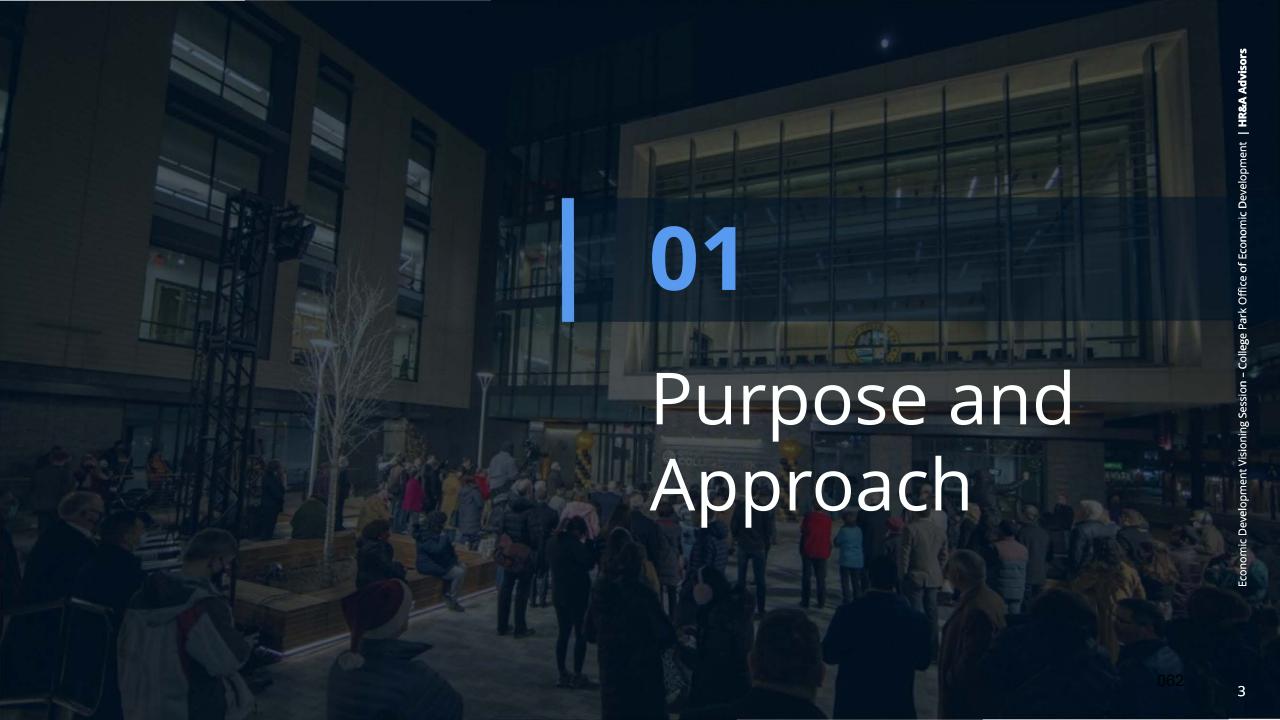


Agenda

Purpose and Approach	3
Opportunities and Challenges	9
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PURPOSE OF VISIONING SESSION

HR&A will help the City of College Park define a vision and set goals for a future economic development strategy, in line with its current Strategic Plan.

Vision

What is your vision for the College Park economy over the next 5, 10, and 20 years?

How should UMD factor into the City's vision? How does the Purple Line affect your short- and long-term vision?

Goals

What does a successful economic development strategy accomplish?

How would you define and measure success?



NOTES PAGE

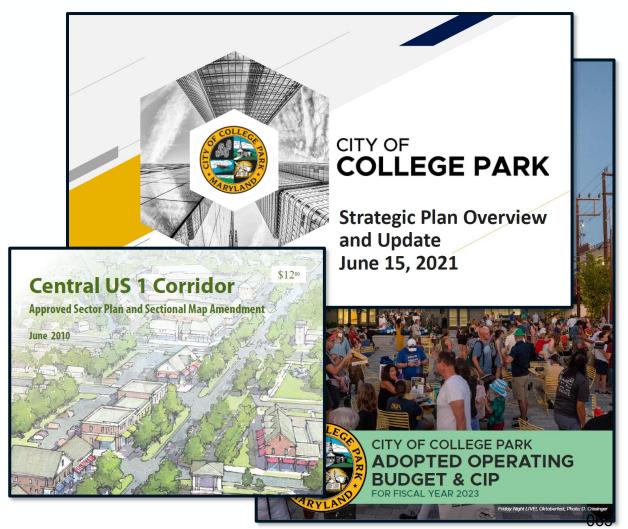
As we progress through this presentation, please use the below table to organize your notes.

