Thanks to the following people for their support in making this panel possible: Hon. Jackie Biskupski, Mayor Mike Akerlow, Community Development Corporation of Utah Nick Norris, Planning Division, Department of Community & Neighborhoods Danny Walz, Redevelopment Agency of Salt Lake City

- Amanda Holty, Redevelopment Agency of Salt Lake City
- Brian Wilkinson, ULI Utah
- Cameron Diehl, Utah League of Cities and Towns



















Mission:

Helping city leaders build better communities





Mission:

Providing leadership in the responsible use of land and in creating and sustaining thriving

communities worldwide







The DANIEL ROSE LAND USE FELLOWSHIP

alumni cities 2009-2017



The DANIEL ROSE LAND USE FELLOWSHIP

class of 2018 cities



Peer Exchange Panel Visit

- Assemble experts to study land use challenge
- Provides city's fellowship team with framework and ideas to start addressing their challenge
- Part of yearlong engagement with each city







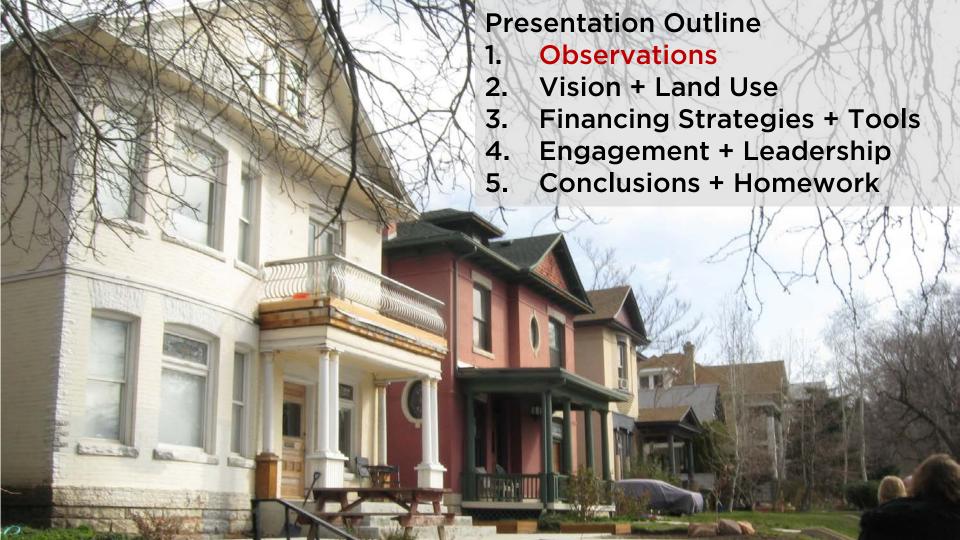
The Panel

- Co-Chair: Nolan Lienhart, ZGF Architects, Portland, OR
- Co-Chair: Molly McCabe, HaydenTanner, Bigfork, MT
- Ana Gelabert-Sanchez, Gelabert-Sanchez & Associates, Coral Gables, FL
- Russell Kaney, Enterprise Community Partners, Winnebago, IL
- Christopher Kurz, Linden Associates, Baltimore, MD
- Carolyn Laurie, Planning & Development Services Department, City of Tucson, AZ (Rose Fellow)
- Mark Noskiewicz, Goodmans LLP, Toronto, ON, Canada
- Steve Schoeny, Department of Development, City of Columbus, OH (Rose Fellow)
- Bob Steidel, Deputy Chief Administrative Officer of Operations, Mayor's Office, City of Richmond, VA (Rose Fellow)
- Molly Urbina, Urbina Strategies, Denver, CO



How can Salt Lake City preserve and improve East Downtown to cultivate a complete neighborhood that serves as a model for mixed-income communities throughout the city?







