TOD: The Competitive Advantage

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Indiana Joint Committee on Mass Transit and Transportation Alternatives

October 2007
Transit Building Boom

- 3,341 existing stations, 27 regions with “fixed-guideway transit”
- 630 additional stations being built in 15 regions
- 100 cities in the national Community Streetcar Coalition
- Private sector is contributing to transit construction
Federal “New Starts” Pipeline: $60+B Over 15 Years
Pressure for Mobility Options

- Congestion
- Environmental impacts
- Aging population
- Cost of infrastructure
Road vs. Rail: Costs

– Capital + Operating

– Both require subsidy

– Road costs often omit “off-balance-sheet” items:
  - Consumer costs
  - Parking costs
  - Accidents
  - Pollution
  - Energy consumption
  - Non-driver mobility
Road vs. Rail: Revenues

- Include financial benefits from transit at the local/regional level
  - Congestion savings
  - Public health savings
  - Local infrastructure cost savings
  - Economic/community development
  - Increased tax base

- Many benefits flow from impact of transit on land use
The transit/land use disconnect...

- Then
- Now
We shape our buildings, and thereafter, our buildings shape us.

--Winston Churchill
The Value of “Village”

• Today: people pay a premium to drive, park *once*, and walk

• Villages are among the world’s most valued/highest priced real estate

• TOD’s are opportunity to create new “villages”
What’s in a Name?

- Transit-Oriented Development (TOD)
- Transit-Oriented District
- Development Around Transit (DAT)
- Transit Village
- Transit-Ready Development
TOD = A Walkable Neighborhood

People within a half-mile radius are 5 times as likely to walk to a major transit stop than others.
TOD Ingredients: Vibrant, Safe and Beautiful Places

Jameson Square, Portland’s Pearl District

Fruitvale Transit Village
TOD Ingredients: Mixed-Use

• Walk to Shops and Services
• Support Local Biz
• Drop kids at daycare without driving
• Hit the Library on the way home
• Be Active!
• Opportunity to create a new lifestyle

Arlington, VA
TOD Ingredients: Consumer-Oriented Transit

- Coffee allowed on board
- Hangers for Dry Cleaning and Shopping
- Passes provided by Universities, Employers (and real estate developers)
- Timed Transfers
- Downloadable schedules to PDA’s
- Free WiFi
- Java-Based Bus Tracker
Car Ownership Rates are Lower in Transit Zones

- Transit Zones: Households own an average of 0.9 cars.
- Metro-regions: Households own an average of 1.6 cars.
- Car ownership goes down as transit system grows.
- Parking can be reduced.
Is it too late?
Images by Urban Advantage
Images by Urban Advantage
Demand for village and TOD reflects major shifts in demographics
Married Couples with Children No Longer Dominant

27% of households in 1990, now only 22%
Empty Nesters: The Effect of Aging Baby Boomers on the U.S. Population

• By 2020, virtually all adult population growth will happen in the group 45 years and older

• Older households without children have a strong preference for more “urban” housing, with proximity to public transportation
Rising Transportation Costs—in Money *and* Time

- Skyrocketing gasoline prices
- Longer travel distances
- Greater commute time
- Unpredictability of congestion
Everything is a drive away….

Suburban moms spend 17 full days a year behind the wheel—more than the average parent spends dressing, bathing and feeding a child.

--Surface Transportation Policy Project
Cities Spending More on Transportation than Shelter
Only 60% of Americans drive cars...
Deteriorating Infrastructure

- 2006: 50 year anniversary of US interstate system
- American Society Civil Engineers: US infrastructure: D-
- $1.6 trillion in 5 years
- Local vs. federal funding responsibility
- New solutions/approaches
Urban Reinvestment

- 75% of downtowns surveyed gained population in 1990’s (Sohmer/ Lang 2002)
- New investment in housing, retail in downtowns and older suburbs
Changing Real Estate Markets

