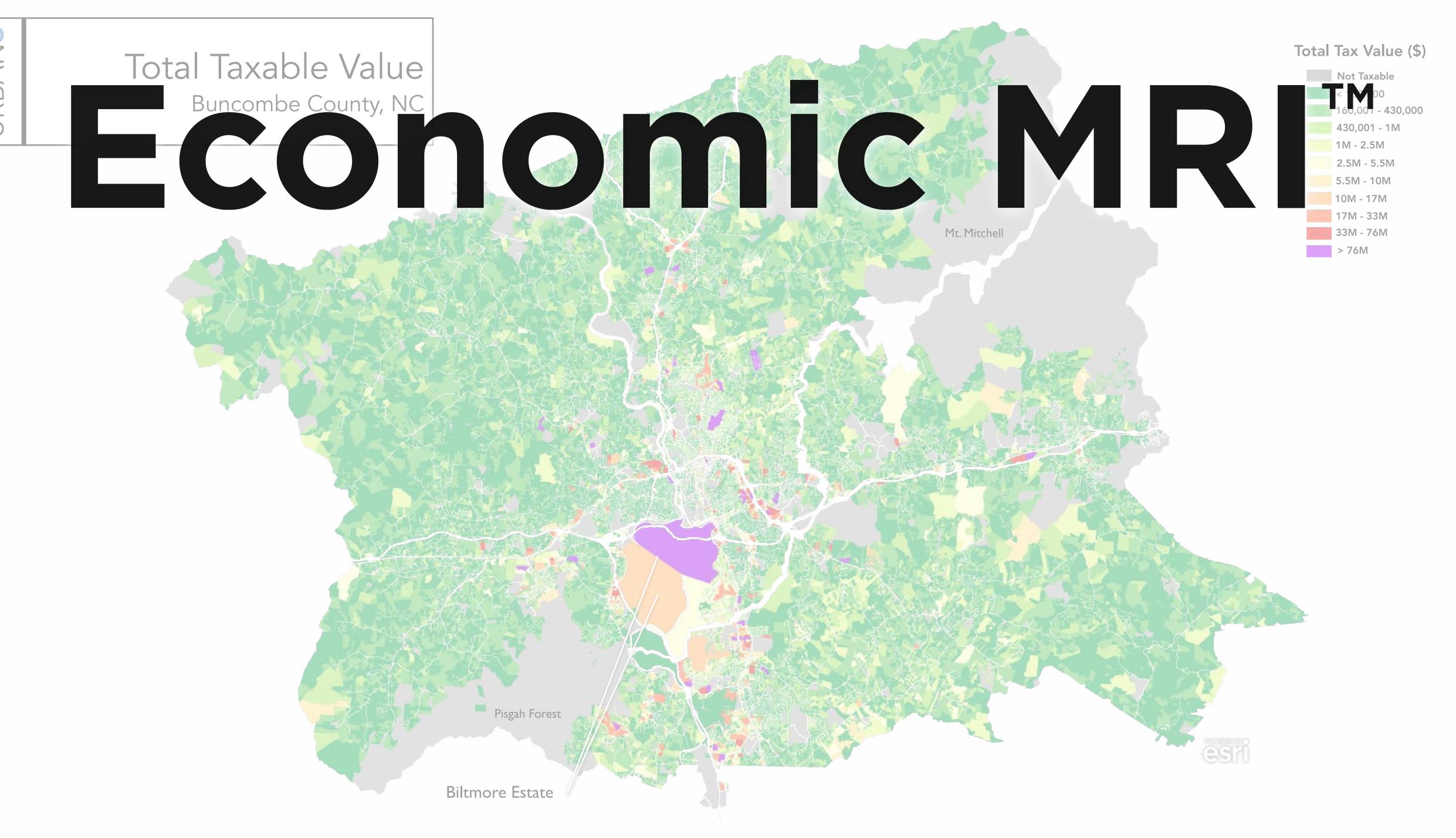


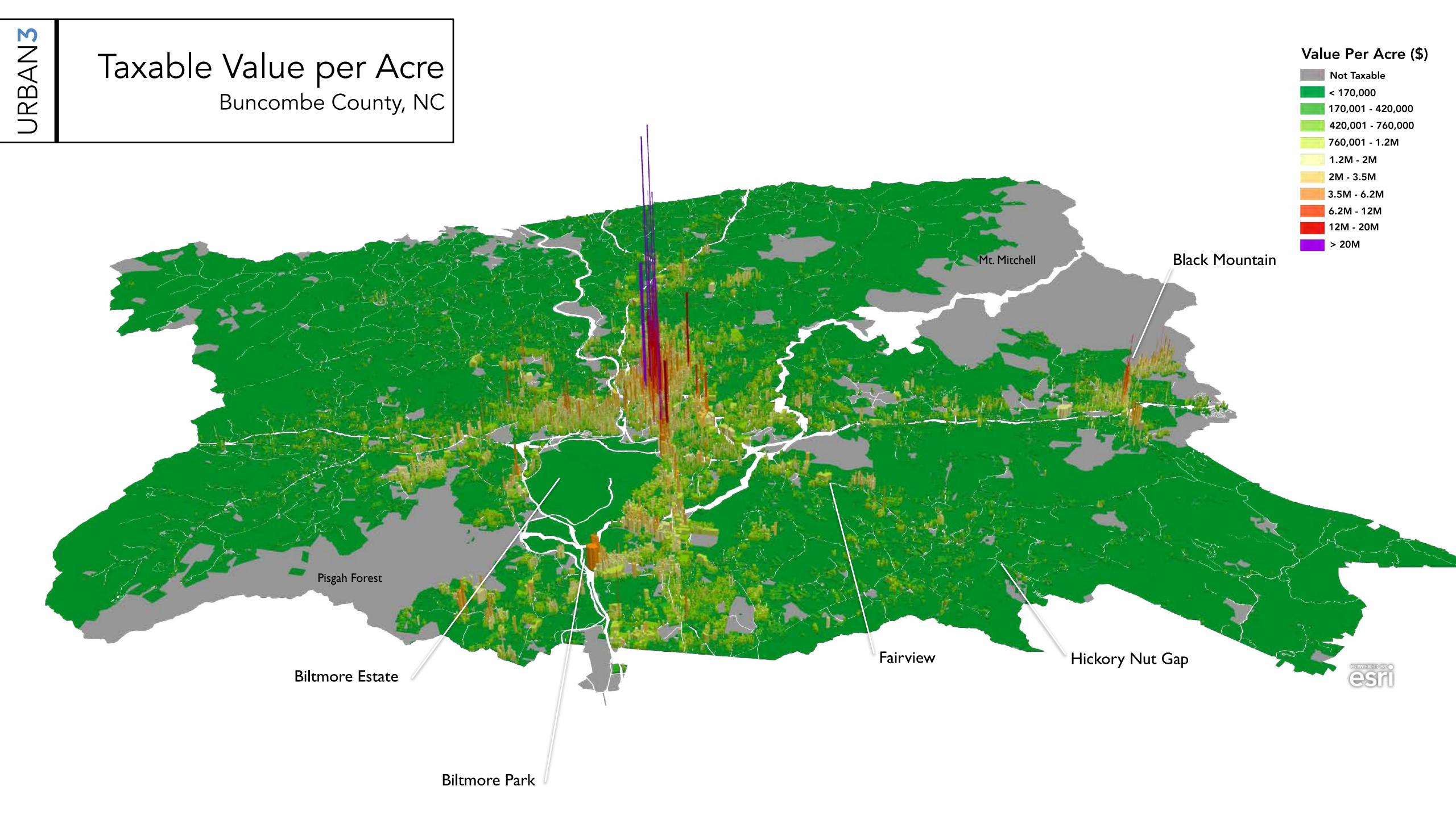
But why don't people see that?





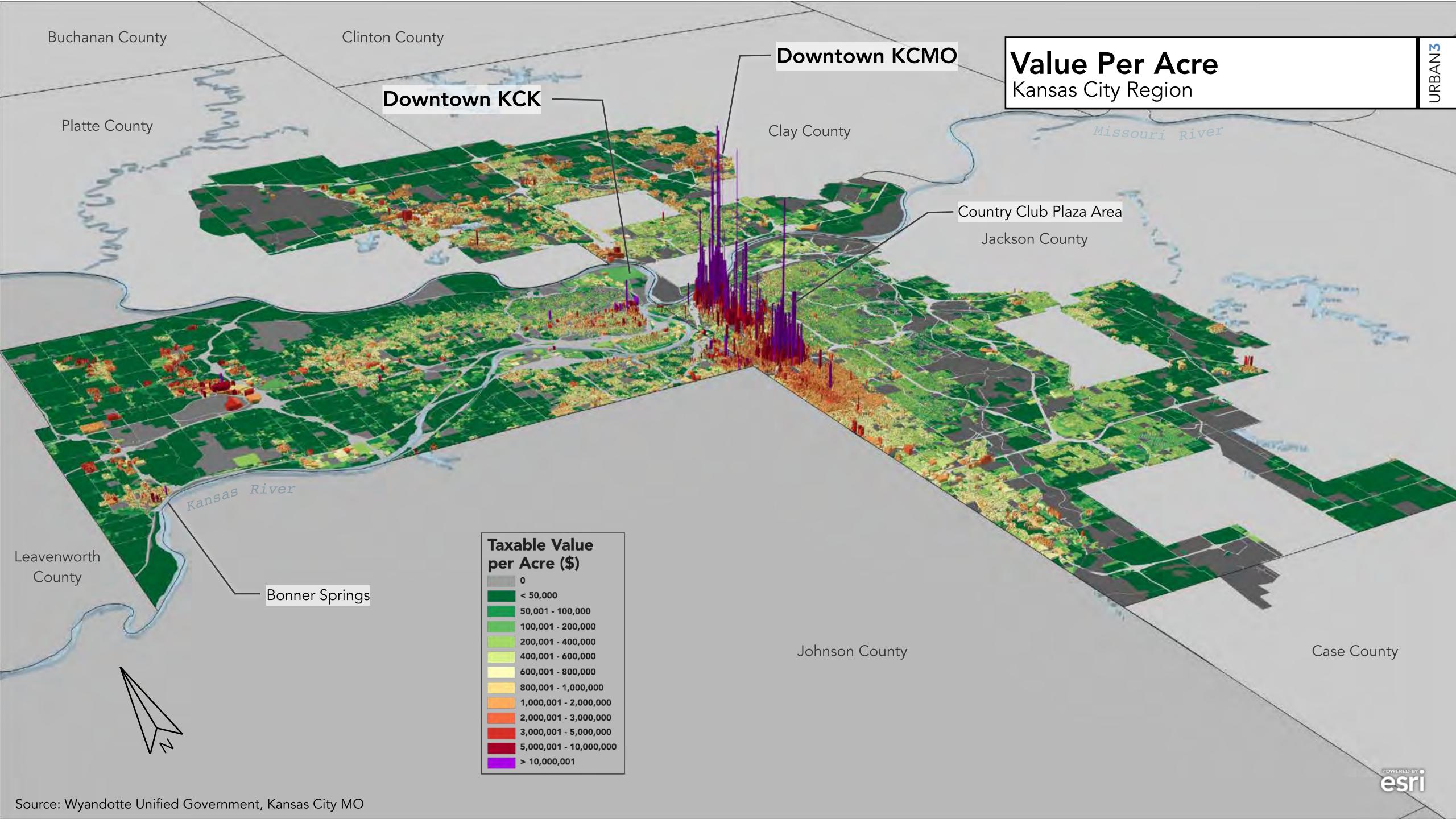


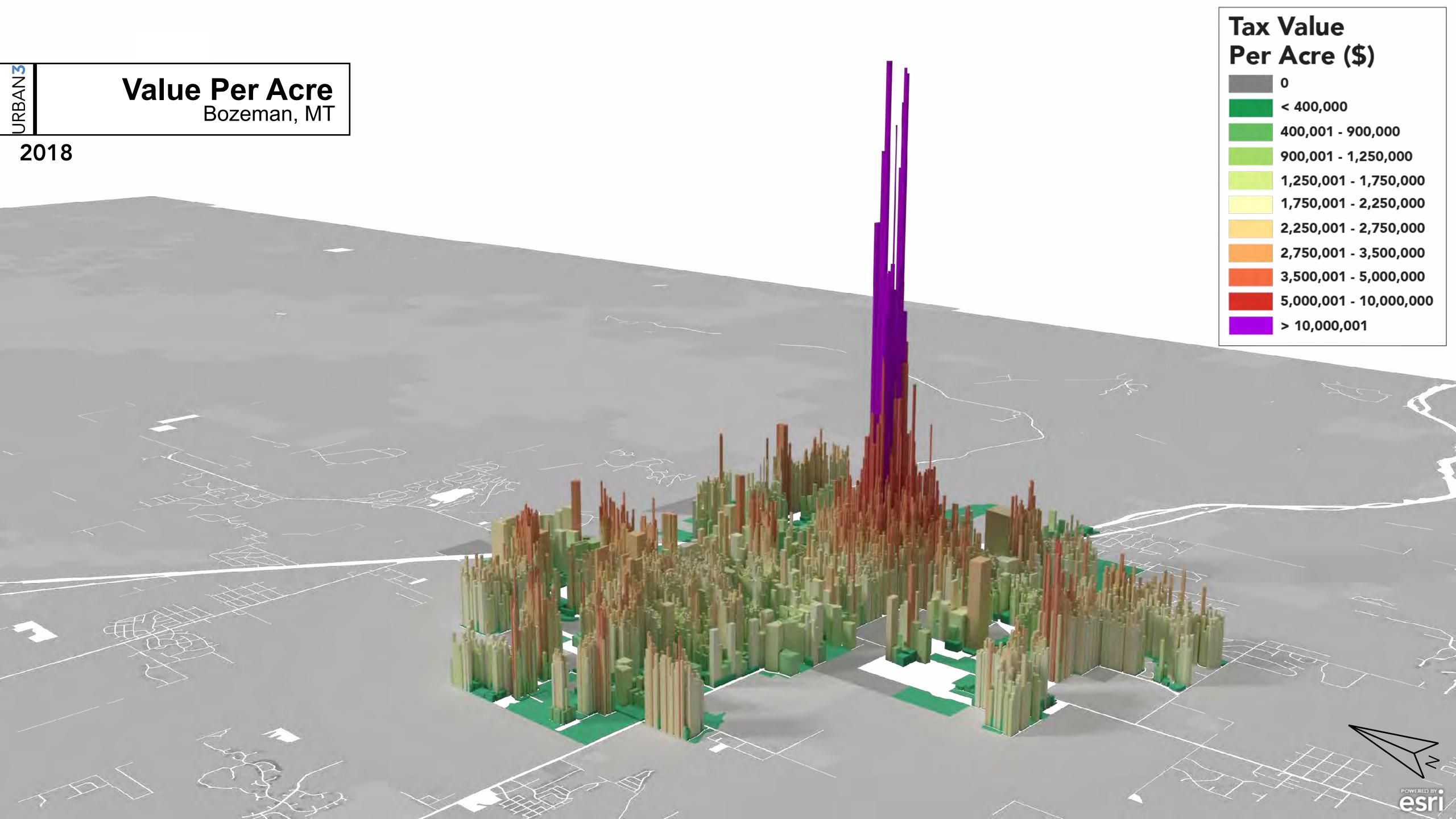


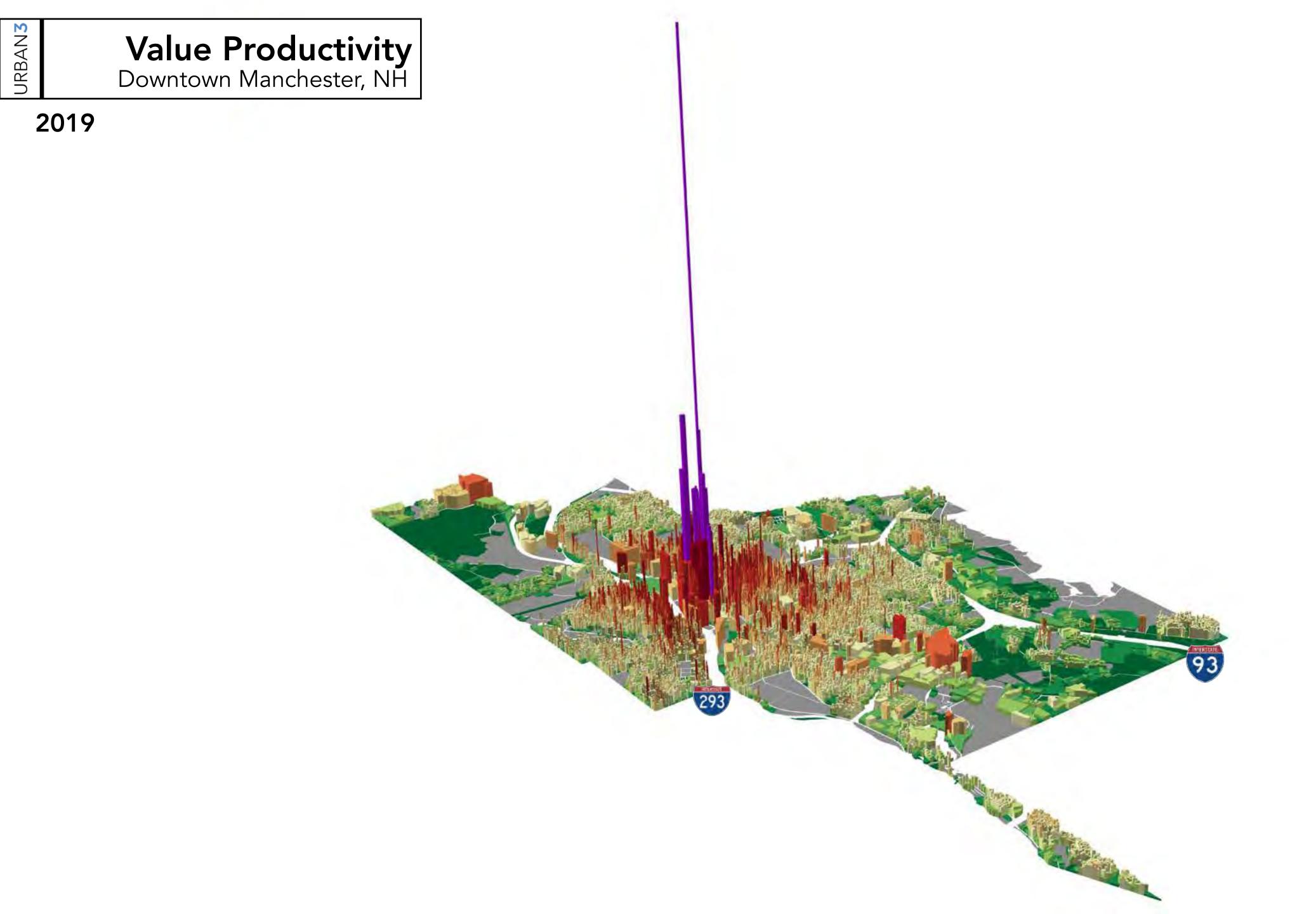


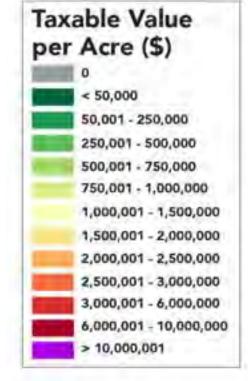
But that's Asheville, (insert your state name) is different!



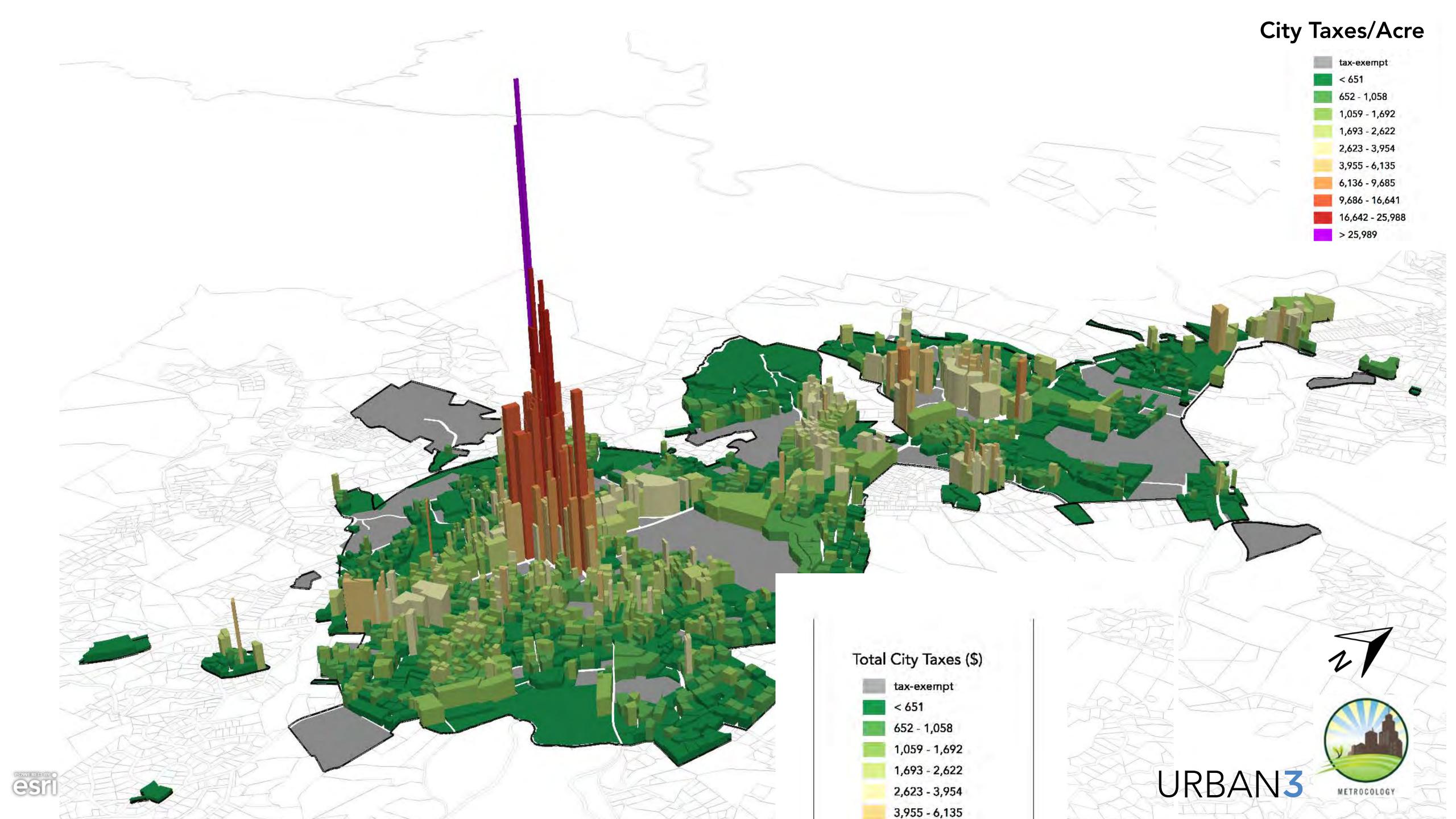
















What about you?

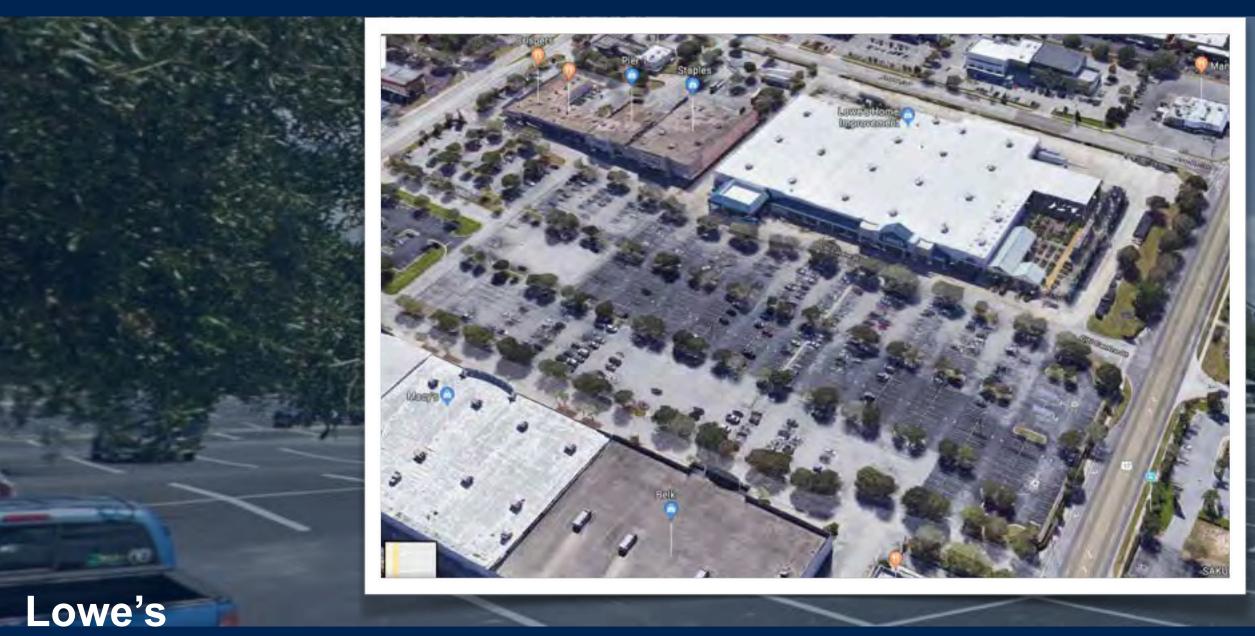
Winter Haven, Florida







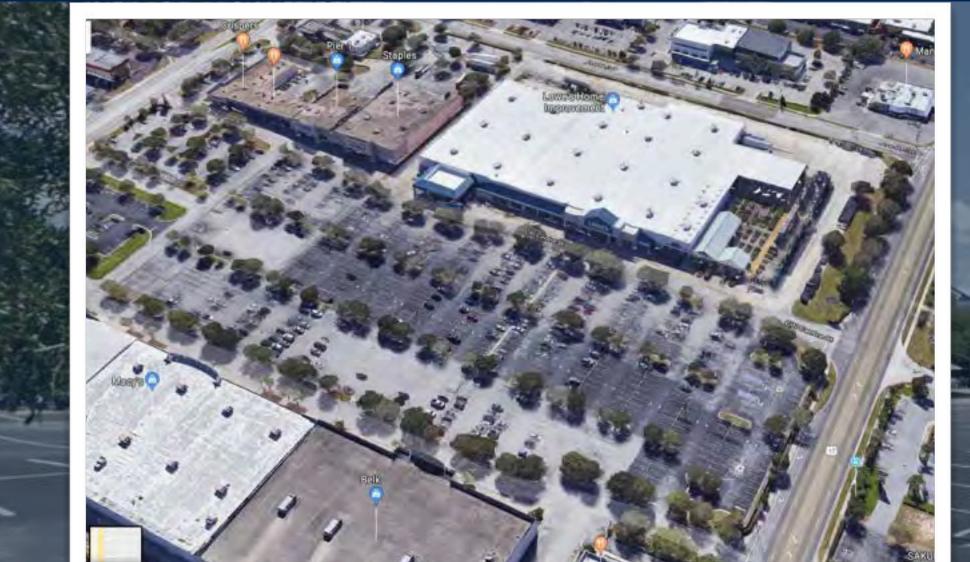
Super Walmart







Super Walmart

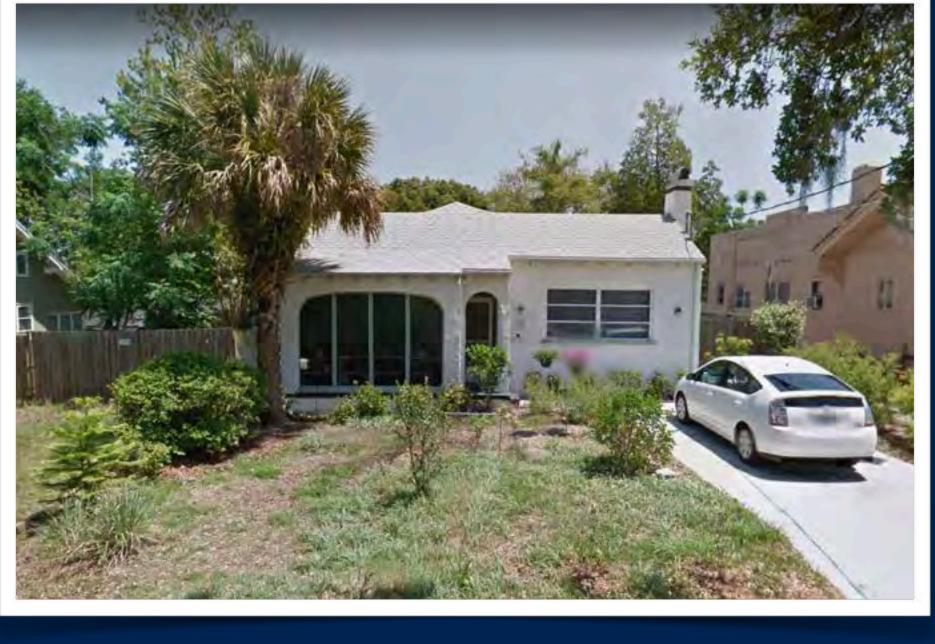




Lowe's \$8,407 taxes per acre

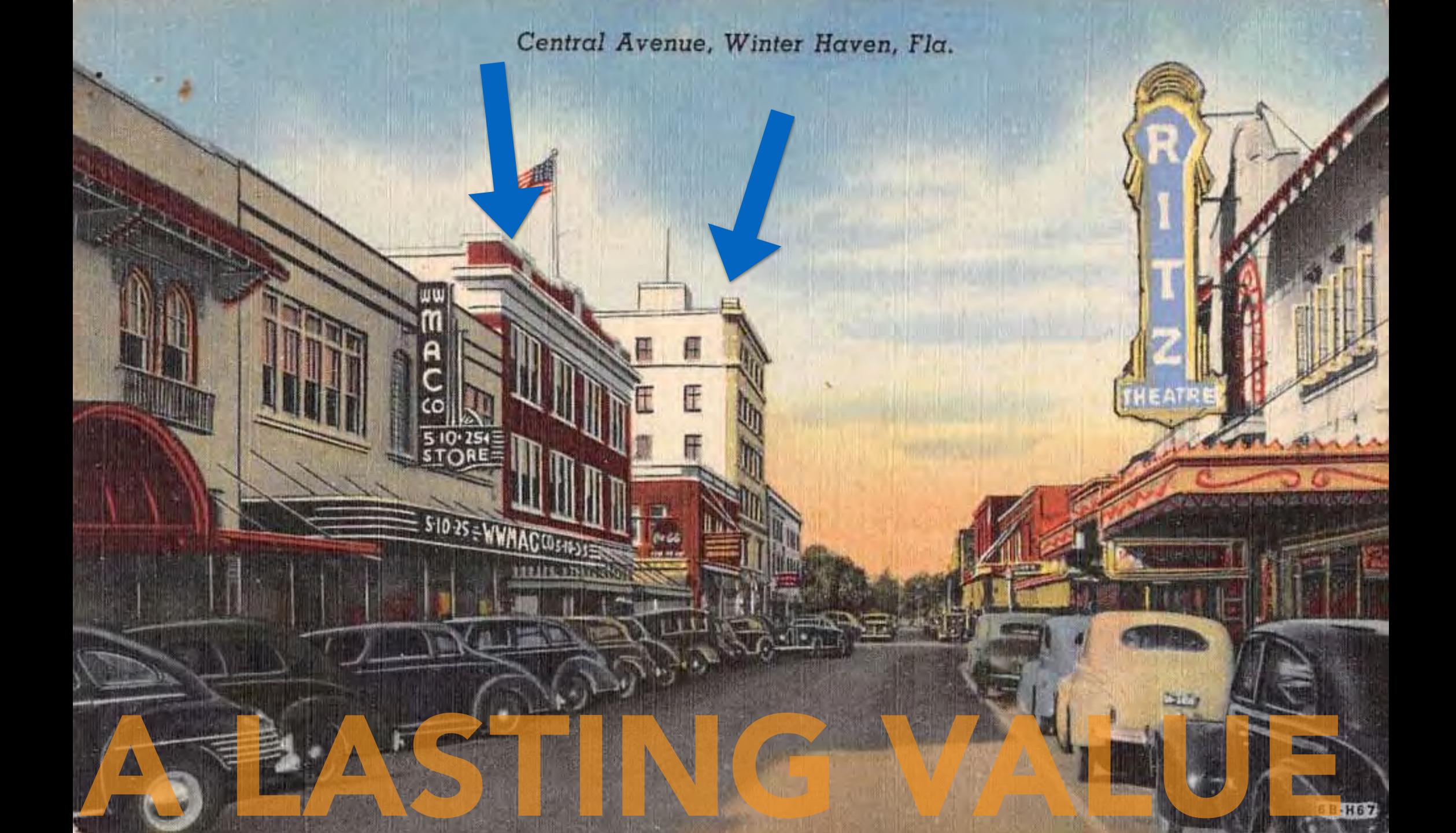


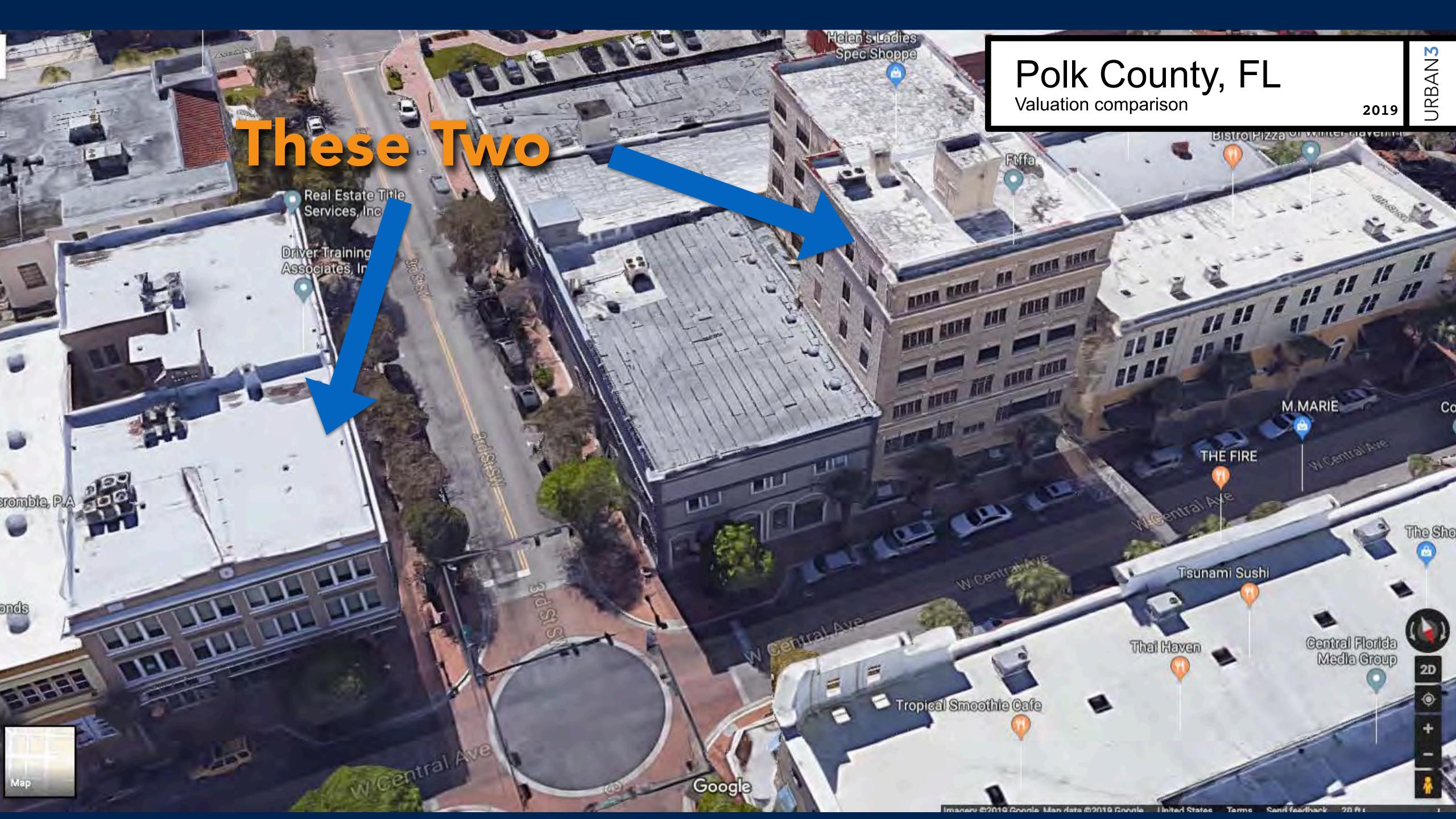




220 4th NE \$8,084 taxes per acre









DeWitt Taylor Building \$87,105 taxes per acre

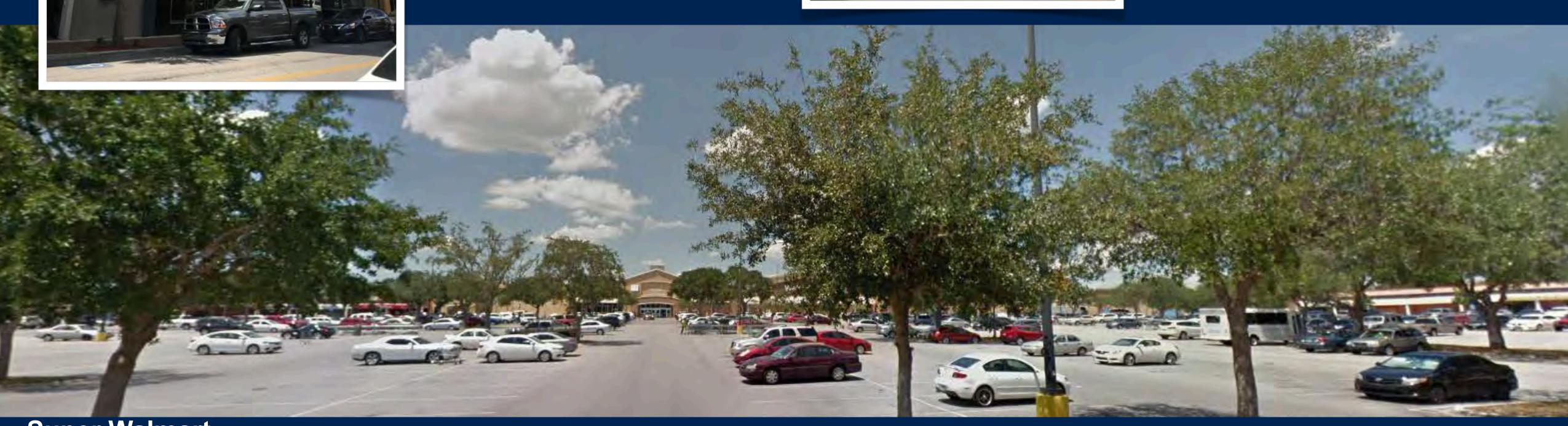






DeWitt Taylor Building \$87,105 taxes per acre

Beymer Building \$227,583 taxes per acre



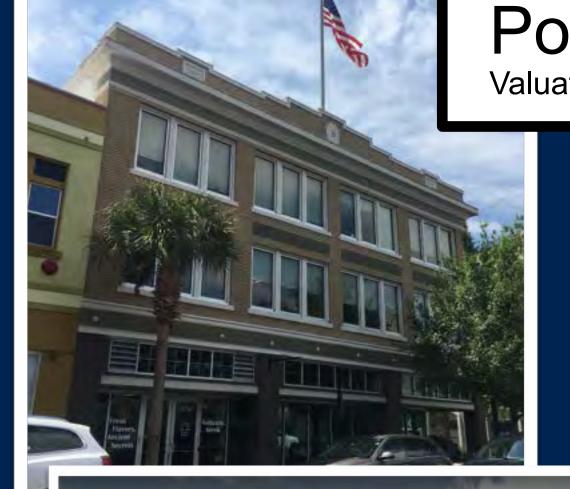






Beymer Building \$85,353 county taxes per acre



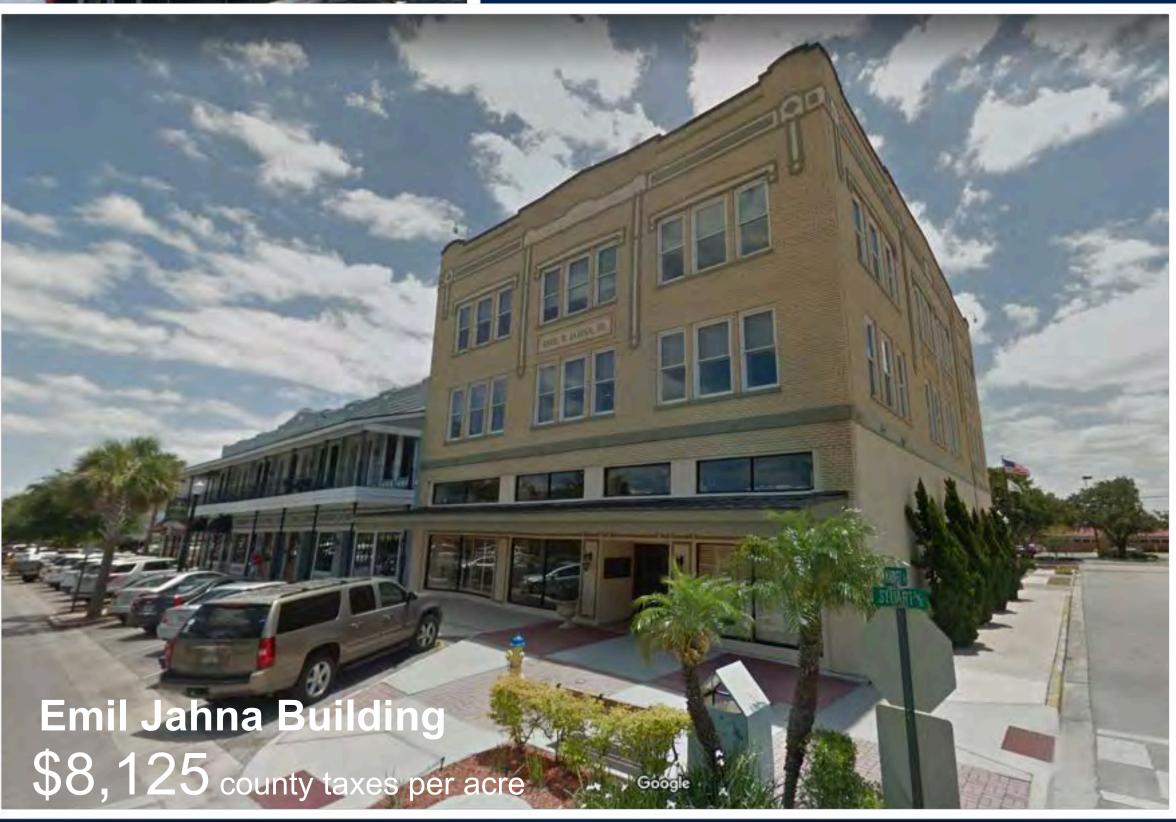


Beymer Building \$85,353 county taxes per acre



DeWitt Taylor Building

\$31,035 county taxes per acre



Question:

But you just want big buildings.

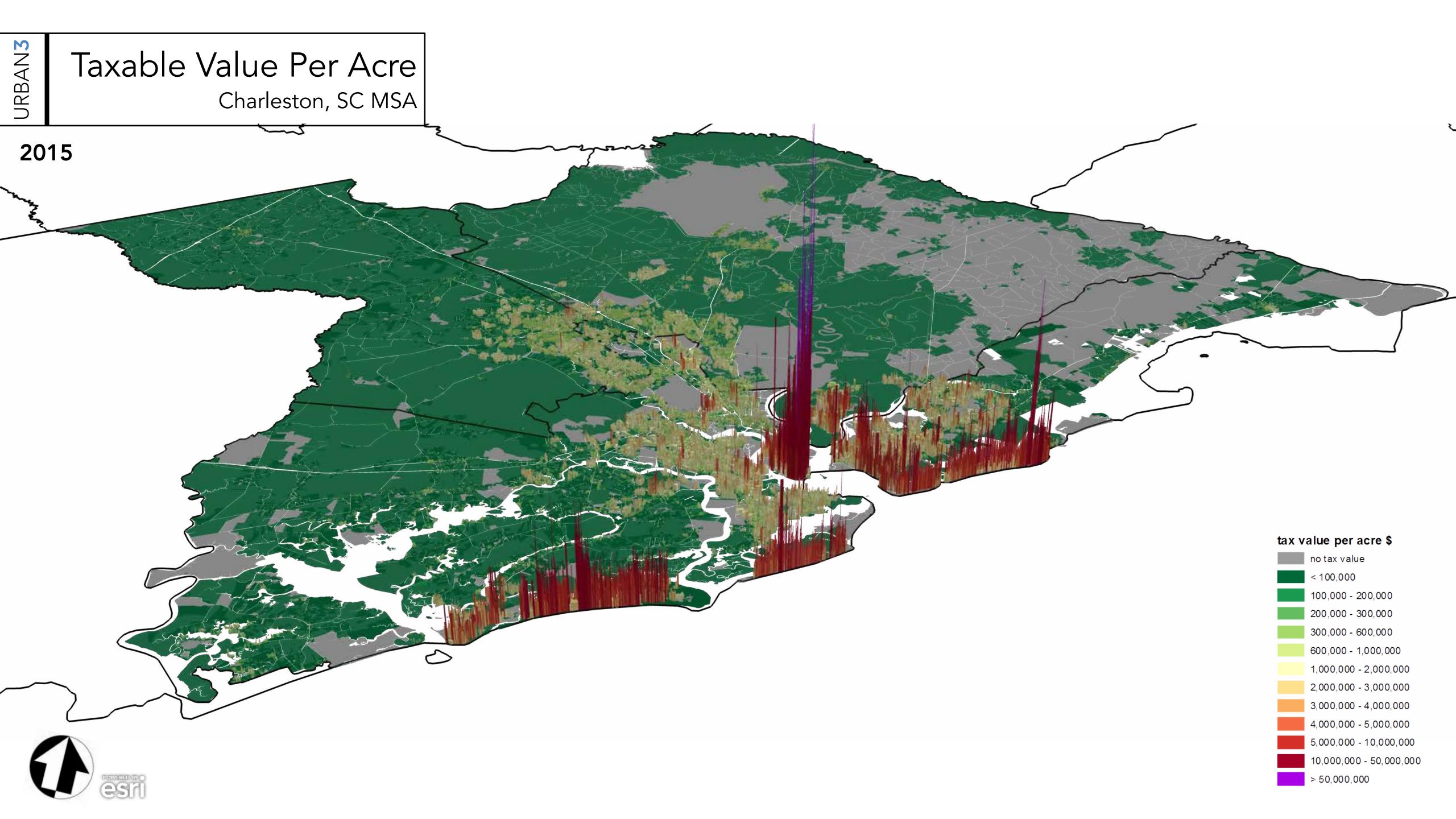


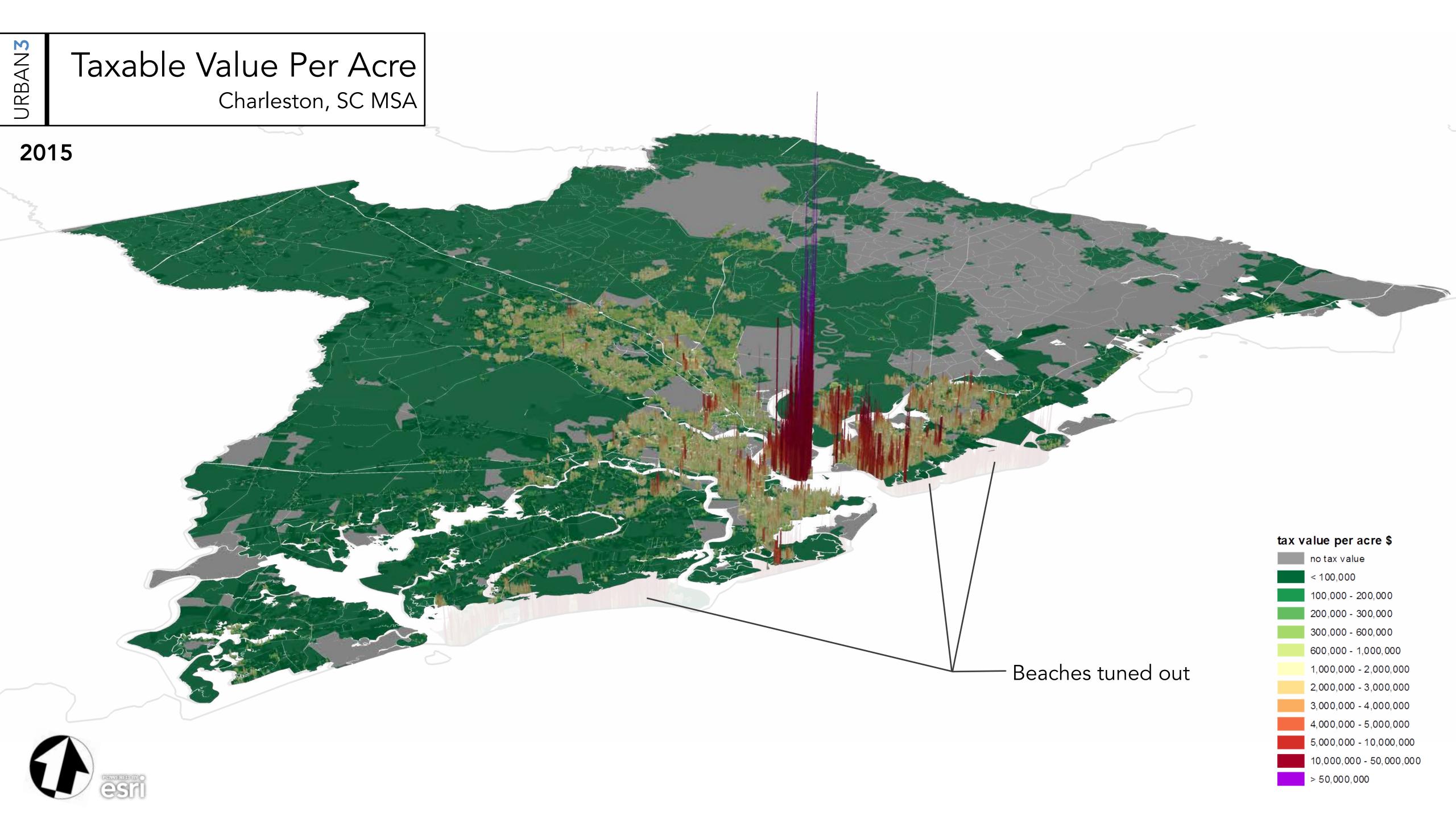


Case Study: Economic MRITM, Value Capture Analysis 2015

Charleston,
South Carolina

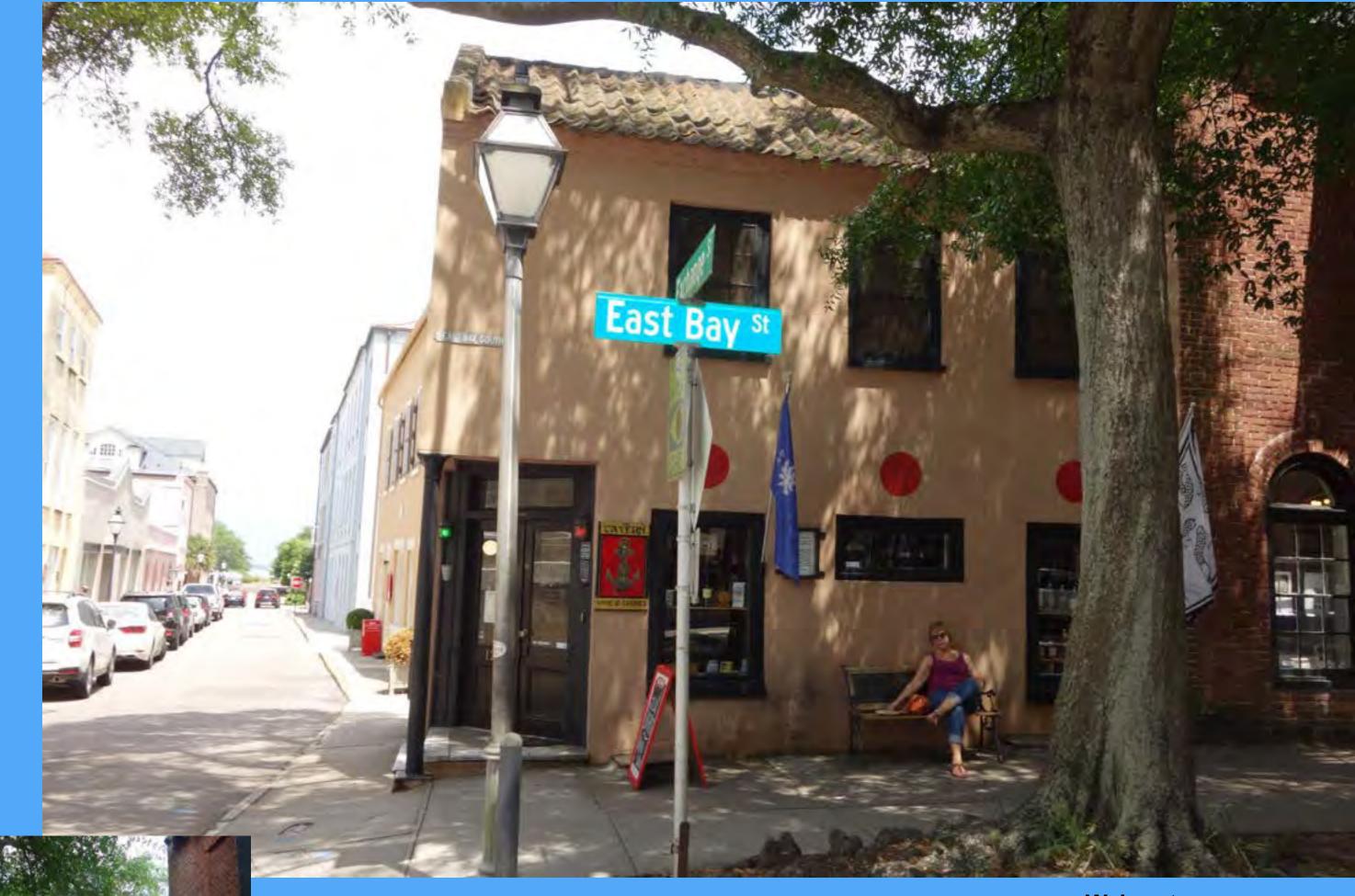






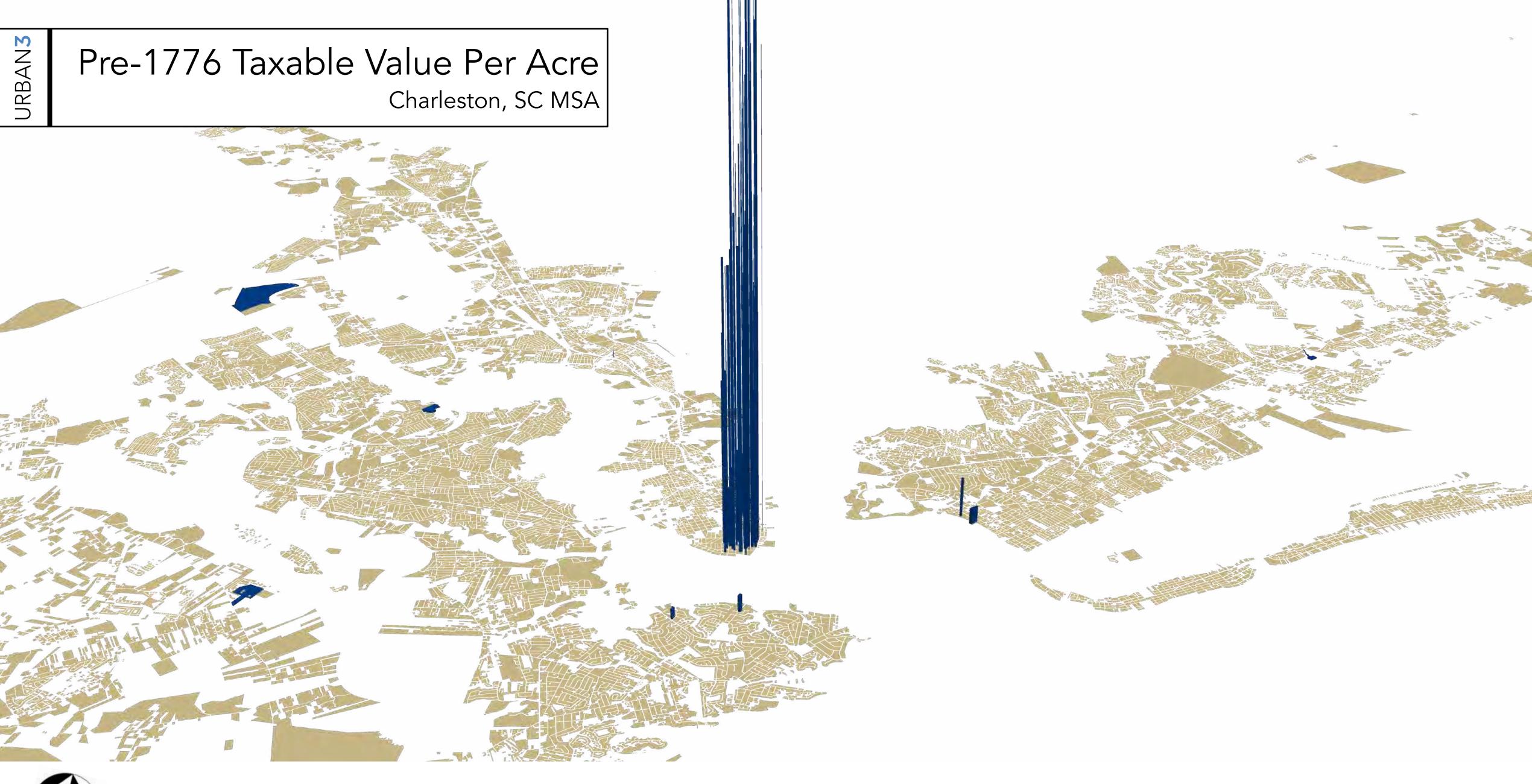




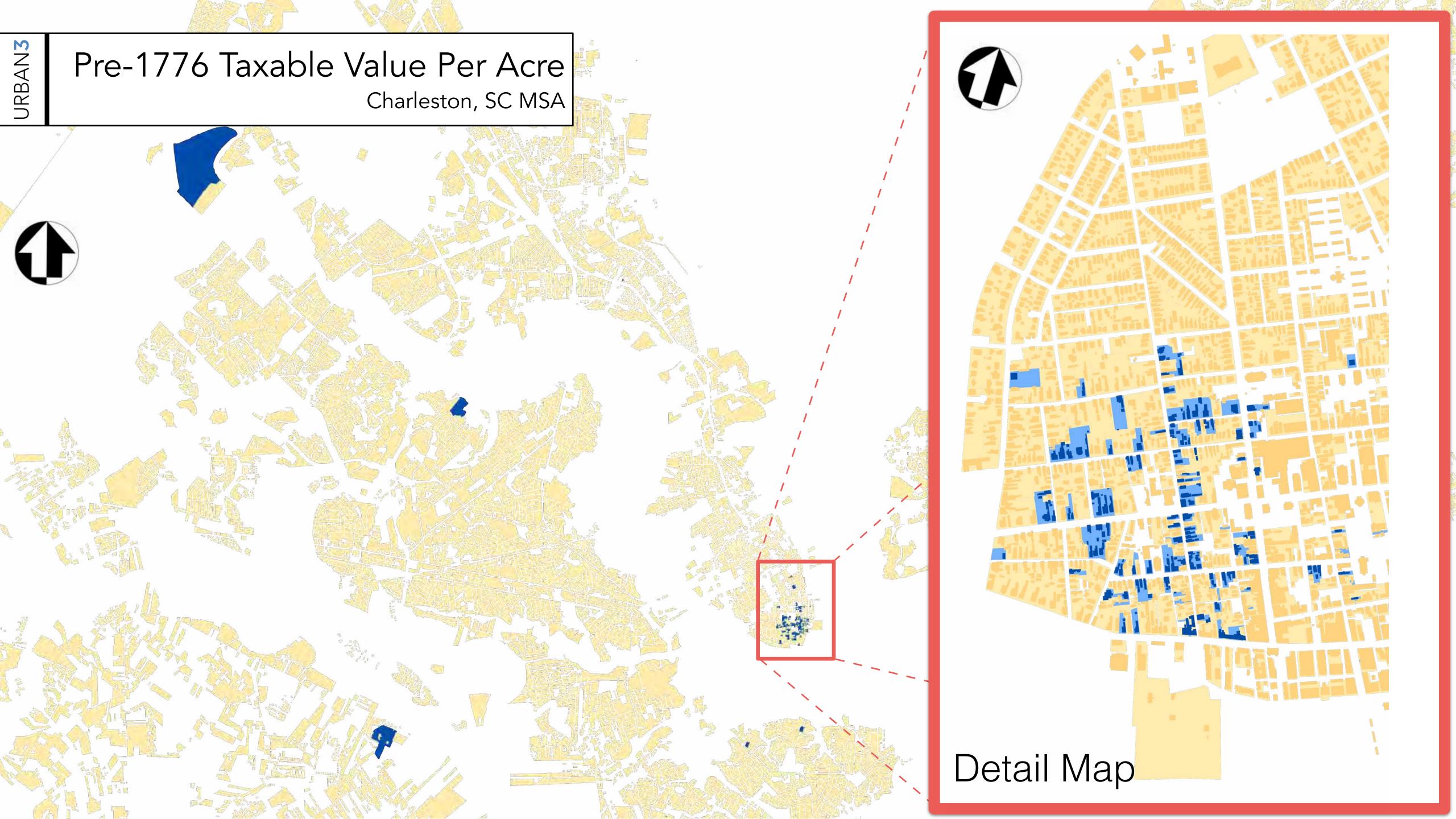


Walmart \$866,760 value per acre

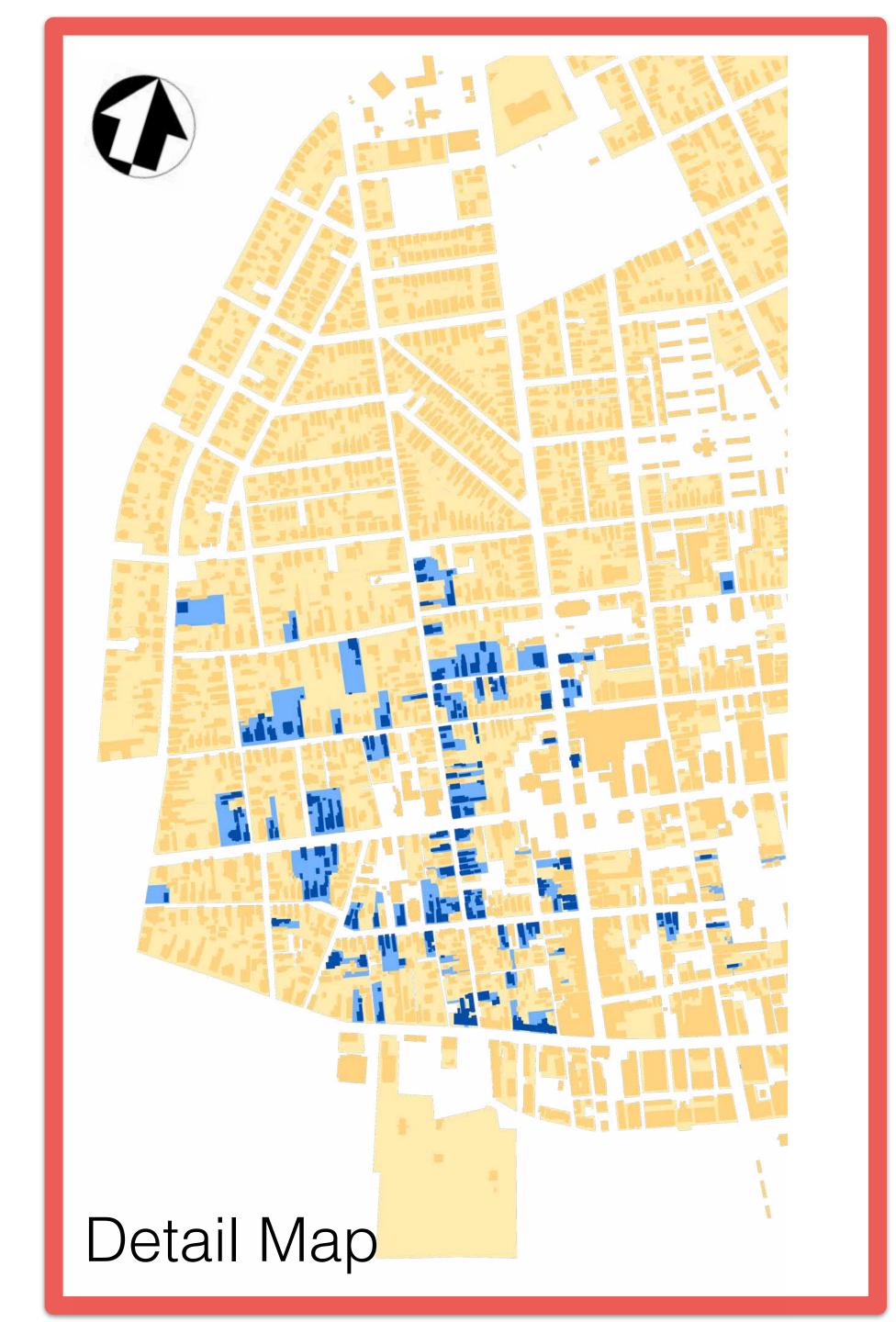
Tavern Wine and Spirits \$13,394,415 Value per Acre



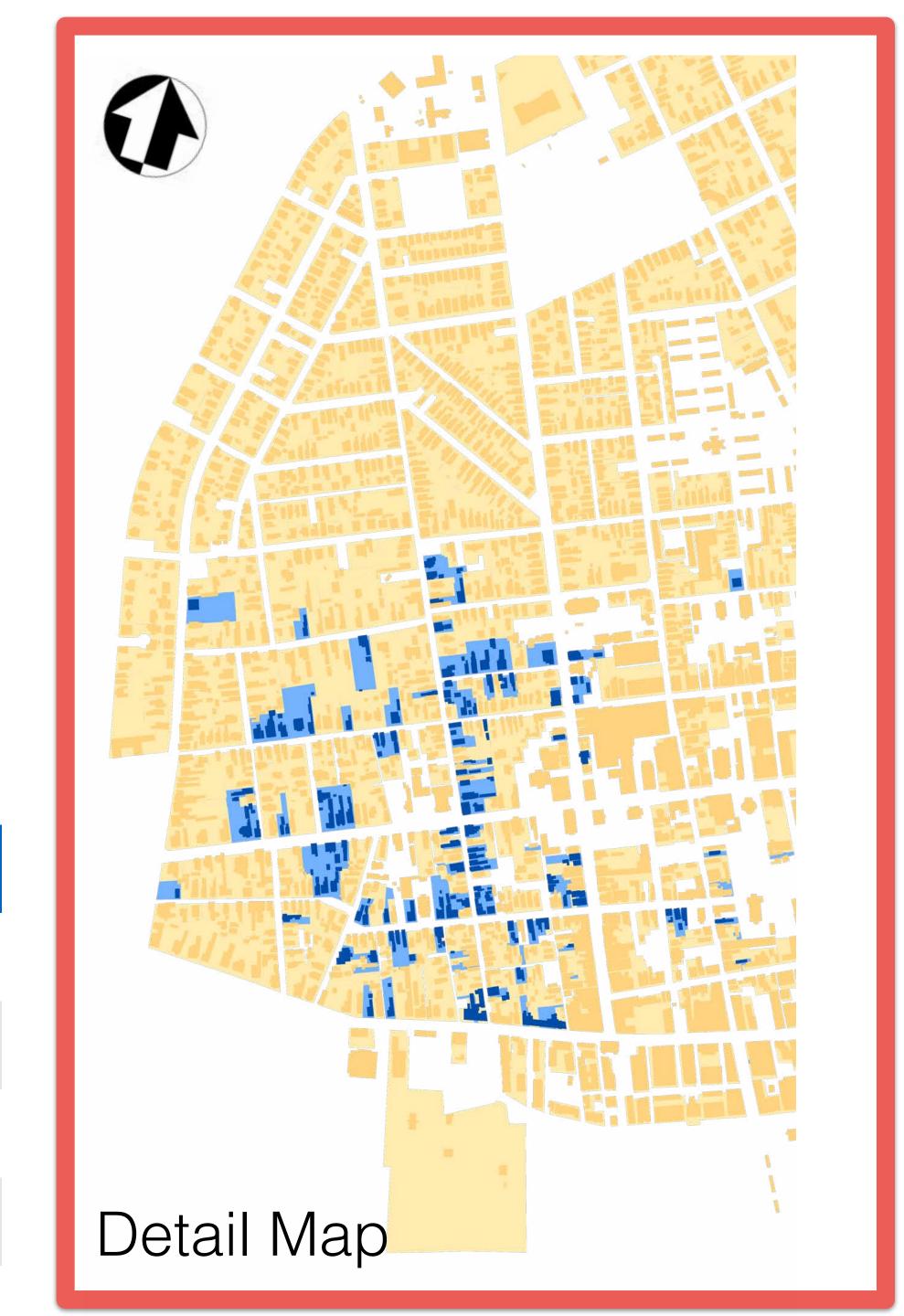




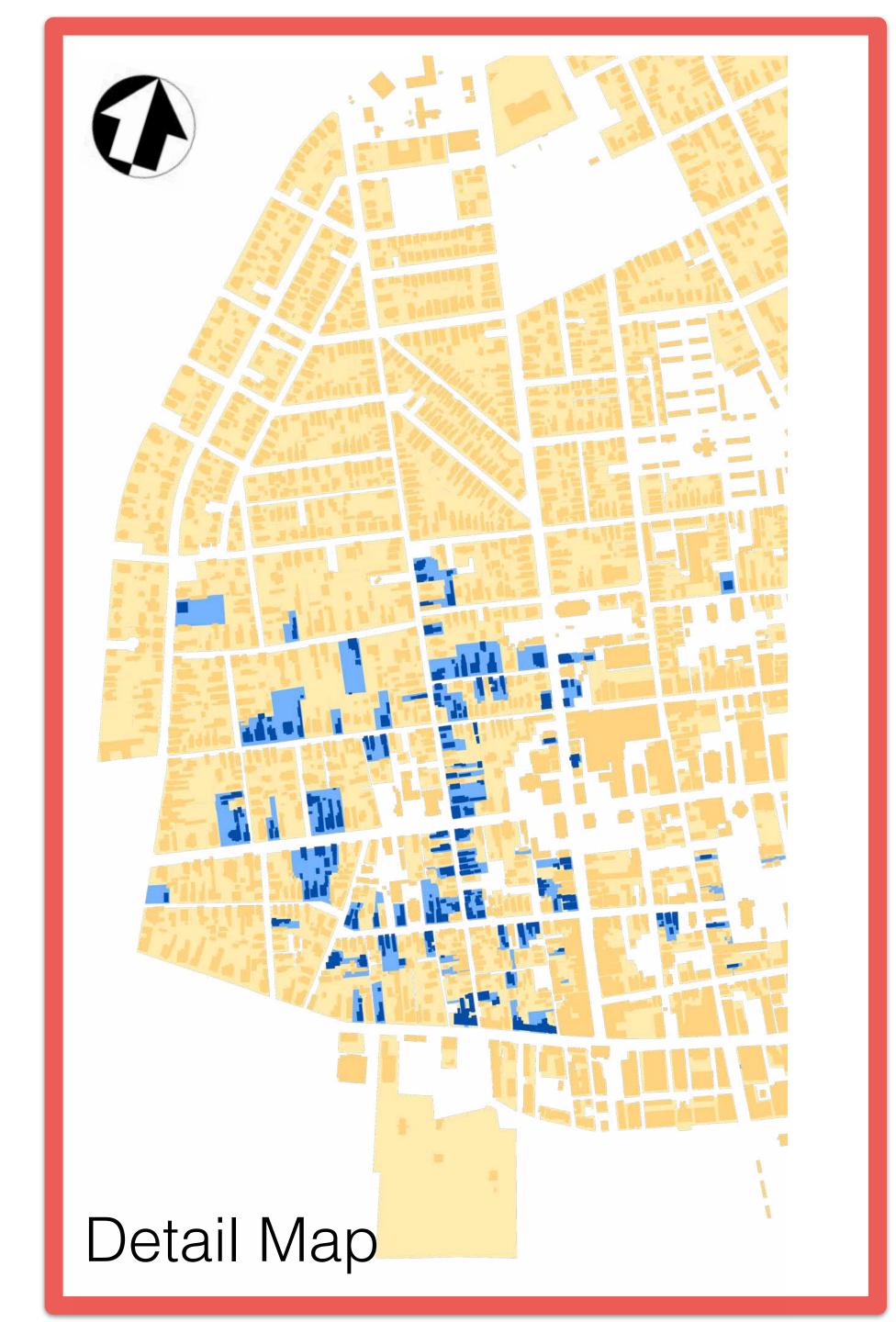
	> 1776
Acres	20.95
Value	\$344M
Value/Acre	\$16,440,700
County Taxes 2015	\$631,000



	> 1776
Acres	20.95
Value	\$344M
Value/Acre	\$16,440,700
County Taxes 2015	\$631,000



