Here Comes the Neighborhood Missing Middle Housing in Washington State



Washington State Department of Commerce

OR-WA APA CONFERENCE OCTOBER 14, 2020

Session Outline

- State legislation: What we adopted in Washington State
- Zoning for a unicorn: Missing middle zoning at the local level
- If you zone it will they build?
 Developer investment in new housing forms

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We strengthen communities



What we mean by Missing Middle Housing



WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Growth Management Act housing goal



- Encourage the availability of affordable housing to all economic segments of the population of this state,
- Promote a variety of residential densities and housing types, and
- Encourage preservation of existing housing stock.

RCW 36.70A.030(4)

Oregon Adopted HB 2001 (2019)

- Oregon's medium-sized cities to allow duplexes on each residential lot by June 30, 2021.
- Oregon's large cities (pop over 25,000) and cities in the Portland Metro region, must allow duplexes, triplexes, quadplexes, cottage clusters, and townhouses in residential areas by June 30, 2022.
- Cities can set siting and design requirements
- Cities are required to provide supporting infrastructure
- \$3.5M in state funding to implement, plus model code.

WA Housing Bills 2019 / 2020

DID NOT PASS

- Mandatory missing middle (6536)
- Stronger ADU legislation
- Changes to the Housing Element (2687)

PASSED

- Reduced parking near transit
- Increased density for religious-owned land
- Surplus land for affordable housing
- Tiny homes
- Tenant protections
- Incentive program (HB 1923)

HB 1923 (2019) / HB 2343 (2020) \$5M in incentives, prioritized for cities over 20,000

- Subarea plan or planned action
- Commuter/light rail stations at 50 du/ac
- Rapid transit corridors at 25 du/ac
- Minimum net density of six du/ac
- SEPA infill exemption
- Form-based code
- Duplex on each corner lot
- Short plats from 4 to 9 units
- Cluster zoning or lot size averaging
- Housing Action Plan

- At least one duplex, triplex, <u>quadplex</u>, <u>sixplex</u>, <u>stacked flat</u>, <u>townhous</u>e, or courtyard apartment on each parcel
- Accessory dwelling units (ADUs)
- <u>Cottage housing</u>
- Missing Middle "program"
- <u>ADU "program"</u>
- <u>Streamline permitting</u>
- Rethink parking

RCW 36.70A.600

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Timeline HB 1923 / HB 2343

2021-2023 Biennium	June 30 2024	
		Home Security Fund
		RCW 43.185.060

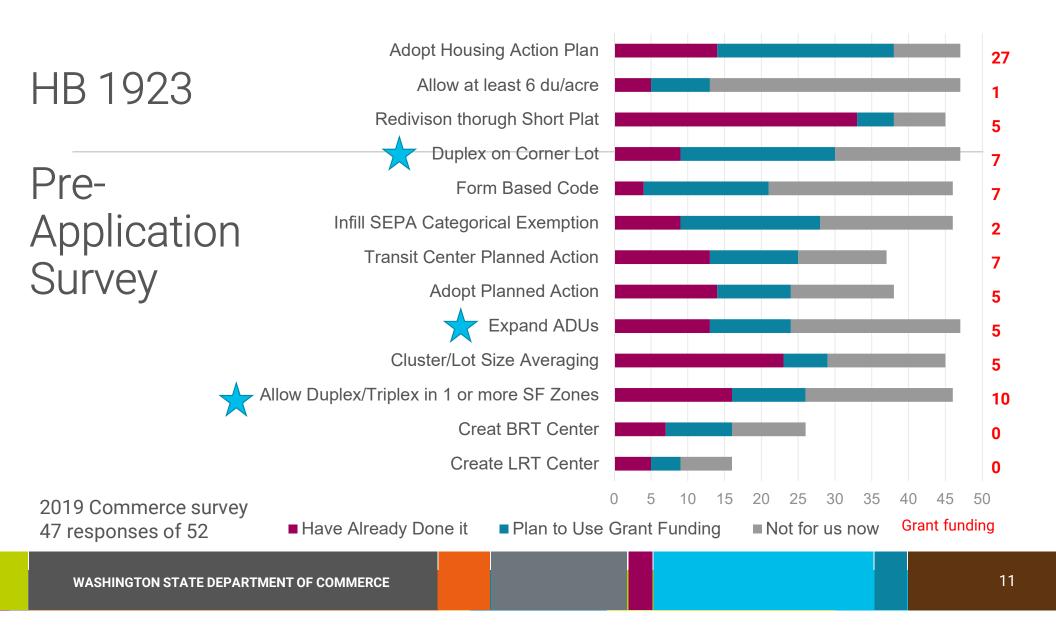
- 1. \$2.50 document recording fee to go to the Planning and Environmental Review Fund (PERF) until June 2024. (About 1M documents /year) Then funding is for operations and maintenance of permanent supportive housing for those cities that completed grant activities.
- 2. A new program in the 21-23 biennium may require text changes to RCW 36.70A.600.

