SEIGHEORFICODS SELECTED REVEWAL?

By Martha Richmond Contributing Writer

Over the past several years, many positive changes have taken place along the boulevard. Many of those changes are due to urban renewal and the tax increment financing that it makes available to the projects and programs that can truly make a difference.

What is Urban Renewal?

Urban Renewal is a program authorized by State of Oregon laws adopted in 1957 and 1961. Its purpose is to help communities improve and redevelop areas which are deteriorated, unsafe, have a lack of infrastructure such as streets, utilities and sidewalks, and have extensive vacant and under-utilized property. In addition to being unsightly and unsafe, these areas often impose a burden on city services and can be costly to city taxpayers.

More than 40 Oregon cities and counties currently have urban renewal programs in operation. The Portland Development Commission (PDC) is Portland's urban renewal agency. In the four decades since PDC was established, City Council has created 19 urban renewal areas in Portland starting with the South Auditorium Project near Civic Auditorium, where 110 acres of downtown property emerged as an attractive array of new offices, shops, housing and

public plazas. PDC currently administers eight plans. One of those plans, for the North Macadam area, was adopted just a few weeks ago.

How does Urban Renewal work?

The idea is this: Take an area that is deteriorating, one where property values and tax revenues are low. Draw a line around it. Plan streets, green spaces, utility lines, and other improvements that will attract significant new private investment, the creation of jobs and a full range of housing. Issue urban renewal bonds to pay for the planned improvements. Implement the plans and encourage investors to come in or expand in the area.

The result: The city as a whole gains new public assets and pri-

vate investment. Because of the additional tax base created by the new private development in urban renewal areas, the city is able to finance other public benefits such as parks, enhanced greenways and opportunities to concentrate growth, such as office buildings and housing complexes outside of existing neighborhoods. The increase in tax revenue resulting from the new private investment (called "tax increment") is used to pay off the public urban renewal bonds that finance public improvements. When they are paid off, all the tax revenues go back

into the normal property tax col-

Community Renewal Plans

The community must prepare a document called an Urban Renewal Plan for the area in which it wants to work. The plan details what the community intends to do in the area and how and when it intends to do it. Renewal Plans must be prepared with involvement by the general public. A renewal plan can only be adopted by Portland's

only be adopted by Portland's City Council after it calls for and conducts a formal public hearing on the plan. After the Urban Renewal Plan is adopted, PDC is responsible for directing and making the major decisions needed to carry out the plan. PDC staff

administers Portland's urban renewal plans under the direction of the PDC Board.

Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.

Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd is part of the Oregon Convention Center Urban Renewal Area. This district was first designated in 1989 and included an area bounded by the Willamette on the west, 16th Avenue on the east, I-84 on the south and Russell Street on

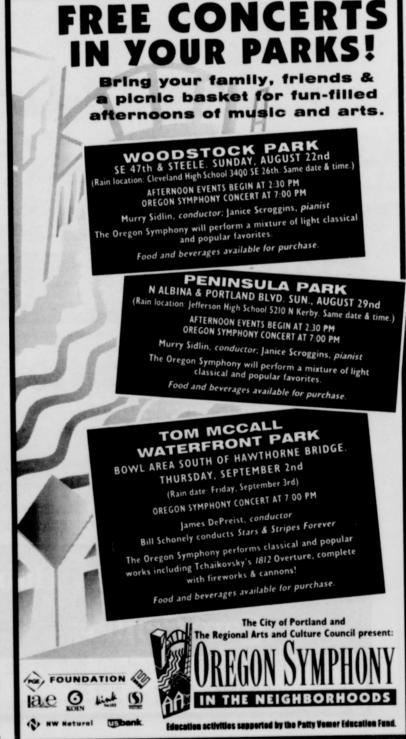
the north. In 1993, as a result of the Albina Community Plan, the area was expanded to include the length of Martin Luther King Jr., Blvd. from Russell to Portland Boulevard and NE Alberta from MLK to NE 15th.

Future Plans

Recently, PDC began looking into the possibility of creating another new urban renewal area along Interstate Avenue that would run from the Rose Garden arena



\$10 for non-members (tickets subject to a service charge) Call fasttixx @ 503.224.8499





Urban Renewal funds helped build Walnut Park Retail