

# Presentation to City Council: B Session December 11, 2019

Donovan Rypkema

PlaceEconomics

Washington, DC





### The Assignment



Role of Older Housing in meeting housing needs



Location, condition, ownership patterns of older housing stock



Identify vulnerable properties



Ideas to mitigate loss of older housing



Cannot build new and rent or sell cheap without significant subsidies

When a unit of older housing is razed a unit of affordable housing is lost

Existing programs need to be realigned to prioritize maintaining existing housing

#### Consistent with existing policies

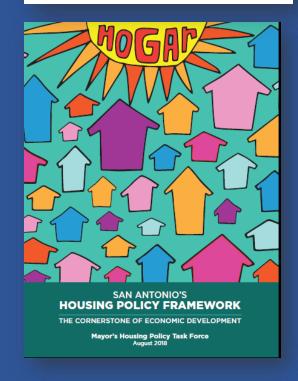
- Develop a 10-year funding plan for affordable housing production and <u>preservation</u>
- Stabilize the homeownership rate in San Antonio by increasing the production, preservation and rehabilitation of affordable homes
- Increase <u>rehabilitation</u>, production and <u>preservation of</u> <u>affordable rental units</u>
- Policy Priority: Prevent and mitigate <u>displacement</u>

This study built upon San Antonio's Housing Framework and An Analysis of Housing Vulnerability in San Antonio



An Analysis of Housing Vulnerability in San Antonio

January 2018



1523,614

# Housing Units by Type

Multifamily Units 174,969 (33.4%)

523,614

Single Family Units 348,645 (66.6%)

Housing Units by Type

Housing Units by Age

Multifamily Units 174,969 (33.4%) Built 1960 + 163,770 (93.6%)