	> 1776
Acres	20.95
Value	\$344M
Value/Acre	\$16,440,700
County Taxes 2015	\$631,000

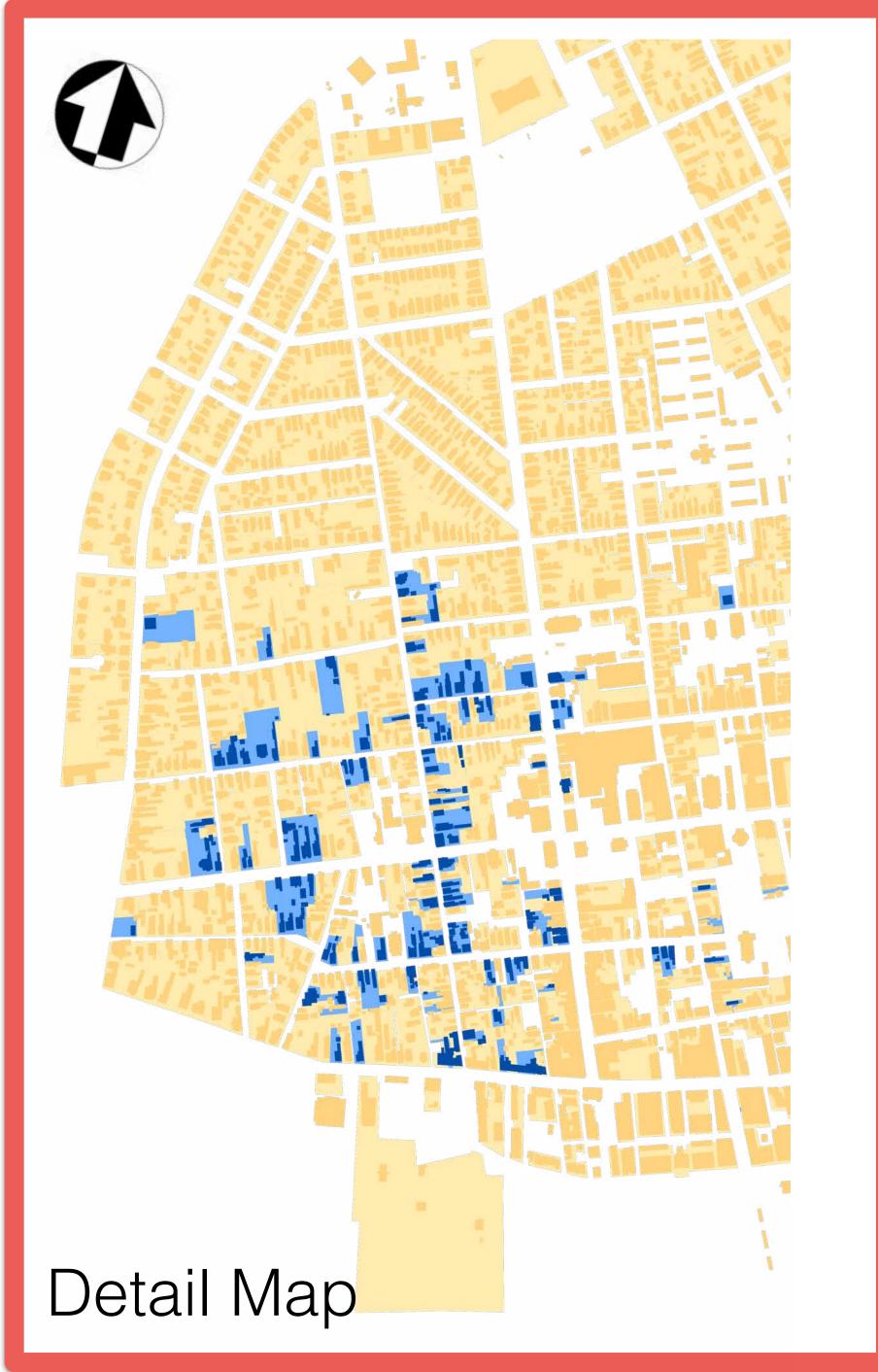


Pre-1776 Tax Productivity

Charleston, SC MSA

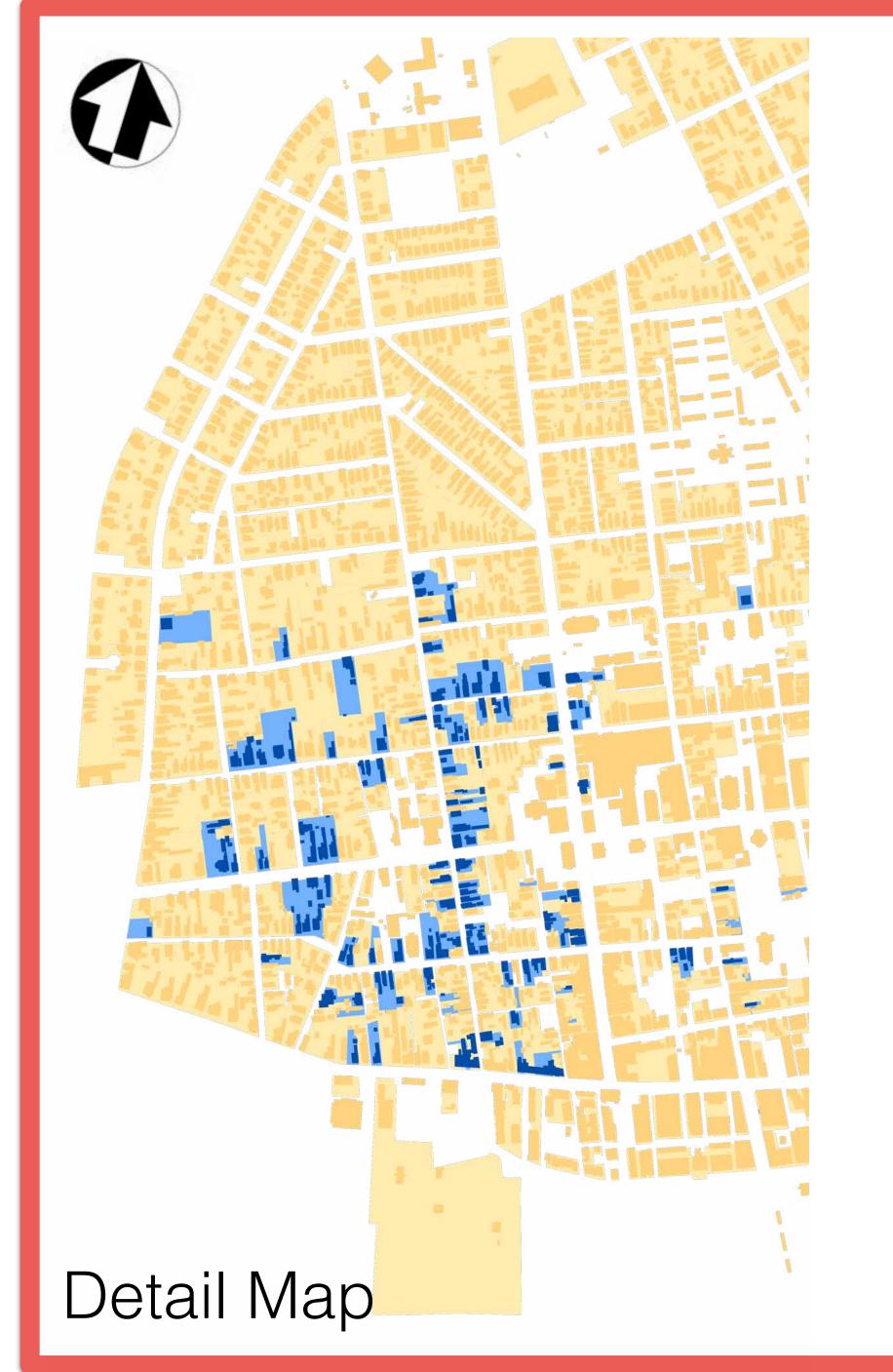


	> 1776
Acres	20.95
Value	\$344M
Value/Acre	\$16,440,700
County Taxes 2015	\$631,000



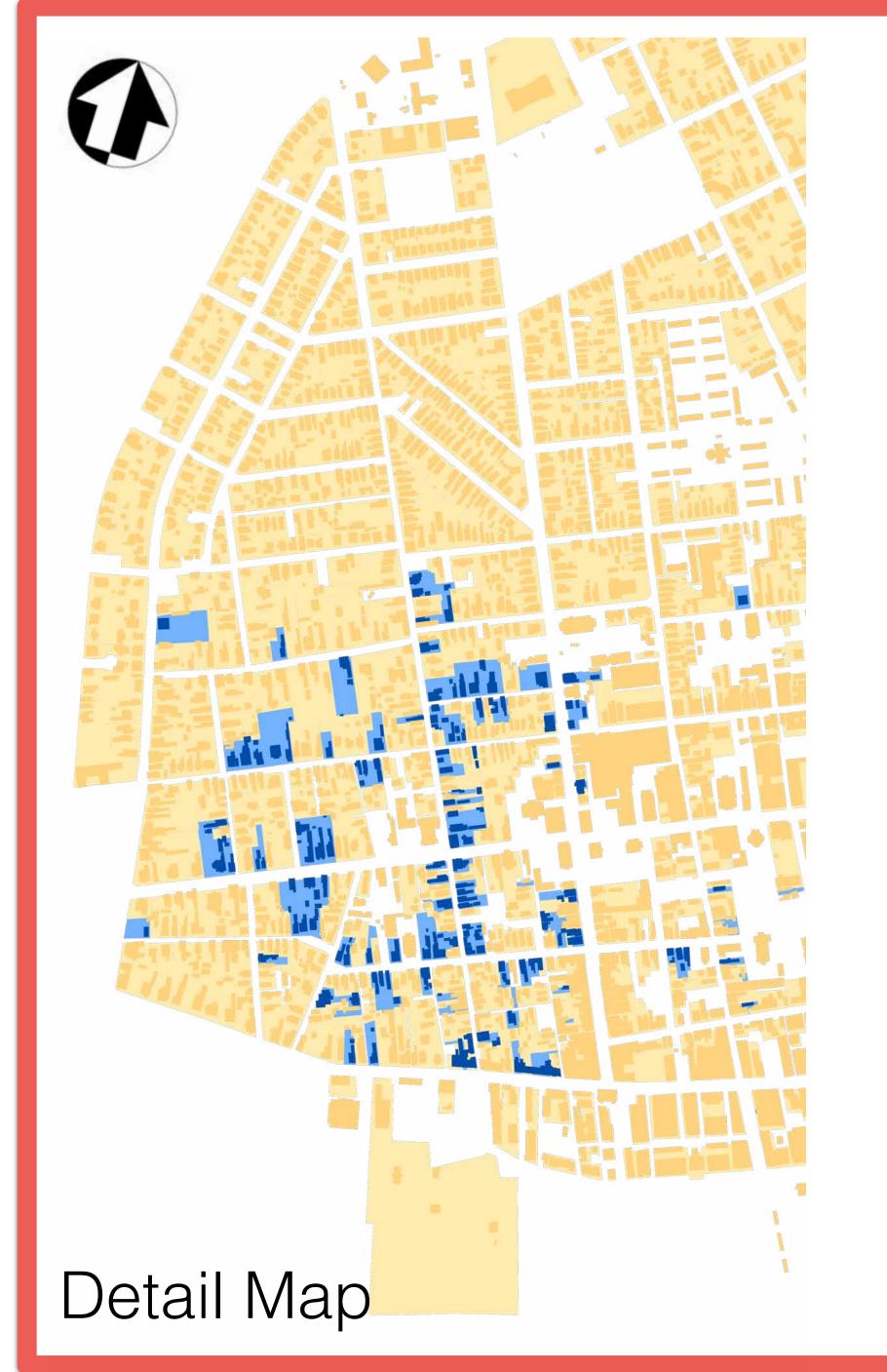


	Walmart	> 1776
Acres	20.58	20.95
Value	\$18M	\$344M
Value/Acre	\$866,760	\$16,440,700
County Taxes 2015	\$47,000	\$631,000





	Walmart	> 1776
Acres	20.58	20.95
Value	\$18M	\$344M
Value/Acre	\$866,760	\$16,440,700
County Taxes 2015	\$47,000	\$631,000

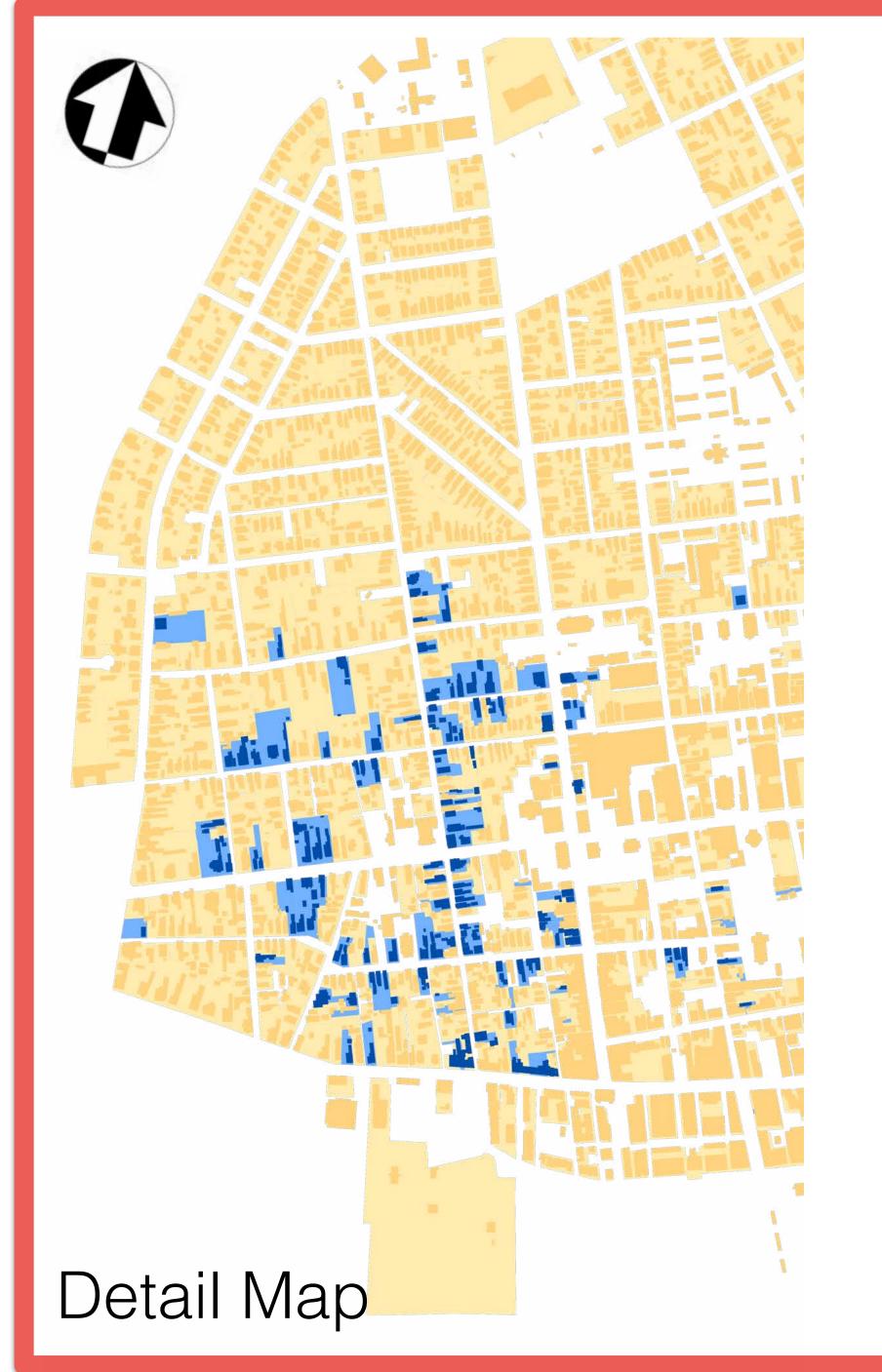


Pre-1776 Tax Productivity

Charleston, SC MSA

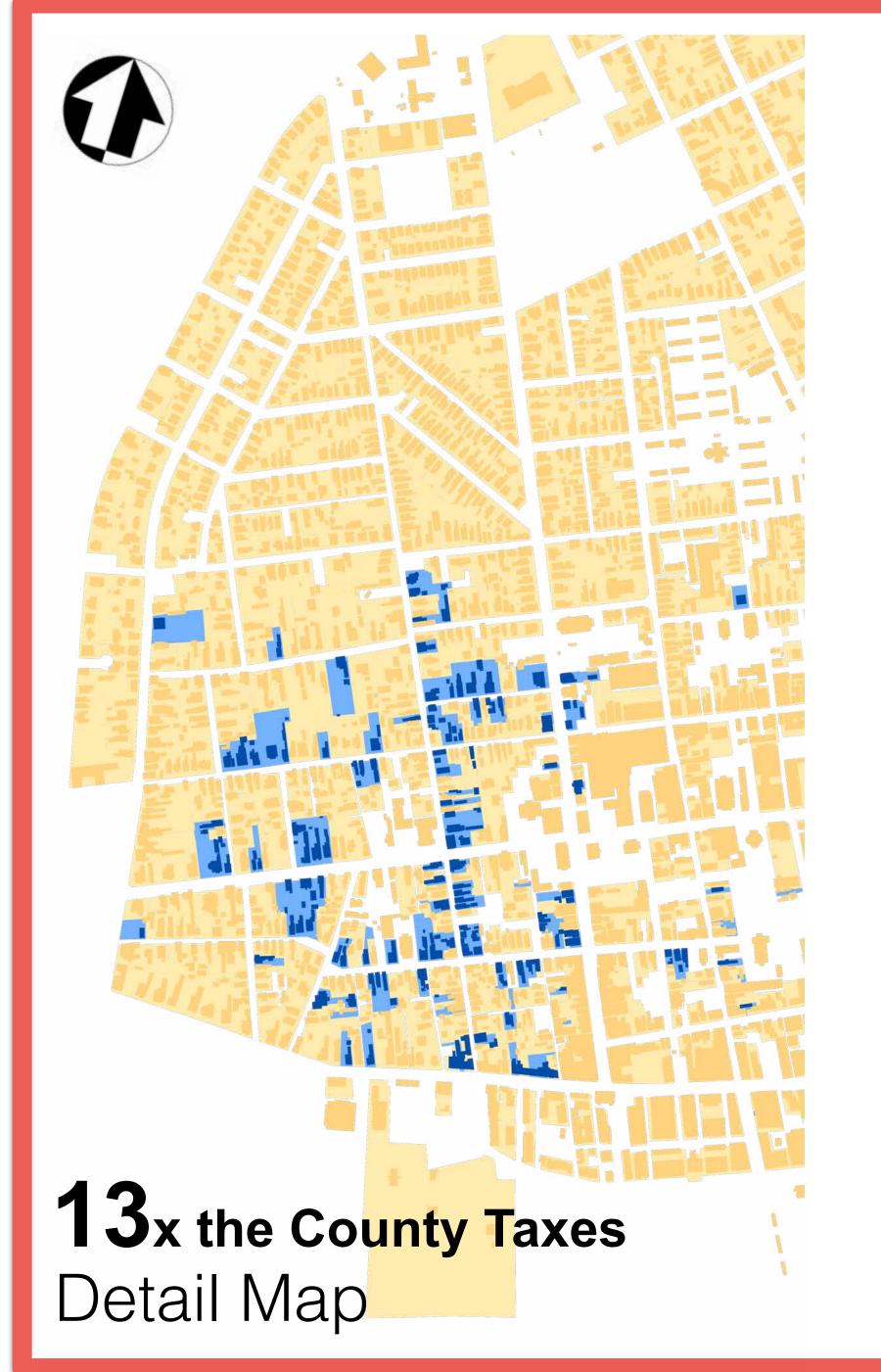


	Walmart	> 1776
Acres	20.58	20.95
Value	\$18M	\$344M
Value/Acre	\$866,760	\$16,440,700
County Taxes 2015	\$47,000	\$631,000





	Walmart	> 1776
Acres	20.58	20.95
Value	\$18M	\$344M
Value/Acre	\$866,760	\$16,440,700
County Taxes 2015	\$47,000	\$631,000

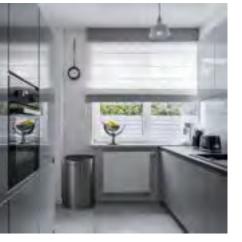


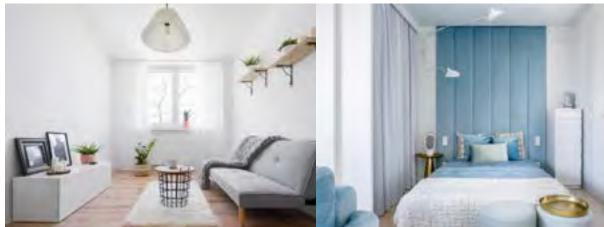


"Skinny House"

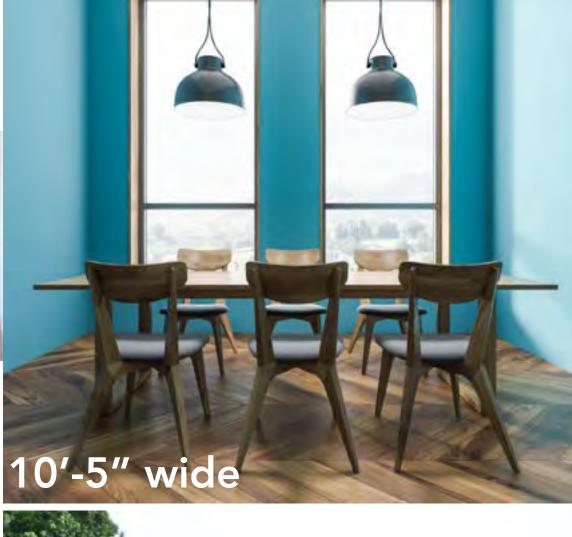
Boston, Massachusetts

44 Hull Street











\$62,109,381 taxable value/acre







Alexandria, Virginia

523 Queen Street









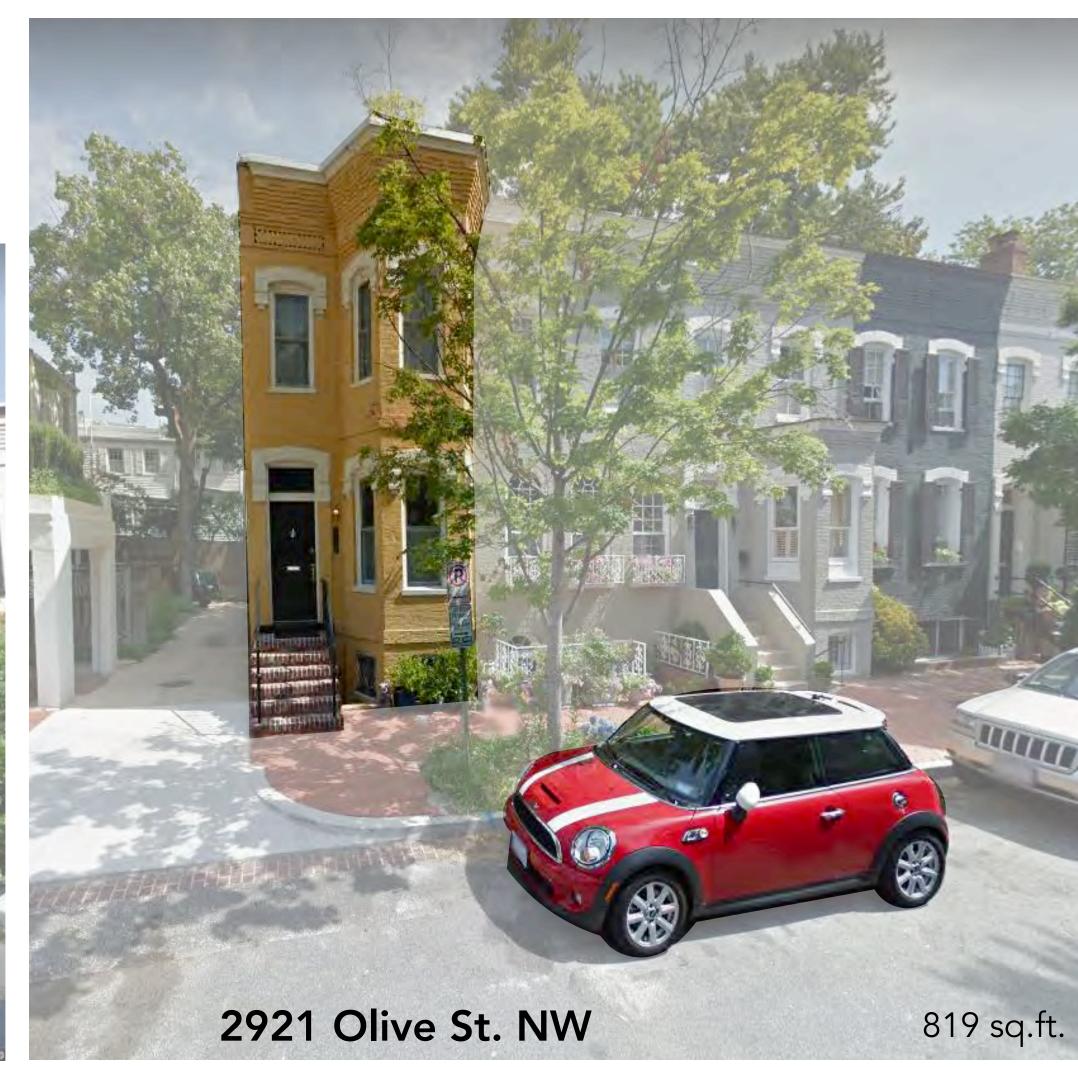
Washington, D.C.



\$44,644,022 taxable value/acre

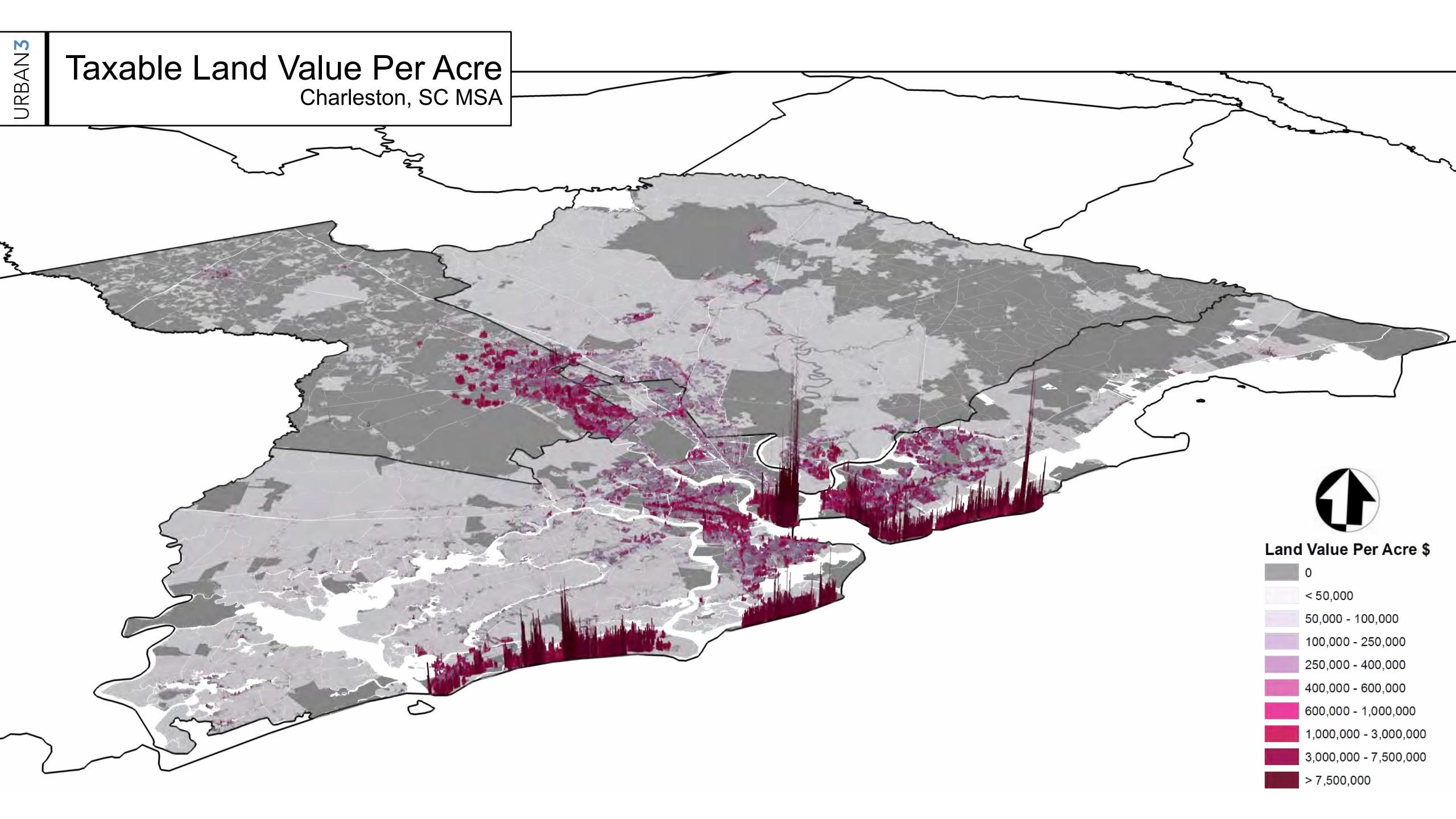


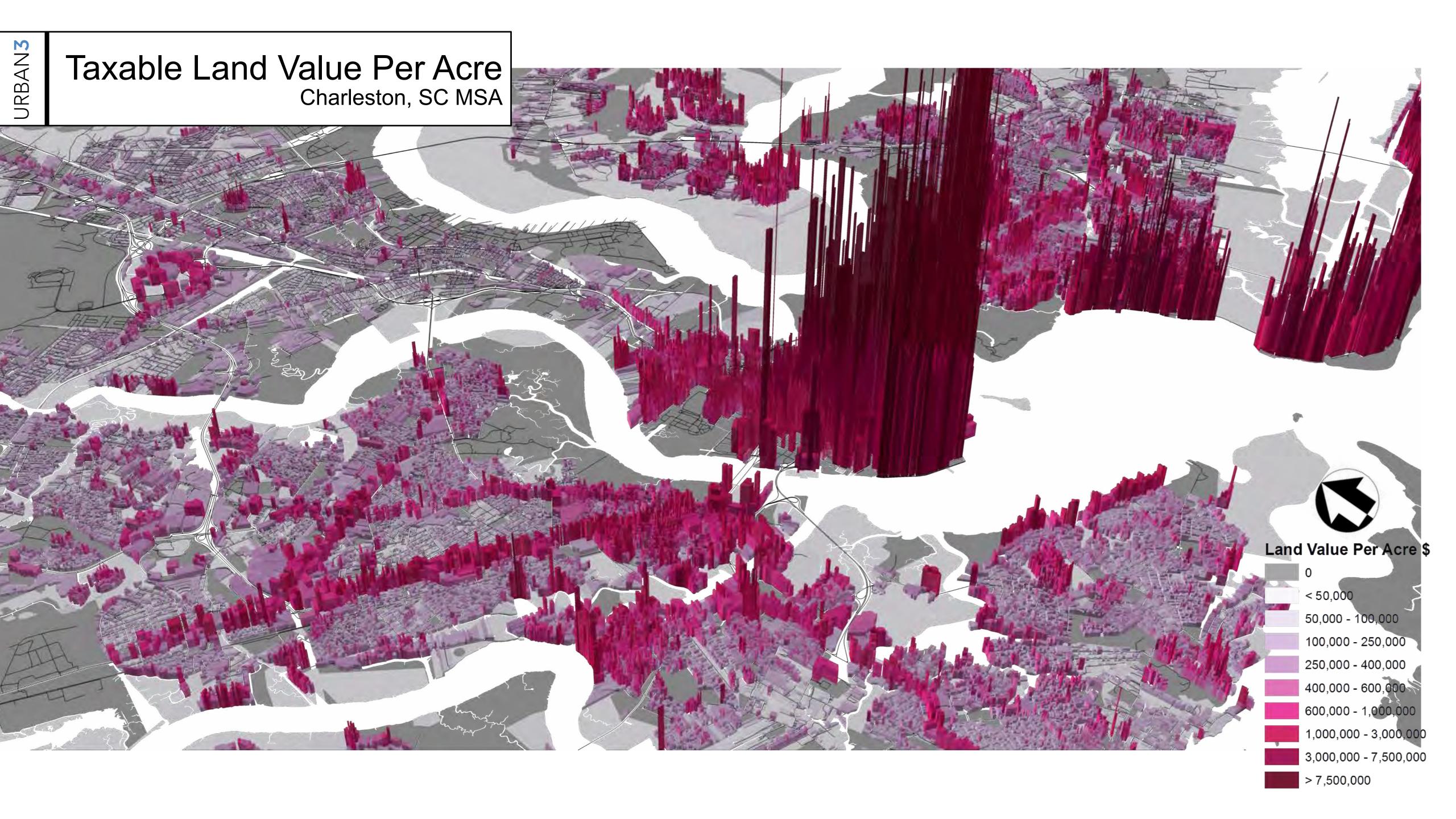
\$64,149,576 taxable value/acre

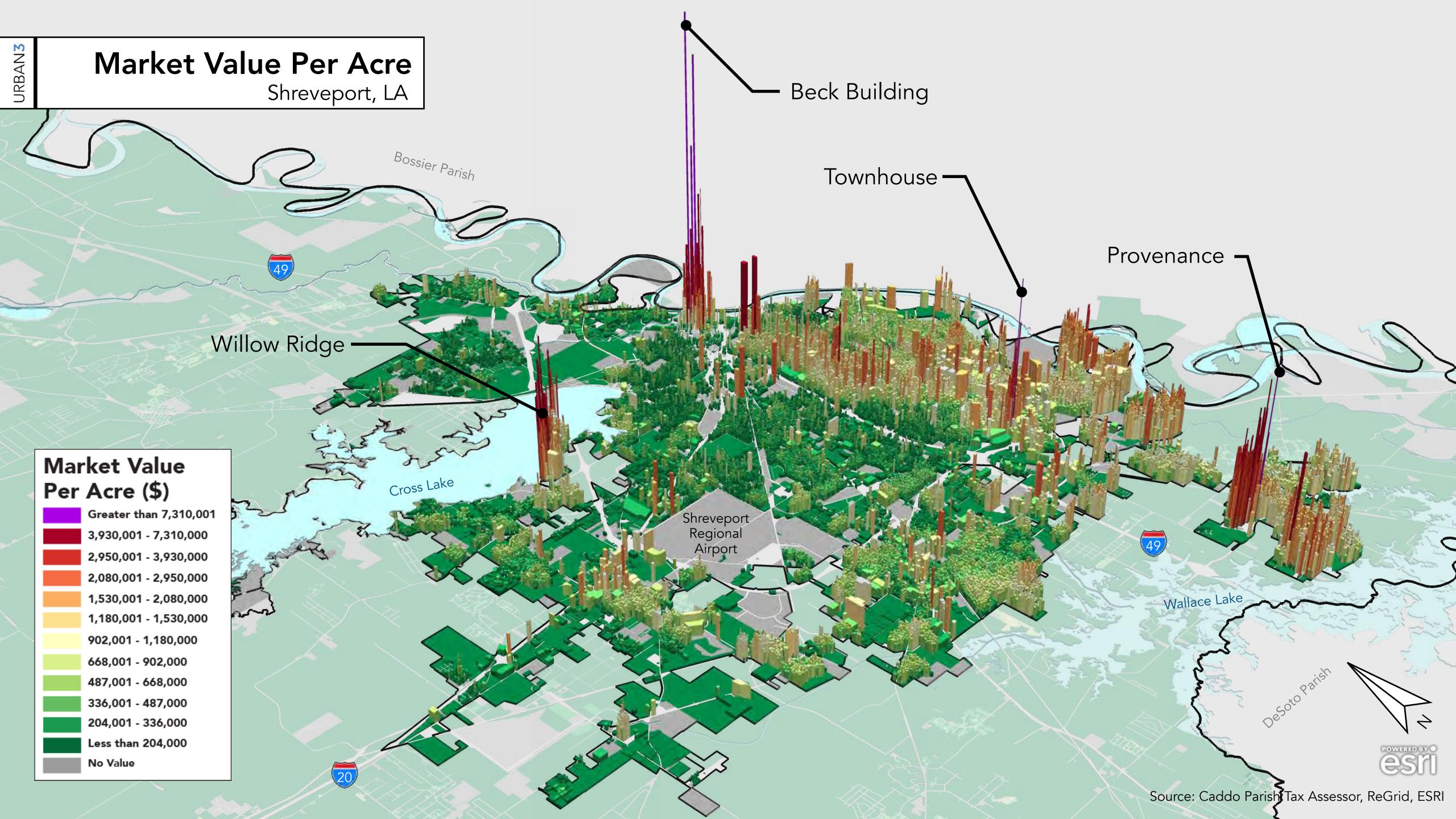


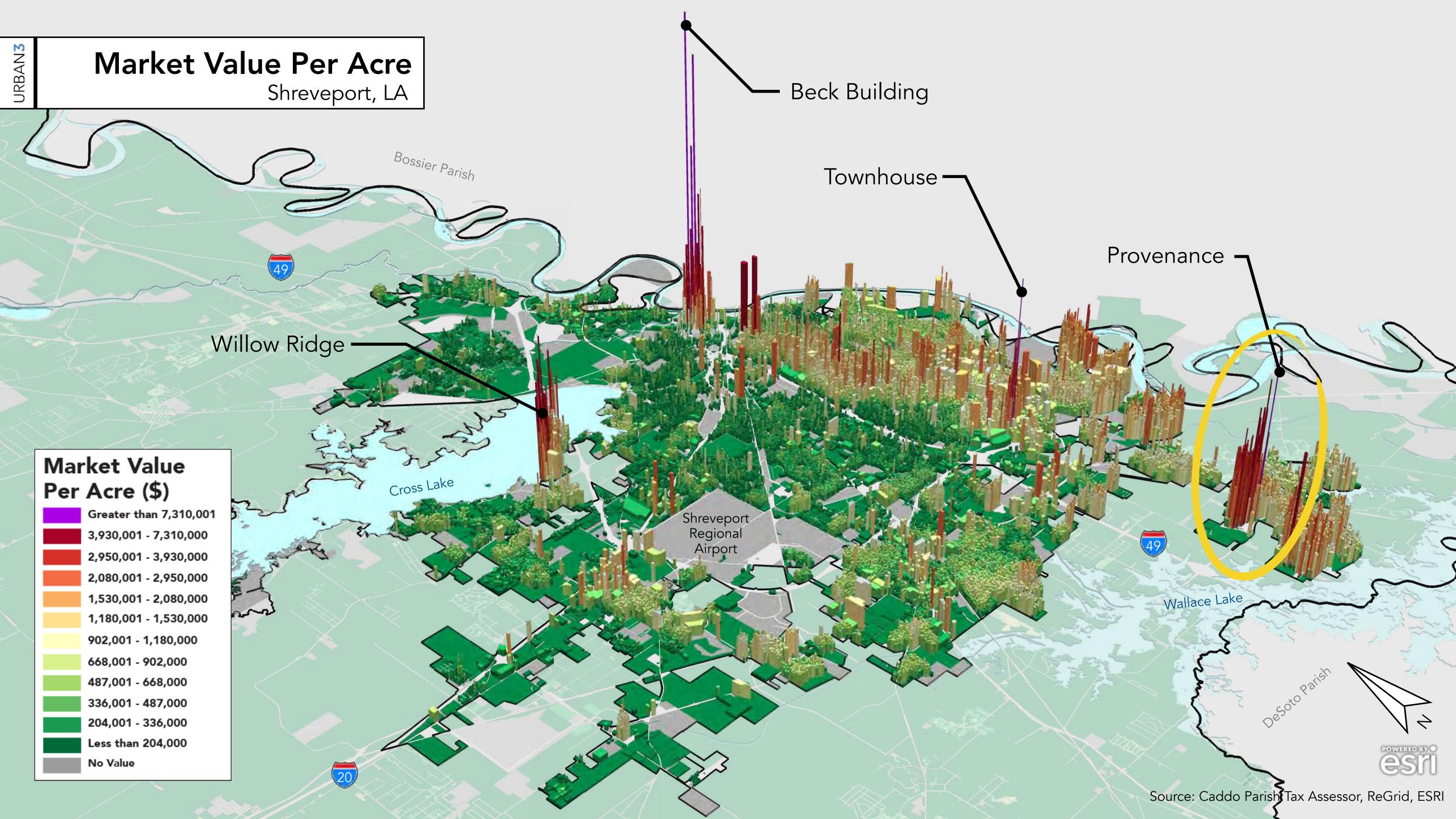
\$67,92,444 taxable value/acre

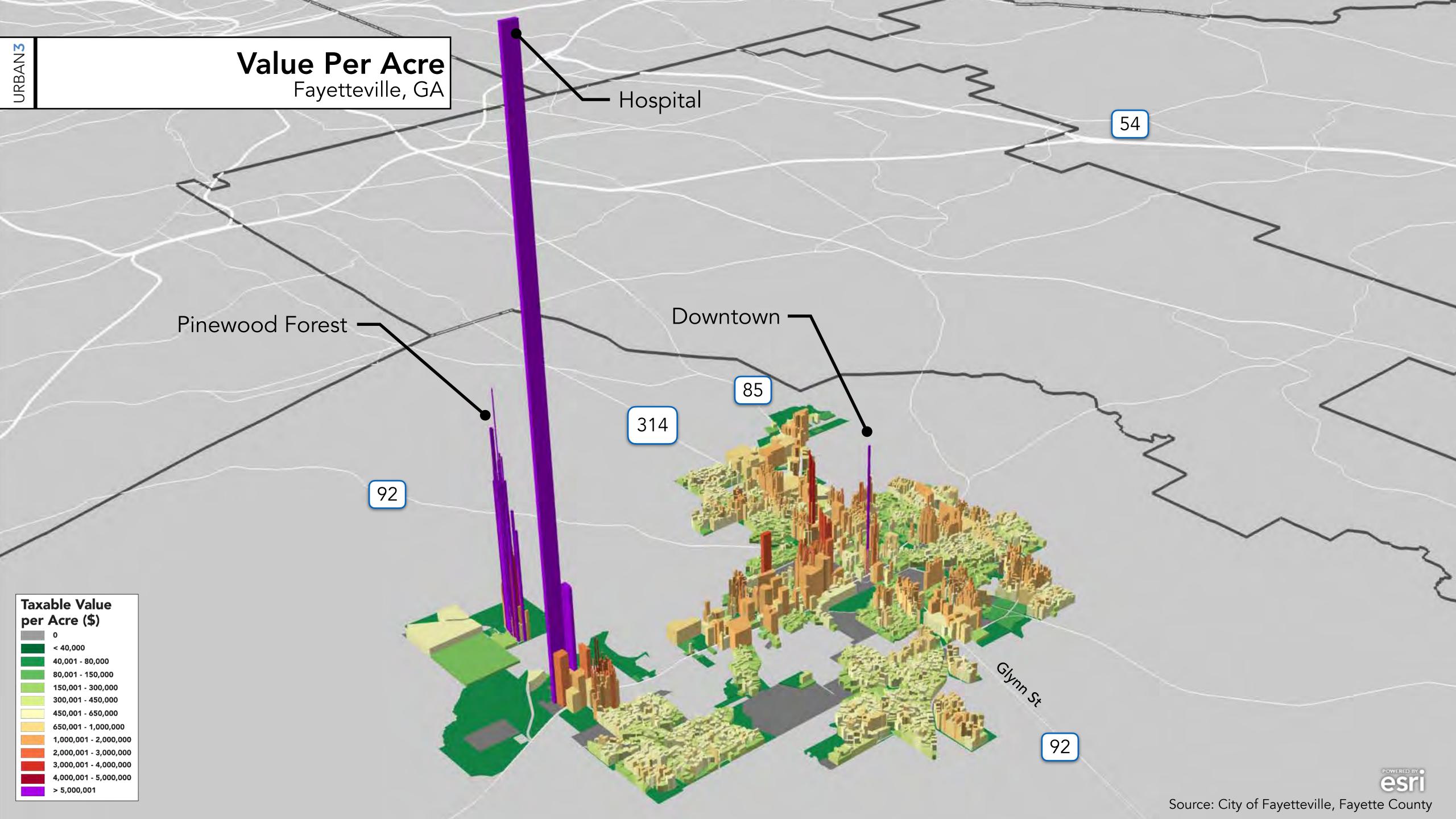


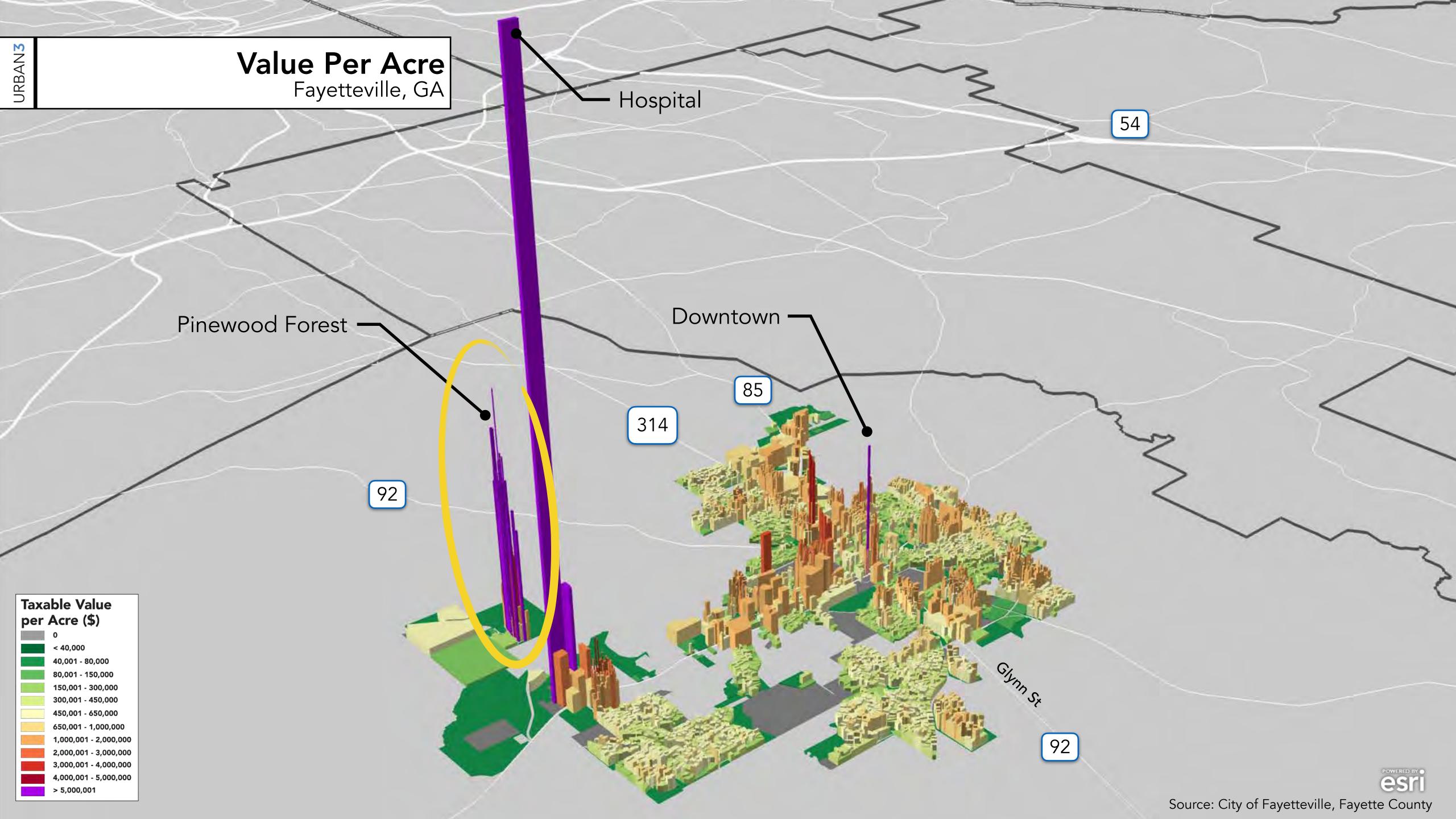


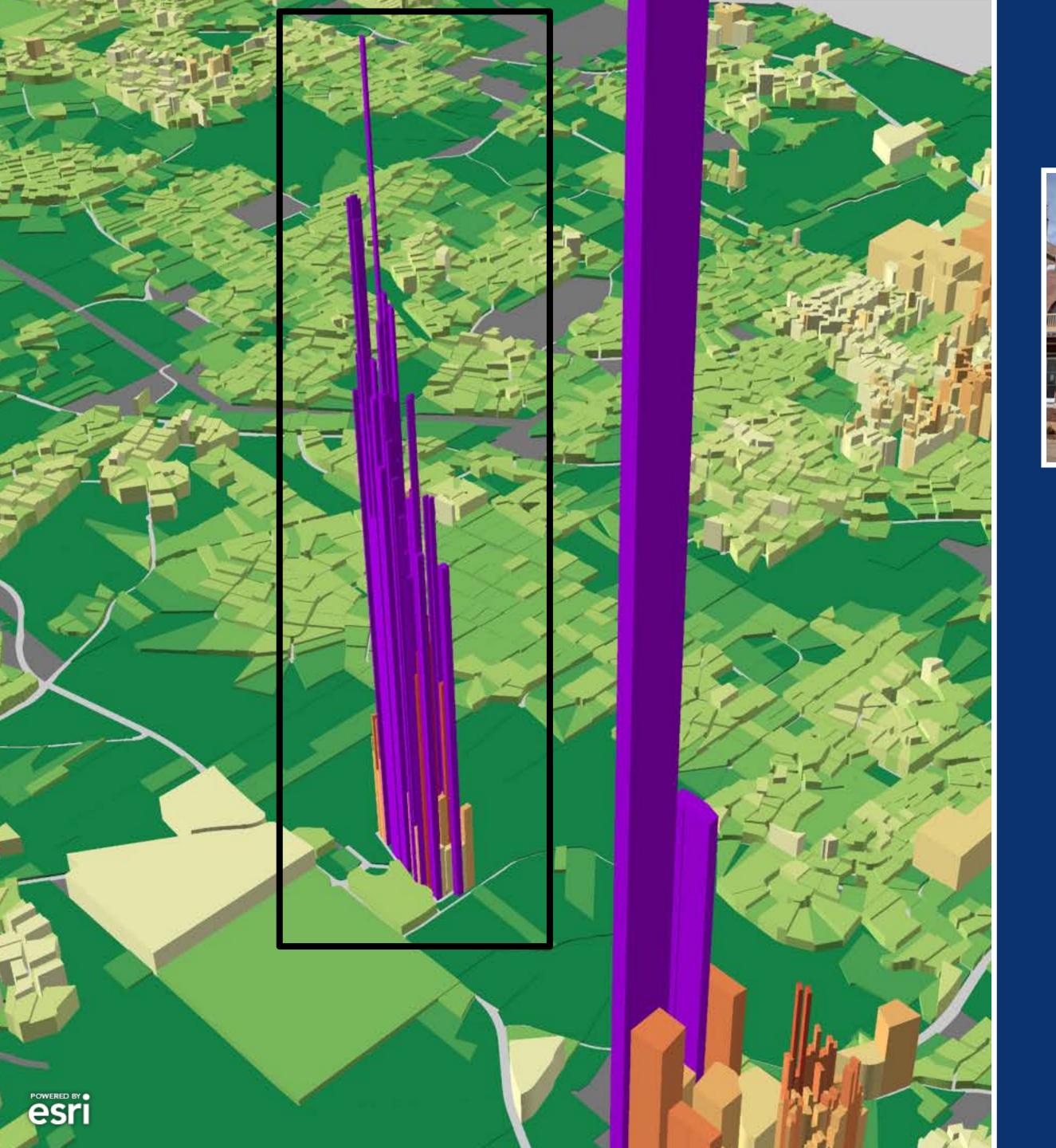












Taxable Value Per Acre

Fayetteville, GA





Pinewood Forest

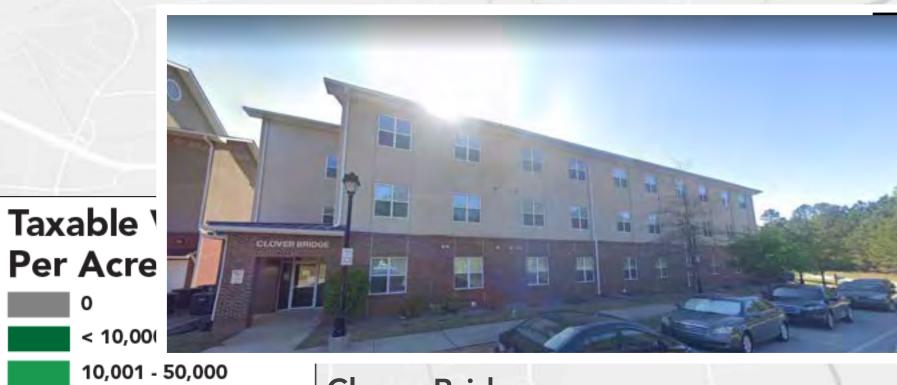
Peak Value Per Acre: \$12.5m Avg Value Per Acre: \$6.4m

> Fayette Avg. Walmart \$377,266 per acre

Value per Acre Covington, GA



Clark's Grove Mixed Use \$11M per acre





SE Corner College & Church \$5.2M per acre

Walmart \$0.2M per acre

Clover Bridge

\$8.9M per acre

50,001 - 100,000

100,001 - 250,000

250,001 - 500,000

500,001 - 750,000

750,001 - 1,000,000

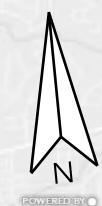
1,000,001 - 2,000,000

2,000,001 - 3,000,000

3,000,001 - 4,000,000

4,000,001 - 9,000,000

> 9,000,001





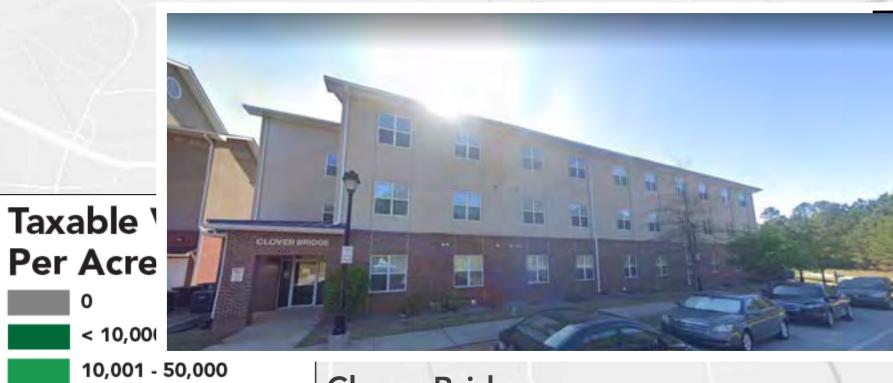


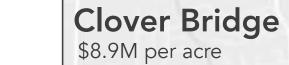


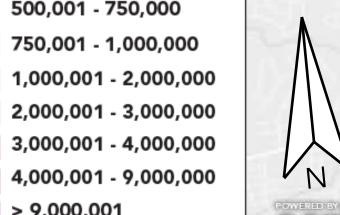
Value per Acre Covington, GA



Clark's Grove Mixed Use \$11M per acre







50,001 - 100,000

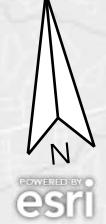
100,001 - 250,000

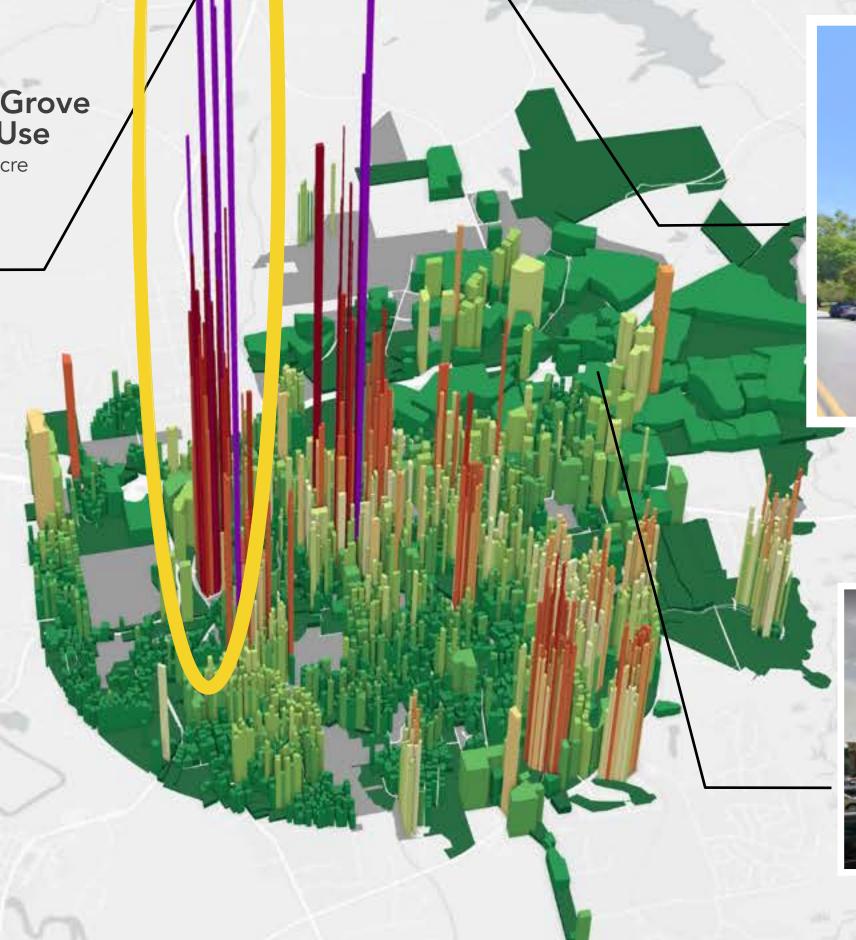
250,001 - 500,000

500,001 - 750,000

750,001 - 1,000,000

> 9,000,001



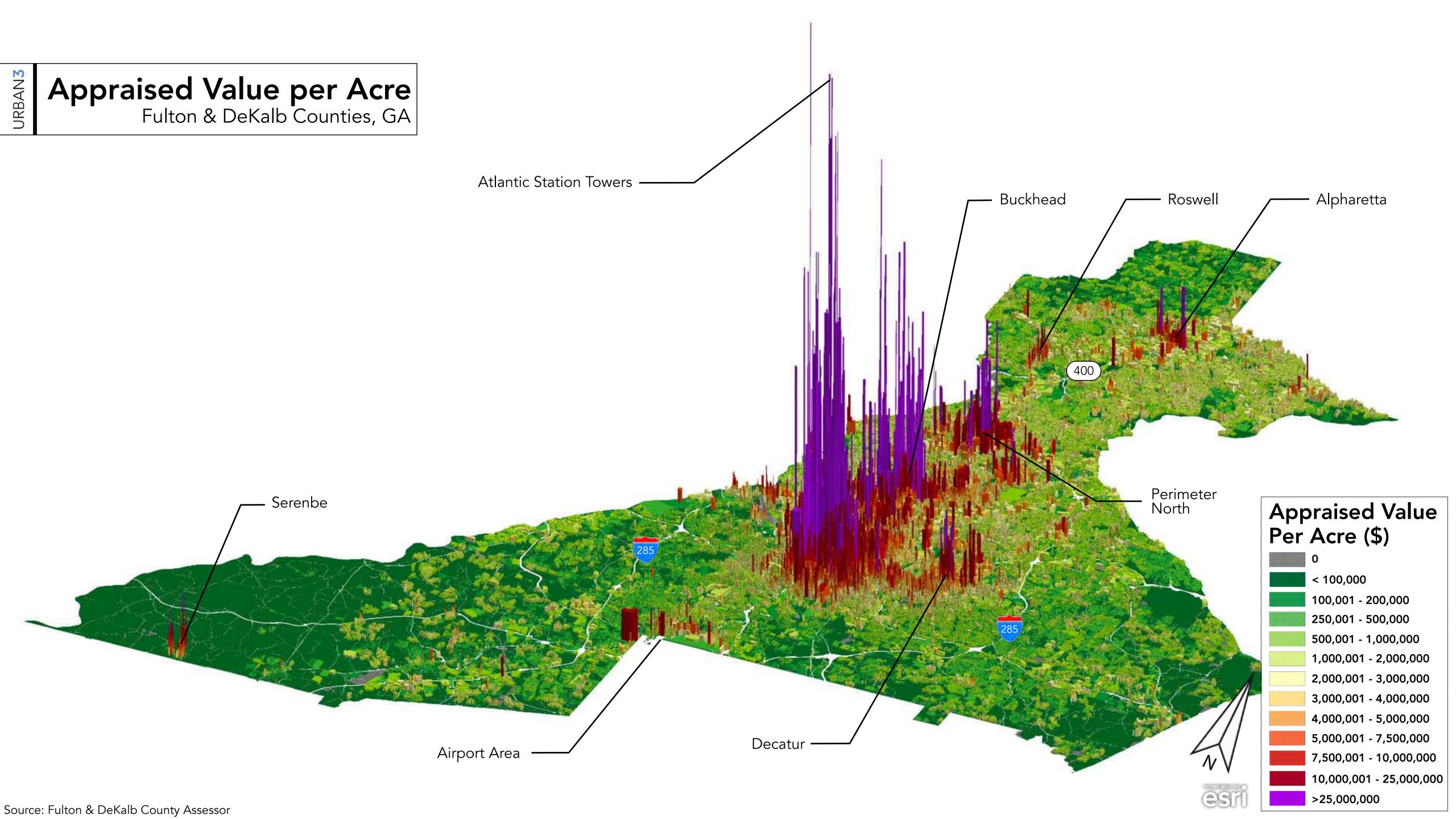


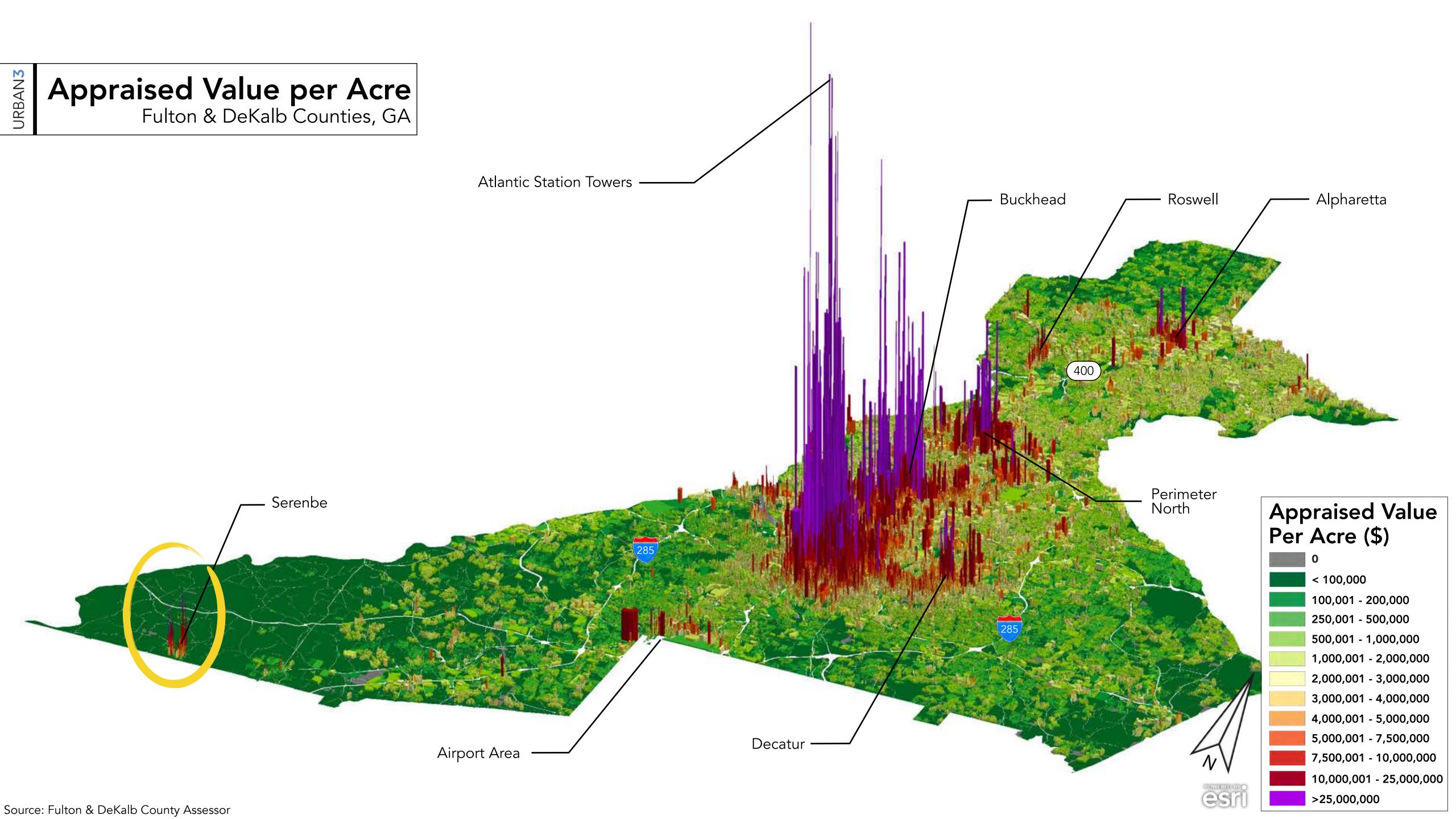


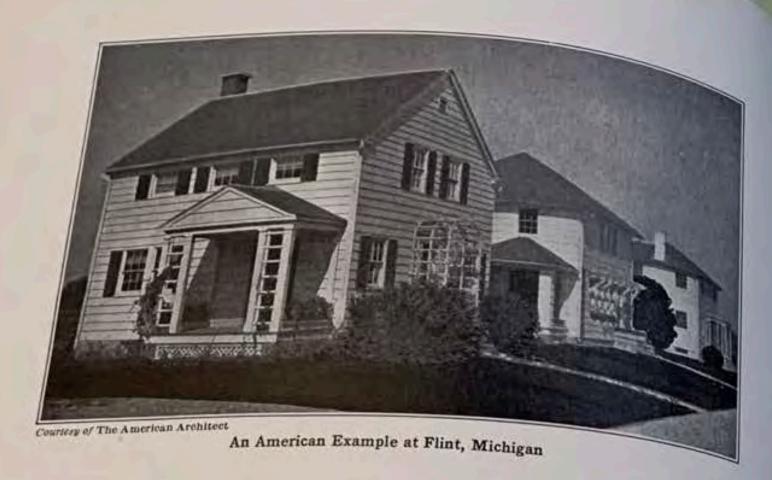
SE Corner College & Church \$5.2M per acre



Walmart \$0.2M per acre









An English Example at Welwyn
PLATE I. TYPICAL SMALL HOMES

NEIGHBORHOODS OF SMALL HOMES

ECONOMIC DENSITY OF LOW-COST HOUSING IN AMERICA AND ENGLAND

BY

ROBERT WHITTEN

AND

THOMAS ADAMS



CAMBRIDGE
HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS
1931

ACREAGE VALUES IN TRACTS RIPE FOR SUBDIVISION AND BUILDING

Value per Acre	Distance from Built-up	Distance from	Distance	
	Areas	Center of City (Miles)	from Means of Trans- portation (Feet)	Are Utility Mains within a Reasonable Distance?
			-	
0 000	10 0			
\$5000 3500 2250 3750 5000 6000 4000 4000 3000	Adjacent † mile Adjacent Adjacent Adjacent Adjacent Adjacent Adjacent Adjacent	3.5 8.0 10.0 7.0 6.5 7.0 8.0 5.0 5.0	0 1320 3000 2640 2640 0 1000 1320 0	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes
4500 4000 3500 2000 9000	Adjacent Adjacent Adjacent mile Adjacent	5.0 5.0 7.0 5.0 9.0	0 0 3960 3960 1700	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes
3000 3500	Adjacent Adjacent	4.0 3.0	0 600	Yes Yes
1500 3000 1500 2000 2500 3000 4250 1250 5000 2750 3000 4000 2500 2750	Adjacent Adjacent Adjacent Adjacent Adjacent i mile Adjacent Adjacent Adjacent Adjacent	3.0 3.0 0.5	500 900 2000 600 900 600 0 600 5280 1000 900 1320 2000 2640	Yes, except sewers Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Ye
2000 2000 2000 3250 2500 2000 2679 2500	Adjacent mile mile	1.5 1.5 2.5	1000 0 0 1000	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes
	3500 2250 3756 5000 6000 4000 3000 4500 2000 9000 3500 3500 3500 3750 3800 3750 3000 1500 2000 2500 2750 2500 2750 2500 2750 2500 2750	3500	1500 Adjacent 3.0	1500 Adjacent 3.0 1320 3000 3750 Adjacent 5.0 1320 3000 Adjacent 5.0 1320 3000 Adjacent 5.0 1320 3000 Adjacent 5.0 0 3500 Adjacent 5.0 0 3500 Adjacent 5.0 0 3500 Adjacent 3.0 3960 3500 Adjacent 3.0 3000 Adjacent 3.0 600 3500 Adjacent 3.0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

NEIGHBORHOODS OF SMALL HOMES

ECONOMIC DENSITY OF LOW-COST HOUSING IN AMERICA AND ENGLAND

BY

ROBERT WHITTEN

AND

THOMAS ADAMS



CAMBRIDGE
HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS
1931

VALUES IN TRACTS RIPE FOR SUBDIVISION AND BUILDING

					SUITABLE FOR HOUSES, TO SELL FOR \$12,000 UP							
					Value per Acre	Distance from Built-up Areas	Distance from Center of City (Miles)	Distance from Means of Trans- portation (Feet)	Are Utility Mains within a Reasonable Distance?			
and	II					17.5		THE LET				
00 a	nd	Ov	er									
					\$5000 3500 2250 3750 5000 4000 4000 3000 3500 2000 9000 3500 3500	Adjacent	8.0 10.0 7.0 6.5 7.0 8.0 5.0 5.0 7.0 5.0 7.0 5.0 9.0	0 1320 3000 2640 2640 0 1000 1320 0 0 3960 3960 1700 0 600	Yes			
	•				3800 3750							

ES COST

RESS

VALUES IN TRACTS RIPE FOR SUBDIVISION AND BUILDING

	SUITABLE FOR HOUSES, TO SELL FOR \$12,000 UP						
	Value per Acre	Distance from Built-up Areas	Distance from Center of City (Miles)	Distance from Means of Trans- portation (Feet)	Are Utility Mains within a Reasonable Distance?		
and II				THE LETT			
00 and Over							
	\$5000 3500 2250 3750 5000 4000 4000 3000 3500 2000 9000 3500 3500 3500 3800	Adjacent	$ \begin{array}{r} 6.5 \\ 7.0 \\ 8.0 \\ 5.0 \\ \hline 5.0 \\ 7.0 \\ 5.0 \\ \hline 9.0 \\ \hline 4.0 \end{array} $	0 1320 3000 2640 2640 0 1000 1320 0 0 3960 3960 1700 0 600	Yes		
	3750	10377					

DS ES COST

RESS

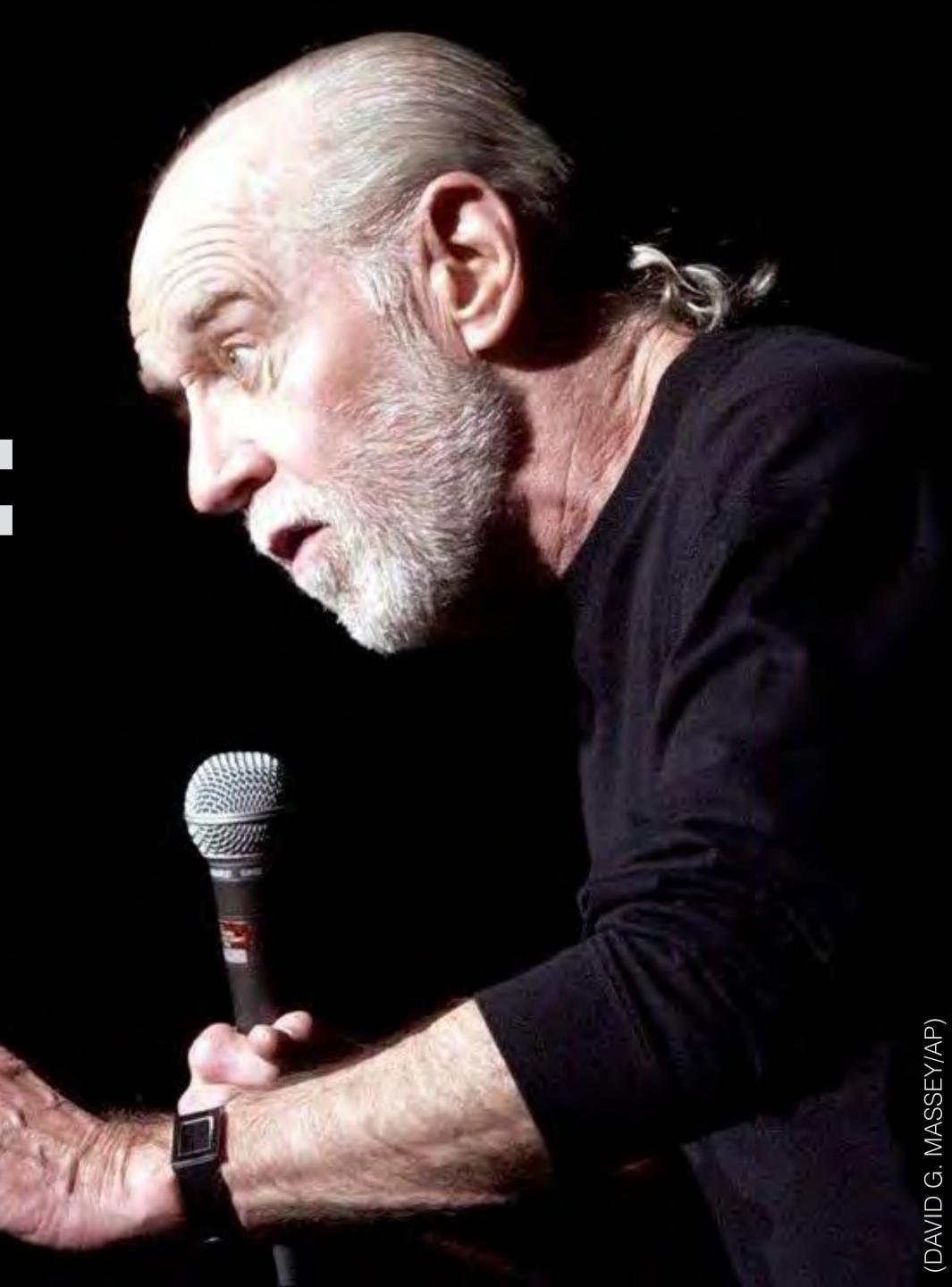
Observation:

But people don't want density!

