

Applications at the City of Austin



Rocky Mountain Land Use Institute, March 13, 2015



Waterfront Planning& Green Infrastructure



Affordable Housing Requirements in a Density Bonus Program



Corridor Planning Trend Analysis& Department Collaboration





Waterfront Planning Infrastructu & Green Infrastructure















Green Infrastructure

- Multiple definitions depending on context
- In case of Envision Tomorrow, refers strictly to water quality controls



♦ tomorrow+ Green Infrastructure App

Water Quality

- First flush of runoff has the most pollutants
- Amount of runoff and associated pollutants increases with impervious cover
- Impervious cover calculated by the **Prototype Builder**
- Able to calculate minimum volume of water to be captured and treated





envision **♦**tomorrow**+ Green Infrastructure App**



Example of conventional control



Example of green infrastructure



Benefits of green infrastructure

- Improved water quality
- Greater water infiltration into the soil
 - Improved base flow in streams
 - Improved riparian health
 - Less potential for erosion
- Decreased energy costs
- Improved air quality
- Reduced carbon emissions
- Reduced heat island effect
- Potential open space and habitat
- Water conservation



envision **♦**tomorro**⊌ + Green Infrastructure App**

Green roof



Cistern



Rain gardens



Green roof with cistern



Biofiltration





Prototype Builder

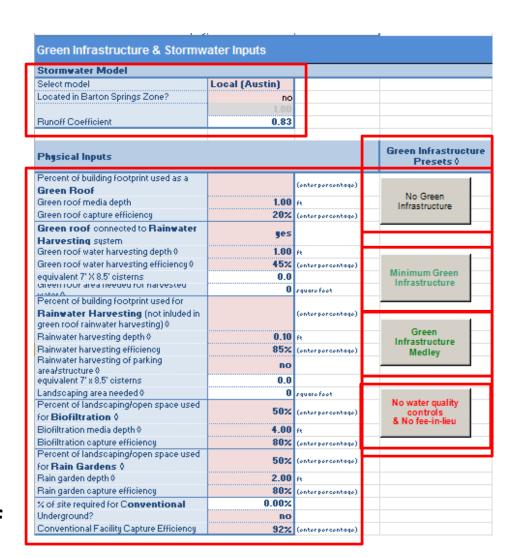
Choose stormwater model

- National
- Local (Austin)

2. Choose level/type of controls using preset buttons

- No green (conventional)
- Minimum green
- Medley of green beyond the mininum
- No controls at all

3. Customize any presets if desired



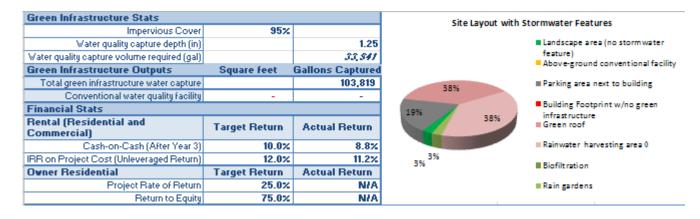


4. Input annual rainfall

 To correctly calculate pollutant load reductions

Pollutant Loads		
Annual Rainfall	32.5	in
◊	90%	(ontorporcontago)
Total Sususpended Solids (TSS) reduction	84%	
Total Nitrogen (TN) reduction ◊	50%	
Total Lead (TL) reduction ≎	75%	
F.Coli Reduction 0	79%	
Total key pollutants removed (TSS, TN, TL	569	lbefyr

5. Review dashboard





- Square footage and gallons captured for each control
- Impact on project cost
 - Derived from cost section

Stormwater & Green Infrastructure Cost per Gallon					
Green roof ≎	\$	34.00	\$	839,921	total
Biofiltration	\$	3.50	\$	-	total
Rain gardens	\$	4.50	\$	58,649	total
Rainwater harvesting	\$	4.00	\$	264,328	total
Conventional above ground∜	\$	6.10	\$	-	total
Conventional underground ◊	\$	10.50	\$	-	total
Mitigation fee/Fee-in-lieu only? 0		no	\$	-	ontor amount
Total cost			\$	1,162,899	

Cooper Informations Chair		
Green Infrastructure Stats		
Impervious Cover	95%	
Water quality capture depth (in)		1.25
Water quality capture volume required (gal)		33,541
Green Infrastructure Outputs	Square feet	Gallons Captured
Landscape area (no stormwater feature)	1,089	
Above-ground conventional facility	-	
Parking area next to building	8,356	
Building Footprint w/no green infrastructure		
Green roof	16,513	24,704
Green roof water harvesting area	16,513	55,583
Rainwater harvesting area 0	16,513	10,499
Biofiltration	_	-
Rain gardens	1,089	13,033
Total green infrastructure water capture		103,819
Conventional water quality facility	-	-
Financial Stats		
Rental (Residential and Commercial)	Target Return	Actual Return
Cash-on-Cash (After Year 3)	10.0%	8.8%
IRR on Project Cost (Unleveraged Return)	12.0%	11.2%
Owner Residential	Target Return	Actual Return
Project Rate of Return	25.0%	N/A
Return to Equity	75.0%	N/A



