APPENDIX K



Denver Regional Council of Governments

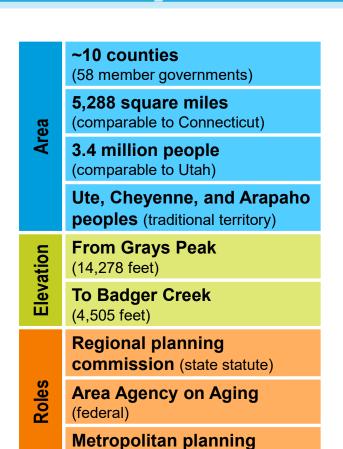
Presented by:

Doug RexExecutive Director

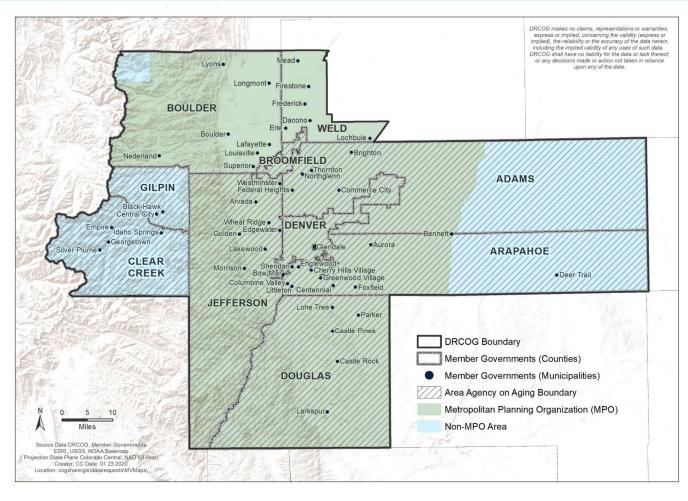
November 29, 2023

Metropolitan Governance Task Force Minnesota Legislature

The region



organization (federal)





The Denver Regional Council of Governments ...

functions as a regional planning commission

- per Colorado state statute
- prepares the plan for the physical development of the region

is the federally designated Area Agency on Aging

serves as the region's metropolitan planning organization



We make life better! We make life better! We make life better!

Brief history of DRCOG

- 1955 Denver Mayor convenes regional leaders to discuss shared issues and concerns related to post-war growth
- 1958 First transportation plan for the Denver region
- 1968 Inter-County Regional Planning Commission becomes the Denver Regional Council of Governments (**DRCOG**)
- 1969 Regional Transportation District (RTD) created
- 1971 DRCOG, RTD, Colorado Department of Highways **agree** to jointly plan the region's transportation
- 1973 designated the Area Agency on Aging
- 1977 designated as the MPO for the Denver region



Regional collaboration among 58 cities, counties, towns and partner agencies

DRCOG is a planning organization where local governments collaborate to **establish guidelines**, **set policy** and **allocate funding** in the areas of transportation, growth and development, and aging and disability resources.



Regional success depends on partnerships



DRCOG is not a regulator.



We are a convener.



We provide policy guidance.



We are a bridge between partner jurisdictions and agencies.



We identify best practices.



Regional planning process

Metro Vision Plan

Shared vision for the future

Metro Vision Regional Transportation Plan

20-plus year "vision" transportation system

Fiscally Constrained Regional Transportation Plan

20-plus year "affordable" transportation system

Transportation Improvement Program

4-year program of funded projects

The region's plan to ensure a high quality of life for all ages, incomes and abilities.

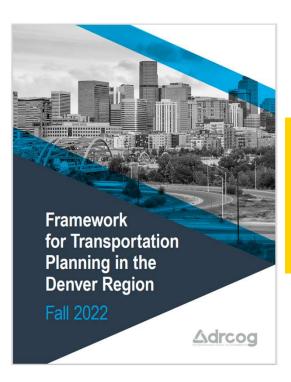
Five overarching **themes** in the areas of development, transportation, natural and built environment, livable communities, and economy.

We make life better! We make life better! We make life better!

Governance – Board of Directors

- 58 participating member governments and each has an elected official as its representative
- The governor appoints three non-voting representatives to the Board
- The Regional Transportation District has a non-voting representative
- Meets monthly
- Appoints Executive Director
- Adopts the agency budget
- Approves or adopts plans, policies, funding allocations

MPO decision-making structure



Metropolitan
planning agreement
requires that the
Board and Regional
Transportation
Committee concur

Board of Directors

Voting members are local elected officials

Regional Transportation Committee (RTC)

Voting membership is:

- DRCOG five members (board members, executive directors)
- CDOT four members (commissioners, executive directors)
- RTD four members (board members, general manager)
- others three members

Transportation Advisory Committee (TAC)

Voting membership is staff/representative of:

- counties and municipalities
- CDOT
- RTD
- DRCOG
- RAQC
- Via Mobility
- "special interests" (subject matter experts)
- TIP Policy Work Group
- Agency Coordination Team
 / Air Quality Interagency
 Consultation Group

Ad hoc committees





Thank you!

