

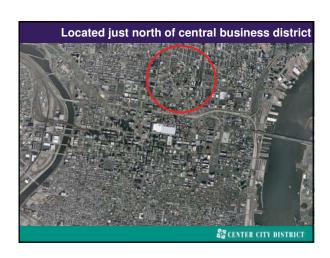


(1) Context for the project

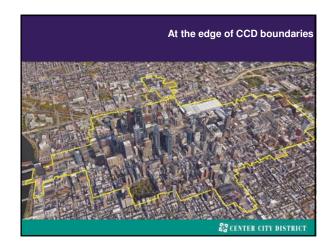
(2) Phase 1

(3) Phase 2

• Project precedents
• Physical components
• Reading's real estate interest
• Securing ownership
• Financing the project

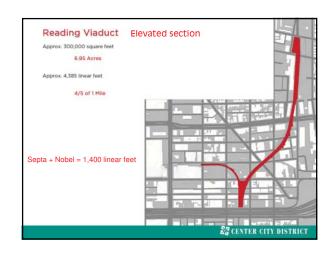




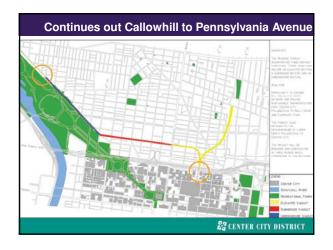


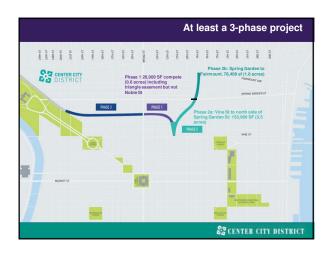


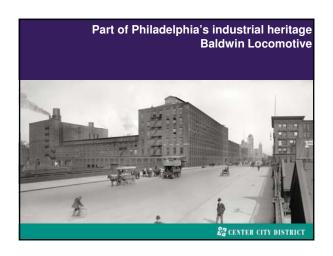


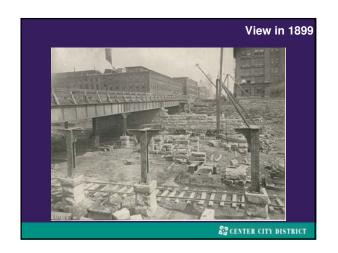


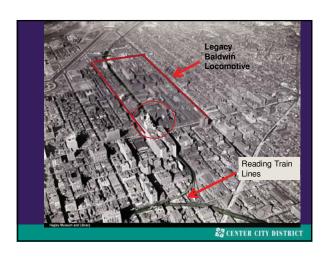


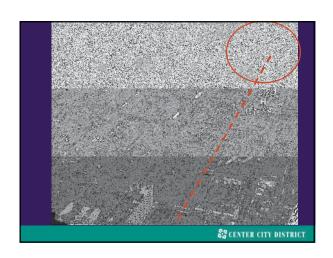




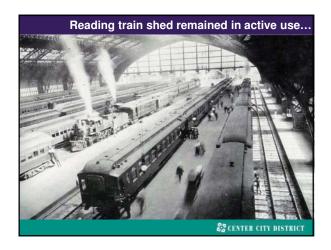




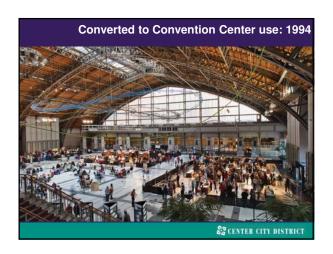




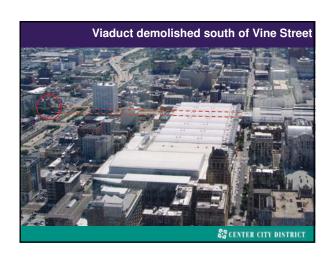










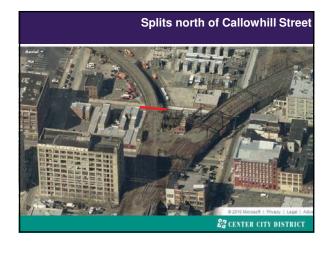




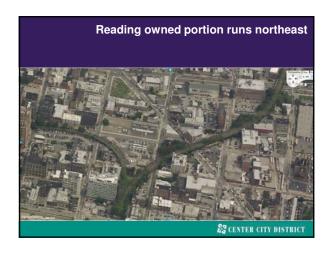


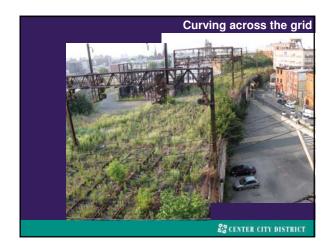