Scenario Builder

- Annual indicators
 - Runoff reduction
 - Energy savings
 - Air pollutant reduction
 - CO2 reduction
 - Potential open space & habitat
- Based on **Center for** Neighborhood **Technology** Value of Green Infrastructure guide



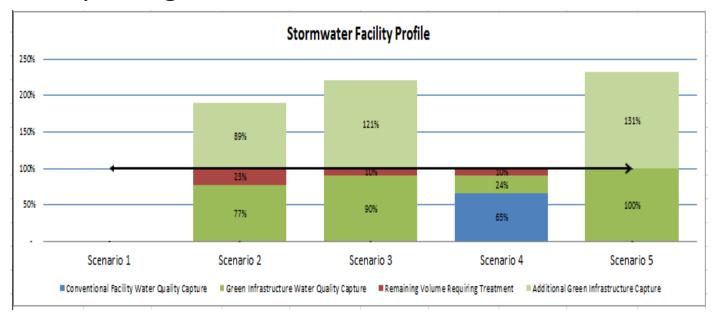


Additional Indicators:

Stormwater facility profile

Opportunities for:

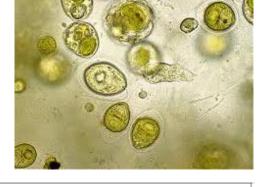
- District-wide management opportunity
- Hydrological connections

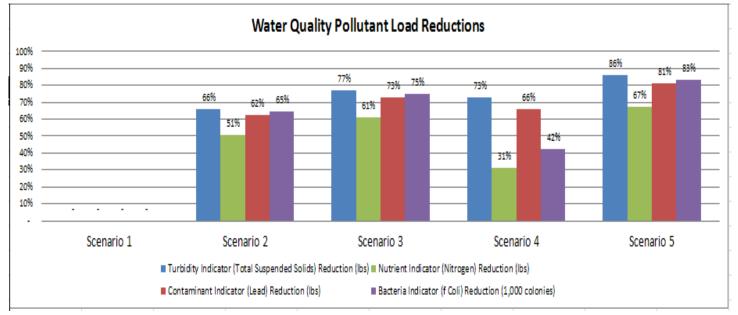




Pollutant load reductions -- key indicators

- Total Suspended Solids: turbidity
- Total Nitrogen: nutrient excess
- Total Lead: contaminants
- F.Coli: bacteria







Affordable Housing Requirements in a Density Bonus Program

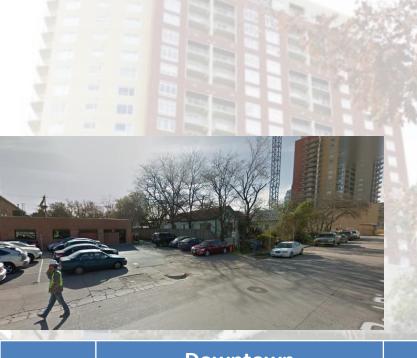




Downtown Density Bonus Program

- Historically residential area
- On-site affordability requirements
- Ordinance change required affordable units to reflect the rest of the project in:
 - Size
 - Mix

Sensitivity Analysis







	Downtown		Skyhouse			Millennium Rainey			
	5% similar unit mix	5% units	No afford. units	5% similar unit mix	5% units	No afford. units	5% similar unit mix	5% units	No afford. units
Internal rate of return	12.4%	12.5%	12.9%	11.5%	11.5%	11.9%	11.9%	11.9%	12.4%
Differ- ence	-0.1%	-0.4%		-0.1%	-0.4%		-0.0%	-0.5%	

