

city of **yes**

city of **diversity**

city of **affordability**

city of **neighbors**

city of **housing opportunity**

city of **families**





Image credit: Alfred Twu

Overview

City of Yes for Housing Opportunity

This **citywide text amendment** would make it possible to build **a little bit more housing** in every neighborhood

“**A little more housing in every neighborhood**” means we can make a big impact on the housing shortage without dramatic change in any one neighborhood

Why do we need more housing in New York City?

New York City faces a severe housing shortage that makes homes scarce and expensive:

- The **apartment vacancy rate is 1.41%** – the lowest since 1968. 1.27% of Brooklyn rental apartments are vacant
- **Over 50% of renters are “rent burdened,”** meaning they spend over 30% of income on rent
- **92,879 homeless New Yorkers**, including **33,399 children**, slept in the shelter system on a given night in December 2023



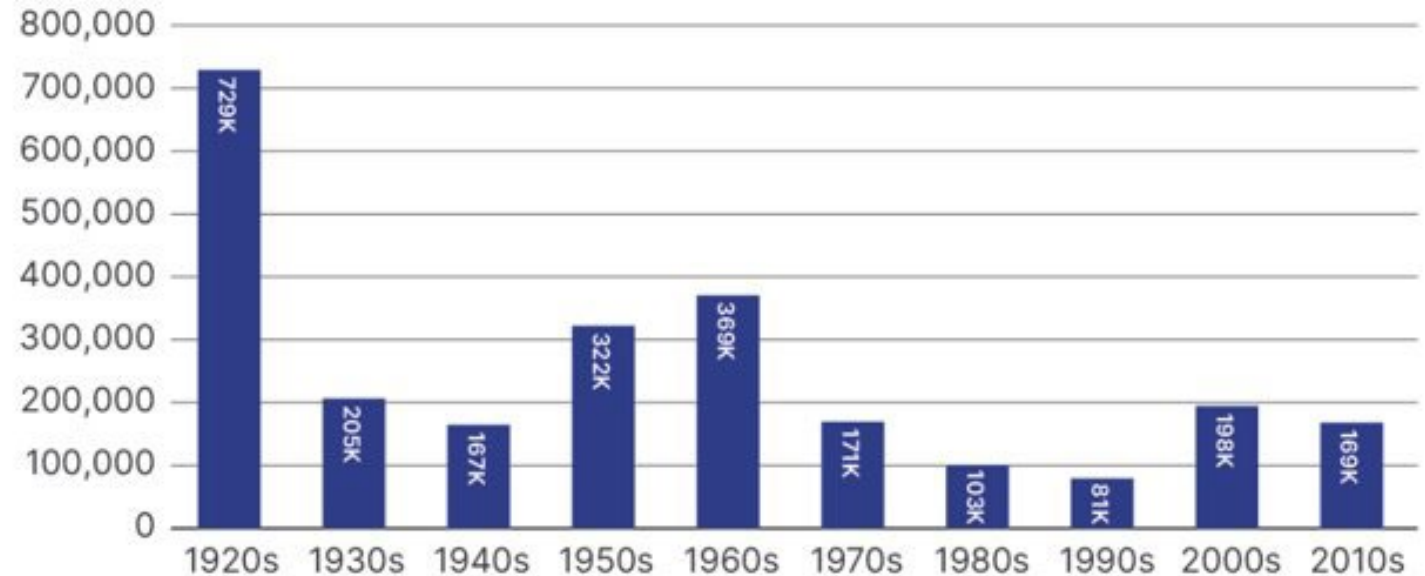
NYC is not building enough housing to meet New Yorkers' needs

New York City is creating far less housing than it used to

At the same time, average household size is declining so we need more homes to house people

The housing shortage is due in part to restrictive zoning rules that limit the number and types of homes that can be built

New Housing Production by Decade



New housing is concentrated in just a few neighborhoods

Almost all of New York City's recent housing production has been concentrated in a few neighborhoods

Some neighborhoods have created virtually zero new housing

This puts additional pressure on just a few parts of the city to produce almost all new housing

Homes in new buildings (2010-23)

- 0-2,000 units
- 2,001-4,000 units
- 4,001-8,000 units
- 8,001-12,000 units
- Over 12,000 units



When tenants have few options, landlords gain leverage

This leads to:

- High rents
- Displacement and gentrification pressure
- Segregation
- Homelessness
- Poor housing quality
- Tenant harassment

Over 52.6% of Brooklyn renters are “rent burdened,” meaning they spend over 30% of income on rent



An average family of 3 would have to spend almost 50% of their income on rent to afford an average 2-bedroom home:

Income



\$5,833/month

A family of 3 with a household income of \$70,000 a year *

*Median household income of NYC renters

Rent



\$2,752/month

Average 2-bedroom apartment available in NYC

The housing shortage has direct human consequences

A nursing aide might spend **3 hours commuting every day** because she can't find housing close to her job.

A mother and her children fleeing an unsafe home wouldn't be able to find any affordable alternatives and are compelled to **enter a homeless shelter**.

A college graduate may discover that they **can't move back to their childhood neighborhood** because the rents are too expensive.

A retiree could watch their **friends and family move out-of-state** and decides to follow suit because they can no longer afford escalating rents.



