

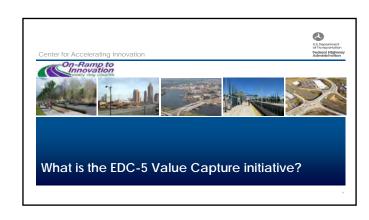


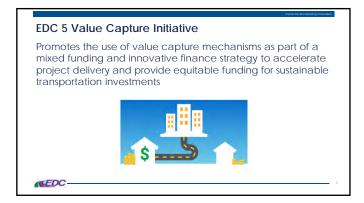
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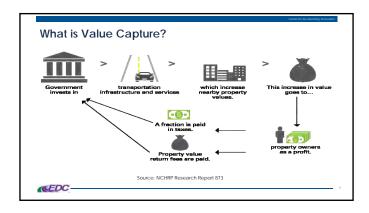
Agenda

- What is the EDC-5 Value Capture initiative?
- Why is Value Capture needed?
- Value Capture Overview and Benefits
- FHWA Role in Value Capture Initiative
- Case Studies
- Q&A/Do you know?

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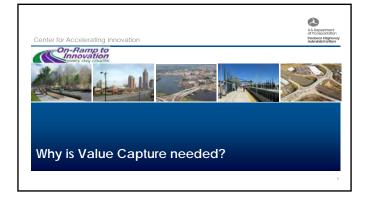
Virginia Route 28 Transportation Improvement District

- District formed in 1987 jointly by Loudon and Fairfax Counties
- Maximum tax rate of \$0.20 per \$100 of assessed value
- Raises ~ \$23 million in revenue
- \$138 million, 14 mile widening from two to six lanes completed in 1991
- District and State share project costs 75/25

#FDC

https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/ipd/project_profiles/va_route28.aspx







The Case for Value Capture

- Federal funding availability
- Local project funding
- Untapped revenue source
- Equitable
- Sustainable economic development

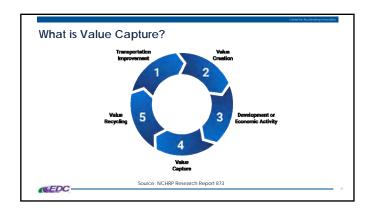
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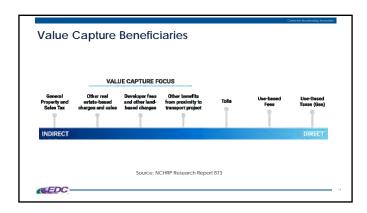
FHWA Roles in Value Capture Tools

- FHWA seeks to improve consideration of all revenue and finance options in the project development process
- FHWA seeks to build capacity for consideration and implementation of revenue options/value capture tools
- USDOT's Build America Bureau offers innovative financing through the TIFIA and RRIF programs that can leverage value capture monies

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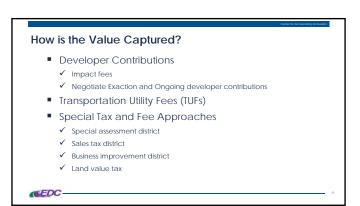




Potential Benefits of Value Capture Provide gap funding sources for highway improvements & infrastructure life cycle costs Value Capture Revenue Innovative Finance







How is the Value Captured? (cont.)

- Incremental Growth Approaches
 - √ Tax increment financing (TIF)
 - ✓ Transportation reinvestment zones (TRZ)
- Joint Development
- ✓ ROW Use Agreements
 - Concessions, leasing
 - Airspace (above or below)
 - Parking
 - Fiber-optic leasing
 - Pipelines or other utilities not addressed by Utility Accommodation Policies or State Law

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How is the Value Captured? (cont.)

