

Major Thoroughfare & Bridge Fee Program

February 2, 2011



- A fee program, adopted by TCA member agencies, that collects fees on new dwellings, or new non-residential square footage in areas adjacent to the corridors
- A primary revenue source second only to tolls, fees & fines
- Revenue pledged under the Indentures toward repayment of the bonds
- A program that will remain in place until the bonds are paid off



• Fee Program authorized by California Government Code Section 66484.3

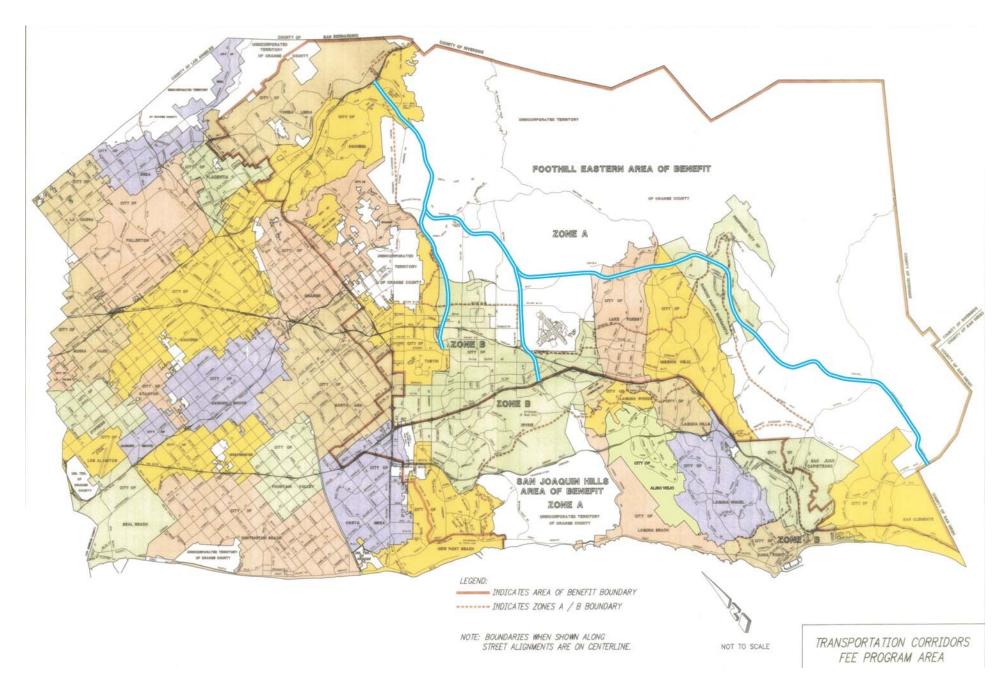
- . . the Board of Supervisors of the County of Orange and the city council or councils of any city or cities in that county may, by ordinance, require the payment of a fee as a condition . . . of issuing a building permit for purposes of defraying the actual or estimated cost of constructing bridges over waterways, railways, freeways, and canyons, or constructing major thoroughfares.

