City of Seattle Housing Affordability and Livability Agenda

Seattle Office of Planning and Community Development & Seattle Office of Housing



HOUSING AFFORDABILITY AND LIVABILITY AGENDA



Investing in our communities





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.





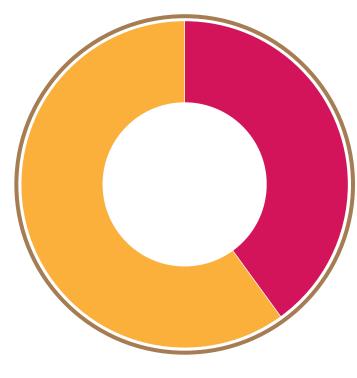
The HALA goal



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 incomerestricted homes
- Includes new construction and acquisition rehab
- About 3x current production
- New and expanded public and private resources
- Funding programs primarily serve ≤ 60% AMI households
- Incentive programs primarily serve 60% to 80% AMI households



HALA in action





Invest in housing for those most in need







Promote efficient and innovative development



Planning In South Park



- South Park Neighborhood Plan (1998)
- South Park Action Agenda (2006 and 2010 update)
- Duwamish Valley Vision (2009)
- South Park Green Spaces Vision (2014)
- Duwamish Valley Program/Action Plan (ongoing)



Key Themes



- Environmental Quality
- Parks, Open Space, & Connection to Water
- Economic Development
- Youth Development
- Transportation
- Public Safety
- Flooding & Drainage
- Housing Affordability



Mandatory Housing Affordability (MHA) What is MHA and how does it work?



What is MHA?



Growth with affordability

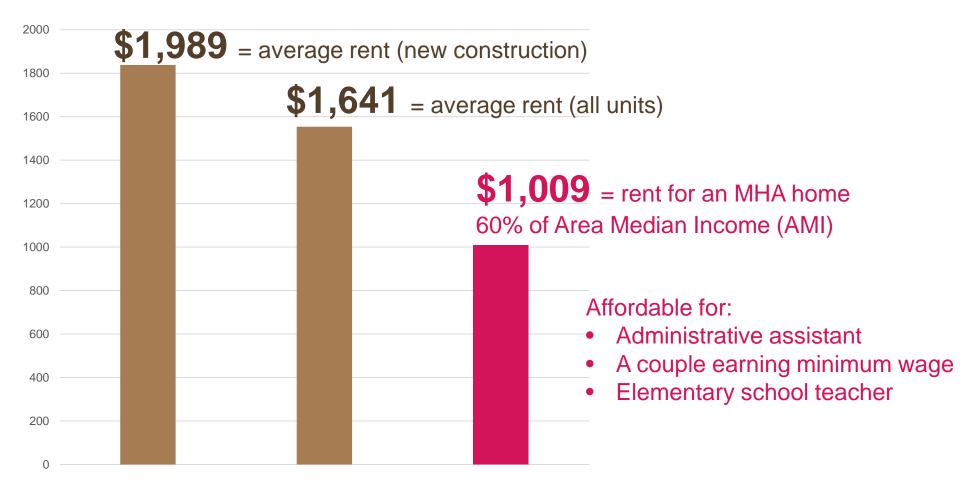
- All new multifamily and commercial development must either build or pay into a fund for affordable housing
- Provides additional development capacity to partially offset the cost of these requirements (zoning changes)
- Increases housing choices
- A state-approved approach other local cities have used



