

City of Seattle Housing Affordability and Livability Agenda

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Seattle Office of Planning and Community Development



23rd & Union-Jackson
January 31, 2017

Tonight's program



- 1. Where we've been**
- 2. Growth & affordable housing**
 - HALA
 - MHA
- 3. Your input**
 - How to engage materials
- 4. Further opportunities to give feedback**

What we've heard



Concerns

- Displacement of African-American residents is ongoing
- Affordable commercial spaces are needed
- Lack of community ownership within new development
- Need to preserve cultural landmarks

Opportunities

- Acknowledge the area as a destination with a unique identity
- Connect people and community
- Help small businesses thrive
- Provide livable streets for all
- Support a healthy and stable community

Ongoing community development



Office of Planning & Community Development (OPCD)

- 23rd Avenue Action Plan & Urban Design Framework (2015)
 - Central Area Community Revitalization Plan
 - Central Area Arts & Culture District
- Development of Central Area Design Guidelines (in progress)

Office of Housing (OH)

- Targeted investment of new rental rehabilitation financing
- Targeted implementation of sustainable homeownership tools
- Continued investment in affordable housing development and preservation
 - Liberty bank site with community ownership
 - Preservation of Kuniyaki Apartments (14th & Yesler)
- Affirmative marketing in MFTE and MHA units to existing and displaced residents

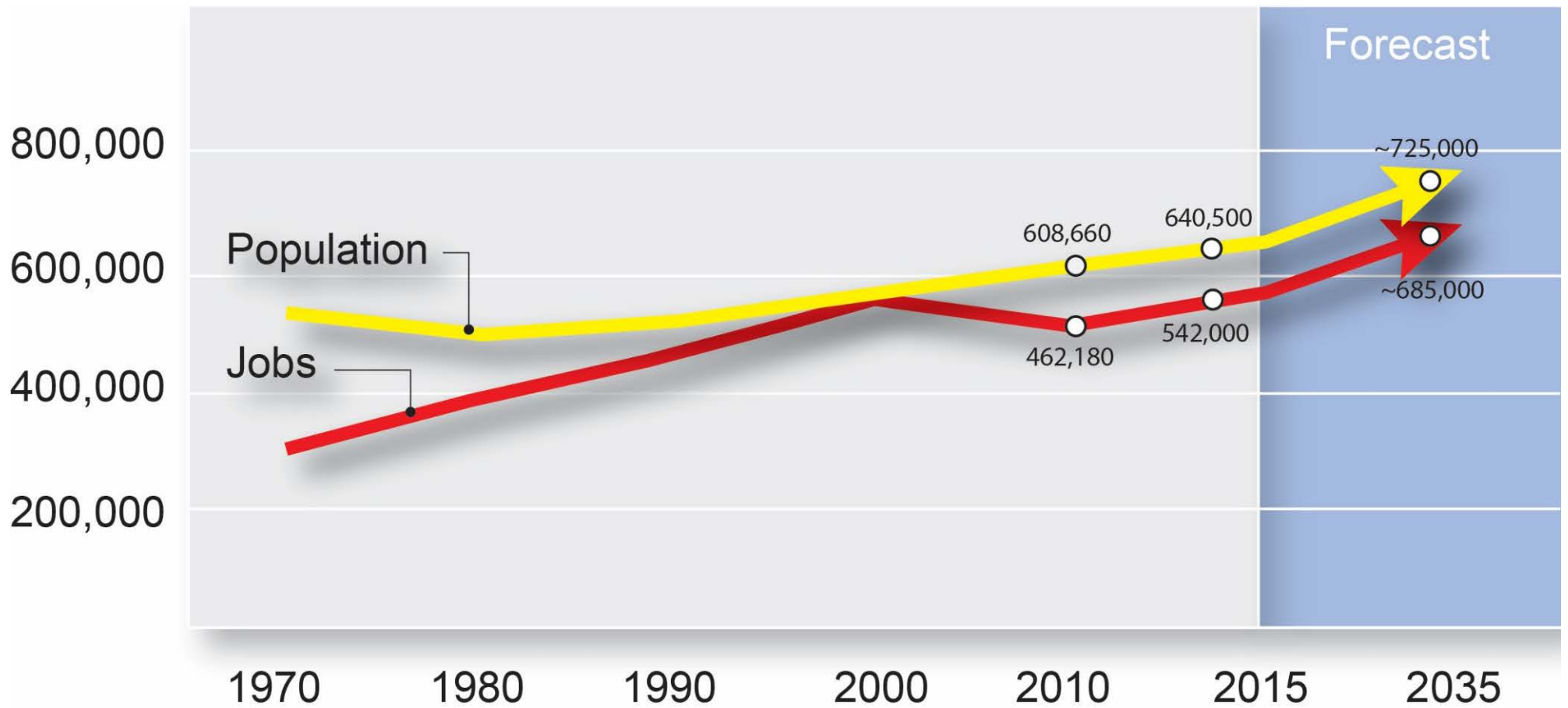
Office of Economic Development (OED)

- King Street Station
- Financial support for micro-businesses

Investing in our communities



Seattle is growing



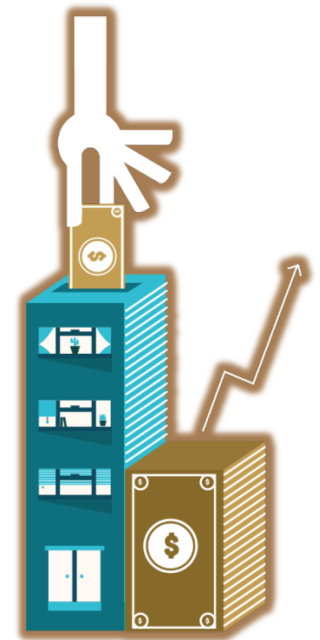
Seattle's housing reality



2,942 people are living **without shelter** in Seattle.



More than 45,000 Seattle households pay **more than half of their income** on housing.



Average rent for a 1-bedroom apartment in Seattle **increased 35%** in the last five years to \$1,641.

The HALA goal



In the next 10 years:

30,000

new market-rate homes

- Critical to expand housing options to meet growing demand
- Continue growth in urban centers
- Reduce permitting barriers
- Maximize efficient construction methods
- Provide incentives for family-sized housing



20,000

affordable homes

- Net new rent- and income-restricted homes
- Includes new construction and acquisition rehab
- About 3x current production
- New and expanded public and private resources
- Funding programs primarily serve $\leq 60\%$ AMI households
- Incentive programs primarily serve 60% to 80% AMI households

HALA in action



**Invest in housing
for those most in
need**



**Create new
affordable
housing as we
grow**



**Prevent
displacement and
foster equitable
communities**



**Promote
efficient and
innovative
development**

Mandatory Housing Affordability (MHA)

What is MHA and how does it work?