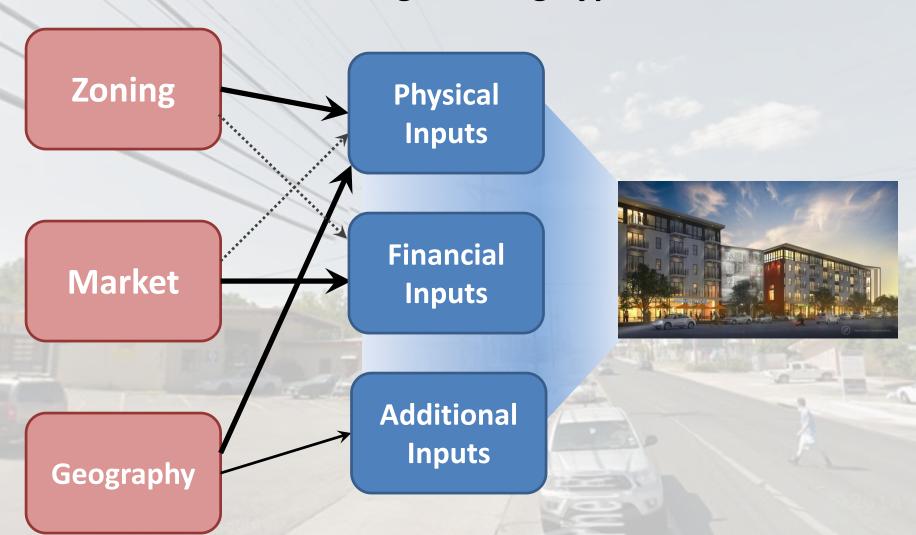




Corridor Planning Trend Analysis& Department Collaboration







Zoning

Major Zoning Related Inputs:

- Building height
- FAR (calculated)
- · Land use
 - residential often subsidizes retail
- Impervious cover
- Parking ratios
- Park dedication fees
- Austin Energy fees
- Water quality fees

Major Market Related Inputs:

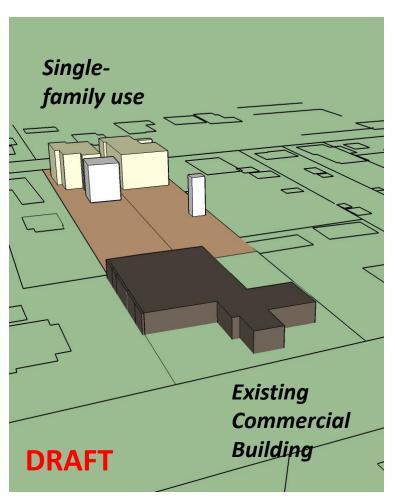
- Land acquisition costs
 - (TCAD * 120% to reflect market rates)
- Cost of construction
 - dependent on size of project
 - --> relates to size of parcel
- Market rents for:
 - residential
 - retail
 - office

Market

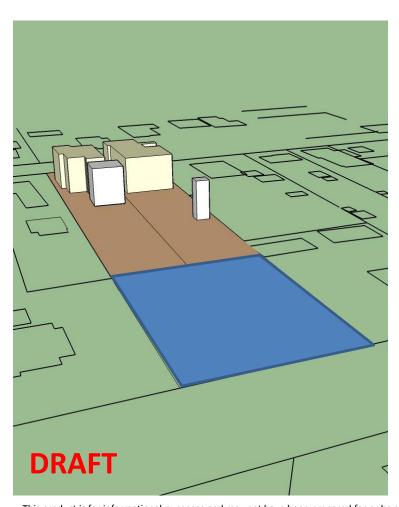
Major Geographic Related Inputs:

- Size of parcel
- Water quality treatment zone
 - allowable controls and quantities (i.e., Barton Springs Recharge Zone versus Urban watershed)

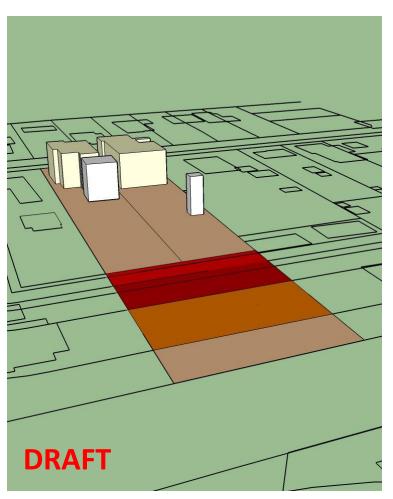
Geography



Service garage built in 1961 (54 years old)					
Site	13,888 sf	1/3 acre	138' deep	100' wide	
Bldg footprint	5,732 sf				



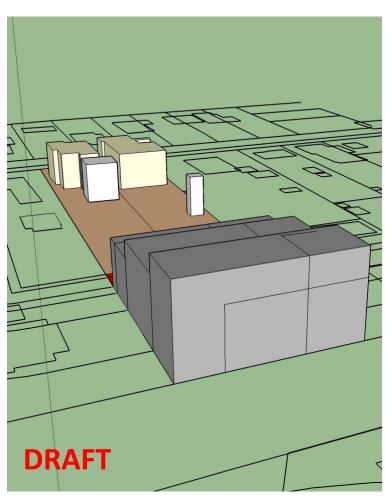
Rebuilding in 1961	on parcel w	ith servi	ce gara	ge built
Site	13,888 sf	1/3 acre	138' deep	100' wide



