



Terwilliger Center for Housing



The Aster transformed a long-blighted site in downtown Salt Lake City into a vibrant community. (Kyle Aiken)

ULI CASE STUDY: THE ASTER



WINNER

ULI TERWILLIGER CENTER

2025

AWARD FOR
INNOVATION IN
ATTAINABLE HOUSING

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

LOCATION:

245, 255, and 265 South State Street
Salt Lake City, Utah

PROJECT TYPE:

Mixed-use, mixed-income residential development

UNITS:

190 (studios to 4-bedrooms)

SIZE:

Site: 1.12 acres; retail and commercial: 20,000 square feet; historic Cramer House: 2,000 square feet

COST:

\$96 million

COMPLETION DATE:

July 2023

OWNER/DEVELOPER:

Brinshore Development

OPERATOR/PROPERTY MANAGEMENT:

EMG Property Management (local partner)

PARTNERS:

KTGY Architecture + Planning, Wadman Corporation (general contractor), SAINT Studio, ArcSito Design, Anderson Wahlen & Associates, Fortis Structural, Royal Engineering, American Express/Richman Group (equity), Community Reinvestment Agency (CRA) of Salt Lake City, Olene Walker Housing Loan Fund, Housing Authority of Salt Lake City, Utah Housing Corp., Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Rocky Mountain Power, Utah Private Activity Bond Program

PROJECT WEBSITE:

<https://theasterslc.com>

CONTACT:

Keith McCloskey, Principal, KTGY Architecture + Planning



The project includes two new eight- and 12-story-towers linked by a public paseo to the historic 1890 Cramer House. (Kyle Aiken)

Project Overview

The Aster transformed a long-blighted site in downtown Salt Lake City—a half-built, abandoned structure on State Street—into a vibrant community. Delivered through a public/private partnership between the Salt Lake City Community Reinvestment Agency (CRA, formerly the Redevelopment Agency) and Brinshore Development, the project includes two new eight- and 12-story towers linked by a public paseo to the historic 1890 Cramer House. The development provides 190 units with a full range of affordability from 20 percent area median income (AMI) to market rate, plus 20,000 square feet of retail and commercial space.

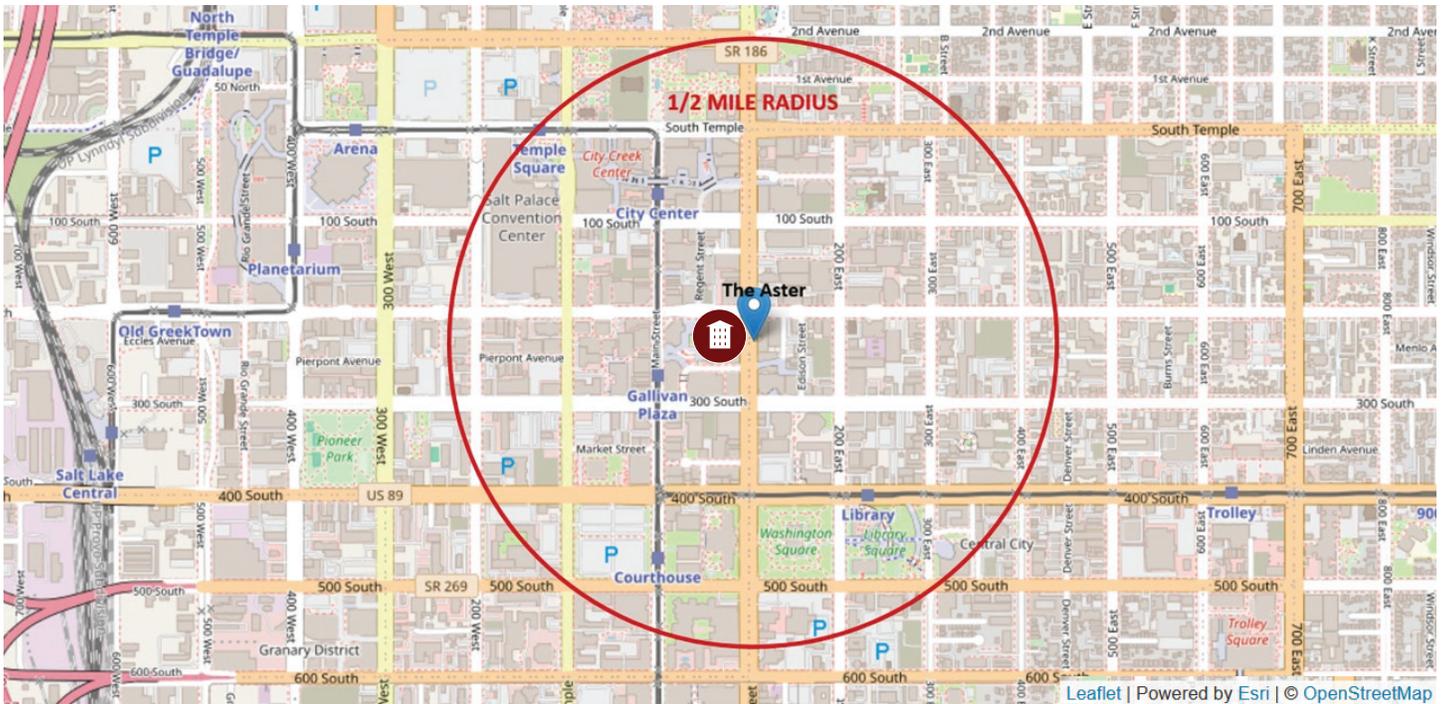
“ We like to do projects that transform a neighborhood. This was exactly that: a transformative inner-city project that felt very in line with our mission. ”