HOUSING AFFORDABILITY
AND LIVABILITY AGENDA

What is MHA?



Growth with affordability

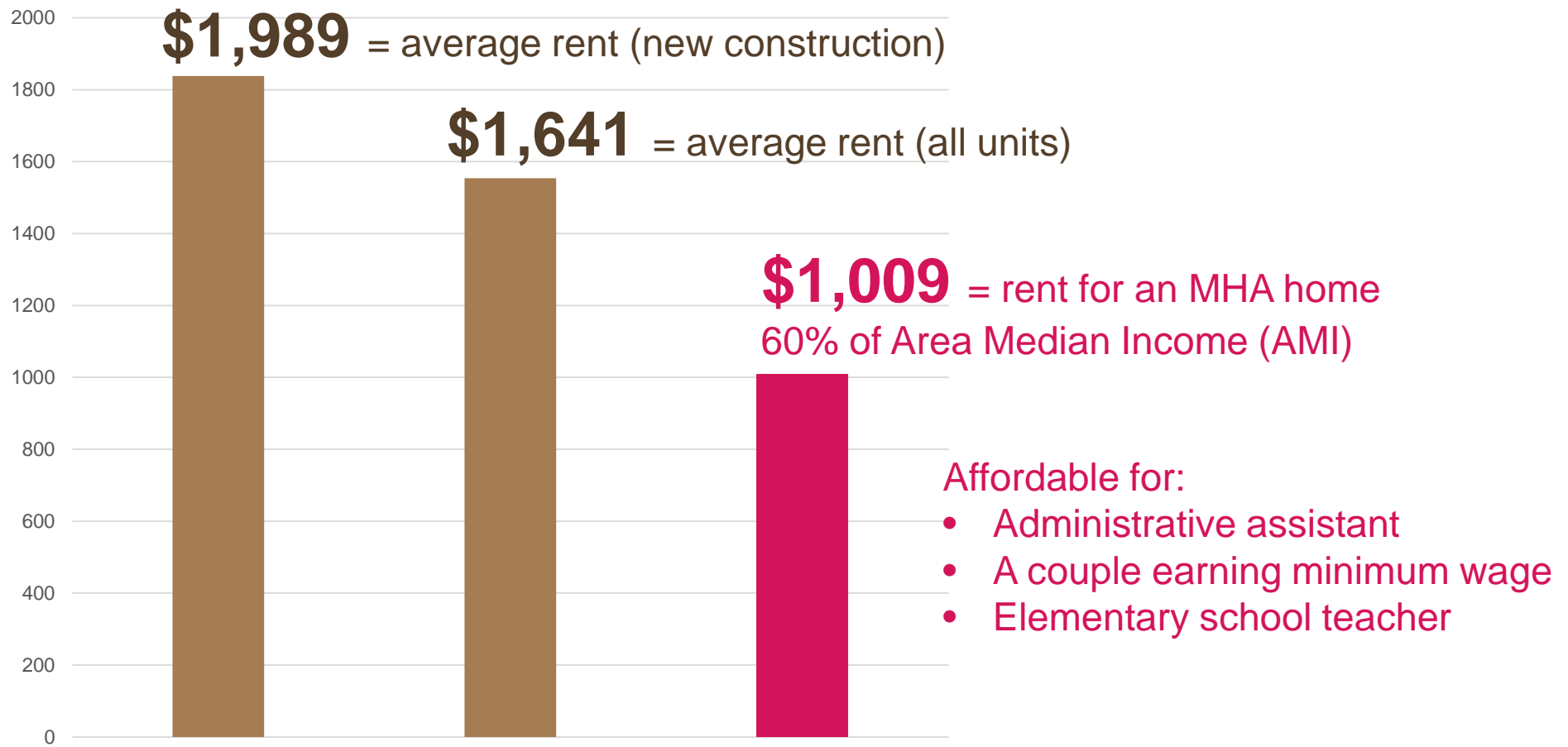
- All new multifamily and commercial development must either build or pay into a fund for affordable housing
- Provides additional development capacity to partially offset the cost of these requirements (zoning changes)
- Increases housing choices
- A state-approved approach other local cities have used



MHA and affordability



Market Rents and Affordable MHA Rents one-bedroom unit



Office of Housing investments



Ernestine Anderson Place (20th & Jackson)

- Built in 2012
- houses low-income seniors 62 years of age and older
- 60 units
- Restricted to seniors making 50% or less of AMI (\$32k for an individual, \$36k for a family of 2)



Office of Housing investments



Monica's Village Place (23rd & S Main St)

- Built in 2011
- Low-income (30-50% AMI)
- \$19-32k / yr
- 51 units
- 38 units set-aside for families transitioning out of homelessness
- central play area and healing garden for children and families
- multi-use spaces for residents such as a community room and kitchen



Office of Housing investments



El Nor Apartments (18th & Yesler)

- Built in 1907
- Low-income (50% AMI)
- 55 units
- Beautiful garden
- On-site staff
- On-site laundry facility
- Pets welcome

