

DNT FRONTAGE AREA -- VISIONING STRATEGY

A PLANNING FRAMEWORK CONCEPT TO ACHIEVE POSITIVE COMMUNITY ENTRANCES



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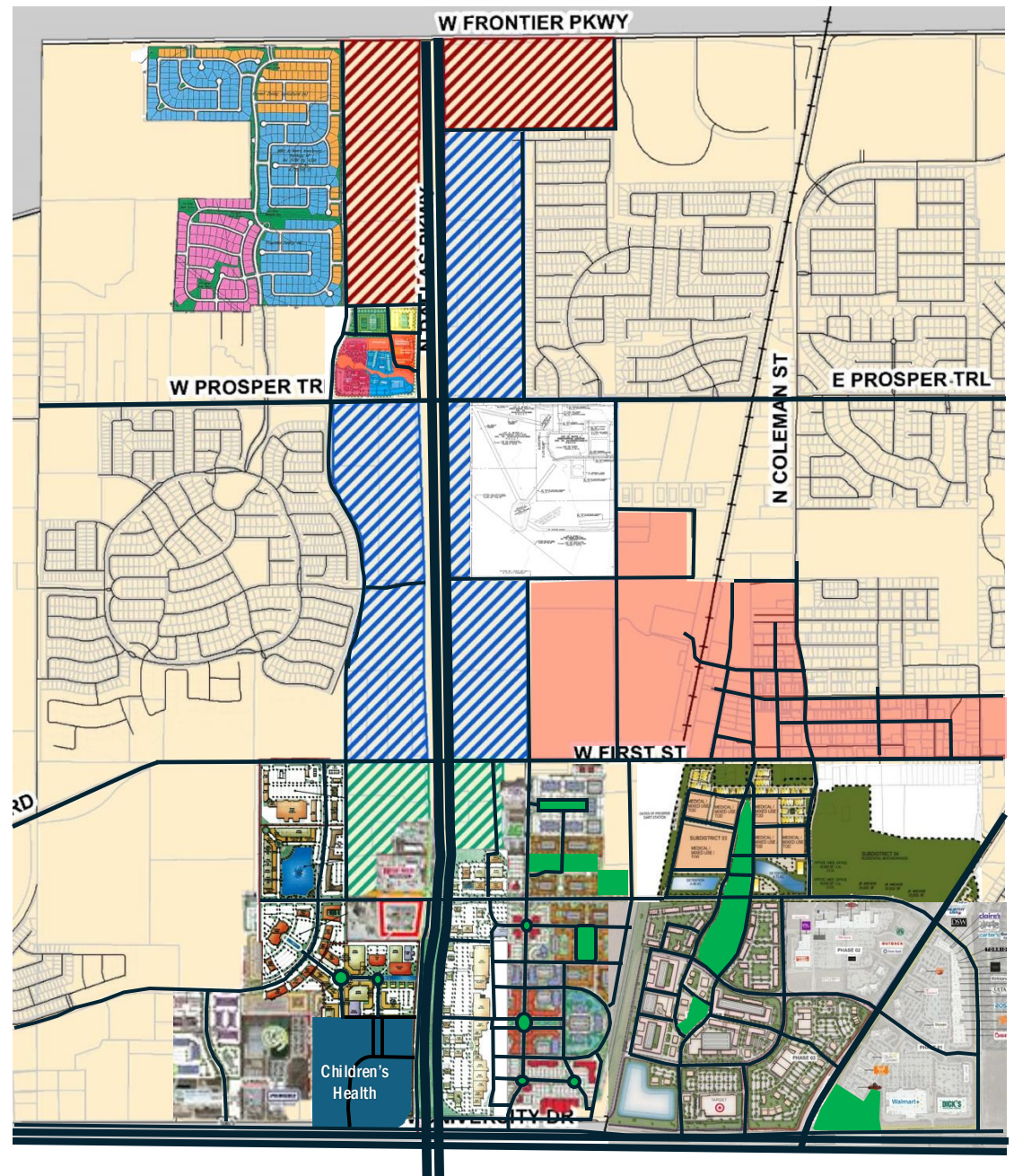
I. INTRODUCTION

Goals for this Vision Strategy

- Define a more specific vision for the DNT frontage that defines the desired experience at the three main entry points from the Tollway into the Town

Current Corridor Context

- The Vision is needed as a tool to guide future decisions as Prosper is in the “hot zone” of horizontal expansion
- Most of the DNT/380 intersection is zoned PD with related concept development plans
- Existing PD’s display a contrast between green campus (Children’s & Prestonwood) and midrise mixed-use residential w/ car-oriented retail and employment uses. Downtown is not highlighted/recognized within this arrangement as well
- Given these were not planned as a whole, this collection lacks a distinctive identity and doesn’t provide hierarchy in open space, building form and landscaping
- These PD’s are quite old and the related concept plans are likely outdated, and in need of a new strategy to properly meet market potential and community desire



Competing DNT Frontage Developments

- There are other urban villages to the south that have a clear hierarchy of experience, while providing greater density and urbanity.
- As these competing developments are closer to preexisting market demand drivers and population centers, special care must be given to understanding their offerings so that the development that occurs in Prosper is best positioned for competitive success
- The development form these competing centers are planned to create consists of urban mixed-use density and “cityscape” experiences. Final development plans Prosper’s frontage should provide a contrast to avoid creating a lesser-positioned yet similar product format



II. Policymaker Questionnaire

Executive Summary of Concepts from Responses: *Create a Better Version of Southlake*

1. Create a regional destination “node” at 380/DNT interchange (from 380 to First)
 - Emphasis on health care and life sciences employers
 - Mixed-use for daytime and nighttime activity
 - Pleasant walkable streetscapes and open spaces
 - Well connected into adjacent districts
2. Elsewhere, build on Town’s “small town identity” and sense of “exclusivity” to differentiate
 - Don’t allow common sprawl to dilute the frontage; focus on entry points
 - Emphasize quality, strong landscaping, “hidden” parking, and memorable design
 - Ensure a positive connection from the frontage to Downtown as a key differentiator
 - Maintain smaller scale of development, including some residential in the frontage
 - Work with developers to “curate” the view from the Tollway to achieve desired results
3. Stay the course -- Be patient to get the right developments/users, and form strategic partnerships to get what the Town wants

Responses to DNT Frontage Visioning Questionnaire

Question 1 Which cities do you feel have the right brand / identity for Prosper's DNT frontage zone, and what are those traits?

| EDC # | CC # | Total % Responses | Council % Responses | Cities | Identity Traits |
|-------|------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|--|
| 2 | 3 | 14% | 20% | Southlake | Smaller town feel, high-end development, Town square, reputation |
| 3 | 2 | 14% | 13% | Frisco | Destination developments, health and sports hub, open spaces, standards |
| 1 | 2 | 9% | 13% | Plano | Corporate office, mixed-use places, retail redevelopment |
| | 2 | 6% | 13% | Arlington, TX | Entertainment and sports hub with Texas Live activity center |
| 1 | 1 | 6% | 7% | Allen | Sense as master planned community, services nearby, <u>open spaces</u> , mixed-use places |
| 1 | 1 | 6% | 7% | McKinney | PGA gateway, <u>downtown</u> |
| 1 | 1 | 6% | 7% | Grapevine | Tourism <u>destinations</u> , downtown, special events |
| | 1 | 3% | 7% | Richardson | Tech hub, <u>strong neighborhoods</u> |
| | 1 | 3% | 7% | Highland Park | <u>Exclusive brand</u> . High-end residential. Non-commercial frontage |
| | 1 | 3% | 7% | Coppell | Sense as masterplanned community, <u>quality</u> development, standards |
| | 1 | 3% | 7% | Westlake | <u>Corporate campuses</u> , high-end sense |
| | 1 | 3% | 7% | Naperville, IL | Corporate campuses, <u>blend of uses</u> |
| | 1 | 3% | 7% | Kansas City, MO | <u>Urban mixed-use</u> , similar to Arlington's Texas Live by Cordish |
| 1 | | 3% | 0% | Cupertino, CA | <u>Med-tech</u> hub |
| 1 | | 3% | 0% | Clearlake, FL | <u>Software</u> tech/space hub |
| 1 | | 3% | 0% | Carmel, IN | Sense as a master planned community, <u>diverse special events</u> , patience |
| 1 | | 3% | 0% | Franklin, TN | <u>Smaller town feel</u> , safe, mixed-income housing variety, tourism |
| 1 | | 3% | 0% | Sugarland, TX | <u>Safe</u> , employment, schools & childcare, strong police/fire |
| 1 | | 3% | 0% | Flower Mound | Sense as <u>master planned</u> community |
| 1 | | 3% | 0% | The Woodlands | Blend of <u>high-end</u> residential, jobs and retail. Good commercial to residential transition |
| 1 | | 3% | 0% | Addison | Office frontage, <u>good landscaping</u> , mixed-use places |
| 1 | | 3% | 0% | Huntsville, AL | Space and <u>tech focus</u> |
| 1 | | 3% | 0% | Fayetteville, AR | N/A |
| 1 | | 3% | 0% | Raleigh, NC | N/A |
| 1 | | 3% | 0% | Roundrock, TX | N/A |
| 1 | | 3% | 0% | Cedar Park, TX | N/A |
| 20 | 15 | | | | |

Responses to DNT Frontage Visioning Questionnaire

Question 2 Should Prosper be a Self-Sustaining City (balancing jobs/housing) or an Enhanced Bedroom Community (some jobs & services; reliant on others)

| Self-Sustaining "City" | | | Enhanced Bedroom Community (with some jobs & services) | | |
|------------------------|------|---------------------|--|------|---------------------|
| EDC # | CC # | % Responses | EDC # | CC # | % Responses |
| 5 | 3 | 62% Total Responses | 2 | 3 | 38% Total Responses |
| | | 50% Council-only | | | 50% Council-only |

Question 3 Who do you see as Prosper's primary competitors, and what would differentiate Prosper from them?

| EDC # | CC # | Total % Responses | Council % Responses | Cities | How Prosper Differentiates Itself from the Competitor |
|-------|------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------|---|
| 5 | 5 | 30% | 31% | Frisco | Key partnerships with key developers/users, maintain small town feel, strong development standards, small business focus, be patient and selective vs. market-opportunistic, build unique identity to induce interest |
| 3 | 5 | 24% | 31% | Celina | Maintain strong demographics, small town feel, lower density, strong sense of exclusivity, speed up downtown redevelopment, avoid MUD/PID's, be patient/selective |
| 3 | 3 | 18% | 19% | McKinney | Key partnerships with key developers/users, strengthen tax base, speed up downtown redevelopment, better positioned residential uses in lower density |
| | 1 | 3% | 6% | Dallas | Focus on getting users to locate in Prosper vs. Dallas |
| | 1 | 3% | 6% | Fort Worth | Focus on getting users to locate in Prosper vs. Fort Worth |
| | 1 | 3% | 6% | Grapevine | Provide amenities that attract young families and communicate we have better traffic |
| 2 | | 6% | 0% | Southlake | Maintain strong demographics, small town feel, build exclusivity brand, practice patience |
| 1 | | 3% | 0% | Plano | Key partnerships with key developers/users, high development standards |
| 1 | | 3% | 0% | Coppell | N/A |
| 1 | | 3% | 0% | Rockwall | Closer to the airport |
| 1 | | 3% | 0% | Flower Mound | Landscaping/lighting standards, employment/low dens frontage, ped connectivity, TH's |
| 17 | 16 | | | | |

Question 4 What impact/presence should Prosper's Downtown have on the development of the DNT frontage?

| Minimal Presence in Frontage | | | Recognizable Presence in Frontage | | |
|------------------------------|------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|------|---------------------|
| EDC # | CC # | % Responses | EDC # | CC # | % Responses |
| 2 | 1 | 25% Total Responses | 5 | 4 | 75% Total Responses |
| | | 20% Council-only | | | 80% Council-only |

