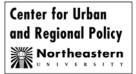


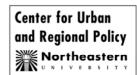
WHAT'S THIS ALL ABOUT?

The Center for Urban and Regional Policy at Northeastern University has partnered with the National Association of Industrial and Office Properties, the nation's principal commercial and industrial real estate trade association, to begin creating a practical set of tools for local governments to better position themselves to attract real economic development opportunities.



OUR PURPOSE

CURP has embarked upon this initiative 1) to help municipalities surmount the "deal breakers" within their control that discourage economic growth, 2) to enhance the power of local officials to effect positive change in policies and procedures, and 3) to better enable these communities to compete for critically needed private sector job generating investment.



OUR FIRST STEP

With the assistance of NAIOP and CoreNet Global, 4,000 corporate real estate and development professionals were surveyed on factors effecting business location decisions:

- Local Permitting Processes
- Labor Suitability and Availability
- Development and Operating Costs
- Local Business Environment
- Transportation and Access
- Amenities and Quality of Life

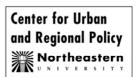


WHAT'S MOST IMPORTANT?

The Magnificent Seven

- Labor Availability
- Timeliness of Approvals
- Transportation Access
- Real Estate Costs
- Nearby Amenities and Services
- On-site Parking
- Business Friendly Environment



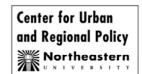


WHAT'S LEAST IMPORTANT?

The Mythical Five

- Minimum Wage Laws
- Access to Rail
- Strong Labor Unions
- Local Taxes
- Business Incentives





WHAT THEY SAID

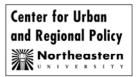
"Once a product has passed its Phase III trials, we want to get the new product into production before another company does. Speed is so critical that we start building the production facility before the product is approved." – Biotech Executive

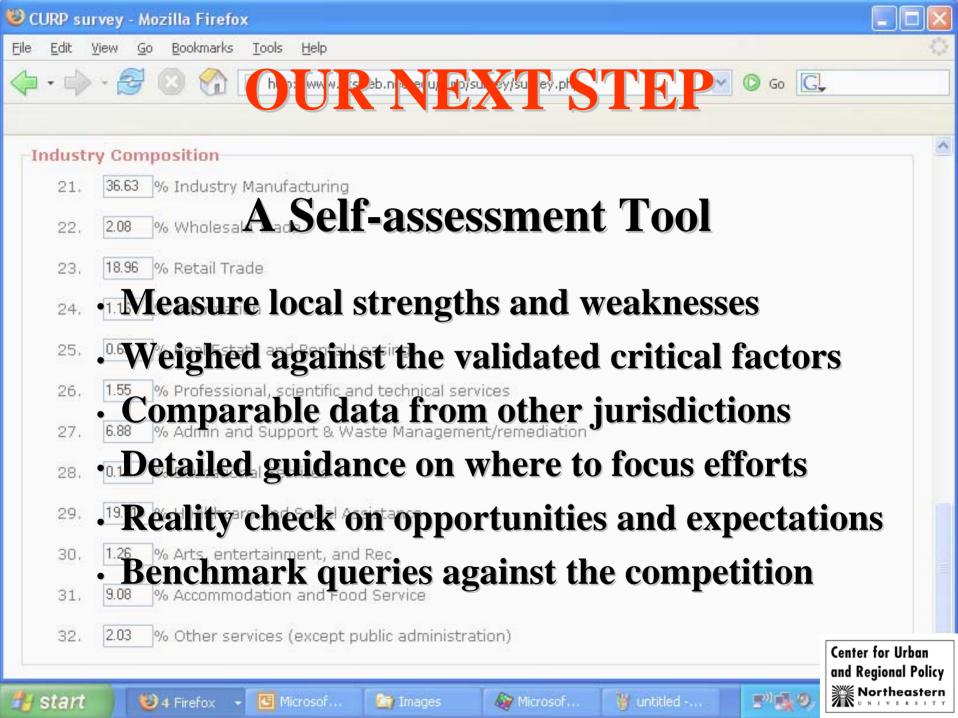
"From our perspective, time is money. We may actually be able to make a deal work more effectively if we can get expedited permits and infrastructure enhancements than by factoring a tax subsidy into our pro forma." – Commercial Developer