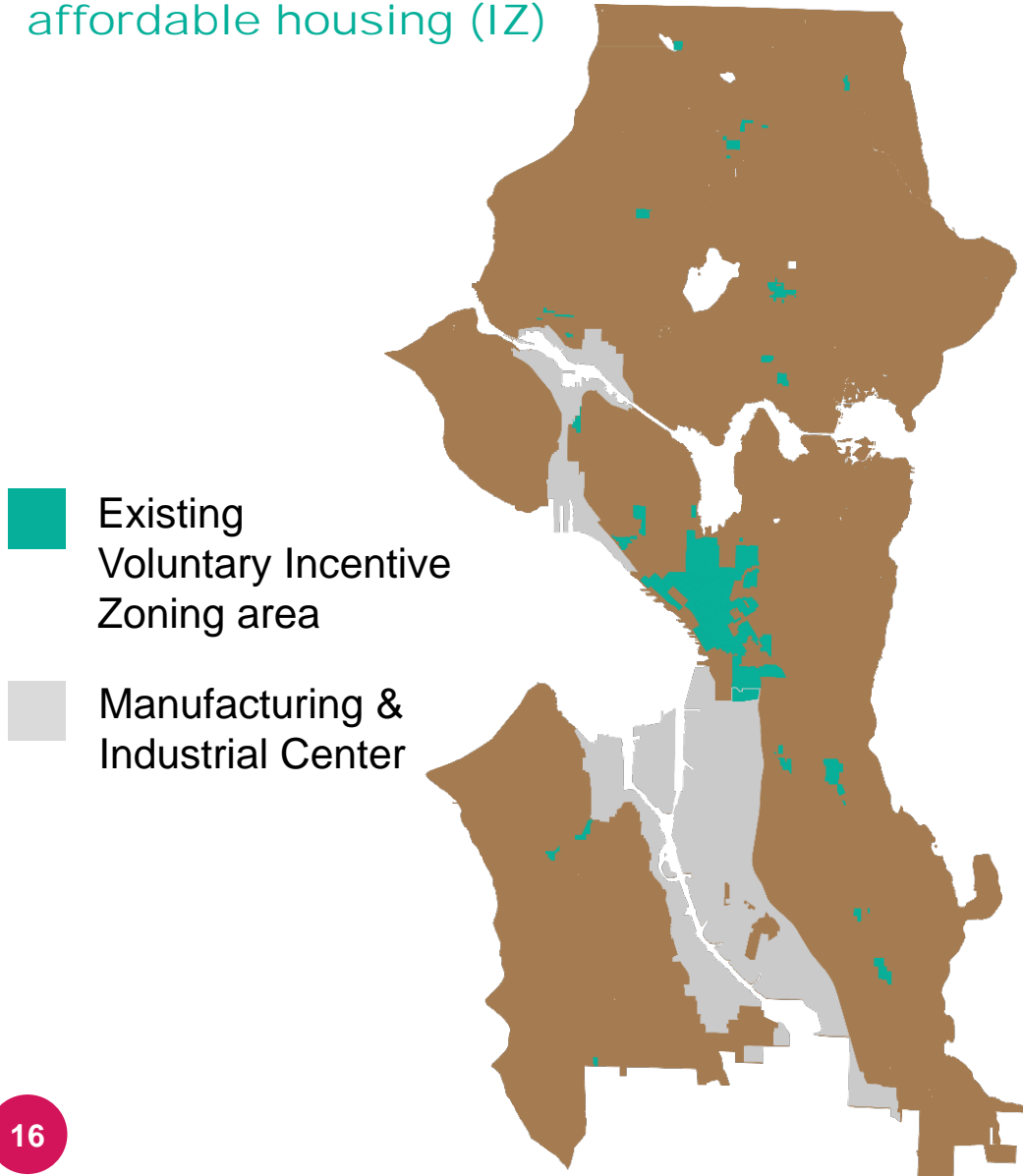


A citywide program



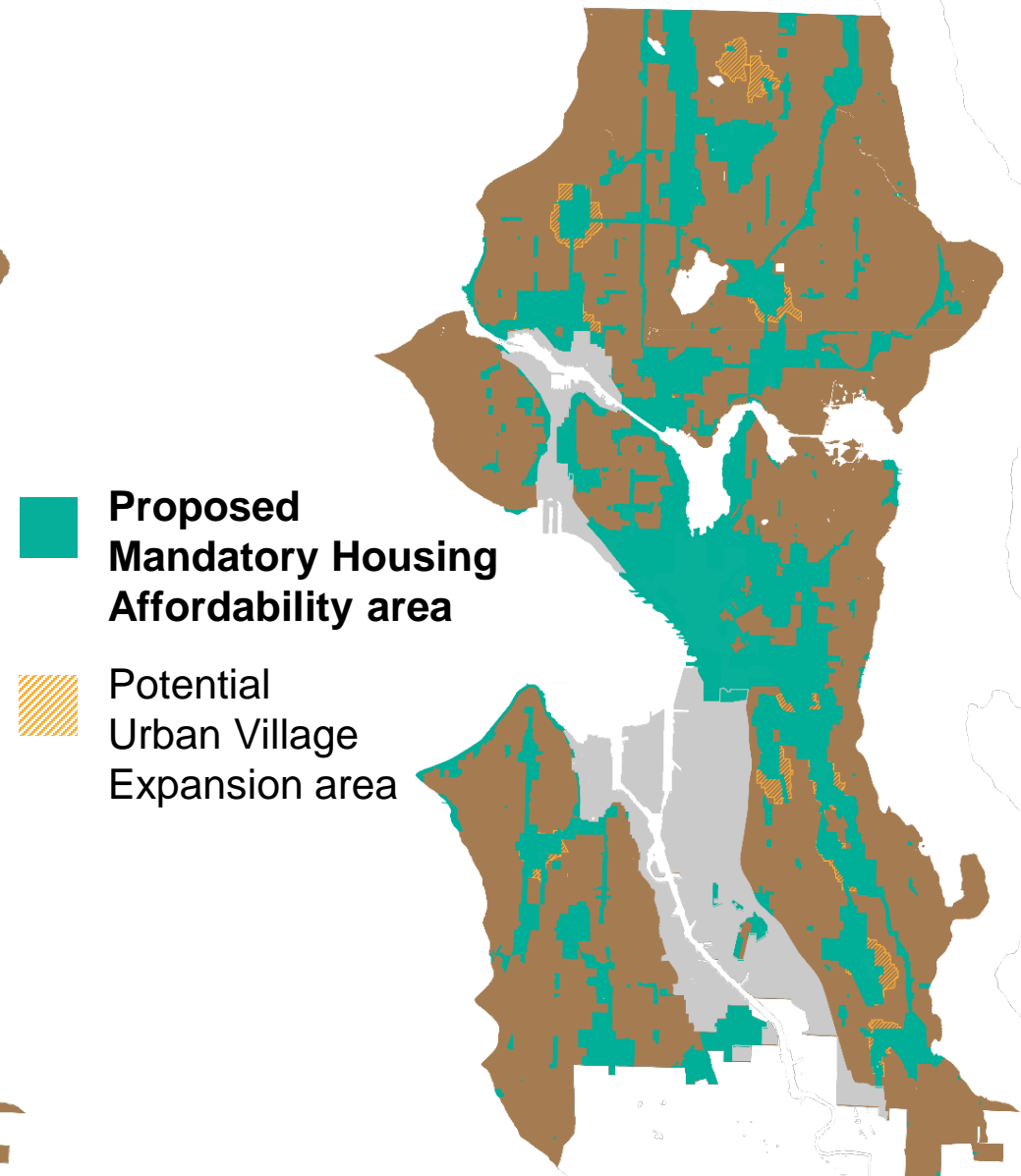
EXISTING

Voluntary Incentive Zoning for affordable housing (IZ)



PROPOSED

Mandatory Housing Affordability (MHA)



An anti-displacement tool



- MHA is a strong anti-displacement tool.
 - Physical and economic displacement are occurring today.
 - MHA will bring new housing choices – especially rent-restricted units.
 - MHA is not anticipated to significantly change total amount of demolition.

- Two studies by UC Berkley and the California's Legislative Analysts Office
 - Cities with more development experienced less displacement
 - Affordable housing requirements in California had not reduced displacement because they reduced growth

Putting MHA into effect

Zoning and urban village boundary changes

What is an urban village?