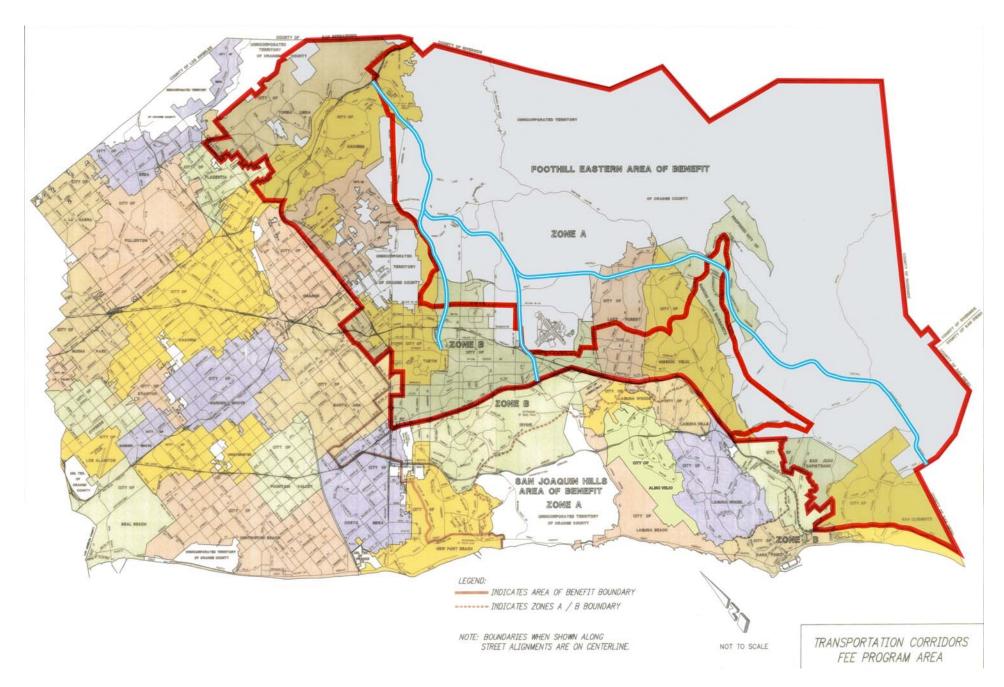


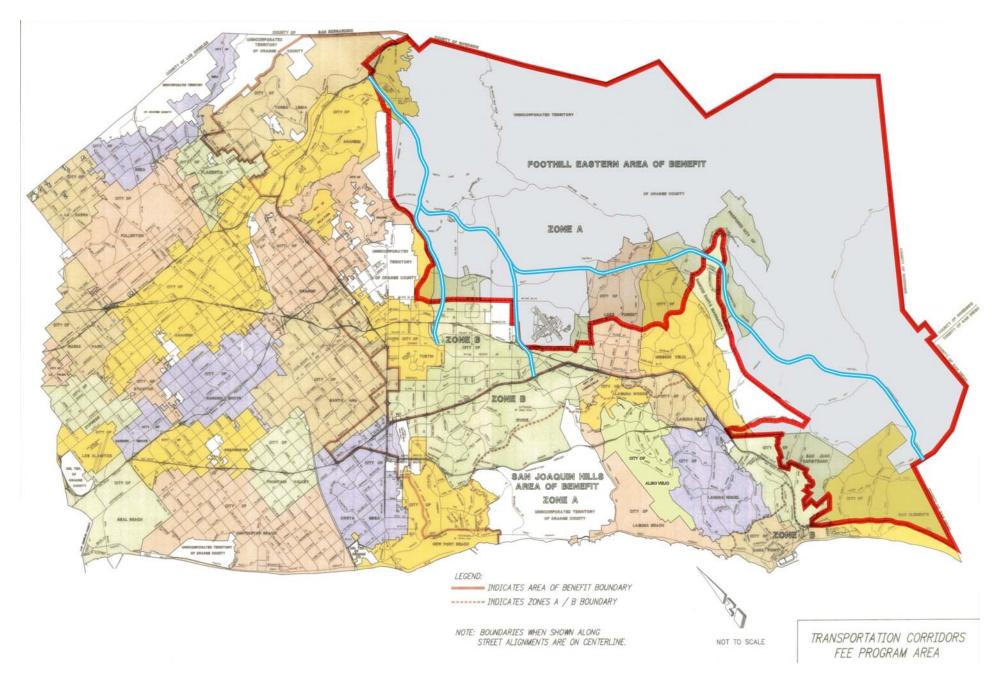
- In mid-1980s the concept of a Fee Program was explored as a means to help finance the corridors. Participants included the County, cities, landowners, development community and the public.
- Computer models analyzed projected travel patterns of corridor users to determine Areas of Benefit (AOB).
- The number of trips attributed to future development were determined and then a portion of the cost of constructing the corridors was allocated to that future development – approximately 48%, to be collected by development fees.
- In 1985 the County of Orange established the Fee Program.
- By 1989 new information changed original assumptions and Deloitte & Touche was hired to review the program.

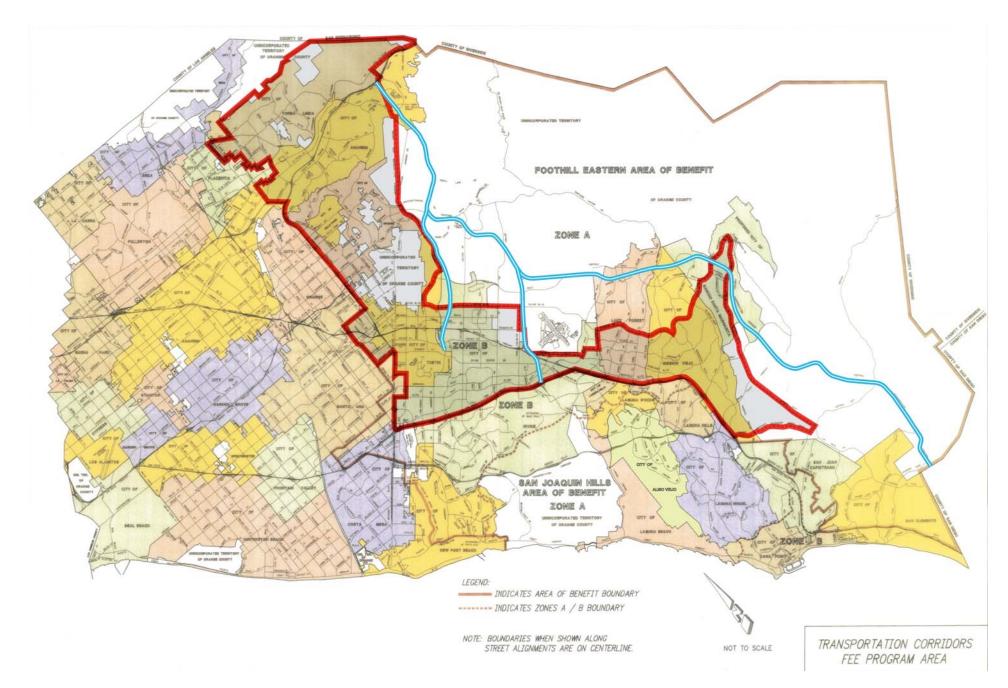


- An 18 month process began to resolve concerns of development community with over 75 models prepared utilizing various assumptions.
- In November 1990, the landowners accepted a proposed methodology of fee rates for the F/ETCA; rates were presented to the Boards in December and Public Hearings were held in January 1991.
- Rates were originally adjusted by using the California Construction Cost Index (CCCI), but wide fluctuations in the index prohibited developers from effective planning.
- In 1997, the Boards adopted a set rate of increase. Each July 1, rates for the F/ETCA increase by 2.206%.











