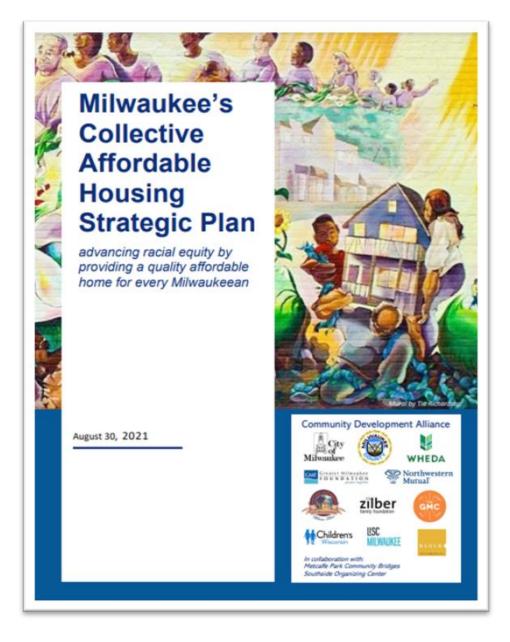


# **Overview & Draft Plan Recommendations**

**Community Development Alliance | Quarterly Allies Presentation** 

3.19.2024





"At the heart of this Plan is the goal of **advancing racial equity by providing a quality affordable home for every Milwaukeean**...Changes to local zoning codes should be pursued that allow additional types of housing options and choices in a wider range of neighborhoods *-Milwaukee's Collective Affordable Housing Strategic Plan (2021)* 



# What is Growing MKE?

- A citywide planning process about housing
- End Result? proposed amendment the Citywide Policy Plan.
  - Will include policies and actions related to encouraging housing choice and growth
  - Recommendations to update the City's Zoning Code



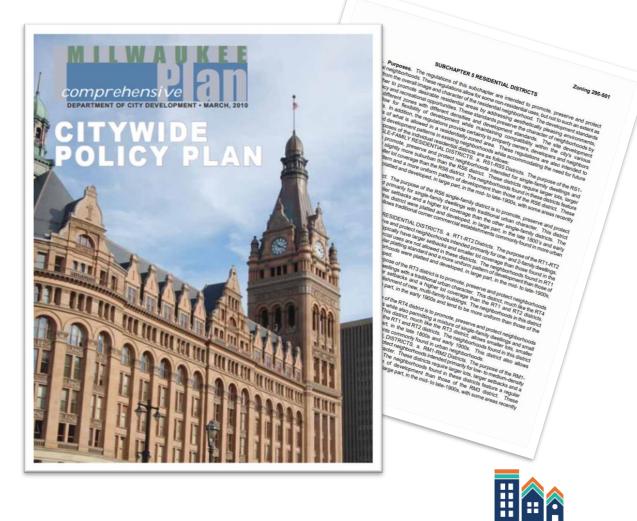
# **Why Growing MKE?**

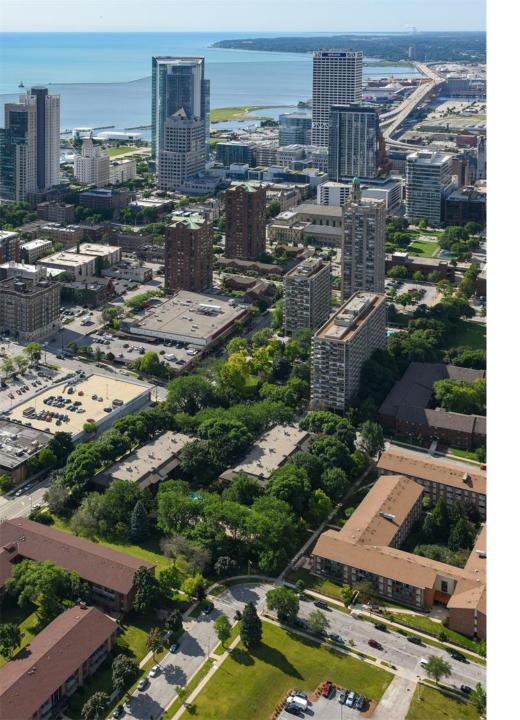


# We aren't starting from scratch....

Milwaukee's Zoning Code & Comprehensive Plan are tailored to support:

- walkable neighborhoods,
- mixed-use housing development, &
- housing choice.





