

**Saint Paul Planning Commission  
City Hall Conference Center  
15 Kellogg Boulevard West**

**Minutes December 6, 2019**

A meeting of the Planning Commission of the City of Saint Paul was held Friday, December 6, 2019, at 8:30 a.m. in the Conference Center of City Hall.

**Commissioners Present:** Mmes. DeJoy, Grill, Lee, Reveal, Underwood; and Messrs. Baker, Hood, Lindeke, Ochs, Oliver, Rangel Morales, and Risberg.

**Commissioners Absent:** Mmes. \*Anderson, \*Mouacheupao, and Messrs. \*Edgerton, Khaled, \*Perryman, Rodriguez, and \*Vang.

**Absent:** \*Excused

**Also Present:** Luis Pereira, Planning Director; Russ Stark, Mayor's Office, Martin Schieckel, Bob Spaulding, Michael Wade, Emma Siegworth, Timothy Scanlon-Johnson, and Sonja Butler, Department of Planning and Economic Development staff.

**I. Approval of minutes December 6, 2019.**

Chair Reveal announced that the minutes are not available at this time. However, they will be ready for approval at the next Planning Commission meeting.

**II. Chair's Announcements**

Chair Reveal had no announcements.

**III. Planning Director's Announcements**

Luis Pereira announced that on Wednesday at City Council there were two major items that were approved. The (SMAPL) District 7 Small Area Plan was approved and Tony Johnson, PED staff person was excited as well as the community who were very involved in that effort, including the artist whom spoke at the City Council. In addition to that the Ford redevelopment site had two actions taken, the City Council and the HRA approving a redevelopment agreement and related budget measures to support the redevelopment site.

**IV. PUBLIC HEARING: Amendment to West Side Community Plan – Item from the Comprehensive and Neighborhood Planning Committee. (Michael Wade, 651/266-8703)**

Chair Reveal announced that the Saint Paul Planning Commission was holding a public hearing on the Amendment to West Side Community Plan. Notice of the public hearing was published in the Legal Ledger on November 18, 2019 and was mailed to the citywide Early Notification System list and other interested parties.

Michael Wade, PED staff person gave a power point presentation, which can be viewed on the web page at: <http://www.stpaul.gov/planningcommission>

Chair Reveal read the rules of procedure for the public hearing.

The following people spoke.

Monica Bravo, Director of West Side Community Organization (WSCO) 359 Winslow Avenue, Saint Paul, M55107. Ms. Bravo was present to answer any questions that the Planning Commissioners may have.

Commissioner Lindeke said he noticed that a term that comes up often was not in there, it comes up in conversation “neighborhood character” it’s even in our findings for zoning issues. In the plan different language is used. He is interested in that, like cultural landscaping. Can staff explain that and the conversation behind it?

Ms. Bravo said you’re talking about cultural landscape versus neighborhood character. She thinks that neighborhood character has gotten a little of a bad rap, in that it seems to be a narrative that is used dominantly more so recently with people who are averse to higher density housing units. And they wanted to make sure that this was grounded in the cultural experiences and history of the neighborhood and the connotation that is currently attached to the neighborhood character has that sway to it.

Commissioner Baker wanted to know if there were any challenges that the organization has had with the implementation of the equitable scorecard?

Ms. Bravo said that it has been a process and they are still in that process, though they are in a place where they are receiving the nominations for the cohort team that will come together. And in the interim the team that has worked on creating this has been vetting the development and with the voices. So, getting the internal structure up and running has been a little challenging, but they are there now. And learning as they go, understanding that this covers many areas also areas that go deeper that they did not expect. And when talking about equitable development they did not think about equitable wages or the practices that happen with some contractors they came upon that the 84 Waters Street development, hence a special agreement. There have been some challenges but because the scorecard was in place it allowed them to have that conversation with the developer.

Commissioner Ochs asked how many developers did they work with to create this document?

Ms. Bravo said that the scorecard has been vetted among five developers. The response was positive, grateful that there was something concrete, proactive that they could respond to and the community is clear, and they have clarity on what they actually want to see, which helps with the conversation.

Commissioner Ochs said that is very positive to have both sides, multiple sides that come to the conversation because you’ve created a document that becomes impossible to act on with respect to the developer when you don’t have a developer.