Top two images courtesy of Jonathan Patkowski. Bottom two images: © New York City Mayoral Photography Office, 2023

The housing crisis hurts the local economy

When people spend more of their money on rent, they have less to spend on everything else

- This harms the city's economy and slows job growth
- Less new housing also means fewer jobs in construction and residential maintenance

City of Yes for Housing Opportunity would add an estimated **\$58.2 billion** to NYC's economy and create **more than 260,000** jobs in the construction and service sectors alone



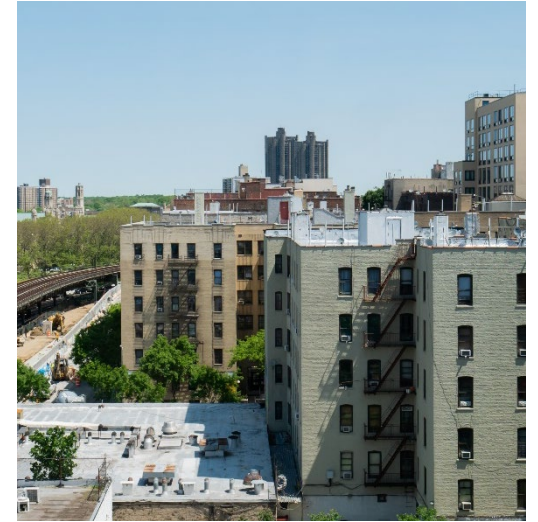
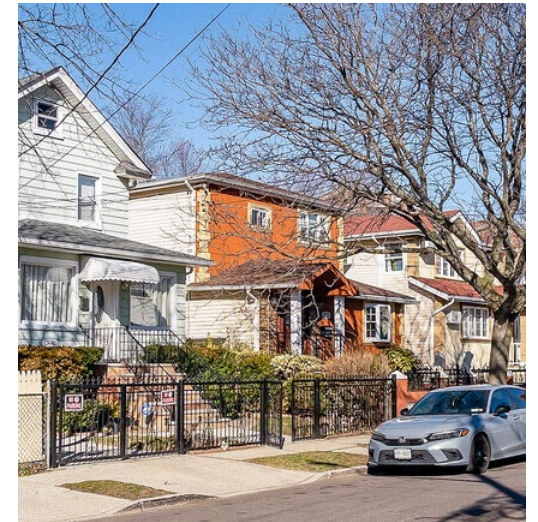
Zoning is one tool to address NYC's housing shortage

Zoning regulates the density and use of what is permitted to be built

- Zoning can include requirements for income-restricted affordable housing
- Zoning does not directly build or fund new housing
- Zoning is within the city's control

Other tools to support housing include:

- Subsidies and tax incentives to create and preserve affordable housing
- Support for homeownership models
- Tenant protections



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How can we help address the housing crisis with zoning?

We aim to update zoning rules to create **more housing** and **more types of housing across all NYC neighborhoods**.

A little more housing in every neighborhood means a lot of housing overall without dramatic change or overtaxed infrastructure. This approach can:

- Address the **root causes** of high housing costs
- Support **job growth** and New York City's **economy**
- Make NYC more **environmentally-friendly** by building more housing in areas with great access to jobs and transit



Image credit: Alfred Twu

Proposal overview

Low-density proposals

- Allow for "missing middle" housing, including **town center zoning** and **transit-oriented apartment buildings**
- Help homeowners by providing additional flexibility and allowing **accessory dwelling units**

Medium- and high-density proposals

- Create a **Universal Affordability Preference**

Parking proposals

- **Lift costly parking mandates** for new housing

Other citywide actions to enable **conversions**, **small and shared apartments**, and **infill**



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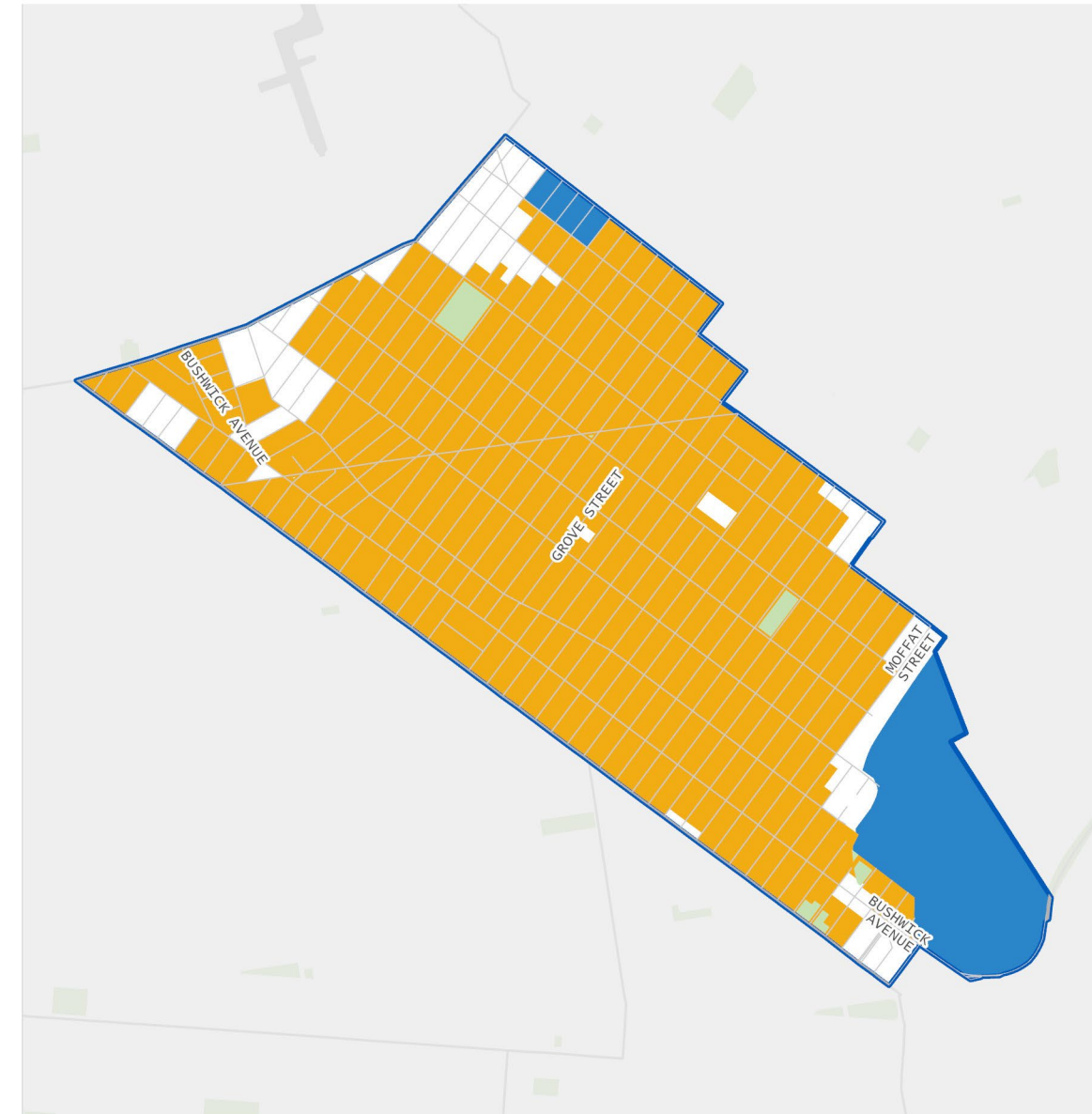
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Community District Low-density (R1-R5)
Medium- and high-density (R6-R10)



