Value Capture From Mega-Region World City to Small Town Texas

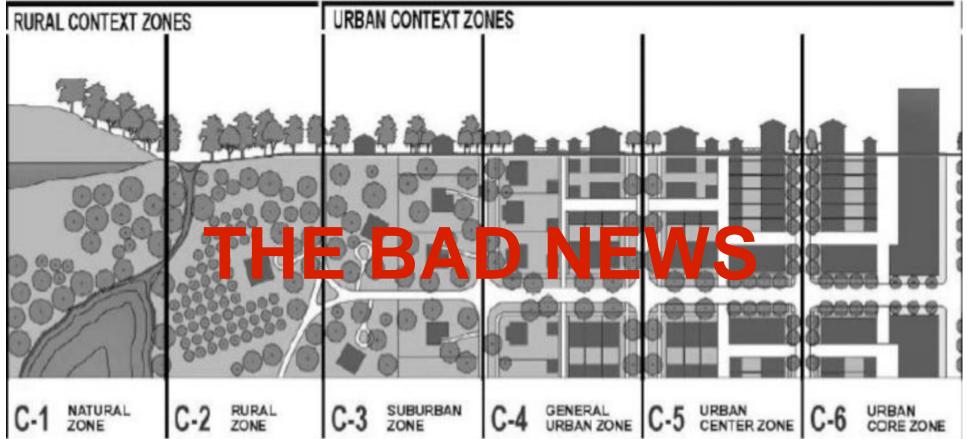
Value Capture Through TOD and Form-Based Codes CNU Annual Conference April 5, 2008



Mike Sims, AICP Assistant City Manager, City of Terrell, Texas

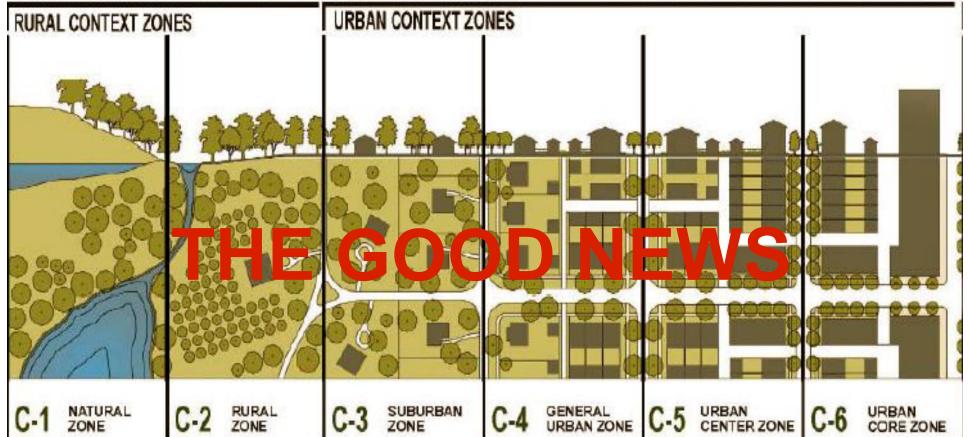
Unit costs are higher in higher zones Regulation and review times increase in higher zones

R U R A L I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I T R A N S E C T I I I I I I I I I I I I I I U R B A N



Standard codes limit development rights in the higher zones and encourage development at the municipal edge.

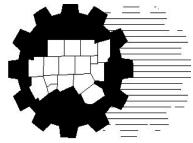
Financial value is concentrated in the higher zones VMT per Household is lower in the higher zones



Form-based codes allow local governments to vest development rights in the higher zones without reducing the quality or sustainability of the community.

NCTCOG Case Study:

Value capture to keep a large region growing strong



The City of Terrell Case Study:

Value capture to enhance the core city, protect the tax base and improve new adjacent development



