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Discussion of MUR-70' Zone

City Council-Planning Commission
Joint Meeting
October 25, 2021



Subarea Background

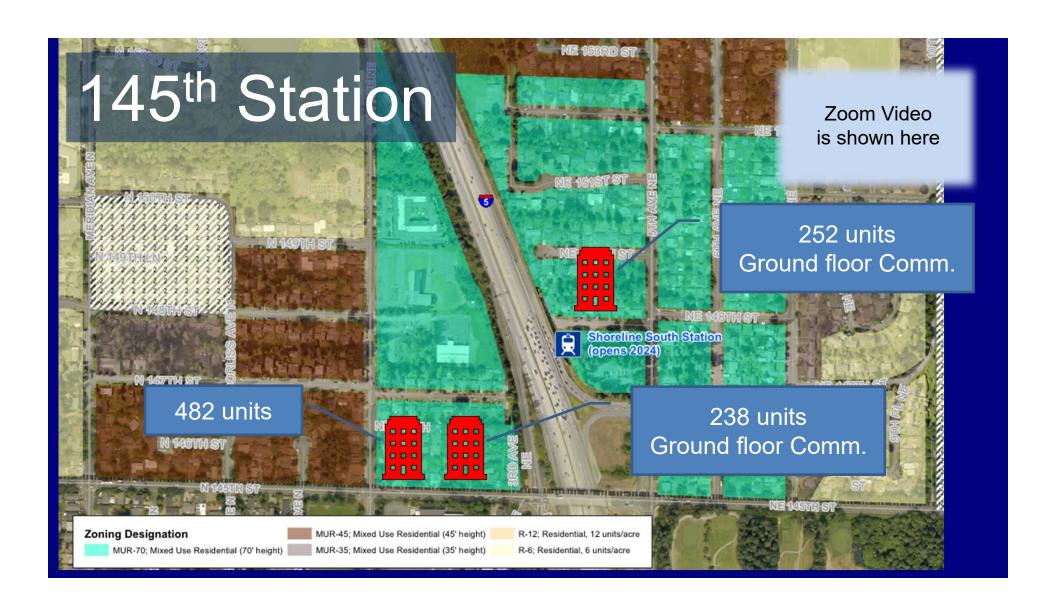
- Adopted 2015-16
- Create desirable transit communities
- Growth mostly occurring as anticipated

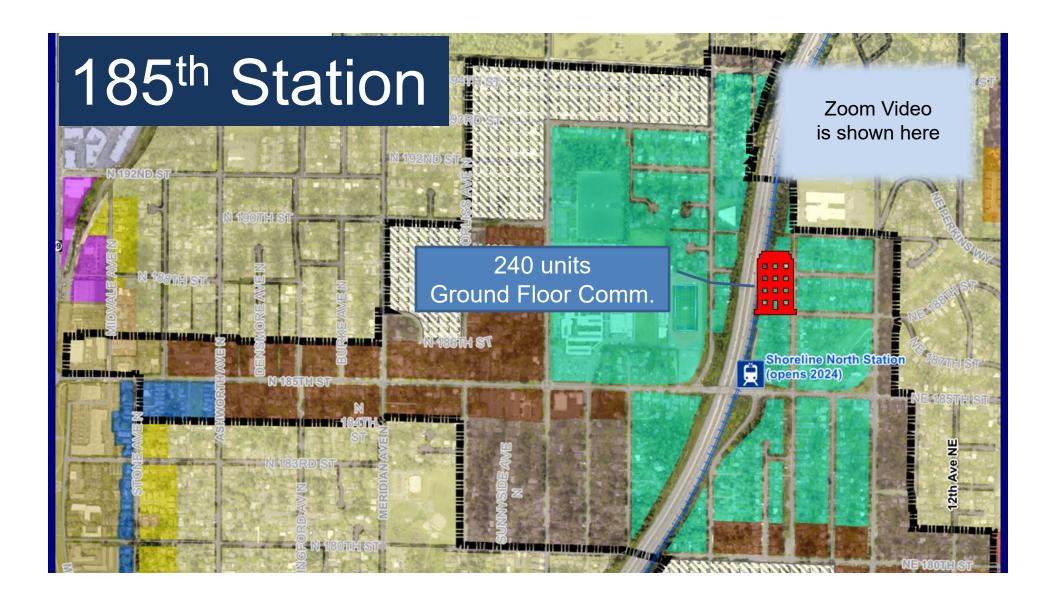


Why Now?

