

#### COMMISSION ON CONNECTICUT'S FUTURE AND DEVELOPMENT

# REPORT OF THE AFFORDABLE HOUSING PLANS WORKING GROUP

#### DATE

March 6, 2023

#### **REMARKS BY**

Tim Hollister, Working Group Co-Chair

Every town, today, has a legal obligation to comply with requirements of General Statutes  $\S$  8-2 as amended by P.A. 21-29:

- Eliminate outright bans on multi-family
- Eliminate minimum floor area regulations that exceed building and housing codes
- Eliminate excessive parking requirements



- Adopt Public Act 21-29 standards regarding Alternative Dwelling Units
- Eliminate numerical or percentage caps on multifamily units
- Eliminate regulations that use "preserving the town character" as a zoning criterion
- Eliminate excessive application fees



Achieving 10 Percent of a town's housing stock on the Department of Housing's § 8-30g Ten Percent List allows the town a permanent exemption from § 8-30g, but does not meet a State of Connecticut goal, standard, quota, or policy for affordable housing.



Second part of complying with existing state law is identification of regulations that:

- have the effect of excluding multi-family housing, such as onerous conditions and procedural requirements
- prevent or inhibit diversity and choice in housing
- maintain or promote racial or economic segregation
- are contrary to the "affirmatively furthering" purposes of the federal Fair Housing Act
- do not serve a legitimate purpose of zoning, and exist primarily or exclusively to make housing more expensive

- Increase density
- Review definition of "Buildable Land"
- Review town-wide balance of single-family vs. "middle housing" vs. multi-family
- Consider where housing can be rehabilitated
- Don't limit your potential builders: allow for profit, nonprofit, and government



- Specifically plan for most needed unit types: for people with disabilities; for household below 30-40 percent of median income; with 3 or 4 bedrooms
- Review design standards for necessity and added cost
- Review regulations for actual buildability and practicality
- Identify and eliminate unnecessary procedural filing requirements



- Review non-residential zones which ones could accommodate housing or mixed use
- Specifically plan for "Middle Housing"; 2-3-4 unit structures, which usually can be developed without public sewer
- Promote transit –oriented development



- Consider "Financial Steps" that boost housing:
  - lower cost mortgage sources, such as CHFA and USDA
  - targeted property tax relief
  - confirm availability of Section 8 vouchers or RAP certificates
  - establish an affordable housing trust fund
  - donate or sell at a discount municipal land
  - make payments to "buy down" cost of existing units making
  - make housing information accessible to residents



- Consider what steps have immediate vs. longer-term impacts
- Inclusionary Zoning:
  - Works in some places, not all
  - Difficult to set up and administer
- Nonconforming uses: consider relief from strict rules
- Understand that "Zoning is not a promise"



- Recognize residency preferences as: generally illegal because they maintain segregation
- Review subdivision, wetlands, and sewer regulations
- Make local POCD's consistent with § 8-30j plans
- Note: CHFA grants Low Income Housing Tax Credit points for developments consistent with § 8-30j plan
- Conduct value engineering
- Conduct the grid exercise-chart of what's allowed by current regulations



#### Legislative Recommendations

- Timetable for response to/implementation of this report
- Specify who adopts a housing plan
- Consider enacting this Report's recommendations and checklists as § 8-2 requirements
- Ask DOH to propose additional models for Affordability Plans (capital improvements, utility costs, mortgage rate for sale units, etc.)