Rebuilding on parcel with service garage built in 1961					
Site	13,888 sf	1/3 acre		100' wide	

Single-family compatibility zones

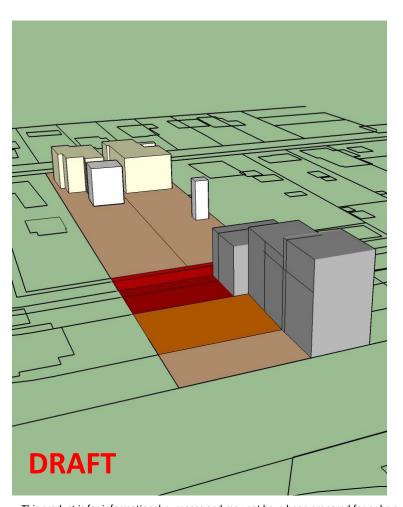
No build	2,060 sf	15%	25'	
2-story (30')	3,500 sf	25%	35'	
3-story (40')	5,000 sf	36 %	50'	
4-story (50')	3,330 sf	24%	33'	



Rebuilding on parcel with service garage built in 1961					
Site	13,888 sf	1/3 acre	138' deep		

Single-family compatibility zones

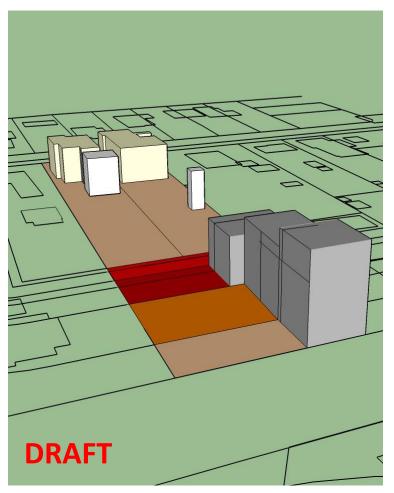
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4-story (50')	3,330 sf	24%	33'	



Rebuilding mixed use					
Site	13,888 sf	1/3 acre	138' deep		

Modeling assumptions

Residential parking ratio	1.5 space/unit		
Retail parking ratio	3.6 spaces / 1000 sf		
Land cost	\$501,587	\$35/ sf	



Rebuilding mixed use				
Site	13,888 sf	1/3 acre	138' deep	

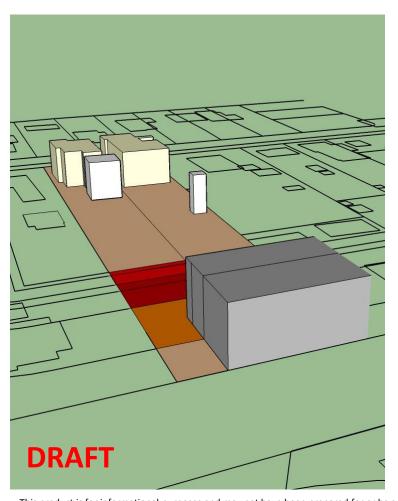
Modeling assumptions

Residential parking ratio	1.5 space/unit	
Retail parking ratio	3.6 spaces / 1000 sf	
Land cost	\$501,587	\$35/ sf

Results

Project cost	\$2,383,600		
Rate of return	7.9%	Target 12%	

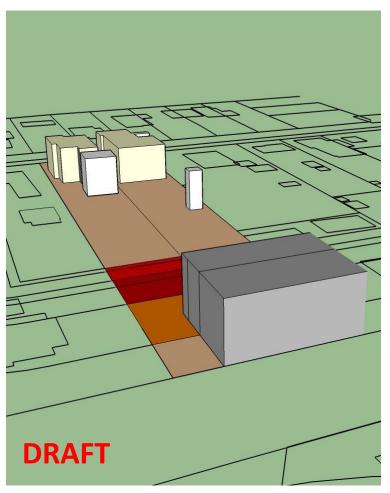
NOT FINANCIALLY FEASIBLE



Rebuilding mixed use 2-story				
Site	13,888 sf	1/3 acre	138' deep	

Modeling assumptions

Residential parking ratio	1.5 space/unit	
Retail parking ratio	3.6 spaces / 1000 sf	
Land cost	\$501,587	\$35/ sf