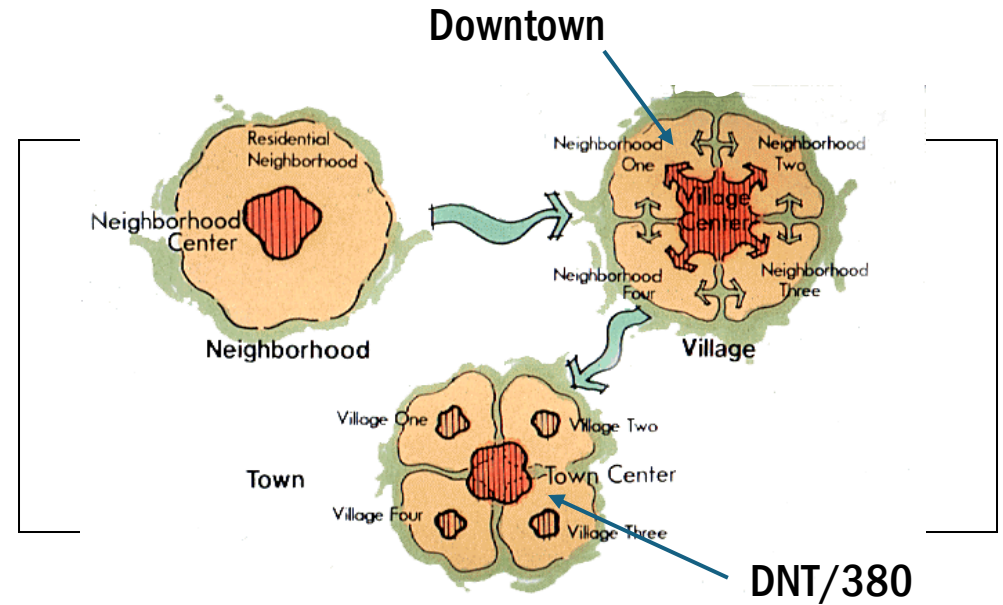
III. VISION FUNDAMENTALS

A. Planning Framework

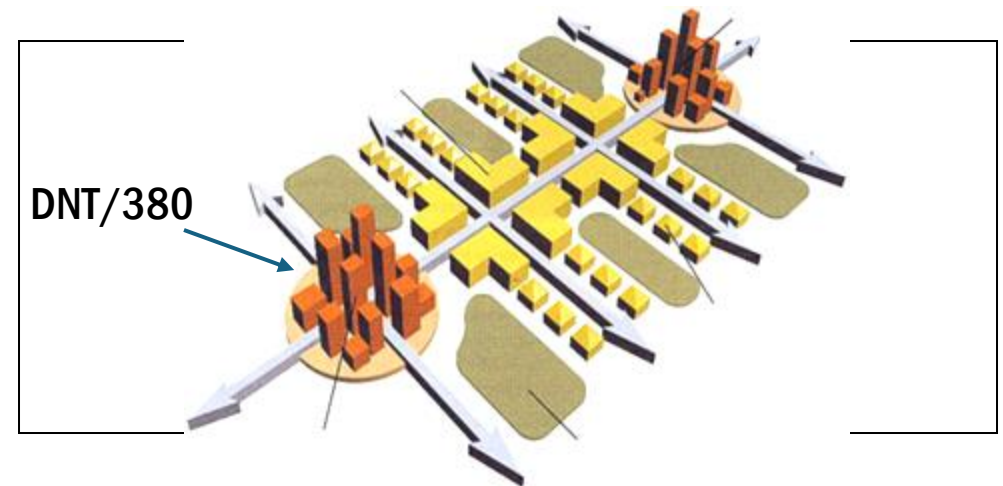
Considerations for the Planning Framework

Successful communities are based on scaling modules associated with walkable neighborhoods.

- Neighborhoods are based on a 10-minute walking distance to anywhere in the community, and all have some sort of unique central place.
- Neighborhoods combine to form Villages, and Villages combine to form Towns. All being interconnected through a street and open space system.
- Corridors connect centers and are orchestrated to avoid “sameness” along the way.

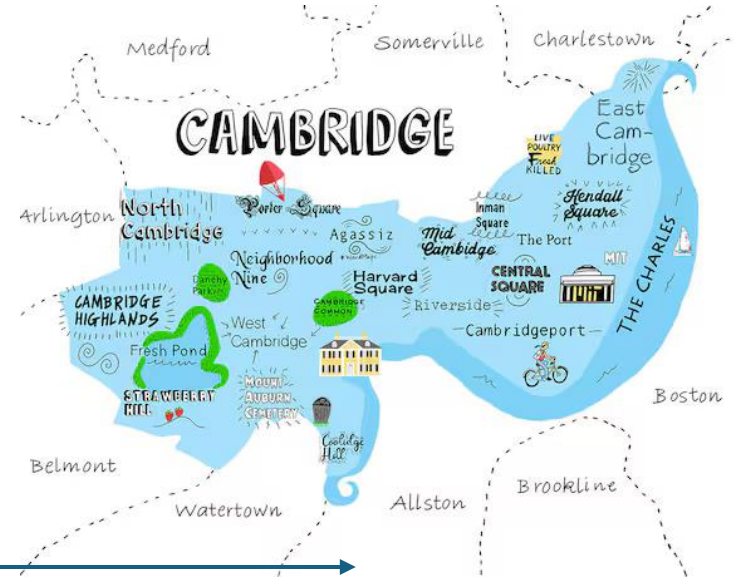
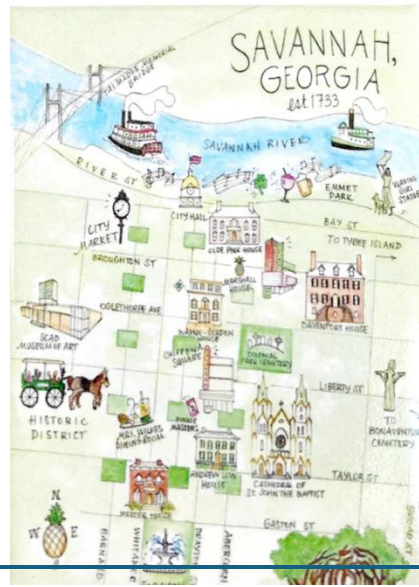
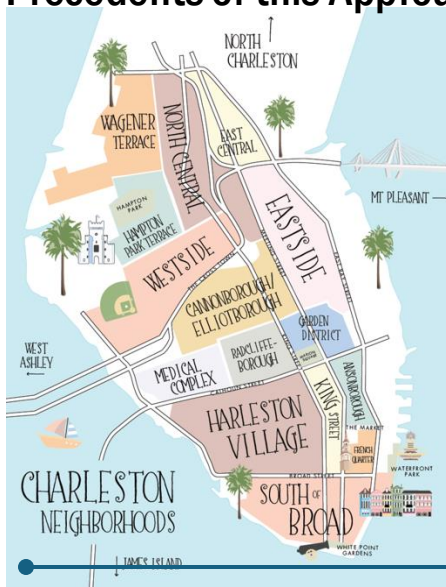


Community Scaling

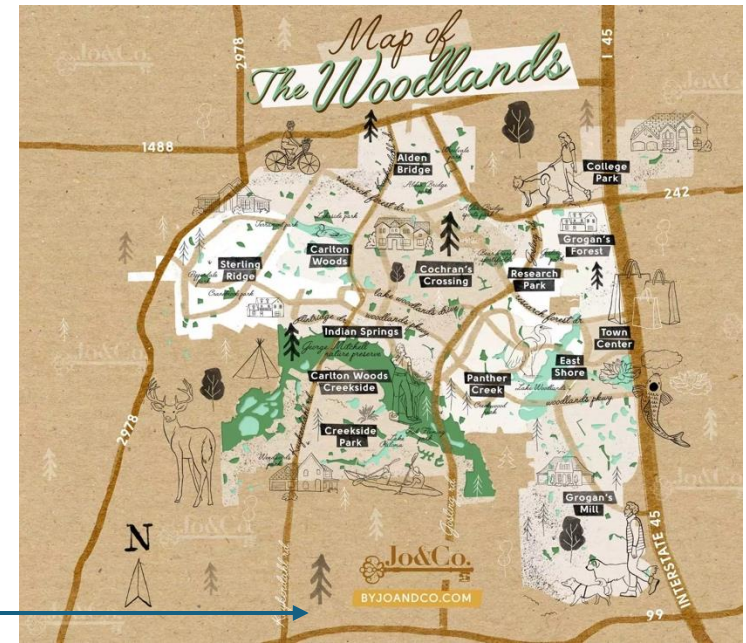
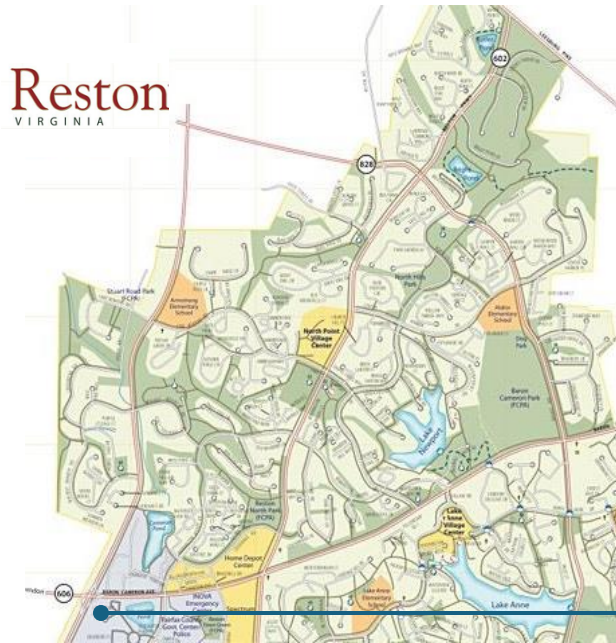


Seams and Connectors

Successful Precedents of this Approach



Organized by identifiable places



Organized by scaled neighborhoods

Experience of the Frontage – How to further position Prosper differently; Comparing Southlake to Plano/Frisco



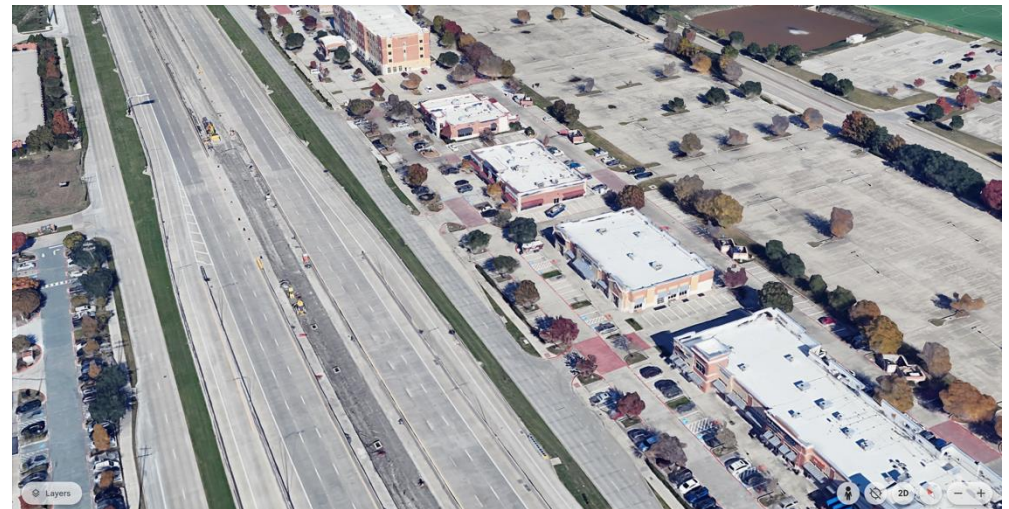
Southlake – hierarchy of development patterns



Plano/Frisco – more “sameness” along frontage



Southlake – more frontage landscaping



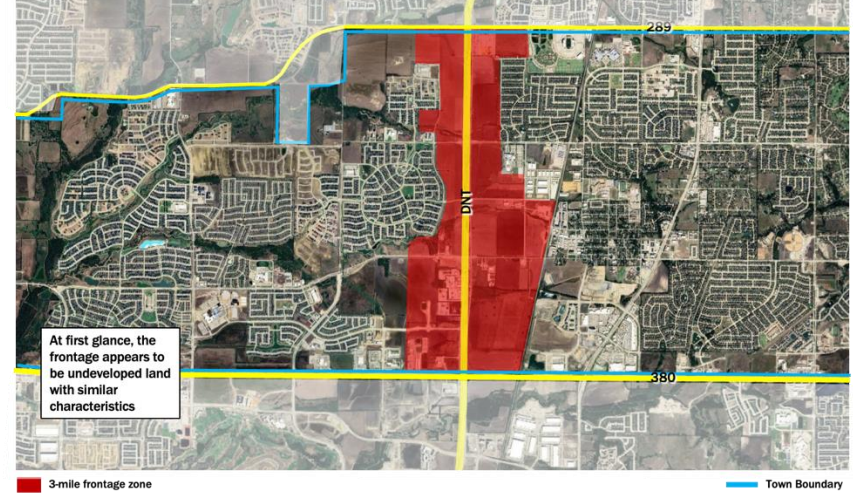
Plano/Frisco – less landscaping, more connection

Analysis of the Existing Planning Framework

- The large area of open land is an identifiable anomaly along the DNT, and currently helps to distinguish Prosper as a “low density” and somewhat “rural” community
- In reality, it is a zone that simply lacks infrastructure and present market impetus, but is entitled to allow a development form that is similar to what has occurred in Frisco and Plano
- This block of undeveloped land is not the same across the frontage. How it is accessed from the Tollway, what its adjacencies with existing community form look like, and proximity to Downtown show a more complicated arrangement of land parcels
- These land parcels all fall under different ownerships, making coordinated development more difficult but most important in shaping a desired outcome across the frontage
- The frontage land itself is also part of a series of neighborhoods based on a 10-minute walk. This consideration will be important to consider in the ultimate development plans not feeling like disconnected “sprawl”