### Advancing Plan Recommendations and City Goals

"In this future I envision we will have one million residents and many more peaks to our skyline...[I will] evaluate City zoning codes to support higher density development and economic growth." -Mayor Cavalier Johnson, Economic Prosperity Vision (2022)



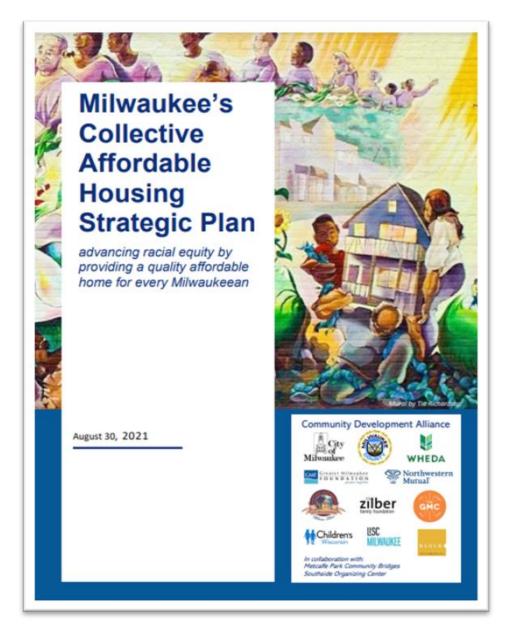


# **Advancing Plan Recommendations and City Goals**

"Reduce Vehicle Miles Traveled: less parking, **more transit oriented development; update zoning code to increase density** (e.g. allow accessory dwelling units), eliminate parking minimums on development."

- Milwaukee's Climate and Equity Plan, (2023)





# Advancing Plan Recommendations and City Goals

"At the heart of this Plan is the goal of **advancing racial equity by providing a quality affordable home for every Milwaukeean**...Changes to local zoning codes should be pursued that allow additional types of housing options and choices in a wider range of neighborhoods *-Milwaukee's Collective Affordable Housing Strategic Plan (2021)* 



# Advancing Plan Recommendations and City Goals

"Cities must plan proactively for how to make it easy for people to move around and **embrace the growing demand for walkable urban neighborhoods**... [Transit Oriented Development] can create a rich mix of walkable places that offer shopping, entertainment, jobs and public spaces, which can all be reached on foot, bike or transit. **Density is an Economic** 

**Decision**...Updates to the City of Milwaukee zoning code will help facilitate the type of transit-oriented development envisioned by this Plan... Increase density... allow taller buildings... [and] creative enterprises in some residential districts."

-Equitable Growth through Transit Oriented Development Plan (2018)



# What is Zoning? Why are we talking about it?



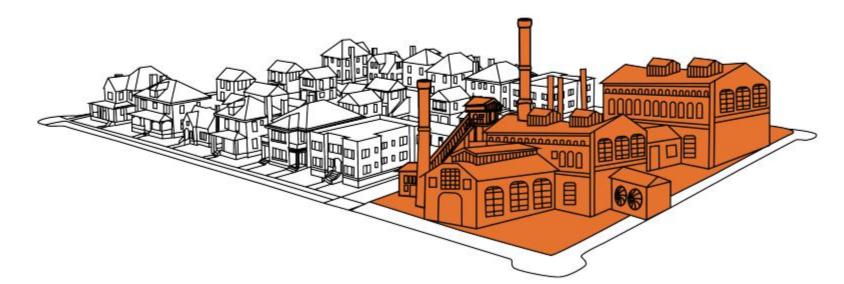
Zoning is a **relatively new concept**. Prior to the 1920s and 1930s, cities, towns and villages were built in similar ways **without it**. Patterns evolved organically to **meet basic needs**.



This compatibility allowed for a **diverse mix of housing types** that encouraged a **diverse mix of neighbors**.



But then the growth of industry brought factories and other noxious uses to the urban landscape. The logical response was to create "zones" grouping like uses together.



SINGLE

FAMILY

HOMES

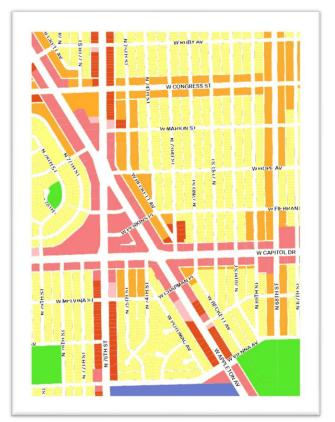
Historic housing types serving a diverse population are **no longer allowed** in most areas.

DUPLEX NOT ALLOWED IN MOST RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOODS

MID-RISE OFFICE OR RESIDENTIAL OVER RETAIL

# **Zoning Codes & Maps**

- Zoning is a written document of rules and a map that shows what zone each piece of land is part of.
- Each zone has a unique set of rules that guide development uses & sizes/shape of buildings.
- These zoning rules are laws adopted by the City's Common Council.



#### **ZONING MAP**

•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	٠	٠	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

Zoning 295-501

#### SUBCHAPTER 5 RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS

295-691. Purposes. The regulations of this subchapter are intended to promote, preserve and protect residential neighborhoods. These regulations allow for some non-residential uneighborhoods. These regulations allow for some non-residential uneighborhoods. The development standards to detract from the overall image and character of the residential neighborhoods. The development standards sork together to promote desirable residential areas by addressing aesthetically pleasing environments, safety, privacy and recreational opportunities. These standards preserve the character of neighborhoods by providing 6 different zones with different dnesities and development standards. The site development standards allow for Resultility of development while maintaining compatibility within the cirly's various about the limits of what is allowed in a residentially-zoned area. These regulations are also intended to reinforce desired development patterns in existing neighborhoods twile a coommodating the need for future growth. The purposes of the individual residential districts are as follows: 1. SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTICTS a. R85 bistricts. The purpose of the R81-

1. SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS. a. RS1-RS5 Districts. The purpose of the RS1-RS5 districts to promote, preserve and protect neighborhoods intended for single-family dvellings and having a character slightly more suburban than the RS6 district. These districts require larger lots, larger sebacks and a smaller for coverage than the RS6 district. These districts require larger lots, a regular plating pattern and a more uniform pattern of development than those of the RS6 district. These englithorhoods were platted and developed, in large part, in the mid-to late-1900s, with some areas recently developed.

b. RS6 District. The purpose of the RS8 single-family district is to promote, preserve and protect neighborhoots intended primarily for single-family divellings with traditional utan character. This district allows smaller lots, smaller settacks and a higher lot coverage than the other single-family districts. The neighborhoods found in this district were plated and developed, in large part, in the late 1800's and activ 1900's. This district also allows traditional corner commercial establishments commonly found in more urban neighborhoods for the district also allows traditional corner commercial establishments commonly found in more urban neighborhoods.

2. TWO-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS. a. RT1-RT2 Districts. The purpose of the RT1-RT2 districts is to promote, preserve and protock neighborhoods intended primarily for one-and 24-amily dwellings. Properties in these districts typically have larger setbacks and smaller to coverage than those found in the RT3 or RT4 districts. Commercial uses are not allowed in these districts. The neighborhoods found in RT1 and RT4 districts. Commercial patient gatantama and a more uniform pattern of development than those of the RT3 district. These neighborhoods were platted and developed, in large part, in the mid- to late-1900s, with some areas recently developed.

b. RT3 District. The purpose of the RT3 district is to promote, preserve and protect neighborhoods intended primarily for two-family dwellings with a traditional urban character. This district, much like the RT4 district, allows smaller lots, smaller setbacks and a higher lot coverage than the RT1 and RT2 district. However, it does not allow the establishment of new, multi-family buildings. The neighborhoods in this district were platted and developed, in large part, in the early 1900s and tend to be more unform than those of the RT4 district.

c. RT4 District. The purpose of the RT4 district is to promote, preserve and protect neighborhoods intended primarily for 24-amily dwellings while also permitting a mixture of single-family dwellings and small multi-family dwellings of 3 or 4 units. This district, much like the RT3 district, allows smaller lots, smaller setbacks and a higher lot coverage than the RT1 and RT2 districts. The neighborhoods found in this district were platted and developed, in large part, in the late 1800s and early 1900s. This district also allows traditional correctors.

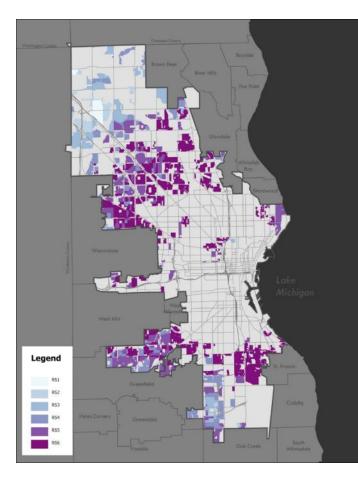
3. MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS. a. RMI-RM2 Districts. The purpose of the RMI-RM2 districts is to promote, preserve and protect neighborhoods intended primarily for low- to medium-density multi-family uses with a more suburban character. These districts require larger loss, larger setbacks and a smaller lot coverage than the RM3 district. The neighborhoods found in these districts feature a regular plating pattern and a more uniform pattern of development than those of the RM3 district. These neighborhoods were platted and developed, in large part, in the mid-to late-1900s, with some areas recently developed.