Low-density

Image credit: Alfred Twu

Overview

Due to restrictive zoning, most low-density areas have stopped building new homes, contributing to our city's housing shortage

- We want to allow for the creation of a little more housing across low-density areas, in ways that won't impact neighborhood look and feel



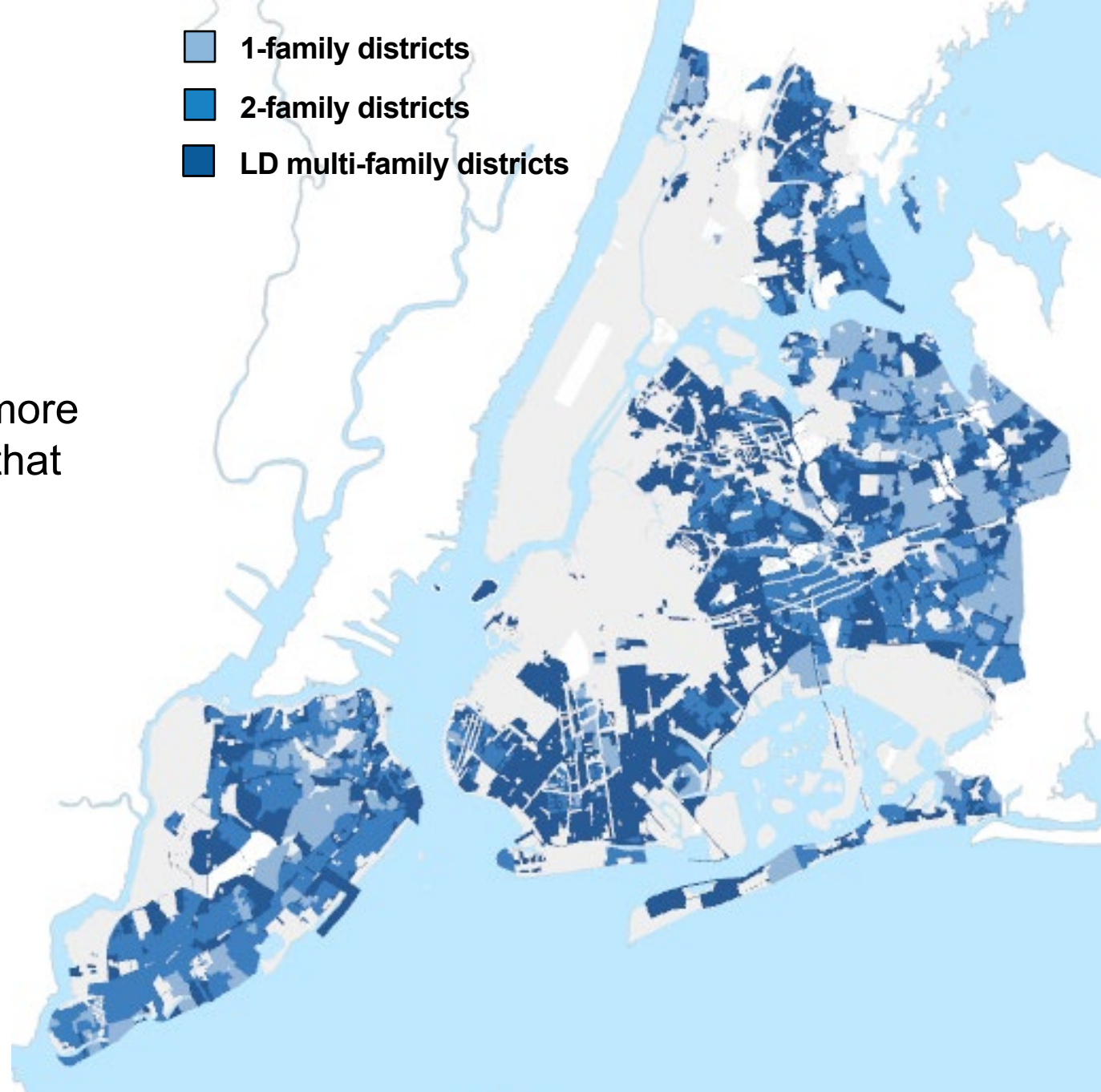
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Modest apartment buildings exist across low-density neighborhoods but could not be built today

