Agenda for Obey Creek Special Meeting

Saturday, October 11, 2014 at 8:30am to 12:30pm in Council Chamber, Town Hall

Breakfast and Coffee - Available at 8:15am in the First Floor Conference Room

Welcome and Purpose/Process

Mary Jane Nirdlinger and Megan Wooley

- Proposed Purpose of meeting: Review the additional information and set priorities for the negotiation/discussion phase of the development agreement process
- Proposed Process Presentation of the following information

Public Comment (10 minutes)

Transportation Presentation and Questions & Answers Period

Kumar Neppalli, David Bonk, and Chuck Edwards (NCDOT)

Break

Fiscal Report Presentation and Questions & Answers Period

Ken Pennoyer

Break

Priorities Discussion

Mary Jane Nirdlinger

Revised Schedule

Mary Jane Nirdlinger and Megan Wooley

Break

Public Comment (10 Minutes)

Conclusion and Next Steps

- Transit and Park & Ride Lot Discussion Tentatively Thursday, October 30th
- Environmental Discussion Tentatively January 28th or 29th

Proposed Upcoming Meetings

- Thursday, October 30th at 7:00pm in the Council Chamber Topic: Continuation of goals and priorities discussion; Discussion of Transit and Park & Ride Lot
- Monday, November 3rd at 7:00pm in the Council Chamber Topic: Presentation of proposed Concept Plan for the Obey Creek development

Proposed Schedule for Obey Creek Development Agreement Discussion/Negotiation Phase

Last revised: October 8, 2014

Note: The topic(s) for each meeting will be determined by the Council as the process moves forward.

Month	Date	Existing or New Meeting	Meeting
October 2014	Saturday, October 11 th Beginning at 8:30am, Council Chamber	New	Obey Creek – Review of Additional Information
	Tentatively Tuesday, October 21 st from 5:00-6:30pm, Council Chamber	New	Public Meeting During this public meeting, information will be shared about the fiscal, transportation, and environmental reports. The session will be videotaped, and the video will be posted on the web.
	After public meeting; before negotiation session	A step in the process – not a meeting	Reporting Out Share community comments and emergent themes from the Public Meeting through email, postings online, etc.
	Thursday, October 30 th at 7:00pm, Council Chamber	New	Development Agreement Preparation Session A Suggested Topic: Discussion of Town goals/prioritization
November 2014	Monday, November 3 rd at 7:00pm, Council Chamber	New	Development Agreement Preparation Session B Suggested Topic: Presentation of proposed Concept Plan for the Obey Creek development
	Thursday, November 13 th at 7:00pm, Council Chamber	New	Development Agreement Preparation Session C Suggested Topic: Conversation with developer about the topics for negotiation/discussion
	Week of November 17 th	New	Public Meeting Public meetings held between negotiation sessions. Information is shared with the community about negotiations.

Month	Date	Existing or New Meeting	Meeting
	After public meeting; before negotiation session	A step in the process – not a meeting	Reporting Out Share community comments and emergent themes from the Public Meeting through email, postings online, etc.
December 2014	Monday, December 8 th at 7:00pm, Council Chamber	New	Development Agreement Discussion/Negotiation Session #1 Suggested Topic: General Issues and Design
January 2015	Thursday, January 8 th at 7:00pm, Council Chamber	New	Development Agreement Discussion/Negotiation Session #2 Suggested Topic: Traffic and Connectivity
	Monday, January 12 th at 7:00pm, Council Chamber	Existing	Council Business Meeting Provide an update to the Council and the community about the process and an overview of the next steps.
	Thursday, January 22 nd at 7:00pm, Council Chamber	New	Development Agreement Discussion/Negotiation Session #3 Suggested Topic: Environment/Stormwater and Recreation
February 2015	Thursday, February 12 nd at 7:00pm, Council Chamber	New	Development Agreement Discussion/Negotiation Session #4 Topics TBD
	Week of February 16 th	New	Public Meeting Public meetings held between negotiation sessions. Information is shared with the community about negotiations.
	After public meeting; before negotiation session	A step in the process – not a meeting	Reporting Out Share community comments and emergent themes from the Public Meeting through email, postings online, etc.

Month	Date	Existing or New Meeting	Meeting
	Thursday, February 19 th	New	Development Agreement Discussion/Negotiation Session #5 Topics TBD
March 2015	Monday, March 9 th at 7:00pm, Council Chamber	Existing	Council Business Meeting Provide an update to the Council and the community about the process and an overview of the next steps.
	Thursday, March 12 th at 7:00pm, Council Chamber	New	Development Agreement Discussion/Negotiation Session #6 Topics TBD
	Wednesday, March 25 th at 7:00pm, Council Chamber	New	Development Agreement Discussion/Negotiation Session #7 Topics TBD
	Week of March 23 rd	New	Public Meeting Public meetings held between negotiation sessions. Information is shared with the community about negotiations.
	After public meeting; before negotiation session	A step in the process – not a meeting	Reporting Out Share community comments and emergent themes from the Public Meeting through email, postings online, etc.
April 2015	Monday, April 20 th at 7:00pm, Council Chamber	Existing	Public Hearing The community has the opportunity to provide feedback about the proposed development agreement.
May 2015	Monday, May 18 th at 7:00pm, Council Chamber	Existing	Public Hearing (if needed) The community has the opportunity to provide feedback about the proposed development agreement.