#### **ZONING TEXT**



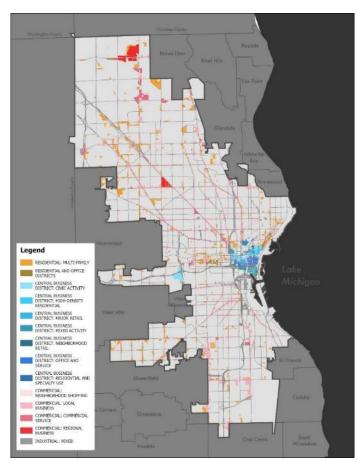


# What does zoning for housing look like in Milwaukee?



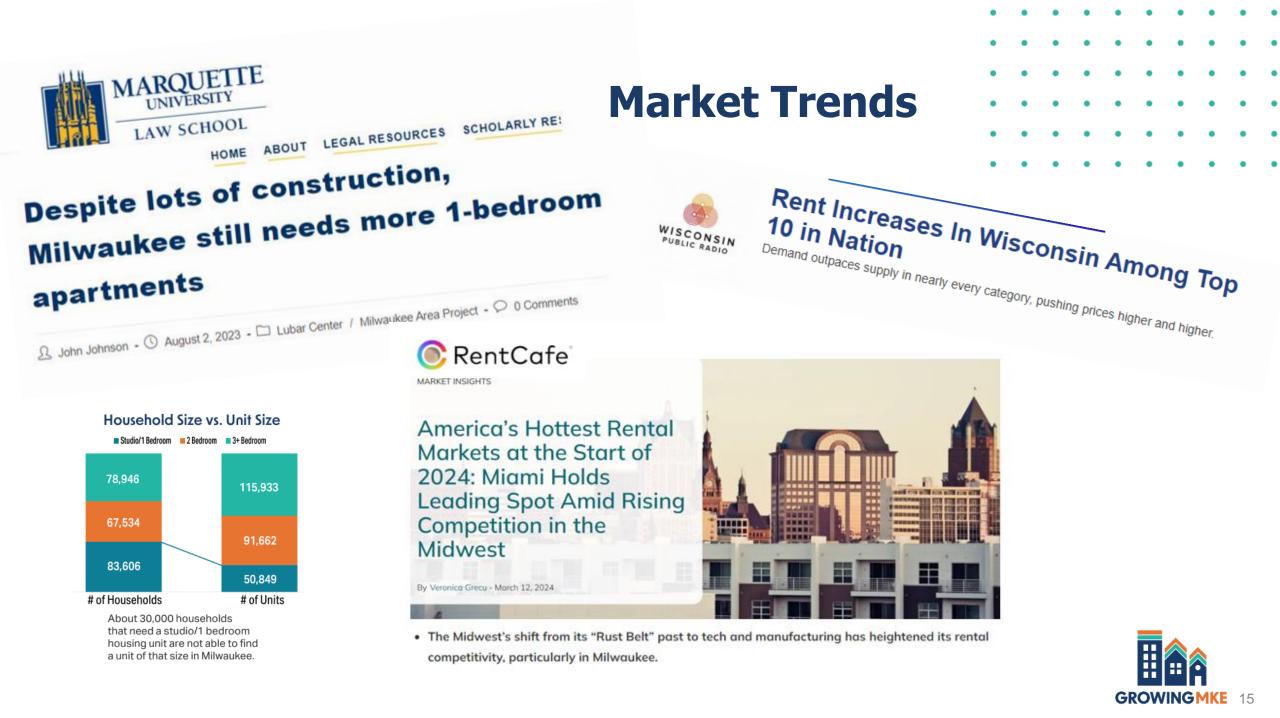
40% of residentially zoned parcels allow only one housing unit More than ½ of residentially zoned parcels allow 2+ housing units, including areas of the City with the largest numbers of vacant lots

Legend



Multi-family housing is allowed in ALL commercial districts, corridors, and downtown.





# **Advancing Equity in Zoning**

"While fairer more inclusive zoning alone cannot end systemic racial and ethnic segregation, prevent the erosion of cultural communities that wish to remain intact, or dismantle long-established systems of privilege, it can be used as a tool to help achieve all of those goals." <complex-block>

APA Equity in Zoning Policy Guide

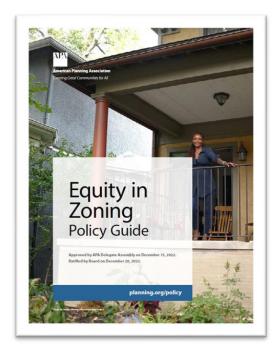




# **Advancing Equity in Zoning**

Growing MKE Plan recommendations incorporate several of the "substantive" recommendations in APA's Equity in Zoning Policy Guide:

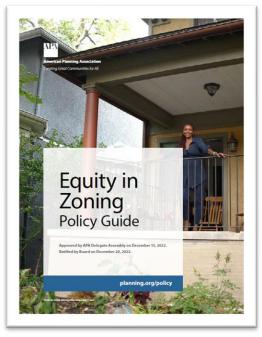
- **ZONING DISTRICT POLICY 1:** ...amend existing residential districts to allow more types of housing by right.
- **ZONING DISTRICT POLICY 2:** ...allow a wider mix of residential and non-residential uses in existing zoning districts.





# **Best Practices – Equity in Zoning (cont'd)**

- FORM AND DESIGN POLICY 1: Reduce or remove limits on singlehousehold minimum lot size requirements for different types of housing and eliminate... [density]... standards.
- FORM AND DESIGN POLICY 2: Reduce or remove limits on multihousehold development density.
- **PERMITTED USE POLICY 1:** ...expand the list of residential use types permitted ... to include one or more ... forms of non-traditional and "missing middle" housing.
- PERMITTED USE POLICY 2: Allow accessory dwelling units (ADUs) without the need for a public hearing.





