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## **How to Best Use Zoning Policies to Spur Workforce Housing Development.**

The potential and limitations associated with inclusionary zoning, a tool used by a growing number of U.S. cities to encourage or require workforce housing development, are explored in a new ULI report, [The Economics of Inclusionary Zoning](#).

While many U.S. cities have experienced a post-Great Recession economic revival, the accompanying run-up in housing costs is threatening to undermine this success by pricing workers out of cities, lengthening their commutes, and diminishing livability, notes the report. As a result, local officials are turning to inclusionary zoning as a way to combat the shortage of housing that is affordable to moderate- and lower-income workers.

The growing use of this zoning authority in cities across the United States—including New York, San Francisco, Atlanta, Detroit, Los Angeles, Nashville, Pittsburgh, and Seattle—has prompted requests for a ULI analysis of its effectiveness, explains J. Ronald Terwilliger, founder and chairman of the ULI Terwilliger Center for Housing and a former ULI chairman. “A number of local government officials and other stakeholders in different localities have sought objective advice from ULI on how to structure an inclusionary zoning policy that addresses the housing needs of their communities,” he says. “This report shows how inclusionary zoning can best be used to do just that. Ultimately, we are aiming to foster greater private sector involvement in affordable housing development.”

Through inclusionary zoning, cities require or encourage developers to create below-market rental apartments or owner-occupied housing in connection with local zoning approval of a proposed market-rate development. Inclusionary zoning policies depend on a prevalence of market-rate development to be successful; the policies tend to be ineffective in areas not experiencing significant market-rate activity.

“Our analysis and research find that local zoning policies can effectively encourage development of workforce housing, mostly in strong real estate market environments where communities provide the optimal mix of incentives,” says Stockton Williams, the author of the report and the executive director of the Terwilliger Center.

More than 500 cities and counties in 27 states and the District of Columbia have adopted inclusionary zoning policies that either are mandatory or voluntary or that incorporate a mix of the two approaches, the report notes. In general, the less flexible policies tend to be mandatory, require greater set-asides of affordable units, impose longer rent restrictions, target a lower-income category, and are applicable community-wide with no opt-outs and few or no incentives to make the policies more appealing to landowners and developers. The more flexible policies tend to be voluntary, require fewer set-asides, impose shorter rent restrictions, have a higher-income target, apply to specific housing types and locations within a community, make opt-outs available, and include market-responsive incentives.

The report, which focuses on multifamily rental development, is divided into three areas:

- Understanding the economics of development, which provides an overview of real estate development economics and key drivers of real estate development feasibility from a developer's perspective;
- Assessing the impacts of inclusionary zoning on development, which assesses how key features of inclusionary zoning, such as share of below-market-rate housing and income targeting for those units, affect development feasibility; and
- Optimizing the effectiveness of incentives for inclusionary development, including direct subsidies, tax abatements, density bonuses, and reduced parking requirements.

"To the extent that inclusionary zoning policies remain in place over a sustained period of time, land prices may adjust and the requirements may be absorbed as a 'cost of doing business' in the jurisdiction," the report says. "The challenge is that the most effective policies need to have the ability to adapt in response to changing market conditions. Both policy consistency and policy flexibility have value to developers and contribute to the success of an inclusionary zoning policy. Balancing them [consistency and flexibility] appropriately is perhaps the central challenge for cities seeking to make the best use of this particular policy tool."

## **Urban Land Institute**

By Trisha Riggs

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