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City of Gainesville Department of Sustainable Development

August 13<sup>th</sup>, 2020





## OVERVIEW

Defining Equitable Development & Exclusionary Zoning

## OUR HISTORY

How have federal, state, and local policies shaped the landscape of Gainesville

## IDENTIFYING SOLUTIONS

Strategies for remediating exclusionary zoning and creating opportunities for equitable development

CLOSER LOOK @ NEIGHBORHOODS Neighborhood Bill of Rights, Historical Overlays, and more





## What is Equitable Development?

"Quality of Life outcomes, such as affordable housing, quality education, living wage employment, healthy environments, and transportation are equitably experienced by the people currently living and working in a neighborhood, as well as for new people moving in.

Public and private investments, programs, and policies in neighborhoods that meet the needs of residents, including communities of color, and reduce racial disparities, taking into account past history and current conditions."

> - Government Alliance on Race and Equity (GARE) *Equitable Development as a Tool to Advance Racial Equity*

## Reversing Systemic Racism with Equitable Development

Examples of past policies and tools used to further racial disparities:

Federally issued mortgage insurance and infrastructure grants to increase white homeownership leading to appreciating values in those areas

Legal segregation through municipal regulations and privately initiated racially restrictive covenants Denying access to financing for homeownership therefore driving investment away from black communities

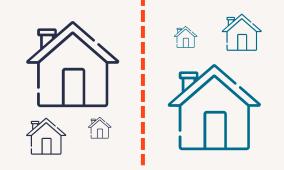
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These policies increased racial disparities in ownership, opportunity (access to jobs and quality education), and housing security.

Equitable development seeks to reverse this legacy by revitalizing historically disinvested communities in a way that closes racial disparities in ownership, opportunity, and housing security.

## What is Exclusionary Zoning?

Exclusionary zoning - "Zoning practices originally created for the purpose of tacitly excluding racial minorities segregating neighborhoods along economic, social and racial lines."





"These practices are no longer explicit in their intent to maintain racial segregation, but they continue to serve as the greatest hurdle to racial integration, access to integrated schools, and access to the wealth that accrues from home-ownership in neighborhoods with steadily increasing property value."

## History of the Politics of Exclusion

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## Reconstruction - 20<sup>th</sup> Century

- Explicit laws prohibiting ownership of property by black Floridians
- Threats of violence
- Disenfranchisement
- . Refusal of whites to sell

Jim Crow – Fair Housing Act 1968

- Plessy v. Ferguson
- Widespread use of racial covenants
- FHA & HOLC
- G.I. Bill
- 1948 Shelley v. Kraemer
- Development of exclusionary zoning

## Post-Fair Housing – Present

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- Federal shift from public housing to rental vouchers
- Zoning for economic exclusion
- New Urbanism and zoning reform

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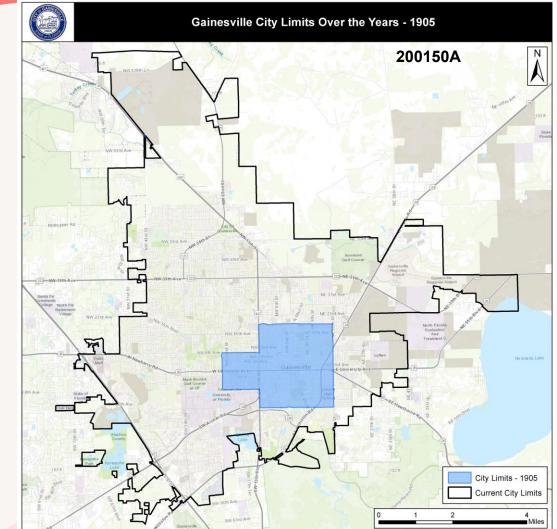
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Evolution of Land Use (

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1931

### THE BEGINNING

Florida Legislature creates zoning authority for cities

## GNV 1<sup>st</sup> ZONING CODE

1932

- Residential zoning divided into A, B, C
- 4-Family dwellings = OK
- No lot size requirements
- Family defined as living unit w/ cooking, no familial requirements

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## What are Covenants? Racial Covenants?