- Explosive population and job growth being driven by quality of life, unparalleled access to natural environment
- Surrounding natural beauty, while visible, is compromised by air-quality problems
- City is attracting high proportion of millennial workers looking for urban lifestyle
- City is experiencing unprecedented residential development, but still has record low vacancy rates
- Housing affordability is a challenge at every price point and homelessness is a major concern
- Housing shortage is exacerbating economic segregation, will eventually compromise economic growth if not solved
- City and community leadership is committed to dealing with these issues

Observations: Salt Lake City



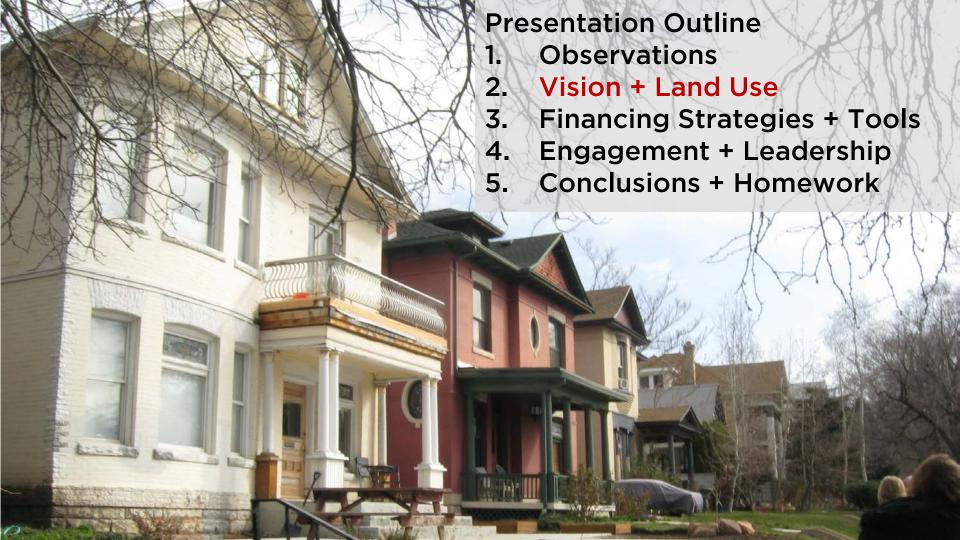
- Location between Downtown and University should attract a diverse group of residents and investment
- Neighborhood is well served by rail and bus
- Historic districts in place to protect remaining architectural heritage
- Some large parcels offer significant redevelopment opportunities, but cumulative impact of many small sites can also be catalytic
- Eclectic mix of uses offers unique urban experience for Salt Lake City

Observations: Opportunities in East Downtown



Observations: Challenges

- Block size and irregular parcels make access and property aggregation difficult
- Neighborhood lacks a defined center or heart, sense of place
- Lack of continuity of urban design and building form
- Lack of park space and community facilities
- Vacant properties send the wrong message to potential investors
- Perception of crime and safety
- Lack of town-gown engagement
- Lack of organized neighborhood stewardship and engagement



What do we want to be?





- 70% renters vulnerable to displacement
- Median income below city average
- Well served by transit
- Strong access to employment and educational opportunities in Central Business District and University
- Market rate development momentum



- Preserve naturally occurring affordable housing that already exists
- Conduct a vulnerability assessment
- Develop and incentivize new housing construction at that is affordable to all income levels, including in the same buildings
- Allow and promote a range of building and unit types to accommodate different types of households

Imagine: A place that preserves and builds on heritage

- Incentivize preservation of contributing historic buildings and landscapes
- Develop clear and focused guidelines for new construction within the historic district
- Develop clear development guidelines that promote the relationship of historic and nonhistoric structures
- Celebrate cultural heritage and history













Zoning Approach

- Reduce and simplify zoning categories, and expand formbased approach to entire District
- Zoning categories should permit and encourage a mix of residential and commercial uses throughout the District
- Maximize densities and heights along the 400S and other transit corridors
- Consider transit-supportive minimum densities and heights along the corridors
- Discourage suburban-form development
- Refine design guidelines and introduce incentives to encourage design excellence and enhanced streetscape/tree canopy
- Introduce density and/or height bonuses for provision of affordable housing, community services, public open-space and mid-block connections and/or dedication of mid-block right-of-way or access lanes