WHAT ELSE THEY SAID

- "Where would we eat lunch if we located there?"
- IT Manager
- "Our employees want to run at lunchtime or before or after work. Our location decisions must factor that into the equation." HR Manager
- "Firms like to locate where other firms in the same industry already are established and where suppliers, distribution networks and support services already exist." Relocation Specialist

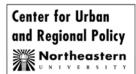




SELF-ASSESSMENT TOOL

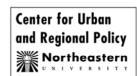
Over two hundred questions in ten categories

- 1. Access to Customers/Markets
- 2. Concentration of Businesses & Services
- 3. Real Estate and Infrastructure
- 4. Labor Market Factors
- 5. Municipal Permit Processes
- 6. Community Quality of Life
- 7. Site Related Amenities
- 8. Business Incentives
- 9. Local Tax Rates
- 10. Access to Local Information



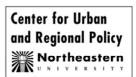
SELF-ASSESSMENT TOOL

- · The tool is rigorous and comprehensive
- · Participants respond on a secure website
- Data visible only to designated contact(s)
- Results can be read online immediately
- Report produced for official distribution



ASSESSMENT REPORT

- Responses color coded and weighted
- Easy-to-view strengths and weaknesses
- Measured against industry market factors
- How you compare with other jurisdictions
- Where you need to target limited resources
- Where you can set realistic expectations
- How you can focus community involvement