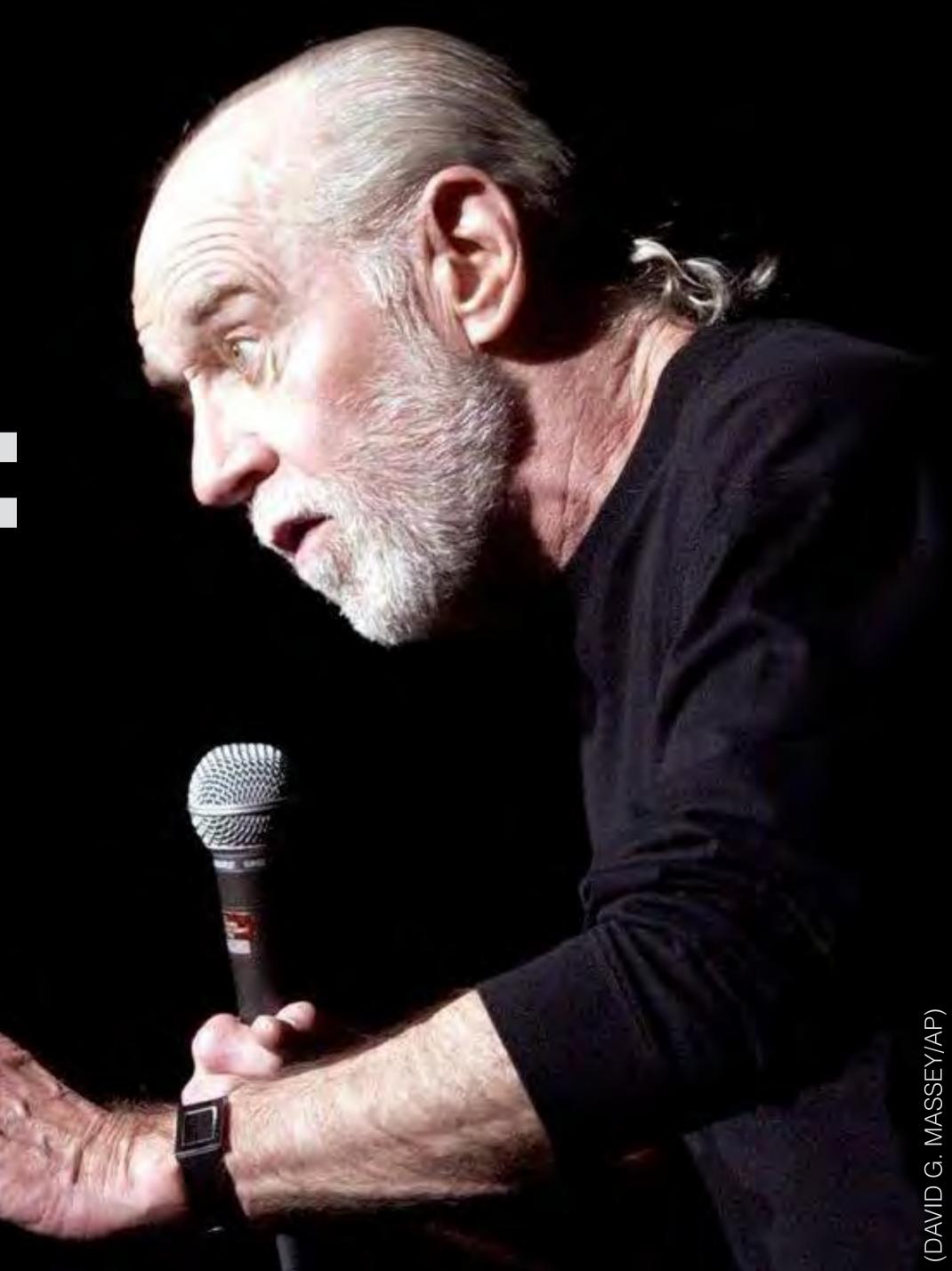


What are the numbers for Gwinnett County?



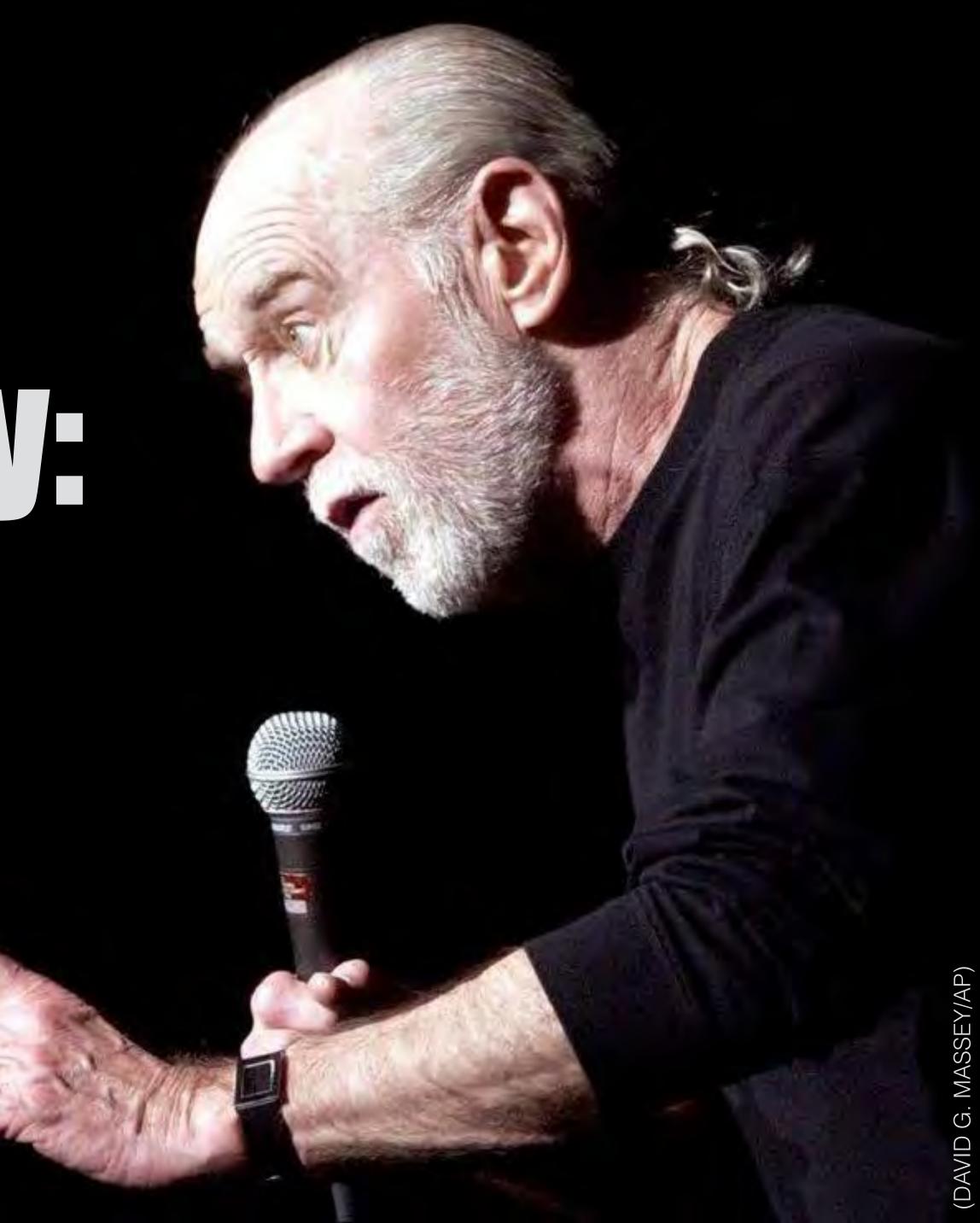


4 Dirty Words in Gwinnett County: 1. Urban

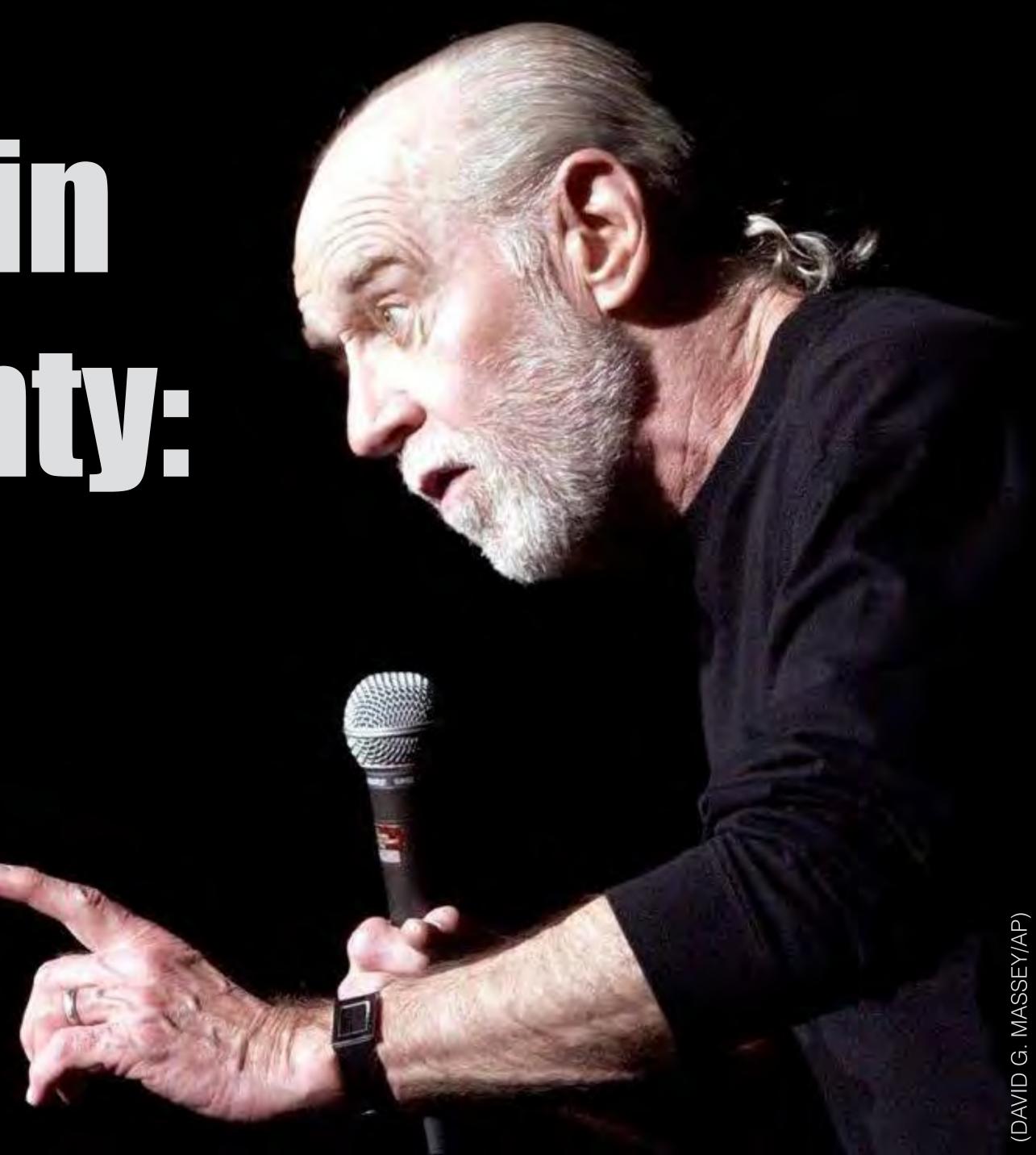


1. Urban

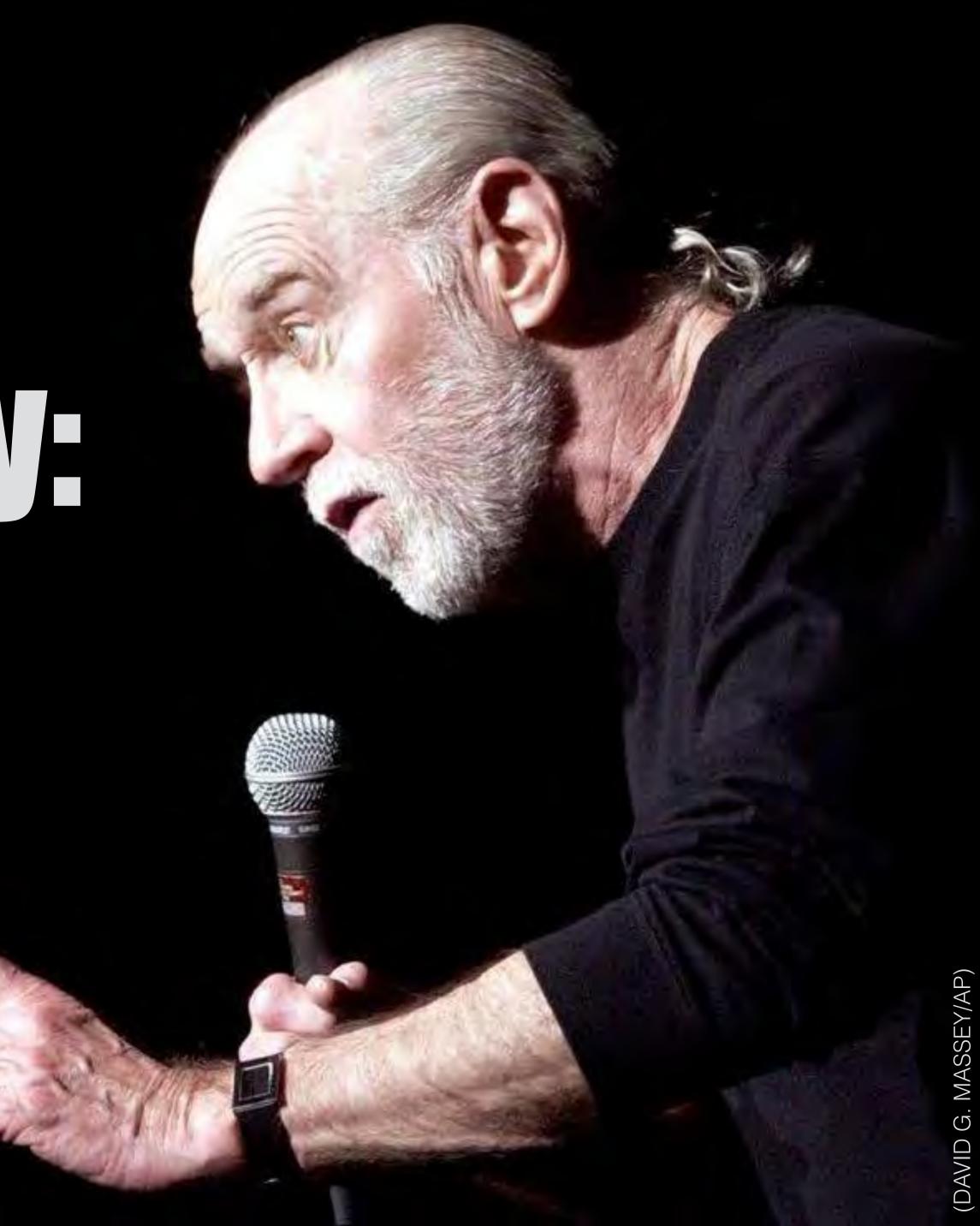
2. City



- 1. Urban
 - 2. City
 - 3. TOWN

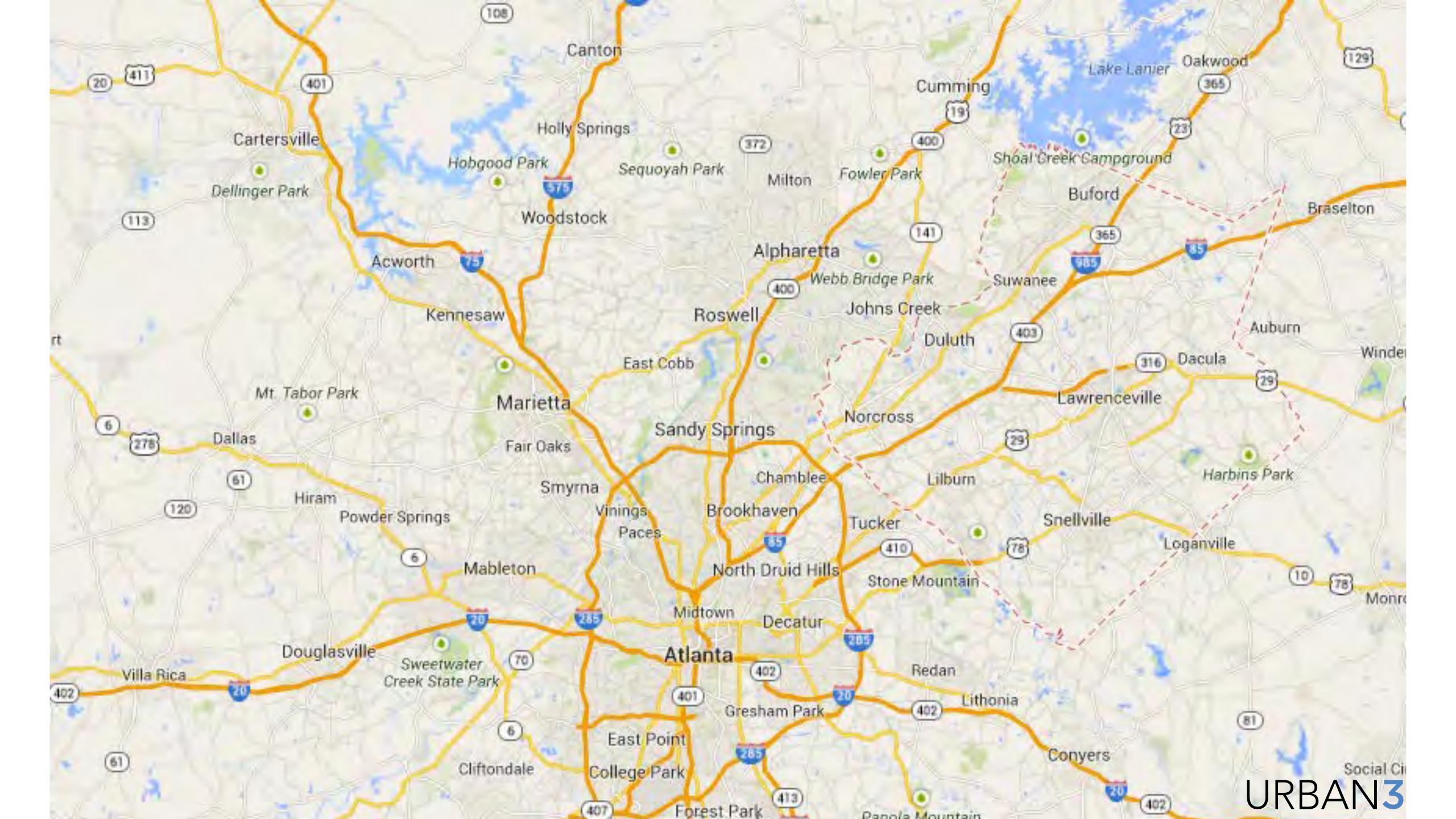


- 1. Urban
 - 2. City
 - 3. TOWN
 - 4. Municipal

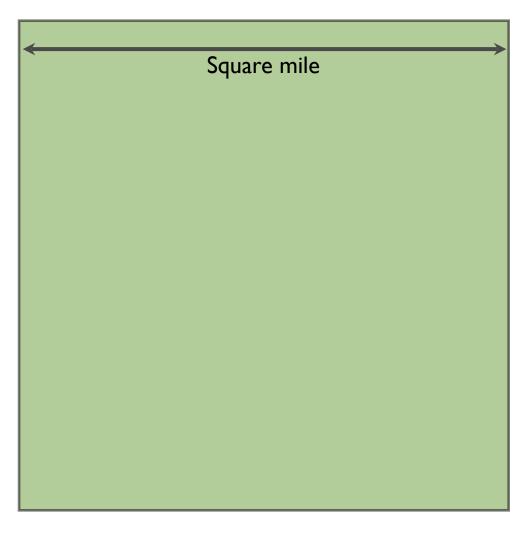


URBAN3

URBAN3

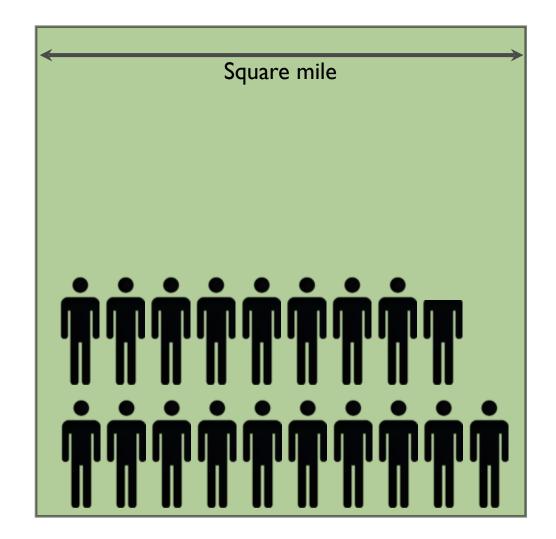






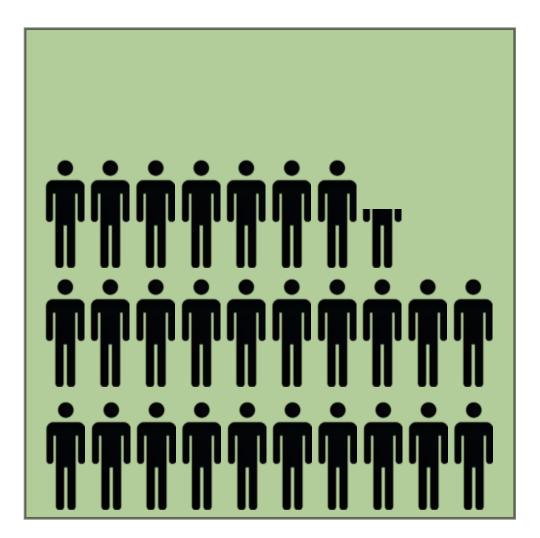
Gwinnett, GA
1,871 people/Sq. Mi.



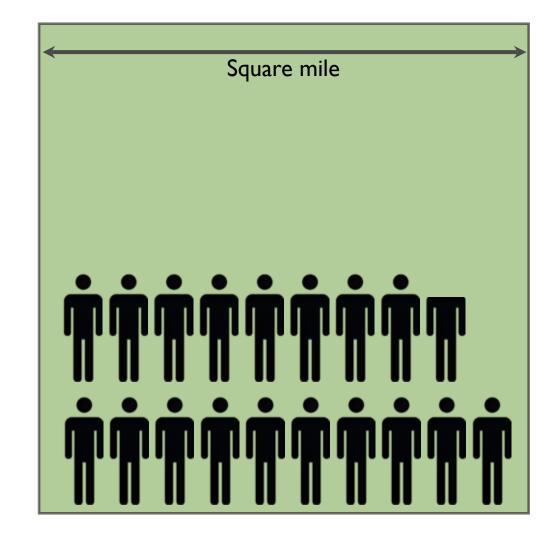


Gwinnett, GA
1,871 people/Sq. Mi.

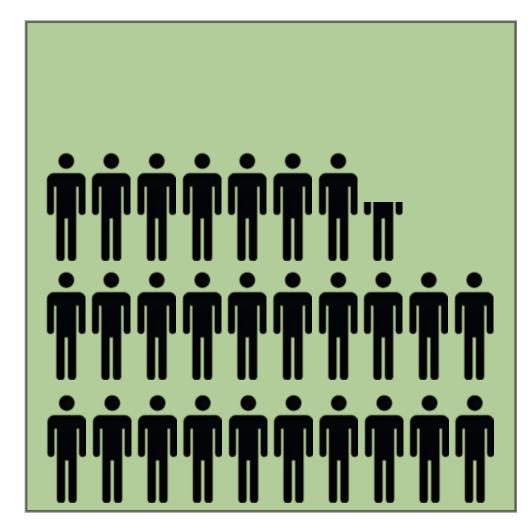




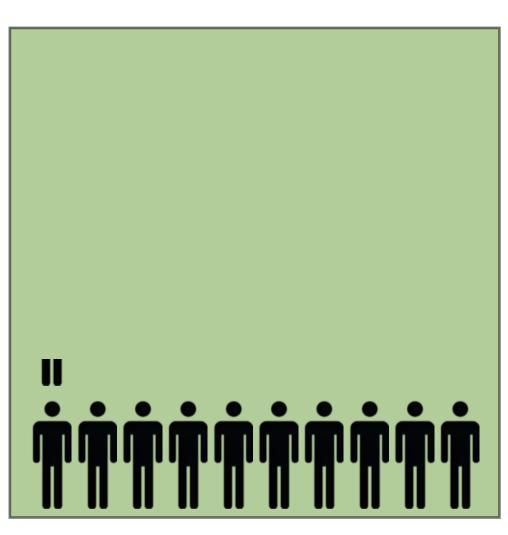
DeKalb, GA 2,740 people/Sq. Mi.



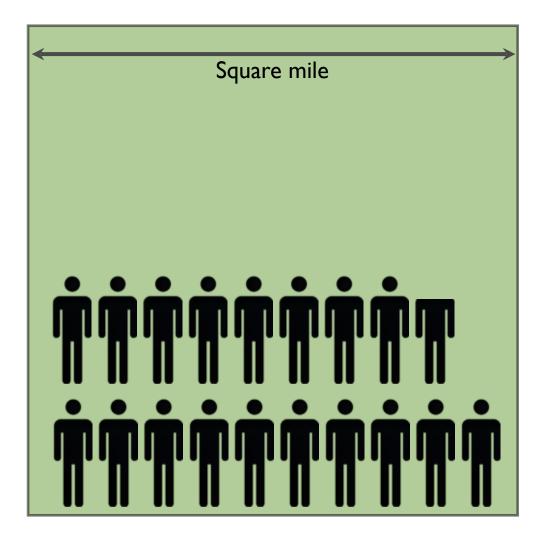
Gwinnett, GA
1,871 people/Sq. Mi.



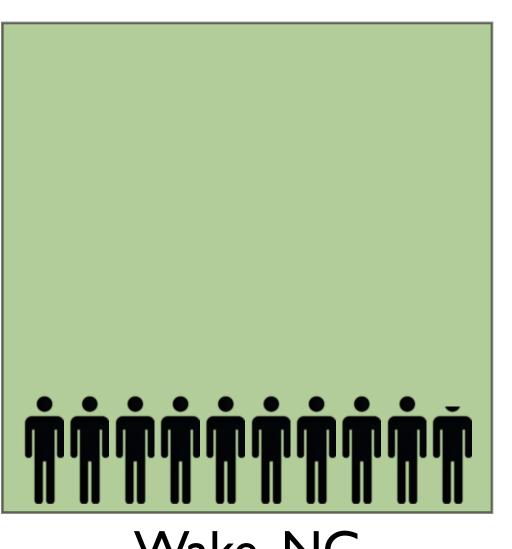
DeKalb, GA 2,740 people/Sq. Mi.



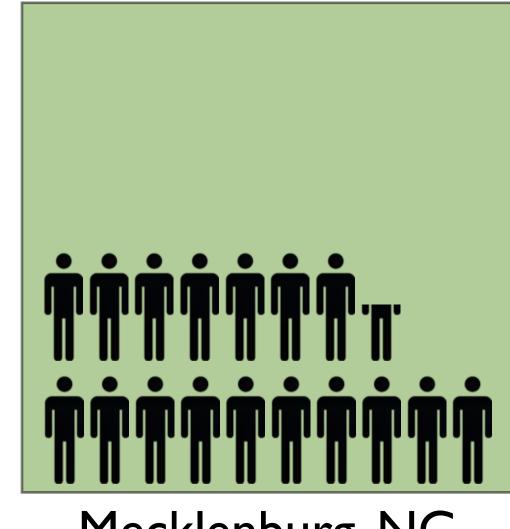
Travis, TX
1,034 people/Sq. Mi.



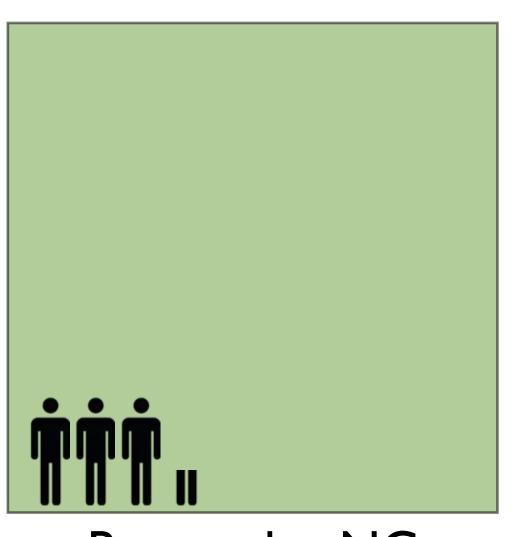
Gwinnett, GA
1,871 people/Sq. Mi.



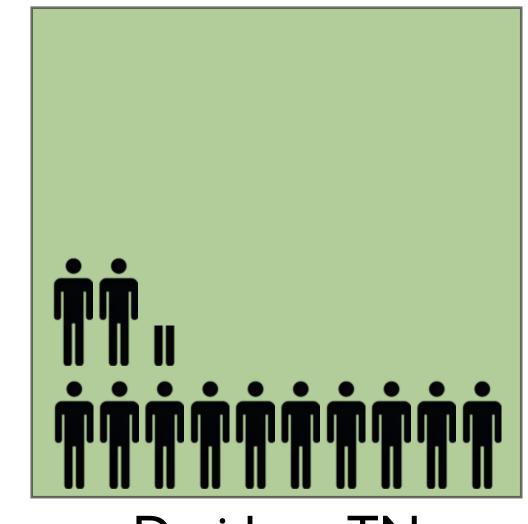
Wake, NC 992 people/Sq. Mi.



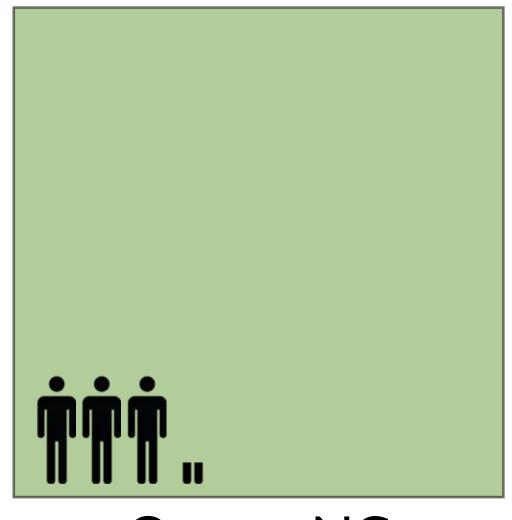
Mecklenburg, NC 1,756 people/Sq. Mi.



Buncombe, NC 344 people/Sq. Mi.



Davidson, TN 1,243 people/Sq. Mi.



Orange, NC 313 people/Sq. Mi.

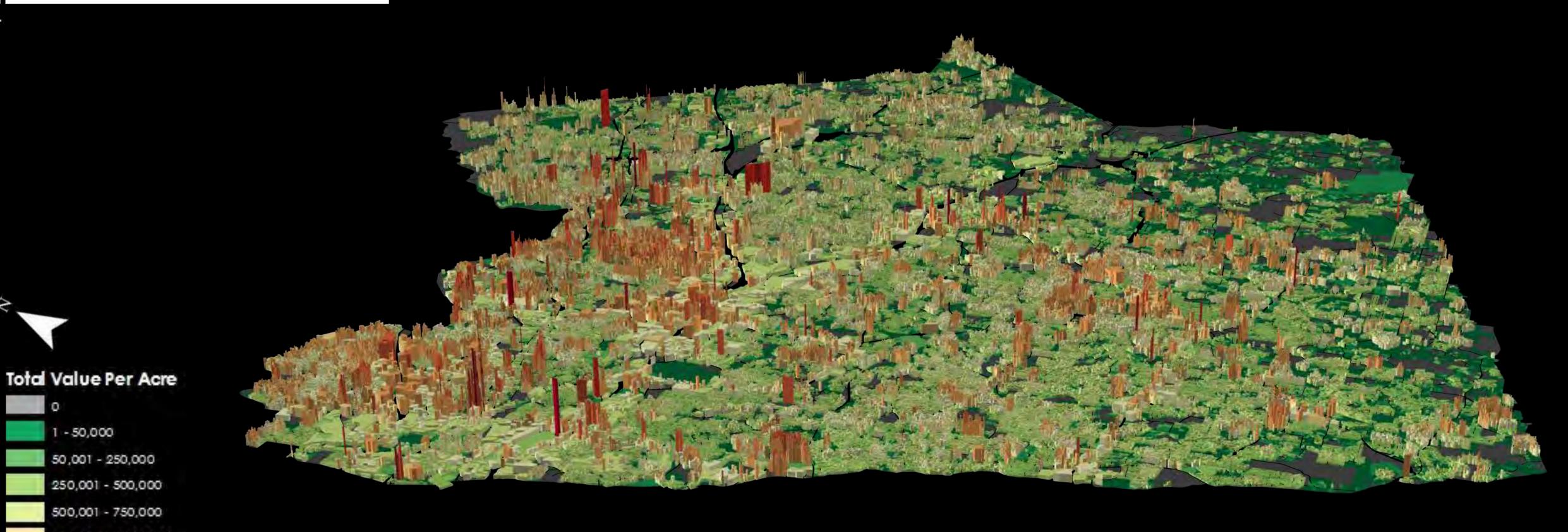
Gwinnett County, GA Total Value Per Acre

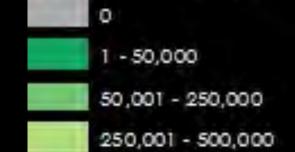
Total Value Per Acre - 50,000 50,001 - 250,000 250,001 - 500,000 500,001 - 750,000 750,001 - 1,000,000 1,000,001 - 1,50 0,000 1,500,001 - 2,00 0,000 2,000,001 - 3,000,000 3,000,001 - 4,00 0,000 4,000,001 - 8,000,000

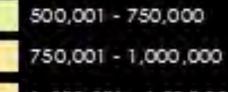


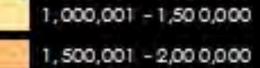
Gwinnett County, GA Total Value Per Acre

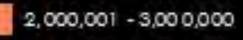
2014











3,000,001 - 4,000,000

4,000,001 - 8,000,000

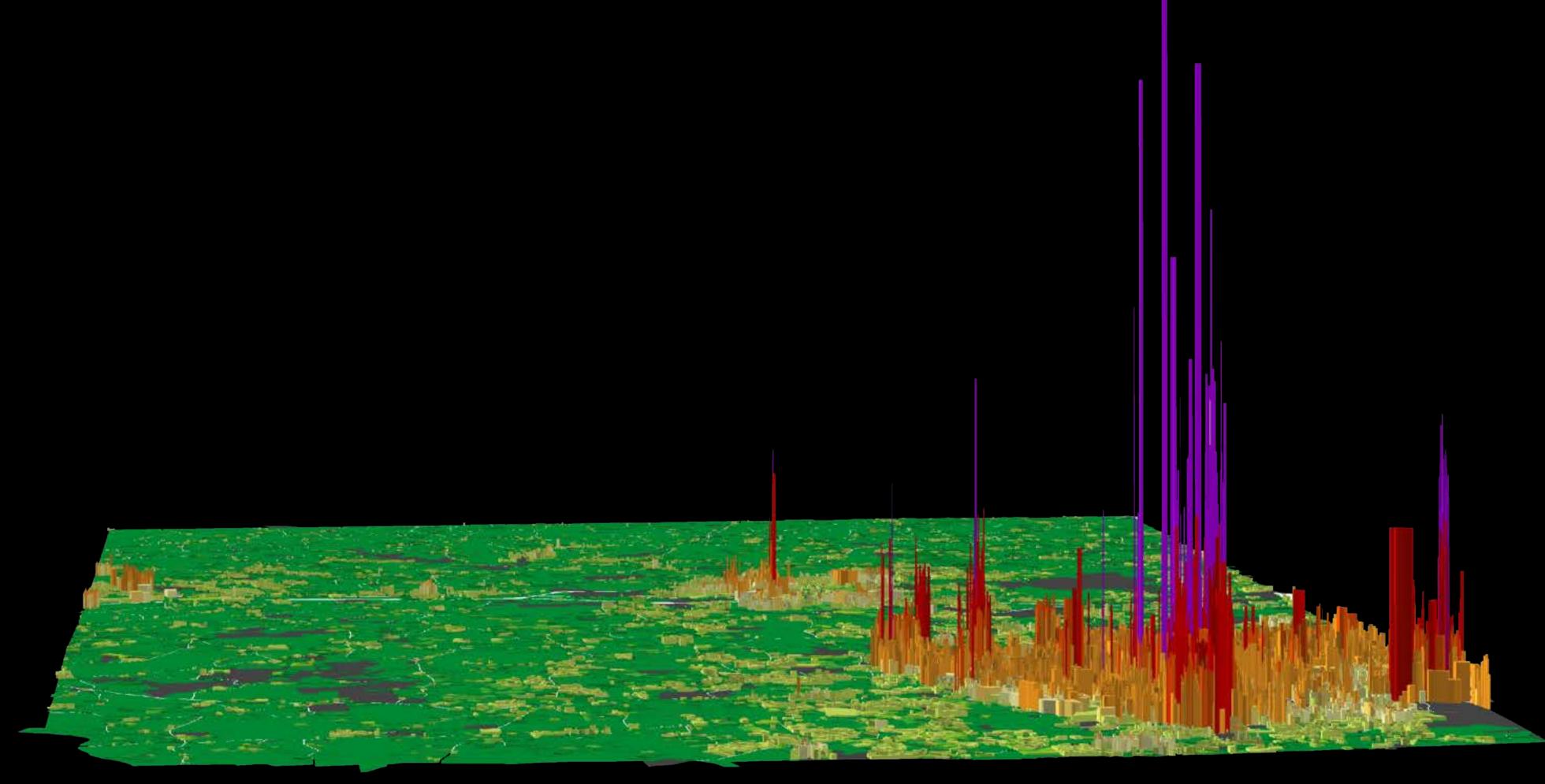
Gwinnett County, GA Total Value Per Acre (elevation)



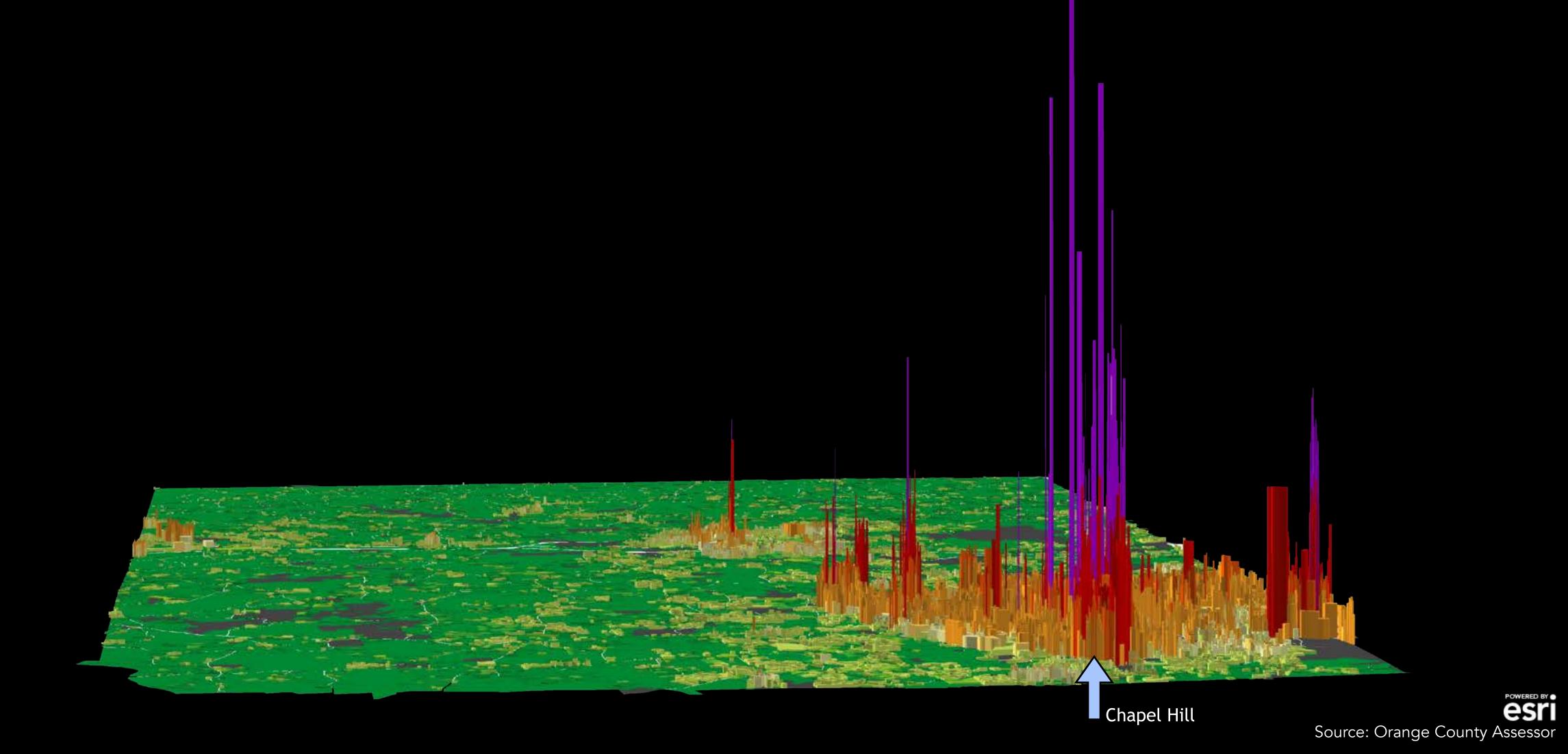
Total Value Per Acre

- - 1 50,000
- 50,001 250,000
 - 250,001 500,000
 - 500,001 750,000
- 750,001 1,000,000
- 1,000,001 1,50 0,000
- 1,500,001 2,000,000
- 2,000,001 3,000,000
- 3,000,001 4,000,000
- 4,000,001 8,000,000

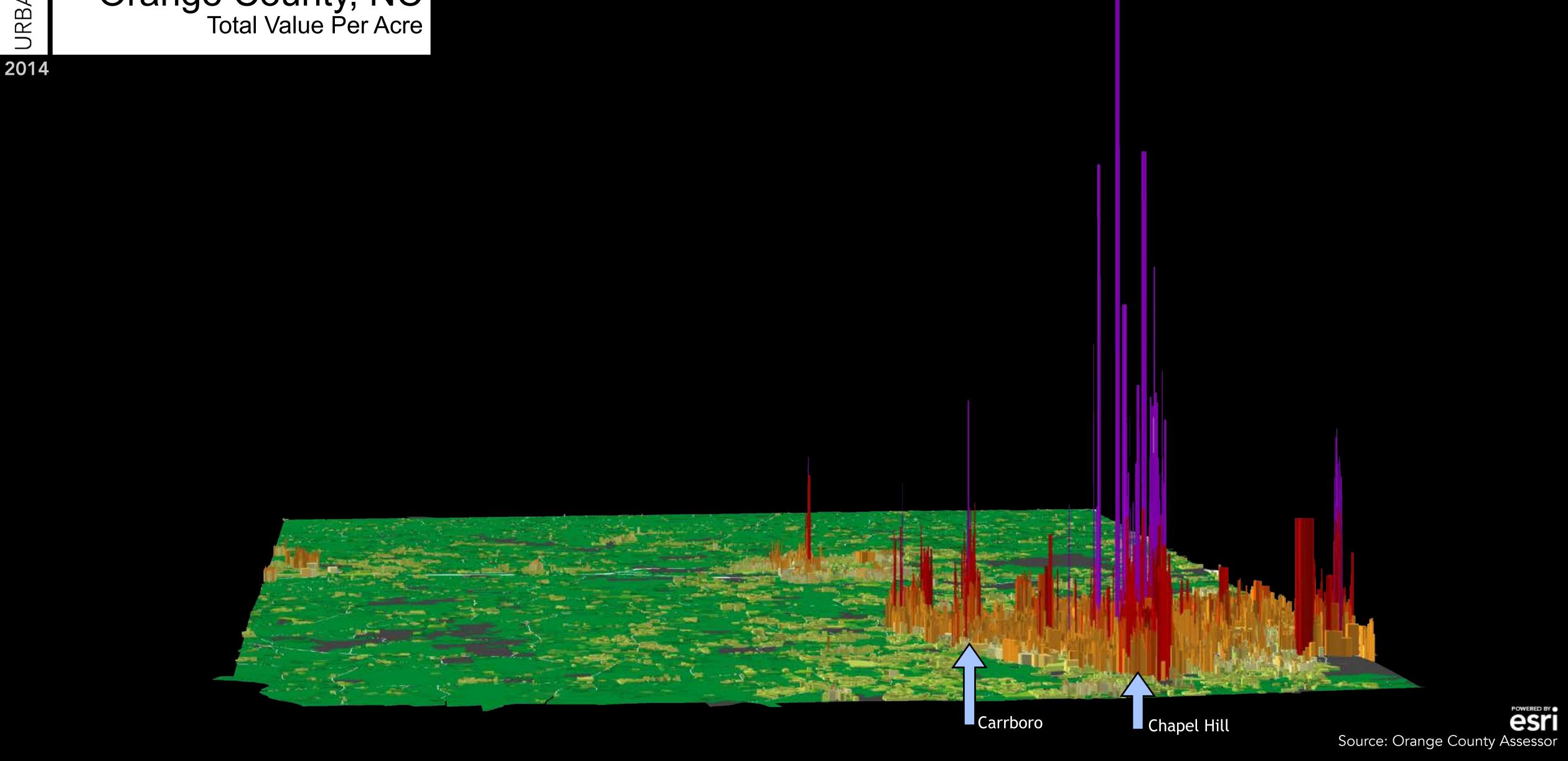
Orange County, NC Total Value Per Acre



Orange County, NC Total Value Per Acre

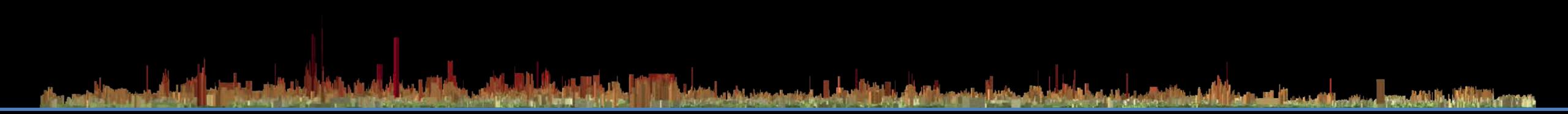


Orange County, NC Total Value Per Acre

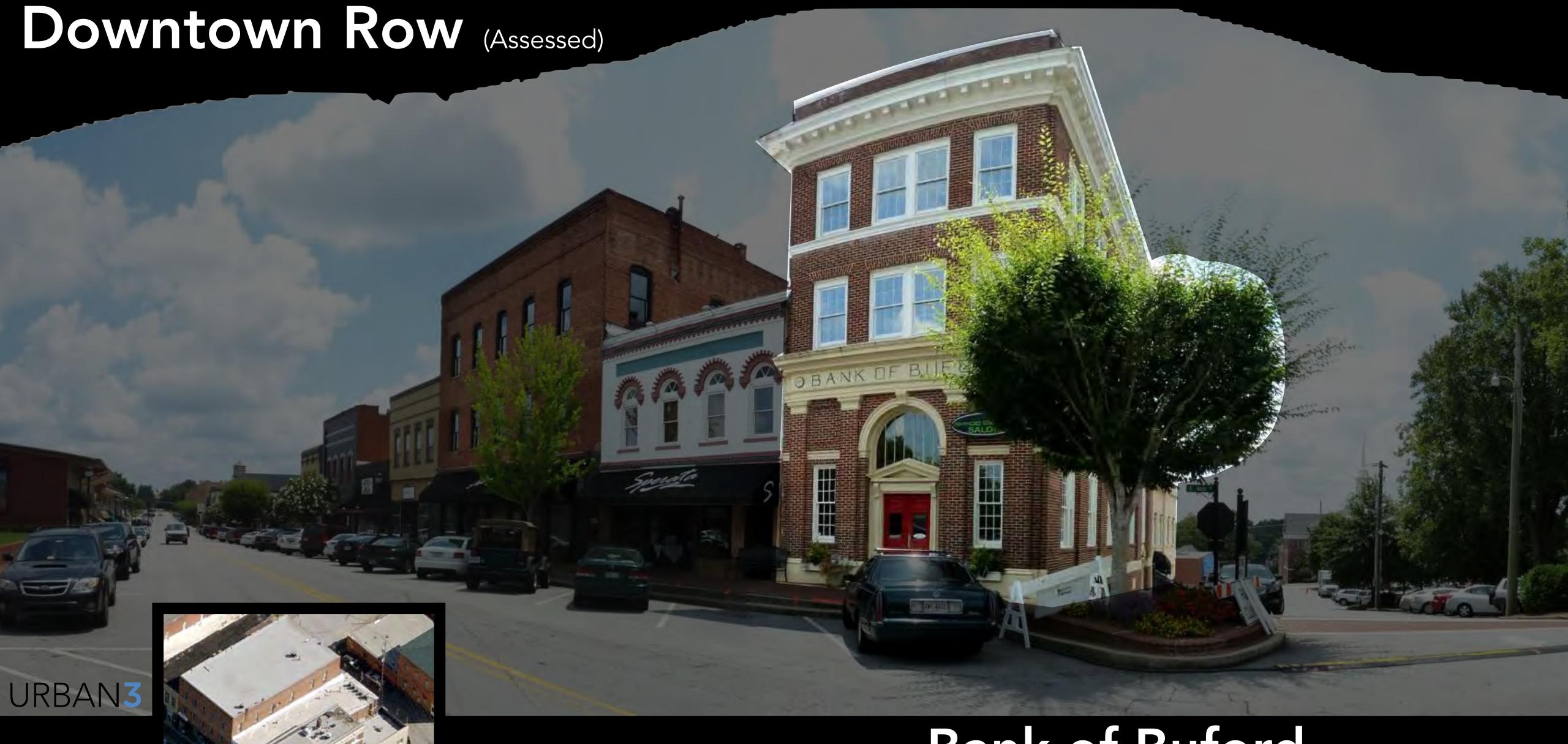


Orange County, NC
Total Value Per Acre 2014 Source: Orange County Assessor Carrboro Chapel Hill Hillsborough

Gwinnett County, GA Total Value Per Acre (elevation)



Total Value Per Acre 1 - 50,000 50,001 - 250,000 250,001 - 500,000 500,001 - 750,000 750,001 - 1,000,000 1,000,001 - 1,50 0,000 1,500,001 - 2,000,000 2,000,001 - 3,000,000 3,000,001 - 4,000,000 4,000,001 - 8,000,000



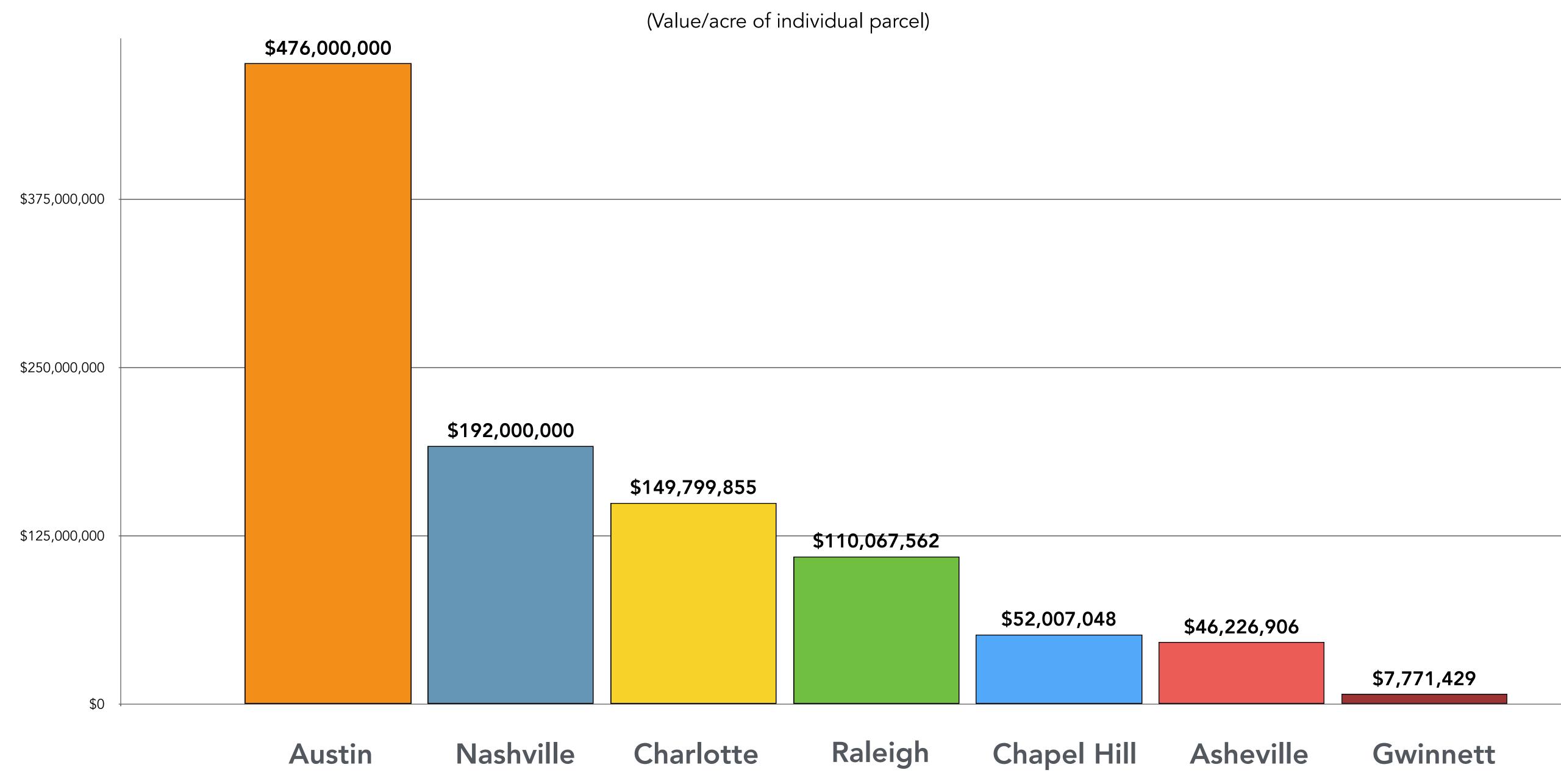
Bank of Buford

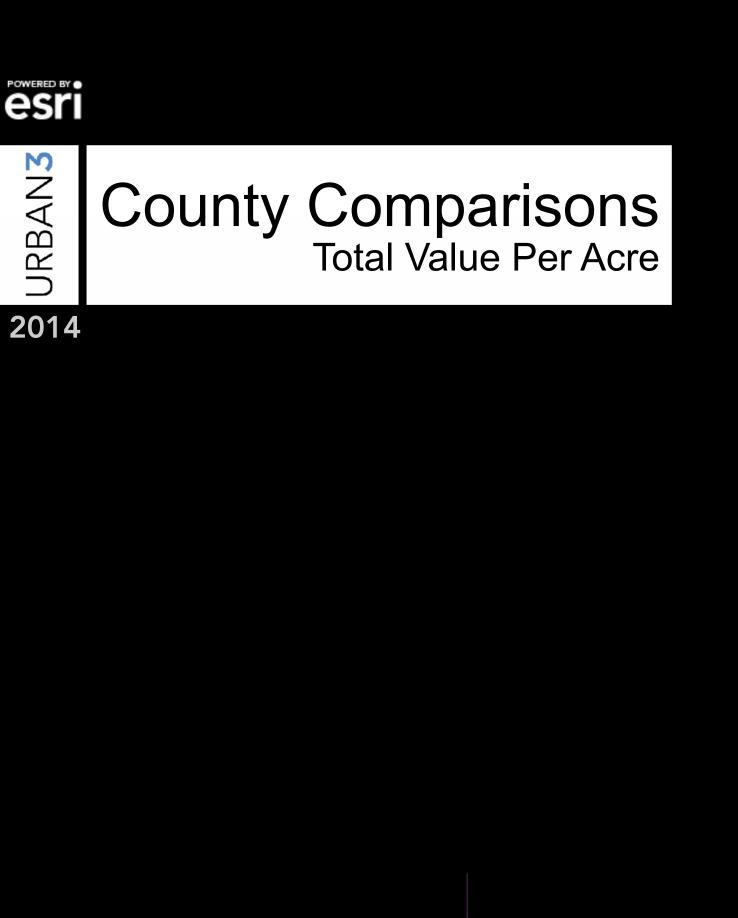
Assessed

\$7,771,429/acre

Highest Value of in Each Community

URBAN3



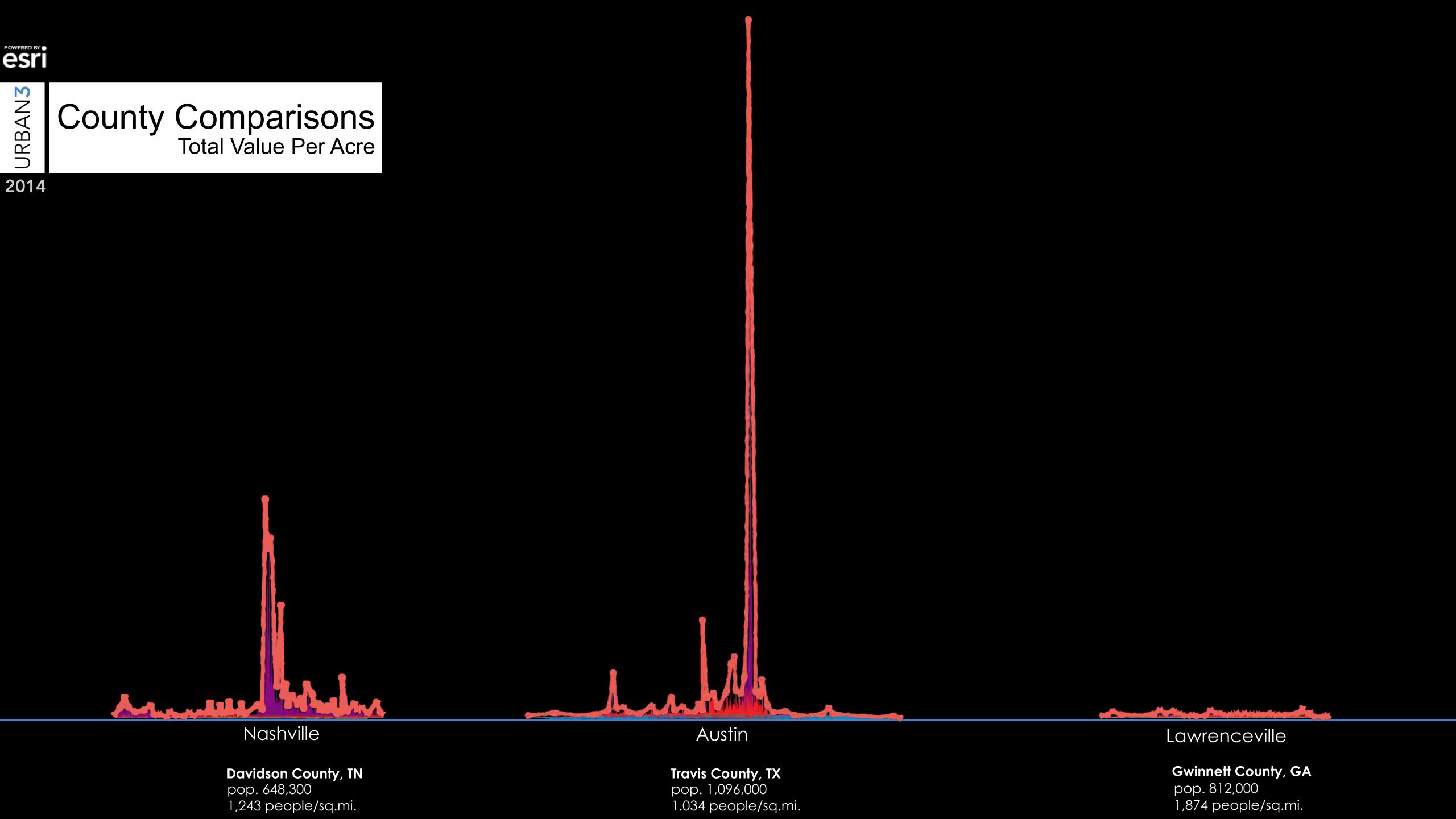


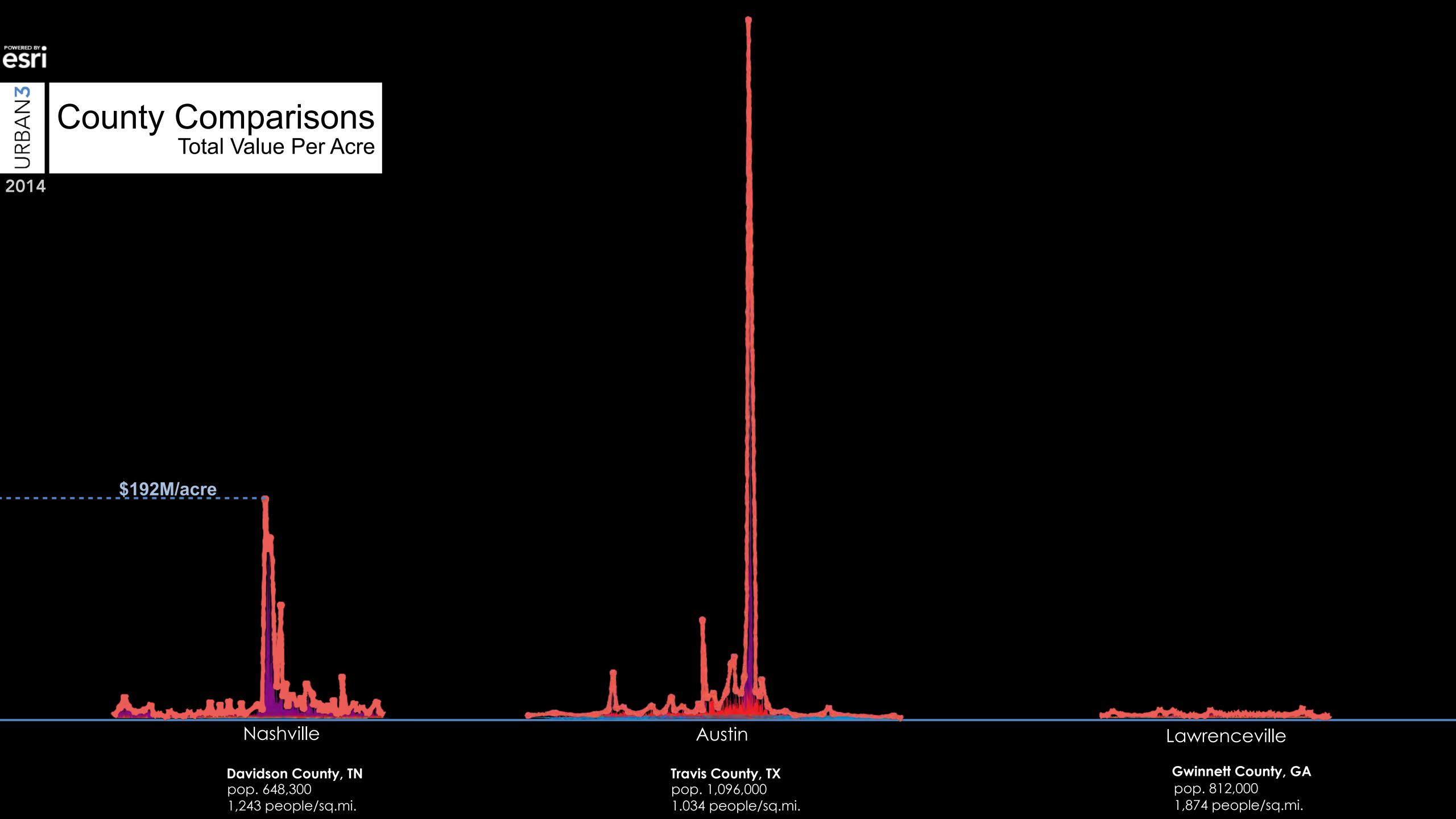
Nashville Austin

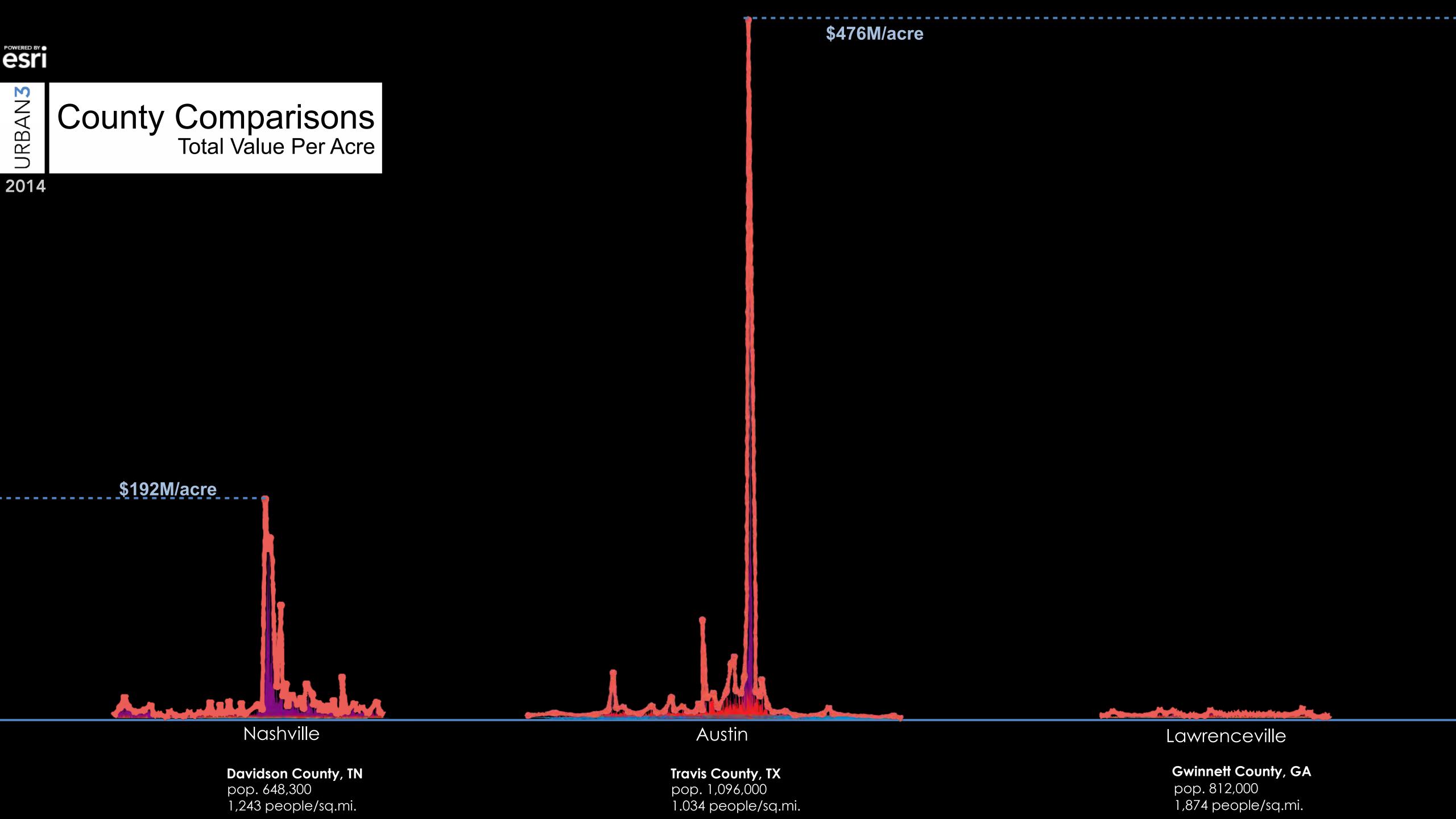
Davidson County, TN pop. 648,300 1,243 people/sq.mi. Travis County, TX pop. 1,096,000 1.034 people/sq.mi.

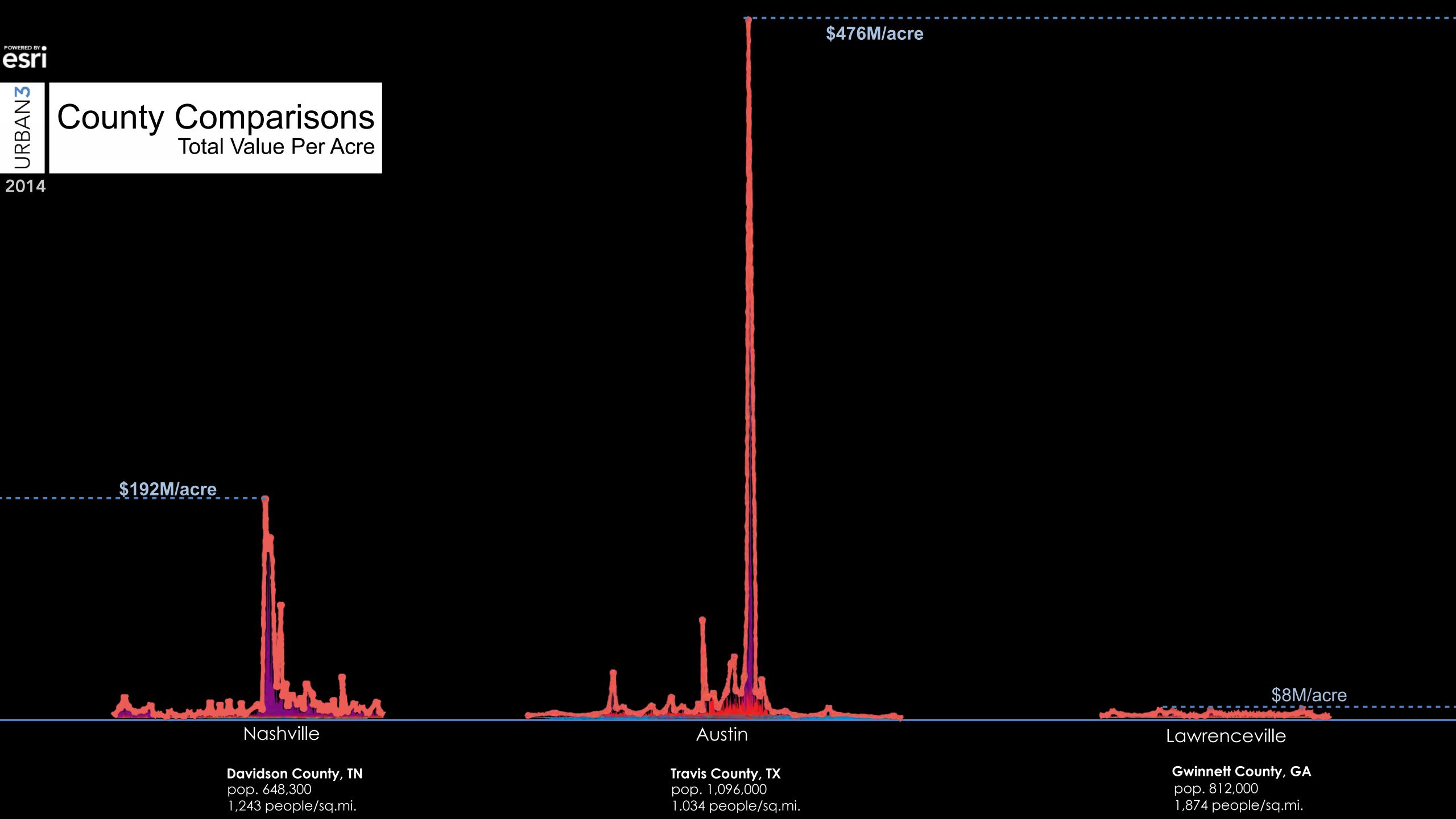
Lawrenceville

Gwinnett County, GA pop. 812,000 1,874 people/sq.mi.