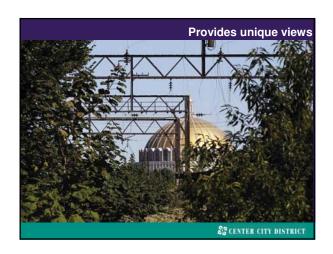


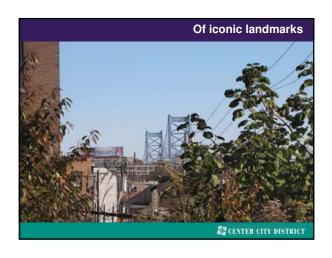


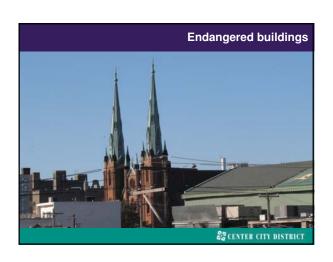


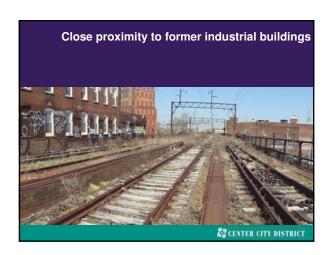






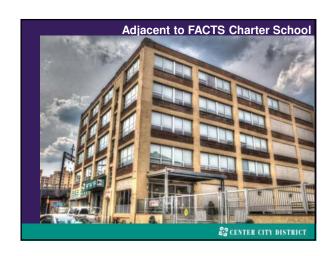


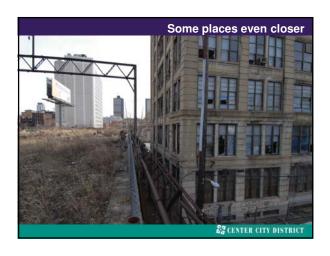


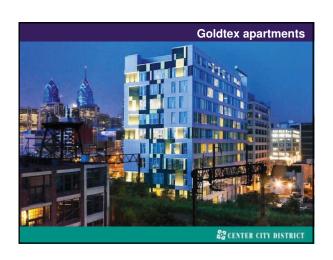








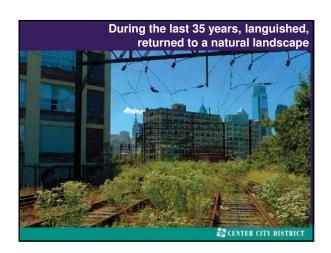


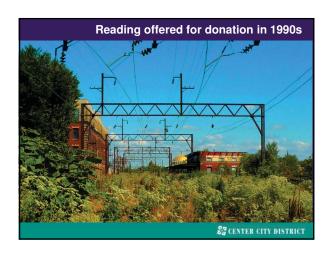


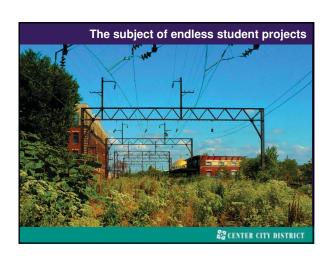


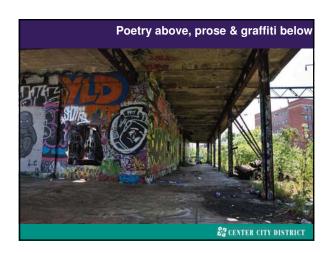




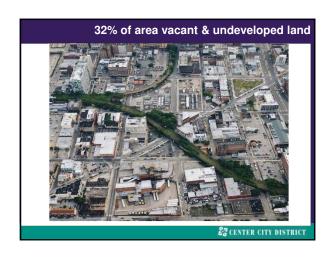


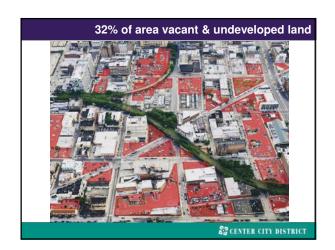




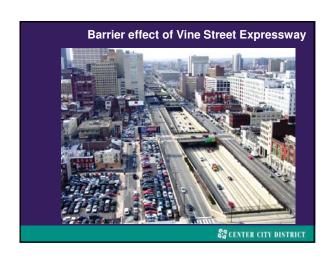


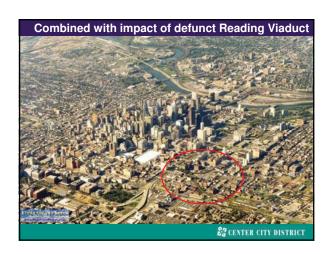


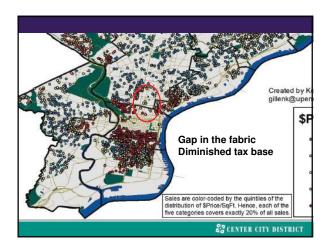




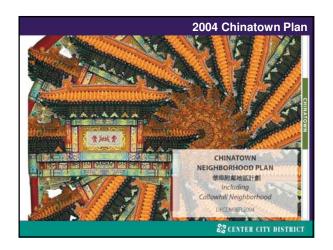


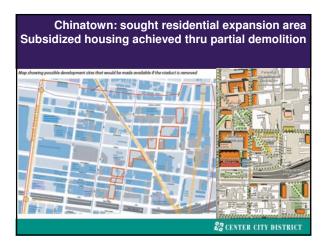


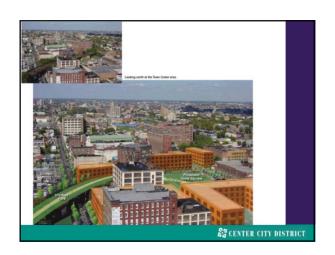












