Community Development Committee

Meeting date: October 2, 2017

Subject: 2016 Plat Monitoring Report

District(s), Member(s): All

Policy/Legal Reference: Metropolitan Land Planning Act

Staff Prepared/Presented: Raya Esmaeili, Senior Planner, Local Planning Assistance (651-602-1616)

Division/Department: Community Development / Regional Planning

Proposed Action

None. This item is presented for information purposes only.

Background

The Council annually reports on the platting activity in the participating communities as a method of tracking development patterns on the region's developing edge. This information is used to assess consistency with the Council's land use policies, evaluate trends in land usage and housing mix, analyze for consistency with local comprehensive plans, and to review sewer connection permits. Staff will present this report at the Community Development Committee meeting.

In 2001, the Metropolitan Council initiated the Plat Monitoring Program with input from the Builders Association of the Twin Cities (BATC) and MetroCities (formerly the Association of Metropolitan Municipalities). The program started with 12 volunteer communities, and now includes 45 communities. The communities annually submit their residential plat data for the preceding calendar year. The attached report summarizes data from 45 participating communities through the end of the 2016 calendar year, including 44 cities and one township.

In 2016, the participating communities approved a total of 132 plats, which is an increase from the previous years of economic downturn. These plats accounted for 5,187 housing units, single and multi-family, on 1,364.3 acres of net developable land. The overall net density of the plats during this year was 3.8 units per acre, demonstrating the continued consistency in implementing the Council's sewered residential development policy. Of the units platted, 64% were single family units and 36% multi-family units. While the majority of units platted in the reporting year are single family, during the life of the program, 53% of the total units platted have been multi-family.

METROPOLITAN COUNCIL

PLAT MONITORING PROGRAM

RESIDENTIAL PLATTING IN DEVELOPING COMMUNITIES IN THE TWIN CITIES REGION, 2016

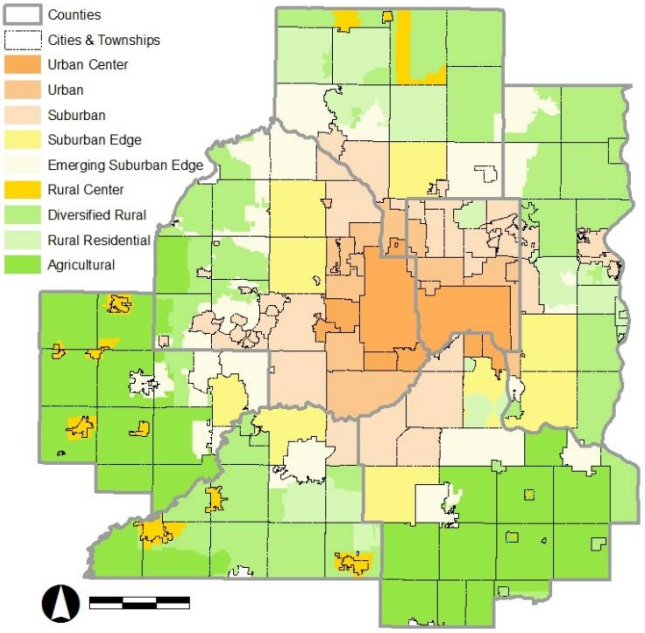
METROPOLITAN COUNCIL

October 2017

About the Program

The Plat Monitoring Program tracks and monitors development in 45 communities in the region, mostly located within areas designated as "Suburban Edge," "Emerging Suburban Edge," and "Rural Center" in *Thrive MSP 2040* (Figure 1), the metropolitan area's development guide. The objective of the Plat Monitoring Program is to measure the success of local implementation of Council policy by providing an annual report on sewered residential development in some communities, including the average density, the mix of new sewered residential development, the number of units platted, the amount of land developed, and the land use consumption. This data creates a baseline for land supply and tracks the housing mix and density of new residential developments. Twelve communities participated in the pilot program in 2001, reporting on sewered residential plats approved in 2000. The pilot program focused on communities with the corresponding designations of "Developing" and "Rural Center" in the *2030 Regional Development Framework* (Figure 2). The Program continues to grow to cover more communities as the Twin Cities Region develops.