Four rounds of funding to get the money out

- Cities over 20,000 52 eligible for \$100k
- Cities under 20,000 All others eligible
- A third round open to all (\$0.9 Million)
- A final round of general fund \$ for non-GMA (\$75k total)

Only \$4.7 of the \$5 was requested.

\$3.8 Million



66 Grants, 20 for code changes

Regional Housing Action Plans	Single City Housing Action	Plans	Municipal Code (Changes	HAP & Code Changes	Sub Area / Planned Actions
Auburn, Burien,	Battle Ground	Black Diamond	Algona	Bothell	Arlington	Airway Heights
Federal Way, Kent,	Camas	Chelan	Bremerton	Covington	Moses Lake	Chewelah
Tukwila, and Renton	Colville	Ellensburg	East Wenatchee	Fife	Woodland	Kirkland
Bonney Lake and Sumner	Everett	Leavenworth	Fircrest	Lake Stevens		Lakewood
	Lynnwood	Monroe	Langley	North Bend		Marysville
Lacey, Olympia, and	Mukilteo	Oak Harbor	Orting	Pasco		Mount Vernon
Tumwater	Poulsbo	Puyallup	Port Angeles	Ridgefield		Port Orchard
Walla Walla with College Place, Waitsburg, and	Redmond	SeaTac	Ruston	Sultan		Vancouver
	Seattle	Spokane	Wenatchee			
	Spokane Valley	Tacoma				
Dayton	University Place	Yakima				
WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					12	

Cities working on missing middle code changes:

CITY	Duplex Triplex Courtyard	Duplex on Corner	ADU	Cluster	Short Subdivision
Algono				Zoning	Subdivision
Algona					
Arlington	•				
Bothell					
Chewelah					
East Wenatchee					
Fife					
Fircrest					
Lake Stevens					
Langley					
Moses Lake					
Mount Vernon					
North Bend					
Orting					
Pasco					
Ridgefield					
Ruston					
Vancouver					
Wenatchee					
Woodland					
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Lessons for planners

- Bringing back middle housing is hard work
- Needs support from many places
 - Peer pressure is helpful for decision makers
 - Peer support is helpful for planners
 - YIMBYs are helpful for everyone
- Focus on who needs missing middle



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Questions?

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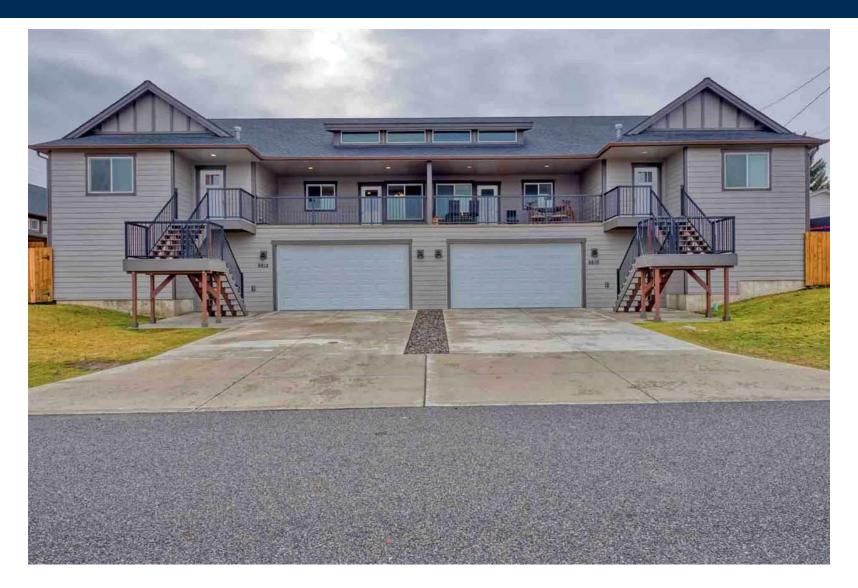
Approaches to Middle Housing Tyler Bump, Project Director, ECONorthwest



