





### DESIRED OUTCOME OF THIS MEETING

Takeaways from this study session:

- Goals and schedule
- Programmatic options
- Feasibility details
- Response to City Council inquiries

The MCSP team's intent is to help prepare the City Council to provide feedback at a future regular meeting that will focus the work of preparing a draft specific plan.



### CONTENT

- Goals & Schedule
- Specific Plan Options
- City Council Inquiries
- Phasing











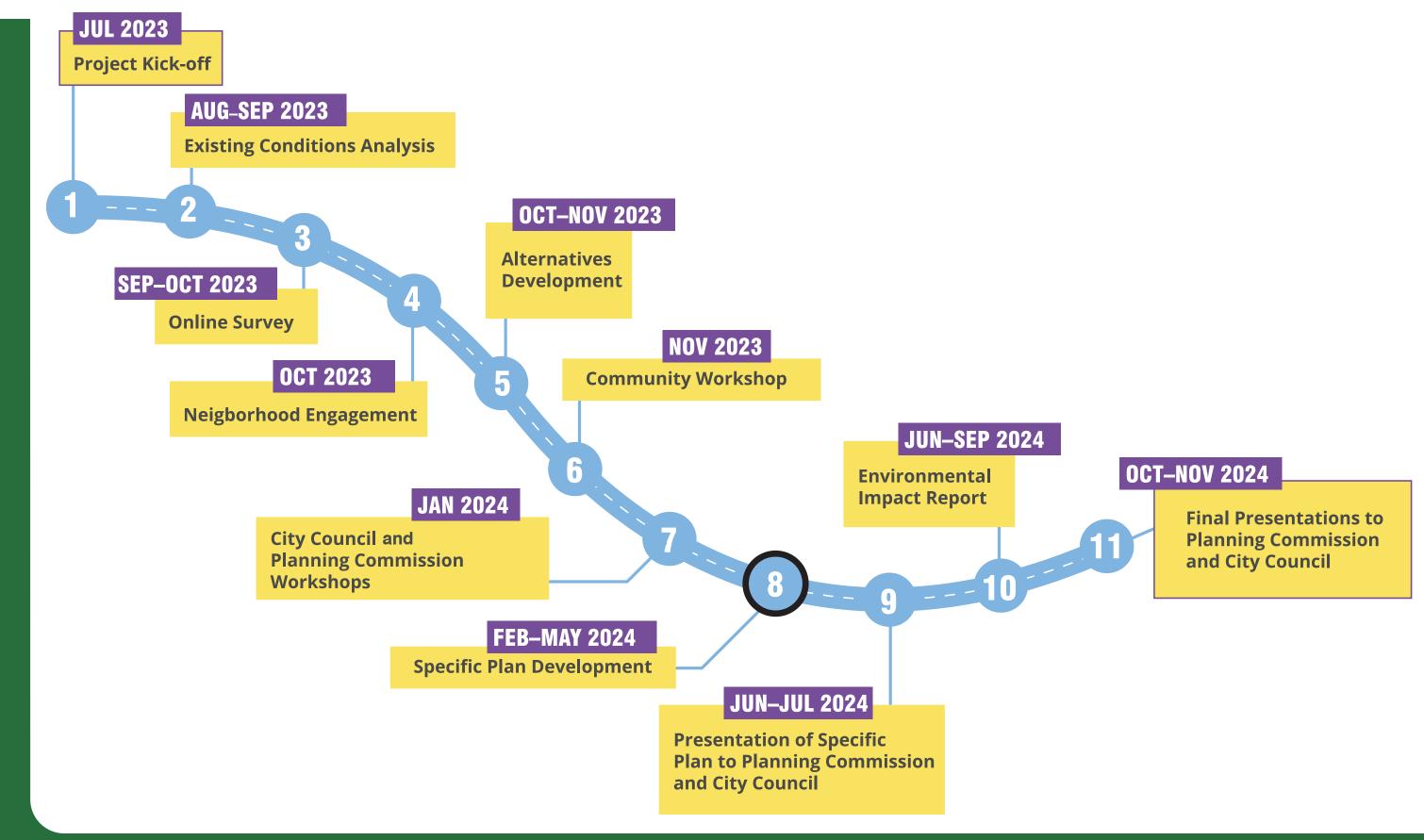


### GOALS

This project will study all City-owned land in Moraga Canyon, including Blair Park Open Space, Coaches Field, Kennelly Skate Park, and the City's Public Works Corporation Yard, with the end goal of creating a detailed plan for how to:

- Incorporate 132 units of new housing, 60 of which would be reserved for households with lower incomes;
- Maintain, replace and/or improve existing City facilities (Corp Yard), open space, and recreational amenities; and
- Improve traffic safety as well as pedestrian, bicycle and wildfire safety.









- Housing development on Blair Park Open Space
- Preserve and expand Coaches Field
- Preserve Corp Yard
- Improve pedestrian and bicyclist safety and access
- Increase parking and transit access

U14 soccer field with softball overlay

New signalized intersection

Improved Moraga Ave

70 DU market rate housing project

60 DU affordable housing project







- Combine public recreation on Blair Park Open Space
- Minor impacts to Corp Yard
- Increase parking and transit access
- Improve pedestrian and bicyclist safety and access
- Multiple development sites on Coaches Field side with common open space amenity

70 DU market rate housing project 60 DU affordable housing project New signalized intersection Improved Moraga Ave Dog park







- Move Corp Yard to Blair Park Open Space
- Improve soccer field and skate park
- Increase parking and transit access
- Improve pedestrian and bicyclist safety and access
- Hillside housing development
- Avoid infrastructure relocation

70 DU market rate housing project

U14 soccer field with softball overlay
60 DU affordable housing project

Additional parking

New signalized intersection

Improved Moraga Ave







- Preserve Blair Park Open Space
- Improve soccer field and skate spot
- Underfield parking
- Increase transit access
- Improve pedestrian safety and access
- Hillside housing development
- Avoid infrastructure relocation
- Connect open space along Moraga Ave

70 DU market rate housing project

60 DU affordable housing project

U14 soccer field with softball overlay on structure

Additional parking

New signalized intersection

Improved Moraga Ave









How is the 2010 Moraga Canyon Sports Field Project (Blair Park improvements) different:

- 2010 Project included a pedestrian bridge across Moraga Avenue at Red Rock Road
  - The Specific Plan would recommend signalizing the intersection





The 2010 EIR identified two significant and unavoidable traffic and transportation impacts:

- 1. Traffic/congestion (i.e., LOS) at a project driveway on Moraga Avenue
  - Per Senate Bill 743, traffic congestion (LOS) no longer considered in CEQA
- 2. Inadequate sight distance at a project driveway





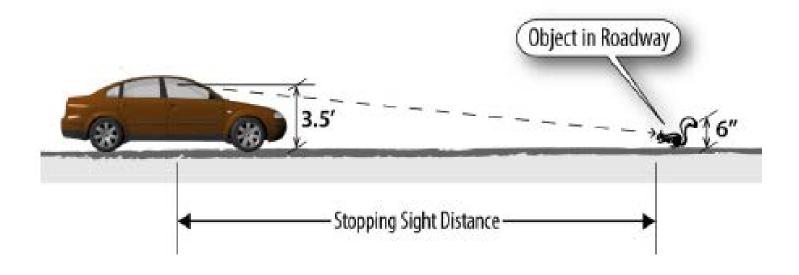
#### Corner Sight Distance (CSD)

- Ensures that adequate time is provided for the waiting vehicle turn left or right without requiring the through traffic to radically alter speed.
- Typically used for highway intersections
- Used in 2010 EIR

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#### Stopping Sight Distance (SSD)