Month	Date	Existing or New Meeting	Meeting
June 2015	Monday, June 8 th at 7:00pm, Council Chamber	Existing	Town Council Business Meeting Topic: Decision on development agreement and rezoning The Town's third-party review team evaluates the proposed agreements and recommends acceptance, changes, rejection of the contents of the agreement to the Council; the Council receives the evaluations of the agreement, negotiates directly with the applicant, then follows necessary legal procedures before making a decision (i.e. 160A-400.24, public hearing). Outcome: Council Decision



TOWN OF CHAPEL HILL NORTH CAROLINA

Meeting Date: 10-01-14

MEMORANDUM

TO: Roger L. Stancil, Town Manager

FROM: Kenneth C. Pennoyer, Business Management Director

Brandon Howell, Budget Analyst

SUBJECT: Obey Creek Project Preliminary Fiscal Impact Report

DATE: October 1, 2014

Recommended Council Action

• To receive this fiscal impact report on the Obey Creek Project.

Context with Key Issues

- The Council has entered into the negotiation phase of the development agreement process for with Obey Creek Ventures, LLC for the Obey Creek Site. The development is proposed for land that is currently undeveloped and not on the Town's tax rolls. The 124-acre site is currently zoned for low-density residential use which supports approximately 79 single family dwellings. The developer is requesting rezoning to permit about 1.5 million square feet of mixed use development.
- The purpose of this report is to better understand how the development will impact Town government finances. It is not our goal to "solve" the question of whether a development is worthwhile to pursue from the Town's perspective, but to add a financial perspective to support the Council decision making process.
- The analysis focuses primarily on the revenue and costs associated with the impact on the Town. The analysis provided uses a methodology similar to what is commonly used to show the impact of annexations on Town finances. In other words, it shows Town revenues and costs associated with extending Town services to a specific development. Revenues estimates are also provided for overlapping jurisdictions.
- The development of this property will have fiscal impacts for Orange County and the Chapel Hill Carrboro School District (CHCCS), in addition to the Town of Chapel Hill. The property is currently being taxed as open land by Orange County and the CHCCS. The tax implications for the proposed development contained in this report are net of current tax revenues.
- Lacking information concerning when the various phases of the proposed development would come on-line, this analysis uses a full build-out scenario and current dollar values with regard to fees, tax rates and costs.

Development Assumptions

The development team's master plan includes about 1.5 million square feet of mixed use development, including retail, office, hotel and residential usage. This plan is contingent on rezoning the 124 acre tract. Currently the property is zoned for low-density residential. Under current zoning approximately 79 single family homes could be built. Assuming these homes would be about 3,200 square feet each, the total square footage of new development under current zoning would be about 252,800.

Our analysis compares the revenues and the cost of extending Town services to the development team's master plan with what can be built using existing zoning of the property. For the purposes of this analysis both scenarios assume annexation although under the current zoning scenario there is a possibility the development will not be annexed. The development assumptions of the two scenarios are depicted below.

DEVELOPMENT ASSUMPTIONS

Development Team Master Plan												
Projected Projected Value @												
Property Use	units	Square Feet	Value PSF		full build-out							
Retail	18	327,180	\$ 220	\$	71,896,103							
Office	5	242,070	180		43,572,600							
Hotel	1	112,220	149		16,720,780							
Residential	673	797,360	210		167,445,600							
Total		1,478,830		\$	299,635,083							

Current Zoning									
	Projected				Pro	ojected Value @			
Property Use	units	Square Feet		Value PSF		full build-out			
Residential	79	252,800	\$	180	\$	45,504,000			

Estimated Revenues

The following is an estimate of the revenues to the Town, County and School District based on the development scenarios described above. These estimates are based on current tax rates and fee schedules. Revenues are shown in current dollars and are not discounted based on anticipated date of receipt.

• **Property Taxes**: The following table shows the anticipated incremental annual tax revenues for the three overlapping tax jurisdictions in Chapel Hill based on the development scenarios shown above. Existing taxes are netted out of these figures for

the County and School District because land value is assumed in the square footage values used above.

Annual Property Tax Revenue @ Full Build-out

Development Team Master Plan											
Projected Value @ Town of Chapel Hill Orange County School Property Use full build-out 52.4 cents 87.4 cents 20.84											
Retail	\$	71,896,103	\$	376,736	\$	628,372	\$	149,831			
Office		43,572,600		228,320		380,825		90,805			
Hotel		16,720,780		87,617		146,140		34,846			
Residential		167,445,600		877,415		1,463,475		348,957			
Less current tax			·	-		62,817	•	14,198			
Total	\$	299,635,083	\$	1,570,088	\$	2,555,994	\$	610,242			

Current Zoning							
	Pro	jected Value @	To	wn of Chapel Hill	(Orange County	School District
Property Use	f	full build-out		52.4 cents		87.4 cents	20.84 cents
Residential	\$	45,504,000	\$	238,441	\$	397,705	\$ 94,830
Less current tax				-		62,817	14,198
Total	\$	-	\$	238,441	\$	334,888	\$ 80,632

- **Transit and Capital**: The Town's property tax rate is broken down into the following three components:
 - o General Fund 38.8 cents, pays operating costs for most Town functions
 - Transit 5.1 cents, supports the Town's portion of the cost of running the Town's bus system
 - o **Debt Management Fund** 8.5 cents, pays for debt service for major capital projects financed with debt.

