

## **Back to the Basics Series Project Feasibility Analysis:** How a Developer Assesses Land Use **Potential for Future Affordable Housing**

Lara Regus **Senior Vice President, Development Abode Communities** 



CALIFORNIA FFORDARI F HOUSING

# 

• Feasibility Analysis • Entitlements Management • Public Agency Best Practices



# Site Planning: Selection & Site Criteria

### Moving Forward: Site Control & Risk

## **SITE SELECTION - WHERE TO FIND OPPORTUNITIES**

### Public Agency Requests for Proposals (RFPs)

- City/County
- Transportation
  Agency (METRO)
- School District
- Surplus Land Act
  Notices of Availability

### Private Market: Real Estate Brokers/Agents

- Vacant Land
- Existing Buildings:
  Demo/NC
  - Rehab
  - Adaptive Reuse

### Joint Ventures/ Partnerships

- Churches
- Nonprofit organizations
- Market-rate developers
  w/ inclusionary
  affordable requirement



### Other Resources

- City Housing Element
- New Specific or
  Community Plan
  Areas



## SITE CRITERIA: THINGS TO KNOW

- for adjustments
- **Resource Area designation**
- Existing/Previous uses
- Proximity to important neighborhood amenities • High quality public transit
- - Public School
  - Public Library
  - Public Park
  - Grocery store
  - Pharmacy, hospital/medical clinic



• Minimum site area — Minimum number of units • High density zoning or favorable land use process

## **Preliminary Site Feasibility Analysis -**"Back of the Envelope" Analysis

- What is the current zoning?
- How many units can I build here?
  - Family vs. Senior vs. PSH
  - Other non-residential space required (office, community room, retail, etc.)
- How much parking is required?
- Entitlements Process?
  - By-Right vs. Ministerial/Streamlining vs. Discretionary Approval

- - $\circ$  Four stories or < = requires
    - payment of residential prevailing
    - wages
  - Five stories+ = requires payment of
    - commercial prevailing wages
- Prelim permanent capital stack options



### How tall would the building(s) be

## **NON-ZONING** SITE ANALYSIS

### **Slope and Soils**

Both can be variably expensive to work with; flat and sandy are best

### Lot Shape

**Rectangular is always** easier and cheaper; Adequate size can be severely compromised by irregular shape

### Fire Department Access

Avoid deep lots with limited access at sides and rear; Fire Department requirements can severely limit site feasibility