- Advertising Rights and Sales
 - ✓ Naming rights
- Other
 - ✓ Transportation Corporation (TC)
 - ✓ Section 63-20 Corporation

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Challenges

- Every jurisdiction is different
- Must target projects with economic benefits for leveraging
- Stakeholder involvement process can be lengthy, due to:
 - Coordination between multiple jurisdictions
 - Discussions with private developers and property owners
 - Establishing project location and design
 - Considering legal issues
- Securing political support

Challenges (cont.)

- Perceived as another tax
- Requires accuracy of activity and real estate projections:

 - ✓ If I build it, will they come?
 ✓ If I build it, will developers build on nearby property?
- Identify the magnitude benefits & boundary of value capture mechanism

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Ingredients of a Successful Value Capture Project

- Identified in long-term planning/capital improvement program - primarily local
 - ✓ Incorporated early in the project development process
 ✓ Right technique selected for the right project
- Integrated funding and finance strategy
- Community support generated through effective outreach

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Value Capture Summary

Value Capture is...

- A set of powerful funding tools that can help address funding gaps. (USDOT supports Value Capture)
- Can be part of the mix of funding sources for transportation improvement solutions
- Can accelerate project delivery, save time and money when done properly

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FHWA Roles in Value Capture

- Build capacity among partnersAssemble VC Implementation Team
- Interact with key stakeholders
- Develop VC Implementation manual
- Develop clearinghouse for VC resources
- Conduct various peer exchanges, training, and technical assistance activities
- Funding

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Value Capture Implementation Team

- Co-Leads
 Thay Bishop, FHWA Office of Innovative Program Delivery
 Stefan Natzke, FHWA Office of Planning, Environment, and Realty Members

- Rembers
 Jennifer Ahlin, Virginia Department of Transportation
 Janine Ashe, FHWA District of Columbia Division
 John Duel, FHWA Office of Planning, Environment, and Realty
 Ben Hawkinson, FHWA Transportation Policy Studies
 Kathleen Hulbert, FHWA Infrastructure Office
 Chip Millard, FHWA Freight Management & Operation
 Diane Mobley, FHWA Chief Counsel Office
 Kevin Moody, FHWA Resource Center
 Ben Orsbon, South Dakota Department of Transportation
 Jill Stark, FHWA Office of Planning, Environment, and Realty
 Jim Thorne, FHWA Office of Planning, Environment, and Realty
 Jim Thorne, FHWA Office of Planning, Environment, and Realty
 Marshall Wainright, FHWA Resource Center

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VCIT Focus Areas

- Communication Developing the tools to help FHWA staff and others promote Value Capture to local public agencies (Value Capture Guidebook)
- Technical assistance Providing technical assistance to local public agencies interested in pursuing Value Capture (Peer
- Clearing House (website) Identification of best practices and lessons learned and promoting further discussion on innovative funding options for local public agencies, lessons learned from past and current efforts, etc

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Key Stakeholders

- State Department of Transportations
- Federal Agencies (HUD, USDA, FTA)
- Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs, RTPOs)
- Local & Tribal Governments
- Transportation Providers (Transit Operators)
- Business Communities
- Developers
- Community residents

Value Capture Activities

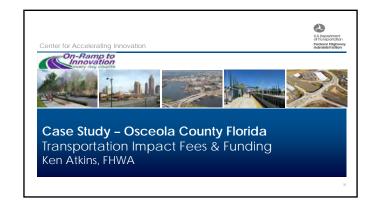
- Webinars
- Workshops
- Peer Exchanges
- Case Studies
- Sponsorships (local, regional, & national events)
- Technical Assistance
- Website (Clearinghouse)

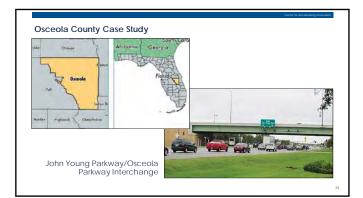


Value Capture Clearinghouse

- Currently under development
- Value Capture Manual "How to" implement value capture under development
- Clearinghouse for best practices/lessons learned
 - ✓ Resources: https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/ipd/value_capture/resources/ value_capture_resources/default.aspx
 - Project Profiles: https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/ipd/project_profiles/
 - √ Value Capture Mechanism Factsheets: https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/ipd/fact_sheets/