– Karly Brinla, senior vice president of development, Brinshore Development

Planning and Design

The planning and design of The Aster were driven by the challenge of transforming a long-blighted downtown site into a vibrant, inclusive community that could meet Salt Lake City’s housing and placemaking goals. From the outset, the CRA had multiple goals: the project needed to deliver mixed-income housing, preserve historic elements, and create new public space that would activate the downtown core.

KTGY Architecture + Planning, in collaboration with Brinshore Development and other partners, responded with a design that integrates contemporary architecture, adaptive reuse, and innovative construction methods. The Aster combines two new high-rise residential towers with a public paseo and the restored historic Cramer House to deliver affordable and market-rate housing. The project also integrates commercial space, cultural programming, and public art into the city’s fabric.



Located at 255 South State Street, The Aster sits at the center of downtown Salt Lake City—linking transit, jobs, and amenities through a new mixed-income community and pedestrian paseo connecting State and Floral Streets. (Leaflet/ESRI/OpenStreetMap)

Urban Design and Public Realm

The Aster’s master plan was shaped by the CRA requirements to deliver a project that was more than housing. At its heart was a commitment to create an accessible mid-block pedestrian connection and integrate commercial, cultural, and public spaces alongside affordable homes.

The result is a vibrant urban composition: two new towers facing State Street, connected by a wide pedestrian paseo that leads through to Floral Street and the restored Cramer House. What began as a zoning obligation was reimagined as a central public feature—a lively urban corridor framed by storefronts, restaurants, and live/work units. Public art, bright colors, and transparent facades activate the street level.

“ We designed the paseo not just as a requirement but as an active public realm. An outdoor corridor lined with retail and community uses invites people into the project and makes downtown feel more connected. ”

– Keith McCloskey, principal, KTG Architecture + Planning

The Cramer House, built in 1890, is a rare surviving example of Salt Lake City’s late 19th-century commercial architecture and an important reminder of the city’s early downtown development. Originally constructed as a small brick building on Floral Street, it served local businesses for generations, most notably operating as a flower shop that supplied nearby residents and civic events. By the time The Aster redevelopment began, the building had fallen into disrepair, yet city preservation guidelines required its rehabilitation as part of the project. Rather than treating this as a constraint, the development team embraced the Cramer House as a cultural anchor: restoring its masonry, reinforcing its structure, and giving it new life as a commercial tenant space at the southern end of the project’s paseo.

Architecture and Construction Innovation

Architecturally, The Aster combines contemporary design with contextual sensitivity. The two residential towers—eight and 12 stories—use a palette of glass, aluminum composite metal panels, and brick. Equally important were innovations in building technology.

The 12-story tower employed Infinity Structures’ factory-panelized, load-bearing wall system above a three-level concrete podium. This prefabricated system offered a cost-efficient alternative to traditional steel structures with faster construction, reduced labor costs, and design flexibility. Shared amenities—including community lounges, wellness spaces, pet-care facilities, and bike storage—were strategically located to encourage social interaction.