Ms. Bravo said that they wanted to engage in multiple stakeholders before this was finalized.

Commissioner Hood said looking at when the scorecard is used the language says that it's anytime more than a single lot proposed for development on the West Side. One of the things he has noticed where they do see displacement it is in houses being flipped, houses being torn down and larger more expensive homes on those single family lots. Has there been any discussion or is there any interest in expanding this to cover also those single-family lots to work with some of those small-scale developers and you do want that small scale incremental development to happen in the neighborhood but may also be displacing people in the process.

Ms. Bravo said you're talking about a single-family lot for a small-scale development that could be a single use rental?

Commissioner Hood said yes or a house for sale.

Ms. Bravo said no they have not entered into that not yet with the single lots or the single-family homes for sale with the scorecard. It is something they could look at think about, the other area that they are looking at with this is wealth building in the neighborhood. What would it look like to have that as a factor when looking at property that is for sale and how that could impact or affect the people living there? It's a conversation that they are looking to have.

***MOTION: Commissioner Risberg moved to close the public hearing, leave the record open for written testimony until 4:30 p.m. on Monday, December 9, 2019, and to refer the matter back to the Comprehensive and Neighborhood Planning Committee for review and recommendation. The motion carried unanimously on a voice vote.***

**V. Zoning Committee**

**SITE PLAN REVIEW** – List of current applications. (*Tia Anderson, 651/266-9086*)

**NEW BUSINESS**

#19-097-759 2525 W 7<sup>th</sup> Coffee Shop Drive-Thru – Conditional use permit for coffee shop drive-thru sales. 2525 7<sup>th</sup> Street West, NE corner at Davern Street. (*Emma Siegworth, 651/266-6657*)

***Chair Reveal announced that this case has been laid over to the December 12, 2019 Zoning Committee meeting.***

**VI. Climate Action and Resiliency Plan** – Informational overview of the plan by Russ Stark, Mayor's Office Chief Resilience Officer.

Russ Stark, Chief Resilience Officer in the Mayor's Office gave a power point presentation, which is posted on the web page at: <http://www.stpaul.gov/planningcommission>

Commissioner Ochs said how we can reduce the heat and mitigate some of the affects of heavy rain fall, we should consider our city to be more of a sponge. The sizes of the canopy help to provide shade and sequester CO2 and the stronger root systems provide soils so that when water impacts the soil it is absorbed by the soil versus a lawn surface which has short root systems which leads to compacted soil and you get immediate run off effects. If we could incorporate

different policies or recommendations on how we treat our boulevards we might mitigate some of those effects of the run off. Looking in the urban core create tree wells, entire systems that absorb water hold it then release it into the soils. Also increase the tree caliper size, the City requires 1 ½ inch caliper trees, we could increase that with soils and creating healthier conditions.

Renewable energy storage is an interesting topic and we have community gardens to help with production of food. What if we had renewable energy gardens with a combination of solar wind stations and battery storage that might help distribute electricity to a particular neighborhood, rather than thinking of how to figure out how we can pump it all through the entire system, we could localize some of those efforts to more stressed neighborhoods where it's needed?

Mr. Stark agrees with the boulevard treatments, yards, lawns, and park space to some degree. The largest crop in the United States is turf grass by land area and it is a possible source of a much greater carbon sink than they use it for today. People value having some areas with short cropped grasses, but we could probably cut back overall on the amount of those across the city and boulevards are a great place to look at starting that in a more serious way. With regards to renewables and micro grids there is some mention of that opportunity in the plan. It does take a fair amount of planning and cooperation with the utility so that there is both a connection to the grid. But then the opportunity to actually close that connection off in the event of a black out or some stress on the system so there is a technology component to making that work that exists.

Also, we do have the community solar garden program in Minnesota, it's actually the largest community solar garden program of any state in the country. It has a few flaws, one of which is it primarily has been available to large energy users and not so much to individual residents to become subscribers. The benefit is that your energy bill goes down just by subscribing to community solar gardens and the city subscribes to some solar gardens and they get one penny per kilowatt hour off on the price, it's a straight savings.