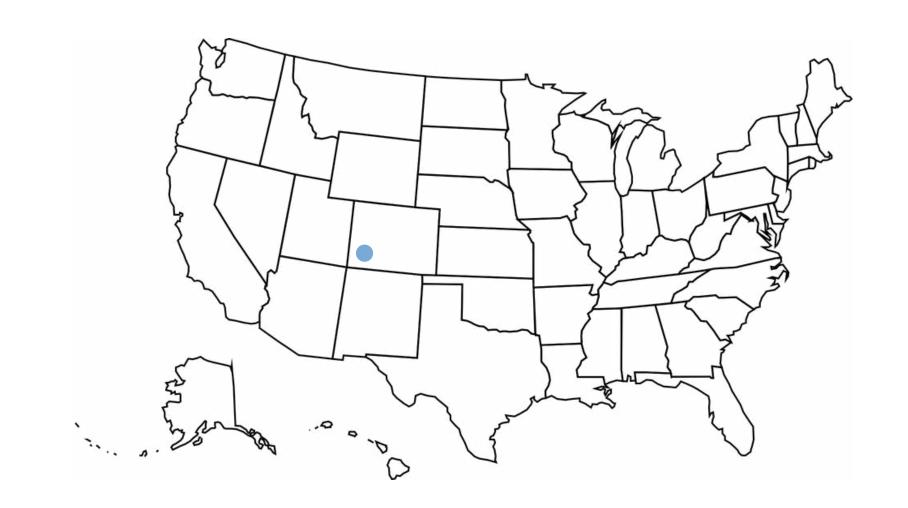
Question:

But what about retail?

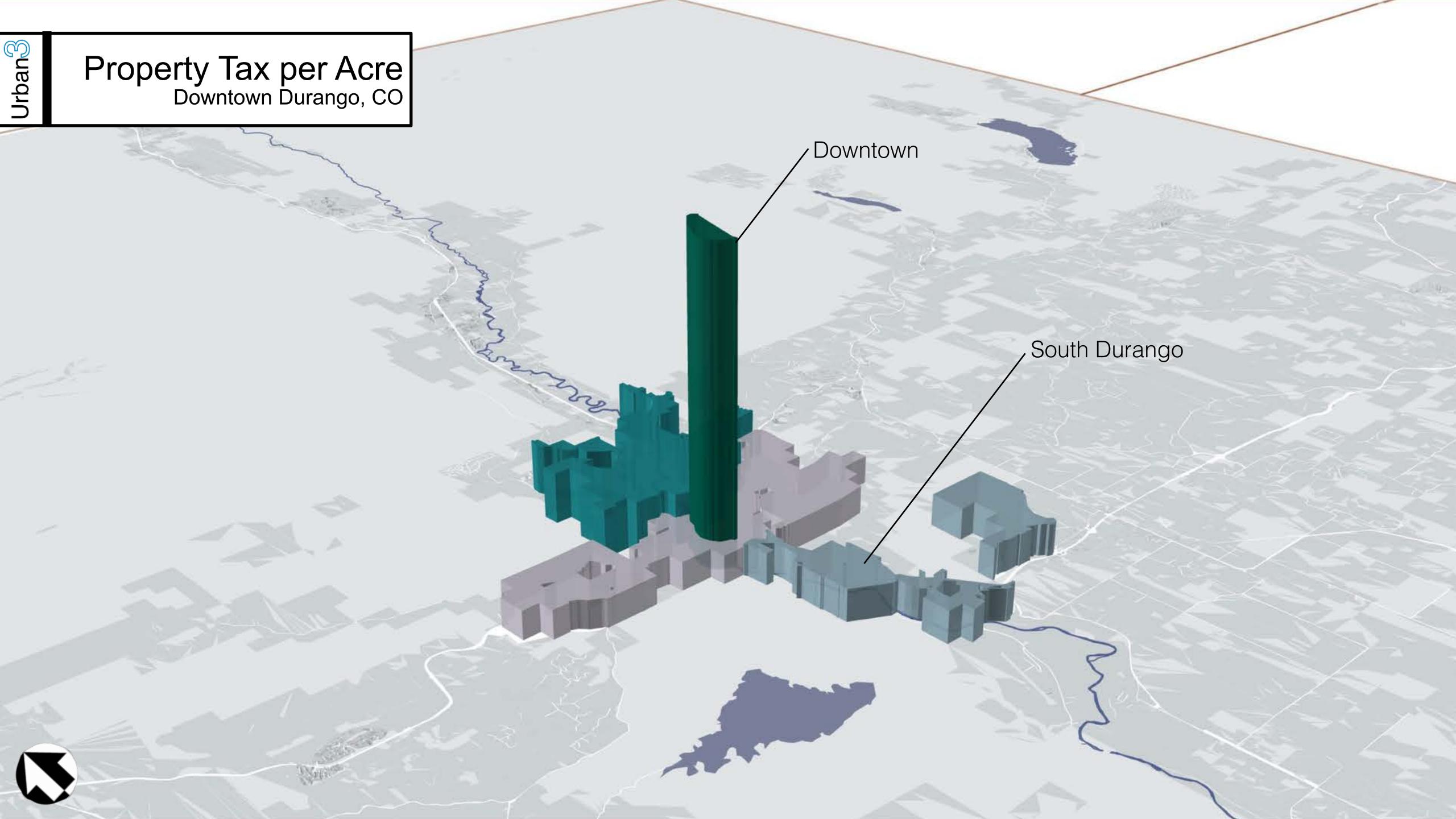


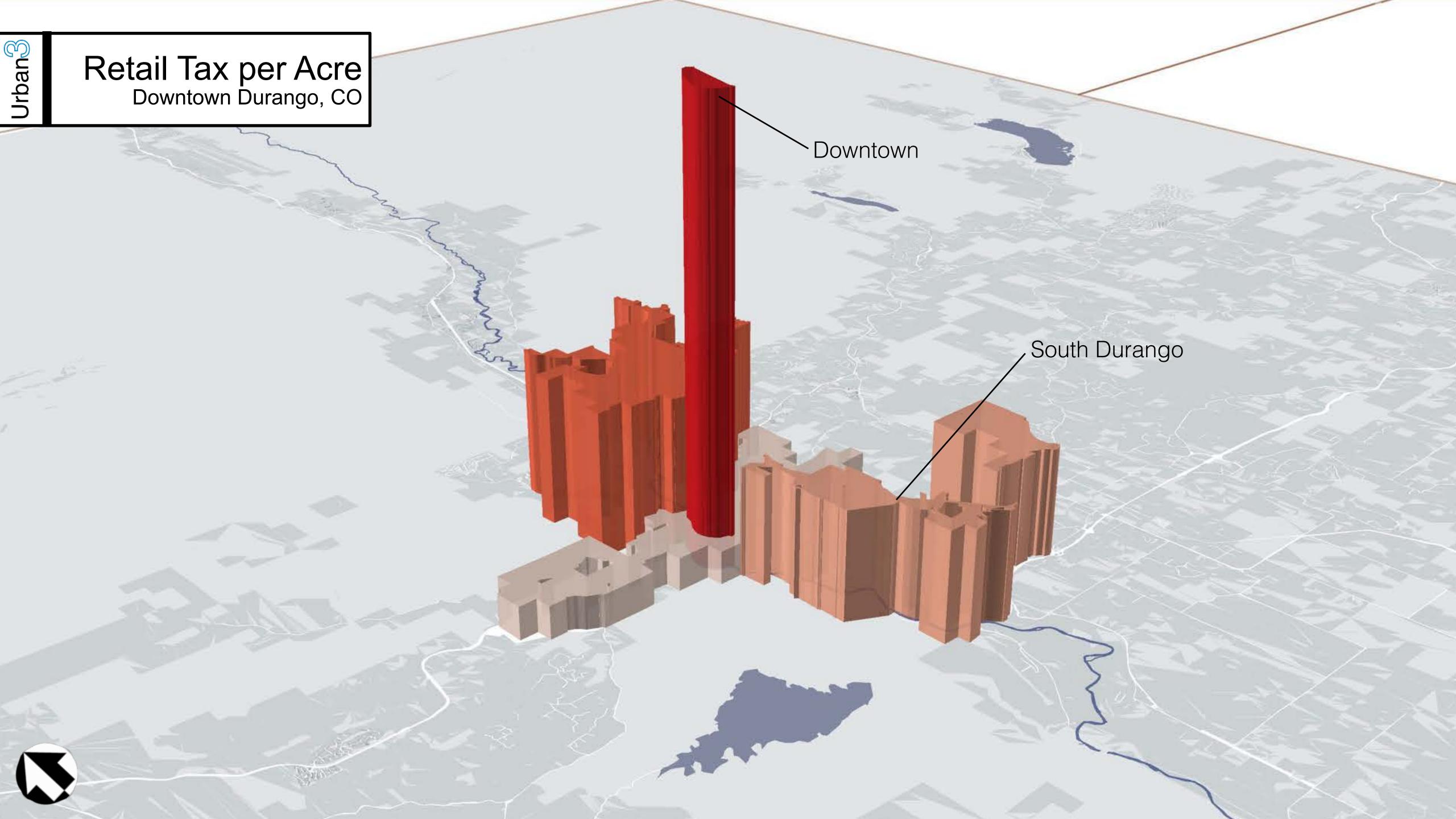
Case Study: Economic MRI® 2015

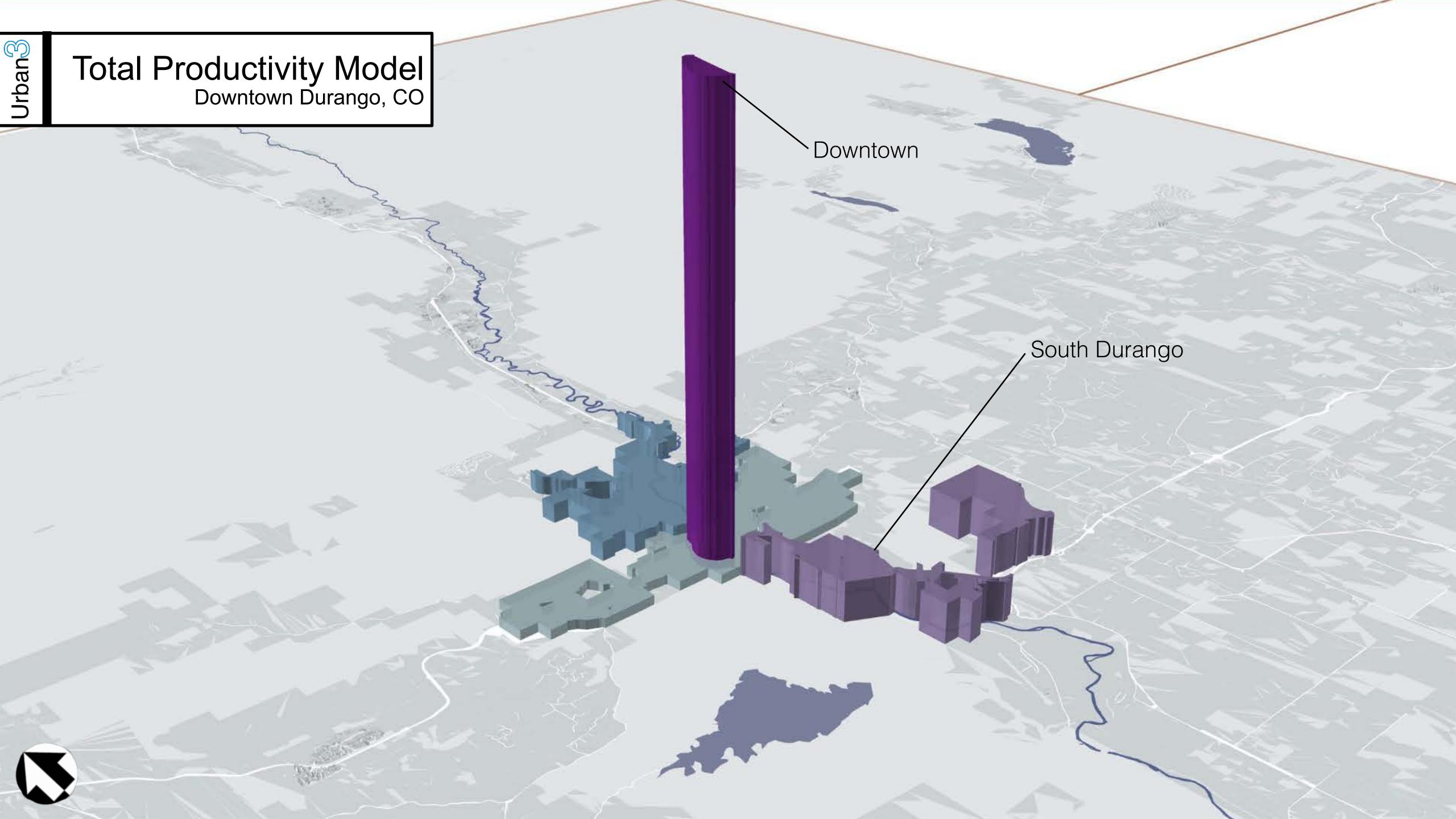
Durango, Colorado

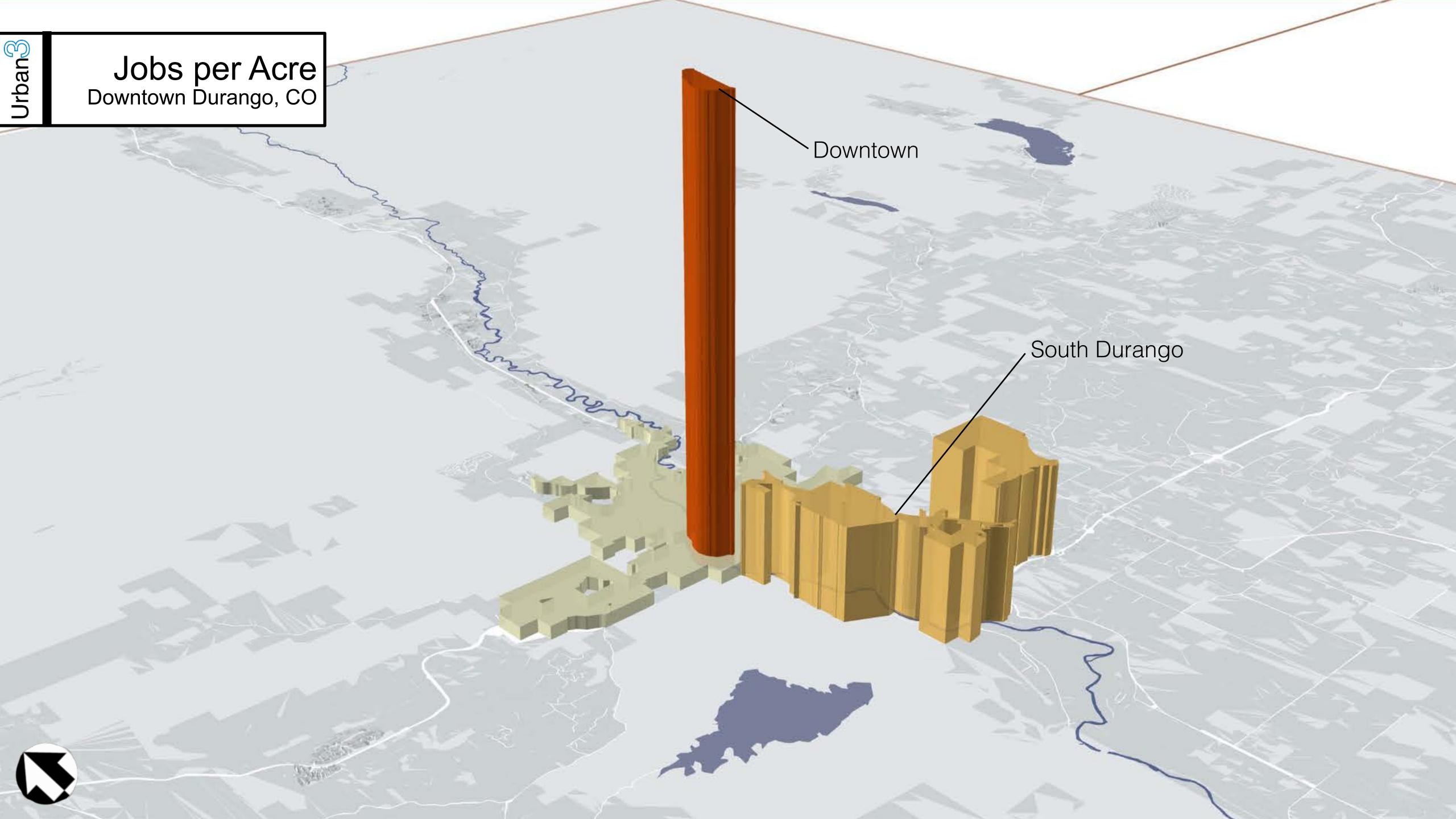








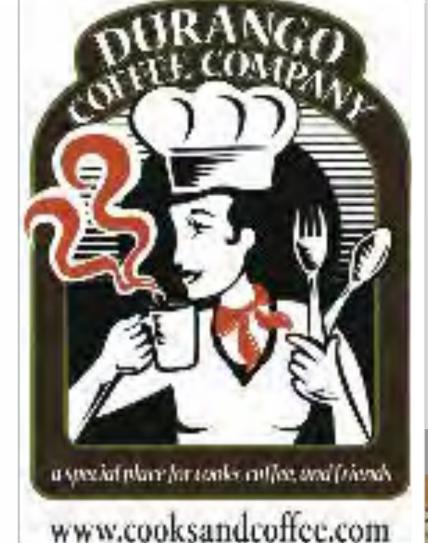




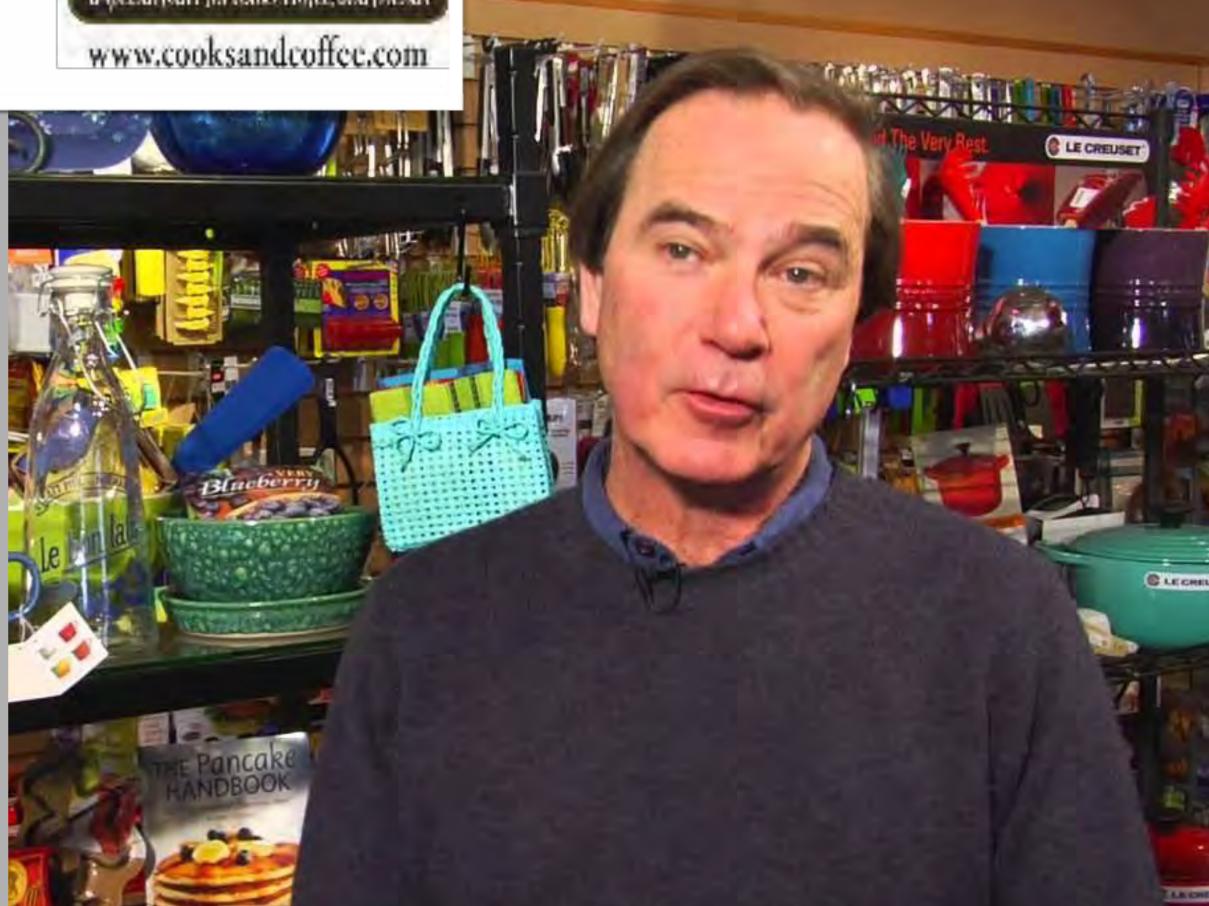


Peter Schertz





Tim Wheeler







land consumed (acres)

13.4

URBAN3

2015

0.15



2015



land consumed (acres)

13.4 0.15

county property taxes / acre

\$1.8K \$22.7K



2015



land consumed (acres)

13.4 0.15

county property taxes / acre

\$1.8K \$22.7K

city retail taxes / acre

\$152K \$556K



2015



land consumed (acres)

13.4 0.15

county property taxes / acre

\$1.8K \$22.7K

city retail taxes / acre

\$152K \$556K

jobs / acre

15 233









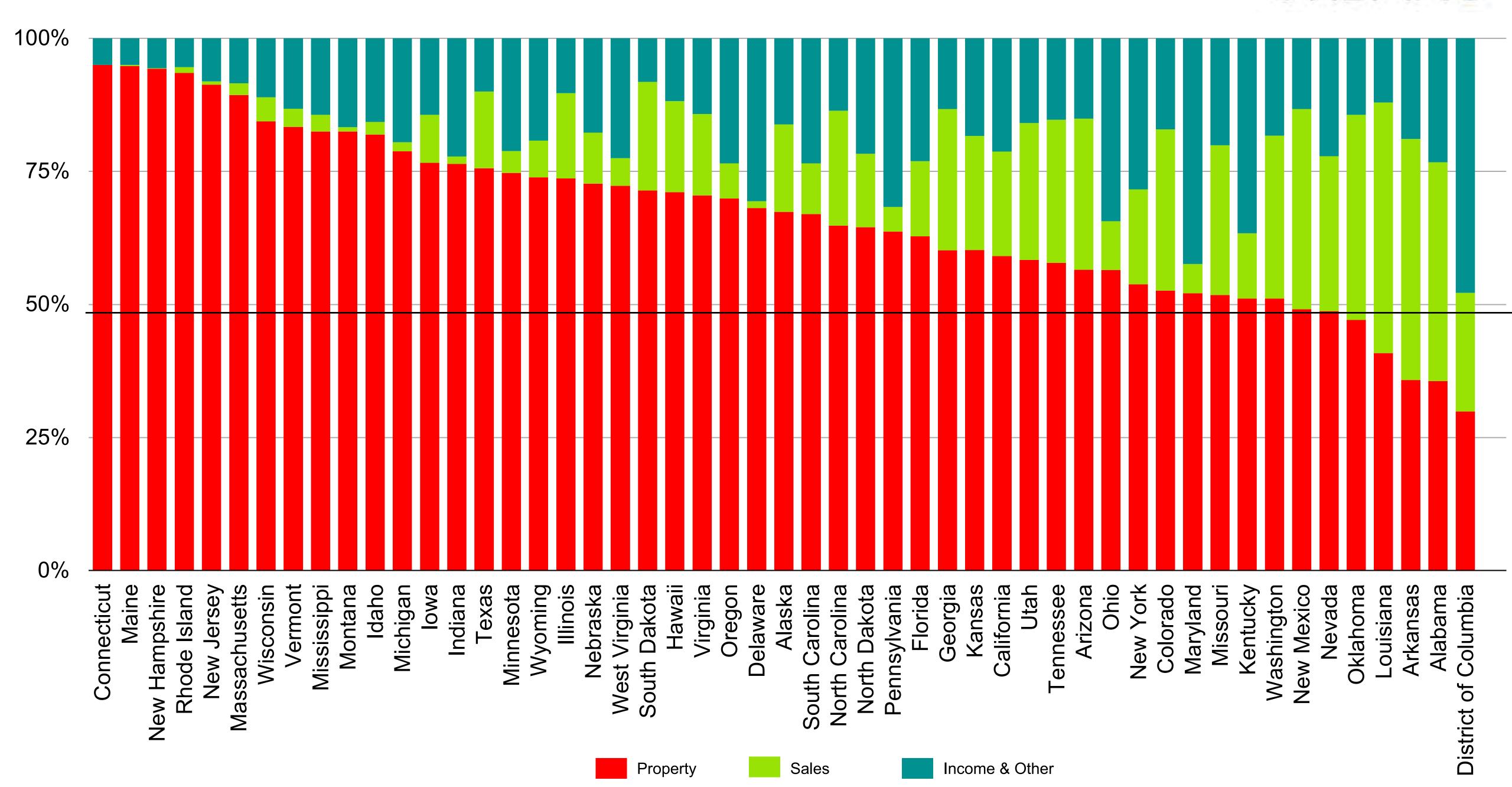
Art Teacher

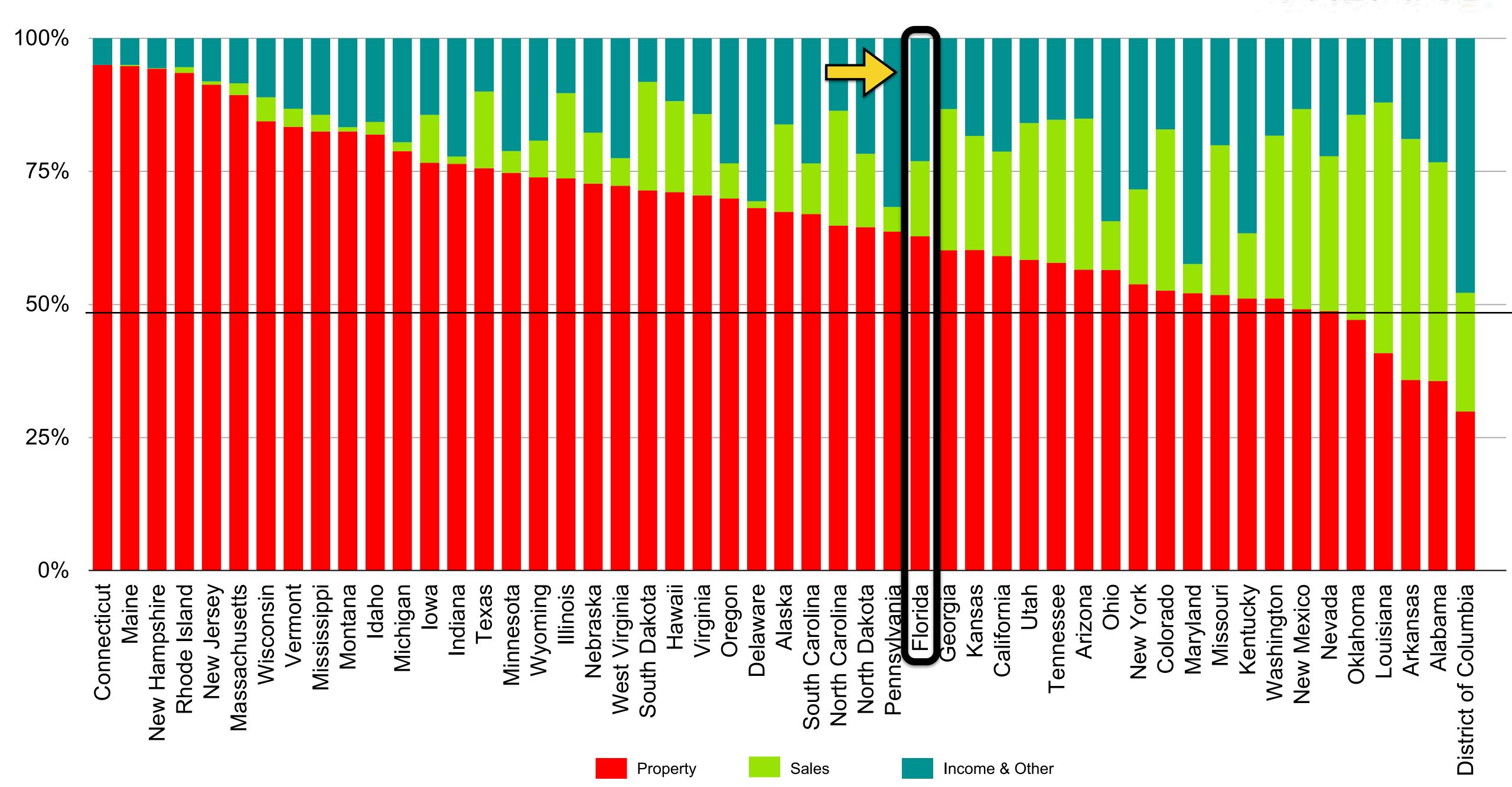
Dancing Traffic Cop

FL Response:

But we're growing, and we have plenty of income!







A Reference for North Carolinians!



Assessed Value

Taxable Value %

= Taxable Value x Tax Rate % = Tax Bill

This is how NC's system works!



Assessed Value

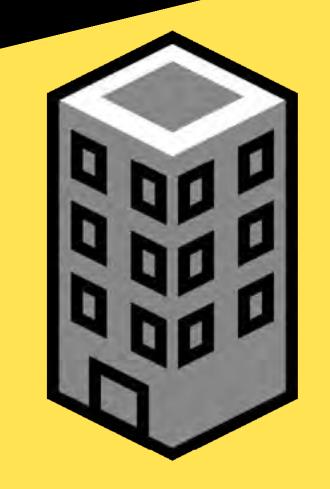
Homestead Exemption

= Taxable Value x Mill Rate = Tax Bill

This is how FL's system works!



Assessed Value = \$100k



Commercial

Taxable Value

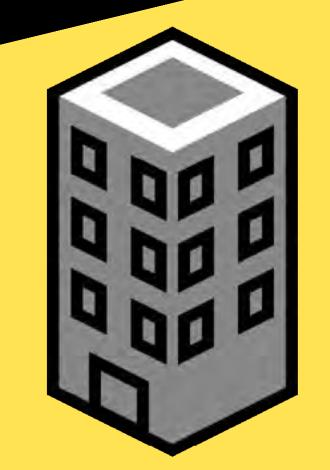
\$100,000



Residential



Assessed Value = \$100k



Commercial

Taxable Value

\$100,000

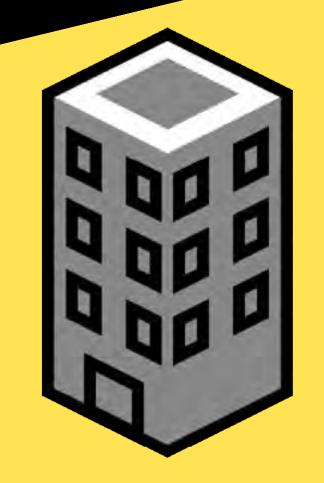
Homestead **Exemption** takes off \$50,000!



Residential



Assessed Value = \$100k



Commercial

Taxable Value

\$100,000

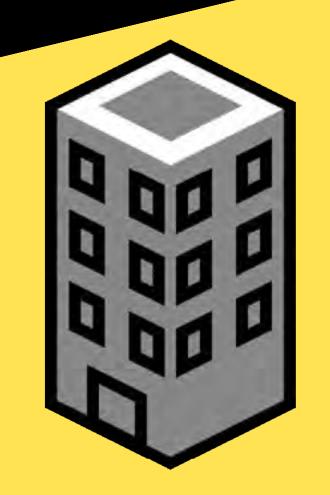
Except for the School District where only \$25,000 is removed!



Residential



Assessed Value = \$100k



Commercial

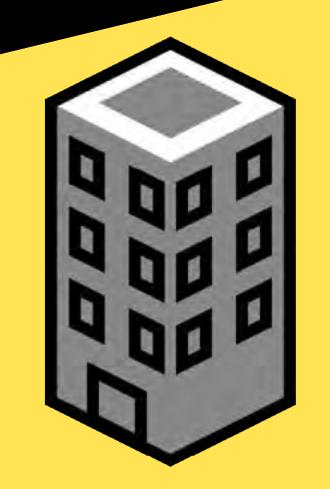
City Mill Rate

5 mills





Assessed Value = \$100k



Commercial

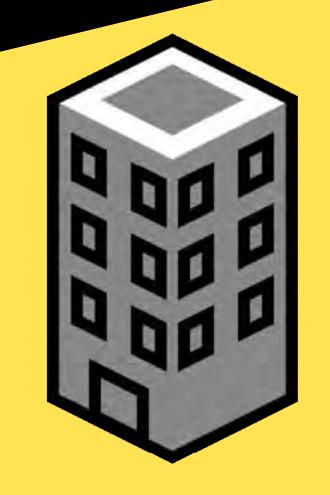
School/Other Mill Rate

6 mills





Assessed Value = \$100k



Commercial

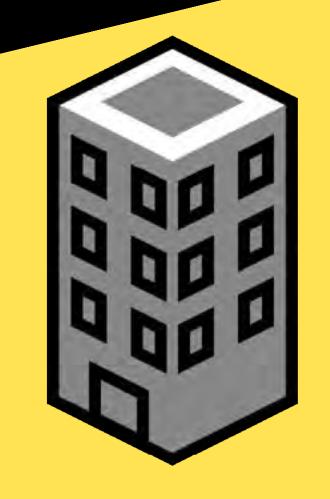
County Mill Rate

11 mills





Assessed Value = \$100k



Commercial

Tax Bill

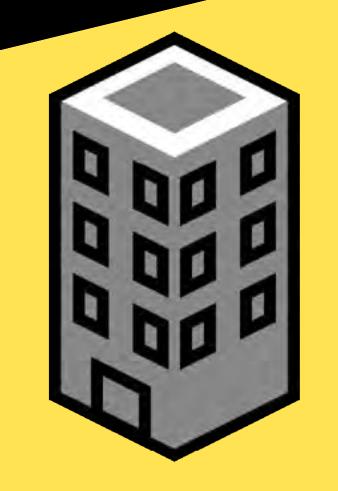
\$2,100





THE STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE P

Assessed Value = \$100k



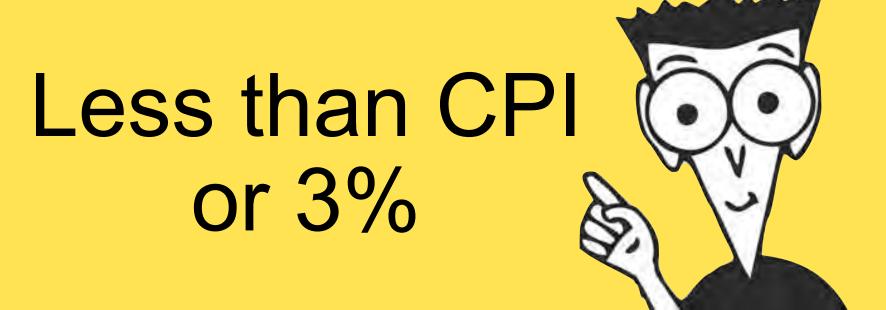
Commercial**
or Non-Primary
Residential

Annual Increase Value Cap

10%

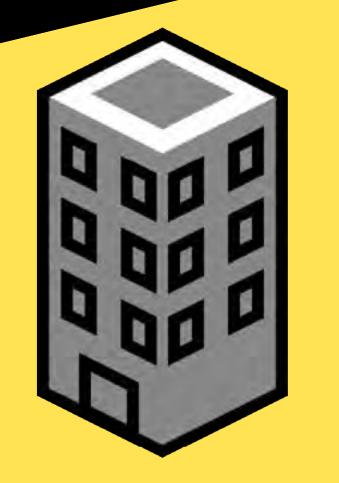


Residential (Primary)



**Apartments too!

Assessed Value = \$100k



Commercial**
or Non-Primary
Residential

Annual Increase Value Cap

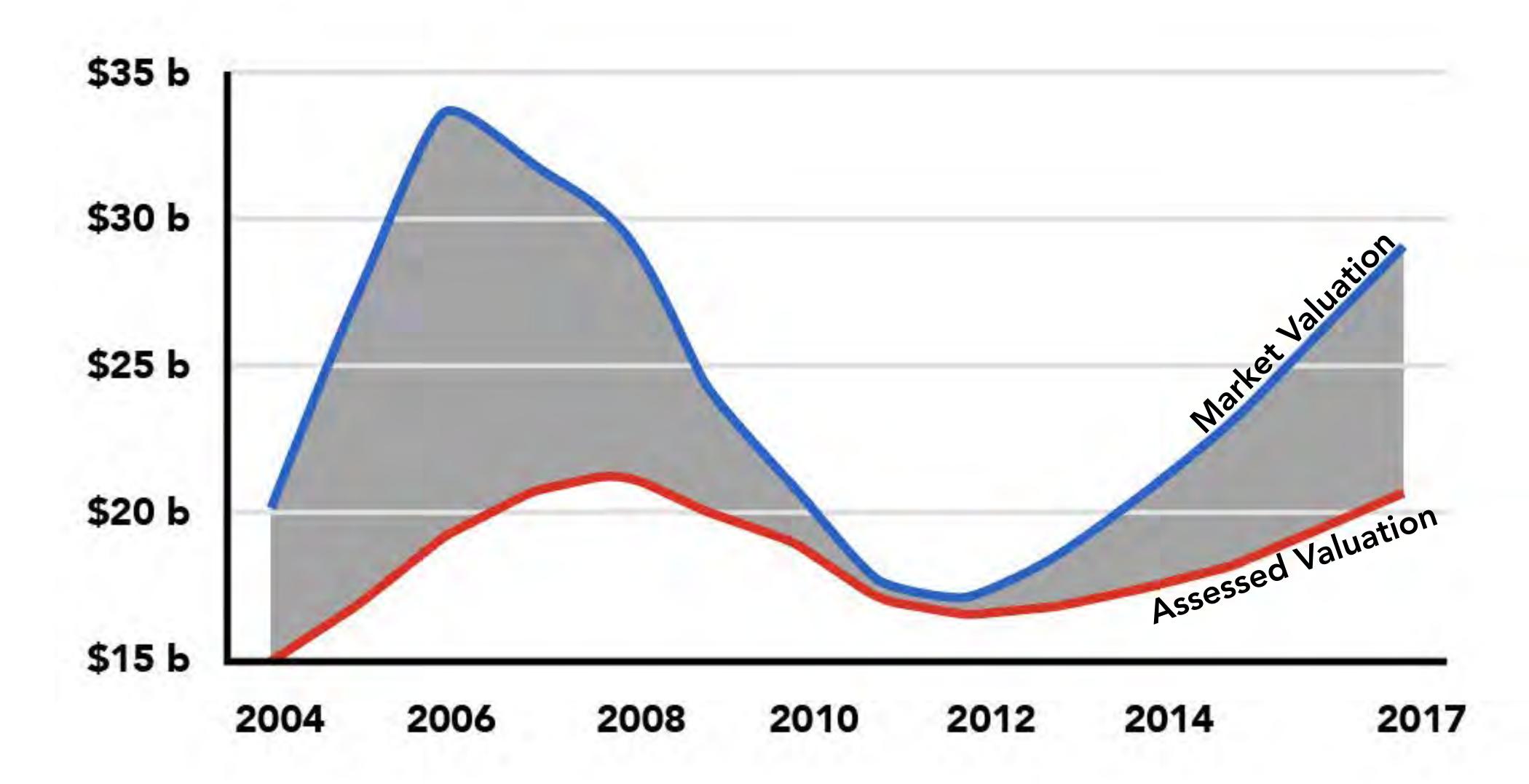
10%

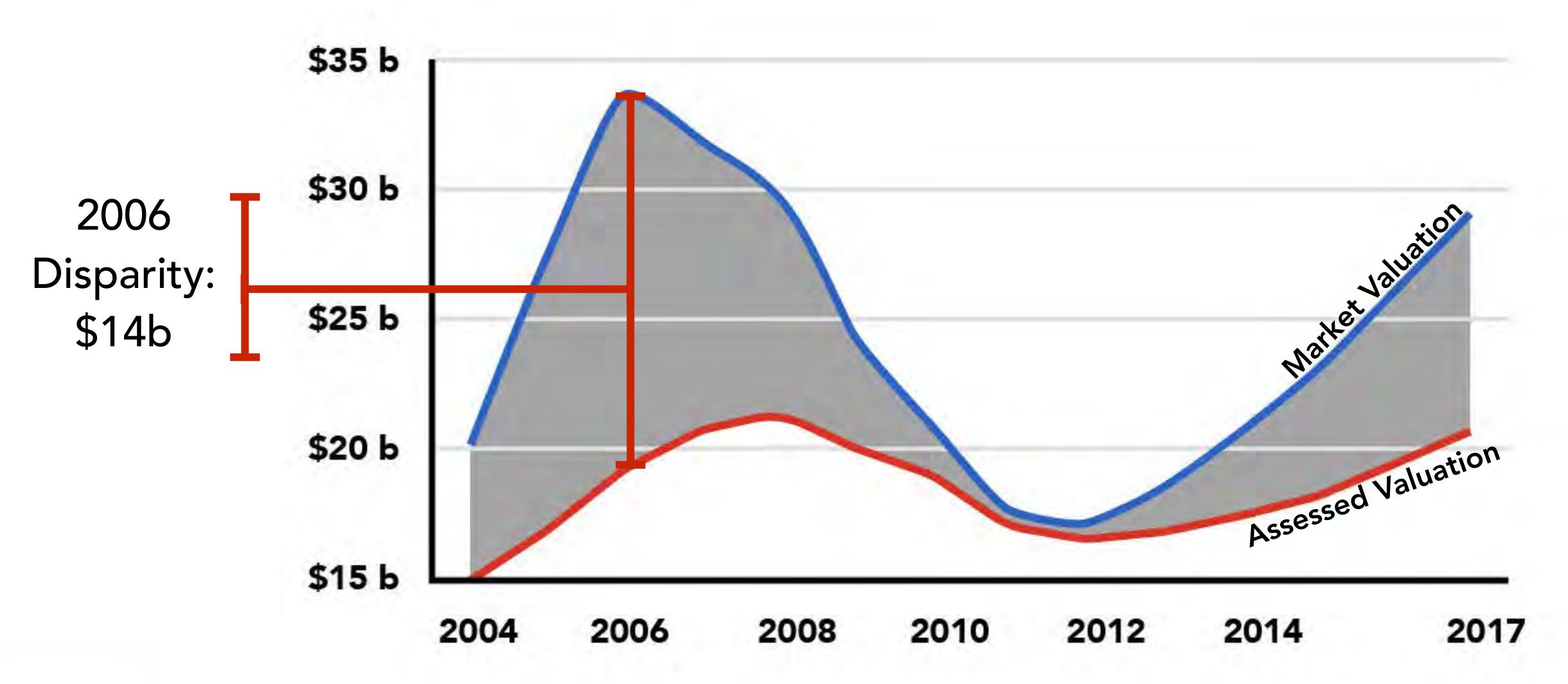
Commercial can grow 3x more than residential!

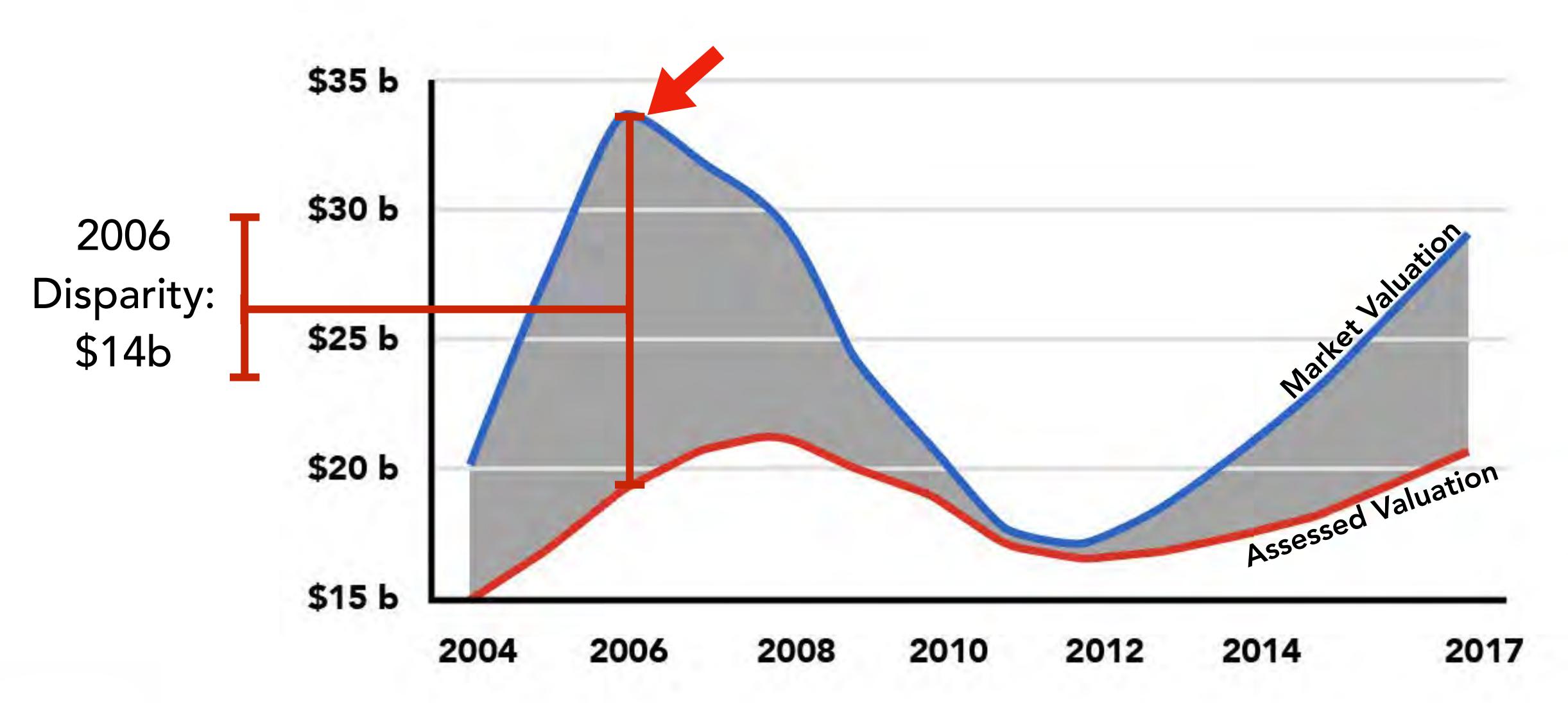
Less than CPI or 3%

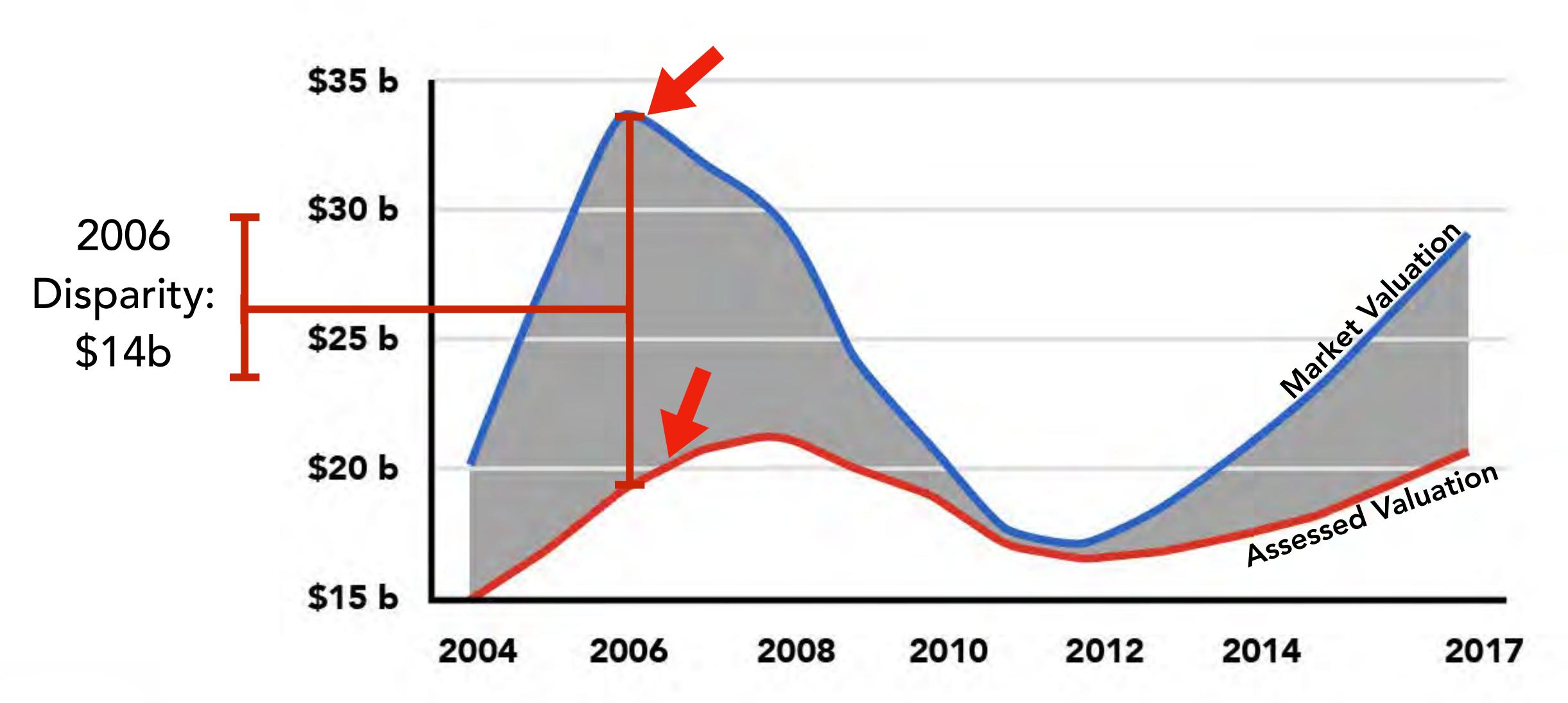


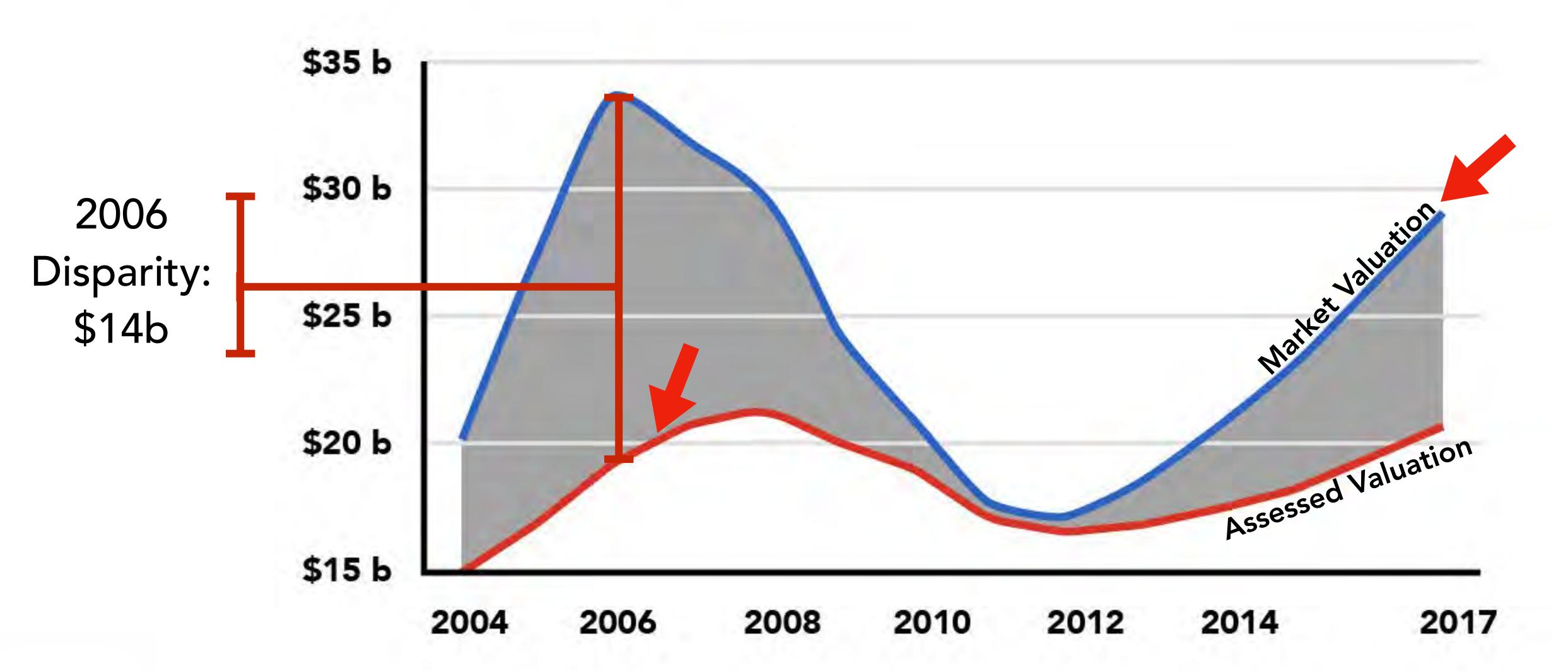
Residential (Primary)





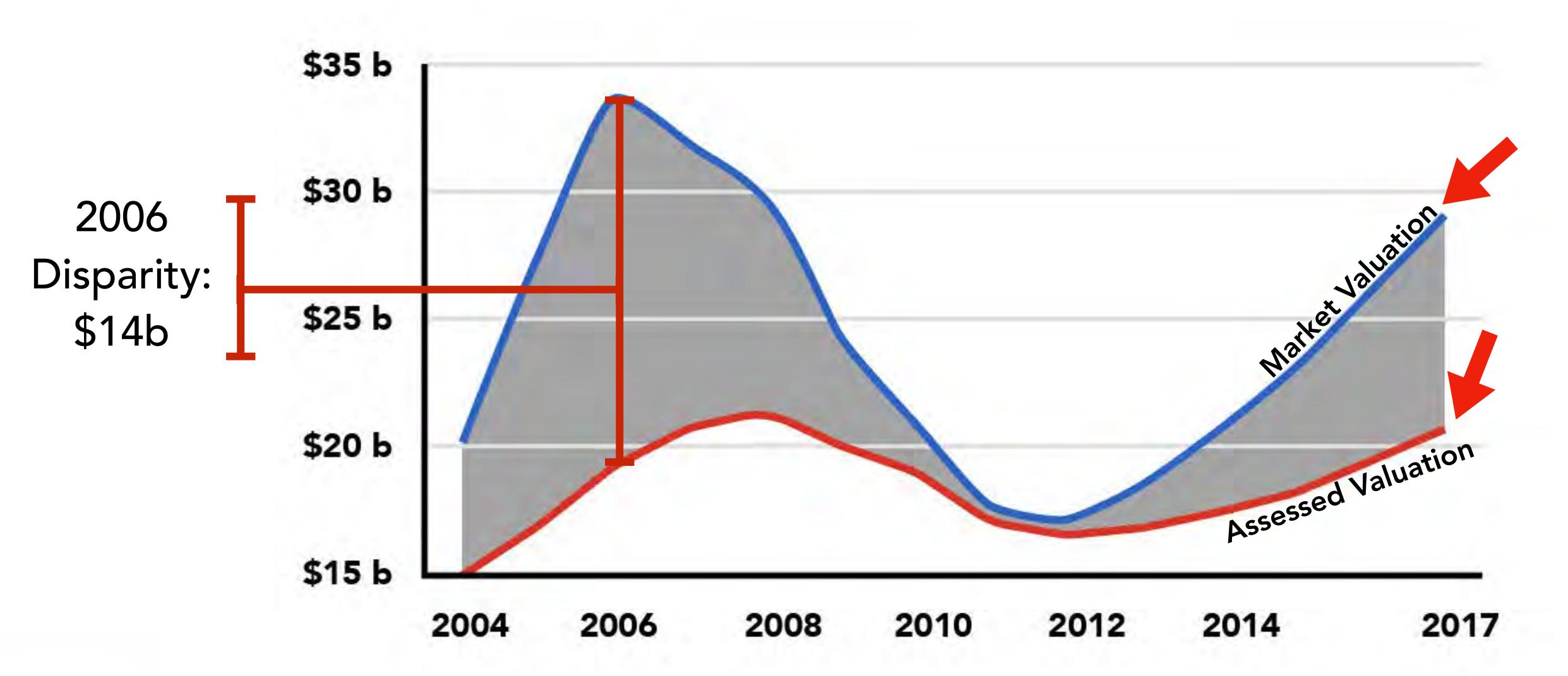


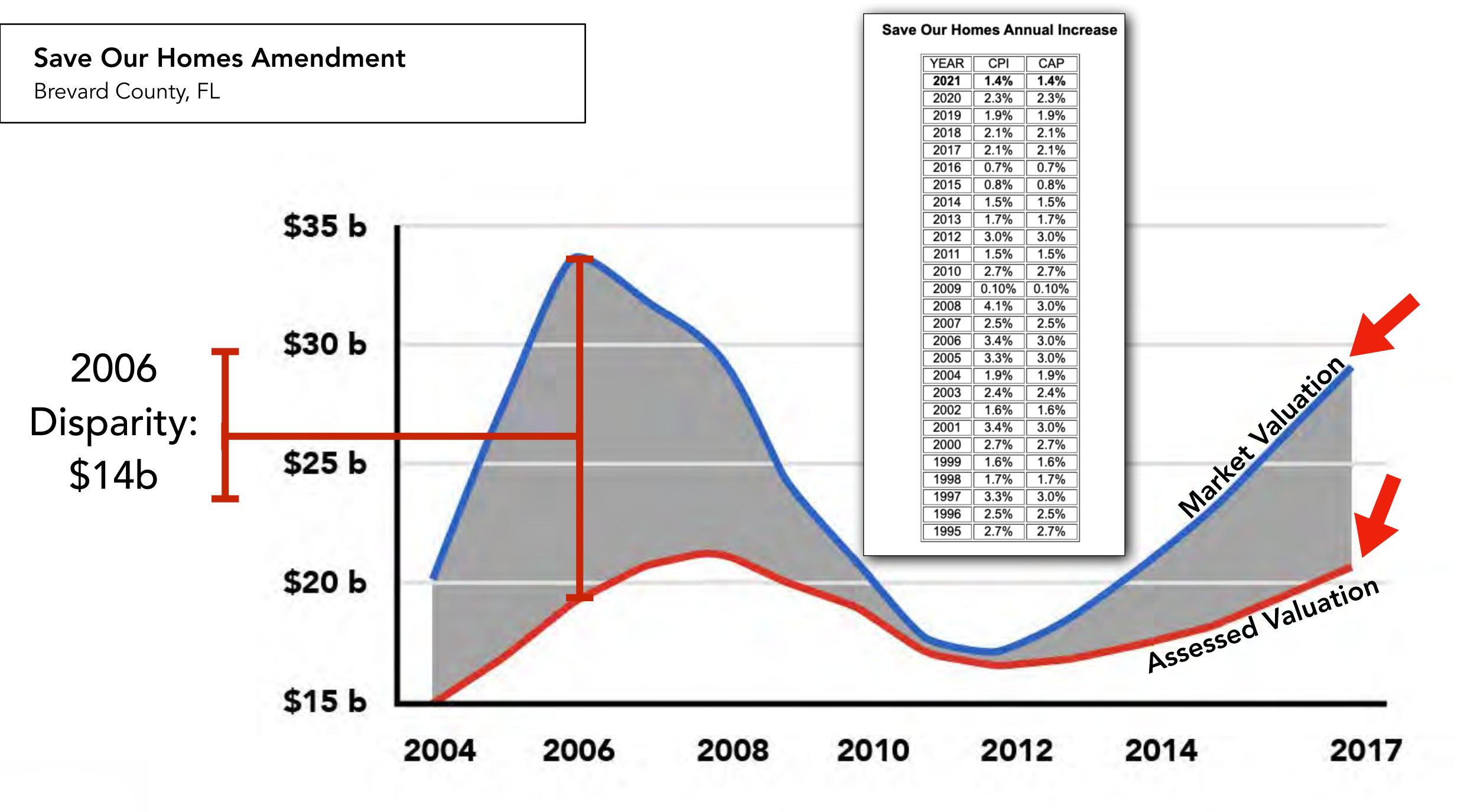


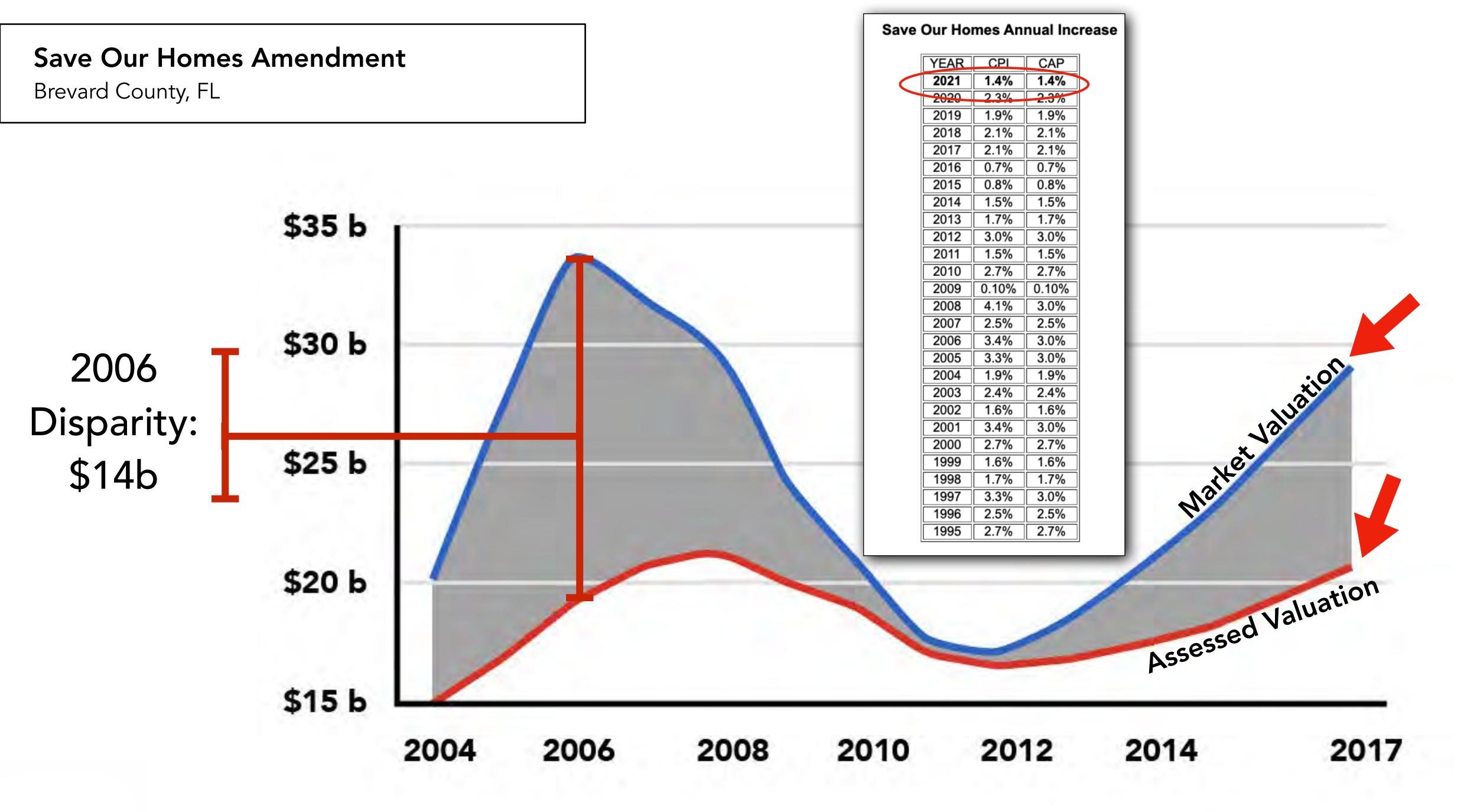


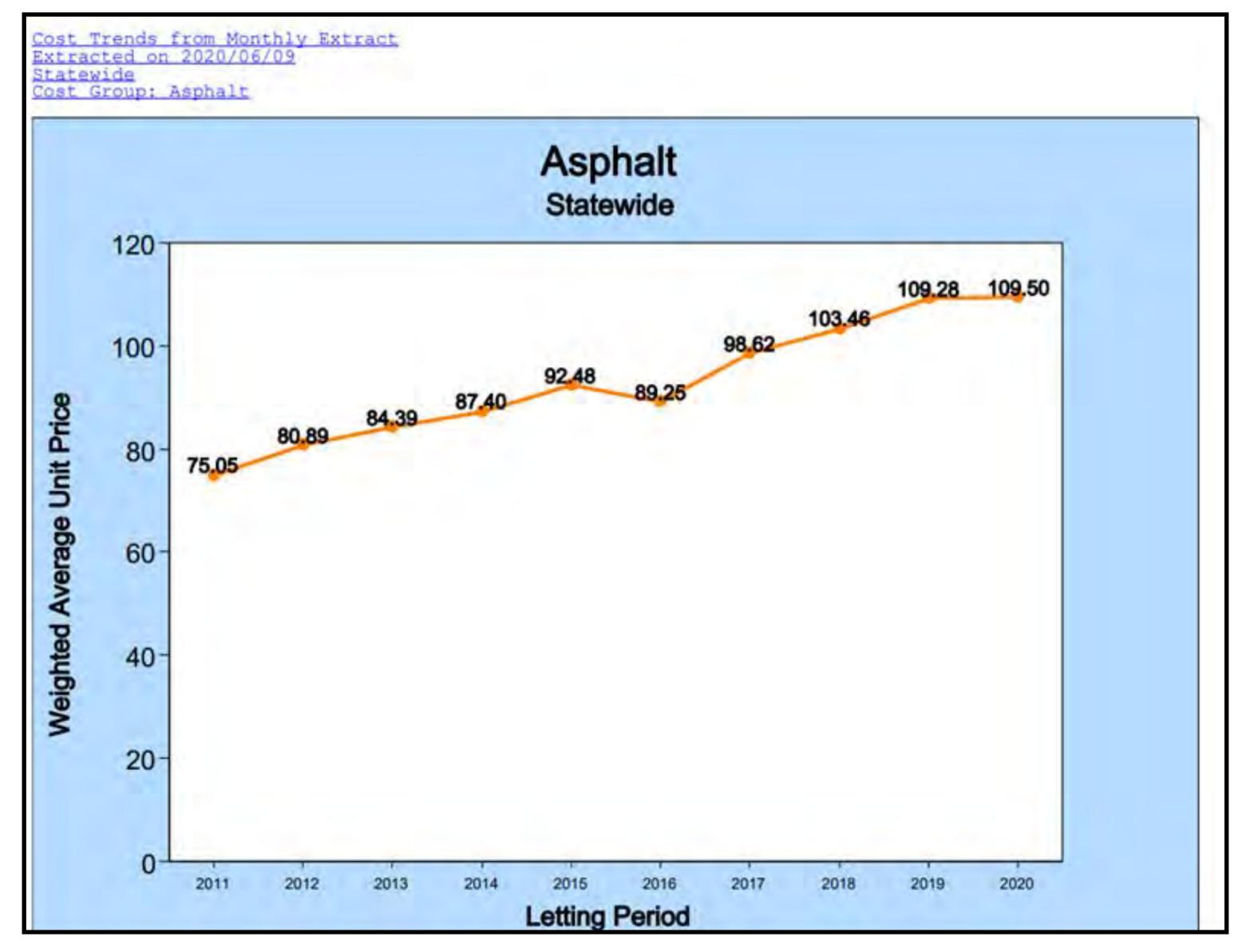
Save Our Homes Amendment

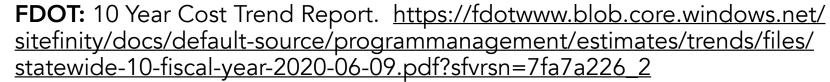
Brevard County, FL



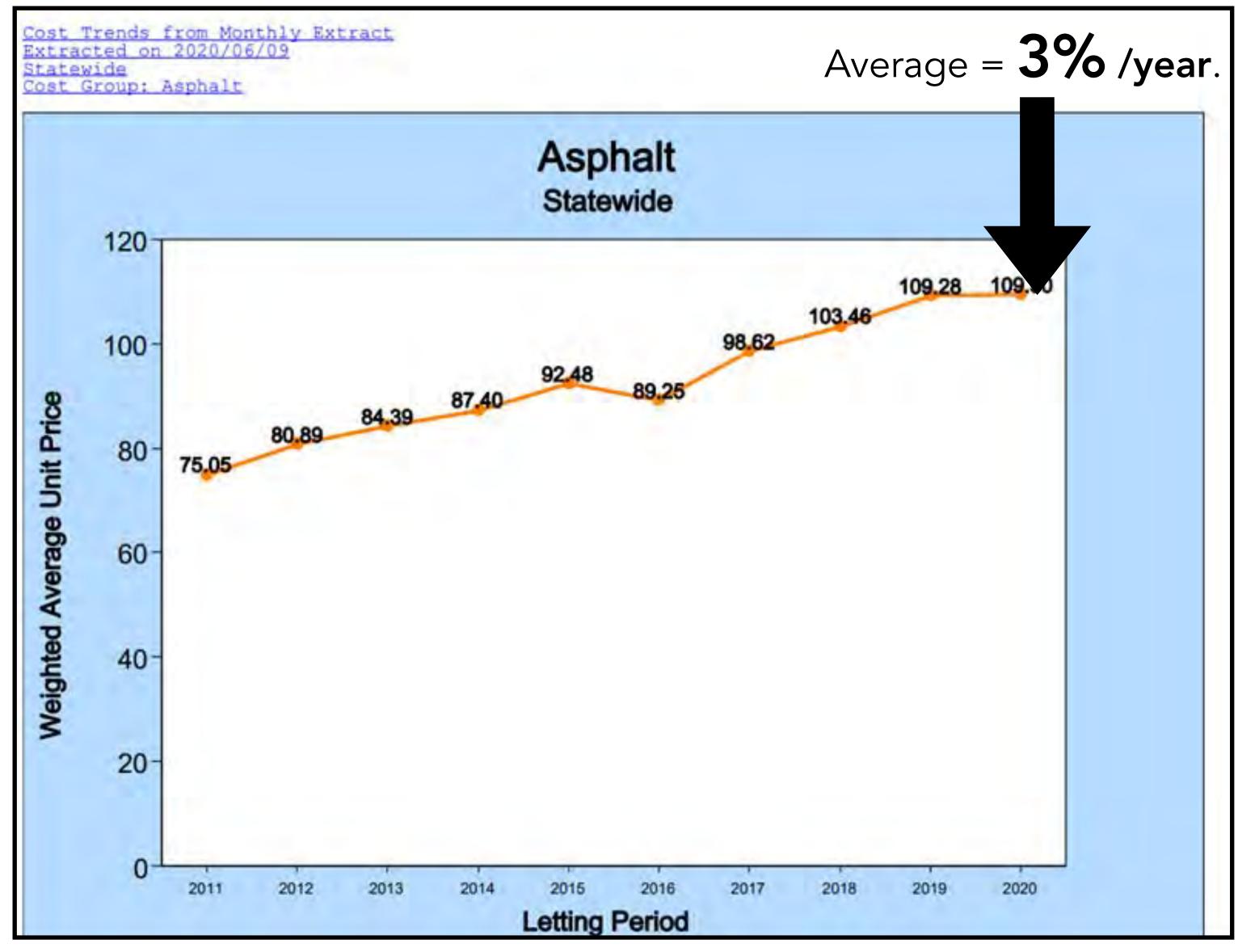


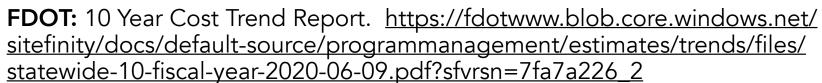




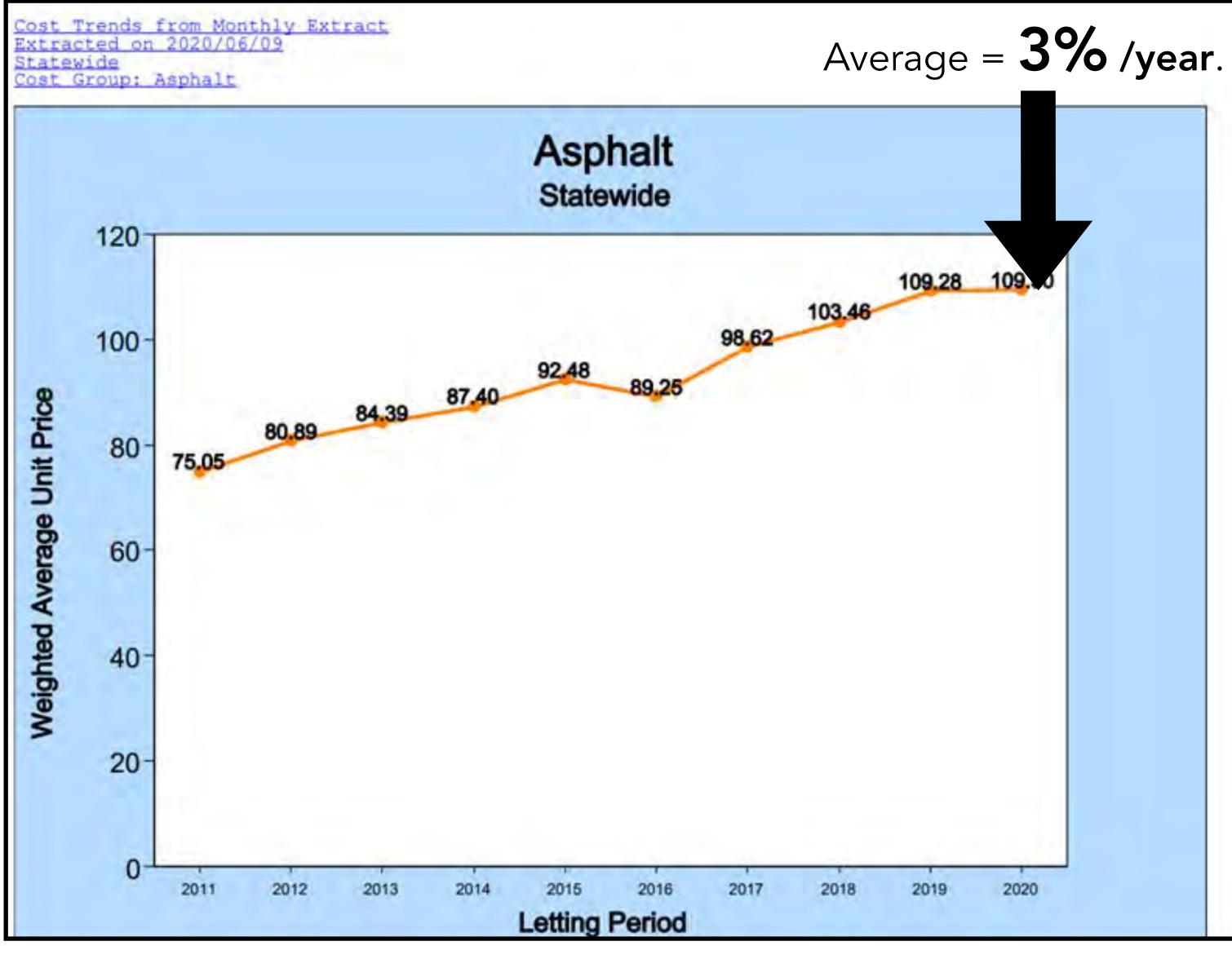






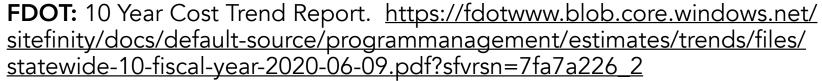




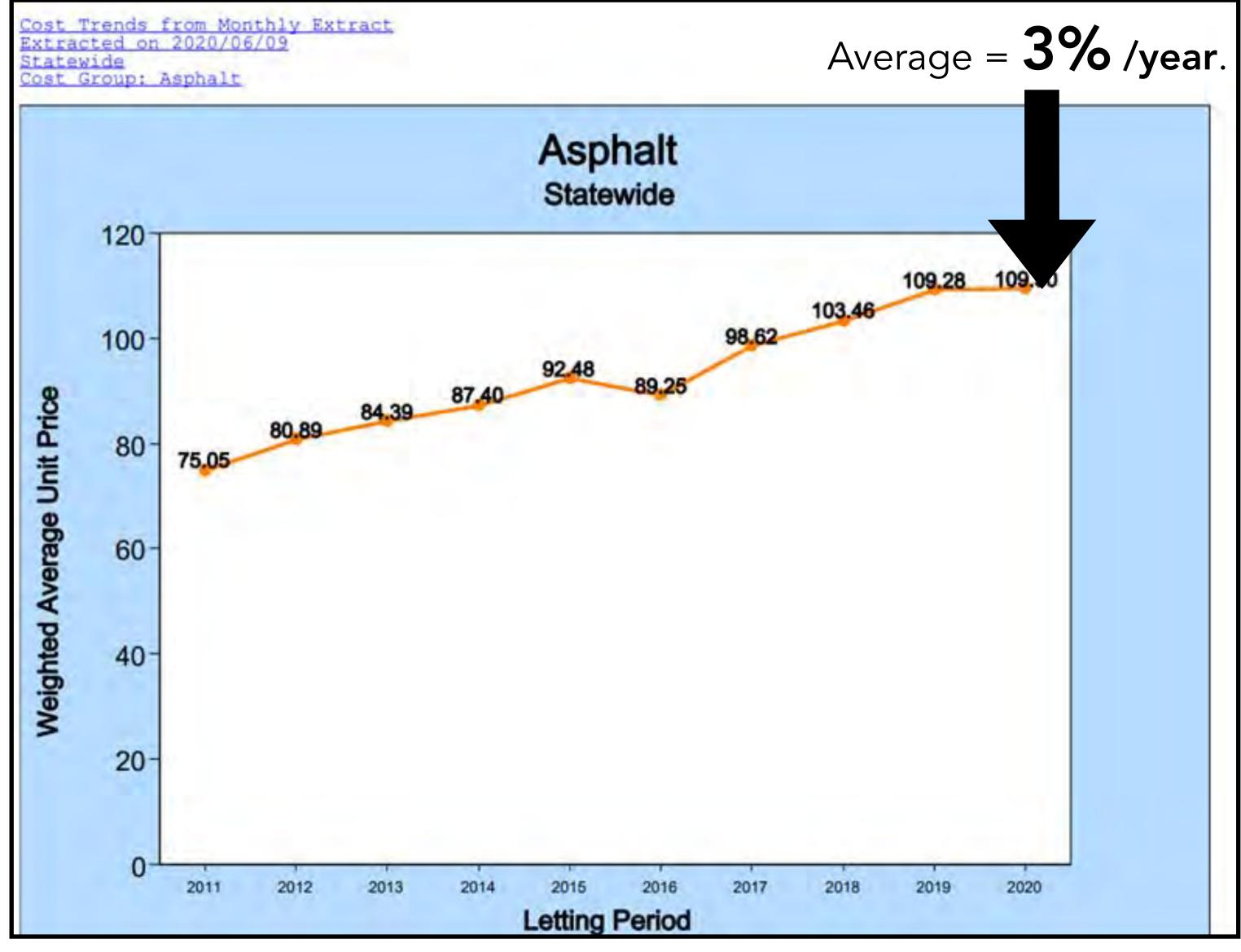


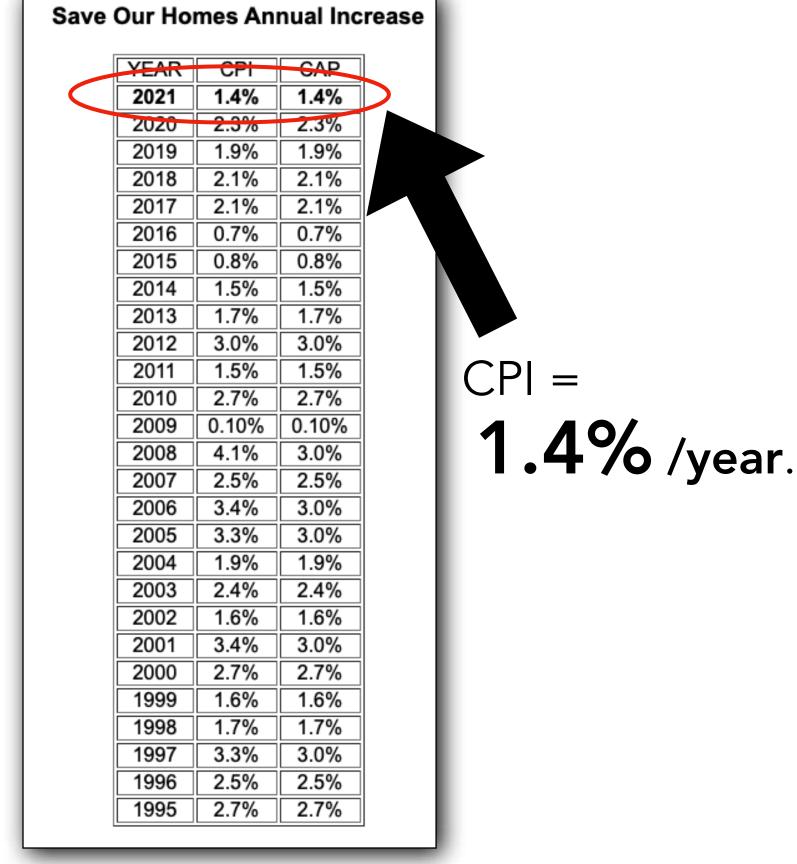
VEAR	CPI	CAP	1
2021	1.4%	1.4%	
2020	2.3%	2.3%	
2019	1.9%	1.9%	
2018	2.1%	2.1%	1
2017	2.1%	2.1%	1
2016	0.7%	0.7%	1
2015	0.8%	0.8%	ĺ
2014	1.5%	1.5%	1
2013	1.7%	1.7%	1
2012	3.0%	3.0%	1
2011	1.5%	1.5%	1
2010	2.7%	2.7%	1
2009	0.10%	0.10%	1
2008	4.1%	3.0%	ĺ
2007	2.5%	2.5%	ĺ
2006	3.4%	3.0%	1
2005	3.3%	3.0%	1
2004	1.9%	1.9%	1
2003	2.4%	2.4%	1
2002	1.6%	1.6%	1
2001	3.4%	3.0%]
2000	2.7%	2.7%	1
1999	1.6%	1.6%	1
1998	1.7%	1.7%]
1997	3.3%	3.0%	
1996	2.5%	2.5%	
1995	2.7%	2.7%	1

