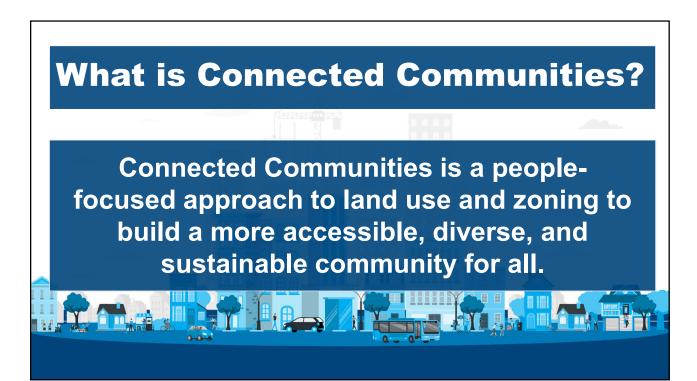


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2012 - Plan Cincinnati

2020 - Reinventing Metro/Issue 7

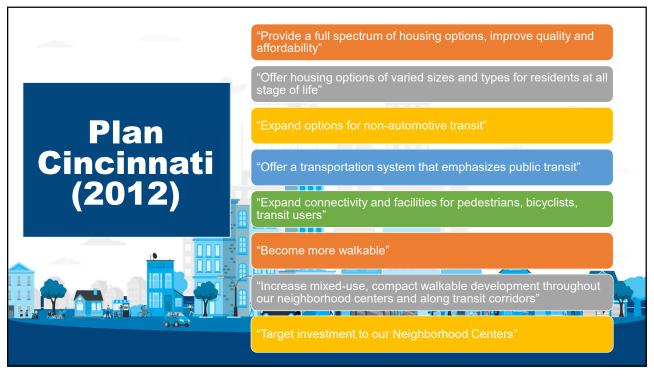
2020 - City Council asks to study zoning near Reinventing Metro corridors

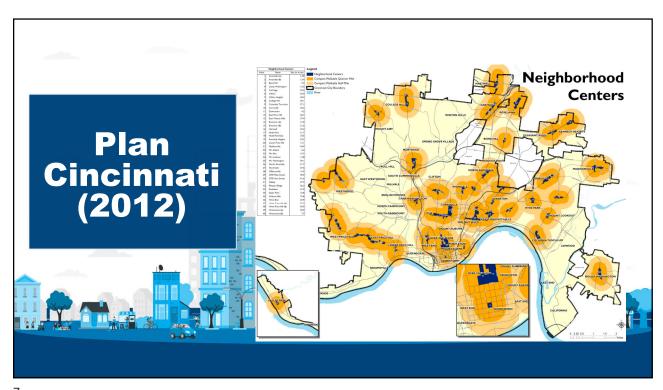
2021- Urban Land Institute convened a Technical Assistance Panel focused on TOD

2021- Density Ordinance

Δ



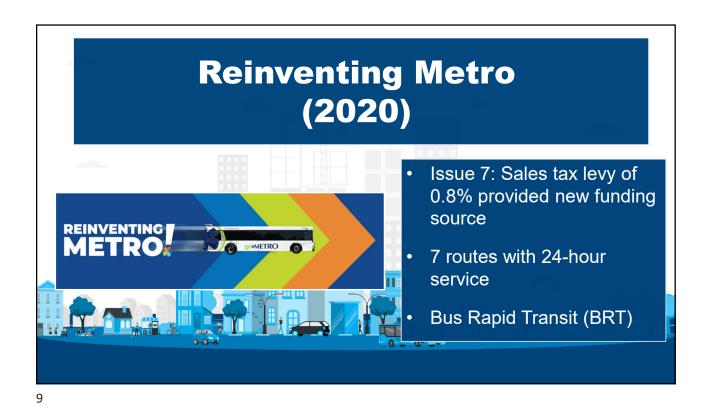




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Before Connected Communities

- 2012 Plan Cincinnati
- 2020 Reinventing Metro/Issue 7
 - 2020 City Council asks to study zoning near Reinventing Metro corridors
 - 2021- Urban Land Institute convened a Technical Assistance Panel focused on TOD
- 2021- Density Ordinance



2012 - Plan Cincinnati

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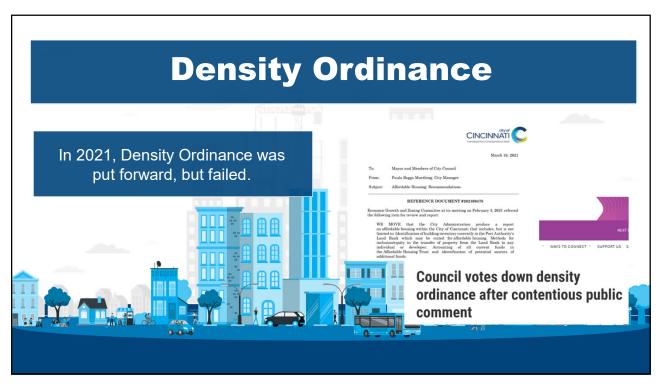
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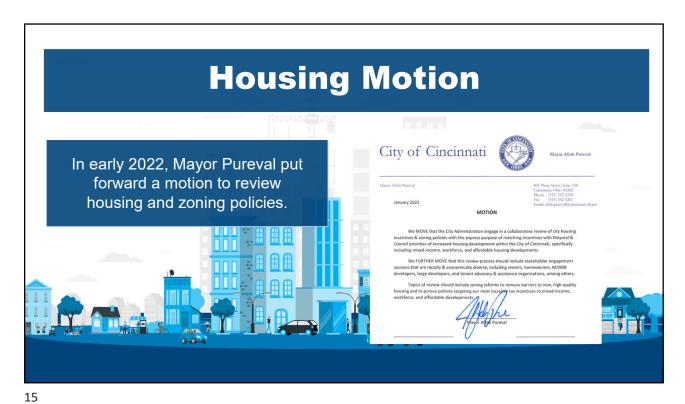
11

