

Regional Plan Implementation Committee May 24, 2023

Regional Definition and Minimum
Standards for Mixed-Use
Development



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- Definition and Minimum standards
 - Defining Mixed-use
 - Permitted Uses
 - Affordable Housing
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 - Design Standards
- Next Steps











Background

- Dec. 2012

 Regional Plan highlights mixed-use as a key tool for sustainable redevelopment
- Jan. 2021 Washoe TAP ties condominiums in commercial zone to mixed-use or affordable housing (LU 2-9)
- September 2022

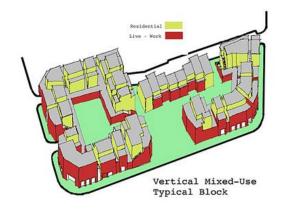
 Request to amend TAP to allow residential condominium subdivision
- March 2023

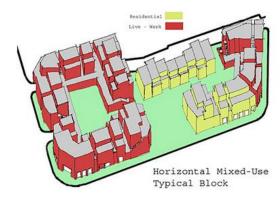
 APC and RPIC request staff explore mixed-use definition and minimum standards

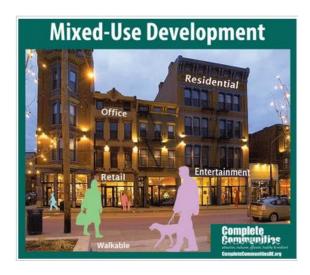


Elements of Mixed-Use

- Provides three or more revenue-producing uses
- Fosters integration, density, and compatibility of land uses
- Creates walkable community with uninterrupted pedestrian connections

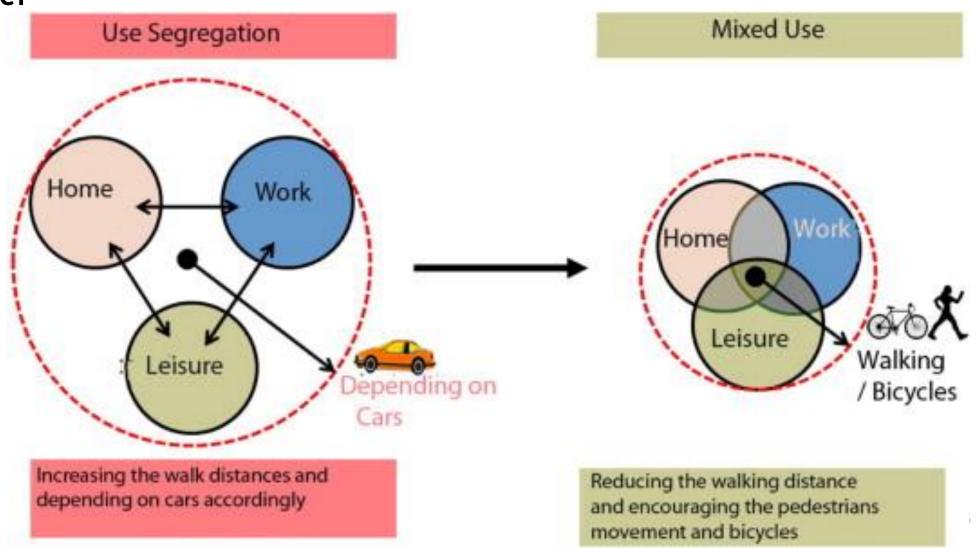








Elements of Mixed-Use





Mixed-Use Definition and Minimum Standards

- Land use codes typically address:
 - Permitted Land Uses and Mix of Uses

 Including proportion of residential and non-residential uses, compatibility, affordability
 - Building Design- Including massing, façades, materials
 - Parking
 - Pedestrian Access and Connectivity
 - Open Space and Landscaping



Mixed-Use Definition and Minimum Standards

- Regional standards should address:
 - Proportion of residential to non-residential uses
 - Permitted uses
 - Mix of affordable and market-rate units
 - Parking
 - Minimum design requirements
 - Option to establish alternative local standards



The "Mix" of Mixed-Use



- Define a minimum proportion of street frontage dedicated to pedestrian-oriented, nonresidential uses
 - Commercial street frontage, average depth of 40 ft., or minimum 60% ground floor

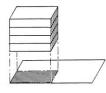


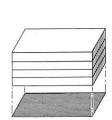
Floor Area Ratio (FAR)

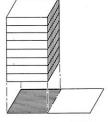
- Common, flexible measure for residential and non-residential uses
- Provides incentive structure for affordable housing
 - Base 1 FAR to max. 3 FAR with 100% affordable housing (Cascadia)
- Height and growth caps remain in place

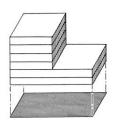








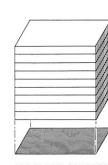


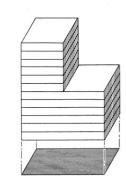


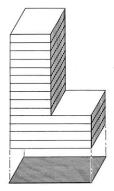
100 % LOT COVERED

F.A.R. 4.0

50% LOT COVERED







F.A.R. 9.0

100 % LOT COVERED (COMBINATIONS



Permitted Uses

- Define broadly as pedestrianoriented uses including, but not limited to, retail, restaurant, personal services, and office uses
- Permit lobby space where other uses are inviable





Mixed-Use Minimum Standards Housing



- Affordability crucial to mixed-use viability
- Market-rate development utilizes limited development potential and creates additional workforce demand
- Significant unmet workforce housing demand
- Even split above and below 80% AMI (BAE)
- Inclusion of affordable activates mixeduse and addresses housing gap



Mixed-Use Minimum Standards Parking



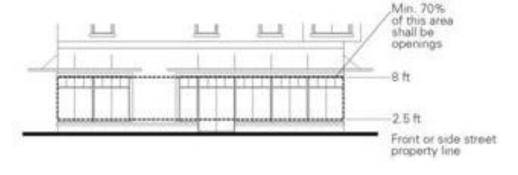
- Overlooked lynchpin of successful mixed-use
- High parking minimums increase cost, divert space, and undermine pedestrian-oriented mixed-use
- Consider no parking minimums for mixed-use
- Parking location consistent with active streetscape



Mixed-Use Minimum Standards Design Standards

- Architectural styles and building configuration consistent with activating streetscape
 - Minimum ground floor ceiling height
 - Minimum transparent façade on commercial frontage
 - Parking location and vehicle access promotes pedestrian accessibility
 - Minimum pedestrian improvements







Summary of Best Practices

- Scaled FAR increases from 1-3
 FAR with greater mix of affordable units
- Commercial frontage
 – active
 uses on street frontage or 60% of
 ground floor
- Permit active uses— broadly defined

- Affordable housing— minimum proportion of owner-occupied units deed restricted for a mix of income levels
- No parking minimums— or parking on frontage
- Minimum design standards
 option for alternative local
 standards



Next Steps

- 1. Mixed-use standards for Special Area-1 of Incline Village Commercial zone
- 2. Prepare regional mixed-use standards in consultation with stakeholders
- 3. Request APC and RPIC review of regional standards
- 4. Governing Board action