- Lack of MUR-70' development
 - But interest among developers
- Assess what <u>refinements</u> needed







Feasibility Analysis

- Res. High Rise Prototypes
 - 5 10 levels of housing over parking/commercial
- Evaluate
 Financial Feasibility
- SHORELINE

- Sensitivity Analysis of Incentives
 - Parking
 - Affordable Housing
 - Impact Fees
 - Other

Major Assumptions

- 1 acre site
- No major off-site requirements
- Minor site prep/building demolition
- 90% lot coverage
- Ground floor commercial (7,500 SF)
- 6, 8 or 13 levels



- Yields 170, 286 or 463 dwellings
- 20% of housing is affordable @70%AMI
- Parking on site (structure with 1 level below ground)
- Parking ratio: 0.75 to 1.0 stalls / DU

Major Assumptions cont.

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Construction Costs

- "Green" building
- Type V (wood frame) \$265/SF per unit*
- Type I (steel) @\$323/SF per unit*
- Cost per Dwelling = \$327,000 to \$356,000*
- *Cost includes parking but excludes land and developer profit/overhead which adds up to 20%



Income and Equity

- Apt. Rents: \$2.89 to \$3.35 per SF / month
- Commercial rents: \$30 per SF per year
- Parking lease: \$100 to \$150 per stall per month
- Vacancy Allowance 4.0%
- Equity assumptions
 - 9% required annual average return on equity

Approach

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- Reflect For-Profit Developer Perspective
- Apply "Local" Market Conditions as of May 2021
- Residual Land Value Test
 - Determines what developer should be willing to pay for the land
 - Given development assumptions, costs and revenues
 - Given required average annual return on equity of 9% per year
 - May result in positive or negative "land value"
 - Negative residual land value indicates need to explore policy changes

Example

Residual Land Value per Dwelling Unit = \$50,000

Dwelling Units Permitted = 100

Optimal Land/Site Value = \$5,000,000 (\$50,000 x 100)

This indicates that a developer may be willing to pay up to \$5 million for a site (inclusive of land and any demolition costs) for the right to build 100 units given all underlying assumptions.



Key Findings

- Only the wood frame apartment prototype resulted in positive residual land value (+/-\$49,000 per Dwelling Unit) given underlying assumptions
- Higher cost with taller developments (steel frame) results in negative residual land value for the 8 and 13 level prototypes
- Cost off-sets of \$40,000+ per dwelling unit needed for apartments or condos with 8+ levels to "pencil" for for-profit developers

- Policies that can influence financial feasibility:
 - 1. Allowing developer to charge monthly fee for parking
 - 2. Providing 10-year tax abatement for all new housing
 - 3. Reducing parking requirements (to 0.5 stalls per dwelling if near transit)
 - 4. Waiving Green Building requirements
 - 5. Reducing City impact fees
 - 6. Changing affordable housing thresholds
 - 7. Changing upper-level setbacks and open space requirements



Parking Alternatives

- 1. Expand 25% reduction
- 2. Reductions more than 25% when demand can be managed



Catalyst Alternatives

- 1. Modify or waive standards
 - Impact fees, parking, height, step backs
- 2. Performance-based criteria to qualify
- 3. No performance-based criteria



Alternatives – DA / Height

- 1. 140' closest to stations w/o DA
- 2. 90' outright
- 3. Revise DA requirements
- 4. No changes



Next Steps

- Discussion tonight
- Planning Commission discussion of amendment alternatives – Q1 2022
- Potential outreach
- Further Council discussion