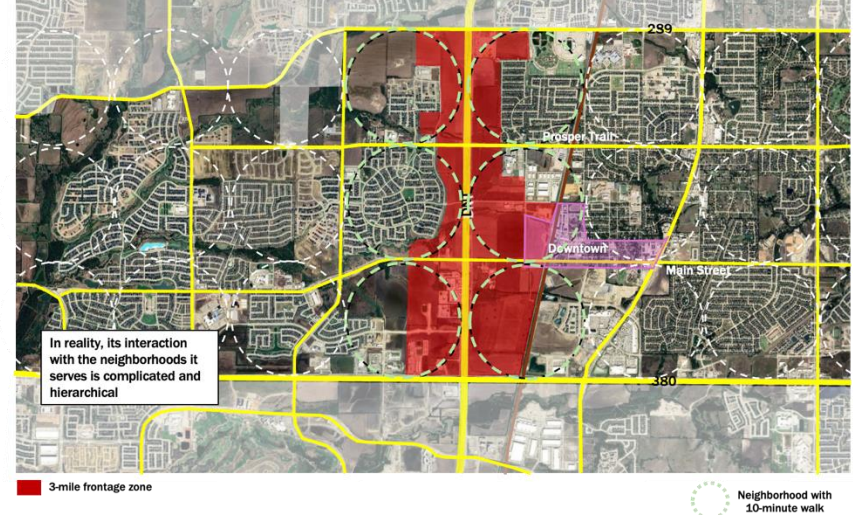
Tollway Frontage Zone

Building Structural Framework (to counteract sameness)

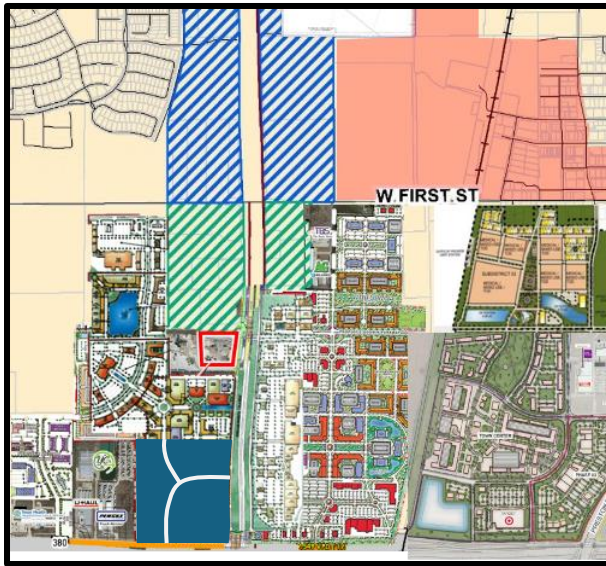


Engage the Neighborhoods

And play up Downtown's Identity in the Frontage Area

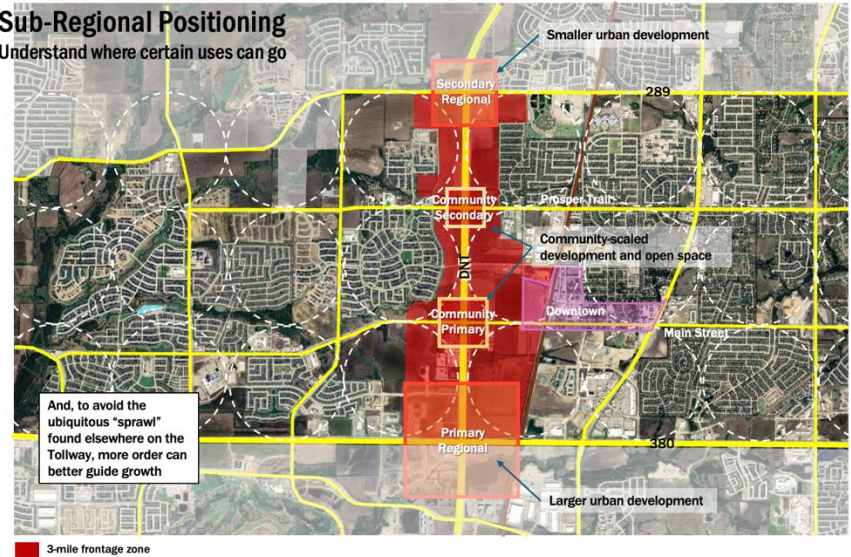


- There is a lot of “sameness” in the collection of approved PD’s which could lead to a very common “suburban” look defined by pad sites, surface parking, strip commercial buildings, etc. Given the PD’s are likely outdated, there is potential for the Town and the property owners to create “tweaks” and revisions to these plans that meets both market and community objectives. This combined with the differentiating of the 3 intersections along the Tollway described here will help improve the end experience of the frontage.



Sub-Regional Positioning

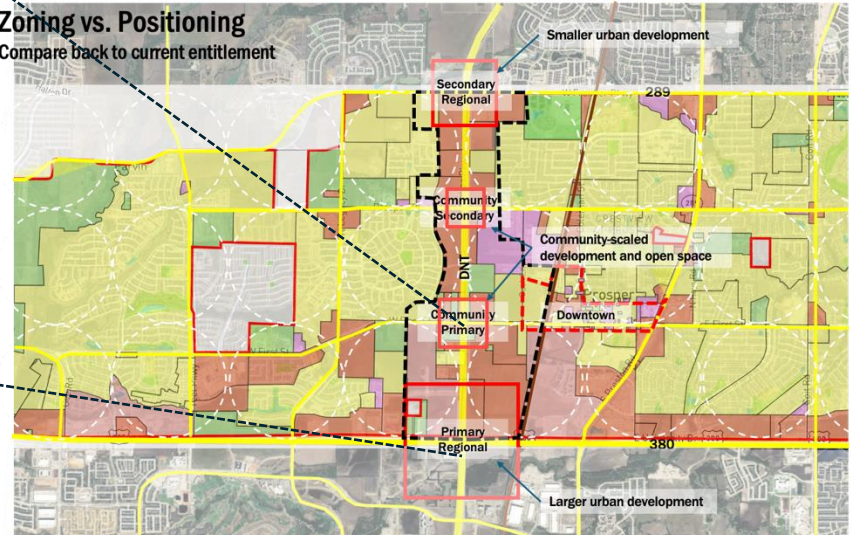
Understand where certain uses can go



And, to avoid the ubiquitous “sprawl” found elsewhere on the Tollway, more order can better guide growth

Zoning vs. Positioning

Compare back to current entitlement



B. Land Use Potential

Market-Based Lens

- A true Market-Based approach makes land available to what the market is consuming (end-users), through profit-based implementation techniques (developers), over time (economy)
- The Town is in it for the long run, and a planning vision is needed to guide regulation to help create the desired experience for the community's front door(s). This vision informs regulation that becomes the tool to navigate the end result to both accommodate and deny typical market pressures to allow the "low hanging fruit" land uses that are always available
- DFW's high population growth has generated an easy demand in apartments, smaller lot single-family, and industrial as the primary land use that has attracted capital over the past decade. Prosper has gained more than a normal share of high-end single family which is to be heralded, as the Town did not cater to the easiest route that follows such demand only. However, a number of the existing PD's do identify such uses and need to be properly positioned through the framework plan to keep them from dominating the frontage identity

Undesired Outcomes:

- (-) Too much of a single land use or building type allowed in a short period.
- (-) City crafts a vision that is contrary to market realities and doesn't experience growth

Desired Outcomes:

- (+) Leverage some of the easier-to-implement uses the Market wants to deliver through a framework that creates a greater-than-market outcome
- (+) Ensure that this vision and planning framework is positioned to create initial successes in a manner that helps the marketing to the more challenging uses (such as employment) to desire to be in the frontage zone
- (+) Combine this information in a Vision that shows the existing landowners this approach will provide them with greater success than present one will

MARKET

Based on Growth,
Location, Supply & Demand

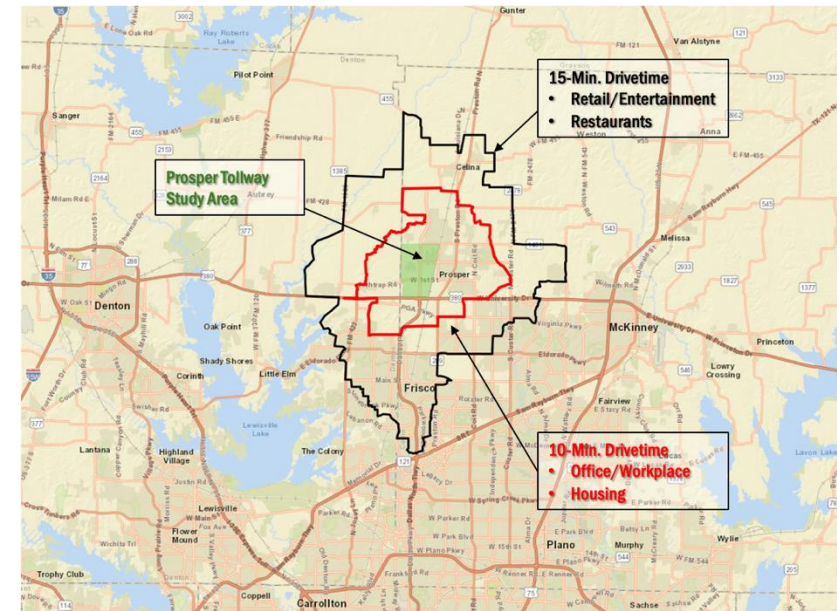
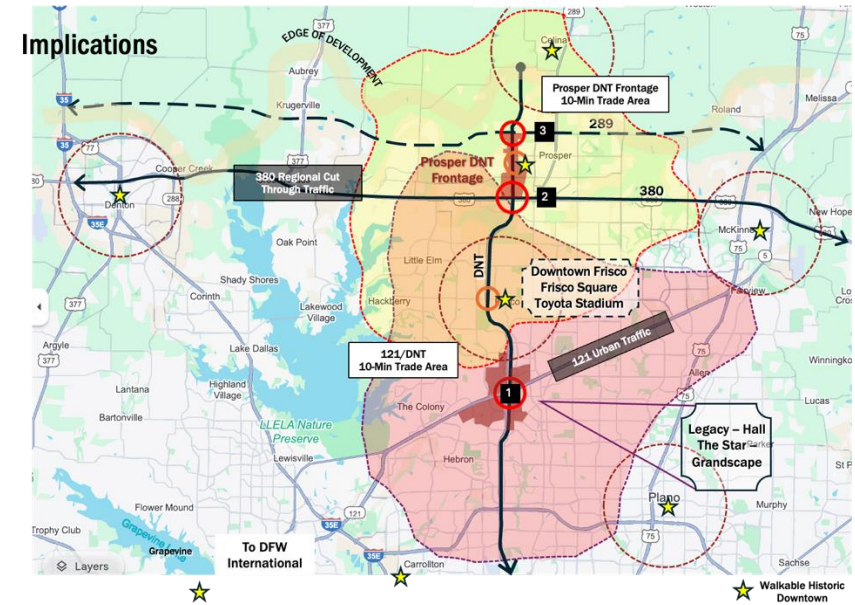
REGULATION

Based on the
City's Vision of its Future

Trade Area Analysis

The opportunity to control the Town's front door may rely more on the DNT intersections at First St. and Prosper Trail, due to the following:

1. 380/DNT (regional intersection) has overlap with 121/DNT intersection trade area, and development plans are already approved
2. 380 frontage is less impactful due to nature of "cut through" traffic, transactional retail / service uses and rear of residential lots
3. Prosper Trail 289/DNT (future sub-regional intersection) will require future surrounding density and will cater to cut through traffic. This is more like the location of Frisco's DNT/Main Street intersection frontage than the Legacy frontage
4. Land use potential has been measured within a 15-minute drive time trade area for restaurant patron capture. This comprises the full far north DFW community, both what is in place in Prosper/Frisco/Celina as well as what is to come
5. This potential is measured on a 10-minute drive time (Core) trade area for housing, retail and employment capture. This comprises the area most influenced by the Tollway / Hwy 380 intersection
6. How the highway interchange area is developed (from the perspective of placemaking and programming) will determine whether this area is desirable for employment uses



10-year Trade Area Programming Analysis Summary

The following summary reflects forecasted land use for planning purposes over a 10-year period. These amounts are tied to qualified forecasted population and employment growth based on ACS, Census, ESRI and NCTCOG projections.