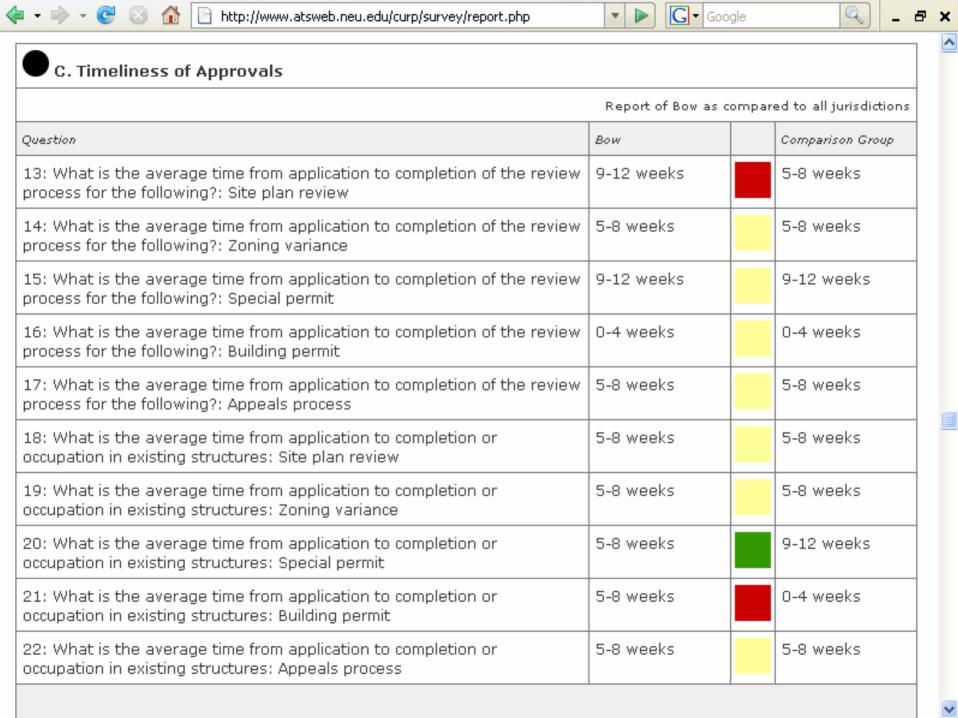


ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS

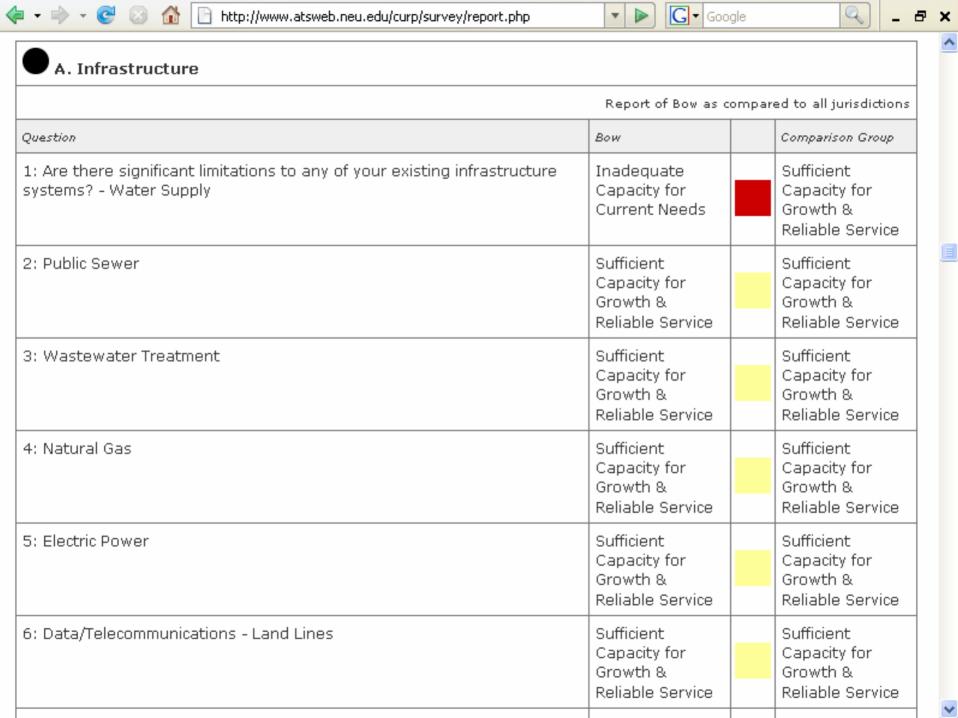
109. What is the average time (in weeks) from application to completion of the review process for the following?

- a. Site plan review 0-4 5-8 9-12 13-16 17-20 21-24 25-36 37-48 48+
- b. Zoning variance 0-4 5-8 9-12 13-16 17-20 21-24 25-36 37-48 48+
- c. Special permit 0-4 5-8 9-12 13-16 17-20 21-24 25-36 37-48 48+
- d. Building permit 0-4 5-8 9-12 13-16 17-20 21-24 25-36 37-48 48+
- e. Appeals process 0-4 5-8 9-12 13-16 17-20 21-24 25-36 37-48 48+