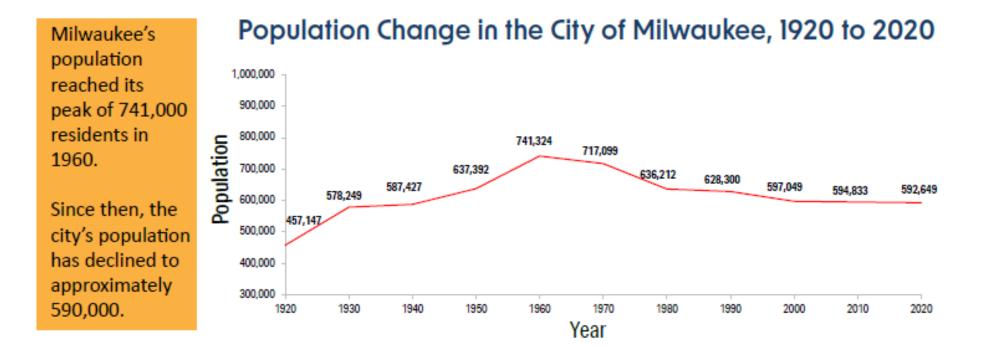
# **Growth & Equity**

Rigorous recent studies demonstrate that:

- 1. Increases in housing supply slow the growth in rents in the region;
- In some circumstances, new construction also reduces rents or rent growth in the surrounding area;
- The chains of moves sparked by new construction free up apartments that are then rented (or retained) by households across the income spectrum;

- While new supply is associated with gentrification, it has not been shown to cause significant displacement of lower-income households; and
- 5. Easing land use restrictions, at least on a broad scale and in ways that change binding constraints on development, generally leads to more new housing over time, but only a fraction of the new capacity created because many other factors constrain the pace of new development.







 Recent developments with higher densities than currently allowed in majority of Milwaukee commercial districts generate
4-5x more tax revenue that those with densities allowed under current code





 Adding an ADU can increase property value by ~36%





 Lower density 1-2 family zoning districts require ~2x the public infrastructure as higher density 1-2 family districts, and generate ~1/2 of tax base per acre

# What does 70 homes look like?



Residential Two Family (RT4): 3.1 acres 23.7 units per acre 2,850' right of way (includes 870' of alleys) \$1.99M assessed value per acre



Residential Single Family (RS1): 58 acres

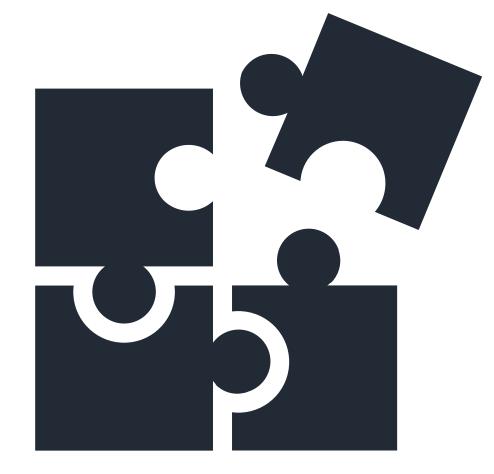
1.25 units per acre 10,160' right of way \$364K assessed value per acre

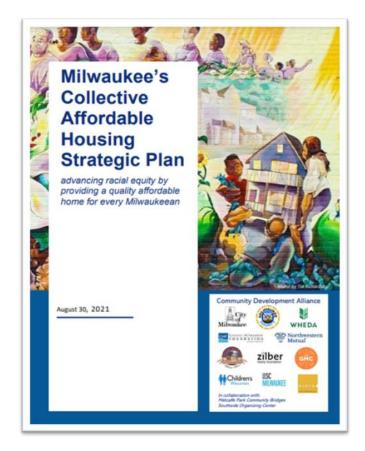




# This is just one piece of the puzzle









### **Increasing and Preserving Black & Latino Homeownership**





WAUR

Down Payment









Fix building code violations on your home with a no interest, deferred payment loan.



### **Creating & Preserving Affordable Rental Housing**

More than **15 new Tax Incremental Districts** to support affordable housing developments. **Anti-Displacement Preference Policy** for new City-assisted developments in neighborhoods at risk of displacement.





**GROWINGMKE** 25

• • • • • • • • • • •

# In what ways does zoning currently impact your work?

(please respond in chat)



# **Planning Process**



### **Overview of the Planning Process**

### Phase 1: Develop Plan Amendment

Summer/Fall 2023 Part 1. Check-in & Set Goals Winter 2023 Part 2. Draft Recommendations

### **Spring 2024** Part 3. Draft Plan

2024/25 Implementation

Phase 2

- Discuss the state of housing in Milwaukee & how zoning is a piece of the puzzle
- Check-in: Goals for housing have been set by numerous plans and initiatives. Is anything missing? How will we choose to grow?
- Continue to discuss how we will choose to grow
- Discuss draft recommendations for the plan amendment
- Recommendations will be based on feedback in Part 1 and previous planning efforts.

- Development and public review of the full draft plan amendment
- A final draft amendment will be proposed for adoption by Common Council in 2024.
- After the plan is adopted by Common Council, staff will work on updates to the Zoning Code.
- Each update to the Zoning Code will also need to be adopted by Common Council.