	Notes
What is your vision for the College Park economy over the next 5, 10, and 20 years?	
How would you define College Park's identity today? What do you want it to be in the future?	
What does a successful economic development strategy accomplish? How do you measure success?	

PRECEDENT PLANS

To better understand existing conditions in College Park, HR&A reviewed key regional plans and City documentation.

- 2010 Route One Corridor Sector Plan
- 2021 Building Code Feasibility Study
- > 2021 2025 Strategic Plan
- > FY2015 FY2023 Operating Budget



APPROACH TO ANALYSIS

To better understand existing conditions in College Park, HR&A analyzed the City across a multitude of dimensions.







REGIONAL DEMOGRAPHICS AND ECONOMY



REAL ESTATE MARKET



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TOOLS

Based on our analysis we identified several **Opportunities** and **Challenges** facing College Park today.

PEER MARKETS

To better understand relative strengths and weakness of College Park, we compared to a set of local peer communities and other Big Ten markets where applicable.

Local Communities



Annapolis, MD



Bowie, MD



Laurel, MD



Rockville, MD



Prince George's County, MD

Big Ten Markets



Ann Arbor, MI



Evanston, IL

GROWING AND DIVERSIFYING HOUSING STOCK

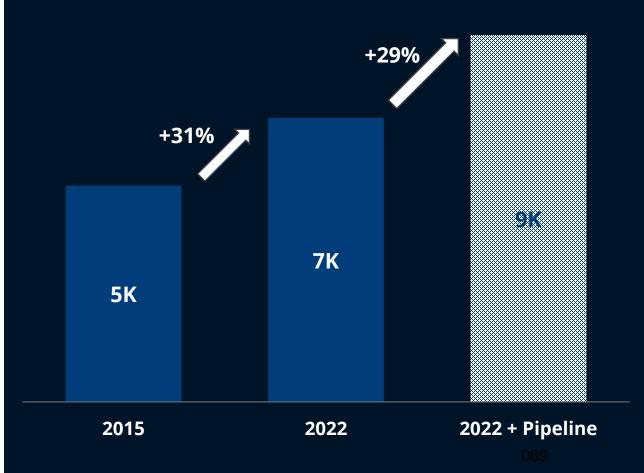
College Park is continuing to add housing through a strong pipeline of multifamily development targeting varying markets.

- Growth rate of residential units higher than any of the peer markets in our study
- > **31% increase** since 2015 (1,700 units)
- > **2,100 units** in the pipeline, including at least 450 affordable units and 120 student housing units

Opportunity:

Continue to grow and diversify housing stock and residential base in College Park

Total Residential Units (2015 – 2022)



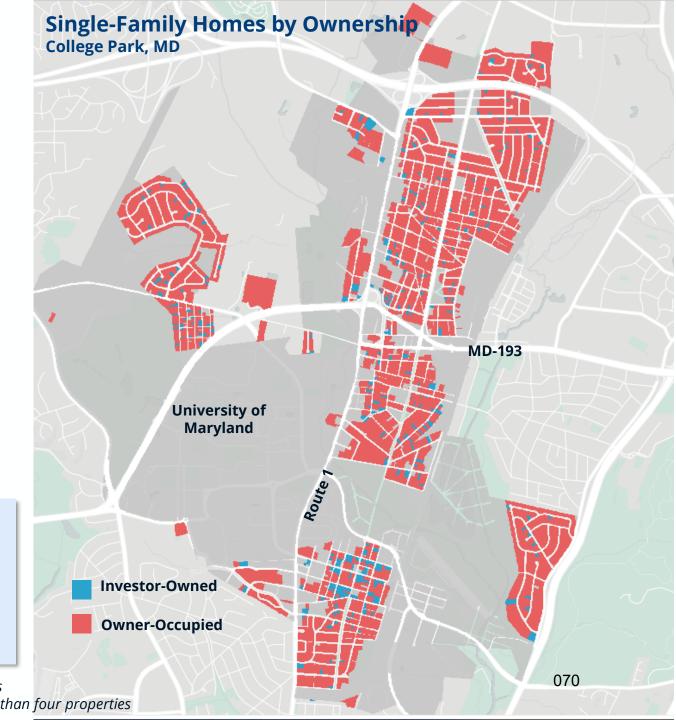
LIMITED HOMEOWNERSHIP OPPORTUNITIES

Number of owner-occupied units in College Park has remained relatively flat over the past five years.