The following table breaks out the expected Town property tax receipts based on the allocation described above.

Town Property Tax Breakdown

Property Use	Tax Rate per \$ 100 Assessed Value	Devel	opment Master Plan	Current Zoning
Projected Assessment*		\$	308,114,883	\$ 46,736,400
General Fund	38.8		1,195,486	181,337
Transit Fund	8.5		261,898	39,726
Debt Fund	5.1		157,139	23,836
Total	52.4	\$	1,614,522	\$ 244,899

^{*}Includes Vehicles

• Vehicle Taxes: The expected new development includes 673 new multifamily housing units. Based on the average number of occupants for other Chapel Hill multifamily developments (1.9 per unit) and assuming the number of vehicles per residence of 1.26 and an average assessed value of \$10,000 per vehicle, the following table shows the expected vehicle property tax. Also this table shows the same data assuming development under the current zoning which includes 2.35 residents per single family unit and 1.56 vehicles per residence and \$10,000 assessed value per vehicle.

Annual Vehicle Tax & Fee Revenue @ Full Build-out

Development Team Master Plan											
	Projected Vehicles per										
Property Use	units		Unit	Vel	hicle Value		Value				
Residential	673		1.26		10,000		8,479,800				
		Towr	n of Chapel	Ora	nge County	Ç	School District				
		Hill	52.4 cents	8	7.4 cents		20.84 cents				
Vehicle Tax		\$	44,434	\$	74,113	\$	24,083				
Town Vehicle Fee @\$3	30		25,439		-		-				
Total		\$	69,874	\$	74,113	\$	24,083				

Current Zoning												
	Projected	Veł	nicles per			E	st. Vehicle Tax					
Property Use	units		Unit	Ve	ehicle Value		Value					
Residential	79		1.56		10,000		1,232,400					
		Towr	of Chapel	Ora	ange County	,	School District					
		Hill !	52.4 cents	8	87.4 cents		20.84 cents					
Vehicle Tax		\$	6,458	\$	10,771	\$	3,500					
Town Vehicle Fee @\$3	0		3,697		-		-					
Total		\$	10,155	\$	10,771	\$	3,500					

• Sales Taxes: Because of the complexity of the distribution formulas for sales taxes in NC it is impossible to calculate total sales taxes applicable to the point of sale municipal jurisdiction accurately starting from an estimated retail sales number. An alternative approach to estimating sales taxes based on sales is to take the total annual sales tax receipts for the Town and divide by the total annual retail sales in the Town. This will result in a multiplier that can be applied to an estimate of retail sales to project sales tax revenue. This estimation method ignores the fact that sales tax receipts for the Town are not solely based on local sales, but the result will provide a gross estimation.

The amount of sales per square foot is highly variable among various types of retail establishments. The following calculation uses a retail sales square footage value that we believe is representative of the type of retail stores that may be included in the development scenario.

Sales Tax Estimation

	New Retail Sq. Est. Sales per				Tax	Es	t. Annual Sales
	Footage	:	Sq. Foot	Total Est. Sales	Multiplier	Tax	es @ Build Out
Sales Tax Calc.	327,180	\$	290	94,882,200	0.00687	\$	651,936

Sales Tax Multiplier	
-	Tax Revenues
Orange County Sales Tax Distribution 2013 (1)	35,845,683
Chapel Hill Sales Tax Distribution 2013 (1)	10,240,945
Total Orange County Sales (2)	1,321,366,090
Orange County Revenue per sales dollar	2.713%
Per Capita Distribution for Orange County	61.422%
Town Sales Tax per Dollar of Retail Sales	1.666%
NCDOR for 2013 Per Chamber Sales per sq foot from Economic Development	

• **Permit Fees:** Town permit fees for the construction of properties described in the development scenario based on current (FY15) permit fees are shown below. These are one-time revenues collected during the construction period.

Building Permit Revenue Estimation (One-Time Revenue)

		То	tal Est. Permit
Master Plan	New Square Footage		Revenue
	1,478,830	\$	1,093,750
		То	tal Est. Permit
Current Zoning	New Square Footage		Revenue
	252,800	Ċ	269,285

Source: Town Inspections Office

• Stormwater Utility Fees: Assuming an increase of impervious surface of 11%, additional annual stormwater utility fees would be as follows:

Storm water Utility Fees:

Master Plan		
1,243 ERUs	\$	30,764
Current Zonin	g	
331 ERUs	\$	8,192

Source: Stormwater Division

A summary of all projected revenues for both development scenarios and all three overlapping jurisdictions is shown below:

