Improving Ox Creek

Marcy Colclough
Southwest Michigan Planning Commission
Why Ox Creek?

- 8,600 acres (13 sq miles)

Diagram:
- Macroinvertebrates and Other Aquatic Life are adversely affected by:
  - Degraded Habitat: due to increased "Flashy" Flows from higher Streamflow Rates and Velocities
  - Siltation: due to increased Total Suspended Solids associated with excess STORMWATER Volume

Note: Boxes depict measured or calculated key indicators.
Existing Wetlands: 403 acres
Potential/Restore wetlands: 1,060 acres

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wetland Acres Loss</th>
<th>Sediment Retention Loss</th>
<th>Floodwater Mitigation Loss</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>72%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>78%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
What can we do to Improve Ox Creek?

- Implement urban stormwater best management practices including rain gardens, swales, green roofs, bioretention areas, and native plantings.

- Ensure septic systems and sanitary sewer infrastructure are being maintained.

- Restore wetlands.

- Implement agricultural best management practices to reduce sediment and nutrient runoff and restore hydrology. Practices include cover crop, no-till, filter strips, grassed waterways, wetland restoration and protection, drain tile management and two stage ditches.
Agricultural Landowners

Best Management Practices
- Cover Crop
- No Till /Conservation Tillage
- Filter Strips
- Wetland Restoration
Wetlands

OX CREEK WATERSHED

WETLAND FUNCTION*
SEDIMENT RETENTION & NUTRIENT TRANSFORMATION

Existing Wetlands
Lost Wetlands
- High Significance
- Medium Significance

*Wetland Functional Assessment rates wetlands according to its ability to perform specific ecological functions. Shown on this map are wetlands that function at higher levels to retain sediment from entering waterways and transform nutrients. All the existing wetlands in the Ox Creek Watershed perform these functions at higher levels.
Parking Day 2016
Low Impact Development

Water – slow it down, spread it out, soak it in

www.swmpc.org/lid.asp
Ox Creek
From Neglect to Opportunity
Ox Creek Watershed Overview

- Ox Creek is a warmwater stream that flows through Benton Harbor where it joins the Paw Paw River.
- It originates in agricultural lands east of the city and drains an area of 13 square miles.
- The lower portion of the watershed is heavily influenced by urbanization and stormwater runoff.
- Ox Creek is listed on Michigan's 303(d) list because it is not meeting water quality standards. Sedimentation, siltation and flashy flows are causing the impairments.

What can we do to improve Ox Creek?

- Implement **agricultural best management practices** to reduce sediment and nutrient runoff and restore hydrology. Practices include cover crop, no-till, filter strips, grassed waterways, wetland restoration and protection, drain tile management and two stage ditches.
- Implement **urban stormwater best management practices** including rain gardens, swales, green roofs, bioretention areas, and native plantings.
- Ensure sanitary sewer infrastructure and **septic systems** are being maintained.

Learn more at www.swmpc.org/oxcreek.asp
72% loss of wetlands in the Ox Creek Watershed
Existing Wetlands: 403 acres
Lost/Potential Restoration Wetlands: 1,060 acres
Community Trends & The Ox Creek Vision Study

"Cities and landscapes are illustrations of our spiritual and material worth. They not only express our values but give them a tangible reality. They determine the way in which we use or squander our energy, time, and land resources."

~Leon Krier, Author & Architect
Community Trends &
The Ox Creek Vision Study

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~Leon Krier, Author & Architect
Our Goals

Identify changing demographic metrics and how it is affecting change.

Identify what YOU, as community leaders, envision for this planning area.

Explore Opportunities at:
- Exit 27 - Pipestone
- Pipestone Corridor
- Mall District

Identify our outreach strategy and who should be included
What's our Future?

Where will this development take place? How do we attract it to our communities? What should it look like? What’s the path to success?

How do we help people live more efficiently!??
Number of Registered Births in the United States
1909-2004

- GI Generation
- Silent Generation
- Baby Boomers
- Generation X
- Generation Y

Calendar Year

© Political Calculations 2007
Generational Demands

The two largest generations

- The Boomers: Current ages at 50-68 years-old
- The Millennials: Current ages at 10-30

These age groups demand similar housing types.

When those aged 65 and above move, 59% are moving into attached or multi-family housing types.

- Boomers and Millennials are changing the housing market.
We have enough sprawling suburbs, it is time to respond to the demand for walkable, compact housing types that are affordable.