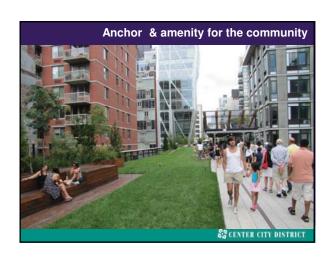
More than half the demolition of	Removal of all the fi
Soil/Ballast PCB Hazardous Waste (includes characterization)	\$388,000
Soil/Ballast on Structure Residual Waste	\$2,057,000
Soil/Ballast on Embankment & Fill Areas Residual Waste	<u>\$23,392,000</u>
TOTAL	\$25,837,000
	CENTER CITY DISTRI

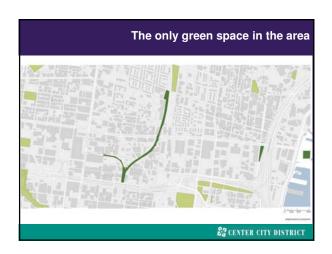


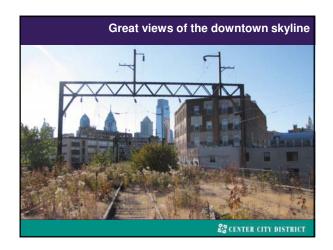








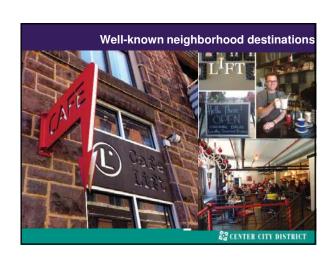






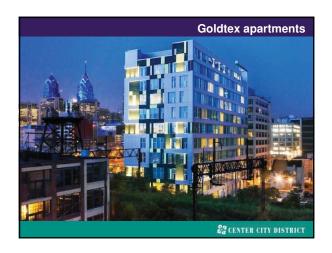
Remediation is minimal in renovation scenarios PCB hazardous removal in limited ballast hotspots: \$388,000 Cap & cover with no residual soil/ballast being taken off site. Discussed treatment with PA. Dept of Environmental Protection Add a \$1,400,000 contingency for environmental remediation, in for modest traces of PCBs found \$1,788,000