OBEY CREEK DEVELOPMENT REVENUE SUMMARY

Town of Chapel Hill	Cu	rrent Zoning	Dev	elopment Plan	Variance
Net Property Taxes	\$	233,891	\$	1,540,124	\$ 1,306,234
Vehicle Taxes & Fees		10,032		69,026	58,994
Sales Tax		-		651,936	651,936
Storm Water Utility Fees		8,192		30,764	22,572
Building Permit Fees (One-Time)		269,285		1,093,750	824,465
Total Annual		252,115		2,291,850	2,039,735
Total One-time	\$	269,285	\$	1,093,750	\$ 824,465

Orange County	Curi	rent Zoning	ng Development Plan			Variance
Net Property Taxes	\$	334,888	\$	2,555,994	\$	2,221,106
Vehicle Taxes		10,771		74,113		63,342
Sales Tax		-		1,580,966		1,580,966
Total Annual	\$	345,659	\$	4,211,073	\$	3,865,413

School District	Cu	rrent Zoning	De	velopment Plan	Variance
Net Property Taxes	\$	80,632	\$	610,242	\$ 529,609
Vehicle Taxes		3,500		24,083	20,583
Impact Fees (One-Time)		902,417		865,478	(36,939)
Total Annual		84,132		634,324	550,192
Total One-time	\$	902,417	\$	865,478	\$ (36,939)

SUMMARY ALL JURISDICTIONS (Town, County & School District)

	Cur	rent Zoning	Development Plan		Variance
Total Annual	\$	681,906	\$	7,137,247	\$ 6,455,340
Total One-time	\$	1,171,702	\$	1,959,228	\$ 787,526

Cost of Providing Town Services to Development

Consistent with the approach described above, the following analysis estimates the cost of providing services at full build-out for the two development scenarios, the Development Plan (green) and Current Zoning (orange). Cost estimates were arrived at using two methods. The first method used was based on specific factors that drive Town service costs. For instance, the cost of Police Services is driven by the number of calls for service. The calculation for the incremental cost of providing Police Services to the new development is based on an estimate of the number of calls for service that will be generated by the new development.

For other services where specific factors that drive service demand are harder to define, we used a per capita or proportional cost approach. The per-capita approach assumes that all residents use that particular service in the same proportion. For instance, to calculate Parks and Recreation costs we calculated a per-capita cost based on the current Parks and Recreation Budget divided by the amount the current population of the Town. The result is then multiplied by the estimated new residents created by the development. The methods we used to calculate the cost of extending Town services to the new development is described below. Costs shown in this analysis have not been discounted based on their expected date of expenditure.

- **Public Works:** It is assumed that that under the development plan the streets and solid waste collection will be private, therefore there will be no incremental cost to the Public Works budget. The current zoning scenario includes costs for maintaining public roads and waste collection for 79 homes.
- **Library and Parks & Recreation:** The costs for providing both library and parks & recreation services to new residents under both scenarios is based on the per-capita costing approach. It is assumed there will be 1,279 new residents under the development plan and 186 under the current zoning.
- **Police:** The cost of Police services is based on the estimated cost per service call multiplied by an estimate of projected calls generated by the new development.
- **Fire:** Costs for fire service are made up of an operating and a capital component. The operating part is based on the cost of fire protection as a function of assessed value of property. The capital portion of the cost is based on the proportional cost of new fire apparatus that are not included in the Debt Fund.
- **Transit:** The funding for the Town's bus system is split among the Town, UNC and Carrboro. The primary source of the Town's share is a dedicated portion of the Town's property tax. It is assumed that the incremental additional Transit taxes from the development will be used to offset the cost of new services. The Final Transportation Impact Study will provide additional information on transit demand created by the development.
- **General Government** A portion of general government services is variable in nature and will increase as the Town's overall budget is increased in order to support expanded operations. The additional cost of government services is assumed to be 13% of the increase in other operating costs. This is consistent with the administrative overhead charged to enterprise funds and grants.
- Capital Debt Service The Town has a major investment in public facilities that is accounted for outside of the regular operating budget. This investment is funded through

the Debt Management Fund. Annual debt service costs are approximately 13% of the general fund operating budget. The additional cost of capital facilities associated with new development is expected to be about 13% of incremental operating costs.

The following schedule summarizes the estimated cost for the Town to extend services to the two development scenarios.

Town Services Annual Costs

Town Service	Estimation Method	Current Zoning	Development Master Plan
Public Works:			
Solid Waste Collection	Direct Estimation	18,700	-
Street Maintenance Serv	Direct Estimation	22,500	-
Storm water	Direct Estimation	1,000	-
Total		\$ 42,200	\$ -

^{*}Includes Vehicles

Parks & Recreation	Per Capita	19,726	135,870
Library Services	Per Capita	8,410	57,927
Police Services	Calls for service est.	36,672	252,168
Fire Services	Calls for service est.	49,760	357,982
Transit	Revenue Off-set	39,726	261,898
Planning/Inspections	Direct cost estimation	-	-
General Government	Proportional O/H (13%)	25,544	138,560
Capital - Debt Service	Proportion of Op. (13%)	25,544	138,560

Total	\$ 247,	583 \$	1,342,963
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Town Services One-Time Costs