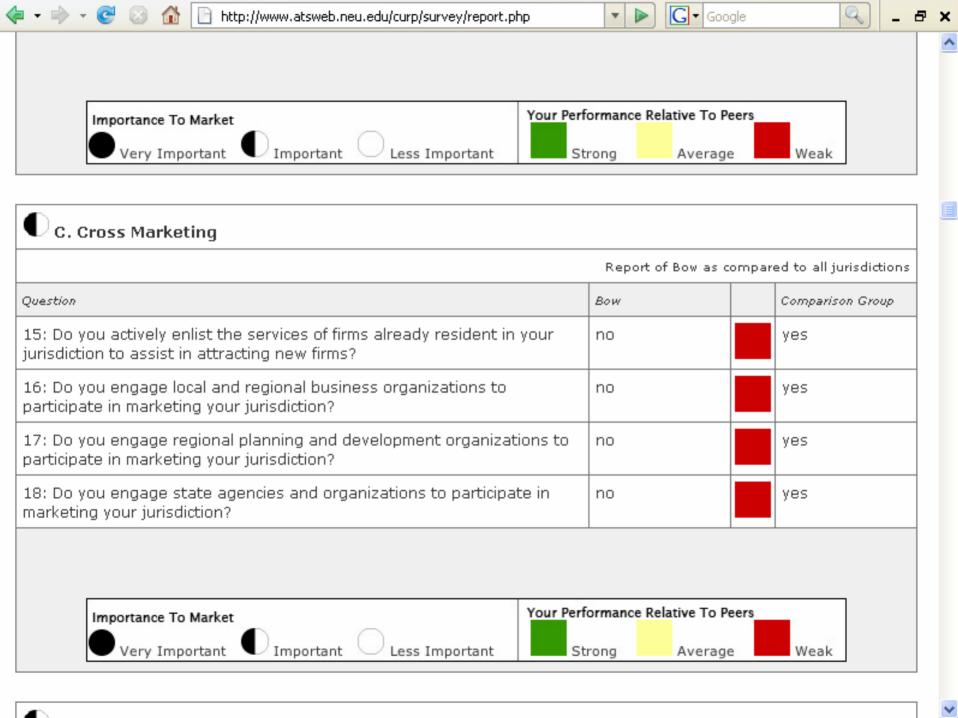




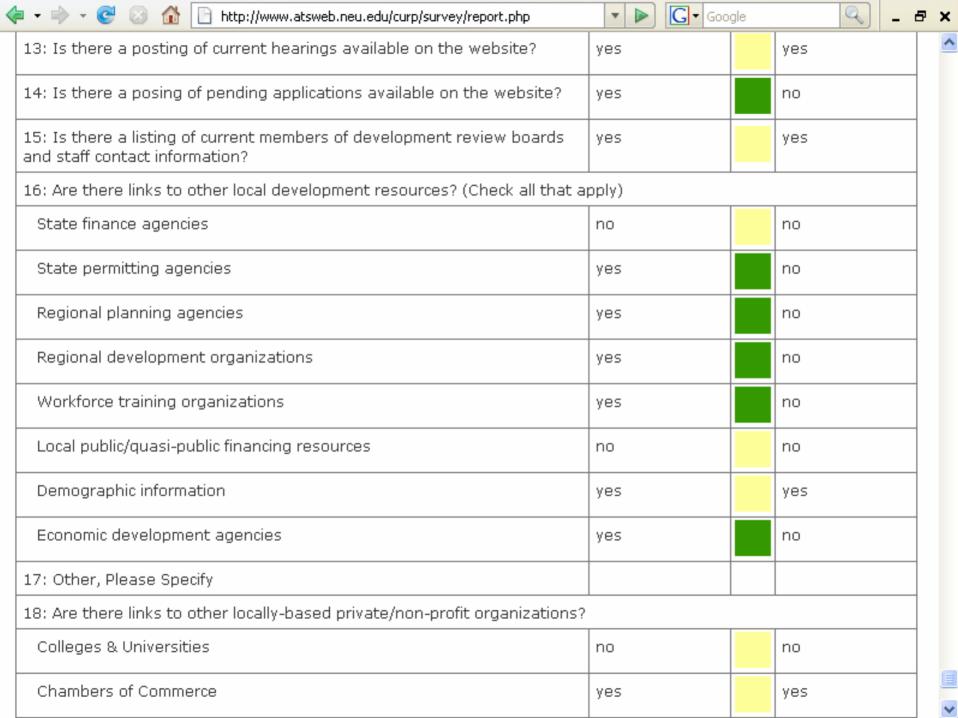


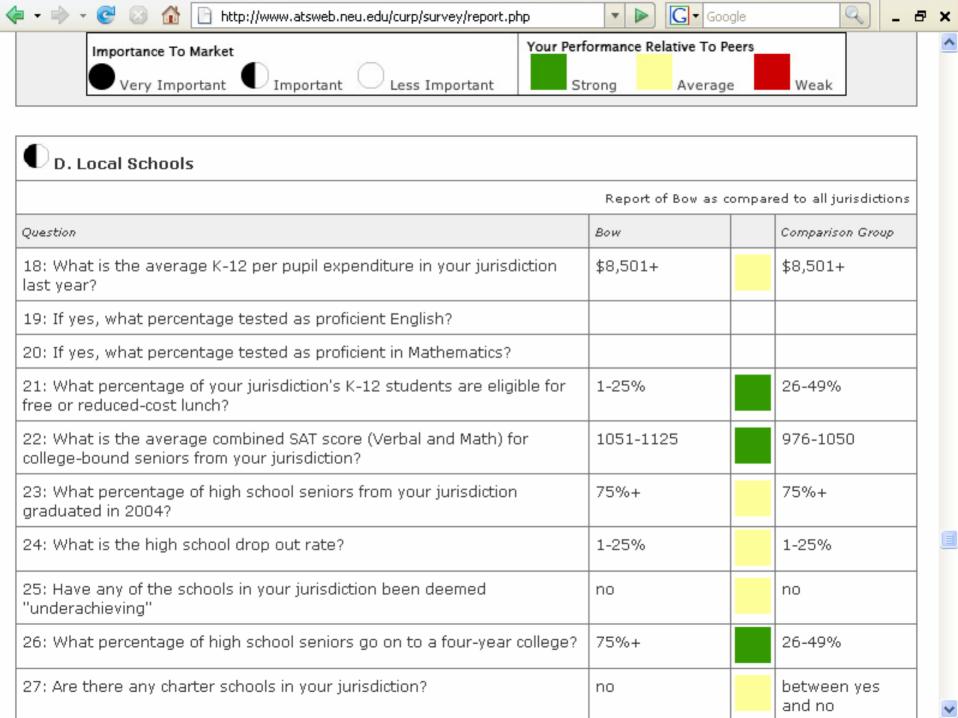






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Section 10: Access to Information				
A. Website				
	Report of Bow as c	ompar	ed to all jurisdictions	
Question	Bow		Comparison Group	
1: Does your jurisdiction's website list all local development policies and procedures?	no		no	
2: Does your website have contact information for key officials?	yes		yes	
3: Does your website have general information about your jurisdiction?	yes		yes	
4: How frequently is your website updated?	Monthly		Weekly	
5: Does your website include an explicitly designed economic development tool aimed at businesses and developers?	yes		no	
6: Is there a development permit checklist/flow chart on the website?	yes		no	
7: Are permit applications available for downloading on the website?	yes		yes	
8: Are they date certified to ensure that they are the most recent version (i.e. the same verson that you would get in person)?	yes		no	
9: Is it possible to file a permit application electronically?	no		no	
10: Is there a list of available land and building sites on the website?	no		no	





BOW'S ADVANTAGES

- Central location at the junction of two interstate highways between the state capital and the state's largest city
- A main rail line with sidings that parallel commercial and industrial areas
- Bow has a local general aviation airport
- Permit approval process efficient with "Special Permits" for existing structures issued faster than the average, and a flowchart is provided to assist prospective developers
- Physical attractiveness: Well maintained public spaces and a system for responding to reported violations

BOW'S ADVANTAGES

- A very high percentage of Bow's available sites are undeveloped and many are suitable for large scale development of >5 acres
- A much higher than average amount of Bow's tax revenue is derived from its industrial properties
- Tax delinquency is not much of a problem as very few properties are defaulted and even fewer still are subject to the power of sale
- Blue-collar and semi-skilled workers in Bow are paid a good wage compared to other Partner communities
- Bow's residents are very well educated with a higher percentage of high school diplomas and college degrees

BOW'S ADVANTAGES