The paseo between the two towers has emerged as a lively urban corridor. (Kyle Aiken)

Policy Profile: The Aster

ULI Terwilliger Center's Policy Profiles highlight the public policies that made the project possible. They showcase local, state, or federal tools—such as financing incentives, regulatory changes, or permitting reforms—and distill lessons other communities can adapt to expand housing affordability and choice.

Overview

The delivery of The Aster depended on a carefully layered framework of public policies and local, state, and federal financing tools. Salt Lake City's Community Reinvestment Agency (CRA, formerly

the Redevelopment Agency) structured the project through its request for qualifications (RFQ) process, requiring affordability, family-sized units, public space, and preservation of the historic Cramer House. The agency also contributed critical financial support. At the same time, federal and state housing tax credit programs provided the equity backbone, and key policy reforms enacted during the COVID-19 pandemic—such as the federal 4 percent Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) fix and Utah's new state housing tax credit—proved decisive in keeping the project financially viable.



The delivery of The Aster depended on a carefully layered framework of public policies and local, state, and federal financing tools. (Kyle Aiken)

Site Control and Financing

The CRA repurchased the stalled 255 South State Street site in 2017 and issued an RFQ requiring mixed-income housing, a mid-block pedestrian paseo, and adaptive reuse of the Cramer House. The CRA also provided \$14.5 million in financial assistance and seller financing, without which the project could not have advanced.

Impact on The Aster: Site control and CRA financial assistance enabled the transformation of a long-blighted site into a civic asset, ensuring deep affordability and public space activation in the city center.

Federal and State Housing Tax Credits

Housing tax credits are among the most important tools for producing and preserving affordable housing in the United States. The federal LIHTC program—established in 1986—has financed more than 3 million affordable units nationwide by allowing developers to raise private equity through the sale of tax credits. More recently, states such as Utah have launched their own housing tax credit programs to complement the federal system and provide additional equity streams for local projects.

Twinning Federal Housing Tax Credits

The federal LIHTC program has two streams: highly competitive 9 percent credits and more widely available 4 percent credits paired with tax-exempt private activity bonds. The Aster was Utah's first "twinning" deal, combining 9 percent and 4 percent LIHTC credits. Traditionally, developers can only use one type of credit per property. The value of "twinning" lies in its ability to unlock additional equity for large or complex projects.

Impact on The Aster: In the case of The Aster, twinning allowed Brinshore Development to maximize the highly competitive 9 percent credits while still leveraging the broader 4 percent program. This dual structure brought in significantly more equity than either program could have provided alone, helping

to finance a high-rise, mixed-use development that included 190 units across a wide range of affordability levels.

At The Aster, the project was divided into two entities for the twinning LIHTC deal: the eight-story mid-rise tower and the rehabilitation of the Cramer House were financed primarily with the 9 percent LIHTC credits. The eight-story tower carried the deeper affordability, serving households at the lowest AMI levels. The 12-story high-rise tower was financed with 4 percent LIHTC credits paired with tax-exempt bonds, along with additional state and local subsidies.

Twinning also offered The Aster operational benefits. By splitting the two towers into distinct financing entities, the team simplified compliance and management, while still presenting the project as a single integrated development to the public.

Federal 4 Percent LIHTC Fix

While 4 percent credits are essential to financing many affordable housing projects, their value to developers and investors had long been unstable because the credit rate was tied to fluctuating federal interest rates. As a result, the actual credit value often fell below 4 percent—sometimes closer to 3.1 percent—which reduced the amount of equity generated and left large financing gaps.

In December 2020, Congress enacted the "4 percent fix" through the Consolidated Appropriations Act. The reform established a permanent minimum 4 percent credit rate for bond-financed LIHTC projects. This created predictability, improved investor confidence, and increased equity available per project. In Utah, where bond-financed deals are increasingly common, the reform is considered a cornerstone of the state's recent affordable housing production.

Impact on The Aster: For The Aster, the timing of the 4 percent fix was pivotal. The 12-story high-rise tower was financed primarily with 4 percent credits paired with tax-exempt bonds. Without the fix, equity raised would have been significantly lower—at a

time when COVID-19 had already driven construction costs higher. By locking the credit rate at a true 4 percent, the reform narrowed the funding gap, stabilized the financing structure, and allowed the project to move forward.

Utah's State Housing Tax Credits

Utah created its state housing tax credit program in 2022, modeled after the federal LIHTC program. As with the federal program, state credits are allocated competitively and sold to investors to generate equity for affordable housing projects. The key difference is that these credits are funded and administered at the state level, giving Utah an additional tool to fill financing gaps in projects that serve low- and moderate-income households.