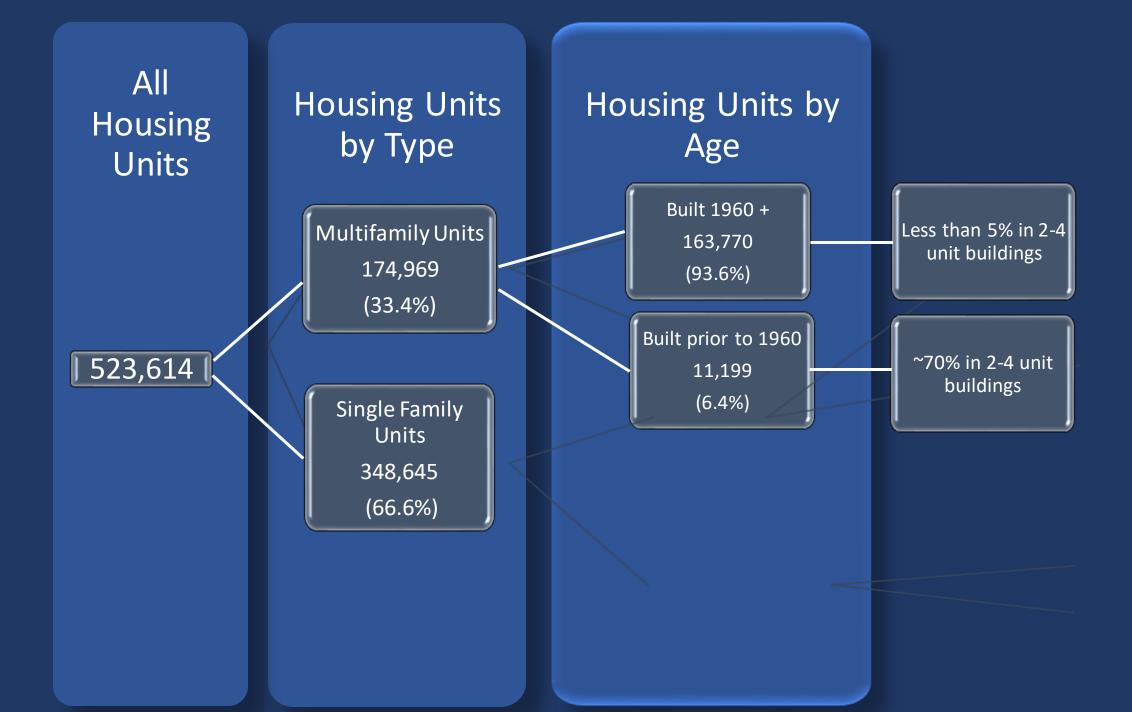
523,614

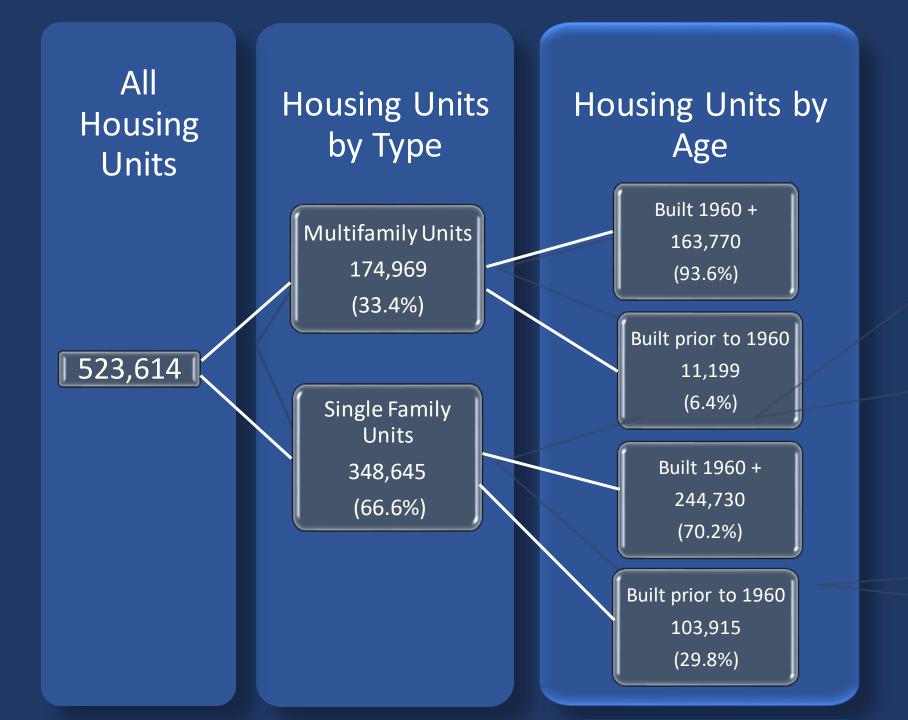
Single Family Units 348,645

(66.6%)

Built prior to 1960 11,199

(6.4%)





Housing Units by Type

Housing Units by Age

**Housing Tenure** 

Multifamily Units 174,969 (33.4%) Built 1960 + 163,770 (93.6%)

Built prior to 1960 11,199

(6.4%)

Built 1960 + 244,730

(70.2%)

Built prior to 1960 103,915 (29.8%) Owner Occupied 169,662 (69.3%)

Tenant Occupied 75,068 (30.7%)

523,614

Single Family Units

348,645

(66.6%)

All **Housing Units** Housing Units by **Housing Tenure** Housing by Type Age Units Built 1960 + Multifamily Units 163,770 Owner Occupied 174,969 (93.6%)(33.4%)Built prior to 1960 Tenant Occupied 523,614 11,199 (6.4%) Single Family Units Built 1960 + 348,645 Owner Occupied 244,730 (66.6%)(70.2%) Built prior to 1960 **Tenant Occupied** 103,915 48,644 (41.8%) (29.8%)

169,662

(69.3%)