1. Restaurants: Growth over a 10-year period is forecasted to create nearly 200k sf of building space as captured within the frontage area.
2. Retail/Entertainment: Due to the current amount of retail/entertainment in the trade area, there appears to be roughly 100k sf of retail and entertainment space
3. Hotel: It appears a full-service hotel is warranted within the next 10 years
4. For Sale Residential: There is potential for 3000 +/- units in urban formats that would be appropriate within this frontage area
5. For Lease Residential: There is potential for 1500 +/- units in various densities of rental residential and senior living within this 10-year period for the frontage area
6. These forecasted uses reflect over \$4B in private investment over a 10-year period, yielding \$22M in tax income over that period
7. What is currently zoned through PD's would yield more than this 10-year programming calculation

It can be helpful to combine traditional land uses within an identified District strategy that emphasizes activities and primary uses. The types of districts shown below have been extrapolated from the policymaker questionnaire answers, with considerations following each for further review.

| Programmatic Types | Considerations |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Commercial Mixed-Use | <i>Existing PD's</i> |
| 2. Life Science Campus | <i>Small component of total</i> |
| 3. Sports / Entertainment | <i>Needs anchor; already in Frisco</i> |
| 4. Corporate Campus | <i>Small component of total</i> |
| 5. Residential Community | <i>Easy to implement</i> |
| 6. Innovation District | <i>Can incorporate themes above</i> |

The backup behind the specific programming calculations summarized here follow over the next few pages.

| 10-Year Programming Breakdown by Use | | |
|---|------------------------------|---|
| | DNT Frontage Area | Est. Tax Value |
| RETAIL (all categories) | 287,242 sf | \$ 130,695,272 |
| RESTAURANTS | 197,252 sf | |
| ENTERTAINMENT | 54,904 sf | |
| | City Property Taxes per Year | \$ 66,001 |
| OFFICE (all categories) | 166,432 sf | \$ 75,726,537 |
| In-office service retail | 832 sf | |
| In-office food service | 1,664 sf | |
| | City Property Taxes per Year | \$ 38,242 |
| HOTEL (all categories) | 211 keys | \$ 15,089,710 |
| Meeting | 15,000 sf | |
| Performing arts space / Cultural de | 50,000 sf | |
| In-hotel restaurant | 2,500 sf | |
| In-hotel retail/brewery | 7,500 sf | |
| | City Property Taxes per Year | \$ 7,620 |
| FOR-SALE RESIDENTIAL | 3,006 total units | \$ 1,971,173,508 |
| Single Family | 301 units | |
| Bungalow / Carriage Homes | 601 units | |
| Townhomes / Rowhouses | 1,203 units | |
| Flats | 722 units | |
| | City Property Taxes per Year | \$ 995,443 |
| FOR-LEASE RESIDENTIAL | 1,382 total units | \$ 2,171,858,746 |
| Single Family Rental | 69 units | |
| Small Infill Rentals | 276 units | |
| Village Apartments | 397 units | |
| Mixed-Use Lofts | 415 units | |
| | City Property Taxes per Year | \$ 1,096,789 |
| ACTIVE SENIOR LIVING | 211 total units | \$ 51,946,872 |
| Senior flats (for sale) | 90 units | |
| Senior living (for rent) | 121 units | |
| | City Property Taxes per Year | \$ 26,233 |
| | | Tollroad Frontage: \$ 4,416,490,645 |
| | | City of Prosper 0.505 \$ 22,303,278 |
| Total Absorption Period: | 54 years | This is assuming 365.4 ac per ten year periods (of Prosper's DNT Frontage Area) |
| In comparison, the Shops at Legacy, egacy West total, GrandView, Hall Office Park, Frisco Ballpark, and The Star (1400 acres) developed over the past 30 years (planning began in 1995) | | |

| Office and Hotel Room Programming | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------|------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | 2024 | | 2034 | | | | |
| Data for all businesses in area | | 10 minutes | Ratios | 10 minutes | | | | |
| Total Businesses: | | 1,577 | 0.02179 | 2,566 | businesses | 1.63 | growth rate | |
| Total Employees: | | 11,783 | 0.16279 | 19,171 | employees | 1.63 | growth rate | |
| Total Population: | | 72,381 | | 117,767 | people | | | |
| Employee/Population Ratio (per 100 Residents) | | 16 | | | | | | |
| Hotel Room Growth | | | | | | | | |
| | | 10 minutes | Ratios | 10 minutes | Growth | | New Hotel Rooms | |
| Ten Year Population Growth (10 Min) | | 72,381 | | 117,767 | people | 45,386 | people | |
| Hotel Room to Population Ratio (using 30% capture) | | | 0.0155 | | 155 rooms per 10,000 people | | 211 keys | |
| Office Space Growth | | | | | | | | |
| | Percentage of | (24) Employee | | (34) Employee | | 10-Year | Bldg SF | Total |
| by In-Office "White Collar" Employment Category Growth | Employees | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Growth | per Person | Building Area |
| Construction (front office) | 5% | 27 | 4.7% | 45 | 4.7% | 17 | 300 | 5,164 sf |
| Transportation & Warehousing | 5% | 4 | 0.7% | 7 | 0.7% | 3 | 300 | 781 sf |
| Information | 100% | 128 | 1.1% | 208 | 1.1% | 80 | 300 | 24,078 sf |
| Finance, Central Banking & Insurance | 100% | 312 | 2.7% | 508 | 2.7% | 196 | 300 | 58,691 sf |
| Real Estate, Rental & Leasing | 75% | 248 | 2.8% | 404 | 2.8% | 156 | 300 | 46,699 sf |
| Professional, Legal, Scientific & Tech Services | 100% | 594 | 5.0% | 966 | 5.0% | 372 | 300 | 111,739 sf |
| Management of Companies & Enterprises | 100% | 25 | 0.2% | 41 | 0.2% | 16 | 300 | 4,703 sf |
| Administrative, Support & Waste Management Services | 10% | 24 | 2.1% | 40 | 2.1% | 15 | 300 | 4,590 sf |
| Educational Services | 50% | 822 | 14.0% | 1,337 | 14.0% | 515 | 300 | 154,629 sf |
| Health Care & Social Assistance | 15% | 421 | 23.8% | 685 | 23.8% | 264 | 300 | 79,177 sf |
| Other Services (except Public Administration) | 50% | 343 | 5.8% | 558 | 5.8% | 215 | 300 | 64,523 sf |
| Total | | 2,949 | | 4,798 | | 1,849 | 10-Year | 166,432 sf BASE |
| * Note: The programming calculated is based on demand with 30% capture only, and assumes development context thwarts post-pandemic preference discount. | | | | | | | | |
| Discount Factor 1: Adjusting for Post Covid Pandemic Preferences | | | | | | | (49,929.58) sf | |
| 1. COVID Preference Reduction of Desired Lease Space (30%) | | | | | | 10-Year Program Potential | 116,502.36 * sf. OPT 2 | |
| * Note: Programming incorporates post-pandemic preference factor applied to demand growth factor over 10 year period. No market supply issues addressed. | | | | | | | | |
| Discount Factor 2: Adjusting for Recent Market Conditions | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Absorption Required to Achieve 92% Occupancy for Market 2024 3Q Cushman & Wakefield DFW MarketBeat: Legacy/Frisco Submarket Supply -- 30,541,773 sf total (797,140.28) sf to stabiliz. | | | | | | | | |
| 27.9% C&M vacancy rate | | | | 30% Capture Rate | | 2024-2034 10-Year Program Potential | | (680,637.91) sf ** OPT 3 |
| ** Note: Programming incorporates post-pandemic preference supply absorption to stabilization. In this context, new construction would only be based on build-to-suit vs. speculative construction | | | | | | | | |
| Source: Copyright 2024 Data Axle, Inc. Esri Total Population forecasts for 2024. -- Catalyst provided conversion to building area. CoStar provided hotel room to population ratio. | | | | | | | | |

Special Note: Due to the amount of 2024-25 vacancy in the trade area, office development in near term will be limited to build-to-suit/tenant driven

Retail and Restaurant Programming

| Retail Programming Based on 10 minute Trade Area and 15-minute for Restaurants | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| | 2024 | 2029 | | 2034 | Projected | Average | Capture Rate | New Building |
| | Consumer | Forecasted | Rate | Forecasted | Spending | Sales/SF | | Area (sf) |
| | Spending | Demand | | Demand | Growth | | | |
| Apparel and Services | | | | | \$95,487,574 | \$340 | 40% | 112,338 |
| Men's | \$16,999,731 | \$24,166,355 | 1.42 | \$34,354,233 | \$17,354,502 | | | |
| Women's | \$30,312,489 | \$43,067,637 | 1.42 | \$61,190,005 | \$30,877,516 | | | |
| Children's | \$16,348,396 | \$23,274,803 | 1.42 | \$33,135,756 | \$16,787,360 | | | |
| Footwear | \$20,111,275 | \$28,604,750 | 1.42 | \$40,685,224 | \$20,573,949 | | | |
| Watches & Jewelry | \$8,040,796 | \$11,354,199 | 1.41 | \$16,032,969 | \$7,992,173 | | | |
| Apparel Products and Services (1) | \$1,882,328 | \$2,668,986 | 1.42 | \$3,784,402 | \$1,902,074 | | | |
| Computer, Communication, Electronics | | | | | \$32,215,946 | \$430 | 40% | 29,968 |
| Computers and Hardware for Home Use | \$10,585,482 | \$15,032,025 | 1.42 | \$21,346,385 | \$10,760,903 | | | |
| Portable Memory | \$132,139 | \$187,431 | 1.42 | \$265,859 | \$133,720 | | | |
| Computer Software | \$532,441 | \$756,154 | 1.42 | \$1,073,863 | \$541,422 | | | |
| Computer Accessories | \$861,828 | \$1,223,695 | 1.42 | \$1,737,504 | \$875,676 | | | |
| Televisions | \$5,872,806 | \$8,362,329 | 1.42 | \$11,907,178 | \$6,034,372 | | | |
| Miscellaneous Video Equipment | \$1,242,897 | \$1,788,255 | 1.44 | \$2,572,905 | \$1,330,008 | | | |
| VCRs, Video Cameras, and DVD Players | \$195,472 | \$277,879 | 1.42 | \$395,027 | \$199,555 | | | |
| Satellite Dishes | \$40,662 | \$57,684 | 1.42 | \$81,832 | \$41,170 | | | |
| Video Cassettes and DVDs | \$209,011 | \$297,386 | 1.42 | \$423,128 | \$214,117 | | | |
| Audio (3) | \$5,768,825 | \$8,203,380 | 1.42 | \$11,665,364 | \$5,896,539 | | | |
| Video Game Software | \$719,225 | \$1,022,629 | 1.42 | \$1,454,024 | \$734,799 | | | |
| Video Game Hardware/Accessories | \$1,823,752 | \$2,594,737 | 1.42 | \$3,691,653 | \$1,867,901 | | | |
| Telephones and Accessories | \$3,533,929 | \$5,016,023 | 1.42 | \$7,119,692 | \$3,585,763 | | | |
| Entertainment & Recreation | | | | | \$6,048,183 | \$148 | 40% | 16,346 |
| Tickets to Movies | \$1,110,583 | \$1,584,851 | 1.43 | \$2,261,652 | \$1,151,069 | | | |
| Tickets to Theatre/Operas/Concerts | \$3,048,615 | \$4,328,781 | 1.42 | \$6,146,511 | \$3,097,896 | | | |
| Tickets to Parks or Museums | \$1,739,752 | \$2,481,316 | 1.43 | \$3,538,969 | \$1,799,217 | | | |
| Other Retailers | | | | | \$62,404,338 | \$207 | 40% | 120,588 |
| Toys/Games/Crafts/Hobbies (4) | \$6,781,152 | \$9,654,535 | 1.42 | \$13,745,459 | \$6,964,307 | | | |
| Pets | \$38,464,929 | \$54,663,056 | 1.42 | \$77,682,444 | \$39,217,515 | | | |
| Books and Reading (8) | \$4,926,671 | \$6,993,892 | 1.42 | \$9,928,515 | \$5,001,844 | | | |
| Recreational Vehicles and Fees (5) | \$8,729,044 | \$12,419,329 | 1.42 | \$17,669,717 | \$8,940,673 | | | |
| Photo Equipment and Supplies (7) | \$2,246,599 | \$3,188,958 | 1.42 | \$4,526,599 | \$2,280,000 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|--------|---------------|---------------|--|--|----------------------|----------------|------------|----------------|
| Groceries | | | | | | | | \$443,711,083 | \$300 | 40% | 591,615 |
| Food at Home | \$267,245,597 | \$379,608,749 | 1.42 | \$539,214,879 | \$271,969,282 | | | | | | |
| Bakery and Cereal Products | \$34,063,011 | \$48,377,478 | 1.42 | \$68,707,384 | \$34,644,373 | | | | | | |
| Meats, Poultry, Fish, and Eggs | \$56,949,729 | \$80,893,945 | 1.42 | \$114,905,382 | \$57,955,653 | | | | | | |
| Dairy Products | \$25,306,853 | \$35,951,356 | 1.42 | \$51,073,122 | \$25,766,269 | | | | | | |
| Fruits and Vegetables | \$52,570,515 | \$74,630,000 | 1.42 | \$105,946,021 | \$53,375,506 | | | | | | |
| Restaurants (calculated from 15 min trade area) | | | | | | | | \$657,506,192 | \$400 | 40% | 657,506 |
| 15 minute additional demand | | | | | | | | \$470,883,107 | | | |
| Food away from home | \$159,288,204 | \$226,404,940 | 1.4214 | \$321,801,587 | \$162,513,383 | | | | | | |
| Alcoholic Beverages | \$23,920,932 | \$33,895,981 | 1.4170 | \$48,030,634 | \$24,109,702 | | | | | | |
| Health and Personal Care | | | | | | | | \$61,158,467 | \$500 | 40% | 48,927 |
| Personal Care Products (18) | \$21,001,925 | \$29,837,156 | 1.42 | \$42,389,251 | \$21,387,326 | | | | | | |
| Nonprescription Drugs | \$6,943,416 | \$9,896,607 | 1.43 | \$14,105,857 | \$7,162,441 | | | | | | |
| Prescription Drugs | \$13,895,737 | \$19,769,834 | 1.42 | \$28,127,068 | \$14,231,331 | | | | | | |
| Eyeglasses and Contact Lenses | \$4,447,031 | \$6,315,431 | 1.42 | \$8,968,831 | \$4,521,800 | | | | | | |
| Smoking Products | \$13,568,674 | \$19,290,169 | 1.42 | \$27,424,244 | \$13,855,570 | | | | | | |
| Household Furnishings and Equipment | | | | | | | | \$79,789,416 | \$365 | 40% | 87,440 |
| Furniture | \$40,316,190 | \$57,327,554 | 1.42 | \$81,516,841 | \$41,200,651 | | | | | | |
| Household Textiles (13) | \$4,929,783 | \$7,005,592 | 1.42 | \$9,955,473 | \$5,025,690 | | | | | | |
| Major Appliances (14) | \$23,285,097 | \$33,158,031 | 1.42 | \$47,217,111 | \$23,932,014 | | | | | | |
| Rugs | \$1,720,137 | \$2,437,355 | 1.42 | \$3,453,620 | \$1,733,483 | | | | | | |
| Small Appliances | \$2,841,596 | \$4,040,055 | 1.42 | \$5,743,971 | \$2,902,375 | | | | | | |
| Housewares (15) | \$4,089,540 | \$5,814,645 | 1.42 | \$8,267,457 | \$4,177,917 | | | | | | |
| Luggage | \$806,641 | \$1,144,520 | 1.42 | \$1,623,927 | \$817,286 | | | | | | |
| Household Operations | | | | | | | | \$103,334,704 | \$330 | 40% | 125,254 |
| Lawn and Garden (16) | \$27,878,771 | \$39,640,083 | 1.42 | \$56,363,180 | \$28,484,409 | | | | | | |
| Housekeeping Supplies (17) | \$33,649,291 | \$47,823,692 | 1.42 | \$67,968,907 | \$34,319,616 | | | | | | |
| Maintenance and Remodeling Materials (12) | \$39,104,375 | \$55,803,934 | 1.43 | \$79,635,055 | \$40,530,680 | | | | | | |
| Transportation | | | | | | | | \$186,244,450 | \$1,500 | 40% | 49,665 |
| Gasoline and Motor Oil | \$125,150,663 | \$178,172,792 | 1.42 | \$253,658,615 | \$128,507,952 | | | | | | |
| Vehicle Maintenance and Repairs | \$56,315,631 | \$80,143,107 | 1.42 | \$114,052,129 | \$57,736,498 | | | | | | |