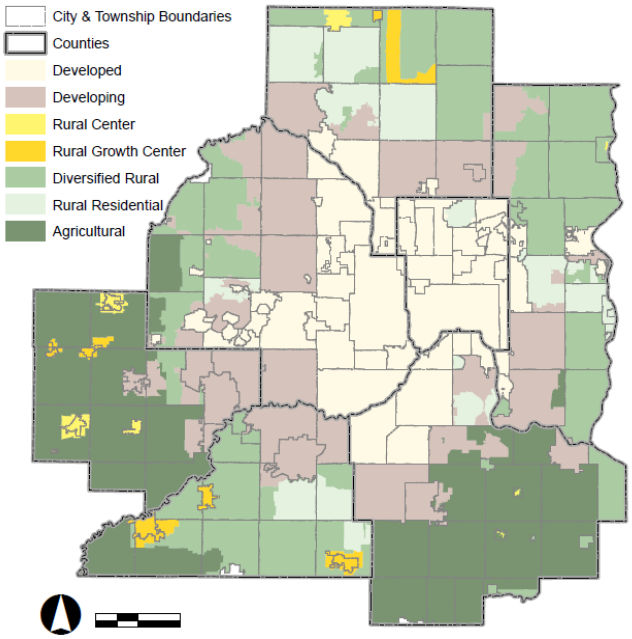
Figure 1. Thrive MSP 2040



The program provides baseline data on residential development trends in participating communities and was designed to help answer the following questions:

- Is residential development consistent with Metropolitan Council policies?
- How are communities accommodating residential development in comparison to their local comprehensive land use plans?
- What is the mix of housing types that communities are approving each year (single family vs. multi-family)?
- How is residential land being developed within the Metropolitan Urban Service Area (MUSA)?

Figure 2. 2030 Regional Development Framework



Since 2001, the Council annually reports on residential development in participating communities using data collected through the program. The Program assists communities and the Metropolitan Council in assessing a community's consistency with the Council's residential density policy, which requires sewered residential development to occur at a minimum density of 3 to 5 units per net developable acre for communities with the Suburban Edge, Emerging Suburban Edge, and Rural Center designations. By maintaining a record of approved sewered subdivisions, the Council and metropolitan communities can evaluate the success of communities in implementing the density policy and the extent to which the wastewater treatment system is being used efficiently. In addition, participating communities receive credit for residential plats meeting the Council's density policy and receive increased development

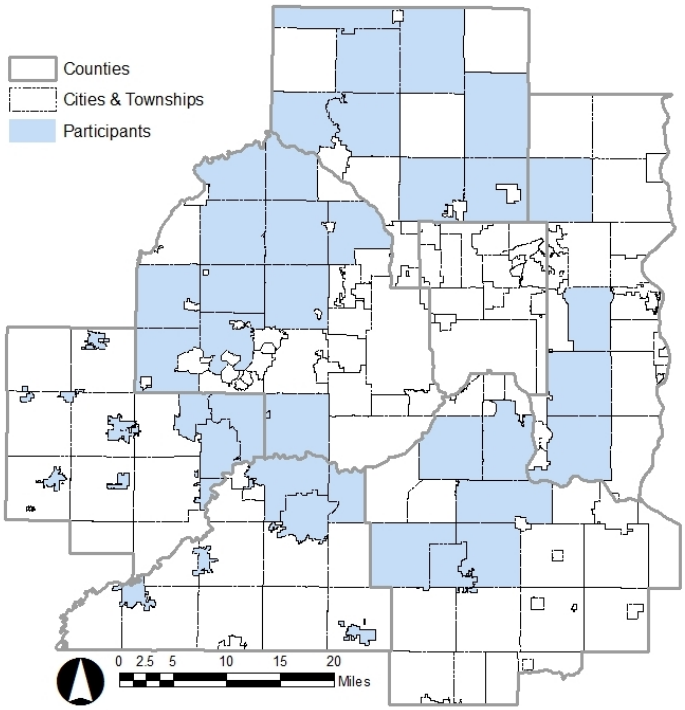
flexibility within the MUSA for approving plats that exceed the density policy. For example, if the overall net density of a participating community is higher than 4 units per acre, that community can approve lower residential densities, so long as the overall net density remains above 3 units per acre. The credit from the program is crucial information in reviewing comprehensive plan updates and amendments to provide more flexibility for the communities as they consider guiding lower density land uses. It is also a key implementation tool in Council's review of Sanitary Sewer extension permit applications.

Analysis

This report analyzes sewered residential development in 45 cities and one township (see Figure 3). This report also shows the trends for all the participating communities since the inception of the program for years with submitted data, including year-to-year density and housing mix comparisons.