Vibrant local businesses



Transportation options

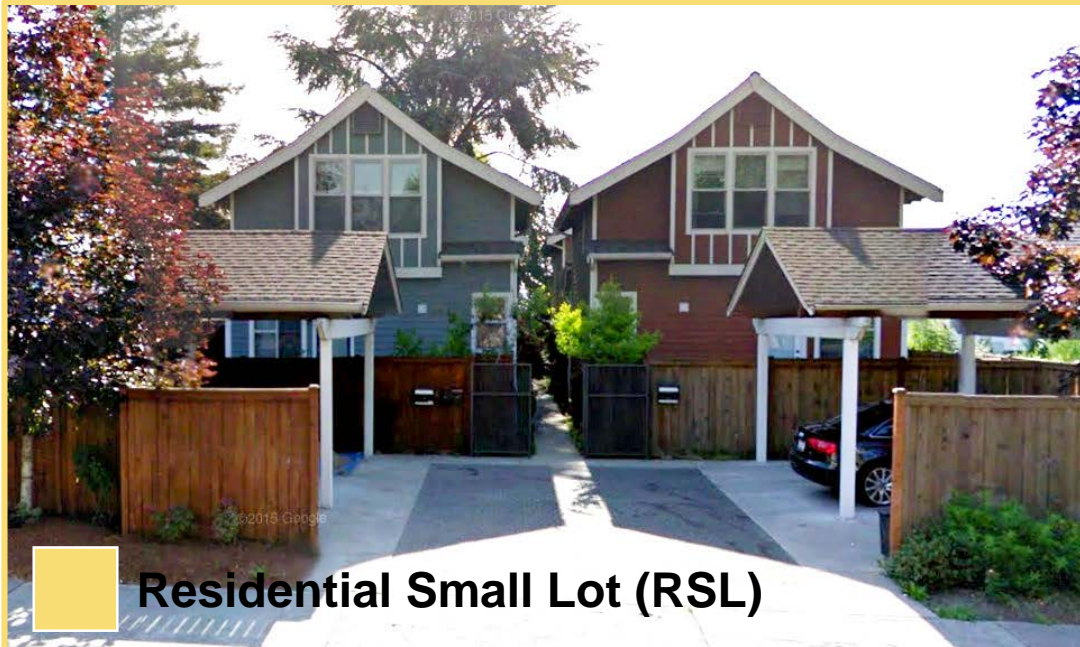


Amenities & investments



Community gathering places

What is zoning?

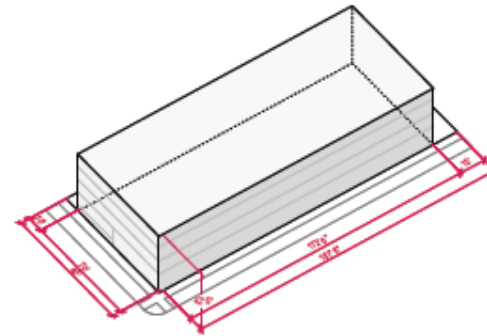


MHA zone changes – typical



EXISTING NC-40

Floor Area Ratio (FAR) Max	3.25
Height Limit	40'
Setbacks	
Front	Dwellings 4' above or 10' back from street
Rear	10' next to residentially zoned lot
Sides	15' next to residentially zoned lot
Parking	1 per unit; No min. in Urban Villages



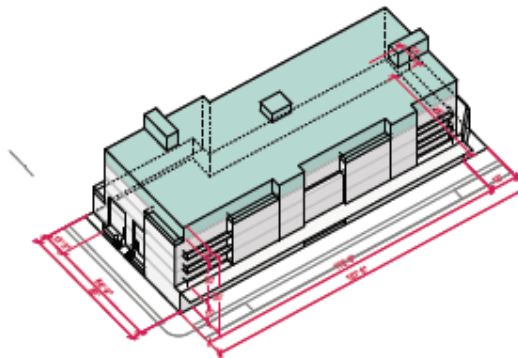
Lot Size	15,000sf
Total Allowed GSF	48,750sf
Efficiency Factor	.8
Ground Floor Commercial GSF	5,000sf
Residential GSF	43,750sf
Total Net Residential	35,000sf
Total Units	40
Average Net Unit Size	875sf
Parking Spaces Provided	underground

Affordable:

- None required.

PROPOSED MHA NC-55

Floor Area Ratio (FAR) Max	3.75
Height Limit	55'
Setbacks	
Front	Dwellings 4' above or 10' back from street
Upper	Avg. depth of 5'; max. depth of 15' above 45'
Rear	10' next to residentially zoned lot
Sides	15' next to residentially zoned lot
Facade Modulation	Change of materials or a min. 18" deep setback at a min. of every 50' ft.
Parking	1 per unit; No min. in Urban Villages



Lot Size	15,000sf
Total Allowed GSF	56,250sf
Efficiency Factor	.8
Ground Floor Commercial GSF	5,000sf
Residential GSF	51,250sf
Total Net Residential	41,000sf
Total Units	52
Average Net Unit Size	788sf

Affordable:

- 4 Units performance; or
- \$ 622K payment

MHA zone changes – other



- **Local input and community preference**
- **Urban village boundary expansions**
- **Changes in single-family zoned areas**

Principles to Guide MHA Implementation

How the MHA Principles inform the draft
zoning maps

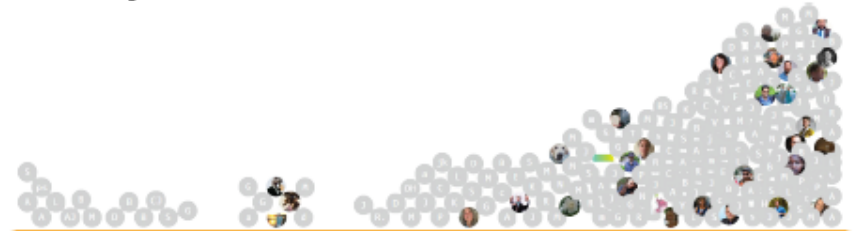
MHA Principles



Based on community input

Online

Consider locating more housing near parks, schools and other community assets.



**Focus Groups &
Community Meetings**

Core principles



- MHA goal is at least 6,000 affordable homes in the next 10 years
- Create affordable housing opportunities throughout the city
- Expand housing options in existing single-family zones within urban villages
- Expand the boundaries of urban villages to allow more homes near good transit
- Evaluate MHA implementation using a social and racial equity lens



Evaluate MHA with a racial equity lens



Consider questions such as:

Who is not at the table with us right now?
Who should be?

- Renters?
- Low-income people?
- Seniors?
- People of color?
- English language learners?
- People experiencing homelessness?

What are the tradeoffs of a given idea or suggestion?

Example:

“Preserve the character of single family zones”

- Does this limit who can live in these areas?
- Where should affordable housing go instead?

What does it mean for social equity to propose greater increases in housing density along arterials?