### **Collaborative Process**



- Lead: City of Milwaukee, Department of City Development
- Support: Zoning Analysis Consultant
- Support: Engagement Consultant







- Community Advisory Committee
- Technical Advisory Committee
- City of Milwaukee Technical Staff Advisors



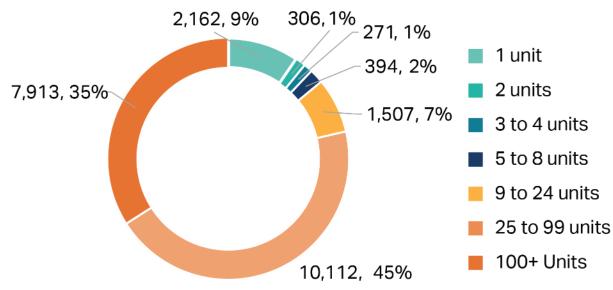
# **Existing Conditions**

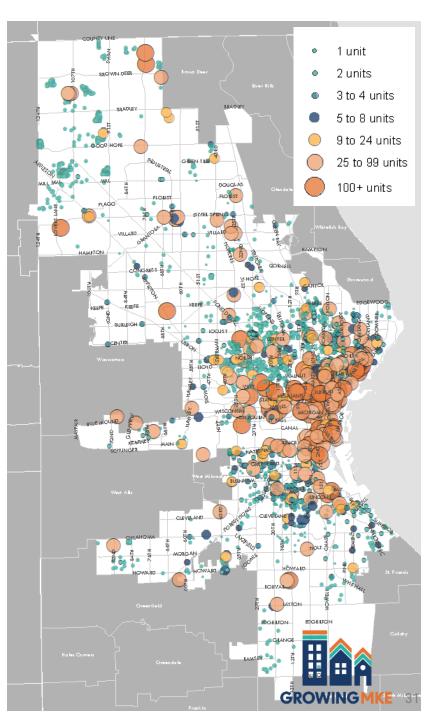


### New Development: Two Decades of Housing Development

- New development from 2002 to 2023:
  - Includes all housing units built from ground up, alterations, additions, residential units)
  - Roughly 2,950 new developments with 22,670 housing units (and at the same time, about 9,800 housing units were lost)
  - Many single family homes and larger multi-family homes newly constructed

### New Development by Housing Units, 2002 to 2023





# What We've Heard So Far



# 2023 Engagement

# In-person - engaged directly with over 1100 people through...

- 22 "Office Hours" at libraries
- 5 Evening Open Houses
- 13 Pop-ups at events Farmers' Markets & Community Festivals, etc.
- 6 Pop-ups at Senior Centers
- Focus Groups residents, developers, designers

### Online

- 3,535 website visitors (as of 2/25/24)
- Survey respondents over 750 for 1<sup>st</sup> survey and over 250 for 2<sup>nd</sup> survey



<image>

Engagement support and partnership from AARP and Community Development Alliance!





# **Themes from Public Comments**

- Growth
- Affordability
- Neighborhoods & Quality of Life
- Housing Diversity

- **Building Design**
- Sustainability & Resilience
- Transportation











# **Growing MKE Goals**

#### **Housing Choice & Equity**



Everyone, regardless of age or ability, has healthy, stable housing that they can afford.

#### **Economic Development**



Milwaukee is an economically resilient with familysupporting jobs, and a strong tax base to support City services and thriving businesses.





Milwaukee is a city of vibrant neighborhoods with amenities that can be reached by foot, bike or transit. Sustainable & Resilient



Housing stock is resilient and new development helps reduce our carbon footprint through building design and location.





Housing stock is healthy, and neighborhoods are safe with jobs and resources within a close distance.



# Recommendations



### **Plan Amendment Policies**

**Increase Housing Choice & Access** 

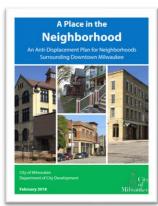
**Social Connections & Health** 

Neighborhood Development & Urban Design

Walkable Neighborhoods & Transit-Oriented Development









How do we encourage more housing diversity in more neighborhoods?

4

edit: Google Earth Pro



#### Recommendation #1: Update the zoning code to allow more types of neighborhood-scale housing in more neighborhoods.

#### In summary, that means...

Accessory

**Dwelling Unit** 



**Single-Family** 



Townhouse



Duplex



Triplex



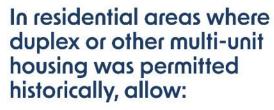
**Cottage Court** 



Small **Multi-family** Building

#### In all residentially zoned areas, allow:

- Single Family home
- Accessory Dwelling Unit
- Townhouse
- Duplex
- Triplex
- Cottage Court



- Single Family home
- Accessory Dwelling Unit
- Townhouse •
- Duplex
- Triplex
- Cottage Court
- Fourplex

In denser residential areas where a wider mix of styles already exists and near transit, allow:

- Single Family home
- Accessory Dwelling Unit

#### Townhouse

Duplex

- Triplex
- Cottage Court
- Fourplex
- Small Apartment Building

#### Let's look at **Recommendation #1** in a bit more detail...





#### **Recommendation #1-A**

In all residentially zoned areas, allow:

 Single-family Homes



Single-Family



- Townhouses
- Duplexes
- Triplexes
- Cottage Courts



Duplex



Accessory

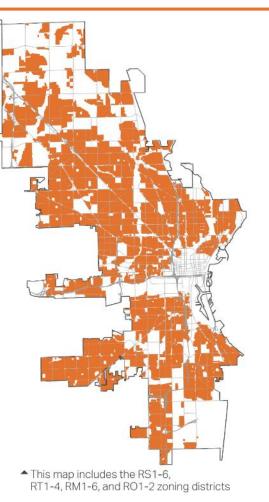
**Dwelling Unit** 

Triplex





Cottage Court

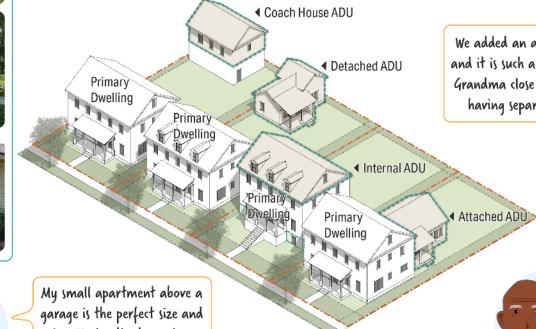


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### Accessory Dwelling Units - "ADUs"



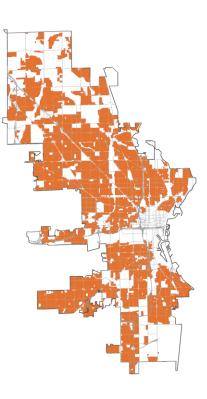
Accessory Dwelling Units can work for just about everyone! Upsizing, downsizing, just starting out, single, divorced, or widowed. Families, adult children, aging parents, and extended family. ADUs can also provide additional income for homeowners.



My small apartment above a garage is the perfect size and price. My landlords are longtime Milwaukee residents and have welcomed me to the city. We added an attached ADV, and it is such a relief to have Grandma close by while also having separate spaces.



We are so happy to stay in our neighborhood! We were able to downsize into an accessible ADV in and rent the main house to a family.

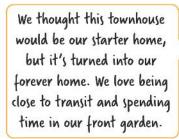




#### **Townhouses**

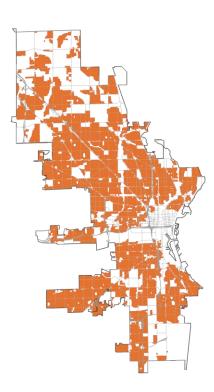
Townhouses work for most types of households. They can be owned or rented. They are more affordable due to reduced land, utility, and maintenance costs.













#### **Duplexes & Triplexes**



Duplexes and triplexes work for many household types, including first-time homeowners, 1-person households, families, extended families, and those with aging parents. There is also potential to support a mortgage with rental income.

I still needed a place to stay,

3 weeks before school started. I'm glad I found the perfect

room in a triplex near campus,

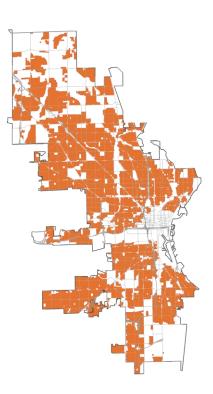
for a price I could afford.

When we retired, we made our duplex rental property our primary home. We've reduced our housing expenses by renting out the upstairs unit for a little extra income.



Our duplex was more affordable than a single-family home because the rental income helped us afford the mortgage. Later on, we could also use the other unit for extended family.







Cottage

Comm

Cottage

Green

Cottage

Cottage

Cottage

#### **Cottage Courts**

Cottage courts are perfect for households that would like to live in a small house, such as those who are downsizing or first-time homeowners. Cottage Courts can support multigenerational communities and reduce maintenance with a common green.

> My new cottage is perfect! didn't need much space, but 1 wanted my own front porch. I am excited to work in the community garden this summer!

fit for us! We wanted a close-knit community.

A cottage court is a great smaller, accessible home with lower maintenance and a





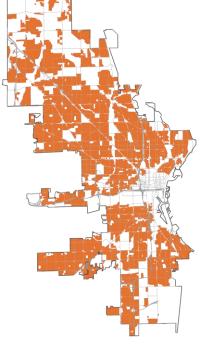






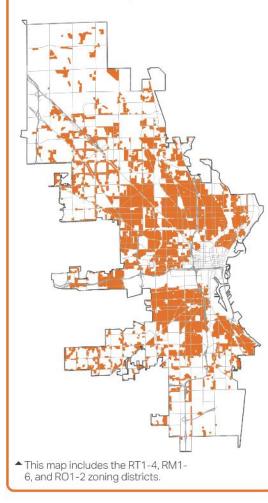




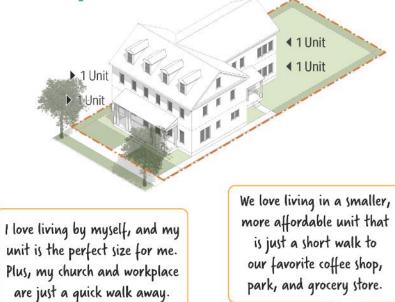


#### **Recommendation #1-B**

In residential areas where duplex or other multi-unit housing was permitted historically, allow fourplexes.



#### Fourplex



#### Fourplexes fit within the scale of a neighborhood and provide affordability through a variety of unit sizes. They are usually close to amenities that

sizes. They are usually close to amenities that are only a short walk or transit ride away – reducing transportation costs.