Metropolitan Area Population Growth

10 U.S. Metro Areas With The Highest Numerical Growth: July 1, 2006- July 1, 2007



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

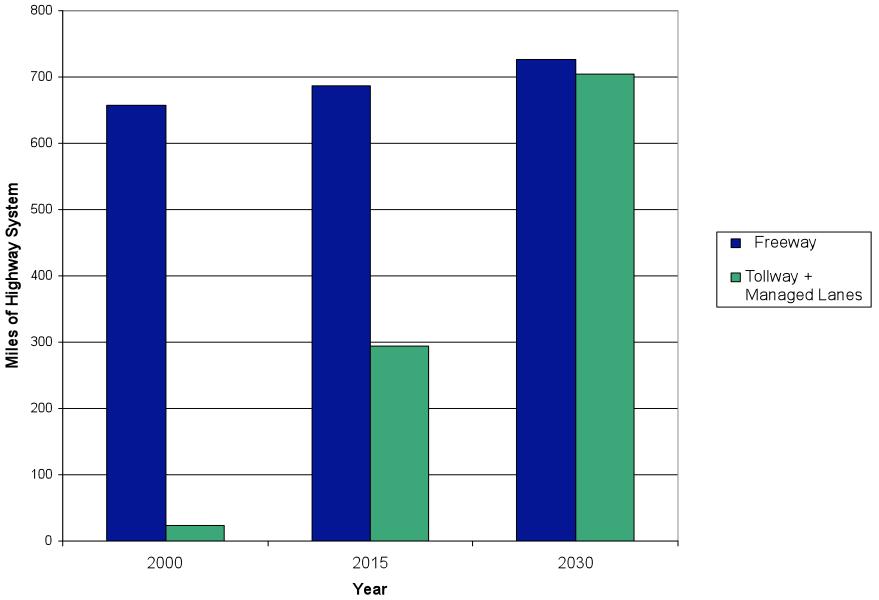
USCENSUSBUREAU

The Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington region is the fourth largest in the U.S. with 6.15 million residents.

Value Capture Questions for North Central Texas

- What's the value of a new Toll Road?
- Can Tax Increment Refinance Districts Replace Sales Tax Revenue as a Financing Mechanism for Transit?
- Can Public Private Transportation Partnerships Change Regional Land Use Trends?

Growth of Revenue-Producing Highway System: 2000 to 2030



What's the Value of a New Toll-Road?

S.H. 121 (Normalized Base Case)

	NTTA	CINTRA
Upfront Payment	\$2.4B	\$2.1B
Annual Repayment	\$0.6B - \$0.7B	\$0.7B
Revenue Share*	-	\$0.0B
Public Benefit*	\$0.2B - \$0.3B	-
Sub-Total	\$3.2B - \$3.4B	\$2.8B
TSA NTTA (Interoperability)*	-	\$0.5B
Sub-Total	\$3.2B - \$3.4B	\$3.3B
Tax (Federal)*	-	\$0.1B
Estimated Financial Value Capture	\$3.2B - \$3.4B	\$3.4B

*The financial value associated with these items is a function of the traffic and revenue numbers achieved in the project.

Analysis provided by Pricewaterhouse Coopers for the Regional Transportation Council

Value Capture Opportunity Expanding Light Rail Access

Dallas Area Rapid Transit Example¹

- 1999 25% greater increase in commercial valuations around DART Stations than control areas.
- 2002 66% greater increase in multifamily residential valuations around DART Stations than control areas.
- 2004 115% greater increase in office valuations around DART Stations than control areas.
- 2008 \$3.3 billion in new investment has been announced, broken ground or been planned near DART Stations since 1999.



Dallas-Fort Worth Region Incremental Property Tax Redirected to Sub-Area Infrastructure Needs

Fiscal Year	Number of TIF Districts	Total Revenue	
2001	25	\$35,744,073.00	
2002	28	\$75,917,080.00	
2003	32	\$65,038,312.00	
2004	32	\$45,300,566.00	
2005	34	\$65,038,312.00	
2006	49	\$59,993,975.00	

Revenue Sources For Additional Regional Rail¹

Estimated Capital and Operating Annualized Costs	Necessary Sales Tax Increase	Necessary Motor Fuels Sales Tax Rate	Necessary Motor Vehicle Sales Tax Rate
\$167.3 Million ²	0.5 %	6.375 % per gallon	2.375 % per sale
Note: Covers Regional Rail in Tarrant, Johnson, Ellis Counties and Non-DART portions of Dallas and Collin Counties.	Note: New sales tax in Tarrant, Johnson, Ellis Counties and Non-DART portions of Dallas and Collin Counties. Would allow for additional local cap space for non- transit allowed in DART area.	Note: New sales tax in Tarrant, Johnson, Ellis Counties and Non-DART portions of Dallas and Collin Counties.	Note: New sales tax in Tarrant, Johnson, Ellis Counties and Non-DART portions of Dallas and Collin Counties.