- Number of owner-occupied units increased by only 300 units from 2016 to 2021
- > 7% of single-family properties in College Park appear to be owned by investor owners*
- High concentration of investor-owners target students, potentially putting pressure on existing and would-be homeowners

Opportunity:

Support adequate homeownership opportunities for current and future residents of College Park



Source(s): Maryland State Department of Assessments and Taxation; HR&A Advisors **Note:** Investor owners are defined as corporate entities or individuals owning more than four properties

SIGNIFICANT FUTURE INVESTMENTS

College Park has attracted significant public and private investment in recent years.

- Built environment (outside of SF homes) has grown 50%+ in past 10 years
- Recent and forthcoming projects include:
 - Discovery District
 - > The Hotel @ UMD
 - Discovery Point
 - Aviation Landing

Opportunity:

Establish College Park's identity as a growing economic center in the Region



CITY NOT FULLY BENEFITING FROM INVESTMENT

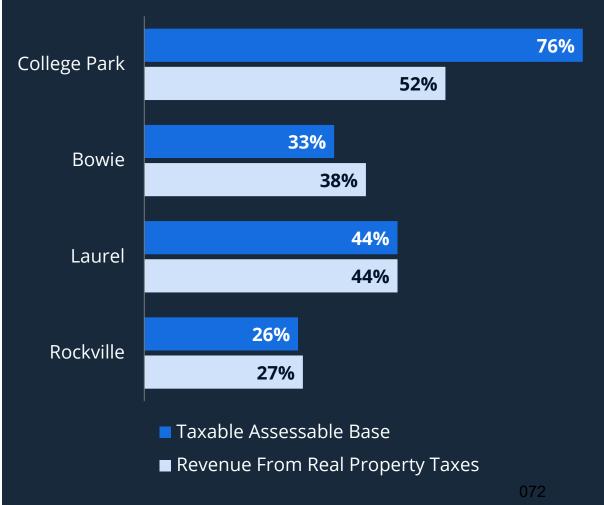
Despite this rapid increase in development, College Park has not benefited fiscally to the same degree as peers.

- ➤ **Taxable assessed value** for College Park has increased by **76%** since 2015
- City revenue from real property taxes has only increased by 52% since 2015
- Other MD peers have experienced increases in city property tax revenue more aligned with increases in total assessed value

Opportunity:

Increase revenues to create a broad set of development programs, commercial resources, and resident services

Change in Revenue from Real Property Taxes and Assessed Value (2015 - 2023)



INCREASINGLY CONNECTED TRANSIT HUB

College Park is a growing transit hub, connecting residents to opportunities across the Baltimore-Washington corridor.

- College Park will soon be a nexus of WMATA's Green Line and Purple Line and MARC
- City will have direct connections to opportunities in Montgomery County, DC, Prince George's County, and Baltimore
- Current station area surroundings lacksconnection to core of College Park
- > Potential to further utilize **College Park Airport**

Opportunity:

Leverage location and improved infrastructure to attract new employers and residents to the region



ECONOMY RELIANT ON THE UNIVERSITY

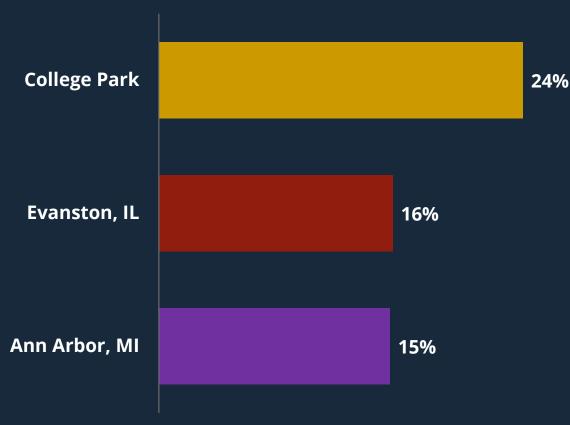
The College Park job base is heavily reliant on the University of Maryland.

- 24% of all jobs in College Park are in "Educational Instruction and Library Occupations"
- ➤ The share of jobs in these occupations is significantly higher in College Park compared to other peer Big Ten markets
- Further developing a unique identity will require a more diverse employment base

Opportunity:

Grow and attract employers that desire proximity to UMD but are not dependent on the University