DEPARTMENT OF HERITAGE & ARTS

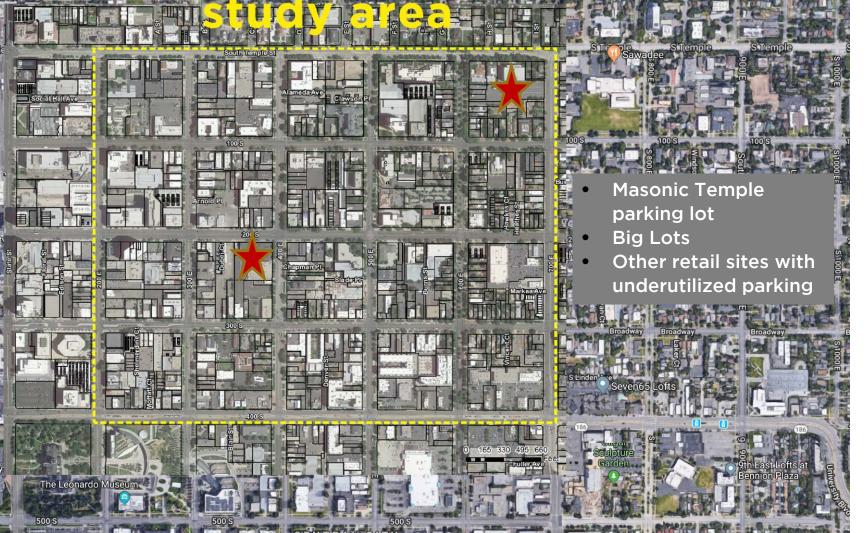
Photographs by Lisa-Michele Church; brochure design by Anna Oldroyd; in partnership with the Utah State Historica

Historic Districts

- Capitalize on historic apartments and mansions as identifying character and theme for the district
- Historic buildings are providing an existing supply of affordable housing
- Secure conservation, renovation or restoration of historic buildings exchange for density or height bonuses for adjacent and compatible infill development

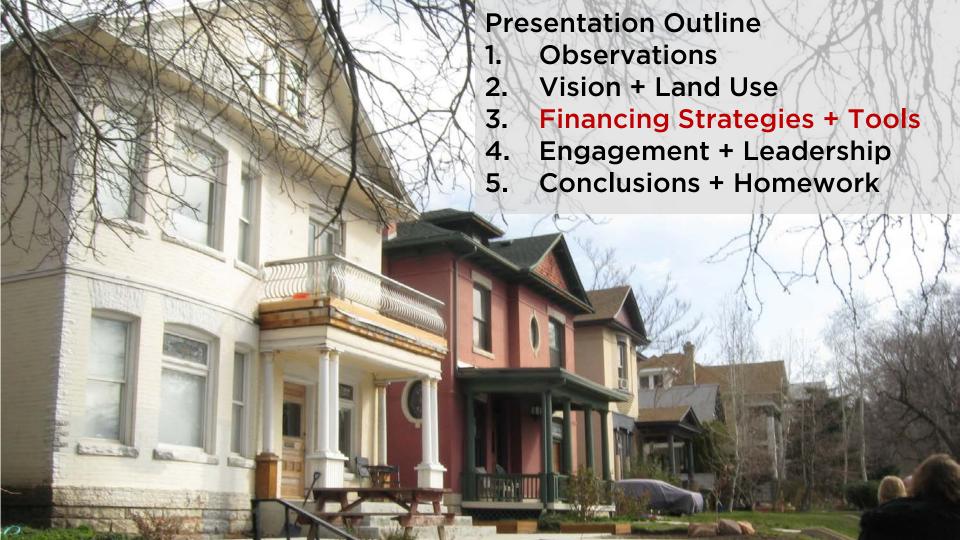
Adaptive reuse policy

- Allow expanded range of uses within the historic building footprint
- Lift regulations associated with change of use such as parking, loading and pedestrian circulation



Resolving fire protection regulatory conflicts

- Establish internal utility corridors (mid-block or on existing easements) as properties redevelop
- Consider changes to setback requirements
- Facilitate Fire Code amendments
- Align equipment purchases with community development goals