Source: https://www.pcpao.org/SOH.html

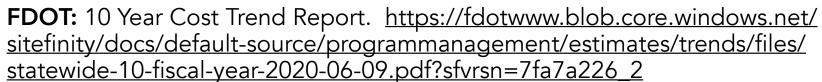






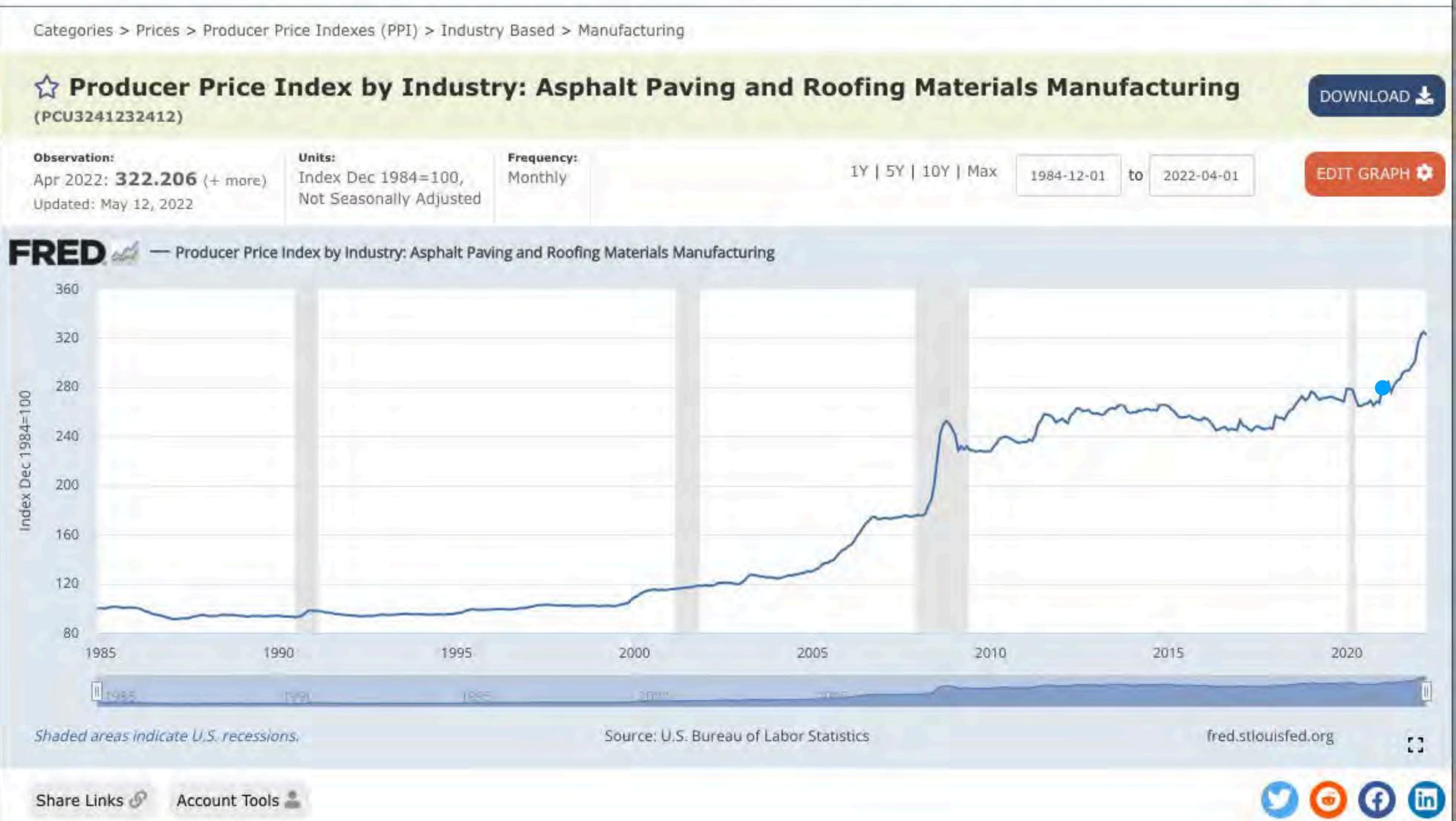


Source: https://www.pcpao.org/SOH.html

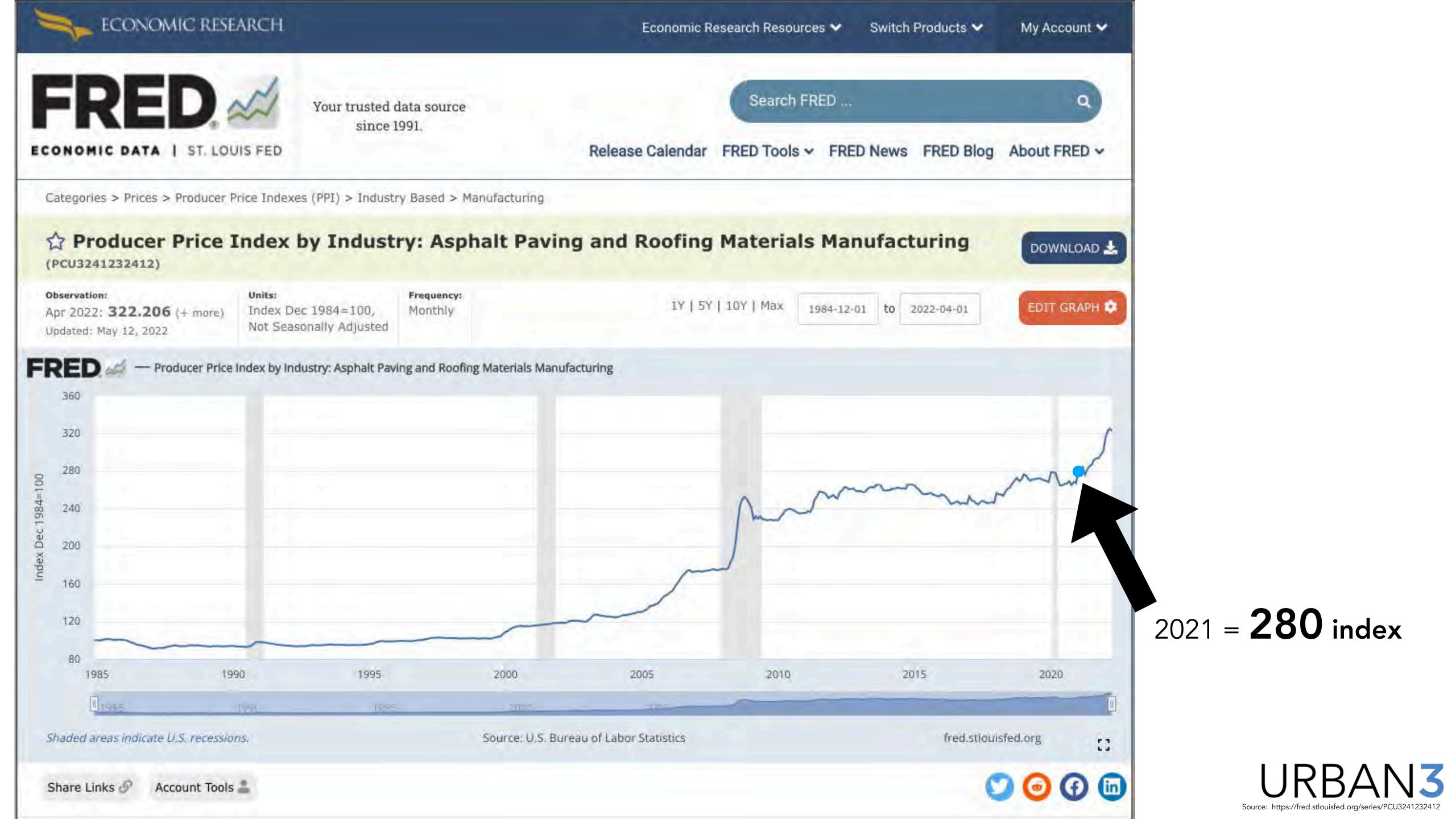


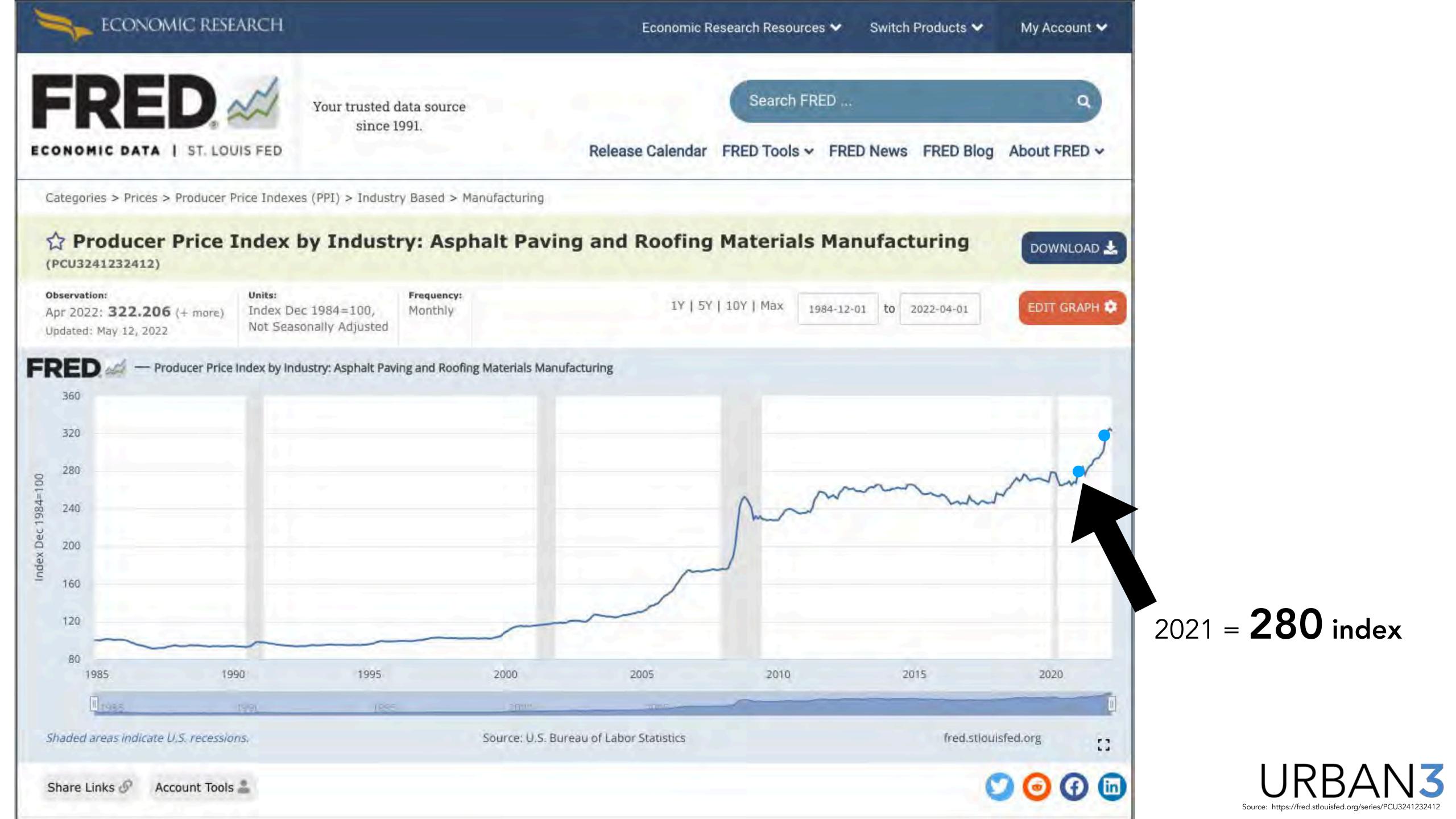


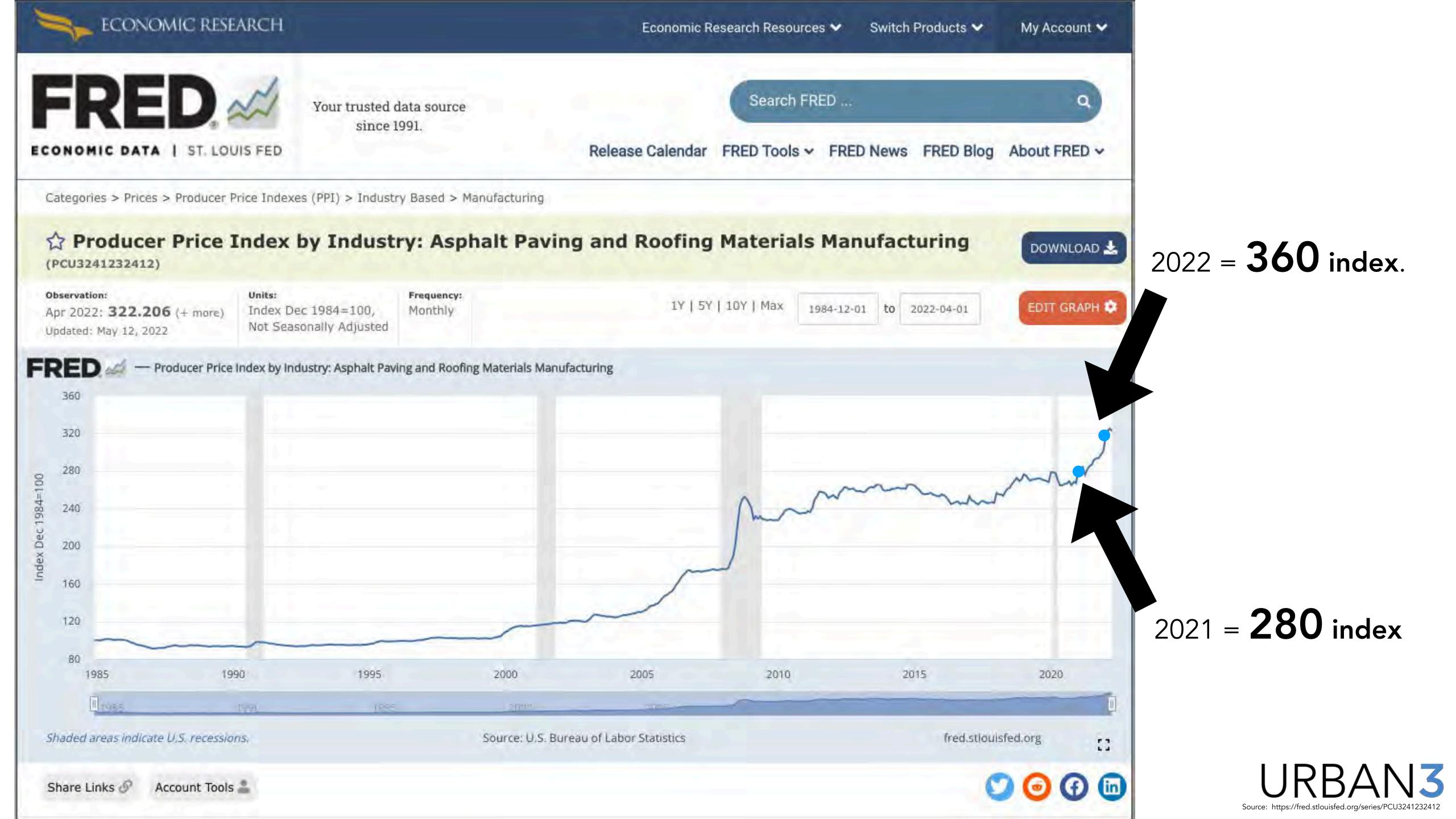










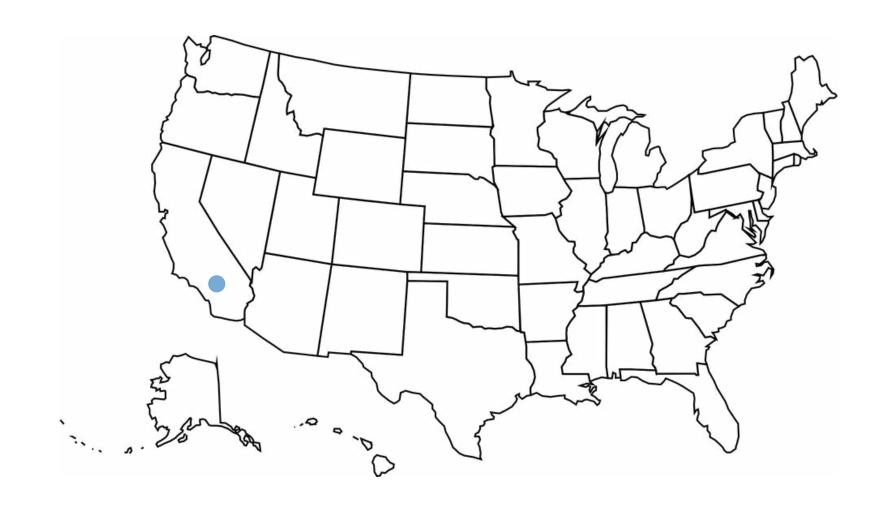




Question:

How does income connect to cost?



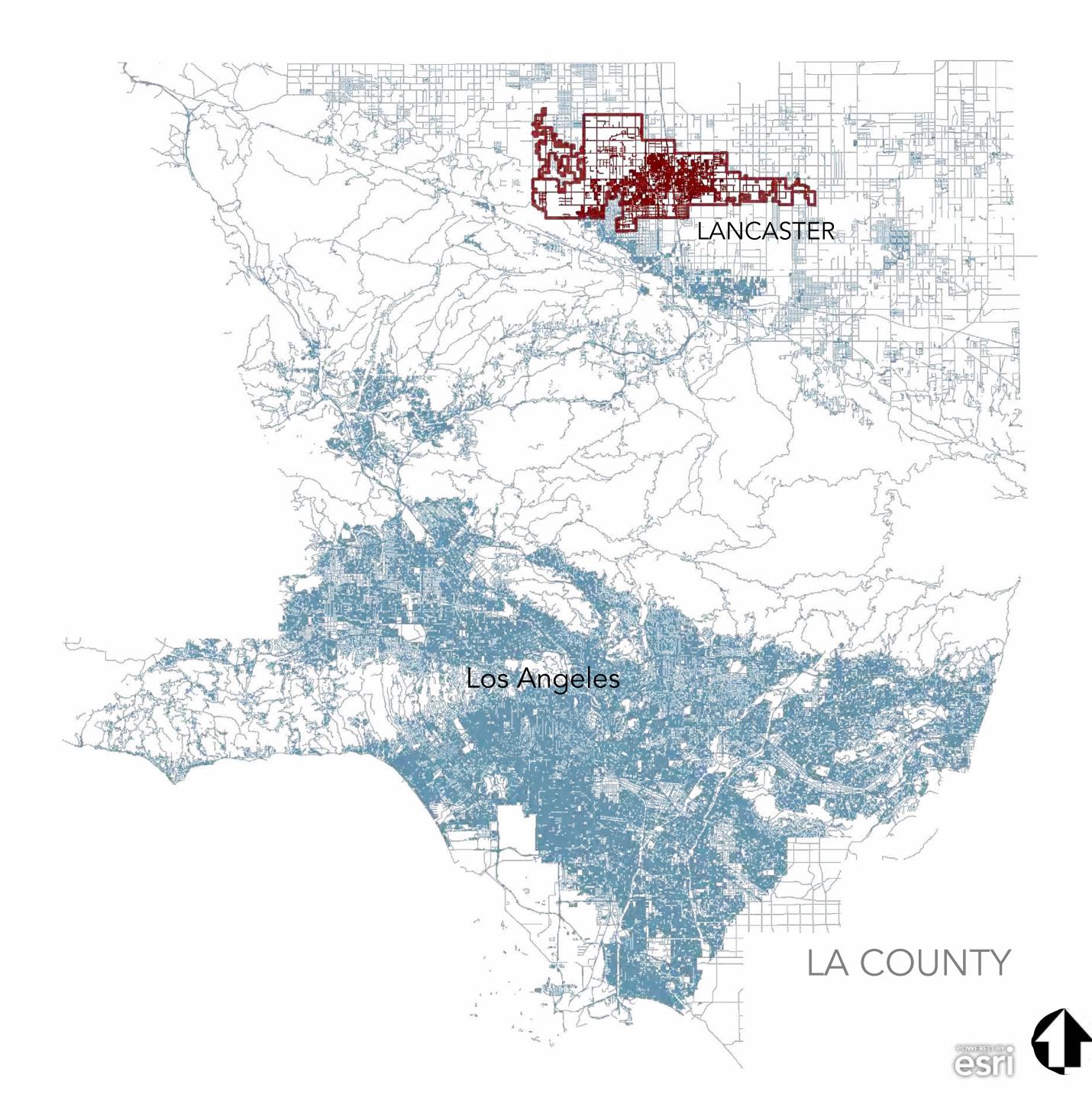


Case Study: Economic MRI®, Fiscal MRI®, Policy Analytics 2014-2019

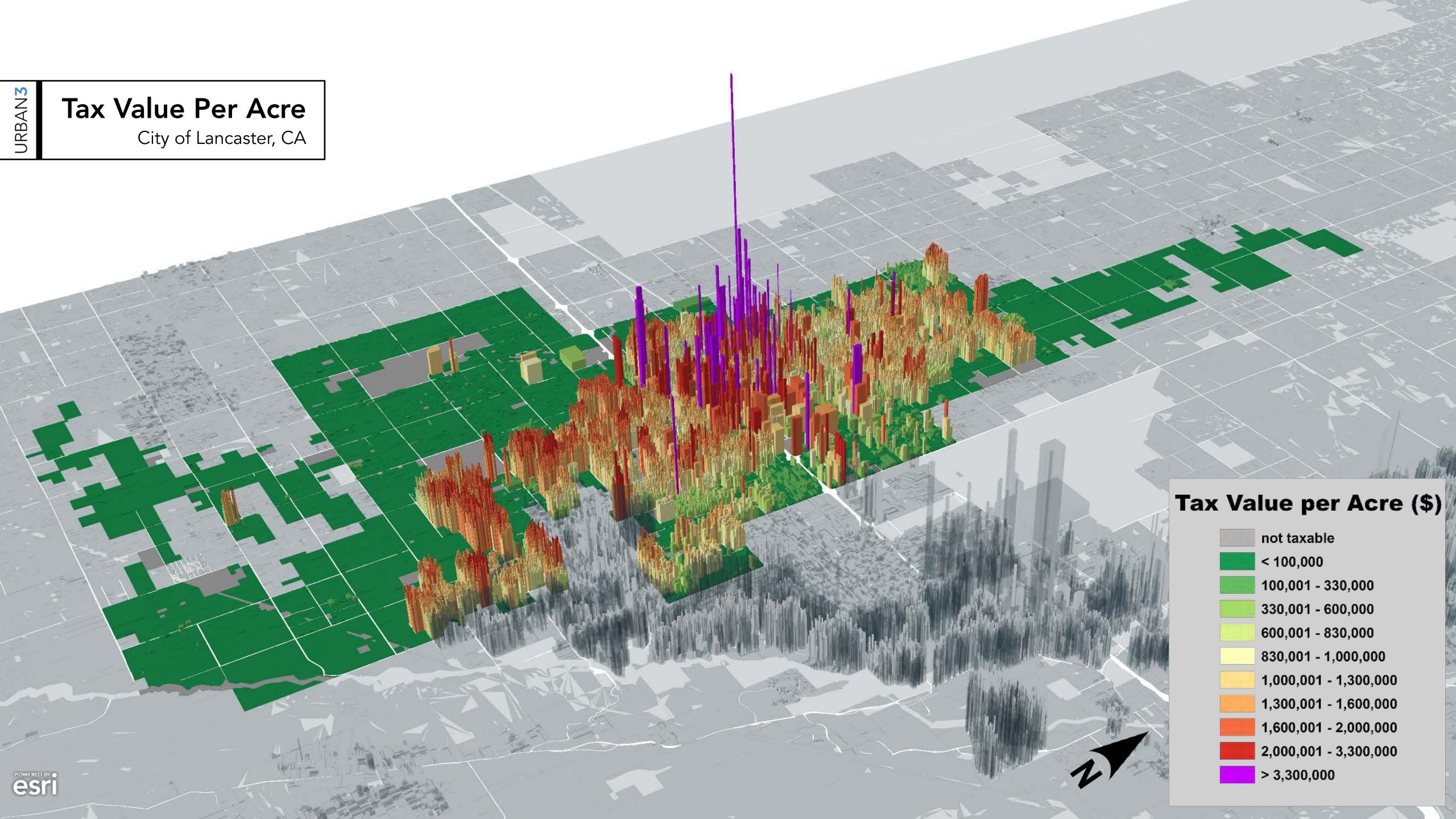
Lancaster, California



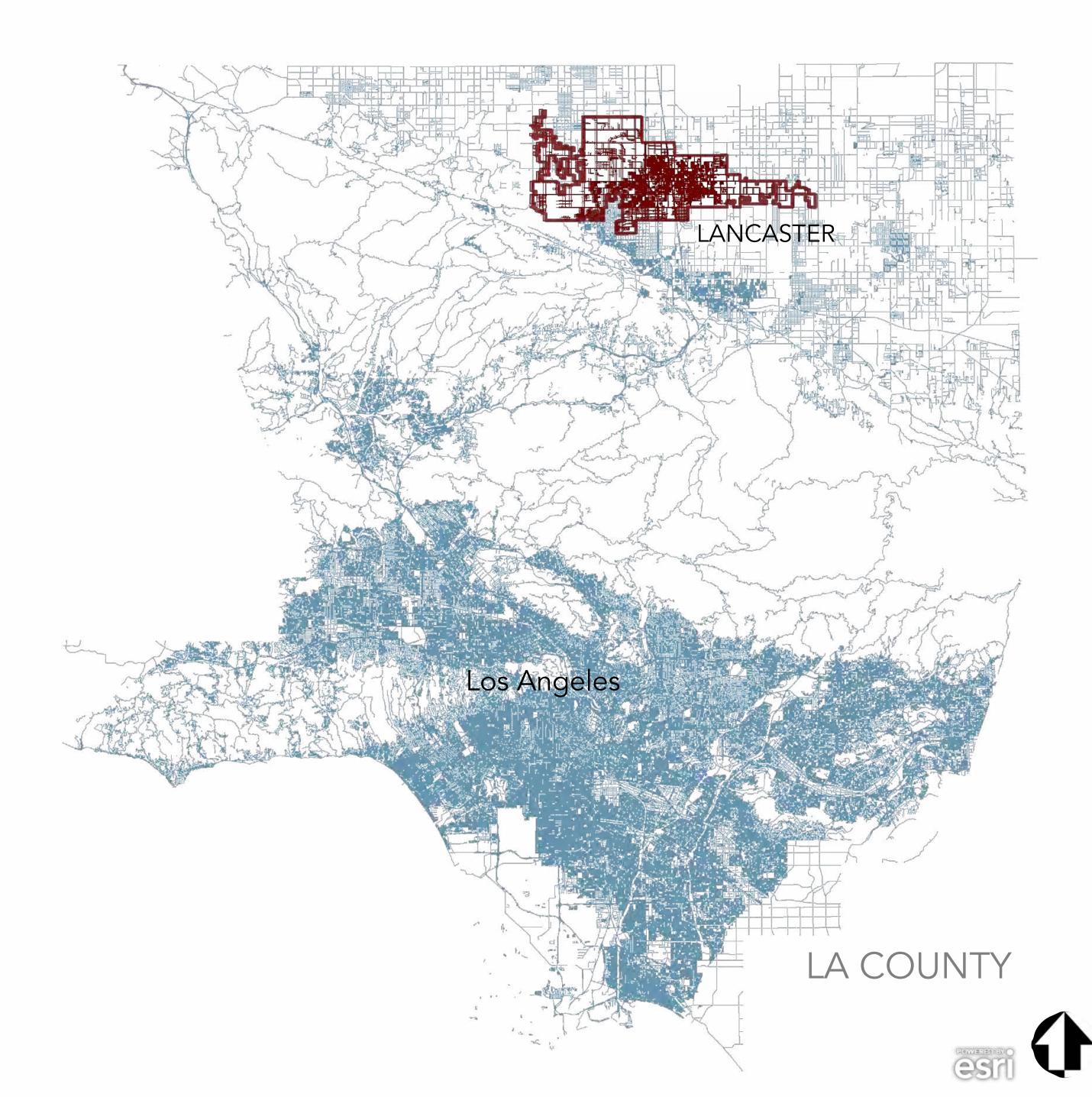
City of Lancaster, CA



LANCASTER:

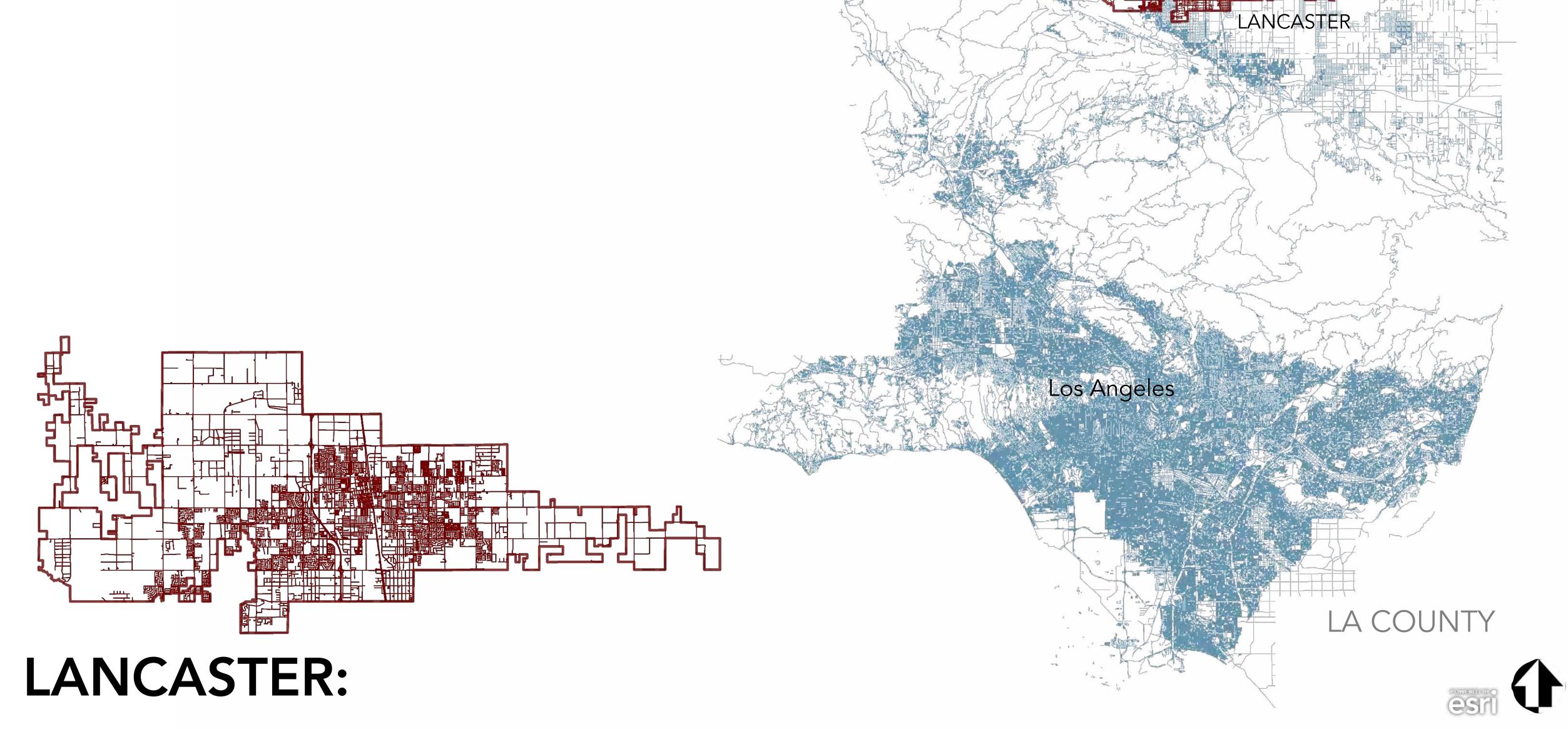


City of Lancaster, CA

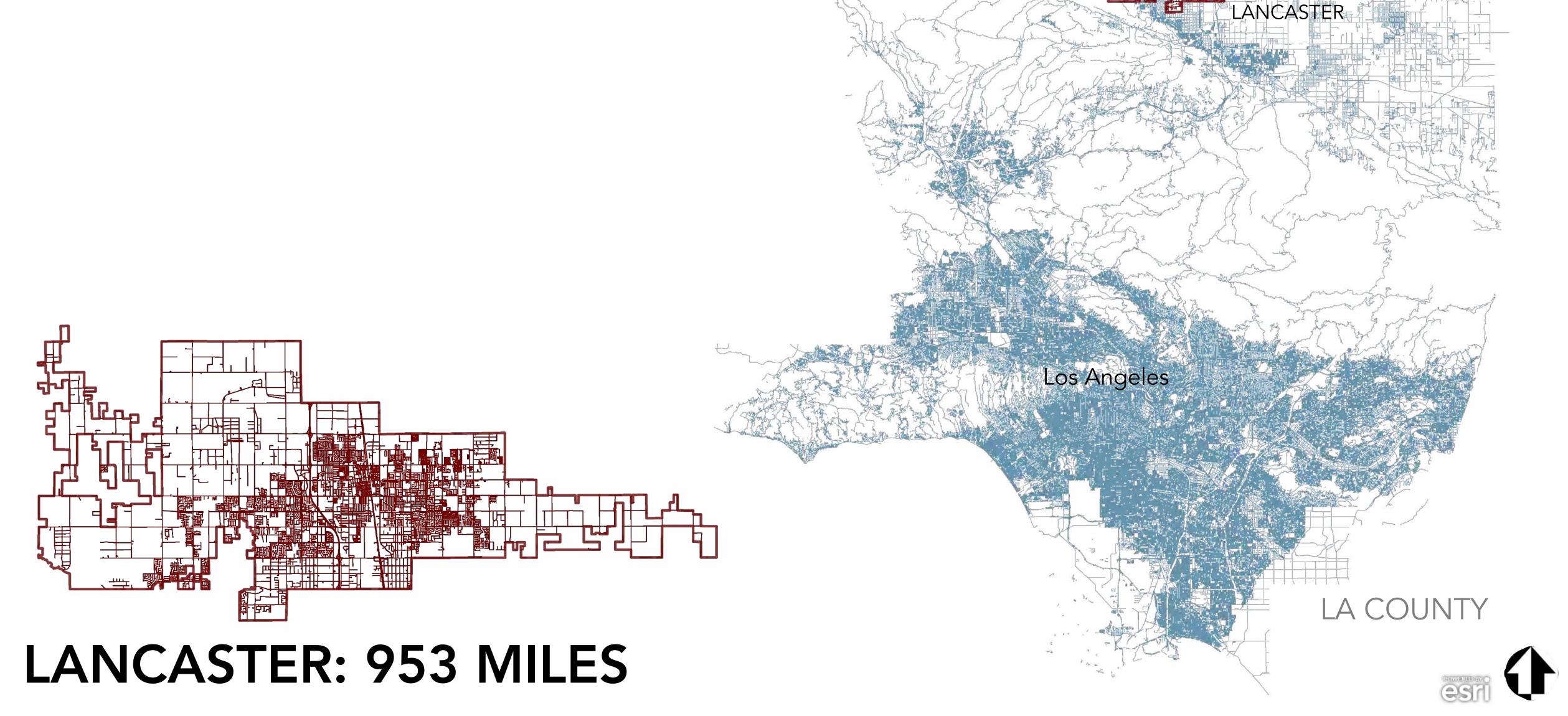


LANCASTER:

City of Lancaster, CA



City of Lancaster, CA



ASSETS*

ASSETS*



^{*} According to the Municipal Finance Standards (CAFR)

ASSETS*



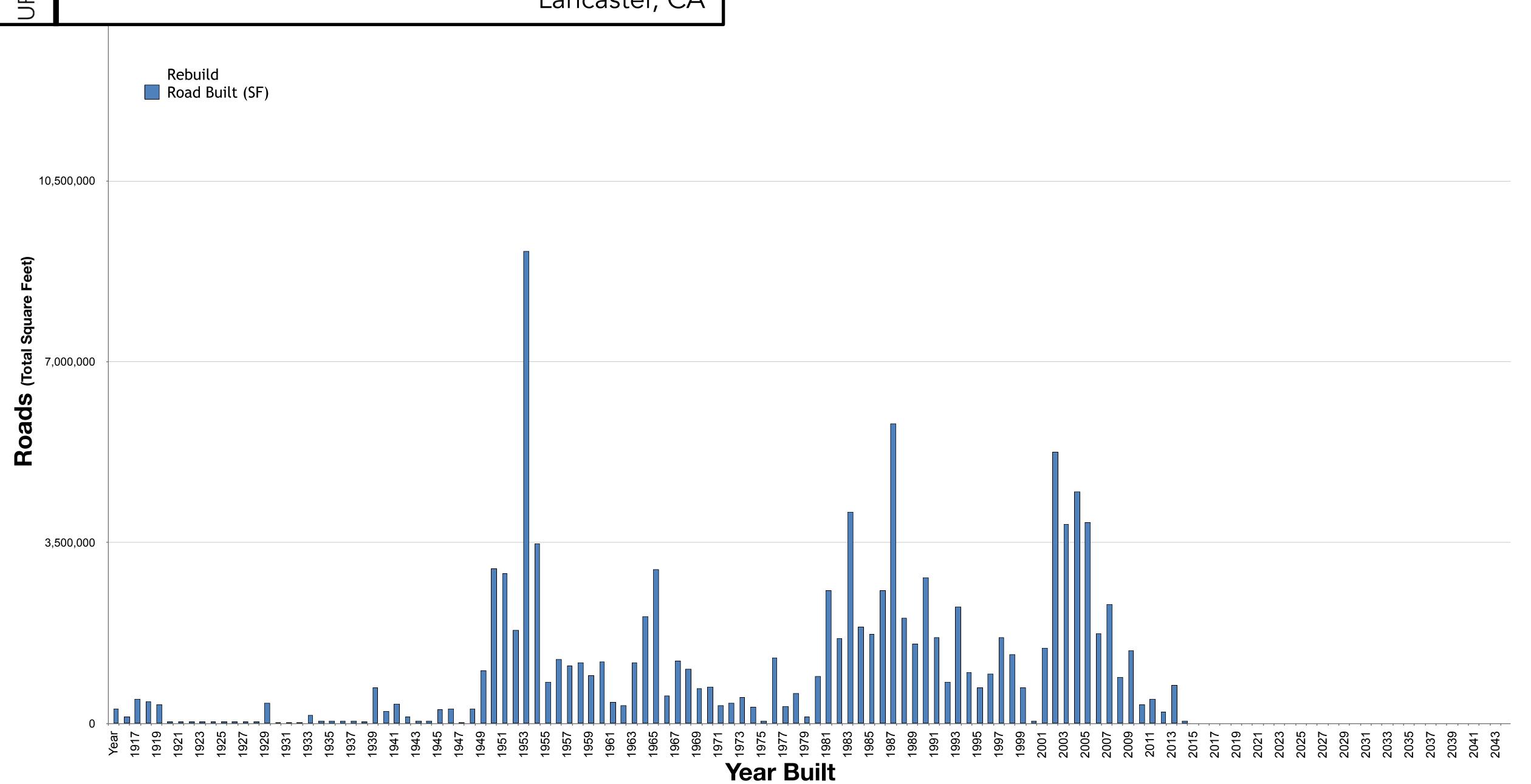


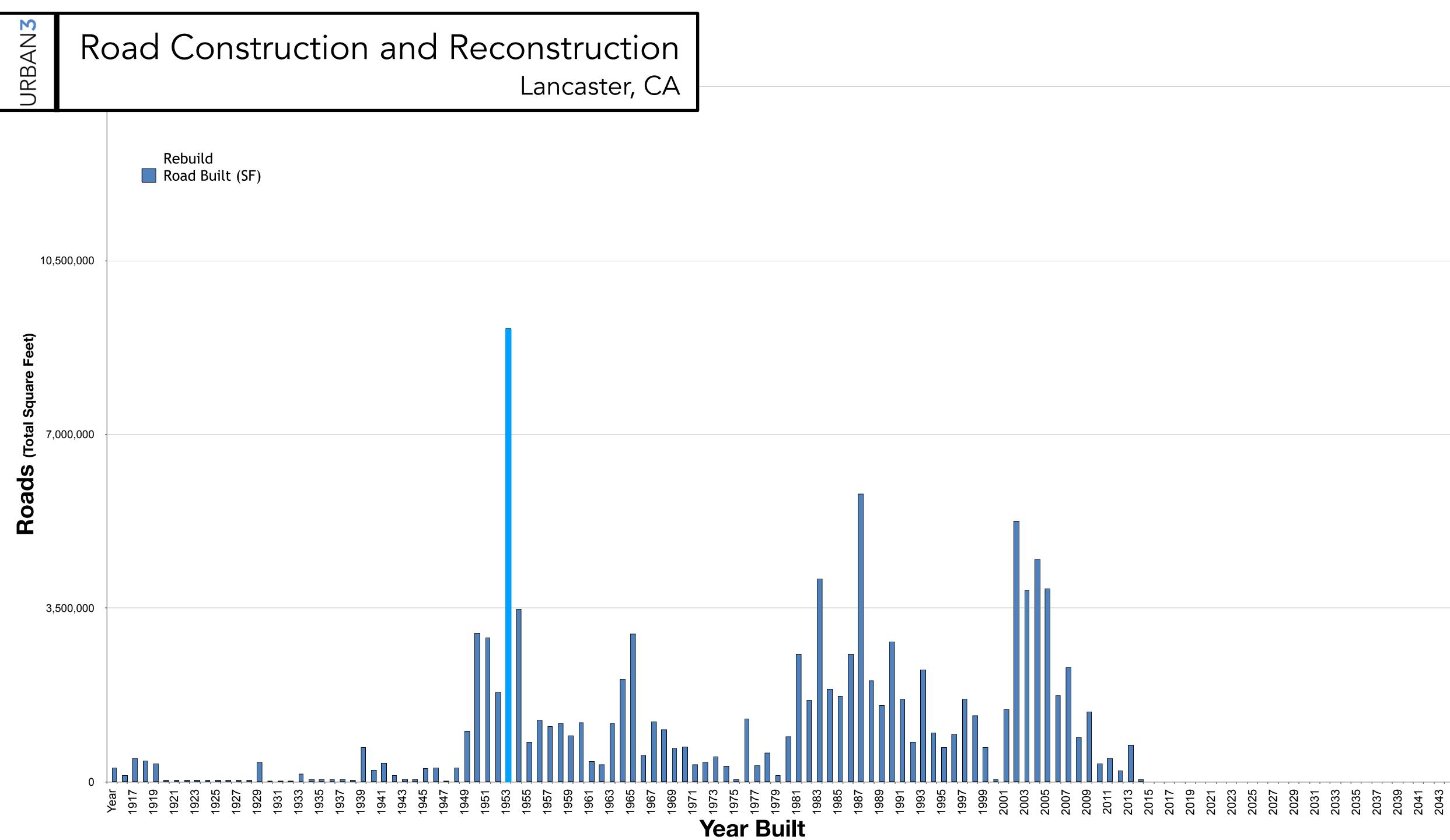
^{*} According to the Municipal Finance Standards (CAFR)

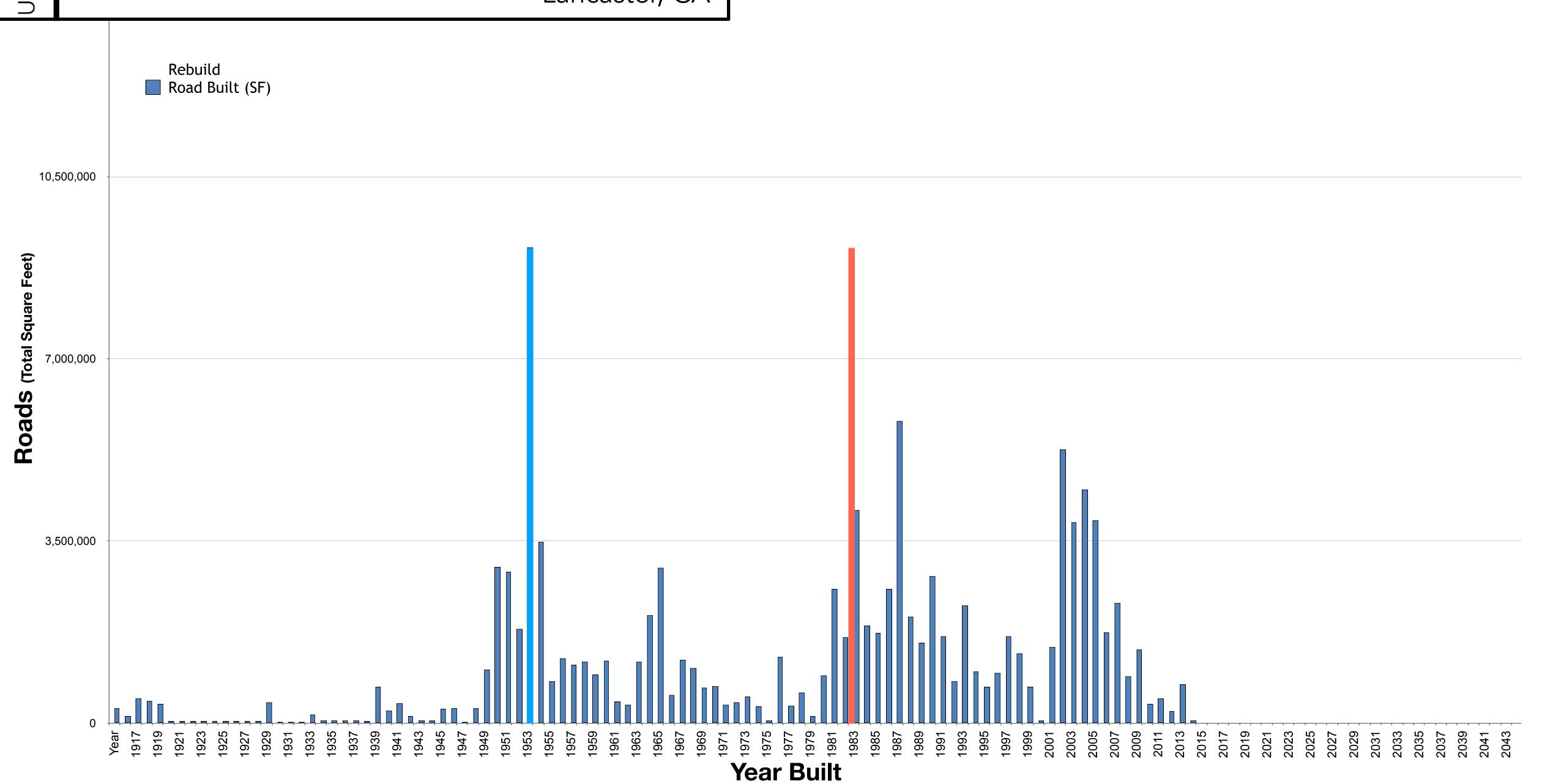


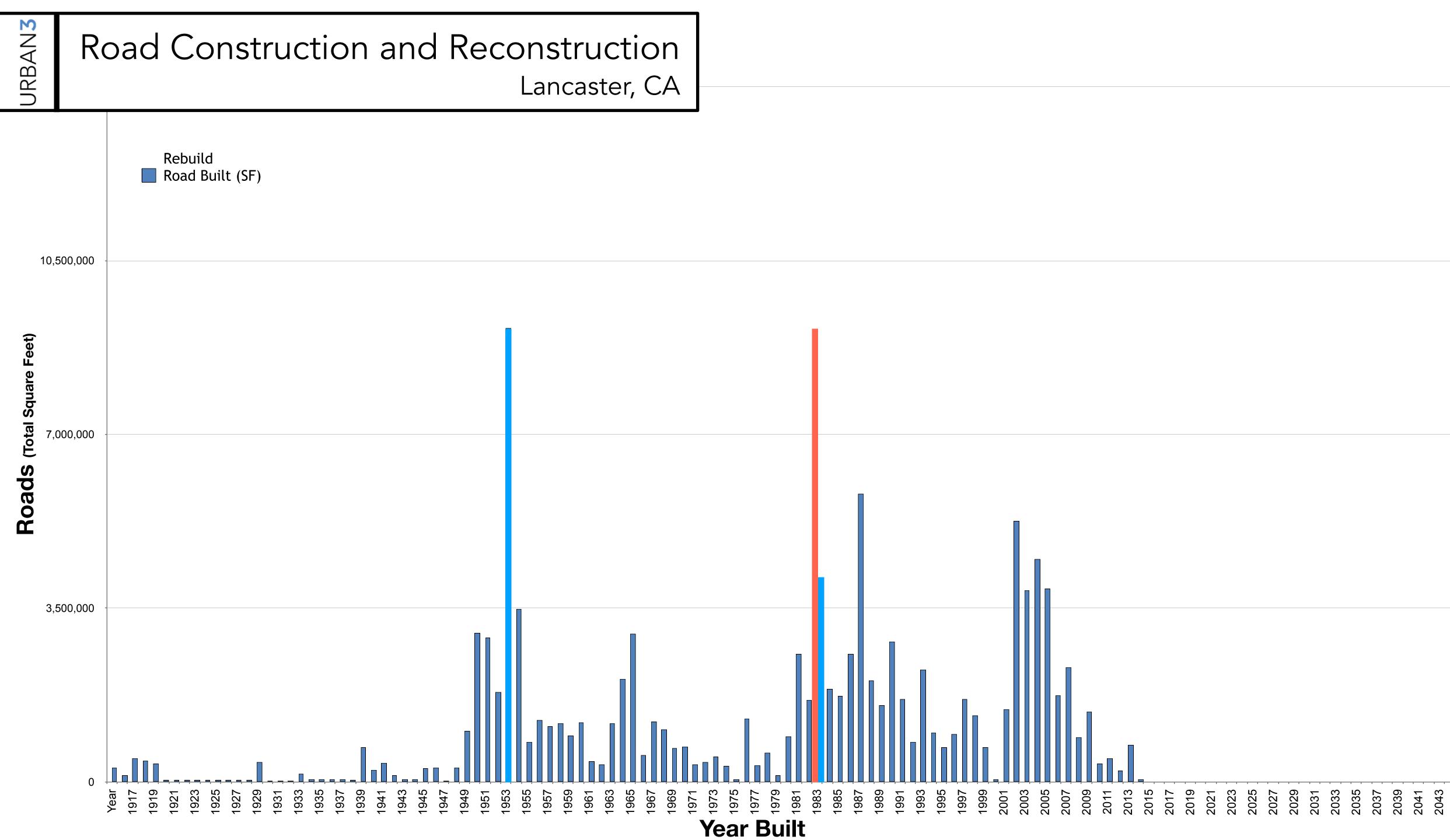
^{*} According to the Municipal Finance Standards (CAFR)