Covenants are a binding promise to do or not to do a particular act that, if violated, allows the holder of the covenant to sue to enforce the promise in court

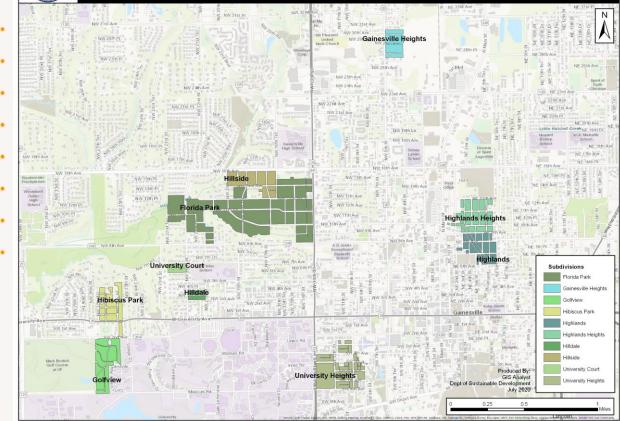
In real estate transactions, covenants are used to restrict the use of property by including the restrictions in the deed to run with the land

Racially restrictive covenants limit the sale, rent, lease or occupancy of a property to minority groups by recording such restrictions with the deed or in some cases as part of the recorded subdivision plat.





### Sample of Subdivisions with Racial Covenants



History of Land Use and Zoning in GNV – Sample of Subdivisions with Racial Covenants

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running wack to North property line, and designated on Plat of Hibiscus Park subdivision as "reserved" All the above according to the Plat of Hibiscus Park subdivision as filed for record in Plat Book B at page 35 of the Public Records of Alachua, County, Florida. AND the said parties of the first part do hereby fully warrant the title to said property and will defend the same against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever. It is understood that said deed is given with the following restrictions and

reservations, to-wit:

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HIBISCUS PARK

SEC. 1. Nº - 18 NOT INCLUDED IN THIS PLAT

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1. No lot or any part thereof to be sold rented or occupied or in any way disposed of to any one except the Caucasian Race.

2. No house to be erected on any lot closer than 25 feet to street line except lots

1, 4, 5 and 8 Block 11; 1, 4, 5 and 8 Block 10; 1, 4, 5 and 8 Block 7; 1, 4, 5 and 8, Block 3; 9 and 10, Block 12; 9 and 10, Block 9; 8 and 9, Block 8; 7 and 6, Block 5; 9 and 10, Block 4;

which are not to be closer than 15 feet to Primrose Avenue or Jasmine Avenue.

No out-buildings to be closer than 50 feet to any street in subdivision except Lot 1 in Block 1 and Lot 1 in Block 2, which out-building must hot be closer than 25 feet to Hubiscus Boulevard and not closer than 15 feet to street line of Jasmine Avenue and no closer than 15 feet on Lots on East side of Primrose Avenue.

3. No house fences or fences of similar character are permi ted at all, nor any kind of fence to be built closer than 50 feet from street line.

4. No house to be constructed on lots fronting University Avenue to cost less than \$5000.00 for one-story house and \$7500.00 for two story house. No house to be built on Hibiscus Boulevard to cost less than \$4000.00 for one stary and \$6000.00 for two story. No house to be built on any other part of subdivision to cost less than \$3000.00 for one story house and \$5000.00 for two story house.

5. No temporary housesroneapartment garages permitted at all other than for servantes use only. No servants to be kept on premises until owners are living on said property now any of said property to be used for any other purpose than residential. No garages to be built for more than two cars. e 594