Commissioner Ochs regarding geo thermal, has that been a point of conversation, any new development or redevelopment probably should implement some kind of vertical geo thermal system which would immediately get us to the temperature that's cool and warm throughout the season starting around 50 degrees then heating and cooling after that requires less energy.

Mr. Stark replied yes, it's also mentioned in the plan. Evergreen Energy the branch of District Energy of Saint Paul is doing a lot of work looking at those opportunities around the Twin Cities and elsewhere. Many people do not know that the Arlington Hills Community Center has a geo thermal system that is responsible for a chunk of its heating. There is some new technology coming from a recent graduate of the University of Minnesota and they just installed last week the first commercial application. It's a new geo thermal system they will require a lot fewer wells for the same amount of energy. One of the challenges with geo thermal is that traditionally you use a lot of wells requiring a lot of land to serve an area with a fair amount of energy need, but if you can reduce the number of wells and land involved it could become a better urban application.

Commissioner Grill asked how can the Planning Commission help?

Mr. Stark said that Luis Pereira and himself are scheduled to meet with others next week to talk about both the integration of the plan with the Comprehensive Plan possibly in the future. One of the strong recommendations that came out of their community engagement was to create an advisory board for their climate resilience work to talk about how such a board may interact with

this body (Planning Commission) or not moving forward is an important consideration. There has also been discussion about the creation of an advisory board on trash and solid waste. If that happens then the advisory board would want to focus on energy and resilience, because we already have the Transportation Committee of the Planning Commission, the trash and solid waste would be handled elsewhere so the missing piece would be in the energy and resilience work. Hoping to create such a body sometime next year.

Commissioner Grill said talking about trash, one of the benefits of having coordinated collection is the ability to add composting or additional services on. Is that something that's been discussed in conjunction with the plan, like composting as a pickup service.

Mr. Stark replied yes, moving toward composting at the household level is identified in the plan as a key next strategy in the solid waste work. They are talking regularly with their partners at Ramsey County who are pursuing an opportunity to potentially be able to process organics out of Newport where all the trash is already being brought. There is a new system out there called the blue bag system where you throw a durable compost bag into your trash cart and the trash haulers would pick it up and it would be sorted by the color of the bag at the facility, so they would not need a third truck or any new infrastructure in Saint Paul.

Commissioner Grill said in the plan it talks about electric vehicles and transitioning from gas to electric vehicles and knowing that maybe a third to half of the pollution generated by vehicles isn't from emissions. So how does that play into the plan? Again, knowing that there is going to be a significant amount of emissions that is still going to exist even with electric vehicles. Like tire wear, particle wear that sort of thing, after the vehicle is produced cars on the road running a third or half of the pollution from that vehicle being non-exhaust.

Mr. Stark said the majority of that is the manufacturing process and those other elements. It's a really important point, because when we talk about transportation and climate it's easy to point to the electric vehicles as the primary solution. It is clearly part of the solution and it's why we focus first on reducing vehicle trips. We don't have the level of sophistication to go down to that fine grain level of exactly how much of the carbon is coming after vehicle production and before, but it's a key point and we're not going to get there by just switching over to electric vehicles.

Commissioner Lindeke mentioned that there had been feedback and then the second draft came out. What changes were in the second draft?

Mr. Stark said that the changes we're addressing are specific points that people raised, most were additions rather than changes. There were some concerns raised about the ways in which we were talking about bio fuels, in identifying some of the strategies around bio fuel. Bio fuels are a complex area, in terms of the actual scalability to reduce emissions. They received feedback that people were concerned that they were relying too much on the good graces of our utilities, to switch and they should think more about the kind of urban insulations, micro grids and things like that and they did bolster some of that language. The first draft did not include an analysis of how they would get to the 50% goal by 2030 so they went back and dug into that.

The 2050 was already part of the first draft, but he showed a slide about how they were going to get to the 50% by 2030 they dug into the strategies that will be necessary to meet that specific goal. It's a little closer to thinking about what they need to do in the next 10 years versus that 30-year time horizon. Most of the feedback was positive and concern about accountability and

implementation rather than what's in the plan.

Commissioner Baker is interested in, within these next five to ten years, who and what organizations are you planning to, or are you working with at this stage of the process to try to implement the goals?

