

Financial for Taskforce From Barbara A Richards

<https://www.sierraclub.org/articles/2018/11/aligning-ratepayer-and-investor-interests-non-economic-coal#>

<https://ssfonline.org/joyce-coffee-previews-resilience-financing-master-class-february-27th-webinar-9934>

<https://ssfonline.org/webinar-channeling-philanthropic-capital-to-climate-investments-9752>

<https://ssfonline.org/webinar-how-cities-are-paying-for-climate-resilience-10507>

<https://register.gotowebinar.com/recording/viewRecording/6007038143683785985/3415476043629688845/fmdfbar@gmail.com?registrantKey=7206131440240799244&type=ABSENTEEMAILRECORDINGLINK>

Downtown vis a vis central city:

<https://urbanmilwaukee.com/2019/12/17/eyes-on-milwaukee-can-downtown-boom-boost-poorer-areas/>

Public Trust Doctrine and utilities:

<https://repository.law.umich.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1046&context=mjeal>

Transportation: VISION 2050 - VOLUME III: CHAPTER 2 --pp130-131

VISION 2050 analyses have indicated numerous benefits of improving and expanding transit service, but these benefits will not be achieved unless the transit funding gap is addressed.

2.2 CONSEQUENCES OF NOT ADDRESSING THE TRANSIT FUNDING GAP

The evaluation of the Preliminary Recommended Plan, and of the alternatives during a previous stage of VISION 2050, illustrated numerous benefits of improving and expanding transit service. The transit funding gap would result in the Region not realizing these benefits, and not implementing the recommended transit system would have the following negative consequences:

- In ll and redevelopment in existing urban areas is the focus of the land use development pattern presented under VISION 2050. TOD is anticipated to contribute to the levels of in ll and redevelopment envisioned under VISION 2050. Consistent with national trends, high-density TOD would be expected to occur within walking distance of the rapid transit and commuter rail stations proposed under VISION 2050. As a result, the forecast regional population and employment from 2010 to 2050 was increased under VISION 2050 from the

intermediate-growth projections prepared at the beginning of the VISION 2050 process to account for anticipated growth in the station areas and maintain the intermediate-growth forecast for portions of the Region outside of those station areas. The focus on in-lieu fees and redevelopment and the general development pattern in urban areas throughout the Region would remain under the FCTP; however, the levels of in-lieu fees and redevelopment in the most highly urbanized areas of the Region envisioned under VISION 2050 may not occur without the rapid transit and commuter rail stations to act as a catalyst for investment.

- The traffic carrying capacity in the Region's heavily traveled corridors and densely developed activity centers would be reduced under the FCTP as less transit service would result in more people using automobiles.
- Carbon emissions from transportation would be slightly higher under the FCTP as travelers would be more dependent on their cars.
- Access to jobs, healthcare, education, and other daily needs would be less under the FCTP, particularly for the 1 in 10 households in the Region without access to a car. In addition, a large number of the Region's jobs would be inaccessible to those households without a car due to excessive travel times on the remaining transit services. This particularly impacts minority populations and low-income populations, which use public transit at a rate proportionally higher than other population groups. Only 50 to 60 percent of Black and Hispanic adults in Milwaukee County have a driver's license, compared to about 80 percent of non-minority adults.
- A smaller labor force would be available to employer under the FCTP.
- The ability to develop compact, walkable neighborhoods, which encourage active transportation and improve public health, would be reduced under the FCTP.
- Costs of public infrastructure and services, and the taxes necessary to support them, may be higher under the FCTP as improved and expanded public transit would not be available to support and promote more efficient higher-density development.
- The ability for the Region's residents to age in place as their ability to drive declines would be less under the FCTP.
- The lack of a regional rapid transit network under the FCTP has the potential to reduce the economic competitiveness of the Region, given that only six out of 39 metropolitan areas with more than 1.5 million residents in the United States (Cincinnati, Columbus, Detroit, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, and San Antonio) do not have light rail, bus rapid transit, or commuter rail.
- Out-of-pocket costs for transportation for some of the Region's households would be higher under the FCTP due to an inability to replace one or more of the household's cars with an annual transit pass. As a result, these households would have less money to save or spend on other goods.
- Communities would be less able to reduce or eliminate parking requirements, developers would be less able to build fewer spaces, and commercial and residential tenants would pay more for goods and rent under the FCTP.
- Economic resiliency would be lower under the FCTP. Should the Region experience greater economic success than currently predicted, the increase in congestion caused by a growing workforce could have significant negative