75,068

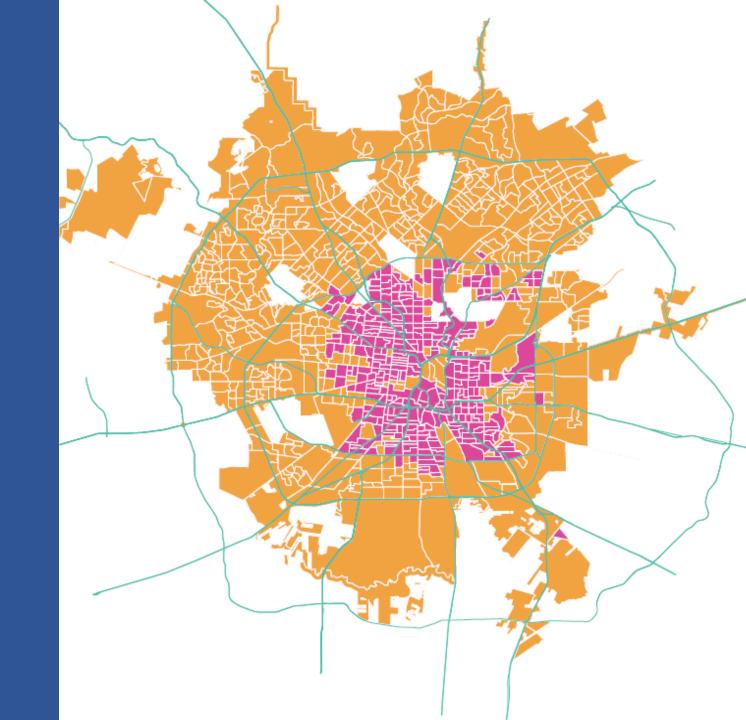
(30.7%)

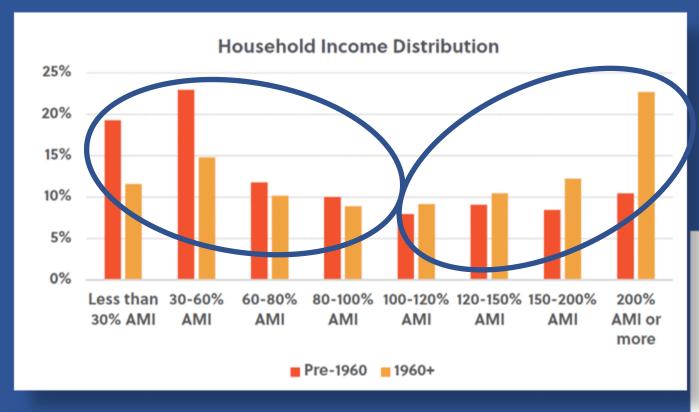
60,451

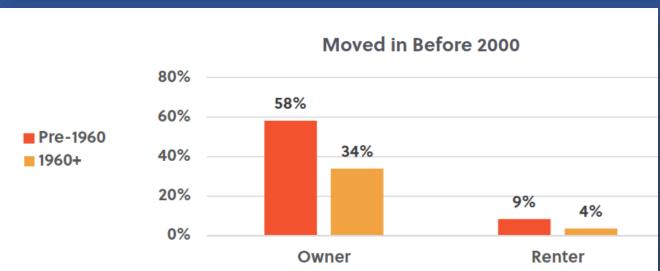
(58.2%)

#### What was looked at

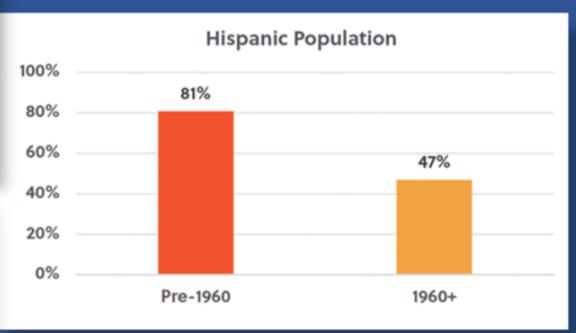
Of 992 Census Block Groups in San Antonio, 331 had more than 50% of housing stock built prior to 1960, mostly within I-410 loop



