# City of Gainesville

## State Housing Initiatives Partnership (SHIP) Program Affordable Housing Advisory Committee (AHAC)

May 11, 2021

### **IRR** Discussion

## General Definition Gainesville

- Affordable Housing
  - Affordable to households with lower than average incomes
  - Usually, 80% or less than the average for the County
  - AKA: income qualified or income-eligible



# 2021 HUD Income Limits Gainesville Area

Family Size (Persons)	Low Income (80% MFI)
1	\$41,000
2	\$46,850
3	\$52,700
4	\$58,550
5	\$63,250
6	\$67,950
7	\$72,650
8	\$77,300
Effective April 1 2021	

Effective April 1, 2021

### Common Terms

- <u>SHIP</u>: State Housing Initiatives Partnership
- <u>IRR</u>: Incentives and Recommendations Report
- <u>AHAC</u>: Affordable Housing Advisory Committee
  - Develops the IRR
  - Currently 9 volunteers and 1 City Commissioner appointed by the City Commission

## Written Comments Gainesville

 Mail IRR Comments to: John Wachtel, HCD Planner Attn: IRR Housing & Community Development PO Box 490—Station 22 Gainesville, FL 32627-0490

- Email wachteljs@cityofgainesville.org
- Copies of this presentation are online
- Comments will be shared with AHAC Members

### **Overview**

- Introduction and brief explanation of SHIP, City Programs, and the IRR
  - City Staff
- AHAC questions and comments
- Public questions and comments
  - Please state your name for the record
  - Address the Chair of the Committee

### **SHIP** Review

## Gainesville

- 1992 Sadowski Affordable Housing Act
   Chapter 420, Part VII, Florida Statutes
- State program and funding source
- Funding source for housing programs
  - Documentary Stamp Tax on Real Estate Transactions
  - Collections increase when housing prices increase



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### **City Program Review**

- Homeowner Repair
  - Keep people in their home
  - Maintain existing housing
- Down Payment Assistance
   1<sup>st</sup> time home buyers



- Mortgage Foreclosure Intervention
- Rental Assistance
  - Rapid Re-Housing & Eviction Prevention
- Homeowner & homebuyer counseling

### **IRR** Overview

- In order to receive SHIP funds, the State requires the AHAC to develop an IRR and present it to the City Commission
- A review of local regulations, incentives, policies, procedures, and fees that impact the cost of housing
- Focuses primarily on the Comprehensive Plan and Land Development Regulations
- Can also include other recommendations that the AHAC feels would increase access to affordable housing

### **IRR** Overview



 AHAC can recommend modification or repeal of existing policies, procedures & regulations

 AHAC can recommend adoption of new policies for, or amendments to, the comprehensive plan.

### **IRR** Overview

- AHAC must review 11 regulations/incentives (strategies) that impact the provision of affordable housing
  - Identified in Ch. 420, Florida Statutes
- Does the City provide these incentives for affordable housing?
- Do City regulations unnecessarily increase housing costs?
- AHAC may also recommend other strategies

## Required to review Gainesville

- **1. \*Expediting processing of applications**
- 2. \*Requiring review of regulations & policies
- 3. Modifying impact fees
- 4. Allowing flexibility in densities
- 5. Reserving infrastructure capacity
- 6. Allowing accessory residential units
- 7. Reducing parking & setback requirements
- 8. Allowing flexible lot configurations (including zero lot line configurations)
- 9. Modifying street requirements
- 10. Inventory of locally owned land
- 11. Support housing developments near work, transportation & retail

## 1. Expedited Reviews\* Gainesville

- Mandatory Incentive\*
- The processing of permits or development orders for affordable housing faster than other projects
- Currently, the Department of Sustainable Development (Planning and Building) expedite reviews of affordable housing projects

   They "move to the front of the line"

# 2. Review of Policies & Regulations\*

- Mandatory Incentive\*
- The establishment of a process by which the City considers, before adoption:

- policies, procedures, ordinances, regulations, or plan provisions that might increase the cost of housing
- Currently, City has implemented on-going review