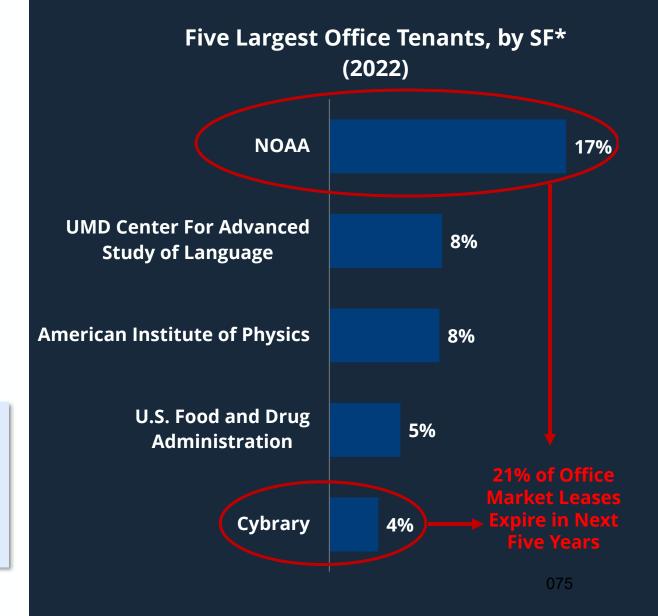
OFFICE TENANTS HEAVILY CONCENTRATED

The office market in College Park is dominated by a small group of business tenants.

- ➤ 1.5 million SF of office space, occupancy rate of 94.7%
- 42% of the office market is occupied by five largest tenants
- NOAA and Cybrary leases expire in next five years
- ➤ 450,000 SF of office in pipeline will need to attract new tenants and **not compete with existing office** space, if vacated

Opportunity:

Retain and attract new office-using tenants to College Park to deconcentrate office employment



Source(s): CoStar; City of College Park

Note: excludes College Park City Hall, which constitutes 6% of the office market.

SALES FROM LARGE, DESTINATION RETAILERS

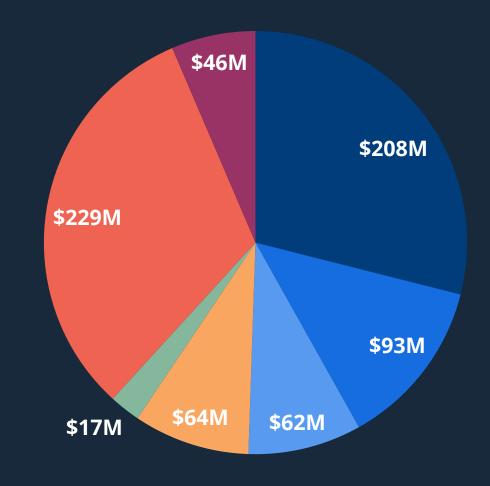
Sales from storefront businesses primarily come from larger footprint store types.

- 67% of sales from storefront businesses come from cars sales/services, gas stations, and furniture/home improvement stores which are primarily located in north College Park off the Beltway.
- ➤ These businesses draw patrons from outside local region, but many of these shoppers may not travel further into College Park and support other local businesses.

Opportunity:

Attract visitors to destination retailers to visit other businesses in the City – particularly in Downtown and along Route 1

Storefront Sales By Type (2022)



- Car Sales and Services
- Restaurant/Bar
- Services
- Gasoline

- Hard/Soft Goods
- Food and Beverage Store
- Furniture/Home Improvement

LIMITED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TOOLS

Limited economic development tools are utilized by the City and would benefit from clear program evaluation metrics.

- Revitalization tax credit program is the main economic development tool for the City
- > Unclear framework for tool implementation
 - Similar programs have established metrics of success, such as job creation
 - Peer cities offer significantly more programs, particularly those targeted towards business attraction and retention

Opportunity:

Define economic development goals, design programs to support these goals, and establish metrics to track progress



EXPAND CITY'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ROLE

The City's ED function can increase impact with an expanded role and partnerships

- ➤ The City has existing partnerships, such as **The Regional Institution Strategic Enterprise**(**RISE**) **Zone** with Riverdale Park, and **UMD and County EDC** to investment in Tech sector
- The City can expand scope to include additional programs such as branding/marketing, placemaking, and additional programming
- The City should continue forming strong partnerships with other public and private entities

Opportunity:

Expand capacity and programs offered by the City's economic development function



POTENTIAL STRATEGIES TO CAPITALIZE ON OPPORTUNITIES

2. Placemaking Branding A Son Expansion **Leverage Location Grow Residential Near Transit** Base **Ensure Adequate** Homeownership **Retain and Attract Attract Visitors of Opportunities New Office Tenants Destination Retailers to** other Businesses in the City **Diversify Employment Base Establish College Expand Capacity and Park Identity Programs of City Economic Development Function Increase Revenues to Define Goals and Develop Support Broader Range of Metrics of Success Programs**