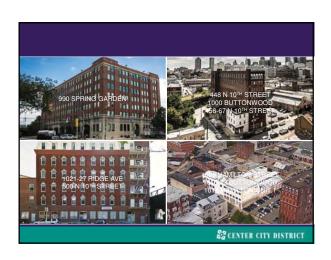


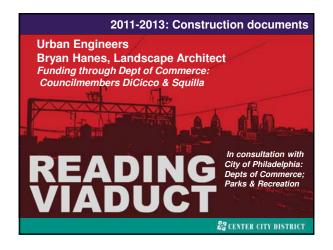


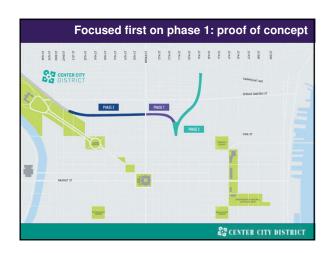


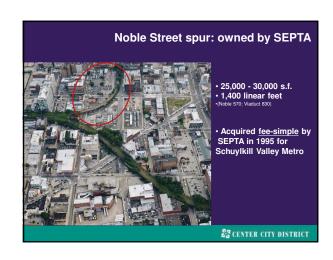


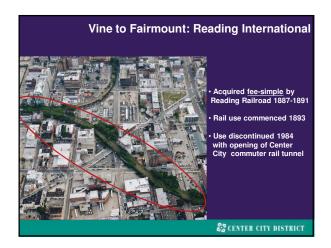




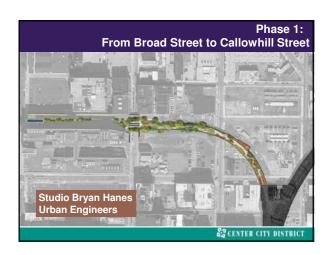


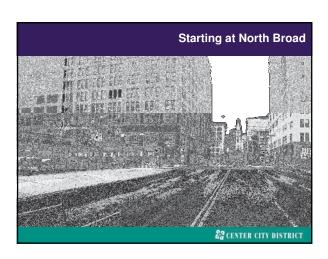










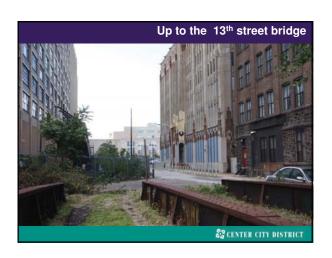


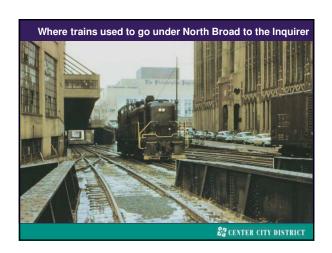


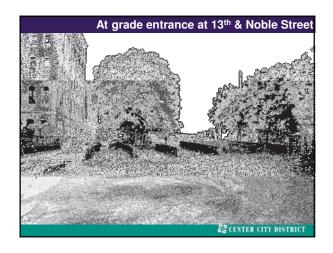








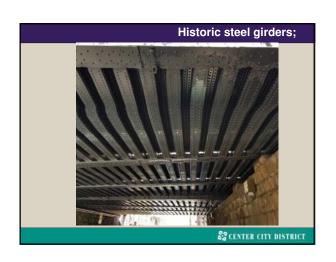






















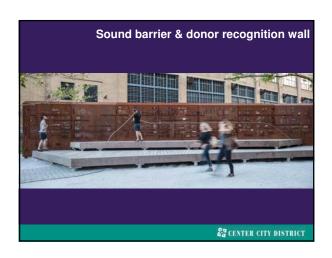


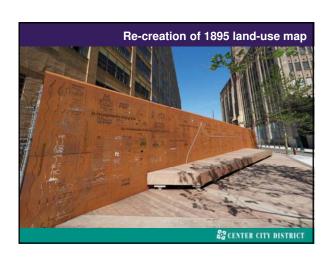
























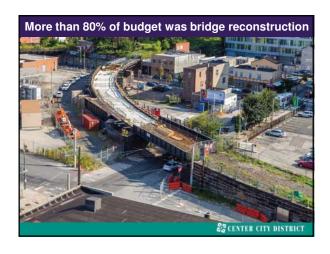
























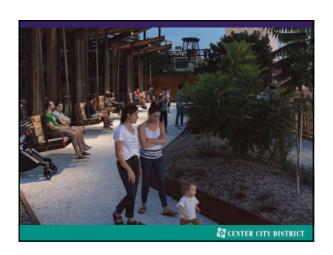










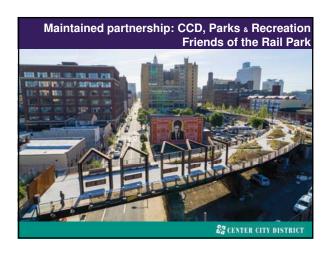