Rebuilding mixed use 2-story				
Site	13,888 sf	1/3 acre	138' deep	

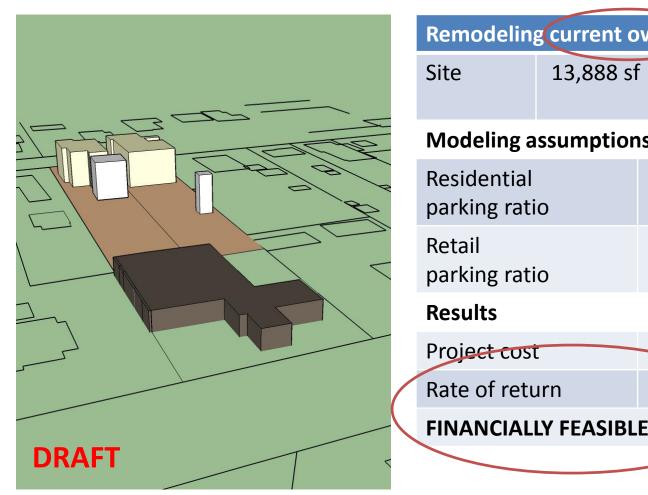
Modeling assumptions

Residential parking ratio	1.5 space/unit	
Retail parking ratio	3.6 spaces / 1000 sf	
Land cost	\$501,587	\$35/ sf

Results

Project cost	\$1,668,541	
Rate of return	7.7%	Target 12%

NOT FINANCIALLY FEASIBLE



Remodeling current owner				
Site	13,888 sf	1/3 acre	138' deep	100' wide

Modeling assumptions

Residential parking ratio	1.5 space/unit
Retail parking ratio	3.6 spaces / 1000 sf

Project cost	\$623,480	
Rate of return	14.4%	Target 12%
	_	



Single-Family Compatibility

DRAFT





Building Types

Burnet Flats



Burnet Marketplace



Building Types

5-story Mixed (residential-retail) w/Structured Parking

5-story Office mixed

4-story Mixed (residential-retail)

4-story Office

4-story Office mixed

3-story Mixed (residential-retail)

3-story Office

3-story Office mixed

1-story Retail

Building Types







5-story Mixed (residential-retail) w/Structured Parking 5-story Office mixed 4-story Mixed (residential-retail) 4-story Office 4-story Office mixed 3-story Office mixed 3-story Mixed (residential-retail) 3-story Office 3-story Office mixed 1-story Retail

Building Types







Building Types

5-story Mixed (residential-retail) w/Structured Parking

5-story Office mixed

4-story Mixed (residential-retail)

4-story Office

4-story Office mixed

3-story Mixed (residential-retail)

3-story Office

3-story Office mixed

1-story Retail

Building Types





Building Types 5-story Mixed (residential-retail) w/Structured Parking 5-story Office mixed 4-story Mixed (residential-retail) 4-story Office 4-story Office mixed 3-story Mixed (residential-retail) 3-story Office 3-story Office 1-story Retail



Lower Burnet Compatibility

- Cap Metro Bus Rapid Transit Stops
- Parcels

Single-family compatibility

- No Structure
- 30' or 2 Stories
- 40' or 3 Stories
- Up to 50'



Lower Burnet Opportunities

Commercial and multi-family parcels

Does not include following uses:

- Single-family
- Religious
- Civic

- Cap Metro Bus Rapid Transit Stops
- Opportunity Parcels



Lower Burnet Base Zoning

- Vertical mixed use (VMU) supersedes many aspects of base zoning
- Similar categories provide similar uses but differ in development standards
 - Allowed impervious cover
 - Setbacks
 - FAR
 - Cap Metro Bus Rapid Transit Stops

Base Zoning

VMU (vertical mixed use)

MF (multi-family)

CS (commercial services)

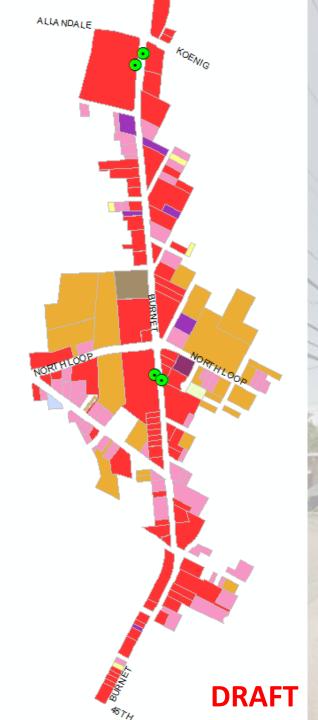
GR (general retail)

LR (limited retail)

GO (general office)

