

**LOVELAND CITY COUNCIL
STUDY SESSION
TUESDAY, JULY 10, 2012
CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS
500 EAST THIRD STREET
LOVELAND, COLORADO**

THE CITY OF LOVELAND DOES NOT DISCRIMINATE ON THE BASIS OF DISABILITY, RACE, CREED, COLOR, SEX, SEXUAL ORIENTATION, RELIGION, AGE, NATIONAL ORIGIN, OR ANCESTRY IN THE PROVISION OF SERVICES. FOR DISABLED PERSONS NEEDING REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION TO ATTEND OR PARTICIPATE IN A CITY SERVICE OR PROGRAM, CALL 962-2343 OR TDD # 962-2620 AS FAR IN ADVANCE AS POSSIBLE.

6:30 P.M. STUDY SESSION - City Council Chambers

1. **Development Services** **(45 minutes)**
 Loveland's Historic Preservation Program
 An informative presentation by the City's Historic Preservation Commission to City Council focusing on an overview of historic preservation in Loveland and the economic benefits of historic preservation.

2. **City Manager** **(60 minutes)**
 Capital Expansion Fee Progress Report
 This item is for information and discussion with Council. City staff members began the process to conduct a major review of the Capital Expansion Fees. A study session in March covered the introduction of the process and a history of how the City has used Capital Expansion Fees since 1984. At this study session, staff will provide a progress report on the update process.

ADJOURN



CITY OF LOVELAND

DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Civic Center • 500 East 3rd Street • Loveland, Colorado 80537
(970) 962-2346 • FAX (970) 962-2945 • TDD (970) 962-2620

AGENDA ITEM: 1
MEETING DATE: 7/10/2012
TO: City Council
FROM: Greg George, Director of Development Services
PRESENTER: Jim Cox, Chair of the Historic Preservation Commission

TITLE:
Loveland's Historic Preservation Program

RECOMMENDED CITY COUNCIL ACTION: No action required.

DESCRIPTION:
An informative presentation by the City's Historic Preservation Commission to City Council focusing on an overview of historic preservation in Loveland and the economic benefits of historic preservation.

SUMMARY:
In February of 2012, City Staff brought a recommendation from the Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) to City Council to update the inventory of historic properties. At the meeting, City Council became concerned with several aspects of Loveland's historic preservation program. It became clear to the HPC at that time that there needs to be more awareness of Loveland's historic preservation program, especially for the City's elected officials. It is therefore the HPC's goal to inform City Council on the City's historic preservation program and the benefits of preservation, particularly in regards to its economic impacts.

REVIEWED BY CITY MANAGER: 

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS:
PowerPoint Presentation
The Economic Power of Heritage and Place, a publication by the Colorado Historical Foundation

CITY OF LOVELAND HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM



Contents

- ❖ Economic Benefits of Historic Preservation
 - ❖ Preserves local traditions/culture
 - ❖ Job Creation
 - ❖ Direct/Indirect Economic Impacts
 - ❖ Heritage Tourism
 - ❖ Property Values
 - ❖ Revitalization/Attracts Investment
- ❖ Program Basics
 - ❖ Purpose of Program
 - ❖ Historic Registers
 - ❖ Is Everything Old Historic?
 - ❖ Demolition Review
- ❖ Notification and Public Outreach



ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION



Preserves local traditions and culture ^{P. 6}



“Preservation...this reaching back and looking forward may enable current residents to feel that they are part of a continuum and to achieve a “sense of stability and belonging.” -- Robin Elizabeth Datel



Creates Jobs



Creates Jobs

Short-term Jobs

- Architects
- Engineers
- Masonry Specialists
- Woodworkers/Craftsman
- Painters
- Plumbers
- Electricians
- Construction laborers

*Most of these laborers are hired locally, supporting the local economy

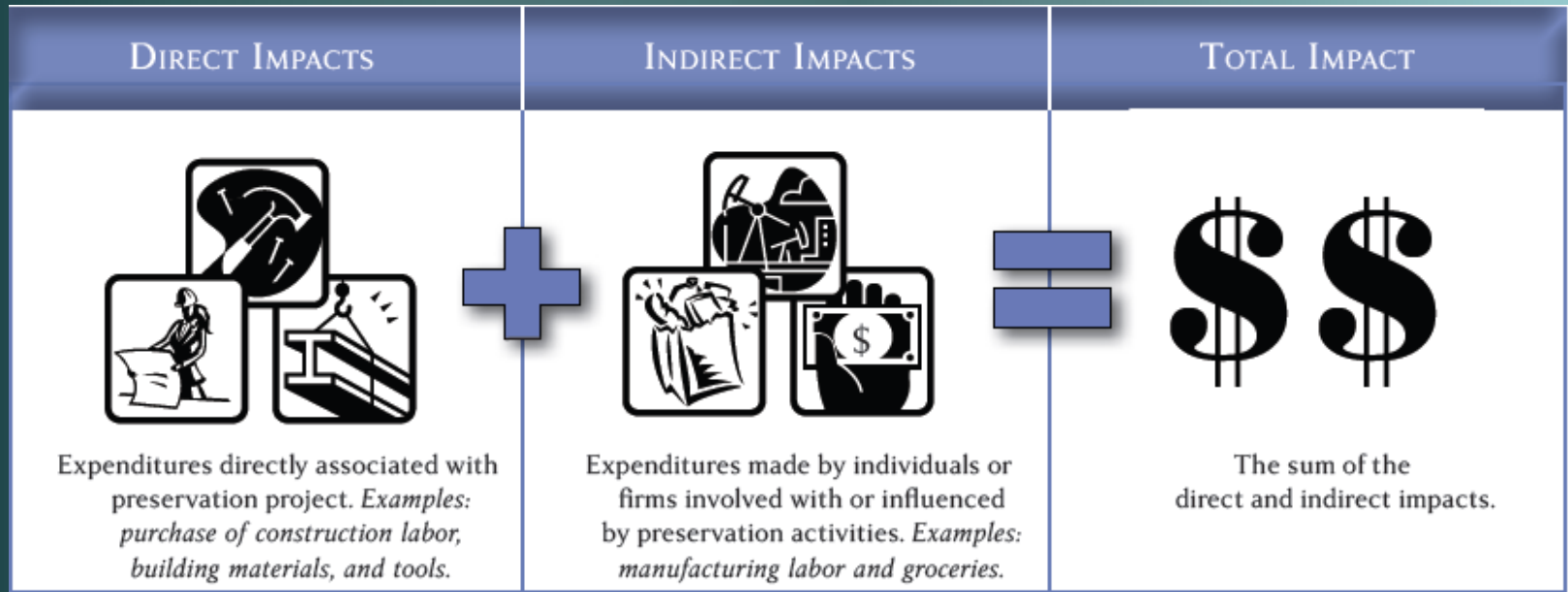
Long-term Jobs

- Tourism-industry related jobs
- Entertainment
- Retail
- Creative Sector



Economic Impacts

Total economic impact of preservation activities between 1981 and 2010



$$\text{\$1.1 billion} + \text{\$1.4 billion} = \text{\$2.5 billion}$$

Economic Impacts

- Every \$1 million spent on the preservation of buildings in Colorado generates approximately:
 - 32 new jobs
 - \$1.28 million in indirect expenditures, and
 - \$773,000 in household income



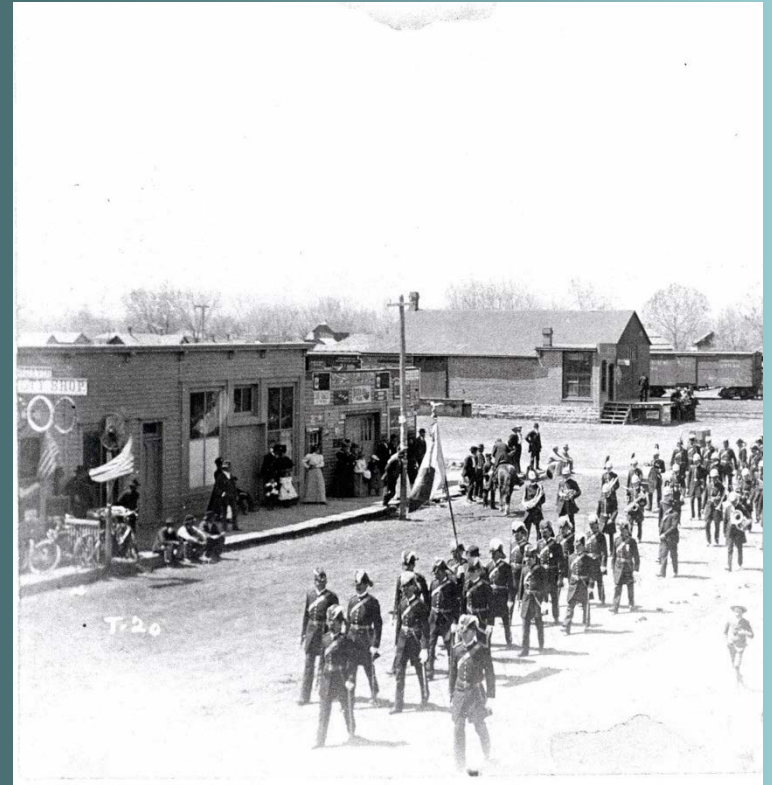
Economic Impacts

- Since 1981, historic preservation projects in Colorado generated almost 35,000 jobs and \$2.5 billion in direct and indirect economic impacts to Colorado's economy. These expenditures, in turn, generated:
 - \$843 million in household earnings
 - \$6.5 million in business income taxes
 - \$17.5 million in personal income taxes
 - \$49.1 million in Colorado sales taxes



Attracts Visitors

- Tourism is a major industry in Colorado and one of the largest service industries in the world.



Attracts Visitors

- Heritage tourism is becoming increasingly popular within Colorado's tourism industry



Attracts Visitors

- Colorado visitors are more likely to have an interest in historic places and cultural activities/attractions
 - (Data from Colorado Travel Year 2010 Visitor Study)
- Tourists seek unique, authentic places to visit



Attracts Visitors

Colorado's heritage tourists:

- spent an average of \$447 on their trip (compared to overnight leisure visitors' average of \$333 in total expenditures)
- are more likely to come from out of state, and
- stay longer than other overnight leisure tourists (5.8 nights compared to 5.2 nights)



Attracts Visitors

- In 2008, 11.8 million trips in Colorado involved heritage tourism activities.
- Heritage tourists spent \$190 million on cultural activities and \$54 million on historic activities in 2008.



Attracts Visitors

- Heritage tourists are:
 - Slightly older than other U.S. travelers (48 vs. 46)
 - One-third (34 percent) are 55 or older
 - More likely to have a post-high school education (23 percent vs. 20 percent)
 - Tend to have higher household incomes (\$50,000 vs. \$48,000)

(According to a 2003 report from the Travel Industry Association of America)



Increases Property Values

Historic preservation:

- creates unique places and cultural vitality
- protects an area's historic character
- improves aesthetics
- fosters community pride
- adds value to individual properties and to the community as a whole.



Increases Property Values

- Rather than depressing property values, as is often the myth, local designation leads to appreciation rates that are consistent with – and often higher than – rates in similar, non-designated areas.



Increases Property Values

- **Wyman District, Denver**
 - Total Appreciation Since Designation: 444% increase (versus 361% in non-designated comparison area)
 - Average Value: Avg. cost/sq. ft. consistent with non-designated area



Increases Property Values

- **Witter-Colfield District, Denver**
 - Total Appreciation Since Designation:
412% increase (versus 403% in non-designated comparison area)
 - Average Value:
Increased at similar cost/sq. ft rate as non-designated area



Increases Property Values

- **Old Town District, Fort Collins**
 - Total Appreciation Since Designation: 1,707% increase (versus 729% in non-designated comparison area)
 - Average Value: Avg. cost/sq. ft. increased in value at a roughly equivalent rate as non-designated area



Attracts Investment

- **Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credit** – a 20% tax credit for properties rehabilitated for commercial, industrial, or agricultural purposes
- **CO State Rehabilitation Tax Credit** – a 20% tax credit for projects with rehab costs of \$5,000 or more. (can include owner-occupied residences)
- **State Historical Fund Grants** – Competitive and non-competitive grants for preservation projects with a public benefit



Attracts Investment

- The various incentive programs help leverage private investment throughout the state
 - Incentivizes owners to invest in rehabilitating their property
 - Benefits the community both economically and aesthetically
- **Each \$1 million in Acquisition and Development grant funding distributed by the SHF leveraged approximately \$4 million in additional funds**
- Since 2002, over \$1.3 million in SHF grant funds has been awarded to properties in the Loveland community



“In the long run the educational, cultural, aesthetic, social, and historical values of historic preservation are more important than the economic value. But as the great British economist John Maynard Keynes once said, **“In the long run we’re all dead.”** In the short term, **it is therefore necessary that those who make decisions about our historic resources** - elected officials, property owners, developers, investors - **understand the economic contributions of historic preservation...**those contributions are measureable, positive, and significant to a local economy.” --*Measuring the Economics of Preservation: Recent Findings Prepared for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, June, 2011*



PROGRAM BASICS



Purpose of Program

- Protect & enhance the elements of Loveland's history
- Promote / encourage private ownership of historic properties
- Stabilize and enhance neighborhood property values
- For education, pleasure, and welfare of the public



*First United
Presbyterian Church*



CLG Status

- Certified Local Government (CLG) – a preservation partnership
- Jointly administered by the National Park Service (NPS) and the State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs)
- CLGs are eligible for:
 - an earmarked pool of federal grants
 - participation in the state preservation tax credit program
 - training workshops and meetings



CLG Status

Five overarching requirements:

1. CLG must enforce appropriate State and Local legislation for designation and protection of historic properties
2. Establish an adequate and qualified Commission
3. Maintain a system for survey and inventory of historic properties
4. Provide for adequate public participation in the preservation program
5. Satisfactorily perform responsibilities listed under 1-4 and any others specifically delegated to them



NATIONAL, STATE, & LOCAL HISTORIC REGISTERS



State & National Historic Registers

- Nine properties on State and/or National Register
- Prestigious recognition
- Higher bar than local
- Eligibility for Federal investment tax credit (Nat'l Reg.)
- Qualification for Federal grants for preservation (Nat'l Reg.)
- *No property restrictions*



McCreery House, 746 N Washington Ave



BNSF Railroad Depot



Loveland Historic Register

- Sixty-seven properties on local register
- Designation is *completely voluntary*
- Must be at least 50 years old and meet at least one other criteria for architectural, social/cultural, or geographic/environmental significance



502 N Harrison Avenue



710 S Railroad Avenue



Obligations of Preservation

Loveland Historic Register

- Design review for exterior work required
- Compliance with Historic Residential Design Guidelines
- Flexible standards
 - Allows additions, alterations, etc.
 - Restoration not required
 - Best practices to protect property
- Permission to demolish or relocate
- Use of tax credits – work must follow Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Properties



Benefits of Historic Designation P. 34

- Waiver of building permit fees (Exterior work)
- Eligibility for tax credits
- Opportunities to apply for grant funds
 - typically non-residential properties
- Recognition



IS EVERYTHING OLD HISTORIC?

Eligibility for historic designation



Eligibility for Historic Designation ^{P. 36}

- 50+ yrs old
- Integrity – *quality of historic character*
- Significance – connection to an important *theme, person, group or event*

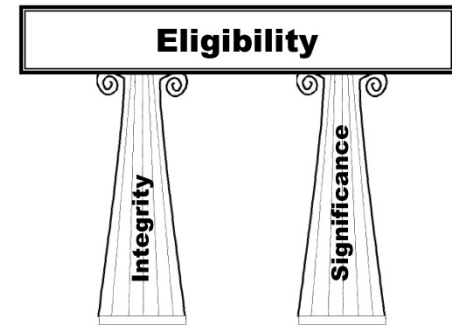


Figure 1.

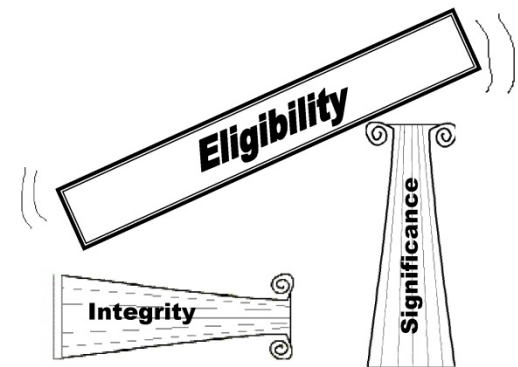


Figure 2.

Eligibility for Historic Designation ^{P. 37}

Examples of Historic Integrity



High Integrity –
Defining features
intact



Moderate
integrity –
façade or site
compromised



Eligibility for Historic Designation ^{P. 38}



Poor Integrity –
no longer
recognizable



Eligibility for Historic Designation ^{P. 39}

Examples of Historic Significance



Bill Reed House /
Residential architecture



Great Western RR /
Sugar Beet Industry



Religious History



Commerce - 1911



Settlement - 1873



Agriculture - 1892



DEMOLITION REVIEW



Demolition Review

- A legal tool that acts as a safety net for historic resources.
- Ensures that buildings and structures worthy of preservation are not inadvertently demolished
- Allows the Commission time to work with owners to educate about their historic property, or find alternatives to demolition



Demolition Review

- Applies to “Potentially Eligible” properties (approx. 1,480 in City Limits)
- Review period of 15 days (avg. review time: 10 days)
 - HPC determines if structure should be nominated
- Does not infringe on private property rights
 - Final decision is up to property owner



Demolition Review

(Properties saved through Demo Review)

Bishop House



- Part of Chilson parking lot expansion
- Purchased by investor, to be relocated to NE corner of Taft/8t Ave

Hinrichsen House



- Kum & Go gas station – N 287
- Purchased and relocated to Fort Collins next to historic Emma Malaby Grocery



PUBLIC OUTREACH



Notification to Historic Property Owners P. 45

- June 2012, City mailed out postcards to all properties on the Survey within City Limits
 - Special notification to Demolition Review properties
- Generated a lot of interest
- Annual mailing to capture new owners



Public Education/Outreach

- Required per city code (2.60.130.B) to develop and assist in public education/outreach programs
 - May Historic Preservation Month (this year, over 1,200 attendees)
- Walking Tour Brochures
- Annual Mailing
- Staff has submitted supplemental budget request to accomplish required outreach



QUESTIONS?



THE ECONOMIC POWER OF HERITAGE AND PLACE

HOW HISTORIC PRESERVATION IS BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE IN COLORADO



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THE ECONOMIC POWER OF HERITAGE AND PLACE

HOW HISTORIC PRESERVATION IS BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE IN COLORADO

Prepared for the Colorado Historical Foundation and funded by a
State Historical Fund grant from History Colorado

Prepared by

Clarion Associates of Colorado, LLC

October 2011

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About this 2011 Update

In 2001, the Colorado Historical Foundation kicked off a major effort to regularly identify, study, and document the economic benefits of historic preservation in Colorado. The first study was released in 2002 and received the 2003 Stephen H. Hart Award from History Colorado for "Outstanding Achievement in Preserving Colorado's Cultural Heritage." An update to the first report was released in 2005.

This report summarizes a major update of the research that concluded in 2011. It carries forward and updates many of the significant issues addressed in previous editions. It also contains important new features, including:

- a new overall focus on the relationship between historic preservation and sustainability;*
- new case studies that document recent success stories of how preservation creates jobs and generates positive economic impacts around the state; and*
- highlights from similar studies of the benefits of historic preservation from throughout the country.*

Like the previous editions, a separate Technical Report describes the analysis, methodology, and findings of this Summary Report in further detail. Copies of the 2011 Technical Report are available from History Colorado at www.historycolorado.org.

OVERVIEW

THE POWER OF PRESERVATION IN COLORADO

Colorado citizens can easily understand and appreciate the economic benefits of historic preservation. In their own neighborhoods they can see first-hand how preservation boosts local economies by creating jobs and household income, leveraging capital, and encouraging reinvestment in local communities. This report identifies and explains preservation's significant economic benefits, both at the local level and for the state as a whole, and also for the owners and users of historic properties.

The benefits of preservation are not just economic. This report shows how preservation supports long-term community sustainability by revitalizing neighborhoods, raising and protecting property values, and preserving cultural traditions. Historic preservation also helps the environment by promoting energy efficiency and the conservation of natural resources.

In summary, the benefits of historic preservation in Colorado are substantial:

- **Preservation Creates Jobs.** Approximately 32 new jobs are generated for every \$1 million spent on the preservation of historic buildings. Since 1981, historic preservation projects in Colorado have created almost 35,000 jobs and generated a total of nearly \$2.5 billion in direct and indirect economic impacts. Acquisition and development projects supported by State Historical Fund grants have leveraged approximately \$4 million in additional funds for each \$1 million in grant funding, meaning that public investment in preservation is paying off for Colorado. In addition to creating jobs and income, preservation also is a key driver behind the state's powerful tourism industry, providing interesting and unique historic destinations for visitors in every corner of the state, from Durango to Sterling, and from Steamboat Springs to Rocky Ford. In one year alone (2008), heritage tourism in Colorado generated \$244 million in visitor spending.
- **Preservation Builds Strong Communities.** Designation of local historic districts stabilizes and strengthens neighborhoods by protecting their character, typically enhancing property values as a result. Preservation programs also foster community pride, learning, and creativity, thus making historic neighborhoods desirable places to live and work. Beyond protecting history and improving aesthetics, preservation also creates cultural vitality and defines community identity, which helps communities attract visitors and engage volunteers.
- **Preservation Protects the Environment.** Preservation is a natural partner with sustainable development and environmental stewardship. Through preservation, communities are able to address many environmental goals such as conserving energy, reducing waste, curbing sprawl, and improving air quality. In fact, one of the most environmentally friendly development practices is the decision to repair and reuse an existing building, rather than replace it, especially when considering the overall life-cycle costs and energy use of the building.

Cover photos (clockwise from upper left):

County courthouse restoration, Logan County (photo courtesy of AE Design Associates); Avery Building restoration, Old Town Fort Collins; Shenandoah-Dives Mill, Silverton; Bastiens Restaurant and Steakhouse, Denver

INTRODUCTION

Historic preservation has contributed to Colorado's economic growth and well-being for decades. Starting in 2001, the Colorado Historical Foundation and History Colorado (formerly known as the Colorado Historical Society) partnered together to regularly identify, study, and document the economic benefits of historic preservation in Colorado. An update to the original report was published in 2005.

In terms of organization, each of these studies examined the benefits of preservation at two levels:

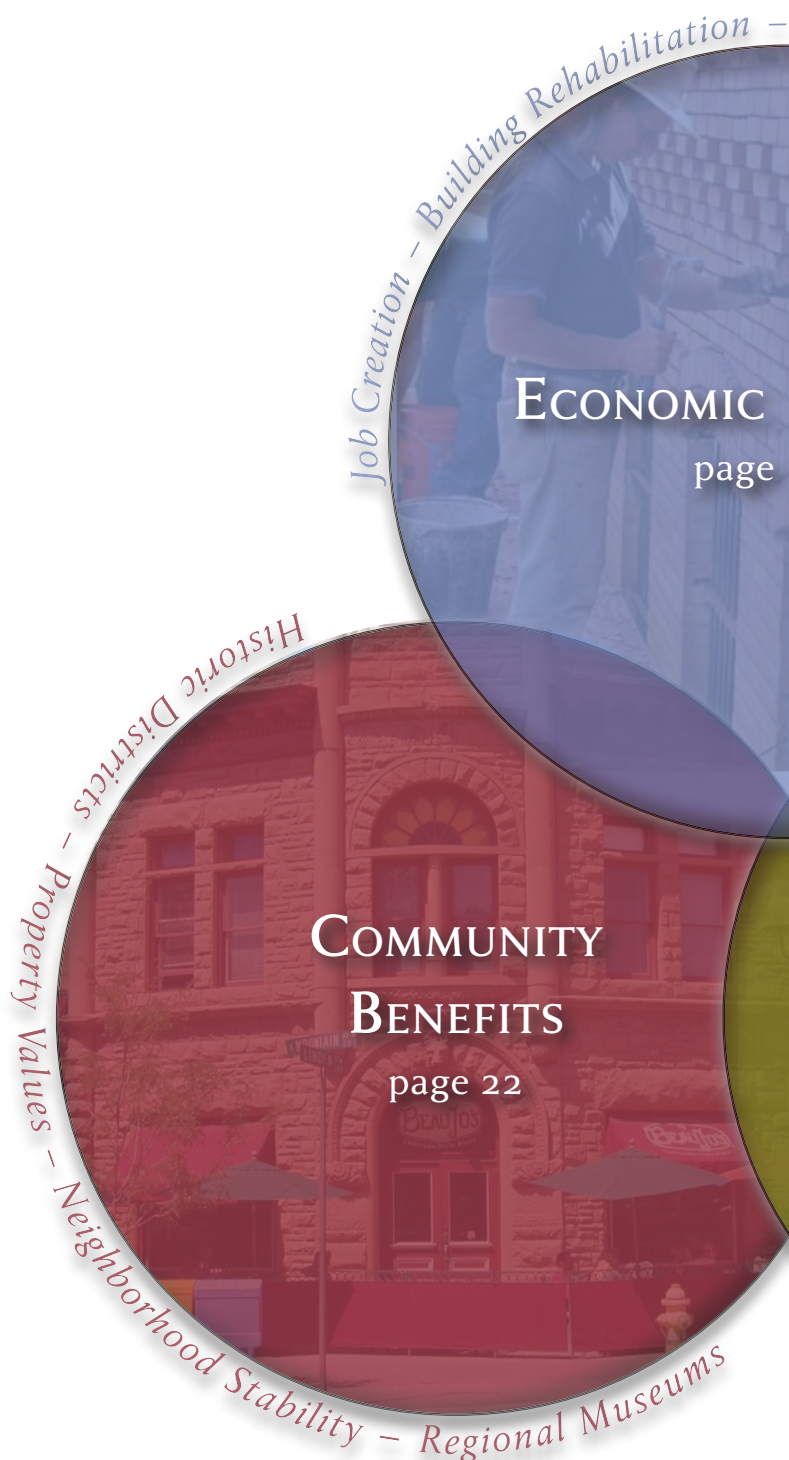
- At the statewide level, the reports documented the economic benefits of preservation by looking at the cumulative impacts of the rehabilitation of historic buildings, heritage tourism, and statewide economic development programs such as Colorado Main Street®.
- At a more focused level, the reports documented the economic importance of preservation for the owners and users of historic properties, looking at issues like property value trends in historic districts and the relationship of affordable housing to preservation.