### **Easements**

Identified through surveys - property rights owned by another entity

#### **Existing Uses**

**Historic resource** issues? **Commercial or** residential relocation requirements?



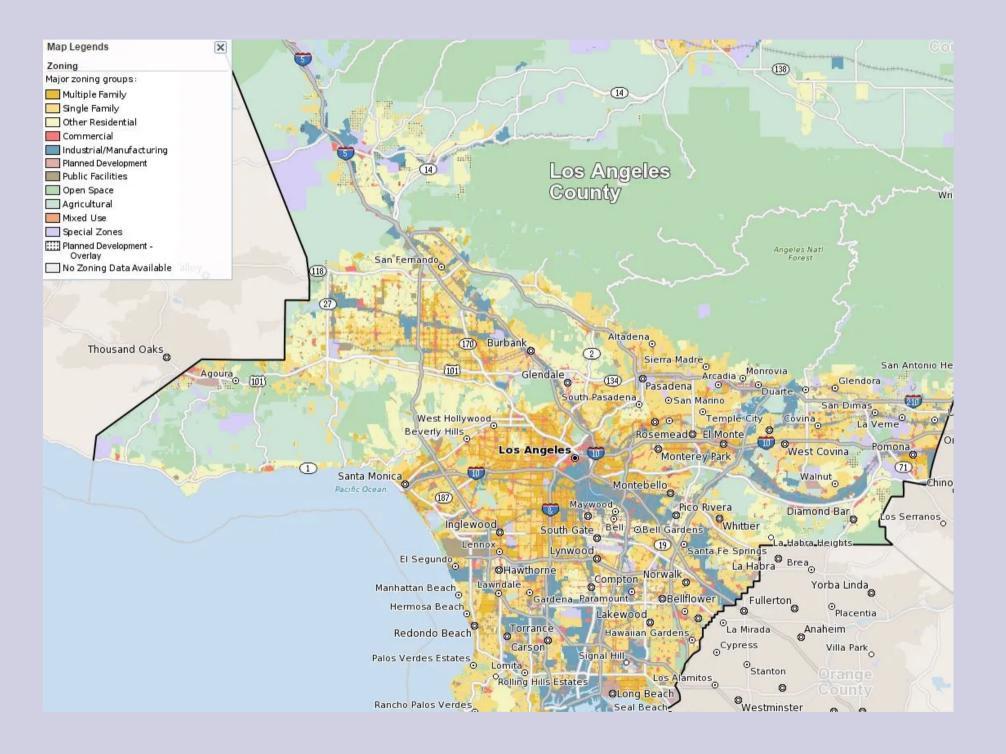
#### Wires and Utilities

**Electric power and** CalOSHA issues can be costly and complex

### Environmental Conditions

Phase I & II analyses are important early reports

# ZONING





**Zoning is based** on a jurisdiction's Municipal Code, not the Building Code ("CBC") + generally, municipal codes are about quality of life issues

Jurisdictions that accommodate multifamily housing have similar, if often less complex, zone regulations and information resources

**Streamlining tools like State Density Bonus** can provide relief/flexibility on zoning standards



### **Issues covered by zoning include**

- use, density, height, setbacks,
- parking, minimum lot size, open
- space, and floor-area ratio (FAR), etc.

# **"BY-RIGHT" OR** ENTITLEMENTS PROCESS **REQUIRED?**

- Entitlements are the product of the through a determination letter
- established zoning/ plans



Planning/Zoning approval process by which a project is given the right by a jurisdiction to be built, usually

• Projects that are "by right" typically don't need a lengthy or risky entitlements process or determination letter because they conform to

• Majority of affordable projects: utilize streamlined ministerial (staff) approval process; some go through discretionary approval (public process/hearing)

# **"BY-RIGHT" OR** ENTITLEMENTS PROCESS **REQUIRED?**

- **Ministerial** = Better, Faster & Less Expensive
- **By-Right** = Best, Fastest & Cost-Efficient
- receive a building permit
- Environmental (CEQA) clearance process is a key companion to entitlements:
  - Exemption
  - Mitigated Negative Declaration
  - Environmental Impact Report (EIR)
- funding sources!



• **Discretionary** = Least Desirable, Slow & Risky/Expensive

• Entitlements process will yield a determination letter with conditions of approval that a project <u>must</u> follow to

• Entitlements are required to compete for most public

# BUILDING COMMUNITY SUPPORT



### Entitlements

Will you need entitlements approvals for the project?



### Outreach to Community Stakeholders

This includes: Neighborhood councils; Block watch groups; Nonprofit organizations; churches, stakeholders; Local businesses





Local Political Support

From City Councilmember; County Supervisor etc.

## SITE CONTROL AND RISK MANAGEMENT

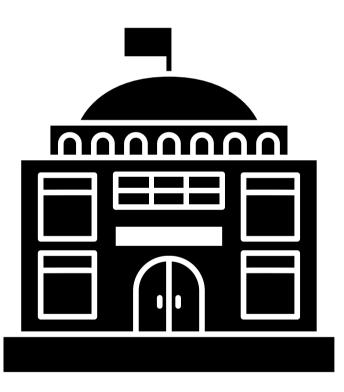
Private Market Transaction



Patient Seller with long escrow vs. Acquisition Loan for quick close No acquisition risk typically, but still have significant predevelopment costs



### Public Agency



## SITE CONTROL AND RISK MANAGEMENT

### Either way, you need to know what your Development Timeline is:

- Concept Design & Entitlements (6-12 months)
- Secure all financing (2+ years)
- Construction Drawings & Permitting (concurrent with last phase of financing)
- Construction Phase (15-20 months)
- Lease-up & Stabilization (6-9 months)





# PROJECT COST TRAJECTORY

Decisions made during site selection and conceptual design will largely determine the project cost trajectory.

savings by avoiding:

- NIMBY roadblocks that could delay or jeopardize your project
- Expensive design elements
- Unnecessary programming "extras"
- Late-stage design changes, coordination and fees



### In a high cost environment, realize potential

# BEST PRACTICES

- <u>Updated zoning</u> already

  - mixed use



 <u>Realistic housing elements; general</u> plan and zoning code align accommodates multifamily residential and doesn't require a

• Best Case = yields <u>by-right</u> <u>development</u> opportunity Worst Case = <u>ministerial-only process</u> utilizing one of the streamlining tools

# BEST PRACTICES

- development





## <u>Sufficient utility infrastructure to</u> accommodate urban infill

## Facilitate working partnership with affordable housing developers • EARLY FUNDING COMMITMENTS!

#