FAIRFAX COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 2016

PRESENT: Janyce N. Hedetniemi, Chairman

Ellen J. Hurley, Braddock District
John Ulfelder, Dranesville District
Frank A. de la Fe, Hunter Mill District
Earl L. Flanagan, Mount Vernon District
Peter F. Murphy, Springfield District
James R. Hart, Commissioner At-Large
Timothy J. Sargeant, Commissioner At-Large

ABSENT:

Julie M. Strandlie, Mason District

Kenneth A. Lawrence, Providence District

OTHERS:

Thomas Biesiadny, Department of Transportation (DOT) Kristin Calkins, Transportation Planning Division, DOT Janet Nguyen, Coordination and funding Division, DOT

Inna Kangarloo, Senior Deputy Clerk, Planning Commission

ATTACHMENT:

A. Reston Transportation Funding Plan

11

Vice Chairman Frank de la Fe called the meeting to order at 7:02 p.m., in the Board Conference Room, 12000 Government Center Parkway, Fairfax, Virginia, 22035, pursuant to Section 4-102 of the Commission's Bylaws & Procedures. He indicated that the first order of business was to elect a Committee Chairperson.

Commissioner Hart MOVED TO NOMINATE JANYCE N. HEDETNIEMI AS CHAIRMAN OF THE 2016 TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE.

Commissioner de la Fe seconded the motion which carried by a vote of 5-0 (Commissioners Flanagan, Murphy and Sargeant were not present for the vote).

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Thomas Biesiadny, Department of Transportation (DOT); Kristin Calkins, Transportation Planning Division, DOT; and Janet Nguyen, Coordination and funding Division, DOT, briefed the Committee on the Reston Transportation Funding Plan (a copy of the presentation is included in the date file). The topics discussed included:

- Plan assumptions;
- Coordination with the Reston Network Analysis Advisory Group;
- Project estimates;

- · Tysons Funding Plan;
- Private funding options;
- · Funding scenarios;
- Staff observations;
- · Reston Network Analysis Advisory Group feedback;
- · Public share; and
- · Next steps in the plan development.

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The meeting was adjourned at 7:56 p.m. Janyce N. Hedetniemi, Chairman

An audio recording of this meeting is available in the Planning Commission Office, 12000 Government Center Parkway, Suite 330, Fairfax, Virginia 22035.

Minutes by: Inna Kangarloo

Approved: November 14, 2019

Jacob Caporaletti, Clerk to the

Fairfax County Planning Commission



ATTACHMENT A

Reston Transportation Funding Plan

Development and Coordination with the Reston Network Analysis Advisory Group

Planning Commission – Transportation Committee December 1, 2016

Tom Blesladny, Janet Nguyen
Fairfax County Department of Transportation

*This presentation was prepared by Fairfex County Department of Transportation staff.

It has not been endorsed by the Board of Supervisors.

Department of Transportation





County of Fairfax, Virginia

Outline

- Background
- · Plan Projects and Assumptions
- · Coordination with Advisory Group and Meetings
- · Advisory Group Work Session Results and Feedback
- · Public Revenues and Revenue Summary
- Next Steps/Schedule

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2



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Background

Board of Supervisors approved the Reston Phase I Comprehensive Plan amendment on February 11, 2014. Key components include:

- Addressing the three Reston Transit Station Areas (Wiehle-Reston East, Reston Town Center, and Herndon).
- Envisioning a mix of land uses served by a multi-modal transportation
- Recommending a set of road transportation improvements, a grid network, and intersection improvements to support the vision.

Follow-on motion directed staff and the planning commission to develop an inclusive process to prepare a funding plan for the recommended transportation improvements that includes both public and private investment.

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Background

Funding Plan

Strategy for providing financial resources to pay for transportation improvements in the Reston Phase I Comprehensive Plan Amendment, Approved February 11, 2014.

Funding Plan Elements:

- · Span a period of 40 years
- · Include public and private contributions
- · Allocation of costs between public and private contributions
- Project priorities
- · Development of project cash flows

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Plan Assumptions

Constant Dollars:

- Uses present dollars (2016).
- · Has not inflated revenues or expenses over 40 year period.
- Assumes that construction costs and revenues used to fund the plan will grow at approximately the same <u>average</u> rate over the 40 year period.
- Will continue to monitor the plan over the 40 years.

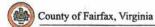
Maintenance:

- · New roadways will be public and turned over to VDOT.
- Operations/maintenance of the new roadway facilities are assumed to be funded by VDOT.
- VDOT is aware of future transportation improvements in Reston.