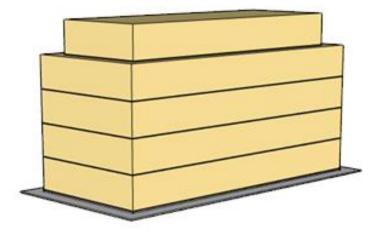
### 3. Modifying Impact Fees

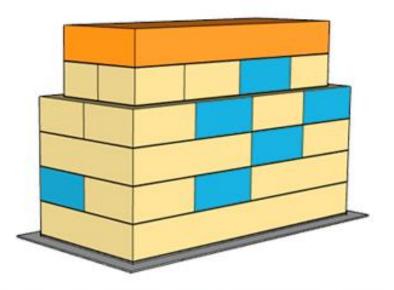
- Lowering or waiving the fees for affordable housing
- Paying the fees from another source
- Charged to new development to help fund infrastructure
- Typically used for roads, parks, libraries, fire stations, police stations, utility plants & schools
- Technically, the City does not impose Impact Fees

- The opportunity to increase the number of units/acre
  - May reduce the cost/unit

Sometimes related to height and mass

- Currently, City allows density bonuses
  - Use-Based
    - Residential Density Bonus Manual
      - Vague, not clear, Little interest from development community
      - Limited Applicability
    - Unit bonus
  - Transects/Form-Based
    - Highly Urban Areas
    - Height Bonus, up to 2 stories
      - In exchange for the provision of affordable housing





#### 5 Stories - 58,000 square feet

58 Market-Rate Units No Affordable Units

#### 6 Stories - 66,000 square feet

10% Inclusionary Requirement 14% Density Bonus 60 Market-Rate Units 6 Affordable Units

 Past density increases, in the form of rezonings, often have not required the provision of affordable housing

 Some Tax Credit and SAIL projects have utilized a Density Bonus

### 5. Reserving Gainesville Infrastructure Capacity

- For affordable housing
- Currently, City monitors infrastructure capacity and infrastructure use for all development
- Currently, City plans ahead for anticipated need
- Currently, City invests in transportation projects to enhance mobility options
  - Including road, bike, pedestrian and transit

# 6. Accessory Residential Gainesville

- Small dwelling on the same lot as a primary single-family unit
- Either attached to, or detached from, the primary unit
- Also known as:
  - Mother-in-law apartments/suites
  - Garage Apartments
  - Accessory Dwelling Units (ADU)

# 6. Accessory Residential Gainesville

- Currently, Allowed in all residential districts
  - Up to 2 per lot
    - 1 attached and 1 detached
  - Up to 850 square feet or 50% of primary structure
  - Must comply with zoning district standards
    - Including height and setbacks
  - Architectural design, character, style, and appearance must be consistent and compatible with the primary structure
  - May not be sold separately or as a condominium unless properly subdivided

# 6. Accessory Residential Gainesville

- Pros
  - May increase supply of small affordable units
    - Over-housed vs. Over-crowded
  - Opportunity for partnerships to ensure affordable ARUs
    - This is an incentive, not a regulation
  - May deconcentrate affordable units
    - Approximately 23% of City land is SF zoned
  - Helps pay mortgage of primary unit
  - Efficiently uses existing infrastructure
    - Utilities, Public Transportation, roads, sidewalks, etc.
  - Facilitates aging in place

# 6. Accessory Residential City of Gainesville

- Cons
  - Impact of students on SF neighborhoods
    - Particularly near UF
  - Not necessarily affordable
  - Benefit to mortgage of primary unit lost with 1<sup>st</sup> sale
  - Parking issues

### 7. Reduced Parking & Setback Requirements

 Parking Requirements means the # of parking spaces, not the design or configuration of the spaces

City of

Gainesville

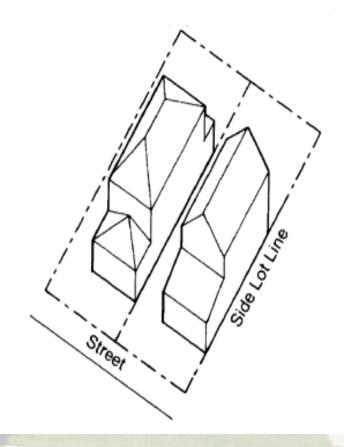
 Setback Requirements means the distance from building to property boundary