DISCUSSION

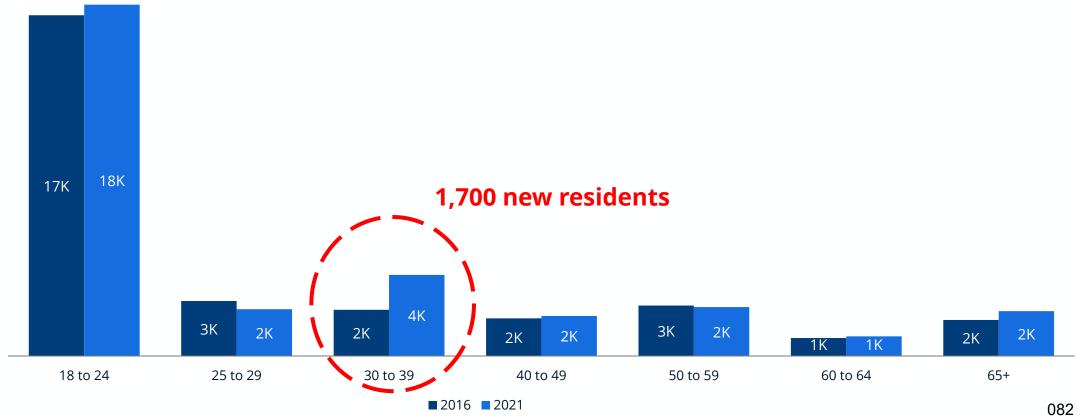
- Are there other opportunities or challenges facing College Park today?
- What opportunities are most exciting? What challenges seem most difficult to overcome?
- How would you define College Park's identity today? What do you want it to be in the future?
- What does a successful economic development strategy accomplish?
- What stakeholders and partnerships are most critical for success?



APPENDIX DEMOGRAPHICS

College Park's population increased by approximately 3,000 residents since 2016, driven mostly by a 75% increase in residents aged 30 to 39.

Population Change, by Age (2016 - 2021)

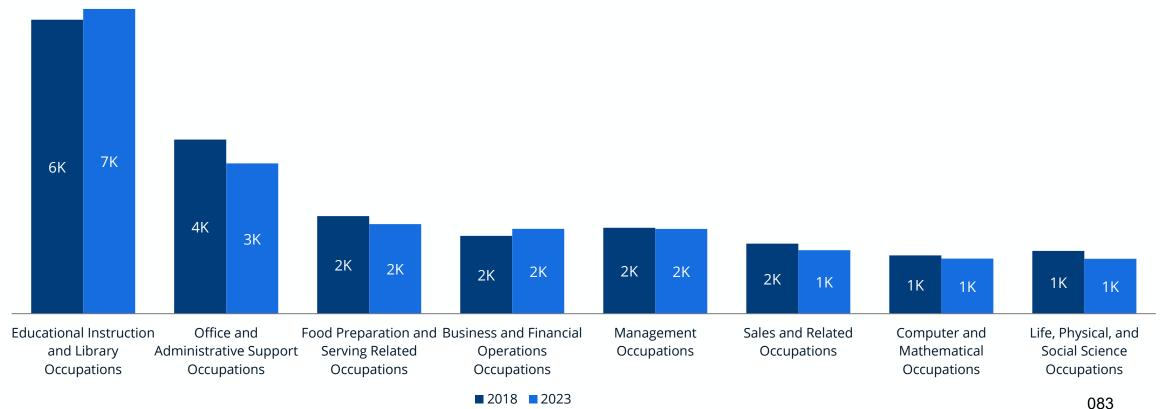


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APPENDIX | ECONOMIC BASE

"Educational Instruction and Library Occupations" is the largest industry in College Park, and one of the few industries that has added jobs in recent years.

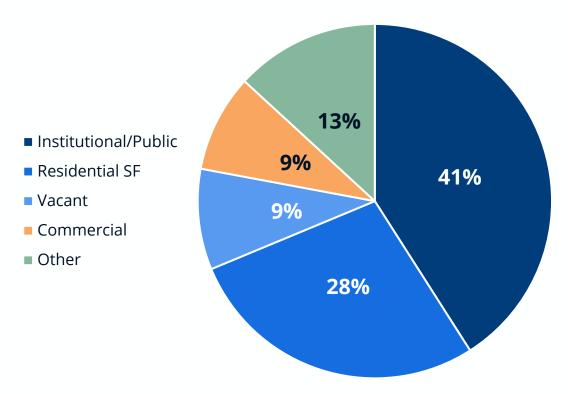
Total Jobs, by Industry (2018 - 2023)