From 2000 to 2016, participant communities platted an average of 5,102 single-family and multi-family housing units each year, peaking in 2003 with over 10,000 housing units platted. This number declined from 2004 to 2009, with the lowest number of plats ever recorded in the history of the program when only 286 units were platted. Since 2009, the participating communities have seen an overall increase in the number of platted units, with 5,187 units in 2016. A total of 132 plats were recorded by 45 participating communities in 2016.

Figure 3. 2016 Participating Communities



Total housing units and housing mix

In 2016, communities faced a slight increase in platting numbers compared to 2015. As shown in Figure 4, platting activity has been increasing steadily since 2009, totaling around 5,000 units in the past four years.

Figure 4. Total Units Platted, 2000-2016

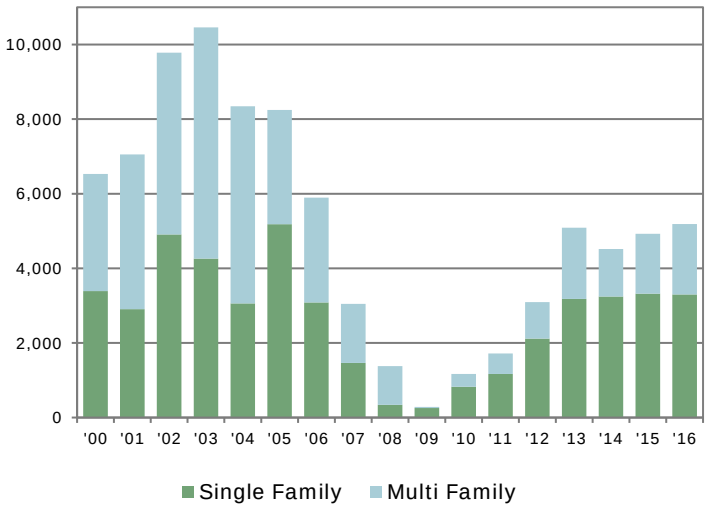
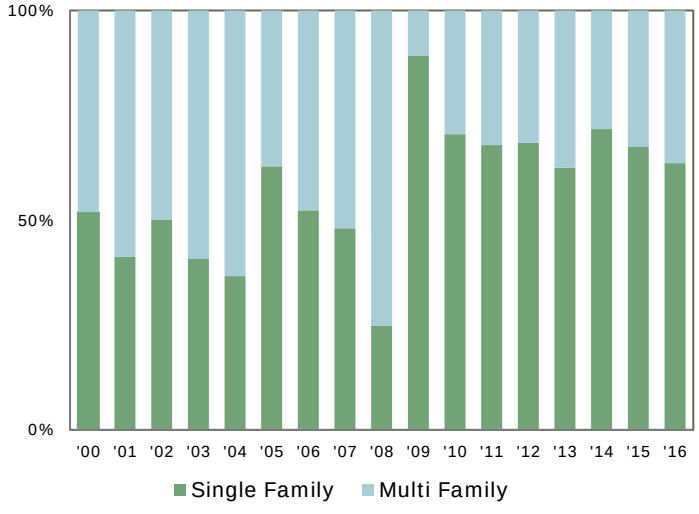


Figure 5. Housing Mix, 2000-2016



During 2016, 63% of the platted units were single family, for a total of 3,299 units, which is slightly lower than 2015 with 67% single family units. In contrast, there was an increase in the number of multi-family units platted, changing the share of multi-family housing from 32% in 2015 to 36% in 2016 with 1,888 units. The composition of housing mix since 2000 (Figure 5) shows that, while there is variability from year to year, overall there is almost an equal number of multi-family and single family units platted over the course of the Program, for a total of 86,727 units. Since 2000, 53% of all units platted were single family and 47% were multi-family.

Consistency with Local Comprehensive Plans

Every year since the start of the program, participant communities have approved plats that are consistent with the guided densities in their local comprehensive plans. The allowable density is measured based on the corresponding land use designation and density range described in local comprehensive plans for the platted properties.

As shown in Figure 6, the actual number of units platted in 2016 is well within the range of overall allowable units for the participant communities as a group. The lowest allowable units is the sum of the number of units anticipated if all 132 plats were subdivided at the lowest allowable density defined in the local comprehensive plan. Likewise, the highest allowable units would have been expected if all the plats were subdivided at the highest allowable density based on the local comprehensive plan land use designation.