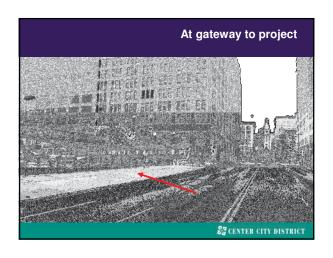




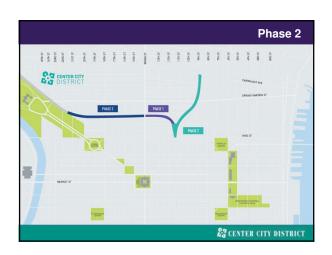


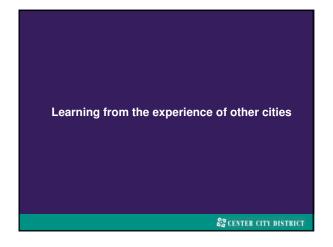








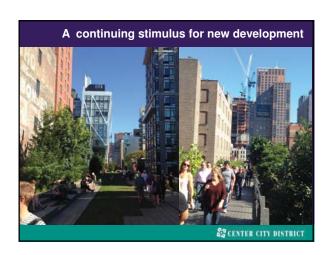


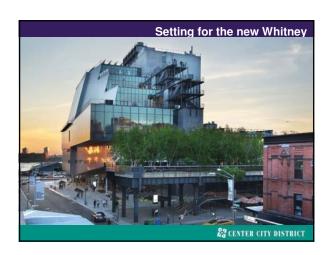






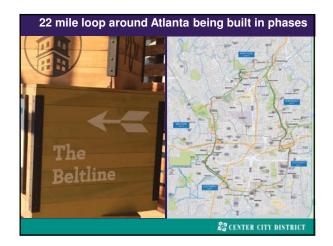
















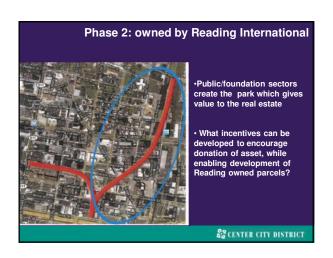


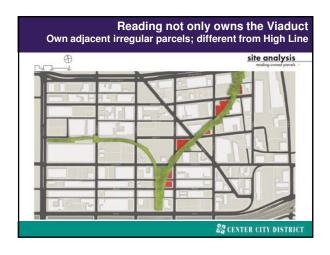




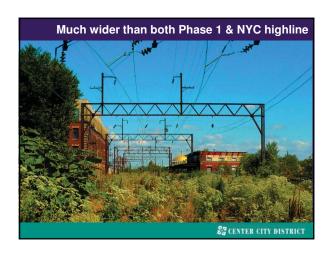












2010: Consultant team
William Penn Foundation & Poor Richards Charitable Trust

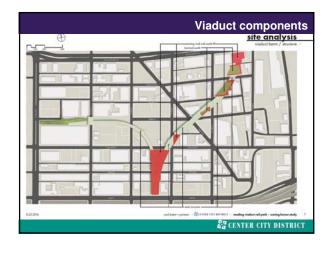
Urban Engineers

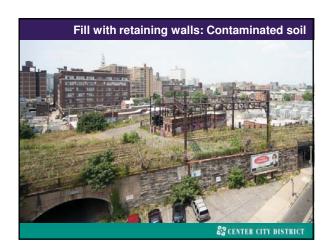
Cecil Baker & Associates

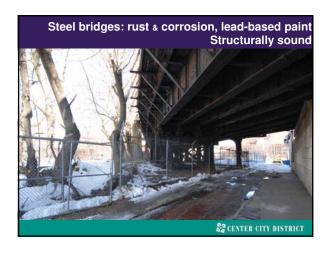
Friends of the Hi-Line, New York City

Jones Lang LaSalle

In consultation with the City of Philadelphia:
Departments of Commerce; Parks & Recreation