Focused on Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) Recommended zoning reforms related to height, parking, density, building placement, and others. Resilient-Cincy: How Transit-Oriented Shidone Policy How Transitories (Chicago Herbital Agriculture) Page 1221-Nog 2221 Page 221-Nog 2221 Continued Page 221-Nog 2221 Page 221-Nog 22

- 2012 Plan Cincinnati
- 2020 Reinventing Metro/Issue 7
- 2020 City Council asks to study zoning near Reinventing Metro corridors
 - 2021- Urban Land Institute convened a Technical Assistance Panel focused on TOD
 - 2021- Density Ordinance

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LIHTC Reform to Speed Up Abatements



Access to Counsel Implemented



Affordable Housing Leveraged Fund



Residential Tax Abatement Reform Reprioritizes Incentives



Legalized Accessory Dwelling Units



Increased CDC Funding



Housing Dashboard



Home Repair Funding for low-moderate income homeowners

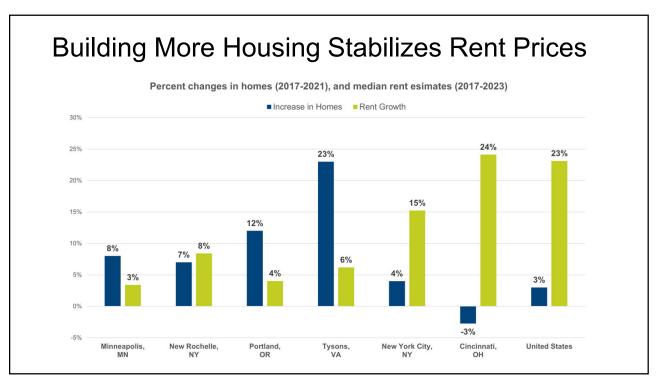


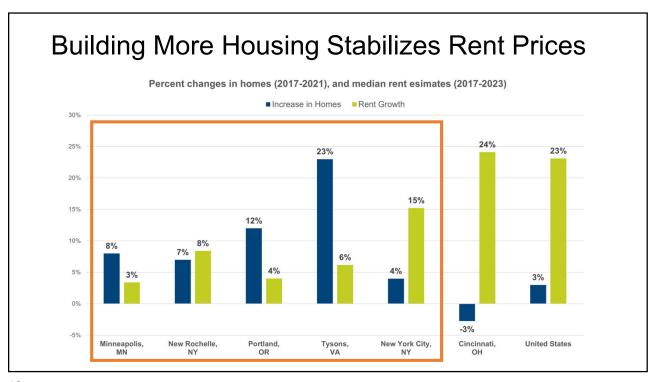
Code Enforcement Reform to Protect Tenants