- Distance required by the driver of a vehicle, traveling at a given speed, to bring the vehicle to a stop after an object on the road becomes visible and in advance of reaching the object.
- Typically used for driveways and private roadways





#### Moraga Avenue

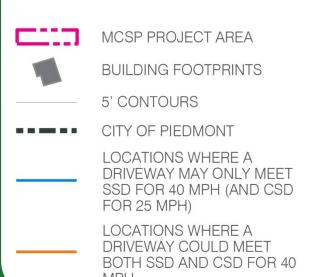
- Posted speed limit = 25 mph
- Measured 85th percentile speed = 38-39 mph
- Analysis based on 40 mph





- All of Moraga Avenue meets SSD for 40 mph
- Sight distances for all driveways will be confirmed as part of the project design and would depend on:
  - Exact driveway location
  - Improvements and the final cross-section on Moraga Avenue
  - Landscaping along Moraga Avenue







#### Recommending to signalize the intersection of Red Rock Road at Moraga Avenue:

- Provide a median on Moraga Avenue to improve crossing Moraga Avenue for pedestrians
- Allow easier access for vehicles turning into and out of Red Rock Road
- Signal would meet sight distance requirements in both directions of Moraga **Avenue**





### **ECONOMICS**

Can you provide more detail on the relationship between infrastructure costs and specific development programs?



### FEASIBILITY STUDY OBJECTIVES

**What:** Assesses development feasibility of the MCSP given proposed program, current market values, and infrastructure and development costs.

#### **Questions:**

- Is enough value created to attract real estate developers?
- Are there financing tools or mechanisms that the City can implement to make the project more valuable to developers?



#### **APPROACH**

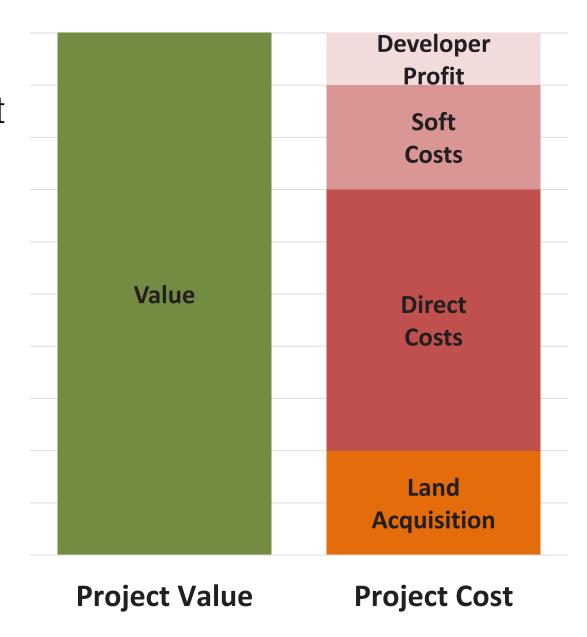
#### Calculation of **Residual Land Value (RLV)**

 Finished values (capitalized rents) minus vertical development costs equals what is available to be put toward land acquisition.

#### Determine if scenarios:

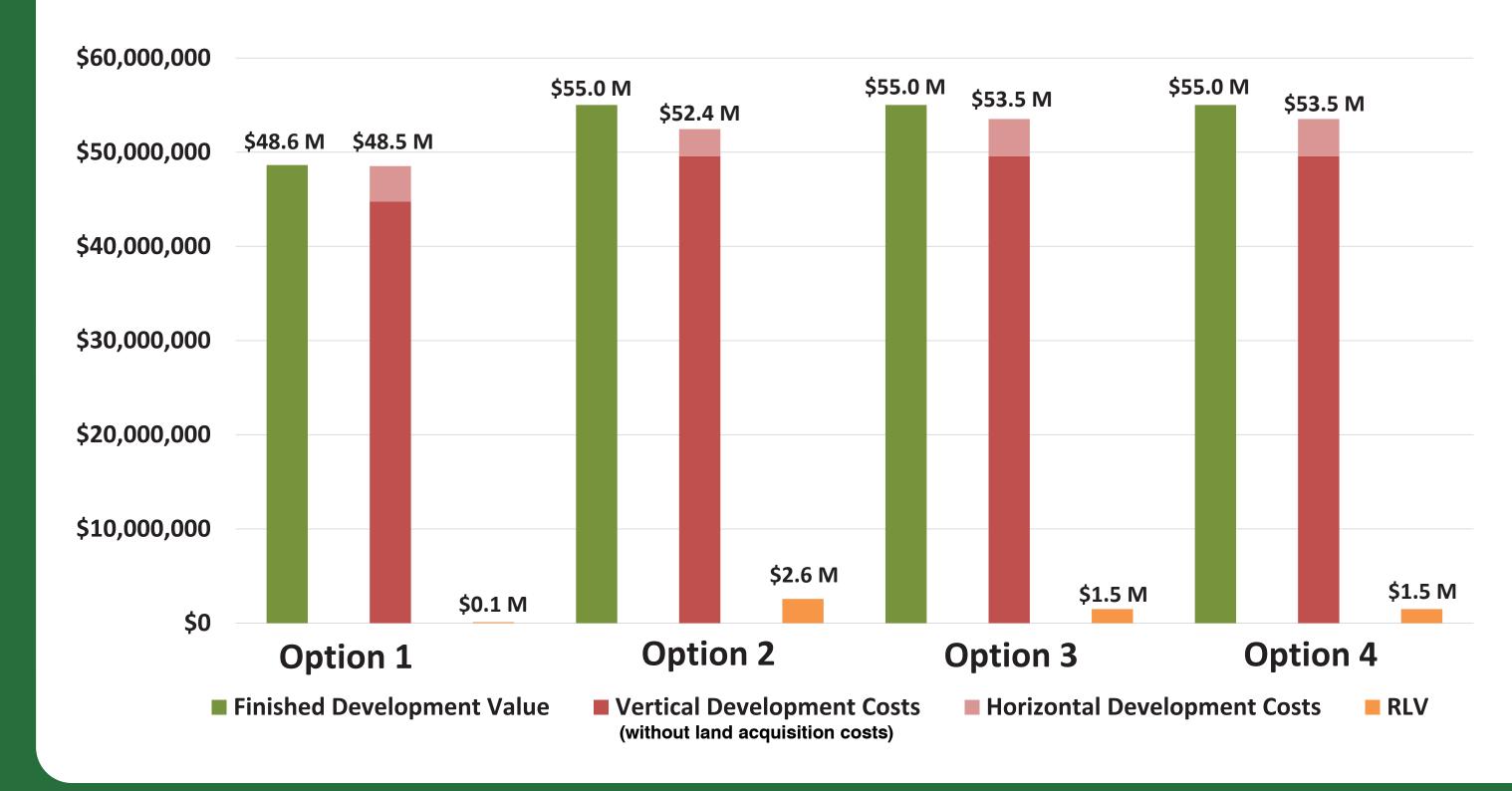
- Require subsidy
- Break-even
- Can pay for land
- Can fund infrastructure and other community amenities

What is the City's role in supporting project feasibility?





### MARKET RATE HOUSING: RLV





### AFFORDABLE HOUSING APPROACH

60 affordable units are assumed to be built by a specialized, non-profit affordable housing developer.

The affordable housing development can be built on land that the City leases (long-term ground lease) or sells (fee simple).