Mr. Starks said on the transportation front he mentioned the specific charging hubs project which is a small part of the solution but it's an important innovative project. And it will be when they launch the first 100% renewable electricity powered EV car share in the country. On the transit side they continue to work closely with Metro Transit and Ramsey County as both have resources and a statutory role in the transit system and trying to figure out how does Saint Paul bring more to the conversation on the table on the transit space to make sure that they're accelerating. Even though they are not the deciders or the raisers of the revenue.

Commissioner Risberg asked if there were water resiliency's specific efforts that are spelled out there, whether it be stormwater, waste water and mentioned were a few neighborhood things too.

Mr. Stark replied yes there are some, a couple of pages that look at water and waste water and strategies around those two, with the heavier precipitation being one of the big drivers. Sewer Department Director Bruce Elder was expressing concern about the potential for spring flooding, because everything is already saturated then it freezes, then if there is another snowy winter, what's the next spring going to look like? In some ways the wetness building upon the wetness and that raises some concerns with existing infrastructure. Talking to water coordinator Wes Saunders-Pearce who has been the solo person for his entire time and now they are adding another position next year because they're doing more. The plan is focused overall resilience and emissions reduction.

Commissioner Risberg wants to know if there is some active way, they can review projects in a way that look at some of their features that they can apply too. Can they structure some sort of check list with climate change to try and increase energy efficiency and some of the other goals of the plan?

Chair Reveal is concerned that in all these thing, and this is true with all the parts of the Comprehensive Plan they're struggling with how to actually apply it in the individual decision making of the zoning code of permitting of monitoring and the plan least spoke to this as an area of cross cutting principle, cross all the sections of the plan itself. And how does this get integrated? Maybe the Comprehensive and Neighborhood Planning Committee can do some of this work, for sure zoning needs to do some of it. We keep adding things to the check list of staff reports but that makes it easier. It's those micro decisions that are made here that really will influence this. We need to think about whether the zoning code as it exists now is compatible or whether it's by itself one of the obstacles.

Luis Pereira added that with Russ Stark, he's been working over this year putting together the draft plan and doing community engagement, asking the question as they were wrapping up the Comprehensive Plan and how do these documents work together integrate. A PED intern Timothy Scanlon-Johnson here and an intern to Mr. Stark in the Mayor's Office did an analysis of the intersection. What kind of policies does the Comprehensive 2040 Plan have? What kind of initiatives in the Climate Action Resiliency Plan, do a comparison? They found that they were consistent and they're different in terms of the time frame and level of specificity. The

Comprehensive Plan being a 20-year look and this plan being more of a 5-year outlook. The biggest areas of overlap were transportation, water resources and a little bit on the land use and housing side. Given the scale when getting into land use and housing, where the focus is more on building energy systems. Our mission here is looking at land use, we're not getting into the level of how does a particular proposal use energy or saves energy, things like that. There are policies that relate to renewable energy water and other things.

How does this future Climate Action Advisory Board intersect with the Planning Commission's work, on the transportation side we have an obvious place to have good discussion if it deals with transportation, but for other things what does that look like?

Mr. Stark said that there is a handful of specific recommendations in the plan that overlap nicely with the Comprehensive Plan maybe a little bolder in the language, looking directly at the elimination of parking minimum. And you're looking at potential 2020 changes to the parking code. There's a lot of focus on energy, they're working with other cities across the metro and plus Rochester to get future permission from the state to go beyond the state's energy code. State law now says all cities have to follow the same energy code. We're able to go beyond state energy code with our sustainable building ordinance when we are putting public resources into a project as is with the case of the Ford site.

Commissioner Rangel Morales said two things during your presentation stood out. 1. The things that we can do at home to be able to help these issues. 2. The amount of energy that we would still need to be able to reach those goals. Nowhere in the presentation did hear of a way of how the city is exploring options of helping that goal other than relying on energy companies. One thing Mayor Carter spoke after the Ford site was approved was that the Ford site is going to have a certain percentage of homes or buildings that won't have natural gas lines running to it. If that's occurring, then it's a possibility to do it with homes that are now. And is there a possibility for the City to incentivize its community members to install solar panels to get rid of the turf grass that requires intensive amounts of water. And put those large roots into the grass, to encourage composting, to invest money in the homes to make them net zero (they're not now net zero homes). Is that a possibility has the City explored that? Is there a possibility of doing tax incentives? Taxes have gone up this year and there is a lot of push back about that. Has there been any discussion about that?