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Duplex, Spokane Valley - \$225,000 per unit



Duplex, Spokane Valley - \$275,000 per unit 3



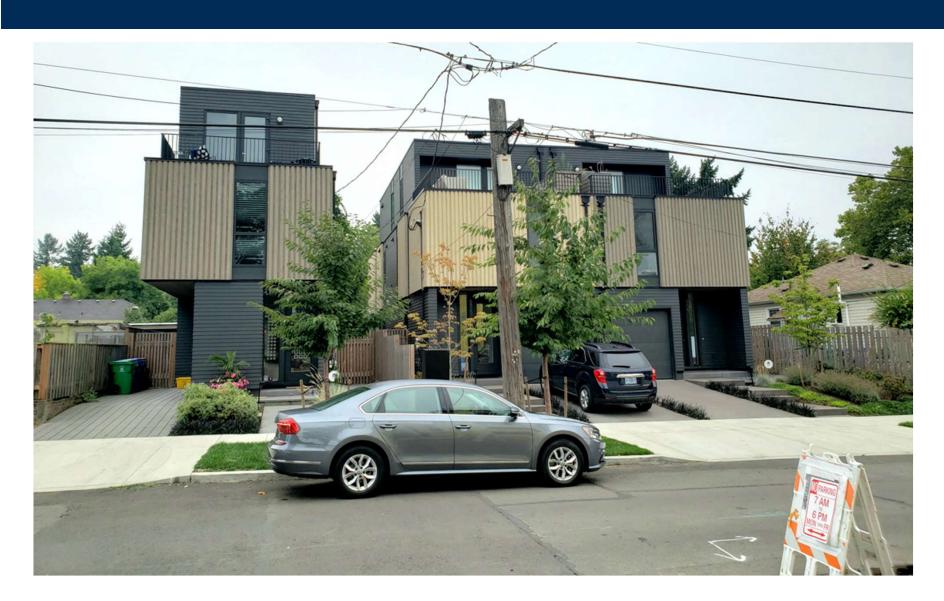
Townhouse, Spokane - \$355,000 per unit



Townhouse, Burien - \$615,000



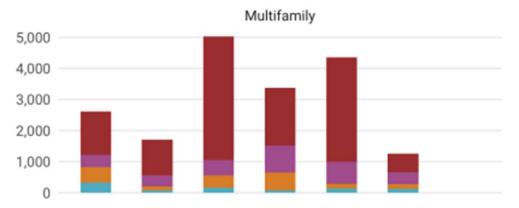
Townhouse, Redmond - \$585,000



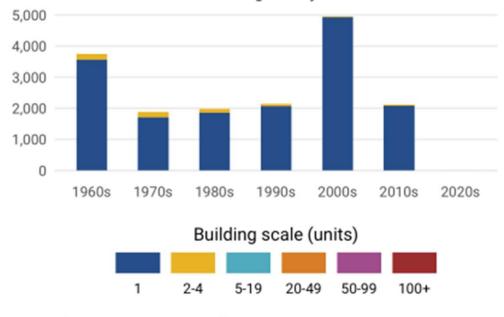
Duplex, Narrow Lot and ADU, Portland

Population Growth and Housing Demand

Scale of Housing Built by Decade, 1960-2020



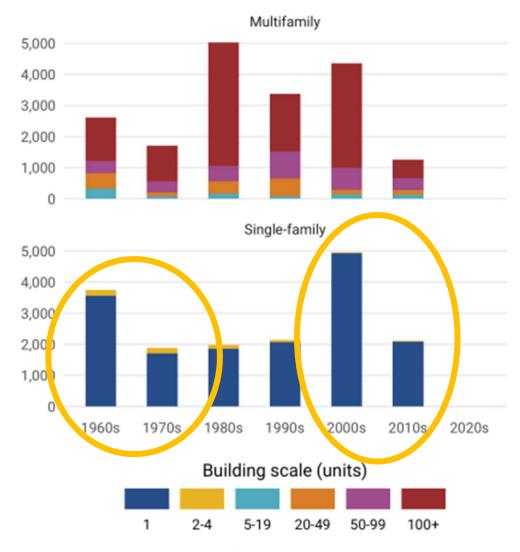
Single-family



Source: King County Assessor's Office, 2020

Population Growth and Housing Demand

