

Economic (in)Feasibility of Sustainable Community Plans

March 31, 2011







If You Plan It, They May Not Build



A case study in economic (in)feasibility:



The City of Long Beach's Downtown Plan (DTP)

















The Downtown Plan

- Contains guiding principles and development standards for the long-term redevelopment of downtown Long Beach.
- Guides expansion of residential, commercial, employment and transit options in the urban center.
- Envisions densifying and enhancing downtown to become a sustainable, diverse, mixed-use global city.













The Downtown Plan

- Full implementation over the next 25 years will allow:
 - 5,000 new residential units
 - 1.5 million square feet of new office, civic, cultural and similar uses
 - 384,000 SF of new retail space
 - 96,000 SF of restaurants
 - 800 new hotel rooms













The Downtown Plan

- Encourages downtown development and redevelopment through:
 - Increases in permitted building height/density
 - Reduced parking requirements
 - Faster permit processing
 - Master EIR













Economic Analysis and Community Benefits

- Identify and quantify the value conveyed to developers/landowners through the DTP provisions
- Determine extent to which developers can provide community benefits with this increased value





Rationale for Community Benefits Requirements







 DTP development displaces current residents, many of whom are low income



City has shortage of affordable housing



Jobs created should benefit City residents













DTP Zoning Changes

Zone Change Scenarios Studied:

Current	Heig	tht L	_imit
		,	

1. 6 stories

2. 6 stories

3. 6 stories

4. 100 feet

DTP Height/FAR Limit

80 ft / 4.0 FAR

150 ft / 5.0 FAR

240 ft / 8.0 FAR

240 ft / 8.0 FAR













DTP Land Uses

Land use / development prototypes studied for each zone change scenario:

- Apartments
- Condominiums
- Office
- Hotel













Land Residual Analysis

- + Calculates the value of a development based on its income potential
- Subtracts the costs of the development and developer profit
- = Results in the underlying value of the land

→ A negative land value indicates a development is not financially feasible













Quantifying DTP Benefit

Any positive change in land residual value before and after zone change is the benefit conveyed by DTP to downtown developers/landowners.













Economic Reality

- Current market economics in Long Beach leads to negative land residual values for most high-rise prototypes even under current zoning.
 - Increasing height limits in these scenarios does not improve feasibility.
 - DTP conveys no value in these scenarios.





The Bottom Line



Even the best-intentioned sustainable development plan does not guarantee economic feasibility.





















Illustrating the **change** in land value before and after DTP zone changes to show the potential value created by the DTP when market conditions improve.













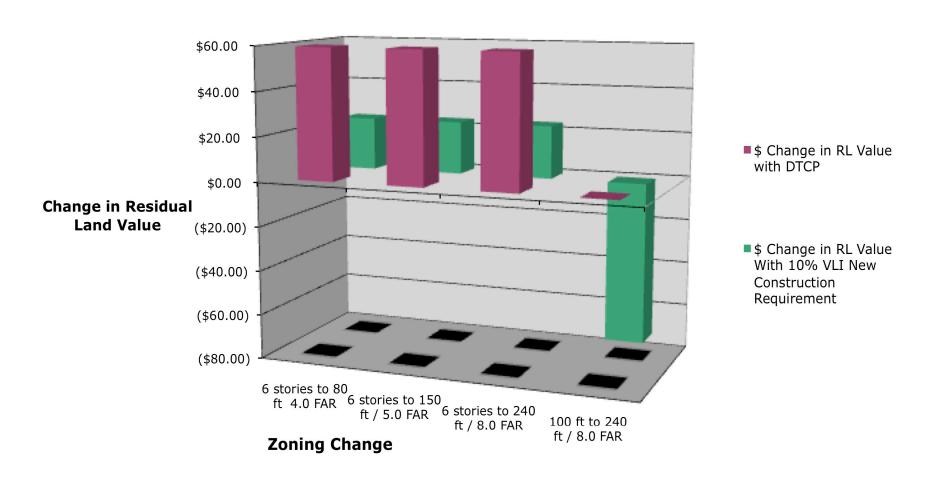
Community Benefits

When DTP leads to a positive change in land value, we quantify the reduction in land value due to proposed community benefits:

- Inclusionary housing requirements
- Inclusionary housing in lieu fee
- Commercial development linkage fee



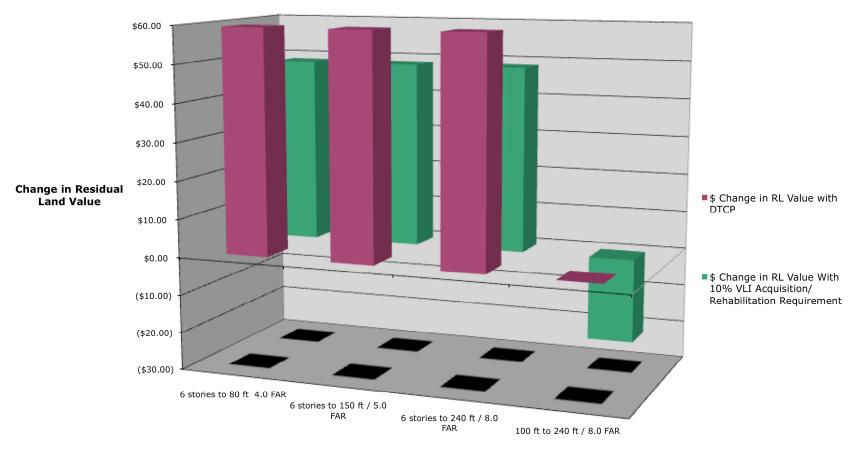
Change in Residual Land Value with DTP and Affordable Housing Inclusionary Requirement: Apartment Prototype





Change in Residual Land Value with DTP and Affordable Housing Requirement:

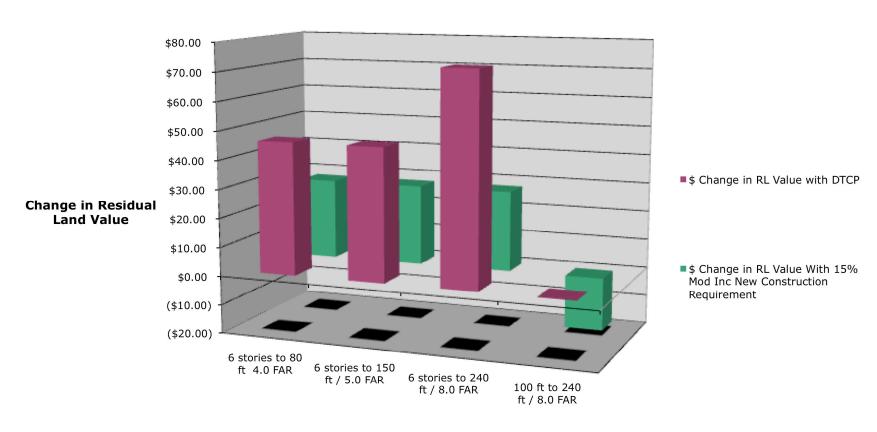
Apartment Prototype with Acquisition/Rehab Compliance



Zoning Change



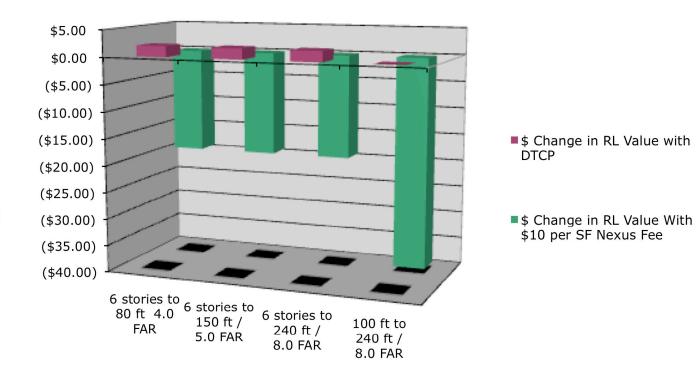
Change in Residual Land Value with DTP and Affordable Housing Inclusionary Requirement: Condominium Prototype



Zoning Change



Change in Residual Land Value with DTP and Affordable Housing Nexus Fee Requirement: Office Prototype



Change in Residual Land Value

Zoning Change



Change in Residual Land Value with DTP and Affordable Housing Nexus Fee Requirement: Hotel Prototype