MHA and affordability



Market Rents and Affordable MHA Rents one-bedroom unit

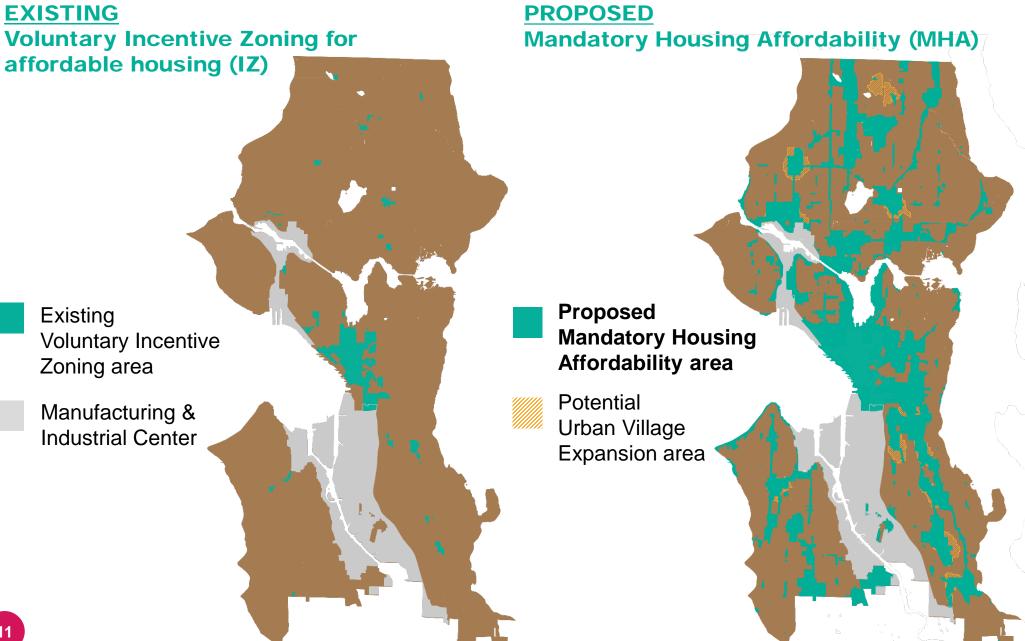




Sources: Dupre+Scott Apartment Advisors, Apartment Vacancy Report, 20+ unit buildings, Fall 2016, Seattle-14 market areas; WA Employment Security Department, Occupational Employment & Wage Estimates, Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA MD, 2014.

A citywide approach





Putting MHA into effect Zoning and urban village boundary changes



What is an urban village?



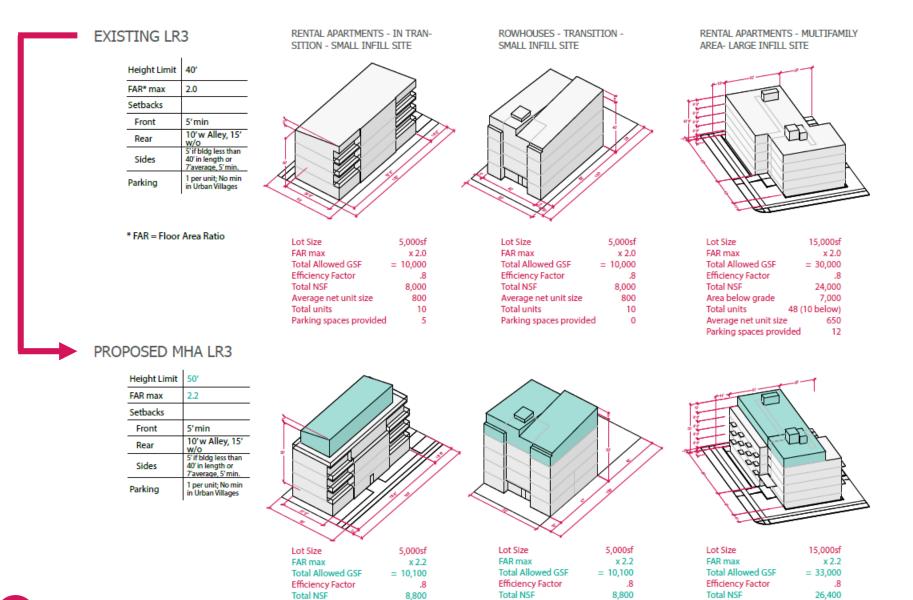


What is zoning?





MHA zone changes – typical



Average net unit size

Parking spaces provided

Total units

650

14

5

Average net unit size

Parking spaces provided

Total units

650

14

0

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SF below grade

Total units

Average net unit size

Parking spaces provided

7,000

51 (10 below)

650

12

MHA zone changes – other



- Changes in single-family zoned areas
- Local input and community preference





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.