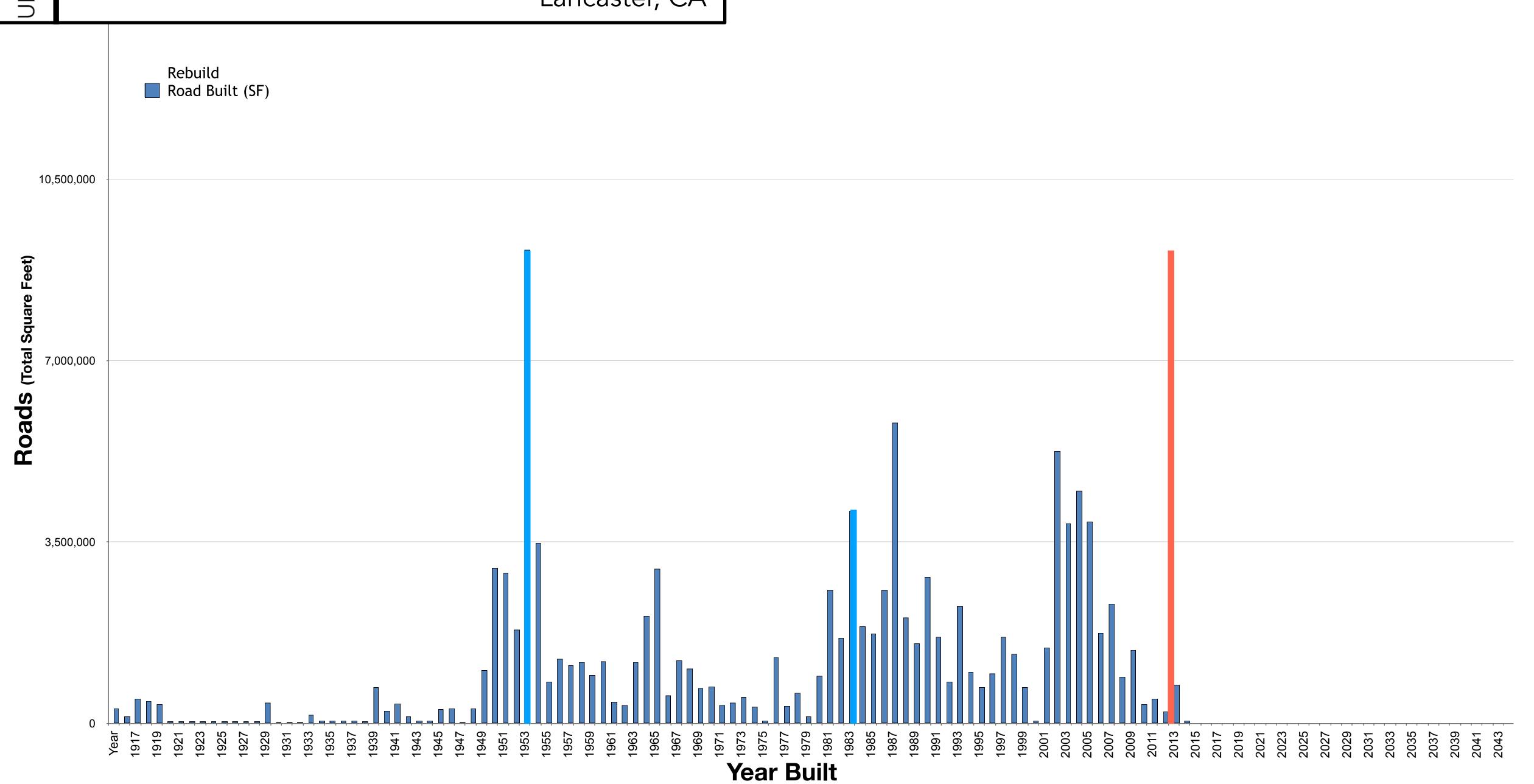


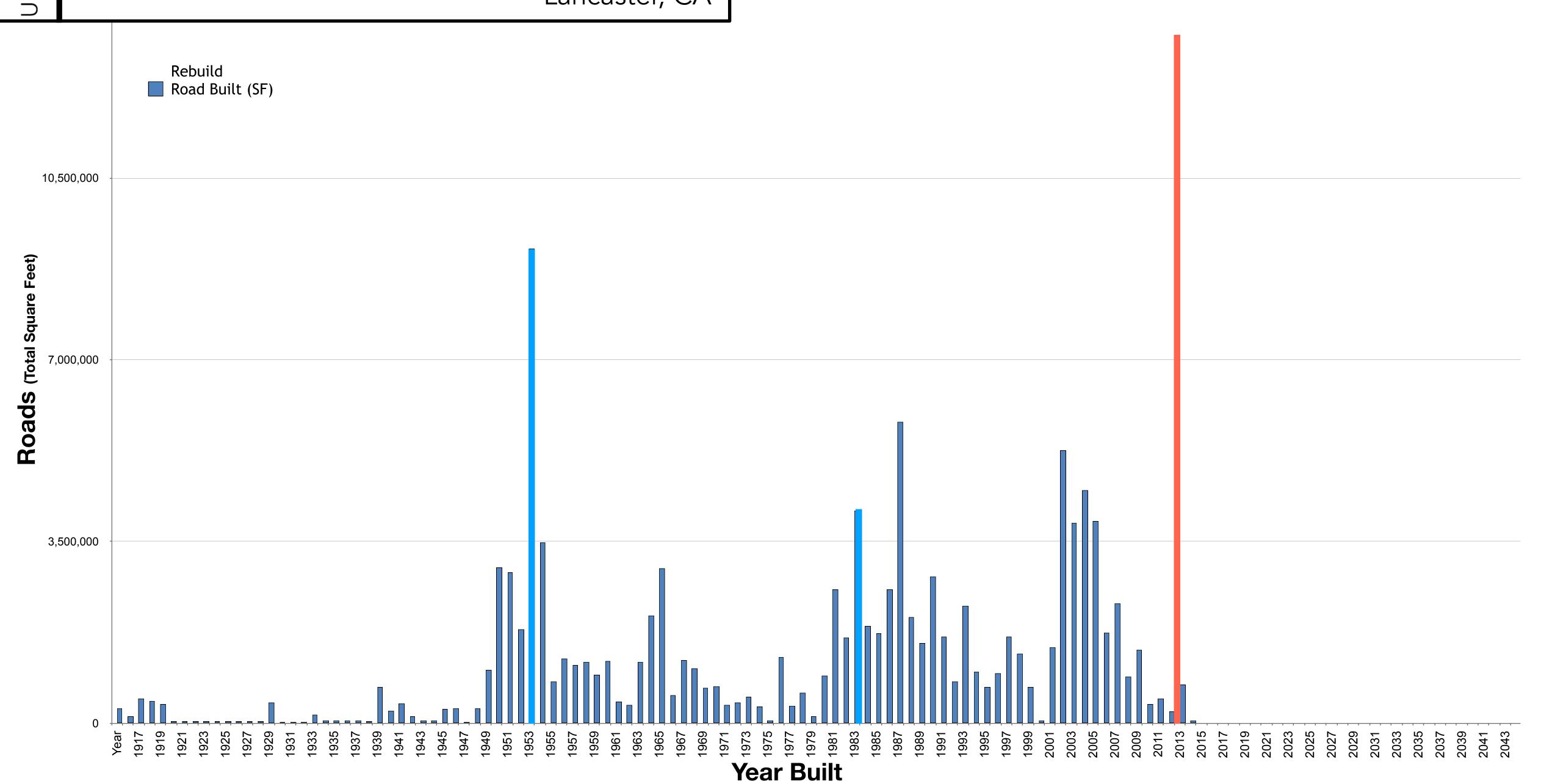


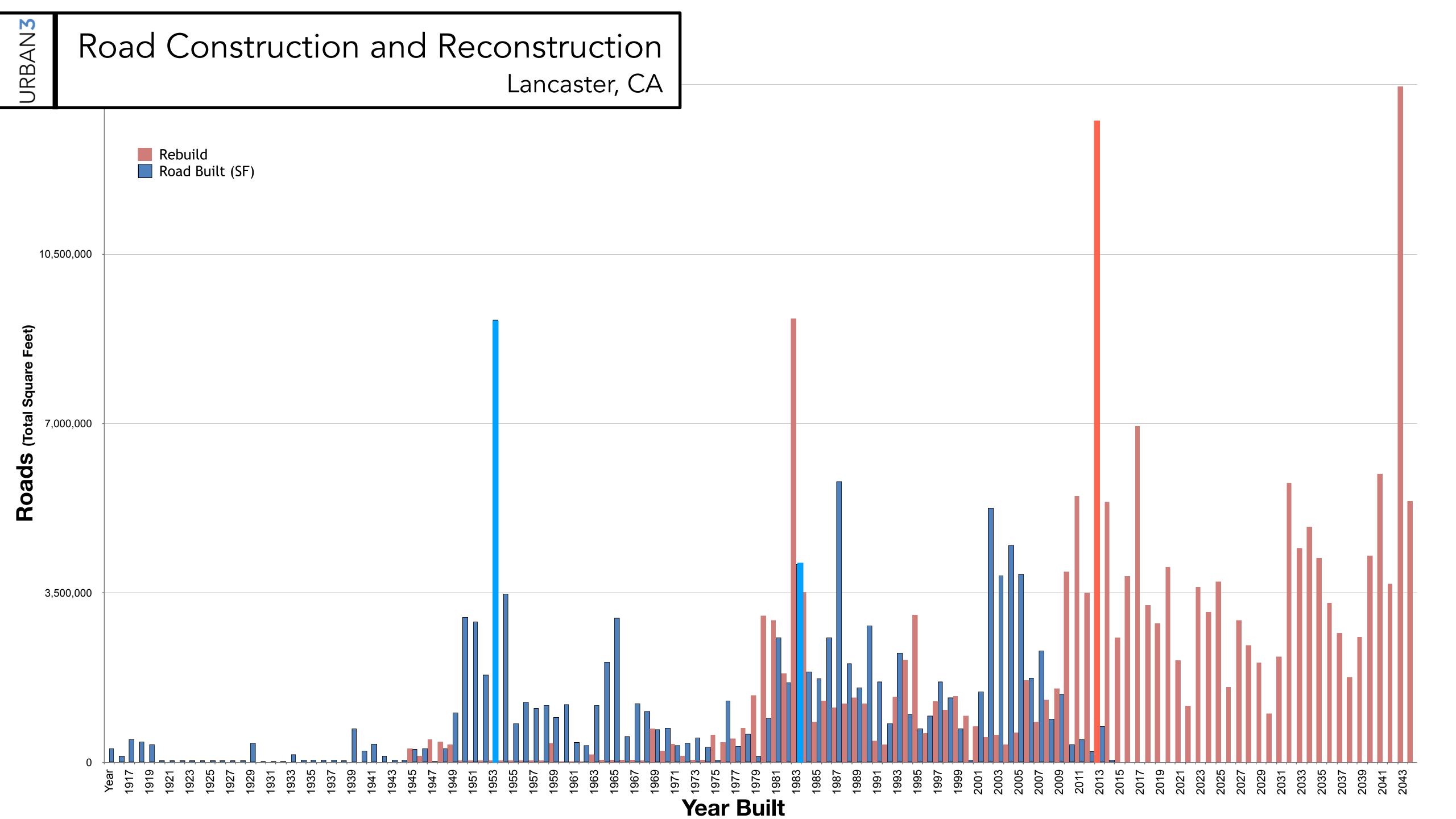


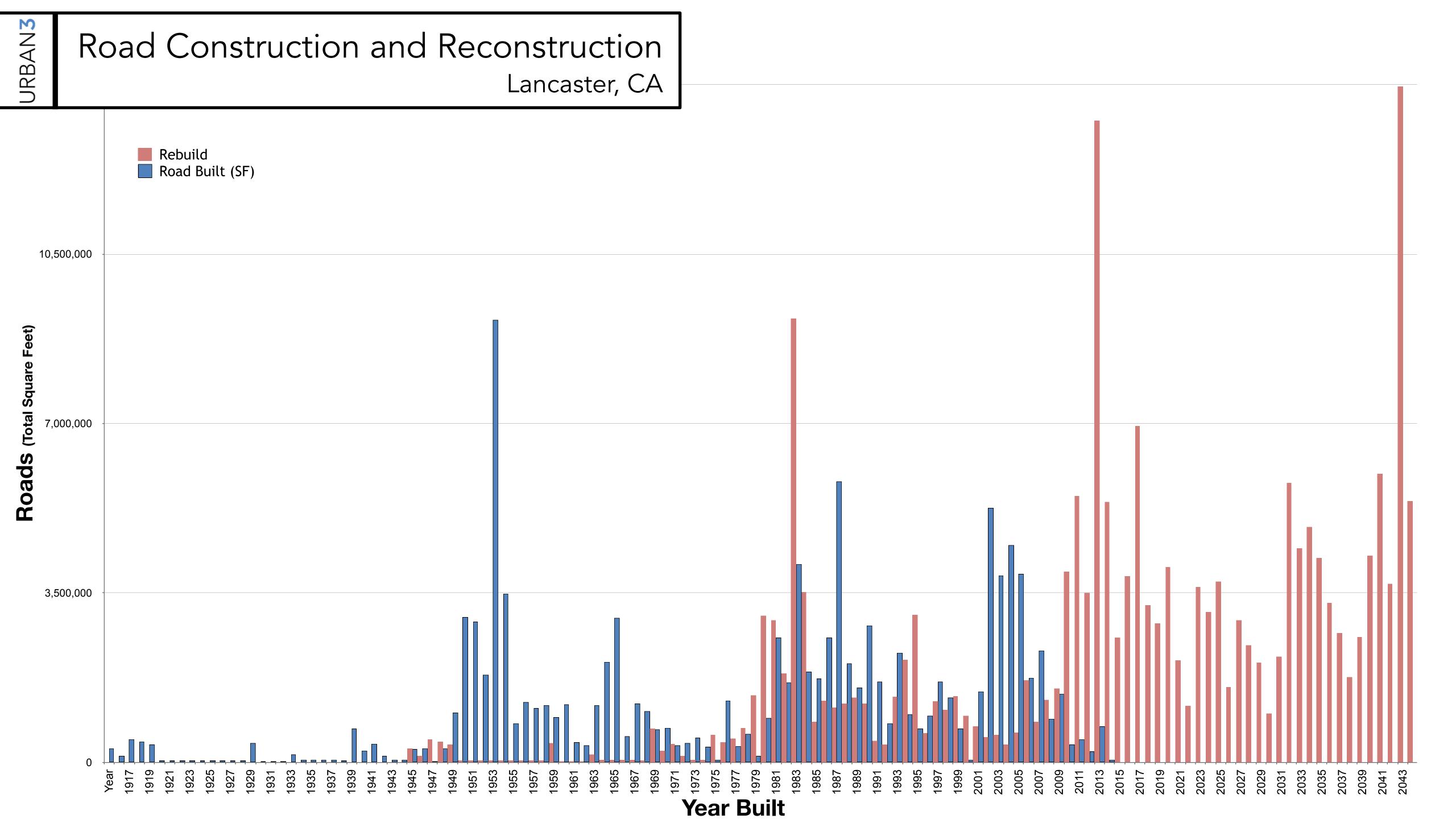


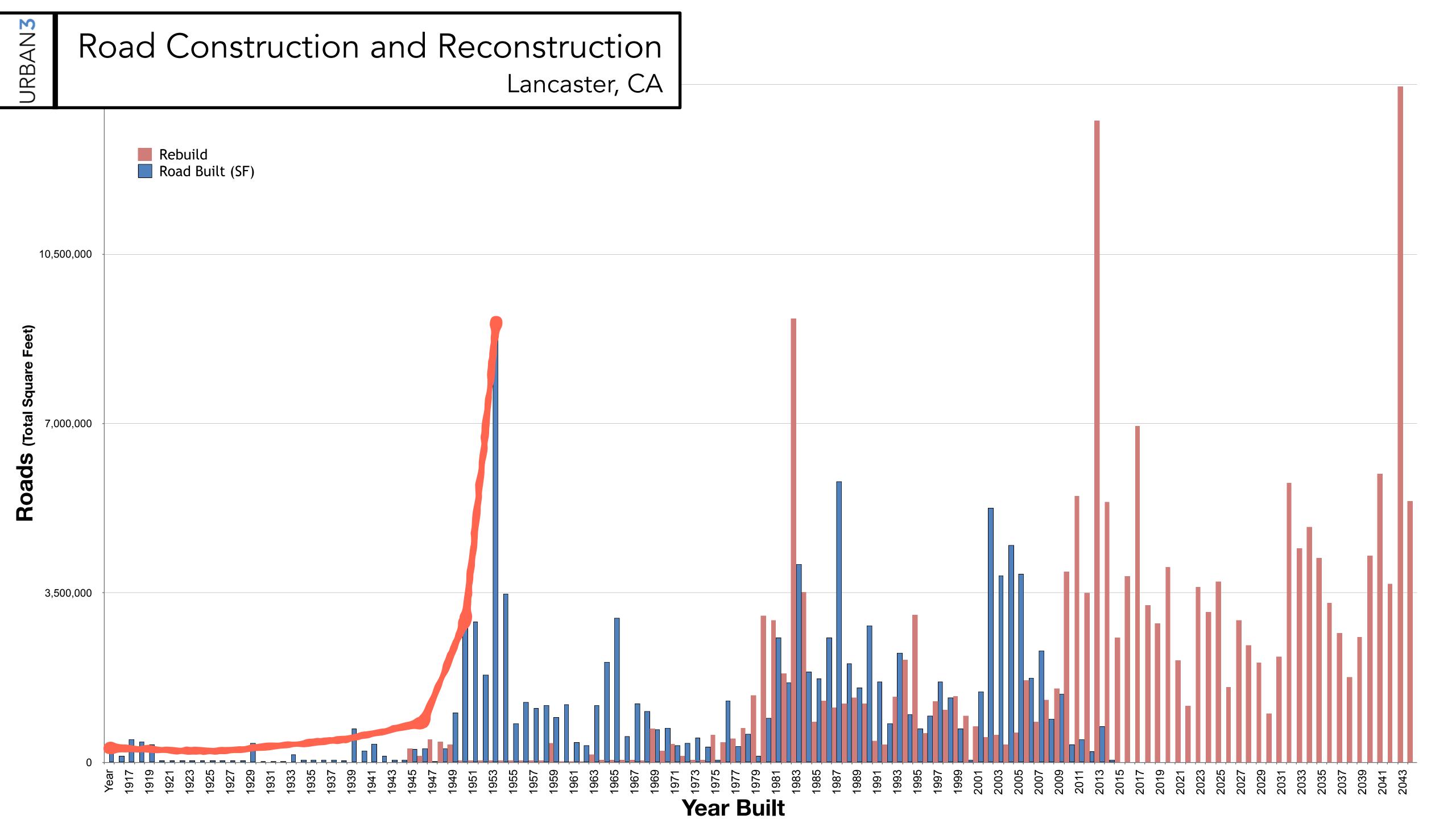


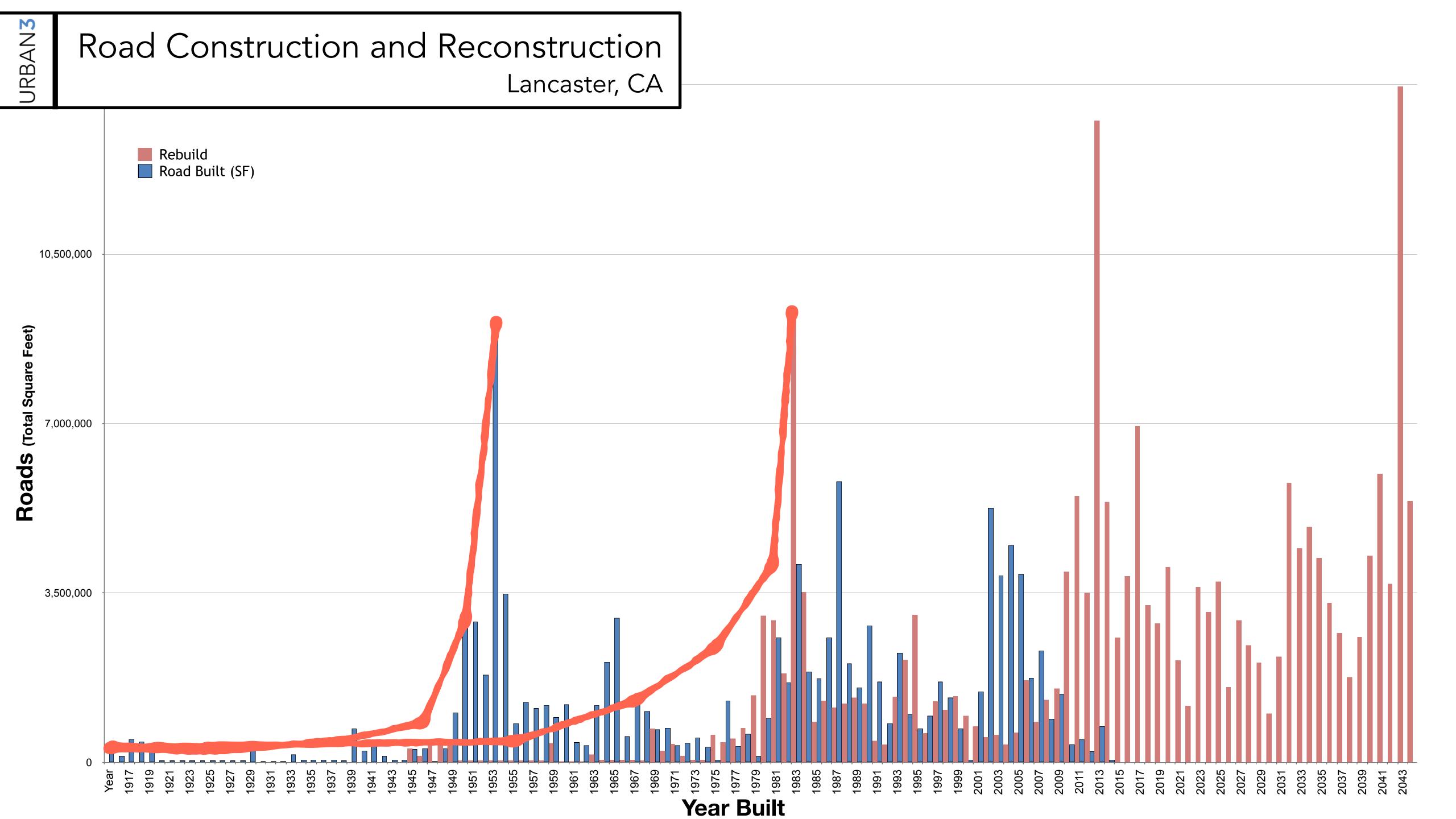


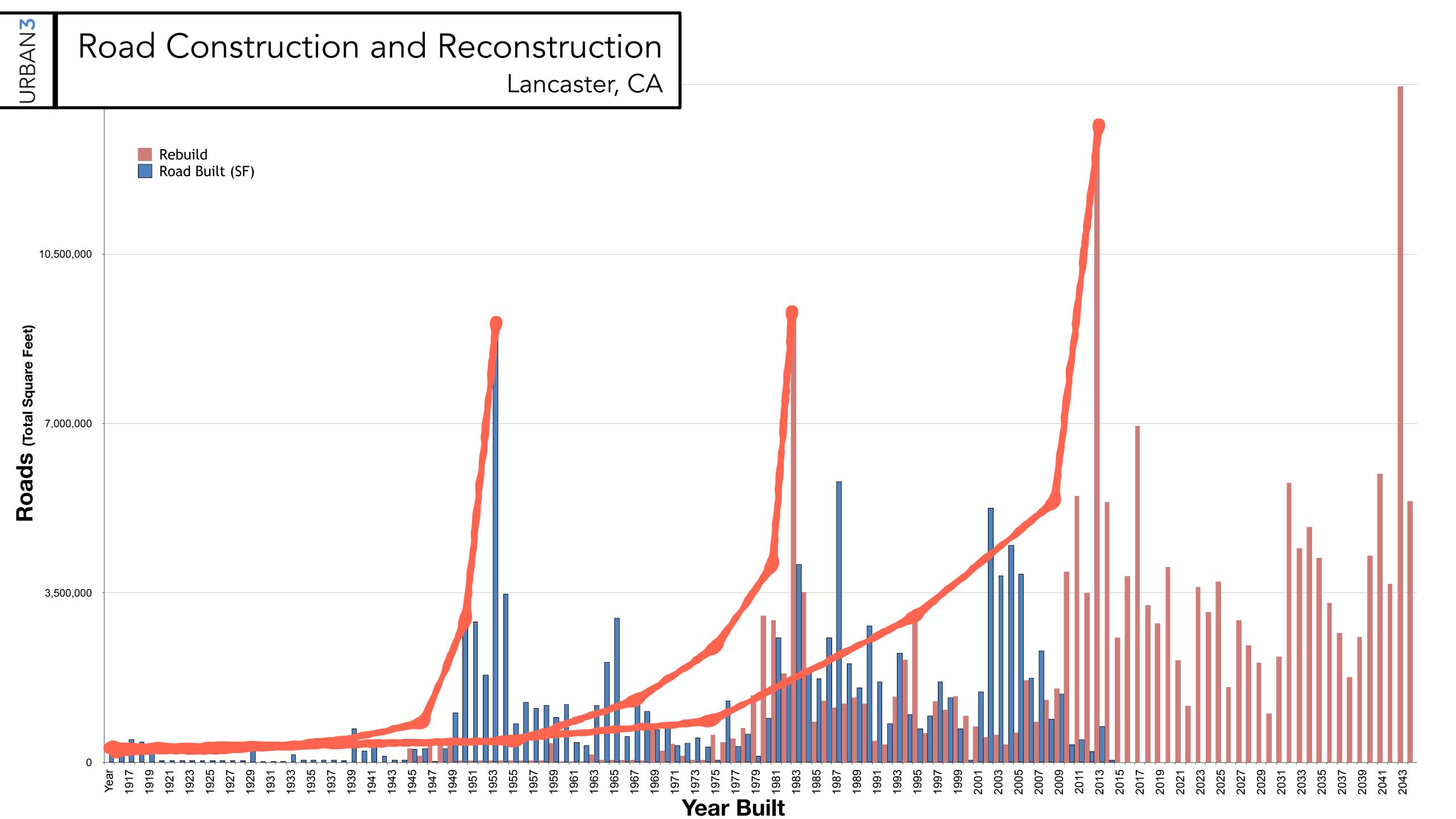


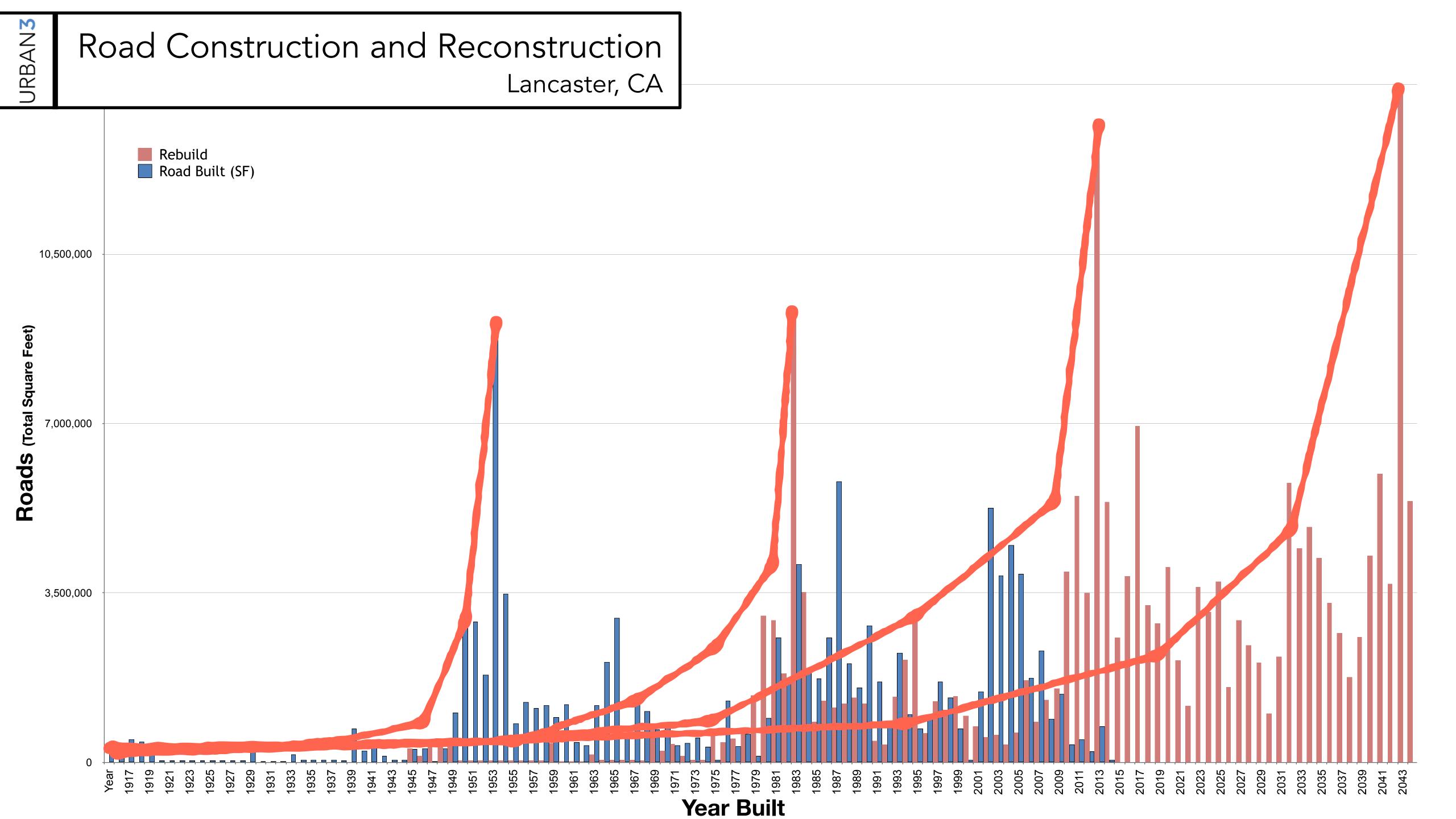






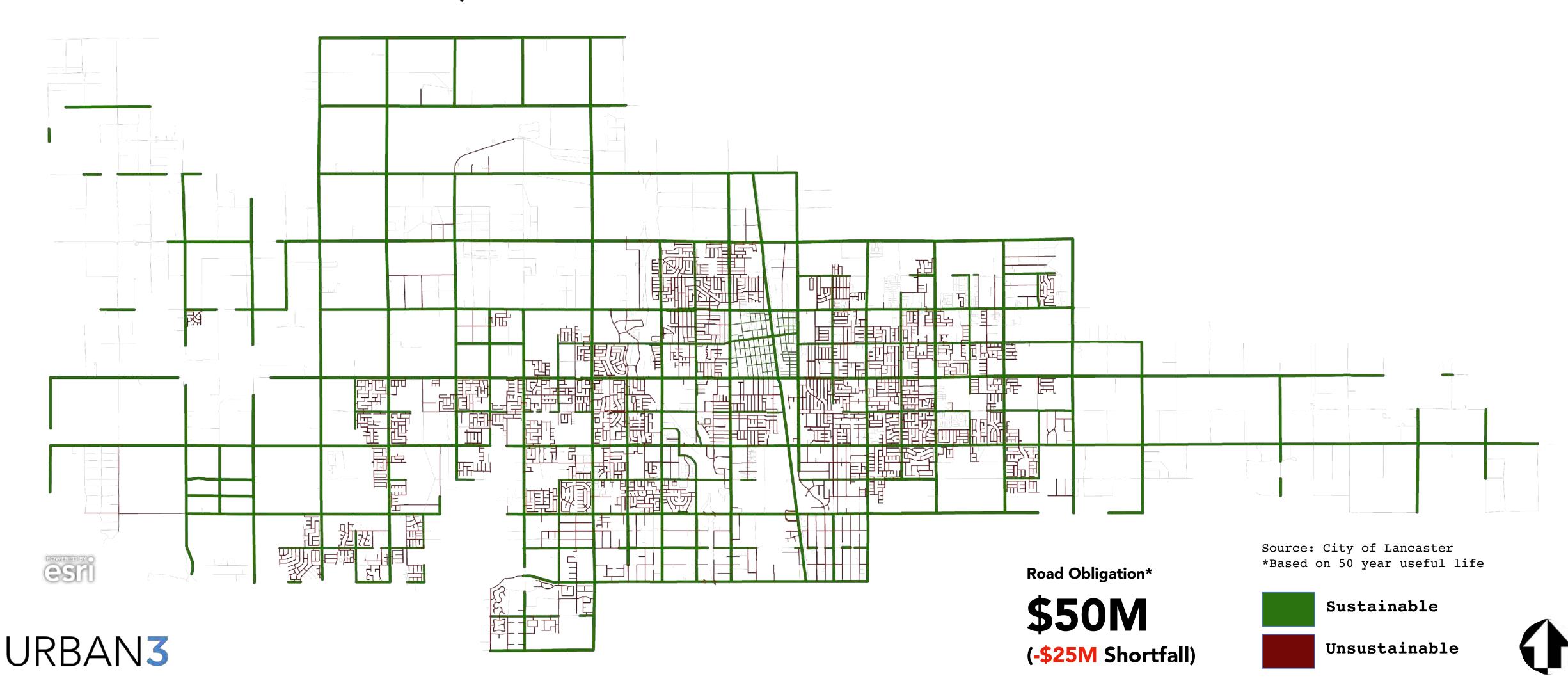






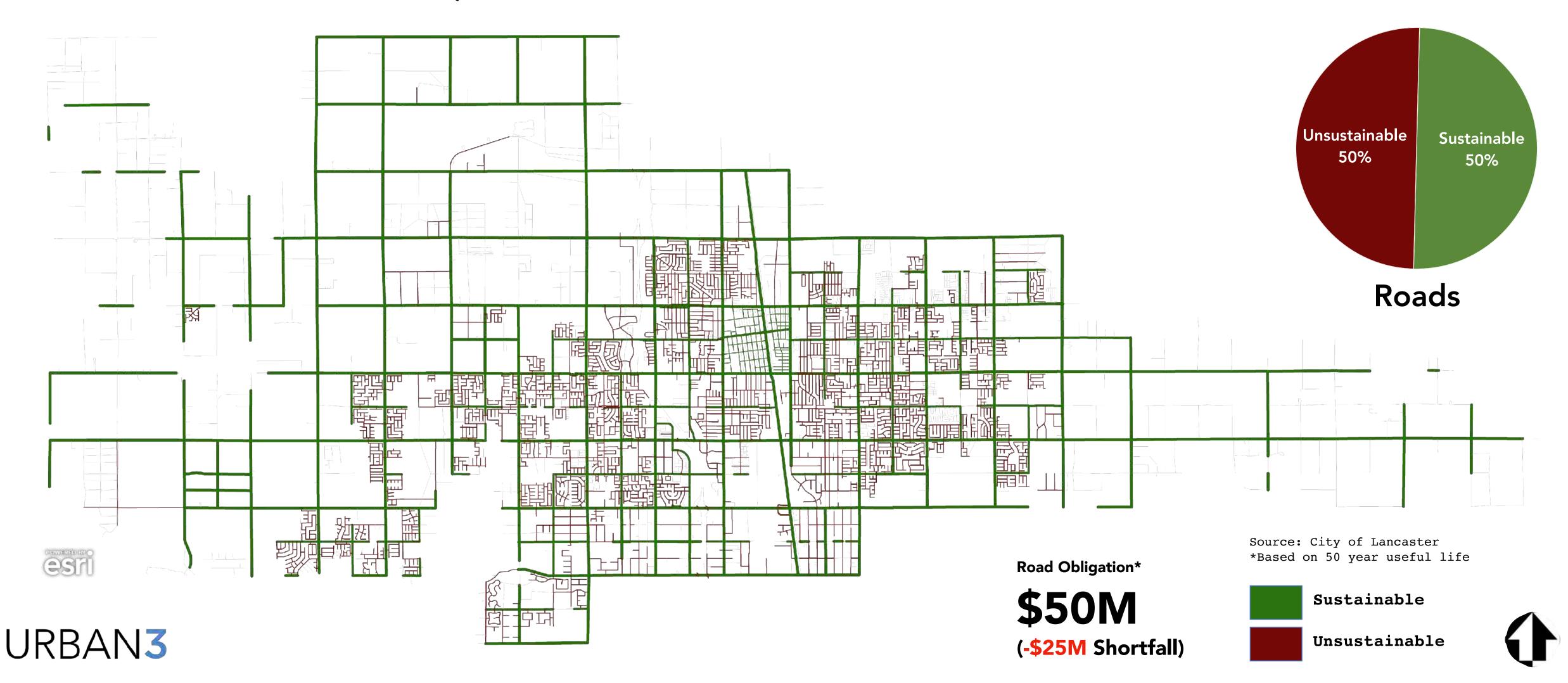
What Roads Can You Sustain?

Based on revenue flow, what can we afford? About half the network.



What Roads Can You Sustain?

Based on revenue flow, what can we afford? About half the network.







Question:

But this is super depressing. What's a way out?

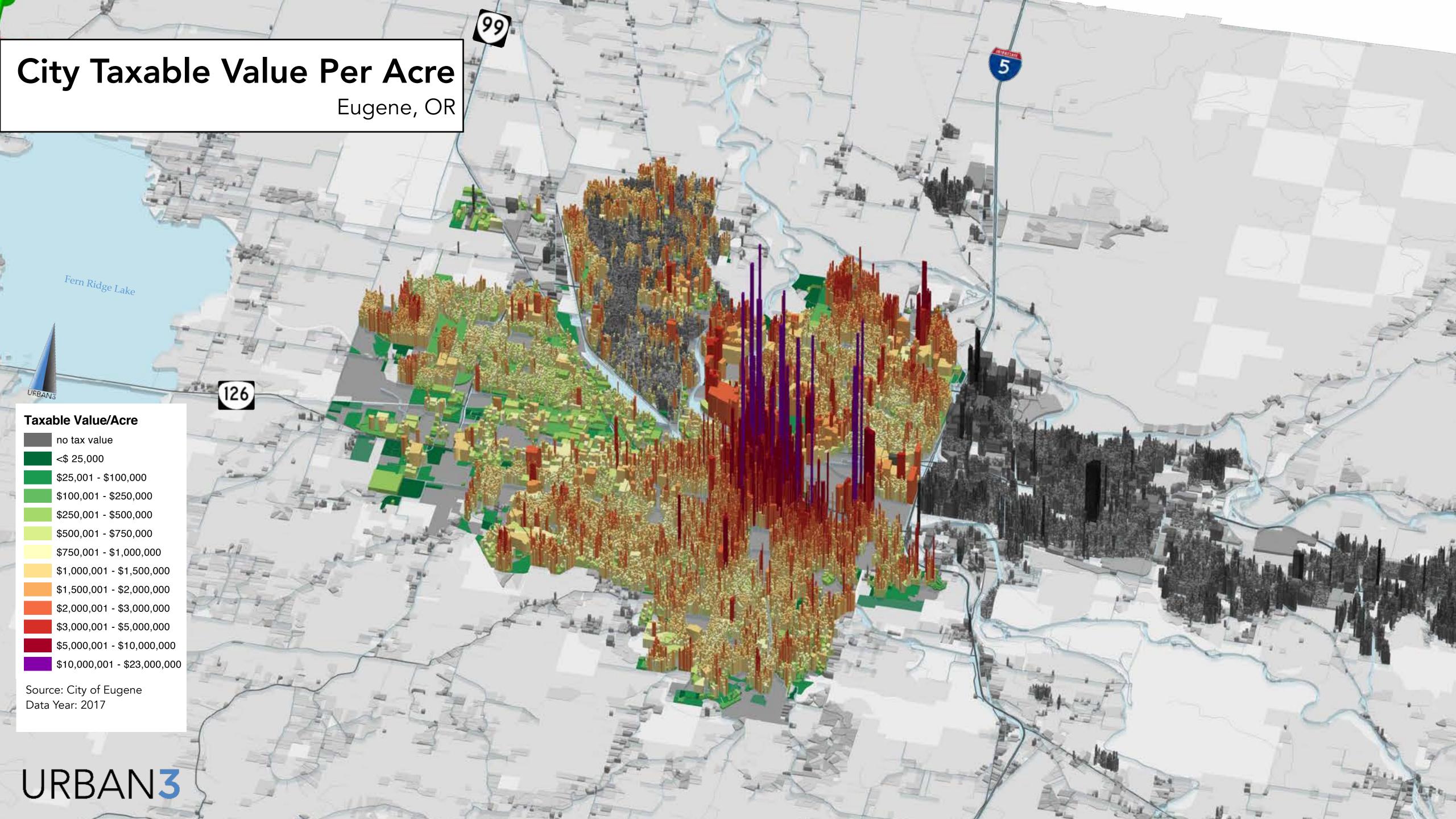


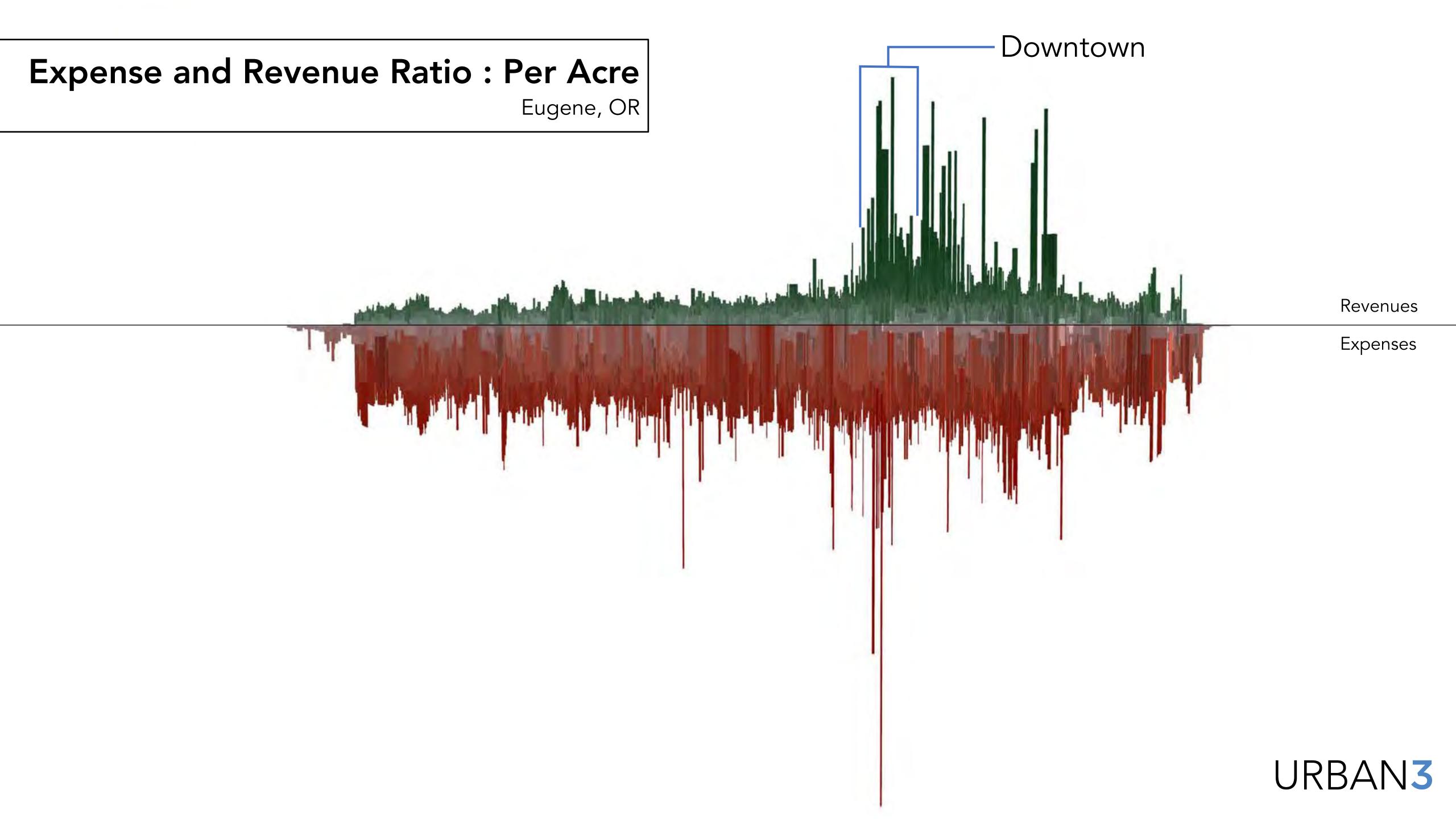
Case Study: Fiscal MRI® 2018

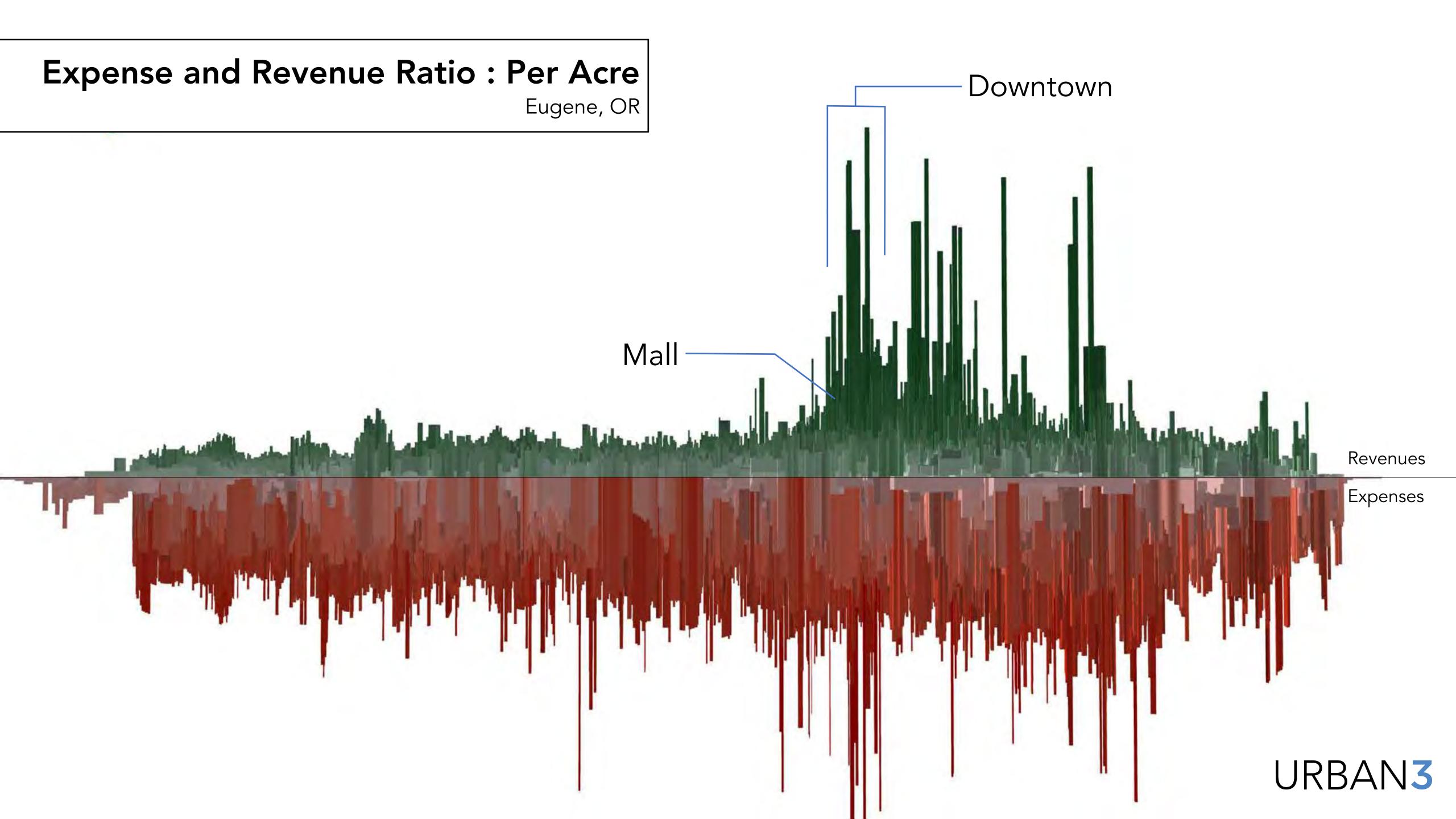
Eugene, Oregon

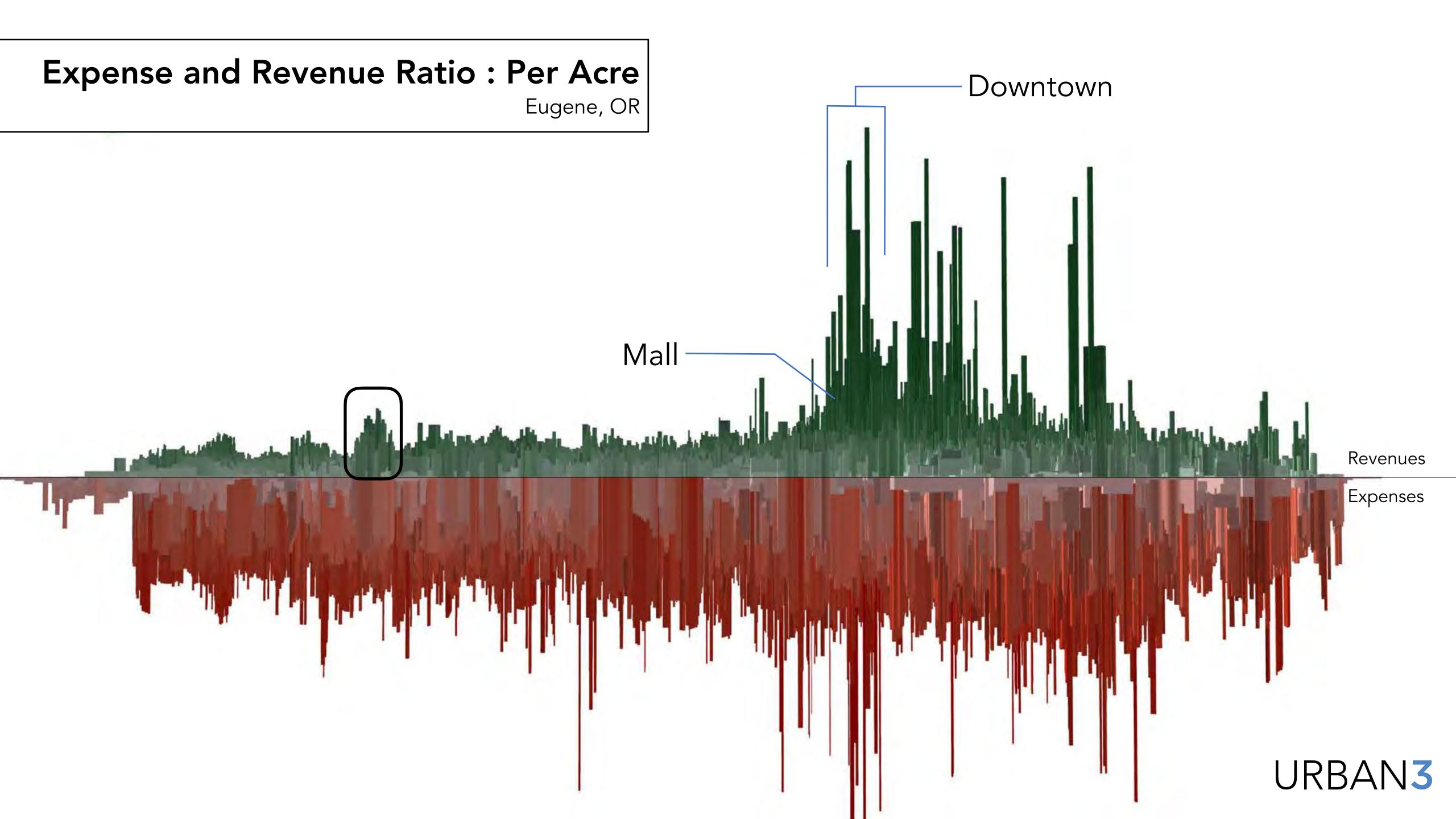


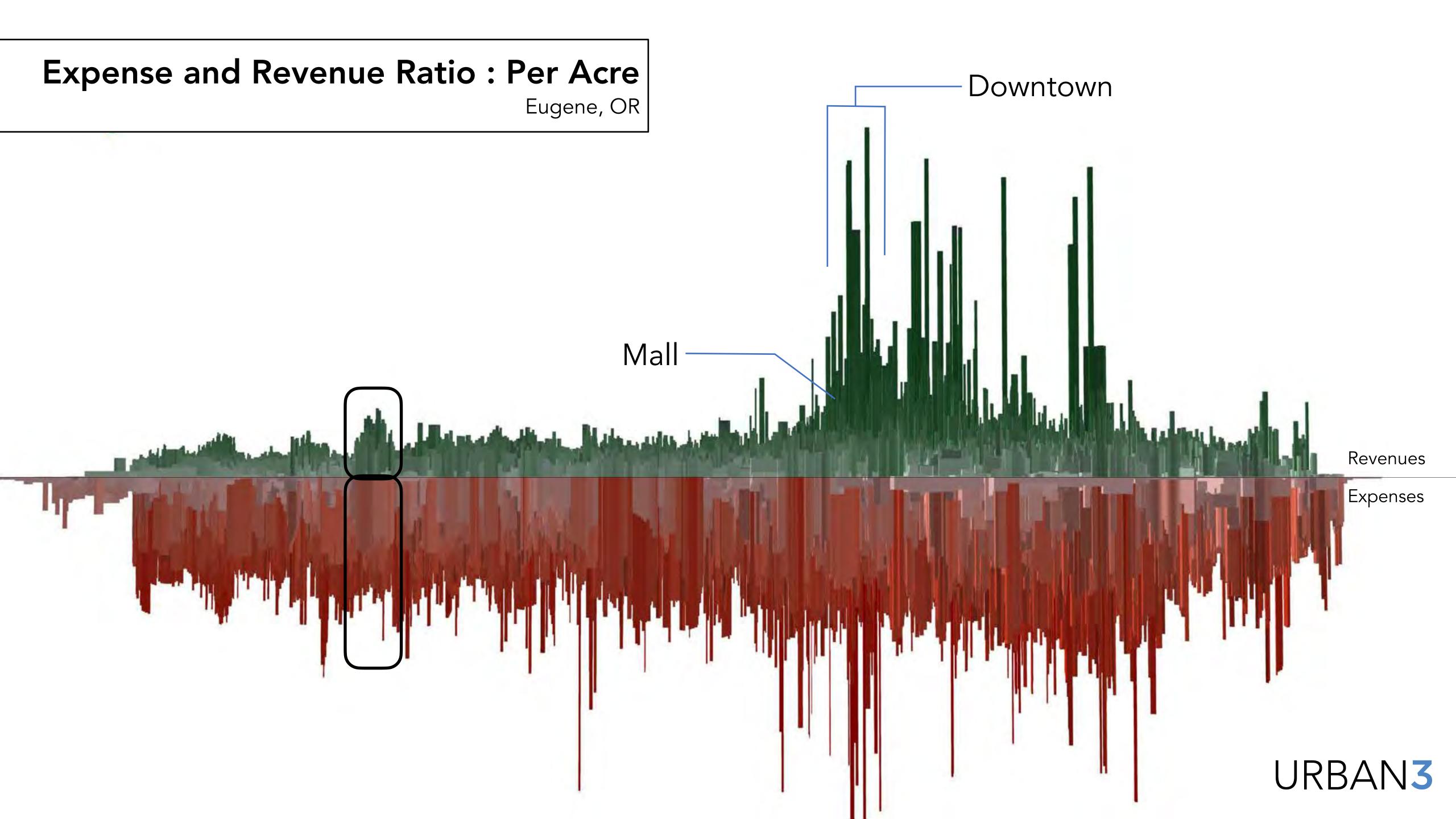


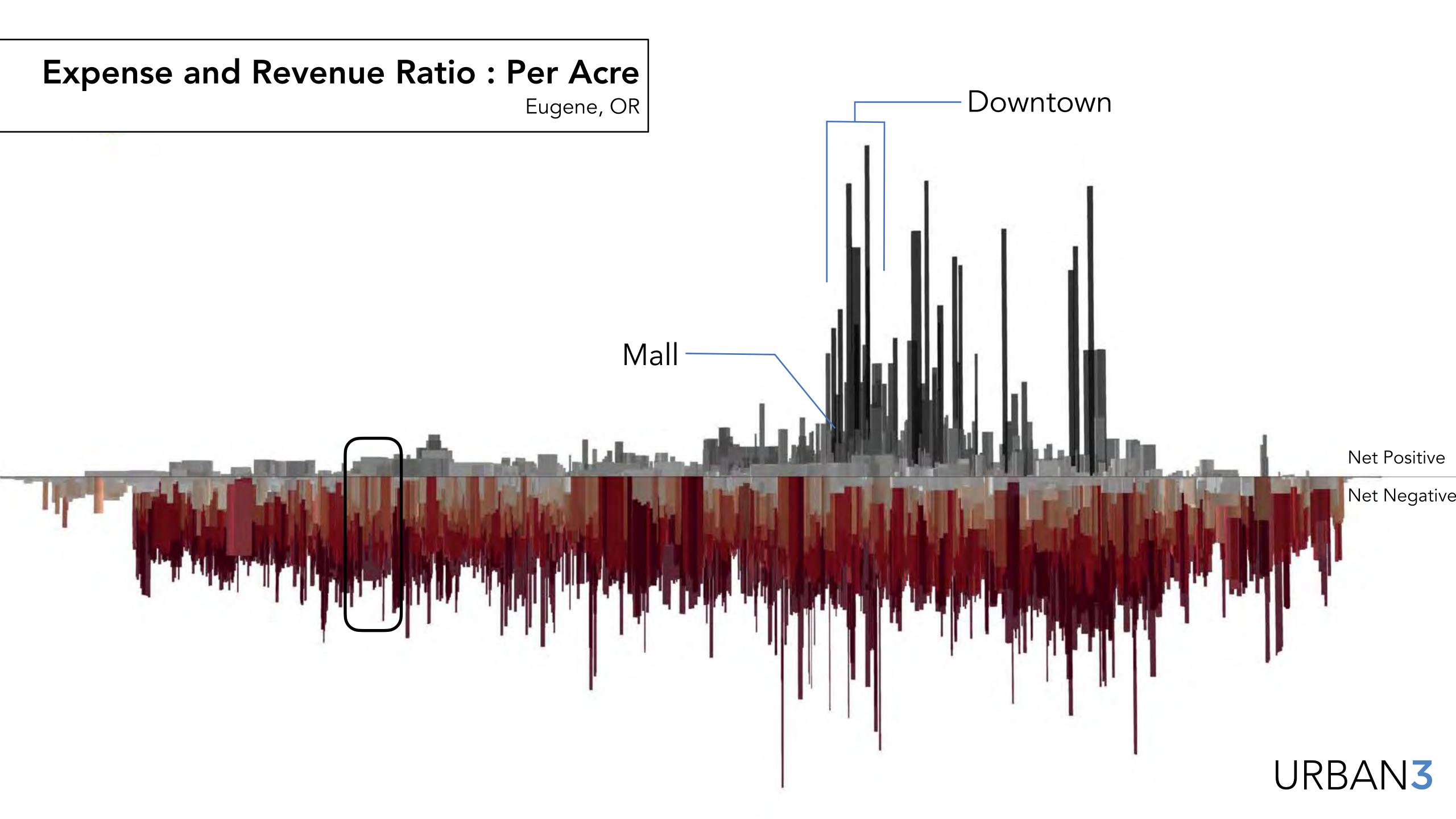


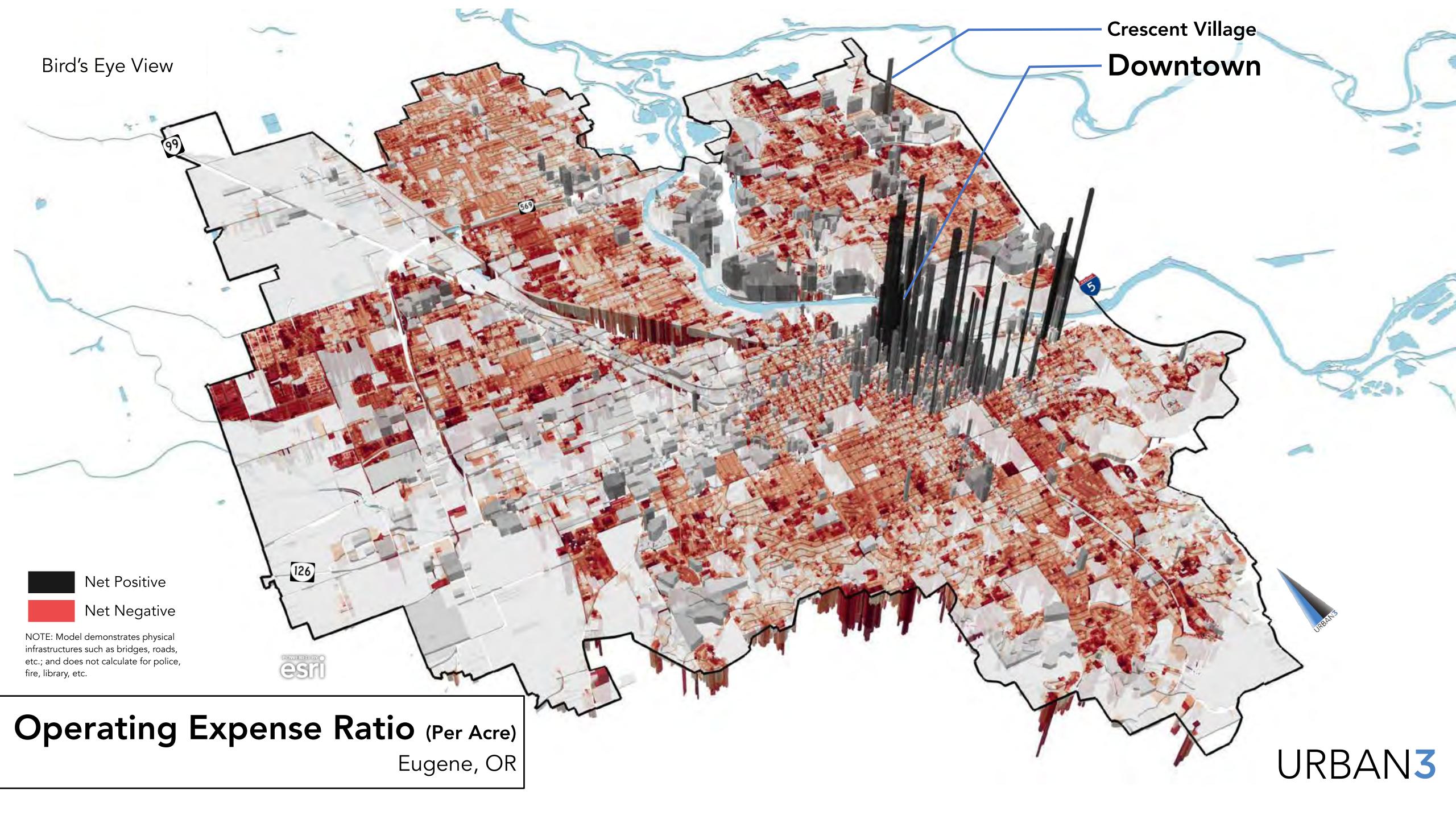


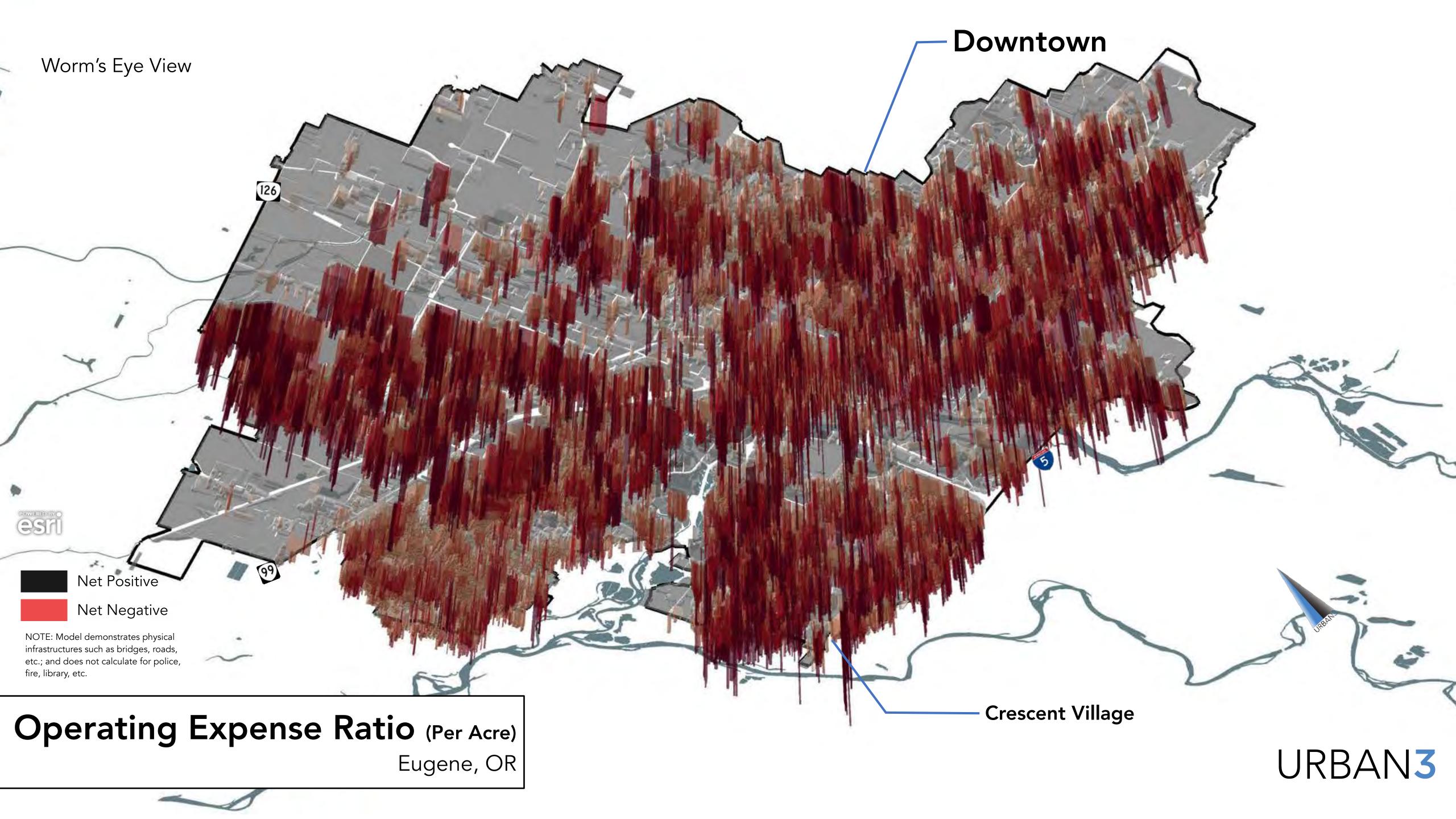












Breakdown of Revenue by Building Type



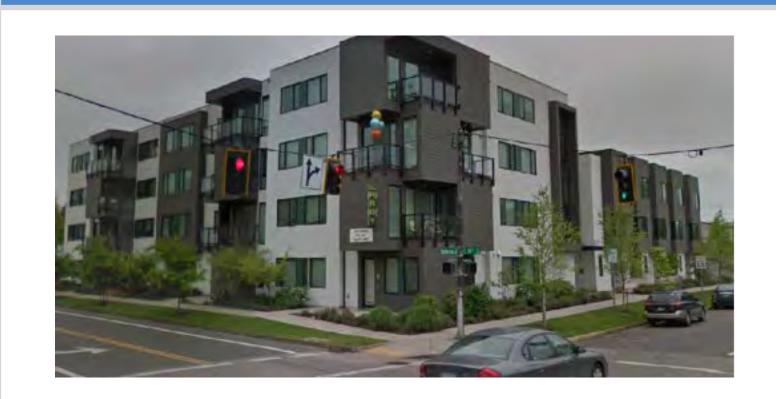
LOW DENSITY

MEDIUM DENSITY

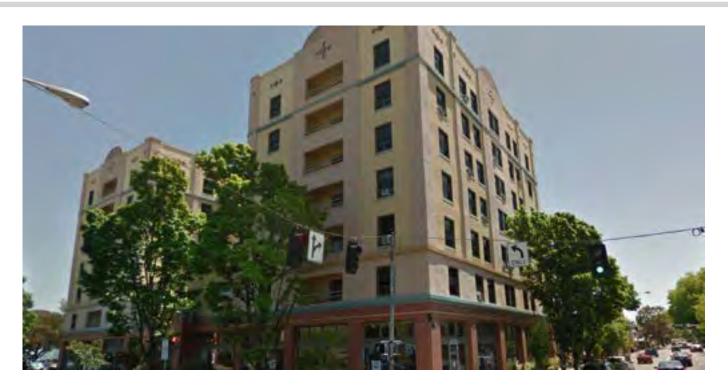
HIGH DENSITY

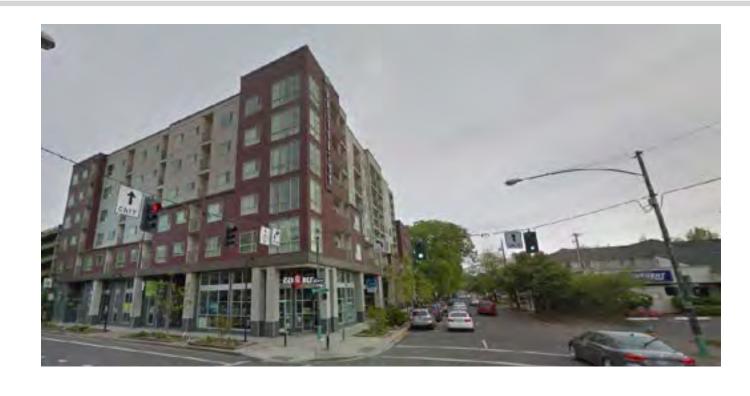






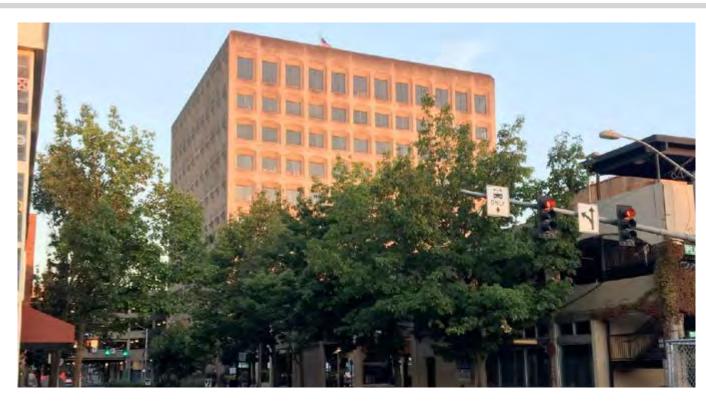












Breakdown of Revenue by Building Type



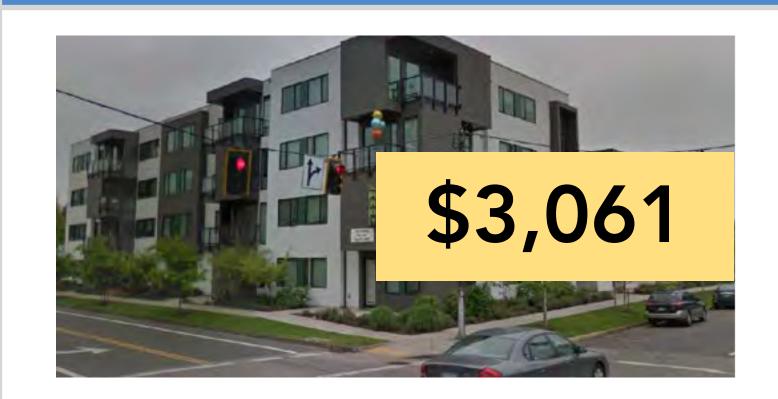
LOW DENSITY

MEDIUM DENSITY

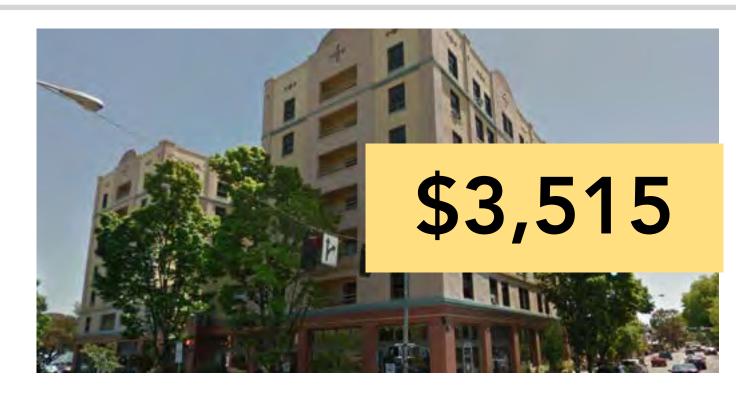
HIGH DENSITY

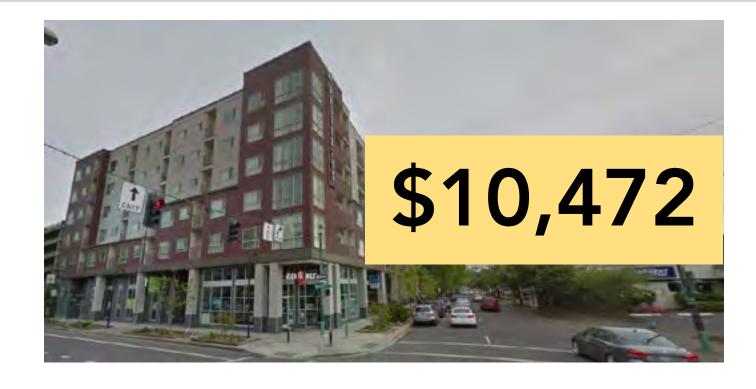




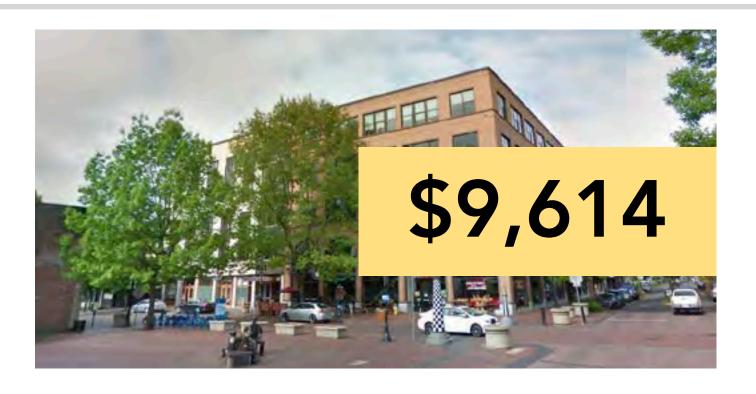










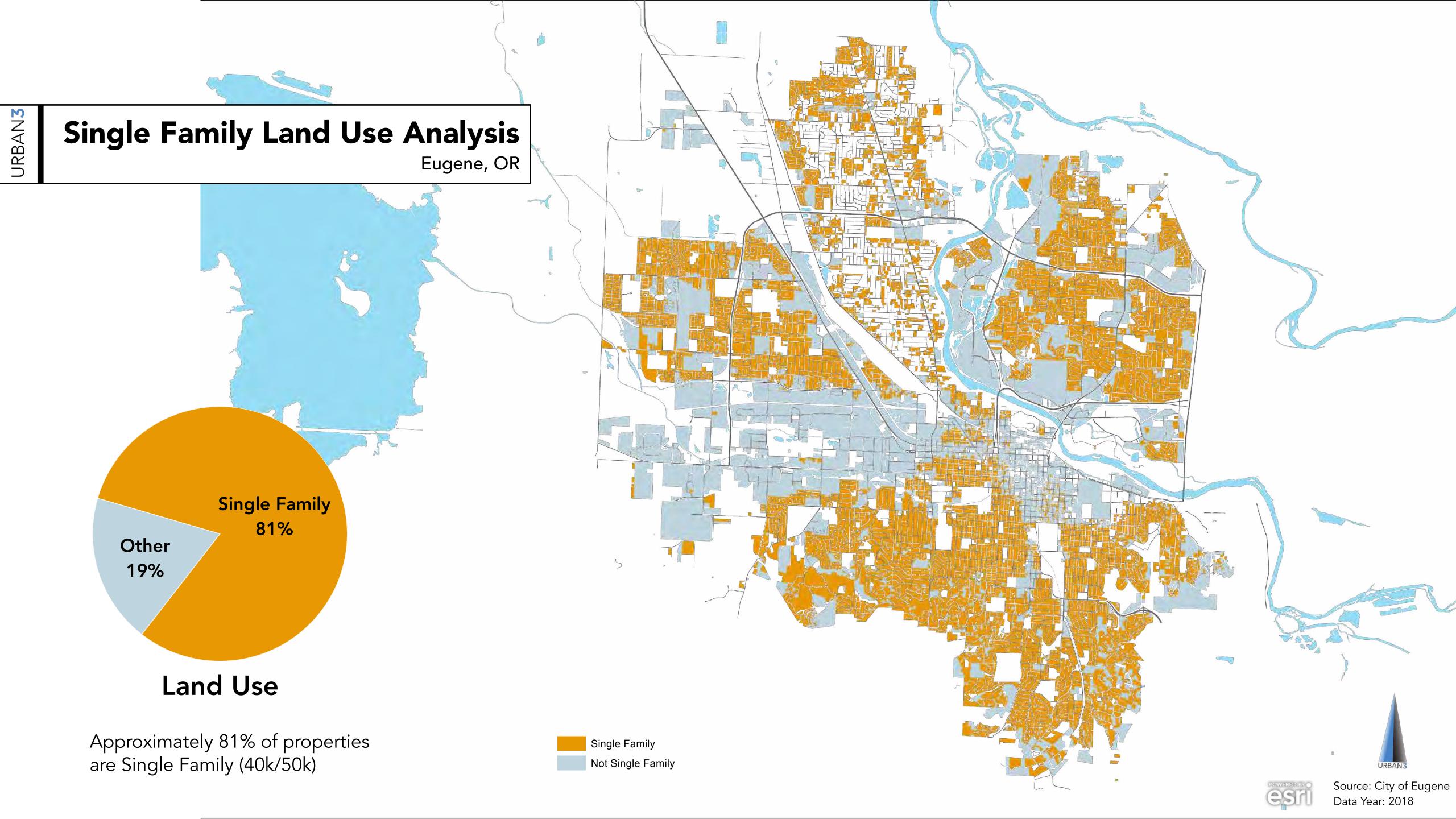




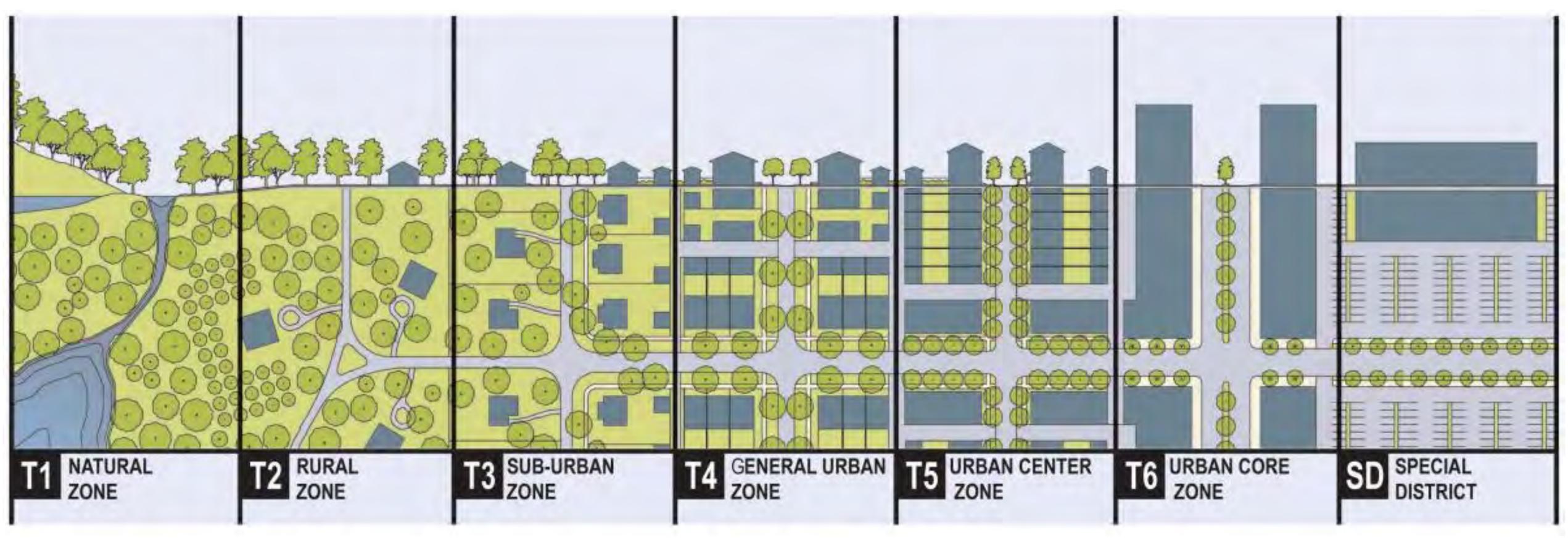
Question:

But, I want a House



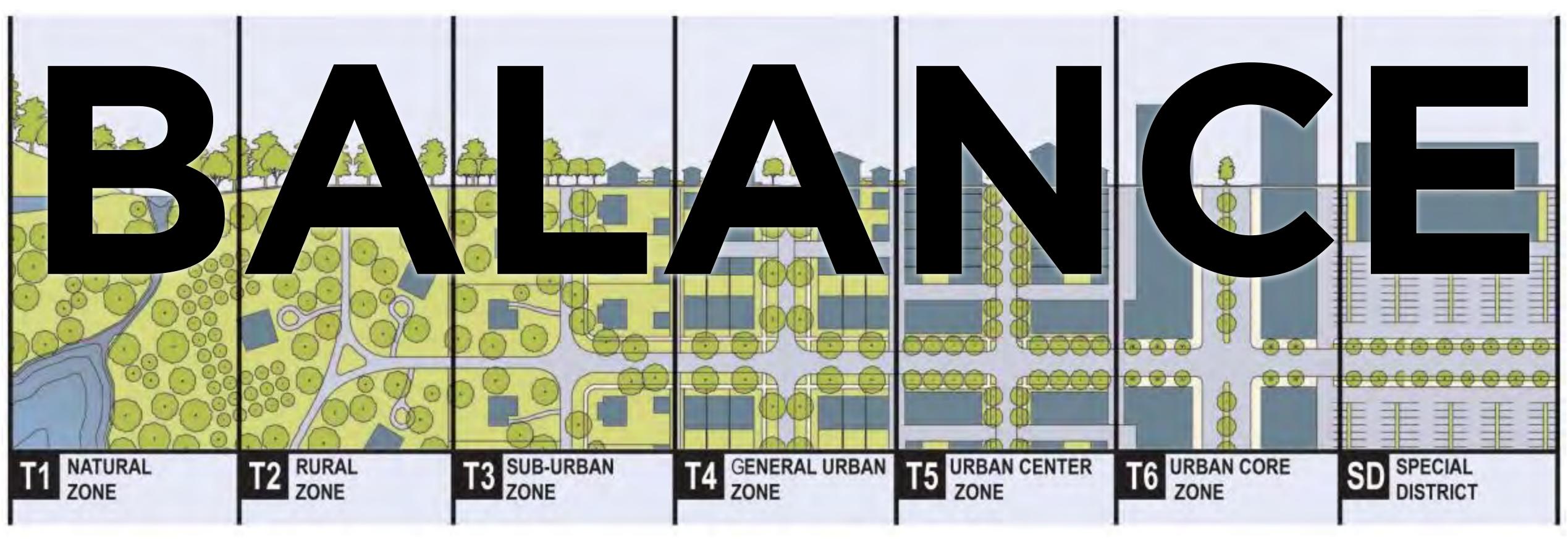


The Transect



By Duany Plater-Zyberk

The Transect



By Duany Plater-Zyberk

Percentage Distribution of Uses. Probably no city has been zoned completely in accordance with a preconceived pattern of use distribution. In University City, Mo., large areas were developed in conformity with a zoning plan, but as a rule zoning has been applied almost entirely as a corrective measure to prevent undesirable changes and not as an agency in creative design. The same is also true to some extent where completely new cities have been developed, although the designs of such modern communities as Radburn in this country and Letchworth and Welwyn in England, have been based on predetermined use patterns and on principles affecting uses and densities of building.²

No definite standards of use allocation and distribution can be taken as a guide for all cities; but it will be of interest to set forth a rough approximation, based on study of conditions in existing communities, of what are reasonable percentages to allow in the zoning pattern of a predominantly residential community. The accompanying diagram (Fig. 15) takes a square mile of area and indicates proportions allotted to different uses as follows:

	PERCENTAGE	OF TOTAL AREA
Residential		42.5
Civic center and business districts		2.5
Light industrial and railroad property		5.0
Total		50.0
Local streets and places, and commercial of		25.0
Park and playground system		15.0
Main highways		10.0
Total		50.0

Any pattern based on these proportions would probably give a satisfactory result for a complete community; but as every town differs in its requirements, neither that which is theoretically ideal nor that which has proved to be practically sound in any one case can be taken as an unalterable basis for constructive zoning regulation. At the same time, such studies and speculations have their value for residence in design.

A Skeleton Diagram. What is meant by a skeleton plan for a town is shown on the accompanying diagram (Fig. 16). This illustrates the four main elements to be considered in such a plan: the main distribution center, the general thoroughfore system, the general park

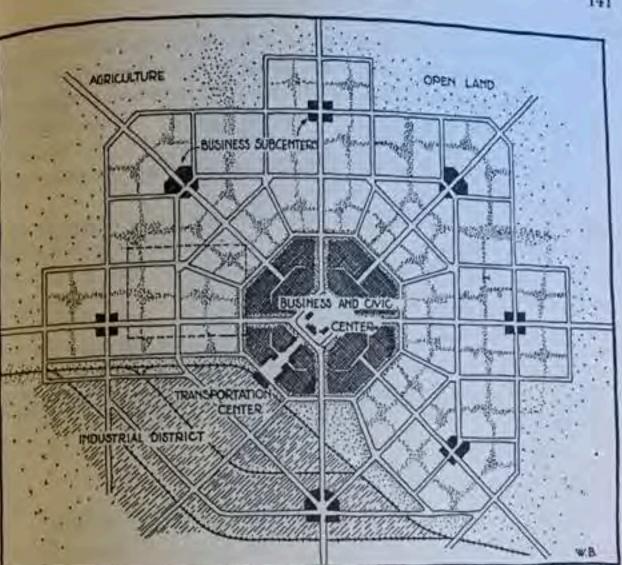


DIAGRAM OF IDEAL TOWN PATTERN OF NEIGHBORHOOD UNITS

system, and the principal community center and sub-centers. The sub-centers are located at the focal points of residential sections or neighborhoods. Seven diagonal thoroughfares connect the town center with the environs, and a broad avenue connects the transportation with the civic center, around which the main business district is developed.