- 1-family districts
- 2-family districts
- LD multi-family districts



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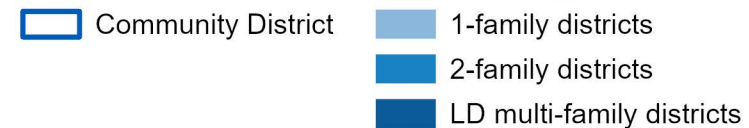
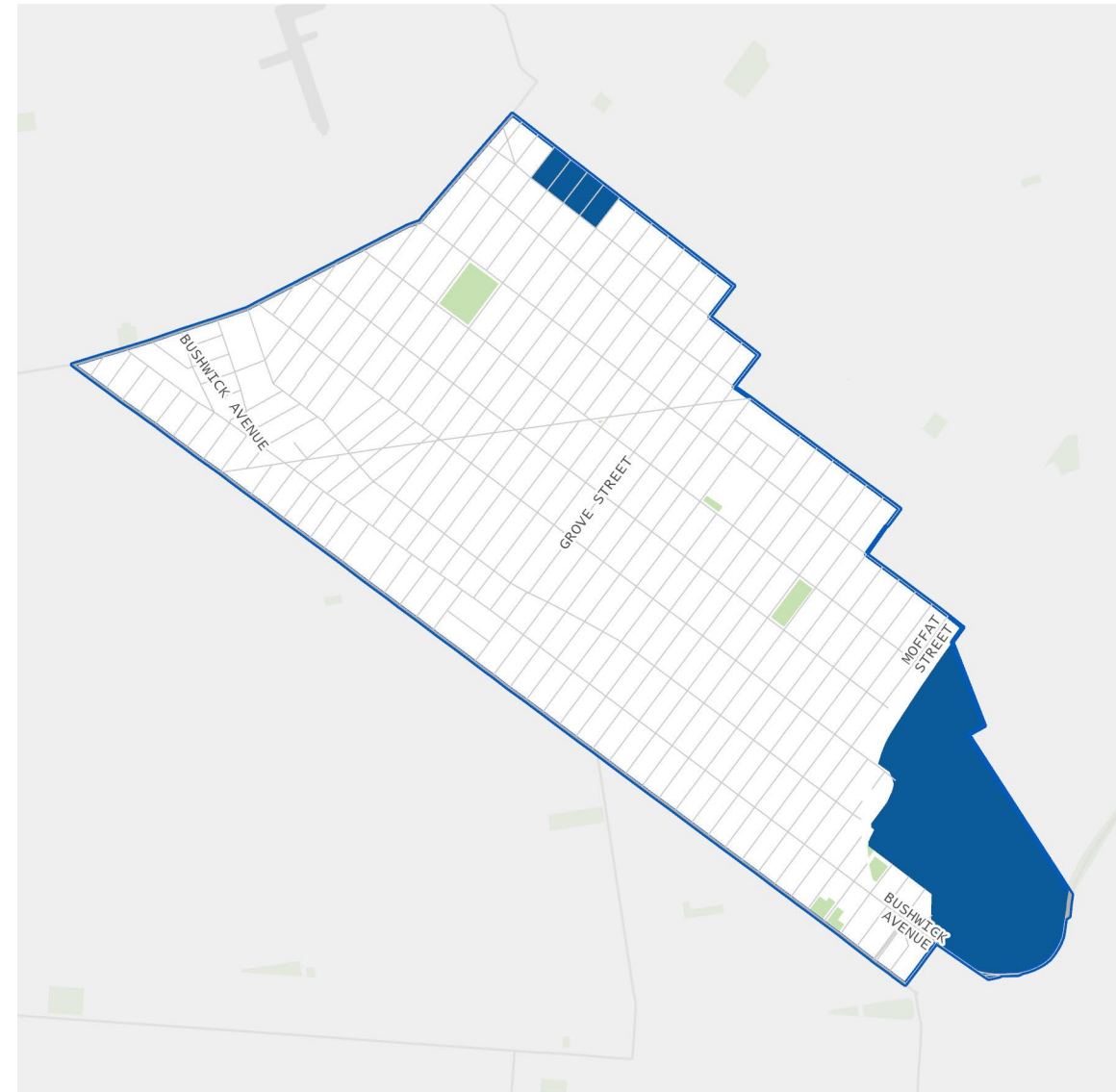


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Modest apartment buildings exist across low-density neighborhoods but could not be built today



Town center zoning

Relegalize housing above businesses on commercial streets in low-density areas

- New buildings would have 2-4 stories of residential above a commercial ground floor, mirroring existing buildings



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■ Commercial overlays in low-density districts, where town center zoning applies