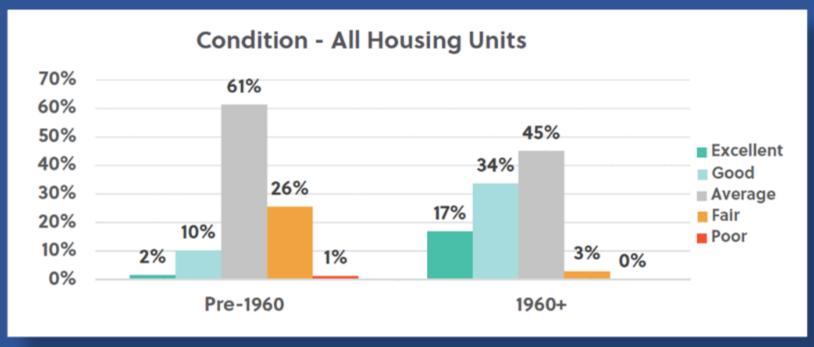


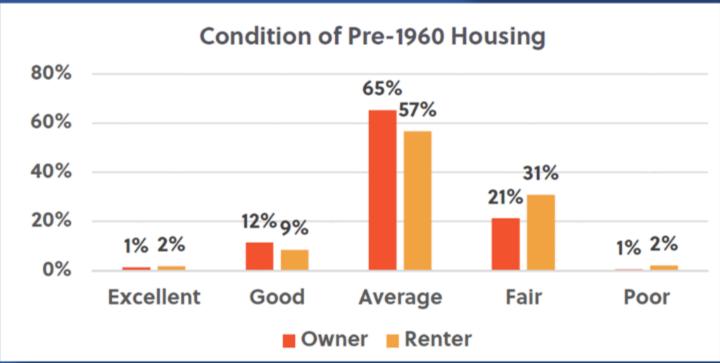


# Who lives in older housing??



#### Condition of Housing







## Size of Housing

Single Family Residential Average Square Feet



1960+

**1,260** sqft

Pre-1960

**1,915** sqft



# The Original "Tiny House"

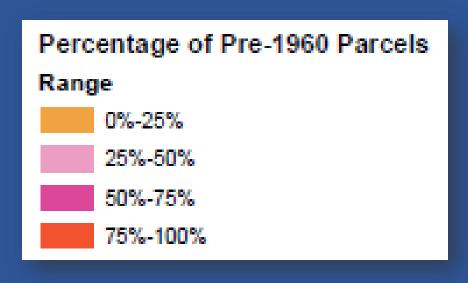
- 33,000 existing pre-1960 houses smaller than 1000 square feet
  - 28.6% of San Antonio households only one person
  - 29.5% of San Antonio households only two persons



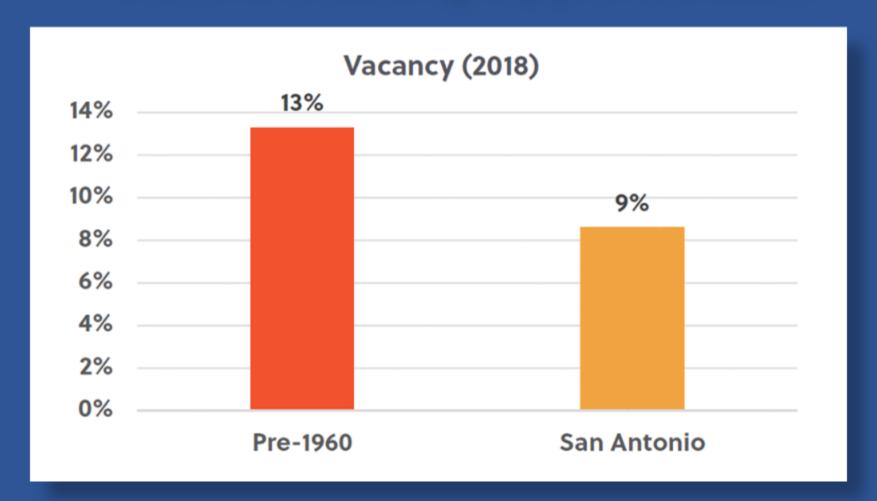


#### Age + Proximity = Affordability

Households making AMI within study area (I-410 loop) spend 44% of income on housing and transportation vs 51% for rest of the city



# Vacant Building Opportunities









#### Existing is Green



The greenest building is the one already built

Carl Elefante, FAIA Immediate Past President, AIA

- Embodied energy
- Less impact on landfill
- It takes 10 to 80 years to recover the energy used in building a green gizmo building
- Greater labor intensity means rehabilitation creates more local jobs and income than an equivalent amount of new construction
- Labor is local; materials are not