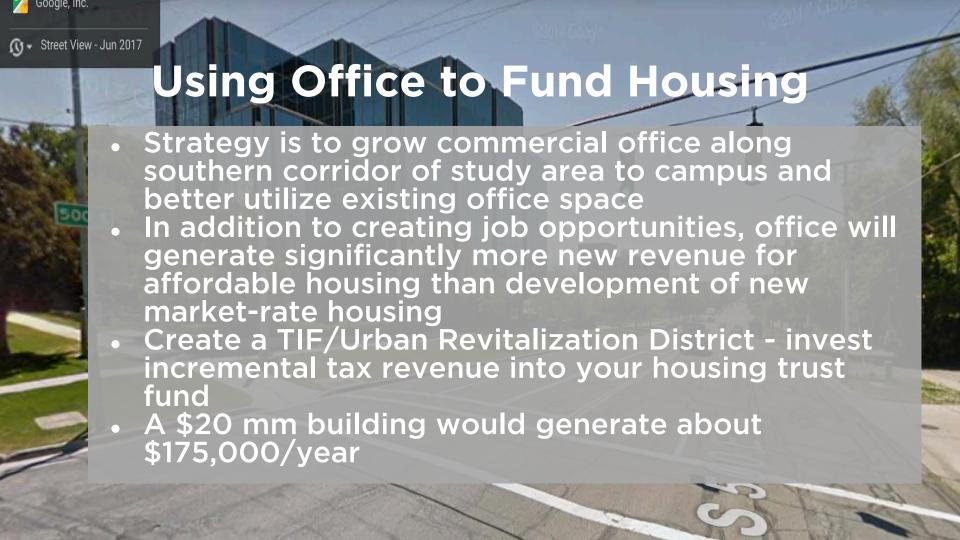


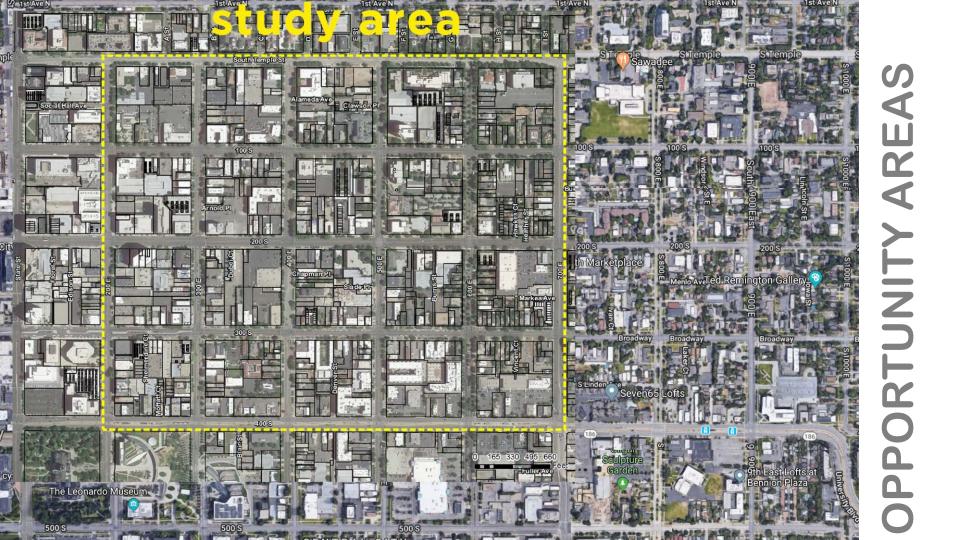
Opportunities to harness economic value

- Development of office space has the opportunity to create more resources for mixedincome housing programs
- Housing-only focus can be short sighted
- This neighborhood has all of the ingredients of an officeretail-residential vibrant neighborhood.
- RDA/City need funds to seed projects today that can grow housing revenues in the future









Housing Economics 101

- Need to increase the total amount of housing
- Multifamily rental housing is the most cost-effective way to provide housing that is affordable to the average working person
- The rules of supply and demand always beat regulation
- Downward housing pressure
- A project at 80% helps those at 40%







Non-monetary levers

Strategies you can use for any project that is willing to commit to making some percentage affordable at 40%, 60%, 80% AMI.

- **Density bonus**
- Demo process
- TDR historic buildings
- Reduced parking requirements
- Change the economics of neglect

Tools – local control

Density Bonus

Tax abatement

Linkage fees

Fast Track

Impact fee waivers

Reduced parking restrictions

Real Estate Transfer Fee

Community Land Trust

Opportunity Zone

Adaptive Reuse ordinance to allow for redevelop into residential

successful example: Violin Commons (old public safety building)

Ground lease existing City property to developers

Development districts (TIFs, Urban Revitalization District)

Colocate or create affordable housing with the renovation or re-use of public facilities. One