Mr. Stark said that he has landed on exactly where the work needs to move from here. He mentioned the possibility of trying to create something like Minneapolis's program. The reality is they are going to have to identify some new resources to be able to provide those incentives. Whether its an incentive for making your home more energy efficient and you run into the conundrum of a landlord's best interest to make a building more efficient because they are not the one paying the energy bill. Whether they can start providing an incentive for onsite solar for residents as another example, they have not created a program. There is a possibility to encourage someone to create such a program maybe out of STAR funds an existing program. But we need to figure out a way to bring some new resources into the equation.

Mr. Pereira said that on the existing programs, Saint Paul is a Fix Up Fund lender. Meaning energy efficiency improvements are permitted under the Minnesota Housing program on the residential side. They work with CEE as well as Ramsey County with homeowners who are trying to do improvements. There are some programs that we already have that we could maybe figure out how do we leverage them build upon them.

**VII. Economic Development Activities/Indicators Informational Update – Informational. (Martin Schieckel, and Bob Spaulding, PED)**

Bob Spaulding gave a power point presentation. After the presentation Martin Schieckel spoke.

Martin Schieckel, Economic Development Director with the Department of Planning and Economic Development, has been with the City for about 20 years, been the Economic Development Director for a little over 5 years. Prior to that he was Principal Project Manager working on a lot of development projects in the city, also on the Economic Development team. Mr. Schieckel wanted to talk about the concept of economic development, it's a term used a lot and he went to Wikipedia. And what Wikipedia said was the definition of economic development is the process by which the economic well-being and quality of life of a nation, region, or local community are improved. It's the work they do to improve the quality of life of the residents of Saint Paul. It's a broad concept, it involves everything the City does. At Planning and Economic Development (PED) we find ourselves partnering with the Public Works Department, and Parks and Recreation Department to do things that improve the quality of life of residents. For example, a recent Parks project at the Midway Peace Park off University Avenue, received funding and work done by PED staff to help make it a reality even though it's a Parks project. PED has also done funding in recent years for cross walk improvements on some key corridors in the city that weren't on the Public Works work plan but through funding that came from PED. Those are all economic development projects even though it's not the bread and butter of what our Economic Development team typically does day after day.

Within PED the Economic Development team works on development projects that are not housing. The Housing team does all the housing, if it's not housing it typically falls on someone in the Economic Development team to work on. The primary goals are around jobs, and in Bob Spaulding's presentation he gave some statistics on jobs. We want to increase tax base in Saint Paul, so development projects that increase the overall tax base or projects that increase sales tax revenue those are all good. We want to reduce unemployment particularly in communities with people of color. Because there is a disproportionate higher incidence of unemployment in those communities, and a lot of our projects and initiatives in recent years focus on trying to reduce that gap. Overall unemployment is almost at a record low.

The (ED) Economic Development team works on business finance, they provide loans and grants to help businesses grow and prosper in Saint Paul. They do real estate development work, most of that real estate development work is projects that they are helping to finance there being done by the private sector. They operate a parking enterprise primarily in downtown Saint Paul. The ED staff consist of 18 full time employees about half are project managers, if there is something to be done a project manager takes it on as a project and runs with it. There are also program coordinators who operate and coordinate some of the programs, there is a parking manager for the parking enterprise. An HRA debt manager is on the ED team.

Commissioner Baker asked if his office does tax increment financing?

Mr. Schieckel replied yes, the debt manager is basically the TIF expert. Continuing to talk about their main programs. Their business finance programs, the largest is the Neighborhood STAR Program. Year over year for the number of dollars that flow out of the department to support business development in Saint Paul, it's the Neighborhood STAR Program. Its primarily to



provide funding for capital improvement projects within Saint Paul neighborhoods. Since it was instituted in the early 1990's they've done over 1,000 projects, representing about 125 million dollars of STAR funds which leveraged about a billion dollars in private investments. There is year-round funding that the councilmembers have some discretion with, in general it's about 2 ½ million dollars a year. The sister program to the Neighborhood STAR Program is the Cultural STAR Program funded at the same time, its to grow Arts Programing and concentrated within the downtown area by statute.