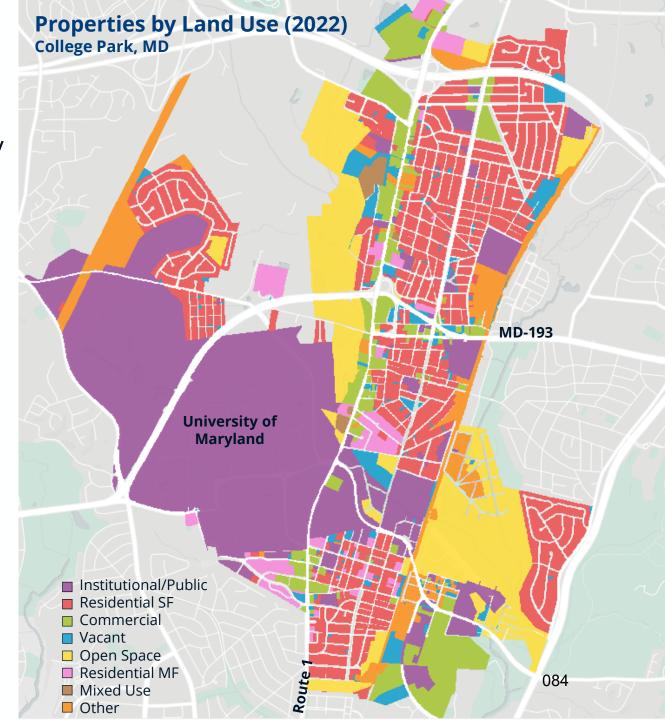
APPENDIX | LAND USE

Nearly 70% of the land area in College Park is either single-family homes or is owned by the University of Maryland.

Acreage by Land Use (2022)

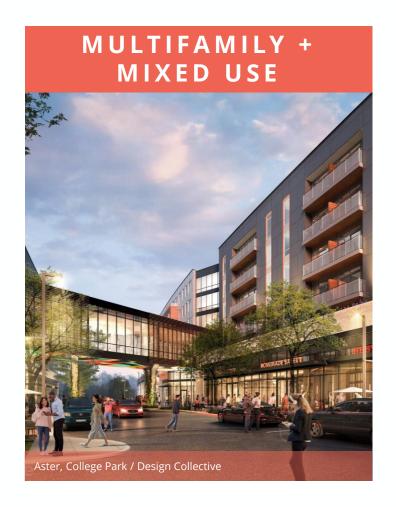


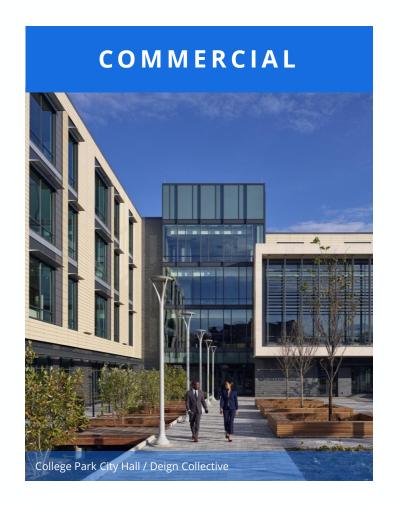
Source(s): Maryland State Department of Assessments and Taxation

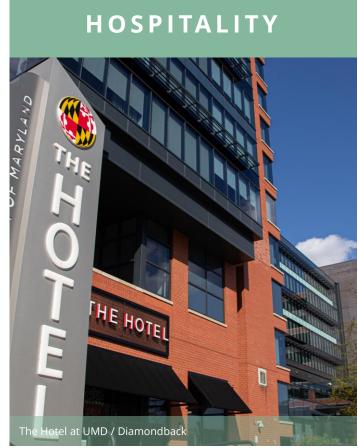


APPENDIX | PACE OF NEW DEVELOPMENT

The recent pace of new development in College Park is unprecedented, with over new 1,700 residential units, 90K office SF, and 400 hotel rooms built since 2015.