Scale of Housing Built by Decade, 1960-2020



Source: King County Assessor's Office, 2020

Housing Underproduction and Forecast Demand

Housing Units Needed Through 2040

Underproduction	Future Need	Housing Need
824	8,438	9,262

Source: OFM, 2019; PSRC, 2017; ECONorthwest Calculation

Housing Units Needed as a Share of Existing Stock

Existing Units	Housing Need	% of Existing Units
42,870	9,262	22%

Source: OFM, 2019; PSRC, 2017; ECONorthwest Calculation

Housing Underproduction and Forecast Demand

Housing Units Needed by AMI, 2040

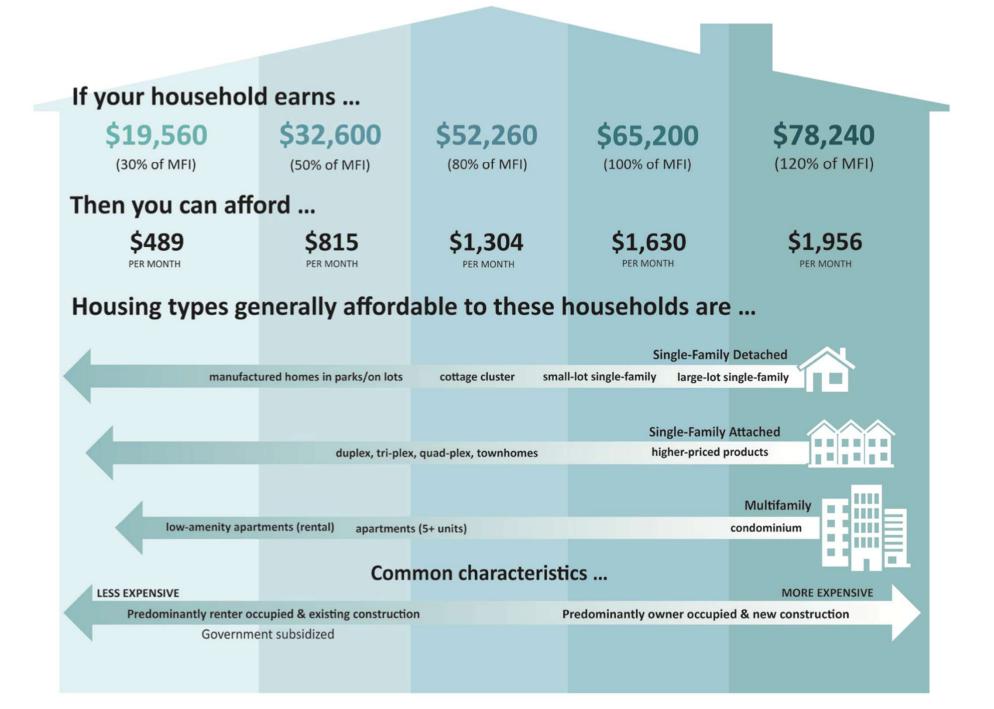
AMI	# of Units	% of Units
0-30%	926	10%
30-50%	1,111	12%
50-80%	1,852	20%
80-100%	1,297	14%
100%+	4,075	44%