Data Note: The Consumer Spending data is household-based and represents the amount spent for a product or service by all households in an area. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Therefore the variables in each section may not sum to totals. This report is not a comprehensive list of all consumer spending variables.

Source: Esri forecasts for 2024 and 2029; Consumer Spending data are derived from the 2021 and 2022 Consumer Expenditure Surveys, Bureau of Labor Statistic. Catalyst prepared building area calculations

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| Total Trade Area Demand | 1,839,649 |
| Study Area Capti30% | |
| Study Area Net Demand | 551,895 |

Special Note: The total discounted amount of 561k sf is across all retail categories of shopping activity. It does not reflect a further discount related to on-line vs. brick and mortar shopping. This will need to be determined through discussion with brokers. Bottom line, it is likely that this shopping activity would manifest itself physically through mixed-use, experience-based developments rather than strip center development.

Residential Programming based on 10 minute Trade Area

| Summary | Census 2010 | Census 2020 | 2024 | 2029 | 2034 | 10 Year Gains | Housing Market Breakdown – Renter vs Owner | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------|--------|---------|---------------|--|-------|-------|---------------------|--------------|------------|
| Population | 12,144 | 46,995 | 72,381 | 95,074 | 117,767 | 45,386 | people | | | | | |
| Households | 3,927 | 14,152 | 21,697 | 28,791 | 35,885 | 14,188 | HH's | | | | | |
| Families | 3,287 | 12,576 | 18,989 | 24,976 | 30,963 | 11,974 | units | | | | | |
| Average Household Size | 3.09 | 3.32 | 3.34 | 3.30 | 3.26 | -0.08 | people | | | | | |
| Owner Occupied Housing Units | 3,053 | 11,969 | 84% | 18,324 | 22,505 | 74% | 26,686 | 8,362 | units | 10-yr decrease -10% | 74% for sale | households |
| Renter Occupied Housing Units | 875 | 2,183 | 16% | 3,373 | 6,286 | 26% | 9,199 | 5,826 | units | 10-yr increase 10% | 26% for rent | households |
| Median Age | 33.8 | 34.7 | 35.8 | 36.3 | 36.8 | 1.00 | year | | | | | |

| Households by Income | 2024 | | 2029 | | 2034 | | 10 Year Gains | | Housing Market Breakdown | | | Programming | | |
|--------------------------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|------------|---------------|-----------|----------------------------------|--|--------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Resident / Unit Types | | | Units | Type | Capture |
| <\$15,000 | 179 | 0.8% | 259 | 0.9% | 339 | 1.00% | 160 | 1.13% | ownership vs. rental | | | govt. subsidized only | | n/a |
| \$15,000 - \$24,999 | 1,046 | 4.8% | 1,091 | 3.8% | 1,136 | 2.80% | 90 | 0.63% | living with others or subsidized | 7% | 528 units O | Subsidized | govt. subsidized only | n/a |
| \$25,000 - \$34,999 | 342 | 1.6% | 395 | 1.4% | 448 | 1.20% | 106 | 0.75% | | | 182 units R | Housing | govt. subsidized only | n/a |
| \$35,000 - \$49,999 | 360 | 1.7% | 537 | 1.9% | 714 | 2.10% | 354 | 2.50% | | | | | govt. subsidized likely | n/a |
| \$50,000 - \$74,999 | 1,284 | 5.9% | 1,613 | 5.6% | 1,942 | 5.30% | 658 | 4.64% | roommates or market | 11% | 965 units O | Workforce | 290 Own Workforce | 30% |
| \$75,000 - \$99,999 | 1,337 | 6.2% | 1,657 | 5.8% | 1,977 | 5.40% | 640 | 10.59% | | | 333 units R | Housing | 133 Rent Workforce | 40% |
| \$100,000 - \$149,999 | 4,063 | 18.7% | 4,814 | 16.7% | 5,565 | 14.70% | 1,502 | 10.59% | move-up | | 3891 units O | Upper | 1,167 Own Market | 30% |
| \$150,000 - \$199,999 | 4,244 | 19.6% | 6,109 | 21.2% | 7,974 | 22.80% | 3,730 | 26.29% | next level | 38% | 1341 units R | Market | 536 Rent Market | 40% |
| \$200,000+ | 8,843 | 40.8% | 12,316 | 42.8% | 15,789 | 44.80% | 6,946 | 48.96% | rent by choice | | 5165 units O | Luxury | 1,550 Own Up Market | 30% |
| totals | 21,698 | | 28,791 | | 35,884 | | | | upper scale | 45% | 1781 units R | Market | 712 Rent Up Market | 40% |
| Median Household Income | | \$172,134 | | \$178,912 | | \$ 185,690 | | \$ 13,556 | | | | | 3,006 owned units | 69% |
| Average Household Income | | \$207,164 | | \$221,742 | | \$ 236,320 | | \$ 29,156 | | %s above are of total HH's, red is 10-year decline vs green increase | | | 1,382 rented units | 31% |
| Per Capita Income | | \$62,233 | | \$67,187 | | \$ 72,141 | | \$ 9,908 | | | | | 4,388 total discounted units | |

| Population by Age | Census 2010 | | Census 2020 | | 2024 | | 2029 | | 2034 | | 10 Year Gains | | Housing Market Breakdown | | |
|-------------------|-------------|--------|-------------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------------|---------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| | Number | Number | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Cycle of Life | | |
| 0 - 4 | 1,050 | 3,731 | 5,344 | 7.4% | 6,703 | 7.1% | 8,062 | 6.80% | 2,718 | 50.9% | | | declining as a group | 36.40% of total | children through college |
| 5 - 9 | 1,321 | 5,095 | 6,732 | 9.3% | 7,774 | 8.2% | 8,816 | 7.10% | 2,084 | 31.0% | | | | | |
| 10 - 14 | 1,225 | 5,130 | 7,407 | 10.2% | 8,831 | 9.3% | 10,255 | 8.40% | 2,848 | 38.5% | | | | | |
| 15 - 19 | 850 | 3,737 | 6,137 | 8.5% | 7,754 | 8.2% | 9,371 | 7.90% | 3,234 | 52.7% | | | | | |
| 20 - 24 | 452 | 1,791 | 3,648 | 5.0% | 5,367 | 5.6% | 7,086 | 6.20% | 3,438 | 94.2% | | | | | |
| 25 - 34 | 1,372 | 4,196 | 6,021 | 8.3% | 9,410 | 9.9% | 12,799 | 11.50% | 6,778 | 112.6% | | | declining as a group | 25% of total | family housing |
| 35 - 44 | 2,396 | 9,232 | 13,093 | 18.1% | 14,816 | 15.6% | 16,539 | 13.10% | 3,446 | 26.3% | | | | | |
| 45 - 54 | 1,790 | 7,148 | 11,774 | 16.3% | 15,751 | 16.6% | 19,728 | 16.90% | 7,954 | 67.6% | | | | | |
| 55 - 64 | 979 | 3,765 | 6,491 | 9.0% | 9,564 | 10.1% | 12,637 | 11.20% | 6,146 | 94.7% | | | increasing as a group | 35% of total | empty nest and active adult |
| 65 - 74 | 498 | 2,201 | 3,675 | 5.1% | 5,553 | 5.8% | 7,431 | 6.50% | 3,756 | 102.2% | | | | | |
| 75 - 84 | 161 | 828 | 1,701 | 2.4% | 2,890 | 3.0% | 4,079 | 3.60% | 2,378 | 139.8% | | | increasing as a group | 5% of total | senior and assisted |
| 85+ | 49 | 141 | 357 | 0.5% | 661 | 0.7% | 965 | 0.90% | 608 | 170.3% | | | | | |
| totals | | | 72,380 | | 95,074 | | 117,768 | | 45,388 | | | | | | |

| Race and Ethnicity | Census 2010 | | Census 2020 | | 2024 | | 2029 | | 2034 | | 10 Year Gains | | Demographic Shifts | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|--------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------------|---------|--|--------|---------------|
| | Number | Number | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | | | |
| White Alone | 10,476 | 31,671 | 45,581 | 55.8% | 55,959 | 51.3% | 66,337 | 48.6% | 20,756 | 37.8% | | | the largest pop; declined as % of whole | -7.25% | over 10 years |
| Black Alone | 634 | 3,845 | 6,519 | 8.0% | 8,902 | 8.2% | 11,285 | 8.3% | 4,766 | 8.7% | | | | | |
| American Indian Alone | 74 | 306 | 460 | 0.6% | 644 | 0.6% | 828 | 0.6% | 368 | 0.7% | | | | | |
| Asian Alone | 265 | 4,529 | 8,775 | 10.7% | 13,293 | 12.2% | 17,811 | 13.0% | 9,036 | 16.5% | | | 3rd largest pop; increased as % of whole | 2.30% | over 10 years |
| Pacific Islander Alone | 3 | 35 | 64 | 0.1% | 87 | 0.1% | 110 | 0.1% | 46 | 0.1% | | | | | |
| Some Other Race Alone | 395 | 1,470 | 2,543 | 3.1% | 4,029 | 3.7% | 5,515 | 4.0% | 2,972 | 5.4% | | | | | |
| Two or More Races | 296 | 5,138 | 8,439 | 10.3% | 12,160 | 11.1% | 15,881 | 11.6% | 7,442 | 13.6% | | | | | |
| Hispanic Origin (Any Race) | 1,484 | 5,497 | 9,250 | 11.3% | 14,003 | 12.8% | 18,756 | 13.7% | 9,506 | 17.3% | | | 2nd largest pop; increased as % of whole | 2.41% | over 10 years |
| totals | | | 81,631 | | 109,077 | | 136,523 | | 54,892 | | | | | | |

Source: Esri forecasts for 2024 and 2029. U.S. Census Bureau 2020 decennial Census in 2020 geographies. -0 Catalyst straightlined growth to 2034, provided 10-year gains calculation, related analysis and comparison to 15 min gains. Data Note: Income is expressed in current dollars.