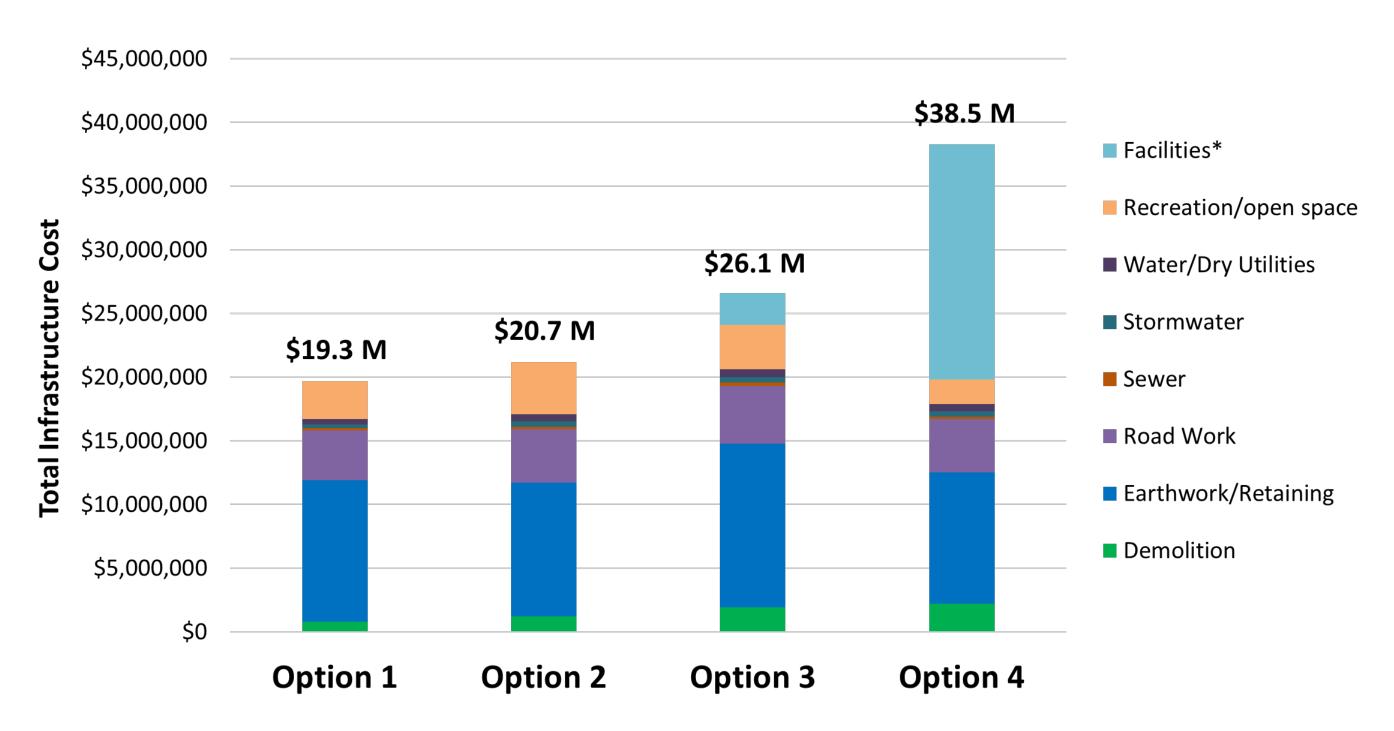
Affordable housing development "feasibility" depends on a few different factors, for example:

- Overall project size and achievable operating efficiencies
- Target population (can affect funding/financing)
- Availability and success of receiving public funding/ financing (local, state, federal)
- Financial markets (e.g., interest rates affect construction loans)
- Construction costs

Typically, an affordable housing developer would absorb some infrastructure costs in total project costs. The infrastructure costs have been adjusted accordingly.



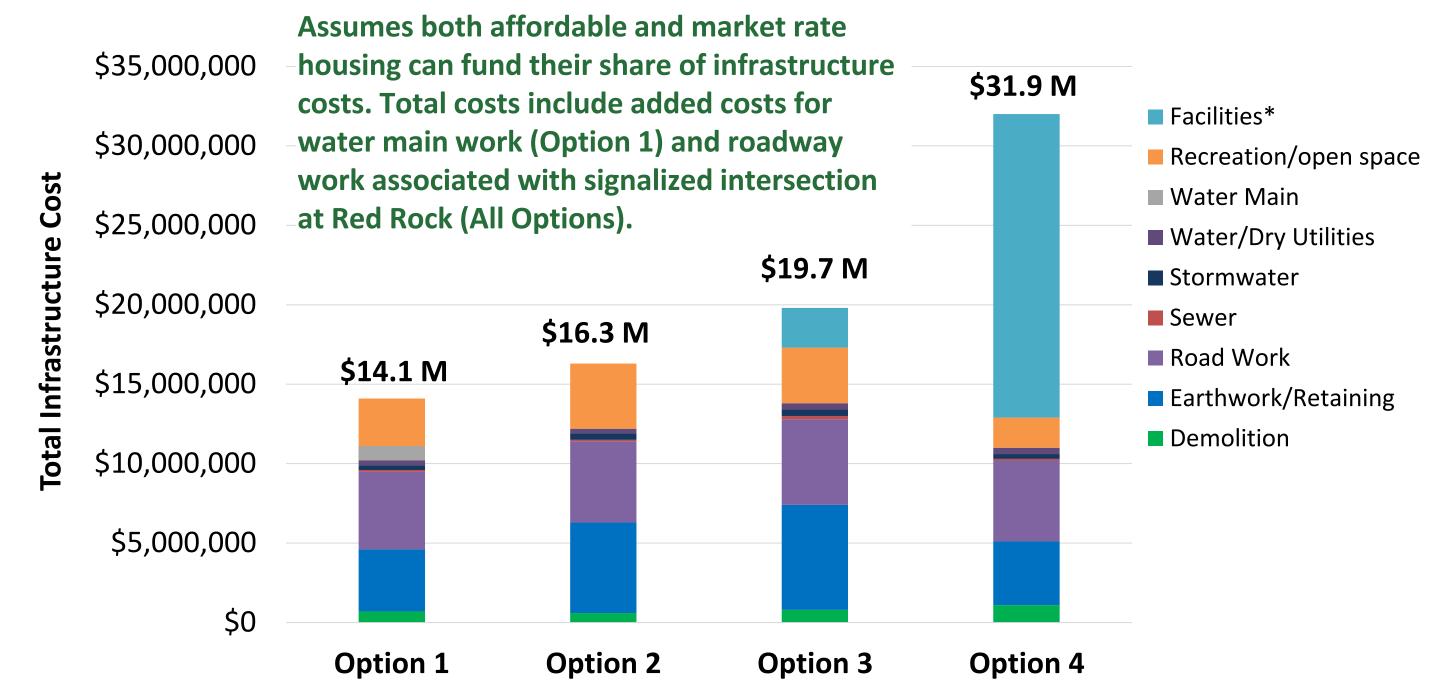
### HORIZONTAL INFRASTRUCTURE



<sup>\*</sup> Facilities include Public Works corporation yard (Options 3 and 4) and/ or parking structure (Option 4).



### INFRASTRUCTURE / FACILITIES COSTS



<sup>\*</sup> Facilities include Public Works corporation yard (Options 3 and 4) and/ or parking structure (Option 4).



### INFRA / FACILITIES COST DETAIL

Funding Item	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	
Road Work	\$4,900,000	\$5,100,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,100,000	
Stormwater	\$300,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$300,000	
Earthwork/Retaining	\$3,900,000	\$5,700,000	\$6,600,000	\$4,000,000	
Water Main	\$900,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Other*	\$1,100,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,300,000	\$1,500,000	
Horizontal					
Infrastructure	\$11,100,000	\$12,200,000	\$13,700,000	\$10,900,000	
Parks	\$3,000,000	\$4,100,000	\$3,500,000	\$1,900,000	
Public Works	\$0	\$0	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000	
Parking Structure	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	\$16,600,000	
<b>Community Facilities</b>	\$3,000,000	\$4,100,000	\$6,000,000	\$21,000,000	
Total Costs	\$14,100,000	\$16,300,000	\$19,700,000	\$31,900,000	

other includes bemonition, sewer, and water/bry offillies.



