

Interim revisions to Council's forecasts

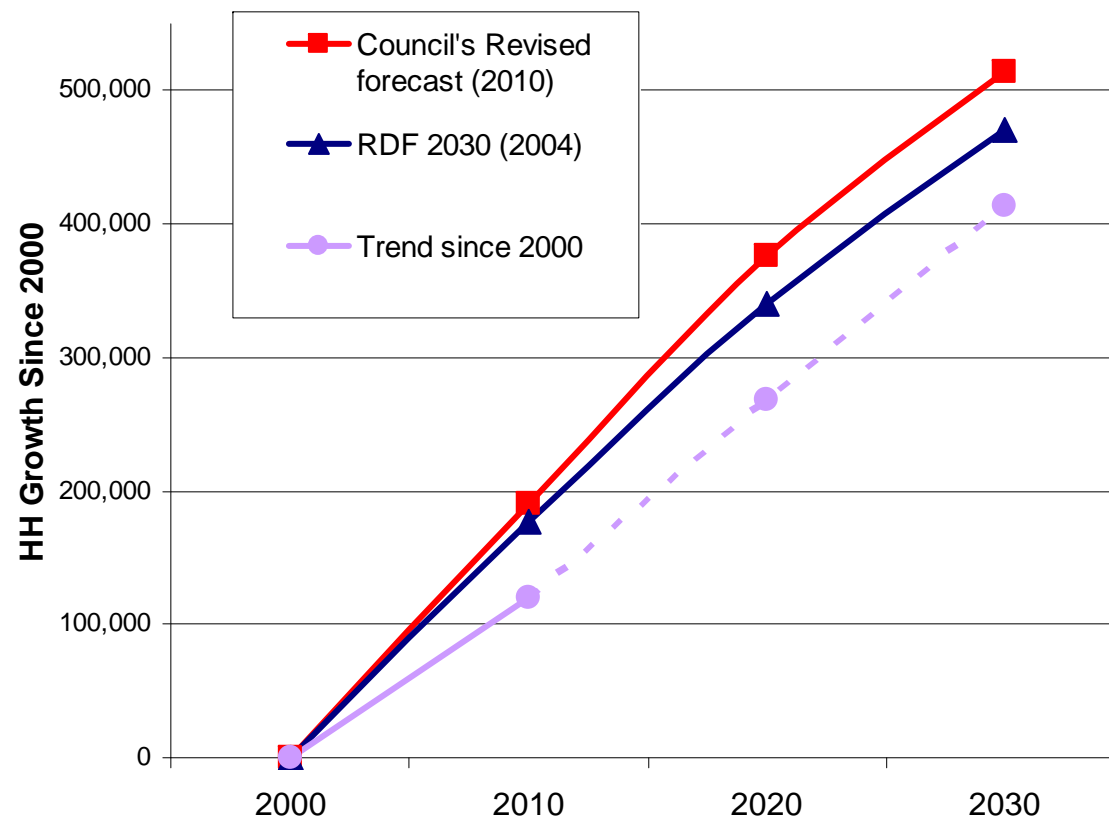
About today's topic

- Purposes of Council's forecasts
- Business rules for interim forecast revisions
- Interim revisions over the past 12 months

Purposes of forecasts

- The forecast as prediction of a most likely set of outcomes, and a most likely path
 - Based on demography, economics
- Forecasts provide a reasonable basis and yardstick for planning
 - Regional systems scaled and staged to accommodate forecasts
 - Concurrency: Local Plans accommodate the same growth forecasts

Revised forecasts intended to accommodate planning



Handling local uncertainty, allowing growing room

- Local-scale forecasting has greater uncertainty than region-level forecasting
 - Which communities will grow and by how much exactly?
- Forecasts as planning authorizations
 - The Council has authorized local plans and local systems capacity that, in some locations, exceeds the 2030 RDF forecast approved in 2004

Business rules for interim forecast revisions

- Interim revisions initiated by local government request or associated with Council action items
 - Does the local plan really change growth or staging expectations?
 - Are there system impacts?
 - Do the Council and local governments have shared expectations?
- Objective: Council and local planners working from the same numbers

Interim revisions in 2009

- 46 forecast revisions were approved by Council actions in 2009
 - All were linked to Plan Updates – reconciling the Council’s forecasts with local planners’ expectations
 - 6 revisions pertain only to MDS sewer service forecasts
 - 40 revisions affected city-level forecasts

Year 2030 households

- 2030 households reduced. Examples:
 - Arden Hills (TCAAP redevelopment)
 - Savage (local water, wetlands protection)
 - Richfield, New Hope, White Bear Lake (fully developed, limited development potential)
 - Grey Cloud (urbanizing area annexed to St Paul Park)
- 2030 households added. Examples:
 - Eden Prairie, Minneapolis (greater development intensity, transit-oriented development)
 - Dayton, Rosemount, Forest Lake (CPUs open new land for urbanization)
 - Norwood Young America (clarified post-2020 planning)