- Pedestrian safety
- Air quality
- Light and noise
- Adjacency to landscaping and green space

When considering various alternatives, what assumptions do we make about people who are different from us?

- Renters
- Homeowners
- Low-income individuals
- Tech workers
- People who have recently moved to the area
- Longtime residents
- Millennials

Principle: Housing Options



Encourage a wide variety of housing sizes, including family-sized homes.



Principle: Transitions



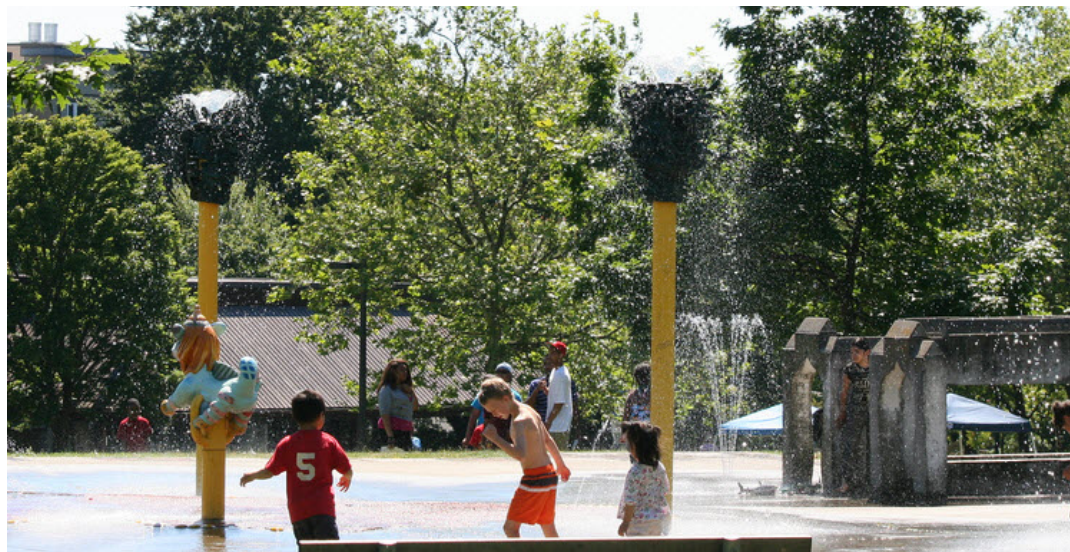
Plan for transitions between higher- and lower-scale zones as additional development capacity is accommodated.



Principle: Assets and Infrastructure



Consider locating more housing near neighborhood assets and infrastructure such as parks, schools, and transit.





23rd Avenue Action Plan

- Focus residential and cultural placemaking at the three nodes (23rd & Union, Cherry, and Jackson), including:
 - Gathering space
 - Open space
 - Affordable housing
 - Shops and services for the community
 - Mixed use spaces
 - Pedestrian-friendly environments
- A vibrant neighborhood-scale commercial district that respects the history and historic character and protects small businesses\

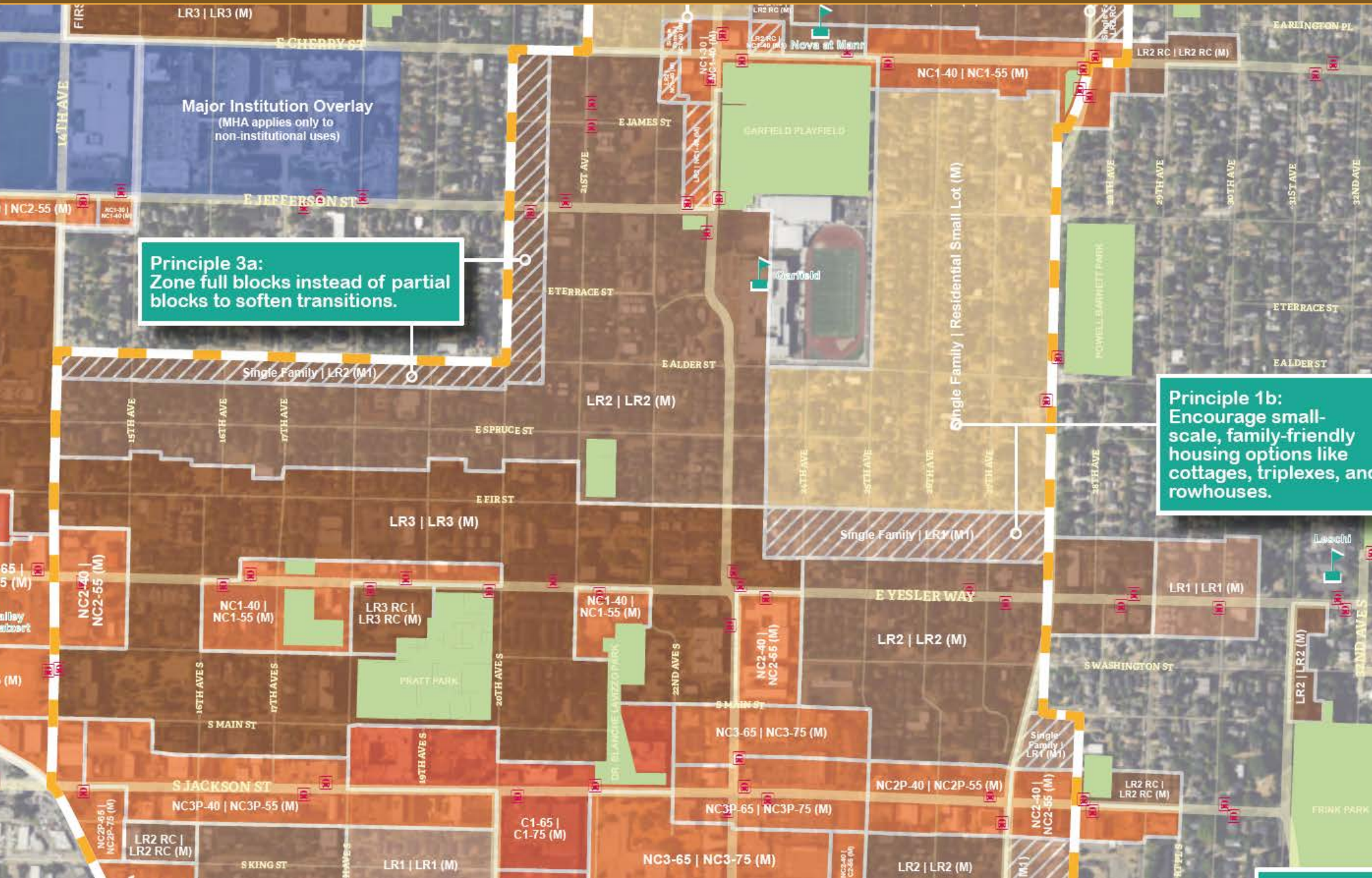
Other local input

- Extend urban village further east toward MLK Jr Way
- Increase opportunities for affordable housing around future Judkins Park light rail station (scheduled to open in 2023)

Reading the MHA maps

Zoning changes to implement MHA

Draft MHA zoning maps



Principle 3a:
Zone full blocks instead of partial blocks to soften transitions.