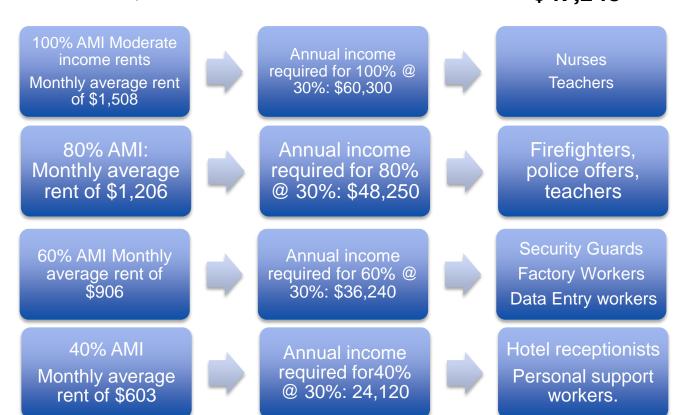
Salt Lake City Rent Comparisons

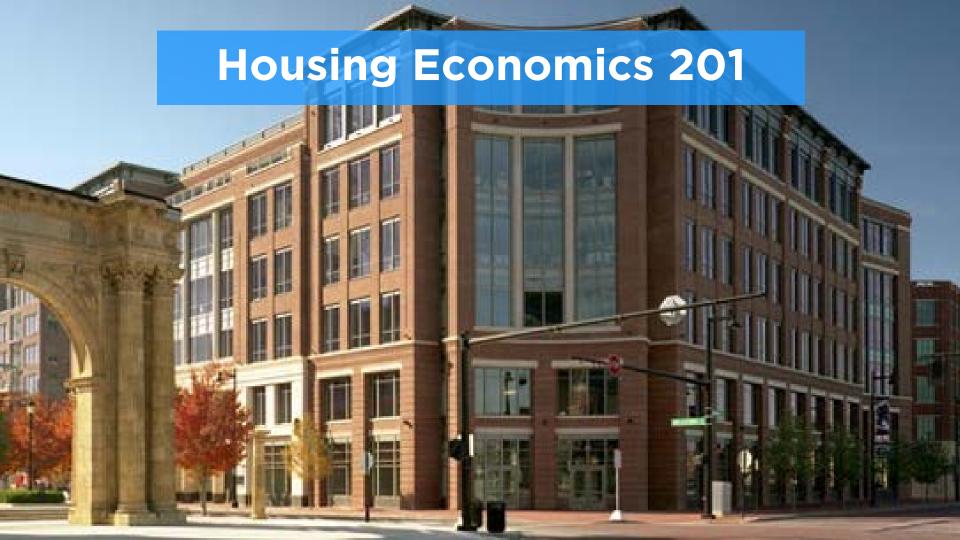
Unit Type	Market Rate	Vouchers	Gap
Studio	\$900	\$642	\$258
1 Bedroom	\$1,050	\$795	\$255
2 Bedroom	\$1,275	\$990	\$285
3 Bedroom	\$1,550	\$1,425	\$125

East downtown Median Household Income \$28,232

Affordability Challenge

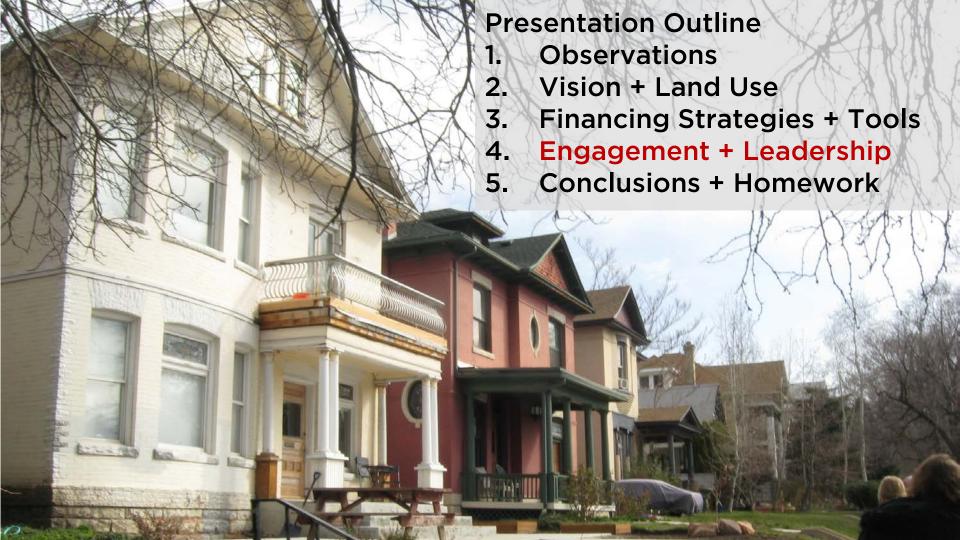
Salt Lake City Median Household Income \$47,243





