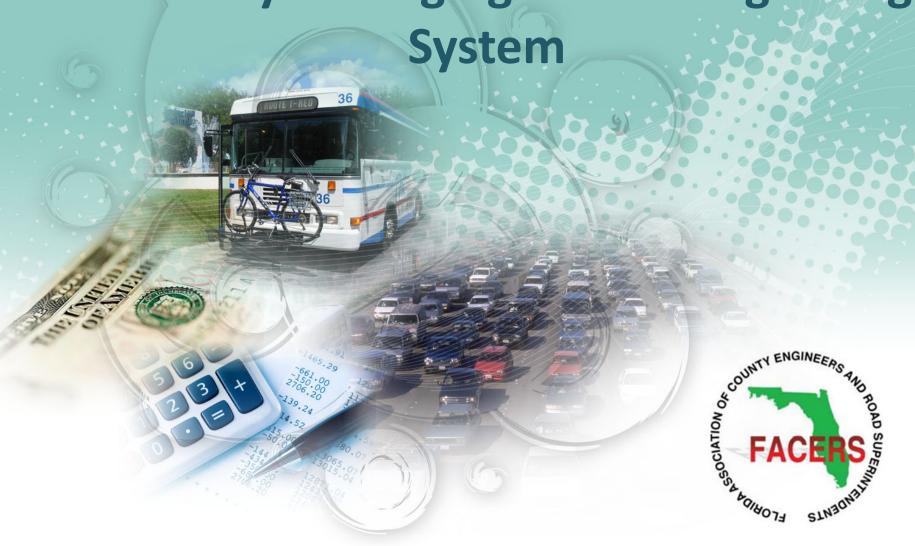
SB 360 and Multi-Modal Impact Fees & Efficiently Managing a Street Lightning





SB 360 and Multi-Modal Impact Fees November 17, 2010 Amelia Island Plantation, Florida

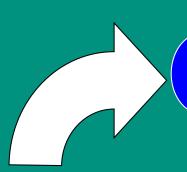


Presentation Overview

- SB 360
- Setting the Stage
- Multi-Modal Impact Fees
- Summary





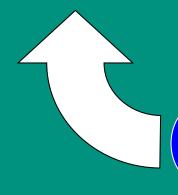


Pre-1985, local government ordinances protect health, safety, & general welfare based on community values.



urban cities and a few big counties don't have to do #2 if they don't want to.

1985 Growth Management Act requires local government to implement concurrency (makes them do #1).



legislation requires / allows proportionate share & thereby waters down #2.



With 2009 SB 360

Maintain local Home Rule authority to regulate and assess fees

No State concurrency requirement for DULA cities/counties



Before 2009 SB 360

Maintain local Home Rule authority to regulate and assess fees

No State concurrency requirement for DULA cities/counties



TCEA Statutory Requirements Before 2009 SB 360

- Justify size and area
- Data & analysis, density, vacant land, infill development
- Develop policies to integrate land-use and transportation to ensure financial feasibility, including alternative modes
- Coordination with FDOT required for SIS impacts
- Infrastructure Plan/CIE must be financially feasible



TCEA Statutory Requirements With 2009 SB 360

- Justify TCEA size and area Meet DULA Qualifications
- Data & analysis, density, vacant land infil Meet DULA
 Qualifications
- Develop policies to integrate land use and transportation strategies and ensure financial feasibility to support and fund mobility within the exception area, including alternative modes



TCEA Statutory Requirements With 2009 SB 360

- Coordinate with FDOT not required for SIS impacts
- Infrastructure Plan/CIE must be financially feasible



Conclusion

- Still need to do sound planning, with or without 2009 SB 360
- Without 2009 SB 360 can still implement TCEA, just a little more cumbersome
- With or without 2009 SB 360, can convert existing
 Transportation Impact Fee to Mobility Fee or implement new
 Mobility Fee