### INFRA / FACILITIES FUNDING DETAIL

Funding Source	Use of Funds	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
Total Costs		\$14,100,000	\$16,300,000	\$19,700,000	\$31,900,000
Water Management Grants	Water Main	\$900,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Roadway Grants	Roadwork	\$4,900,000	\$5,100,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,100,000
Stormwater Grants 2 Single Family Home Lot	Stormwater	\$300,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$300,000
Sales RLV from 70 Market-Rate	TBD	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000
Units	TBD	\$100,000	\$2,600,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000
Estimated Funding Gap	TBD	\$4,900,000	\$5,200,000	\$9,400,000	\$22,000,000



### **ECONOMICS**

Can you provide more detailed information for gap funding and grant availability?



### POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES

- Negotiation with selected developer around consideration for land value
- Sale of two single-family lots
- Potential grants (see subsequent slides)
- Non-profit affordable housing developer will bring experience/expertise with funding sources for affordable housing component
- Public financing: community facilities district, impact fees, parcel tax, bond measure, etc.
- Philanthropy (local fundraising toward community amenities)



### ROADWAY & BIKE / PED GRANTS

#### Local

- One Bay Area Grants (OBAG)
- Alameda County Transportation Commission (CTC) Comprehensive Investment Plan (CIP)
- Transportation Development Act Article 3 (TDA3) Funding
- Safe Routes to School

#### **State**

- Caltrans Active Transportation Program (ATP)
- California Office of Traffic Safety (OTS) Grant Program
- SB 1 Local Streets and Roads Program (LSRP)
- Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities (AHSC)

#### **Federal**

- Safe Streets For All (SS4A)
- Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)



### STORMWATER GRANTS

#### Local

One Bay Area Grants (OBAG)

#### **State**

- Community Economic Resilience Fund (CERF) Program
- CA Department of Water Resources Urban Flood Risk Reduction Program
- CA Department of Water Resources Urban Streams Restoration Program (USRP)
- Riverine Stewardship Program

#### **Federal**

- Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
- Rebuilding American Infrastructure with Sustainability and Equity (RAISE) discretionary grant program
- Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- Urban Waters Small Grants Program (UWSG)



### WATER MANAGEMENT GRANTS

#### Local

East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD)

#### **State**

- Water Recycling Funding Program (WRFP)
- State Water Resources Control Board: Financial Assistance Funding

#### **Federal**

- Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) loan not a grant



### COMMUNITY FACILITIES

#### **Citywide Funding Mechanism**

- Parcel Tax
- **Bond Measure**
- Fundraising/Philanthropy

#### **New Development**

- Impact Fee
- Community Facilities District (CFD)



### LAND DISPOSITION: SELL VS LEASE

Can you provide more detailed information regarding sale of city-owned land versus a land lease?



## LAND DISPOSITION: SELL VS LEASE Sell Lease

- Upfront value to reinvest in site infrastructure or other community needs
- Gives developer flexibility to build ownership product, which may generate more value
- Reduced ongoing involvement

- City loses site control
- Value will be set based on market fundamentals at point in time (could be a positive depending on timing)

- City retains site
   control; land and
   improvements revert
   to City at end of lease
- Opportunity to negotiate for a share in upside as market improves
- Potential for longterm revenue stream
- City could negotiate for an upfront lease payment

- Typically lower valuation; but the longer the ground lease, the more the value will reflect fee-simple
- Unlikely to see ownership product
- Increased ongoing involvement

\* If City is open to selling or leasing, expressing that flexibility in the developer solicitation documents is key.



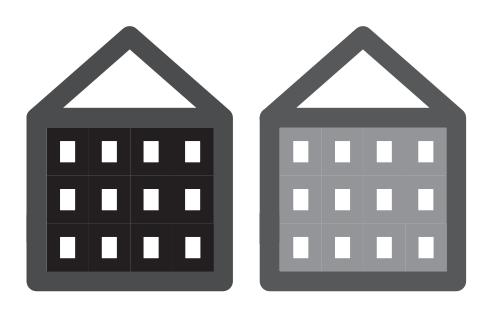
### DEVELOPMENT INTEGRATION

Can the market rate residential (72 units) and affordable residential (60 units) be fully integrated?



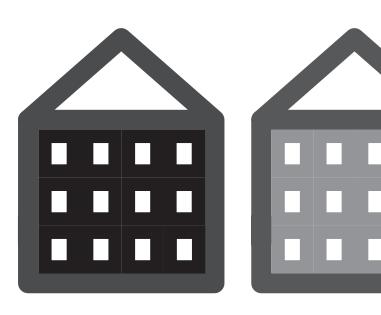
Fully integrated/ one developer

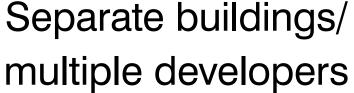




Separate buildings/ one developer (team)













# MARKET RATE & AFFORDABLE HOUSING INTEGRATION

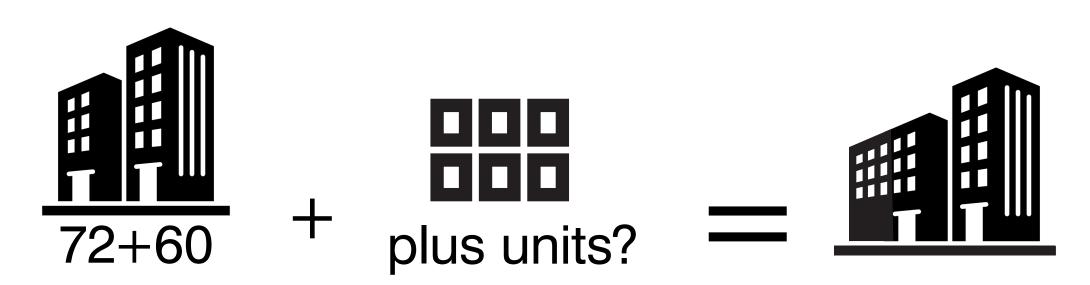
#### **Cohesive and Integrated Design**

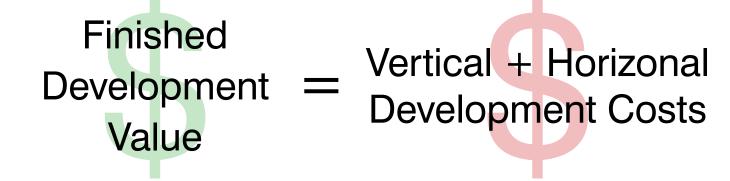
- Architectural design standards
- Open space and landscape features
- Common recreation amenities
- Shared access
- Similar architectural and landscape materials palette



### PROJECT FEASIBILITY

Can a financial "break even" scenario be achieved through an increase (or decrease) of residential development?







### FEASIBILITY STUDY TAKEAWAYS

#### **Value Creation**

- Similar value creation across options when evaluating lot sales and capitalized value of market-rate rents, assuming 132 units (72 above moderate, 60 lower income)
- Potential differentiators: Ability to capture views, tenure (rental vs. ownership)

#### **Development Costs**

- More variation across options based on vertical and horizontal costs
- Affordable units are expected to be developed by a non-profit housing developer
- Differentiators:
  - Vertical Costs
  - Horizontal Costs
  - Community Facilities/Amenities

#### **Development Costs**

Flexibility and phasing will be key

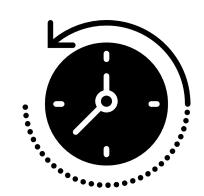


### IMPLEMENTATION

### What is the optimal timeline for Moraga Avenue improvements and residential development to occur?

- Concurrent construction of Moraga Avenue improvements and residential development is optimal.
- Improvements to be paid for through grant funding requires adherence to grant timelines.
- Roadway improvements would be constructed in phases. Sequence of phases will prioritize pedestrian and traffic safety features such as a signalized intersection and residential frontage improvements.