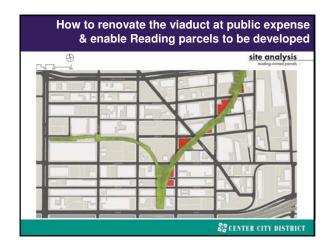












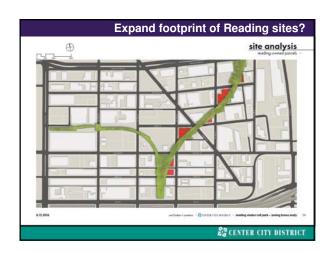
Funding from William Penn Foundation 2017-2018

- · Create path to ownership
- ·Analyze maintenance & management options, including BID
- Develop financing alternatives for phase 2
- Retained Cecil Baker
- Peter Kelsen & Matt McClure donating time
- Consultation with individual developers
- CCD own research & analysis staff
- Working with Ann Fadullon

SCENTER CITY DISTRICT





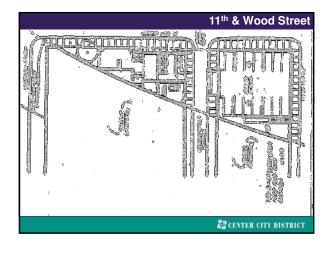


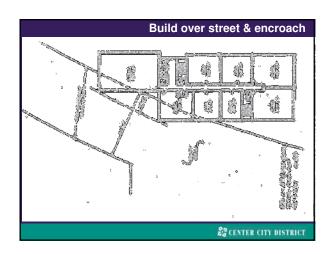


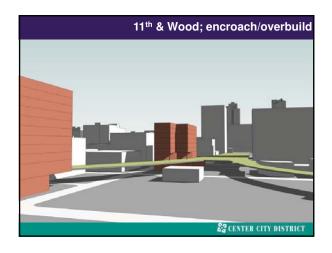


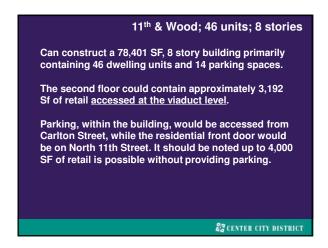


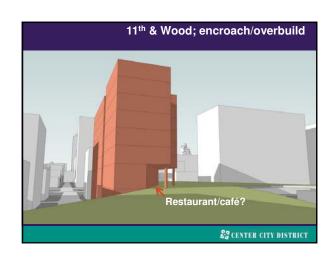




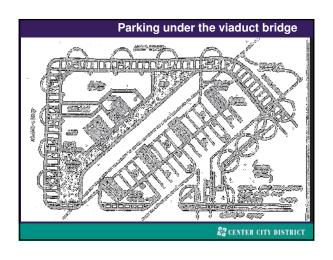


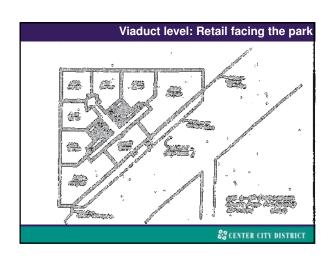


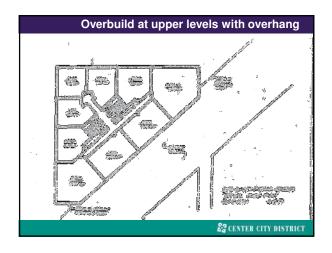


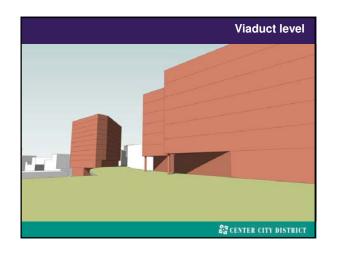