Principle 1b:
Encourage small-scale, family-friendly housing options like cottages, triplexes, and rowhouses.

Map legend



at the top of the draft zoning map

proposed zoning

white labels identify changes:

existing zone | draft MHA zone

Solid areas have a typical increase in zoning (usually one story)

Hatched areas have a larger increase in zoning or a change in zone type.

MHA requirements

vary based on scale of zoning change (residential proposal shown)

(M) 5-7% of homes must be affordable or a payment of \$7-21 per sq. ft.

(M1) 8-10% of homes must be affordable or a payment of \$11-30 per sq. ft.

(M2) 9-11% of homes must be affordable or a payment of \$12-33 per sq. ft.

zone categories

follow the links below to see examples of how buildings could look under MHA

Residential Small Lot (RSL)
cottages, townhouses, duplexes/triplexes similar in scale to single family zones

Lowrise (LR)
townhouses, rowhouses, or apartments

[Lowrise 1 \(LR1\)](#) max height 30 ft.
[Lowrise 2 \(LR2\)](#) max height 40 ft.
[Lowrise 3 \(LR3\)](#) max height 50 ft.

Midrise (MR)
apartments with 7-8 stories

Highrise (HR)
apartments with heights of 240-300 ft.

Seattle Mixed (SM)
buildings with a mix of office, retail, and homes

Neighborhood Commercial (NC)
mixed-use buildings with 4-9 stories

Commercial (C)
auto-oriented commercial buildings

Industrial Commercial (IC)
MHA applies only to commercial uses

urban villages

areas designated for growth in our Comprehensive Plan

Existing boundary

Proposed boundary

Seattle 2035 10-minute walkshed

Open space

Public school

Light rail

Bus stop

Where MHA applies



existing zoning | draft zoning



FROULA PLAYGROUND

(M1)

Single Family |
Residential Small
Lot (M)



Hatched areas



- Change from one zoning type to another
(e.g., **Multifamily to Neighborhood Commercial**)
- A change other than a typical amount
(e.g., **Single Family to Lowrise 1**)



What do zoning changes mean?



Establishes rule for the scale of buildings and the uses that can occur on a site, when redevelopment occurs

Zoning does not require someone to change or develop their property



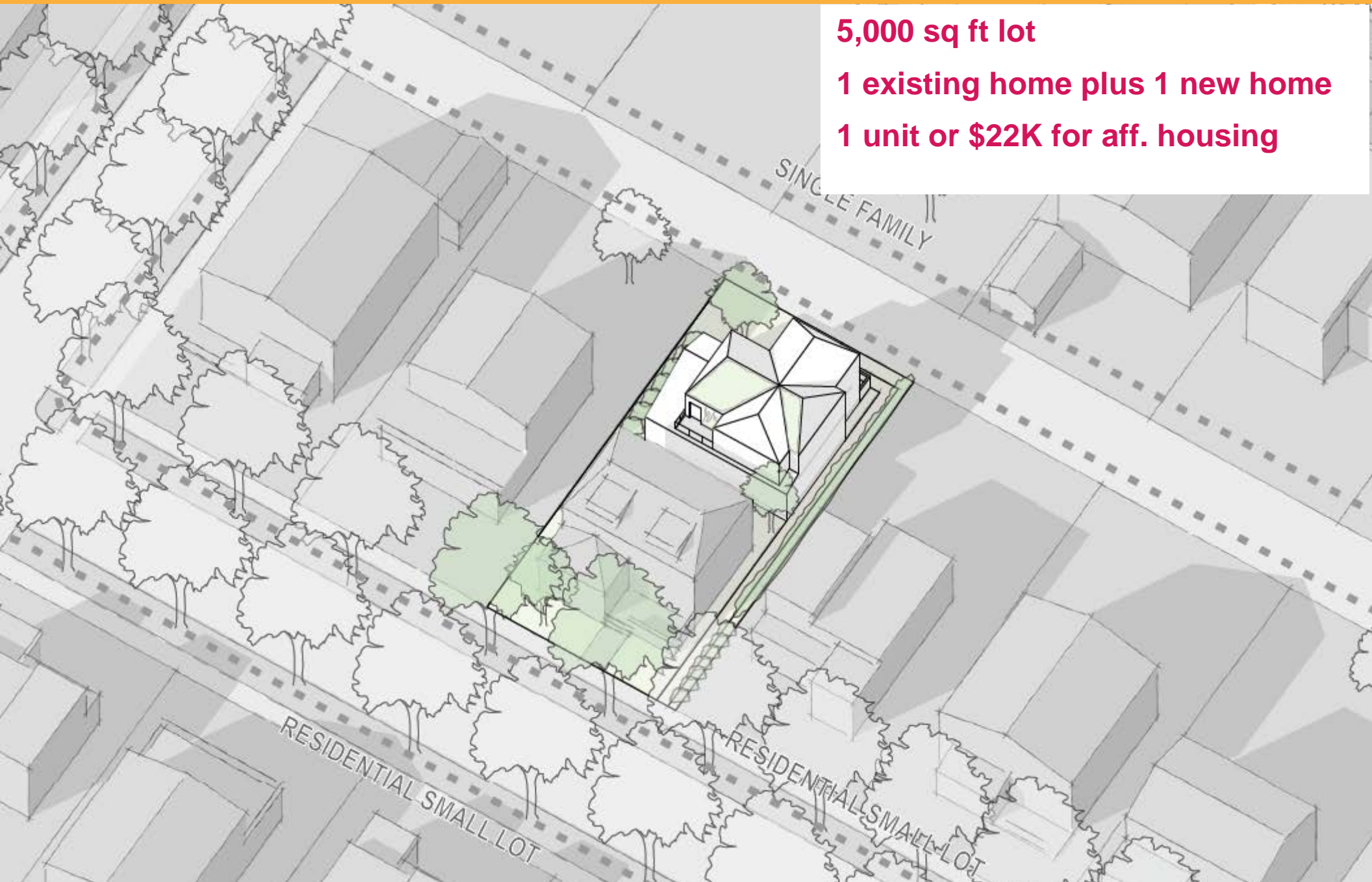
Residential Small Lot (RSL)



