



# Vertical Mixed-Use (VMU) Update

December 6, 2022
Zoning and Platting Commission

## Overview

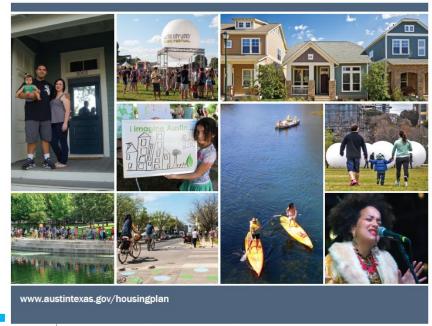
- VMU Background
- VMU Participation Data
- VMU-2 Amendments
- Questions



# Vertical Mixed-Use (VMU)

- Austin needs 135,000 new housing units by 2025 to keep pace with population growth
- The market is not providing adequate housing for low-income and moderate-income people
- Affordable housing is not equitably distributed throughout the city
- The cost to close the gap in low-income housing in Austin was estimated at over \$11 billion in 2017

# AUSTIN STRATEGIC HOUSING BLUEPRINT





# Vertical Mixed-Use (VMU)

VMU is a *voluntary* density bonus program designed to generate community benefits through the use of development incentives.

- Adopted in 2010
  - Included a one-time opt-in/opt-out process for neighborhood associations or neighborhood planning teams
- Applicable along 2010 "core transit corridors"
  - Connects housing and services to transit
  - May also include other roadways based on original neighborhood opt-in process
- Offers development incentives in exchange for community benefits
  - Improves flexibility for site development
  - Creates enhanced pedestrian environment
  - Regulates affordability
  - Support sustainable development patterns

Development Incentive

Site Development Flexibility

Reduced Parking Requirement

No FAR restrictions

Additional Allowable Uses

Community Benefit

Regulated Affordability

Heightened design standards

Mix of land uses

Active ground floor use



### Our Toolkit

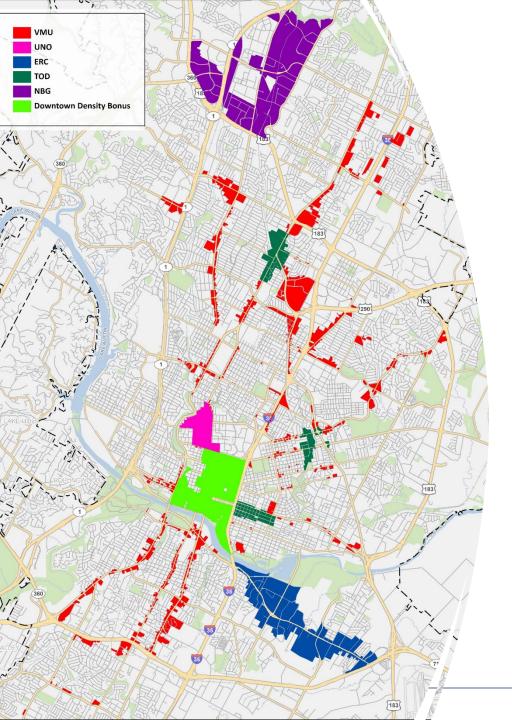
- Subsidize Affordable Housing
  - Local Funding
  - Federal Funding
- Incentivize (Affordable) Housing
  - Density Bonus
  - Fee Waivers
  - Regulations

#### HOLISTIC APPROACH TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING



- Acquire and rehabilitate affordable homes at-risk
- Advance new home ownership models
- Create supportive financing environment

- · Simplify regulations
- Use available public land for affordable housing
- · Expand funding at all levels
- Adopt proven policies