Impact on The Aster: Already challenged by escalating construction costs due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Brinshore was able to draw on Utah's state housing credits to close remaining funding gaps.

Olene Walker Housing Loan Fund and HOME Funds

Utah's Olene Walker Housing Loan Fund (OWHLF) is intended to provide gap financing for affordable housing developments. Named after Utah's first female governor, the fund has historically been a critical resource for filling small but important financing shortfalls. The OWHLF requires funded projects to maintain long-term affordability, undergo phased construction monitoring and inspections, and comply with detailed reporting, recordkeeping, and regulatory agreements that ensure accountability for how the gap financing is used.

Similarly, HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) funds, allocated through Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, and the State of Utah, provided additional gap financing. HOME is a federal block grant program administered by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development that is commonly used to support affordable rental production, but it comes with stringent compliance requirements, including income verification, long-term affordability restrictions, and federal wage standards.

While compliance requirements ensure accountability, quality, and fairness, they also introduce administrative burdens relative to the scale of the funding. For large, capital-intensive projects such as The Aster, the effort to comply—monitoring, reporting, inspections—can be substantial even for modest allocations. This makes flexibility in timing, reporting thresholds, and matching expectations crucial to ensure these funds are useful rather than prohibitive.

Impact on The Aster: At The Aster, OWHLF and HOME funds were used to supplement other, larger equity sources such as federal and state tax credits. For transformative, mixed-income projects such as The Aster, every dollar helps, but aligning compliance requirements with the scale of funding is essential to ensure these resources are efficient and attractive to developers.

Historic Preservation Requirements

Salt Lake City's redevelopment guidelines included a requirement to preserve and rehabilitate the Cramer House, a two-story brick structure built in 1890 on Floral Street. Although some developers might have viewed this mandate as a liability—adding cost, complexity, and constraints to the project—Brinshore and its partners recognized the potential to integrate the Cramer House into the overall placemaking strategy.

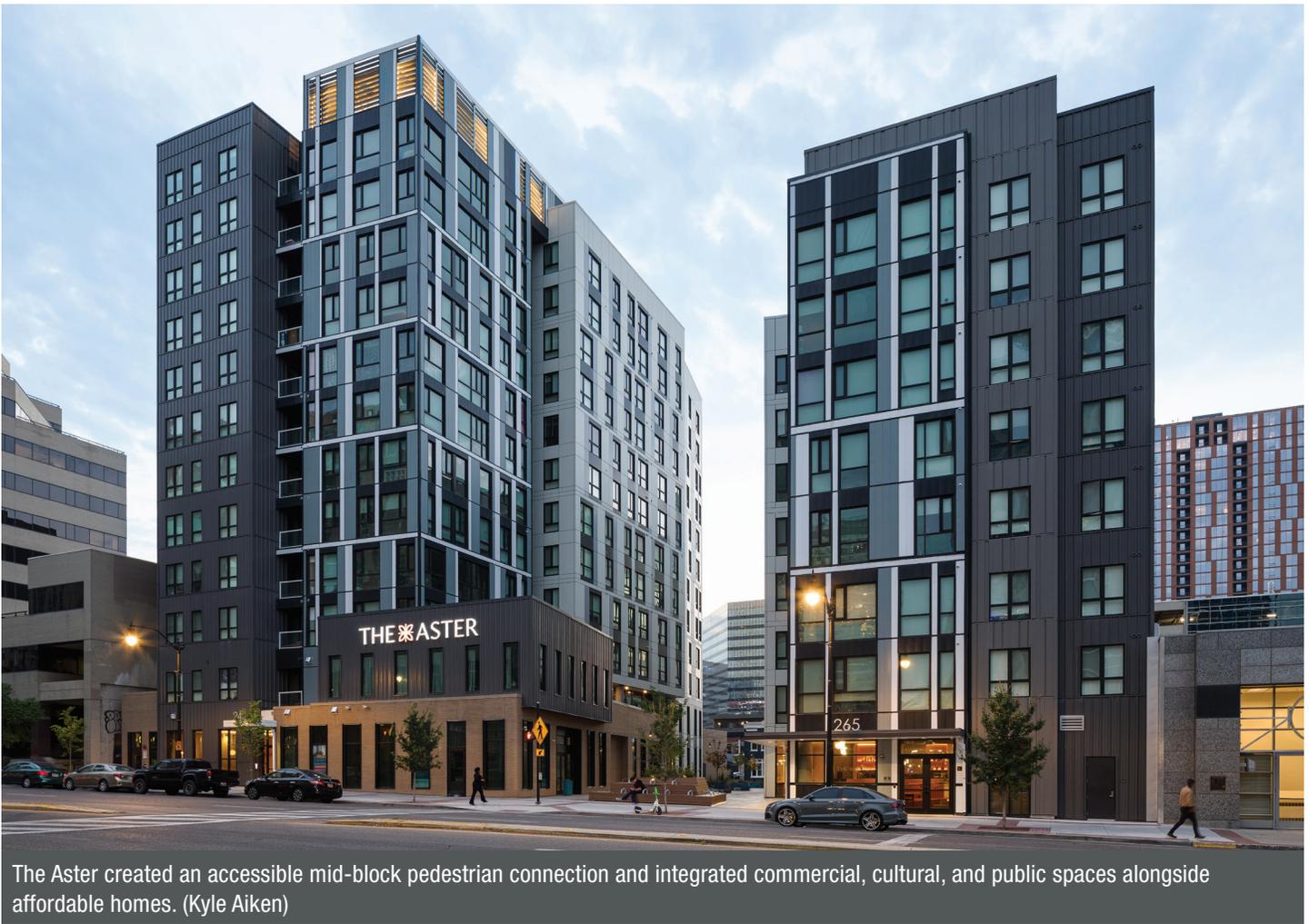
Impact on The Aster: The preservation requirement, potentially a regulatory hurdle, became an asset. The Cramer House now serves as a cultural touchstone within the development, enhancing the pedestrian experience. By integrating adaptive reuse into a large-scale, mixed-income development, the project demonstrated how historic preservation can elevate placemaking and market appeal.