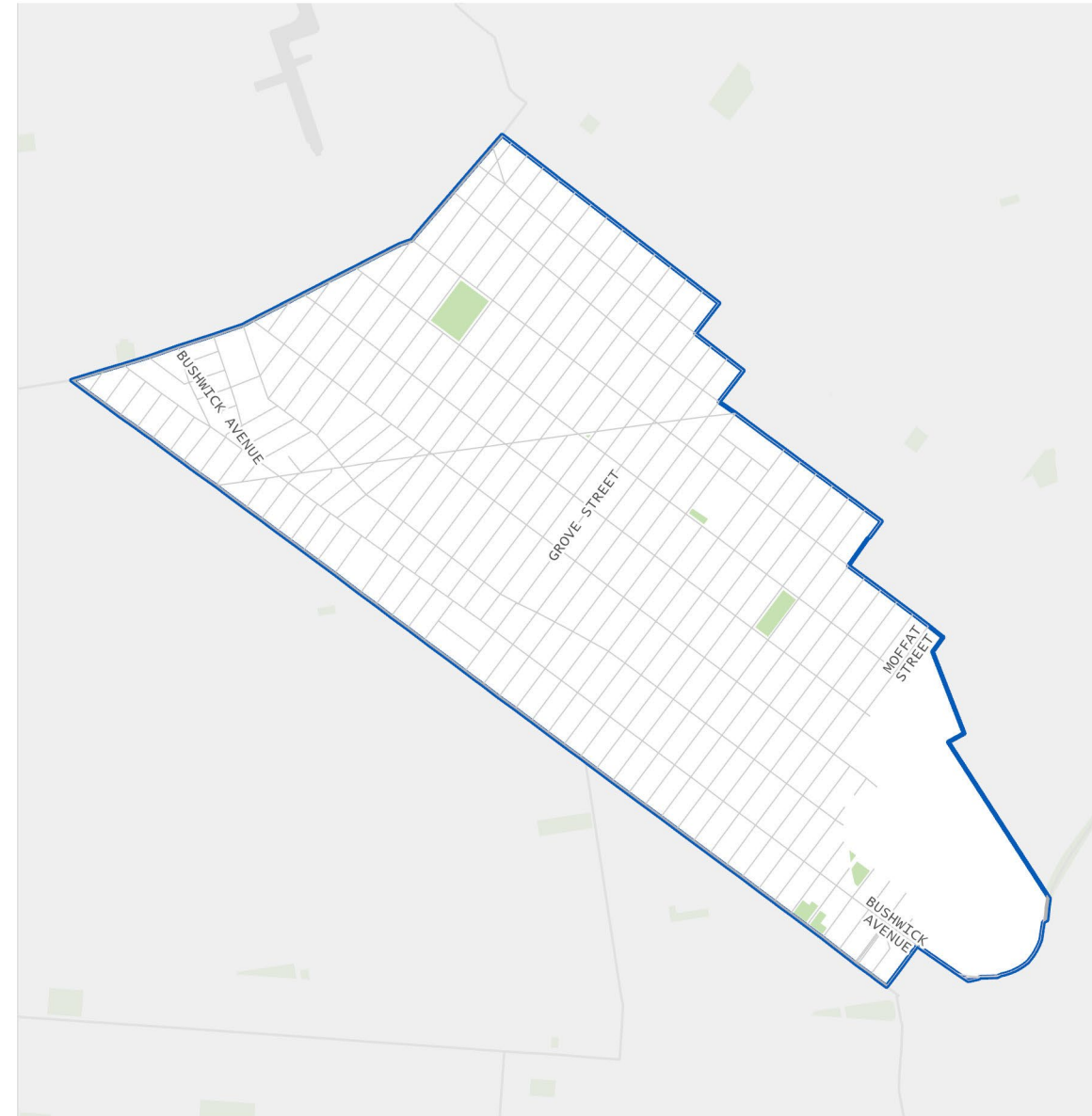
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Transit-oriented development

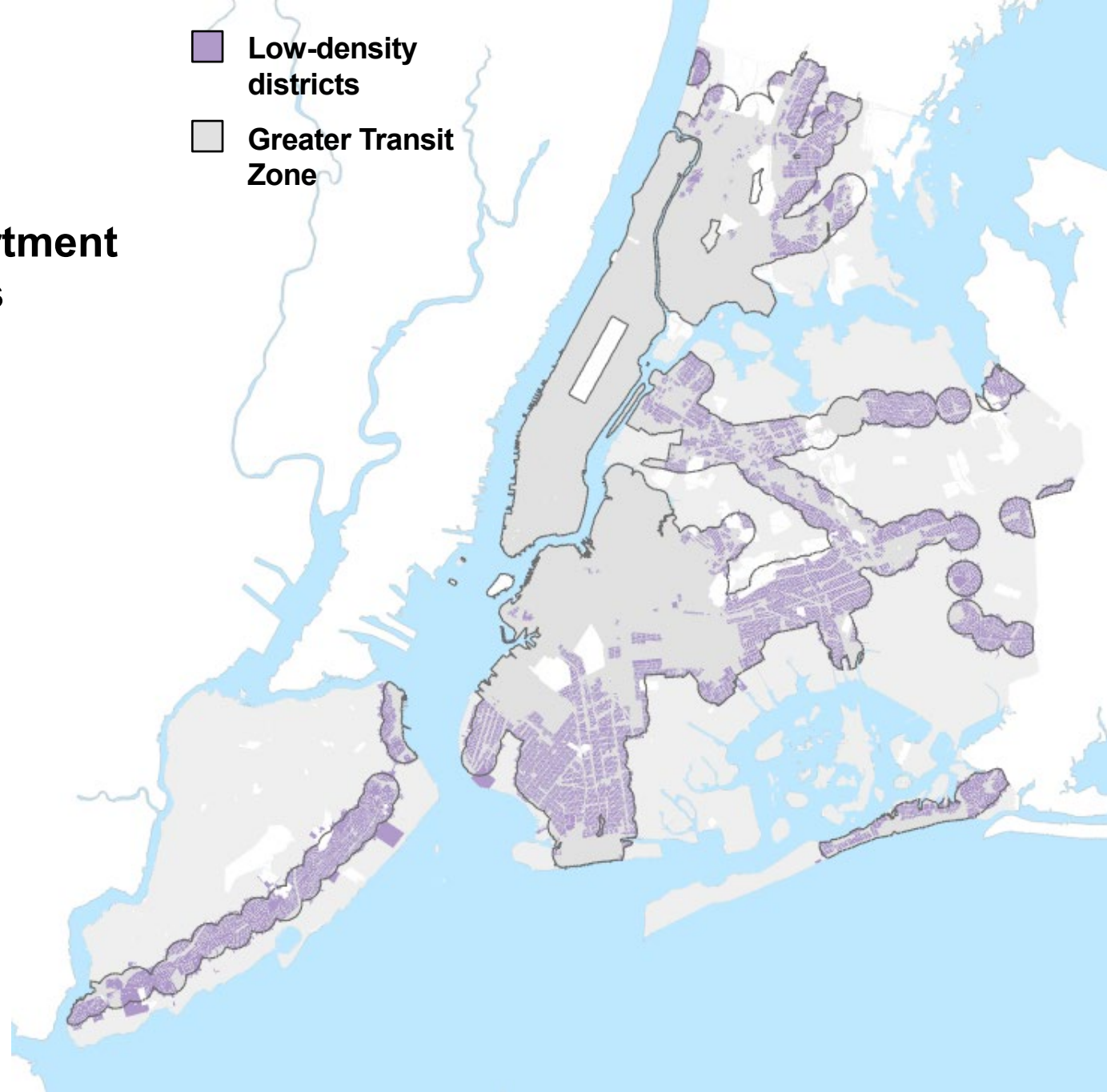
Allow modestly-sized, transit-oriented apartment buildings in low-density residence districts

