

Housing Economic Policy Analysis Phase 1

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- 1. Background
- 2. Phase 1 Scope
- 3. Existing Conditions Report
- 4. Policy Implications Report
- 5. Recommendations
- 6. Next Steps

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BACKGROUND Timeline Update







Background

- Planning Commission discussion of affordability tools during Draft EIS
- Interest in understanding benefits of mandatory inclusionary versus an incentive approach
- Affordable options in every neighborhood
- Affordable housing incentives and funding mechanisms
- Allowing and encouraging middle-scale housing
- Increase ownership opportunities



Scope of Analysis



Phase I:

1. Existing Conditions report:

- Applicable state, regional, and local housing policy requirements and regulations
- Real estate market conditions
- Affordable housing funding

2. Policy Implications report and best practices:

- Voluntary incentive zoning
- Mandatory inclusionary zoning with fee in-lieu
- Commercial fee in-lieu

Phase II :

- 1. Develop a financial feasibility scenario analysis tool to test parameters of programs recommended in Phase I
- 2. Outputs will summarize financial feasibility and development typologies under three policy scenarios.
- 3. Outputs will be utilized to inform future LUCA focusing on increasing housing and affordable housing development in mixed-use areas



Schedule

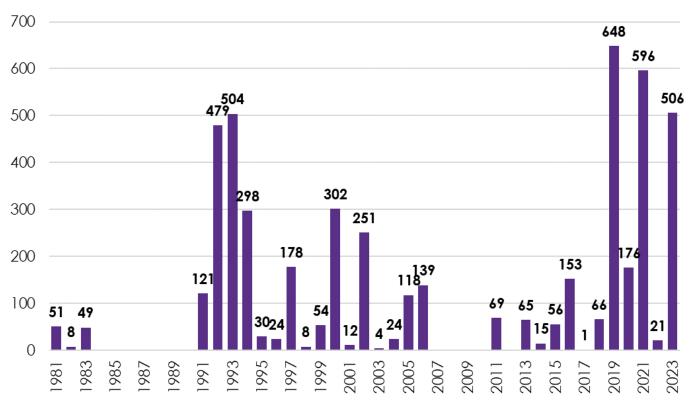


Sept	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May
Phase 1. I	Project Mgmt							
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Policy Imp	olications							
			Mtg Assist					
			Phase 2. Project Mg	mt				
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			Stakehold	er Scope Review				
			Metrics and Scenari	o Analysis Tool				
			Affordable Housing I	Development Policy	Analysis			
			Policy Scenario					
							Public Mee	ting Assistance





Number of Affordable Housing Units in Service by Year, 1981-2023



Sources: City of Bellevue, 2023; Community Attributes, 2023. Note: Includes units produced through Bellevue's affordable housing incentive programs and other income-restricted units.





Housing Policy Requirements and Regulations Reviewed

- HB 1220: Planning for and Accommodating Housing Needs
- HB 1110 "Middle Housing"
- HB 1337 "Accessory Dwelling Units"
- Countywide Planning Policies
- City of Bellevue Programs
 - o Citywide Density Bonus
 - Mandatory Inclusionary Zoning (1991-1996)
 - Location Specific Density Bonuses
 - Multifamily Housing Property Tax Exemption







City of Bellevue Affordable Housing Incentive Programs

Program	Туре	City Code Reference	Fee in-lieu	Geography	Program Start	Income – Restricted Units Produced
Density Bonus: Current program	Voluntary	LUC 20.20.128	No	Citywide	1996	95 units
Density Bonus: Inclusionary Zoning (1991-1996)	Mandatory	N/A	No	Citywide	1991	170 units
	Voluntary	LUC 20.25D.090.C	Yes (\$7.6 mil generated)	BelRed	2009	181 units (includes pipeline)
Location Specific	Voluntary	LUC 20.25A.070.c.2	No	Downtown	2017	24 units
Density Bonuses (FAR and Amenity Incentives)	Voluntary	LUC 20.25P.060.B.2.a/ LUC 20.20.010 (note 49)	No	Eastgate TOD/ Neighborhood Mixed Use District	2017	None to date
	Voluntary	LUC 20.25Q.070	Yes, commercial	East Main District	2021	None to date
Multi-Family Housing Tax Exemption (MFTE)	Voluntary	Chapter 4.52 BCC	No	Citywide	2015	84 units

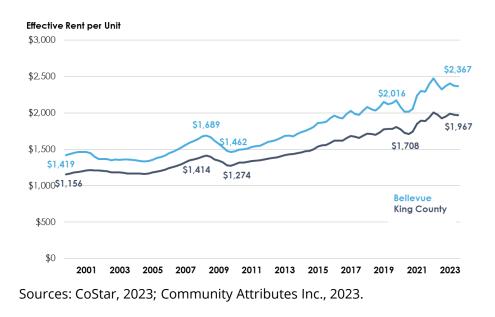




Real Estate Market Conditions

- In 2023, half of Bellevue's housing stock was multi-family residences, up from 41% in 2000.
- Over the past two decades, Bellevue has almost exclusively produced multifamily housing at a steady but cyclical rate. Absorption has typically been positive, keeping up with unit deliveries.
- As of 2023, the median effective rent per unit in Bellevue is roughly \$2,400, a
 67% increase from 2000 and about \$400 higher than the median rent for King County.
- Multifamily vacancy rates in Bellevue have fluctuated between roughly 3.5% and 8% since 2000 and are near 5% in 2023.