### RECREATION IMPROVEMENTS

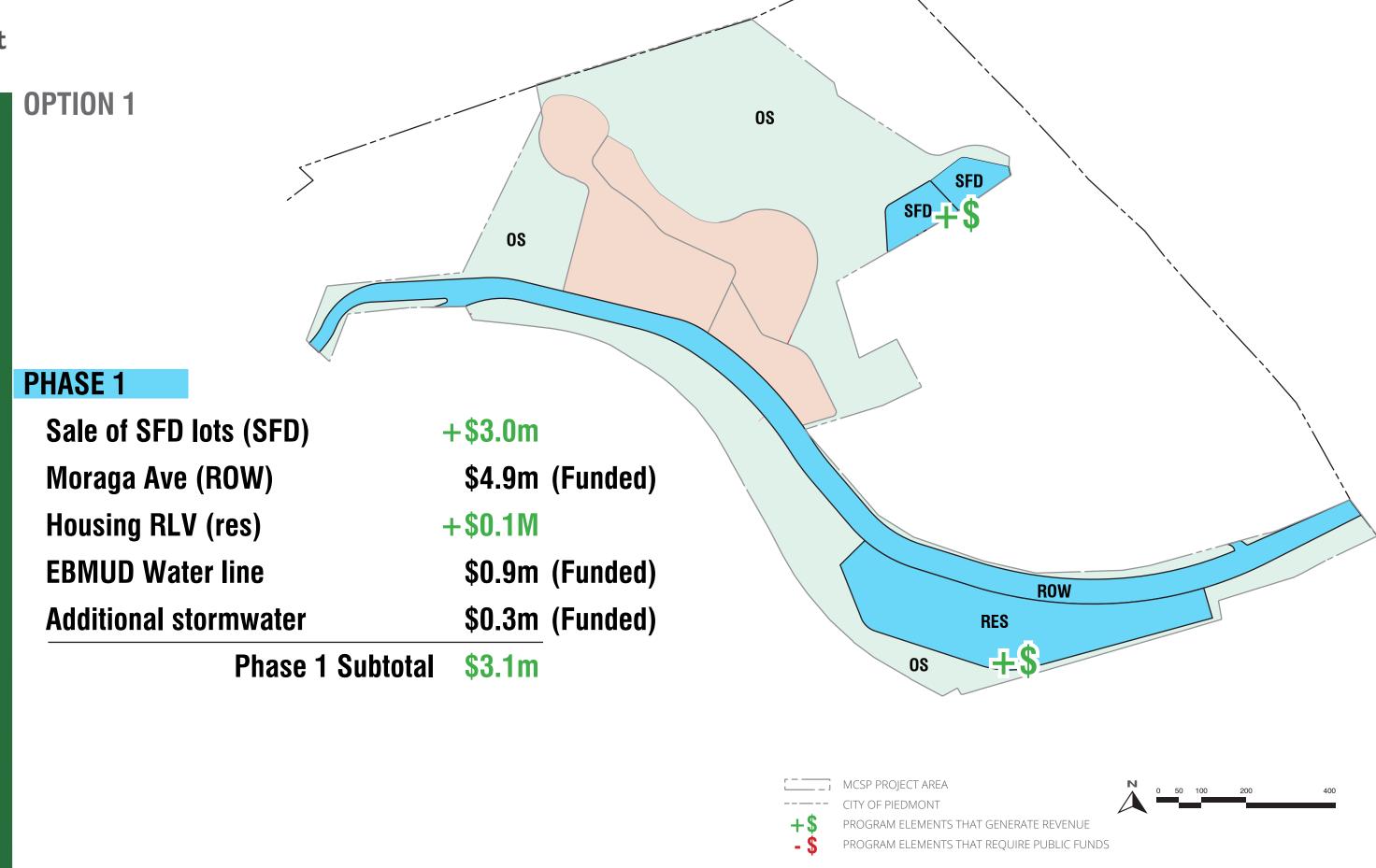
How can improvements to Coaches Field be accomplished through the Moraga Canyon Specific Plan?

- A specific plan cannot guarantee any improvements but does provide the regulatory and environmental framework for improvements to occur.
- Projects within a specific plan, such as improvements to Coaches Field, are typically accomplished through a simplified and expedited process.

