



Growth Analysis: Proposed Rural Area LDRs

Amount of Growth "Buildout"

The Comprehensive Plan requires annual monitoring of the amount, location, and type of growth that occurs. One of the “lessons learned” from the Comprehensive Plan process is that the location and intensity of growth that the community will see in the next 20 years will be a direct result of the entitlement decisions made today. While there is no expectation that “build-out” of the rural areas of the community will actually occur in the life of the proposed LDRs, comparing “build-out” under the existing and proposed LDRs may provide a useful comparison of the cumulative result of the LDRs on multiple parcels. These analyses are always based on assumptions which over-simplify development, the assumptions for this analysis are on the following page.

Effect of Rural Area LDRs on Amount of Communitywide Growth				
	Existing Development	Potential Development		Change in Potential
		Current LDRs	Proposed LDRs	
Nonresidential Floor Area	1,568,274 sf	73,676 sf	387,816 sf	314,140 sf
Lodging Units	542	-111	-111	0
Short-Term Rental Units	2	0	0	0
Dwelling Units	4,077	5,273	2,124	-3,150
ARUs	654	8,501	6,089	-2,412

Location of Growth "60/40"

Effect of Rural Area LDRs on Location of Communitywide Growth			
	Current LDRs	Eliminate Units	Re-Allocate Units
Rural Potential	59% (6,345)	42% (3,195)	30% (3,195)
Complete Neighborhood Potential	41% (4,428)	58% (4,428)	70% (7,578)
Total Potential	100% (10,773)	100% (7,623)	100% (10,773)

The target of the community is that less than 40% of growth occur in rural areas. The decrease in rural area potential of 3,150 units (shown in the table above) will allow the community to meet this goal in the long-term, although the effect may not be seen for a number of years. If the decrease in potential is permanently removed from the community's build-out the ratio of future potential in rural areas will be 42%; very nearly achieving the community goal. If the decrease in rural area potential is re-allocated in complete neighborhoods, the community will exceed its goal, with only 30% of development potential entitled in rural areas. There are few options in addition to those proposed by staff to reduce units in the rural areas; making allocation of units in complete neighborhoods necessary to meeting community goals.

Type of Growth "65% of Workforce Living Locally"

Effect of Rural Area LDRs on Communitywide Workforce Housing Demand and Supply			
	Current LDRs	Eliminate Units	Re-Allocate Units
Units needed to house 65% of workforce from growth	7,105 (66%)	6,243 (82%)	6,822 (63%)
Units required to be deed restricted	1,681 (16%)	990 (13%)	1,620 (15%)
Unrestricted units needed as workforce housing	5,424 (50%)	5,253 (69%)	5,202 (48%)
Total Potential	10,773 (100%)	7,623 (100%)	10,773 (100%)

The target of the community is that at least 65% of the workforce is housed locally. While community goals for amount and location of growth may be achievable through just eliminating rural area potential, the units must be re-allocated to complete neighborhoods for the community to have a chance of meeting its target for workforce housing. Removing rural area potential reduces the number of workforce housing units needed by 860 units, but

in such a scenario meeting the community's housing target relies upon an unrealistic 69% of future units being unrestricted workforce housing. Even today, with an unsustainable number of unrestricted units providing workforce housing, only about 60% of the housing stock is unrestricted workforce housing. Re-allocation of the units will generate more restricted product through development such that only 48% of potential units will have to be unrestricted workforce housing in order to meet the community's housing target – a far more realistic objective. Especially when considering this analysis only considers workforce housing demand from new development.

Calculation Assumptions

In 2009 a taskforce comprised of staff and interested citizens developed a set of assumptions and calculated the build-out potential of the current LDRs. The conclusions of that group were used to develop the Comprehensive Plan. Staff used the 2009 assumptions to calculate current potential. Below is a table of the assumption used in calculating build-out.

Zone	Base Density	FAR	ARU Density	PRD Density	PRD min.	FAO Density	FAO min.	% NonRes	% PRD	% FAO
R-1	1/35	.007	1/du	2/35	105	2/35	35	10%	60%	30%
R-2	1/35	n/a	1/du	n/a	n/a	2/35	35	n/a	n/a	80%
R-3	1/35	n/a	1/du	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
P/SP										
existing development carried forward, no growth calculated										
PUD	1/lot									
unique approvals carried forward, otherwise base density calculated										
R-TC (>360)	1/35	.007	1/du	9/35	360	n/a	n/a	7%	77%	n/a
R-TC (>121/70)	1/35	.007	1/du	6/35	121/70	n/a	n/a	7%	77%	n/a
R-TC	1/35	.007	1/du	3/35	23.3	n/a	n/a	7%	77%	n/a
NC-TC (RA20)	1/20	n/a	1/du	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NC-TC (RA10)	1/10	n/a	1/du	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NC-TC (RA7.5)	1/7.5	n/a	1/du	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NC-TC (RA6)	1/6	n/a	1/du	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NC-TC (RA6/3)	1/3	n/a	1/du	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NC-TC (RA5)	1/5	n/a	1/du	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NC-TC (RA3)	1/3	n/a	1/du	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
PUD-NC	1/lot									
unique approvals carried forward, otherwise base density calculated										
BC-TC	1/lot									
build-out calculated parcel by parcel										
S-TC	3.63/ac	n/a	n/a	4/ac	1.84	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%	n/a
P/SP										
existing development carried forward, no growth calculated										

Another 2009 taskforce developed a methodology for calculating the job generation from development. Using that methodology, staff calculated workforce housing need by calculating job generation from development, accounting for multiple jobs per employee and multiple employees per household, and then applying a local need of 65% of the workforce housing unit demand.

Job Generation per Unit (Comp. Neigh.)	0.61
< 2,000 sf (47.6%)	0.35
2,000-4,000 sf (31.4%)	0.69
4,000-6,000 sf (20%)	1.14
Job Generation per Unit (Rural Area)	0.91
< 2,000 sf (22.3%)	0.35
2,000-4,000 sf (35.8%)	0.69
4,000-6,000 sf (28.7%)	1.14
6,000-8,000 sf (11.1%)	1.8
8,000-10,000 sf (11.1%)	2.86

Job Generation per 1,000 sf of Nonresidential	3.39
Job Generation per Lodging Unit	0.3
Job Generation per Short-term Rental Unit	0.46
Job Generation per Employee Unit	0.35
Public Sector Job Adjustment Factor	.115
Jobs per Employee	1.2
Employees per Household	1.8
Housing Units Needed Locally	65%