5,000 sq ft lot

1 existing home plus 1 new home

1 unit or \$22K for aff. housing



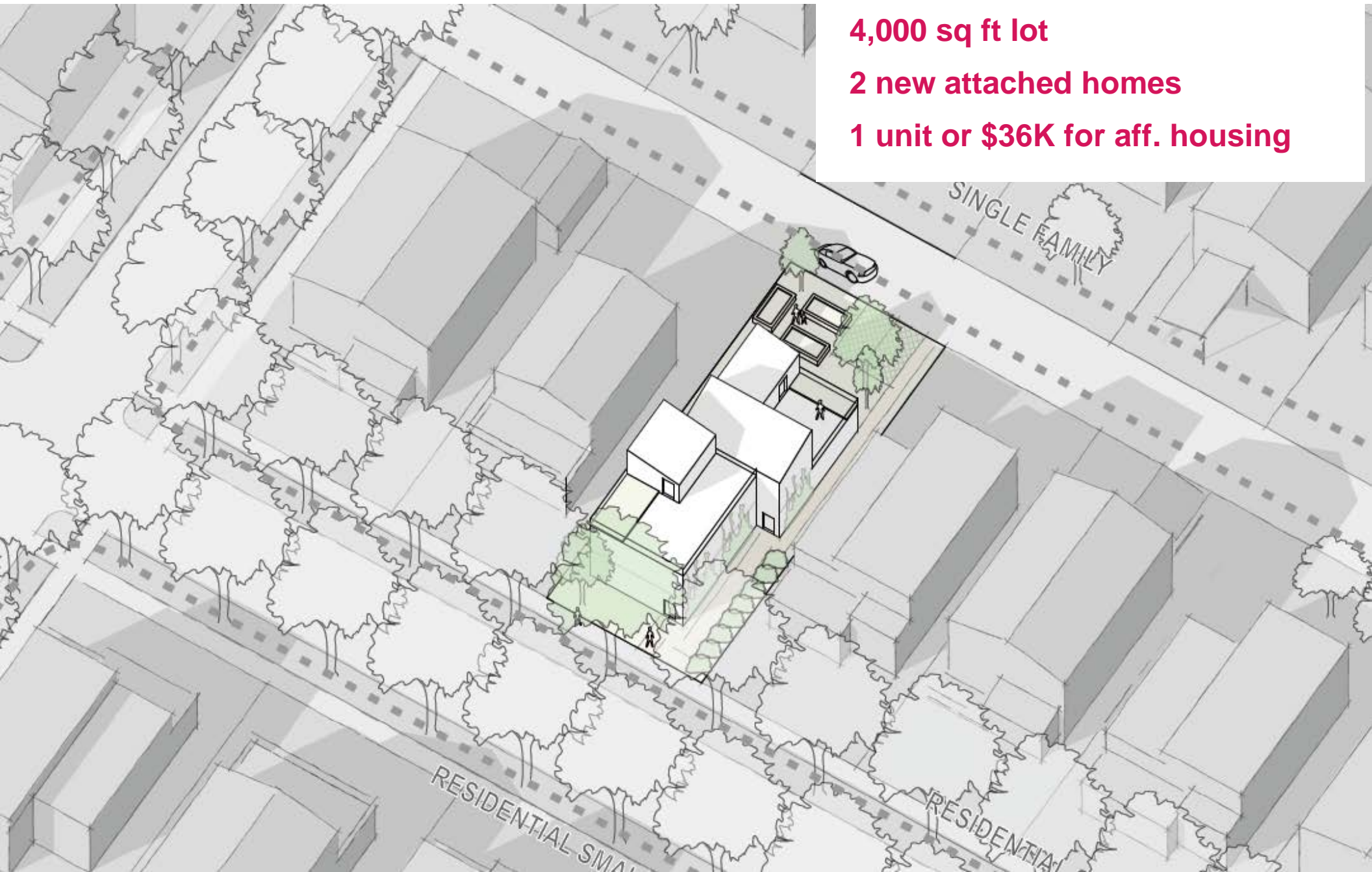
Residential Small Lot (RSL)



4,000 sq ft lot

2 new attached homes

1 unit or \$36K for aff. housing



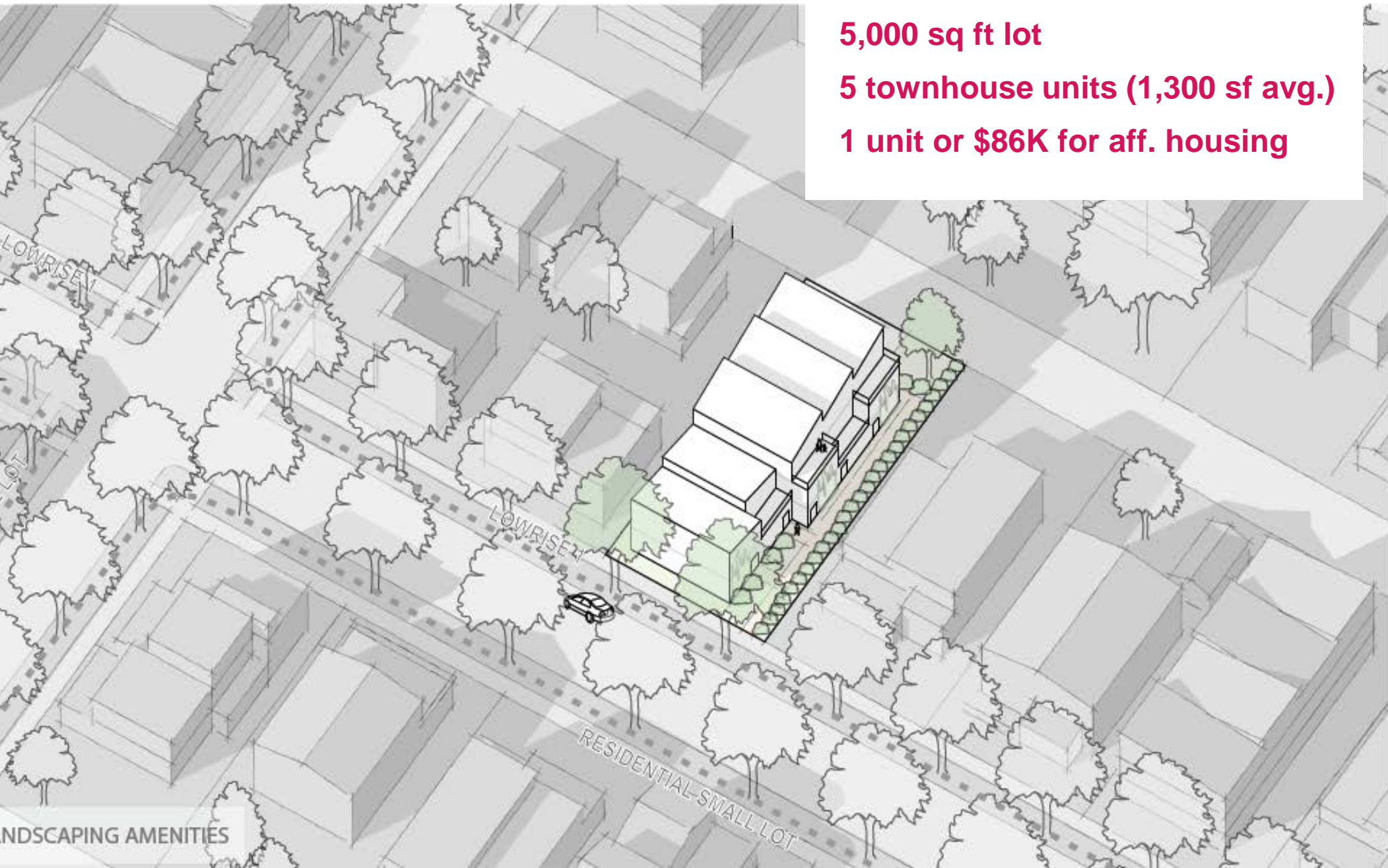
Lowrise 1 (LR1)