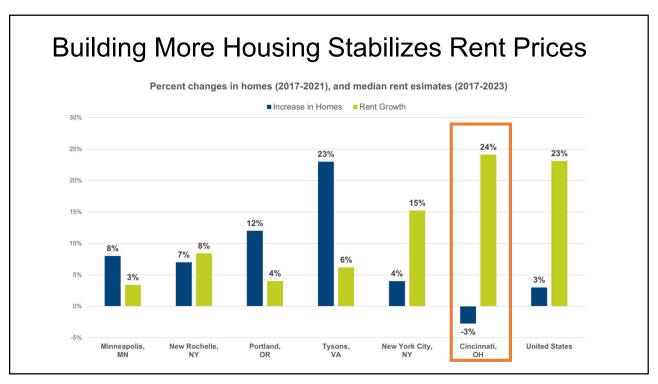


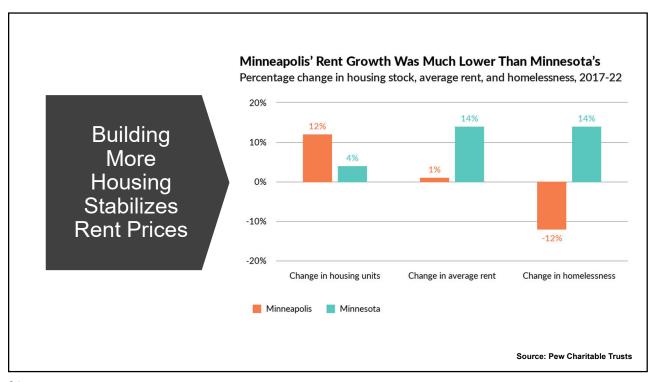
Boosted Downpayment Assistance





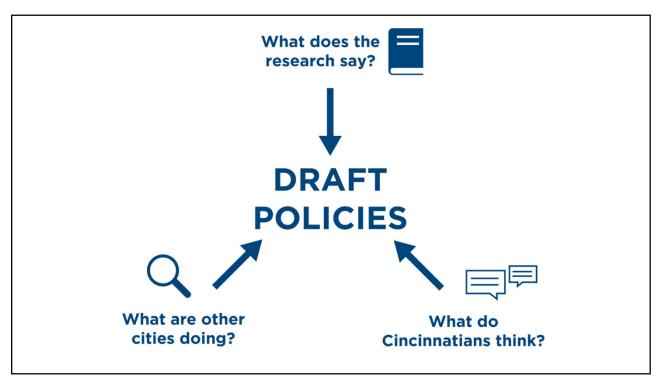






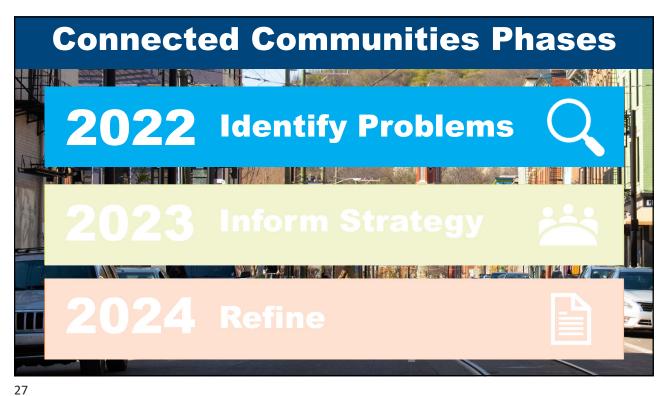


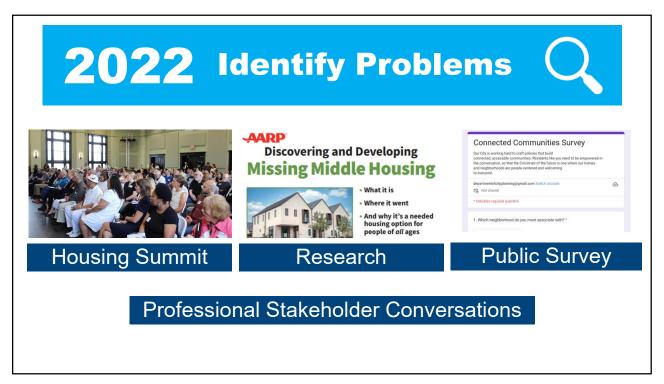












2022 Identify Problems



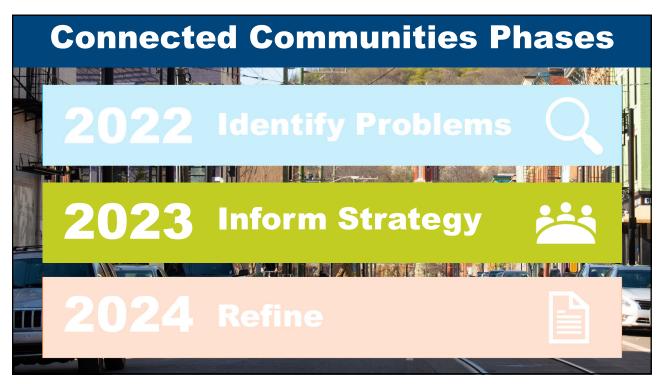
Takeaways for policy

Cincinnati has critical housing issues.

The Zoning Code is capping housing supply.

There are **major benefits to changing regulations** around middle housing, parking, density, height, and setback.

29



2023 Inform Strategy Freet thages house \$177.301, and enter out mines \$177.301. Research Public Engagement Prof. Stakeholders

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2023 Inform Strategy



Public Engagement





Listen

33

2023 Inform Strategy

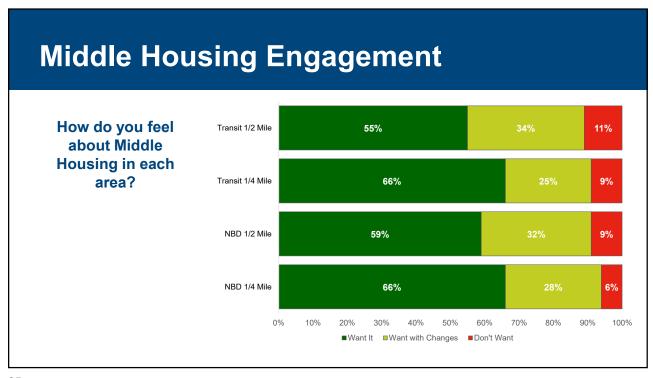


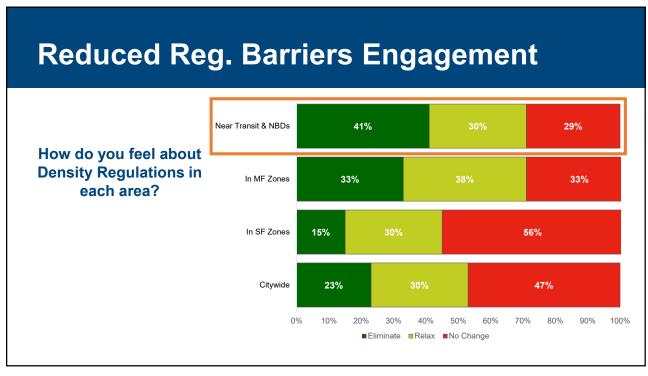
Takeaways for policy

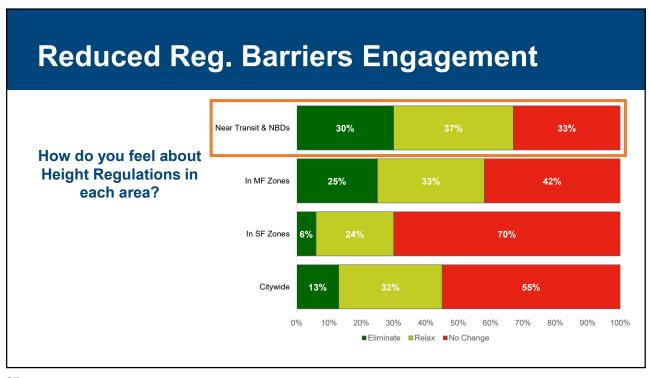
Focus Policies: People liked the policies, but not citywide. Implement where people can walk, roll, bike, and take transit.