- Crime is very low in Bow in all measured categories
- Homeownership is strong with more than three-quarters of the population owing their own home
- Local schools rate very well with higher than average SAT scores and a greater percentage of high school graduates going on to four-year colleges.
- Bow's website is very good with links to resources relevant to development, online permitting and staff contacts

AREAS IN NEED OF ATTENTION

- Bow's water supply is inadequate to meet current demands and no capacity to address future needs of commercial or industrial development
- There is no official "development cabinet" for major projects nor permitting ombudsman empowered to intercede in the permit processes as exists in other Partner communities
- Bow does not have a specific industrial attraction policy nor is it part of an Overall Economic Development Plan or Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy
- There is virtually no cross marketing done in Bow; and interaction with existing firms, business organizations and state development agencies is limited

AREAS IN NEED OF ATTENTION

- Few if any services or amenities (food, daycare, retail, etc.) available near development sites
- Bow does not currently own any sites being marketed for development, there is no list of available sites nor are there any formal arrangements with the commercial real estate firms
- Bow does not assist business in securing financing, exploring state or federal resources, revolving loan funds, utilizing tax increment financing, or offering local incentives
- There is very little available vacant warehouse space in Bow... about ¼ of what comparison communities have

AREAS IN NEED OF ATTENTION

- No technical assistance provide for businesses in the state or federal permit / license application process
- Little is done to enforce codes and regulations on abandoned properties or for illegal trash or abandoned vehicle disposal
- Virtually no access to public transportation for workforce transportation
- The percentage of available industrial and commercial sites within two miles of an interchange is very low

CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

- As local data change, assessment is updated
- As more communities enroll, comparisons change
- · As industry needs change, factors are updated
- As practices shared, more data on results
- Lessons and data looped back to partners