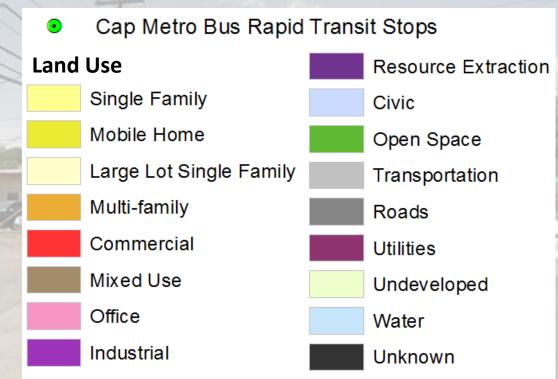
LO (limited office)

NO (neighborhood office)



Lower Burnet Land Use

- Commercial primarily along corridor with some office
- Existing multi-family likely to remain multifamily





Lower BurnetLand Acquisition Costs

- Includes both land and any improvements
- Generally higher on per square foot basis in Lower Burnet

NOTE: TCAD 2014 data is incomplete for some parcels.

Cap Metro Bus Rapid
 Transit Stops

2014 Land Acquisition Costs

<=\$5

\$5-10

\$10-20

\$20-30

\$30-40

\$40-50

\$50-60

>\$60



Lower BurnetZoning-Market Capacity

Projects likely to pencil given:

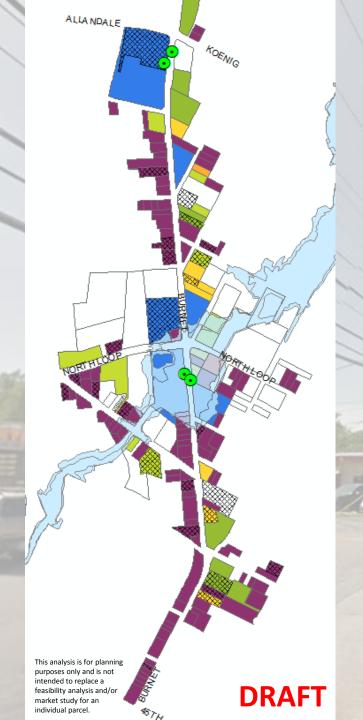
- Zoning
- Compatibility
- Size of parcel
- Land acquisition costs

- Construction costs
- Current market rents

Cap Metro Bus Rapid Transit Stops

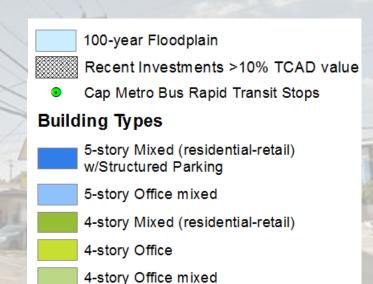
Building Types

- 5-story Mixed (residential-retail) w/Structured Parking
- 5-story Office mixed
 - 4-story Mixed (residential-retail)
- 4-story Office
 - 4-story Office mixed
- 3-story Mixed (residential-retail)
- 3-story Office
- 3-story Office mixed
- 1-story Retail
 - REMODEL



Lower BurnetDetermining Developable Parcels

- Impact of 100-year floodplain
- Recent investments
 - >10% of TCAD value
 - Less likely to redevelop in near future



3-story Mixed (residential-retail)

3-story Office

1-story Retail

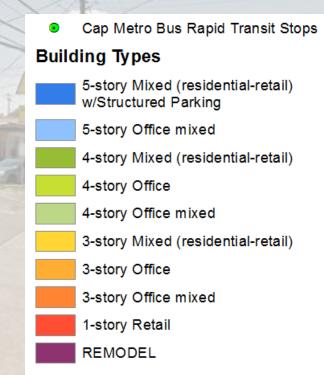
REMODEL

3-story Office mixed



Lower BurnetDevelopable Parcels

- More properties likely to "remodel" instead of redevelop
 - Remodeling does not require site plan
 - Must leave only one original wall standing during remodeling
- Others may not do further remodeling





Lower Burnet Trend

- Evaluation of developable parcels for:
 - Surrounding land uses/development
 - Accessibility
 - Site plans under review
- Market study needed for more detail of likely absorption of retail and office





Lower Burnet Trend without Remodels

- Areas where significant private-sector streetscape improvements likely through existing code
- CIP needed for other areas
 - Current building placement would remain

Cap Metro Bus Rapid Transit Stops
 Building Types
 Setory Mixed (residential retail)

5-story Mixed (residential-retail) w/Structured Parking

5-story Office mixed

4-story Mixed (residential-retail)

