CITY OF MANOR ROADWAY impact fee

## Roadway impact fee background

- Roadway Impact fees are one-time fees.
- They typically are assessed at plat recordation stage of the development process
- They are typically paid at the building permit stage of the development process
- Roadway impact fees are used to recover costs associated with roadway infrastructure that will be needed to serve future development in the City
- Roadway impact fees are governed by Chapter 395 of the Texas Local Government Code;
- Impact fees were established in Texas in 1987 •
- Water, Wastewater, Roadway, and Drainage impact fees allowed in Texas
- Manor already has water and wastewater impact fees


## Service Units - recap

WHAT IS A SERVICE UNIT?

* FOR ROADWAY IMPACT FEES THE SERVICE UNIT IS A VEHICLE MILE, NOT LUES
* IN ORDER TO DETERMINE THE COST PER SERVICE UNIT, THE ESTIMATED GROWTH IN VEHICLE MILES IN EACH SERVICE AREA NEEDS TO BE CALCULATED FOR A TEN-YEAR PERIOD (2023-2033)
* ALL CURRENTLY DEVELOPED LAND AND ALL DEVELOPABLE LAND WILL BE CATEGORIZED AS EITHER RESIDENTIAL OR NON-RESIDENTIAL.
* NON-RESIDENTIAL WILL BE BROKEN INTO THREE (3) CATEGORIES:
* RETAIL, SERVICE, AND BASIC


## Service areas

- Currently three service areas are proposed for Manor.
- A service area is limited to a maximum six-mile trip length.
- Roadway impact fees differ from water and wastewater fees. Roadway impact fees are required to be used in the service area where the fee is assessed, whereas, for water and wastewater, those fees can be used for citywide projects.


## Existing vehicle miles



## Vehicle miles calculations

*THE VEHICLE MILES FOR RESIDENTIAL ARE CALCULATED BY MULTIPLYING THE TDF FOR EITHER SINGLE-FAMILY OR MULTIFAMILY BY THE NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS
*THE NON-RESIDENTIAL VEHICLE MILES WERE CALCULATED BY ESTIMATING THE SQUARE FOOTAGE OF EACH NON-RESIDENTIAL USE AND THEN MULTIPLYING THE TDF BY THE NUMBER OF THOUSAND SQUARE FEET FOR EACH LAND USE.
*THE RESIDENTIAL AND NON-RESIDENTIAL VEHICLE MILES WERE ADDED together to get a total vehicle miles for each service area.

## Future vehicle miles

10-YEAR GROWTH PROJECTIONS

| SERVICE AREA | VEHICLE-MILES |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 17,621 |
| 2 | 11,997 |
| 3 | 13,500 |

## Future vehicle miles



## Vehicle miles

*the total ESTIMATED VEHICLE MILES TO BE ADDED BETWEEN 2023 AND 2033:
*SERVICE AREA $1=17,621$ MILES
*SERVICE AREA $2=11,997 \mathrm{MILES}$
*SERVICE AREA $3=13,500$
*TOTAL MILES ADDED = 43,118 (ALL 3 SERVICE AREAS)