1 Includes possibility, at local discretion, of minimal feeder bus, air quality projects, bottleneck improvements, etc. 2 Assumes 10% Farebox Recovery and 15% Federal/State Grant Funds. 7

New Emphasis Area: Housing Near Transit

Name	Suburban	General Urban	Urban Center	Near Urban Core	Urban Core
Regional Examples		And			
	Illinois Station Hurst/Bell Station Parker Road Station	CentrePort Station Kiest Station	Downtown Plano Addison Circle	Mockingbird Station Cityplace Station	Downtown Dallas Downtown Fort Worth
Building Height	Surface Parking to Single Story	2 Stories	4 Stories	11 Stories	18+ Stories
Residential Density (units/acre)	6	12	24	48	96
Office Employment (employees/acre)	100	225	450	900	1800
Retail Employment (employees/acre)	75	125	250	525	1050
Uses	sf residential, some retail, office, light to heavy industrial	sf residential, mf residential, retail, office, light to heavy industrial	sf residential, mf residential, retail, office, light industrial	sf residential, mf residential, high- density retail, office, entertainment	mf residential, high- density retail, office, entertainment
Smart Code ID	T3	T4	Τ5	T5.5	Т6

Goal: Improve the financial performance of passenger rail by promoting more activity at rail stations.

NCTCOG's

2005-06 Sustainable Development Call for Projects

Funding For:

- **Transportation Infrastructure**
- Land Banking (not to exceed 20% of total sustainable development funds)
- **Center of Development Excellence**
- Local Sustainable Development Planning Programs

Funding Goals:

Expand Rail Service Accessibility Support Transit-Oriented Developments Support Local Infill Developments

Minimum Criteria For Transportation Infrastructure:

Consistent With "Areas of Interest" Correct Zoning In Place Public/Private Partnership

Incentives For:

- **Housing-Income Match Workforce Housing Near Transit Areas with High Emitting Vehicles Density/Walkability** Mix of Residential and Non-Residential Uses **Job Creation In High Unemployment Areas**
- Public sector action to un-bank previously banked land



Multi-year program total \$120 million.

2005-2006 Sustainable Development Funding Program

\$40.2 Million in Federal Funds (RTC Local Funds)