Median Multifamily Rents, Bellevue and King County, 2000 – 2023







Affordable Housing Funding Analysis

- Since 2013, the City's affordable housing fund has received nearly \$57 million
- Three programs account for 93% of the funds:
 - Housing & Related Sales Service Tax (HB-1590)
 - Housing Fees-in-Lieu
 - Affordable Housing Contingency Capital Investment Program (CIP) Fund.
- Excludes funding such as:
 - Community Development Block Grants

- HOME Investment Partnerships Program
- Low Income Housing Tax Credit

City of Bellevue Housing Fund, 2013-2023

Source of Funds	Total Since 2013
Housing & Related Services Sales Tax (HB-1590)	\$26,161,525
Housing Fees-in-Lieu	\$11,690,390
Affordable Housing Contingency CIP Fund	\$11,000,000
General Fund	\$3,354,000
Affordable and Supportive Housing Sales Tax (HB-1406)	\$2,429,318
Private Contributions	\$2,000,000
Retail Sales/Use Tax	\$1,050,000
Total	\$57,685,233

Sources: City of Bellevue, 2023; Community Attributes Inc., 2023.





Policy Implications Report

Best Practices Case Studies

Jurisdiction	Program	Description	Adoption Year	Units Produced/ Fees Collected
Seattle	Incentive Zoning (Voluntary)	Developers provide or pay for specific amenities (affordable housing, child care, open spaces, TDP/TDR, RDC) in exchange for extra floor area or height beyond the base amount allowed by the code.	2008	410 units/ \$78 mill
	Inclusionary Zoning - MHA- R (Mandatory)	Developers must include affordable housing units within new development (performance option) or must pay into a fund that will support the development of affordable housing (payment option).	2017	89 units/ \$246.1 mill
Kirkland	Inclusionary Zoning (Mandatory)	The standard requirement is that all developments creating four or more new dwelling units shall provide at least 10% of the units as affordable housing.	2010	231 units
Boulder	Commercial Linkage Fee	New commercial development pays a fee per square foot for the provision of affordable housing. Fee ranges from \$10 to \$31 depending on use.	2016	\$12 mill
San José	Commercial Linkage Fee	New and existing non-residential projects that either add gross floor area or change the existing building use pay a one-time impact fee. Fee ranges from \$3 to \$17 depending on use and city subarea.	2020	\$0.9 mill*
South San Francisco	Incentive Zoning (Voluntary)	Any housing development that proposes five or more units and incorporates at least one of the program requirements for a period of 55 years is eligible for a density bonus.	1979	Not Available



Policy Implications Report



Best Practices Case Studies

- Many interviewed cities have set their affordable housing criteria to what they believe to be the 'bare minimum' standards to ensure participation.
- Nearly all jurisdictions noted the **importance of engaging developers** throughout design and implementation of affordable housing programs.
- No jurisdiction reported negative impacts on development activity because of their programs.
- A couple of the interviewed cities (Seattle and Kirkland) reported a low utilization rate for their voluntary programs.
- Regular evaluation and review of affordable housing programs are critical to ensure a program is serving the purpose for which it was created.
- Tracking data on program performance is an important element of program evaluation.
- Some cities allow or encourage developers to combine multiple housing incentives and programs.



Policy Implications Report



Funding Gap Analysis

- State law requires local jurisdictions to document "gaps in local funding" in their list of programs and actions needed to achieve housing availability
- Methodology is recommended by the Washington State Department of Commerce in the Guidance for Updating Your Housing Element and using a range of cost per unit assumptions.
- Funding gap of between \$225 million to nearly \$615 million per year depending on cost assumptions to cover the estimated gap of 1,054 in annual affordable housing unit production.

	Annual Average Net New Units, 2019-2044	Annual Average Production, 2019-2023	Annual Average Units Gap	Annual Average Funding Gap
30% and below	728	6	722	\$420,519,996
31%-50%	352	20	332	\$193,453,185
51%-80%	107	254	(147)	\$0
Total	1,186	279	1,054	\$613,973,181

Funding Gap Based on average cost per unit (\$583k) for ARCH projects

Sources: King County, GMPC Motion 23-1, 2023; City of Bellevue, 2023; Washington State Department of Commerce, 2023; Community Attributes Inc., 2023



Recommendations for Phase 2



Policy recommendations for further study in Phase II:

- Incentive zoning (voluntary) program
- Mandatory inclusionary zoning applicable to residential projects and with a provision for a feein-lieu, and a commercial fee-in-lieu program
- A variation of the mandatory program above, to be further designed



Next Steps



- CAI and Bellevue staff meet with a stakeholders to review the Phase II scope of work and solicit input on feasibility model, inputs, and assumptions
- Finalize policy scenarios for analysis in Phase II
- Define up to four (4) development typologies for modeling
- Build spreadsheet pro forma model