Questions?

METROPOLITAN COUNCIL TOUCH POINTS WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Key Message

- Thinking of many is that cities are more impacted by Met Council actions and policy-making than counties
- This misperception needs to be addressed if Met Council governance changes in the future, and county representation is left out of the new model
- Counties, depending on responsibilities, have as much if not more - interaction with Met Council than many cities

Role of Metropolitan Council

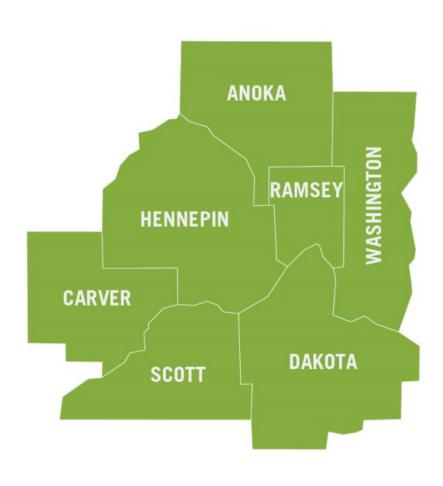
Strongest interactions with Counties:

- transportation
- parks and trails
- surface water mgmt.
- GIS
- future WWTP planning
- housing shelter/homeless
- Agricultural/ greenspace preservation
- rural density policies

Strongest interactions with Cities:

- wastewater treatment
- MUSA expansions
- WAC/SAC fees
- drinking water mgmt.
- housing types /needs
- livable communities
- urban density policies
- plat monitoring

County Touch Points



County Touch Points - Transportation

- Council's Transportation Policy Plan (TPP) focuses on:
 - Principal and Minor Arterial System (primarily County or State Highways)
 - Traffic Volumes and Forecasts
 - System Connections
 - Transit System (primarily operated at a regional or county level; rarely at local level)
 - Regional Bicycle Transportation Network (primarily built and maintained at a regional or county level)
 - Freight System
 - Greenhouse Gas Discussions

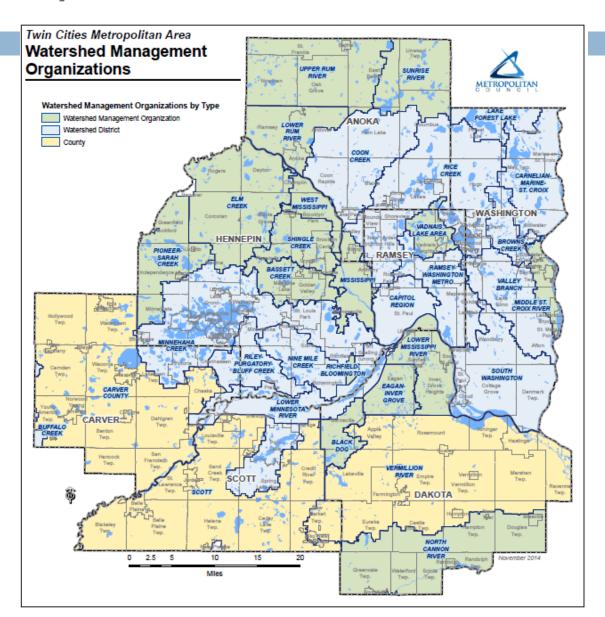
County Touch Points — TAB/Met Council

- County Representative
 - Technical Committees all 7 counties serve on all 3 committees (TAC, F&P, Planning)
- Solicitations
 - Principal and A minors almost all County and State highways
 - Bridges almost all County and State highways
 - Traffic almost all County and State highways
- Approval of functional class changes

County Touch Points - Parks and Trails

- Regional Parks Policy Plan
 - Policy framework for 10 regional park operating agencies
 - 6 Counties (Carver, Scott, Dakota, Washington, Anoka, Ramsey)
 - Bloomington, Minneapolis, St Paul
 - Three Rivers Park District Hen County (+)
- Park and Trail Master Plans approved by the Met Council
- Funding Allocation/Project Approval State and Regional Bonds, Legacy, Environmental Trust Fund, State general fund
 - Capital Projects
 - Land Acquisition
 - Operational

County Touch Points - Water Resources



County Touch Points - Water Resources

- SW and South Metro areas are primarily Countybased WMOs (Carver, Scott, Vermillion Joint Powers Org)
- Met Council interaction with WMOs
 - Technical studies
 - Technical assistance
 - Surface water monitoring
 - Watershed and local water plan reviews
- Increased Ground Water Discussions