4-story Office

4-story Office mixed

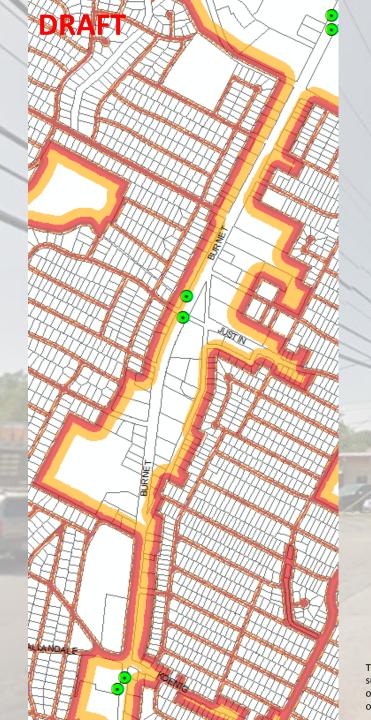
3-story Mixed (residential-retail)

3-story Office

3-story Office mixed

1-story Retail

REMODEL



Mid Burnet Compatibility

Cap Metro Bus Rapid Transit Stops

Parcels

Single-family compatibility

No Structure

30' or 2 Stories

40' or 3 Stories

Up to 50'



Mid Burnet Opportunities

Commercial and multi-family parcels

Does not include following uses:

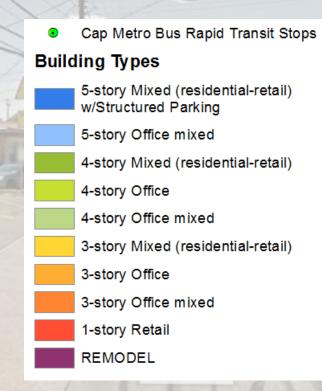
- Single-family
- Religious
- Civic

- Cap Metro Bus Rapid Transit Stops
- Opportunity Parcels



Mid Burnet Trend

- Parcels producing significant income (ministorage) less likely to redevelop
- Market study needed for more detail on likely absorption of retail and office





Mid Burnet Trend without Remodels

- Areas where significant private-sector streetscape improvements likely through existing code
- CIP needed for other areas
 - Current building placement would remain
 - Cap Metro Bus Rapid Transit Stops

 Building Types

 5-story Mixed (residential-retail)
 w/Structured Parking

 5-story Office mixed

 4-story Mixed (residential-retail)

 4-story Office

 4-story Office mixed

 3-story Mixed (residential-retail)

 3-story Office

 3-story Office

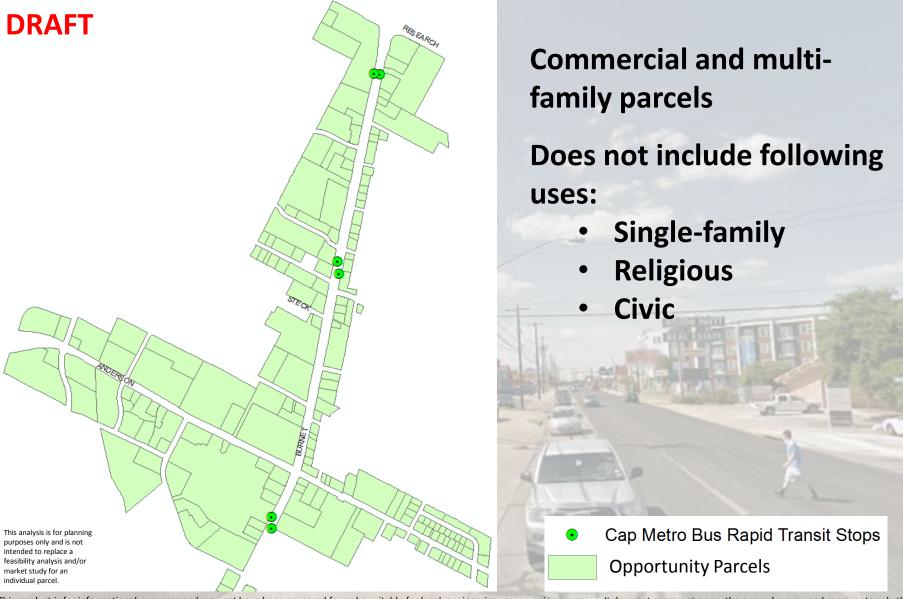
 1-story Retail

REMODEL

Upper Burnet and Anderson: Compatibility



Upper Burnet and Anderson: Opportunities



Upper Burnet and Anderson: Trend



- Evaluation of developable parcels for:
 - Surrounding land uses/development
 - Accessibility
 - Site plans under review
- Further market study needed for retail and office uses
- Cap Metro Bus Rapid Transit Stops
 Building Types
 5-story Mixed (residential-retail)
 w/Structured Parking
 5-story Office mixed
 4-story Mixed (residential-retail)
 4-story Office
 3-story Office mixed
 3-story Mixed (residential-retail)
 3-story Office
 3-story Office mixed
 1-story Retail
 REMODEL