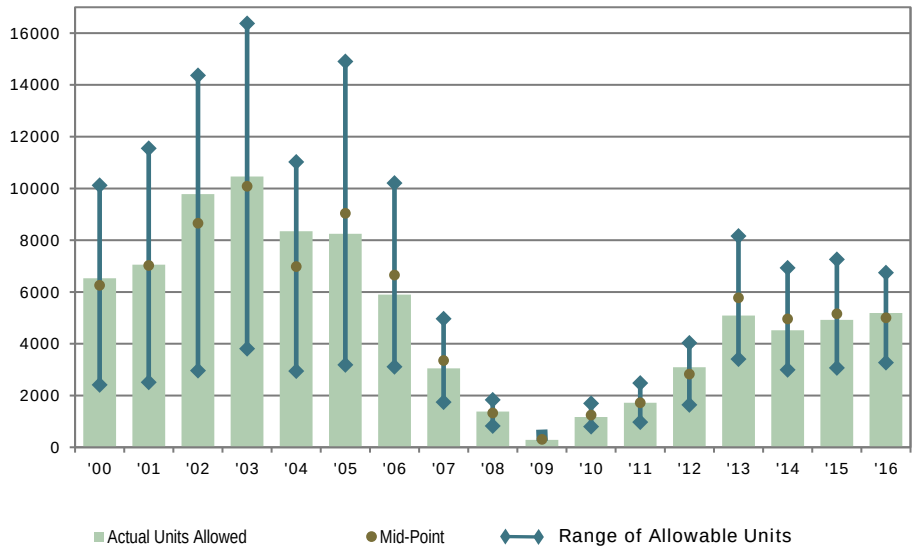
Figure 6. Number of Units Platted & Allowable Number of Units, 2016

Lowest Allowable Units	3,271
Highest Allowable Units	6,743
Actual Units Platted	5,187

Since 2000, participant communities have generally platted at a density around the mid-point of the overall density range. In 2016 the total number of actual units platted was above the mid-point of allowable units, changing the trend since 2013.

The annual fluctuation of the number of units around the mid-point is not significant over the course of the program. However, since 2005, the number of platted units has mostly been below the mid-point of allowable density range, except in 2008, 2012, and 2016 as shown in Figure 7. This trend shows demand in the market for lower densities in these communities, even during the market rebound, as well as reflecting the propensity of some communities encouraging lower density developments.

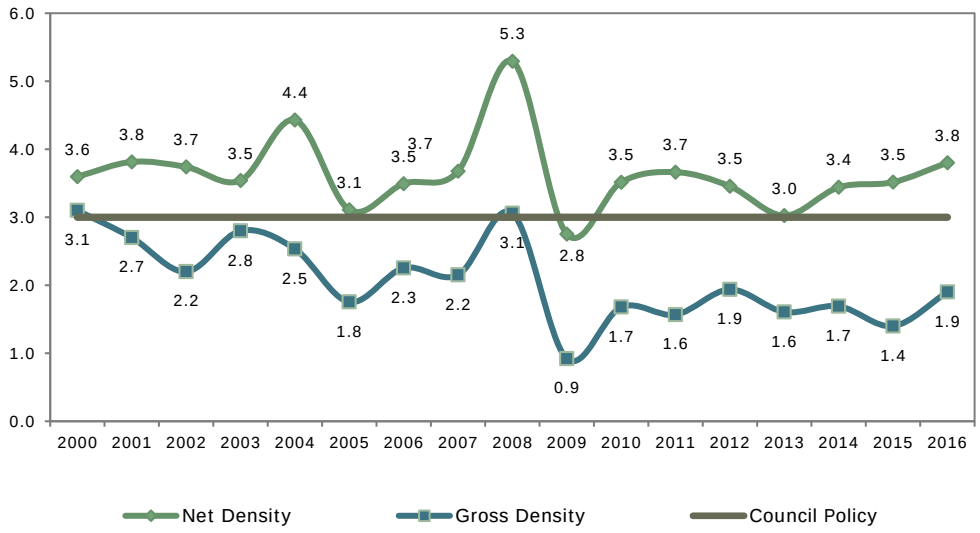
Figure 7. Planned and Actual Units



Overall Density and Council Policy

Based on the Council's *Thrive MSP 2040* and Council policies, Suburban Edge, Emerging Suburban Edge, and Rural Center communities are to maintain an average density of at least 3 dwelling units per acre. From 2000 to 2016, Plat Monitoring Program participants, as a group, have generally platted sewered residential developments at or above 3 units per developable acre, with the exception of 2009, when recorded average density fell below 3 units per acre (2.8 units per developable acre).