County Touch Points - Metro GIS

- Seven metro counties provide:
 - Parcels
 - Addresses
 - Street center lines
 - Property information
- Policy Board comprised of County Commissioners from 7 counties plus reps from 2 metro cities and 2 regional agencies

County Touch Points - Land Use

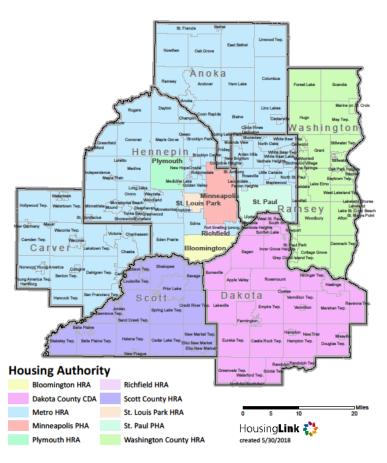
- County Land Use Plan
 - Rural densities consistent with Community Designation
 - Land Use Map changes require Council review
 - Cluster development regulations must be consistent with Council's Flexible Development Guidelines
- Regional Wastewater Planning
 - Future Wastewater Treatment Plants locations
 - Identifying Long Term Sewer Service Areas
- □ Ag Preserves Program (primarily Counties)

County Touch Points - Housing

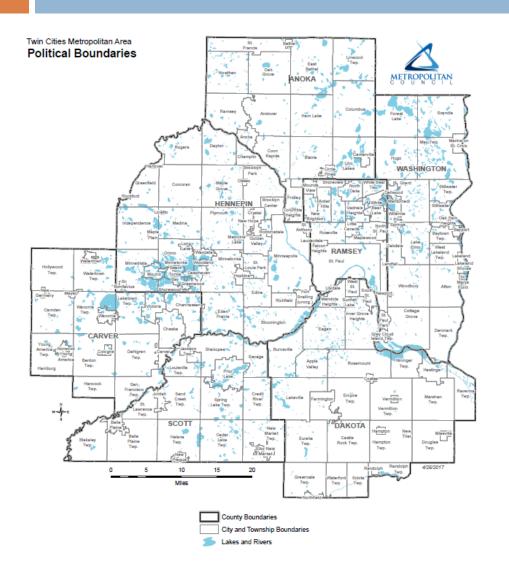
- Homeless /Shelter Work
 - Cities look to Counties and/or County Community
 Development Agencies for Affordable Housing Supports
 - Regional share of low- to moderate-income housing
 - Emphasis in providing services which is all County

County Touch Points - Housing

Twin Cities Metropolitan Area Section 8 Programs



City Touch Points



Transportation

Sanitary Systems

Land Use

Housing

City Touch Points - Transportation

- City Transportation Plans:
 - Utilize County Plan to identify principal and minor arterials and traffic modeling
 - Transportation Analysis Zone development coordination
 - Show future extensions of collectors
 - Show pedestrian and local bicycle network
 - Relationship with transit investment plan
 - Freight system planning
 - Airport zone planning

City Touch Points — TAB/Met Council

- □ Elected City Representation 10
 - Technical Committees some cities serve on all 3 committees (TAC, F&P, Planning)
 - Only members of Association of Metro Municipalities (AMM) are represented on committees, plus Minneapolis and St. Paul
- Solicitations may submit for county or state highway

City Touch Points - Sanitary Systems

- Sanitary System Planning
 - interceptor extensions and capacity
 - wastewater flows tied to MC forecasts
- Inflow/Infiltration
- SAC (Sewer Availability Charge) Determination

City Touch Points - Land Use

- Land Use
 - MUSA/growth management
 - Urban density targets/community designations
 - Transit Oriented Development standards
 - Mix of land use types
 - Staging of land development
 - Comp Plan Amendments tied to land use change

City Touch Points - Housing

- Affordable Housing Scores/Allocations
 - Regional share of low- to moderate-income housing
 - Livable Communities Grants

Township Touch Points

- □ Townships are unique to the county they reside in
 - Townships that do their own planning/zoning have direct interaction with Met Council
 - Townships where the county does the planning/zoning, there is little direct interaction with Met Council
- Townships with planned or developed Regional Parks

Role of Metropolitan Council

Strongest interactions with Counties:

- transportation
- parks and trails
- surface water mgmt.
- GIS
- future WWTP planning
- housing shelter/homeless
- Agricultural/ greenspace preservation
- rural density policies

Strongest interactions with Cities:

- wastewater treatment
- MUSA expansions
- WAC/SAC fees
- drinking water mgmt.
- housing types /needs
- livable communities
- urban density policies
- plat monitoring

Summary

Thinking is that cities are more impacted by Met
 Council actions and policy-making than counties

 Reality is both cities and counties need to be represented in any future Met Council governance model

Local elected officials work with all elements of Met
 Council Comprehensive Plans