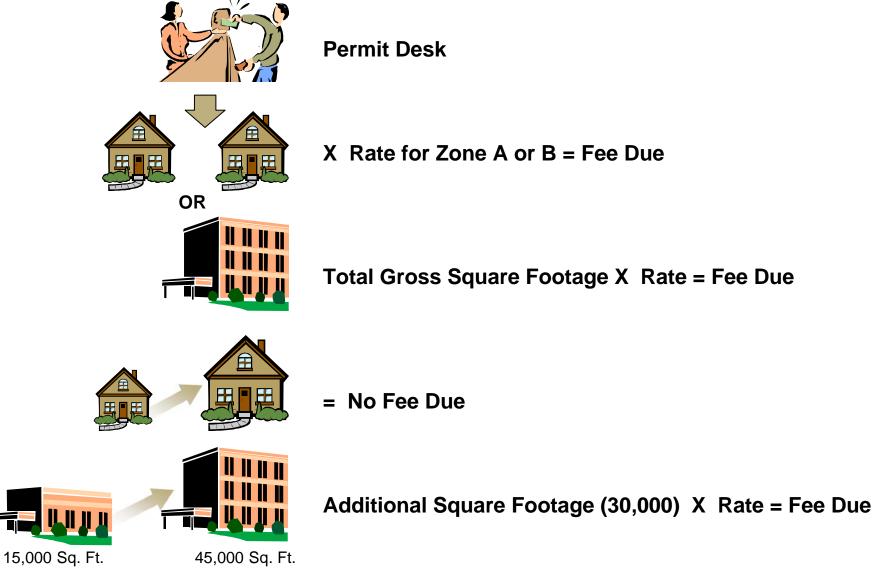
Three categories established

- Single Family Units
- Multi-Family Units [condos, apartments, granny units, etc.]
- Non-Residential





How Does the Program Work?



Total Gross Square Footage X Rate = Fee Due



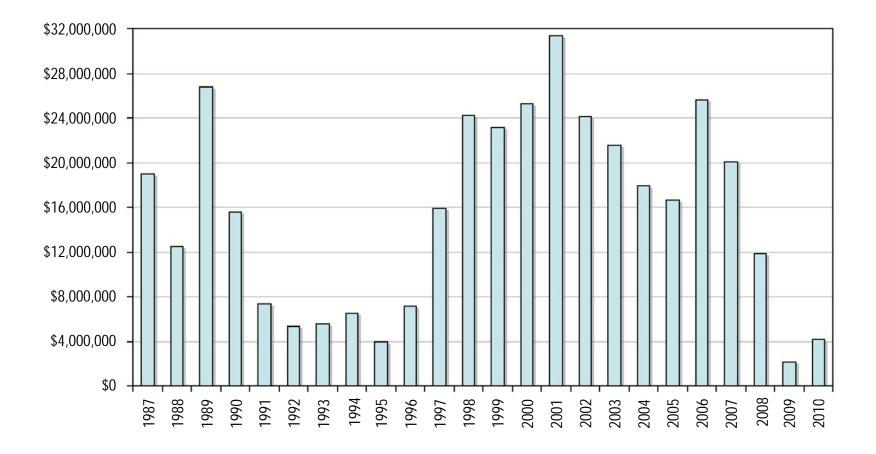
- Development that is exempt from property tax
 - Churches
 - Schools
 - Welfare exemptions
- Government-owned facilities or utilities unless they generate revenue
- Parking garages (generally)



F/E TCA - July 1, 2010 - June 30, 2011

	Type of Structure	DIF
Zone A	Single Family	\$4,869/unit
	Multi-Family	\$2,843/unit
	Non-Residential	\$6.77/sq. ft.
Zone B	Single Family	\$3,466/unit
	Multi-Family	\$2,018/unit
	Non-Residential	\$3.92/sq. ft.





Total F/E DIFs through 2010 = \$378,910,807

Monitoring & Dispute Resolution

- TCA audits member agencies on a rotating basis to confirm proper collection of fees and identify areas of concern
- Questions are referred to TCA staff for resolution
- TCA consults with developer/property owner and member agency staff over disputes; legal counsel is engaged, if necessary
- Past items of dispute self-storage units, time shares, mezzanines, uses of non-residential space

Monitoring & Dispute Resolution (continued)

• Administrative appeal process:

- Fees must be paid prior to appeal
- Appeal is presented to the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)
 - Binding opinions concerning the calculation of the fees
 - Advisory opinions to the Parties concerning the applicability of the fees
- Board has the authority to render a binding opinion on an appeal by a majority vote