## **Current Density Bonus Programs**

#### **Citywide:**

SMART Housing Affordability Unlocked

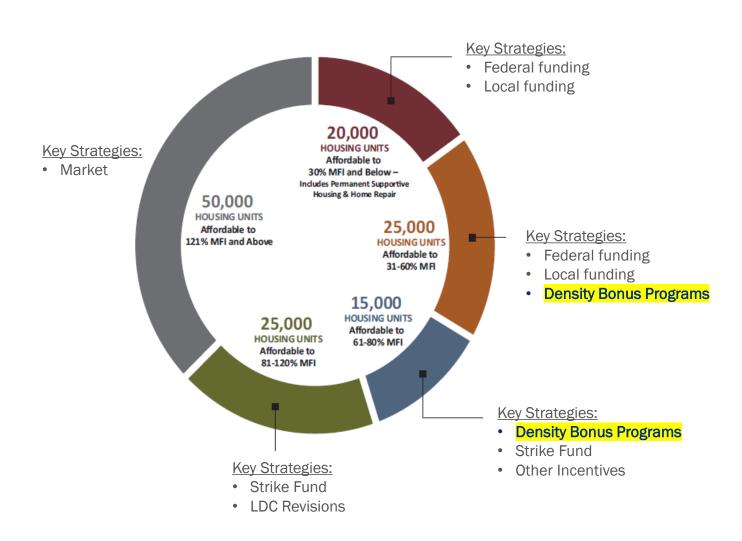
#### **Geographically Specific:**

- Downtown (+ Rainey) Density Bonus
- East Riverside Corridor Regulating Plan
- North Burnet Gateway Regulating Plan
- Transit Oriented Development Regulating Plans
  - Plaza Saltillo, MLK, North Lamar/Airport
- University Neighborhood Overlay
- Vertical Mixed-Use (VMU)
- Planned Unit Developments (PUD)



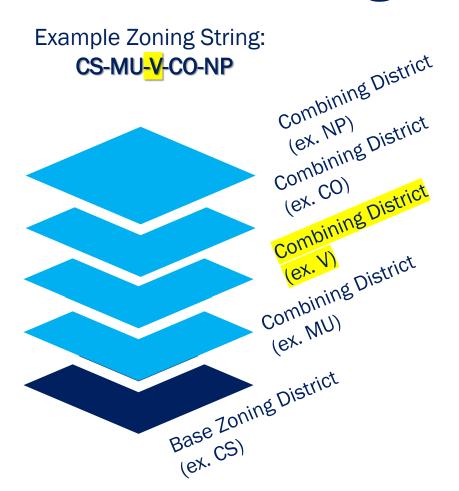
### 135,000 Units in 10 Years

# Austin's 10-Year Affordable Housing Goals





# VMU Combining District

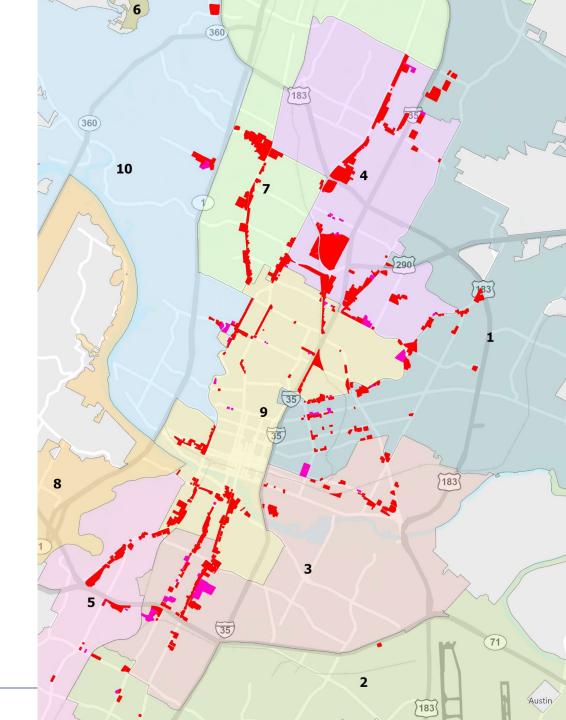


VMU-Zoned Sites				
Base Zones	Description	Max Height	Impervious Cover	% of Sites
CS	commercial services	60ft	95%	67%
GR	community commercial	60ft	90%	18%
LO	limited office	40ft	70%	5%
LR	neighborhood commercial	40ft	80%	5%
GO	general office	60ft	80%	3%
NO	neighborhood office	35ft	60%	1%



# Dispersion of VMU Zoning

VMU Zoning			
Total Sites with -V	Total Acres with -V		
~ 818	~ 1,900		





# VMU Site Development Standards

- Same as base zoning
- Compatibility standards supersede

Building Height



• Same as base zoning

Impervious

Cover



- No minimum front or side setbacks
- Compatibility standards supersede

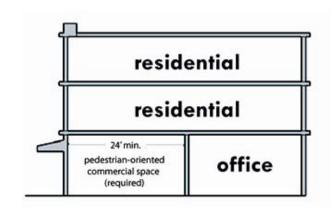
Reduced Setbacks



 Height and Impervious Cover still provide site controls

No Floor to Area Ratio (FAR) limit





 Up to a 60% reduction in the minimum number of required parking spaces

Reduced Parking Requirement



- Allows residential uses in commercial and office zones
- Allows additional commercial uses in office zones

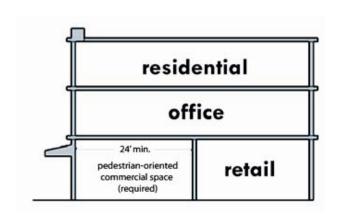
Broader Range of Allowed Uses



- Pedestrian-Oriented Commercial space requirement on first floor
- Minimum of one floor of residential use required