Key Takeaways for Policy and Practice

- **Public land and redevelopment agencies can unlock transformative projects.** By securing site control and requiring affordability, family-sized units, and historic preservation through its RFQ, Salt Lake City's CRA created the foundation for The Aster's success.
- **Innovative use of federal tax credits can stretch scarce resources.** Utah's first twinning deal proved how combining 9 percent and 4 percent tax credits within a single development can generate significantly more equity and support deeper affordability than either credit alone.
- **Policy reforms directly affect feasibility.** The federal 4 percent LIHTC fix and Utah's new state housing tax credit program both played decisive roles in stabilizing The Aster's financing during a period of unprecedented cost escalation.
- **Gap financing must balance dollars with flexibility.** Programs such as OWHLF and HOME are helpful but can be undermined by compliance requirements that outweigh their financial contribution. Aligning regulatory burdens with the size of awards increases their usefulness.
- **Historic preservation can strengthen placemaking.** Rehabilitating the Cramer House turned a regulatory mandate into an asset, anchoring the project's paseo with a cultural landmark that enhances market appeal and community identity.

“The Aster shows the community and other developers that affordable and mixed-income housing can be integrated, high-quality, and home to neighbors and friends—just like any other building downtown.”

– Karly Brinla, senior vice president of development, Brinshore Development



The Aster created an accessible mid-block pedestrian connection and integrated commercial, cultural, and public spaces alongside affordable homes. (Kyle Aiken)

Financing

Delivering The Aster required one of the most complex financing stacks in Utah’s recent history, reflecting both the ambition of the project and the challenges of building deeply affordable housing in a high-cost downtown environment.

In total, 12 funding sources were layered to close the gap. These included

- **Salt Lake City’s CRA:** \$14.5 million in financial assistance and seller financing, plus site control
- **State Housing Tax Credits:** Critical equity to help cover escalating costs
- **Olene Walker Housing Loan Fund:** Gap financing support, though the fund has become increasingly limited in recent years
- **HOME Funds:** Contributions from Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, and the State, though these funds carried compliance hurdles relative to the modest amounts awarded
- **Rocky Mountain Power Rebates:** Energy-efficiency incentives supporting the project’s green building commitments
- **Philanthropic Capital:** Targeted contributions to support the adaptive reuse of the Cramer House
- **Permanent Loans and Deferred Developer Fees:** Helped fill residual gaps in the capital stack
- **Private Equity Investment:** A pivotal **\$40 million contribution from American Express**, facilitated through The Richman Group, that ensured the project could move forward when traditional lenders hesitated

The financing environment was further complicated by the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, which sent construction costs soaring and froze supply chains. Developers faced fluctuating interest rates and widespread uncertainty. Two policy interventions proved crucial: the federal 4 percent LIHTC fix enacted under the Biden administration, which permanently set the 4 percent credit rate, and the launch of Utah’s state housing credit program, which created new equity streams for affordable housing.