### 7. Reduced Parking & Setback Requirements

- Currently, City allows reduced parking studies
- Currently, City allows reduced parking for affordable housing
- Currently, reduced setbacks require a variance for individual lots, or a Planned Development for a Subdivision
  - Provision of affordable housing is not a criteria

### 8. Flexible Lot Configurations

- Including 0-lot line layout
  - Bldgs on property lines
  - More usable land
  - Not allowed w/out special approval
- Currently, affordable housing isn't a justification



### 9. Reduced Street Requirements

- Refers to the width and design of streets
- Public roads are regulated by the State
- Currently, standards are modest and some flexibility exists
- Opportunity to discuss additional flexibility for the provision of affordable housing
  - For some private streets
  - e.g., allowing gravel, instead of asphalt, for some private streets

### 10. Public Land Inventory

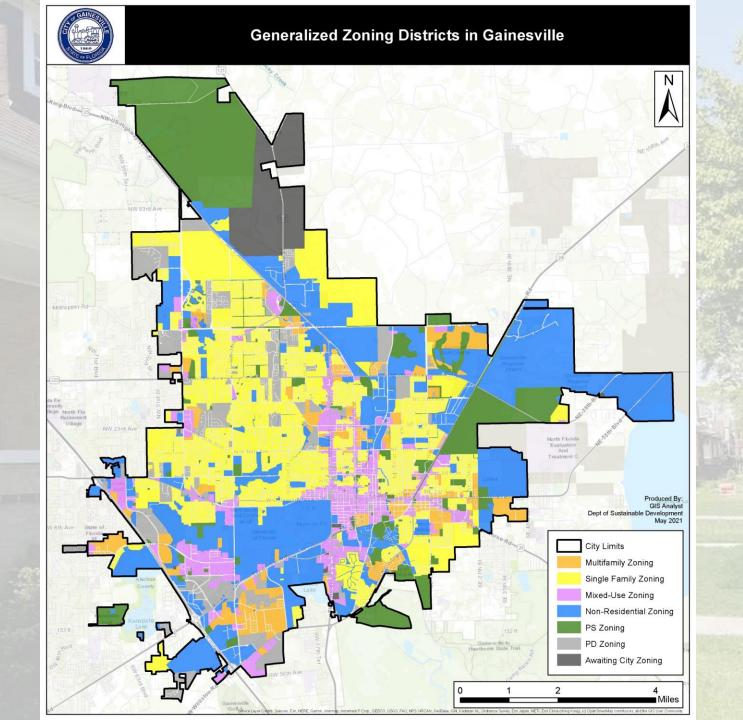


- Publicly owned land may be appropriate for affordable or other type of needed housing
- Currently, City maintains an Inventory
  - Office of Capital Assets Planning and Economic Resiliency (CAPER)
- Currently, CAPER makes surplus & escheated land available to both non-profit and for-profit affordable housing developers

### 11. Land Use Mix Gainesville

## City of

- Are there opportunities (zoning) to facilitate affordable housing & higher residential densities
  - along major transportation corridors and bus routes? near employment centers, retail, services, parks, etc.?
- Department of Sustainable Development Interactive Map - City of Gainesville (arcgis.com)



### <u>12. Other Possible</u> Gainesville Incentives/Initiatives

Anything else that AHAC thinks is a good idea

- Possible new initiative
  - City assistance to develop ADUs that must be affordable

### 12. Other Possible Incentives/Initiatives

- Possible New Regulation/Incentive
  - Inclusionary housing requirements
    - Would apply only to new development (specifically defined)
    - Should there be a threshold to implement?
    - What is the incentive?
    - What % of units must be affordable?
    - What level of affordability? How long?
    - How to enforce?
    - For more information: <u>https://inclusionaryhousing.org</u> or <u>Grounded Solutions Network</u>
  - A consultant is studying this
  - Encourages mixed-income areas

### Discussion