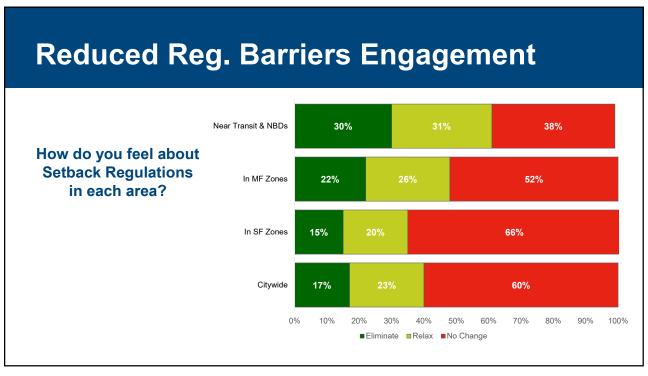
Limit Scope: No major changes should be made to height in single-family zones, or to setback.

Consider Fears: People are excited for more amenities, but fear losing greenspace, poor building design, and bad landlords.





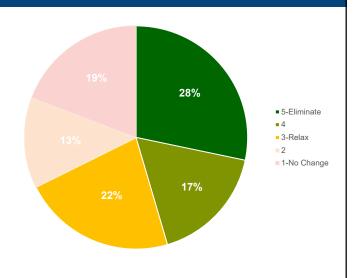




Parking Engagement

What level of change to parking minimums do you think is appropriate?

67% of respondents support changes to parking minimums.



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2023 Inform Strategy

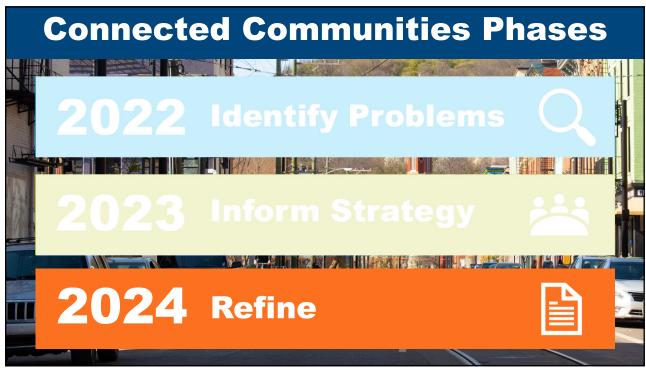


Takeaways for policy

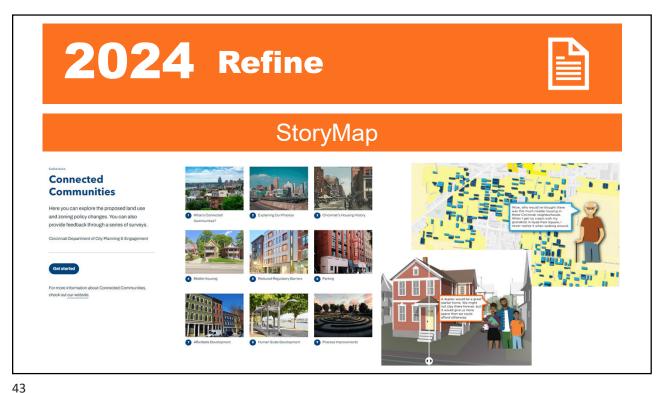
Focus Policies: People liked the policies, but not citywide. Implement where people can walk, roll, bike, and take transit.

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Consider Fears: People are excited for more amenities, but fear losing greenspace, poor building design, and bad landlords.







2024 Refine

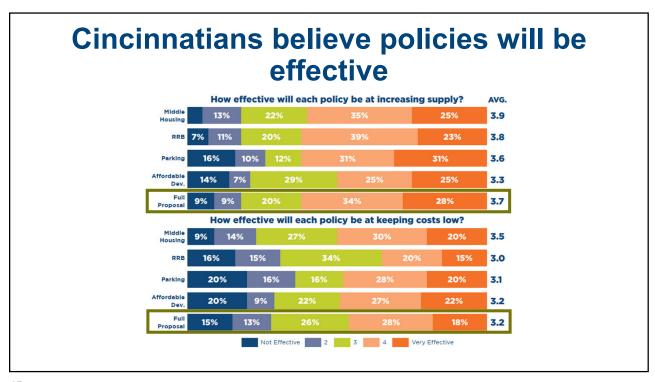


Takeaways for policy

Effective: Participants believe the policies will be effective in increasing housing supply and stabilizing costs.

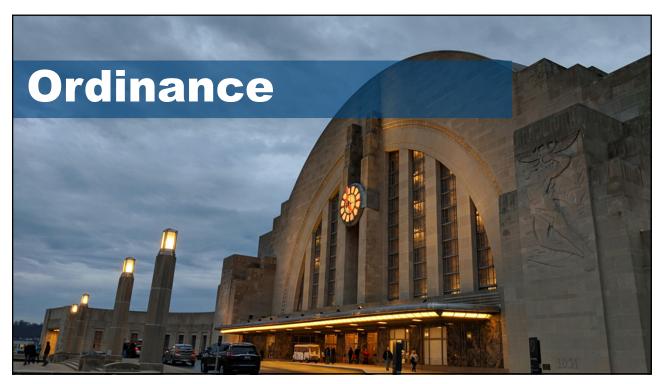
Landscaping and Building Design: The most important Human Scale Development topics.