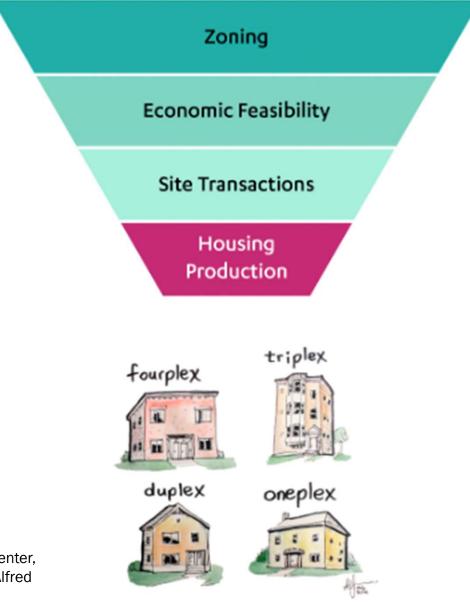
Source: OFM, 2019; PSRC, 2017; ECONorthwest Calculation

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Source: OFM, 2019; PSRC, 2	017; ECONorthwest Calculation	
Middle housing h	itting around 80 [°]	% - 120% AM



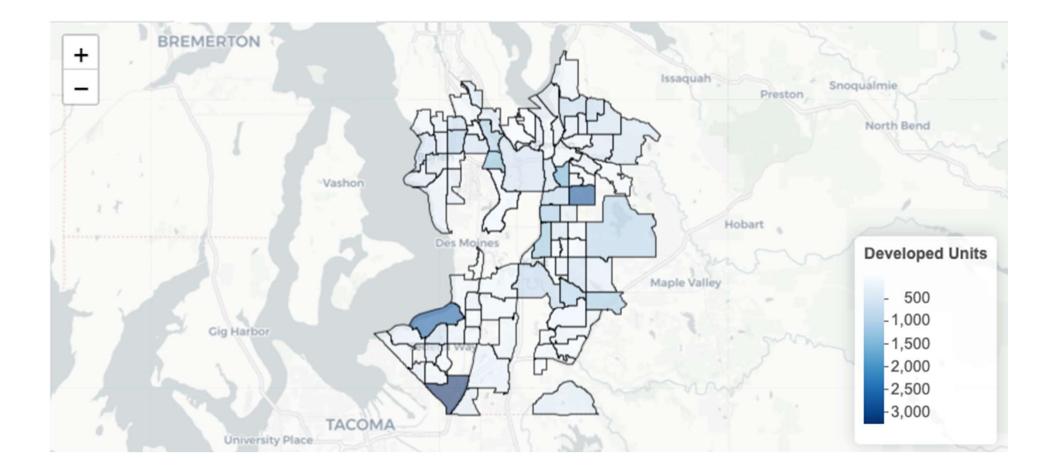


Source: UCLA Lewis Center, 2020. Illustration by Alfred Twu

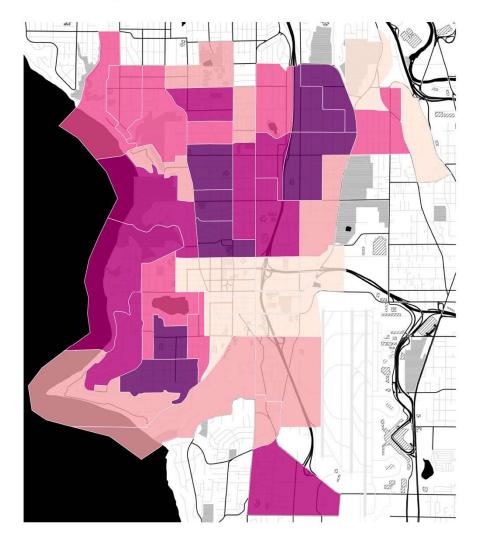
Middle Housing Development Process



Source: UCLA Lewis Center, MapCraft, 2020.