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5





Plan Assumptions Continued

Transit Service

- Unlike Tysons, Reston has a significant amount of existing transit service, providing internal circulation, and connections to areas located outside Reston.
- Significant bus service improvements were also made with the arrival of the Silver Line to Wiehle-Reston East.
- Tysons prior to opening of Silver Line, had no Internal transit circulation and fewer routes accessing Tysons.
- As a result, FCDOT is not proposing to add additional service. Changes in transit needs due to Phase II of Silver Line will be accommodated through restructuring of existing service, using existing resources.
- · However, transit needs will continue to be assessed.
- Transit is expected to remain a significant component of Reston's transportation network.

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Plan Assumptions Continued

Public and Private Revenues:

- · Public revenues are those revenues allocated by the County for use on transportation projects Countywide. Example public revenue sources: Federal, State, Regional, and Local funds.
- · Private revenues are generated in the Reston TSAs and are used exclusively for projects in the Reston TSAs. Example private revenue sources: road fund, proffers, in-kind construction, service district, and/or transportation tax district.

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County of Fairfax, Virginia

Coordination with the Reston Network Analysis Advisory Group

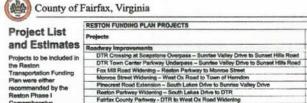
- Staff has been working in coordination with the Reston Network Analysis Advisory Group to develop the funding plan.
- Reston Network Analysis Advisory Group
 - Mission Statement: Following the adoption of the Reston Master Plan Phase 1 update, the Reston Network Advisory Group was created by the Hunter Mill District Supervisor to establish a forum for the Fairfax County Transportation staff to receive input and feedback from residents and property owners/developers on the Reston Network Analysis and associated plans....
 - Advisory Group members include landowners, residents, community representatives, and members of the business community.
 - Advisory Group meetings are open to the public.
 - The group reviews potential strategies for allocation of costs, use of funding mechanisms, and revenue generation.
 - Provides feedback to staff on potential funding plan scenarios.

"Full mission statument and additional information can be found at: http://www.tairfascounty.gov/fodot/rest

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7



Please note that the information provided in this presentation is not final and is for discussion purposes only.

Comprehensive Amendment or were necessary to support the

Reston Phase I	Reston Partiway Widening - South Lakes Drive to DTR	\$25,000,000
Comprehensive	Fairfax County Perkway - DTR to West Ox Road Widening	\$80,000,000
	Feirfax County Parkway at Sundee Valley Drive (Interchange)	\$400,000,000
Amendment or were	South Lakes Orive Overpass - Sunrise Valley Drive to Sunset Hills Road	\$90,000,000
necessary to support the	West Ox Road Widening Lawyers Road to Centreville Road	\$100,000,000
plan.	Total Roadway Improvements	51,200,000,000
All estimates are	Intersection Improvements	
planning level estimates.	Centreville Road at Sunrise Valley Drive	\$10,000,000
Network Analysis study	Centrevilla Road/DTR EB on/off Ramps	\$1,500,000
will refine the road widths	Hunfer MIII Road/Sunset Hills Road	\$3,500,000
and will provide priorities.	Reston Parkway/Bluemont Way	\$4,000,000
	Reston Parkway/DTR WB on/off Ramps	\$5,000,000
*Project is partially or ·	Reston Parkway/New Dominion Parkway	\$5,000,000
	Reston Parkway/Sunrise Valley Drive	\$15,000,000
completely located in	Wiehle Avenue/DTR EB on/off Ramps	\$600,000
Dranesville District. Remaining projects are located in Hunter Mill District.	Total Intersection Projects	344,600,000
	Grid Network	\$1,021,000,000
	Total	\$2,265,600,000
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2018

\$170,000,000

\$80,000,000 \$25,000,000

County of Fairfax, Virginia

Please note that the information provided in this presentation is not final and is for discussion purposes only.

Reston Funding Plan **Allocation Framework**

Six options were proposed to the Advisory Group as methods of allocating costs. This allocation has been the basis for discussion of funding

In this framework, public and private revenues will share costs, approximately equally.

Reston Roadway projects would be paid for with public revenues.

Intersections and the Grid would be paid for with private revenues.

Staff believes it is important to have a methodology and rationale behind proposed strategies to support decision making.