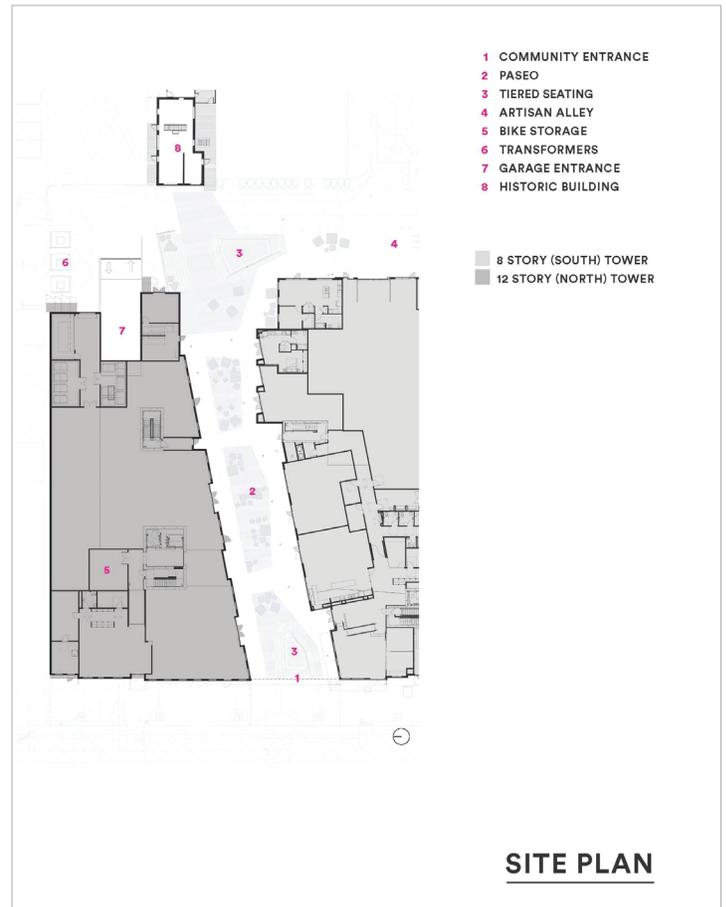
Without these policy changes, the project would have struggled to remain viable. The Aster’s financing experience underscores how layered public/private partnerships, innovative credit structures, and timely policy reforms can make the difference in delivering transformative affordable housing at scale.

Community Engagement

Community engagement for The Aster was less about town hall meetings and more about embedding community priorities—affordability, family housing, historic preservation, and vibrant public space—into the project’s design and execution.

In its RFQ for the project, the CRA of Salt Lake City required deep affordability, family-sized units, public space, and preservation of the 1890 Cramer House. Brinshore engaged closely with the agency and local stakeholders to shape a plan that delivered on these community-driven priorities.

Brinshore and KTG emphasized architectural choices and public realm design that would fit Salt Lake City’s downtown character—using brick bases, transparent retail frontages, and adaptive reuse of the Cramer House. This responded to community calls for both historic preservation and more vibrant public space.



SITE PLAN

The mid-block pedestrian paseo between the two residential towers connects State Street to Floral Street, with the restored historic Cramer House to the east. (KTGY Architecture + Planning)

The team envisioned the mid-block paseo not just as a zoning requirement but as a community amenity—lined with retail, food, and art to foster social interaction and activate the corridor. Brinshore worked with local operators for ground-floor uses, pivoting after the pandemic to smaller, locally rooted businesses (e.g., Central 9th Market for catering and grab-and-go, and a cocktail bar in the Cramer House). This flexibility helped ensure the space would reflect community character and be embraced by residents.

By delivering 65 family-sized units and a wide AMI range (20–80 percent plus market rate), Brinshore highlighted community concerns about both deep affordability and housing for families in the urban core.

Construction Process

The construction of The Aster was as complex as its financing, beginning with the challenge of addressing the legacy of a failed prior development. The site had been left scarred for years by an abandoned steel and concrete frame—remnants of the Plaza at State project, halted after structural flaws and litigation forced the original developer to abandon work. Brinshore Development and Wadman Corporation, the general contractor, began by demolishing the unsound skeleton, clearing the site for an entirely new build.