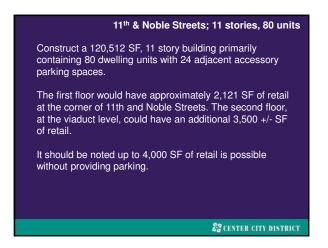


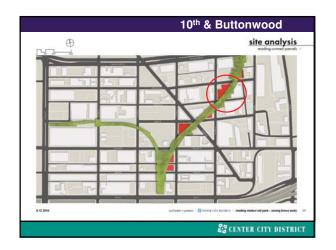


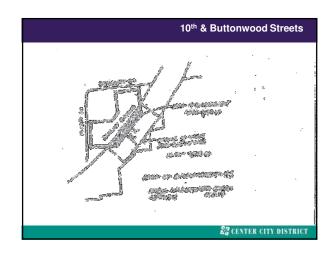


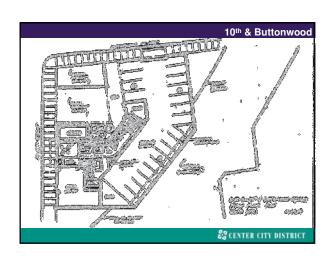


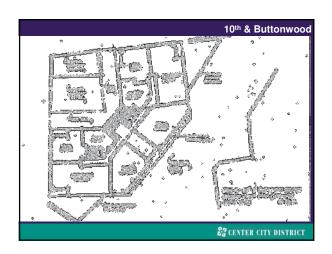


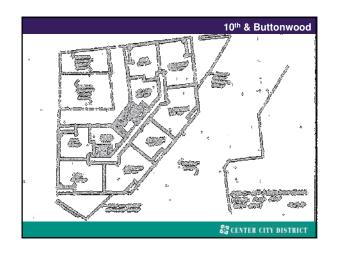










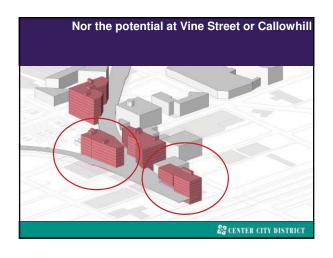


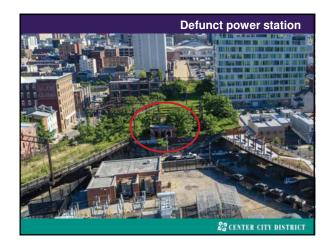


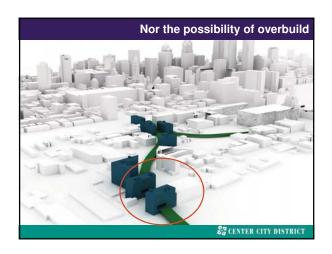






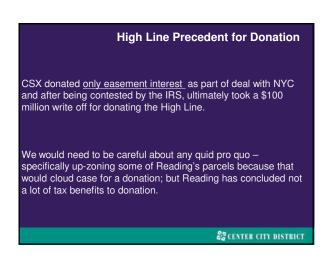


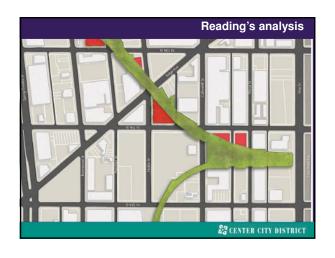


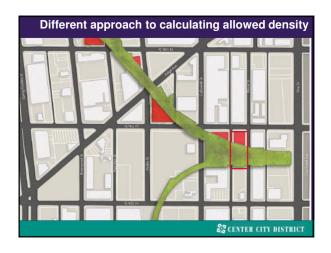


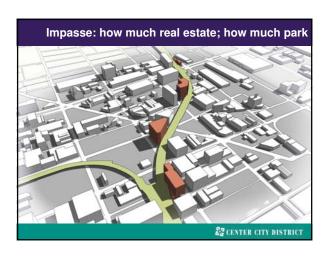


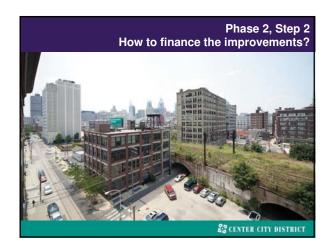








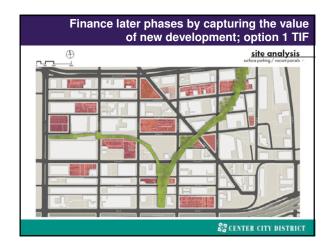


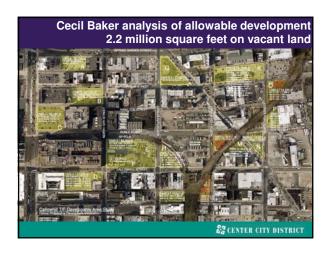














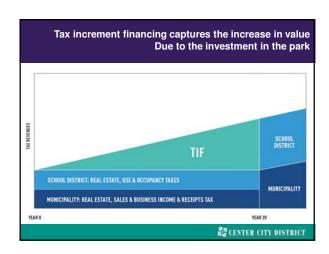
Cecil Baker analysis of allowable development
Data can be used to evaluate tax revenue generated