Figure 8. Overall Densities, 2000-2016



During the reporting year of 2016, 25 communities had two or fewer plats reported, while three communities approved over 10 plats. For plats approved in 2016, 12 of the participating communities had annual platted net densities below 3 units per acre: Andover, Cologne, Empire Township, Independence, Lake Elmo, Medina, Minnetrista, New Germany, Norwood Young America, Prior Lake, Rogers, and Victoria. Additionally, another 13 participating communities did not record any plats in 2016, similar to 2015 when 15 participating communities did not approve any plats.

Since 2009, the number of units platted has been generally increasing, with the overall net density of platted units is 3.8 units per acre in 2016. While this number conforms to the Council policies, there is still a significant gap between 2016's overall density and the recorded peak of 5.3 units per developable acre in 2008, which is a reflection of change in market production towards larger-lot single family homes in these communities. From 2000 to 2016, the overall average net density of the plats in all participating communities is 3.64 units per acre.

Land Utilization

The net developable acres in each plat are calculated based on an analysis of land cover and land uses on that property. Wetlands, natural bodies of water, publicly owned park and open space, arterial road right-of-way and land set aside for future development are subtracted from the gross residential acres to determine the net residential area. Communities are encouraged to take the most advantage of developable land to plan for anticipated units in order to achieve or exceed the minimum required net residential density of 3 units per acre in their community.

Figure 9 shows the breakdown of land consumption from 2000 to 2016. The year 2009 marks the lowest use of platted land for residential development and highest percentage of land reserved for future development, which is in sync with the economic downturn. With decreased housing demand and the economic crisis, about a third of gross residential acres had been reserved for future development as outlots ("Other use" in Figure 9). Despite the increase in the share of net residential acres in 2016, the percentage of net residential acres has yet to reach the higher levels seen in 2003.

Figure 9. Land Consumption by Use, 2000-2016

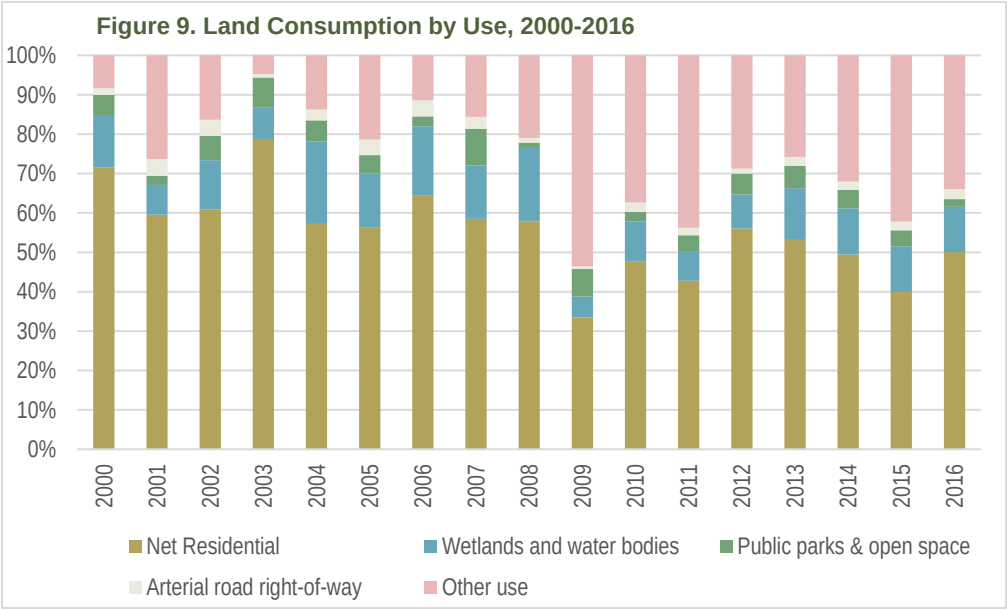
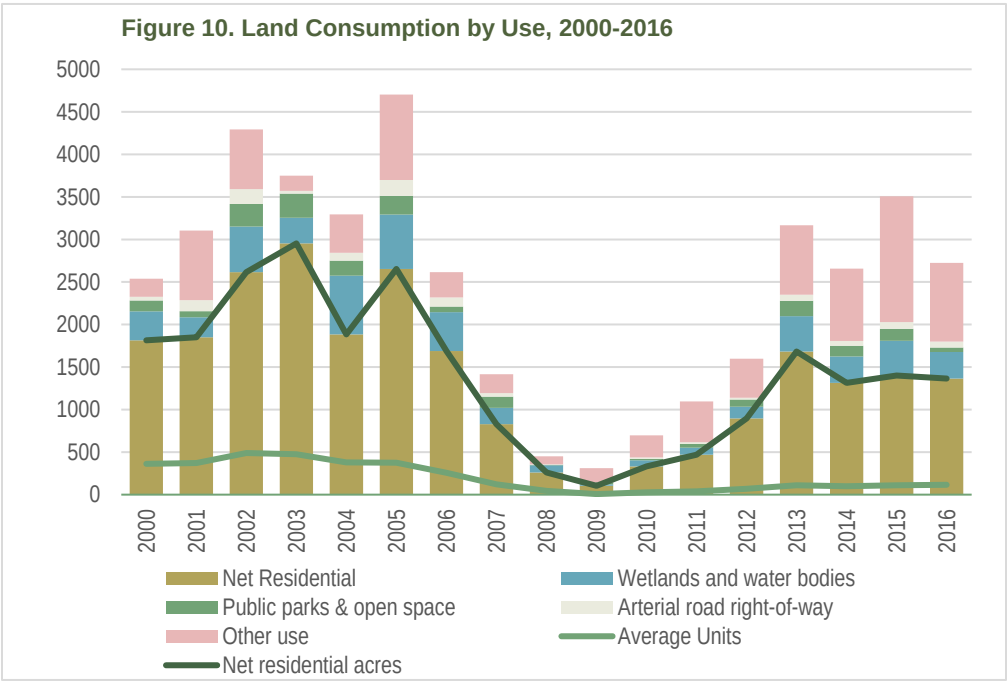