This report continues to examine the economic benefits of historic preservation in Colorado at these levels; it also introduces new topics to further explain the benefits of historic preservation to the state and its communities.

ORGANIZATION OF THIS REPORT

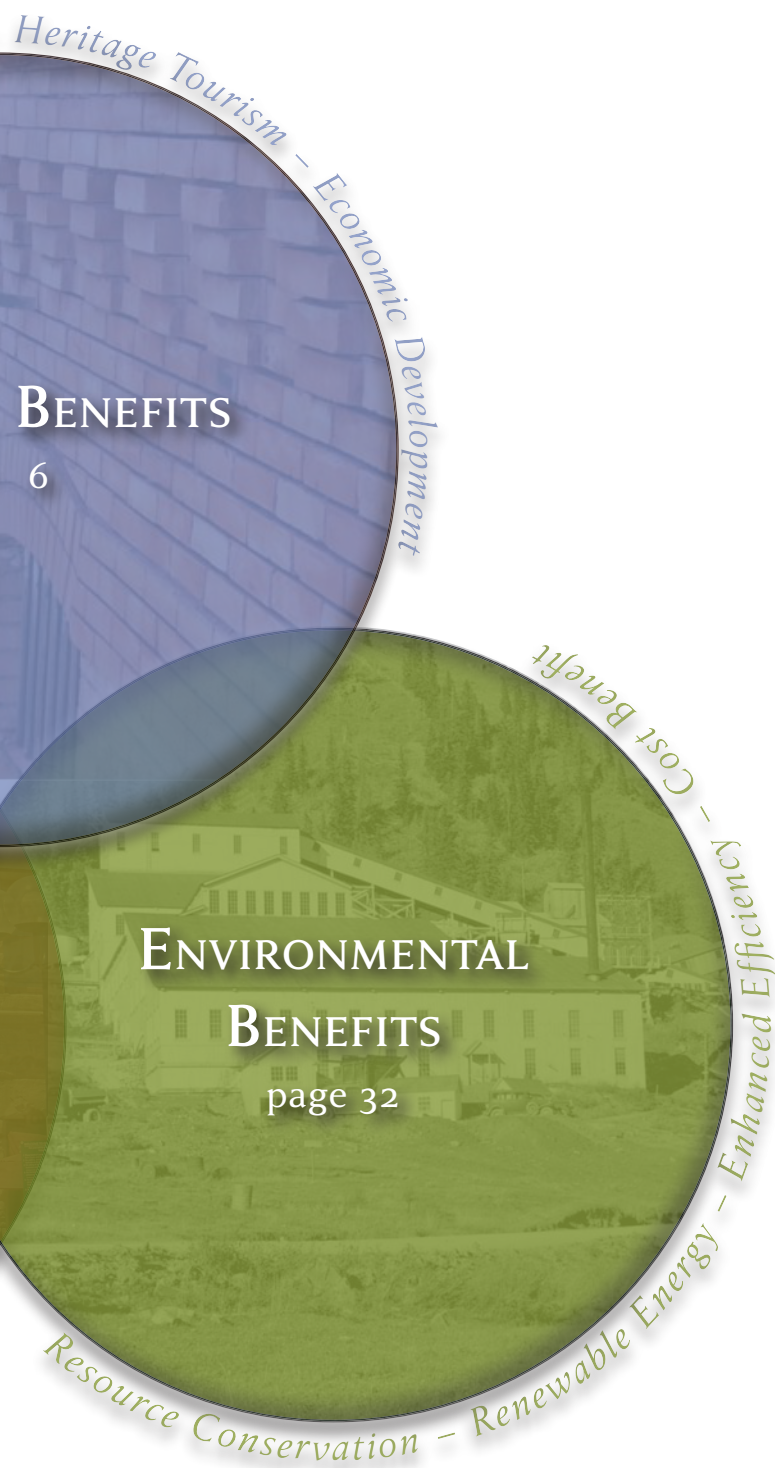
Sustainability is a concept that individuals, organizations, businesses, and communities throughout the state, nation, and world all embrace. While sustainability embodies numerous definitions that vary depending on context, simply put it is about endurance, longevity, and the ability to thrive.

Building a Sustainable Future



The overarching theme of

through Historic Preservation



As defined by the Brundtland Commission of the United Nations, sustainable development is “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.” Many view sustainability as an ongoing effort to achieve balance between three or more “pillars” or core components: economic vitality, environmental stewardship, and social responsibility.

In the context of historic preservation, “sustainability” refers to not only the physical development of buildings and places, but also economic resiliency and prosperity, the conservation of resources, the strengthening of people and communities, and the protection of history and culture. The National Trust for Historic Preservation’s position on sustainability is that “historic preservation can—and should—be an important component of any effort to promote sustainable development. The conservation and improvement of our existing built resources, including reuse of historic and older buildings, greening the existing building stock, and reinvestment in older and historic communities is crucial to combating climate change.”

Because the many benefits of historic preservation are so closely intertwined with sustainability, the overarching theme of this report is sustainability. As illustrated in the diagram at left, this report addresses how preservation enhances sustainability in Colorado through its many economic, community, and environmental benefits.

The major chapters of this report include Preservation and the Economy, Preservation and Communities, and Preservation and the Environment. Each chapter is color-coded to help relate the section back to this overall theme of sustainability. In addition, small versions of the sustainability graphic at left are included at the beginning of each chapter to quickly illustrate the types of benefits that are discussed within the chapter (economic, community, or environmental).

this report is sustainability.

“It’s clear that historic preservation is an investment that yields returns.”

Ed Nichols, State Historic Preservation Officer

ADVANCING THE STATEWIDE PLAN FOR PRESERVATION

In 2011, History Colorado published *The Power of Heritage and Place*, the statewide plan for historic preservation in Colorado. The plan establishes a vision and action agenda for preservation in the state through the year 2020. The action agenda is organized around six goals that will guide statewide, regional, and local preservation efforts:

GOAL A: Preserving the Places that Matter—The ongoing identification, documentation, evaluation, protection, and interpretation of Colorado’s irreplaceable historic and cultural resources.

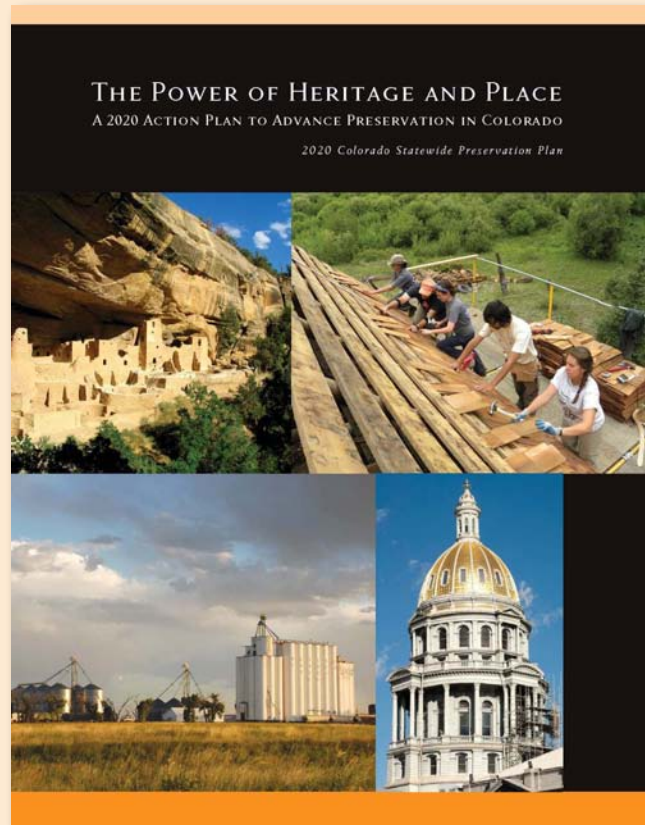
GOAL B: Strengthening and Connecting the Colorado Preservation Network—Building the capacity of preservation partners and networks statewide to nurture local leaders and leverage assets.

GOAL C: Shaping the Preservation Message—The promotion and messaging of historic preservation’s mission and vision to all citizens.

GOAL D: Publicizing the Benefits of Preservation—The documenting and sharing of the benefits of historic preservation.

GOAL E: Weaving Preservation into Education—The education of students and citizens of all ages about their shared heritage.

GOAL F: Advancing Preservation Practices—The provision of historic preservation technical outreach to assist in defining, describing, and preserving Colorado’s historic and cultural resources.



This report, *The Economic Power of Heritage and Place*, is a companion document to the statewide plan. It provides quantifiable data, research, and findings to support Goal D and History Colorado’s efforts to publicize, document, and share the many benefits of historic preservation.

STUDYING THE POWER OF PRESERVATION ACROSS THE NATION

The 2011 Colorado research also included a review of various studies of the economic and other benefits of historic preservation conducted by states, communities, and organizations throughout the country. To provide a broad perspective about how widespread the benefits of preservation are, illustrative quotes from some of these various studies are highlighted in this document. For a complete bibliography, please refer to the 2011 Technical Report.

Studies reviewed include the following:

Good News in Tough Times: Historic Preservation and the Georgia Economy, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, 2010.

The Economic Impact of Historic Preservation in Southwestern Pennsylvania: Jobs that Cannot be Outsourced, The Pennsylvania Works! Campaign, 2010 (cited on page 7).

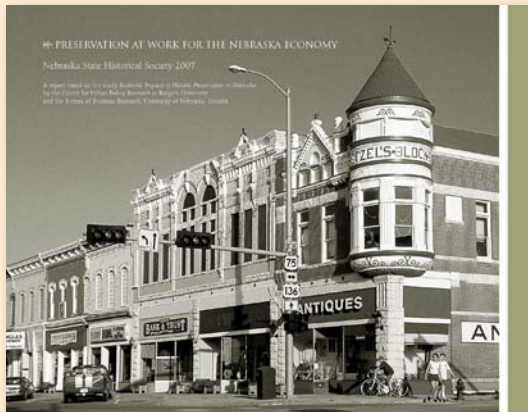
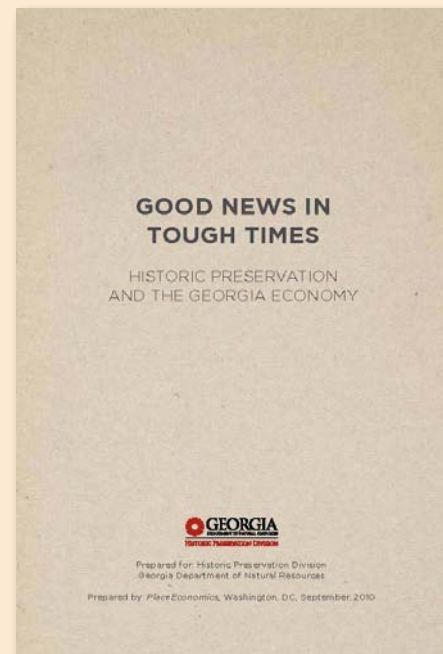
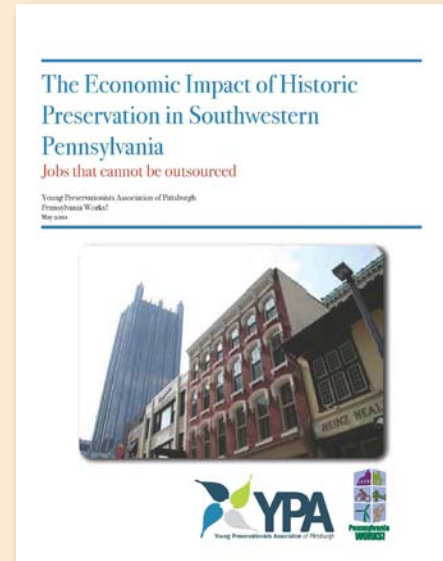
Historic Preservation's Impact on Job Creation, Property Values, and Environmental Sustainability, Preservation Kentucky, Inc. and the Journal of Urbanism, 2009 (cited on page 32).

Economic Impacts of Historic Preservation in Oklahoma, Preservation Oklahoma, Inc., 2008.

Preservation at Work for the Nebraska Economy, Nebraska State Historical Society, 2007 (cited on page 22).

Profitable Past: The Economic Impact of Historic Preservation in Arkansas, Department of Arkansas Heritage, Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 2006.

New York Profiting Through Preservation, Preservation League of New York State, 2002.



PRESERVATION AND THE ECONOMY



“SHF grant-funded projects helped the City of Westminster employ architects, engineers, construction workers, suppliers and support staff from several different firms for various historic preservation projects that we have under way during the depths of the recession. Without grant funding, preservation work will not happen in the foreseeable future.”

Vicky Bunsen, freelance preservationist and former projects coordinator, City of Westminster

Historic preservation benefits Colorado’s economy in many ways. To begin, the restoration, preservation, and rehabilitation of historic properties provides high-quality employment opportunities for workers in the construction industry. This includes jobs for those involved with specialized physical preservation work (like repairing historic windows or woodwork), as well as jobs in many related fields, including the manufacturing, supply, and distribution of building materials. These workers spend their wages on items such as food, health care, and other goods and services—expenditures that circulate throughout the economy and benefit businesses and local communities throughout the state.

The Colorado research shows that the job-creation potential of preservation activities is significant—approximately 32 new jobs are generated for every \$1 million spent on preservation projects. Between 1981 and 2010, historic preservation projects in Colorado generated nearly 34,400 jobs (full-time employment for one person for one year), and approximately \$843 million in household earnings. Estimated at having a total economic impact of \$2.5 billion, the preservation of historic resources contributes to the Colorado economy in a tremendous way.

The economic benefits of preservation are not limited to the construction industry. Tourism also plays a vital role in the Colorado economy, as millions of tourists flock to the state each year to experience the Rocky Mountains and the state’s unique communities. Surveys consistently show that visitors to Colorado are especially drawn to destinations with historic character and attractions that are interesting and authentic. Visitors with these types of interests generally stay longer and spend more money in the state than other tourists. As a result, heritage tourism has become a major economic generator, providing significant income and thousands of jobs across the state.

In addition to detailing how historic building preservation and heritage tourism benefit the Colorado economy, this chapter also illustrates how historic preservation is creating jobs and strengthening Colorado’s communities. Important efforts in Brush, Arvada, and San Juan County serve as three examples of the many successful preservation and economic development initiatives occurring across the state.

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

The preservation of historic properties occurs in communities throughout the state, encompassing projects of all magnitudes and budgets, from small repairs to major rehabilitation and building restorations. This chapter focuses on preservation projects and activities that involve physical improvements to historic resources including rehabilitation, reconstruction, and restoration. Preservation projects not only improve the quality and appearance of historic resources, but can also enhance functionality and can return underutilized resources back to active use. For example, rehabilitation of a historic, unused office building might transform the facility into a new community center.

Many projects are eligible for, and take advantage of, the various economic incentives available to support historic preservation in Colorado. Three of the most well-established economic incentive programs available to Coloradoans include the following:

- **Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credit**—A 20-percent tax credit available for properties rehabilitated for commercial, industrial, or agricultural purposes.
- **Colorado State Rehabilitation Tax Credit**—A 20-percent tax credit for projects (including owner-occupied residences) with qualified rehabilitation expenditures totaling \$5,000 or more (with a maximum credit of \$50,000 per qualified property).
- **State Historical Fund Grants**—Competitive and non-competitive grant funds awarded for Colorado preservation projects with public benefit.

These three incentive programs help leverage private investment throughout the state, creating significant benefits for Colorado's economy and communities. The economic benefits of these incentive programs are discussed on the following pages. The cumulative economic impacts of the preservation projects associated with these incentive programs are also examined and discussed at the end of this section.

“Historic preservation is more than creating museums. It involves bringing back to life old structures through restoration, adaptive reuse, and creative renovation. It also means injecting new life into an older neighborhood by constructing new structures that complement the existing community fabric and allow for pedestrian interaction.”

From *The Economic Impact of Historic Preservation in Southwestern Pennsylvania: Jobs that Cannot be Outsourced*, The Pennsylvania Works! Campaign, 2010.



Preservation projects create jobs and help revitalize properties and communities (photo courtesy of David Singer).

Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credit

Established in 1976, the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credit is a preservation incentive program administered by the National Park Service in cooperation with the Internal Revenue Service and state historic preservation offices throughout the nation. The principal incentive is a 20-percent tax credit to encourage private investment in the rehabilitation of historic structures.

The tax credit is available for properties rehabilitated for commercial, industrial, or agricultural purposes. It is also available for rental residential purposes, but not for exclusively owner-occupied residential properties. To be eligible for the credit, the property must be a “certified historic structure,” meaning it must be listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or be a contributing property within a registered historic district. In order to receive the credit, the property rehabilitation must be consistent with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation and be certified by the National Park Service.

The tax credit is for 20 percent of the total amount of “qualified rehabilitation expenditures,” which include the costs associated with the work undertaken on the historic building, development-related fees, and other construction-related costs. They reflect money spent on construction and other related activities—expenditures that help boost local economies throughout the state. The credit does not include costs of acquiring or furnishing the building, new additions that expand on the existing building, new building construction, or other facilities related to the building.

SUMMARY: FEDERAL REHABILITATION TAX CREDIT

From 1981 to 2010:

- 374 projects in Colorado
- \$526.1 million in total rehabilitation costs



Above: Rehabilitation of the historic building at 1212 Pearl Street in Boulder took advantage of the federal rehabilitation tax credit.

*Inset: Building before rehabilitation
(photos courtesy of Thomas W. Thorpe, AIA, Townscapes LLC)*

From 1981 to 2010, a total of 374 projects have taken advantage of the federal rehabilitation tax credit in Colorado. These projects have infused millions of dollars into the state economy. **The cumulative total of qualified rehabilitation expenditures for these 374 projects is approximately \$526.1 million.**

When this report was last published in 2005, the median cost of a Colorado federal rehabilitation tax credit project was \$218,939 and the average cost was \$1.6 million. Since 2005, 30 additional projects have been certified to utilize this tax credit with a median cost of \$890,621 and an **average cost of nearly \$1.1 million per project.**

Colorado State Tax Credit

Colorado is among 29 states with a state-level rehabilitation tax credit incentive program. Originally adopted in 1990, the Colorado state tax credit went into effect in 1991 and was reauthorized by the state legislature in 1999 and 2008. The available credit is 20 percent of \$5,000 or more of approved rehabilitation on qualified properties, with a maximum credit of \$50,000 per qualified property.

A “qualified property” is a property located in Colorado that is listed individually or as a contributing property in a historic district on the State Register of Historic Places, designated as a landmark by a Certified Local Government, or listed as a contributing property within a designated historic district of a Certified Local Government, and is at least 50 years old.

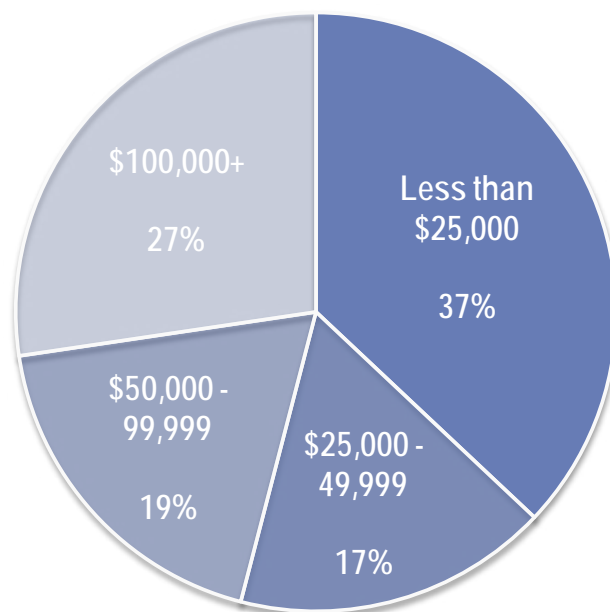
As with the federal tax credit, state tax credit rehabilitation projects must follow the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation. Projects taking advantage of the federal tax credit that have received the necessary federal approvals can claim the state credit on the basis of those federal approvals.

Qualified expenditures for projects include the “hard costs” associated with the physical preservation of a historic property (e.g., demolition and carpentry) but do not include improvements related to normal wear and tear, routine maintenance, or enlargements or additions.

Unlike the federal rehabilitation tax credit, the state tax credit is available for owner-occupied residences, and many of the state tax credit projects have been for that purpose. State tax credit projects are typically smaller in scale and cost than federal rehabilitation tax credit projects, although more state tax projects have been completed. From 1991 through 2010:

- A total of 951 projects in Colorado have used the state tax credit, **with a cumulative total of qualified rehabilitation costs for these projects of approximately \$98.5 million.**
- The median qualified rehabilitation cost of a Colorado state tax credit project is \$42,116 and the **average cost is \$103,641.**

Rehabilitation Costs of State Tax Credit Projects 1991–2010



- A total of 155 state tax credit projects claimed rehabilitation expenditures over \$250,000 (therefore receiving \$50,000, the maximum state tax credit).

While the largest share (55 percent) of state tax credit projects are located in the Denver Metro region encompassing Adams, Arapahoe, Broomfield, Denver, Douglas, and Jefferson counties, all regions of the state and half of Colorado’s 64 counties have state tax credit projects.

Since the previous version of this report was published in 2005, 346 projects have filed to use the state tax credit.

SUMMARY: STATE TAX CREDIT

From 1991 to 2010:

- **951 projects**
- **\$98.5 million in total rehabilitation costs**

State Historical Fund

Colorado’s State Historical Fund was created as part of a 1990 amendment to the state constitution authorizing limited-stakes gambling in three communities: Black Hawk, Central City, and Cripple Creek. State Historical Fund revenue comes from the state’s Limited Gaming Fund, which is in place to distribute the money generated from the gaming tax, application and license fees, and other Division of Gaming revenues.

Twenty-eight percent of the Limited Gaming Fund revenue is allocated to the State Historical Fund, with 20 percent of that amount returned to the three gambling towns for their use in local preservation projects. The remaining 80 percent of that amount is allocated to History Colorado, with the majority going to the State Historical Fund for use in preservation grants and projects throughout the state. In fiscal year 2010, History Colorado distributed more than \$14.9 million from state gaming tax revenues.

State Historical Fund use is intended for preservation projects with public benefit, so only public entities and nonprofit organizations may apply for grant funding. However, many private entities and businesses have received funding by arranging for a public entity or nonprofit organization to apply for and administer a grant on their behalf; this is acceptable so long as there is a clear public benefit to the proposed project. In most instances, a minimum cash match of 25 percent of the total project cost is required from nonprofit and municipal applicants,

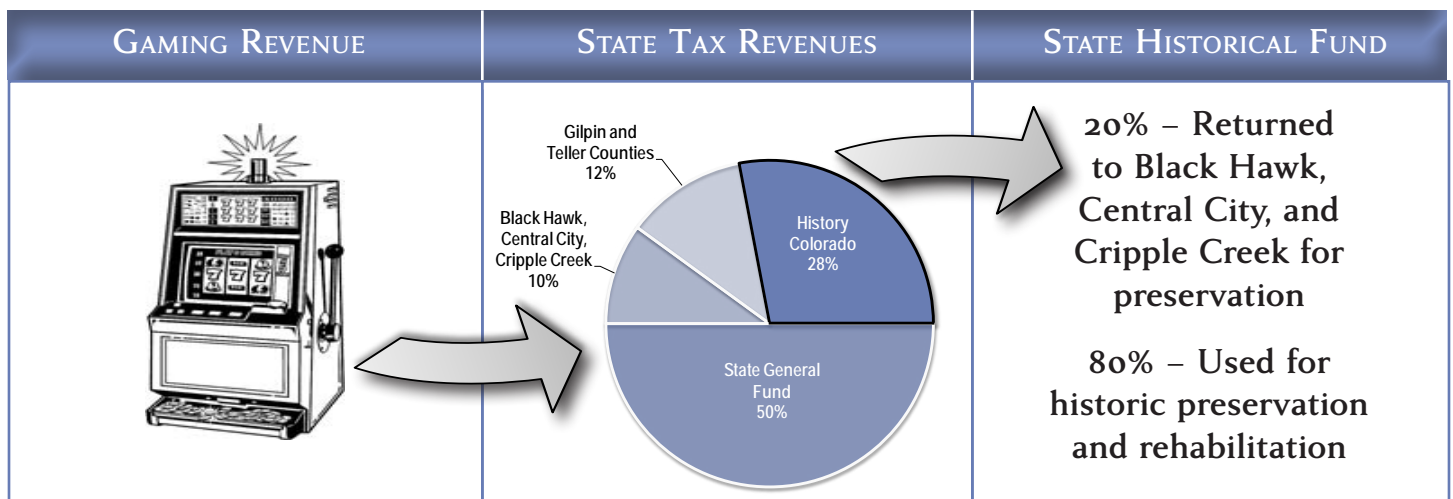
though a larger cash match is sometimes provided. For privately owned buildings, grant seekers must bring a minimum cash match of 50 percent to the table.

Both competitive and non-competitive State Historical Fund grants are awarded for preservation projects. Competitive grants are awarded for three types of projects:

- Acquisition and Development (involving such physical work as the rehabilitation, preservation, restoration, or reconstruction of a designated property or site);
- Survey and Planning (involving the identification, recording, evaluation, designation, and planning for the protection of significant historic resources); and
- Education (providing the public with information about preservation or historic sites).

State Historical Fund grants have been used to support many preservation projects throughout the state. From state fiscal years 1993 to 2010:

- A total of 5,857 requests were submitted for State Historical Fund grants. Of these grant requests, 3,712 of these projects (63 percent) were awarded.
- **Nearly \$239 million in grant funding has been awarded since 1993;** the State Historical Fund awarded \$14.9 million in 2010 alone.



Each \$1 million in A&D grant funding distributed by the State Historical Fund leveraged approximately \$4 million in additional funds.

As with previous versions of this report, this study examines Acquisition and Development (A&D) projects in more detail because these types of projects consist largely of physical work and preservation expenditures (i.e., construction and other related activities), the economic benefits of which can be readily tracked. The economic benefits associated with A&D projects are significant:

- A total of **\$175.4 million in grant funding was awarded to 1,789 A&D projects** from 1993 to 2010.
- A total of **\$701.8 million was spent on A&D projects** from 1993 to 2010, which included the \$175.4 in grant funding, plus an estimated \$526.3 million in matching contributions and other funds. This means that for each \$1 million in A&D grant funding distributed between 1993 and 2010, approximately \$4 million in additional funds was leveraged for historic preservation.

All of Colorado's 64 counties have received at least one State Historical Fund grant. About half of the A&D projects are located in urban areas such as the Denver Metro area and communities up and down Colorado's Front Range, with the other half located in the state's mountain communities and rural areas.