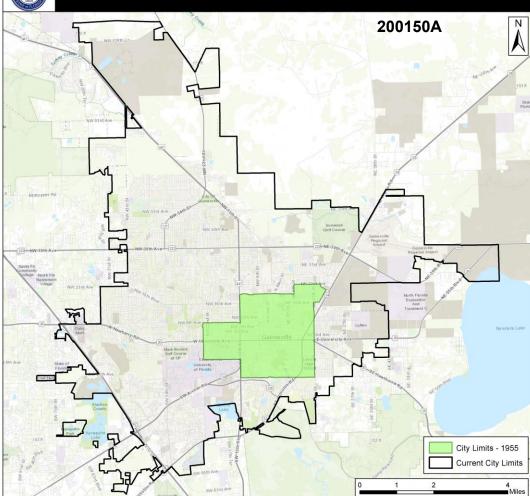


- Code amended & Charter establishes power of city for segregation
- Same residential ABC
- Same uses 4 family
- Min. lot size and width introduced



## MAJOR ZONING CODE CHANGES

- Introduction of SF zoning district
- 4 family dwellings = NO
  - Only dwelling for 1 family
- Family now defined by familial ties
- Lot sizes expanded
- Min room sizes, max lot coverage,
- & min parking spaces introduced



## CODE FURTHER REFINED

1966

- More exclusive singlefamily zoning districts
- Max Residential Density
- Compatibility

requirements between SF and all other districts

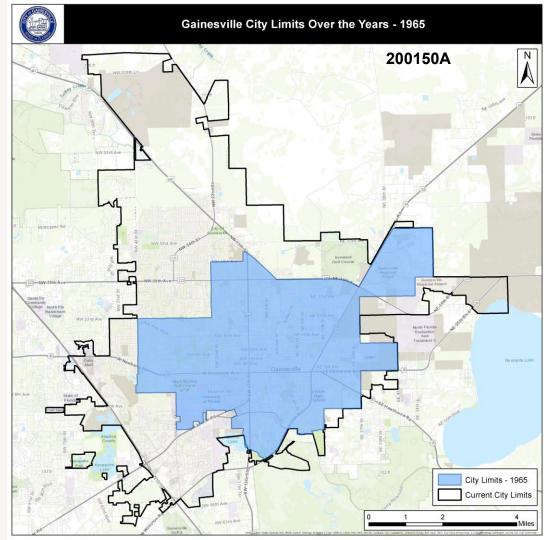
- Min lot depth introduced
- Min Parking increased
- Occupancy limits

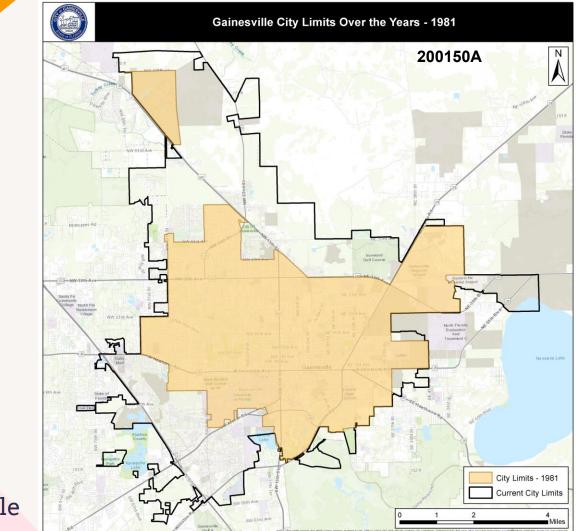
## LANDLORD PERMIT

1976

- "Plague of rental violations" in single family districts
- Introduction of new higher density "University Oriented Housing" zoning district near UF catering to the needs of students





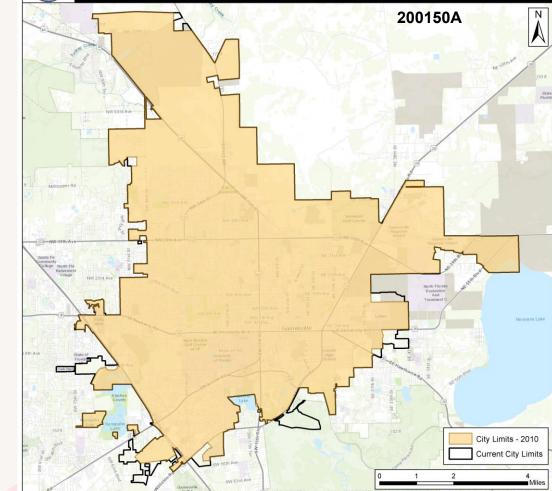


### EXPANSION OF UNIVERSITY ADJACENT HOUSING

1981

- Additional universityoriented housing zoning districts created
- Shift to using SIC code