> This fourplex is perfect! It's a good affordable size as I start my career, and it's easy to take the bus to work.

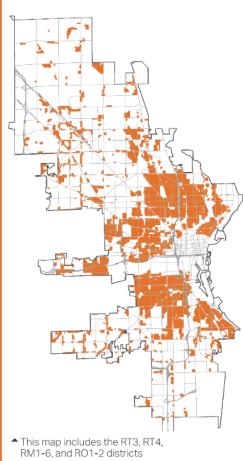




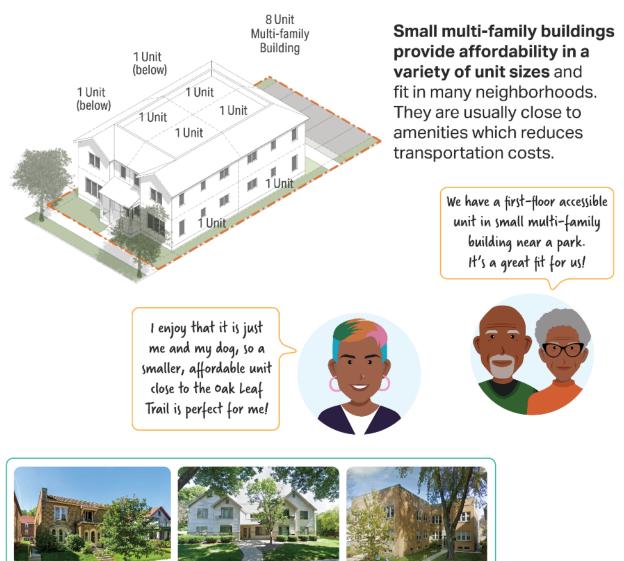


#### **Recommendation #1-C**

In denser residential areas where a wider mix of housing styles already exists and near transit, allow Small Multi-Family Buildings.



#### **Small Multi-family Buildings**





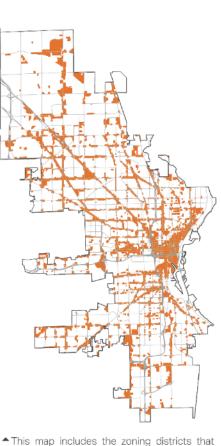


How else do we encourage housing diversity in more areas of the city?



## Recommendation #2: Encourage more housing opportunities in multi-family & commercial zoning districts

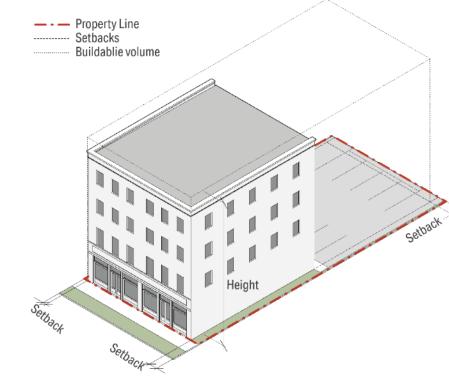
How? Adjust the zoning code to remove barriers to new housing on business corridors and multi-family zoning districts. **Rely on height** limits, setback requirements, and design standards instead of mathematical equations to control the number of housing units.



This map includes the zoning districts that currently allow multi-family buildings - RM, RO, Commercial Districts, Downtown, and IM

#### **Multi-Family Buildings**

Setbacks, height limits, and design standards, provides predictability for how a building will look.



Multi-family buildings can provide affordability in a variety of unit sizes. They are usually close to amenities which reduces transportation costs. When multi-family buildings are near businesses there are more customers to support those businesses. We live in a 2-bedroom unit building with an elevator, where we can easily get to the park & grocery store. We love entertaining our family and friends here.



I live in a studio unit on my own – I love the neighborhood, building amenities, and the ability to travel without worry.





How do we make sure new development supports walkable neighborhoods?



Brady Street, image credit: visitmilwaukee.org

## Update current design standards to enhance livability.

Recommendation #3: Update the Zoning Code to make sure that building design standards support walkable urban neighborhoods and quality design.

Facades		Windows		Composition	
	Building Widths		Parking S	Structures	



-

#### USER-FRIENDLY PROCESS

**Enhance customer service:** Process is efficient, fair, and responsive to current needs and goals for housing growth, choice, and predictability.

- Streamline review for certain types of approvals (e.g. DPD Minor Modifications)
- Increase accessible tools for applicants (graphical flow charts, etc.)
- Establish dedicated Zoning Section



# How do you see these changes impacting your work?



(please respond in chat)





- • • • • •
- . . . . . . . . . .
- . . . . . . . . . .

# Do you have concerns?

(please respond in chat)





## How to stay engaged and give input

- Sign up for the email list at: engage.milwaukee.gov/GrowingMKE
- Follow us on social media @MilwaukeeDCD
- Stay tuned for opportunities to provide feedback on the Draft Plan this Spring
- Talk to your friends and neighbors about this project and encourage them to participate.







## Thank you!



#### growingmke@milwaukee.gov

engage.milwaukee.gov/GrowingMKE





DEPARTMENT OF