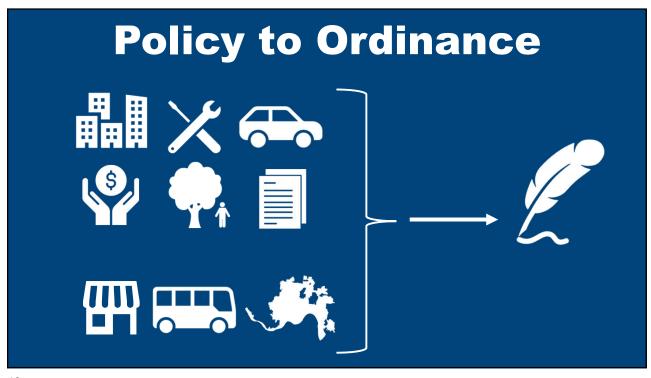
Quality-of-life Issues: Important but should be addressed through separate policies.











Policy to Ordinance

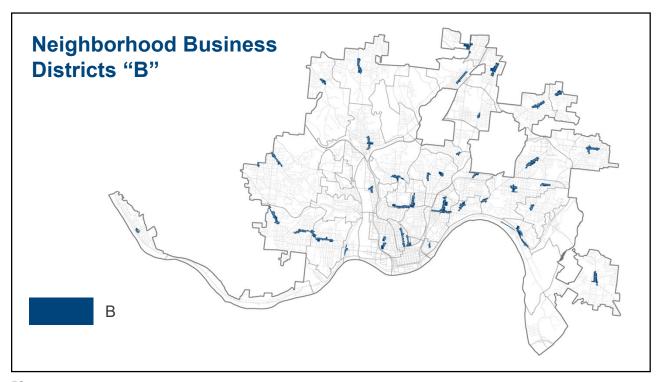
1. New Zoning Code language and maps



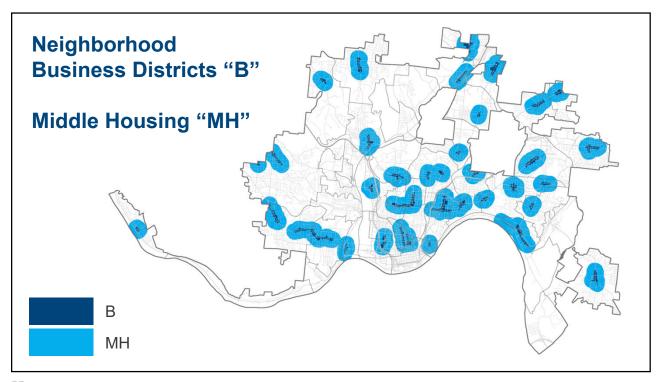
2. Modify existing Zoning Code language



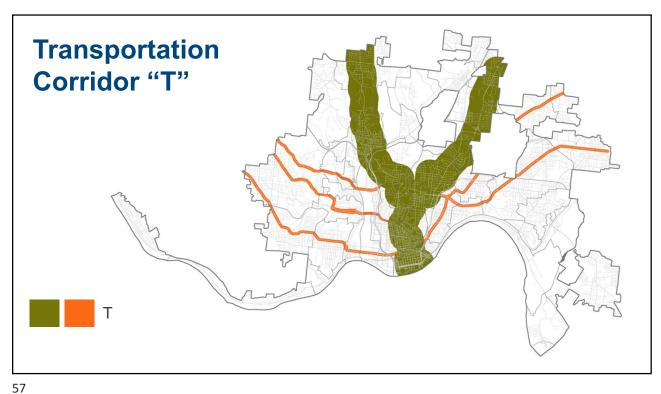


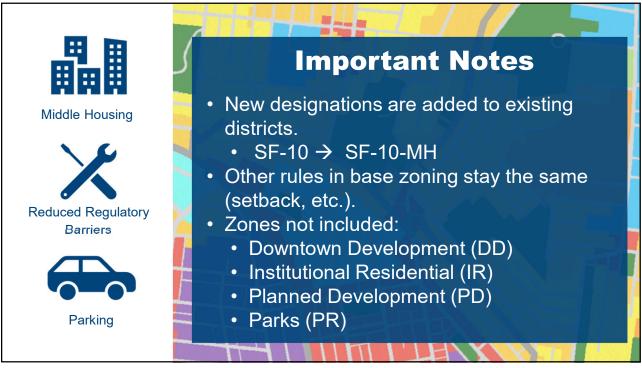