### Gainesville City Limits Over the Years - 2010



### 1990's – 2017

### STUDENTS

- Student apartment boom in the southwest
- New restrictions introduced on multifamily uses near SF zoning
- Densities near the University increase
- Growth of various special area plans

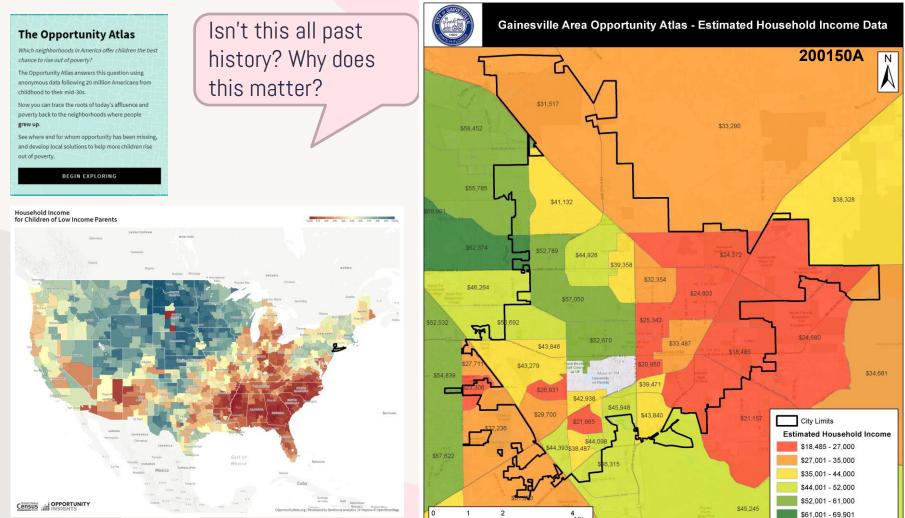
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### 2020

### FORM-BASED CODE

- Code update 2012-2017
- Transect zoning introduced
- Replaced Special Area Plans
- Zoning changes affect <5% of total City

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## SOLUTIONS

Discussion of Moratoriums Remediation of Exclusionary Zoning Practices Inclusionary Zoning & Community Land Trusts to promote Affordable Housing



## **Discussion of Moratoriums**

A *moratorium* is an extraordinary measure that temporarily halts certain land use or development approvals so that a local government can formulate a regulatory solution to a real and particularized problem, which generally has resulted upon a sudden change in circumstances. The City of Gainesville has successfully used moratoria, but must weigh potential time, cost, and legal liability (deprivation of property rights) in any moratorium decision.

## Four essential elements in a defensible moratorium:

- 1) <u>Findings of Fact</u> Must establish in as much factual detail as possible why a moratorium is needed (the problem) and why standard/less-extraordinary land use measures are insufficient.
- 2) Scope Identify the specific land use or development approvals that are being halted and in what geographic
- area. Do not base on any protected classes and do not target any specific project(s).
- 3) **Duration** Outline a time-limited plan (shortest duration as possible) to achieve a regulatory solution.
- 4) **Relief Valves** Exclude pending (already submitted) applications and provide a process for hardship exceptions.

## Remediation of Exclusionary Zoning Practices

## Issues

- Diverse housing types not allowed in large areas of the City
- Regulations such as minimum lot sizes and minimum lot dimensions further restrict housing
- Areas of the City with the greatest restrictions are also the areas with the best access to opportunity, schools, shopping, etc.

## **Solutions**

- Change regulations to allow more diverse housing types (ADUs, duplexes, etc.)
- Reduce minimum lot requirements to accommodate opportunities for new housing
- Support regulatory changes with programs aimed at building attainable housing in high opportunity areas.