Special Note: The discounted unit counts by for sale / for lease are based on existing % splits between each and qualifying HH incomes

| 10-Year Programming Breakdown by Use | | | | |
|---|---|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| | Total Trade Area | Est. Tax Value | DNT Frontage Area | Est. Tax Value |
| RETAIL (apparel, computer, misc, health, grocery, household, auto) | 1,104,475 sf | \$ 502,535,906 | 287,242 sf | \$ 130,695,272 |
| RESTAURANTS (fast, fast casual, sit down, upscale, bars, catering) | 657,506 sf | | 197,252 sf | |
| ENTERTAINMENT (performance, dinner theater, museum) | 66,346 sf | | 54,904 sf | |
| | | | City Property Taxes per Year | \$ 66,001 |
| OFFICE (loft, single tenant, multi-tenant, boutique) | 554,773 sf | \$ 252,421,791 | 166,432 sf | \$ 75,726,537 |
| In-office service retail | 2,774 sf | | 832 sf | |
| In-office food service | 5,548 sf | | 1,664 sf | |
| | | | City Property Taxes per Year | \$ 38,242 |
| HOTEL (boutique with performance and meeting space) | 703 keys | \$ 50,299,035 | 211 keys | \$ 15,089,710 |
| Meeting | 45,000 sf | | 15,000 sf | |
| Performing arts space / Cultural destination space | 15,000 sf | | 50,000 sf | |
| In-hotel restaurant | 750 sf | | 2,500 sf | |
| In-hotel retail/brewery | 2,250 sf | | 7,500 sf | |
| | | | City Property Taxes per Year | \$ 7,620 |
| FOR-SALE RESIDENTIAL | 10,021 total units | \$ 6,570,578,359 | 3,006 total units | \$ 1,971,173,508 |
| Single Family | 1,002 units | | 301 units | |
| Bungalow / Carriage Homes | 2,004 units | | 601 units | |
| Townhomes / Rowhouses | 4,009 units | | 1,203 units | |
| Flats | 2,405 units | | 722 units | |
| | | | City Property Taxes per Year | \$ 995,443 |
| FOR-LEASE RESIDENTIAL | 3,455 total units | \$ 2,504,611,770 | 1,382 total units | \$ 2,171,858,746 |
| Single Family Rental | 173 units | | 69 units | |
| Small Infill Rentals | 691 units | | 276 units | |
| Village Apartments | 993 units | | 397 units | |
| Mixed-Use Lofts | 1,036 units | | 415 units | |
| | | | City Property Taxes per Year | \$ 1,096,789 |
| ACTIVE SENIOR LIVING | 603 total units | \$ 154,329,613 | 211 total units | \$ 51,946,872 |
| Senior flats (for sale) | 301 units | | 90 units | |
| Senior living (for rent) | 302 units | | 121 units | |
| | | | City Property Taxes per Year | \$ 26,233 |
| | Total Trade Area: \$ | 10,034,776,475 | Tollroad Frontage: \$ | 4,416,490,645 |
| Notes: | Potential Tax Revenue over 10 Year Period | City of Prosper | 0.505 | \$ 22,303,278 |
| 1. These Estimated Tax Values are illustrative in nature only and not to be used for budgeting | with jurisdictions shown for | Prosper ISD | 1.2552 | \$ 55,435,791 |
| 2. The tax revenue shown does not reflect any exemptions | DNT Tollroad Frontage Area | Collin County | 0.149343 | \$ 6,595,720 |
| 3. Absorption timing is tied to anticipated population growth rate only. Market can go more quickly | | Collin College | 0.08122 | \$ 3,587,074 |

Source: ESRI, NCTCOG, Catalyst

| 10-Year Programming Breakdown by Use | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | DNT Frontage Area | Est. Tax Value |
| RETAIL (all categories) | 287,242 sf | \$ 130,695,272 |
| RESTAURANTS | 197,252 sf | |
| ENTERTAINMENT | 54,904 sf | |
| | City Property Taxes per Year | \$ 66,001 |
| OFFICE (all categories) | 166,432 sf | \$ 75,726,537 |
| In-office service retail | 832 sf | |
| In-office food service | 1,664 sf | |
| | City Property Taxes per Year | \$ 38,242 |
| HOTEL (all categories) | 211 keys | \$ 15,089,710 |
| Meeting | 15,000 sf | |
| Performing arts space / Cultural de | 50,000 sf | |
| In-hotel restaurant | 2,500 sf | |
| In-hotel retail/brewery | 7,500 sf | |
| | City Property Taxes per Year | \$ 7,620 |
| FOR-SALE RESIDENTIAL | 3,006 total units | \$ 1,971,173,508 |
| Single Family | 301 units | |
| Bungalow / Carriage Homes | 601 units | |
| Townhomes / Rowhouses | 1,203 units | |
| Flats | 722 units | |
| | City Property Taxes per Year | \$ 995,443 |
| FOR-LEASE RESIDENTIAL | 1,382 total units | \$ 2,171,858,746 |
| Single Family Rental | 69 units | |
| Small Infill Rentals | 276 units | |
| Village Apartments | 397 units | |
| Mixed-Use Lofts | 415 units | |
| | City Property Taxes per Year | \$ 1,096,789 |
| ACTIVE SENIOR LIVING | 211 total units | \$ 51,946,872 |
| Senior flats (for sale) | 90 units | |
| Senior living (for rent) | 121 units | |
| | City Property Taxes per Year | \$ 26,233 |
| Tollway Frontage: | | \$ 4,416,490,645 |

| Gross Acreage Usage | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Total Trade Area | DNT Frontage Area |
| 0.3 FAR | 84.5 ac | 22.0 ac |
| 0.25 FAR | 50.3 ac | 18.1 ac |
| 0.3 FAR | 5.1 ac | 4.2 ac |
| 0.8 FAR | 16.2 ac | 4.8 ac |
| | | 52.16 ac |
| 1.5 FAR | 7.4 ac | 3.1 ac |
| 10-Year DNT Frontage Usage: | | 356.2 ac total of 1920 ac area |
| 0.35 FAR | 262.9 ac | 78.9 ac |
| 0.45 FAR | 281.2 ac | 84.4 ac |
| 0.85 FAR | 270.7 ac | 81.2 ac |
| 1.5 FAR | 73.6 ac | 22.1 ac |
| 0.4 FAR | 29.7 ac | 11.9 ac |
| 0.85 FAR | 28.9 ac | 11.6 ac |
| 1.65 FAR | 13.8 ac | 5.5 ac |
| 2 FAR | 11.9 ac | 4.8 ac |
| | | 304.02 ac |
| 1.5 FAR | 6.9 ac | 2.1 ac |
| 1.65 FAR | 4.2 ac | 1.7 ac |
| Total Trade Area Usage | | 1,147.4 ac |

Total Absorption Period: 54 years This is assuming 365.4 ac per ten year periods (of Prosper's DNT Frontage Area)

In comparison, the Shops at Legacy, Legacy West total, GrandView, Hall Office Park, Frisco Ballpark, and The Star (1400 acres) developed over the past 30 years (planning began in 1995)

Special Note: These demand-based estimates are conceptual in nature. A detailed supply analysis would be required to better define capture rates coupled with interviews of key regional implementers by use

C. Desired Experiences

Community Experience 1 – The “Amenitized Town”

Bedroom Community with some employment and services, offers amenities described herein, and is consistent with these private strategies

Neighborhoodly Connection



Community Engagement



Outdoor Activity



Income/Age Housing Choice



Sources: ULI, Builder Magazine, Hillwood, Brookfield, Newland, Del Webb, Prosper



- Mixed-Use activity center
- Housing focus, with jobs & services as amenity
- Designed for interaction

DNT Context: Frontage acts as “town center” with connections to each adjacent neighborhood

- Neighborhood events
- Community organizations
- Awareness and inclusion
- Connection with others

DNT Context: Programming of “town center” professionally managed to ensure success

- Diverse venues; active and passive programs
- Connection to Nature
- Unique in the region

DNT Context: Frontage contains at least one active venue and access to reimagined Nature

- Housing offerings for range of life stages & demographics
- Allow for move-up and consolidation along the way

DNT Context: Frontage offers such options, as well as reevaluation of all neighborhoods

Remote Working



Sources: ULI, Builder Magazine, Hillwood, Brookfield, Newland, Del Webb, Woodlands Operating Co



- Flexibility in design of homes and businesses
- Wireless open spaces
- Plan for tech evolution

DNT Context: Help incentivize the establishment of places that are conducive to remote-working

Water Experiences



- Provide water access in different ways
- Efficient and sustainable design

DNT Context: Provide a signature water experience in a focal point along the Frontage

Living Well/Mindfulness



- Promoting health/wellness in design and operations
- Passive and active health uses planned in community

DNT Context: Help incentivize the establishment of “Zen” places and health-centered uses

Education and Safety



- Great schools
- Safe neighborhoods
- Convey peace of mind as the community mindset

DNT Context: Highlight connection to the High School and investigate funding program for augmented pay

The “Amenitized Town” – Case Study

Southlake, TX

Community Core



- Amenitized shopping experience within mixed-use town center setting
- Primary community uses within the town center including special events parks

Community Services



- Hotel and health care offerings along highway
- Kept to high quality standard to convey high-end identity

Upscale Neighborhoods/Housing



- Hotel and health care offerings along highway
- Kept to high quality standard to convey high-end identity

Risk of achieving this in Prosper: Ability to “tweak” existing PD plans and related frontage development pattern

Community Experience 2 – The “Self-Sustaining City”

Fully integrated community in which there is a direct relationship between jobs and housing, while maximizing tollway frontage for commercial mixed use

Mix of Jobs and Housing



- Tax base is equally divided between commercial and residential land uses
- Employment delivered through a city-center core district

Suburban “Downtown”



- Identifies as a premier employment centers in the region, offering amenities, uses, and services to employees, while providing an active center for residents

Integrated Streets/Open Space



- Street system planned with open space system to amenitize parcels within the core
- Combination of regional, local and transit lines provide throughput

Risk of achieving this in Prosper: Scale of frontage and ability to “tweak” existing PD plans and related development pattern

The “Self Sustaining City” – Case Study

Las Colinas (N. Irving), TX

Employment Center



- Largest suburban office grouping in Texas
- Coordinated with regional transportation systems and master open space network
- Quality development standards

Mixed-Use Town Center



- Restaurants, entertainment, office, hotel, conference, housing & open space within a walkable urban center setting

Diversity of Housing



- For sale detached, attached, for lease, flats, apartments, townhomes, seniors, extended stay
- Quality development standards

Risk of achieving this in Prosper: Ability to “tweak” existing PD plans and related frontage pattern

The “Exclusive Community”

Prosper is within a select group of communities...