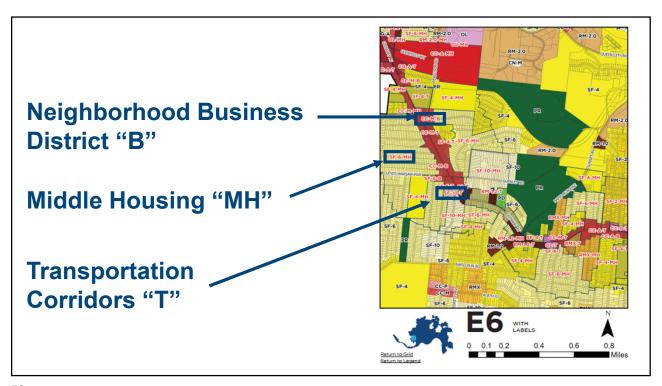


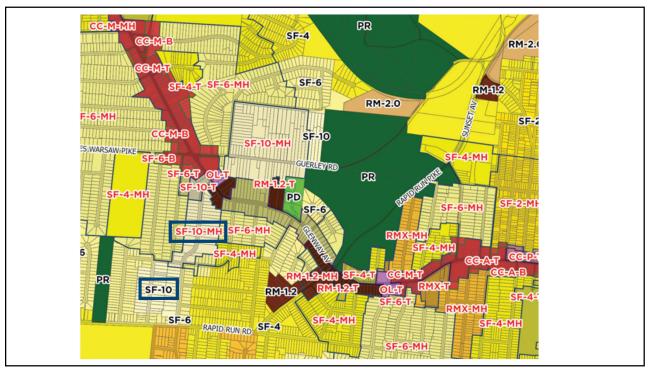




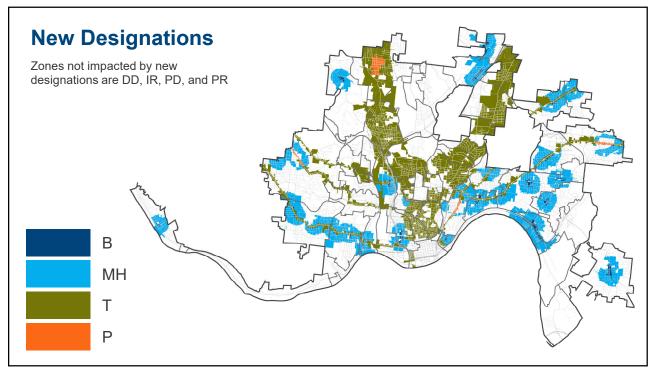


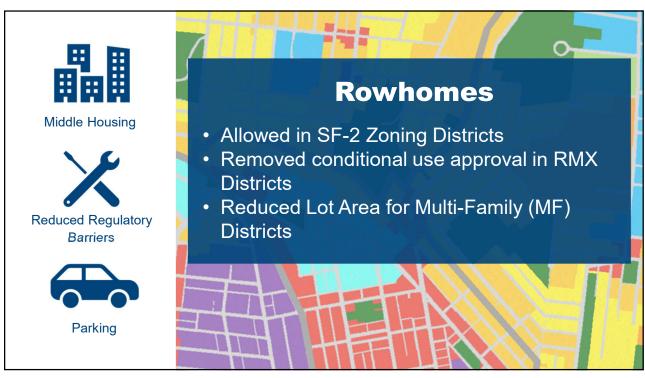






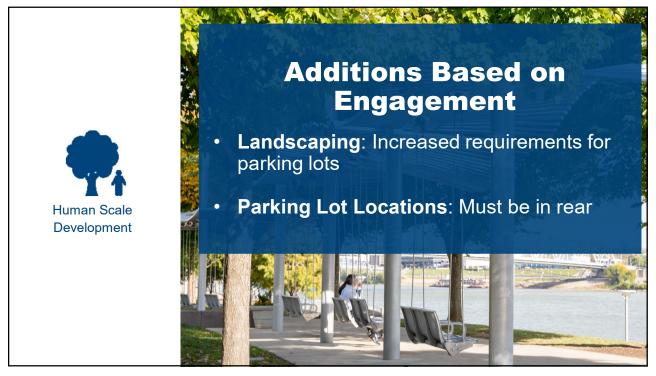


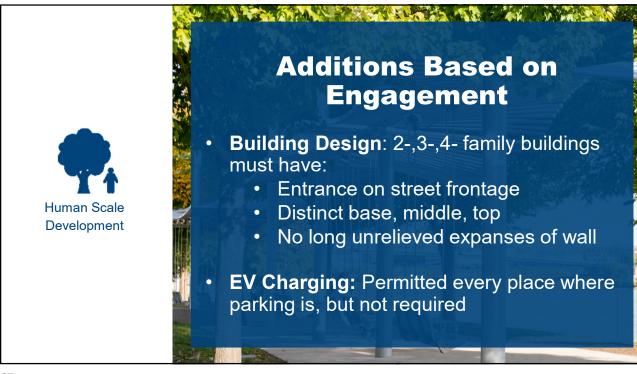












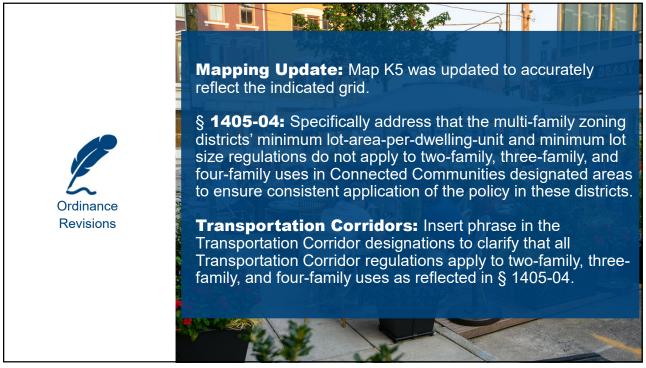
LIHTC projects have the following bonuses citywide:

No density restrictions
No parking minimums
1-story height bonus

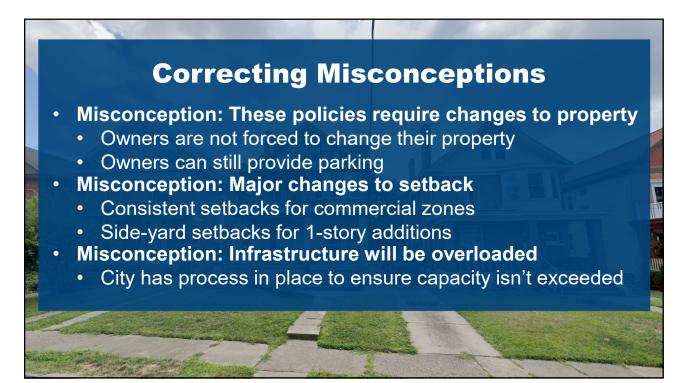
Since 2015, LIHTC projects have contributed 1,416 units at 60% AMI or less
This is 98% of all deeply affordable housing in the City

67









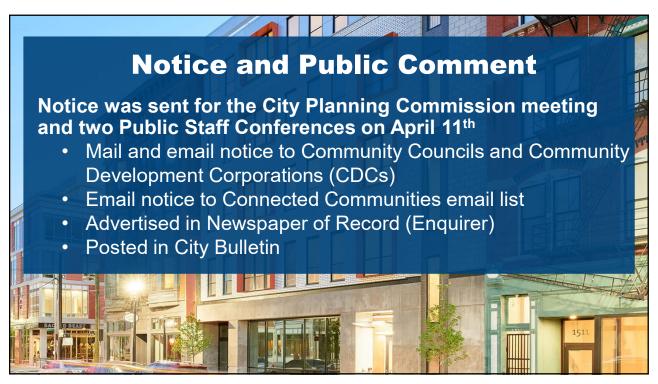


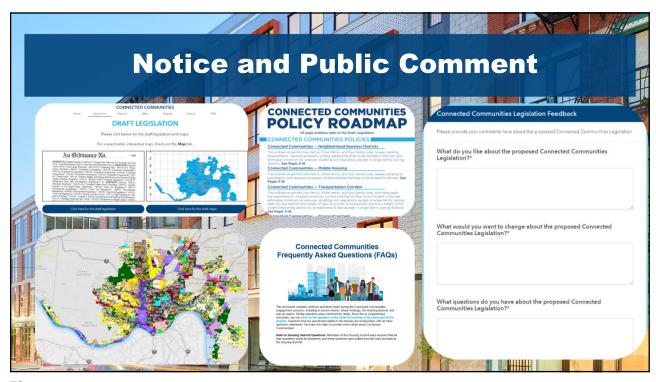


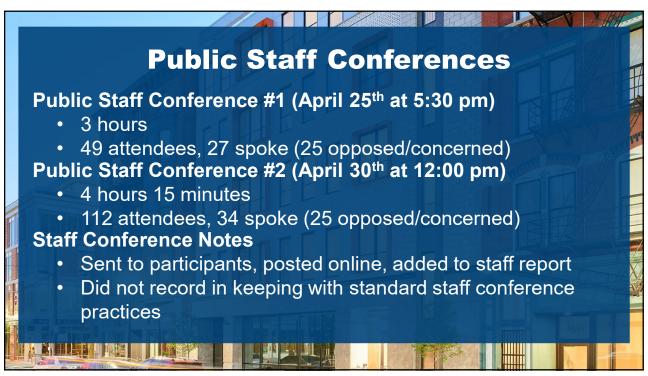


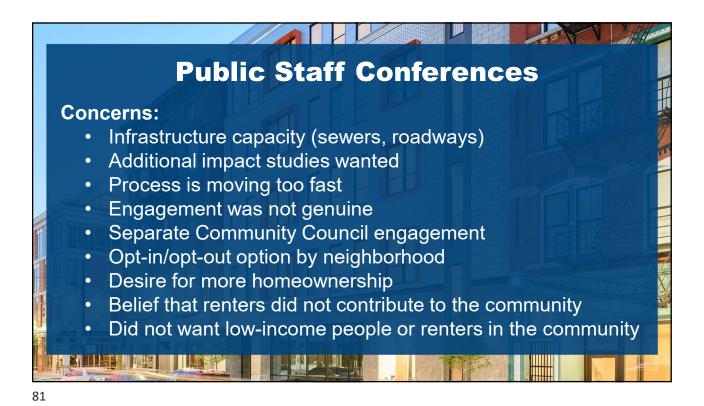




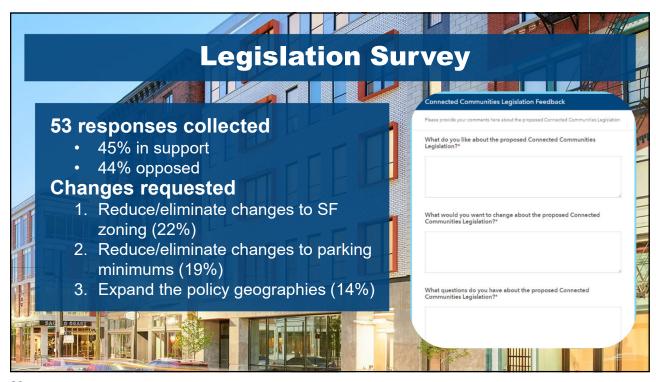




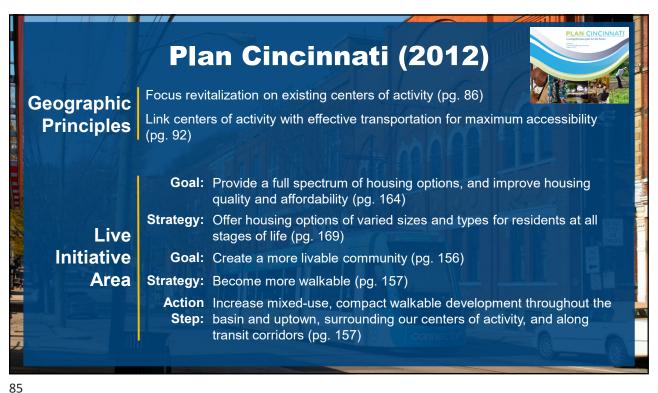


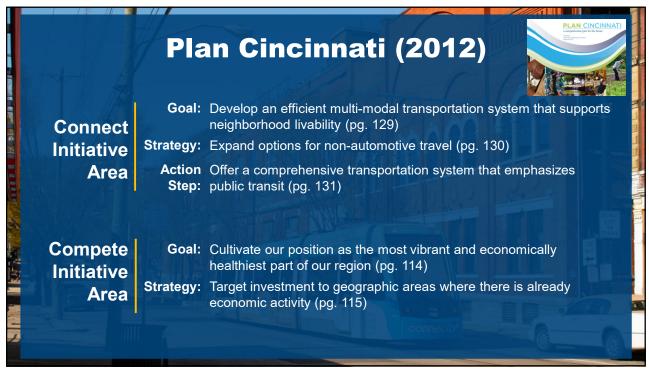


Correspondence Hundreds of letters received, including multiple petitions Support **Community Councils** UC, Children's, CDF, Chamber, Home Opposed Base, LISC, Metro, Habitat for **CUF** Humanity, Civic Cincinnati, others East Price Hill CDCs Hyde Park **Camp Washington** Mt. Adams College Hill Mt. Lookout Mt. Airy North Avondale Mt. Washington Paddock Hills Northside Pendleton Seven Hills Neighborhood Houses West End Westwood











What does the research say?

DRAFT
POLICIES

What are other cities doing?

What do Cincinnatians think?

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Analysis



- 1. Cincinnati is in a **housing crisis and is not building enough housing** for a growing and changing population.
- 2. Restrictive **zoning contributes** by making it harder to build all types of housing. This **raises housing costs and fosters segregation.**
- 3. Adding **residential density is crucial** in helping support local business districts and developing high-quality transit.
- 4. Increasing housing supply slows rising housing costs (rental/owner).



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Analysis



What are other cities doing?

- 1. Middle Housing: Minneapolis and Charlotte have allowed middle housing citywide in all zones, including single-family.
- Reduced Regulatory Barriers: Chicago and Seattle have increased density in strategic locations, including around transit and neighborhood hubs.
- **3. Parking:** Minneapolis, South Bend, Raleigh, Buffalo and many others have eliminated parking requirements citywide.

Results: Housing prices have moderated, homelessness has decreased, infill development has become easier, and parking is still being built.



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Analysis



- Engagement has been robust over 2 years and was conducted in variety of methods to reach a wider audience than usual.
- 2. Public feedback influenced the policy at every stage.
- 3. Cincinnatians are **generally supportive** of the policies but did not want them applied citywide.
- 4. Some groups, including certain community councils, are either opposed or had concerns.