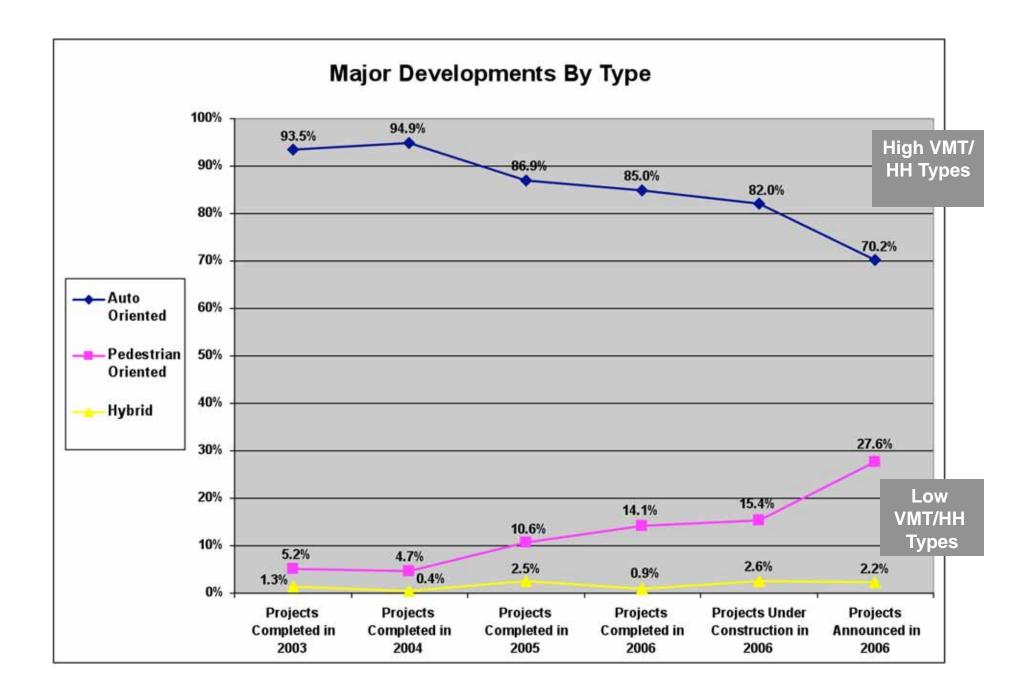
Center of Development Excellence

28 Infrastructure Projects

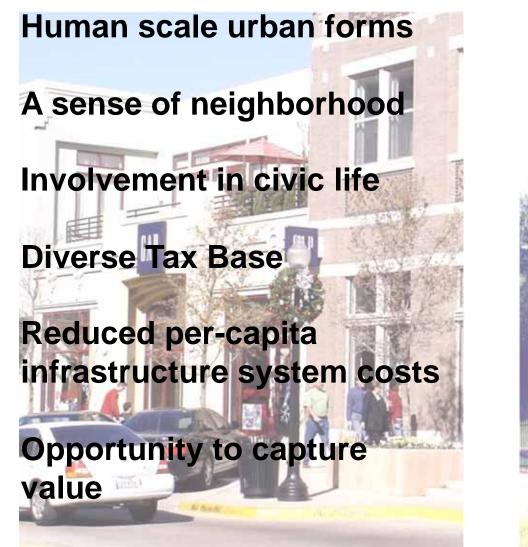
8 Planning Projects

4 Land Banking Projects

52 Transit Oriented Development Implementation Assistance Projects



Local Regulations Create Market Opportunity, Place and Value



Automobile scale urban forms

A sense of isolation

Disinterest in public affairs

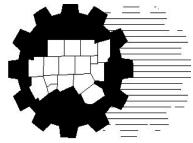
Limited Tax Base

Increased per-capita infrastructure system costs

No opportunity to capture value

NCTCOG Case Study:

Value capture to keep a large region growing strong



The City of Terrell Case Study:

Value capture to enhance the core city, protect the tax base and improve new adjacent development



Terrell, Texas

Founded in 1873

30 miles east of Downtown Dallas



Home to 18,000 residents



City of Terrell Growth

Forbes List of Fastest Growing Cities in the United States – Terrell ranked 96 of 100.

Terrell is the largest city in Kaufman County, the 23rd fastest growing county in the United States. 1



1. U.S. Census Bureau, July 2006 – July 2007, Counties with Population 10,000 or Greater

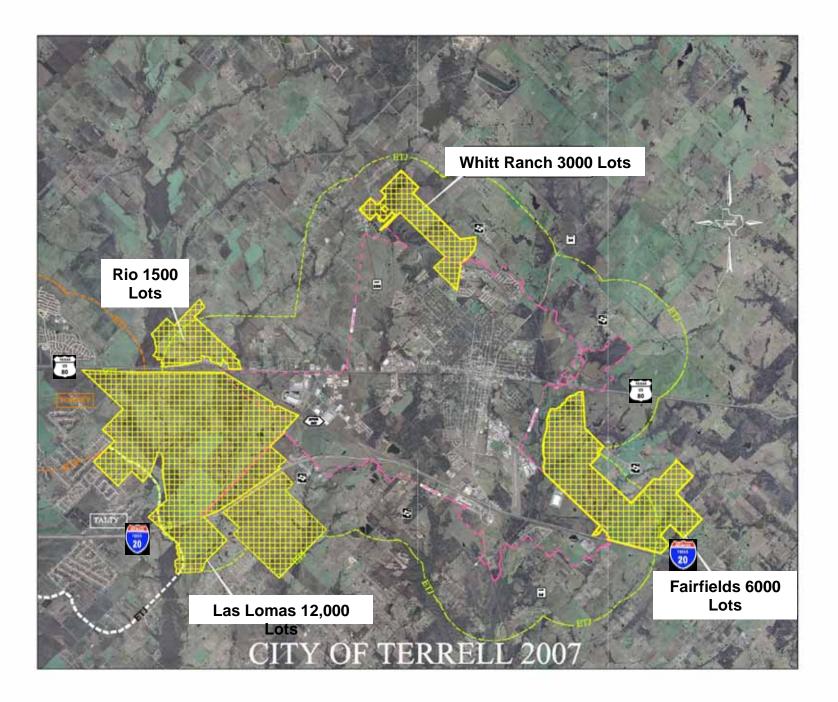
City of Terrell Growth Challenges

In 2005 and 2007, the legislature approved bills establishing Special Utility Districts in the City's ETJ.

