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
 1st 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

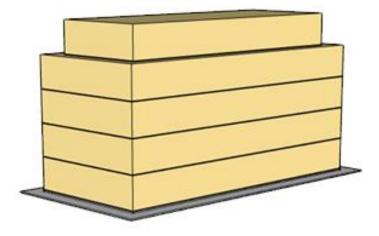
3. Modifying Impact Fees

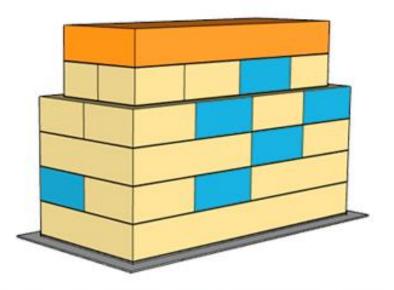
- Lowering or waiving the fees for affordable housing
- Paying the fees from another source
- Charged to new development to help fund infrastructure
- Typically used for roads, parks, libraries, fire stations, police stations, utility plants & schools
- Technically, the City does not impose Impact Fees

- 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 1st 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

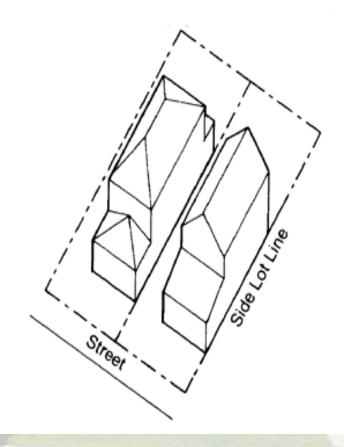
 Setback Requirements means the distance from building to property boundary

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

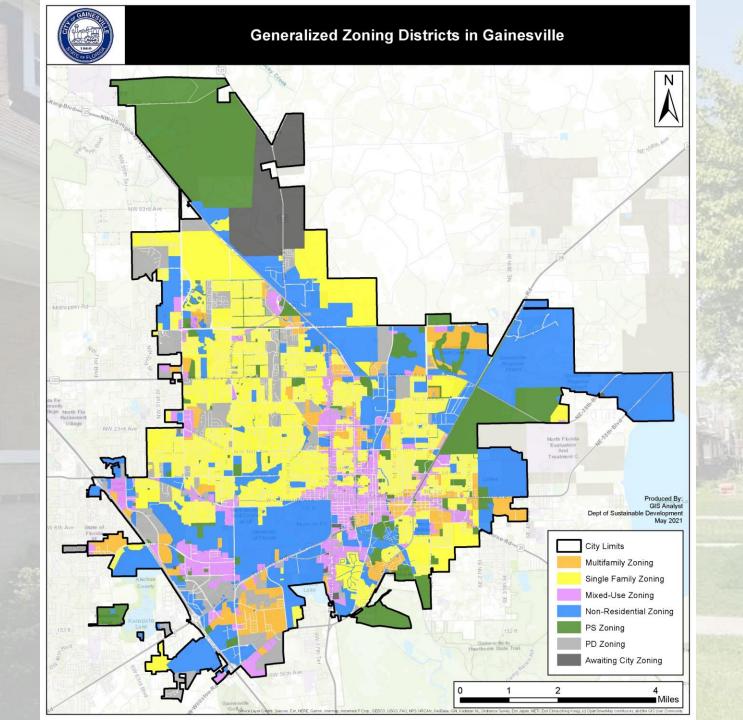


- Publicly owned land may be appropriate for affordable or other type of needed housing
- Currently, City maintains an Inventory
 - Office of Capital Assets Planning and Economic Resiliency (CAPER)
- Currently, CAPER makes surplus & escheated land available to both non-profit and for-profit affordable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