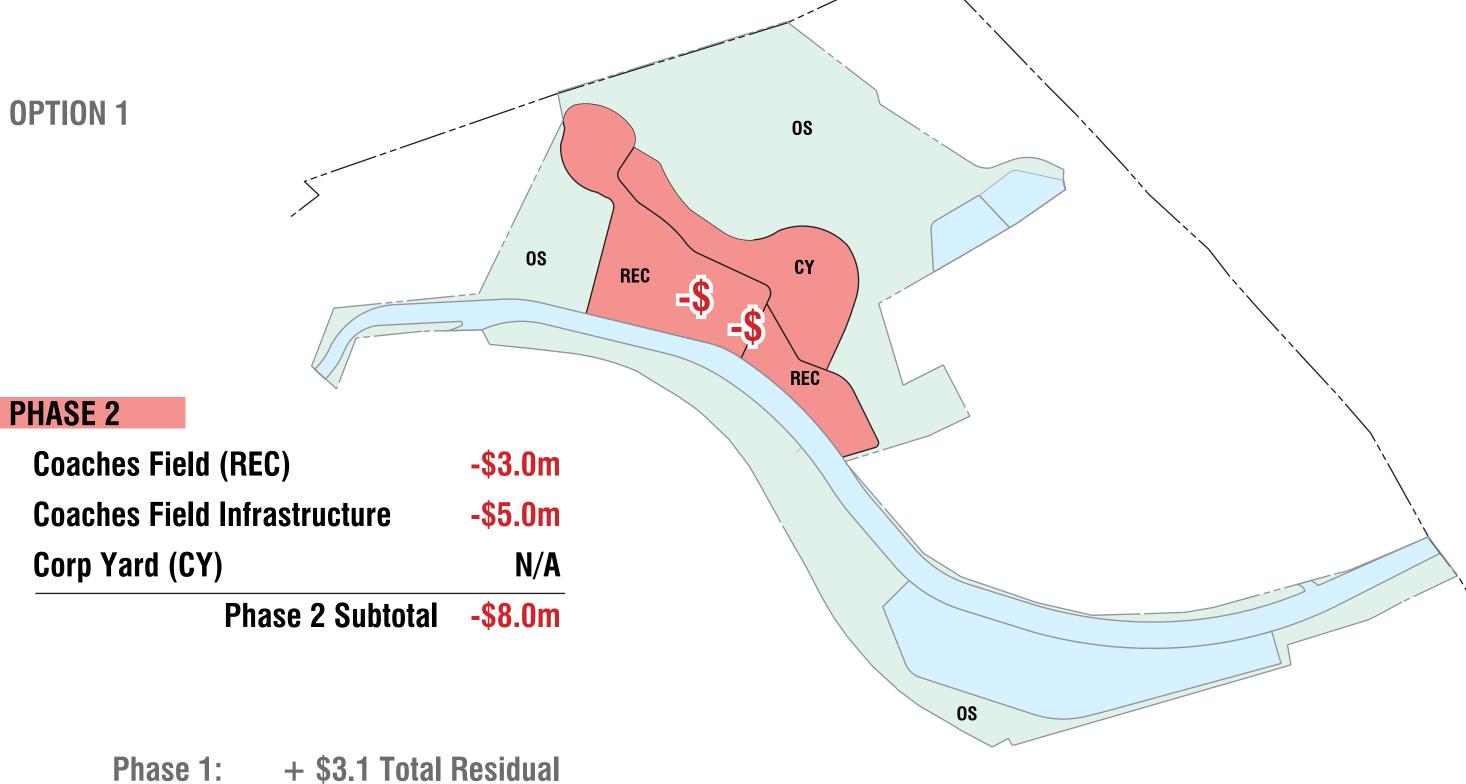










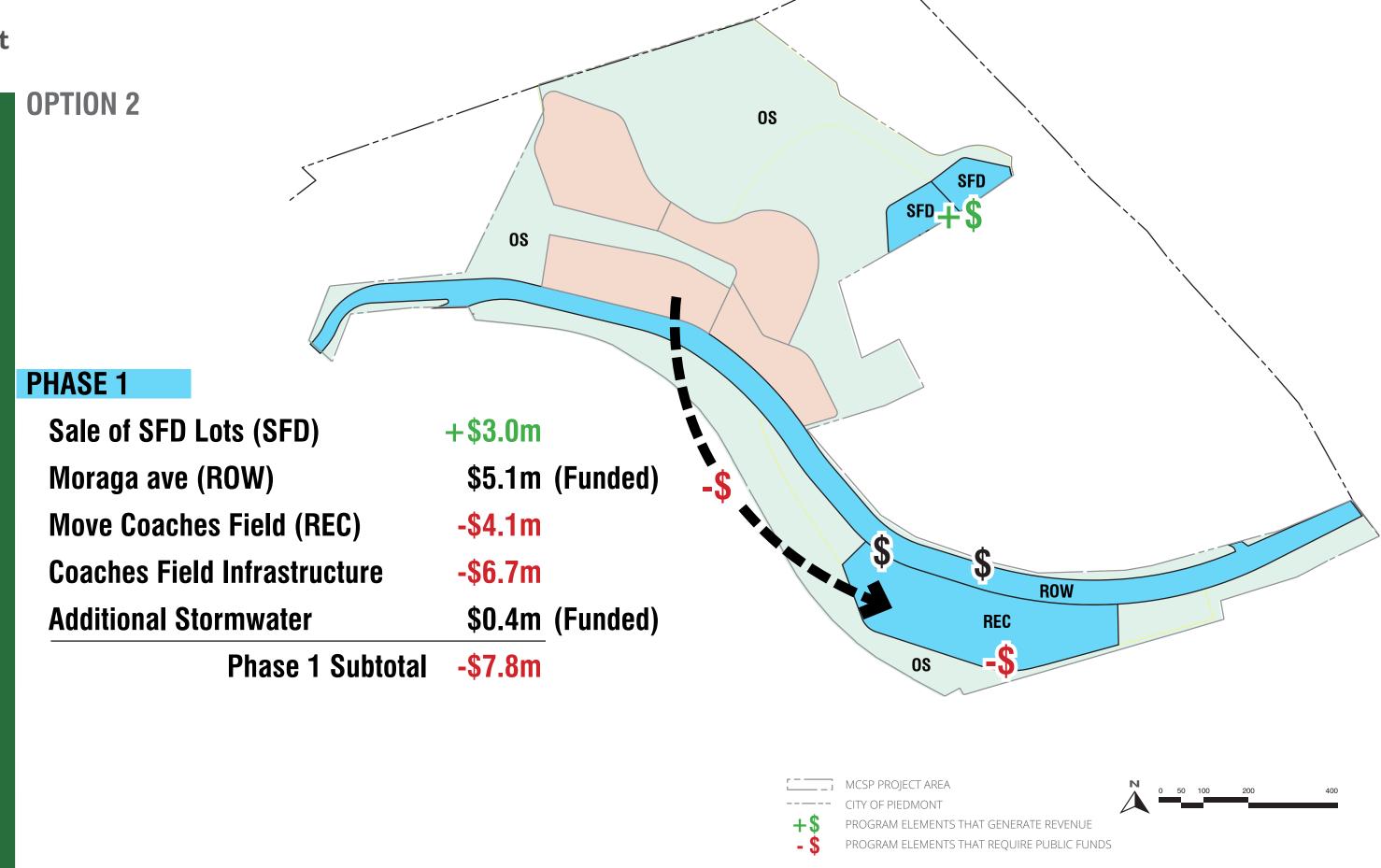


Phase 1: + \$3.1 Total Residual Phase 2: - \$8.0 Total Residual

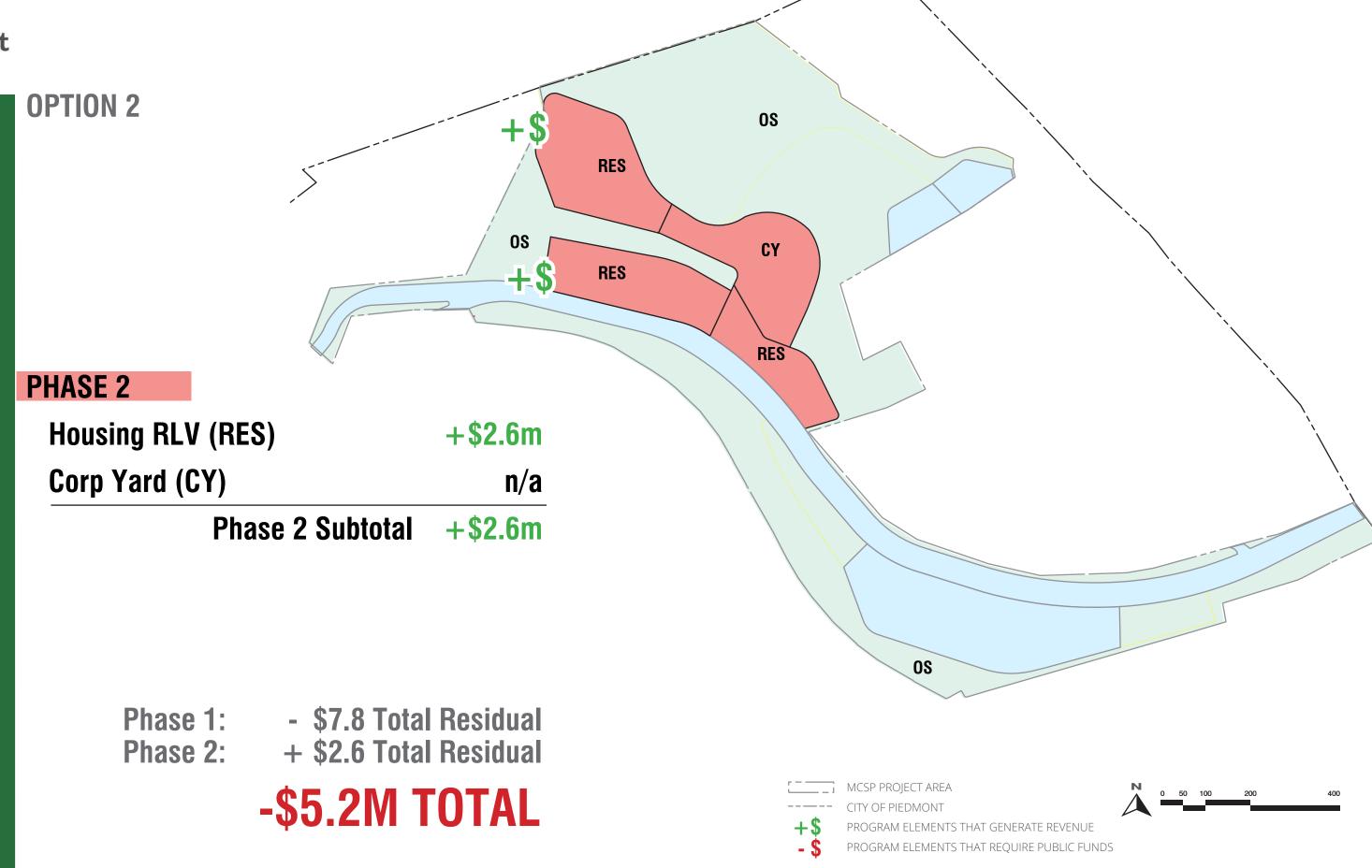