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Concerns



Inadequate infrastructure capacity



Proliferation of negligent landlords and poor property maintenance



Increased incentive for rental products rather than ownership products



Increased difficulty parking and the resulting hardship on businesses and residents



Concern about the pace of the process and a lack of communication with Community Councils



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Conclusion

- 1. The proposed polices will help increase housing supply and affordability in Cincinnati by relaxing or eliminating overly burdensome and restrictive zoning regulations and simplifying and streamlining several City Planning and Zoning processes
- 2. The proposals are **well supported by significant research** and case studies as effective and national best practice to address the well-documented housing issues in Cincinnati
- 3. The proposals are **rooted in community engagement** from their initial development to final draft, are consistent with the 2023 engagement findings, and strike an effective balance of the 2024 engagement findings



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Conclusion

- 4. The proposals take a **nuanced approach to zoning reform** that is tailored specifically to Cincinnati
- 5. The proposals are supported by several key organizations in Cincinnati and engagement participants as indicated in the Engagement Report and attached letters
- 6. The proposals align with Plan Cincinnati (2012), the Green Cincinnati Plan (2023), and the goals and strategies outlined in many neighborhood plans.



City Planning Commission

- 6+ hour meeting
- 84 members of the public spoke
 - 48 in opposition
 - 36 in favor
- Recommended approval by a vote of 6-0-1





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Recommendation

The City Planning Commission recommends that City Council take the following action:

APPROVE the proposed modification to multiple Chapters of Title XIV, "Zoning Code of the City of Cincinnati," and Title XVII, "Land Development Code," of the Cincinnati Municipal Code with the following revisions:

- Update Map K5 to accurately reflect the indicated grid (as corrected in Exhibit F).
- II. Specifically address the multi-family zoning districts' minimum lot-area-perdwelling-unit and minimum lot size regulation in 1405-04, as required for the consistent application of the Connected Communities Policy in these districts (Exhibit J).
- III. Insert phrase in the Transportation Corridor designations to clarify that all Transportation Corridor regulations apply to two-family, three-family, and four-family uses as reflected in § 1405-04 (Exhibit J).



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