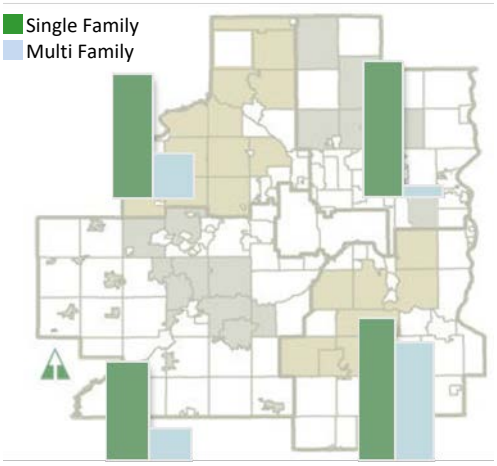
Figure 10. Land Consumption by Use, 2000-2016



Density by Community

In 2016, communities approved a total of 132 plats. Northwest and Southeast qudrants had the highest number of plats and number of units platted, when the Northeast and Southwest quadrant were similarly lower. Except for the Southeast quadrant, the composition of multi-family and single-family housing is very similar between the other quadrants.

Figure 11. Units Platted by Regional Quadrants in 2016



The attached 2016 Plat Monitoring Program Summary Sheet outlines the number of submitted plats, number of units platted, housing mix, and the average net density for each community and for all communities overall. Most of the participating communities have been developing with an average net density of 3 units per acre or above.

Based on the submitted data since the beginning of the program and the history of communities' participation, 12 of participating communities have an **overall** density falling below 3 units per acre since their involvement in the program: Andover, Cologne, Empire Township, Independence, Lake Elmo, Medina, Minnetrista, New Germany, Norwood Young America, Prior Lake, Rogers, and Victoria. Some of these recorded densities are low due to the short timeframe of their participation and reduced levels of development in recent years. Six of these communities have been a part of the Program only since 2009 or after. The others have mostly joined the Program around 2003. A total of five communities have not submitted any approved plats during their participation in the program. Almost all of these participants have joined the program in 2009, during the housing market downturn. In 2015, the City of Nowthen was removed from the program due to lack of any sewer extension plans in that area. No new participants joined the Program in 2016.

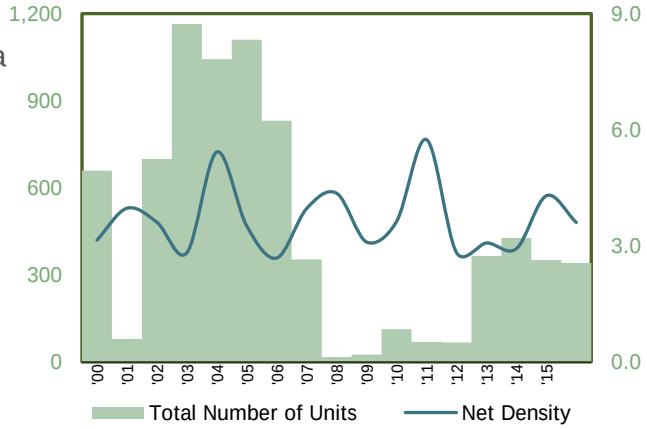
Below are a few examples of participating communities and their platting and density pattern since the beginning of the Program. These examples represent a variety of different platting histories with minimum density of at least 3 units per acre.