5,000 sq ft lot

5 townhouse units (1,300 sf avg.)

1 unit or \$86K for aff. housing



LANDSCAPING AMENITIES

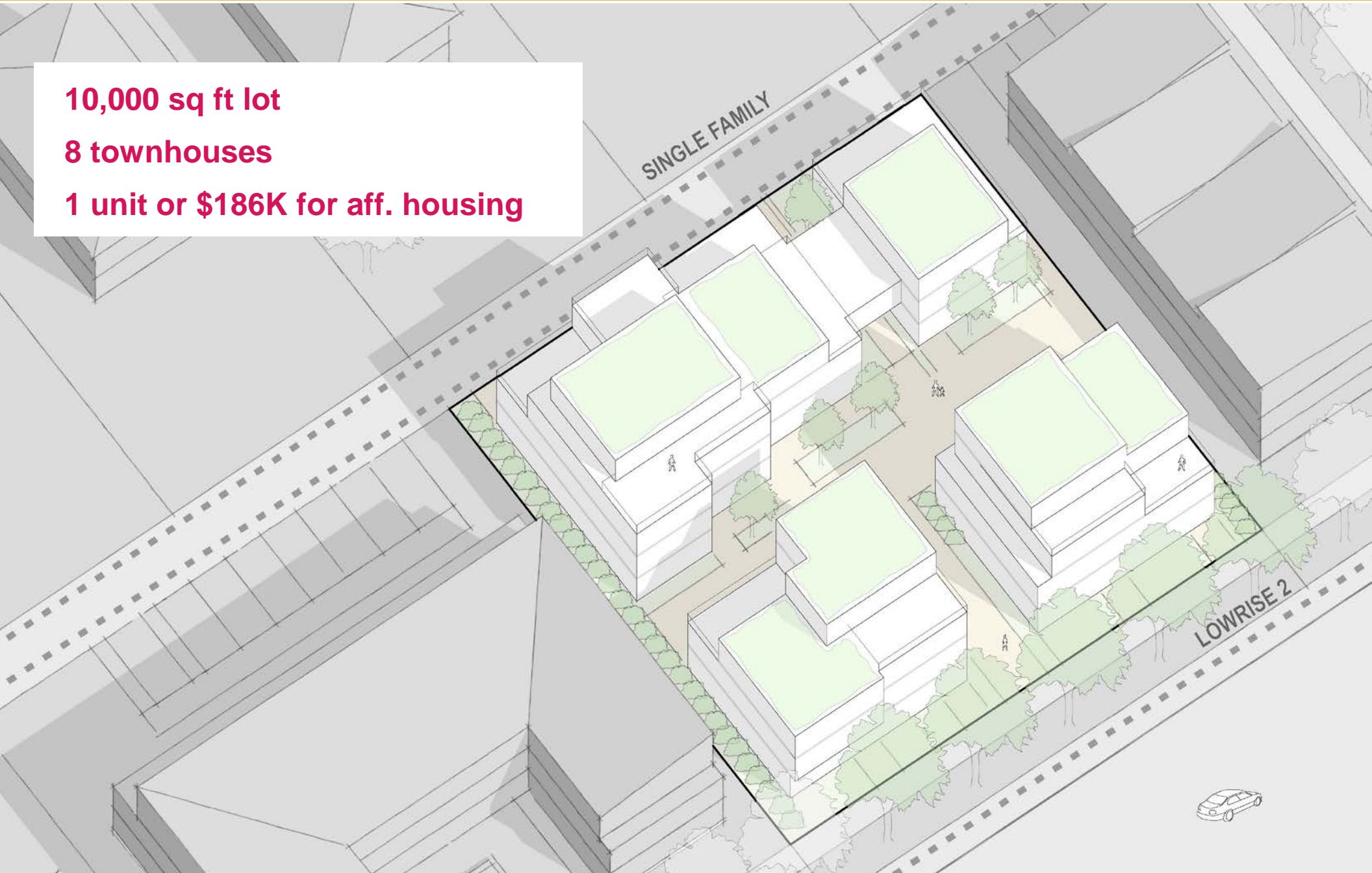
Lowrise 2 (LR2)



10,000 sq ft lot

8 townhouses

1 unit or \$186K for aff. housing





Does the draft map match the MHA Principles?

Zone changes:

- Is the location, and scale of the draft zone change reasonable to implement MHA affordable housing in this neighborhood?

Single Family rezone areas:

- Are the Residential Small Lot (RSL) and Lowrise (LR) zones proposed in appropriate places?

Other ways to participate



Online dialogue

HALA.Consider.It

All urban village draft zoning maps online for comment and dialogue.

Citywide mailing

December 2016

Local meetings & group discussions

City staff will attend to the extent possible.

5 community meetings

- **12/3** Bitter Lake (10 a.m.-12 p.m.)
- **12/7** West Seattle
- **12/13** Roosevelt / Ravenna (6-8 p.m.)
- **1/10** First Hill (6-8 p.m.)
- **2/4** Columbia City (10 a.m.-12 p.m.)

Process

- **March 2017** Draft EIS 45-day comment period
- **May 2017** Final EIS
- **July/Aug:** Final Proposal to City Council

Neighborhood Urban Design Workshops

- **10/20** N. Beacon Hill
- **10/29** Roosevelt
- **11/9** Westwood–Highland Park
- **11/15** Crown Hill
- **11/29** Aurora–Licton Springs
- **1/10** South Park
- **1/17** Wallingford
- **1/19** Othello
- **1/26** Alaska Junction
- **1/31** 23rd & Union–Jackson
- **2/11** Admiral
- **2/28** Madison–Miller
- **March:** Rainier Beach

thank you.

www.seattle.gov/HALA

HALA.Consider.it



HOUSING AFFORDABILITY
AND LIVABILITY AGENDA