Town Service	Estimation Method	Current Zoning	Development Master Plan
Public Works:			
Solid Waste Collection	Direct Estimation	6,500	-
Planning/Inspections	Direct cost estimation	-	10,000

Total	\$ 6,500	\$ 10,000

Town Revenues versus Cost for Extending Services

The following tables compare total estimated revenue after full build-out for both the Current Zoning and the Development Plan Scenario. Revenues and costs are separated into annual and one-time components. Some important assumptions to remember when looking at these numbers include the following:

- All revenues are based on current tax rates and fees
- All costs are current costs based on the FY15 budget
- Actual revenues may differ based on both the final characteristics of the development and changes to tax rates and fees.
- Cost estimates are based on current service levels and service delivery methods both of which are subject to change. Ultimately, costs are controlled through Council approval of annual budgets`.

OBEY CREEK DEVELOPMENT Town Revenue/Cost Comparison

Current Zoning	Revenues	Costs	Variance
REVENUES			
Net Property Taxes	\$ 238,441		
Vehicle Taxes & Fees	10,155		
Sales Tax	-		
Storm Water Utility Fees	8,192		
Building Permit Fees (one-time)	269,285		
<u>Costs</u>			
Public Works		42,200	
Solid Waste (one-time)		6,500	
Parks & Recreation		19,726	
Library Services		8,410	
Police Services		36,672	
Fire Services		49,760	
Transit		39,726	
Planning/Inspections		-	
General Government		25,544	
Capital - Debt Service		25,544	
Total Annual	\$ 256,788	\$ 247,583	\$ 9,206
Total (One-time)	\$ 269,285	\$ 6,500	\$ 262,785

Development Plan	Revenues	Costs	Variance
REVENUES			
Net Property Taxes	\$ 1,570,088		
Vehicle Taxes & Fees	\$ 69,874		
Sales Tax	\$ 651,936		
Storm Water Utility Fees	\$ 30,764		
Building Permit Fees (one-time)	\$ 1,093,750		
Costs			
Public Works		-	
Planning/Inspections (one-time)		10,000	
Parks & Recreation		135,870	
Library Services		57,927	
Police Services		252,168	
Fire Services		357,982	
Transit		261,898	
Planning/Inspections		-	
General Government		138,560	
Capital - Debt Service		138,560	
Total Annual	\$ 2,322,661	\$ 1,342,963	\$ 979,698
Total (One-time)	\$ 1,093,750	\$ 10,000	\$ 1,083,750

Schools

A significant number of new housing units are expected to be built under both development scenarios. These housing units are likely to generate new student for the Chapel Hill Carrboro City Schools (CHCCS) and thereby add to the cost of providing schools. Schools also generate revenue from two major local sources that are associated with development. In addition to property taxes (see page 3) the County, on behalf of CHCCS, charges a one-time impact fee for all new residential units built in the district. The estimated impact fees, based on the current rates, for both the proposed Development Plan scenario at full build-out and the Current Zoning scenario are shown below.

School Impact Fees (One-Time Revenue)

Development Master Plan	Units	Р	er Unit Fee	Total
Full Build-out	673	\$	1,286	\$ 865,478

Current Zoning	Units		Pe	r Unit Fee	Total
Full Build-out		79	\$	11,423	\$ 902,417

It should also be noted that the County spends approximately half of its budget on education therefore a portion of their tax increment from this project would go to the CHCCS.

The Schools Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance Technical Advisory Committee (SAPFOTAC) issues an annual report that, among other things, establishes projections for school membership by grade level in comparison to schools capacity based on the established level of service (LOS). The estimated number of students generated from the two development scenarios, provided by CHCCS, is shown in the following table.

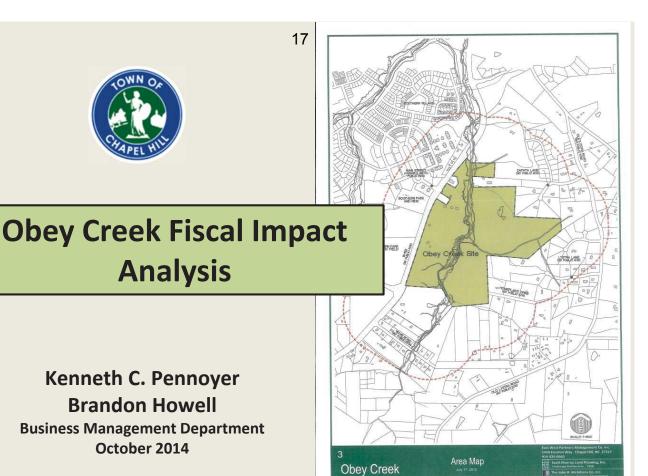
Student Generation Rates

Development Master Plan			Est.
		Single-	Students
	Mixed-Use	Family	Generated*
Multi-Family Homes	673	0	56

Current Zoning			Est.
		Single-	Students
	Mixed-Use	Family	Generated*
Single-Family Homes	0	79	48

^{*} Per CHCCS





Kenneth C. Pennoyer **Brandon Howell Business Management Department** October 2014