City of Blaine

Blaine voluntarily joined the Program in 2000 and has reported platting activity since then. The City has approved a total of 206 plats since 2000, reporting an overall net density of 3.41 dwelling units per acre. This platting activity has resulted in a total of 7,713 units, with 62% single family and 38% multi-family residential units.

The City's platting activity was the lowest in 2008 when only 17 housing units were platted. Although the number of units platted is recovering from the market downturn, it has yet to reach the high numbers of over 1,100 units in 2003. In 2016 the City approved 13 plats with 341 residential units, resulting in a net density of 3.6 du/ac for that year.

Figure 12. Blaine Platting History

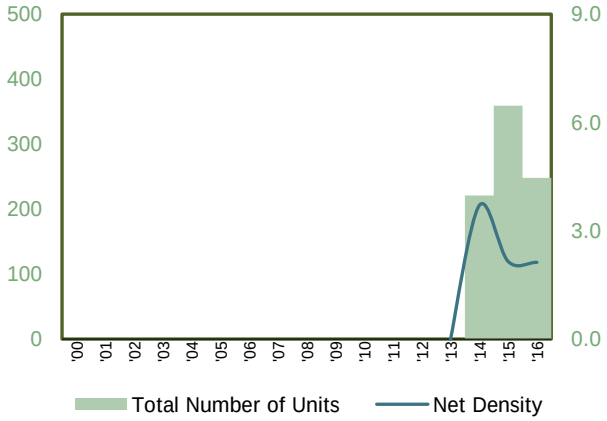


City of Lake Elmo

Lake Elmo has been part of the Plat Monitoring Program since 2013. The overall net density of the plats reported during the City's short participation in the Program is 2.41 units per acre. The City of Lake Elmo joined the program as a condition of a Comprehensive Plan Amendment review and has reported 16 plats since.

The City's net density has generally fluctuated around 3 units per acre in the four years of being a part of this Program. During 2016, the City approved five plats with 248 single family housing units on 116.7 net developable acres, resulting in a net density of 2.1 units per acre.

Figure 13. Lake Elmo Platting History

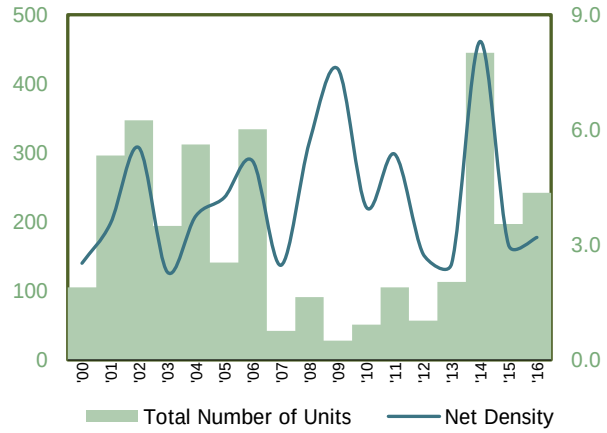


City of Savage

The City of Savage joined the Program in 2000 as a pilot participant, reporting a total of 89 approved plats since then, with an overall net density of 3.45 units per acre. These plats resulted in a total of 3,100 residential units, which are about 60% multi-family units.

Platting activity in the City of Savage has been steady since the beginning of the Program. The number of platted units in Savage dropped to its lowest point in 2009, with a total of 28 units, reflecting the market conditions at that time. Since then the platting activity has increased, with the most number of units platted in 2014 (445 units). The City recorded six plats in 2016, for a total of 242 single family and multi-family units. Units platted in 2016 resulted in a net density of 3.2 units per acre.