The redevelopment was conceived as a three-building complex: two new mixed-use residential towers (eight and 12 stories) and the adaptive reuse of the 1890 Cramer House. Preserving and rehabilitating the historic brick structure required careful coordination with architects and engineers to maintain its integrity while adapting it for new commercial tenants.

For the new construction, Wadman Corporation employed a mix of conventional and innovative building systems. The eight-story mid-rise tower used standard wood, concrete, and steel methods, while the 12-story high-rise adopted Infinity Structures' factory-panelized, load-bearing wall system set atop a three-level concrete podium. This prefabricated light-gauge steel system shortened construction timelines, reduced labor costs, and provided flexibility in unit layouts.

Construction was further complicated by the onset of the pandemic, which disrupted supply chains, caused labor shortages, and sent material costs soaring. The Aster opened in mid-2023, only slightly behind schedule given the pandemic challenges.

“ The use of a panelized light-gauge steel system allowed us to increase height and density compared to wood construction, while maintaining a cohesive aesthetic through brick, metal panels, and fiber cement. It gave us the efficiency to reach our target of nearly 200 units without sacrificing design quality. ”

– Keith McCloskey, principal, KTG
Architecture + Planning



The Aster's lobby welcomes residents with contemporary design, warm materials, and art that reflects the character and energy of downtown Salt Lake City. (Panic Button Media)

Housing Affordability and Unit Mix

The Aster was intentionally designed as a mixed-income community that could serve households across a wide range of incomes, household types, and life stages. The 190 apartments include a diversity of unit sizes, ranging from compact studios to large four-bedroom homes suitable for families.

	Total Units	Percent of Total	Studio	1 BR	2 BR	3+ BR
Total units at or below 60% of AMI	115	60%	20	55	24	16
Total units between 61 and 120% of AMI	53	28%	7	28	15	3
Market rate (not income-restricted) and other	22	12%	5	10	5	2
Total	190	100%	32	93	44	21

One of The Aster’s most distinctive features is its 65 family-sized units in two-, three-, and four-bedroom layouts. In an urban core where housing production typically skews toward studios and one-bedrooms, the inclusion of large units directly responded to both community needs and the RDA’s requirements for family-friendly affordability. All units were constructed with identical finishes, appliances, and amenities.

Rents range widely to match the affordability mix. At the deepest affordability level (20 percent AMI), a one-bedroom rents for approximately \$340–\$400 per month. At market rate, the same unit type can reach \$1,800–\$2,723 per month, reflecting downtown demand. The Aster also includes 66 project-based vouchers, which allow qualifying households to pay 30 percent of their income for rent, with the voucher covering the balance. This ensures that even the lowest-income residents can access high-quality housing in the heart of the city.

“ We used income averaging to reach a broad range of AMIs, from 20 percent up to 80 percent, plus market rate. That creates both diversity and mobility— residents can move up as their income grows without leaving the building.”

– Karly Brinla, senior vice president of development, Brinshore Development

Marketing and Performance

The Aster’s marketing strategy had to balance two audiences: residents across a wide range of income levels, and businesses willing to lease commercial space in a post-pandemic downtown market.

Residential Lease-Up

Lease-up for the lower-AMI units was immediate, reflecting the severe shortage of affordable housing in Salt Lake City’s core. Studios and one-bedrooms at 20–50 percent AMI were absorbed quickly, often with long waitlists. Larger family-sized units also leased rapidly, providing rare opportunities for households with children to live in a downtown setting.

The biggest challenge was filling the 70–80 percent AMI workforce housing units. Many potential tenants—such as teachers, nurses, and service workers—did not realize they qualified for these affordable units. Brinshore and property manager EMG worked to educate applicants, conducting targeted outreach to explain eligibility rules. Once this awareness gap was addressed, the workforce units saw strong uptake.

By the time of the project’s ribbon-cutting in May 2023, residential lease-up was 85 percent complete, with stabilization occurring shortly thereafter. Residents cited downtown walkability, access to TRAX light rail, and unit finishes as major draws.

“Despite setbacks, including COVID-19, the project remained consistent with the original vision. We delivered a mix of affordable and market-rate housing, strong public spaces, and preserved the Cramer House as an anchor.”