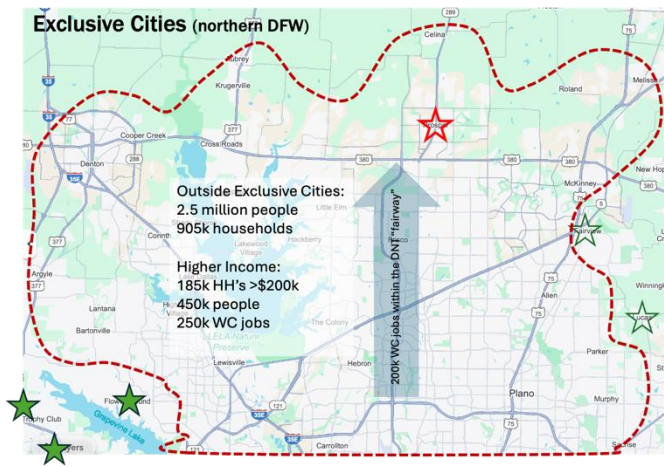
Take-aways: Those in Green do not have a primary commercial identity along their respective highways

Texas is home to seven fastest-growing wealthy suburbs, the most out of any state. These include:

| Municipality | HH Income | Population |
|-----------------------|-----------|------------|
| University Park (DFW) | \$381,235 | 26,000 |
| Southlake (DFW) | \$360,078 | 32,000 |
| Prosper (DFW) | \$215,851 | 46,000 |
| Colleyville (DFW) | \$196,298 | 26,000 |
| Flower Mound (DFW) | \$184,769 | 82,000 |
| Fulshear (Houston) | \$178,398 | 43,000 |
| Celina (DFW) | \$142,643 | 43,000 |

The seven wealthiest suburbs in DFW:

| Municipality | HH Income | Population |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|
| Westlake | \$471,768 | 2,000 |
| Highland Park | \$429,832 | 9,000 |
| University Park | \$381,235 | 26,000 |
| Southlake | \$360,078 | 32,000 |
| Trophy Club | \$226,745 | 14,000 |
| Prosper | \$215,851 | 46,000 |
| Colleyville | \$196,298 | 26,000 |



The seven wealthiest suburbs in the US:

| Municipality | HH Income | Population |
|-----------------------|-----------|------------|
| Scarsdale (NYC) | \$568,942 | 19,000 |
| Highland Park (DFW) | \$502,823 | 9,000 |
| Rye (NYC) | \$405,074 | 44,000 |
| West Univ Place (Hou) | \$404,000 | 15,000 |
| Los Altos (San Jose) | \$401,000 | 31,000 |
| Paradise Valley (PHX) | \$385,643 | 13,000 |
| University Park (DFW) | \$381,235 | 26,000 |

The “Exclusive Community” – Case Study

Westlake, TX



- A. Gained Panache as Corporate HQ Destination
 - Charles Schwab Campus
 - Deloitte University Campus
 - Fidelity Investments Regional Campus

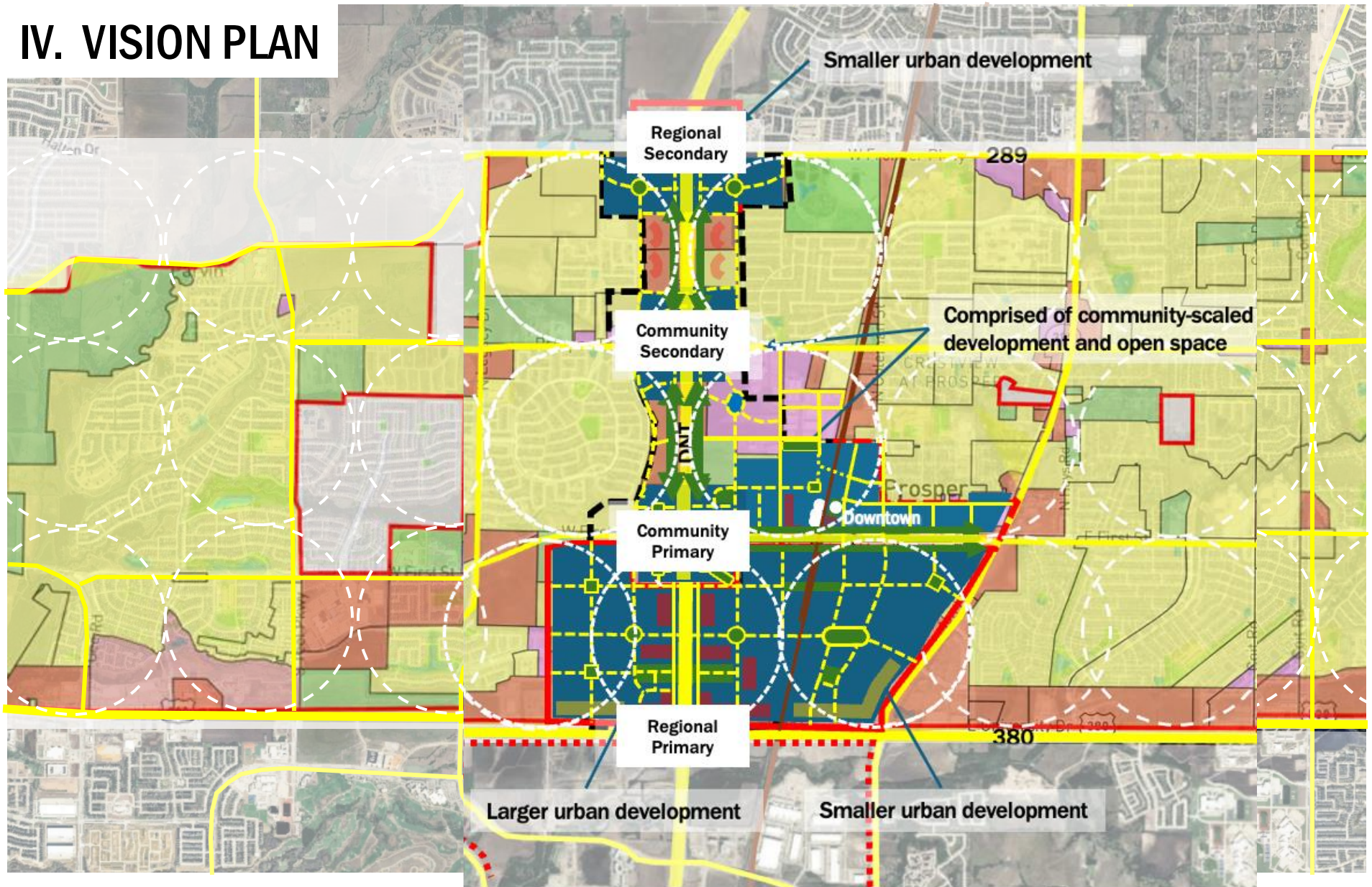
- B. Hi-End & Hi-Amenitized Housing (Vaquero Club)

- C. Uses Adjacent Communities for Service Needs (Southlake, Roanoke, etc)



Risk of achieving this in Prosper: Existing PD zoning and related frontage identity

IV. VISION PLAN



Regional District DNT / SH 380

Community Experience – The “Self-Sustaining City”

Direct relationship between jobs and housing, maximizing tollway frontage for commercial M/U

Mix of Jobs and Housing



- Tax base is equally divided between employment/commercial and residential uses
- Employment delivered through city-center core

Suburban “Downtown”



- Identifies as a premier employment centers in the region, offering amenities, uses, and services to employees, while providing an active center for residents

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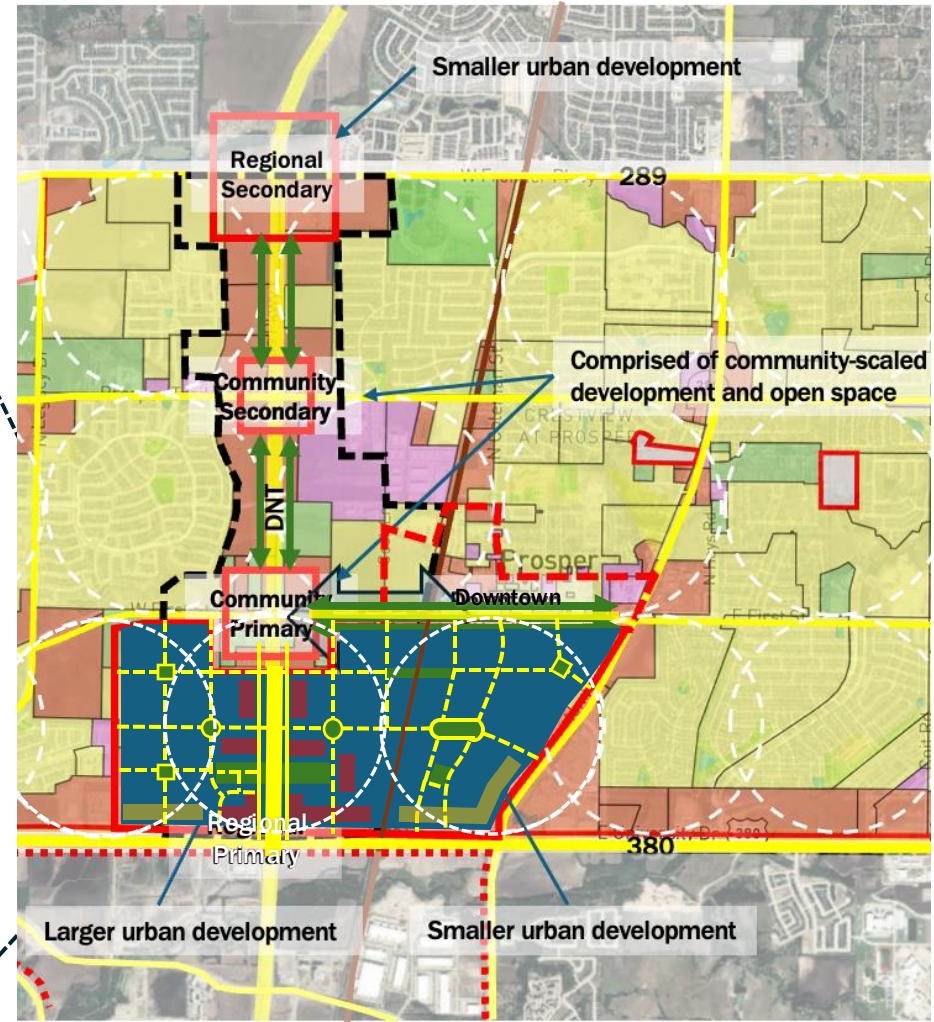


- Restaurants, entertainment, office, hotel, conference, housing & open space within a walkable urban center setting

Diversity of Housing



- For sale detached, attached, for lease, flats, apartments, townhomes, seniors, extended stay
- Quality development standards



Downtown District DNT / First & Downtown

Community Experience – The Historic Center

The most important community-scaled center, providing central community amenities

Remote Working



Sources: ULI, Builder Magazine, Hillwood, Brookfield, Newland, Del Webb, Woodlands Operating Co, Prosper EDC



- Flexibility in design of homes and businesses
- Wireless open spaces
- Plan for tech evolution

Historical Connection



- Highlight the community's history
- Preserve and enhance its historic structures

Public Structures & Spaces



- Consolidate the Town's public buildings into historic center
- Reinforce downtown as the center of public life

Range of Housing Options



- From rental to for-sale, provide for a range of sizing, type and amenities to provide a village-like feel

Neighborhoodly Connection



Sources: ULI, Builder Magazine, Hillwood, Brookfield, Newland, Del Webb, Prosper



- Mixed-Use activity center
- Housing focus, with jobs & services as amenity
- Designed for interaction

Community Engagement



- Neighborhood events
- Community organizations
- Awareness and inclusion
- Connection with others

Outdoor Activity

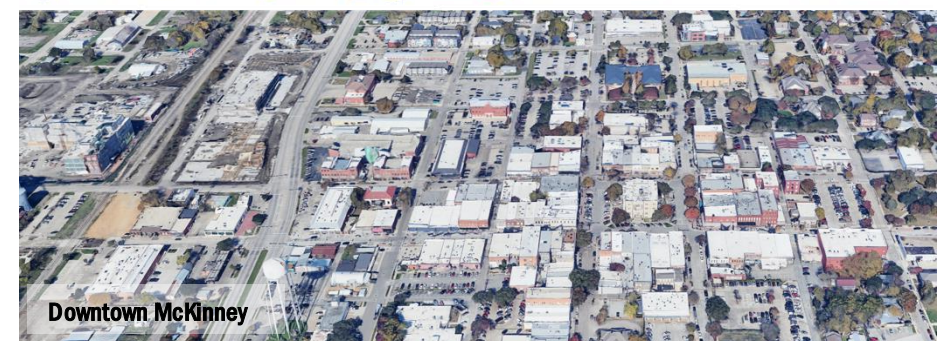
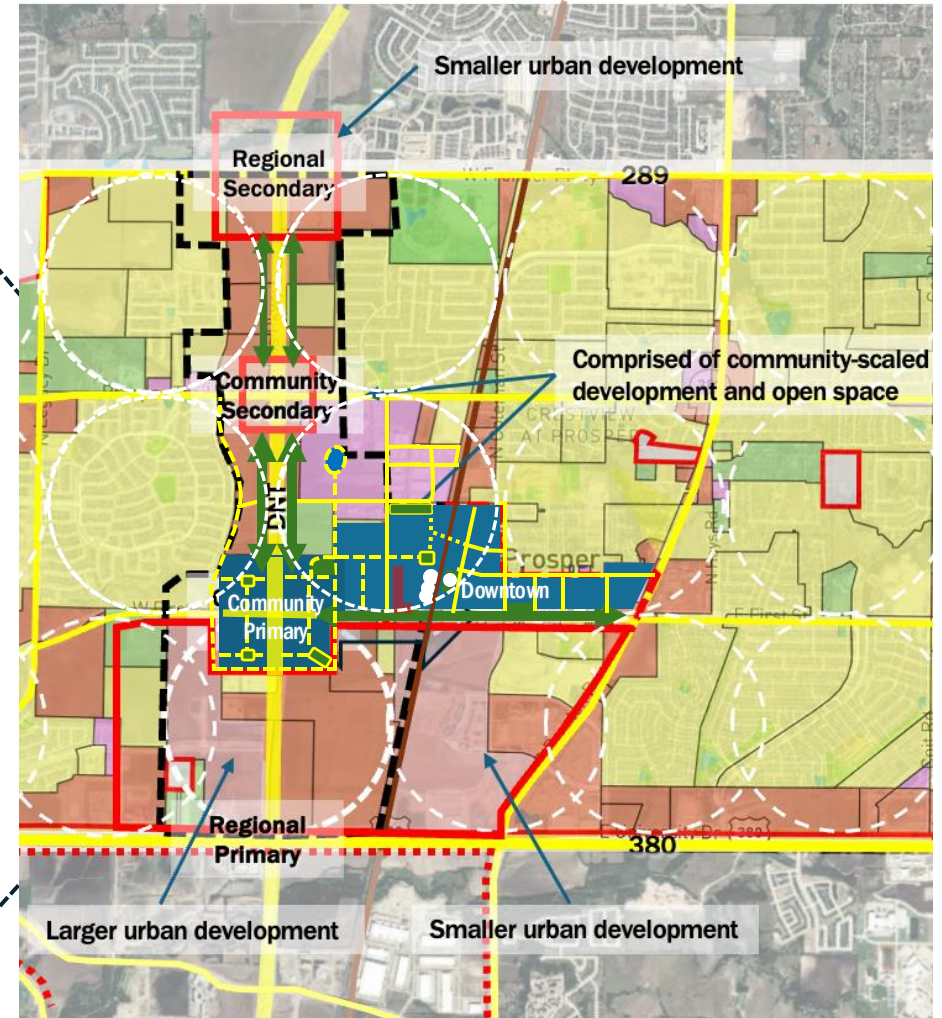