Presentation Overview

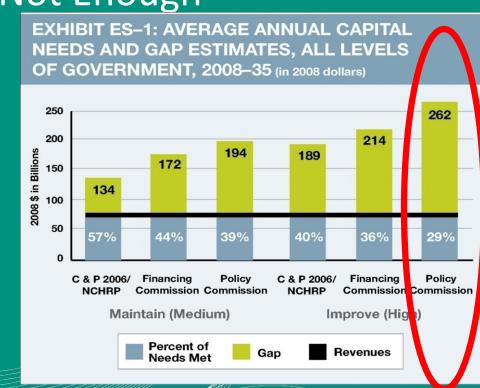
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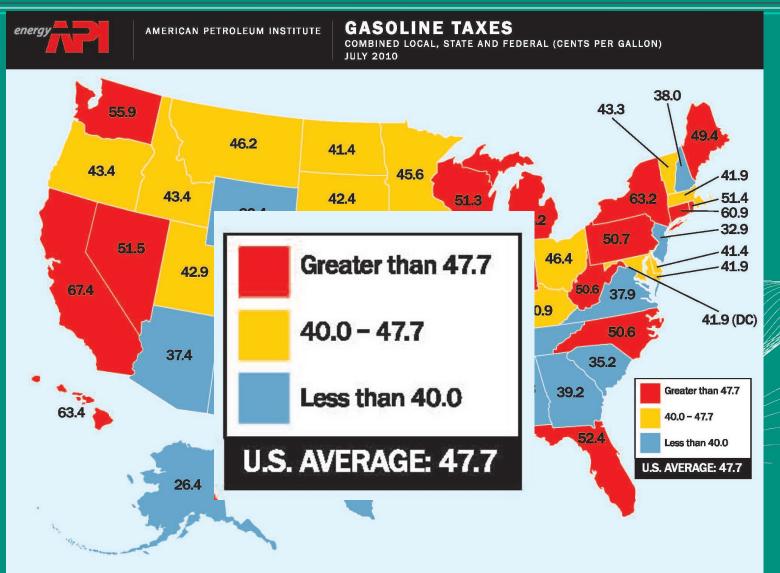


Digging out of a hole....

- Needs vs. Investment Gap Widening
- Current Federal Fuel Tax Not Enough
 - No adjustment for inflation
 - Cumulative loss of 33% since last increase (1993)
 - Highway Trust Fund going broke







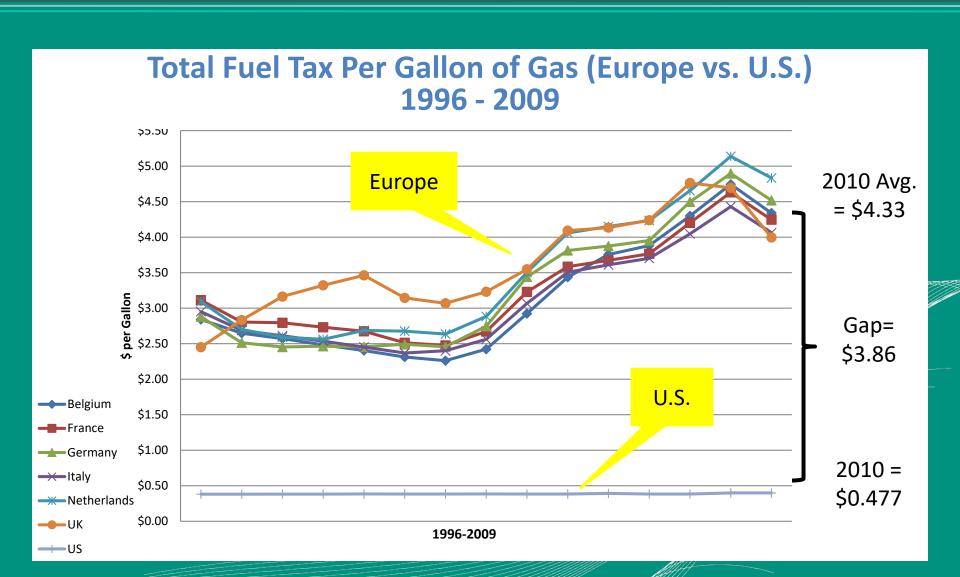


How Does Europe Deal With These Issues?