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 or 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 <u>not</u> at the table with us right now? <u>Who should be</u>?

- 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

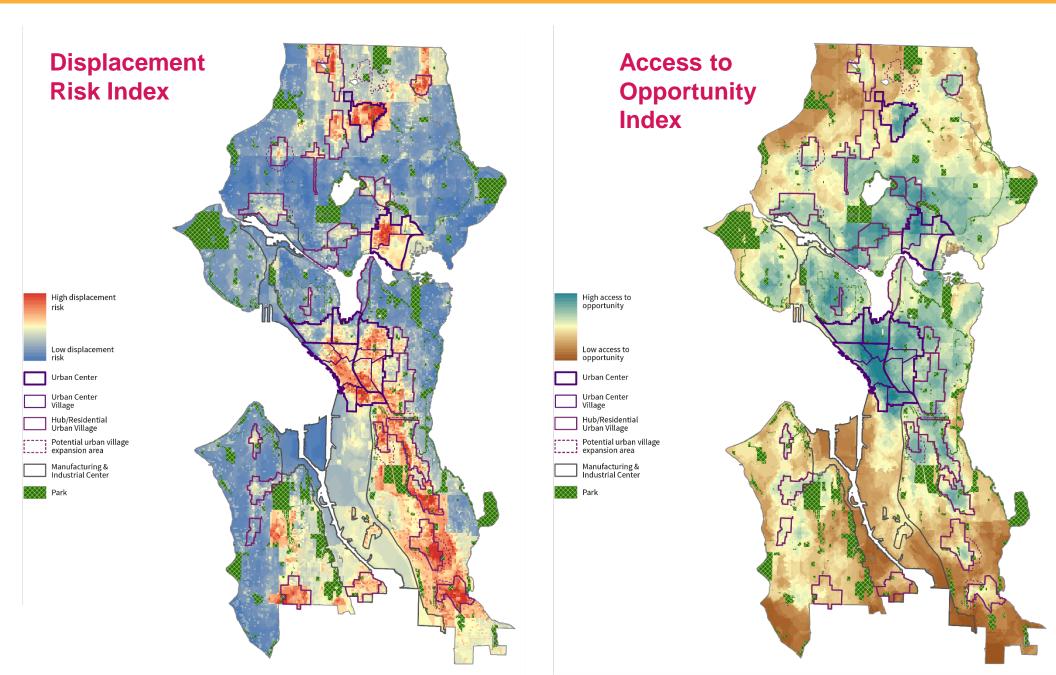
When considering various alternatives, what assumptions do we make about people who are different from us?

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



Evaluate MHA with a racial equity lens





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.





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







Consider local urban design priorities when making zoning changes.





Local Context



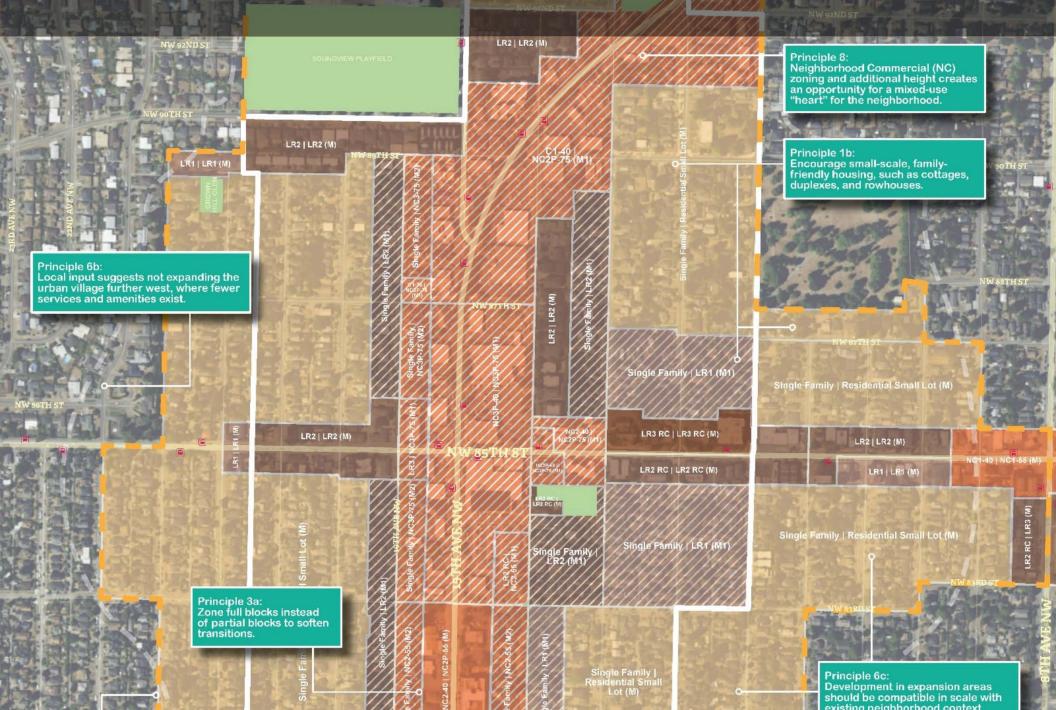
- South Park is unique among urban villages in many respects:
 - Surrounded by industrial areas
 - Location makes it difficult to support high level of certain services (transit, grocery story, etc.)
- Draft maps implement city-wide principles with initial consideration of local conditions:
 - Proposal includes all of South Park
 - More limited changing in zoning than most areas
 - Slightly larger changes along S Cloverdale St and South Park Playground