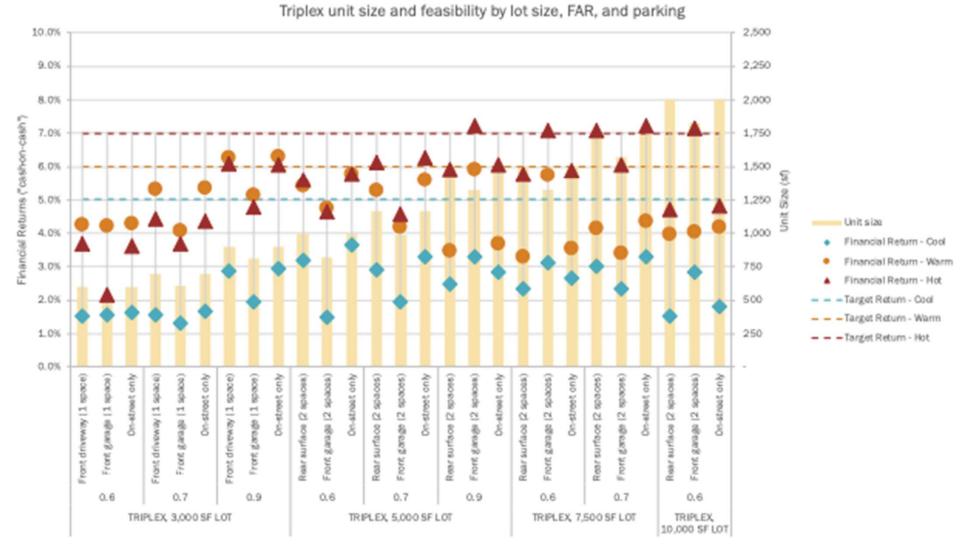


Block group development feasibilty









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Key Considerations for Middle Housing Policy

- Equitable outcomes and households vulnerable to displacement
 - Engagement with culturally specific organizations and community leaders is critical
- Location Where and why = access and opportunity
 - Transit access
 - Access to services and amenities
 - Parks
 - Schools
 - Areas of historic exclusion
- Bulk and scale More consideration for bulk and scale sensitivity than density impacts
- PARKING

Key Development Standards for Middle Housing

- Middle housing is only feasible in markets that are already seeing development occur.
- Higher FAR allowances mitigate for land costs in strong markets where land costs are higher



 High parking minimums can make middle housing both physically and feasible impossible. Parking requirements can be a major barrier when parking area counts against square footage allowances



 Higher FARs and lower parking requirements are important for smaller lots.



- Requiring lot size minimums higher than required for detached single-family development limits land supply.
- Fee simple development is helpful to support home ownership.

ECONorthwest

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Seattle

Boise

Eugene

Portland

Encouraging Missing Middle Housing

Marco Lowe



Missing Middle Housing Types

- <u>ADUs</u>
- Typically built in backyards or in a daylight basement.
- In focus groups done in King and Snohomish Counties, they were the most readily accepted form of missing middle housing.
- If allowed, builders of SF homes will almost always add an above garage ADU. They are very popular to help buyers afford mortgage, house a family member, or an office/studio.



SOCIATION

Missing Middle Housing Types

Duplex/TriPlex/FourPlex

Historically built in single family zoned neighborhoods

Usually a rental, but not exclusively. Rarely built now as a low-rise zone would incentivize a builder to build more, smaller, units or townhomes.





• Missing Middle Housing Types

- <u>Fee Simple Townhomes (not really a townhome by East Coast standards)</u>
- Built in low-rise zones
- Very popular with no HOAs and affordable prices.
- Likely picked up the slack as condominium construction lawsuits grew.
- In Seattle, four can be built on smaller lots, ~5000sf, which requires odd layouts and few facing street, but over 10,000 built in city.
- Some designs allow for ADUs.





- Missing Middle Housing Types
- Stacked Flats
- Built in low-rise zones.
- Very affordable, low construction cost, for-sale housing.
- Up to six units on a 5000 sf lot of varying size
- For many, it is their first (or last) stop in home ownership.
- Condo reform legislation of 2019 will hopefully bring these back to Washington State. Still too early to know and builders have not done them in years.