- Diverse venues; active & passive programs
- Connection to Nature
- Unique in the region

Income/Age Programming



- Amenity offerings for range of life stages & demographics
- Allow for move-up and consolidation along the way



Community Districts DNT / 289 & Prosper Trail

Community Experience – The “Amenitized Town”

An Enhanced Bedroom Community, consistent with private master-planned community strategies

Neighbory Connection Community Engagement Outdoor Activity Income/Age Housing Choice



Sources: ULI, Builder Magazine, Hillwood, Brookfield, Newland, Del Webb, Prosper



- Mixed-Use activity center
- Housing focus, with jobs & services as amenity
- Designed for interaction
- DNT Context: Frontage acts as “town center” with connections to each adjacent neighborhood
- Neighborhood events
- Community organizations
- Awareness and inclusion
- Connection with others
- DNT Context: Programming of “town center” professionally managed to ensure success
- Diverse venues; active & passive programs
- Connection to Nature
- Unique in the region
- DNT Context: Frontage contains at least one active venue and Nature
- Housing offerings for range of life stages & demographics
- Allow for move-up and consolidation along the way
- DNT Context: Frontage offers such options, as well as reevaluation of all neighborhoods

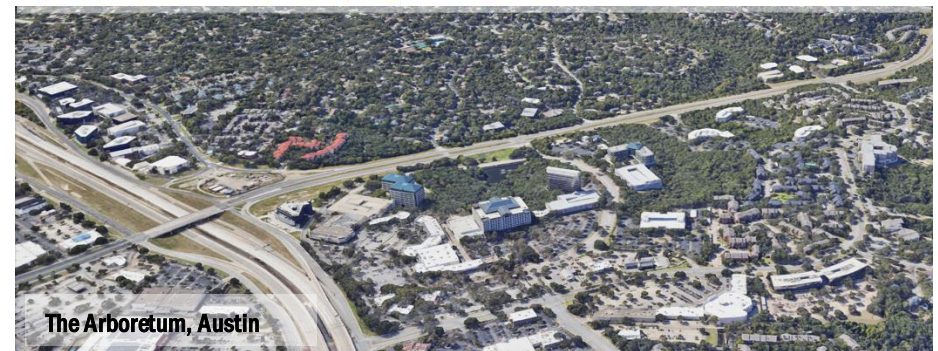
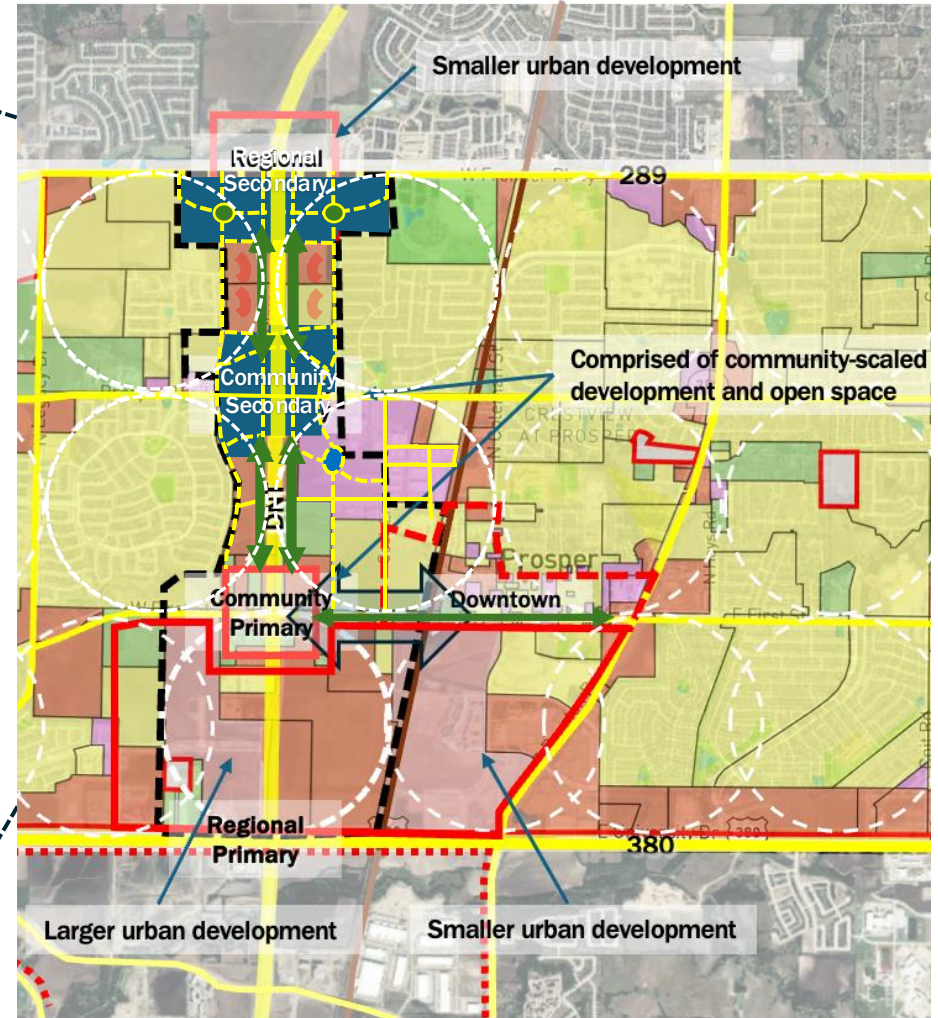
Remote Working Water Experiences Living Well/Mindfulness Education and Safety



Sources: ULI, Builder Magazine, Hillwood, Brookfield, Newland, Del Webb, Woodlands Operating Co



- Flexibility in design of homes and businesses
- Wireless open spaces
- Plan for tech evolution
- DNT Context: Frontage acts as “town center” with connections to each adjacent neighborhood
- Provide water access in different ways
- Efficient and sustainable design
- DNT Context: Frontage acts as “town center” with connections to each adjacent neighborhood
- Promoting health/wellness in design and operations
- Passive and active health uses planned in community
- DNT Context: Frontage acts as “town center” with connections to each adjacent neighborhood
- Great schools
- Safe neighborhoods
- Convey peace of mind as the community mindset
- DNT Context: Frontage acts as “town center” with connections to each adjacent neighborhood



Green Connecting Zones

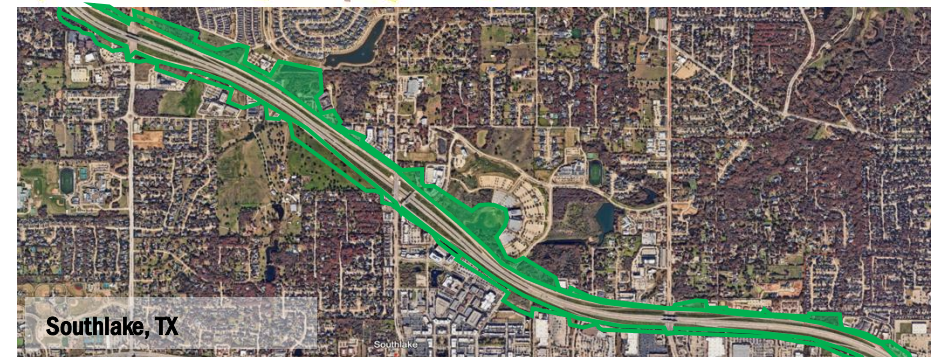
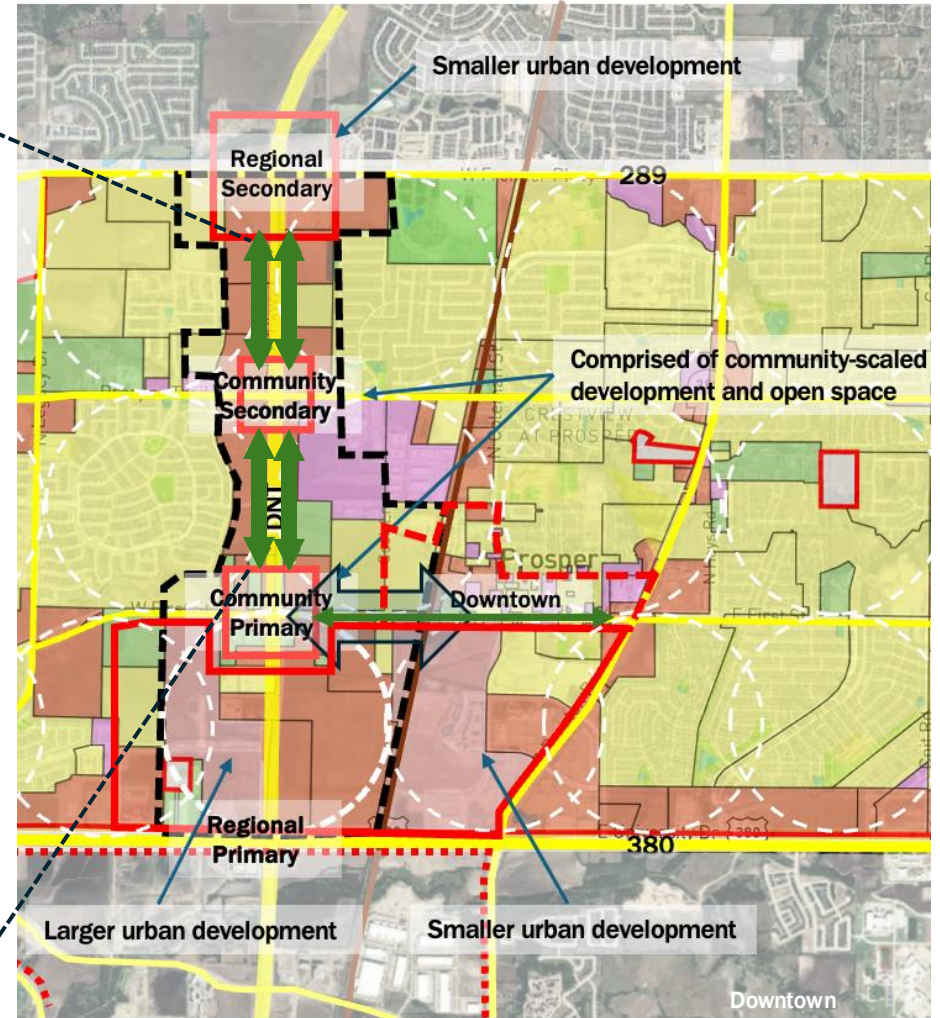
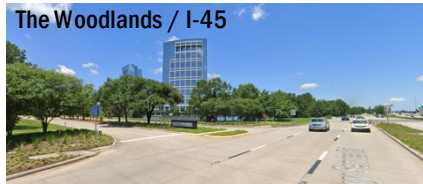
This Southlake/Westlake similarity has already begun

Southlake / Westlake 114 Frontage

Prosper DNT Frontage



Exclusive Community Frontages



V. PREFERENCES & IMPLEMENTATION

Evolve Current Zoning to Create Community Gateways

- a. Prosper Trail – Education/Faith/Arts mixed-use
- b. First Street / Downtown – Mixed-use, Civic, Entertainment
- c. DNT/Frontier Parkway – Commercial mixed-use
 - Village-scaled buildings with street and open space connections within compact experience

Evolve Current Standards to Create Green Connections

- Emphasize lower density development
- Strong landscape planting and setbacks

Evolve Current Zoning to Create Regional Gateway – DNT/380

- Regional node w/urban and campus buildings
- Employment destination with health focus
- Supporting mixed-use development
- Parking deemphasized; walkability emphasized

Implementation Steps

1. Hold Broker discussions to confirm “proof of concept”
2. Prepare small area plan that starts with existing PD’s
3. Prepare infrastructure funding plan based on phasing concept
4. Hold property owner discussions
5. Refine existing zoning into one frontage district with subdistricts per this Vision