-\$4.9M TOTAL



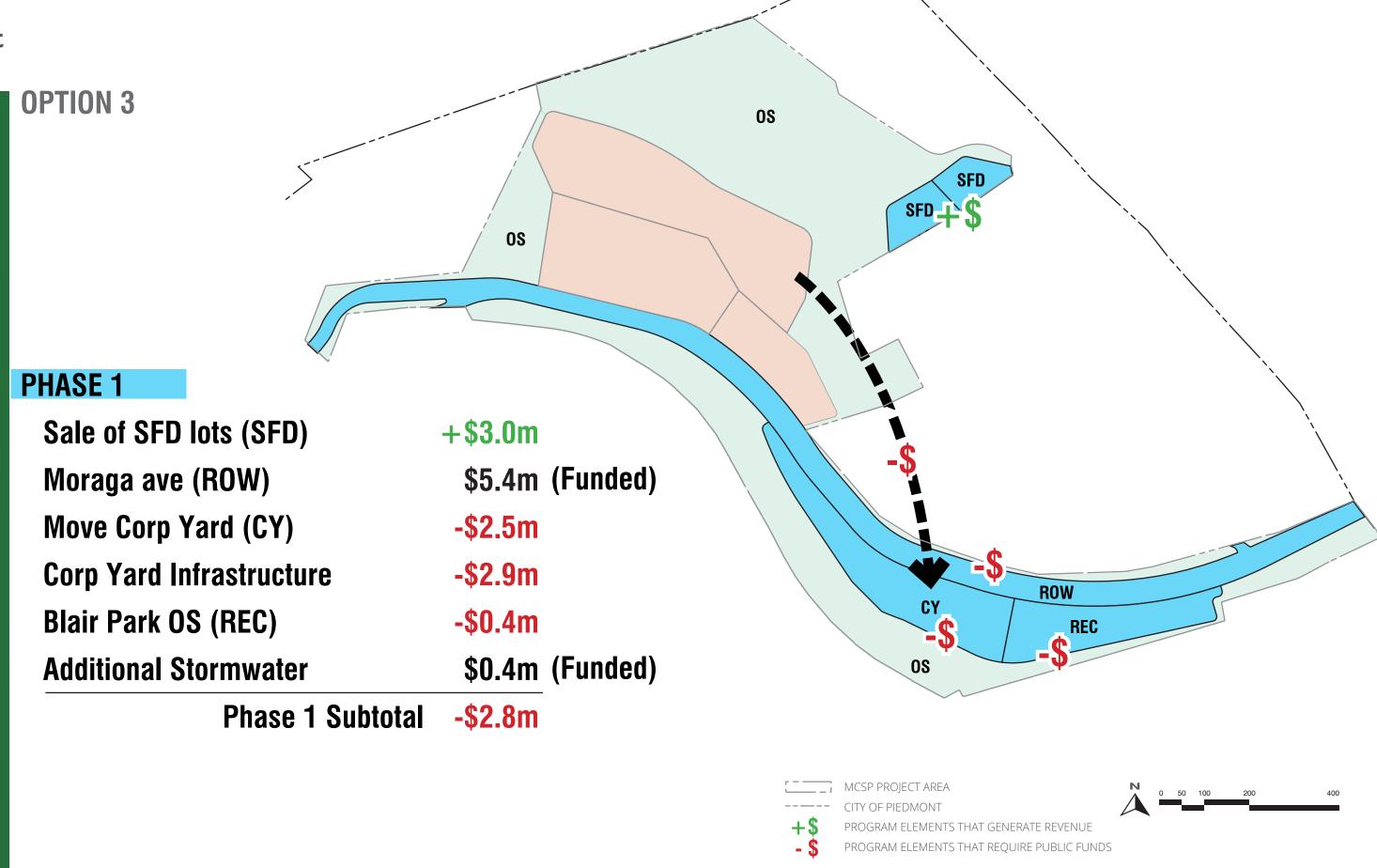




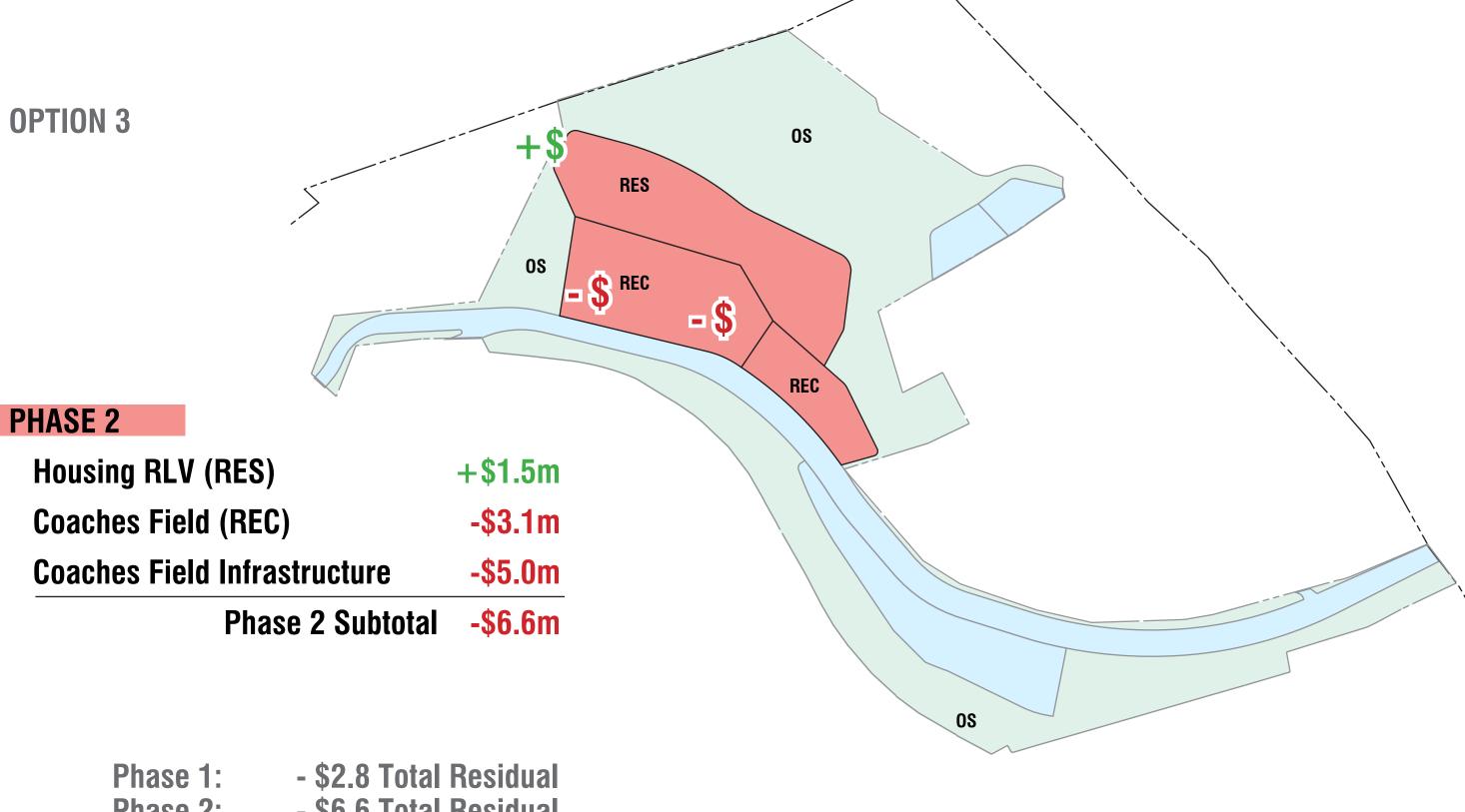










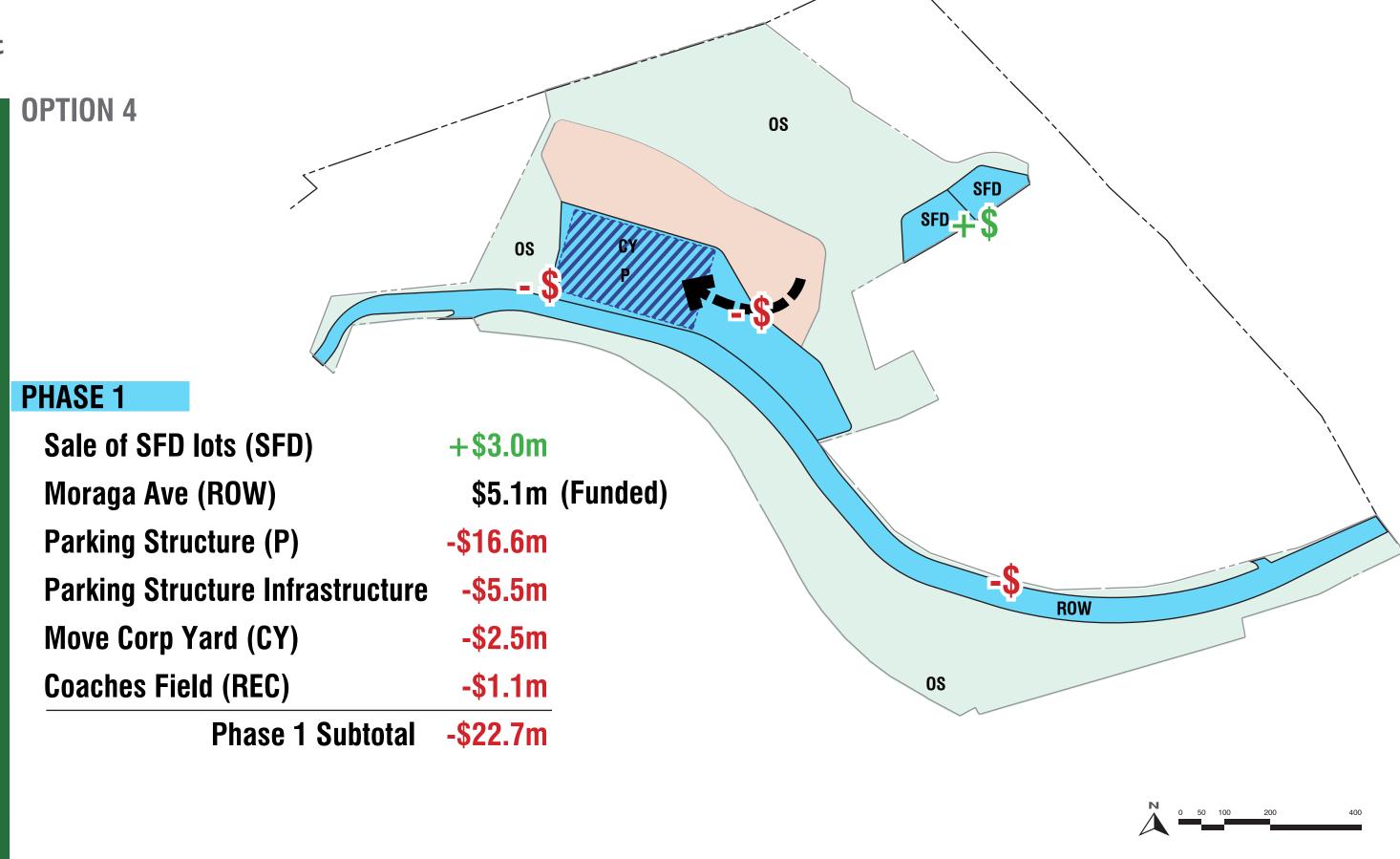


- \$6.6 Total Residual Phase 2:

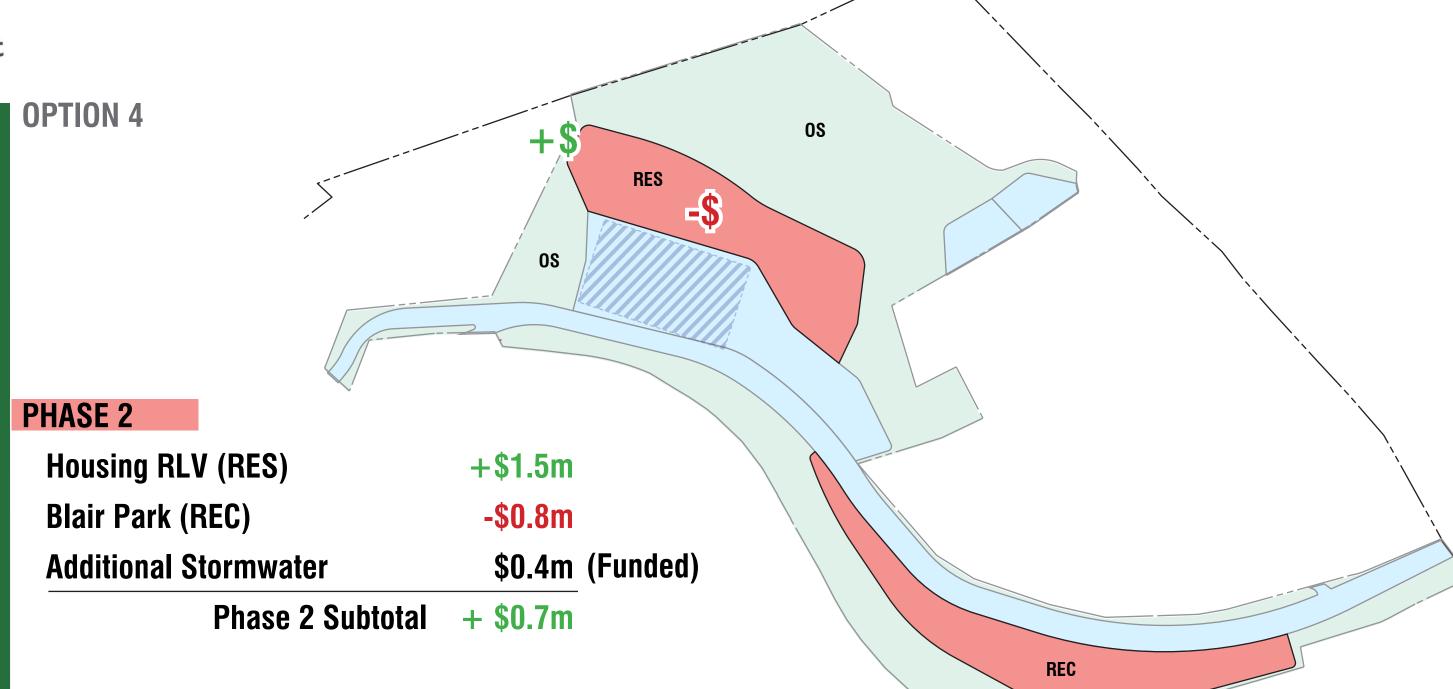
-\$9.4M TOTAL











Phase 1: - \$22.7 Total Residual + \$0.7 Total Residual

-\$22.0M TOTAL

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## QUESTIONS?