More than 500 A&D grants, totaling over \$69 million, were awarded between 2005 (the date of the last version of this report) and 2010. In addition to the \$175.4 million awarded in A&D grants, \$63.4 million has been awarded for nearly 2,000 Education and Survey and Planning projects since 1993.



RESTORING A STATE ICON

Approximately \$4 million from the State Historical Fund was allocated in 2010 to pay for the initial start-up cost of restoring the State Capitol's iconic but deteriorating gold dome. History Colorado expects to allocate additional funding for the following three years, depending on the amount of private donations raised.

SUMMARY: STATE HISTORICAL FUND

From 1993 to 2010:

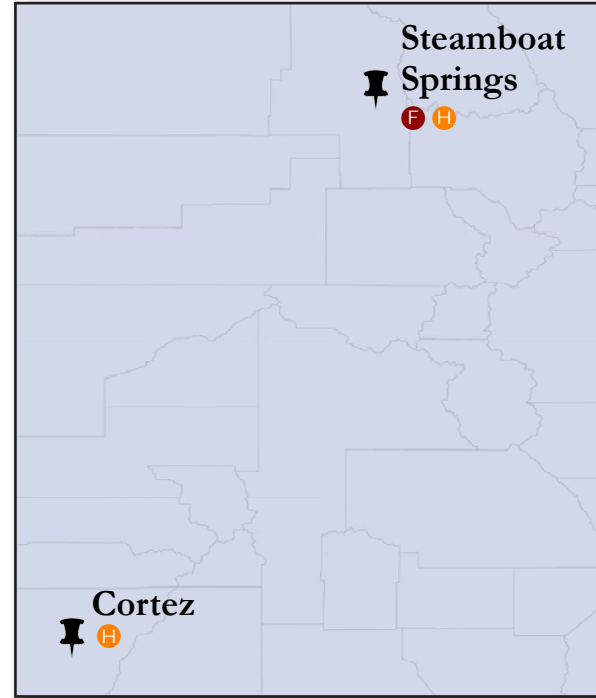
- **More than 3,700 total grants awarded**
- **More than 1,700 acquisition and development projects with \$701.8 million spent (grants awarded plus matching and other funds)**

Preservation Projects

STEAMBOAT SPRINGS Routt County National Bank

F S H

Restoration of the Routt County National Bank, originally built in 1919, was made possible through the use of State Historical Fund grant funds, the federal rehabilitation tax credit, and additional local historic preservation incentives provided by the City of Steamboat Springs. The front of the building was restored to the original 1919 façade, while the east side of the building was actually restored to a later façade from the Post World War II era. The first floor continues to operate as retail space, and the second floor remains property of the Masonic Temple.



Incentive Used: **F** Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credit **S**

CORTEZ Community Radio Project

H



Constructed in 1908, the Montezuma Building is the only building in the heart of Cortez listed on the State Register of Historic Places. The local non-profit Community Radio Project (CRP) leveraged State Historical Funds to purchase the building for eventual rehabilitation as a multi-tenant nonprofit center that will include CRP's radio station, a performance area, and gallery.

DENVER SlaterPaull Architects

F S H

Engine House No. 5, formerly a Lower Downtown (LoDo) fire station built in 1922, was acquired by SlaterPaull Architects in order to transform the building into a sustainable office space for the company's headquarters. The project includes a variety of energy-efficient systems and green building techniques and is the state's first historic building to achieve LEED® Platinum certification. A State Historical Fund mini-grant was awarded to the project for masonry repair and restoration. The project has also applied for federal and state tax credits.



Across Colorado



STERLING

Logan County Courthouse **H**



Elaborate ornamentation and Renaissance Revival architecture characterize the Logan County Courthouse, constructed in 1909. One of the building's most notable features is a central interior rotunda. The rehabilitation and restoration of the building have been made possible through use of eight State Historical Fund grants, totaling nearly \$1.6 million, with matching funds provided by the Colorado Department of Local Affairs. Rehabilitation work included improvements to the interior central rotunda and handicap accessibility.

State Rehabilitation Tax Credit **H** State Historical Fund Grant

WALSENBURG

Spanish Peaks Main Library **H**

Constructed in 1920, the historic Huerfano County High School building sat vacant for years before it was transformed into the new Spanish Peaks Main Library in 2010. Extensive fundraising, combined with approximately \$800,000 in grant funding from the State Historical Fund, made acquisition and rehabilitation of the building possible. Rehabilitation work included the installation of replicas of the original windows and a geothermal energy system.



COLORADO SPRINGS

Frantz House **S**

The Frantz House, built in 1899, is a private residence in Colorado Springs. The homeowner took advantage of the state tax credit for the removal of the aluminum siding, repair of the original wood trim, replacement of crown moldings with an accurate reproduction, custom-cut siding and fish-scale shingles to match the originals, replacement of 1960s steel columns, and replica decorative corbels on the eave of the porch.



PUTTING MAIN STREET® TO WORK IN BRUSH

When the pharmacy in downtown Brush moved out in 1997, other local business owners, the City of Brush, and the Chamber of Commerce realized they would need to take action if they wanted to prevent further decline in the already-small downtown.

Local leaders decided to embrace the Main Street® program, sensing that it could provide a strategy for downtown revitalization, a powerful network of linked communities, and national support. Originally developed by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the Main Street® program is a national economic development program aimed at helping communities revitalize downtown and neighborhood business districts by leveraging local assets such as historic resources and community pride. Brush was established as a Main Street Community® in 2001.

Today, the Brush Chamber of Commerce runs the Main Street® program and uses the program as an important economic development tool to strengthen downtown businesses. The chamber has developed a business strategy, market analysis, and architectural streetscape plan. Additionally, city officials wove the Main Street® approach and its emphasis on urban design and historic preservation into the city's comprehensive plan. The elements of the Main Street Four-Point Approach® include organization, promotion, design, and economic restructuring. Ron Prasher, Executive Director of the Brush Chamber of Commerce, emphasized the importance of all four elements of the Main Street® approach, noting, "It's like a four-cylinder engine—without one cylinder, it won't work."

The Main Street® program requires the city, chamber, and downtown businesses to work together, which has resulted in stronger working relationships. According to the partners, "The community looks better from working together."

Perhaps the most notable program to emerge so far has been the Façade Grant Program, funded by the city. The program first awarded six \$500 matching fund grants in 2007. Grants have since been increased to \$2,500. To date, the \$18,000 total public investment in the program has yielded more than \$74,000 in private investment. The program has resulted in a domino effect in which each façade improvement has inspired others, some of which have been completed without matching public funds.

"We still have a way to go, but downtown Brush is starting to rejuvenate."

Janet Krohn, local business owner



Left: Historic building façade; Right: J & J's Hairstyling after façade improvements

GROWING LOCAL BUSINESSES IN HISTORIC OLDE TOWN ARVADA

Shortly after the Arvada Downtown Historic District was established in 1998, public interest in revitalizing this authentic and historic downtown increased. Soon, local businesses and residents formed the Historic Olde Town Arvada Association to advocate for the downtown. With help from the Arvada Urban Renewal Authority (AURA) and the City of Arvada, Arvada became a Main Street® community in 2002. In recent years Olde Town Arvada has flourished due to extensive public investment, including \$1.1 million in street improvements to Grandview Avenue, \$2.5 million in street improvements to Old Wadsworth Boulevard, and \$1 million in improvements to Arvada Town Square. This significant public investment put construction crews to work and has also helped spur private investment. In addition, the City of Arvada and its nonprofit partners have received six State Historical Fund grants for various projects in Olde Town. The total \$357,070 in grant funding has leveraged more than \$1.3 million in private funding for the area.

The A.L. Davis block is located at the heart of Olde Town Arvada. Built in 1916, this building has served as a car dealership, drug store, candy shop, and most recently a stationery store with apartments on the second floor. Local architect Deborah Andrews and her husband bought the building with the intention of maintaining the character of

“Current tenants chose this building in large part due to its location in Olde Town, and how its historic character would augment their business.”

Deborah Andrews, building owner and architect

the landmark building while making the space useful and attractive to businesses. With financial assistance from the Arvada Economic Development Authority and the City of Arvada, the rehabilitation of this historic building is nearing completion. Improvements include restoration of the building's storefront windows, a new high-efficiency heating and cooling system, and the installation of a fire sprinkler system. Not only has this redevelopment employed a local architect; it has also provided work to a local general contractor and various construction trades for roughly two years. The redeveloped A.L. Davis building is proving to be an enticing space for local businesses. The majority of the first-floor tenant space is leased out to two local start-up businesses, increasing the site's appeal as a destination for residents and visitors. Interestingly, there are only two chain businesses in Olde Town, which may be attributable to the eclectic mix of buildings with historic character.



Top: A.L. Davis block in the late 1920s;
 Bottom: A.L. Davis block in 2011

The Combined Economic Benefits of Preservation Projects

Direct and Indirect Economic Impacts

Economic activities including the preservation of historic buildings generate direct impacts: purchases and expenditures that immediately result from the project, like construction labor, building materials, and tools. The direct impact of a preservation project is equal to the total amount of funds or qualified expenditures used on the project.

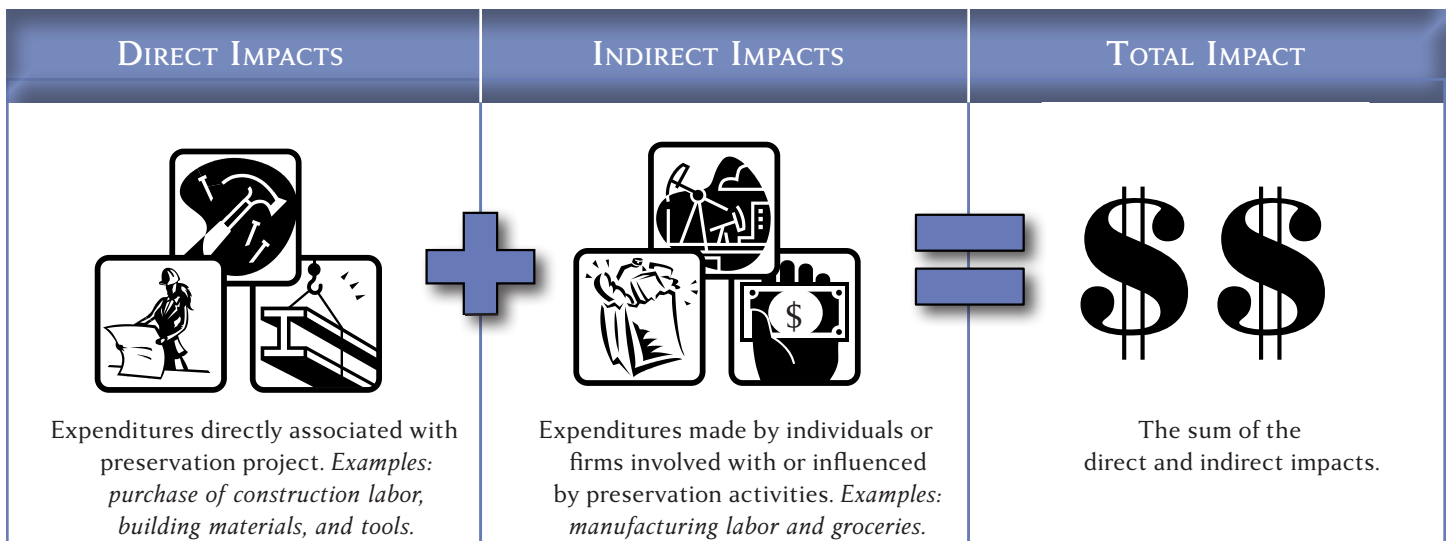
Historic preservation projects also result in indirect impacts as the original dollars ripple through the economy. Indirect impacts may include expenditures such as household items and groceries that the construction workers could purchase with their wages.

While direct impacts are often easy to track, indirect impacts can be more challenging to identify. Economists frequently use economic formulas called “multipliers” to estimate the indirect impacts associated with various activities. Using regional economic multipliers, it is possible to estimate the direct and indirect impacts associated with the preservation of historic properties in Colorado by examining the total cumulative expenditures from the three preservation incentive programs discussed in the previous sections: the federal rehabilitation tax credit, the state rehabilitation tax credit, and the State Historical Fund Acquisition and Development (A&D) grant projects.

Together, the total direct impact of the projects taking advantage of these three programs is \$1.3 billion. However, recognizing that some of these projects have taken advantage of multiple incentives (for example, received the federal credit and also a grant from the State Historical Fund), some adjustments to this total are necessary. Based on interviews and review of project records, approximately \$0.2 billion must be removed from the total direct impact to account for projects that have been counted more than once due to their use of multiple incentives. As a result, between 1981 and 2010, **nearly \$1.1 billion was directly spent on historic preservation projects** throughout the state of Colorado.

Through the ripple effect of spending the \$1.1 billion in direct impacts, an additional \$1.4 billion in indirect impacts has been generated from preservation activities. **The total combined economic impact of preservation activities throughout Colorado is \$2.5 billion** (sum of direct and indirect impacts).

Economic Impact of All Preservation Projects	Total Impact
Direct economic impacts	\$1.1 billion
Indirect economic impacts	\$1.4 billion
TOTAL ECONOMIC IMPACT	\$2.5 billion



Jobs and Earnings

Every \$1 million spent on the preservation of buildings in Colorado generates approximately 32 new jobs. A “job” refers to full-time employment for one person for one year. Between 1981 and 2010, building preservation directly created an estimated 15,250 jobs and indirectly created an additional 19,148 jobs—a total of 34,398 jobs.

Historic preservation projects tend to be more labor-intensive than typical new construction projects and thus more beneficial for local economies. On average, costs for new construction are evenly divided between labor and materials (roughly 50 percent for each category). In contrast, up to 70 percent of costs for historic preservation projects may be for labor. Labor for preservation activities is often more specialized than general construction activities, and such technical skills present opportunities for workers throughout the state.

The estimated total household earnings of employees directly or indirectly involved with preservation projects is substantial. Household earnings represent employment income that is spent on consumer goods and services such as clothing, food, transportation, and utilities. Between 1981 and 2010, historic preservation activities generated \$418.8 million in household earnings that, when spent, indirectly generated \$424.3 million.

Combined, these direct and indirect impacts generated \$843 million in household earnings.

Tax Revenue

Preservation activities have also generated significant tax revenue for the State of Colorado and local communities. Tax revenue helps fund a wide variety of government services and programs, including local historic preservation programs. From 1981 to 2010, historic preservation projects generated an estimated \$6.5 million in total business income taxes, \$17.5 million in personal income taxes, and \$49.1 million in Colorado state sales taxes.

Thanks to historic preservation efforts, local governments throughout Colorado have benefited from increased property tax revenues. Between 1981 and 2010, an estimated \$14.2 to \$17.8 million in additional property tax revenue has been collected statewide (based on a range of possible tax rates) due to building preservation. Unlike other taxes that are collected once per expenditure, property taxes are collected annually and provide an ongoing source of revenue for communities to use for programs and services, including preservation programs.

SUMMARY: ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF PRESERVATION

From 1981 to 2010:

	\$1.1 billion spent on preservation projects
+	\$1.4 billion indirectly spent
<hr/>	
=	\$2.5 billion in total expenditures

These expenditures generated:

- 34,398 jobs
- \$843 million in household earnings
- \$6.5 million in business income taxes
- \$17.5 million in personal income taxes
- \$49.1 million in Colorado sales taxes

HERITAGE TOURISM

Tourism is a major industry in Colorado. In 2010 more than 28.9 million people visited the state on overnight trips, contributing significant sums to state and local coffers. The majority (86 percent) of visitors come to Colorado on trips for pleasure, seeing friends and family, or engaging in other leisure activities, but others also visit for business purposes.

While many visitors to Colorado come to experience the beauty and abundance of activities in the Rocky Mountains, a significant portion of visitors can be considered “heritage tourists.” Heritage tourism is defined by the National Trust for Historic Preservation as travel to experience the places, artifacts, and activities that authentically represent the stories and people of the past and present. This could include anything from a visit to the Denver Museum of Nature and Science, the Royal Gorge, or Mesa Verde.

Heritage tourism is an increasingly popular segment within Colorado’s tourism industry. Recent data from Longwoods International’s Colorado Travel Year 2010 Visitor Study shows that visitors to Colorado were more likely than visitors to other destinations to have an interest in historic places (31 percent of

Red Rocks Amphitheater is a popular naturally formed concert venue that has attracted musical performers and audiences since the early 1900s (photo courtesy of Steve Crecelius).

Visitors to Colorado are more likely to have an interest in historic activities.

Colorado visitors, compared to the national norm of 21 percent) and cultural activities and attractions (22 percent of Colorado visitors, compared to 18 percent nationally).

The Longwoods 2008 Visitor Study includes the most recent detailed study of Colorado’s heritage tourists. According to that study, **approximately half the overnight leisure trips to Colorado in 2008 (11.8 million trips) involved heritage tourism activities.**

Colorado’s Heritage Tourists

Colorado’s heritage tourists rank the preservation of historic areas, historic towns, locally owned and unique shops, fairs or events, and cultural sites as the most important features that would make a place enjoyable to visit. Not only are Colorado’s heritage tourists more likely to visit historic places, but they are also more likely than other visitors to seek out specialized, location-based activities, like shopping for local arts and crafts and trying unique local foods.



Colorado's heritage tourists spend more, on average, per person on total expenditures per trip compared to all Colorado overnight visitors. **Heritage tourists spent an average of \$447 in total expenditures, whereas all overnight leisure visitors spent on average \$333 in total expenditures, a difference of \$114.** Heritage tourists are also more likely than other visitors to come from out of state, and **their trips generally last longer in duration than typical overnight leisure trips** (an average of 5.8 nights away from home compared to 5.2 nights).

Colorado's heritage tourists spend more money and stay longer.

Economic Impacts

According to *The Economic Impacts of Travel on Colorado*, prepared for the Colorado Tourism Office, tourists spent more than \$1.6 billion on arts, entertainment, and recreation (including heritage tourism activities) in 2009.

Longwoods International's Colorado Travel Year 2008 Visitor Study reports that **Colorado's heritage tourists spent approximately \$244 million on cultural and historic activities** (\$190 million on cultural activities and \$54 million on historic activities). Like historic preservation activities do, heritage tourism generates quality jobs across the state, and the wages

earned by these workers ripple through and benefit local communities as they are spent.

Building the Heritage Tourism Program

The continued protection, preservation, and promotion of Colorado's singular historic and cultural resources is critical in ensuring that heritage tourists keep visiting the state. In 2005, the Colorado Tourism Office worked with a wide range of local and statewide officials to establish a Heritage Tourism Program and develop a strategic plan for enhancing heritage tourism in Colorado. The plan, which can be found online at www.colorado.com, identifies a range of important steps that Colorado communities can take to strengthen the crucial infrastructure that supports the heritage tourism industry, such as establishing stronger linkages between tourism providers.

In addition to promoting strategies, research, and marketing, the Heritage Tourism Program provides grant opportunities to advance heritage tourism through regional projects. Recently, the program awarded grants to initiate heritage tourism pilot projects in four regions across the state (Southeast, San Luis Valley, Park County, and Southwest). Beginning with an initial \$220,000 investment, the pilot program initiative has leveraged over \$1.1 million to date, and the heritage tourism industry in these regions is blossoming. These projects are also helping establish the foundation for the expansion of similar regional heritage tourism projects in other locations across Colorado.

SUMMARY: HERITAGE TOURISM

In Colorado in 2008:

- 11.8 million trips involved heritage tourism activities
- Heritage tourists spent \$190 million on cultural activities and \$54 million on historic activities

On average, Colorado's heritage tourists:

- Stay longer than other visitors
- Spend \$114 more per person per trip
- Are more likely to come from out of state

Two major events shook the Silverton/San Juan County region in the early 1990s: the 1991 closing of the major local employer, the Shenandoah–Dives Mill, and a devastating fire that destroyed the historic Town Hall in 1992. Yet good things ultimately sprang from these tragic events, as local leaders planning the region’s future identified historic preservation as an important tool that could help retain local jobs and put money back into the local economy.

Working with local officials, the San Juan County Historical Society (SJCHS) took the lead in developing a strategy to rely on historic preservation as an economic development engine. The strategy focused initially on hiring the laid-off miners to reconstruct Town Hall and teaching them specialized building preservation techniques like masonry repair. In the process, local jobs were created and a local team of historic preservation advocates was formed. Hiring locally was a key part of the SJCHS strategy and proved to be a great way to retain residents that otherwise might have moved out of the region to find work.



Shortly after Town Hall was rebuilt in 1994, SJCHS officials turned their attention to the preservation of the 1903 San Juan County Jail, which is used as the Historical Society Museum. The project is ongoing; to date, two phases are complete. The most recent phase, which involved restoration of the exterior building envelope, created six full-time jobs for Silverton’s local workforce. The SJCHS estimates that the project generated \$157,715 in local wages, involved direct purchases of \$35,350 in materials and equipment rental, paid \$40,150 to local subcontractors, and contributed \$63,570 in taxes into federal, state, and local coffers.



An example of a more recent project involves the Shenandoah–Dives (Mayflower) Mill, which was donated by the Sunnyside Gold Corporation to the SJCHS after the mill shut down. The mill was named a National Historic Landmark in 2000, and today the SJCHS operates tours of the facility (and also operates a hydropower project there, featured as another case study on page 34). The SJCHS is completing much-needed stabilization repairs through a phased scope of work. Budgeted at \$352,000, Phase 1 provided six full-time jobs and was completed in August 2011. Phase 2, budgeted at \$225,000 and scheduled to begin in the spring of 2012, will focus on the restoration of the exterior of the Assay Office Building that will provide income through renting office and laboratory space.

*Top: Silverton Town Hall;
Bottom: San Juan County jail building restoration*

Another ongoing effort is the renovation of the historic Animas Power and Light Transformer Building at the mill site, which has been adaptively reused and turned into a “business incubator.” A few light–industrial businesses currently operate out of the historic buildings, and the SJCHS hopes to use this site to stimulate investment in San Juan County by attracting additional light–industrial businesses. At the industry standard of 67–percent occupancy, Phase 1 of the business incubator project is projected to generate \$36,398 in revenues, while costs are estimated at \$32,863.

Collectively, projects like the reconstruction of Town Hall, the jail/museum restoration, and the reuse of the Shenandoah–Dives Mill have provided local jobs and injected much–needed funding into the local economy. These projects have also allowed the historic properties to continue to generate revenue and attract tens of thousands of visitors to this scenic and exciting part of the state, while also fulfilling the SJCHS mission of interpreting the area’s history for the enjoyment of future generations.

Currently, the SJCHS continues to build local training capacity and to focus on preservation as an economic development tool for the region. According to Director Beverly Rich, the SJCHS’s themes are:

- buy local, hire local;
- use State Historic Funds to leverage other funding;
- attract heritage tourism;
- preserve history unique to the area; and
- prosperity promotes preservation.

“Our focus was on making history and preservation the economic engine of San Juan County. This is what we turned to after the mill shut down.”

Beverly Rich, San Juan County Historical Society



Former miners were trained to complete historic rehabilitation projects (photo courtesy of David Singer).

PRESERVATION AND COMMUNITIES



“Historic preservation draws ownership into historic districts and protects investment in real estate.”

From Preservation at Work for the Nebraska Economy, Nebraska State Historical Society, 2007.

Preservation is not just about dollars and cents. Beyond the substantial economic benefits, preservation also builds distinctive places. Across the country, the new reality is that home or business location is a real choice for many people, and communities that wish to thrive will have to be attractive places to live and work. Historic preservation is an effective and tested strategy for creating unique places and cultural vitality. Beyond protecting history and improving aesthetics, successful preservation programs foster community pride, learning, and creativity, which are critical to an educated workforce. A strong economy and a strong community are inextricably linked, and historic preservation supports both.

This section of the report looks at the “community” aspect of sustainability, focusing on how preservation activities help build healthy neighborhoods, towns, and cities throughout Colorado. In particular, this section examines how preservation leads to more vital communities through the stabilization and enhancement of local property values. A key feature of each edition of this report has been an emphasis on local historic districts, and specifically the effects of local historic designation on property values. This 2011 edition carries forward this important topic with updated data from all the case study neighborhoods examined previously, located in Denver, Durango, and Fort Collins. The report confirms earlier findings that rather than depressing property values, local designation in fact leads to appreciation rates that are consistent with—and often are higher than—rates in similar, non-designated areas.



Restoration of the historic adobe stables at the Arkansas Valley Fairgrounds in Rocky Ford was a community effort. Volunteers learned how to make bricks and repair adobe structures, and various organizations came together to make the project a reality.

PROPERTY VALUES AND NEIGHBORHOOD STABILITY

One common myth about national and state historic designation programs is that they automatically protect historic resources from significant alterations or demolition. On the contrary, such programs provide only minimal protection—though they do offer important recognition and raise awareness, and often trigger eligibility for tax credits.

Local historic designation programs, however, often provide better protection of historic resources because they have real teeth. Local programs are designed to ensure that new construction projects and alterations to existing properties are compatible with the traditional character of the area. Typically, oversight is provided by a local preservation commission that has the authority to delay or deny projects that do not meet the adopted standards.

Yet, though local historic designation programs impose an additional layer of review on property owners, such programs do not lead to reduced property values in historic areas. In fact, studies throughout the nation demonstrate that local historic designation programs not only help preserve an area's historic character, but they can also add value, stability, and desirability to homes and neighborhoods. Local historic designation typically leads to appreciation in property values at rates that are consistent with, and often greater than, rates in similar, non-designated areas.

In order to help readers understand the impact of local historic designation on property values in Colorado, this study examines ongoing property value trends from various local historic districts throughout the state. The analysis builds on previous work completed in the 2002 and 2005 editions of this report and focuses on several residential neighborhoods in Denver, one in Durango, and a commercial area in Fort Collins.

The analysis for each case study focuses on properties within a locally designated historic area, as compared to properties in similar, nearby areas that are not designated. Property value and sales information from the local assessors' databases were obtained for each property for a period spanning more than two decades. That data provided the basis for analyzing and tracking the following indicators over time:

- **Total Appreciation Since Designation**—The change in cumulative property values in a locally designated historic district compared to the change in value in a nearby, non-designated comparison area.
- **Average Value**—The amount of property for the money in a locally designated historic district versus a non-designated comparison area.

Selecting the Case Studies

To obtain a statewide perspective, the case study communities are focused in three regions in the state: the northern Front Range (Fort Collins), Denver Metro area (Denver), and a small-town mountain area (Durango). These case study communities were originally selected for analysis in the 2002 and 2005 update; this 2011 report continues the property values analysis for these locations since last reported in 2005, providing more information about what happens to property values in these areas over a longer period of time.