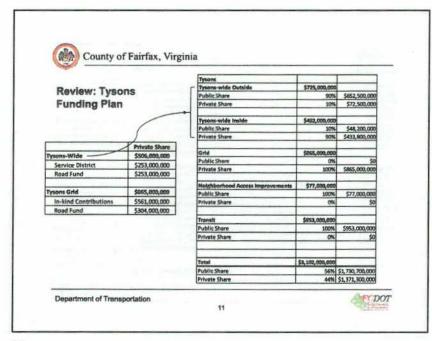
Project	Estimate	Allocation (\$)
Reston Roadways	\$1,200,000,000	
Public Share	100%	\$1,200,000,000
Private Share	0%	\$6
Reston Intersections	\$44,600,000	
Public Share	096	50
Private Share	100%	\$45,000,000
Grid	\$1,021,000,000	
Public Share	0%	54
Private Share	100%	\$1,021,000,000
Total	\$2,265,600,000	
Public Share	53%	\$1,200,000,000
Private Share	47%	\$1,065,600,00

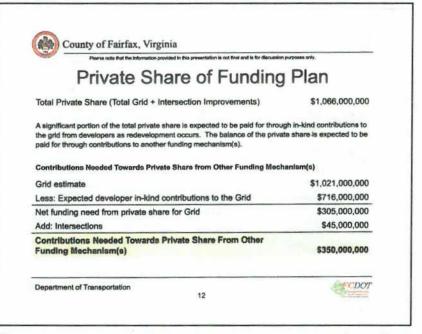
"The public private split for the Typona Transportation Functing plan is 56/44.

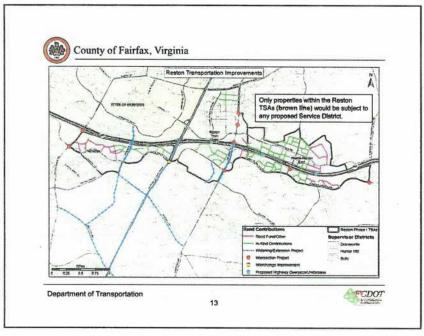
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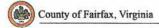
10











Private Funding Options

- Road Fund: Pooled cash proffers for use on specific transportation improvements in the Reston TSAs. Applies to new development.
- Tax District: Ad valorem tax, based on assessed value of commercial and industrial property. Tax districts are established by voluntary petition of a majority of commercial and industrial property owners in a defined geographic area and then approved by the Board of Supervisors to fund improvements within that defined area. Apply only to commercial and industrial properties.
- Service District: Ad valorem tax, based on assessed value of property in a defined geographic area. Service districts are established and approved by the Board of Supervisors to fund improvements located within a defined area. Apply to all properties within the service district's boundaries.
- Other: Staff did not look at mechanisms or strategy that required authorizing legislation from the General Assembly.

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14



a Art at the same of	Contribution Rates and Related Shortfall							
Funding Scenarios Proposed	Road	Fund	Tax/Service District over Reston TSAs					
to meet \$350M Private Share Balance	Residential/DU	Commercial/SF	Other Funding Needed to meet \$350M (\$M)	Tax District Rate		Service District Rate	Tax/Service District Contribution to \$350M (%)	
Scenario 1: Tysons residential rates	\$2,571	\$18.34	50	N/A		N/A	.0%	
Scenario 2: Tysons commercial rates	\$4,627	\$12.63	50	N/A		N/A	0%	
Scenario 3: Rates proportional to development in Reston TSAs	57,058	\$5.88	50	N/A		N/A	0%	
Scenario 4: Tysons rates and Service District over Reston TSAs	\$2,571	\$12.63	579	N/A		0.012	22%	
Scenario 5: Tysons rates and Tax District over Reston TSAs	\$2,571	\$12.63	579	0.025		N/A	22%	
Scenario 6: Tysons rates and Service District over Reston & TSAs	52,571	613.63	670	0.025	04	0.013	3206	
Seenario 7: Tysons rates and Service District over Small Tax District 5	62,671	612.63	679	0.026	04	0.013	2386	
Scenario 8: General adjustment from Tysons rates, -11%	\$2,288	511.24	\$108	0.035	10	0.017	31%	
Scenario 9: Specific adjustments from Tysons rates, +15% residential, -19% commercial	\$2,957	510.23	\$80	0.025	or	0.013	23%	
Scenario 10: Splits \$350M equally between Road Fund/Service District and maintains Tysons proportions for Res/Com road fund rates	\$1,635	\$8.19	\$175	N/A		0.027	50%	
Scenario 11: Similar total expense per Road Fund (residential) contribution and Service District (avg. home) contribution	52,080	\$10.09	\$132	N/A		0.02	38%	

*Scenario 6 and 7 would not generate significant amounts of additional revenue to warrant additional implementation challenges and were remo 15

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Funding Scenarios

Scenario 1: Road Fund - Tysons residential rates.
Description: Uses the same combined Tysons residential per dwelling unit rate and subtracts the amount generated from this rate from the \$350 million dollar need for Reston grid and Intersection projects to determine the commercial rate needed to fill the balance.