Figure 14. Savage Platting History

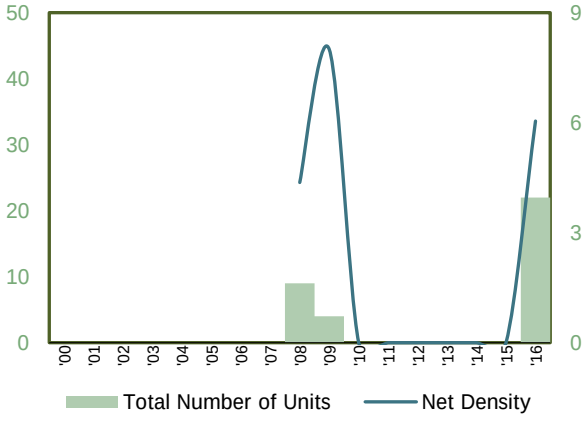


City of Watertown

The City of Watertown was added to the Plat Monitoring Program in 2008 as part of the review of their 2030 Comprehensive Plan Update review process. Watertown has approved a total of four plats since then, with an overall net density of 5.65 units per acre. The City did not record any plats from 2010 to 2015, which is consistent with market conditions during that time. The City has platted a total of 35 units over a total of 3.6 net developable acres, the majority of which are single family residential units.

In 2016, after six years of no platting activity, the City recorded one plat with a total of 22 single family units, resulting in a net density of 6.0 units per acre for that year.

Figure 15. Watertown Platting History



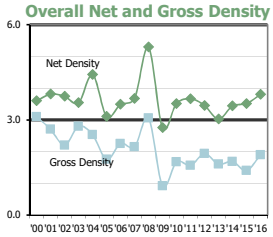
History of Program Participants

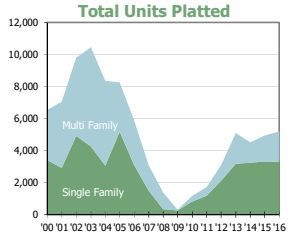
In 2001, the Metropolitan Council initiated the Plat Monitoring Program with input from the Builders Association of the Twin Cities (BATC) and MetroCities (formerly the Association of Metropolitan Municipalities). Participating communities complete an annual summary worksheet and submit copies of plats approved during the calendar year.

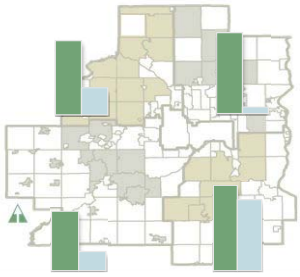
The initial 12 volunteer communities included Blaine, Chanhassen, Eden Prairie, Hugo, Inver Grove Heights, Lakeville, Maple Grove, Ramsey, Savage, Shakopee, Waconia, and Woodbury. In 2002, the City of Farmington was added to the program. As conditions of amendments to expand Metropolitan Urban Service Area (MUSA), Empire Township and the Cities of Andover, Lino Lakes, Medina, Minnetrista, Rogers, Rosemount, and Victoria were added to the program in 2003. The City of Brooklyn Park was required to report sewered residential plats starting with 2006 plats as a condition of a land use amendment. In 2007, the Cities of Cottage Grove and Orono were required to join the program as conditions of comprehensive plan amendment (CPA) requests, while the City of Eagan voluntarily joined the program. In 2008, as a part of the decennial review of comprehensive plan updates, the Cities of East Bethel, Mayer, and New Germany were added to the program. Another 18 communities, including a number of communities designated as “Rural Center,” joined the program as part of the decennial review of their 2030 comprehensive plan updates: the Cities of Belle Plaine, Carver, Chaska, Cologne, Columbus, Corcoran, Dayton, Elko New Market, Independence, Jordan, Mayer, Norwood Young America, Nowthen, Oak Grove, Plymouth, Prior Lake, St. Francis, and Watertown. The City of Lake Elmo also joined the program in 2013. In 2015, the City of Nowthen was dropped from the program due to no sanitary sewer extension plans in that area.

Plat Monitoring Program: 2016 Summary

2016 SNAPSHOT	
Participating Communities	45
Total Number of Plats	132
Gross Acres Platted	2,730.5
Net Acres Platted	1,364.3
Number of Units Platted	5,187
Single Family	3,299
Multi-Family	1,888
Housing Mix	
Single Family	64%
Multi-Family	36%
Average Net Density ('00-'16)	3.64







Units Platted by Regional Quadrant in 2016

Single Family Units
Multi-Family Units

Number of Units Platted and Net Density by Community

Number of Housing Units
Annual Net Density
#.# Overall Net Density
Year Community joined the program

390 Robert Street North
St Paul, MN 55101-1805

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public.info@metc.state.mn.us
metrocouncil.org