Within each of the communities, locally designated historic districts with design review requirements were identified for analysis. Next, for comparison purposes, other areas were identified that are located near the historic districts and that are similar in terms of age, scale, predominant building types, and population demographics. Simply put, these comparison areas are as similar as possible to the designated historic areas, but lack historic designation.

Summary of Findings

Several decades' worth of data about property values in these designated historic districts was tracked and analyzed against nearby comparison areas. The research supports the following overall findings and conclusions:

- **The designation of historic districts does not decrease property values.** The property values in designated historic districts, as well as those in nearby non-designated comparison areas, have appreciated substantially over the past 20 to 30 years. Rates of property value appreciation exceed 100 percent for all areas examined (meaning that property values have at least doubled since designation of the historic district), and reach as high as 1,700 percent within Fort Collins' Old Town designated historic district (meaning that property values in that area have increased nearly twentyfold).

Homes in and near historic neighborhoods like the Wyman District sell for more on average than homes in the surrounding neighborhood.

- **Historic district designation supports neighborhood stability and uniqueness.** Preserving the uniqueness of a neighborhood often increases the entire area's desirability. In several of the districts studied, average sale prices for homes within the designated historic district, as well as in the non-designated comparison areas, surpasses the average sale prices for the larger surrounding neighborhoods. This demonstrates that the preservation of historic districts often has a spillover effect into nearby areas, increasing overall desirability of homes in and near a historic district.

Given the length of time and the diversity of the neighborhoods looked at in this report, the overall results do vary. Appreciation rates in some designated neighborhoods far outpace rates in their comparison areas, while in other locations the non-designated areas have kept pace with or sometimes even exceeded the values in designated areas. A summary for each district follows; additional details are in the Technical Report.



Residential Neighborhoods

Three of Denver’s historic districts are included in the ongoing analysis of property values in residential neighborhoods: the Wyman District, the Witter–Cofield District, and the Quality Hill District. Also included in the analysis of residential property values is Durango’s Boulevard Historic District.

Within each of these districts, a specific sub–area was identified (the “designated study area”) consisting of several blocks. A matching “non–designated comparison area” located nearby but outside the historic district was also identified. For each building within both the designated study area and the non–designated comparison area, historic property value and sales data was collected from the appropriate county assessor’s office through the year 2010.

Wyman District, Denver

Established in 1993, the Wyman Historic District is one of the largest historic districts in Denver. It is between East 17th Avenue and East 11th Avenue, and stretches from York Street on the east to Williams and Franklin streets on the west. The district features a high concentration of historic buildings that encompass many diverse styles and uses, from 1920s–era multi–family buildings to affluent Cheesman Park mansions and historic commercial properties along Colfax Avenue. Most of the district’s buildings were built between 1880 and 1920 and reflect the major architectural styles of this period. One of the organizations that spearheaded the historic district’s nomination, Capitol Hill United Neighborhoods, remains active in the monitoring of development activity in the Wyman District and the surrounding neighborhoods.

The study area includes a total of 49 single–family properties from the original 2002 analysis: 27 within the designated study area and 22 within the non–designated comparison area. The designated study area and the non–designated comparison area are similar in a number of key features, including: predominant building age, size, and style; mix of older, single–family dwellings and more contemporary multi–family buildings; and overall traffic flow. Both areas are located in close proximity to popular

neighborhood amenities including Cheesman Park and the Denver Botanic Gardens.

Key findings from the Wyman Historic District study area property values analysis include:

- **Total Appreciation Since Designation**—From its designation in 1993 to 2009, the designated historic district has seen property values for single–family detached dwellings increase over 100 percent more than property values for homes in the nearby non–designated comparison area (444 percent increase in the designated study area, versus 361 percent for properties in the non–designated comparison area).
- **Average Value**—The average cost per square foot of single–family dwellings within the designated study area has remained consistent with the average cost per square foot of properties in the non–designated comparison area.

The analysis shows that values in the Wyman Historic District and comparison area have remained close since historic district designation. In other words, historic designation has not had a negative impact on property values in the designated district during this time period. Moreover, sales data show that homes in both the designated and comparison areas remain desirable places to live, since properties in these well–located areas sell for more, on average, than homes in the surrounding neighborhood and Denver as a whole.

Witter–Cofield District, Denver

Located in northwest Denver off of Federal Boulevard, the Witter–Cofield District contains a large and diverse collection of single–family residential houses from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The district is situated between Federal Boulevard and Irving Street, from West 21st Avenue to West 25th Avenue. Home sizes and styles in the neighborhood reflect the high level of socioeconomic diversity historically found in the area and range from large, ornate Victorians to modest bungalows. The



The Witter–Cofield District was designated as a historic district in 1993. Since that time, property values for homes in the district have increased more than fourfold.

area was designated as a Denver historic district in early 1993 as the result of an active citizen effort and the support of the Sloan’s Lake Citizen Group.

The study area includes 99 properties from the original 2002 analysis: 52 in the designated study area and 47 in the non-designated comparison area. All of the single-family detached dwellings studied were constructed within the period of significance of the district (1885–1940), and reflect a range of housing types.

Analysis of residential property values in the Witter–Cofield District study area revealed the following:

- **Total Appreciation Since Designation**—The property values for single-family dwellings in the designated study area and the non-designated comparison area have increased to more than four times what they

were in 1993 when the historic district was designated (412 percent total appreciation in the designated study area, versus 403 percent for properties in the non-designated comparison area).

- **Average Value**—The average value of historic single-family dwellings within the Witter–Cofield District has increased steadily at a similar cost-per-square-foot basis as values in the non-designated area.

While overall appreciation of property values in the designated Witter–Cofield area has been higher than the nearby non-designated area, the two areas closely parallel each other in average cost per square foot and median sales price since designation. Like the Wyman study area, properties in the Witter–Cofield study area have remained consistently above the median sale price for the entire city of Denver.

Quality Hill District, Denver

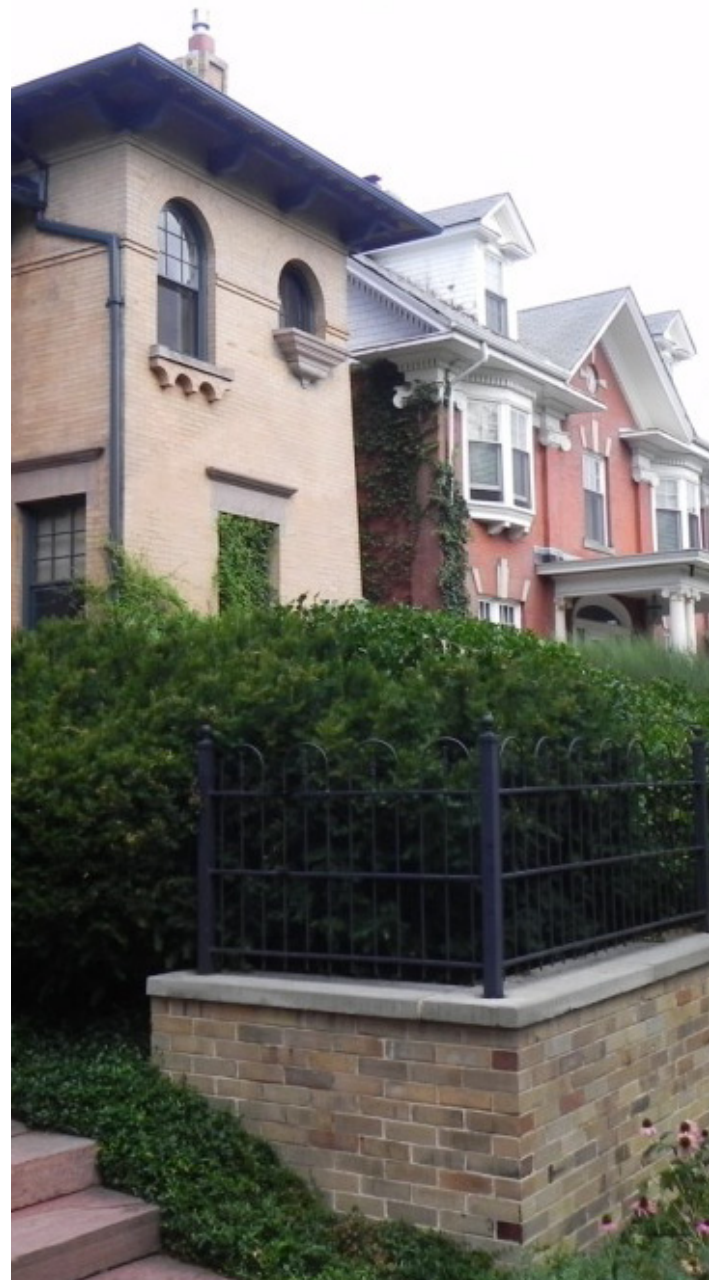
Quality Hill, designated as a local historic district in 1992, is a small district that grew rapidly as an exclusive enclave of the wealthy in the early years of the 20th century. The district is located along the 900 blocks of Pennsylvania, Pearl, and Washington streets, as well as a small segment along Logan Street. The area is considered representative of Denver's architectural development at the turn of the 20th century, and many large single-family mansions remain from the 1900s, as do row houses and elegant apartment buildings dating from the 1920s. In the 1970s, several of the large single-family homes were converted to multi-unit residences. Demolitions also made way for newer condominium buildings, adding to the eclectic mix of properties in the area.

Included in the study area were 32 single-family properties from the original 2002 analysis: 12 within the designated study area and 20 within the non-designated comparison area. Key findings from the analysis of property values in the Quality Hill District study area include:

- **Total Appreciation Since Designation**—Unlike in the other two Denver districts, the Quality Hill area's total appreciation since the time of historic designation has been greater in the non-designated comparison area than in the designated study area (120 percent total appreciation in the designated study area, versus 287 percent for properties in the non-designated comparison area).
- **Average Value**—The average value of historic single-family dwellings within the Quality Hill District, as measured on a cost-per-square-foot basis, increased at a similar rate as in the nearby non-designated comparison area.

In recent years, the non-designated comparison area has appreciated faster than the designated area, which may be because surrounding areas are catching up to the high values within the designated district. The median sales price in the designated historic district has continued to rise at a faster rate than the median sales price just outside the district. Despite a

substantial amount of modern multi-family residential infill, which in some neighborhoods might tend to depress the values of adjacent single-family residential houses, sales prices in the Quality Hill District and non-designated comparison area have remained much higher compared with the entire city and surrounding neighborhood.



Median sales prices in the Quality Hill District have remained much higher than in the surrounding neighborhood.

Boulevard District, Durango

The Boulevard Historic District consists of roughly 12 blocks along East 3rd Avenue, a main residential boulevard adjacent to downtown Durango. The district was established as a National Register historic district in 1987 and later as a local historic district with design review by the City of Durango in 1993. The architecture lining the boulevard is eclectic, consisting of ornate Victorians and more modest dwellings.

The study area included 173 single-family properties from the original 2002 analysis: 55 within the designated historic district and 118 in the non-designated comparison area. The non-designated comparison area contains architecture that is similar in scale and style to that on the Boulevard. The following findings result from the analysis of properties within and near the Boulevard District study area:

- **Total Appreciation Since Designation**—The property values in the Boulevard District have appreciated since the area was designated, but not quite as much as properties in the non-designated comparison area (330 percent total appreciation in the designated study area, versus 394 percent for properties in the non-designated comparison area).
- **Average Value**—Homes within the designated historic district generally are larger in size and have sold for more money than homes in the comparison area. The average value of single-family dwellings in the designated historic district rose slightly less than the average value of homes in the non-designated comparison area, when measured on an average cost-per-square-foot basis.

The analysis confirms that the Boulevard District remains one of the more desirable and expensive markets in Durango as property values have appreciated significantly over time and median sales prices are higher in the area than in the rest of the city. Since the last study was conducted, the increased rates of appreciation and average cost per square foot in the non-designated comparison area show that the comparison area is also gaining in popularity.

Commercial Area

One commercial area, Old Town Fort Collins, was included for examination. Like the residential areas, a specific study area was identified, consisting of several blocks of commercial properties within the designated historic district, as well as a matching non-designated comparison area located nearby but outside the historic district. Historic property value and sales data were collected from the Larimer County Assessor's Office through the year 2010.

Old Town District, Fort Collins

Designated a National Register District in 1978 and a local district in 1979, the Old Town Historic District is the centerpiece of downtown Fort Collins. The district encompasses portions of North College and Mountain Avenues, and Linden and Walnut streets. Many fine examples of commercial architecture from the late 19th and early 20th centuries characterize the district. The National Register boundaries mostly overlap the local district boundaries, but do extend slightly northward of the local district.

The district and non-designated area share many key features, including predominant building age and style, a variety of older and more contemporary buildings, a thriving mix of businesses, and strong pedestrian usage. Both areas have a long history of commercial use.

The study area examined included 49 commercial properties from the original 2002 analysis: 24 properties within the Old Town Historic District and 25 properties within the nearby non-designated comparison area. Analysis of the property values in the Old Town Historic District study area resulted in the following findings:

- **Total Appreciation Since Designation**—The research shows that, from designation in 1979 to 2009, total cumulative property values within the designated historic district increased significantly more than the total cumulative property values in the similar non-designated comparison area did (1,707 percent total appreciation in the designated study area, versus 729 percent for properties in the non-designated

comparison area). In other words, property values in the Old Town designated area skyrocketed and increased nearly twentyfold, while properties in the nearby non-designated comparison area increased nearly tenfold.

- **Average Value**—Despite the high rate of appreciation, the designated area has slightly lower property values on a per-square-foot basis than the non-designated comparison area. However, the average value per square foot within the designated area did increase in value at a roughly equivalent rate as in the non-designated comparison area.

The tremendous increase in property values demonstrates how Old Town Fort Collins has thrived over the past 30 years since its designation as a historic district. Both the designated district and the non-designated comparison area have remained comparable to one another in the marketplace, and both have continued to enjoy strong gains in the market. It is possible that the Old Town area's popularity as a historic destination and major activity center of the city has led to increased values in both the designated district and the nearby non-designated comparison area.



Historic Old Town Fort Collins has transformed into a thriving commercial district since historic district designation in 1979. Inset: A grant from the State Historical Fund will support the restoration of a historic Coca-Cola sign in Old Town Fort Collins.



History Colorado manages or operates historic sites and museums throughout the state. Each property contributes to the local economy as a significant cultural and community focal point and as an important tourist destination. The network of museums and historic sites helps strengthen local communities statewide and serves as a model for historic preservation practices. These museums and historic sites provide a sense of place and evoke the past in real and exciting ways by allowing visitors to observe historic preservation as it occurs, experience the historic site in an active and sensory manner, and learn the cultural diversity of the state's rich history.

History Colorado museums and historic sites help draw thousands of visitors annually to communities across Colorado. In fiscal year 2010, nearly 300,000 people visited History Colorado's museums and sites in communities statewide. Not only do these sites engage visitors in the state's heritage, but they also serve the traveling public and support local economies. Visitor centers located in or associated with History Colorado's museums support the sale of local products and also function as centers for local information and orientation.



COLORADO MUSEUMS AND HISTORIC SITES

In 2010, History Colorado saw an increase in revenue for its museums. Between 2009 and 2010, there was a 26-percent increase in admission revenue, a 40-percent increase in rental income, and a modest increase in gift-shop sales. These increases show that, even in the face of the economic downturn and reduced visitation to museums nationwide, Colorado's public is willing to spend their money on heritage tourism and to pay for authentic, sensory, and enlightening experiences.

History Colorado's museums and historic sites exemplify successful partnerships with many community organizations. These partnerships engage local chambers of commerce, economic development organizations, governmental agencies and departments, arts and cultural organizations, libraries, educational institutions, business associations, and numerous others in museum operations and activities, which in turn help generate broad support for historic resources and preservation activities. In addition to support from various partners, the success of History Colorado's museums and sites is largely attributable to local volunteers who are deeply committed to protecting and showcasing the history of their communities.



HISTORY COLORADO MUSEUMS AND HISTORIC SITES

- Byers–Evans House Museum, Denver
- El Pueblo History Museum, Pueblo
- Fort Garland Museum, Fort Garland
- Fort Vasquez Museum, Platteville
- Georgetown Loop Historic Mining & Railroad Park®, Georgetown/Silver Plume
- Grant–Humphreys Mansion, Denver
- Healy House Museum and Dexter Cabin, Leadville
- History Colorado Center, Denver
- Trinidad History Museum, Trinidad
- Ute Indian Museum, Montrose



Above: The new History Colorado Center in Denver's Golden Triangle Museum District. The \$110.8 million, 198,000 square-foot state facility will be a 21st century museum, educational and tourist destination when it opens to the public in Spring 2012. The building serves as headquarters for History Colorado administration, including the State Historical Fund, the Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservation, and the Stephen H. Hart research library.

Top Left: Victorian Bloom Mansion, Trinidad

Bottom Left: Dexter Cabin, Leadville

Bottom Center: Fort Garland Museum, Fort Garland

PRESERVATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT



“Historic preservation is a natural ally of environmentalism. The best ‘green’ house is an old house that lies within a functioning historic downtown neighborhood.”

“A sustainable neighborhood is, by default, a historic neighborhood designed before the invention of the automobile or air conditioning. The layout of these neighborhoods placed stores, churches, schools, jobs, and recreation in close proximity to one another. Houses were designed with high ceilings, transoms, and operable windows, which now provide contemporary residents with an energy-conscious alternative to modern heating and cooling systems. These types of neighborhoods have lasted from past generations to the present and will allow future generations to live, work, and play there.”

From *Historic Preservation’s Impact on Job Creation, Property Values, and Environmental Sustainability*, Preservation Kentucky, Inc. and the Journal of Urbanism, 2009.

Many people consider “sustainability” to be an environmental concept at its core. Across Colorado, various innovative projects illustrate how historic preservation can serve as an effective strategy for addressing a range of environmental challenges and opportunities, with benefits in areas such as increasing energy efficiency, reducing waste, curbing sprawl, and improving air quality.

A now-familiar saying goes, “The greenest building is the one that already exists.” In other words, one of the most environmentally friendly development practices is the decision to repair and reuse an existing building, rather than replace it. The key link between historic preservation and environmental sustainability lies in the concept of “embodied energy,” which refers to the life-cycle energy that is represented in an existing structure. This includes all the energy involved in harvesting, processing, fabricating, and transporting raw materials during the original construction.

Demolition of a historic structure for redevelopment has a very high associated energy cost. Not only is the energy embodied in the structure lost, but significant energy is involved in the demolition itself, and more energy is used to construct a new building. Plus, new materials must be consumed to construct the replacement building. In today’s global marketplace, these materials may come from numerous countries around the world, meaning that significant energy is involved simply in bringing the materials to the site. A new, earth-friendly, energy-efficient building may require 50 to 60 years or more to recover the energy lost in demolishing an existing building. Seen in this light, the reuse of a historic structure can often be the most energy-efficient option and the most sustainable form of development.

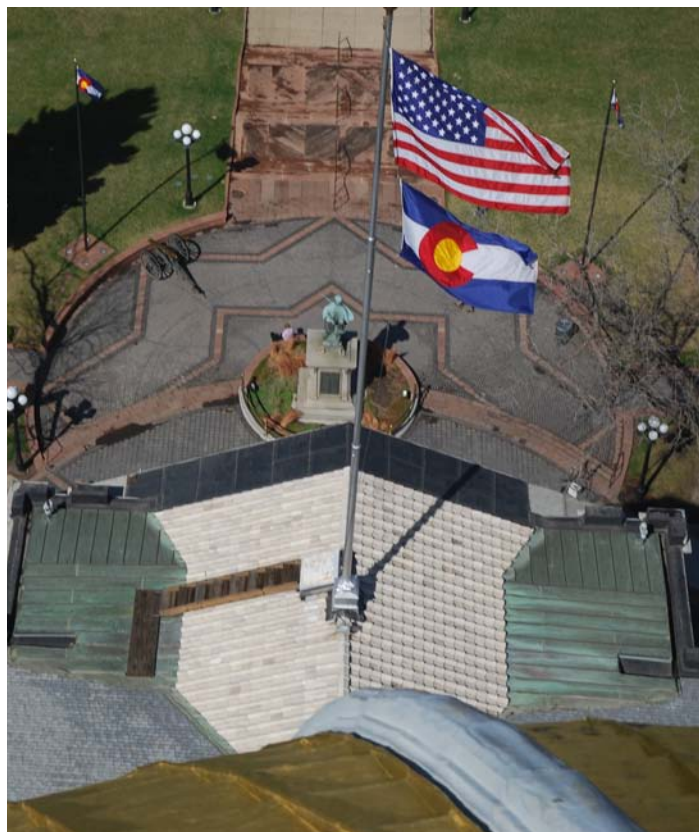
In addition, historic construction methods and materials incorporate more energy-saving features than are typically appreciated. For example, tests on wood windows in historic homes have shown them to be as efficient as new double-paned vinyl windows when the older windows are properly maintained. Also, older development patterns often made good use of building and tree placement to maximize the potential of passive solar heat. And historic buildings are often located in areas already served by existing infrastructure and thus do not require expensive service extensions to the suburban fringe.

There are many technical resources available to help to document the environmental benefits of historic preservation. The National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP) has invested considerable effort in becoming a full-service clearinghouse for information about preservation and sustainability practices. According to the organization, “The conservation and improvement of our existing built resources, including reuse of historic and older buildings, greening the existing building stock, and reinvestment in older and historic communities, is crucial to combating climate change.” The NTHP’s website contains a variety of resources, including speeches on sustainability, tips for homeowners, and case studies of specific rehabilitation projects.

This section of the report illustrates how preservation can support not just economic and community sustainability, but also environmental sustainability. Indeed, preservation can—and should—be a cornerstone of Colorado’s efforts to promote sustainable development. In projects from San Juan County and Steamboat Springs to Denver, preservationists are showing how green building is mutually compatible with the best historic preservation practices.

The key link between historic preservation and environmental sustainability lies in the concept of “embodied energy,” which refers to the life-cycle energy that is represented in an existing structure.

*Left: Preparation of a geothermal field at the historic Emerson School in Denver (photo courtesy of Jim Lindberg);
Below: Solar panels on the roof of the State Capitol building*



HYDROELECTRIC POWER GENERATION AT SAN JUAN COUNTY'S HISTORIC SHENANDOAH-DIVES MILL

The Sunnyside Gold Corporation shut down the Shenandoah-Dives (Mayflower) Mill in 1991 and generously donated the land and buildings to the San Juan County Historical Society (SJCHS). Built in 1929, the mill remains intact and serves as an outstanding example of an early 20th-century mill. The mill was named a National Historic Landmark in 2000. (Also see the earlier case study on the mill on page 20.)



Historic Shenandoah-Dives Mill

The donated mill and associated land came with the water rights and a water-supply pipeline. To display how mills all over the San Juan Mountains historically

used hydroelectric power, the rehabilitators are currently working to transform the failing water-supply pipeline into a functional “micro-hydroelectric” power source. This project will preserve the site’s heritage while also linking it to the future by reintroducing an alternative energy source. The energy produced will offset the facility’s \$600 per month electricity bill, and the savings gained will make the continuation of summer tours and lighting of the mill more feasible within the available budget. Additional energy produced will be sold back to the coal-burning plants to reduce their carbon footprint. The micro-hydroelectric power at the Shenandoah-Dives Mill will also:

- provide an additional attraction to the mill tour, showcasing Colorado’s mineral extraction industry;
- create local jobs and provide micro-hydroelectric training to the in-house preservation crew, while creating a skilled workforce for future projects;
- enhance fire protection at the mill;
- provide water to the nearby business incubator site, allowing it to operate more effectively;
- serve as a regional model for installation of micro-hydroelectric power; and
- set the standard for engineering documentation of mill structures in Colorado and the country.

“We’re finally getting back to using hydropower, a non-polluting energy source that was commonplace in the Rocky Mountains a hundred years ago.”

Beverly Rich, San Juan County Historical Society

A State Historical Fund grant provided a significant amount of funding for the mill project, since the project was a perfect fit for the fund’s new sustainability initiative. Additional funding was provided by the SJCHS; the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Rural Energy for America program; the Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority; the Colorado Division of Reclamation, Mining and Safety; and Telluride Energy LLC.

SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF HISTORIC CITY FACILITIES IN STEAMBOAT SPRINGS

Maintenance plays a vital role in preserving historic properties and buildings as functional contributors to their communities. In 2006, the City of Steamboat Springs' Green Team, with assistance from The Brendle Group, published the Steamboat Springs Sustainability Management Plan. This document identifies 11 priority opportunities for maintaining public facilities in a sustainable manner, with special attention paid to historic buildings. The city owns more than a dozen historic properties, so an early consideration in the development of the plan was how to improve building performance and occupant comfort while still protecting the historic integrity of these buildings. Focusing on sustainable practices in updating historic structures can reduce needed maintenance, cut operating costs, and generally reduce the economic burden that historic structures may place on a cash-strapped local government. The focus on "greening" historic buildings also gave city officials a chance to lead by example and promote sustainability throughout the town and region.

Initial investments often reduce long-term operations and maintenance costs.



*Centennial Hall-Carver Power Plant in Steamboat Springs
 (photo courtesy of John Robledo)*

One example of the city's efforts in maintaining and improving its historic buildings is the adaptive reuse of the Carver Power Plant, built in 1900. The project, completed in 2001, incorporates sustainable practices such as new lighting and HVAC system improvements to better the building's overall energy efficiency. Another example is the historic First National Bank/Rehder building, where recent upgrades have included roofing and truss replacement, roof insulation, masonry and window restoration, and structure reinforcement. These projects have increased energy efficiency, reduced waste, and conserved water, while still maintaining the historic integrity of the unique structures.

By calculating estimated total energy usage and maintenance costs over a project's entire life cycle, the city knows it can save money in the long term by making smart (though sometimes more expensive) initial investments. Generally, the city will commit to an investment if the payback period is less than or equal to 10 years. Performance contracting through the Colorado Governor's Energy Office has been utilized for some projects; the city is hopeful that more funding will be available in the future for historic preservation and energy-efficiency or sustainability projects that consider the building holistically rather than just for its structure.

Building tenants have also appreciated the city's focus on sustainable building improvements. Reduced operations and maintenance costs have allowed tenants of city facilities, such as the Steamboat Art Museum and Steamboat Springs Arts Council, to invest more of their resources into operations and programming, which in turn helps support the community's cultural activities and heritage tourism efforts.