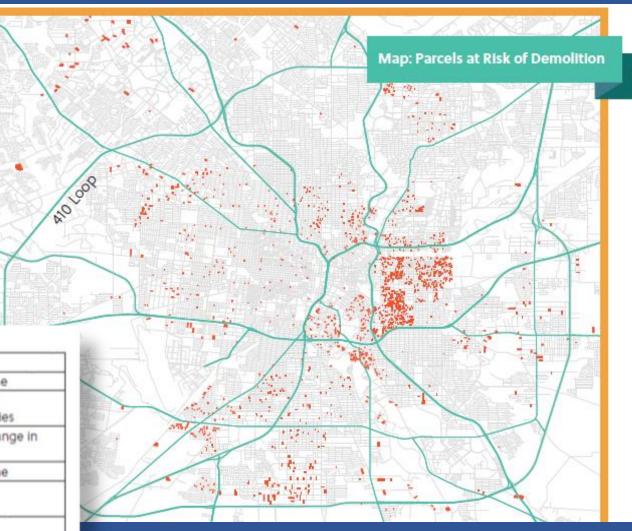


Properties at greatest risk

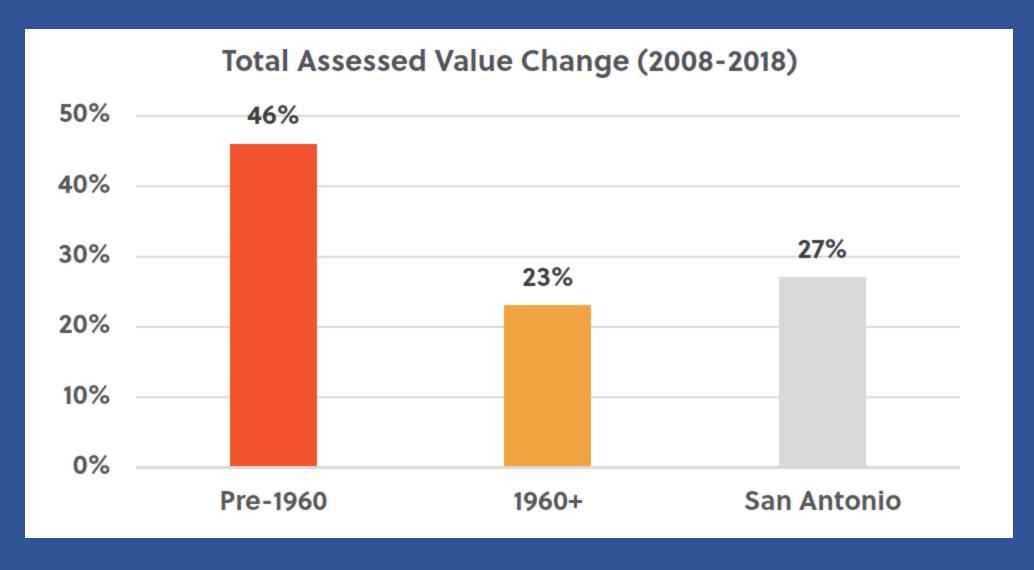
- 1. Built prior to 1960
- 2. Renter occupied
- 3. Fair or poor condition
- 4. Land value greater than 50% of property value

#### **Factors Contributing to Demolition**

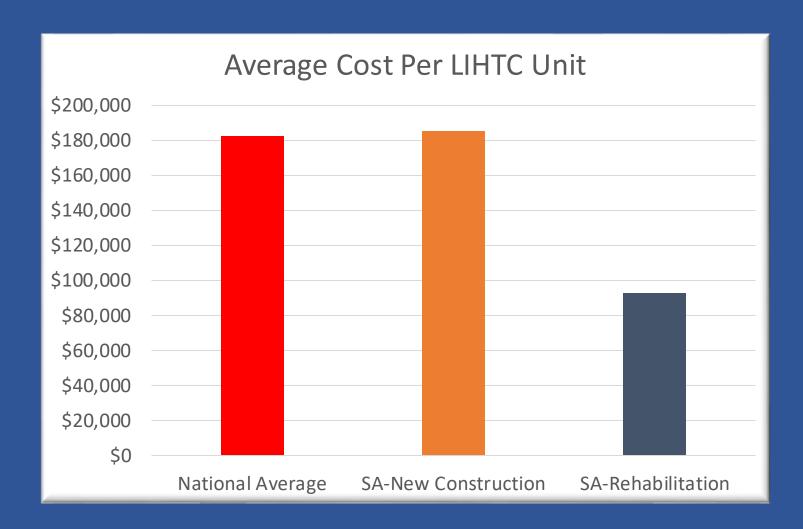
Market	Owner	Property	City Policy	Location
High demand	Low income	Poor condition	Code enforcement	Flood zone
Weak demand	Older	High land to value ratio	Zoning and Planning Policies	Negative externalities
Institutional acquisition	Estate	Non-conforming use	Historically Redlined	Rapid change in use
Land assemblage	Cashing out	Long term vacancy	Up zoning	High crime
Non Contextual Infill		Fire/natural disaster	Eminent Domain by City/State/Fed	
		Environmental/ Hazardous materials		



