EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
Setting the Stage

Development around rail stations is part of Denver striving to become a world-class city where everyone can be part of the community. Denver is taking a system wide approach to implement not just Transit Oriented Development (TOD), but transit communities for all of Denver’s citizens. Denver’s TOD Strategic Plan provides a foundation to guide public and private investment at rail stations through:

- Creating an implementation action plan through research and analysis of the existing state of transit-oriented development,
- Providing city-wide, high-level policy recommendations and on the ground, station-level action items with the intent to foster implementation of TOD at rail stations
- Establishing a system to track and monitor Denver’s success so the City can continue to refine and improve its strategic moves in the future.

As a strategic plan, the document is intended to facilitate the implementation of existing recommendations and projects identified in adopted city plans, including Comprehensive Plan 2000, Blueprint Denver, neighborhood plans, and station area plans.

TOD Readiness

Over the last several years, Denver has collectively begun to re-imagine the city’s perception of itself. Is Denver a car-centric city or a burgeoning transit city? Is the ideal a single-family home with a two-car garage or a townhouse in a cool neighborhood? Are people moving to Denver because of the mountains or the urbanism?

Riding a bike to work is no longer unusual and living in more efficient, infill locations is often a top request of homebuyers. Denver is one of the fastest growing big cities in the country, attracting some of the brightest minds and most innovative businesses, as millennials and baby boomers both look for how a neighborhood feels more than simply their home’s square footage. The national trend towards people living in more mixed use communities indicates a shift in the prevalent land use and transportation choices of the last 70 years.

Denver can build upon the energy that Downtown and its strong neighborhoods have fostered by expanding the size and amount of walkable places and reconnecting neighborhoods. Many of the close-in rail stations in Denver — areas with redevelopment promise, improving market conditions, and great connectivity to the energy of Downtown Denver — provide a unique opportunity for the next wave of urban infill development. These stations can extend the walkable nature of Denver neighborhoods, provide new job opportunities, and increase housing choices to people looking to make Denver home.

Denver is growing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>467,610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>554,636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>834,285</td>
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<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>753,720</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Colorado is densifying

62.7%  86.2%

1950  2010

70% of households = market for TOD

Denver Households by Type

- 41% married, no children
- 6% married with children
- 7% single parent
- 1% other non-family
- 6% 65+ living alone
- 61% single household
- 7% TOD demand (70%)
WHAT IS TOD?

The definition of transit oriented development in Denver is more than just development in station areas; it is part of building transit communities around rail stations in order to more closely connect the suburban and urban neighborhoods to Denver’s urban centers and downtown.

TRANSIT COMMUNITY

Denver’s transit communities are walkable places that provide destinations like shopping, dining, jobs, parks, and schools — most of our daily activities — easily accessed from home by foot, bicycle, and transit. These communities tend to have a variety of housing types, provide the opportunity for a healthy lifestyle, and are designed to maximize resident access to public transportation by focusing activities on a major transit stop.

TRANSIT-ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT

Transit-oriented development in Denver generally describes a development in an existing or planned transit community that adds to the walkable, vibrant, mixed-use environment and is oriented towards frequent, high-quality transit service that connects the community to the rest of the region.

TOD PRINCIPLES

The following TOD principles establish a base line for Denver neighborhoods to envision and plan for great transit communities.

**connect**

**Entry Point** – access to the regional economy

**First/Last Mile** – walk, bike, bus to the station

**Access to All** – connect to new and existing neighborhoods

**innovate**

**Sustainable** – economic, social, environmental

**Equitable** – opportunities for all

**Global Economy** – compete on the world stage

**place**

**Active** – promote safety and visual interest

**Vibrant** – bring together people and activities

**Destination** – public life happens in the streets and open space

**mix**

**Choice** – housing, jobs, shopping, transit options

**Diversity** – mix of incomes and age groups

**Resilient** – stands up through changing economic conditions

**shift**

**Car Free/Car Lite** – becoming non/less car dependant for most trips

**Public Space** – more room for pedestrians and bikes, less for cars

**Reduce and Energize** – carbon emissions go down, healthy living goes up
WHAT IS A TYPOLOGY?

Denver’s Station Typology classifies each station area into one of five context types based on characteristics commonly found in places served by rail transit. The purpose of the station typology is three-fold: 1) Provide a snapshot of aspirational character, 2) Set expectations for development, 3) Establish a level of magnitude for possible investments.