ALLIANCE CENTER, A HOME FOR GREEN ORGANIZATIONS

Located in Denver's historic Lower Downtown (LoDo) neighborhood, the Alliance Center for Sustainable Development is home to 35 nonprofit organizations that focus on sustainability issues across the nation. Not only does this 1908 building serve as a center for collaboration, but it also serves as an example of how green building techniques can be used in rehabilitated historic structures.

The effort initially began when the nonprofit Alliance for Sustainable Colorado recognized an opportunity to not only preach sustainability, but also to practice it. The group's idea was to buy a building, rehabilitate it using green building techniques, and then offer below-market-rate rent to other leaders in sustainability from across the state. This building would provide an opportunity for nonprofits to colocate and thus have a larger impact through collaboration and sharing their resources.

The idea became a reality in 2004 when Alliance for Sustainable Colorado purchased the former Otero Building, an old warehouse. Funding came from various sources, including the Governor's Office of Energy Management and Conservation and a local solar company. A State Historical Fund grant allowed for the preparation of a historic structure assessment and preservation plan.

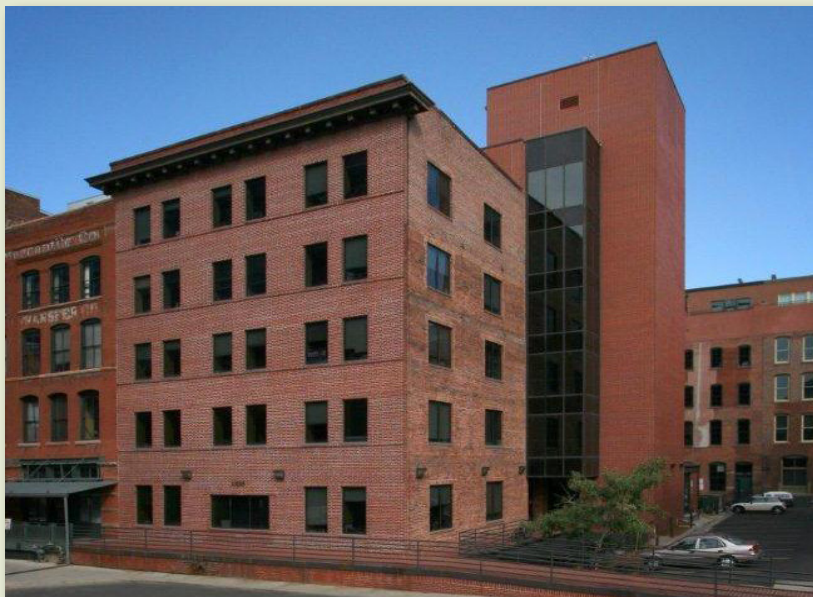
After renovation, the Alliance Center became the first historic building in the country to earn two LEED® certifications (one for an existing building, the other for a commercial interior). Improvements included a digital HVAC control system, a lighting control system, translucent wall panels, sun shades, energy-efficient fixtures and appliances, a rooftop photovoltaic array, and a recycling program. Since rehabilitation, energy consumption dropped 40 percent and water consumption 84 percent. The cost of the lighting improvements was recovered in about two-and-one-half years, while the payback period for the

"We really wanted to walk the walk."

Phillip Saieg, Alliance Center Director

water fixtures was less than five years.

As a leader in green building technology, the Alliance Center gives about 1,000 free tours annually to show how sustainable practices can be implemented in businesses and homes. These tours attract people who want to learn about specific green building practices, exposing them to a variety of tenants and allowing new partnerships to form. The tours of the historic green building are, in the words of Phillip Saieg, Alliance Center Director, the "honey that attracts the bees."



Rehabilitated Otero building (photo courtesy of Alliance for Sustainable Colorado)

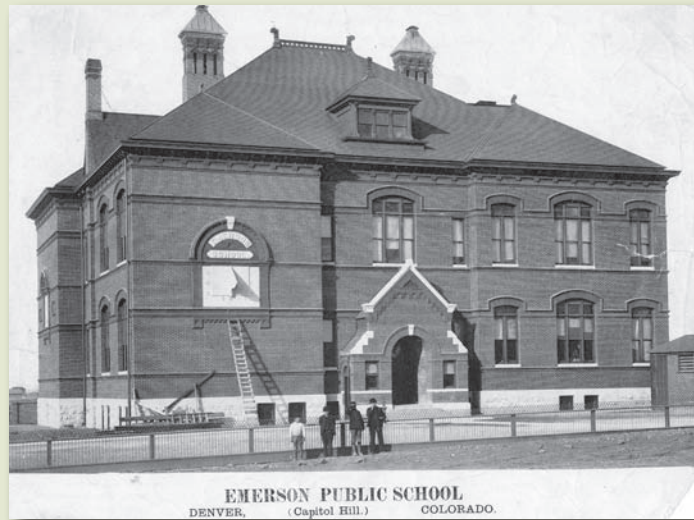
Denver's 1885 Emerson School building, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, will soon be the new home of the regional office for the National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP), Colorado Preservation Inc., Historic Denver, and other nonprofits. The NTHP plans to rehabilitate this locally designated landmark building to serve as an example of sustainable historic rehabilitation. The Emerson School building will become a center for historic preservation—linking local, state, and national preservation partners.

As Jim Lindberg, Director of Preservation Initiatives at the NTHP notes, the Emerson School will create less construction waste by reusing the old building (and avoiding demolition), and will take advantage of existing community infrastructure like sidewalks and transit. Preliminary plans aim to reduce electricity and natural gas consumption through high-efficiency lighting and appliances, natural ventilation and lighting, better insulation, restored and tightened original windows, and a geothermal heating and cooling system.

The Emerson School building was donated to the NTHP from Capitol Hill Senior Resources, Inc. This donation also included a \$1.8 million endowment that was established specifically for long-term maintenance. Additional funding has been secured from the State Historical Fund, U.S. Bancorp, Gates Family Foundation, Boettcher Foundation, and private donors. A loan provided by the Colorado Historical Foundation will be utilized and paid back from the tenants' rent. Funding for the \$3.2 million cost of rehabilitating and greening the historic building including landscaping improvements is secured; however, additional funds to enhance the project continue to be pursued.

The short-term goal for the building is to reduce energy consumption by 30 to 50 percent and achieve LEED® certification. The long-term goal is to be net-zero (only using the energy produced on-site) by 2030. To kick off the project, the NTHP organized an innovative eco-charette, where contractors, design professionals, prospective building tenants, and other local stakeholders gathered to define sustainable goals and strategies. In general, the established goals focus on positive environmental, economic, social, and historical outcomes.

Rehabilitation work on the Emerson School building recently began. NTHP officials hope that the project will help spur revitalization in the surrounding Capitol Hill neighborhood, while also showcasing how old buildings can be as energy-efficient, or even more energy-efficient, as a new building.



Historic Emerson School building

“Preserving and reusing old buildings is sustainable because they are in the right place.”

Jim Lindberg, Director of Preservation Initiatives

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THE ECONOMIC POWER OF HERITAGE AND PLACE

HOW HISTORIC PRESERVATION IS BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE IN COLORADO



This project was prepared for and published by the Colorado Historical Foundation. The Colorado Historical Foundation is a private nonprofit organization that was established in 1965 to support history and preservation projects. While much of its effort goes toward pursuing projects of special interest to History Colorado, the foundation regularly assumes supporting roles for other entities charged with the preservation of history. In addition to these collaborative efforts, the foundation carries out numerous preservation-related projects on its own initiative, including the Revolving Loan Fund for Colorado and an active statewide preservation easements program.

This project was paid for by a State Historical Fund grant from History Colorado, the Colorado Historical Society. The contents and opinions contained herein do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of History Colorado, the Colorado Historical Society.

*Top: Historic Georgetown Loop Railroad, Georgetown/Silver Plume
Right: HistoriCorps volunteers at Lamb Spring Archaeological Preserve, Douglas County*





CITY OF LOVELAND
CITY MANAGER'S OFFICE

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AGENDA ITEM: 2
MEETING DATE: 7/10/2012
TO: City Council
FROM: Alan Krcmarik, Executive Fiscal Advisor
PRESENTER: Alan Krcmarik

TITLE: Capital Expansion Fee Progress Report

RECOMMENDED CITY COUNCIL ACTION: This is an information only item. No Council action is required.

DESCRIPTION: This item is for information and discussion with Council. City staff members began the process to conduct a major review of the Capital Expansion Fees. A study session in March covered the introduction of the process and a history of how the City has used Capital Expansion Fees since 1984. At this study session, staff will provide a progress report on the update process.

BUDGET IMPACT:

Proceeds from the Capital Expansion Fees fund capital improvements. For purposes of preparing the 2013 Budget, the Budget Office staff is assuming that the Fees will be continued into the future at approximately the same rates that they are now. If the update process leads to CEF rate increases, additional revenue will be available for projects. If the update process leads to lower CEF levels, then the capital projects plan will be adjusted, delaying projects further into the future.

SUMMARY: During the study session regarding Capital Expansion Fees held on March 27, 2012, Council heard about the history of the program which was implemented in 1984. Several questions were posed and additional background information requested. Four topics will be covered at the July 10 study session as listed below:

1. History (1994 to 2011) of fee revenues and project expenditures
2. Comparison of Fees with other jurisdictions
3. Describe the level of service standards for the fees / Identify quality of life indicators that correspond to the fee
4. Explain the calculation process for the fees

For each of the topics, staff has developed a PowerPoint presentation to serve as background.

REVIEWED BY CITY MANAGER:

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS: PowerPoint Presentations for Each Topic

Capital Expansion Fee Progress Report

Topic 1: History 1994 to 2011

Fee Revenue and Expenditures

Presented by

Alan Krcmarik

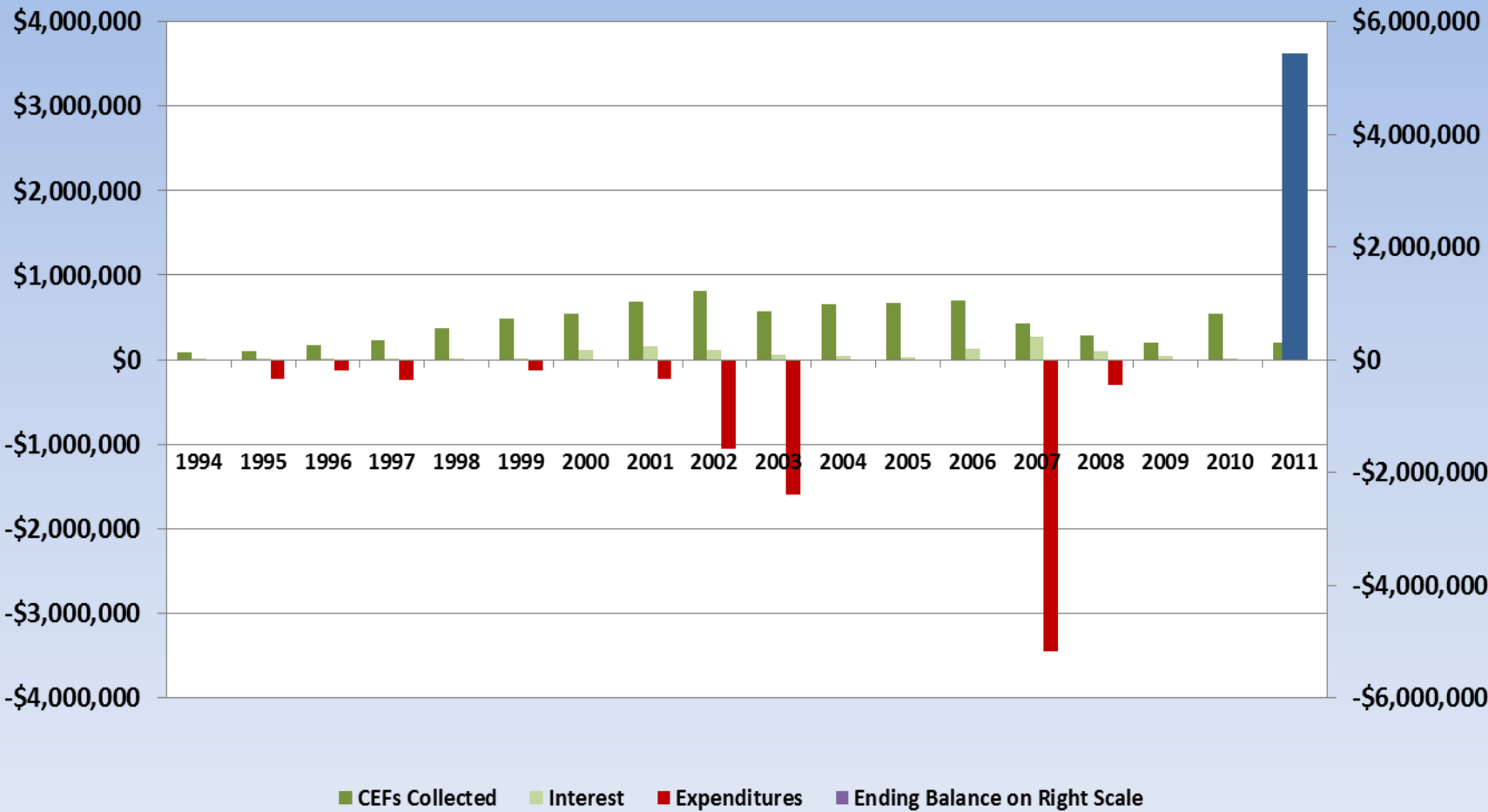
Executive Fiscal Advisor

City of Loveland

July 10, 2012 Study Session

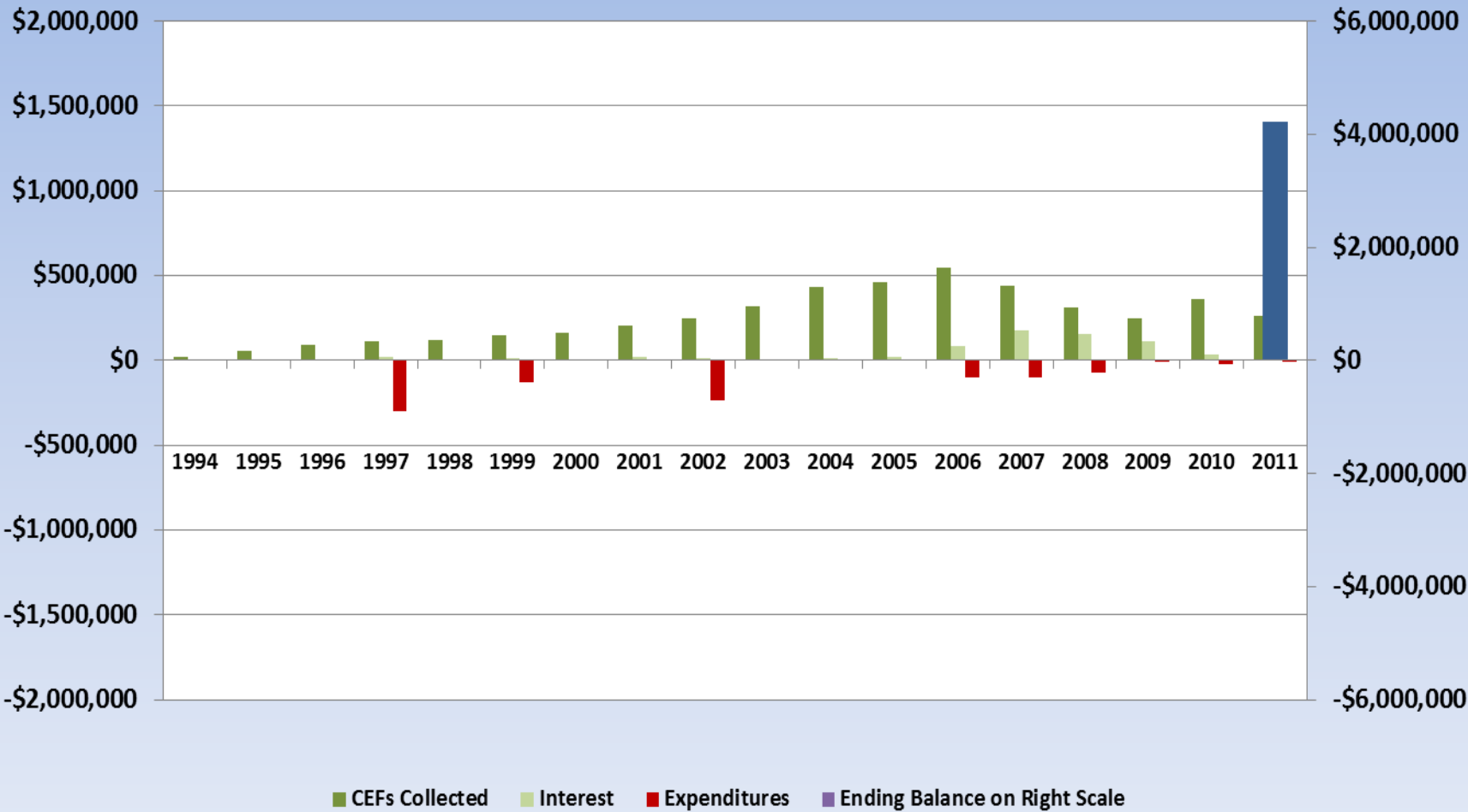
Fire & Rescue Capital Expansion Fees

Revenue, Interest, Spending, and Ending Balance, 1994-2011



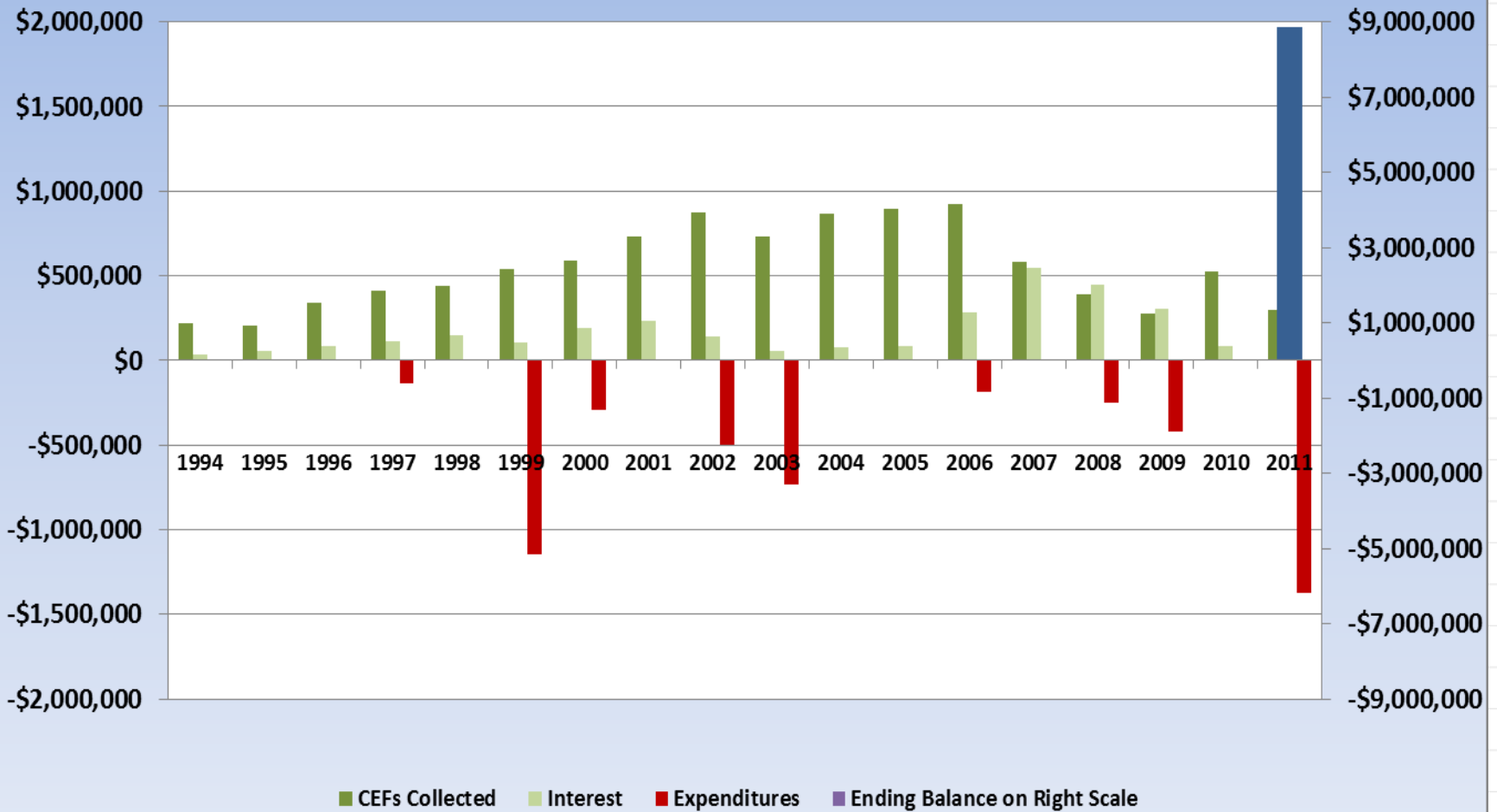
Police Capital Expansion Fees

Revenue, Interest, Spending, and Ending Balance, 1994-2011



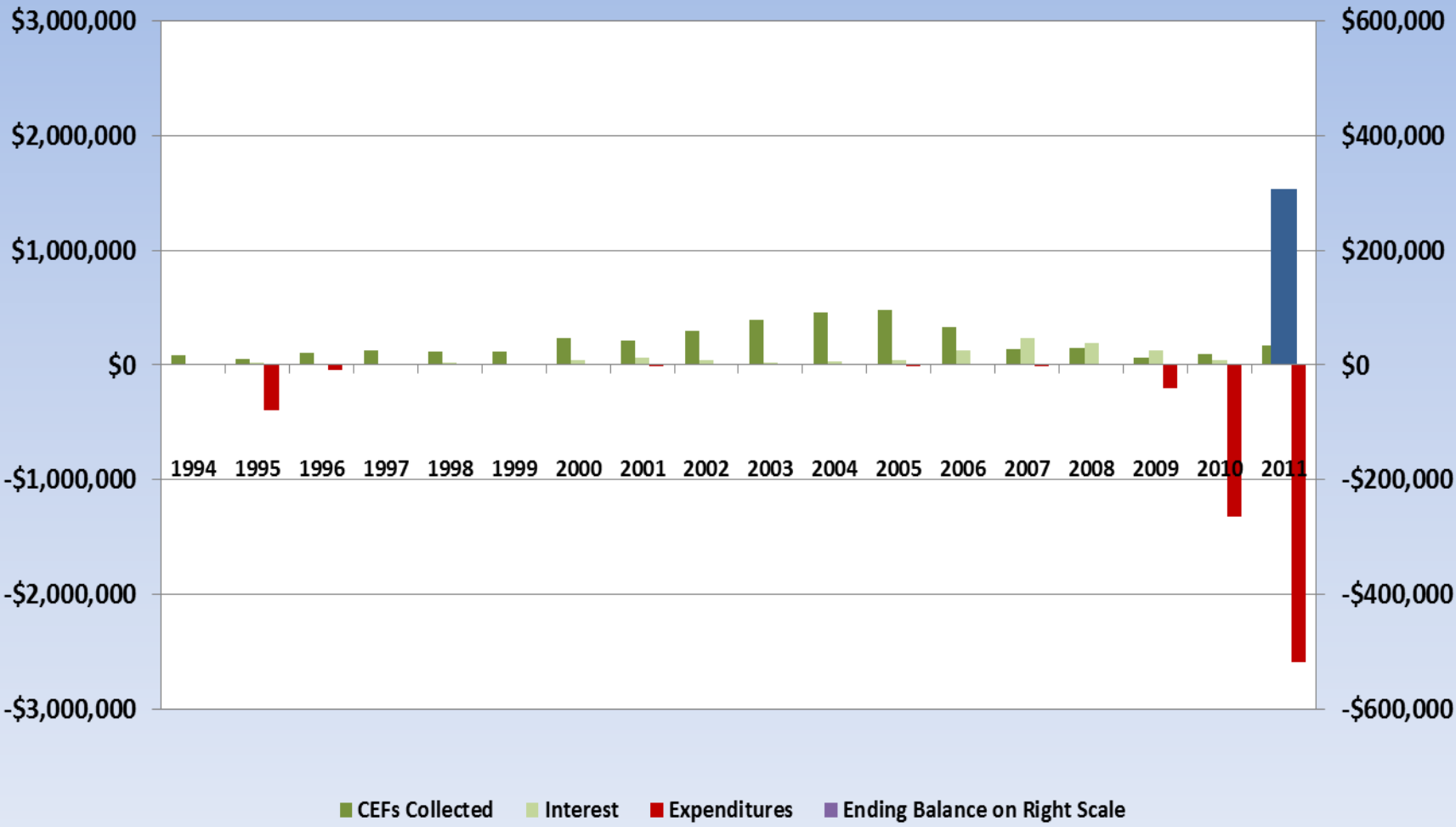
General Government Capital Expansion Fees