Reading the MHA maps Zoning changes to implement MHA



Draft MHA zoning maps



Where MHA applies







existing zoning | draft zoning





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)





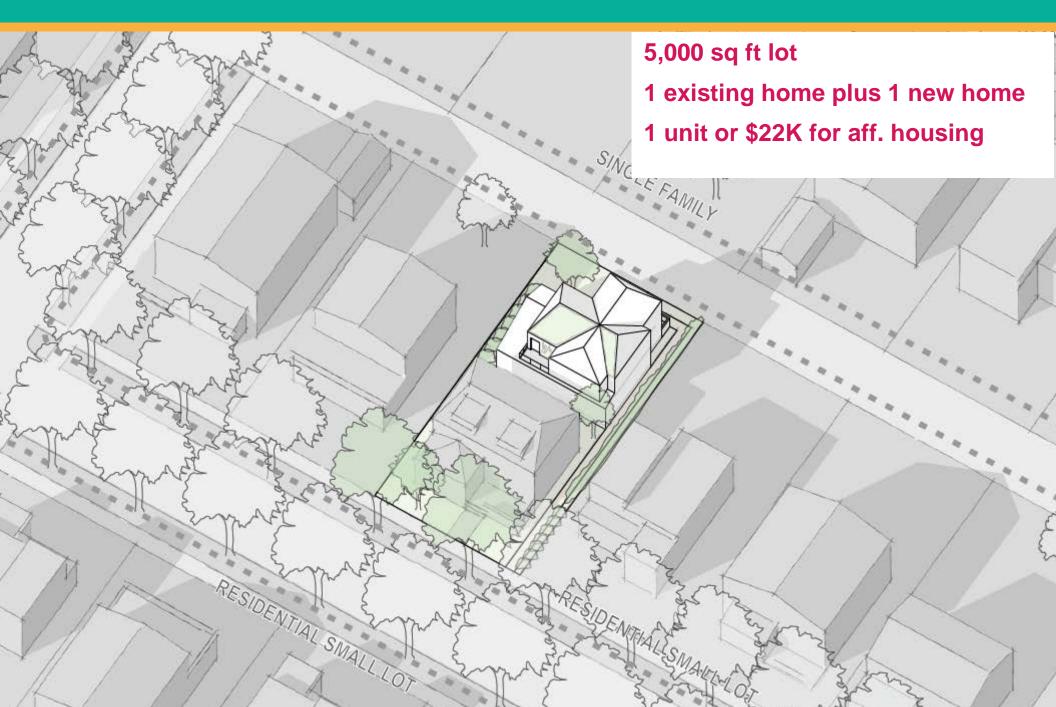
Establishes rule for the scale of buildings and the uses that can occur on a site, when redevelopment occurs

