

Regional Staff Committee • March 16, 2023



Monitoring – A framework to track performance and outcomes over time and identify challenges or barriers over time

Typology –Develop and use a typology to identify the strategies, tools, and actions that have the most potential to make an impact in different types of places

Plan Review – Develop resources and guidance and convene stakeholders to support the 2024 major periodic comprehensive plan update

Purpose of a Typology

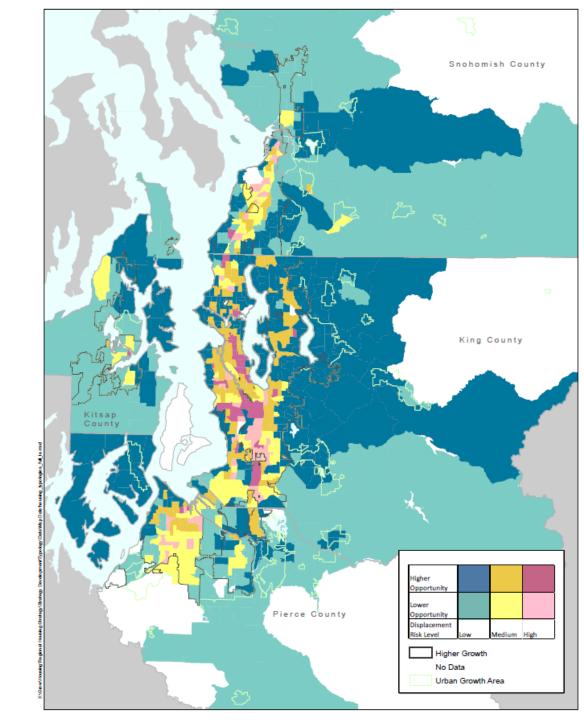
- To retain a commonality of approach regionally while tailoring recommendations to specific locations based on their needs and opportunities
- To identify appropriate tools and actions to support housing access and affordability now and as places change and grow
- Respond to stakeholder feedback "everyone has a role to play"

Map of Types of Places

Six types of places identified by colors

Higher Opportunity			
Lower Opportunity			
Displacement Risk Level	Low	Medium	High
No Da	r Growt ata Growt		

Higher growth areas shown in border



INCREASE ACCESS TO SF NEIGHBORHOODS

Lower Displacement Risk/ Higher Opportunity

Expand pathways into these neighborhoods for people who currently cannot afford to live or work there.

PROMOTE INVESTMENT & OPPORTUNITY

Lower Displacement Risk/ Lower Opportunity

Expand access and opportunities for current residents. Preserve affordability as investments are made.

TRANSFORM & DIVERSIFY

Moderate Displacement Risk/ Higher Opportunity

Capitalize on good access to opportunity and strong real estate markets to provide more housing and require or incentivize long-term affordability.

IMPROVE ACCESS & HOUSING CHOICES

Moderate Displacement Risk/ Lower Opportunity

Increase housing options while preserving affordability. Expand access and opportunities for current residents.

STRENGTHEN ACCESS & AFFORDABILITY

Higher Displacement Risk/ Higher Opportunity

Leverage market demand and growth capacity to provide more housing and require longterm affordability to promote neighborhood stability.

IMPROVE ACCESS & AFFORDABILITY

Higher Displacement Risk/ Lower Opportunity

Increase housing options while preserving affordability. Expand access and opportunities for current residents.

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Tools & Actions by Type of Place

- Identify potential tools and actions from the Regional Housing Strategy and Housing Innovations Program (HIP) for:
 - All types of places regionwide
 - By type of place
- Sorting based on:
 - The policy objectives for the different types of places,
 - The direction set in Regional Housing Strategy,
 - and findings from the 2019 and 2023 Housing Incentives and Tools Survey on what tools and incentives are most effective
- List is a starting place for local jurisdictions and/or options to continue housing work – not an exhaustive list