- Sites must be:
 - near transit,
 - over 5,000 square feet
 - on the short end of the block or facing a street over 75 feet wide
- Buildings will be 3-5 stories



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- Low-density districts
- Greater Transit Zone



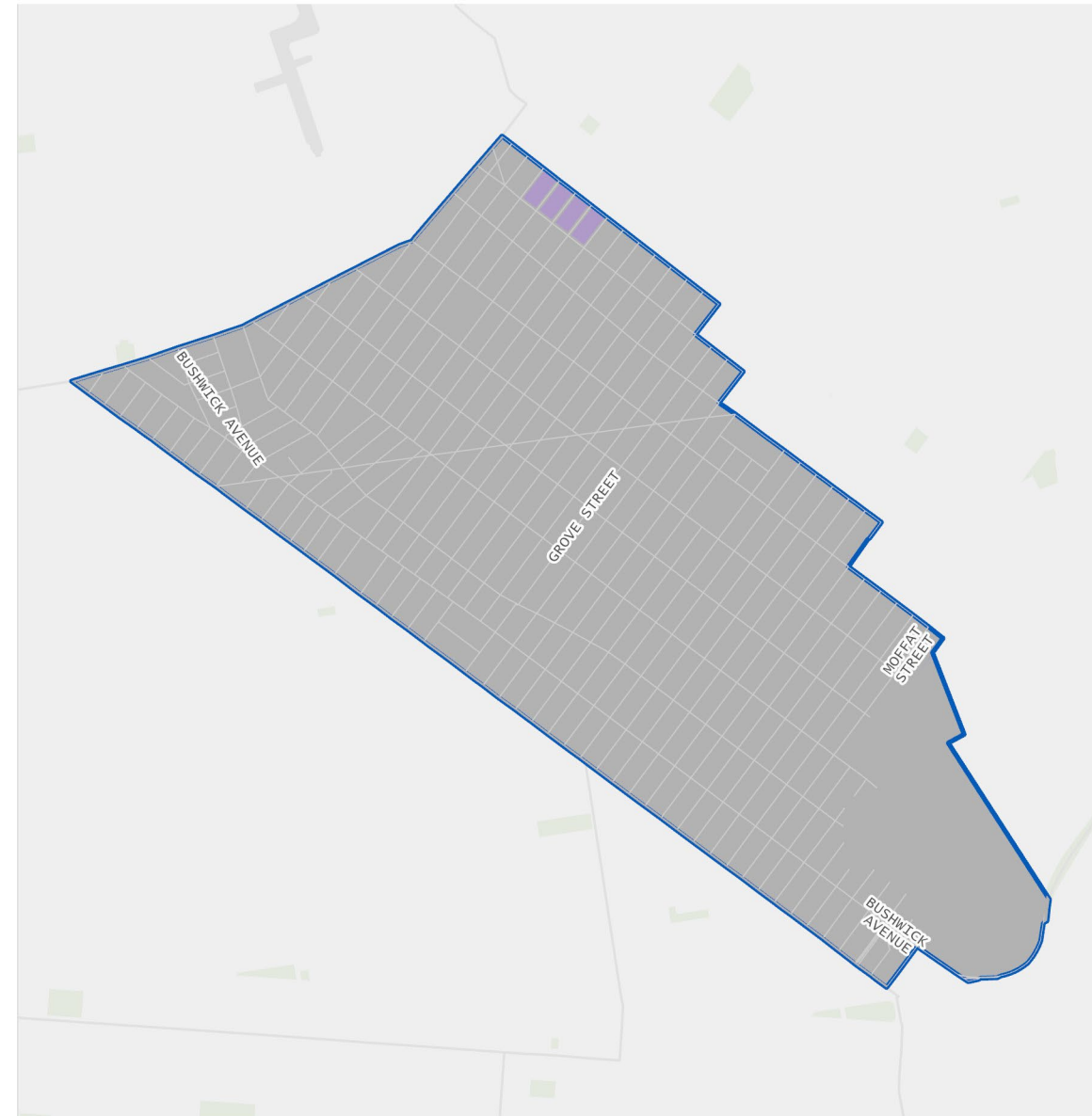
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Help homeowners

Allow 1- or 2-family homes to add a small accessory dwelling unit (ADU)