Zoning does not require someone to change or develop their property



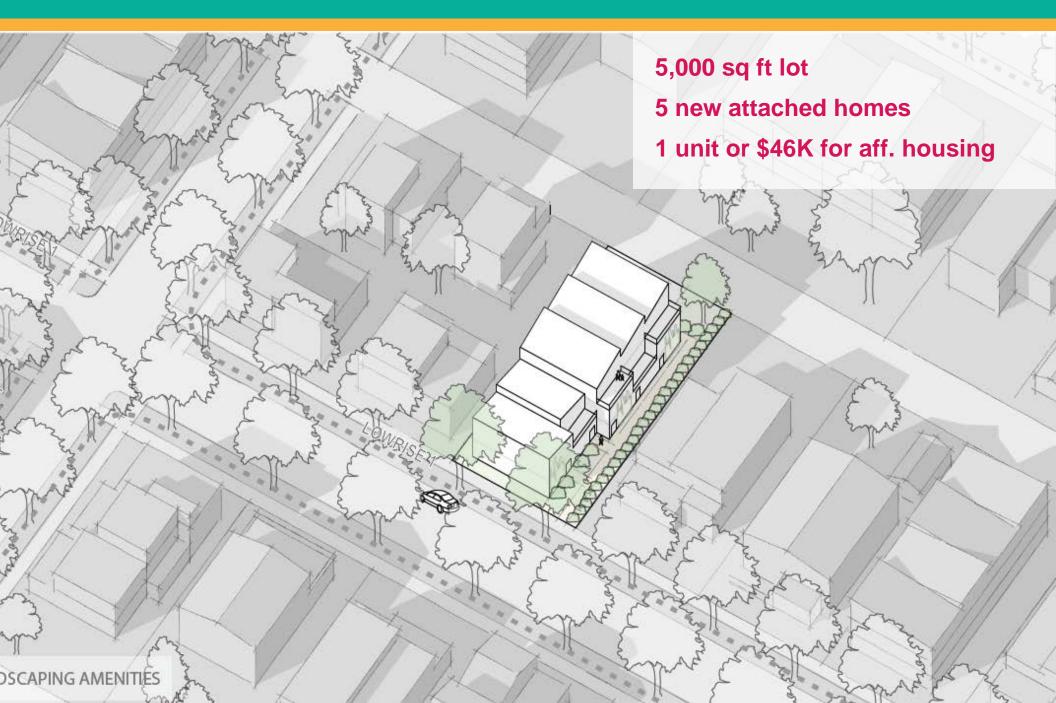
Residential Small Lot (RSL)





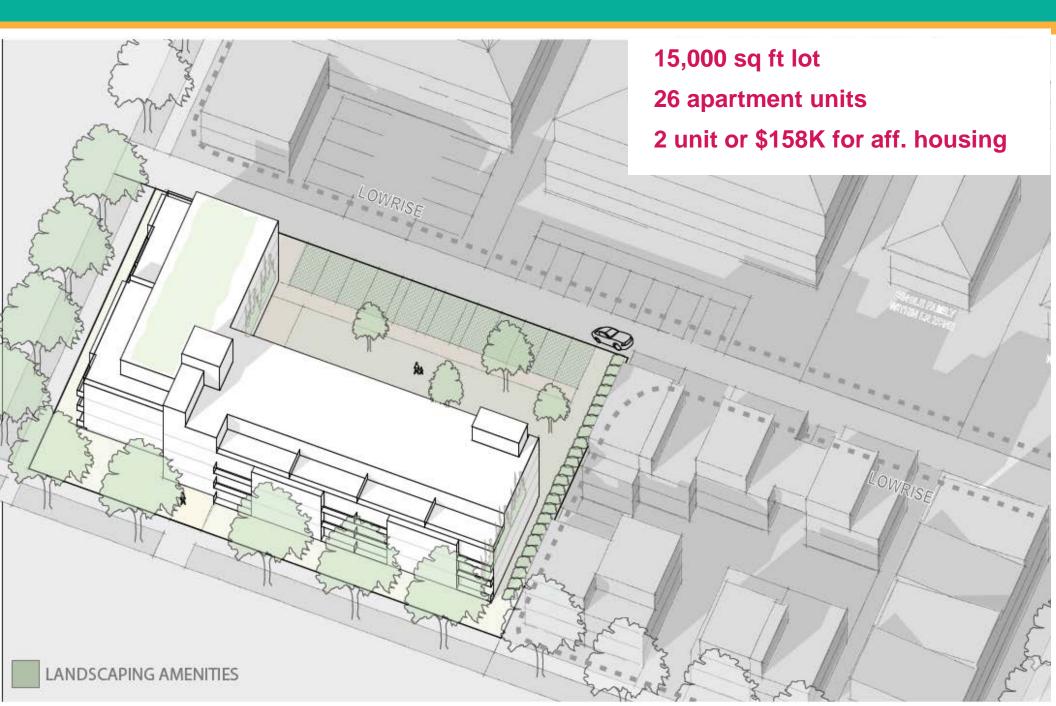
Lowrise 1 (LR1)