## Manor Road Impact Fee Map



Manor Road Impact Fee Map
Subdivision Locations


Manor Road Impact Fee Map Project Locations


| Capital Improvement Projects for Roadway Impact Fees - Service Area 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Serice Area | Proi.\# | Roodway | Project | \% in Service Area | Estimated Cost for Portion in Service Area | Project Source (TA/Thoroughtare Plan) | Notes |
|  | ${ }^{1-1}$ | West Parsons | Construction of a left turnlane on eastbund approach | 100\% | \$50,000.00 | Las Entradas |  |
|  | 1-2 | West Parsons | Construction of righturn lane on the westbund apprach | 100\% | \$500,000.00 | Las Entradas |  |
|  | ${ }^{1-3}$ | West Parsons/Gregs Manor | Instalation of a traficis signal | 100\% | \$650,00.00 | Las Entradas |  |
|  | 1 -4 | LaPoyner/Lexington | NB left turn lane-100ft storage \& 100ft of taper | 100\% | \$200,00.00 | Wildhorse Commercial |  |
|  | 1.5 | LaPoyner/Lexington EB | Restripe approach providing exclusive left and through-righer turn lanes | 100\% | \$10,000.00 | Wildhorse Commercial |  |
|  | 1.6 | Murchison @ fм 973 Eв | Restripe approach providing exclusive left and through-righer turn lanes | 100\% | \$10,000.00 | Wildhorse Commercial |  |
|  | 1.7 | Murchison@ fm 973 NB | NB left turn lane-100ft storage \& 100ft of taper | 100\% | \$200,00.00 | Wildhorse Commercial |  |
|  | 1.8 | Gregs Manor Road | Expansion to Major Arterial | 100\% | \$7,000,000.00 | Thoroughare Plan |  |
|  | 1.9 | West Parsons | Expansion to Major Arterial | 100\% | \$4,000,000.00 | Thoroughare Plan |  |
| ${ }^{1}$ | 1-10 | Blake Manor/Brenham | Expansion to Major Arterial | 100\% | \$5,50,000.00 | Thoroughare Plan |  |
|  | ${ }_{1-11}$ | FM 973/Gregg lane | Westbound through-receiving lane - 850 feet | 40\% | \$120,000.00 | Thoroughare Plan | 60\% in Serice Area 2 (2-1) |
|  | ${ }^{1-12}$ | Gregg Ln between fM 973 and driveway 3 | Expand roadway cross section | 40\% | \$680,000.00 | Thoroughare Plan | 60\% in Serice Area 2(2-2) |
|  | ${ }_{1-13}$ | Driveway 3 and Gregs Ln | Add EBright turn bay | 40\% | \$60,000.00 | Thoroughfare Plan | 60\% in Serice Area 2 (2-3) |
|  | ${ }^{1-14}$ | Gregs Ln at Roadway 1 | Install 125 ' eastbound left turn lane | 40\% | \$58,000.00 | Thoroughtare Plan | 60\% in Serice Area $2(2.4)$ |
|  | ${ }^{1-15}$ | Gregg Ln at Roadway 1 | Instal 1235 'westbound right turn lane | 40\% | \$58,000.00 | Thoroughtare Plan | $60 \%$ in Serrice Area 2 (2-5) |
|  | ${ }_{1-16}$ | Gregg lane eat Roadway 2 | Install 225 ' eastbound left turn lane | 40\% | \$58,000.00 | Thoroughtare Plan | 60\% in Serice Area 2 (2-6) |
|  | ${ }_{1-17}$ | Gregs lane at Commercial oriveway 1 | Install 1515 ' westbound righturn lane | 40\% | \$58,00.00 | Thoroughfare Plan | $60 \%$ in Serice Area $2(2-7)$ |
|  | ${ }^{1-18}$ | Gregg lane | Widen to 1-34E from Roadway 1 to Fm 973 | 40\% | \$378,00.00 | Thoroughfare Plan | 60\% in Serice Area 2 2 -8) |
|  | 1-19 | Gregs lane | Expansion to Minorarterial | 40\% | \$2,400,000.00 | Thoroughfare Plan | $60 \%$ in Serice Area $2(2.9)$ |
|  | ${ }^{1-20}$ | Cameron Road | Expansion to Major Arterial | 40\% | \$3,200,000.00 | Thoroughare Plan | $60 \%$ in Service Area $2(2-10)$ |
|  |  |  |  | Total Cost | \$25,640,000.00 |  |  |




## Roadway impact for each service area

- The maximum impact fee allowable in each of the three service areas is calculated by dividing the Roadway Impact Fee CIP Attributable to Growth by the number of vehicle-miles in the corresponding Service Area.
- This calculation is performed for each service area individually; each service area has a stand-alone Roadway Impact Fee CIP and 10-year growth projection.


