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### Close the Loophole: Big Box / Supercenter Community Process

Austin City Council December 14, 2006



A long deliberative process, with many opportunities for input and amendments:

- ✓ Two-year community process
- ✓ Broad public endorsement
- ✓ City review: 14 months, unanimous approval
- ✓ Planning Commission: unanimous approval City Council: December 14, 2006 vote

## Supercenter Community Process: Simple and Clear

For 100,000 sq. ft big box / supercenter, the ordinance

1. Ensures a public hearing

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**2.** Expands the public notice range to include all registered neighborhood associations within one mile of the project

3. Requires a Conditional Use Permit

ONE PUBLIC HEARING, ONE-MILE NOTICE, WITH A CLEAR CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT PROCESS

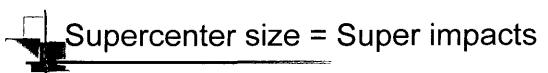
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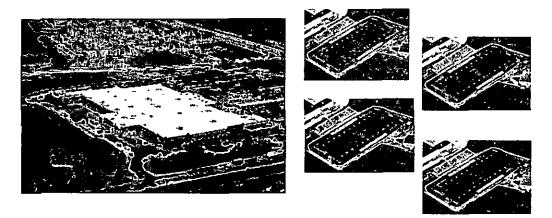


Under current code, a 24-hour 250,000 square-foot supercenter with zoning and over 20 acres of paved parking, can be legally built *without any public process* under the same zoning rules as a 2,000 square-foot mom-and-pop store.

	Traditional Store	<u>Supercenters</u>
Size:	2000 sq. ft.	200,000 sq. ft+
Impacts:	minimal	traffic, crime, more
Notice:	300 ft.	300 ft.
Hearing:	None	None



The city code loophole doesn't account for supercenters with buildings as large as four football fields.



## Notice for Supercenter Projects is Inadequate

Example: Northcross Mall site

Supercenter impact area: 1.5 mile radius Approximate area: 7.0 sq mi.

*Current* notice requirement: 300 feet. Approximate area: 0.07 sq mi.

The supercenter would affect an area 100 times bigger than the current notice requirement.

*Proposed* ordinance notice requirement: 1 mile Approximate area: 3.1 sq mi.

# Impacts of superstore

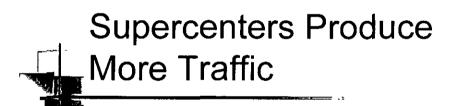
#### Size does matter: Hard facts about economic impacts

Big Boxes do not increase sales taxes. Retail activity is a result, not a cause of growth.

Big Box = Bigger costs to cities:

- More traffic
- Increased public safety costs
- Increased street and road maintenance costs
- Increased water and sewer infrastructure
- Higher social costs for low wage, uninsured employees

Big Box national chains keep less money in Austin.



City of Austin 2004 traffic study:

Shopping malls produce 27.6 trips (VTD\*) per 1,000 sq. ft. Big boxes produce 43.6 trips (VTD\*) per 1,000 sq. ft.

Big boxes produce **58%** more traffic than shopping malls of comparable size.

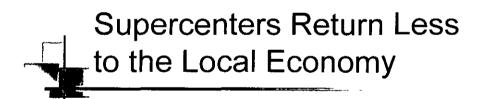
\*VTD - vehicle trips per day



#### City of Austin 2004 study:

Shopping malls attract 0.42 crimes per 1,000 sq ft. Big boxes attract 0.82 crimes per 1,000 sq ft.

Big boxes attract about **twice** as much crime as shopping malls of comparable size.



#### Chicago 2004 study:

Compared ten groups of local retailers to comparable national chains.

Local  $\$100 \text{ spent} \rightarrow \$68 \text{ in local economic activity.}$ Chains:  $\$100 \text{ spent} \rightarrow \$43$  in local economic activity.

National chains return 37% fewer dollars to the local economy than local businesses.

## Leading Cities are Forcefully Addressing Supercenter Impacts

- **Capping Store Size**, basically bans, are in place or proposed in 23 US cities including Madison, Wi.
- Formula Business Restrictions are in place or proposed in 18 U.S. cities including San Francisco and Chicago.
- Economic/Community Impact Reviews are in place or proposed in at least 10 U S cities including Los Angeles and the States of California, New Jersey and Vermont

Austin's Proposed Supercenter Community Process: Reasonable and Fair





Popularity Contest - Conditional Use Permits set a common standard for all businesses.



Elitist - Nothing elitist about wanting to have a voice in major projects that will affect your home and livelihood.



Too Many Hearings - If zoning is in place, there are no hearing or public process are required now, only city staff approval.



Drive Out Big Boxes - Austin has dozens of big box stores identical to others across region. Business follows rooftops - customers and income are here.

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## Widespread Support for a Supercenter Community Process

- Austin Independent Business Alliance (325 businesses representing over 6,000 employees)
- ✓ Austin Neighborhoods Council
- ✓ Austin Central Labor Council
- American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) 1624
- The Austin Area Human Services Association (65 member organizations)
- ✓ Liveable City
- ✓ Over 100 individual community leaders



- Close the code loophole creating community conflict.
- Balance the interests of residents, local business, and commercial developers for the common good.
- Create the opportunity for dialogue to improve community design, planning, and neighborhoods.
- Protect Austin's unique brand and our future economic potential.