The younger generation behaviors reflect these desires.
Miles Driven: 21-30 Year-Olds

1995: 20.8%
2001: 18.3%
2011: 13.7%
Today, less than 25% of households are considered "traditional" i.e. Mom, Dad, Kids under the same roof.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household Type</th>
<th>1960</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2040</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HH with Children</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HH without Children</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single / other HH</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2000, 2010 Census

**Likely Movers Preference**

National Realtor's Association

- 62% - Close to shops, restaurants, and offices
- 59% - Shorter commute, but smaller home
- 52% - Available public transit
- 50% - Mix of homes
- 47% - Mix of incomes
The Missing Middle

This type of development is characterized by
Compact Growth, Walkable Environments
Economics of Place
Compact Developments

Upfront Infrastructure Costs
33% LESS

Ongoing Delivery of Services
10% LESS

Tax Revenue per Acre Compared to Suburban Development
10 x MORE
Benefits of walkable and transit oriented development.

**The Role of Communities in Promoting Physical Activity**
- **Walkable Communities**: People who live in walkable neighborhoods are 2 times as likely to get enough physical activity as those who don’t.
- **Rec reational Facilities**: Teens who live in poor or mostly minority neighborhoods are 50% less likely to have a recreational facility near home.

**The Role of Transportation in Promoting Physical Activity**
- **Traffic Calming**: Median, speed bumps and other traffic-calming options can reduce the number of automobile crashes with pedestrian injuries by up to 15%.
- **Public Transportation**: Public transit was taken 30% more steps per day than people who rely on autos.

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*Source: Active Living Research, www.activelivingresearch.org*
**The Role of Communities in Promoting Physical Activity**

**Walkable Communities**
- People who live in walkable neighborhoods are 2 times as likely to get enough physical activity as those who don't.

**Joint Use**
- The number of children who are physically active outside is 84% higher when schoolyards are kept open for public play.

**Trails**
- People who live near trails are 50% more likely to meet physical activity guidelines.

**Recreational Facilities**
- Teens who live in poor or mostly minority neighborhoods are 50% less likely to have a recreational facility near home.

THE ROLE OF TRANSPORTATION IN PROMOTING PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

TRAFFIC CALMING
Medians, speed bumps and other traffic-calming efforts can reduce the number of automobile crashes with pedestrian injuries by up to 15%.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION
Public transit users take 30% more steps per day than people who rely on cars.

SIDEWALKS
People who live in neighborhoods with sidewalks on most streets are 47% more likely to be active at least 30 minutes a day.

BIKE FACILITIES
In Portland, Ore., bicycle commuters ride 49% of their miles on roads with bike facilities, even though these are only 8% of road miles.

Active Living Research
www.activelivingresearch.org

Sources:
PlaceMaking

The process of creating quality places that people want to live, work, play, and learn in.

Strategic Place-Making

Creative Place-Making

Tactical Place-Making

MI Place "Place-Making Strategy"

- Arts, culture, and tourism as an economic driver
- Job growth in sectors like health care, technology, and finance
- Increased investment in public infrastructure

MI Place "Place-Making Goal"

- No child in Michigan should be more than one mile from a good preschool
- No adult in Michigan should be more than two miles from a decent job
- No one in Michigan should be more than three miles from a good park

MI Place "Place-Making Strategy"

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- Job growth in sectors like health care, technology, and finance
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PlaceMaking
The Process of creating quality places that people want to live, work, play, and learn in.

Strategic Place-Making

Creative Place-Making

Tactical Place-Making
Strategic Place-Making

A structured, targeted approach to a large-scale place-making goal.

Dennis Allain
Creative Place-Making

A private/public partnership of cultural significance, bringing art, festivals, or music to otherwise neglected places.
Tactical Place-Making

A phased approach to place-making, beginning with short-term, low cost solutions that are easy to remove/replace/improve. Provides the opportunity to experiment with solutions and adapt them into long-term strategies.
MI Place “PlaceMaking Strategy”

Part of the greater "10-Point Plan Directive" being implemented by Governor Rick Snyder's administration.

1. Jobs - Tackle Michigan's desperate unemployment rate through people, not government.
2. Taxes - Relieve Michigan's oppressive business tax, the highest in the nation.
4. People - Retain our young populations and reverse the trend of population loss.
5. Cities - Restore our cities and limit urban sprawl
6. Image - Promote Michigan nationally as a heritage landscape and tourism mecca.
7. Environment - Encourage private/public partnerships to preserve our natural landscape.
8. Education - Currently 42nd nationally, raise Michigan resident's access to quality education.
9. Health Care - Should be affordable and accessible to all, encourage preventative care.
MI PlaceMaking Goal

Building a stronger Michigan together:

What defines a community? It’s the common ground where people gather – from housing, streets and plazas to parks, green spaces and waterfronts.