- ADUs provide important housing options for small households in low-density areas
- ADUs give multi-generational families more space and help homeowners pay for household expenses
- Many other cities have already legalized ADUs and experienced these benefits

Legalizing existing basement ADUs is not only a matter of zoning and would require changes to other state and local laws



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Help homeowners

Adjust FAR, perimeter heights, yards, and other rules to provide flexibility for homeowners

- Many older homes are out of compliance, blocking homeowners from adapting their homes to meet their family's needs
- These changes will enable 2-family and multi-family buildings in districts that already permit them





Medium- and High-density

Image credit: Alfred Twu

Universal Affordability Preference

UAP will allow buildings to add at least **20% more housing** if the additional homes are **permanently affordable housing**, including supportive housing

UAP will enable **incremental affordable housing growth** throughout the medium- and high-density parts of the city

This will encourage **affordable housing throughout the city**, rather than concentrating it in a few neighborhoods



Universal Affordability Preference

Today, most zoning districts allow affordable senior housing to be about 20% bigger than other buildings

- UAP would expand this framework to all forms of affordable and supportive housing, making it easier to build affordable housing in every medium- and high-density district

This proposal would also create a 20% bump for affordable and supportive housing in districts that don't have a senior housing preference today

- Some districts will also receive height increases, so that it's feasible for UAP buildings to fit their allowed square footage



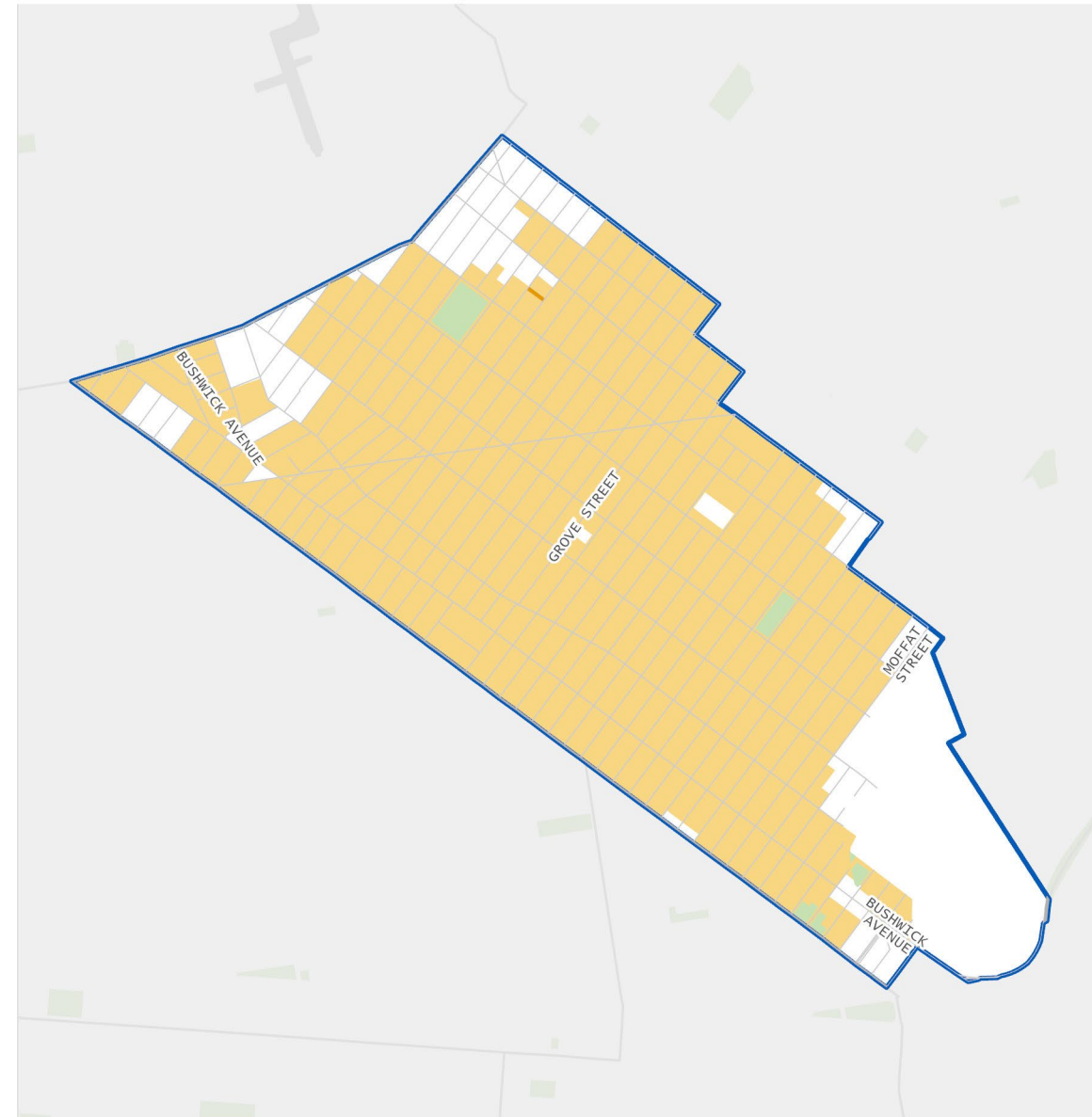
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Community District
 Districts with existing senior housing preference
 Districts with proposed 20% preference for affordable/supportive

Universal Affordability Preference

UAP will have an affordability requirement of 60% AMI

- Area Median Income (AMI) is a measure of affordability established by the federal government

UAP will also allow income averaging, allowing a wider range and more deeply affordable homes



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Universal Affordability Preference

UAP will replace Voluntary Inclusionary Housing (VIH), achieving deeper affordability and allowing for income averaging. Mandatory Inclusionary Housing will continue to be mapped and existing affordability requirements will remain in place.