Scenario 2: Road Fund - Tysons commercial rates
Description: Uses the same combined Tysons commercial per square foot rate and subtracts the amount generated
from this rate from the \$350 million dollar need for Reston grid and intersection projects to determine the residential rate needed to fill the balance.

Scenario 3: Road Fund - Rates proportional to development in Reston TSAs Description: Determines a set of rates that match proportion of total new residential vs. total new commercial development in Reston TSAs only. (

Scenario 4: Tysons rates and Service District over Reston TSA
Description: Uses the Tysons combined rates for residential and commercial and fills any shortfall based on those rates with a service district over the Reston TSAs only.

Scenario 5: Tysons rates and Tax District over Reston TSAs Description: Uses the Tysons combined rates for residential and commercial and fills any shortfall based on those rates with a tax district over the Reston TSAs only.

Scenario 6: Tysone rates and a Service District over all of Reston and the Reston TSAs Scenario 7: Tysone rates and Service District over Small Tax District 5

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16





Funding Scenarios

Scenario 8: General adjustment from Tysons rates, -11%.

Description: Uses the Tysons combined rates for residential and commercial and adjusts them downwards by 11% based on an average assessed value difference between all properties in Reston TSAs and Tysons in 2015. A service district over the Reston TSAs only fills any remaining funding needs based on the adjusted rates.

Scenario 8: Specific adjustments from Tysons rates, +15% residential, -19% commercial Description: Uses the Tysons combined rate for residential and adjusts it upwards by 15%, the commercial rates is adjusted downwards by 19%. These adjustments are based on the average assessed value difference between residential and commercial properties in Reston TSAs and Tysons in 2015. A service district over the Reston TSAs only fills any remaining funding needs based on those rates.

Scenario 10: Splits \$350M equally between Road Fund and a Service District and maintains Tysons proportions for Residential/Commercial road fund rates

Description: Splits the private funding shortfall (\$350M) equally between a road fund and a service district and determines rates that maintain the same residential to commercial fund area contribution ratio as Tysons.

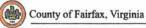
Scenario 11: Similar total expense per Road Fund (residential) contribution and Service District (average home)

Description: At an average annual service district contribution rate of \$0.02/\$100 of assessed value, a current resident in the Reston TSAs with an average residence of approximately \$260,000 assessed value will have an out of pocket expense, paid over 40 years, equal to a new residential per dwelling unit contribution of a developer.

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17





Advisory Group - Work Session

On September 7, 2016, the advisory group held a work session to discuss the qualities of each funding scenario. As a result of discussions at the session, the following recommendations were made to steff:

- A tax district over the Reston TSAs is Improbable and can be removed from further
 discussion. The implementation process for a tax district would require a petition by a majority of
 commercial and industrial landowners in the Reston TSAs. There has been no interest shown for
 this mechanism. In addition, commercial/industrial landowners in the Reston TSAs are already
 paying into a Dulles Rail tax district; Reston residents will also incur benefits from development
 and transportation improvements.
- The group is less interested in funding scenarios 1-5 and 9. The group determined that it
 would be difficult to build consensus around the rates included in these scenarios with developers
 citing difficulty in obtaining financing with associated contribution rates, and therefore, difficulty in
 developer's ability to provide stable levels of development to contribute to improvements in
- The group is more interested in funding scenarios 8, 10, and 11 (without the tax district option). The advisory group requested further analysis to show the financial effect of each of those scenarios on a residential or commercial property.