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Osceola County Overview

- Named for Indian leader Osceola
- Created in 1887
- Covering 1,506 square miles
- Population grew to 47,619; 88.5 % increase from the 1970 census; and by 55.8 % in 2010
- Infrastructure was not equipped to support growth
- The impact fees were finally approved in 1989

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Value Capture Advances Roadway & Bridge Program

- Projects bundled using Alternative Contracting Methods (ACMs)
- Countywide 11 projects with 13 bridges✓ Bridges were part of roadway projects
- 1 billion dollar program started w/ bundling \$350million
- 100% locally funded by Value Capture -impact fees

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The Results

- Most accelerated program in Nation
- 11 Major Roadways in 1-year
- Returned \$80 million to local economy in first 4 months of construction
- 11 times previous production
- Returned 36 million dollars in savings to the County's budget
- Start of design to ground breaking as fast as 15 months
- Saved numerous local contractors from going out of business

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Value Capture Advances Roadway & Bridge Program

- Osceola County impact fees are assessed on new development to provide funding for the County to create improvements needed to serve that development's users
- Impact fees are assessed at the time a building permit is issued and are paid prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy
- See: https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/ipd/alternative_project_delivery/defined/bundled_facilities/case_study_osceola_county_bridge_roadway.aspx

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Minimize The Frustration

- Periods of Dynamic Growth Are Frustrating
 - Crowded Roads
 - Developers were frustrated w/ County
 - Poor Levels of Service
 - Locals were frustrated w/ changing culture
- Strategic Planning Minimizes The Problems
- Vision of The End Product Helps

The Single Greatest Obstacle - Transportation

- The Quality of Commerce and Lifestyle Both
- Depend On Adequate Transportation Systems
 - Upgrade of Existing Roads Needed
 - Planning For Future Roadways
 - Integration Of Transit; Include Future Transit Patterns
- Pathways, Bikeways, and Trails; Pedestrian Mobility

Transportation Impact Fee Background

- Approved in 1989
- Implemented in 1990
- Last update in 2007
- Suspension/ moratorium in 2011 & Repealed 2012
- Replace with Mobility Fee, effective date June 22, 2015

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Impact Fee Definition

- One-time capital charge to new development
- Covers the cost of new capital facility capacity
- Implements the Capital Improvement Plan

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Why Impact Fees?

- Revenue source for new infrastructure needed due to growth
- Revenue is generated as growth occurs
- Equity
 - $\checkmark \;\;$ Those who create the need pay for it
 - \checkmark Equitable in terms of impact of each land use
 - ✓ Equitable by limiting burden on existing population
- Growth Management Tool

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Why Impact Fees?

- Maintain/ Restore Level-of-Service Standards (LOS)
- Calculate cost of growth
- Potential large developments
- Most needed when:
 - ✓ Expected future growth; Potential revenue sources
 - ✓ Limited funding

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Transportation Impact Fees

- Roadway-based
- Multimodal approach in the Cities requires a minimum of:
 - ✓ City's Comprehensive Plan to include mobility goals/strategies
 - ✓ A Capital Plan for bicycle lanes and sidewalks
 - ✓ A map of local collector roads as wells bicycle lanes and sidewalks

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Impact Fee

Pros:

- Proportionate to the benefit
- No voter approval is required
- Does not go against other revenues
- Frees up general revenues for maintenance/operations

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Impact Fee

Cons

- Can only be used for capital addition projects
 ✓ Frees up more general revenue
- Revenues must be spent for specific capital facilities
- Need to demonstrate that fee is related to costs of facilities and demand generated by development

✓ Revenues fluctuate with development activity

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Legal Requirements

- Must adopt Level of Services (LOS) standards
- Must apply same standard to existing and new development
- Can apply higher standard if financial plan in place
- Must be spent on facilities for which collected
- Cannot spend on operations and maintenance
- Must be spent in reasonable time period (within 6-7 yrs.)