Housing Economics 201

- 1,000 units
- 200 affordable (20% of total) at 80% AMI
- Delta between market rent and rent affordable at 80% AMI (Firefighters, police and teachers): \$156/month
- = \$1,875 per year per unit or \$375,000 for all 200 units.
- That's the TIF value on 1 or 2 new Class A office buildings that are of the scale that are already in the neighborhood



Community Engagement & Transparency

Community engagement is a partnership of the community, the developer, the City and the University Community

- Inclusive community engagement: outreach includes various tools
- Strategy to engage in-town and absentee property owners
- Transparency to the community throughout the process Developer
- Developer's responsibility is to understand the vision of the community, know the rules from the staff
- Peer exchange with other markets to learn from innovative projects

City

 Staff needs to be transparent and let the developer know what tools will be applied in each case







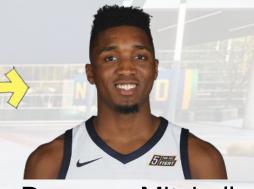
Leadership | Stewardship



Dennis Lindsey G.M.



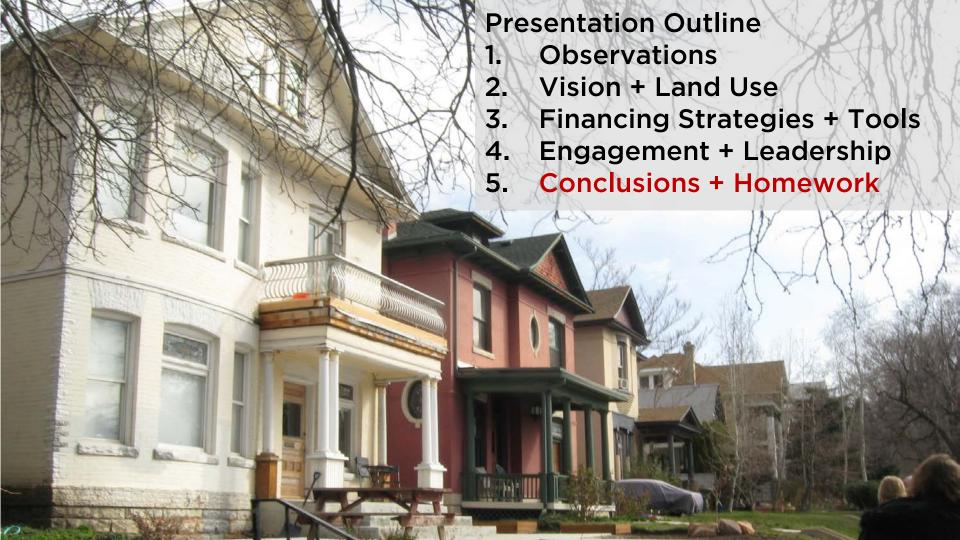
Quin Snyder Coach



Donovan Mitchell Player

Leadership/Stewardship

- Role of staff (exceptional experts)
- Roles of Mayor and Council (CEO and board of directors)
- Mayor & Council set land use policy and vision
- Mayor: proposes budget that executes vision
- Council: budget approval and land use policy (sets vision upon adoption)
- City Staff: experts charged with implementing the vision that provides the outcomes the community expects from policy and budget resources



Conclusions

- East Downtown can be a highly connected, mixedincome, mixed-use neighborhood
- Engaging community and partners (especially the University) is critical to achieving success
- Zoning regulations should be simplified to remove barriers to development (i.e., focus on form, predictable process)
- Facilitate the preservation and adaptive re-use of heritage buildings for naturally occurring affordable housing and neighborhood character
- Use incentives to provide public access and infrastructure to enable infill opportunities on large blocks

Conclusions (con't)

- There's a relationship between land use strategy and housing strategy: Office development can substantially fund affordable housing (e.g., TIF)
- Housing partners (non-profits, developers and City)
 need to regularly evaluate the fundamentals and
 financial gaps around mixed-income housing
- With a clear vision and best-practice tools, City staff has the talent and expertise to achieve your goals

Homework

- Review current land inventory to ID opportunity sites for housing development or redevelopment
- 2. City and University meeting to define priorities and opportunities for cooperation
- 3. Assign staff project manager to develop adaptive reuse policy and ID any code conflicts
- 4. Analyze recent outreach efforts and prepare plan for reaching under-represented community members
- 5. ID a clean-air metric that will improve as a result of infill development in the study area

Next check-in: Rose Fellowship Retreat Detroit, May 1

Thank you to the following people; their assistance was essential to the panel's work:

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