## Roadway impact fees per service area

- CALCULATIONS = SERVICE AREA IMPROVEMENT COSTS/NUMBER OF VEHICLE MILES ADDED
- SERVICE AREA $1=\$ 25,640,000 / 17621=\$ 1455.08$ per vehicle mile
- SERVICE AREA $2=\$ 12,405,000 / 11997=\$ 1034.01$ per vehicle mile
- SERVICE AREA $3=\$ 14,785,000 / 13500=\$ 1095.19$ per vehicle mile


## Roadway impact fees per service area

- SERVICE AREA 1- Max Impact fee: $\$ 1455.08$ per vehicle mile
- SERVICE AREA 1 - 50\% Impact fee: $\$ 727.54$ per vehicle mile
- SERVICE AREA 2 - Max Impact fee: $\$ 1034.01$ per vehicle mile
- SERVICE AREA 2 - $50 \%$ Impact fee: $\$ 517.01$ per vehicle mile
- SERVICE AREA 3 - Max Impact fee: $\$ 1095.19$ per vehicle mile
- SERVICE AREA 3 - 50\% Impact fee: $\$ 547.60$ per vehicle mile


## CALCULATION OF ROADWAY IMPACT FEES

- The calculation of roadway impact fees for new development involves a two-step process. Step one is the calculation of the total number of service units that will be generated by the development. Step two is the calculation of the impact fee due by the new development.

Step 1: Determine number of service units (vehicle-miles) generated by the development using the equivalency table.

| No. of Development <br> Units | $x$ | Vehicle-miles <br> per development unit | Development's <br> Vehicle-miles |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Step 2: Calculate the impact fee based on the fee per service unit for the service area where the development is located.

## CALCULATION EXAMPLES

- SERVICE AREA 1 HAS A MAXIMUM COST PER VEHICLE MILE OF \$1455.08 Single-Family Dwelling:
500 dwelling units $\times 4.3$ vehicle-miles/dwelling unit $=2150$ vehicle-miles 2150 vehicle-miles $x \$ 1455.08 /$ vehicle-mile $=\$ 3,128,422$
$\underline{20,000}$ square foot (s.f.) Office Building:
20 ( 1,000 s.f. units) $\times 3.9$ vehicle-miles $/ 1,000$ s.f. units $=78$ vehicle-miles 78 vehicle-miles $\mathrm{x} \$ 1455.08$ /vehicle-mile $=\$ 113,496.24$


## CALCULATION EXAMPLES

- SERVICE AREA 1 - 50\% FEE PER VEHICLE MILE OF \$727.54

Single-Family Dwelling:
500 dwelling units $\times 4.3$ vehicle-miles/dwelling unit $=2150$ vehicle-miles 2150 vehicle-miles $x$ \$727.54/vehicle-mile = \$1,564,211

20,000 square foot (s.f.) Office Building:
20 (1,000 s.f. units) $\times 3.9$ vehicle-miles $/ 1,000$ s.f. units $=78$ vehicle-miles 78 vehicle-miles $x \$ 727.54 /$ vehicle-mile $=\$ 56,748.12$

## CALCULATION EXAMPLES

## 50,000 s.f. Retail Center - Maximum Fee:

50 (1,000 s.f. units) $\times 3.9$ vehicle-miles $/ 1,000$ s.f. units $=195$ vehiclemiles
195 vehicle-miles $\times \$ 1455.08 /$ vehicle-mile $=\$ 283,740.60$

100,000 s.f. Industrial Development - Maximum Fee:
100 ( 1,000 s.f. units) $\times 3.8$ vehicle-miles $/ 1,000$ s.f. units $=380$ vehiclemiles
380 vehicle-miles $\times \$ 1455.08 /$ vehicle-mile $=\$ 552,930.40$

## CALCULATION EXAMPLES

## 50,000 s.f. Retail Center - 50\% Fee:

50 (1,000 s.f. units) $\times 3.9$ vehicle-miles $/ 1,000$ s.f. units $=195$ vehiclemiles
195 vehicle-miles $\times \$ 727.54$ /vehicle-mile $=\$ 141,870.30$

100,000 s.f. Industrial Development - 50\% Fee:
100 ( 1,000 s.f. units) $\times 3.8$ vehicle-miles $/ 1,000$ s.f. units $=380$ vehiclemiles
380 vehicle-miles $\mathrm{x} \$ 727.54$ /vehicle-mile $=\$ 276,465.20$