Another program is the Strategic Investment Fund Program, that is a business attraction fund. Where they provide about \$2,000 per job to attract businesses who are profitable and exist outside of the city limits and attract them to move here. They have a job creation fund called Job Opportunity Fund that is targeted to ACP50 areas only. It tries to incentivize businesses to create jobs and there are additional incentives if they create jobs and hire people from an ACP50 area in Saint Paul, it's a partial loan and partial forgivable loan.

As far as other things, they do real estate development, often providing financing and logistical support specifically for real estate development projects that take place within the City of Saint Paul. The (HRA) Housing & Redevelopment Authority owns a fair amount of property throughout the city. So, they market and sell that property as they can. They're trying to get more interdepartmental in having a team set up that involves planners, housing project managers, and economic development project managers that all work within the real estate development team. Currently they have a team set up lead by Andy Hestness, and Jenny Wolfe is the debt manager. A prime example of the work they do is the recent development of the Keg & Case House and the Roth Keller down in Schmidt Brewery. They helped W. 7<sup>th</sup> Fort Road Federation purchase those two properties in 2010 using funding from special state legislation.

Commissioner DeJoy said during the 2020 Comprehensive planning process there was this overriding theme about equity and some department heads came to the Planning Commission and said they're going to integrate equity into each one of these departments. Can you speak to how the Economic Development Department in PED is integrating equity into the work that is done?

Mr. Schieckel said that the staff is much more diverse than it was a few years ago, and that alone has value in the work that they do. The Strategic Plan that they implemented a couple of years ago specifically tried to get at some of the disparities within certain areas in Saint Paul. The Job Opportunity Fund is an example of a program created specifically to address equity issues in Saint Paul. A few years ago, they modified the guidelines on the Neighborhood STAR Program, they made it easier for small businesses to access that program. An example of that is they removed the requirement to have a match, which is often a difficulty for a business. Now if you borrow \$50,000, they will fund 100% of that project. That had a dramatic impact when they implemented those changes, the number of small businesses and the businesses owned by people of color that applied for and received STAR Funding.

Commissioner Rangel Morales said that it sounds like there are a lot of programs. Where is the funding for all of these programs? There was a statistic that the city gets about 45 or 42 % of its revenue from property taxes etcetera. He does not understand where we are now in capital development in terms of funding and where those funds are being directed, what percentage as to where we were in 1960, 1970 are we growing, are we decreasing, where has the funding for those programs shifted throughout the years. He understands how STAR funding works and it would be helpful to have the information Mr. Schieckel just gave to them be given in a way that they

would be able to compare.

Mr. Schieckel said it might sound like there are a lot of programs, but they don't really have a lot of specific separate funding programs. And Neighborhood STAR alone is more than everything else combined in terms of just business investment that they make. A couple of things to understand is overall funding levels are going down from what they were in past years. Federal sources are going down, state sources are going down and they have been depleting funding that they had in the overall HRA fund (Housing Redevelopment Authority) has had from various sources has been depleted over the years. PED does not rely on the General Fund dollars, they are, so none of the property tax dollars that the City of Saint Paul collects goes to anything that PED does. They get a lot of their funds from fees that they generate, when talking about the tax-exempt financing and all the bond projects those generate a significant amount of fees that they cycle back into programming and supporting PED staff. Overall, it's not what it once was, which forces them to be more creative as they go forward.

Commissioner Rangel Morales asked if there was anything that the Planning Commission can do? Is there a role for the Planning Commission to help in creating funds or improving that?

Mr. Schieckel said STAR Program funds being an example, they used to have much more money available year after year for STAR, it has now been taken for other purposes. For the actual program that he referenced, they don't have as much dollars available this year as they had maybe 10 years ago. In effect they work closely with the Planning Commission because they operate based on plans that are developed through the work the Commission does. When they operate and do development work in neighborhoods, having that road map increases efficiencies but based on what's in those plans and the direction it gives them it may cost more or less to do any given thing that they do. Sometimes they have very lofty goals, Climate Action Plan being one of them, there's a lot of cost implication to what Mr. Stark was talking about. And they are always balancing the feasibility and the reality of what the market will support versus what the long-term goals of what the City are. That is a planning effort, but it is also in the regulatory side of what they do. The regulatory side is where they often find businesses reacting to rules and other things that ultimately cost dollars which then relate back to what they must do.