## Supply and Demand and Increasing Land Values



## Costs of Providing Affordable Housing





# Magically solve the problem today and it reappears tomorrow

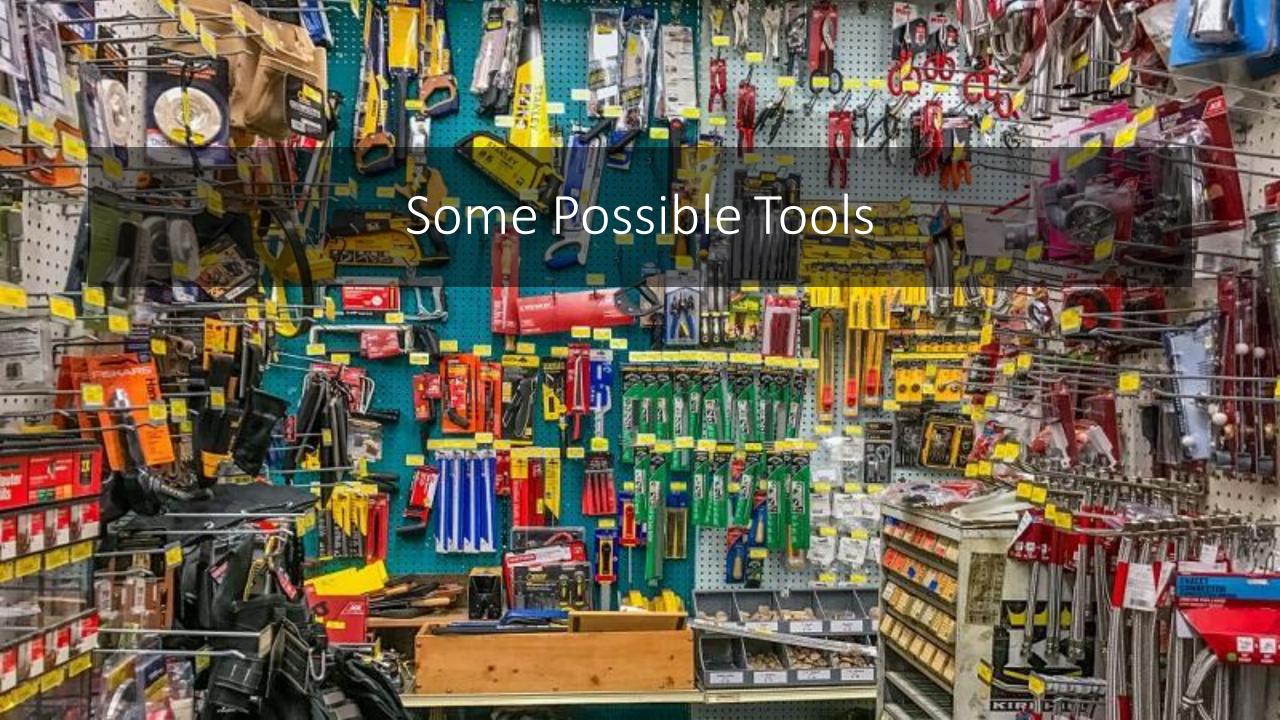








- Good news: 81,000 new jobs in next decade
- Challenging news: many of those jobs will pay less than \$30,000/year



# Importance of expanding existing small programs for maintenance

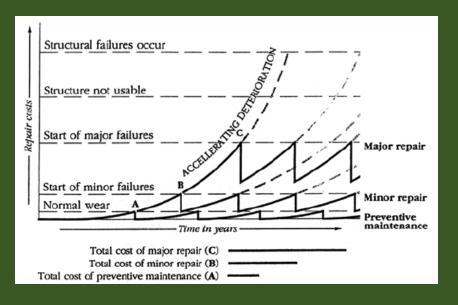
Under One Roof -- \$9,900/unit Minor Repair Program -- \$25,000/unit OHP S.T.A.R Program