Connecting roads are designed to cross the radial thoroughfares at right angles and make adequate provision for intercommunication between districts and by-passes for diversion of through traffic. The sectional areas between these main thoroughfares should comprise from 160 to 200 acres and be planned in detail, with secondary and minor streets carefully adjusted to topography and so designed as to discourage through traffic from using them.

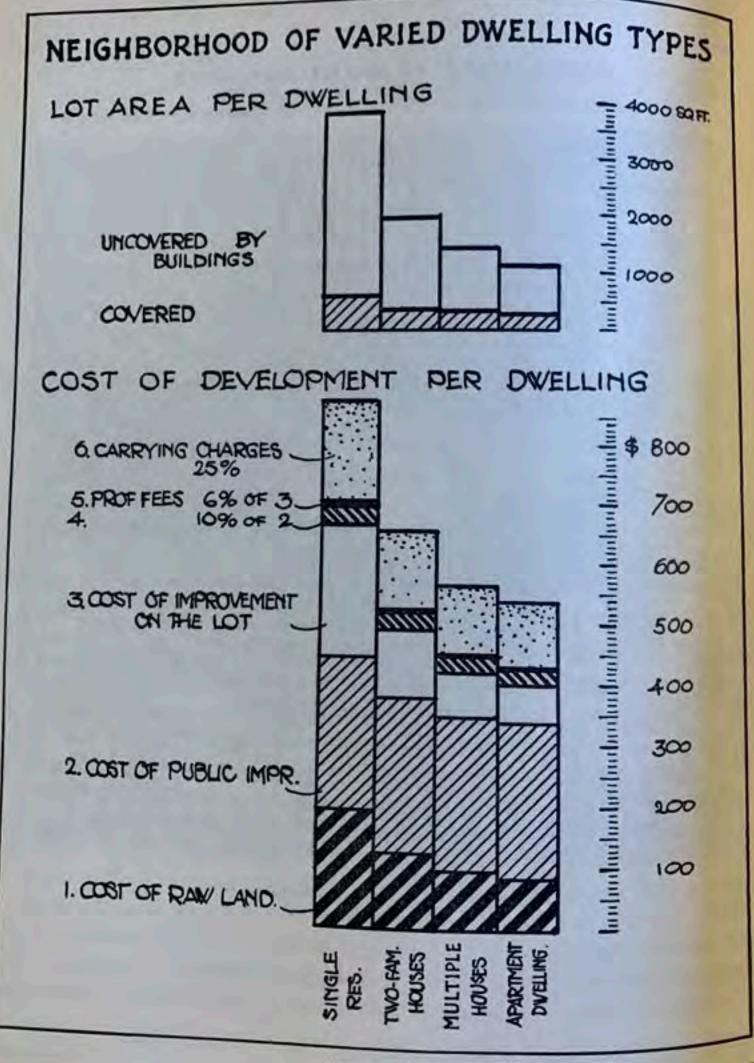


FIGURE 48

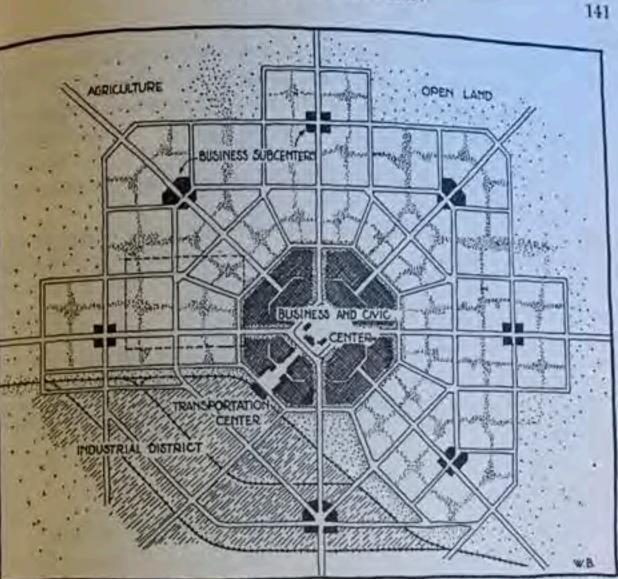


DIAGRAM OF IDEAL TOWN PATTERN OF NEIGHBORHOOD UNITS FIGURE 16

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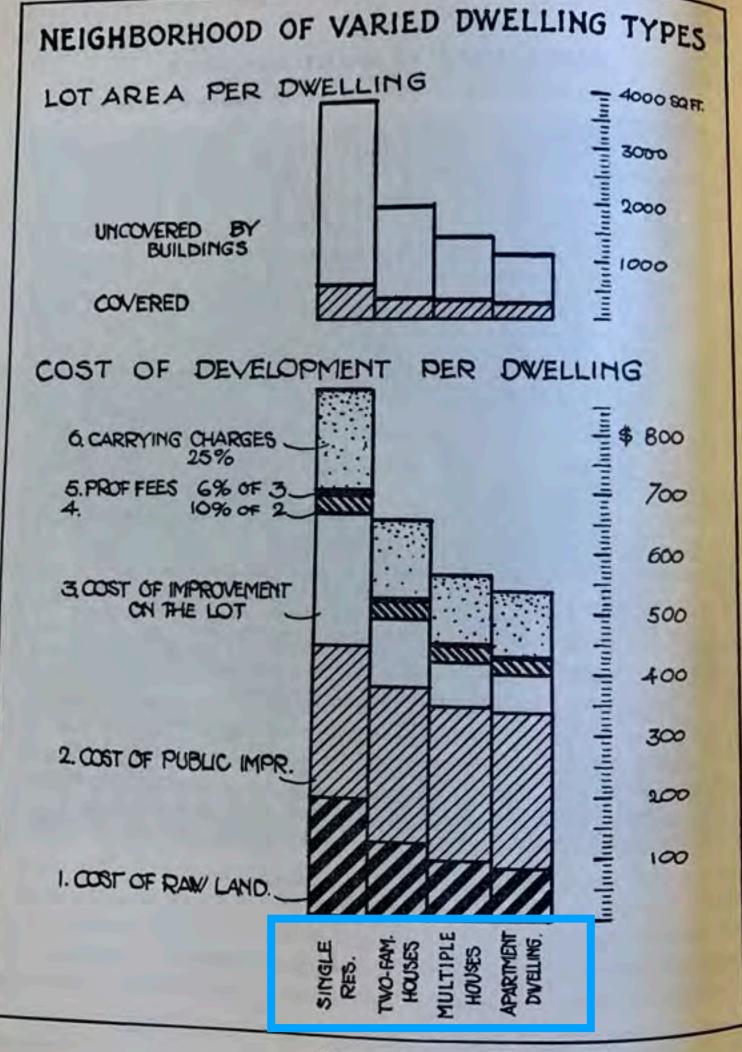


FIGURE 48

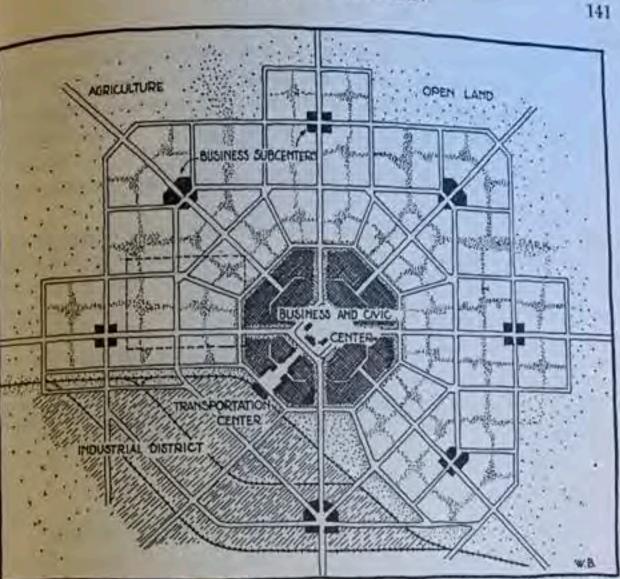


DIAGRAM OF IDEAL TOWN PATTERN OF NEIGHBORHOOD UNITS FIGURE 16

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217

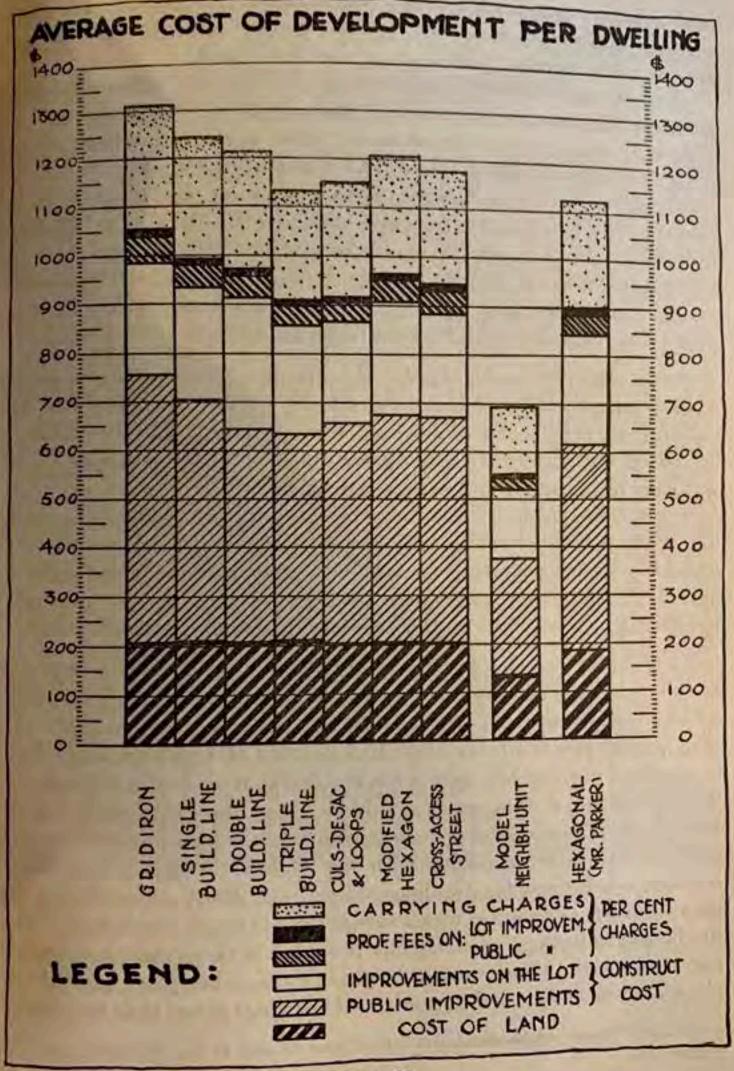


FIGURE 46

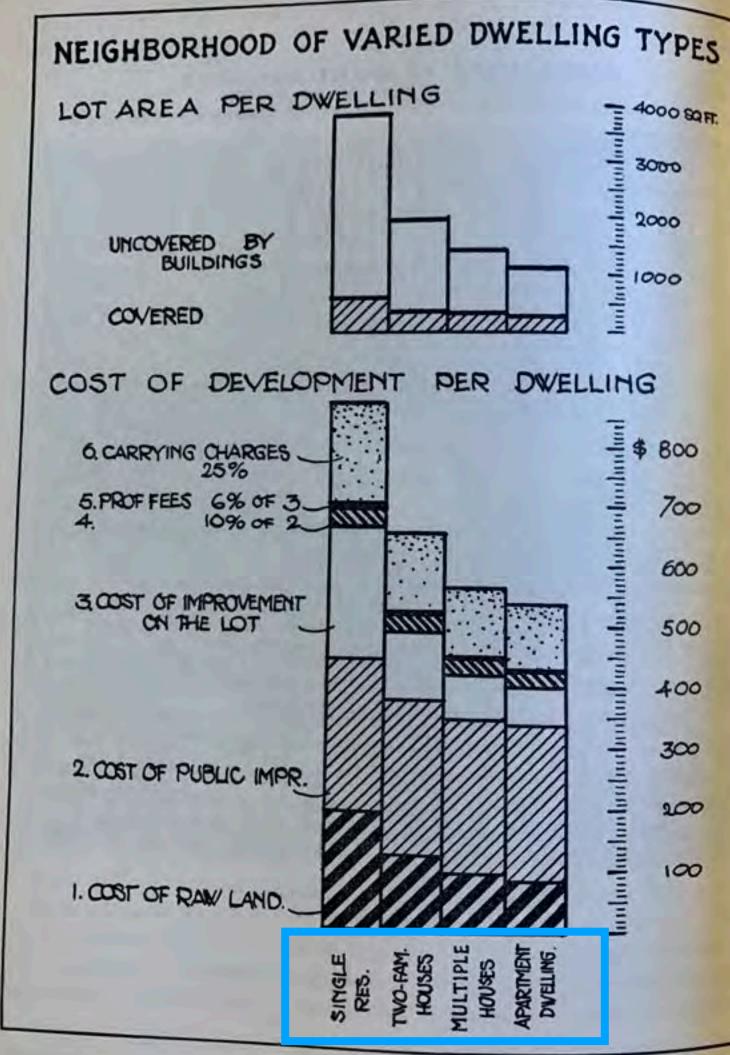


FIGURE 48

141 AGRICULTURE

THE CIVIC PATTERN

DIAGRAM OF IDEAL TOWN PATTERN OF NEIGHBORHOOD UNITS FIGURE 16

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217

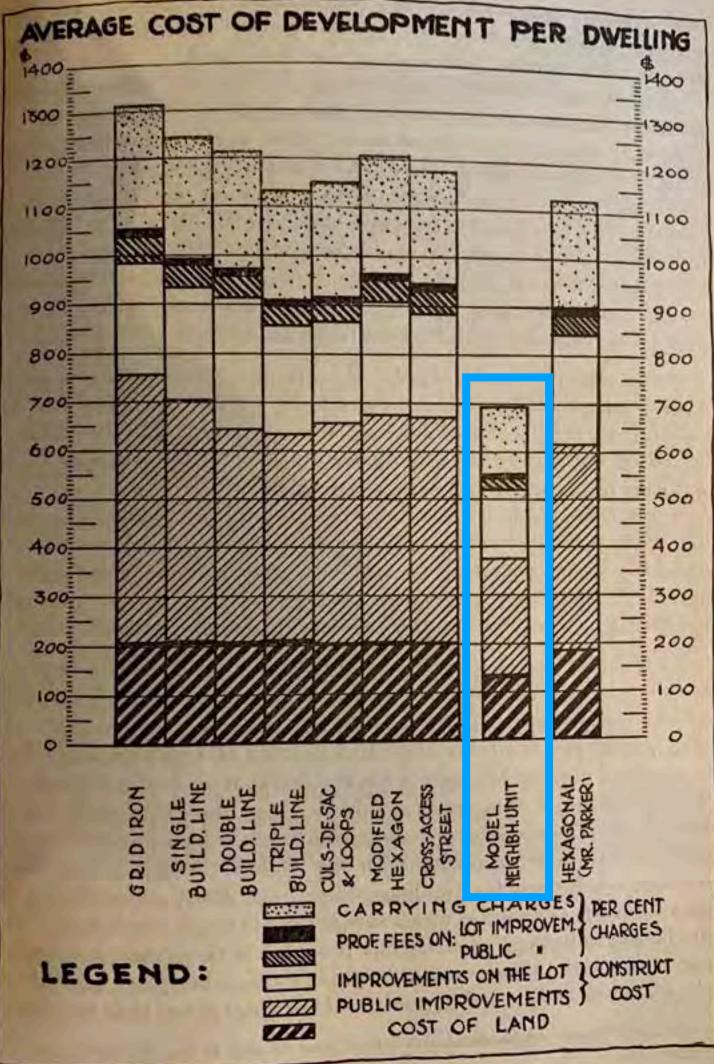


FIGURE 46

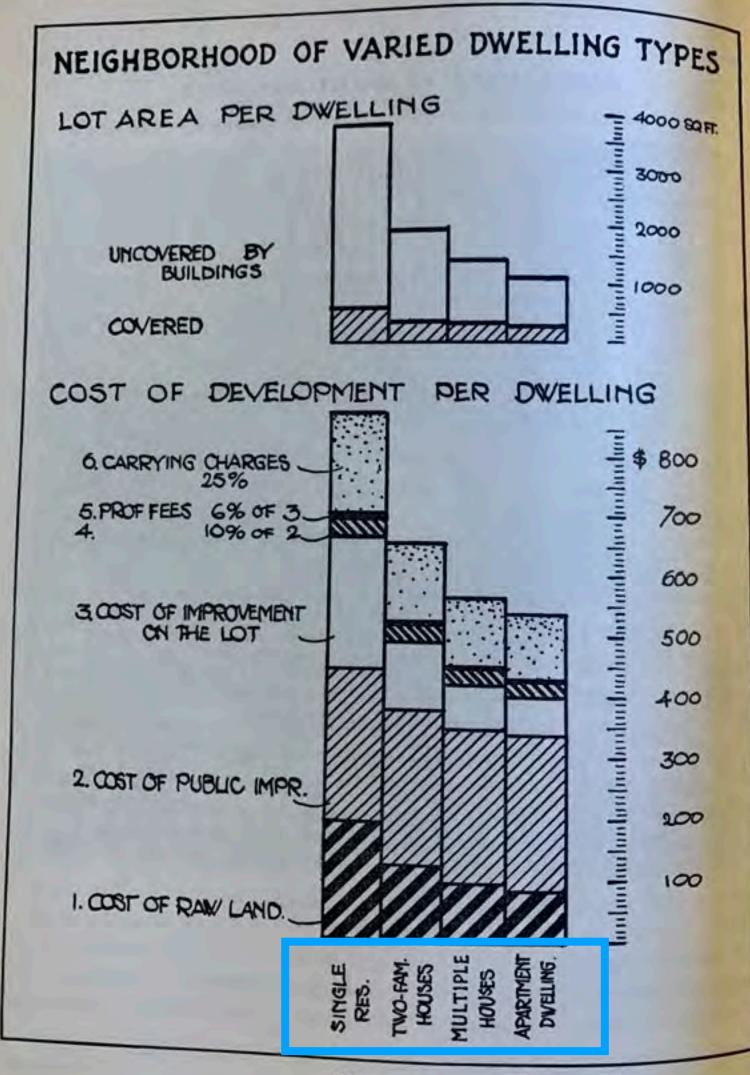
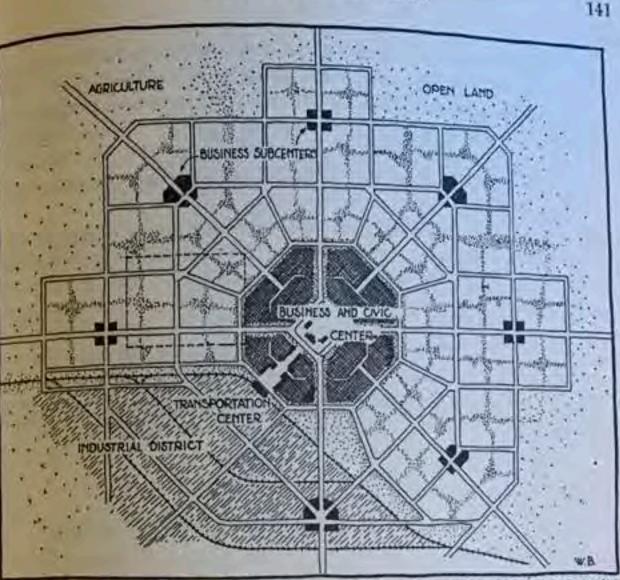


FIGURE 48

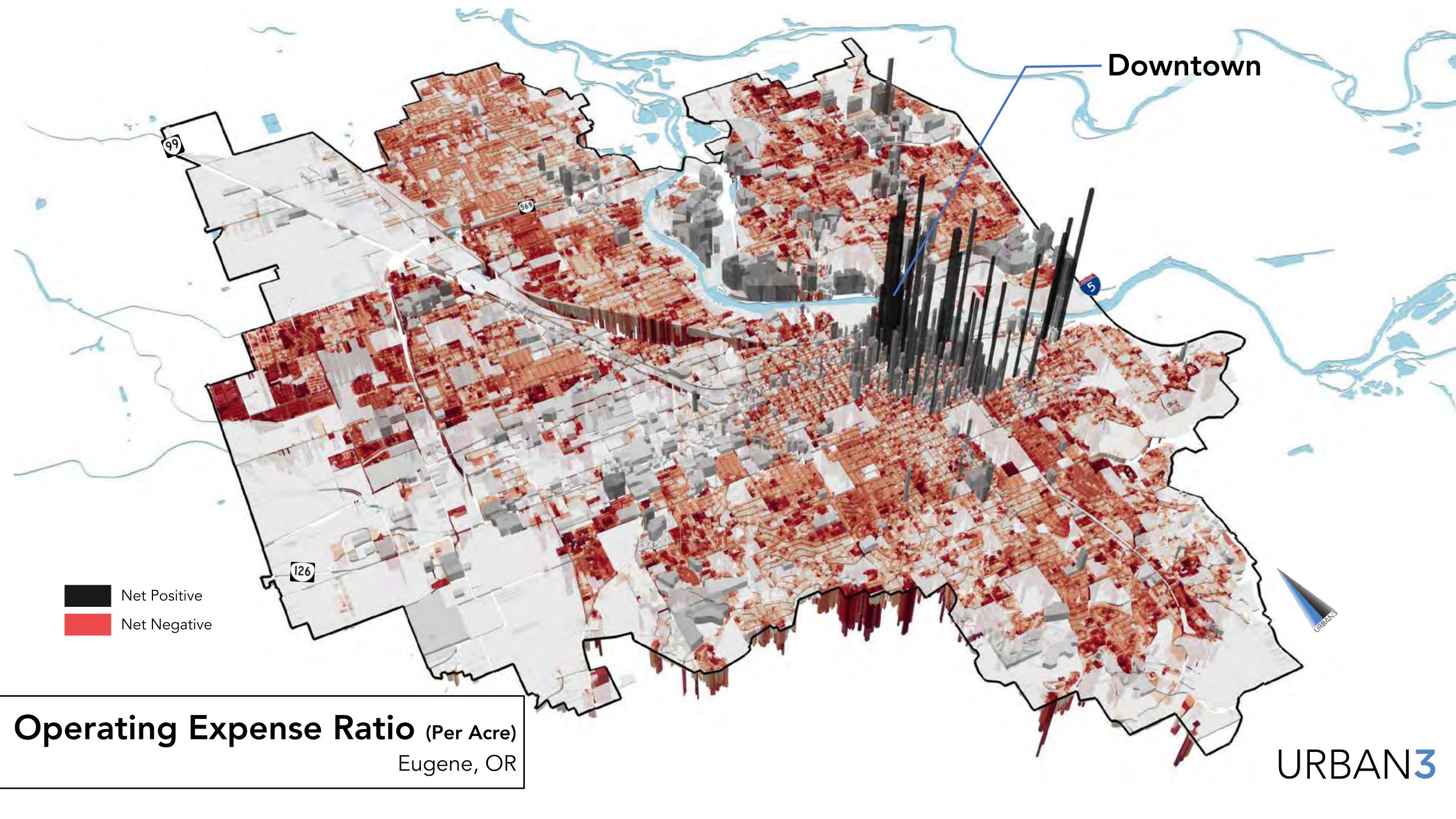


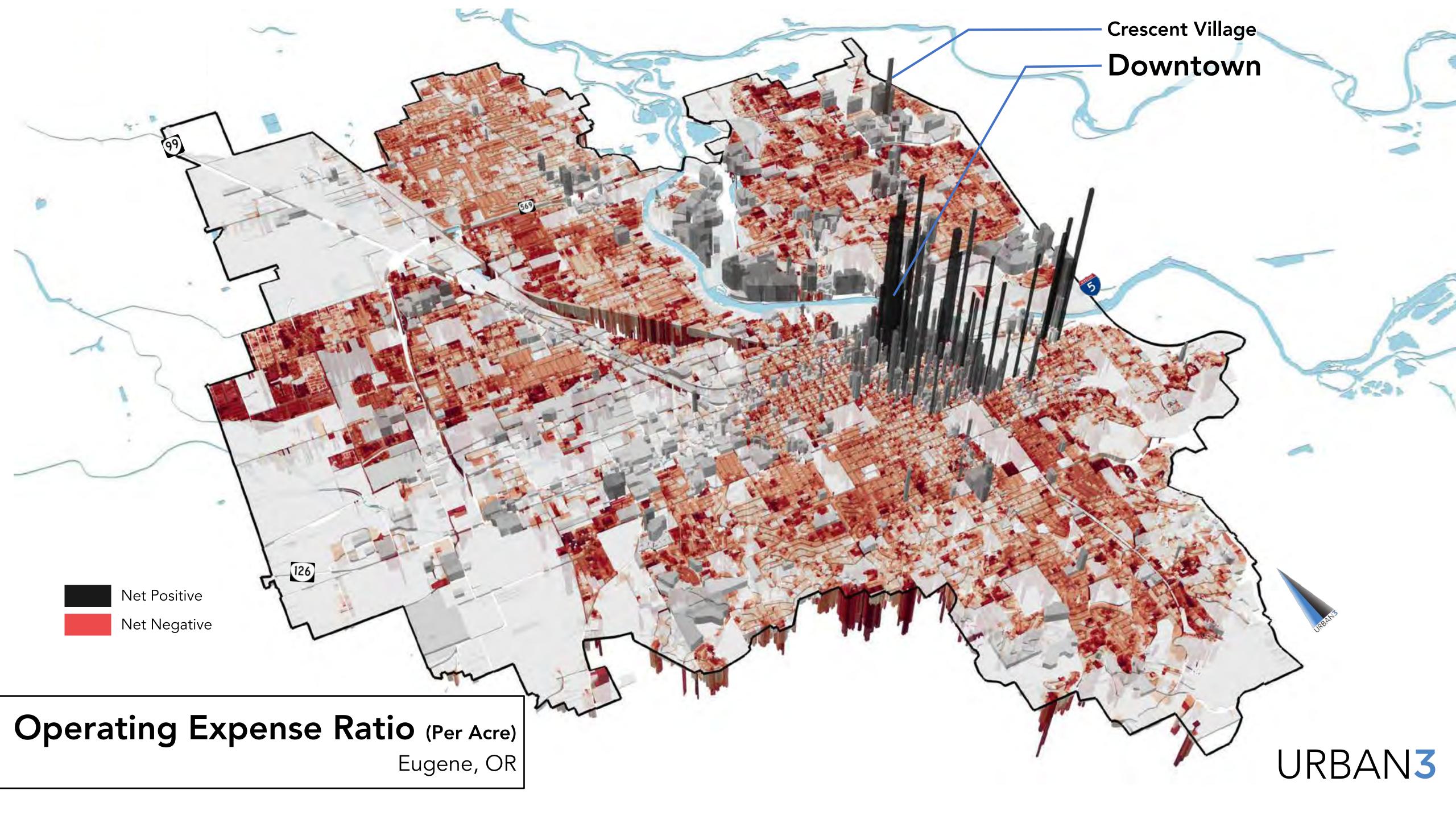
THE CIVIC PATTERN

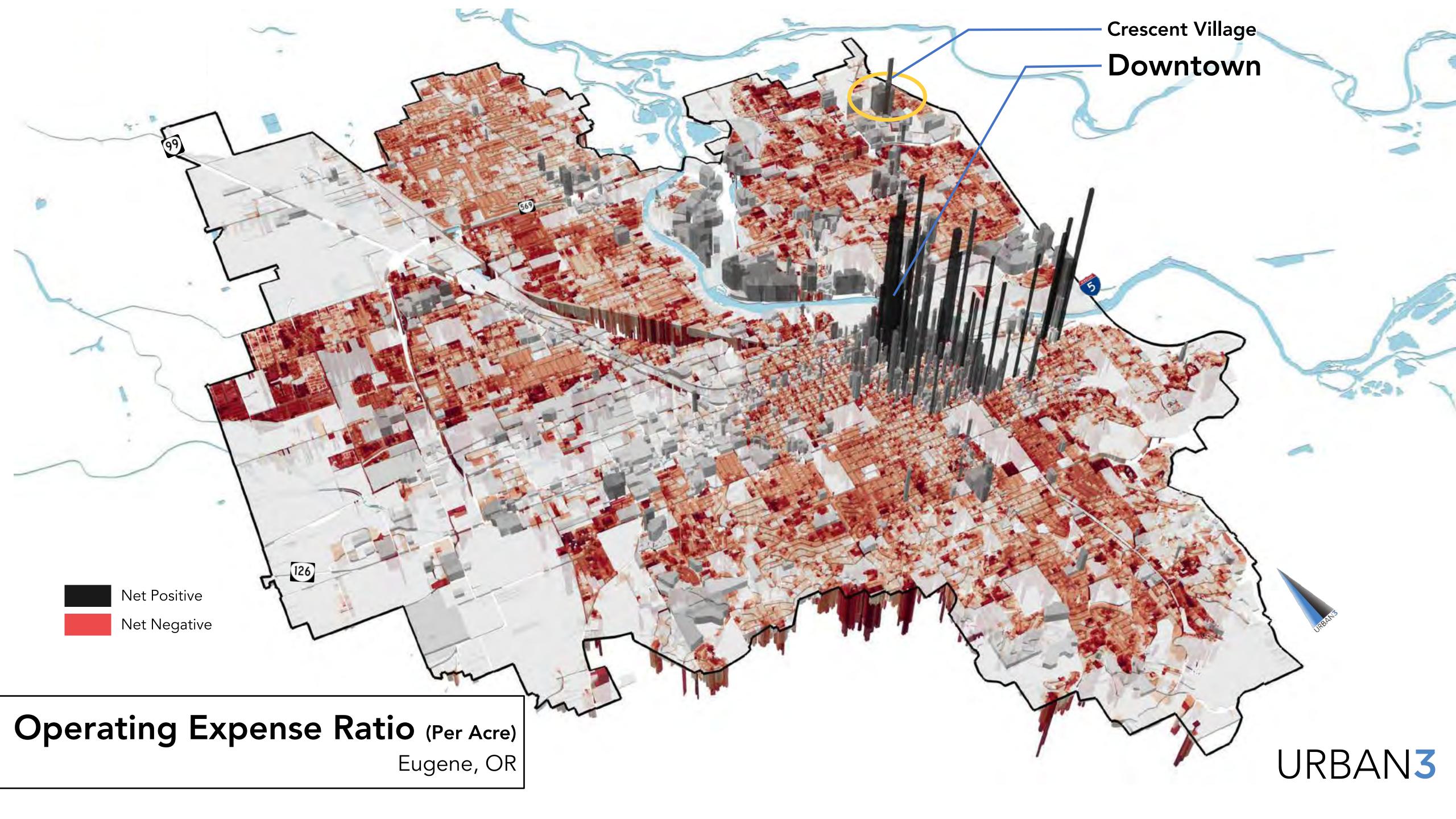
DIAGRAM OF IDEAL TOWN PATTERN OF NEIGHBORHOOD UNITS FIGURE 16

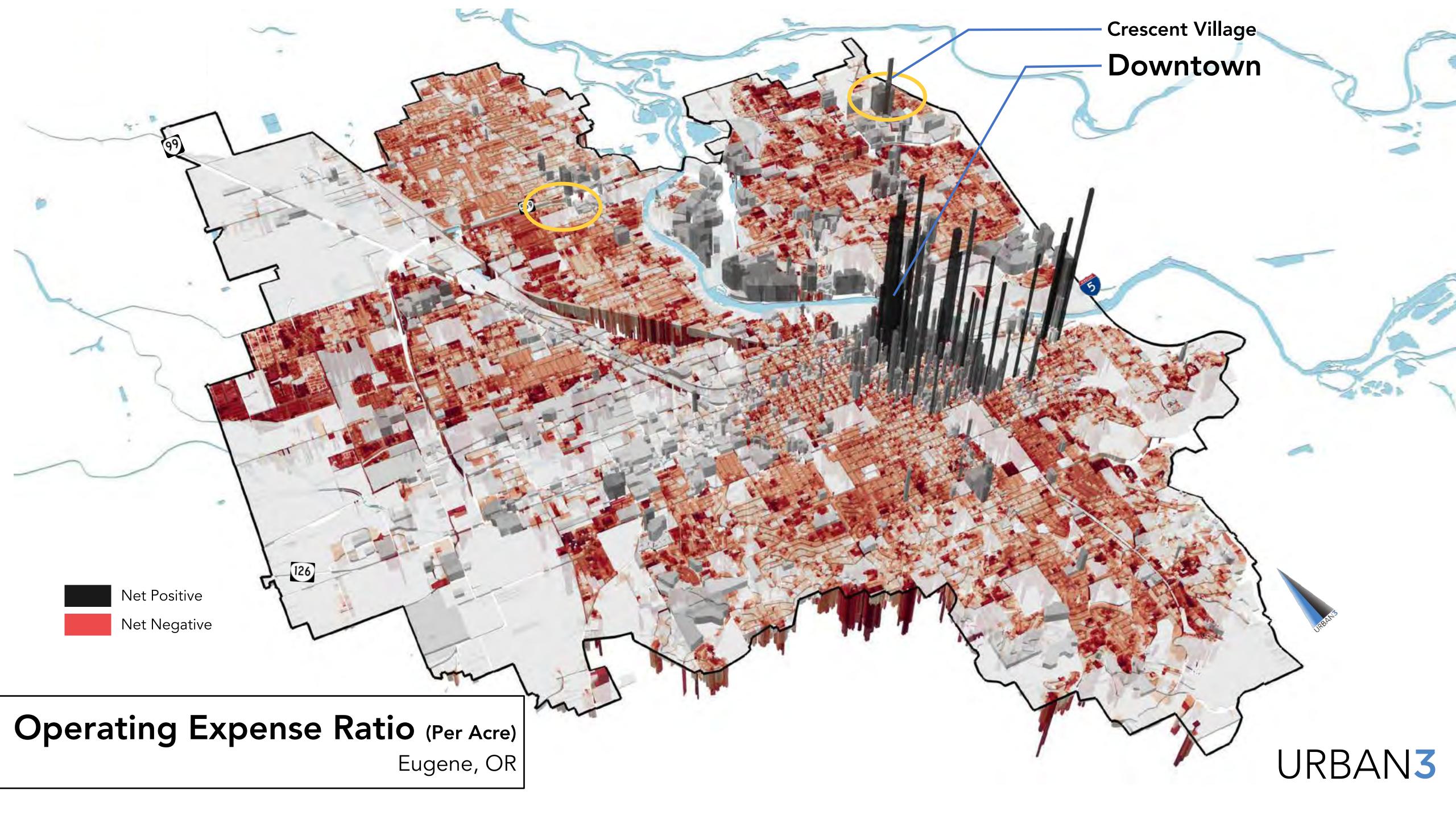
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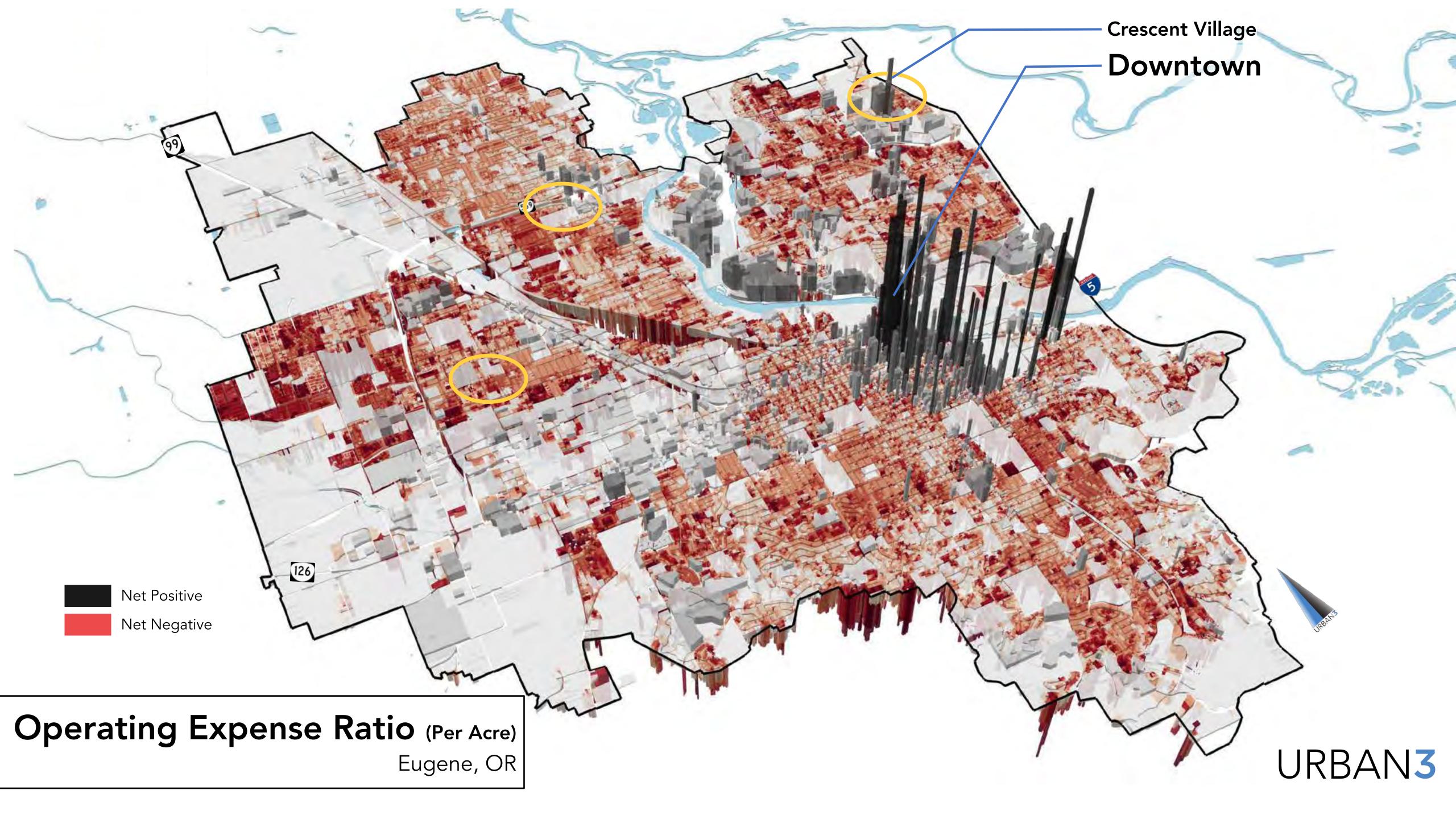
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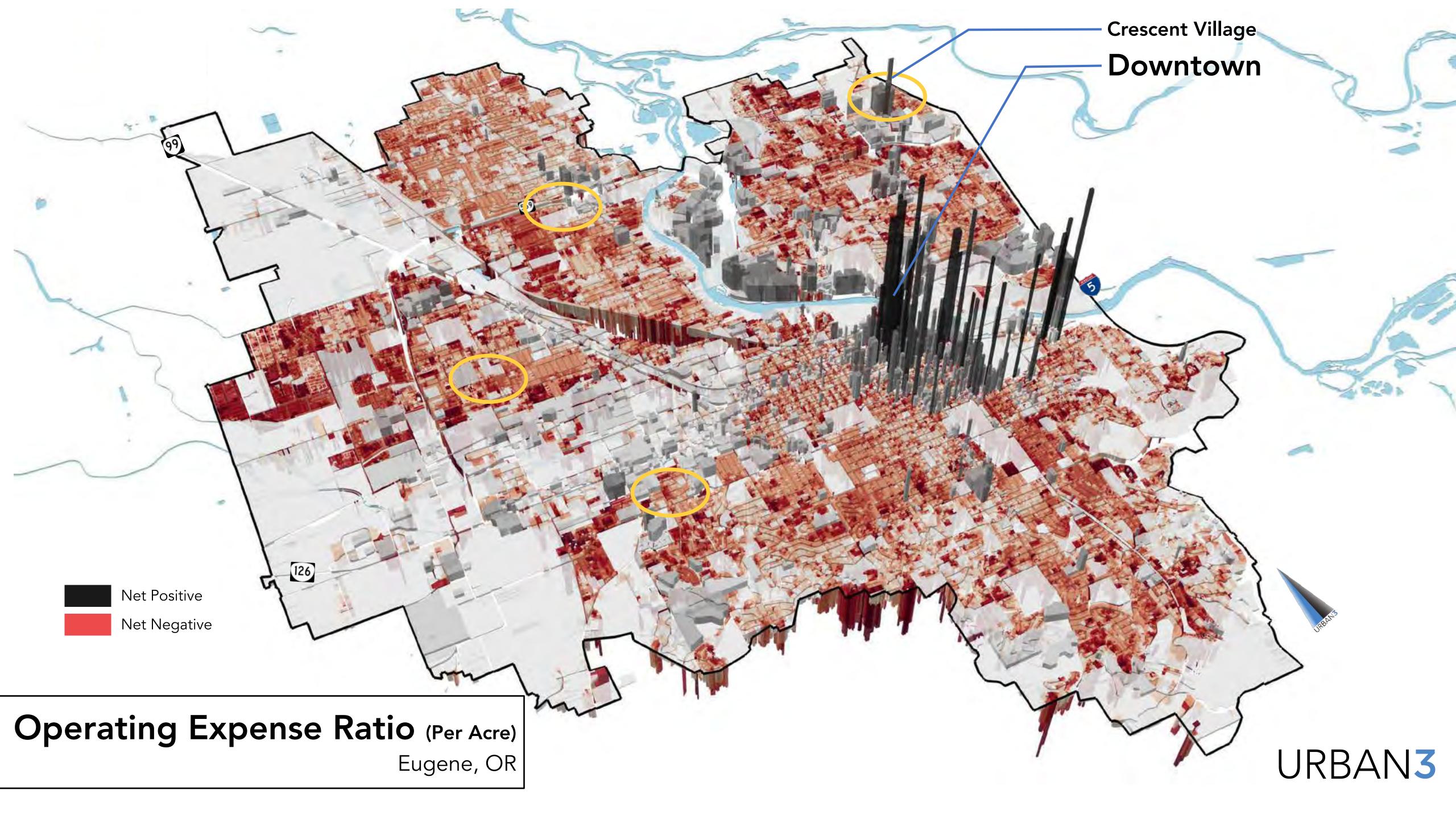


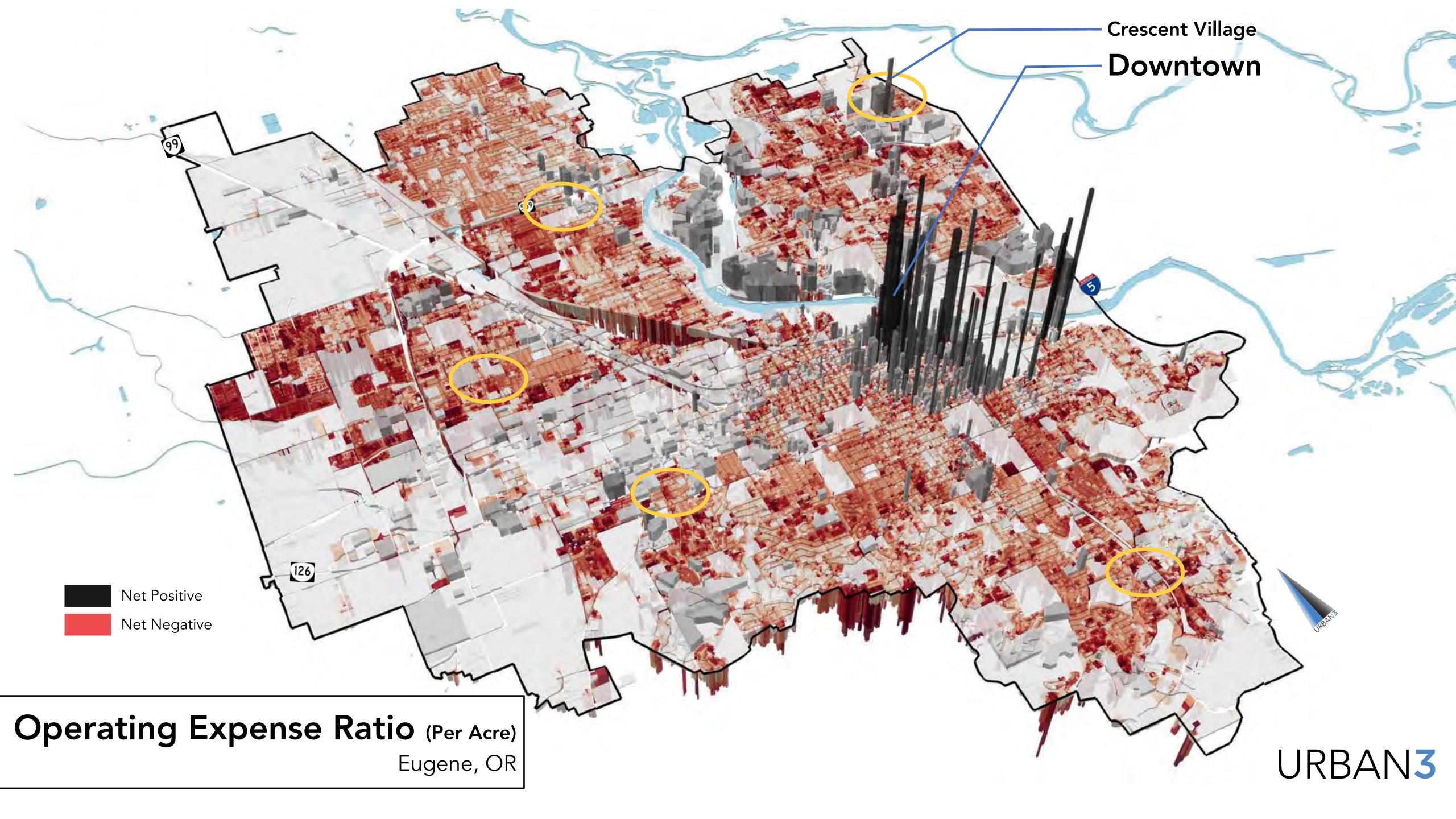












Observation:

The patterns matter!