• Market advantages:
  – 24 hour cities
  – mixed-use
  – access to transit

(Price Waterhouse Coopers, *Emerging Trends in Real Estate 2003*)
Development Gap

- 30+% of housing demand for denser, walkable, mixed-use communities
- <2% of new housing starts in this category
Intense Competition Among Cities

Grand Central Station, NYC

The Embarcadero, San Francisco
Intense Competition Among Cities

Suburbs
Market Commons
Arlington County, Virginia

Inner City
Pittsburgh, PA
TOD: addresses the trends… yields benefits to many… is here to stay.
TOD and Consumers

• Creates “hip” new neighborhoods
• Offers alternative housing types at suburban sites
• Makes transit more convenient
• Reduces need for car
• Opportunity for more affordable housing/lifestyle
TOD and Federal Transit Agency

- Inundated with transit requests--strategy to allocate and leverage scarce dollars

- Land use and TOD now a critical “New Starts” criteria
TOD and State/Region

- Provides a regional growth strategy
- Allocates and leverages scarce funds
- Attracts workers and companies
- Generates private sector investment
- Addresses environmental, open space issues
TOD and Transit Agency

- Raises ridership
  - Residents 5X more likely
  - Workers 3X more likely
  - Off-peak demand
- Potential new funding source
- Both rail and bus service expand
TOD and Local Community

- Identity/landmark “places”
- Community amenities (open space, plazas, public art, civic buildings, etc.)
- Reduces local infrastructure costs by 25+\%
TOD and Mixed-Income Housing

- Mixed-use offers local services, amenities without driving
- Transit extends access to jobs
- Reduced dependence on cars—cheaper!
- Opens up otherwise unavailable infill locations; alternative to “drive ‘til you qualify”
TOD and Local Community

- Site for infill growth, additional housing
- Protects existing neighborhoods
- Powerful economic development generator
TOD and Property Values

• Washington DC:
  +$2-4/SF commercial rents
• Portland, OR:
  – +10% rent premiums
• Dallas, TX:
  – +39% for residential, +53% for office
• Santa Clara, CA:
  – +45% for residential, +23% for commercial
Over time, TOD’s are the most valuable properties in the metro area, averaging a premium of 15-20%.
TOD Leverages Public Investment

- **DALLAS:**
  - LRT @$800 M—$3.7B in economic activity
  (Source: Univ. of No. Texas)

- **PORTLAND:** MAX
  - $2.4B in new development value; Downtown Streetcar @$1.6 B
  (Source: Tri-Met, Portland)

- **PITTSBURGH BUSWAY:**
  - 54 development projects valued at $302 million
  (Source: Port Authority of Allegheny County)

**OVERALL:**

- **EXPECT 3-5X “SPIN-OFF” INVESTMENT**
TOD and Economic Activity: Arlington County Before…
and After

30% revenue from 7% of the land
Surrounding neighborhoods preserved
Rosslyn-Ballston Corridor Development Trends
Tacoma: light rail helps downtown revitalization

- Bus carried 141,000 passengers in 2002
- Light rail carried 738,000 passengers in 2004 – 438% increase in 2 years
- Exceeded 2010 ridership projections in just 8 months of operation
- Businesses have seen profits surge as much as 30%

Tacoma, WA
TOD Value Capture Tools

- Property and sales taxes
- Real estate lease and sales
- Farebox revenues
- Fees on everything from parking to business licenses
- Joint development
- Tax increment financing
- Special assessment districts
- Equity participation
- Public-private partnerships
TOD: Many Modes of Transit
Different Rail Choices: Commuter Rail

- Larger, heavier, faster vehicles
- Long distances—10+ miles
- 3-5 mile travel shed
- Commuter hour service
- Mobility focus
Different Rail Choices:
Light Rail (LRT)

- Lighter vehicle—electric power
- Dedicated ROW
- “Collector” system—frequent service on 5-25 mile corridors
- 1-2 mile travel shed
- Mobility and development benefits
Different Rail Choices: Streetcar