impacts without a reliable alternative to driving. Similarly, should fuel prices rise dramatically before alternative methods of powering cars and trucks are more mainstream, the negative impacts on the Region's residents and its economy would be significant without a robust transit system to provide an alternative to driving.

All of these consequences may negatively impact economic growth in Southeastern Wisconsin and the quality of life of its residents. Future projections indicate that soon the Region will no longer be able to support economic growth with internal growth of the Region's labor force. If the Region is to experience even a modest growth in jobs, the Region will need to in-migrate population and labor force. An inability to sustain and expand public transit service presents an obstacle to attracting labor force and business growth to Southeastern Wisconsin, and every effort should be made to authorize the necessary funding to achieve all the elements of VISION 2050.

Money & Banking Policy resources for U.S. food & farm folks Events, policies, organizations

Note: For practical purposes, important dates + items specific to food & farm are highlighted in red.

1. AMERICAN MONETARY INSTITUTE

15th annual conference

<https://monetary.org/2019-conference>

Oct. 3-6, 2019 in downtown Chicago

a. U.S.-focused

I've been told that this year's conference will concentrate on U.S. policy and activities (in contrast to recent conferences that included many European- and global-oriented sessions).

b. Parity Agriculture

For a few years, AMI has had an informal committee thinking and learning about parity agriculture during regular conference calls. Starting last year (2018), the committee has been

—leading a workshop at the annual AMI conference

—drafting succinct fact sheets

2019 fact sheet: *What Parity is, What Parity isn't*

to be presented at the AMI conference

Led by **Randy Cook**, President of the National Organization for Raw Materials (NORM). He is a farmer in Charlotte, MI.

2018 explainer:

Agricultural Parity, Trade Parity, and Monetary Reform: Maintaining Purchasing Power over Time

<http://foodfarmsdemocracy.net/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Parity-Paper-DLH-Final-3.pdf>

b. NEED Act: Public sovereign money and infrastructure funding

Official bill page: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/112th-congress/house-bill/2990>

AMI's central contribution to modern monetary policy and practice is a bill that Cong. Dennis Kucinich introduced to Congress in 2011, the NEED Act.

The interim Exec. Director of AMI, Jamie Walton, worked for two years in Congressman Dennis Kucinich's office, helping put the NEED Act together. Jamie will discuss moving the NEED Act forward.

This bill

—eliminates the fraudulent privilege of private banks creating public money (known by most as “fractional reserve lending”)

—infuses the economy with major \$\$\$ and job creation by funding infrastructure needs

The NEED Act is a precursor to Green New Deal kind of funding. See Item #3a.

2. PUBLIC BANKING INSTITUTE

<https://www.publicbankinginstitute.org>

The first public state bank in the U.S. (Bank of North Dakota) was founded by farmers (Nonpartisan League) in 1919. It is 100 years old this year.

PBI is a fairly new organization supporting numerous current efforts to create public banks in other states, counties, and large municipalities. (Smaller municipalities I think would be advised to work together to create county or state banks.)

a. Coalition calls: monthly conference calls open to anyone

Details &

registration: <https://zoom.us/meeting/register/cbb483b293ec510f34538d7d4481ef37>

Next call: Oct. 11, 12:00 PM Eastern

Recordings are available if you can't make the call (but you must register).

b. NEW!!! Calls for officials: monthly calls designed specifically for municipal, county, and state public officials.