Revenue, Interest, Spending, and Ending Balance, 1994-2011



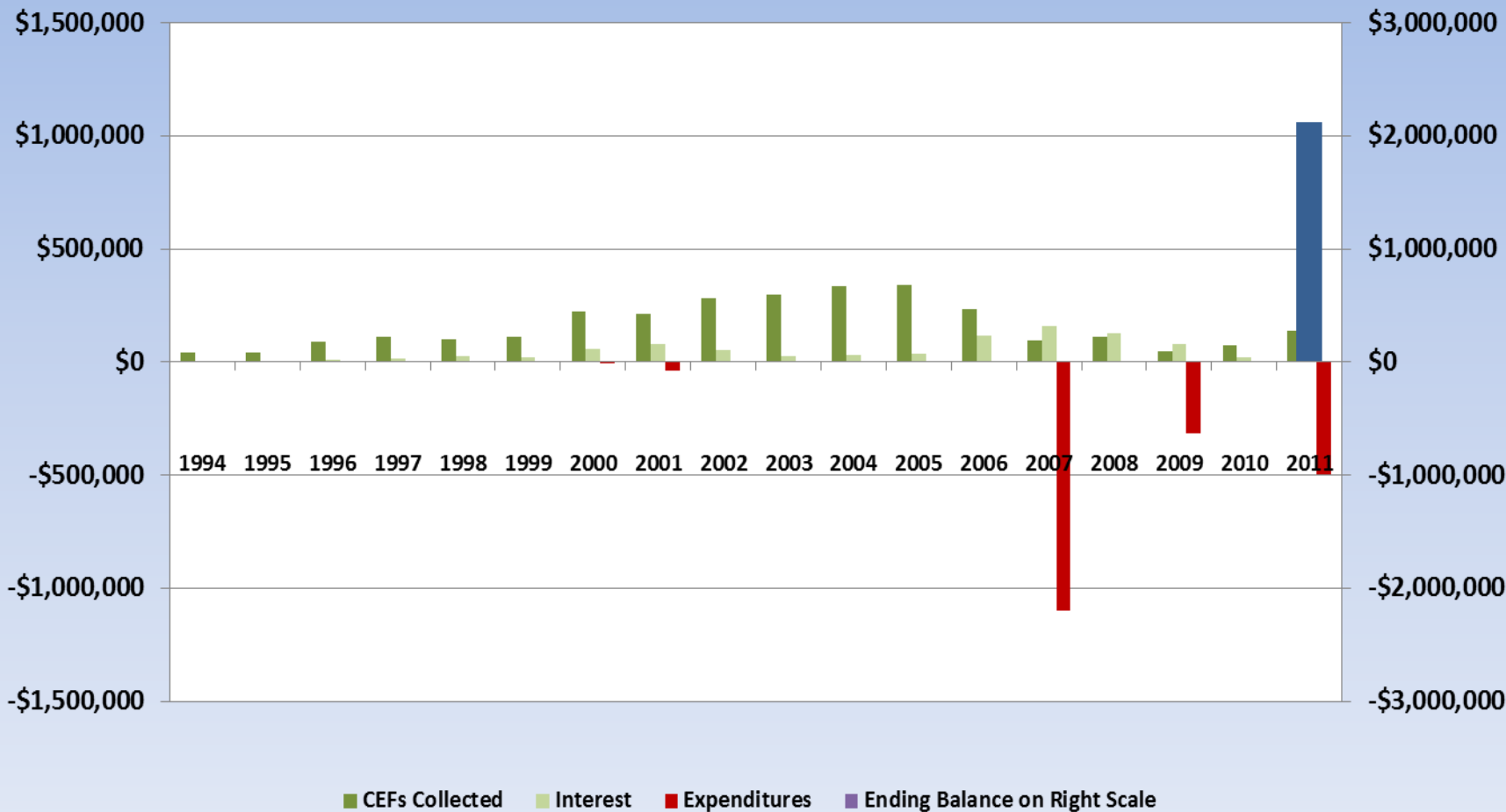
Library Capital Expansion Fees

Revenue, Interest, Spending, and Ending Balance, 1994-2011



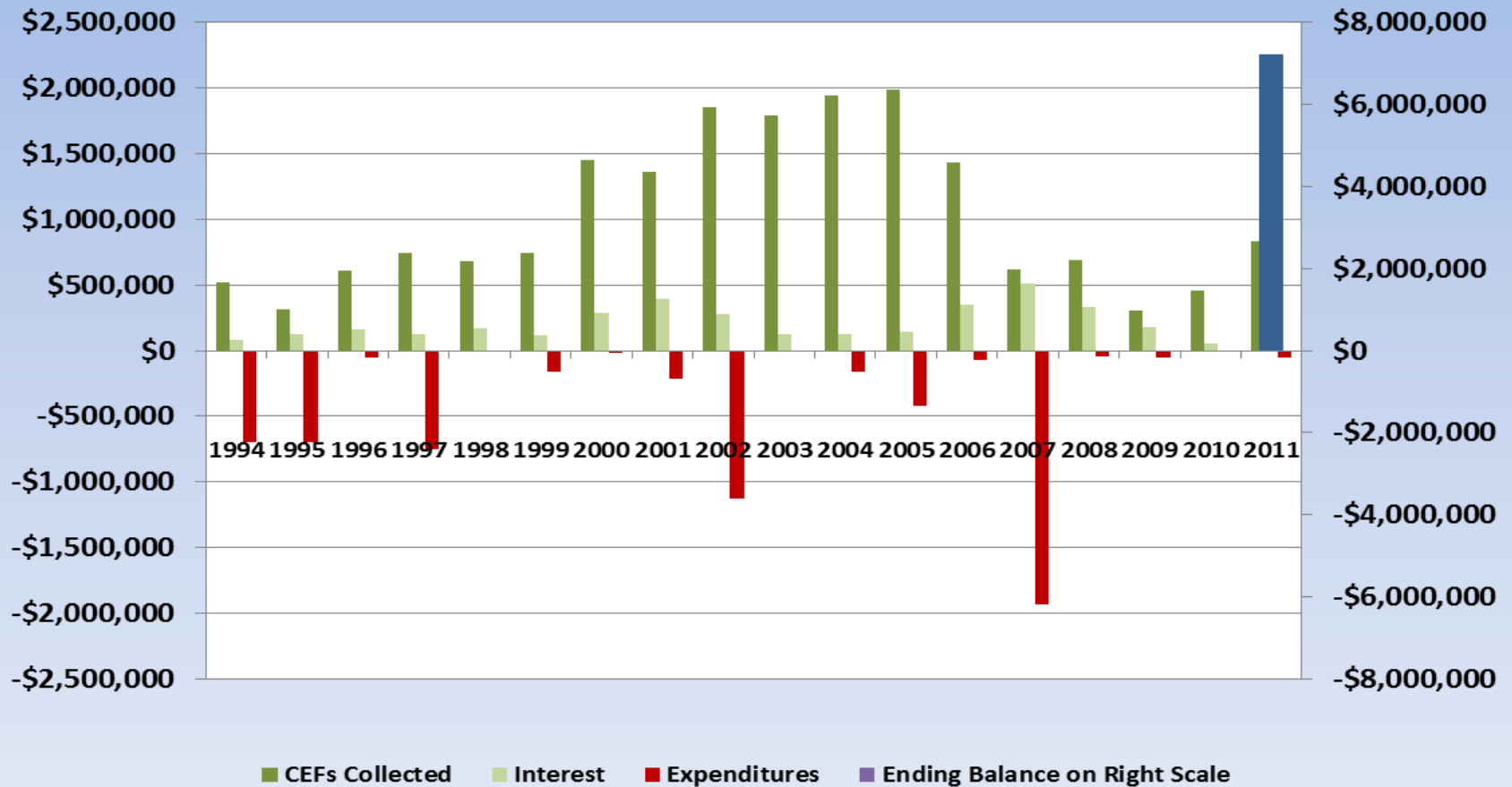
Cultural Service / Museum Capital Expansion Fees

Revenue, Interest, Spending, and Ending Balance, 1994-2011

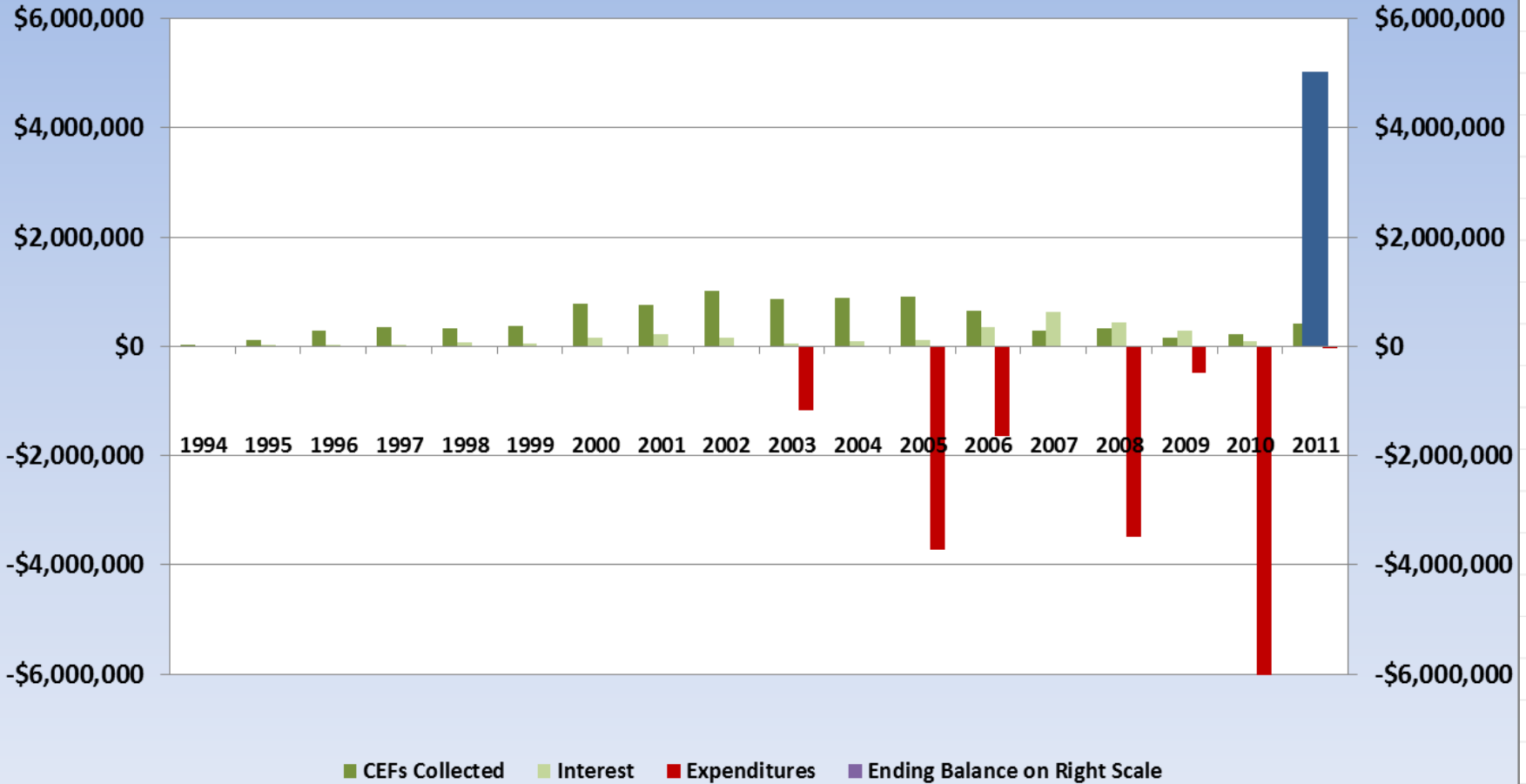


Parks Capital Expansion Fees

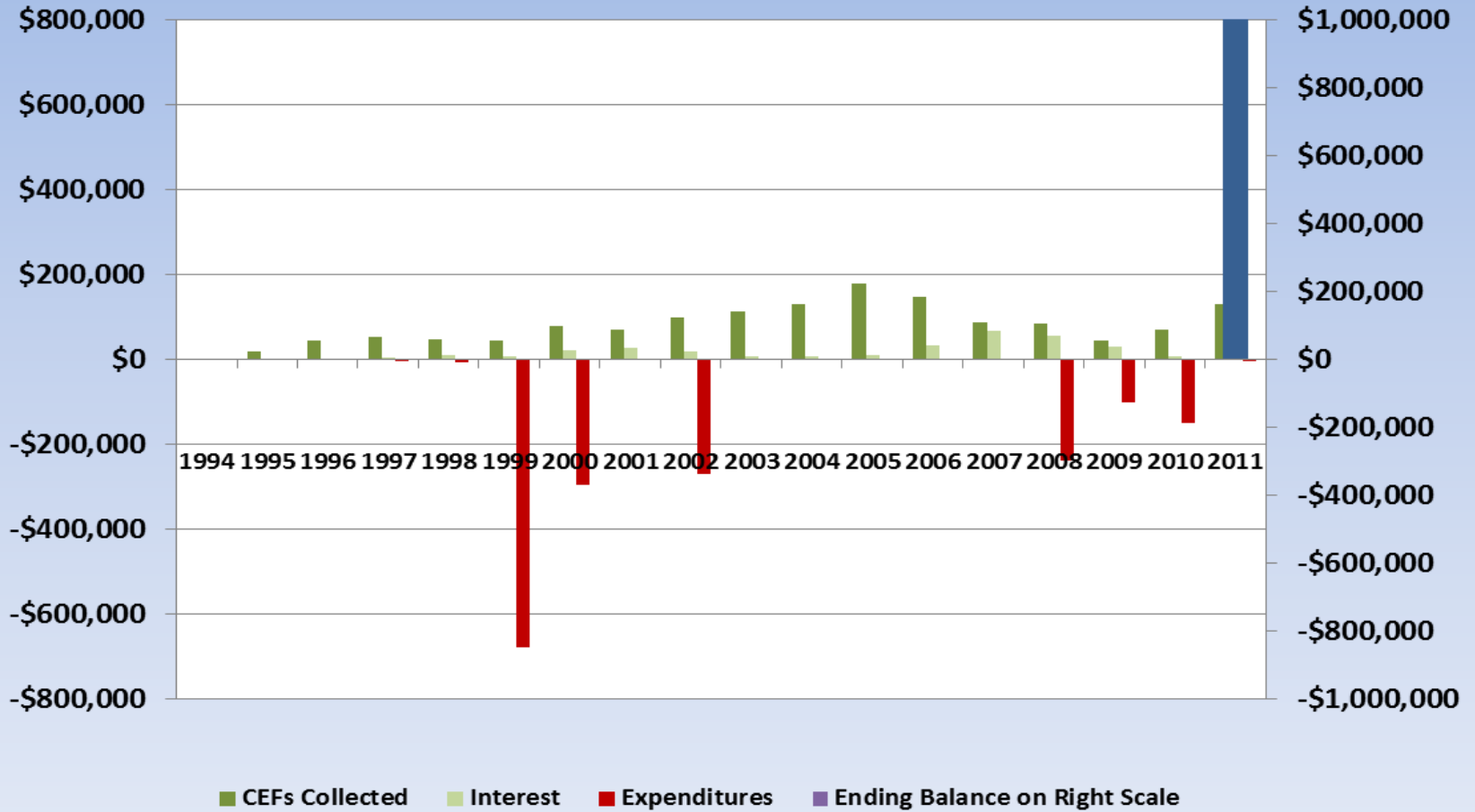
Revenue, Interest, Spending, and Ending Balance, 1994-2011



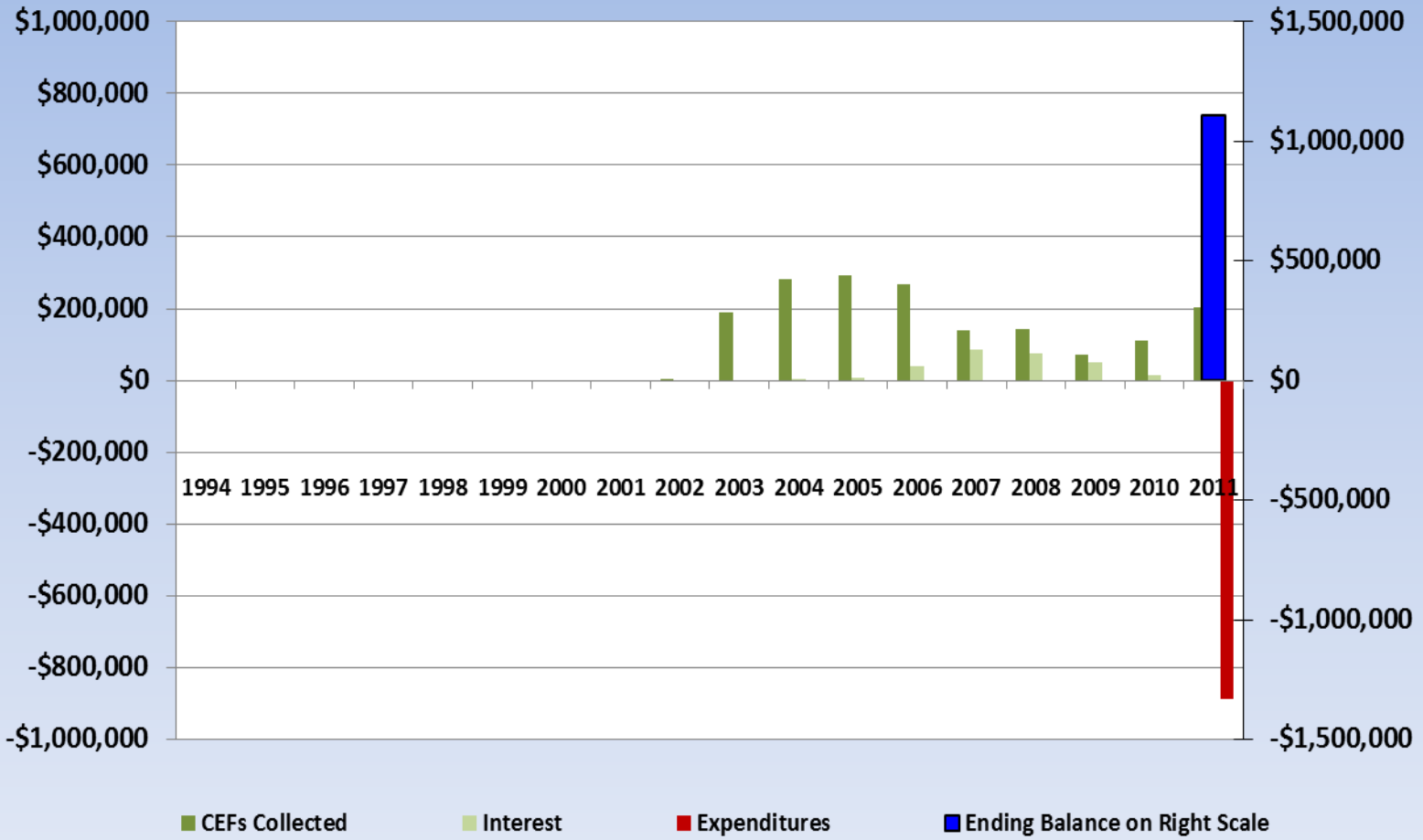
Recreation Capital Expansion Fees Revenue, Interest, Spending, and Ending Balance, 1994-2011



Trails Capital Expansion Fees Revenue, Interest, Spending, and Ending Balance, 1994-2011

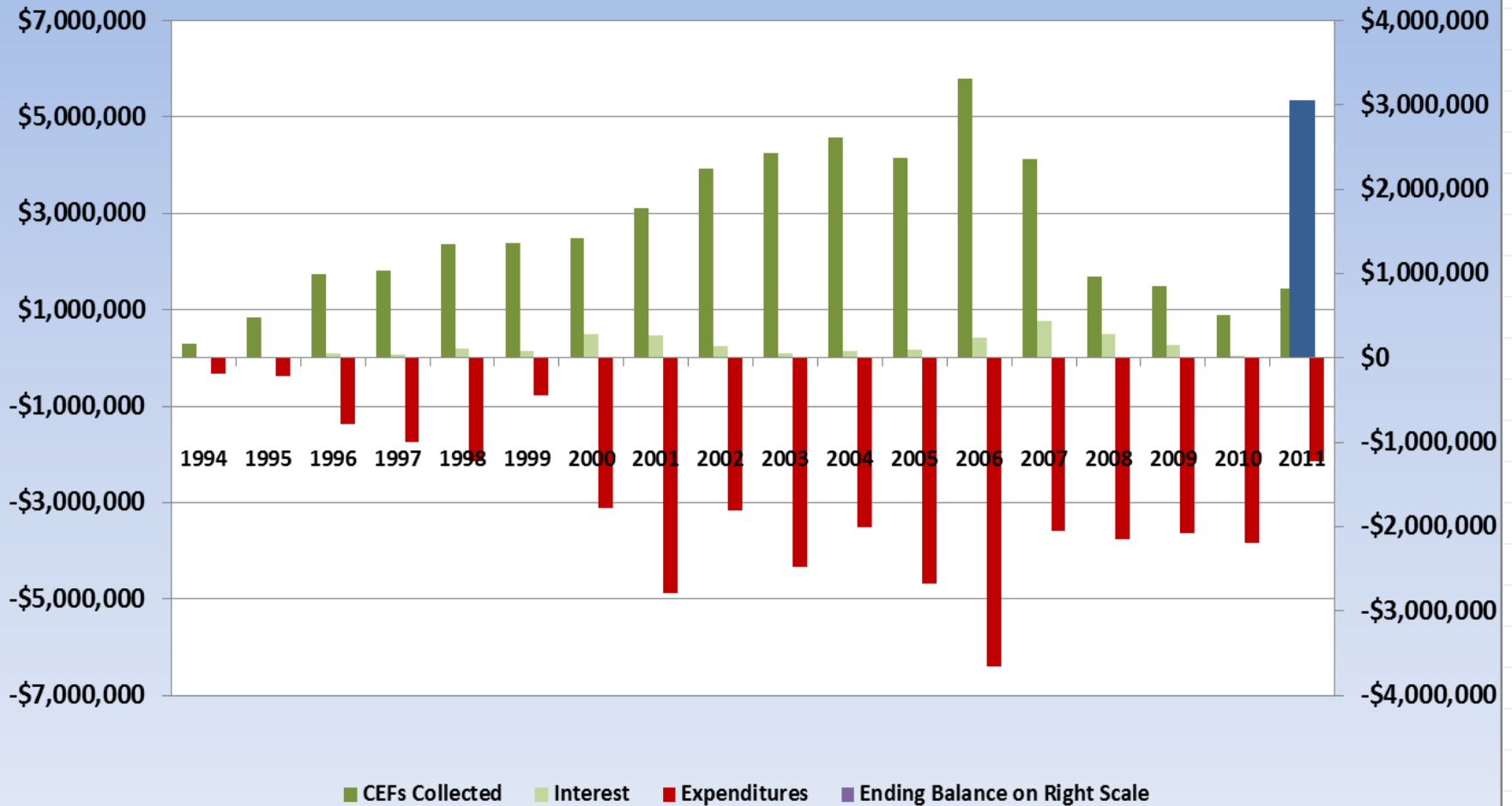


Open Lands Capital Expansion Fees Revenue, Interest, Spending, and Ending Balance, 1994-2011



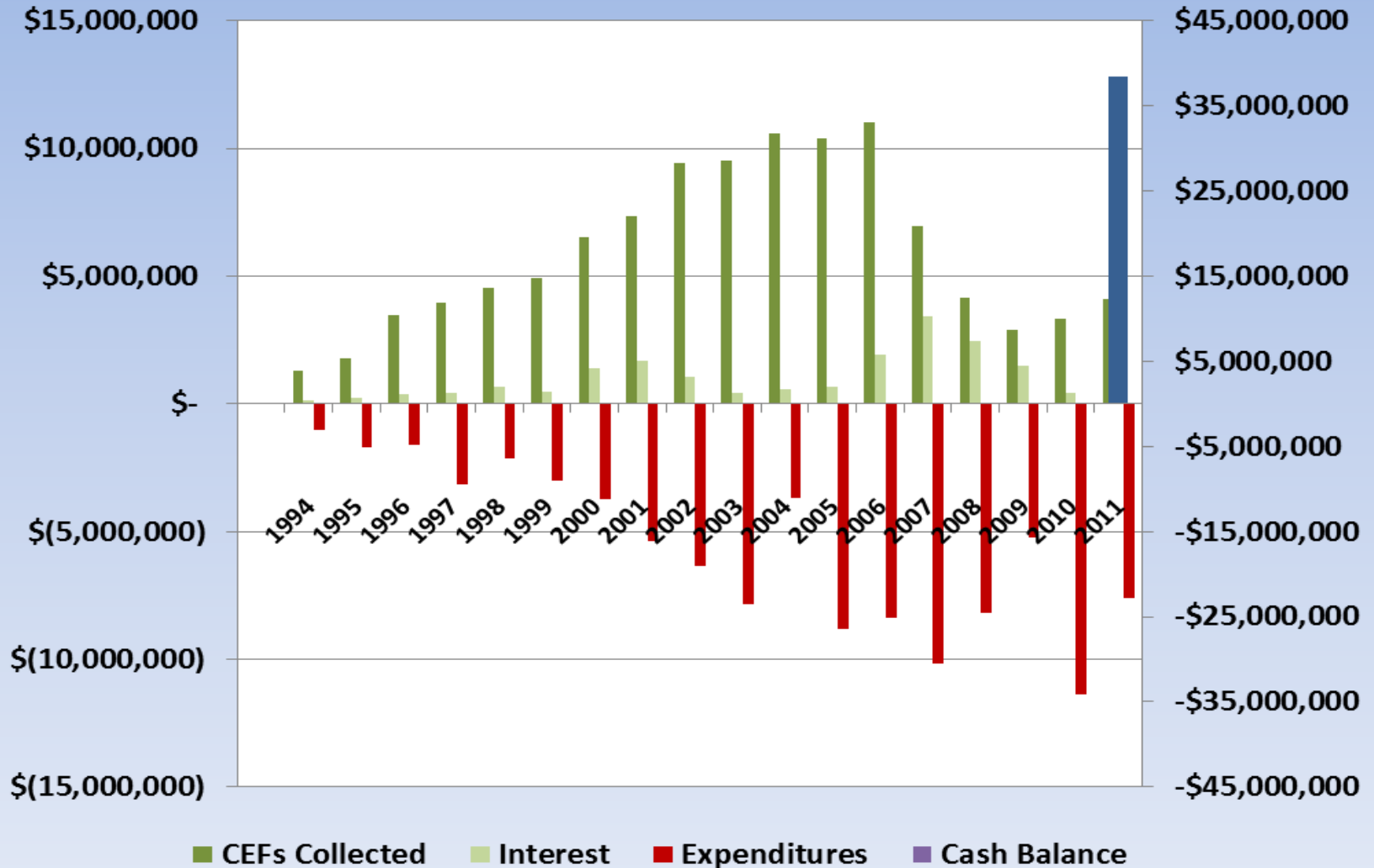
Streets Capital Expansion Fees

Revenue, Interest, Spending, and Ending Balance, 1994-2011



Combined Capital Expansion Fees

Revenue, Interest, Spending, and Ending Balance 1994-2011



- Questions

- Discussion

Capital Expansion Fee Progress Report

Topic 2: Comparison of Fees with Other Communities

Presented by

Alan Krcmarik

Executive Fiscal Advisor

City of Loveland

July 10, 2012 Study Session

Objective: *Compare City of Loveland Fees with other Communities*

Tax and Fee structures are different in every community

- Lots of variety from one to another
- Trying to get as “apples to apples” as possible
- Have 14 other communities for comparison
- 5 main scenarios: Single-family, Multi-family, Office, Retail, and Industrial
 - Two others of interest: Convenience store and Fast-food drive through

Rules for Comparison

- Defined the uses – asked respondents to match the key features described
- Answers came from different places – most of the times building office, sometimes planning, other times budget or finance, one City uses a private sector contractor, sometimes we had to calculate using data from cities
- Basis was on total fees – trying to assess the overall cost of fees to a project
- In the total, school fees and utility fees are included. For cities like Loveland, this means electric plant investment fees and permit fees are included. In cities with private providers of services, the fee cost is probably understated.