Analysis

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Overview



Assumptions



Development Scenarios



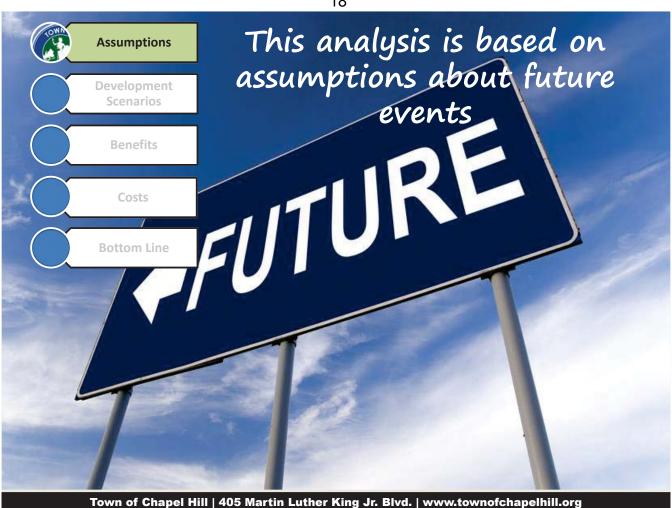
Revenues



Costs



Bottom Line



Assumptions

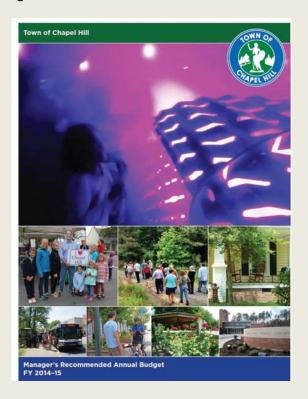
Annexation Analysis Model

160A-58.53 (5) "A statement showing how the proposed annexation will affect the municipality's finances and services, including municipal revenue change estimates."

Assumptions

1. All taxes, fees and cost estimates are based on today's dollars

2. Analysis is based on full build-out



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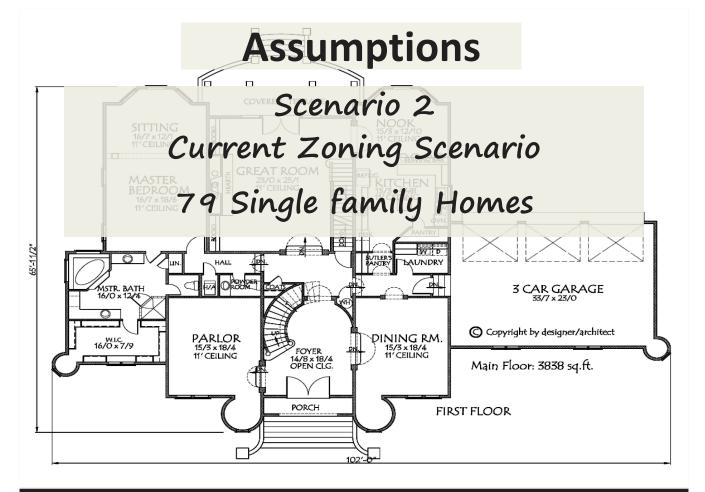
Our Task

To understand the potential impact on Town finances of two development scenarios

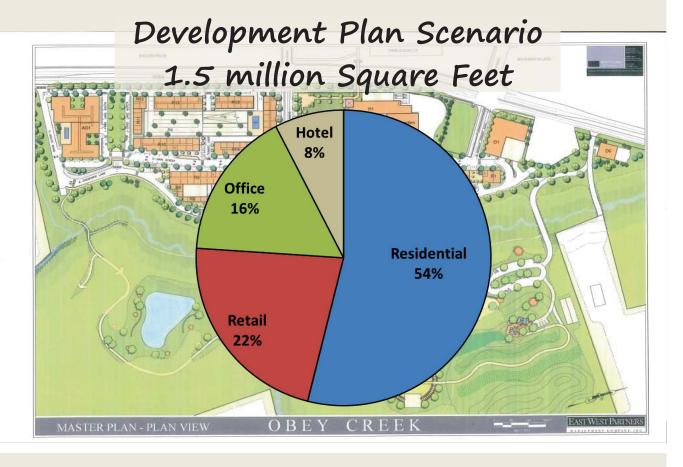




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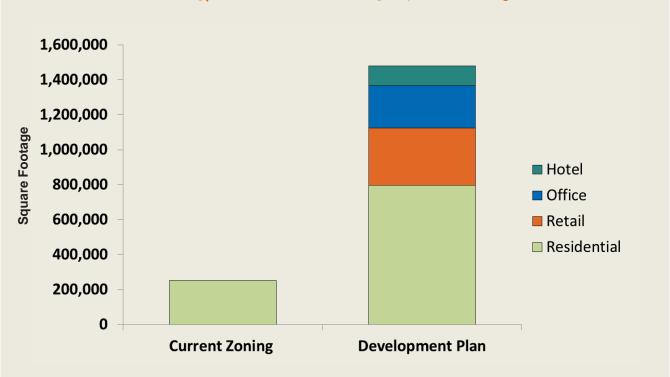