- Higher Fuel Taxes
- Emphasis on Transit/Dedicated Lanes
- User-Fees
 - Congestion pricing, managed lanes, and tolls









- No single funding solution
- Need a balanced revenue plan
- Funding burden shifted to local governments

"who pays" in a fair and equitable manner"





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Multi-Modal Impact Fees

- Right Development, Right Place, Right Time
- Pay and Go and Protected Areas
- Growth Rates and Impact /Mobility Fee Credits
- The Mobility Fee Concept
- Buy Down of TIF and Mobility Fees



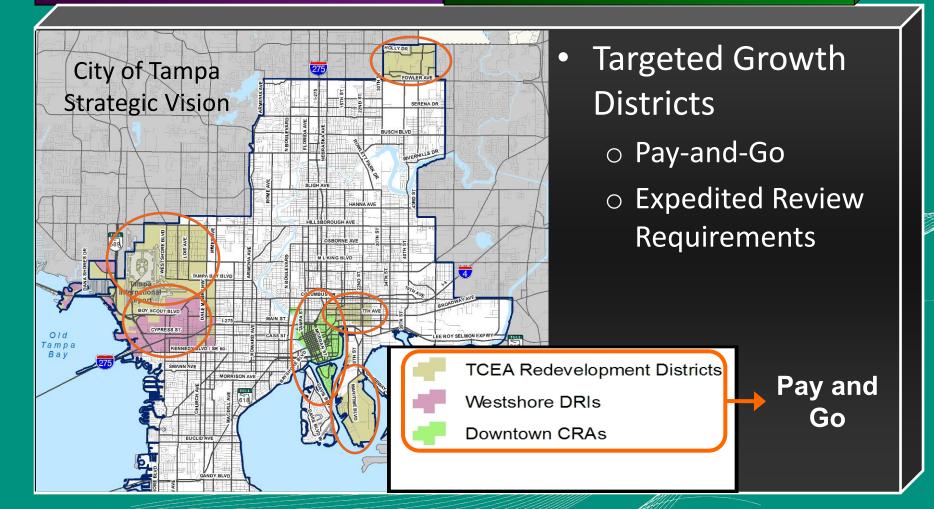


Pay and Go and Protected Areas

Plan Implementation, Comp. Plan Amendments, Code Changes and Fee Ordinance

Pay and Go

Flexibility



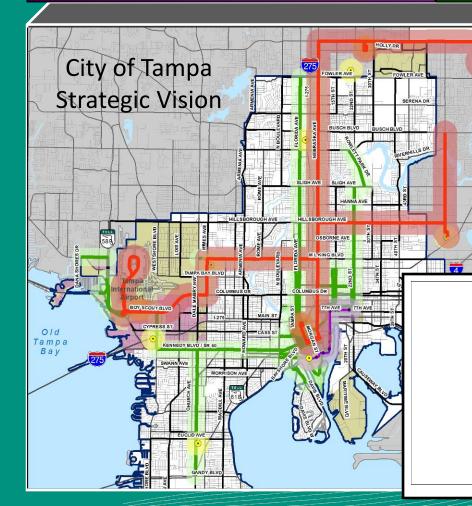


Pay and Go and Protected Areas

Plan Implementation, Comp. Plan Amendments, Code Changes and Fee Ordinance

Pay and Go

Flexibility



- Major TransitCorridors
 - Pay-and-Go
 - Expedited Review Requirements

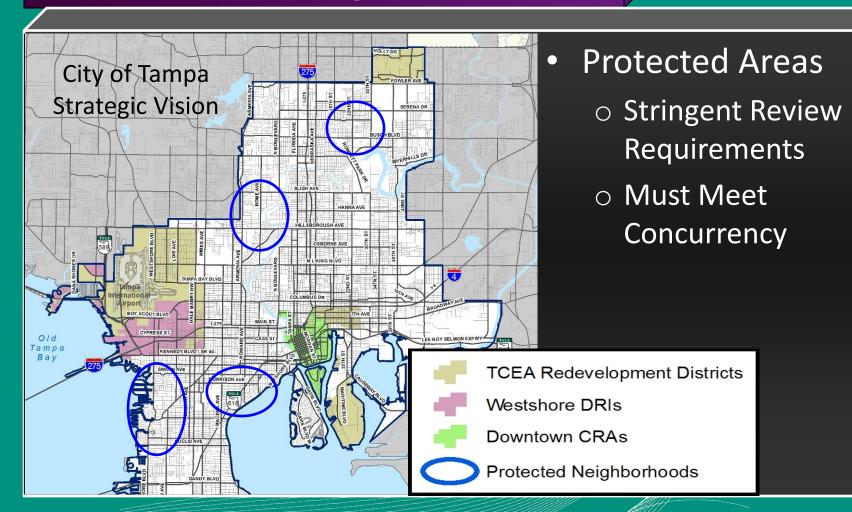
Bus Rapid Transit Corridors
Streetcar Service Area
Transit Centers
Bus Transfer Centers



Pay and Go and Protected Areas

Plan Implementation, Comp. Plan Amendments, Code Changes and Fee Ordinance

Protected Neighborhoods





Multi-Modal Impact Fees

- Right Development, Right Place, Right Time
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Growth Rates and Impact Fee/ Mobility Credits

Impact Fee = (Cost of New Growth) –
(New Growth Revenue)

Impact Fee = (Demand in VMT x Unit Cost) – (Credit)

Credit = (New Growth Revenue)





Growth Rates and Impact Fee/ Mobility Credits

Impact Fee = (Cost of New Growth) –
(New Growth Revenue)