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Transportation Mobility Fee

Transportation system charge on development that allows local governments to assess the proportionate cost of transportation improvements needed to serve the demand generated by development projects.

MOBILITY FEE =

Additional transportation demand from development

Identified cost for transportation improvements to mitigate associated development impact

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Mobility Fee Requirements

- May not be used to deny, time, or phase an application
- Revenue collected is used to implement needs of local gov't plan
- Comply with rational nexus test
- Cannot fund existing transportation deficiencies
- Consistent with enabling legislation Section 163.3180

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Section 163.3180 New Tools and Techniques

- Long-term strategies to facilitate development patterns that support multimodal solutions
- Area wide level of service standards not dependent on any single road segment function or multimodal level of service standards
- Exempting/discounting impacts or impact/local access fees of locally desired development (i.e. urban, MMTDs, redevelopment, mixed use, or affordable housing)
- Primary prioritization of ensuring a safe, comfortable, and attractive pedestrian environment with convenient interconnection to transit

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Benefits

- Provides an alternative to concurrency
- Allows greater flexibility in use of collected funds
- Funds transit supportive capital improvements & operations
- Promotes compact, mixed-use development
- Supports the development of new tools & techniques

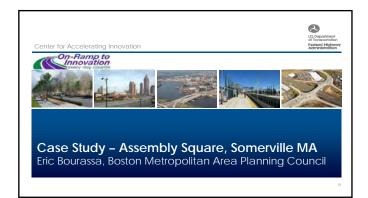
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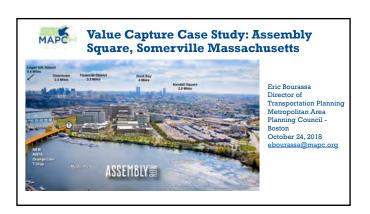
Distinguishing Features

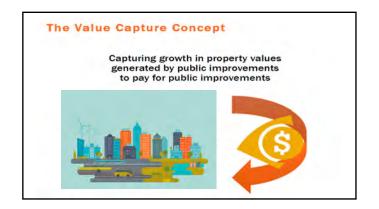
- •Trip basis of fee How is the trip accounted? (ends vs. length)
- Cost basis of fee What is included in the cost calculation?
- Disposition of expenditures How are the collected funds spent?
- •Credits and discounts What project elements reduce cost of fees?

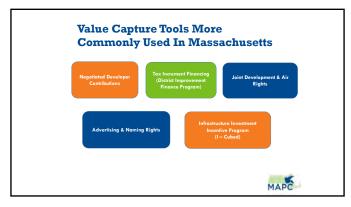
No two mobility fees are the same!

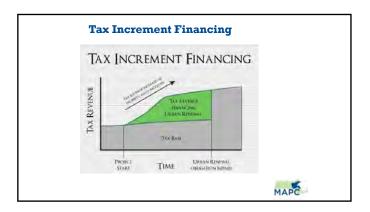
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Infrastructure Investment Incentive (I- Cubed)

- A Massachusetts program that allows the state to borrow \$600 million for public infrastructure.
 Maximum of 3 projects per municipality and no municipality can use more than 31% of the funds.
- Infrastructure financing applications must be between \$10 and \$50 million. Can be applied for in stages.
- stages.

 Main qualifier is that the infrastructure project has to create net new state tax revenue beyond what the state is borrowing. Types of revenues include:

 > 1. Payroll/Income Taxes
 > 2. Sales Taxes
 > 3. Hotel Taxes
 > 4. Business Taxes
 > 5. Construction Wages and Sales Taxes on Construction Materials
- Project must be approved and certified by the Commonwealth after a rigorous review process by a consultant and the Department of Revenue including projected coverage of debt service by net new tax revenues of 1.5x.