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## Inclusionary Zoning to Promote Affordable Housing



## **Program Design**

### Program Structure

Mandatory IH Programs Voluntary IH Programs Fee Based Programs: Residential Linkage/Impact Fee Linkage Fee

Inclusionary **Policy Design** 

### Requirements

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Set Aside Percentage **Income Targeting Design Standards Preserving Affordability** 

### Alternatives

Incentives

**Density Bonus Parking Reductions** 

**Zoning Variances** 

**Tax Abatement** 

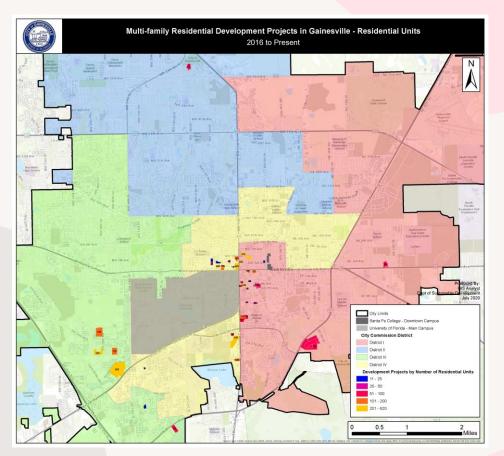
Fee Reductions/Waivers

**Housing Subsidies** 

**Onsite Performance** Fee In Lieu Land Dedication

### Applicability

**Project Size Threshold** Tenure Type Other Exemptions



## Statistics:

Development projects: 42

Units: 4,693 (111 avg)

Beds: 11,945 (284 avg - 2.54 beds/unit)

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Building floors: 201

Past 5 years of Multi-family Residential Projects in Gainesville

# Community Land Trusts to promote Affordable Housing



### **TRADITIONAL PURCHASE**



In traditional Real Estate transactions, the homeowner owns the house and the land that it sits on. **COMMUNITY LAND TRUST** 

The CLT separates ownership of the land from the buildings that sit upon it. The CLT retains ownership of the land and leases it to the homeowner.

Community Land Trusts!

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Neighborhood Bill of Rights Historical Overlays in Neighborhoods Impact of Unimproved Lots in Neighborhoods

## Neighborhood Bill of Rights

## 3/12/2020 General Policy Meeting direction:

- Create a system to formally register neighborhood associations
- Establish which rights to consistent neighbor service will be implemented
- Determine which City actions/proposals warrant notification to neighborhoods
- Determine the parameters for a grant program, where in City Government it will function, and sources of funding.

## **Recommended Next Steps**



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  - Overlays in Neighborhoods

- The Heritage Overlay district:
- Emphasizes conserving residential areas with a distinct
  visual identity through regulations focused on form of
  - buildings
    - Historic district vs heritage district
    - Neighborhood informed and neighborhood driven
    - Requires additional permitting review
    - Generally increase property values over time

## NEIGHBORHOODS AS COMMUNITY ASSETS

THE PORTERS COMMUNITY, GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA



## Investor-owned Vacant Lots in Neighborhoods

Statistics:

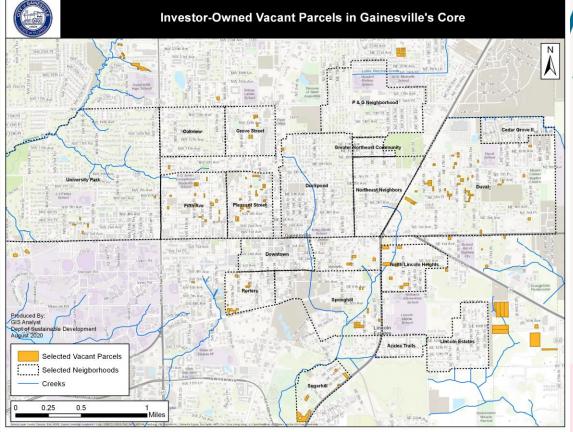
Number of properties: 181

Number of owners: 91

Average size or property: 0.3-acre

Total land: 52-acres

Total valuation: \$2.5M



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# Thanks!

Do you have any questions?