## CALCULATION EXAMPLES

- SERVICE AREA 2 - MAXIMUM COST PER VEHICLE MILE OF \$ 1034.01
- Single-Family Dwelling:

500 dwelling units $\times 4.3$ vehicle-miles/dwelling unit $=2150$ vehicle-miles 2150 vehicle-miles $x \$ 1034.01$ /vehicle-mile $=\$ 2,223,121.50$

20,000 square foot (s.f.) Office Building:
20 ( 1,000 s.f. units) $\times 3.9$ vehicle-miles $/ 1,000$ s.f. units $=78$ vehicle-miles 78 vehicle-miles $\times \$ 1034.01 /$ vehicle-mile $=\$ 80,652.78$

## CALCULATION EXAMPLES

- SERVICE AREA 2 - 50\% FEE PER VEHICLE MILE OF \$517.01
- Single-Family Dwelling:

500 dwelling units $\times 4.3$ vehicle-miles/dwelling unit $=2150$ vehicle-miles 2150 vehicle-miles $x \$ 517.01 /$ vehicle-mile $=\$ 1,111,571.50$

20,000 square foot (s.f.) Office Building:
20 ( 1,000 s.f. units) x 3.9 vehicle-miles $/ 1,000$ s.f. units $=78$ vehicle-miles 78 vehicle-miles $\times \$ 517.01 /$ vehicle-mile $=\$ 40,326.78$

## CALCULATION EXAMPLES

## 50,000 s.f. Retail Center -MAXIMUM FEE:

50 (1,000 s.f. units) $\times 3.9$ vehicle-miles $/ 1,000$ s.f. units $=195$ vehiclemiles
195 vehicle-miles $\times \$ 1034.01 /$ vehicle-mile $=\$ 201,631.95$

100,000 s.f. Industrial Development - MAXIMUM FEE:
100 ( 1,000 s.f. units) $\times 3.8$ vehicle-miles $/ 1,000$ s.f. units $=380$ vehiclemiles
380 vehicle-miles $\times \$ 1034.01 /$ vehicle-mile $=\$ 392,923.80$

## CALCULATION EXAMPLES

## 50,000 s.f. Retail Center - 50\% FEE:

50 (1,000 s.f. units) x 3.9 vehicle-miles/1,000 s.f. units $=195$ vehiclemiles
195 vehicle-miles $\times \$ 517.01 /$ vehicle-mile $=\$ 100,815.98$

100,000 s.f. Industrial Development - 50\% FEE:
100 ( 1,000 s.f. units) $\times 3.8$ vehicle-miles $/ 1,000$ s.f. units $=380$ vehiclemiles
380 vehicle-miles $x \$ 517.01$ /vehicle-mile $=\$ 196,463.80$

## CALCULATION EXAMPLES

- SERVICE AREA 3 HAS A MAXIMUM FEE OF \$ 1095.19
- Single-Family Dwelling:

500 dwelling units $\times 4.3$ vehicle-miles/dwelling unit $=2150$ vehicle-miles 2150 vehicle-miles $\times \$ 1095.19 /$ vehicle-mile $=\$ 2,354,658.50$

20,000 square foot (s.f.) Office Building:
20 (1,000 s.f. units) $\times 3.9$ vehicle-miles $/ 1,000$ s.f. units $=78$ vehicle-miles 78 vehicle-miles $x \$ 1095.19 /$ vehicle-mile $=\$ 85,424.82$

## CALCULATION EXAMPLES

- SERVICE AREA 3 50\% FEE OF \$ 547.60
- Single-Family Dwelling:

500 dwelling units $\times 4.3$ vehicle-miles/dwelling unit $=2150$ vehicle-miles 2150 vehicle-miles $x \$ 547.60 /$ vehicle-mile $=\$ 1,177,340.00$

20,000 square foot (s.f.) Office Building:
20 ( 1,000 s.f. units) $\times 3.9$ vehicle-miles $/ 1,000$ s.f. units $=78$ vehicle-miles 78 vehicle-miles $\mathrm{x} \$ 547.60 /$ vehicle-mile $=\$ 42,712.80$