We believe that by revitalizing communities and rebuilding neighborhoods, we can strengthen the entire state.

Together with our many partners, we invest in Michigan communities to enhance the quality of life of our residents – and to attract and retain businesses, entrepreneurs and workers throughout the state.

The Michigan Municipal League (MML)
The Land Policy Institute at Michigan State University (LPI)
Green Michigan Institute (GMI)
Sense of Place Council (SOPC)
Michigan State Housing Development Authority (MSHDA)
MI Place "Place-Making Strategy"

Arts, Culture and Tourism as an Economic driver

$564,666,819
Annual direct expenditures by the creative community in Michigan

Salaries: $195,536,571
Total annual arts & culture salaries

Michigan Jobs: 26,064
Jobs increased by 11% and arts-related businesses increased by 10%

34% of direct expenditures go directly to Michigan workers

$14M
Payroll Taxes
$14,097,574 in payroll taxes

From 2006 - 2011, the number of arts related jobs (9,636) increased by 13% and arts-related businesses (28,973) increased by 65%.

3,059,813
Successful capital campaigns

22,145,943
Visits 68% Free

$364M Goal
Nearly $118 Million

$362,516,147
More than $2B in Tourism

$2,081B
Arts and Culture generates $2.081B in economic impact

$1.06B
Arts and Culture generates $1.06B in tax revenue

www.michigan14nonprofitreport.org

The data used for this report was collected by the Council for Arts and Nonprofits (THE CNP). It is intended to provide a snapshot of arts and culture in the state of Michigan. The Michigan 2014 Nonprofit Report includes research and data gathered by the Michigan Council for Arts and Cultural Affairs and the Michigan Economic Development Corporation. This report is a combination of data from these two sources and represents the state of Michigan as of 2014. It is not intended to be a comprehensive report of all arts and cultural organizations in the state.

Interstate Identity
Streetscape & Corridor Improvements
Mall Redevelopment

University Mall: Tampa, Florida

Oak Hollow: High Point, North Carolina
University Mall: Tampa, Florida
Oak Hollow: High Point, North Carolina
Group Activity: Q&A

What role does this District play in the Southwest Michigan Region?

What role should this District play in the Southwest Michigan Region in the future?

Who should the target market be for shop & play?

Who should the target market be for live & work?

To attract the latter groups, what improvements to this District should be considered?

What is the identity of Exit 29 at Pipestone today?

What should be the identity of Exit 29 tomorrow?
What role does this District play in the Southwest Michigan Region?
What role should this District play in the Southwest Michigan Region in the future?
Who should the target market be for shop & play?
Who should the target market be for **live & work?**
To attract the latter groups, what improvements to this District should be considered?
What is the identity of Exit 29 at Pipestone today?
What should be the identity of Exit 29 tomorrow?
Advantages & Opportunities
Schedule

1) October 18th..............................Kick-Off w/ SWMPC and Form Steering Committee
2) December 1st............................Steering Committee Meeting #1 - Kick-Off Meeting & Engagement
3) Early January...........................Stakeholder Meeting #1 - Issues and Opportunities
4) Mid-January.............................Steering Committee Meeting #2 – Goals & Themes
5) Late January............................Charrette: Andrews University & Steering Committee
6) Early February – Mid-March.........Planning Phase #1: Develop Visioning Documents
7) Late March...............................Steering Committee #3 – Review and Engagement Plan
8) Mid April..................................Stakeholders Meeting #2 – Review
9) Late April – Late May..................Planning Phase #2: Develop Visioning Documents
10) Early June...............................Public Workshop
11) Mid-June..................................Steering Committee Meeting #4 – Review
12) Late June – Late July..................Planning Phase #3: Revise Visioning Documents
13) Early August............................Steering Committee Meeting #5 – Review & Action Plan
14) Mid-August..............................Stakeholders Meeting #3 – Review & Action Plan
15) Late August – Early October........Planning Phase #4: Develop Action Plan
16) Mid-October............................Steering Committee Meeting #6 – Review
17) Early November.........................Stakeholders Meeting #4 – Champions
18) Mid-November..........................Steering Committee Meeting #7 – The Beginning
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