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18



Please note that the information provided in this presentation is not final and is for discussion purposes only. Contribution Rates and Related Shortfall **Funding Scenarios Proposed** Tay/Service District over Reston TSAs Road Fund to meet \$350M Private Share Other Funding Tax/Service Distric Residential/DU Contribution to Balance Commercial/SF District meet \$350M Rate \$350M (%) (SM) \$2,571 \$4,627 \$18.34 Scenario 1: Tysons residential rates N/A 50 Scenario 2: Tysons commercial rates Scenario 3: Rates proportional to \$12.63 N/A N/A 0% \$7,058 \$5.88 SO M/A N/A development in Reston TSAs 0% Scenario 4: Tysons rates and Service District \$2,571 512.63 579 N/A 0.012 over Reston TSAs 22% Scenario 5: Tysons rates and Tax District over \$12.63 579 0.025 N/A Reston TSAs 22% Scenario 6: Tysons Rates and Service District \$2,571 \$12.63 \$79 0.035 0.012 over Reston &TSAs 22% Scenario 7: Tysons Rates and Service District 52.571 \$12.63 0.025 0.012 over Small Tax District 5 22% Scenario 8: General adjustment from Tysons 52,288 \$11.24 5108 0.025 0.017 rates, -11% 31% Scenario 9: Specific adjustments from Tysor 52.957 \$10.23 \$80 0.035 0.013 rates, +15% residential, -19% commercial 23% Scenario 10: Splits \$350M equally between Road Fund/Service District and maintains \$1,635 \$8.19 \$175 0.027 AVA Tysons proportions for Res/Com road fund rates 50% Scenario 11: Similar total expense per Road Fund (residential) contribution and Service \$2.080 510.09 \$132 onz District (avg. home) contribution 38% "Scenario 6 and 7 would not generate significant amounts of additional revenue to warrant additional implementation challenges and were removed from consideration Department of Transportation CDOT 19



Funding Scenario 8, 10, and 11

Scenario 8: Uses the Tysons combined rates for residential and commercial and adjusts them downwards by 11% based on an average assessed value difference between all properties in Reston TSAs and Tysons in 2015. A service district over the Reston TSAs only fills any remaining funding needs based on the adjusted

Scenario 10: Splits the private funding shortfall (\$350M) equally between a road fund and a service district and determines rates that maintain the same residential to commercial road fund contribution ratio as Tysons.

Scenario 11: At an average annual service district contribution rate of \$0.02/\$100 of assessed value, a current resident in the Reston TSAs with an average residence of approximately \$260,000 assessed value will have an out of pocket expense, paid over 40 years, approximately equal to a residential per dwelling unit contribution of a developer.

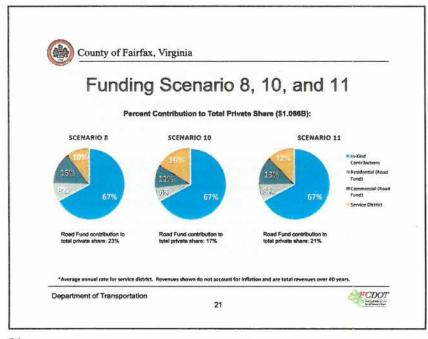
	New Dev	elopment - Re	ston TSAs		All Pro	operties - Resto	n TS
Residential*			Gamm	ercial	Service	e Johnst 1	ant
Scenario	Rate per Dwelling Unit	Revenue	Rete per Square Feat	Revenue	Hate	Heverue	
8	\$2,288	\$87,000,000	\$11.24	\$155,000,000	\$0.017	\$108,000,000	S
10	\$1,635	\$62,000,000	\$8.19	\$113,000,000	\$0.027	\$175,000,000	- (
11	\$2,080	\$79,000,000	\$10.09	\$139,000,000	\$0.020	\$132,000,000	-
*Residential	I includes apartments.				'Rate per \$	100 of assessed ve	due

All Properties - Reston TSAs 0.017 \$108,000,000 31% 0.027 \$175,000,000 50% 0.020 \$132,000,000

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20







Financial Impact of a Service District by Scenario

			Residen	rtial	2007/12		
Assessed Value		\$260,000.00*		\$500,000.00		\$750,000.00	
Option	Service District Rate	Annual	40 Year Total	Annual	40 Year Total	Annual	40 Year Total
8	\$0.017	\$44.20	\$1,768	\$85.00	\$3,400	\$127.50	\$5,100
10	\$0.027	\$70.20	\$2,880	\$135.00	\$5,400	\$202.50	\$8,100
11	\$0.020	\$52.00	\$2,080	\$100.00	\$4,000	\$150.00	\$6,000