## CALCULATION EXAMPLES

## 50,000 s.f. Retail Center - MAX FEE:

50 (1,000 s.f. units) $\times 3.9$ vehicle-miles $/ 1,000$ s.f. units $=195$ vehiclemiles
195 vehicle-miles x $\$ 1095.19 /$ vehicle-mile $=\$ 213,562.05$

100,000 s.f. Industrial Development - MAX FEE:
100 ( 1,000 s.f. units) $\times 3.8$ vehicle-miles $/ 1,000$ s.f. units $=380$ vehiclemiles
380 vehicle-miles $\mathrm{x} \$ 1095.19 /$ vehicle-mile $=\$ 416,172.20$

## CALCULATION EXAMPLES

## 50,000 s.f. Retail Center - 50\% FEE:

50 (1,000 s.f. units) $\times 3.9$ vehicle-miles $/ 1,000$ s.f. units $=195$ vehiclemiles
195 vehicle-miles $\mathrm{x} \$ 547.60 /$ vehicle-mile $=\$ 106,782.00$

100,000 s.f. Industrial Development - 50\% FEE:
100 ( 1,000 s.f. units) $\times 3.8$ vehicle-miles $/ 1,000$ s.f. units $=380$ vehiclemiles
380 vehicle-miles $\mathrm{x} \$ 547.60 /$ vehicle-mile $=\$ 208,088.00$

## Roadway improvements fees

We want to be sure that what is used is:

- Equitable - equal development should pay an equal fee
- Flexible; funds collected need to be used to add capacity to the system, not sit in a bank or in a location where they aren't needed
- Legal; compliant with Texas Codes
- Consistent with the City's overall goals and objectives for growth Comprehensive Plan
- Improve existing infrastructure to address traffic issues/concerns


## Maximum assessable impact fee determination - financing

- An impact fee determination method using financing would need to be developed by a subcontractor for GBA.
- This option would require additional Advisory Committee meetings.
- NewGen Strategies and Solutions, LLC has developed a financialbased model, which fully recognizes the requirements of Chapter 395, including the recognition of cash and/or debt financing, interest earnings, fund balances, and applicable credits associated with the use of ad valorem taxes for other Central Texas cities.


## Maximum assessable impact fee determination - financial BASED MODEL

- In developing the components of the financial model to be used to set maximum roadway impact fee amounts, the model would need to include the recognition of cash and/or debt financing, interest earnings, fund balances, and applicable credits associated with the use of ad valorem taxes.


## Financial model impact fees

- In order to develop impact fees using the components of the financial model several assumptions must be made, including the following:
- Financing
- Timing and Level of Expenditures and Revenues
- Interest Earnings
- Annual Vehicle Mile Growth
- Portion of Ad Valorem Tax Revenue Used to Fund Impact Fee Roadway Improvements


## financing

- The following would be needed to use a Financing Method:
- Financing (i.e. cash or debt financing)
- The level of financing (e.g. 100\% debt)
- Cost of financing
- Debt repayment structure


## financing

- Once the cost of capacity added that is attributable to growth is determined, it must then be decided how the cost will be financed: cash and/or debt.
- For any previously funded projects, whether partially funded or in full, actual costs of capital should be included. It is assumed that the City will debt finance $100 \%$ of the future project costs.
- For debt financing, the cost of financing is typically a 20-year term.


## financing

- Because debt is typically issued over 20-year terms and roadway impact fees developed herein are over a 10-year period, sufficient fund balance must be generated to meet the future debt service obligations. Because of the generation of the fund balance, excess monies will be available for interest earnings. The interest-earned funds can only be used for projects listed in the CIP.


## Chapter 395

- Chapter 395 requires a plan for awarding either a credit for the portion of ad valorem tax and/or utility service revenues generated by new vehicle miles during the program period that are used for payment of improvements that are included in the Roadway Impact Fee CIP.
- As an alternative, a credit equal to $50 \%$ of the total cost of implementing the Roadway Impact Fee CIP may be used.
- This will require an additional study to be conducted as well as additional Advisory Committee meetings to take place.