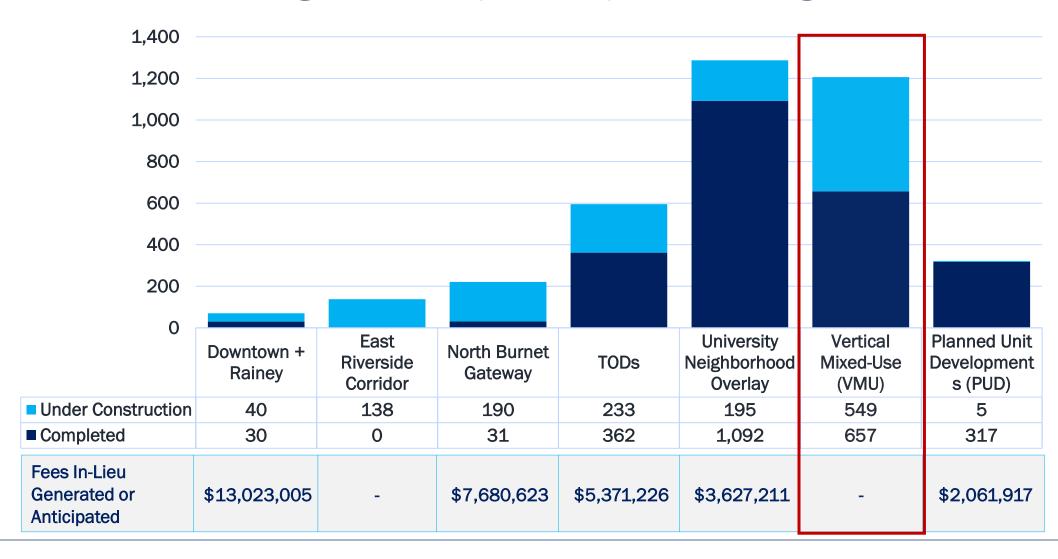
Mix of Uses Required







### Affordable Housing Created by Density Bonus Program Participation





## Vertical Mixed-Use (VMU) Program Participation

	In Planning	Under Construction	Completed	Possible Combined Impact
VMU Projects	25	11	37	73
VMU Housing Units	6,345	2,563	6,793	15,701
Income-Restricted Affordable Housing Units	641	549	657	1,868
Tenure of VMU Housing Units				
Rental	100%	98%	95%	97%
Ownership	0%	2%	5%	3%

data source: Affordable Housing Inventory (accessed 4/18/22)



# Previous VMU Requirements: VMU1 Buildings

Rental Developments  40-year affordability period	For-Sale Developments  99-year affordability period
10% set-aside affordable to households earning not more than 60% Median Family Income Or 80% Median Family Income (Varies by neighborhood)	10% set-aside affordable to households earning not more than 80% Median Family Income and 100% Median Family Income (5% at each level)

2021 Median Family Income Limits (Austin Area)				
	1 Person Household	2 Person Household	3 Person Household	4 Person Household
60% MFI	\$41,580	\$47,520	\$53,450	\$59,340
80% MFI	\$55,400	\$63,300	\$71,200	\$79,100
100% MFI	\$69,250	\$79,100	\$89,000	\$98,900

	Average Affordable Rental Limit	Typical Affordable Home Sales Price (1 Bedroom)
60% MFI	\$1,077	
80% MFI	\$1,436	\$219,800
100% MFI		\$273,400



# Recent VMU Updates: VMU2 Buildings

	Bonus Entitlements	Rental Developments 40-year affordability period	For-Sale Developments 99-year affordability period
VMU1 Buildings	<ul> <li>Residential uses</li> <li>Unlimited FAR</li> <li>Waiver of site         dimensional         requirements</li> <li>60% reduction in         parking minimum</li> </ul>	10% set-aside as affordable to households earning no more than 60% Median Family Income	10% set-aside as affordable to households earning no more than 80% Median Family Income OR  Fee equivalent to 10% of total units
VMU2 Buildings	<ul><li>All of the above</li><li>30ft bonus height</li></ul>	10% set-aside as affordable to households earning no more than 50% Median Family Income OR 12% set-aside affordable to 60% Median Family Income	12% set-aside affordable to households earning no more than 80% Median Family Income OR  Fee equivalent to 12% of total units

# Challenges

Only works in areas with high market demand



Opportunities

Create income-restricted affordable housing without requiring direct public subsidy

Barriers to securing long-term affordable homeownership housing units



Increasing housing supply with bonus market-rate housing

Feasibility reduced by competing regulations that inhibit design and construction



Improves transportation choice by locating housing and other services near transit

Was not created with racial equity at the forefront



Supports Climate Equity goals for land use and transportation





# Questions