Assumptions



Scenario Comparison

Type of construction by Square Footage

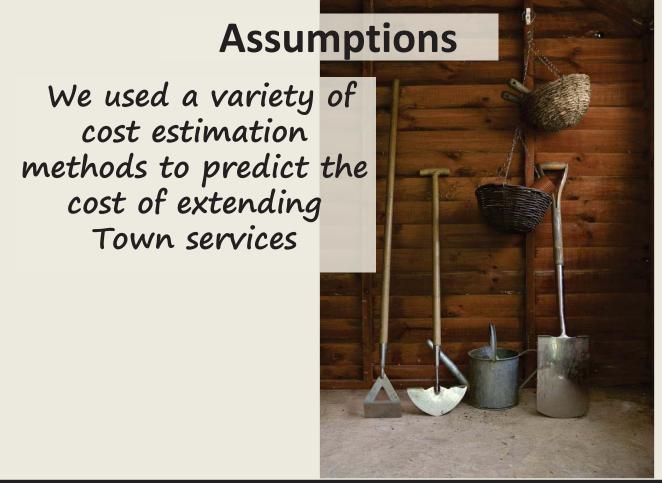


Assumptions

We focused on the most predictable revenues for the Town and overlapping jurisdictions



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Revenues

Recurring:

- Property Taxes
- · Sales taxes
- · Other

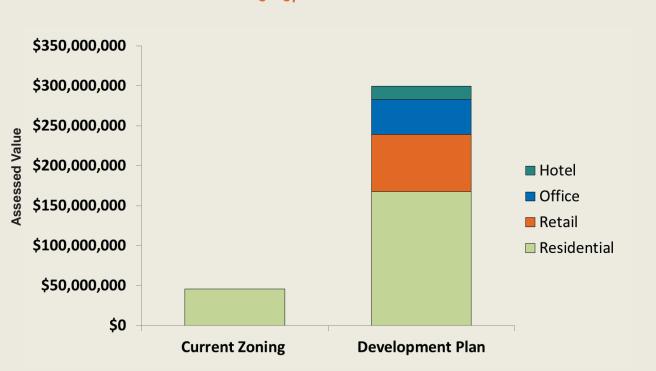
One-Time:

· Permit Fees

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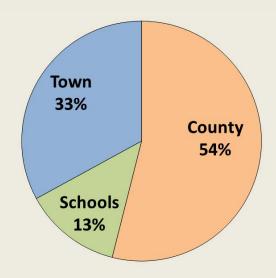
Assessed Value Estimate

By type of construction



Chapel Hill Property Tax

Town taxes represent 33% of the total Chapel Hill tax burden



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Key Variables in Analysis

(Revenues)

Assumption	Basis				
Property Taxes	Current rates & value based on current market				
Sales per Sq. Ft.	\$290				
Stormwater	11% Impervious Surface				

Annual Revenues

All Sources for all jurisdictions



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One-time Revenues

All jurisdictions





Town Costs

Recurring:

- Public Safety
- · Public Works
- Parks & Recreation
- Capital

One-Time:

Inspections

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Cost of Extending Town Services

Service	Costing Method
Public Works	
Solid Waste Collection	Direct cost estimation
Street Maintenance Services	Direct cost estimation
Storm water	Direct cost estimation
Parks & Recreation	Per Capita
Library Services	Per Capita
Police Services	Calls for service estimation
Fire Services	Calls for service estimation
Public Transportation	Revenue Off-set
Planning/Inspections	Direct cost estimation
General Government	Proportional O/H

Town Costs

By Function



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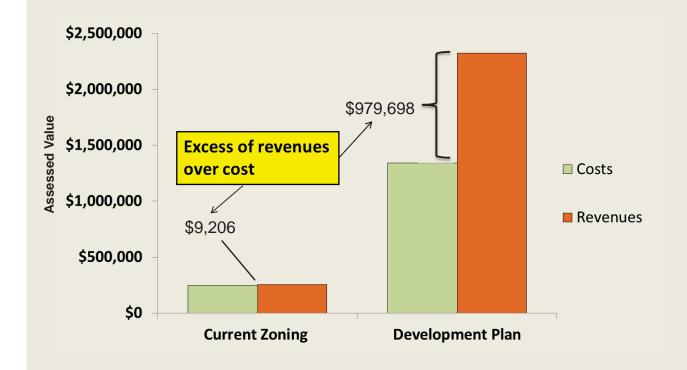
Bottom Line

- Estimated annual Town revenues exceeds costs by \$9,206 per year under the current zoning
- Estimated annual Town revenues exceeds costs by \$979,698 per year based on the Development Plan