For a rural community (third ring city), these Special Law Districts represent the largest combined master-planned development communities in Texas with over 22,000 projected new homes, 70,000 population.



By 2025, Terrell may reach a population over 100,000.



City of Terrell Surrounding Developments



City of Terrell Opportunities/Problems

Residents welcome some change, but are uneasy about uncontrolled growth. City officials are concerned about the potential strain on the City's infrastructure.

City of Terrell used a proactive innovative land-use approach utilizing existing state law to confront development.

A lack of a mechanism to fund construction of infrastructure in the ETJ area, rural communities in the path of urban expansion often limit infrastructure development to their own corporate limits and do not expand to ETJ areas.

For a small city to take on responsibility to service these megadevelopments with water and wastewater service on its own is almost impossible.

In the absence of proactive planning, competition between the new and existing areas can cause economic disinvestment in the core.

City of Terrell Partnership Achievements

Positive economies of scale for the construction of infrastructure, water and wastewater distribution systems.

Cost sharing mechanisms to support construction of water and wastewater infrastructure inside city limits.

Strategic Partnership Agreements – sales tax sharing agreements; generating sales tax through limited special purpose annexation.

City maintains control of development standards and quality in ETJ area through development agreements.

First TIF established in Kaufman County – partnership between City and County Commissioners.

City of Terrell Proposed Zoning Ordinance

Removes the previous central city requirements

New CBD District is Form-Based, including:

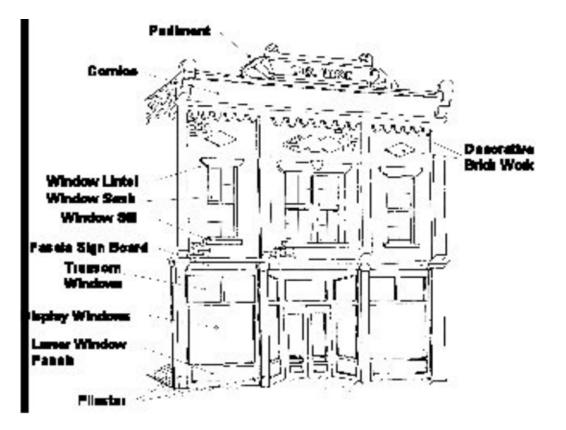
Mixed use by right (residents above, commercial below)

Four story by right

100% lot coverage by right

No parking requirement

Variety of building front design criteria



City of Terrell CBD Reinvestment

City of Terrell Value Capture Toolbox

Completed/Underway:

•Execution of Special District Development Agreement – July 2006

•Creation of TIF District – January 2008

•Update of 1961 Zoning ordinance, including form based CBD zone – public hearings on-going

•Execution of Special District Cost-Share Agreement (Phase 1) – Summer 2008

Possible Next Steps:

- Update of Comprehensive Plan/Thoroughfare Plan
- Creation of Annexation Strategy
- Creation of Development Agreement Policy
- Creation of Form-Based Overlay
- Update of Official Zoning Map
- Update of Subdivision Regulations
- Execution of Additional Development/Cost Share Agreements

City of Terrell National Recognition

The innovative techniques used by the City of Terrell are endorsed by eminent urban planners, and published in the national professional journal <u>Public Works Management & Policy</u>, July 2007 Symposium Issue. The article title is "Sustainable Intergovernmental Agreements: A Case Study of Civil Infrastructure Design and Regional Cooperation".

➤"Case study meets the infrastructure needs of a fast-growing population in and around Terrell, TX." - William M. Leavitt and John C. Morris (Old Dominion University)

➤ "This case empowers local governments, public authorities and developers to work together to manage growth and provide needed infrastructure services." – William M. Leavitt and John C. Morris (Old Dominion University)

➤"A lot of other places will get to go to school on Terrell lessons." – Richard Little (Director of the Keston Institute for Public Finance and Infrastructure, University of Southern California, <u>Dallas Morning News</u>)

"Cutting edge innovation to preserve small-town character."



- Mayor Hal Richards, City of Terrell

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For More Information: mikesims@cityofterrell.org www.cityofterrell.org