APPENDIX | DEVELOPMENT PIPELINE

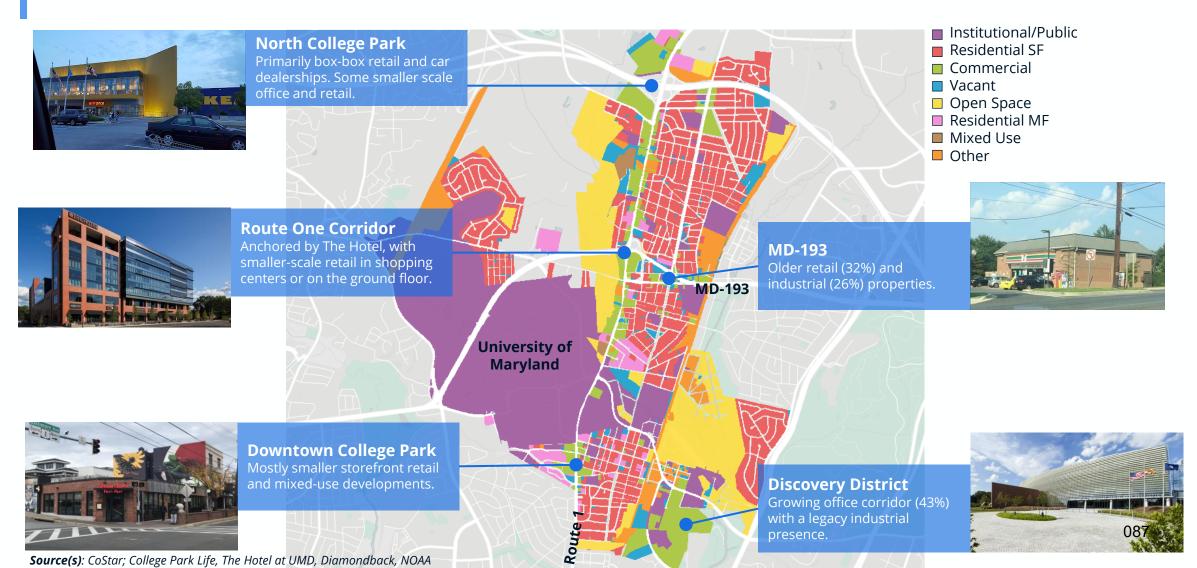
There is a continued, strong pipeline of development in College Park.

- Over 2,100 dwelling units and 500,000 SF of commercial space are planned or currently under construction in College Park.
- ➤ Notable pipeline projects include:
 - Atworth (Affordable Multifamily)
 - Aviation Landing (mixed-use, research hub)
 - Discovery Point (mixed-use, Class A office)
 - Union on Knox + The Hub (Multifamily)



APPENDIX | COMMERCIAL CORES

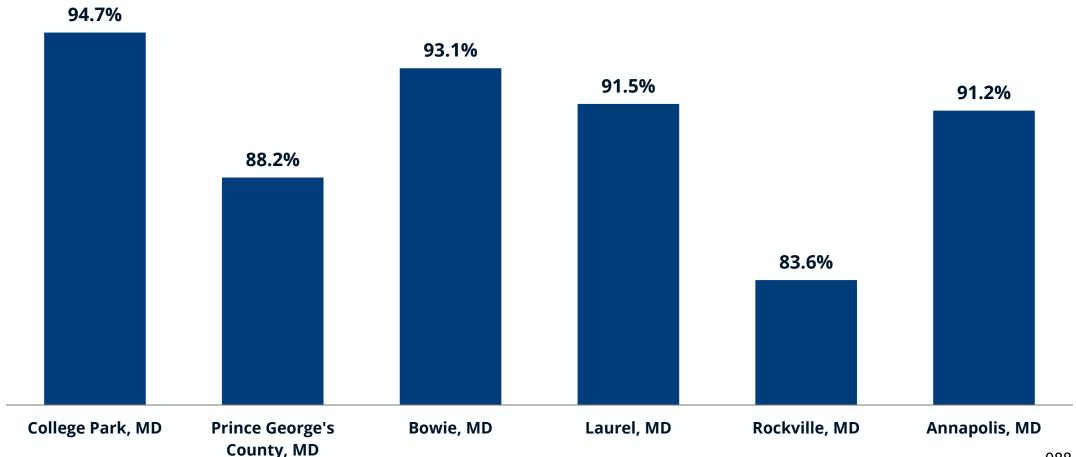
College Park has five main commercial cores – each with its own unique character.



APPENDIX | COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE

Office occupancy in College Park is 94.7%, higher than all other peer markets with rents of \$27.06 per SF, the median amongst local markets.

Occupancy Rate, Office (2022)

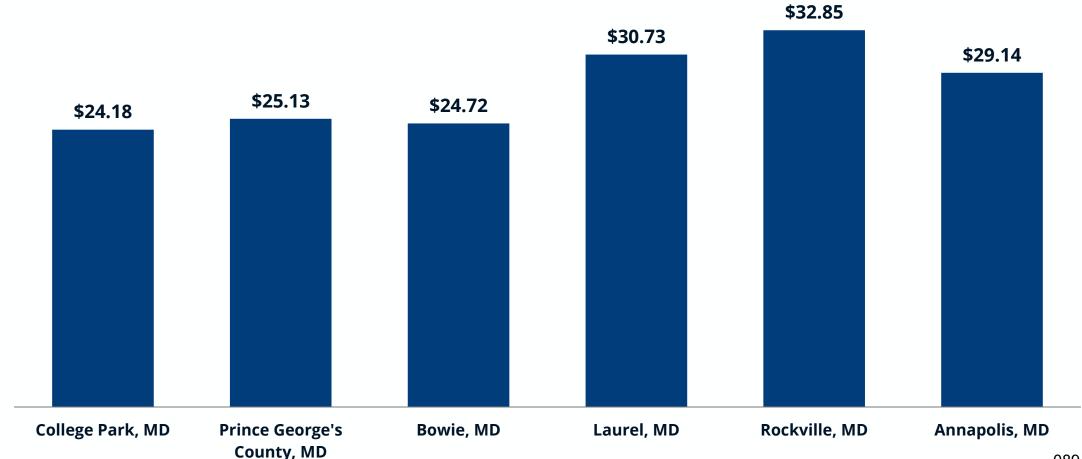


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APPENDIX | COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE

Rents for retail spaces in College Park average \$24.18 per SF, the lowest rent of among peer markets. However, retail occupancy is 96.5%, higher than all other peer markets.

Average Rent per SF, Retail (2022)



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APPENDIX | RESIDENTIAL REAL ESTATE

The City still has also has an asking rent of \$2.75 per SF, the highest of all peer markets, partially driven by high concentration of newly constructed units.

Average Rent per SF, Residential (2022)



APPENDIX | ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TOOLS COMPARISON

There are opportunities for the City to expand current program offerings to better align

with peer markets.

		Maryland Cities			College Cities		
	College Park, MD	Bowie, MD	Laurel, MD	Rockville, MD	Annapolis, MD	Evanston, IL	Ann Arbor, MI*
Tax Increment Financing (TIF) Districts						X	
Building/Storefront Improvement Grant Funding for property/business owners to improve the appearance and functionality of their space			x			x	
Business Relocation Grant Program Incentivize businesses to move to/expand into the City. Can be restricted to exclude retail/restaurant industry.			x	x			
Legacy Business Program Funding or other support for businesses that have been located in the City for many years.			×			x	
Small Business/Entrepreneurship Funding Funding to specifically support entrepreneurs or qualified small- and medium-sized businesses.				x		x	
Targeted Corridor Programs Offer benefits such as tax credits, reduced building permit fees, and expatiated site plan reviews in priority sections of the City.	x		x		x		
Public-Private Economic Development Entity	X College Park City- University Partnership			X Rockville Economic Development, Inc.			X Ann Arbor Economic Development Corporation

APPENDIX | TAX CREDIT COMPARISON

The revitalization tax credit was designed to attract high-quality redevelopment to designated nodes within College Park.

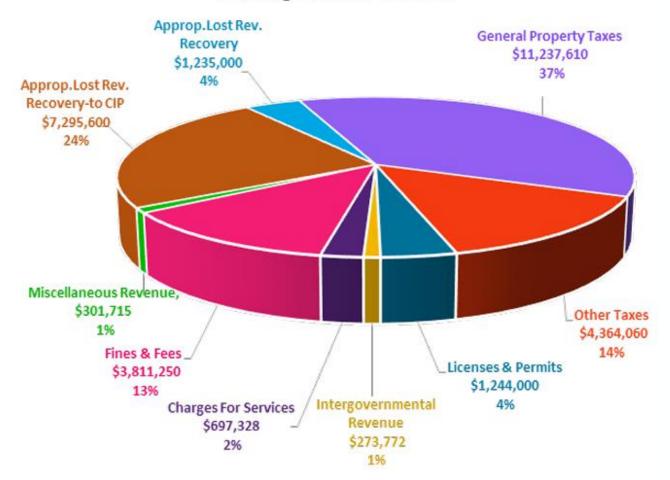
- Program Eligibility requirements:
 - > Located in revitalization district
 - ➤ Be in good standing with the City
 - ➤ Not located in a TIFF district
- Once given, there are no ongoing requirements businesses are required to meet to stay eligible for tax credit
- Unclear metrics to track success of the program



APPENDIX | BUDGET

The majority of the City's revenue comes from General Property Taxes, which are based on assessed property values.

Funding Sources - FY 2023



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APPENDIX | BUDGET

College Park is not capturing property tax revenue from new development to the same degree as other peer markets.

Ratio of Assessed Value to Revenue from Property Taxes (2015 - 2023)

For every \$1 increase in
assessed value, revenue
from real property taxes
increased by

	College Park	Bowie	Laurel	Rockville	
)	\$0.002	\$0.004	\$0.007	\$0.003	

APPENDIX | BUDGET

The real property tax rate in College Park has decreased since 2015, whereas the tax rates of all other local peer markets has remained flat or increased.

Real Property Tax Rate, by Year (2015 - 2023)

	College Park	Bowie	Laurel	Annapolis	Rockville
2015	.335	.4000	.7100	.649	.292
2023	.3018	.4000	.7100	.7380	.292