Details &

registration: <https://zoom.us/meeting/register/7496f7aa79bc481434538d7d4481ef37>

To participate, attendees must register with an email address associated with their role as an elected official or as a staff member.

First call in this series: Oct. 4, 3:00 PM Eastern

c. California State Grange

Recently voted to support the California state bank effort.
10,000 members, 210 communities, oldest agricultural organization in CA
Sept. 19 Tweet from California Public Banking Alliance:
<https://twitter.com/publicbankeb/status/1175187571493634048?s=20>

2.b COMMUNITY RIGHTS MOVEMENT

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tQ9J2JfYsk>

<http://paulcienfuegos.com>

<http://paulcienfuegos.com/community-rights-movement-and-arc-nonviolent-social-change>

3. FUNDING THE GREEN NEW DEAL

a. [Soil & Nutrition Conference](https://soilandnutrition.org)

<https://soilandnutrition.org>

Southbridge, MA

Nov. 14-17

Ellen Brown, founder Public Banking Institute; author of *Web of Debt*

Speaker, two weekend sessions:

--*Funding the Green New Deal*

--*A Deep Dive into Money and Banking*

b. *See the NEED Act, item #1b*

4. ALLIANCE FOR JUST MONEY

<https://www.monetaryalliance.org>

Founded in 2018 as an action-oriented spin-off of AMI.

Working primarily on U.S. money but I believe there's at least one Canadian on the board.

Monthly conference call meetings.

Lifetime membership \$25.

Just Money Solution identifies three critical reforms that are needed to create a level playing field in the U.S. economy.

A good place to start.

<https://www.monetaryalliance.org/the-just-money-solution/>

5. MONETARY HISTORY CALENDAR

<https://monetarycalendar.wordpress.com>

A free weekly email containing quotes, notable historical events, etc., all chosen to explain how immoral and unconstitutional our current money system is.

This last week (Sept. 22-28, 2019) has some particularly good quotes about the foundational problems. The calendar is a good and easy way to get familiar with the issues, terminology, people (economists, politicians, etc.), policies, and historical context.

Samples from this week:

SEPTEMBER 22

1956 -- DEATH OF FREDERICK SODDY, NOBEL LAUREATE

“It was recognized in Athens and Sparta...centuries before the birth of Christ that one of the most vital prerogatives of the State was the right to issue money.”

On money: “To allow it to become a source of revenue to private issuers is to create first, a secret and illicit arm of the government and last, a rival power strong enough ultimately to overthrow all other forms of government.”

SEPTEMBER 24

1976 – DEATH OF PAUL DOUGLAS, ECONOMIST, US SENATOR, QUAKER

A prominent University of Chicago economist, Douglas was one of several economists who developed A Program for Monetary Reform in 1939....

In assessing the problem of the day, the PMR states, “If the purpose of money and credit were to discourage the exchange of goods and services, to destroy periodically the wealth produced, to frustrate and trip those who work and save, our present monetary system would seem a most effective instrument to that end.” It also stated monetary systems based on a gold standard “has had...disastrous results all over the world.”

...The plan also called for eliminating fractional reserve lending – the process of banks loaning multiple the times the amount of money in their possession. Back in the 1930’s the reserved requirement was 5:1. Today it’s 9:1. Some of the major banks involved in the economic collapse of 2007 had ignored this law and were loaning out 50 times their reserves.

6. INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT FOR MONETARY REFORM

<https://internationalmoneyreform.org>

This organization supports the growing international coalition on the “democratization” of money.

Very useful resources posted from various groups (e.g., Positive Money UK).

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FOOD, FARMS & DEMOCRACY

Getting specific about *life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness*

www.FoodFarmsDemocracy.net

Recent & relevant blogs

[REINVENTING COOPERATIVE EXTENSION: Partner with Local Public](#)

[Libraries](#) Sept. 2019

[LEGAL MALFEASANCE: Commercial Banks create Money out of Thin Air with Every](#)

[Loan](#) Sept. 2019

[Food & Farm Platform for Candidates, Voters, Media](#) Jan. 2018