Single Family

- Loveland's 2011 fee is \$31,998, 6th lowest of 14
- Average was determined to be \$37,504
- Low was Johnstown, \$23,729
- High was Boulder, \$48,895

Multi-family

- Loveland's 2011 fee is \$346,758, 3rd highest of 15
 - Average was determined to be \$259,359
 - Low was Johnstown, \$148,653
 - High was Boulder, \$451,776
-
- Assumed project was a 2 story 16 unit apartment

Industrial

- Loveland's 2011 fee is \$364,444, 5th highest of 14
 - Average was determined to be \$370,089
 - Low was Johnstown, \$225,293
 - High was Boulder, \$875,511
-
- Project was 80,000 industrial / light manufacturing

**Office, Retail, Convenience store
and Fast-food (Drive through) still
in progress**

- Questions

- Discussion

Capital Expansion Fee Progress Report

Topic 3: Level of Service Standards / Quality of Service Indicators

Presented by

Alan Krcmarik

Executive Fiscal Advisor

City of Loveland

July 10, 2012 Study Session

Impact Fee Background: *What is the basis for calculating the fees*

Impact Fee Theory has two generally accepted methodologies used to formulate impact fee programs:

- Standards-Based Fees

- Plan-Based Impact Fees

Many times, the two are combined.

Standards-Based Fees

- Fees are based on the value of the increment of public infrastructure needed to meet the needs of new development
- Need the value of the replaced cost of the existing public infrastructure.
- This value is related to a facility-based standard
 - For example,
 - fire stations per 1,000 population
 - Library square footage per 1,000 population

Support for Standards-Based Fees

- This approach provides flexibility to the government
- The Capital Improvement Plan can include projects that directly respond to where growth and the need for infrastructure occur
- The annual CIP can change as growth patterns change
 - Usually occurs in the “out” years of the CIP
- The impact fees correspond to the projects in the comprehensive plan, master plans of various departments, and the annual CIP

Plans-Based Fees

- Fees are based on a specific set of capital improvements projects.
 - Based on a long-range master plan
 - Necessary to accommodate existing and future growth at the adopted Level of Service
- Analysis is made of the impact of any existing deficiencies at the start of the planning period
- Implicit assumption is that there may be excess capacity in parts of the system
 - Also assumed that the level of capacity is about the same at the beginning and the end of the master plan
- Levels of Service Standards also support the “plan-based” approach

Support for Plans-Based Fees

- Proponents of the plans-based approach say this provides a more direct tie to the comp plan and the CIP
- This gives the development community assurance that impact fees they pay are being spent on the specific improvements in the master plan
- When the list of needed projects changes, the impact fees should be updated
- Similar to the standards-based fees, the impact fees correspond to the projects in the comprehensive plan, master plans of various departments, and the annual CIP

Impact Fee Calculations Methods: Six Cost Allocation Methods

- **Recoupment Value:** New development reimburses existing development for new development's proportionate share of the cost of existing improvements. Based only on the fixed asset value of the entire system. Does not distinguish among improvements made mostly for the benefit of new development or cost of expanding for new development. Result is impact fees lower than the cost of accommodating new development.
- **Replacement Cost:** Similar to Recoupment Value, but used the cost of replacing the cost of the system currently in place. Current assets are at replacement levels. If expansion costs are close to replacement costs on a per-unit basis, this approach is reasonable.
- **Average Cost:** Cost of replacing and expanding the system are considered in relation to the total capacity of the system to accommodate development, both existing and new. Tends to under-estimate the costs of new development. Suitable only when the costs of expansion are similar to the costs of replacing the existing per-unit basis. Average costs are usually less than the costs of accommodating new development.

Impact Fee Calculations Methods: Six Cost Allocation Methods (last three)

- **Total Cost Attribution:** Considers both the contribution of systemwide facilities and growth-related facilities to accommodate new-development. Accounts for the new development impacts on existing systems. Allocates growth-related access value and CIP improvements to capacity expansion as well as excess capacity. Consultants recommend this one as the most logical.
- **Marginal Cost:** Provides the “next unit” of development. Two parts, is the asset value of existing growth-related facilities since a base year adjusted to meet depreciation and the second part is the cost of installing new growth-related projects. Best applied where there is little or no excess capacity, new development is not likely to use existing facilities, and the CIP directly links new projects to the new development. These conditions are not likely to be found in many communities.
- **Growth-related Cost Allocation:** Applies all costs in the CIP to new growth expected to occur during the CIP. Principal advantage is simplicity, but it loads higher costs on the new projects than other methods. If no major expansions, the opposite is true, that is, new development pays less than its share. Works best when the improvements being installed is a complete package and final build-out is expected.

Comparing the Cost of the Six Cost Allocation Methods Using A Real World Example

Impact Fee per
Equivalent Residential Unit

▪ Recoupment Value:	\$ 624.84
▪ Replacement Cost:	1,185.72
▪ Average Cost:	1,901.58
▪ Total Cost Attribution:	2,145.12
▪ Marginal Cost:	4,474.74
▪ Growth-related Cost Allocation:	9,365.22

Survey of other jurisdictions and City of Loveland Primary Method for Calculation Capital Expansion Fees

	<u>National Survey</u>	<u>City of Loveland Fee Base Method</u>
▪ Fire & Rescue	74% Standards	Standards
▪ Law Enforcement (Police)	77% Standards	Standards
▪ General Government	65% Standards	Standards
▪ Library	82% Standards	Standards
▪ Museum	Not in survey	Standards
▪ Parks	78% Standards	Standards
Recreation		Standards
Trails		Standards
Open Lands		Standards
▪ Streets	70% Plan based	Plans

Typical Levels of Service Standards

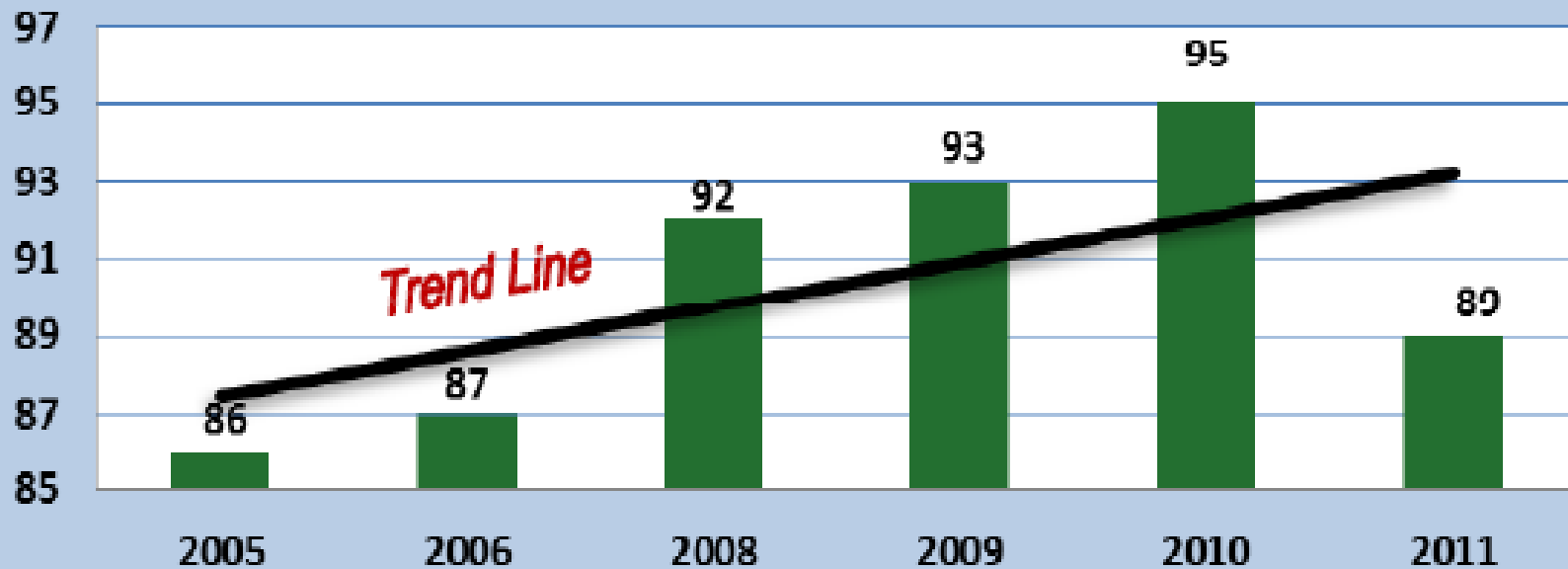
Primary Method for Calculation Capital Expansion Fees

	<u>Typical Standards Basis</u>	<u>City of Loveland Level of Service</u>
▪ Parks	Acres of parkland, Dollars	7.5 acres /1,000 people
▪ Recreation	Sq.ft. recreation facilities, Dollars	2,000 sq.ft./1,000 “
▪ Trails	Miles or feet, Dollars	½ mile paved/1,000 “
▪ Open Lands	Acres of land, Dollars	Target properties
▪ Fire & Rescue	Stations/10,000, Dollars	1 station / 10,000
	Response time	5 minutes to respond
▪ Law Enforcement	Officers/1,000, Sq.ft. Dollars	Sq.ft./1,000 people
▪ General Government	Dollars, Sq.Ft.	Replacement cost
▪ Library	Dollars, Sq.Ft, Books	Sq.ft./1,000 people
▪ Museum	Dollars, Sq.Ft., Exhibit Value	Sq.ft./1,000 people
▪ Streets	Dollars per trip or VMT	Service Level C
		Updated Master Plan

Fire & Rescue

The City provides quality Fire/Rescue services.

Percent Responding Strongly Agree/Agree



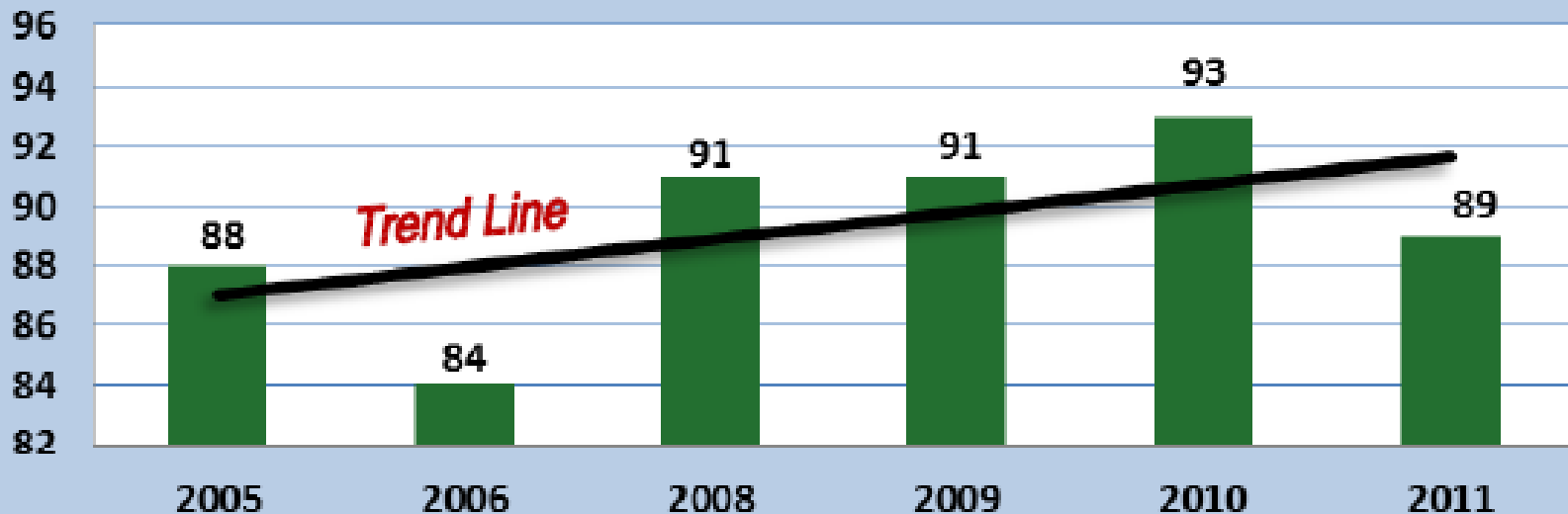
Police



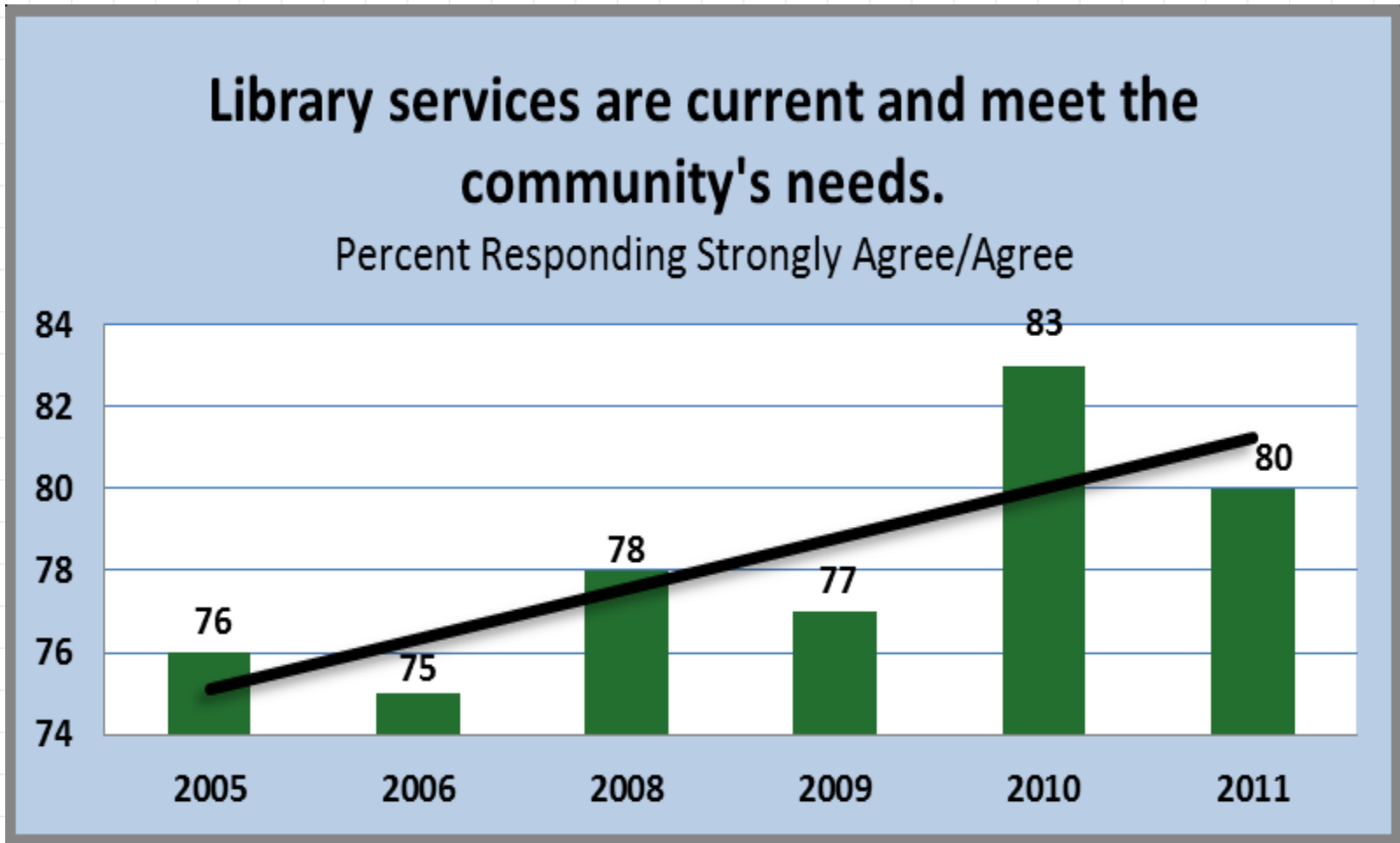
Cultural Services / Museum

There are plentiful opportunities to enjoy the arts.

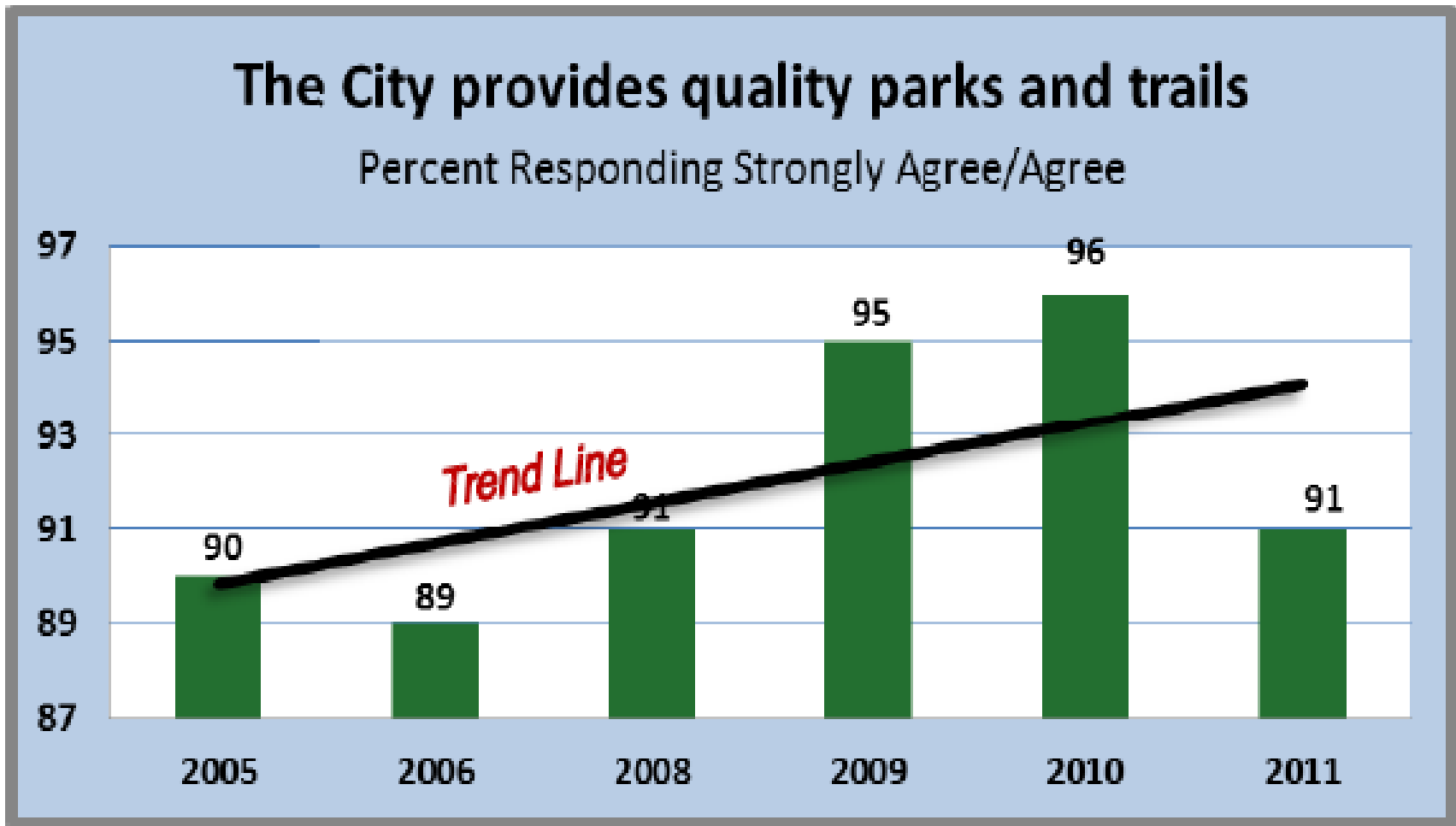
Percent Responding Strongly Agree/Agree



Library



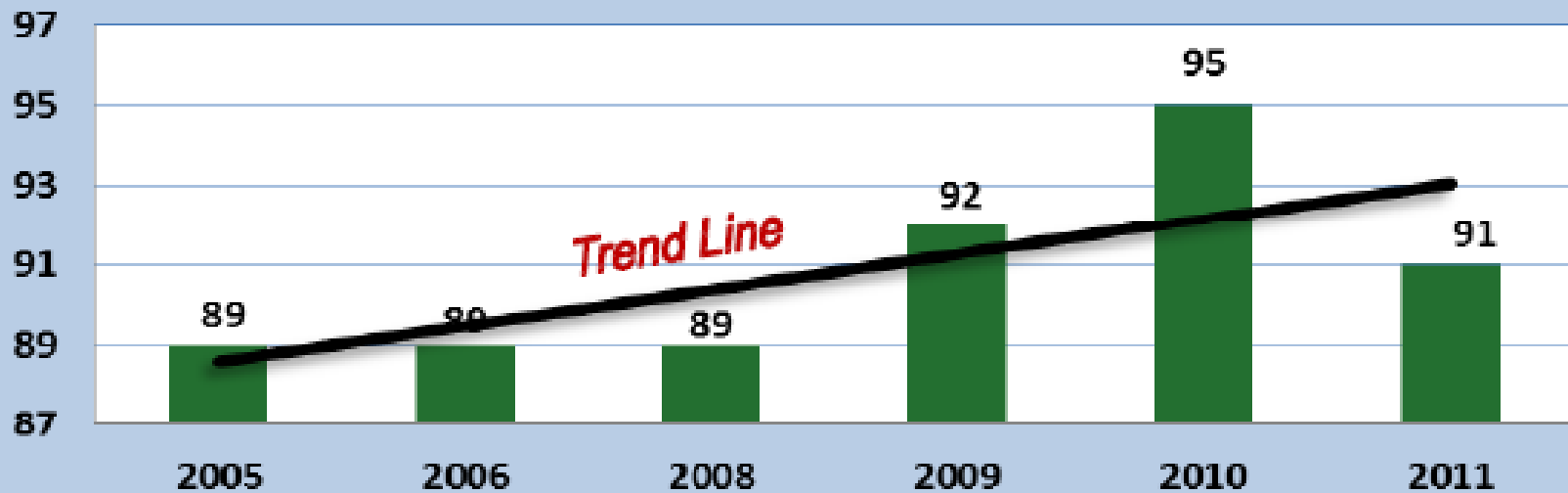
Parks and Trails



Parks, Trails, Streets

Loveland's neighborhoods, parks and thoroughfares are clean.

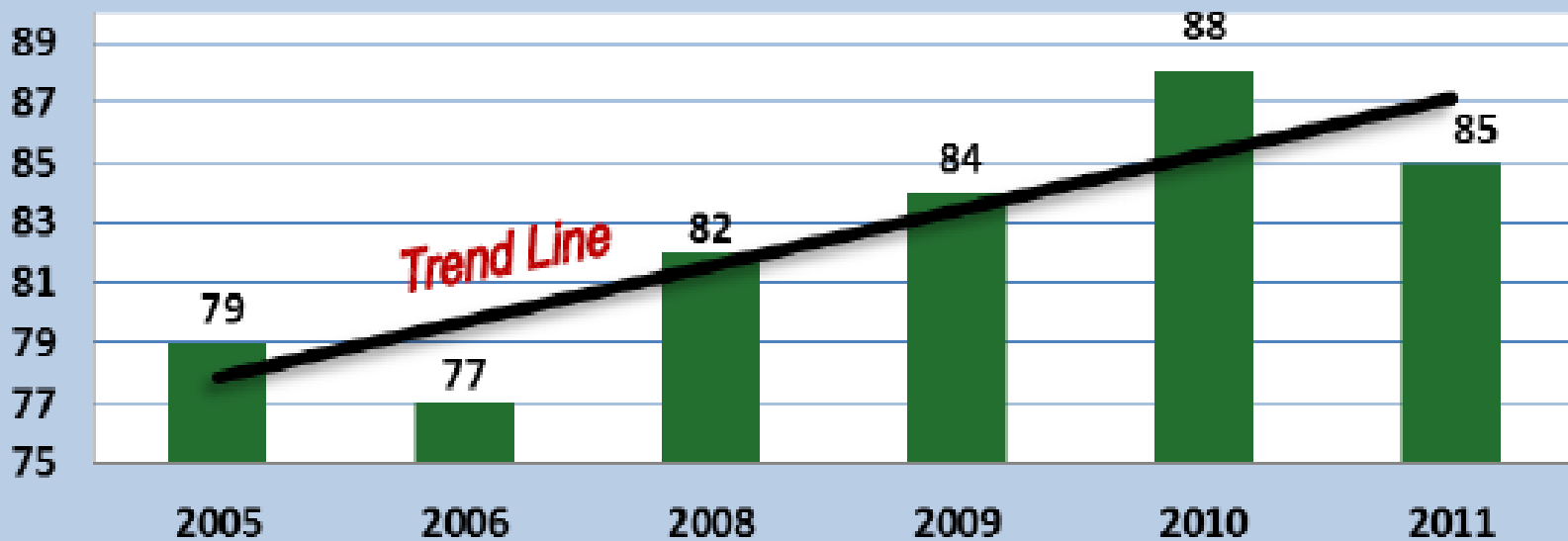
Percent Responding Strongly Agree/Agree



Recreation

There are abundant recreational opportunities for all members of my family.

