

Town Council Meeting April 24, 2024

AGENDA

Discussion Recap Engagement Update Equity Analysis Affordable Housing

DISCUSSION RECAP

- The LUMO update has been discussed at **six council meetings over the past seven months**
- Meetings are a chance for Council to learn about and comment on higher-level policy considerations
- No formal decisions are being made at this point

Meetings have covered a *wide range of topics*:

- By-right development
- Development in FLUM Focus Areas
- Mixed-use districts
- Parking minimums
- □ Regulations for single-family homes
- Design standards
- Missing middle housing

- Subdivision standards
- □ Flag lots
- □ Environmental protection
- Community benefits
- Economic constraints
- □ Racial equity
- □ Affordable housing

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ENGAGEMENT UPDATE

Engagement Update

- 19 Engagements in past 4 months
- 2 learning sessions for Planning Ambassadors
- 6 stakeholder meetings
- 4 Public Information Meetings, in-person and virtual
- 7 pop-up events to reach people at Public Housing communities, Farmer's Market, and community spaces

EQUITY ANALYSIS

WHY RACIAL EQUITY?

- "When race can no longer be used to predict life outcomes and outcomes for all groups are improved"
- Zoning has contributed to the systemic nature of economic and racial segregation.
- Modernizing LUMO is one important step of many to address racial disparities institutionalized by land use rules, plans, and decisions.

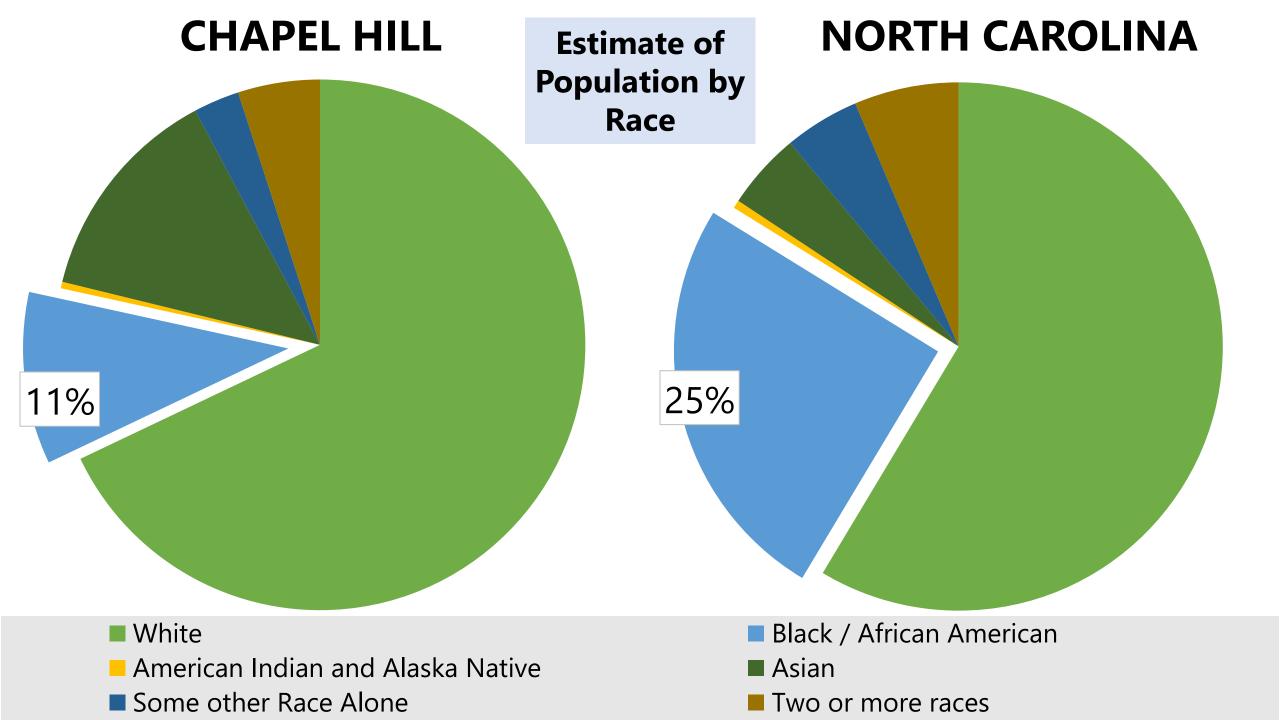
RACIAL EQUITY ANALYSIS

Acknowledge the Indigenous stewards of this land Assess racial impacts of current land use rules and their causes