Station area characteristics are grouped into five categories:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Use Mix</th>
<th>Street and Block Pattern</th>
<th>Building Placement</th>
<th>Building Height</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What uses are desired and how are they mixed?</td>
<td>Are the streets and blocks supportive of TOD?</td>
<td>Are buildings framing the streets and open spaces?</td>
<td>What is the scale and range of desired heights?</td>
<td>How are people moving around? On foot, bike, transit, or car?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CITYWIDE TYPOLOGY

OVERLAY

TYPOLOGY
- Downtown
- Urban Center
- General Urban
- Urban
- Suburban

OVERLAY
- Entertainment
- Institution
- Innovation
Prototypical illustrations of the aspirational typology create a visual representation of the desired scale and form of each station area:

**DOWNTOWN**
Mixed use, highest density, tallest buildings, high pedestrian activity, transit hub, and historic areas

**URBAN CENTER**
Mixed use, high density, grid and alley block pattern, high pedestrian activity, and multi-modal

**GENERAL URBAN**
Multi-family residential, grid and alley block pattern, main streets, corner stores, and multi-modal

**URBAN**
Grid and alley block pattern, predominantly single family residential, main streets, corner stores, and multi-modal

**SUBURBAN**
Town centers, community open spaces and residential neighborhoods

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**FUNCTIONAL OVERLAYS**
These designations are applied to stations that have a key functional aspect on top of their context type that provides additional context and clarifies future expectations.

**INNOVATION**
Innovation stations are characterized by their high degree of mixed use, adaptive reuse of existing structures, and creative approach to business. These stations typically are found in existing industrial areas.

**INSTITUTIONAL**
This overlay typically applies to stations with one or more large land owners that have multiple buildings located in a campus setting. Universities, government centers, and medical campuses are typical uses.

**ENTERTAINMENT**
Entertainment stations are designed for accommodating major events when a large amount of passengers arrive and depart during a limited period of time.
A strategic approach to implementing TOD in Denver includes short and long-term actions that span multiple City departments. In order to catalyze development at the stations with the best opportunities for development in the next 6 years, the City needs to identify City-wide TOD policies and specific action recommendations at the department level, finding realistic financing strategies to fund necessary planning, infrastructure, and marketing activities.

**Administration and Management**

1.1 Establish a TOD Action Team  
*timeframe: 2014/2015*

1.2 Appoint a TOD Steward  
*timeframe: 2014/2015*

1.3 Explore emerging partnership opportunities to implement TOD  
*timeframe: on-going*

**Community Planning and Development**

2.1 Integrate TOD Principles into updates to the Comprehensive Plan and Blueprint Denver  
*timeframe: on-going*

2.2 Explore Opportunities for Non-Rail Station TOD Planning  
*timeframe: 2014/2015*

**Department of Finance**

4.1 Utilize Denver TOD financing principles  
*timeframe: on-going*

4.2 Utilize Denver TOD financing mechanisms  
*timeframe: on-going*

4.3 Create station area financing plans for designated “catalyze” stations  
*timeframe: 2014/2015*

**Office of Economic Development**

5.1 Business recruitment strategies for TOD areas  
*timeframe: on-going*

5.2 Housing and neighborhood development strategies for TOD areas  
*timeframe: on-going*

5.3 Strategic Lending Tools for TOD areas  
*timeframe: on-going*

5.4 Key strategic projects that impact TOD  
*timeframe: on-going*

**Department of Public Works**

3.1 Evaluate Denver’s role in transit planning and implementation  
*timeframe: 2014/2015*

3.2 Apply parking management strategies at TODs  
*timeframe: on-going*

**Parks and Recreation**

6.1 Park, open space, and recreation structure in TOD’s  
*timeframe: on-going*

6.2 Completing the vision for a City in a Park  
*timeframe: on-going*
A methodology was developed to evaluate TOD readiness which helped categorize stations into three logical groupings with similar challenges and opportunities for TOD. Each station in the evaluation lands in a specific group, Strategize, Catalyze, Energize. The status of each station is not considered static, instead, each station should be perceived to be on a TOD development continuum. Each group of stations has a tool kit to guide planning, policy, and infrastructure decisions and each station receives specific action items to advance development at stations.

**STRAATEGIZE**

Stations that are still in pre-development planning phases either because the rail line is not complete or due to market or development factors that make TOD unlikely in the near term. Station areas with low market potential in the near term and current conditions indicate low development readiness. Planning is needed to guide future investment and infrastructure projects in these stations.

**CATALYZE**

Station areas with above average market conditions for TOD, but with a need for specific infrastructure or amenity improvements to achieve the desired type of development. Catalytic infrastructure and amenity investments are needed, and should yield the sought-after TOD results.

**ENERGIZE**

Station areas where there are above average market conditions for TOD and no significant development or infrastructure deficiencies impeding TOD from occurring. These station areas typically need more targeted, short term actions to achieve intensified TOD activity.
The system wide scoring map represents each station's market readiness by a color, and development potential by size. The transit-oriented characteristics of each station is displayed by walkshed on the border.