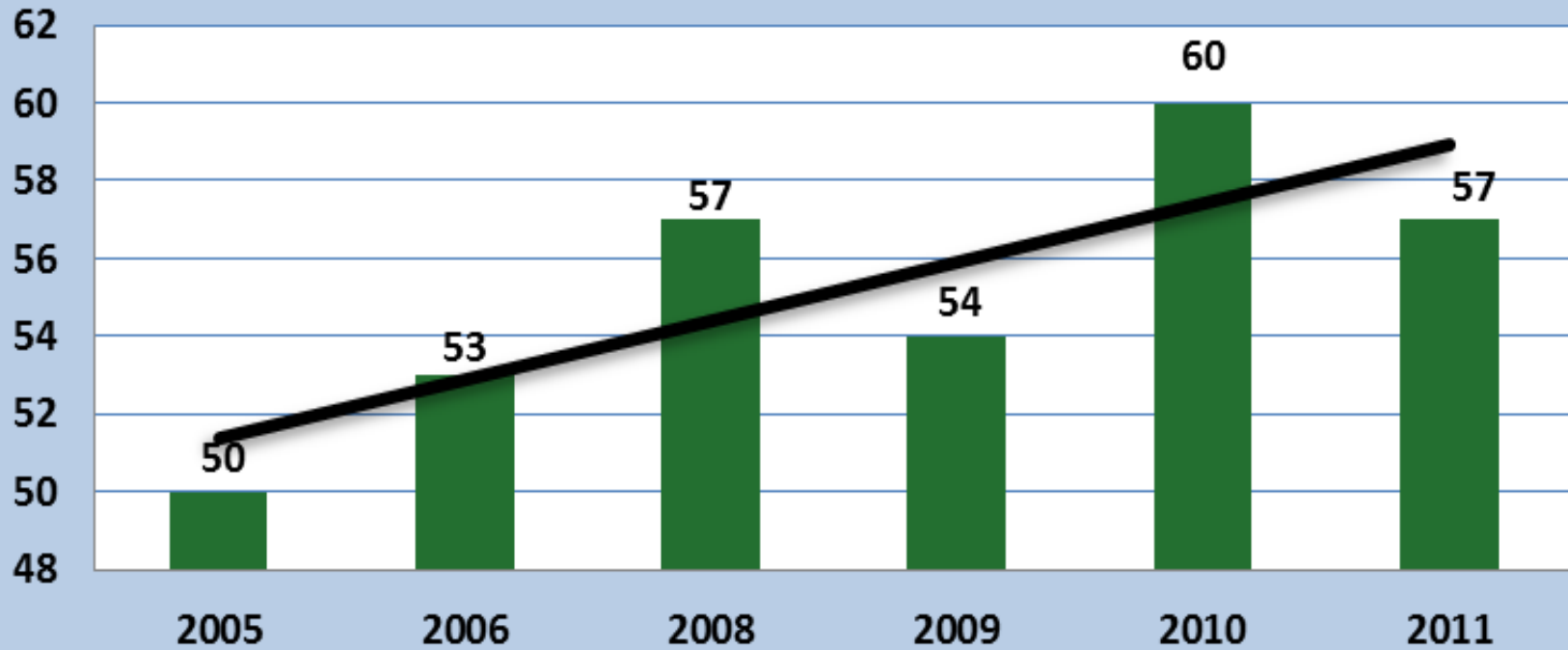
Percent Responding Strongly Agree/Agree



Recreation, Library, Cultural Services

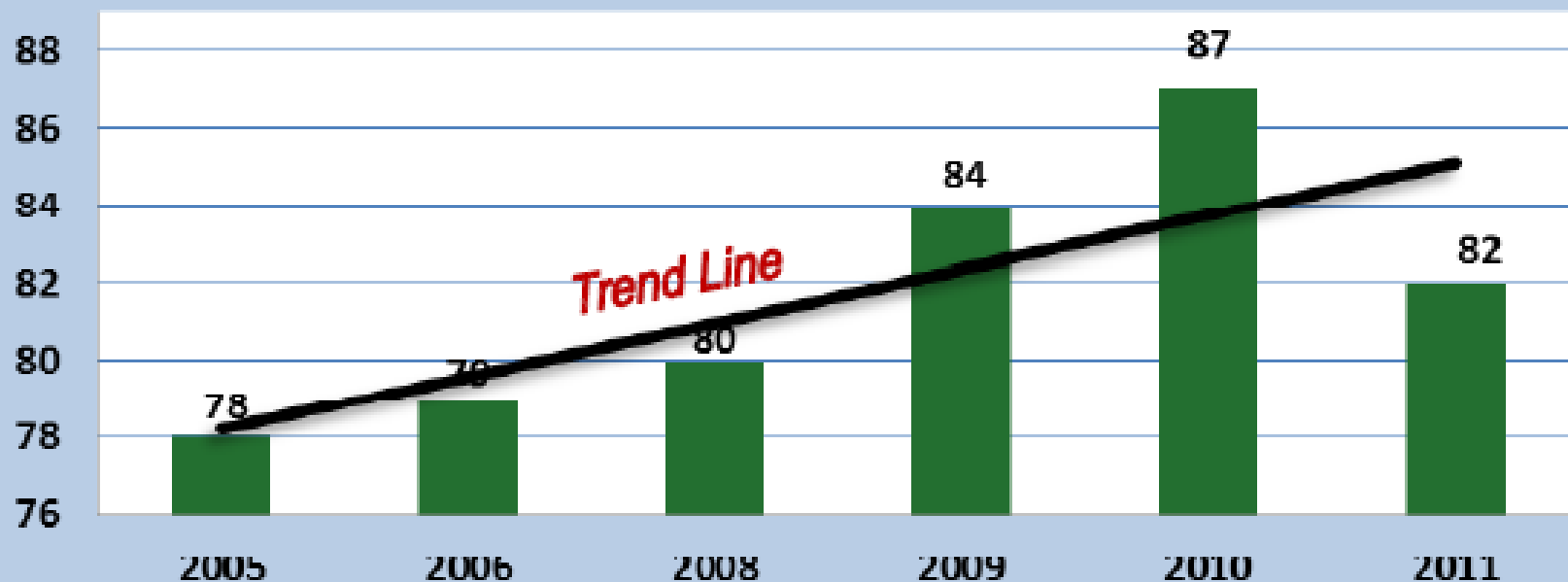
The city provides quality youth activities.

Percent Responding Strongly Agree/Agree

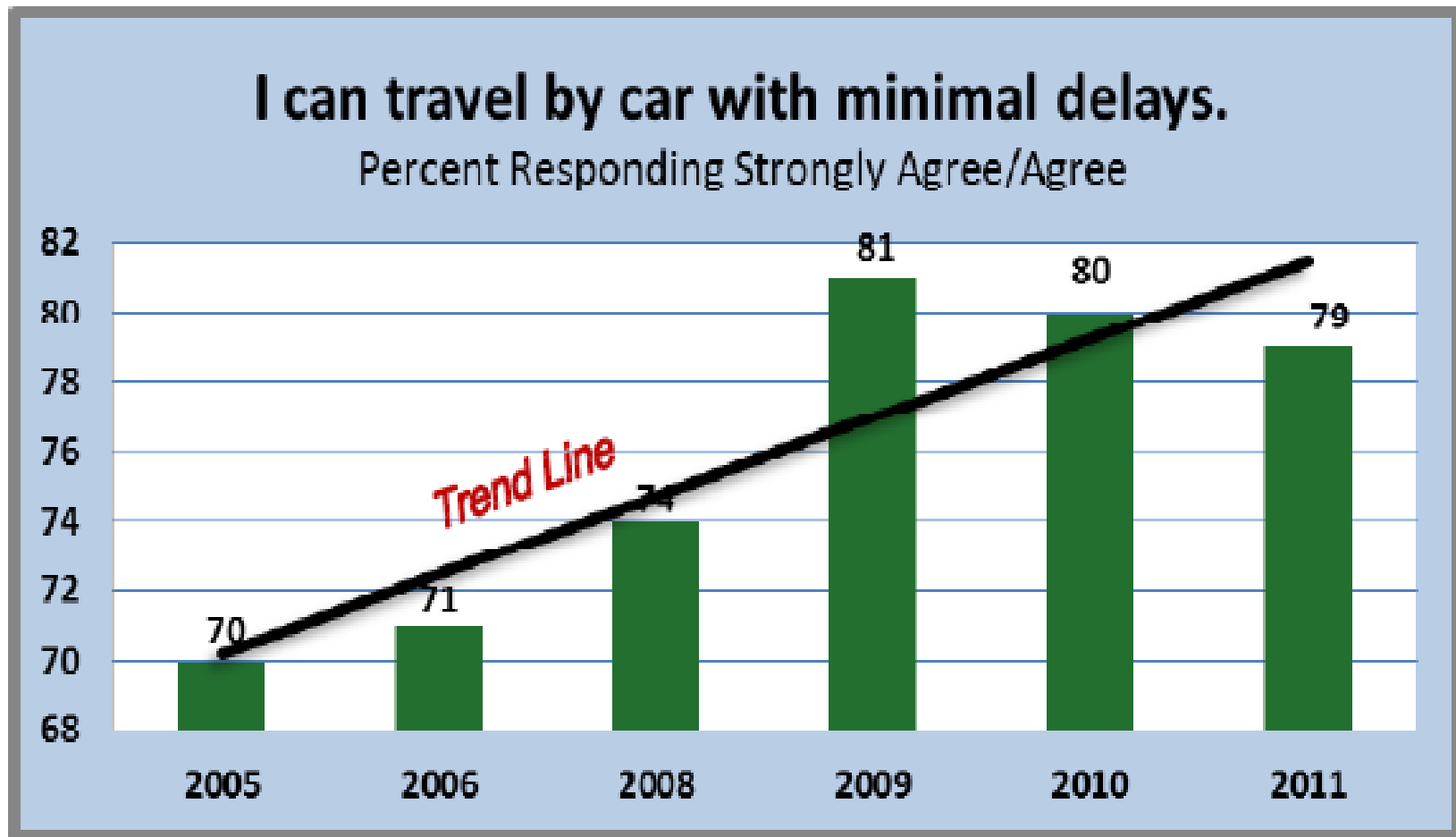


Streets

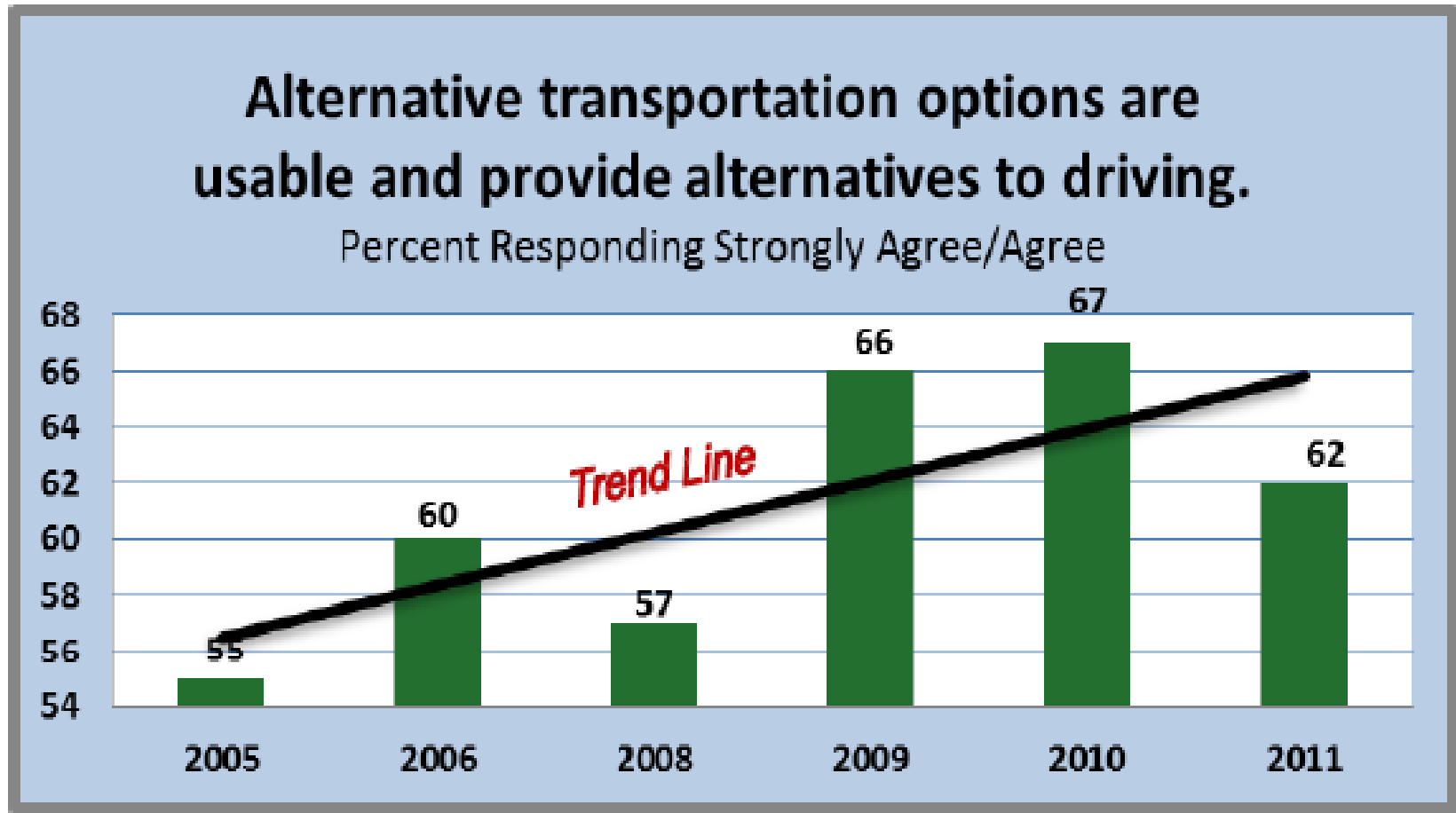
Street surfaces are drivable and safe.
Percent Responding Strongly Agree/Agree



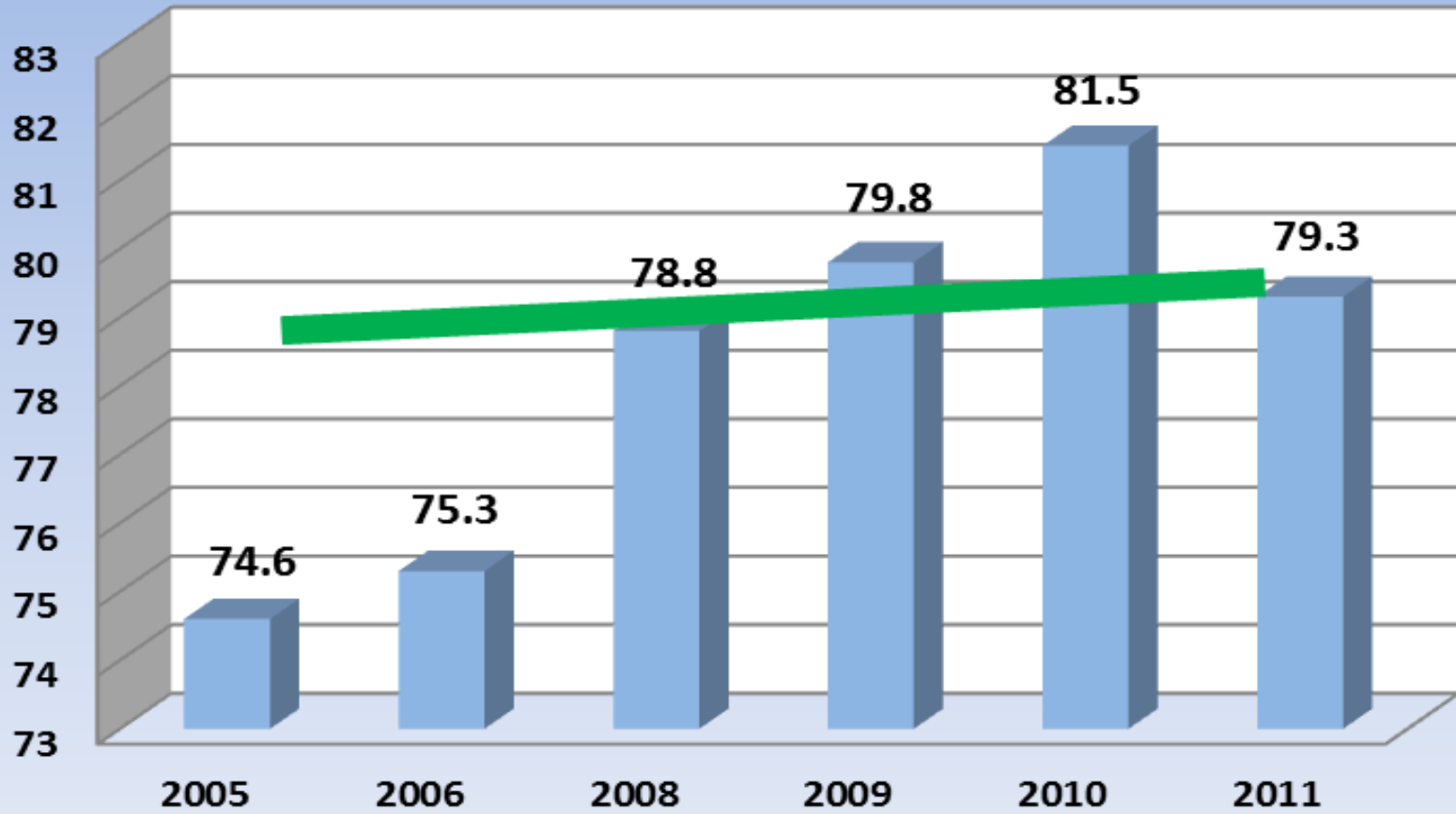
Streets

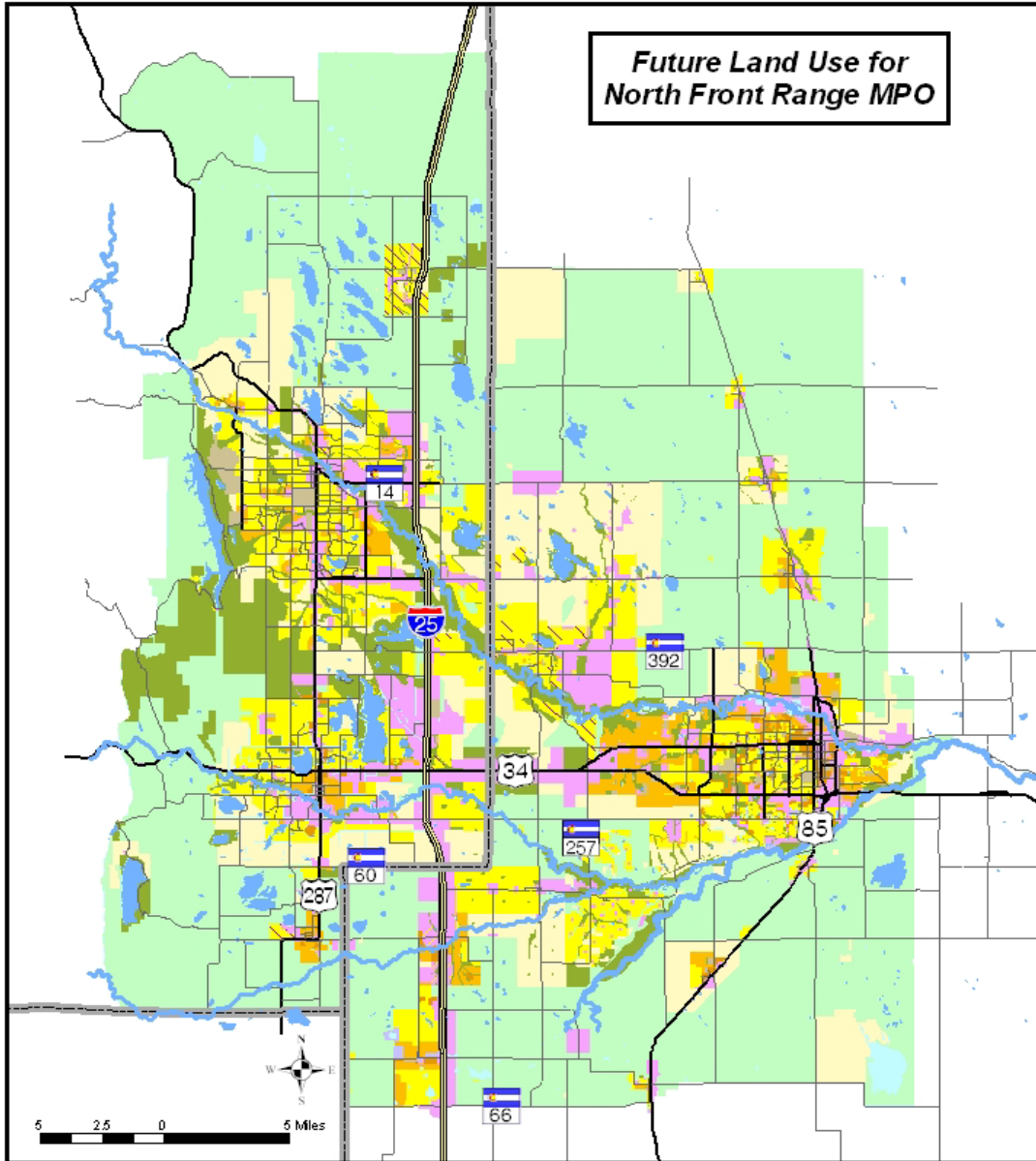


Streets



Composite Score for Loveland Survey





Northern Colorado will experience growth pressure as the national economy improves. Population projections are still strong for the region. There will be capital improvement demands for many years to come.

- Questions

- Discussion

Capital Expansion Fee Progress Report

Topic 4: Calculation Process for the Capital Expansion Fees

Preliminary Fees for 2013

Presented by

Alan Krcmarik

Executive Fiscal Advisor

City of Loveland

July 10, 2012 Study Session

Objective: *Show the calculation used to determine each of the CEFs*

Data from the Larimer County Assessor provides the data to determine the City's shares of land use for Residential, Commercial, and Industrial Property. The data is also used to determine the number of square feet of Commercial and Industrials uses. From the Census data and cities housing permits, the number of housing units is determined.

	City Valuation Distribution <u>Percent</u>	2011 Existing <u>Development</u>
Residential	76.88%	28,571 dwelling units
Commercial	20.98%	11,425,878 square feet
Industrial	2.14%	8,619,698 square feet

Fire & Rescue (Fire Department)

Development Type	Distribution of Total City Land Use	Replacement Cost Allocation	Unit Costs by Land Use Type	Preliminary Estimate 2012 CEF
Residential	76.88%	\$25,382,559	28,571	\$ 888.40
Commercial	20.98%	6,926,718	11,425,878 sq.ft	\$ 0.61
Industrial	2.14%	706,538	8,619,698 sq.ft.	\$ 0.08

Law Enforcement (Police Department)

Development Type	Distribution of Total City Land Use	Replacement Cost Allocation	Unit Costs by Land Use Type	Preliminary Estimate 2012 CEF
Residential	76.88%	\$ 24,985,189	28,571 DU	\$ 874.49
Commercial	20.98%	6,818,279	11,425,878 sq.ft	\$ 0.60
Industrial	2.14%	695,477	8,619,698 sq.ft.	\$ 0.08

General Government

Development Type	Distribution of Total City Land Use	Replacement Cost Allocation	Unit Costs by Land Use Type	Preliminary Estimate 2012 CEF
Residential	76.88%	\$ 30,952,918	28,571 DU	\$ 1,083.37
Commercial	20.98%	8,446,829	11,425,878 sq.ft	\$ 0.74
Industrial	2.14%	8,691,593	8,619,698 sq.ft.	\$ 0.10

Library

Development Type	Distribution of Total City Land Use	Replacement Cost Allocation	Unit Costs by Land Use Type	Preliminary Estimate 2012 CEF
Residential	76.88%	\$ 21,600,555	28,571 DU	\$ 722.20
Commercial	20.98%	0	11,425,878 sq.ft	0
Industrial	2.14%	0	8,619,698 sq.ft.	0

Cultural Services / Museum (Museum)

Development Type	Distribution of Total City Land Use	Replacement Cost Allocation	Unit Costs by Land Use Type	Preliminary Estimate 2012 CEF
Residential	76.88%	\$ 17,212,999	28,571 DU	\$ 602.46
Commercial	20.98%	0	11,425,878 sq.ft	0
Industrial	2.14%	0	8,619,698 sq.ft.	0

Parks

Development Type	Distribution of Total City Land Use	Replacement Cost Allocation	Unit Costs by Land Use Type	Preliminary Estimate 2012 CEF
Residential	76.88%	\$102,348,313	28,571 DU	\$ 3,528.24
Commercial	20.98%	0	11,425,878 sq.ft	0
Industrial	2.14%	0	8,619,698 sq.ft.	0

Recreation

Development Type	Distribution of Total City Land Use	Replacement Cost Allocation	Unit Costs by Land Use Type	Preliminary Estimate 2012 CEF
Residential	76.88%	\$ 44,919,326	28,571 DU	\$ 1,572.20
Commercial	20.98%	0	11,425,878 sq.ft	0
Industrial	2.14%	0	8,619,698 sq.ft.	0

Trails

Development Type	Distribution of Total City Land Use	Replacement Cost Allocation	Unit Costs by Land Use Type	Preliminary Estimate 2012 CEF
Residential	76.88%	\$15,056,759	28,571 DU	\$ 526.99
Commercial	20.98%	0	11,425,878 sq.ft	0
Industrial	2.14%	0	8,619,698 sq.ft.	0

Open Lands

Development Type	Distribution of Total City Land Use	Replacement Cost Allocation	Unit Costs by Land Use Type	Preliminary Estimate 2012 CEF
Residential	76.88%	\$ 25,250,878	28,571 DU	\$883.79
Commercial	20.98%	0	11,425,878 sq.ft	0
Industrial	2.14%	0	8,619,698 sq.ft.	0

Comparisons to Current Fees

Exhibit A Fee Schedule

	Current Fee Level <u>2011</u>	Suspended Level <u>2012</u>	Preliminary Update <u>2013</u>
<u>Residential (amount charged per residential unit)</u>			
Fire & Rescue (“Fire”).....	\$736.00	\$793.00	\$888.40
Law Enforcement (“Police”).....	\$957.00	\$1,031.00	\$874.49
General Government.....	\$1,052.00	\$1,133.00	\$1,083.37
Library	\$681.00	\$734.00	722.20
Cultural Services / Museum (“Museum”).....	\$549.00	\$591.00	602.46
Parks	\$3,351.00	\$3,612.00	\$3,528.24
Recreation	\$1,679.00	\$1,810.00	1,572.20
Trails	\$532.00	\$573.00	526.99
Open Lands	\$824.00	\$911.00	883.79
<u>Commercial (amount charged per square foot)</u>			
Fire & Rescue (“Fire”).....	\$0.31	\$0.33	\$ 0.61
Law Enforcement (“Police”).....	\$0.40	\$0.43	0.60
General Government.....	\$0.44	\$0.47	0.74
<u>Industrial (amount charged per square foot)</u>			
Fire & Rescue (Fire)	\$0.03	\$0.04	\$ 0.08
Law Enforcement (“Police”).....	\$0.05	\$0.05	0.08
General Government.....	\$0.06	\$0.06	0.10

- Questions

- Discussion