Whenever you defer a repair, you may be incurring a cost of 15 times that amount National Institute of Building Sciences



#### Demolition should cost more

- If demolition of older homes is exacerbating affordable housing needs, and
- If demolition has negative environmental consequences, then
- When it happens it should be more expensive,
- UNLESS property is deconstructed (New Deconstruction Ordinance)



## Code enforcement policy



- Too often demolition seems to be default response to code violations
- More creative responses needed:
  - Acquisition
  - Reuse
  - Rehabilitation assistance
  - Conveyance to Non-profit or SAHA
  - Other
- City with First Right of Refusal

When a house is razed, a unit of affordable housing is lost

# Encourage Auxiliary Dwelling Units (ADUs)

- Can provide unit of affordable housing
- Can make existing dwelling more affordable for owner
- Minor impact on character of neighborhood
- Adds density without losing human scale
- Creates opportunities for small scale developers/contractors



### Mandatory Relocation by Institutions



- Hospitals, churches, and universities often acquire and raze older housing for expansion (and often for parking)
- Frequently unchallenged because of "social benefit" of institution
- But affordable housing is being lost
- Therefore require relocation of houses rather than demolition

# 30 or so other tool ideas in report















#### Conclusions

- 1. Housing affordability is both real and serious
- 2. Going to get worse
- 3. Existing older housing providing much of affordable housing
- 4. Most without subsidies, incentives, assistance
- 5. That housing being lost at a rapid pace



#### Conclusions



- 6. New construction has to be part of solution, but
- 7. Will be neither cheap nor sufficient
- 8. As much of existing older housing as possible needs to be maintained
- 9. Good, but insufficient tools to retain older housing

#### Conclusions

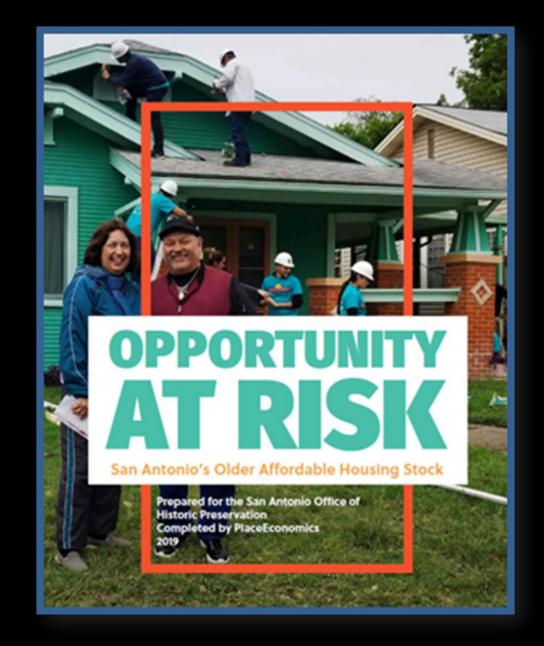
10. Making the retention of older housing as central element in affordable housing strategies will put San Antonio in the forefront nationally.



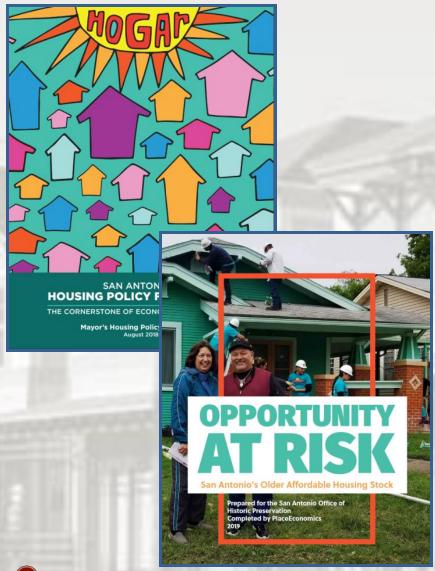
#### Thank you very much

#### Donovan Rypkema PlaceEconomics





# "Opportunity At Risk" Actions Already Underway



- Establish a Community Land Trust in San Antonio
- **Establish Neighborhood Empowerment Zones**
- Encourage ADU development, especially affordable ADUs
- **Implement Single-Family Rehab & Infill Pilots**
- One-stop shop