Lowrise 2 (LR2)





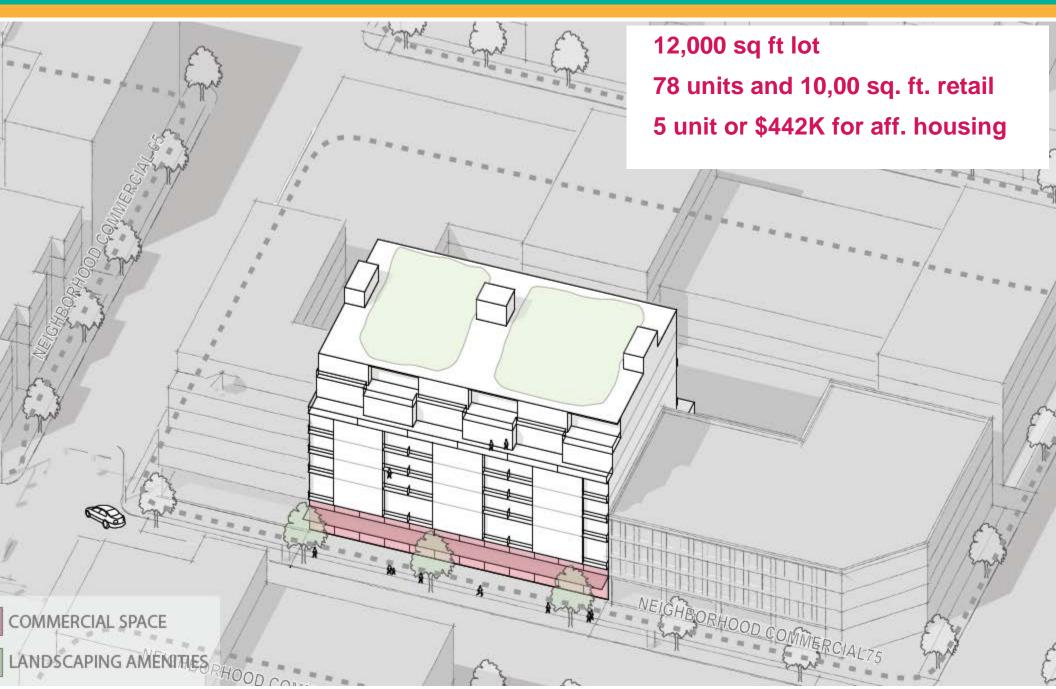
Lowrise 3 (LR3)





Neighborhood Commercial -75 (NC-75)





What we've been hearing



- Suggestions for where to focus development potential
- Potential of zoning to support retail businesses
- Concerns about additional density next to industrial areas
- Potential positive and negative impacts on displacement
- Zoning around parks and near shoreline



Your feedback



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?

Does the draft map address local conditions?



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.)
- 1/21 Columbia City (10 a.m.-12 p.m.)

EIS process

- Feb. 2017 Draft EIS: 45-day comment period
- May 2017 Final EIS

9 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
- Othello
- Rainier Beach
- South Park
- Wallingford



thank you.

www.seattle.gov/HALA

HALA.Consider.it



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