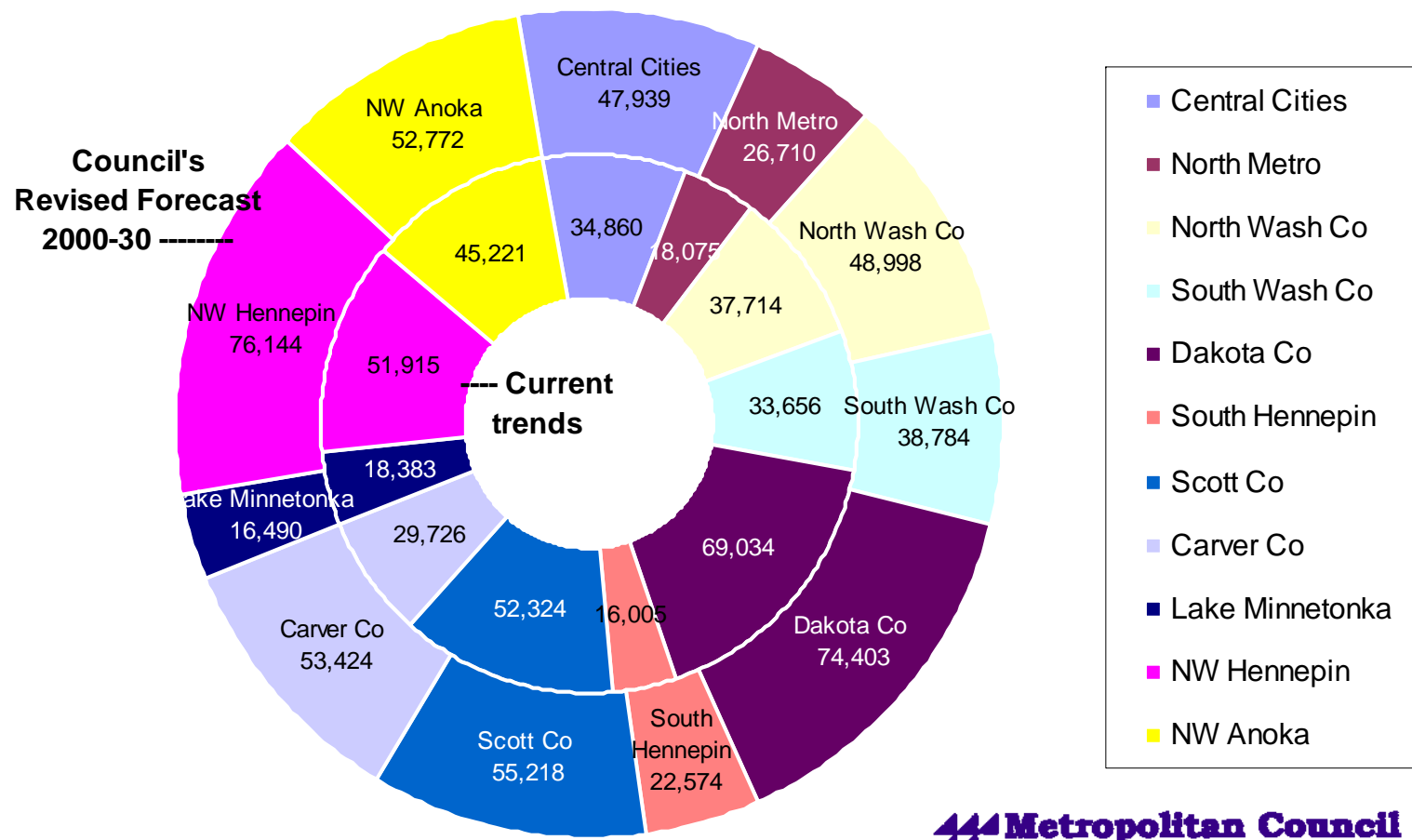
Year 2030 employment

- 2030 employment reduced. Examples:
 - Fridley (large employer sited elsewhere)
 - Edina, Bloomington (cities with major net losses in recent years)
 - Arden Hills, White Bear Lake (limited development potential)
- 2030 employment added. Examples:
 - Maple Grove, Dayton, Forest Lake (ambitious plans, new land guided for commercial-industrial)
 - Lakeville, Shakopee, Blaine (fast growing, forecasts revised upward to keep pace)
 - Lino Lakes, Jordan (previous forecasts too low)

Summary trends in new forecast revisions

- Developing Communities account for the vast majority of new growth added to 2030 forecasts
 - +10,300 households and +54,900 jobs added
- Downward revisions in Developed Suburbs
 - -3,900 households and -21,500 jobs reductions
- Forecast revisions added households, population and jobs in the West Metro
- No net change in the East Metro

Revised households growth forecast, 2000-30



Working from the same numbers

- Forecast revisions are part of the review record
- Local governments notified in the letter that follows Council action
- Published forecasts are annually updated, and available from Data Center or online...
www.metrocouncil.org/metroarea/RDFforecasts.pdf

Interim revisions to Council's forecasts

Todd Graham – 651/602-1322

Dennis Farmer – 651/602-1552