- Middle Housing Types
- Microunit Apartments

Built in low-rise zones.

Very affordable, small units. Often available to those making minimum wage.

Can be controversial. No parking and low rent price can upset neighbors. Seattle tweaked code to placate some areas but also made them more expensive.





- Policies that help Missing Middle housing
- No owner occupancy or parking requirements for ADUs
- Air rights condominium sale for ADUs.
- Fast permit times
- Proportionate impact fees
- Fee simple townhome rules to avoid HOAs.
- If design review is required administrative procedures are best.



- Policies that help Missing Middle
- Measured utility policies (hook up fees and extensions)
- Flexible bike parking
- Incentivized tree ordinances
- Reduced setbacks
- Higher lot coverage
- Flexible waste bin storage rules
- Flexible common space rules



Some Good Examples:

Tree saved between townhomes, city gave bonuses to builder.





- All of these policies can help or hurt Missing Middle Housing production. But layered together, they can make a great parcel unbuildable.
- A more holistic approach to housing regulation can help everyone achieve their goals.



- Jurisdictions that have Missing Middle or are considering it.
- Burien-Missing Middle and ADU ordinance
- Bothell-Duplex
- Kenmore-ADU ordinance
- Kirkland-Missing Middle and ADU ordinance
- North Bend-Missing Middle
- Olympia-Missing Middle
- Redmond-Missing Middle
- Seattle-ADU
- Snohomish County-ADU and Duplexes
- Snoqualmie-Missing Middle



Builder Process

- Determine an area where they wish to build. The leading indicator, in many cases only, is job growth.
- See what is allowed through zoning, determine regulatory requirements, check utility availability. Many builders like to build a certain range of housing types, if it is not allowed, they will often build elsewhere. Missing middle is rare, so few builders are comfortable with it.
- Determine financing. For missing middle, as they are uncommon, it can be a real challenge.
- See if there are parcels available.
- Get land under contract, begin design and permit process. Times can vary wildly by project.
- Buy land, begin construction.
- Complete and sell or rent out.



- Builder Process-What can go wrong during this time?
- Recession
- Lumber (or other commodity) prices can spike. (tariffs, fires, COVID)
- Labor prices can go up.
- Lending markets can freeze.
- Employers can move out of area.
- Regulatory Issues/Timelines (Tree ordinance are sometimes not subject to vesting)
- Pandemics



- Benefit of Missing Middle
- Affordability
 - A 2017 Terner Center report found that 58% of ADUs are rented at below market value, 29% of ADU residents were family or friends, and 51% of those were staying for free or at reduced rent.
 - Seattle ADU construction has nearly doubled YOY.
 - Microunits, still some of the lowest priced apartments in Seattle.
- Access to High Opportunity Neighborhoods
- Shorter Commutes/Less Infrastructure
- Increase Property Tax Base
- Reduce displacement
- Local, smaller builders tend to build Missing Middle.
- Local Banks are often the lender for Missing Middle projects.



- Ways to promote missing middle housing to skeptical communities and leaders.
- Pilot Projects
- Community Discussions around Housing Choices
- <u>https://cambridge-leadership.com/documents/Ch-2-Theory-Behind-the-Practice.pdf</u>
- Infill Dividend
- Anti Displacement
 - https://crosscut.com/2019/01/where-are-black-people-central-districtresidents-get-creative-fight-displacement



Things to know about builders

The risk inherent in building homes is tremendous.

How many buildable parcels they will not try to buy because of a regulation. Some say 20:1 is normal compared to 3:1 in the mid 2000s.

1/3 of builders never came back after recession, which had led to the national builder model

The most important value to them is time and certainty



- Some Resources from the MBA
- Housing Toolkit
- https://www.mbaks.com/docs/defaultsource/documents/advocacy/issue-briefs/mbaks-housingtoolkit-2020.pdf
- Housing Choices for Everyone videos
- https://www.youtube.com/user/MBAKingSno/videos



MBAKS Housing Toolkit Local Planning Measures for Creating More Housing Choices