Assess our current land use rules with an equity lens



RACIAL IMPACTS OF LAND USE RULES AND THEIR ROOT CAUSES



RACIAL IMPACT OF LAND USE RULES: HOUSING

- Our current land use rules contribute to higher housing costs by limiting infill development and restricting housing types.
- In Chapel Hill, 58% of renters are cost-burdened.
- Chapel Hill residents that are Black, Hispanic, or mixed race are much more likely to be renters.

RACIAL IMPACT OF LAND USE RULES: EDUCATION OUTCOMES

- Growing evidence points to restrictive land use rules as a driving force for disparate education outcomes.
- In 2022-2023, Grade-Level Proficiency among Black and Hispanic students was significantly lower than among White and Asian students.

White 0 87 0 81 Asian Two+ 0 79 ALL 71 AMIN 0.45 Hisp 0 43 0 36 Black 0 36 EDS 20% 40% 80% 60%

Percentage GLP proficient by student subgroup

RACIAL IMPACT OF LAND USE RULES: ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

- Personal wealth generated through home ownership and educational attainment can influence economic opportunity.
- Self-employment is an indicator of economic opportunity.
- Self-employment is highest among White people and Hispanic people, and lowest among Black people.

CAUSES OF INEQUITABLE OUTCOMES

Systemic oppression of marginalized groups

Disparate access to resources

How land is regulated and how it is valued

KEY CONCEPT

EQUITY IN CHAPEL HILL'S LAND USE RULES

WHAT IS EQUITY IN LAND USE RULES?

- American Planning Association (APA) Equity in Zoning Guide offers policies for land use rules, zoning procedures, and zoning maps.
- Staff assessed LUMO against 35 recommended policies for equity in land use rules.

EQUITY ASSESSMENT OF CURRENT LUMO

- Many elements of LUMO are not aligned with national best practice for equity in zoning.
- The LUMO update is an important step forward.
- Options for more equitable land use rules are connected and should be examined in this way.
- In the future, staff are considering the recommended policies for equity in zoning procedures and zoning maps.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Housing Incentives

Small-Scale Projects

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Code-based incentives cannot produce enough affordable housing to meet town goals.

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Code-based incentives cannot produce enough affordable housing to meet town goals.

Small-Scale Projects

Small-scale projects cannot bear the cost of providing affordable housing units.

Housing Incentives:

Effective incentives must provide enough additional value for a project that there is a **clear business case** to provide affordable housing.

Housing Incentives: **Density Bonus**

- Impractically high density bonuses are needed to meet Town's affordability goals.
- High density bonuses involve more expensive construction types that are not supported by market rents.
- Developers are more likely to build lower density projects with no affordable housing.

Housing Incentives: **Relief from RCD Buffers and Setbacks**

- Even under "ideal" conditions, major concessions would be needed.
- Impacts on project returns are minor.
- Staff do not recommend code-based incentives based on dimensional standards.

Housing Incentives: **Supporting Affordable** Housing **Projects**

- Even if code-based incentives do not produce enough value for market-rate developers, they can provide meaningful support for affordable housing projects.
- Staff recommend code-based support for affordable housing projects.

Small-Scale Projects

The Town should adjust its affordable housing expectations to support small-scale projects.

- Rental projects with at least **12-16 units** can bear the cost of 1 affordable unit
- For-sale projects with at least **10-12 units** can bear the cost of 1 affordable unit

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• Rental projects with at least **12-16 units** can bear the cost of 1 affordable unit

Update thresholds for conditional zoning

• For-sale projects with at least **10-12 units** can bear the cost of 1 affordable unit

Update the inclusionary zoning ordinance



Questions? Feedback?