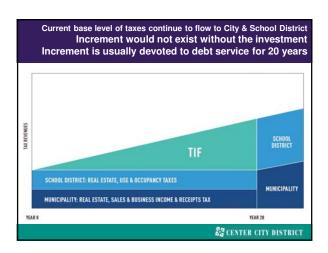
203,000 First floor retail

229,000 2nd floor retail or office

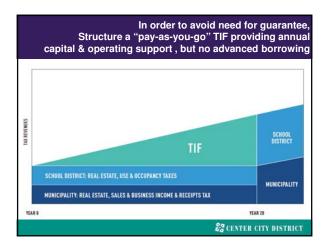
1,500,000 to 1,600,000 upper floor residential or office

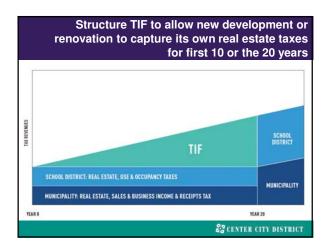
2.2 million square feet



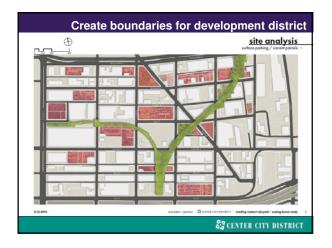


Challenges relating to TIF Decision is often made to TIF just city taxes & hold the School District harmless, thus lowering revenues available. Virtually all Philadelphia TIFs have been single developer TIFs because unlike other cities, Philadelphia has had a long-term policy of not guaranteeing TIFs. A District TIF for the viaduct that would incorporate multiple properties would require some entity or mechanism to guarantee debt service, unless TIF was structured on a pay-as-you-go basis & TIF revenues did not secure debt. From the moment the TIF is approved, no new ten year tax abatements can be granted in the zone. This could prompt opposition to TIF District from other owners

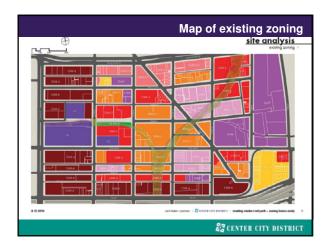


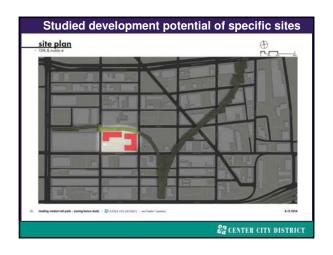


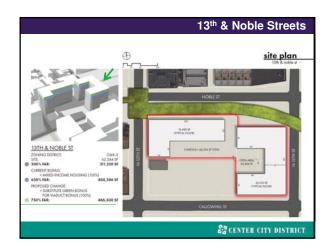


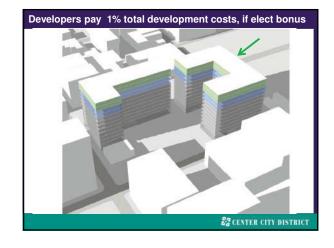


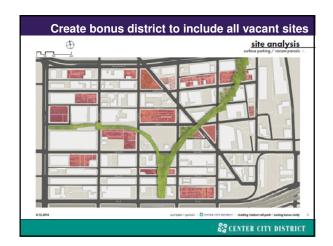
Draft concept Viaduct Overlay District: Overlay would involve designation of geographic area in which there is a clear relationship between improvements to defunct viaduct a increased market demand for nearby real estate. Properties located within overlay district boundaries will, if zoned appropriately (i.e. CMX-3 or RMX-3) be provided with bonuses that would allow additional floor area ratio to be added to the property, if the bonus provisions are met The bonus would be in addition to mixed-income housing bonus but in lieu of the existing green bonus. The bonuses are voluntary











Option 3: Create a special purpose organization • A municipal authority like the CCD is formed, but with public/private board; owns/leases Viaduct; avoids some expensive Streets Department requirements • Special purpose corporation with one mission; like Delaware River Waterfront Corporation; Battery Park City corporation in NYC • Vehicle for private contributions; with donors on board • Creates BID for maintain viaduct & adjacent areas, but also with the stated purpose of financing capital improvements to improve the viaduct in phases over time