Tools & Actions by Type of Place

Supply – Encourage the develop of more and different types of housing

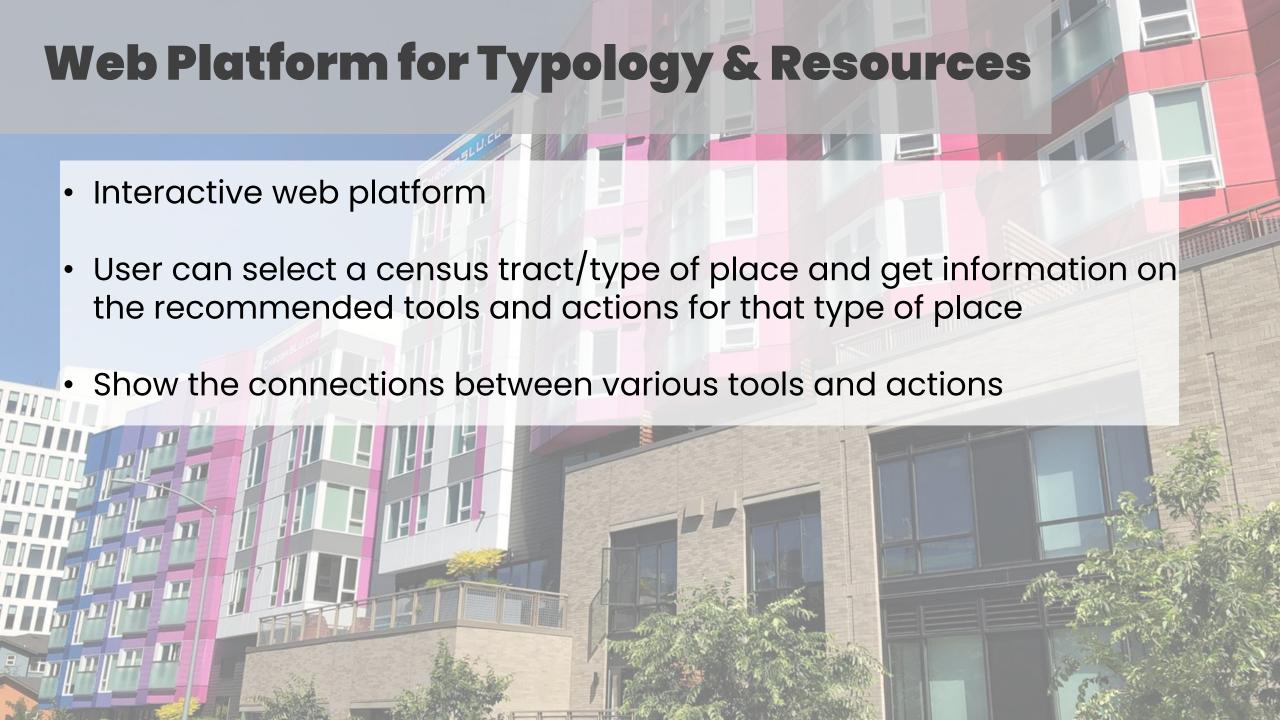
- Middle density housing
- Upzoning for transit supportive densities
- Reevaluating parking requirements

Stability – Mitigate residential displacement

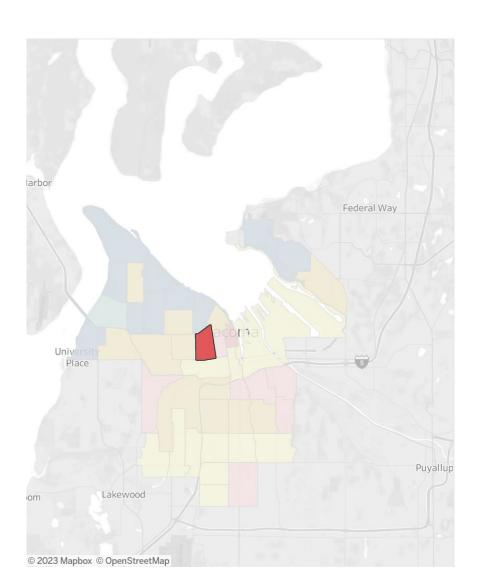
- Incentive zoning
- Public land for affordable housing
- Relocation assistance

Subsidy – Funding to create and preserve income restricted units

- Commercial linkage fee
- Inclusionary housing in-lieu fee
- Sales and use tax



Example – Hilltop, Tacoma



Strengthen Access & Affordability Higher Opportunity/Higher Displacement Risk

Policy Objective

 Leverage market demand and growth capacity to provide more housing and require long-term affordability to promote neighborhood

Tools and actions				
SUPPLY	STABILITY	SUBSIDY		
Upzones and rezones to increase housing choices affordable to a wider range of incomes by increasing capacity for new residential development types, uses and densities	Cap move in/late fees to help renters access housing	Inclusionary housing in-lieu fee to help new development fund the creation and preservation of income restricted housing to mitigate displacement caused by redevelopment		
Create a TOD overlay , a floating zone with development regulations that support transit use and create a vibrant neighborhood around a transit sauon	Affordability covenants for long term income restricted housing	Adopt a sales and use tax up to 0.1% for housing and related services		
SEPA Planned Action EIS to simplify and expedite the environmental review of future individual projects in a study area	Incentive zoning to encourage income restricted housing in new development	Commercial linkage fees to help fund the development of affordable housing within accessible commuting distance to the employment center		
Reevaluate parking requirements to ensure parking is not unduly increasing the costs of new development	Relocation assistance for residents forced to move because of redevelopment			
	Adopt a written notice of rent increase of no less than 120 days			
Additional considerations for High Growth areas				
Transit supportive densities to ensure sufficient residential capacity to accommodate growth	sure sufficient residential development to mitigate			



A planned action environmental impact statement (EIS) simplifies and expedites the environmental review of future individual projects in a study area. Detailed and comprehensive environmental analysis occurs upfront during the planning stage for a study area, thereby streamlining the permit review process and reducing or eliminating the possibility of legal challenges to individual projects within the study area.

A planned action EIS can reduce the overall costs for project developers, which may translate into lower final housing costs. It can also help to attract growth to a priority planning area of a community. Except for specific exemptions (see below), the first step is preparation of an EIS on the planned action that evaluates the likely environmental impacts of anticipated future projects.

BACKGROUND

In accordance with the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA, RCW 43.21c) and SEPA rules (WAC 197-11), an EIS is prepared for a site-specific project or a non-project legislative action, such as plans,



TOOL PROFILE

Objectives

Housing in Centers and Near Transit

Housing Options in Expensive Markets

Type of Too Incentives

Multifamily

Ownership

Rental

Market-rate incentives and