- In the street with traffic
- Lighter, cheaper to build
- 2-4 block travel shed
- Runs 1-4 miles
- Strong retail focus
Bus vs. Rail Based TOD

- BRT growing influence

- Either works *if* permanent infrastructure

- Procures ROW, lower cost start—can later be converted to rail
TOD in Denver

- 16th Street Mall
- Central Corridor
- Southwest Corridor
- Central Platte Valley
- Southeast Corridor: T-Rex
- FasTracks
1982:
16th Street Mall
Pre-Mall 16th Street
Mall Construction 1980
Opening Day 1982
16th Street Shuttle Project

- Downtown distributor for regional buses
- $76 million in 1982
- Pedestrian/bus mall 14 blocks long
- 25 stops—every corner
- Free for riders
- Low floor vehicle
Unpredicted Success

Mall Shuttle Daily Ridership

- Original Projection: 15,000
- 1998 Actual: 50,000
- 1998 Special Event: 62,000
Granddaddy TOD
1995: Central Corridor—Met ridership projections
…Central Corridor
2000: Southwest Corridor—70% over 2015 ridership in 90 days
...CityCenter Englewood
Early model of plaza area
Transit as the Centerpiece
Park, Art and Main Street
A New Neighborhood...
Central Platte Valley
circa 1990
Central Platte Valley
circum 1999
Extending the Mall with a bridge...
On one side: connections to Downtown
...on the other, connections to Commons Park
In between, a neighborhood...
and successful transit village!
2006: T-Rex...13 stations connecting CBD and Tech Center
Lincoln Station: Suburban End of Line
2004-2016: FasTracks
57 new rail stations—90 total
Schedule: 10 corridors/12 years

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## Budget: $4.7 billion

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<th>% of Total Cost</th>
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<td>Sales Tax Bonds</td>
<td>$2,365.9</td>
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<td>Certificates of Participation</td>
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<td><strong>Federal</strong> New Start</td>
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<td><strong>Pay-as-you-go cash</strong></td>
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<td>Local Contribution</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$4,717.1</td>
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The FasTracks Campaign

• Developed over 7 years
• $3.5 million budget
• Thousands of participants
• Hundreds of meetings
  – Businesses
  – Citizens
  – State & local governments
Key Leadership in Coalitions

- Metro Denver EDC
- Denver Metro Chamber of Commerce
- Metro Mayors Caucus
- Transit Organizations
- Urban Land Institute (ULI)
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FasTracks—The Outcome

- **November 2004:** Initiative passes-- 58%
- **September 2007:** $1.5 B overrun on $4.7B
  So far, no recall
- **Fall 2013:** First corridor opens
- **2016:** System complete—still on schedule
Coming up: Regional Hub at Union Station
Can TOD Happen Here??

Short Analysis:
- Market
- Land
- Leadership
TOD Champions: Public Sector

- State: Funding for transit
  Incentives/funds for TOD

- Regional: Regional growth plan
  Matching transportation funds and land use

- Local: Community vision
  Zoning and entitlements
  Land use and transportation policies
  Public private partnerships
TOD Champions: Private Sector

- Bring capital and expertise to implement TOD
- Respect community vision
- Make reasonable profit in short term
- Leverage public investment
TOD Champions: Not For Profit Sector

– Call the question
– Convene the players
– Initiate thoughtful planning
– Educate the community
– Insist on good design
– Advocate for good projects
– Support elected officials
Closing Thoughts

- All great cities have transit—essential infrastructure to compete for employees/jobs in 21st century.
- Indiana is already at a disadvantage.
- If you build it, they WILL come.
Closing Thoughts

It’s not easy--often competing objectives among:

– State
– Local Jurisdiction
– Developer
– Neighborhood
– Transit Agency
– School District
Closing Thoughts

Transit / TOD are long term strategies that need long term commitment.

Total returns on a state, regional, and local level warrant the investment.

It never gets cheaper.
LET’S GO !!

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