– Keith McCloskey, principal, KTG Architecture + Planning

Commercial Leasing

Commercial leasing proved far more challenging. The original concept centered on a food hall anchoring the paseo, envisioned as a daytime destination for downtown workers and a nighttime hub for residents. However, the pandemic upended this strategy: several prospective tenants closed, and others lacked the capital for extensive build-outs.

In response, Brinshore pivoted toward a more flexible approach. This included partnering with Central 9th Market, a local operator who uses the space for catering out of the back and grab-and-go food service in the front. The Cramer House was repurposed for a new cocktail bar. Smaller-scale retail tenants and service businesses activated the paseo without requiring the investment of a full food hall model. This adaptive approach kept ground-floor spaces active and aligned with the broader goal of placemaking. While the commercial component remains in transition, the paseo has emerged as a lively urban corridor.



Larger family-sized units provide rare opportunities for households with children to live in a downtown setting. (Panic Button Media)

Lessons Learned

- **Strong partners matter.** The success of The Aster underscored the importance of collaboration between public agencies and private developers. The CRA not only provided financial assistance and site control but also remained engaged as a problem-solving partner throughout the project. Similarly, state housing agencies played a pivotal role in securing tax credits and offering flexibility when construction costs spiked during the pandemic. Developers emphasized that a strong, supportive finance agency can make or break a project, particularly in times of crisis.
- **Creative financing is essential.** The Aster became Utah's first twinning deal, using both 9 percent and 4 percent tax credits to maximize available resources. By structuring each tower under a separate credit allocation, the development team was able to generate equity streams that would not have been possible otherwise. This approach—combined with state tax credits, philanthropic dollars, and private equity—demonstrated how creative, sometimes “messy,” financing can be the only way to unlock difficult infill sites.
- **Remain flexible in commercial strategy.** The original vision for a food hall anchoring the paseo collapsed after COVID-19 disrupted the restaurant industry. Rather than leave prime ground-floor space vacant, the development team pivoted to smaller-scale tenants and more flexible uses.
- **Innovative construction requires early coordination.** Using the Infinity Structures panelized light-gauge steel wall system in The Aster's 12-story tower offered significant advantages: it reduced construction time, provided design flexibility for unit layouts, and kept costs competitive with traditional steel while allowing greater height and density than wood construction. The system did require careful upfront coordination among the architects, engineers, and contractor, since prefabrication limits late design changes. Panelized steel framing can be a powerful tool for achieving affordability and scale in urban infill projects, but it demands early design integration, experienced partners, and clear communication to fully realize its benefits.

Conclusion

The Aster demonstrates how transformative redevelopment can turn a failed project into a vibrant, mixed-income downtown community. Through innovative financing, design excellence, and public/private collaboration, it delivered deep affordability, family housing, and activated public space in Salt Lake City's urban core—setting a new standard for inclusive development.

About the Urban Land Institute

The Urban Land Institute is a global, member-driven organization comprising more than 45,000 real estate and urban development professionals dedicated to advancing the Institute's mission of shaping the future of the built environment for transformative impact in communities worldwide.

ULI's interdisciplinary membership represents all aspects of the industry, including developers, property owners, investors, architects, urban planners, public officials, real estate brokers, appraisers, attorneys, engineers, financiers, and academics. Established in 1936, the Institute has a presence in the Americas, Europe, and Asia Pacific regions, with members in 84 countries.

The extraordinary impact that ULI makes on land use decision-making is based on its members sharing expertise on a variety of factors affecting the built environment, including urbanization, demographic and population changes, new economic drivers, technology advancements, and environmental concerns.

Peer-to-peer learning is achieved through the knowledge shared by members at thousands of convenings each year that reinforce ULI's position as a global authority on land use and real estate. Each year, thousands of events, both virtual and in person, are held in cities around the world.

Drawing on the work of its members, the Institute recognizes and shares best practices in urban design and development for the benefit of communities around the globe.

More information is available at uli.org. Follow ULI on [X \(formerly known as Twitter\)](#), [Facebook](#), [LinkedIn](#), and [Instagram](#).

About the Terwilliger Center

The mission of the Terwilliger Center for Housing is to ensure that everyone has a home that meets their needs at a price they can afford. Established in 2007 with a gift from longtime member and former ULI chairman J. Ronald Terwilliger, the Center's activities include technical assistance engagements, forums and convenings, research and publications, and an awards program. The goal is to catalyze the production and preservation of a full spectrum of housing options. [Learn more.](#)

Author: Deborah L. Myerson
Senior Research & Policy Fellow,
ULI Terwilliger Center for Housing

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