Impact Fee = (Demand in VMT x Unit Cost) – (Credit)

Credit = ((New Growth Revenue) + (Existing Development Revenue)

Credit X Policy Adjustment Factor))





Buy-Down Example: 1% Growth





Buy-Down Example: 2% Growth

2% Growth = 2 new homes County can buy down 50% of fee for each new home



3% Growth = 3 new homes County can buy down 33% of fee for each new home





Multi-Modal Impact Fees

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Flexibility

Mix of Capital Assets (roadways, bicycle, pedestrian, and transit) and Differential Fees and Benefit Districts

Transit

Bicycle & Pedestrian

Roads

- Combine each mode
 - Roads
 - Bicycle & Pedestrian
 - Transit



Transportation Assets Today



Flexibility

Mix of Capital Assets (roadways, bicycle, pedestrian, and transit) and Differential Fees and Benefit Districts

Transit

Bicycle & Pedestrian

Roads

- Combine modes
- Blend assets
- Person miles of travel
- Allocate revenues based on "Strategic Vision"





Mix of Capital Assets (roadways, bicycle, pedestrian, and transit) and Differential Fees and Benefit Districts

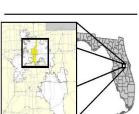
City of Orlando Multi-Modal Transportation Impact Fee Study

- Mix of Assets
- ExpandedDowntownMobilityDistrict
- DifferentialFees

City of Orlando Multi-Modal Transportation Impact Fee Draft Central Business District

Legend

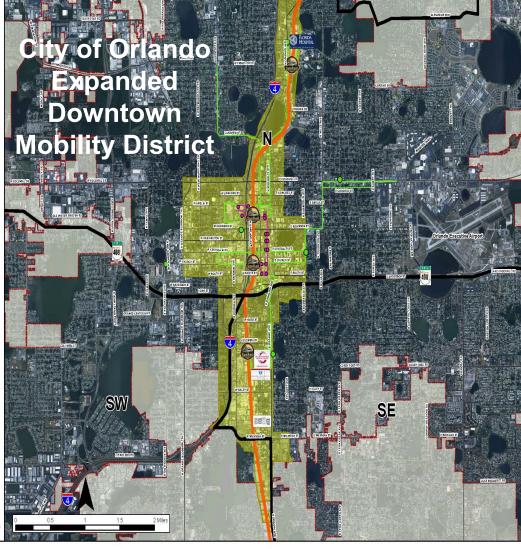
- Praft Central Business District Boundary
- Benefit Area Boundary
- Potential SunRail Corridor (Phase 1)
- Potential SunRail Stations (Phase 1)
- Existing Lymmo Stop Locations
- O Potential Future Lymmo Stop Locations
- CExisting Lymmo Route
- Potential Lymmo/Circulator Routes
- City of Orlando