Neighborhood Costs South Bend, IN

Originally Built 1920s-1940s

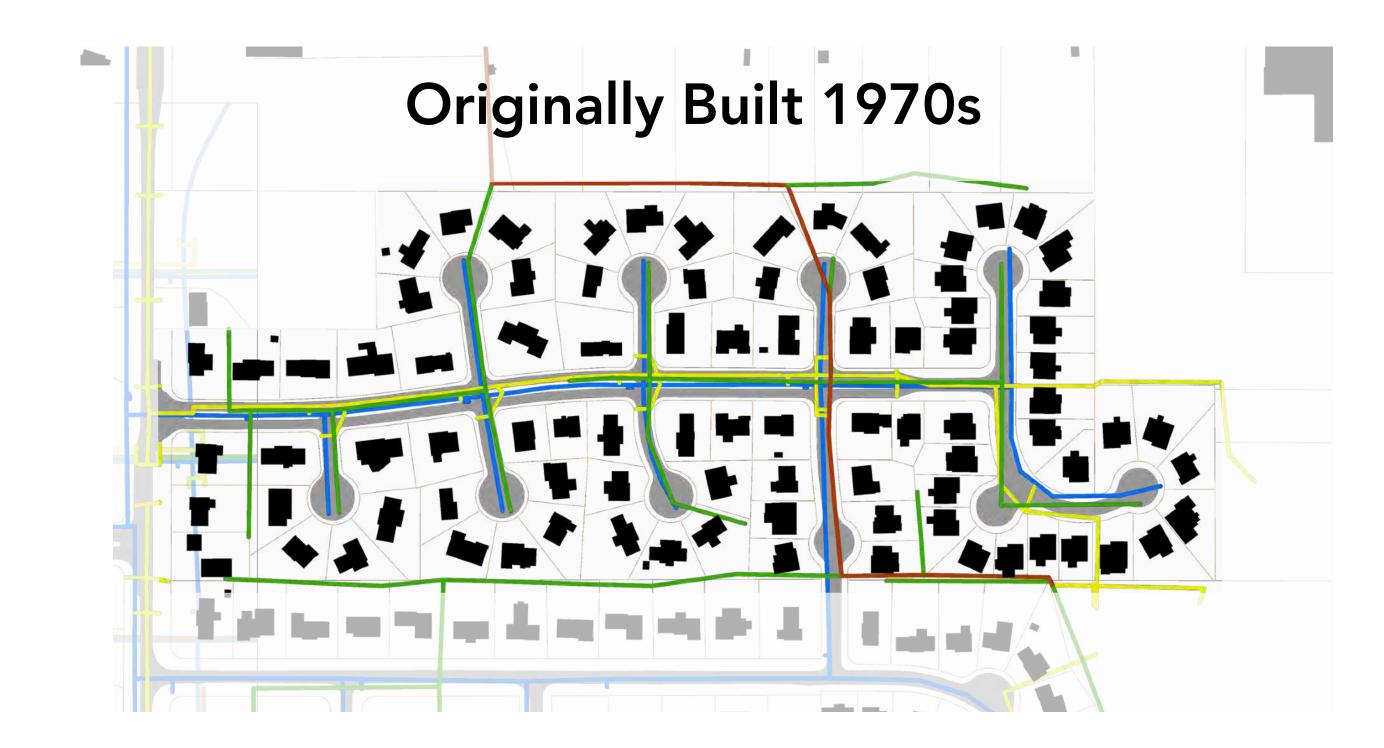






Originally Built 1920s-1940s











Originally Built 1970s

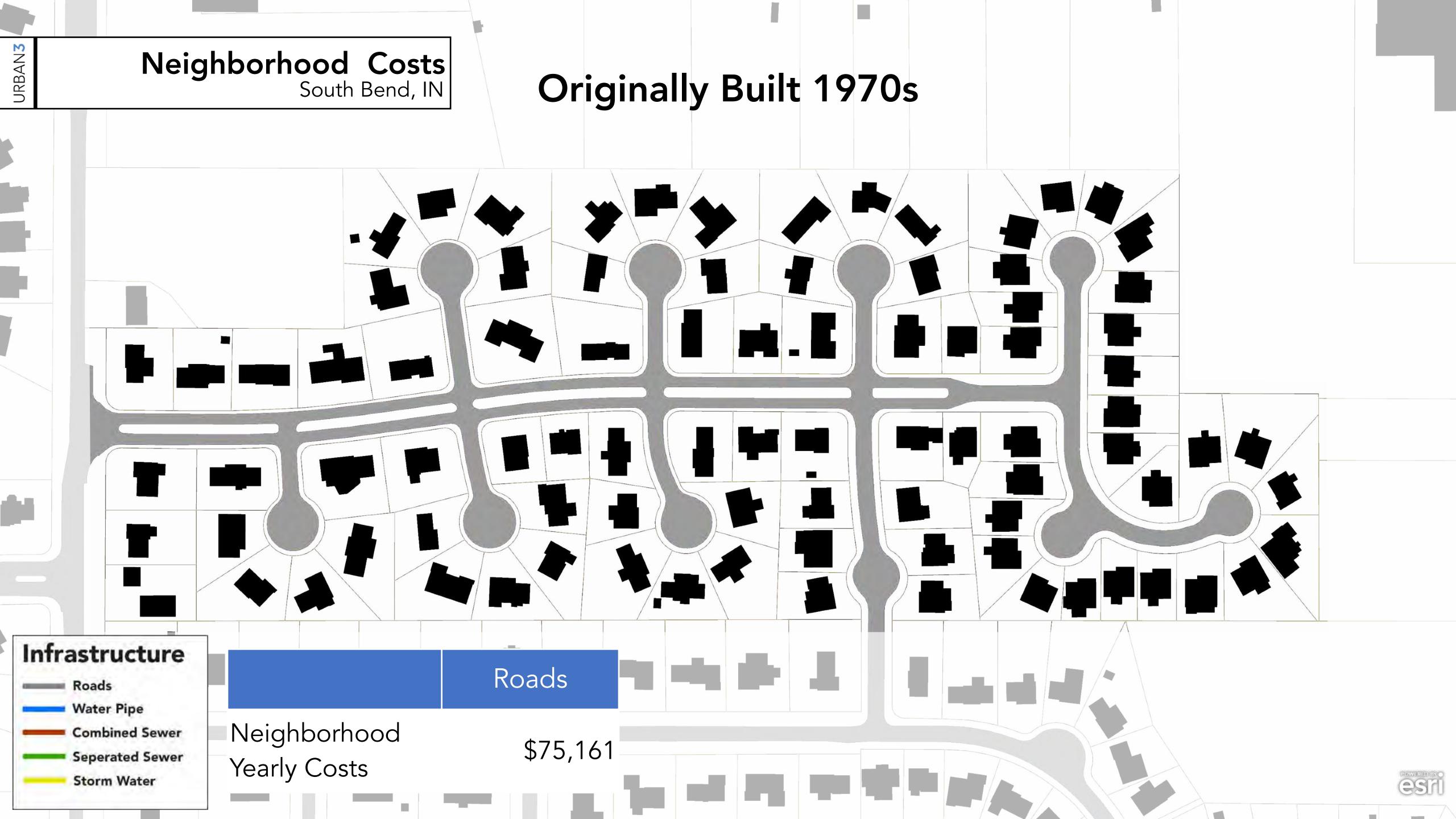


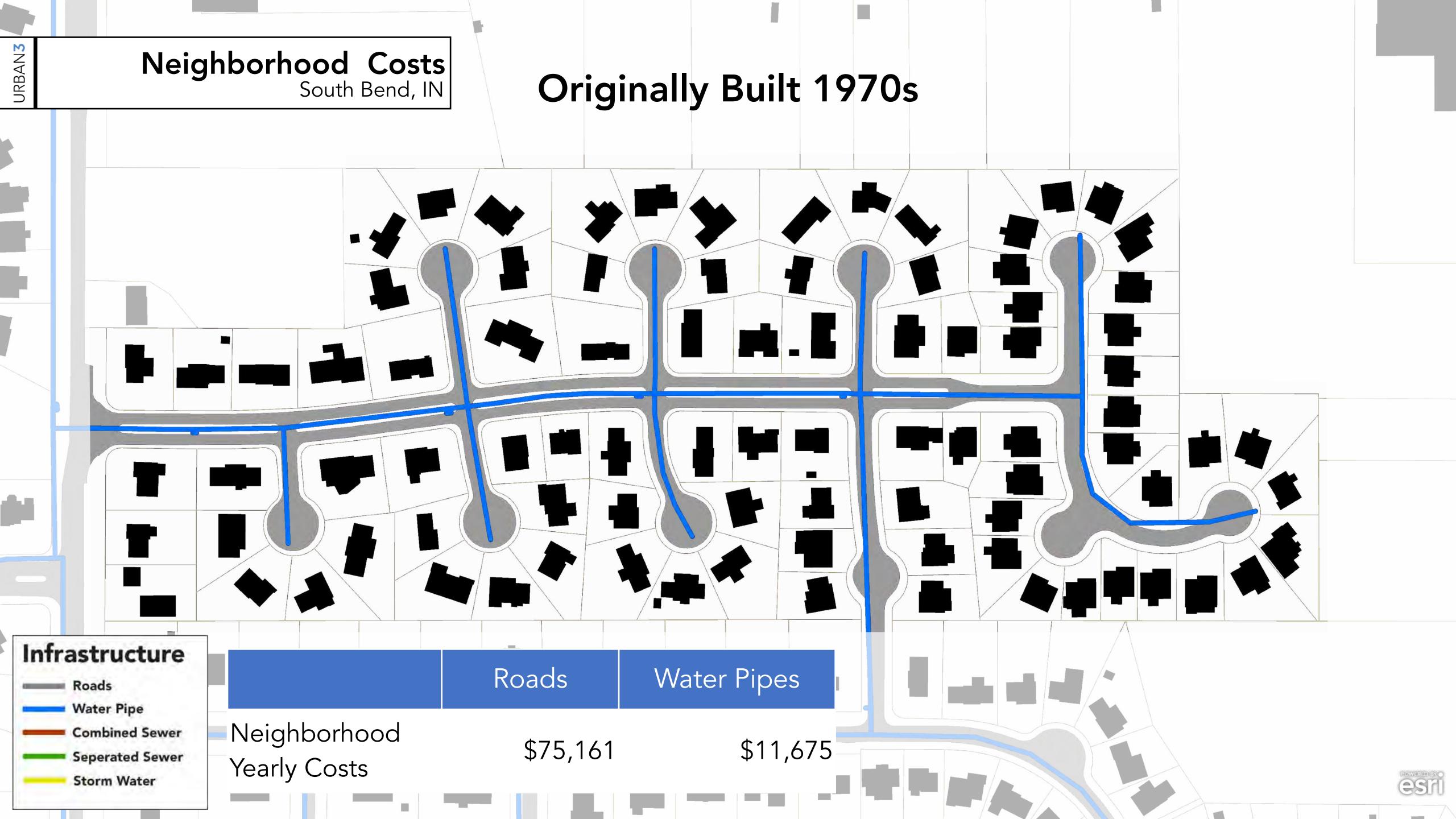


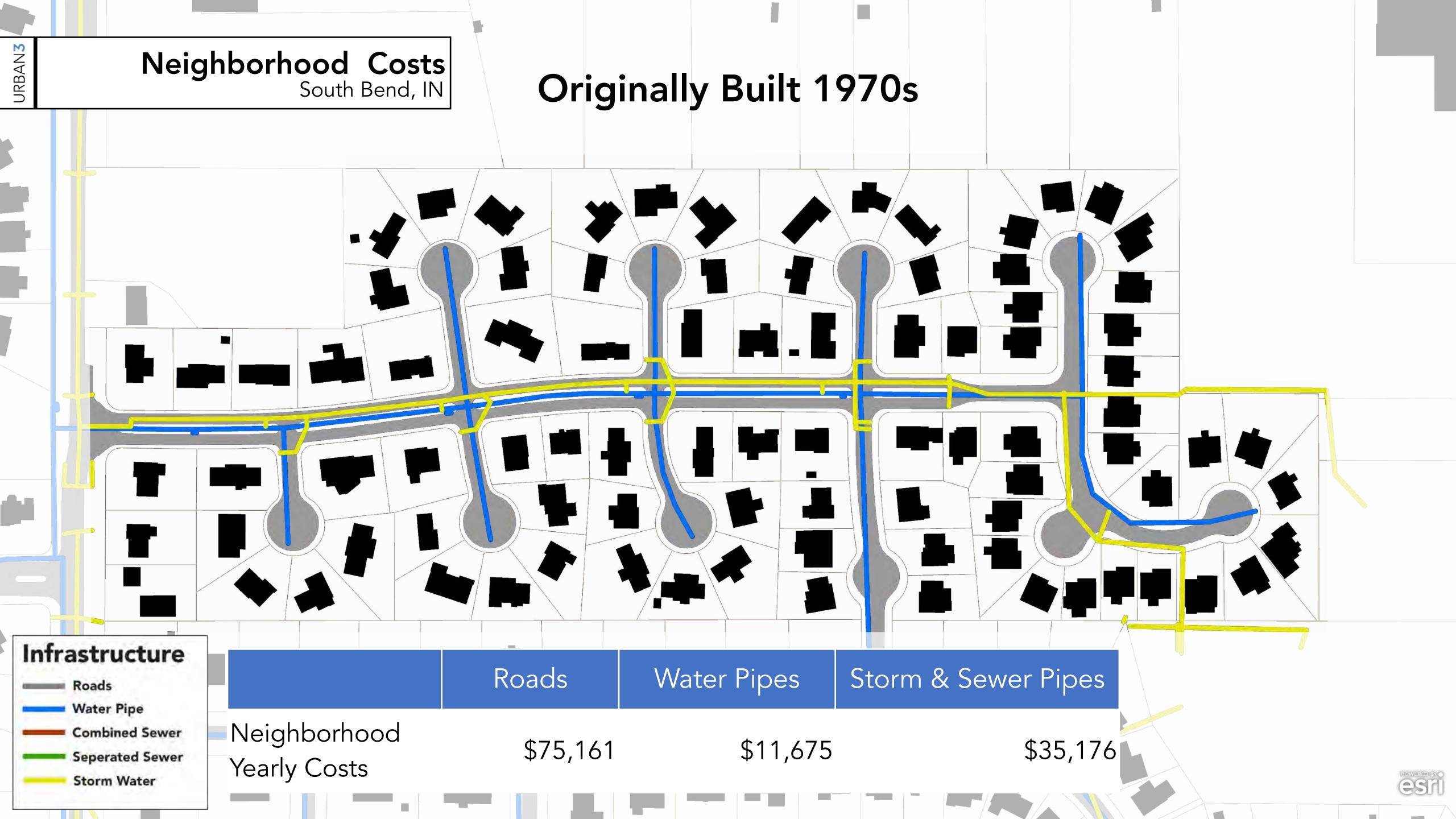
Originally Built 1970s

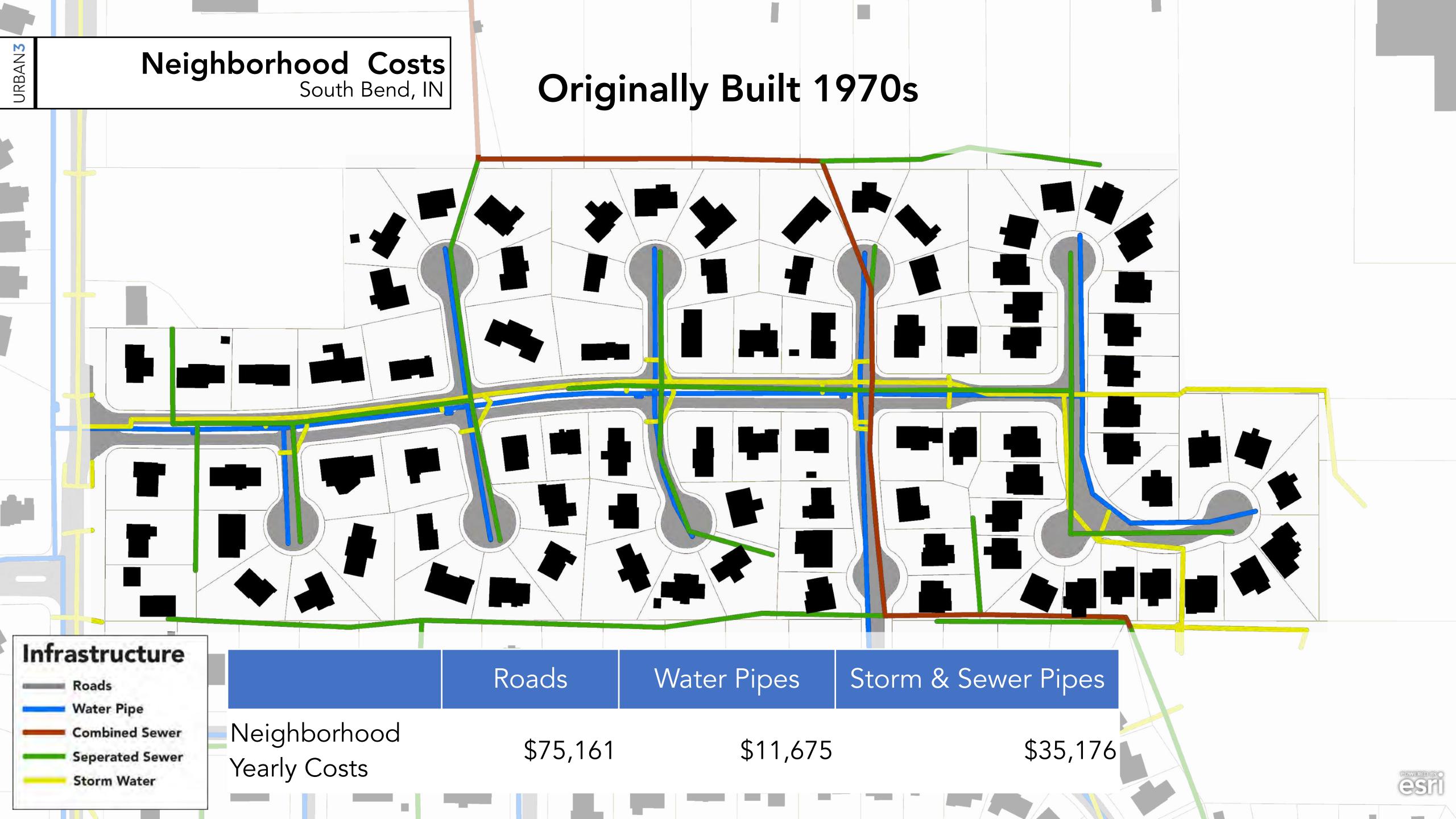


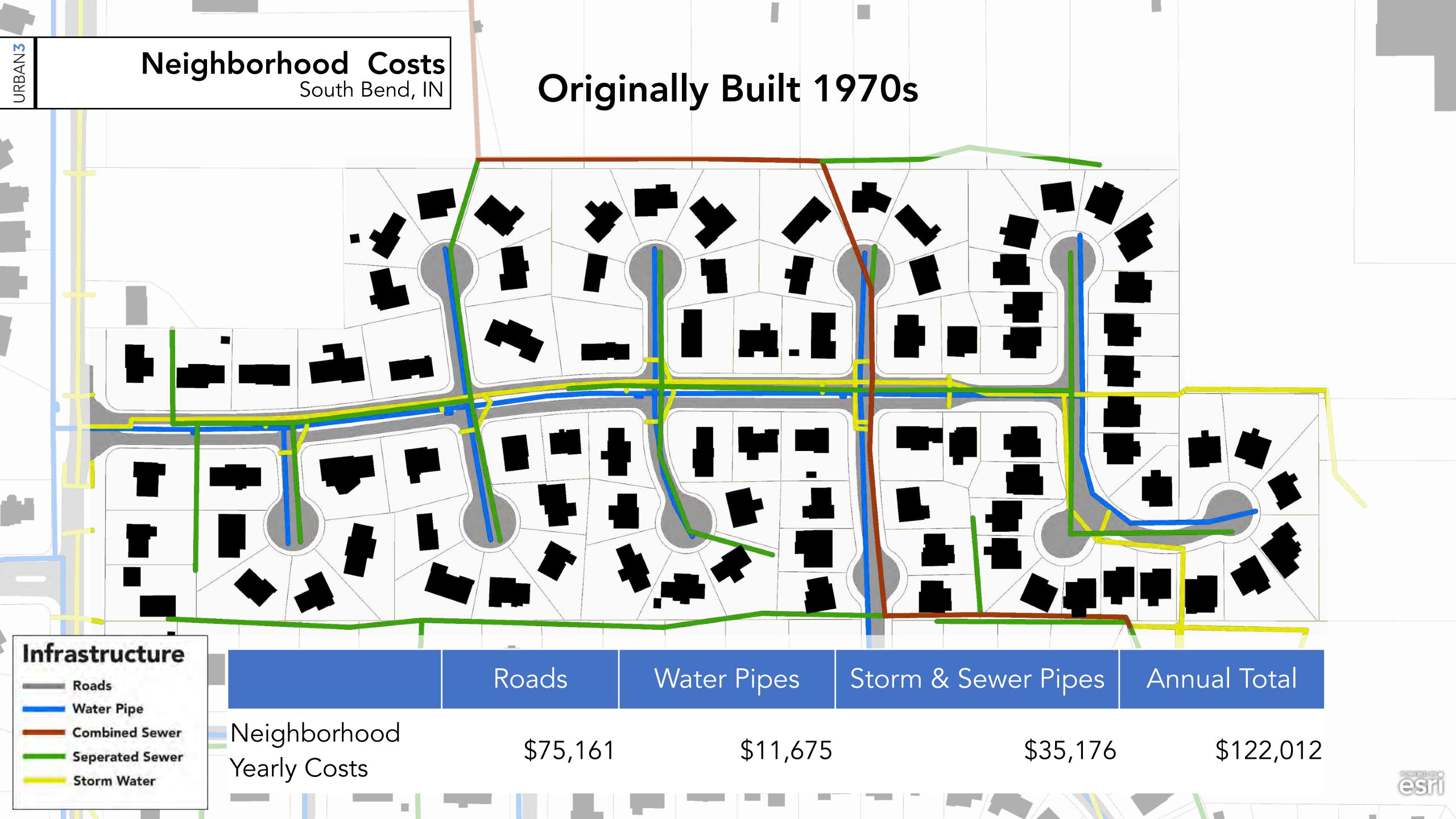


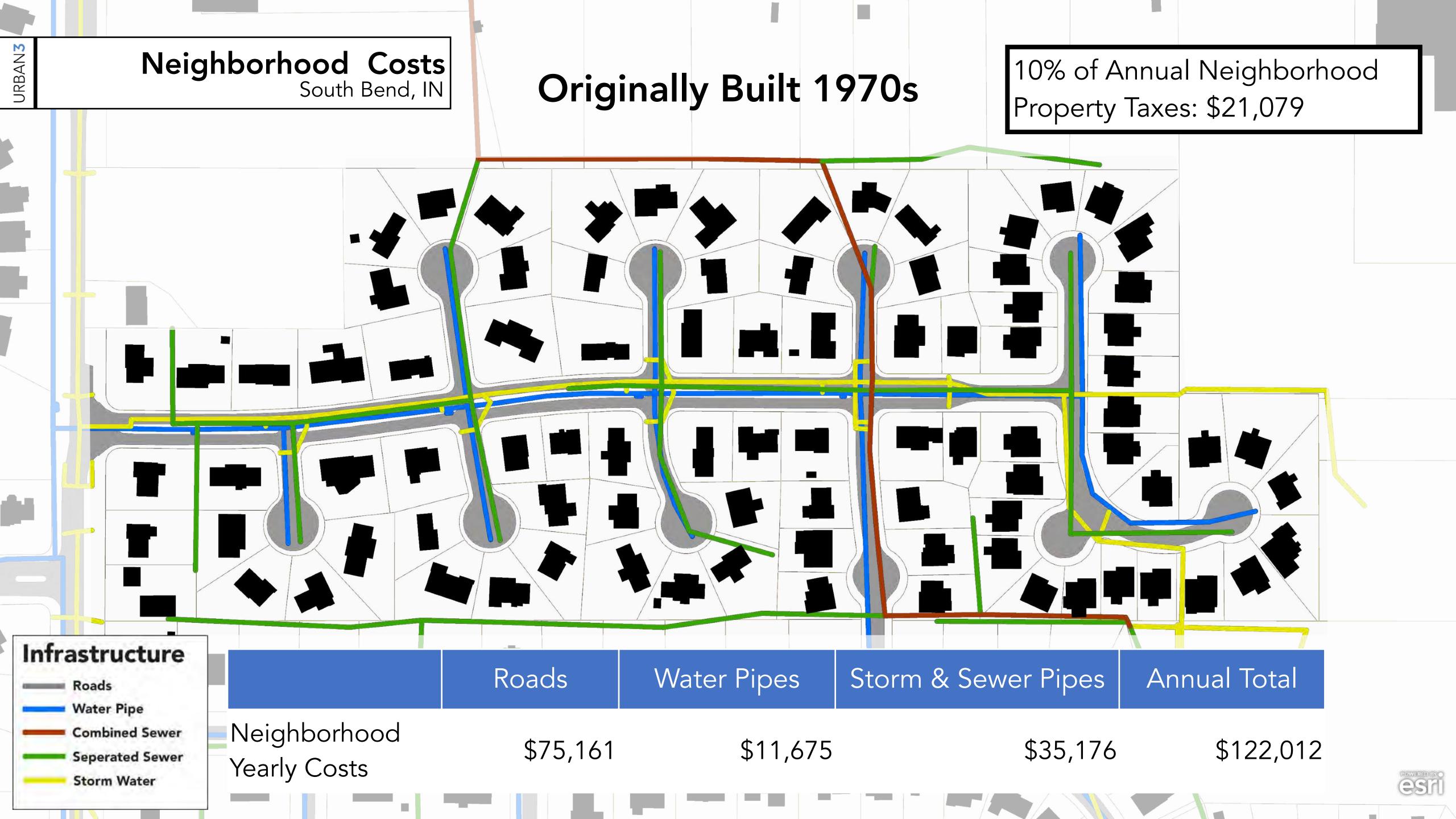


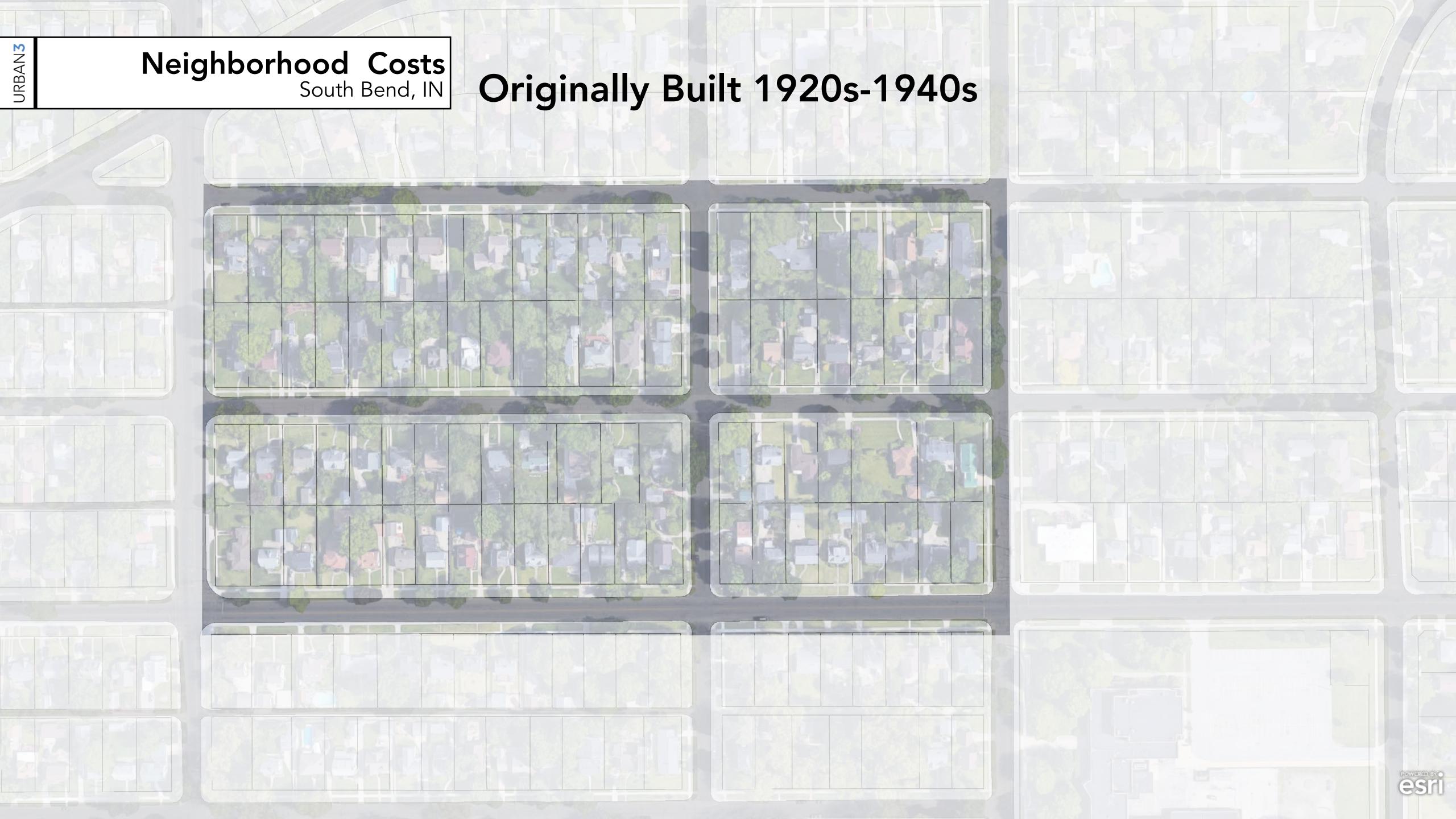


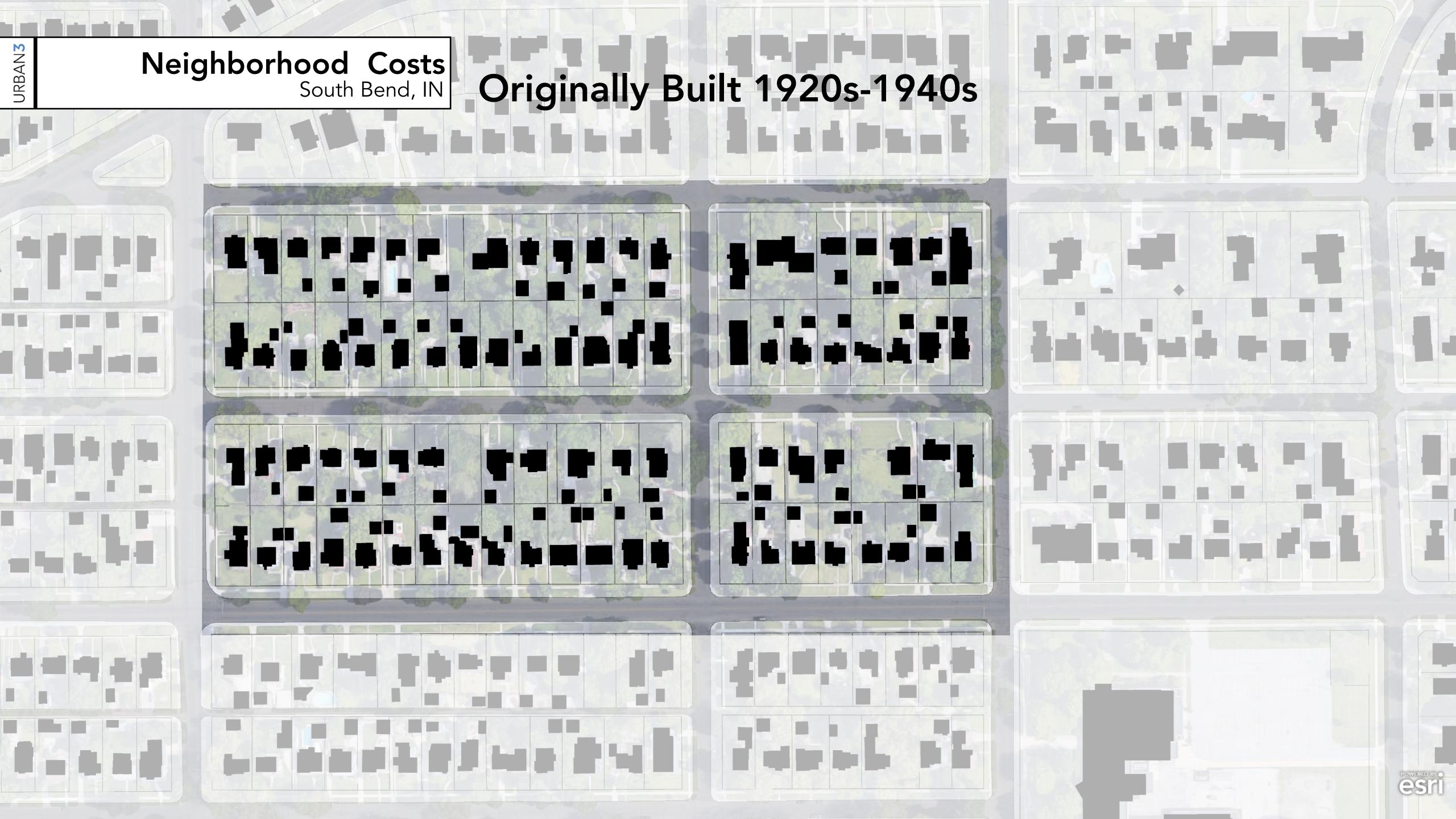


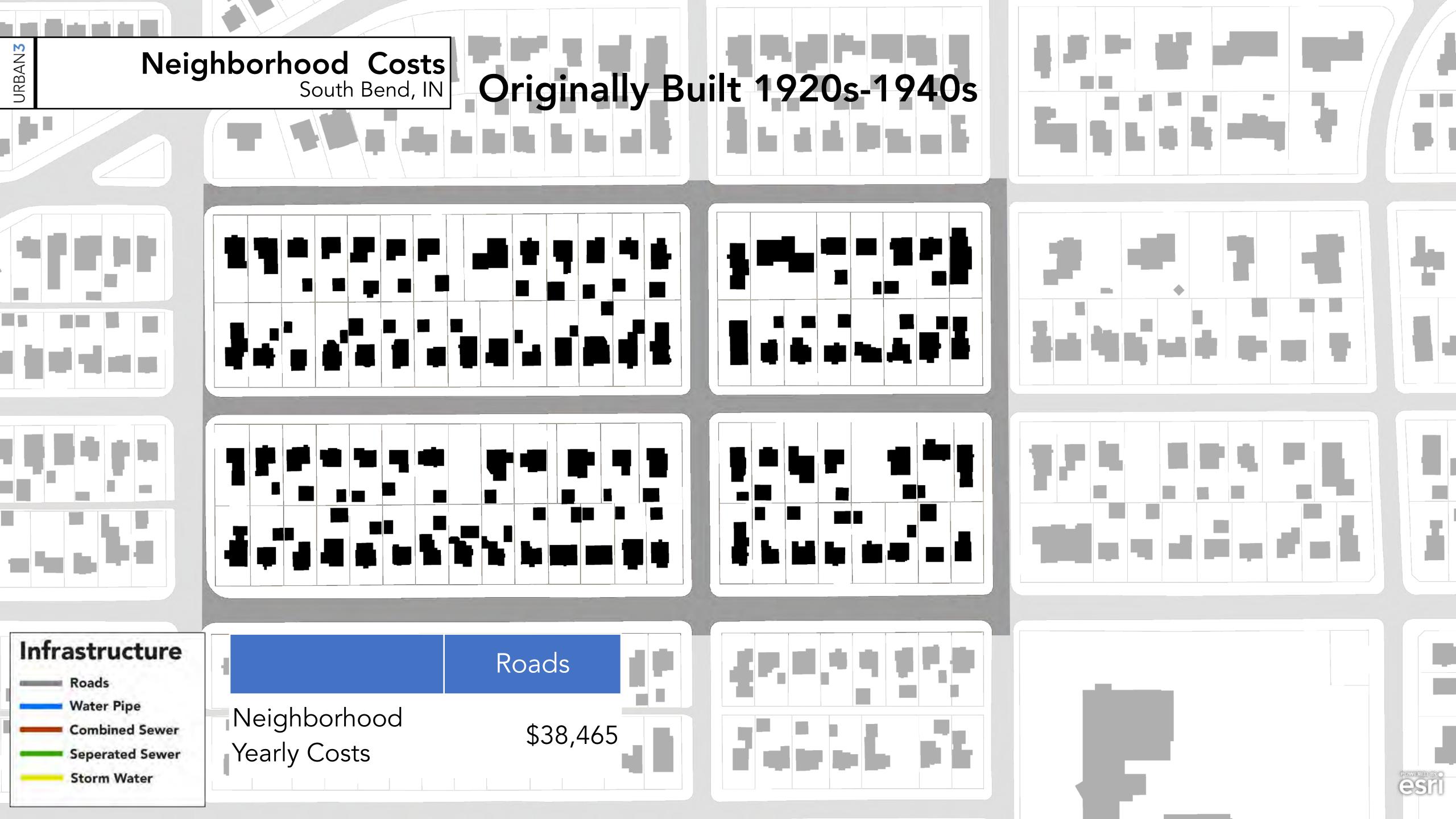


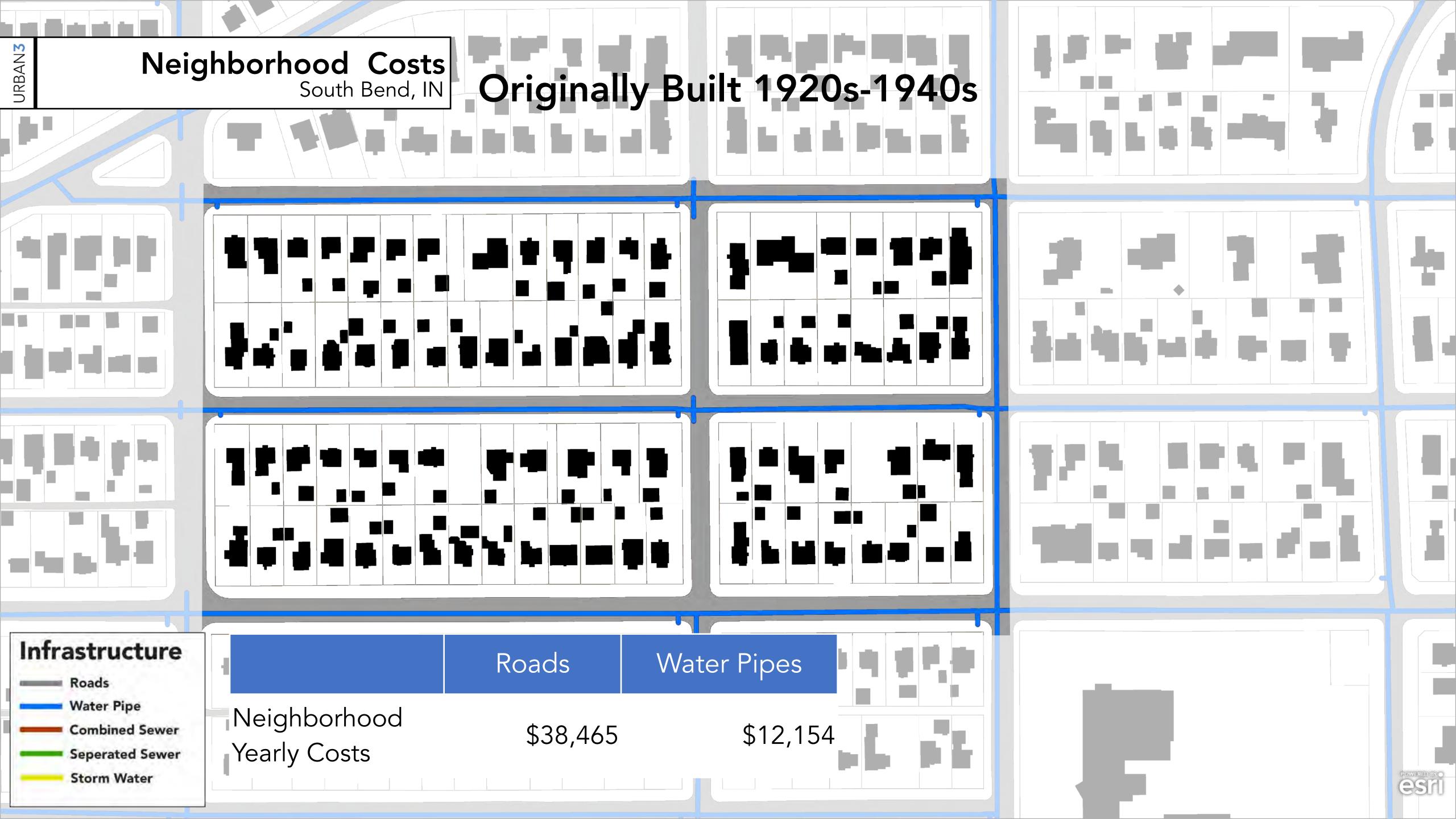


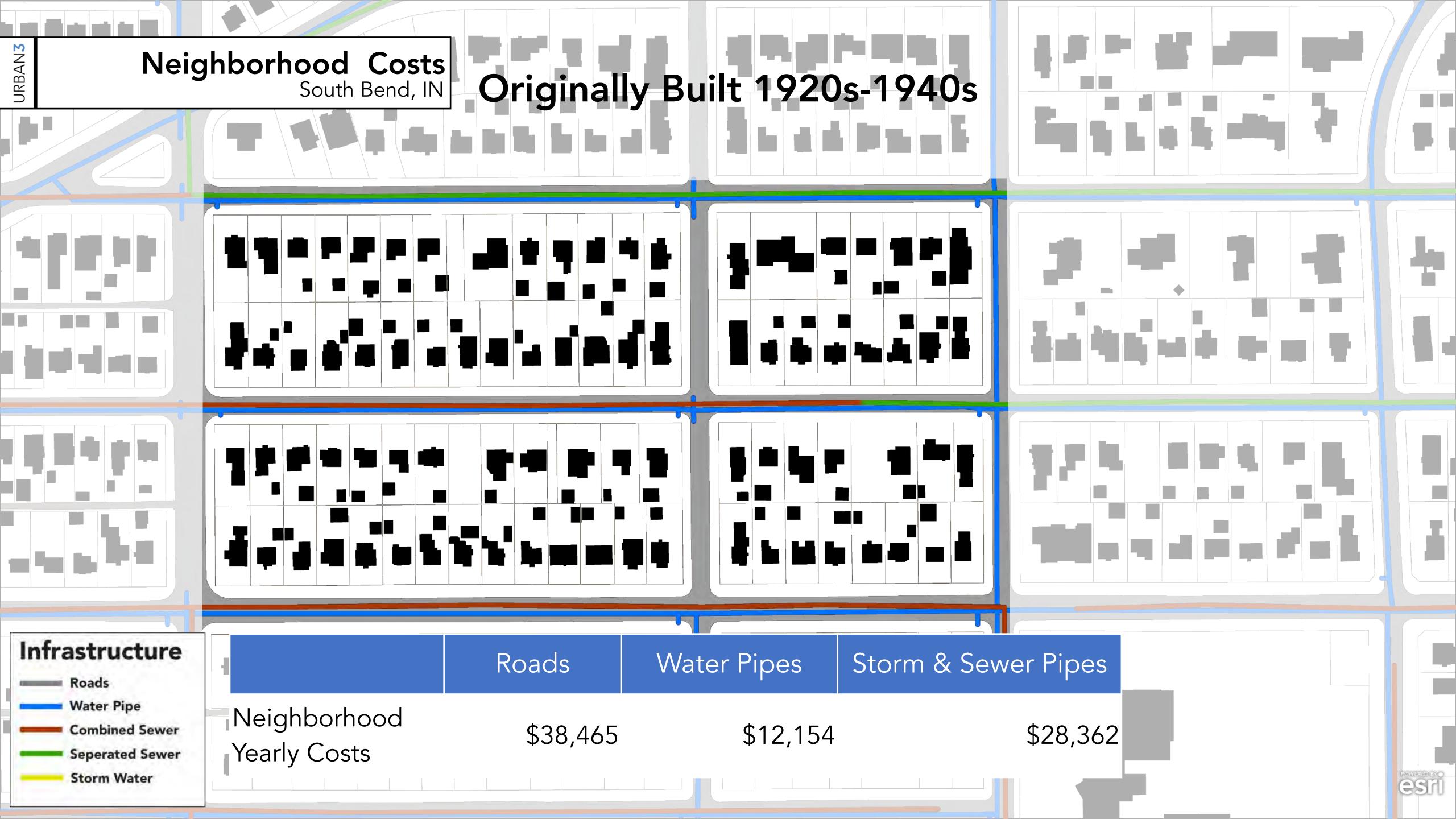


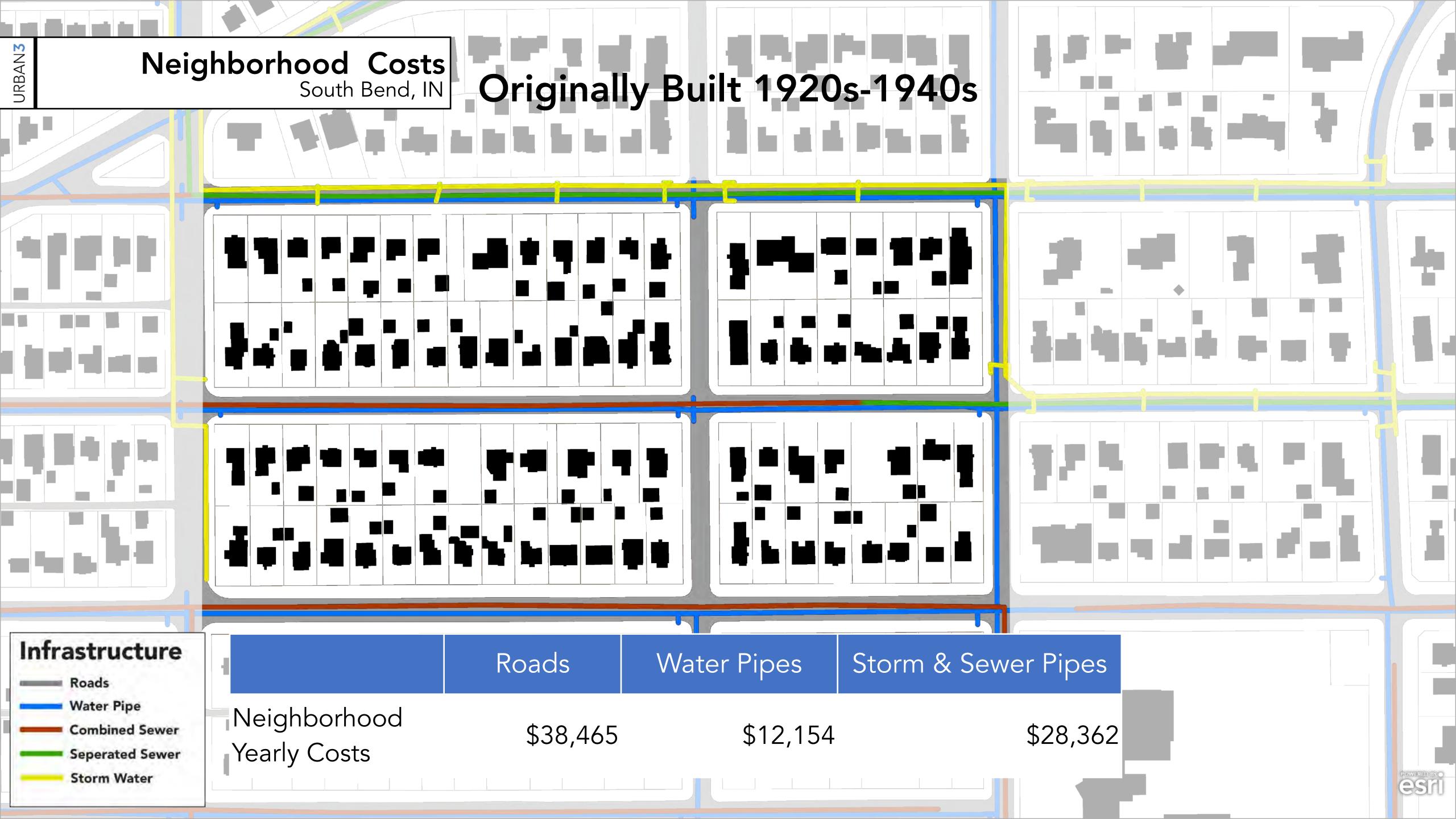


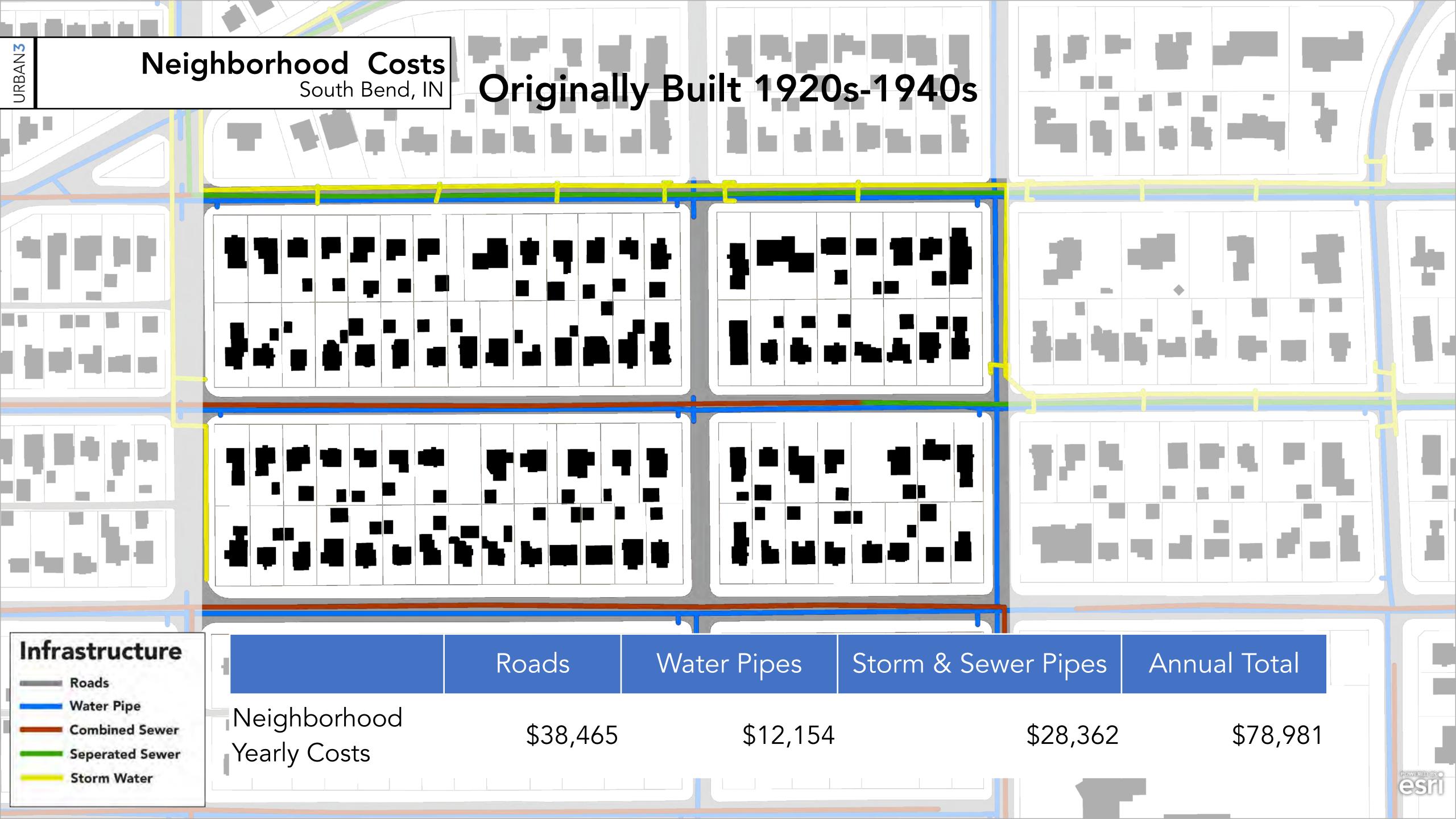


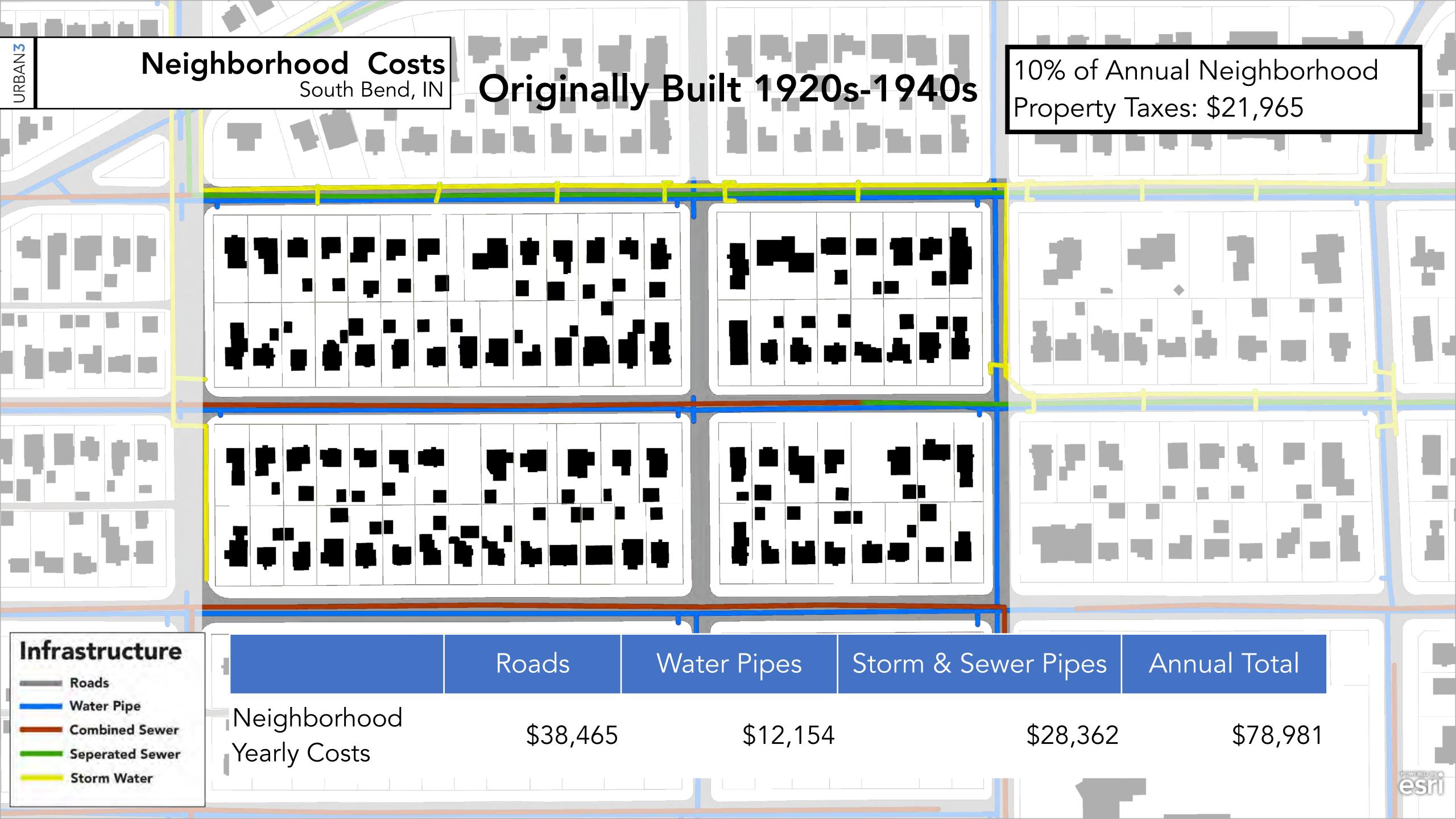






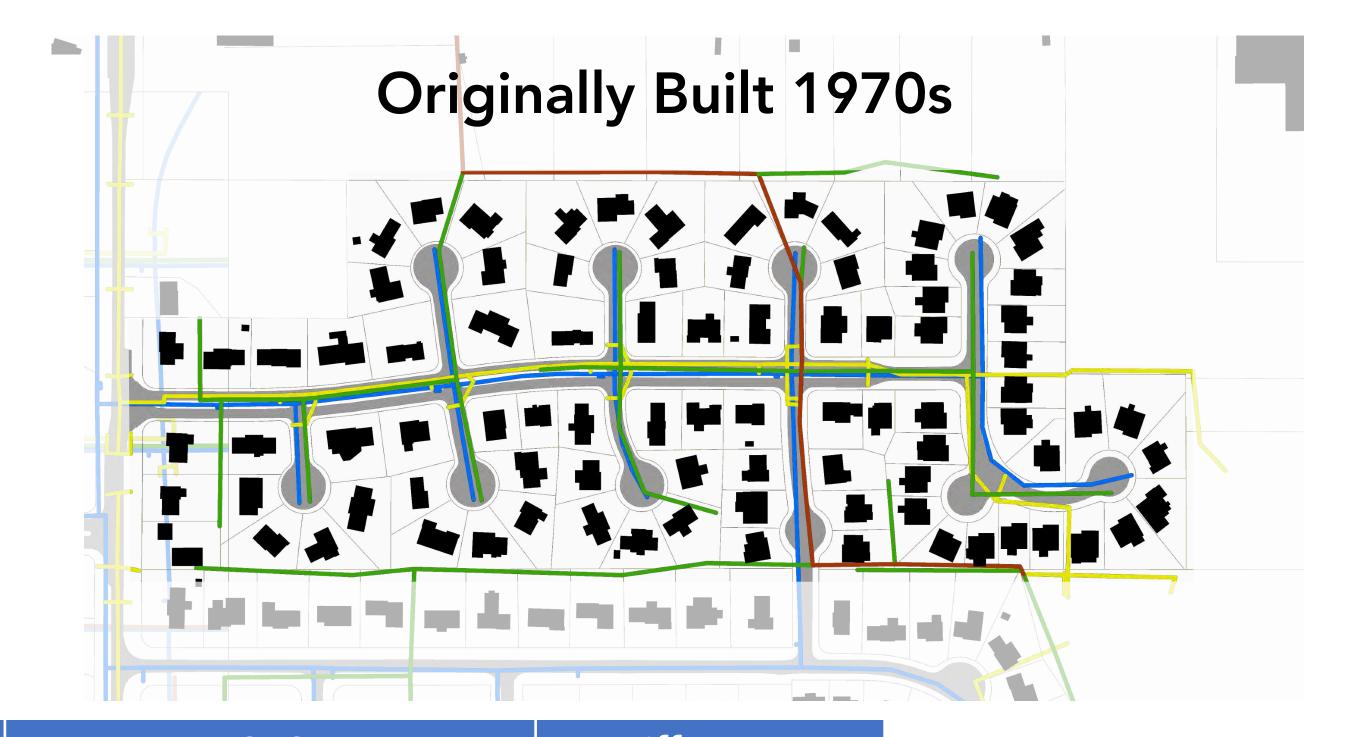




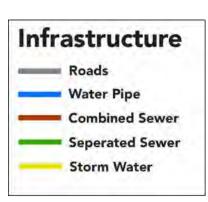


Originally Built 1920s-1940s





	1920-1940s	1970s	Difference
Lots	88	88	0
Road Cost	\$38,465	\$75,161	2x
Water Pipes	\$12,154	\$11,675	-0.96x
Storm & Sewer Pipes	\$28,382	\$35,176	1.2x
Annual Total Costs	\$78,981	\$122,012	1.5x
10% Property Taxes	\$21,965	\$21,079	-0.96x
Deficit	-\$57,016	-\$100,933	1.8x

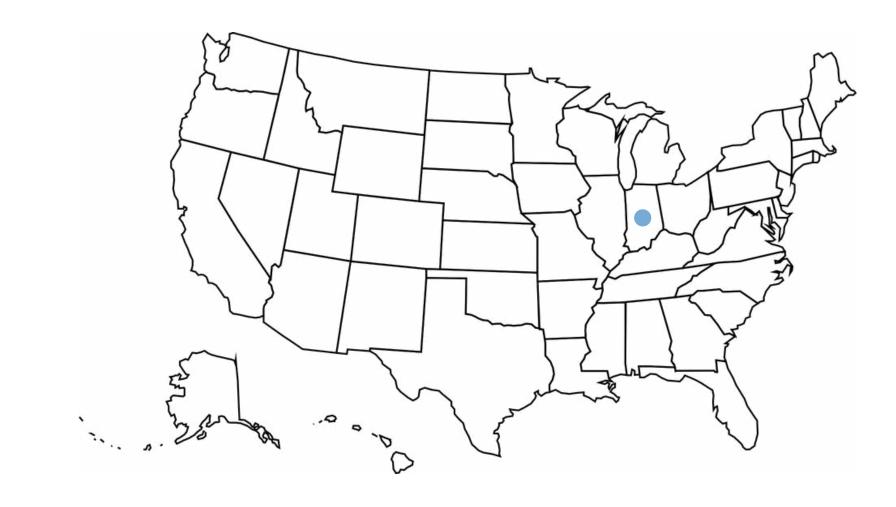




Question:

Are you providing the wrong incentive?

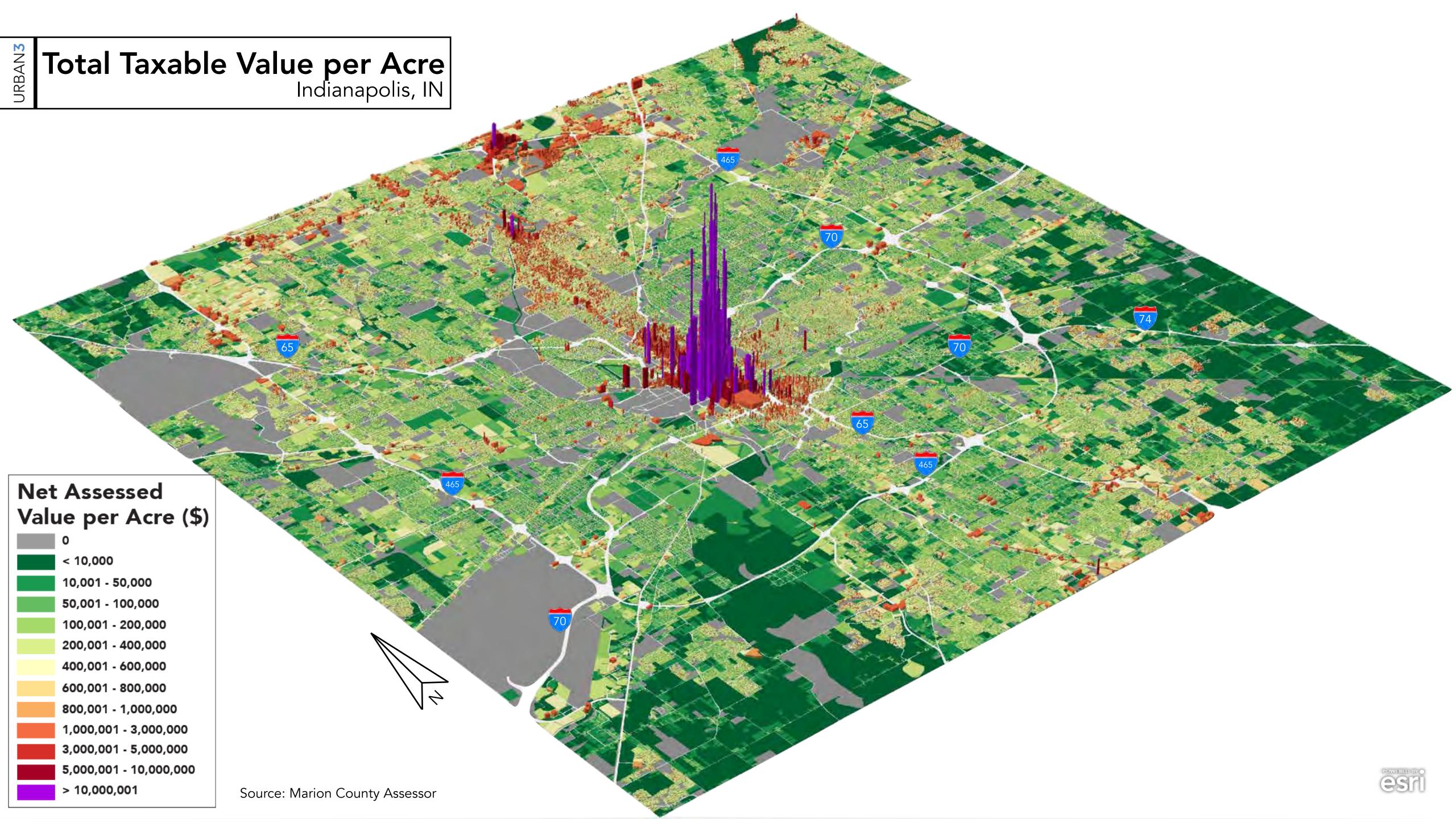


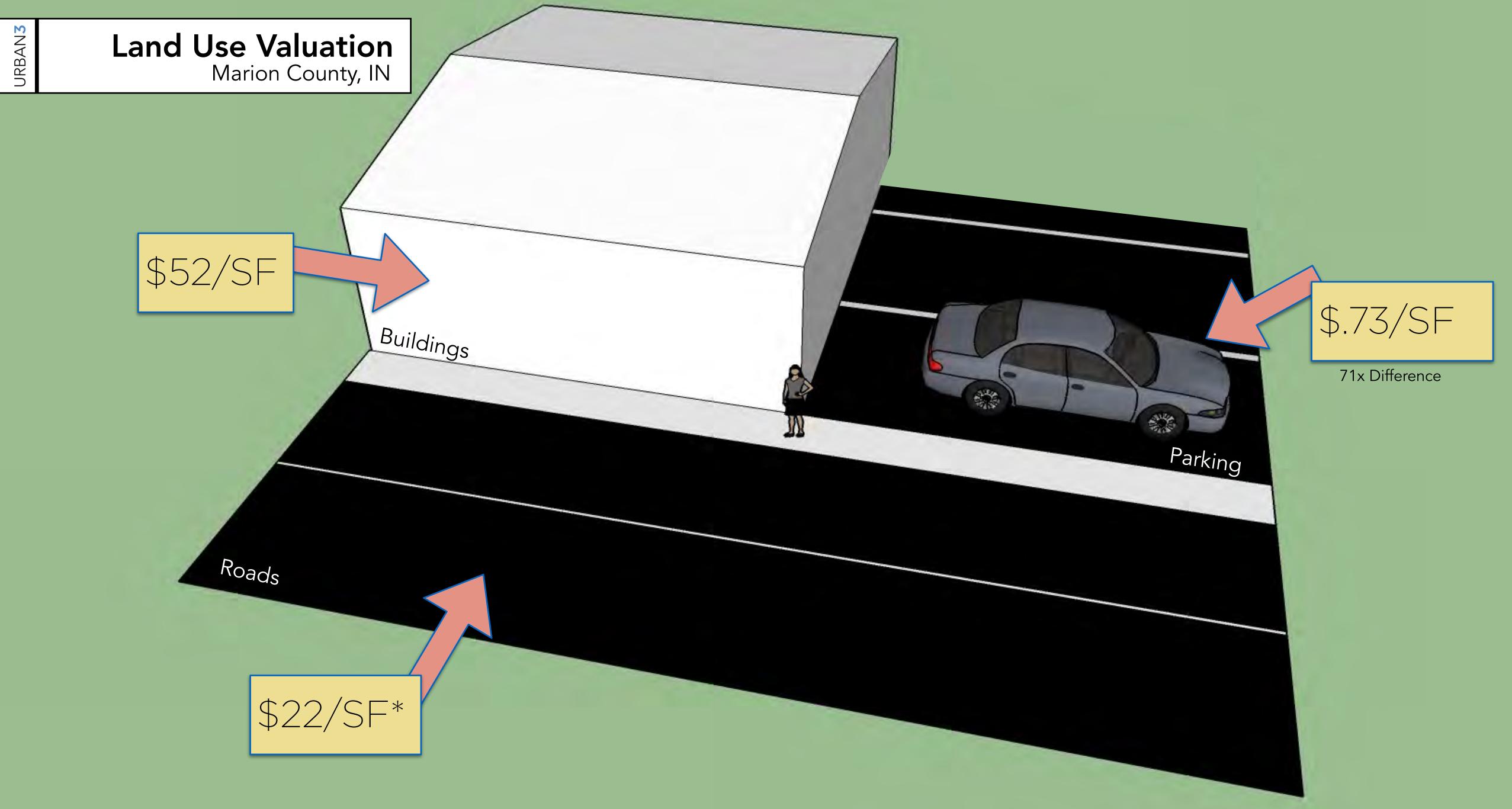


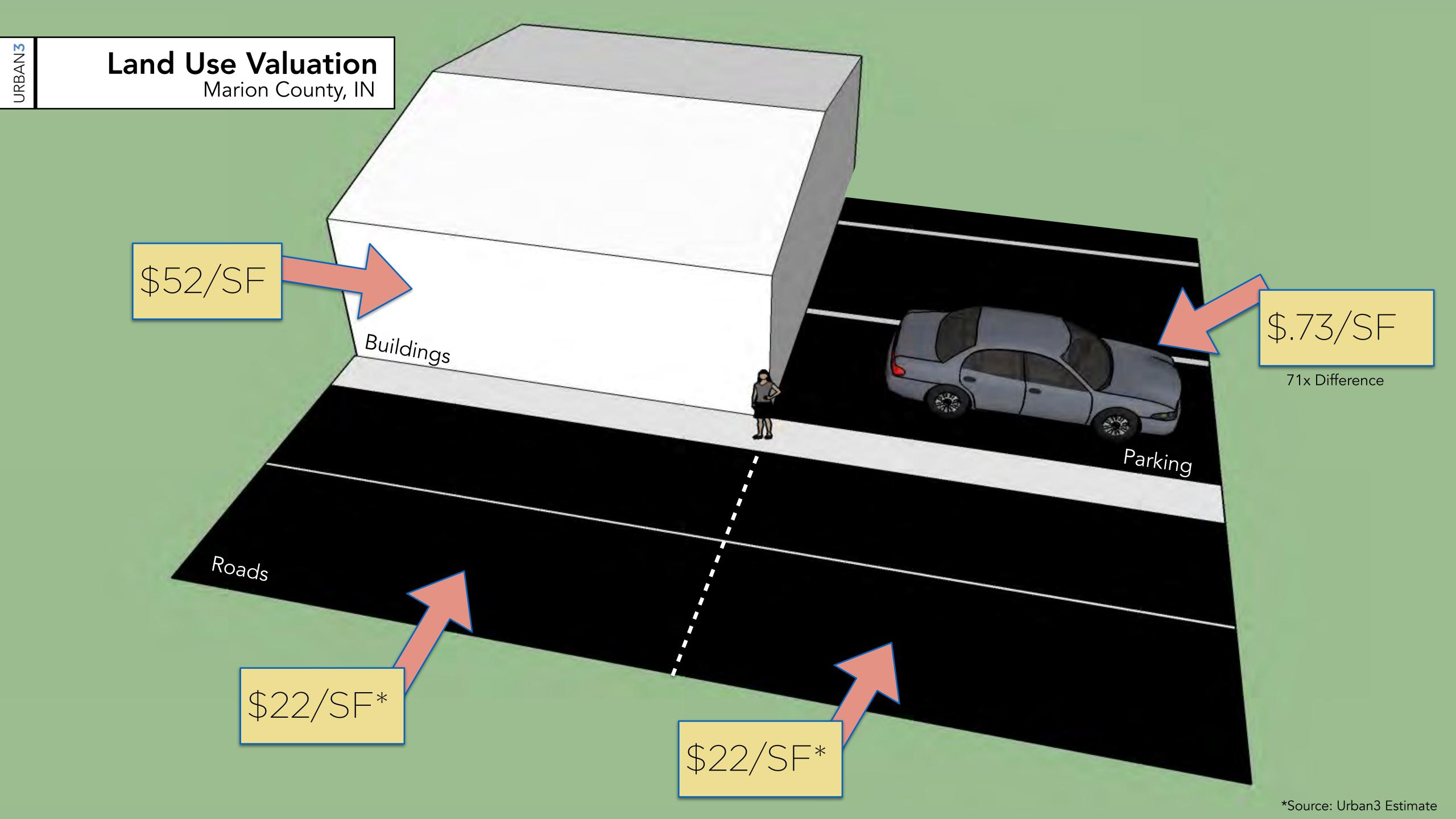
Case Study: Economic MRI® 2019

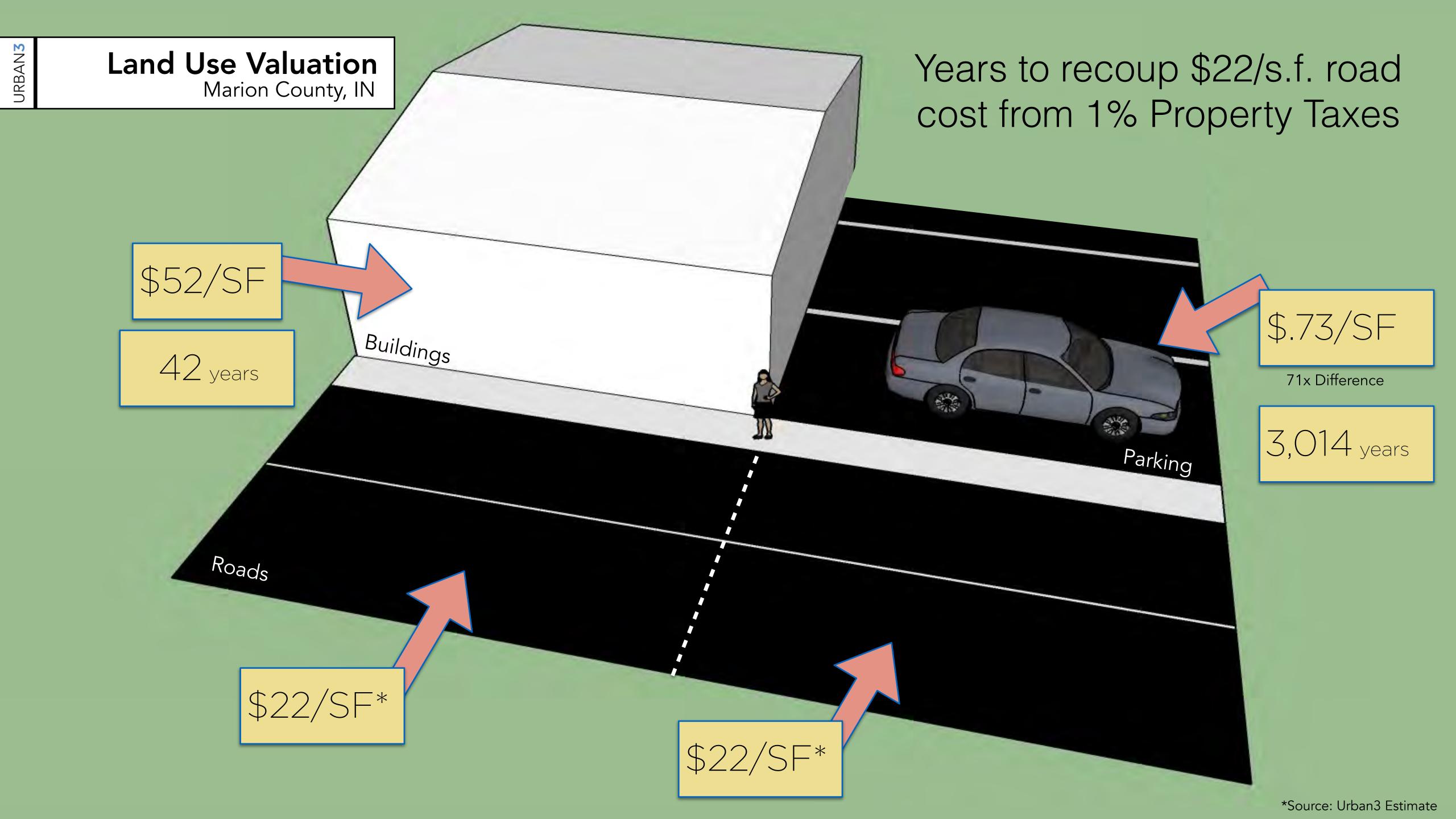
Indianapolis, Indiana

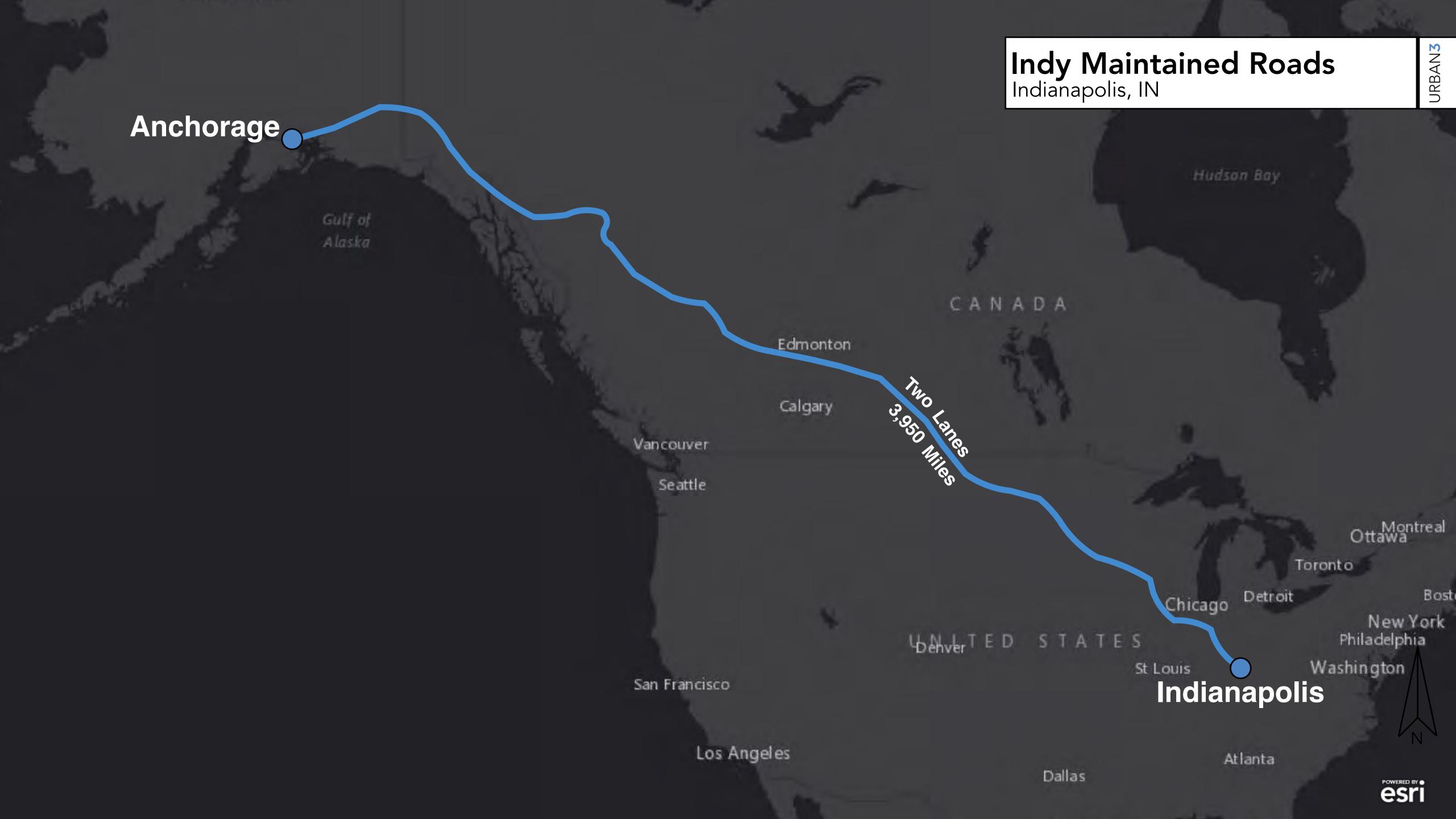


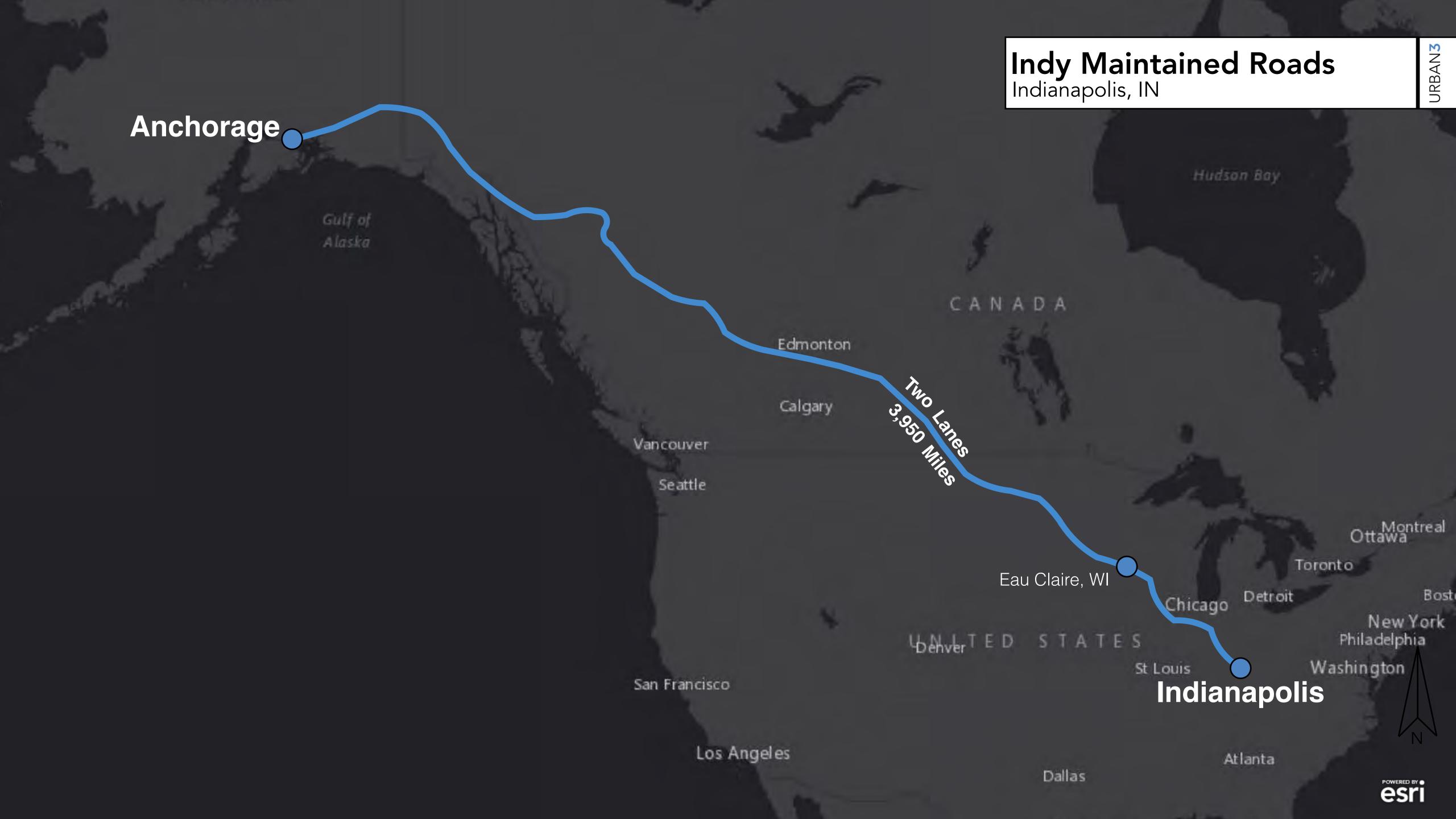








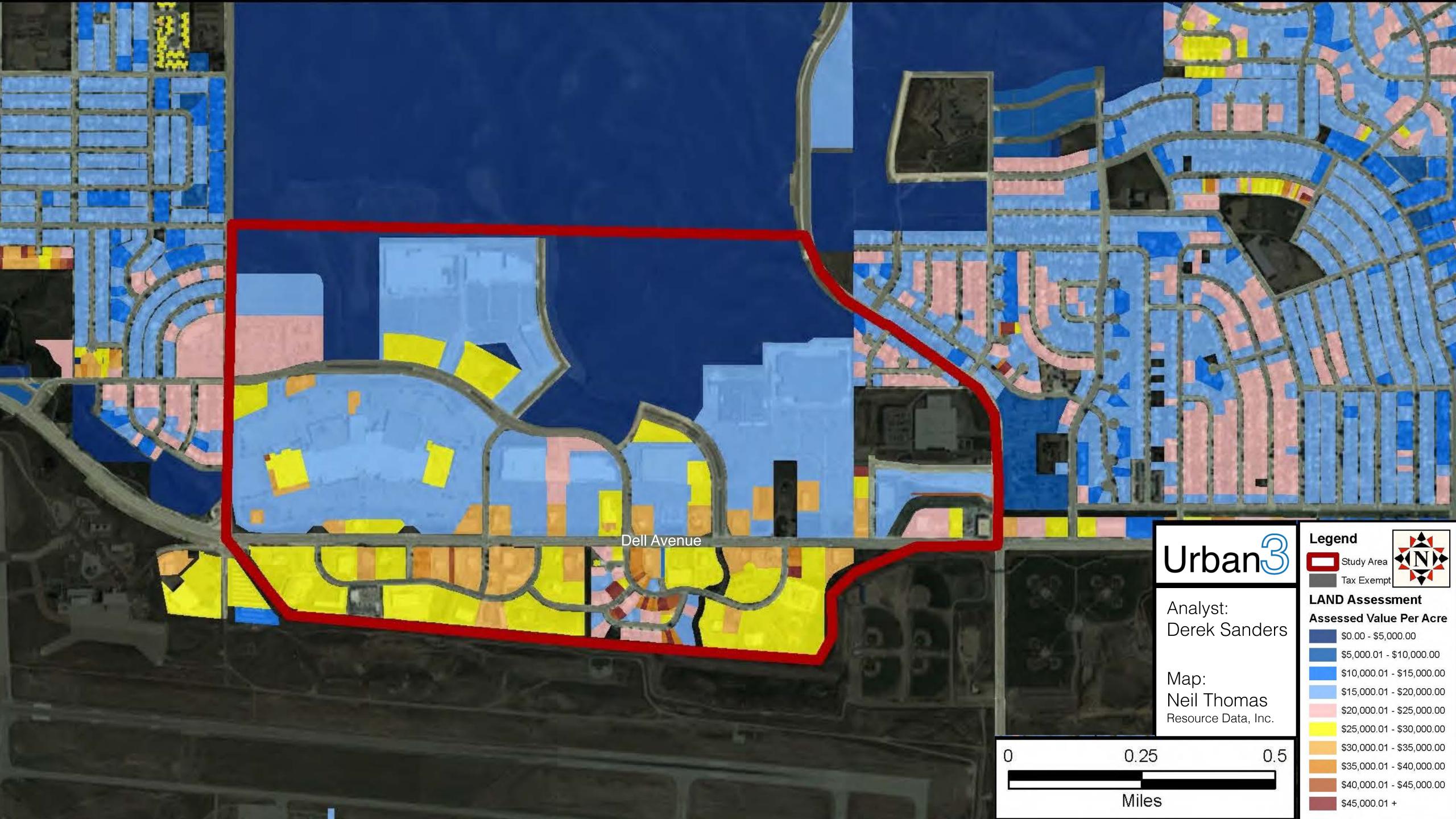




Observation:

Policy applications should be questioned.





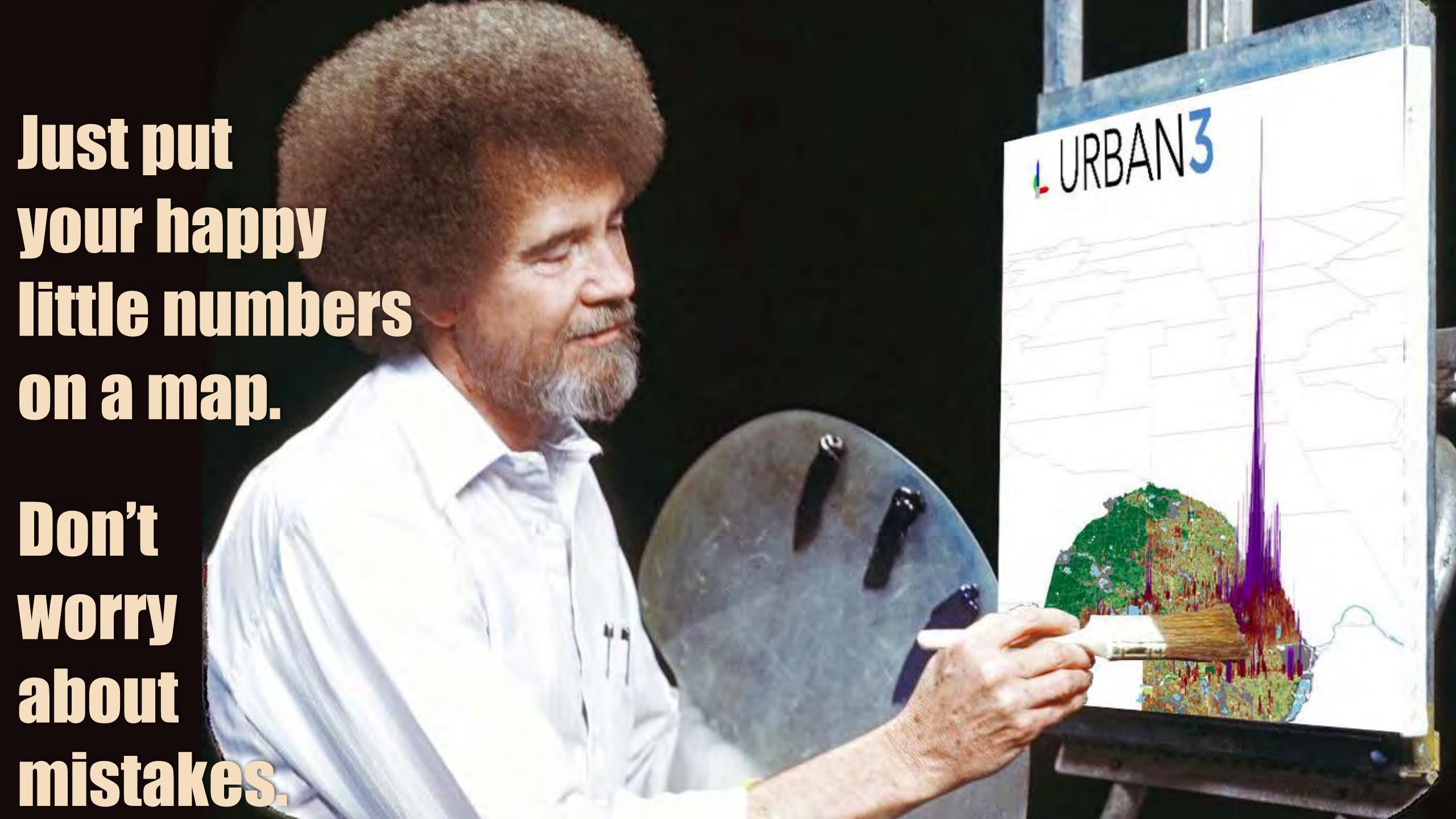












URBAN3

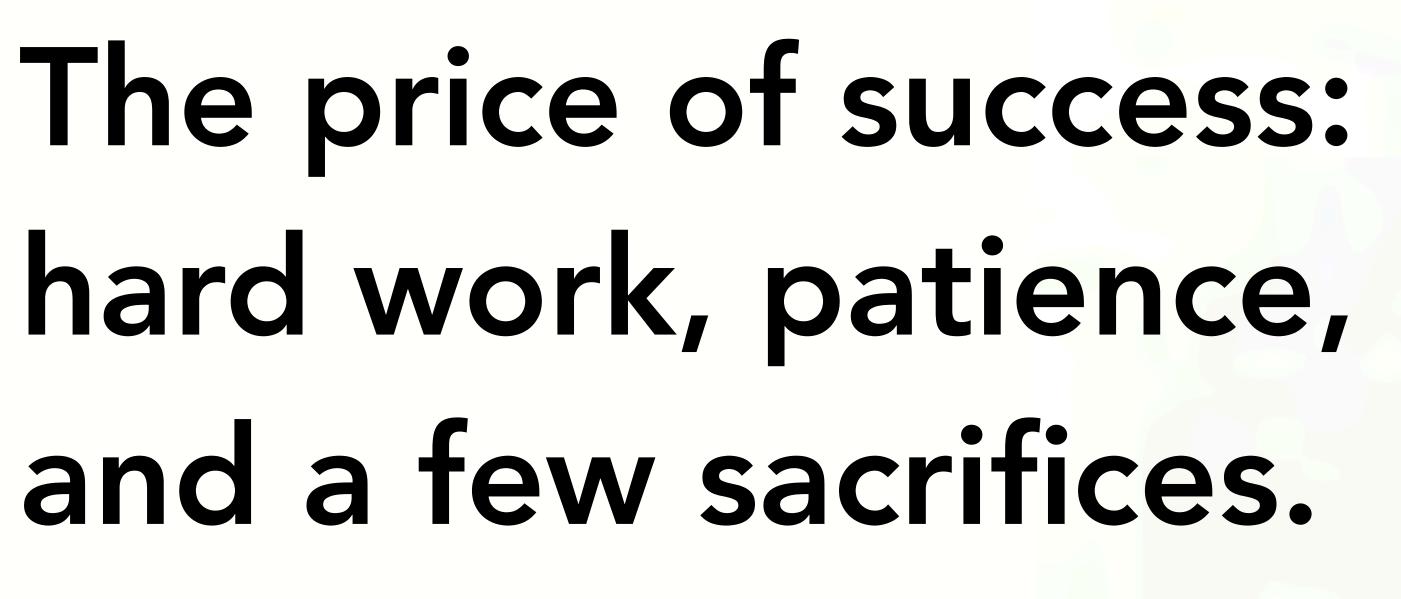


You are not fragmented, you are a common wealth!

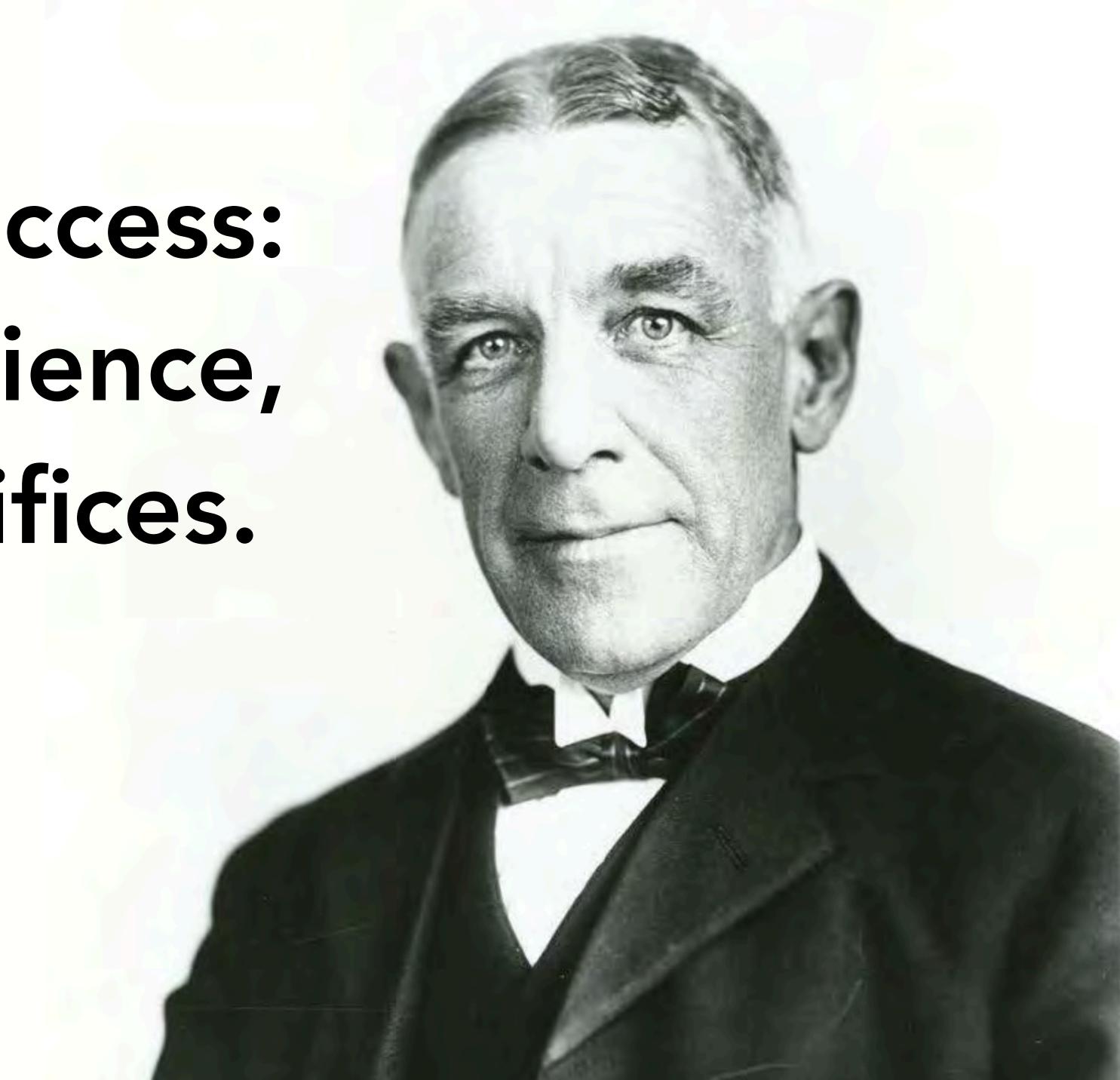
URBAN3



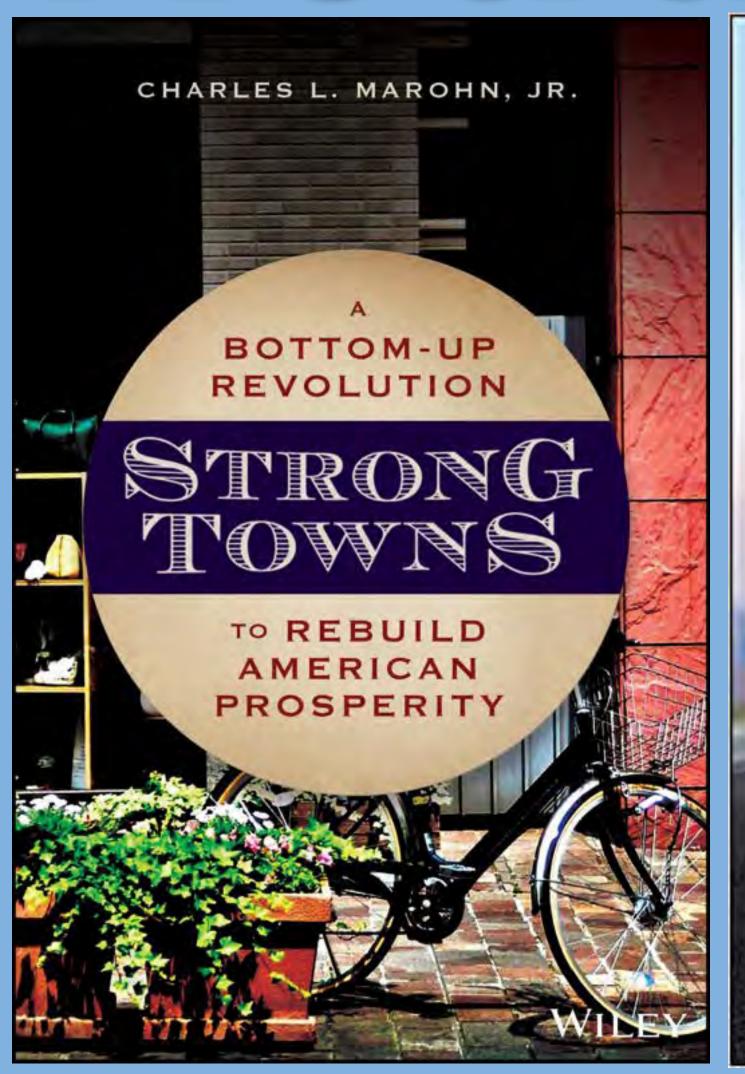
You are not fragmented, you are a common wealth!



Edward Bok



Read the books!



CHARLES L. MAROHN, JR. CONFESSIONS OF A RECOVERING ENGINEER TRANSPORTATION FOR A STRONG LOWN WILEY