Upper Burnet and Anderson: Trend without Remodels



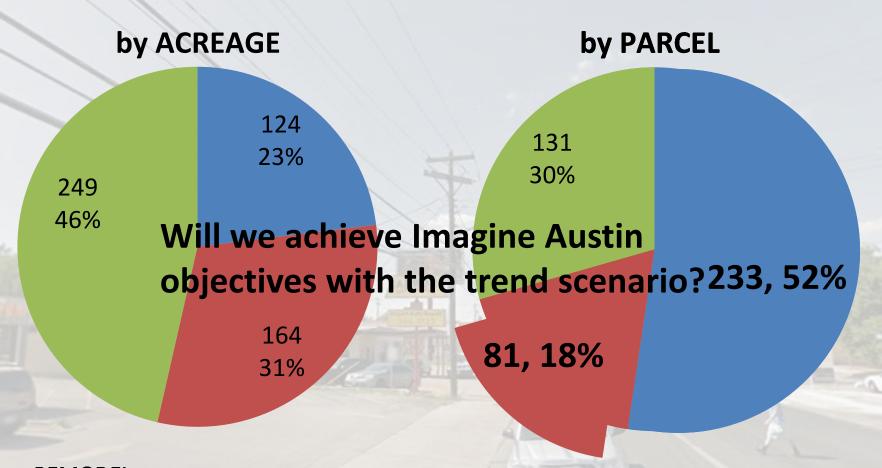
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 3-story Mixed (residential-retail)
 3-story Office
 3-story Office mixed
 1-story Retail
 REMODEL

DRAFT feasibility analysis and/or market study for an individual parcel.

Additional comments

- Assembling shallow parcels
 - For Lower Burnet less likely to be financially feasible due to combination of:
 - Required parking ratios
 - Cost of land
 - Depth of parcel
 - Expensive land used for nonrevenue-producing parking
 - May occur in mid and upper sections
- Mixed Use (MU) zoning not likely to produce housing because of large unit square footage requirements.

Envision Tomorrow ModelingDRAFT Trend Scenario Totals



- REMODEL
- Redevelopment

This analysis is for planning purposes only and is not intended to replace a feasibility analysis and/or market study for an individual parcel

DRAFT

Other (MF, condos, already redeveloped or remodeled, significant current income, etc)

Envision Tomorrow Modeling Opportunities for code revision

Zoning

Zoning Related Inputs

- Building height
- FAR (calculated)
- · Land use
 - residential often subsidizes retail
- Impervious cover
- Parking ratios
- Park dedication fees
- Austin Energy fees
- Water quality fees



Envision Tomorrow Modeling Springboard for collaboration

Collaborating departments and agencies

- Transportation
- Water Utility
- Electric Utility
- Parks and Recreation
- Watershed
- Public Works
- Capital Planning
- Economic Development
- Transit agency
- School district

Integrating land use and transportation planning

Travel app results for daily trips:

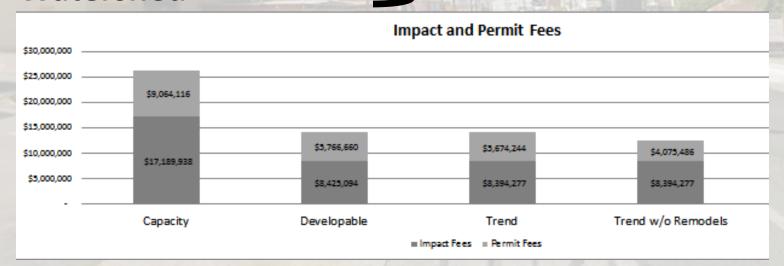
- Walking
- Transit
- Vehicle
- Internal
- External

Envision Tomorrow Modeling Springboard for collaboration

Collaborating departments and agencies

- Transportation
- Water Utility
- Electric Utility
- Parks and Recreation
- Watershed

CIP planning and departmental goals





- **Open source**
- Custom applications possible to address specific
- Ability to leverage off other calculations

- Sensitivity analysis for issues of particular interest
- Insight into cost of community benefits
- Insight into regulatory and market interactions
- Potential for strategic CIP planning
- Springboard for collaboration with other departments and agencies



Applications at the City of Austin

For more information contact:

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Sylvia.LeonGuerrero@austintexas.gov

Rocky Mountain Land Use Institute, March 13, 2015