Date: April 2010
Prepared By: Tindale-Oliver & Associates, Inc.
File: 1/825001-00.09 City of Orlando Multi-Modal TIF StudyMa





Mix of Capital Assets (roadways, bicycle, pedestrian, and transit) and Differential Fees and Benefit Districts

How to Create the Rural/Urban Differential?

- 1. Exemptions/Credits/"Buy-Downs"
 - Countywide
 - Geographic sub-area
 - Most favored land uses (Traditional Neighborhood Development, Mixed Use, Transit Oriented Development)
- 2. Different Level of Service Standards
- 3. Different Credits, Demand and Cost



Multi-Modal Impact Fees

- Right Development, Right Place, Right Time
- Pay and Go and Protected Areas
- Growth Rates and Impact Fee Credits
- Funding Infrastructure
- Buy Down of TIF and Mobility Fees





Buy Down of Mobility Fees

Buy-down Incentives:

- Helps Direct Development and Fund Plan
- "Right Place Right Time" Concept
- Buy-down Must be Affordable
- Buy-down Subsidized by Other Revenue Sources





Total Fee = \$11,800

Existing Creditable Sources = \$2,600

Net Fee = \$9,200

Existing Creditable Sources, \$2,600 **DRAFT** Net Fee, \$9,200

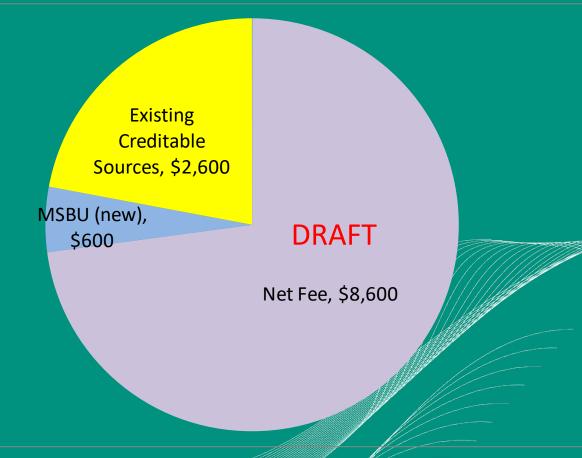




Existing Creditable Sources = \$2,600

MSBU (new) = \$600

Net Fee = \$8,600



South/West Market Area – Mixed-Use/TOD Land Use



Total Fee = \$11,800

Existing Creditable Sources = \$2,600

MSBU (new) = \$600

Buy Down (100%) = \$8,600

Net Fee = \$0



South/West Market Area – Mixed-Use/TOD Land Use



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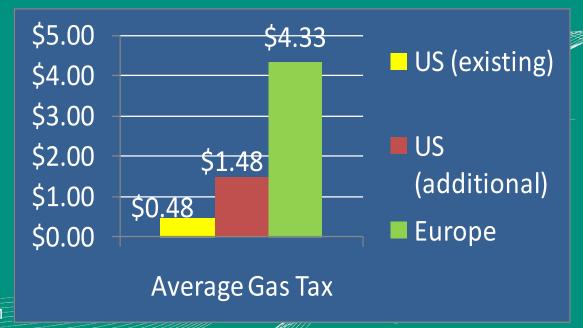
Net Fee = \$0





How Do We Get There?

- Do it Like Europe?
- If Florida adopted an additional \$1 of gas tax, it has the potential to generate ~ \$10B per year for transportation*





SB 360 and Multi-Modal Impact Fees November 17, 2010 Amelia Island Plantation, Florida

Questions or Comments?