Luis Pereira, Planning Director, added that Marcq Sung, Director of Business Development for the City and his job is talking to small businesses across the city a networking position. And I said to him we have this opportunity every time a district plan gets updated, are there things we can encourage all our district councils to think about, in terms of economic development. The Planning Commission has oversight over those and what kinds of things can we do? The role played here at the Planning Commission both on the regulatory side making it easier, that's in the Comprehensive Plan that we want to streamline make amendments to our code to make it easier for small businesses, but also in the planning documents themselves. Because those guide what types of zoning and regulatory changes that can be made.

The CIB Committee, and the CDBG decision making they're making on a regular basis that can support our partners in the community. One thing Mr. Schieckel did not say but not intentionally, was to admit how it's such a team sport, Economic Development is not one entity, not just the government we have our partners with the Saint Paul Port Authority, CDC, the Greater MSP, a group called the East Team to coordinate economic development and how to promote the East metro including Saint Paul, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Downtown Alliance. Not too far off is the Equitable Economic Development Strategy that the Comprehensive Plan recommends

be done. That is going to be a collaborative effort of the Planning Team and the Economic Development Team and some of the other partners that we work with in the community. We must have multiple strategies to be effective. And the Planning Commission does play an important role to think about as it relates to municipal planning matters.

#### **VIII. Comprehensive and Neighborhood Planning Committee**

Commissioner Risberg had no report.

#### **IX. Transportation Committee**

Commissioner Lindeke reported that at their last meeting they talked about parking minimums, there had been a parking study presented to the Committee a few weeks ago and the Committee want to tweak it before it went to the Comprehensive and Neighborhood Planning Committee. By asking staff about getting rid of parking minimums and what would that look like and what would the City do and how to think about that regulatory approach as opposed to the one presented by Tony Johnson, PED staff. Committee passed a resolution to send to the Comprehensive and Neighborhood Planning Committee to think about.

They also heard from Ramsey County, Public Works they are doing a 4-3 lane conversion study and all the 4 lane roads in the county, which is a lot and its all the most dangerous roads in the county. There was a statistic about every county in the State of Minnesota and the crash rate, and the number one county in the State of Minnesota for the highest crash rate is Ramsey County. Which has huge impacts on people's lives and quality of lifestyle. And the three Saint Paul projects going forward right now, the ones in place are Maryland Avenue, and Larpenteur. McKnight is coming next year, looking at how this is working, it's really ambitious, and probably some of the most innovative work in this field in the country. Commissioner Lindeke announced the items on the agenda at the next Transportation Committee meeting is on Monday, December 16, 2019.

#### **X. Communications-Nominations Committee**

Luis Pereira, Planning Director, reported that the Committee met this morning and discussed the initial draft of the annual report for 2019, starting to put that together. More on nominations update and outreach for the upcoming seven vacancies on the Planning Commission, did some work on that space with the Mayor's Office. As well as looking at some of the evaluations from the Committee Planning 101 workshop and looking at what to do differently for 2020.

#### **XI. Task Force/Liaison Reports**

Commissioner DeJoy announced that at the last Hillcrest Master Plan Advisory Committee meeting Kathryn Sarnecki from the Saint Paul Port Authority gave an update on the status of EPA that they're applying for. There was some discussion about the contaminants on site and the ground water, then Andrew Dresdner from the Cunningham Group gave a report on trends, demographics, anticipated growth, the economy and climate change. They've had other members from the community sit in and ask questions. The next meeting is on Tuesday, December 17, 2019.

**XII. Old Business**

None.

**XIII. New Business**

None.

**XIV. Adjournment**

Meeting adjourned at 10:44 a.m.

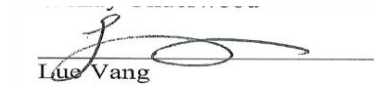
Recorded and prepared by  
Sonja Butler, Planning Commission Secretary  
Planning and Economic Development Department,  
City of Saint Paul

Respectfully submitted,

Approved April 3, 2020  
(Date)



Luis Pereira  
Planning Director



Luis Vang

Secretary of the Planning Commission