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Annual Revenue versus Cost

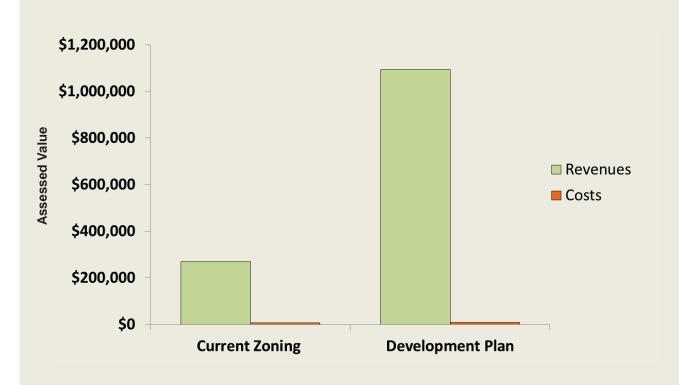
For both scenarios

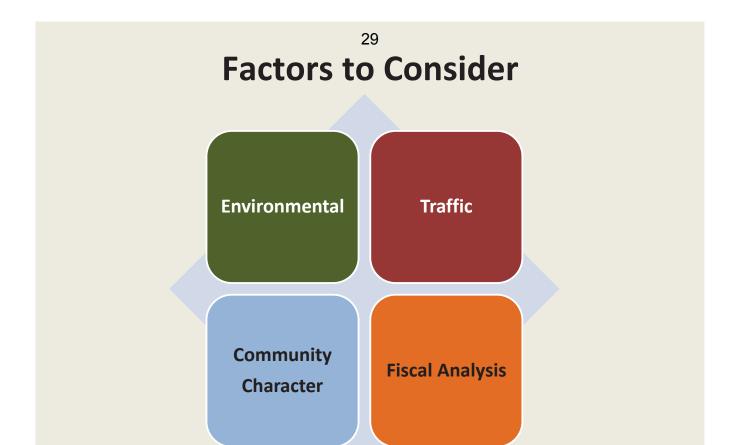


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One-time Revenue versus Cost

For both scenarios





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Major topics for the Development Agreement include:

The following information is from previous development agreement processes – Carolina North and Glen Lennox.

- Periodic assessment of process
- Duration of agreement
- Scale of development
- Uses permitted
- Mix of uses
- Population densities
- Building types
- Intensities
- Placement on site
- Design
- Description of public facilities
- Historical and cultural features
- Neighboring lands, compatibility, buffers
- Town-owned strip of land
- Existing conditions

- Transportation and traffic
- Parking
- Streets and sidewalks
- Bikeways and greenways
- Stormwater management
- Preservation of open space and natural areas
- Stream buffers/RCD
- Trees and landscaping
- Sedimentation
- Provisions to protect environmentally sensitive property if needed
- Recreation Areas
- Solid waste management
- Affordable housing goals

Big Questions for Negotiations

The following questions were developed during Compass Committee meetings and Council discussions throughout the spring of 2014.

- Size of Development?
- Mix of Uses?
- Costs vs. Benefits?
- Traffic Mitigations?
- Design Guidelines?
- Off-site Bike and Ped Improvements?
- Development on Town-owned Property?
- Who Pays for What?

DRAFT List of Council and Staff Topics

Obey Creek Development Agreement
October 11, 2014

This draft list is based upon the Council's previous development agreement processes and discussions about the Obey Creek process held in April and June, 2014. This draft list will be the basis of discussion for the "Priorities" discussion during the October 11th Special Meeting.

Possible Council Topics

1. Design Guidelines

- Scale of development
- Mix of uses
- Building types
 - Green building techniques
- o Placement on the site
 - Define average block perimeter
 - Support walkability
 - Good design for back-of-house items abutting streets
 - Delineate primary public spaces
 - Standards for large footprint
- Noise and site lighting (including signs and building lights)
- o Energy Efficiency/Sustainability

2. Affordable Housing and Triggers

3. Fiscal Impacts

4. Transportation

- Bikeways and Greenways
 - Map of locations
 - Design guidance
- Transit
- Town concurrence on proposed route or stop modifications
- Streets and Sidewalks
 - Create sidewalk/street locations map
 - Create street sections
 - Guidance for variations
 - Create street regulating plan
- o Parking
- Create parking locations and counts
- Create map including on-street, shared parking

Possible Staff Topics

1. Statutory Frameworks

Legal description of names of property owners

- o Definitions of conditions/terms/restrictions/other for public health, safety, or welfare.
- o Purpose of Agreement
- Base Zoning/Rezoning
- Benefits to each party

2. Review/Approval Process

- Scale, uses, population densities; placement on site.
- o Types and description of permits
- o Periodic Assessment Process annual review; phase report
- Amendments and modifications

3. Proposed Site Plan and Mix of Uses

4. Stream Buffers/Resource Conservation District and sedimentation

- Description of historical record
- o Open Space/Natural Areas

5. Stormwater Management

- Goals of project
- o Design Criteria
- o Stormwater Master Plan
- Phasing Plan for treatment measures
- o Maintenance

6. Public Facilities

- Create a Utility Master Plan with concurrency triggers
- Create a Locations Map
- o Who provides
- o "Will serve" letters
- School site reservation & school capacity

7. Solid Waste Management

8. Annexation Petition

9. Town-owned piece of land

10. Document Production/Next Steps

11. Trees and Landscaping

- Create regulations and map
- o Phasing Plan
- o Streetscape
- o Tree Canopy

Possible Staff Topics continued

12. Recreation

- o Open Space/Natural Areas
- o Create a location map
- o Preservation/Management of the 80 acres