			Comme	rcial			
Assessed Value		\$1,000,000		\$15,000,000		\$50,000,000	
Option	Service District Rate	Annual	40 Year Total	Annual	40 Year Total	Annual	40 Year Total
8	\$0.017	\$170	\$6,800	\$2,550	\$102,000	\$8,500	\$340,000
10	\$0.027	\$270	\$10,800	\$4,050	\$162,000	\$13,500	\$540,000
11	\$0.020	\$200	\$8,000	\$3,000	\$120,000	\$10,000	\$400,000

*Approximate average assessed value in Reston TSA

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22



21



Staff Observations

- Road Fund rates in Scenario 10 are significantly below Tysons, potentially affecting the competitive balance between Reston and Tysons.
- Road Fund and Service District Trade-Offs:
 - Road Fund: burden is on new development
 - Service Districts: burden is spread over all development; both existing and future development pay. Service district contributions are stable, bondable, and predictable.
 - The higher the service district rate, the higher the burden for existing properties and citizens of the Reston TSAs.
- Simplicity helps with understanding and implementation.
- · While Scenario 11 balances the residential contributions between a road fund and a service district, the property owners who pay into the service district may change over the 40 years.

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23





Staff Observations Continued

The transportation improvements planned for the Reston Transit Station areas are meant to provide benefits to both residents and businesses.

- Increased connections disperse traffic and reduce congestion.
- Increased options for travel car, bike, and pedestrian facilities.
- New parallel routes to existing roads.
- Allows avoidance of major arterials for short, local trips.
- · Intersection and pedestrian safety improvements allow for avoidance of vehicular trips and facilitate increase in community health.

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24





Advisory Group High Level Feedback

On September 26, 2016, the Reston Network Analysis Advisory Group (RNAG) approved a document containing high level feedback on the funding plan. Feedback listed included:

- Agreement on an understanding of allocation of expenses to public/private revenues - public revenues would be responsible for the roadway improvements and private revenues would be responsible for intersection and grid improvements.
- Tax Districts can be removed from further discussion there was unanimity from the group that a Tax District is unrealistic and should be taken off the table.
- Most Interested in scenarios with a Road Fund and a Service District RNAG is
 most interested in funding scenarios which included both proffer (Road Fund) and
 Service District revenue streams; e.g. Scenario 8, 10, and 11.
- Belance There continues to be discussion about the balance between proffer and service district revenues in the funding scenarios proposed and the RNAG recognizes that transportation is but one of many development objectives under the comprehensive plan update that must be funded. (Other examples include but is not limited to schools, parks, green building design and storm water management.)

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25





County of Fairfax, Virginia

Public Share

Anticipated public revenues available to go towards the public share of the Reston Transportation Funding

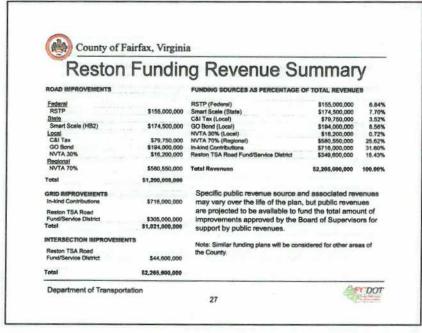
Revenue Sources (Estimated)	Total Funding	Available Years
Public Funds		
Federal		
Regional Surface Transportation Program (RSTP)	\$155,000,000	FY 23 - 54
Fed Discretionary Grant Program	\$0	N/A
Total Federal Revenues	\$155,000,000	- 200
State		
Smart Scale (HB2) (Construction District Program and State High Priority Program)	\$174,500,000	FY 22 - 54
Total State Revenues	\$174,500,000	
Local		Lance Control
Commercial & Industrial Tax (C&I)	\$79,750,000	FY 21 -30
General Obligation (G.O.) Bonds	\$194,000,000	FY 34 - 54
Northern Virginia Transportation Authority (NVTA) 30% Local Funds	\$16,200,000	FY 17
Total Local Revenues	\$289,950,000	- 2772
Regional		
NVTA 70% Regional Funds	\$580,550,000	FY 23 - 54
Total Regional Revenues	\$580,550,000	
Total Public Revenues	\$1,200,000,000	

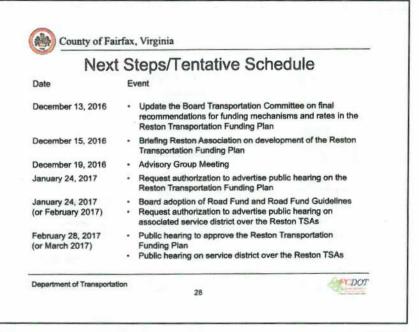
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26



25







Comments/Questions?

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29