Voluntary Inclusionary Housing (VIH)
80% AMI with no income averaging

What this meant for New Yorkers:

All income-restricted units in a VIH building were 80% AMI (\$101,686 for a family of 3 or \$2,796 for rent for a 2-bedroom home)

Universal Affordability Preference (UAP)
60% AMI with income averaging

What this means for New Yorkers:

Homes at a mix of incomes to reach 60% AMI, including more deeply affordable units. For example, a UAP building could include:

	Income for a family of 3	Rent for a 2-bedroom
30% AMI	\$38,130	\$1,084
60% AMI	\$76,260	\$2,097
90% AMI	\$114,390	\$3,142

*Estimates from HUD Guidelines 2024 and NYC HDC.
Rents for specific projects may differ*

Universal Affordability Preference

Example: A church in an R6 district wants to partner with a developer to rebuild the church and put housing on top

Today: The site is limited to **3.0 FAR**, which results in about **35 units**

Proposal: If affordable and supportive housing got **3.9 FAR** like AIRS, the site could get **10-12 more units** as long as anything above 3.0 FAR is permanently affordable



Universal Affordability Preference

Without UAP



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With UAP



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If UAP had been in place since 2014, an **additional 20,000 income-restricted affordable homes** could have been created – enough to house 50,000 New Yorkers

Updates to Mandatory Inclusionary Housing

Allow MIH Option 3 to be a standalone option

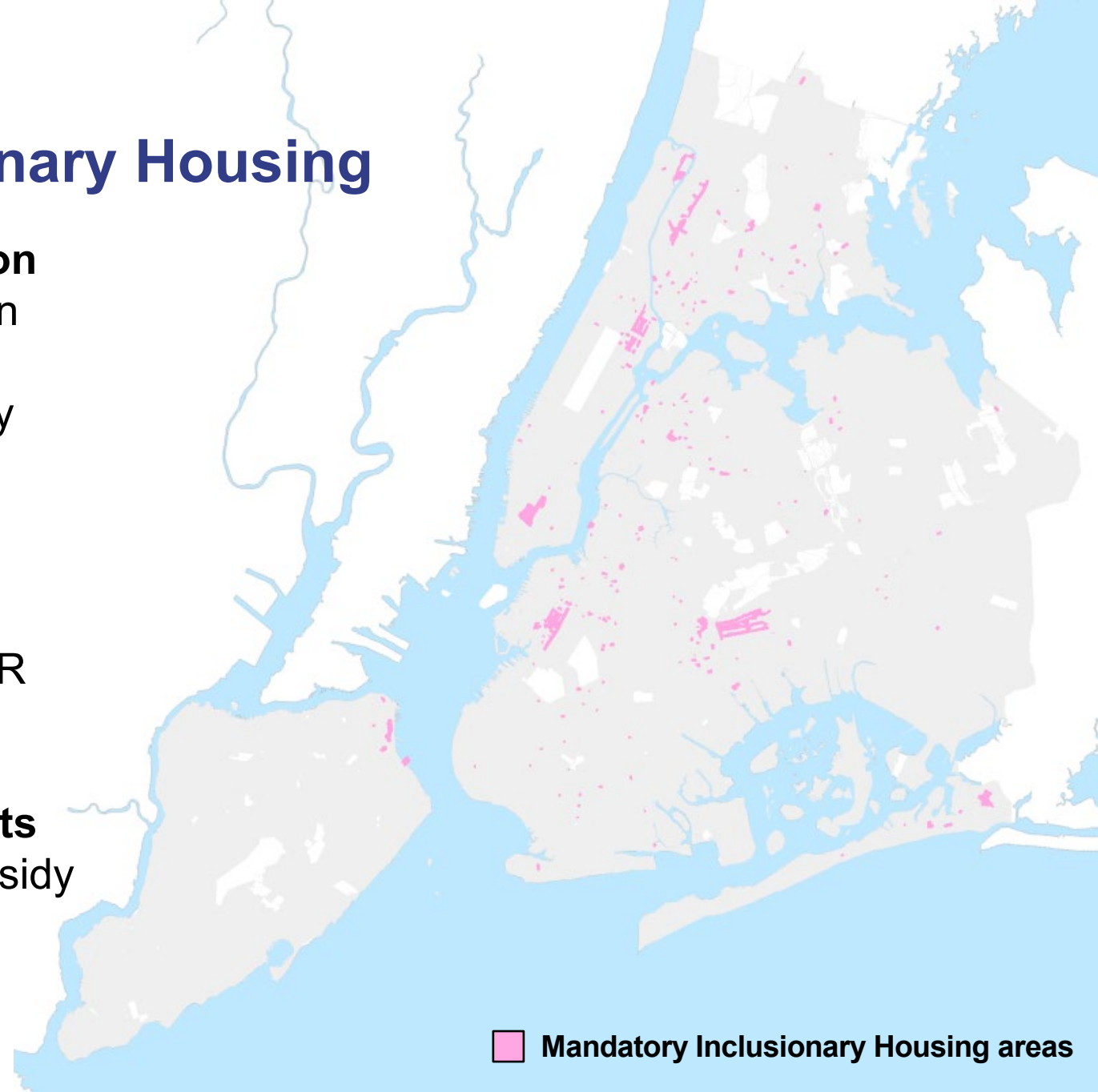
- MIH Option 3 requires a 20% set-aside at an average of 40% AMI
- Requested by the Speaker, members of City Council, and many housing advocates

Equalize MIH FARs for districts where UAP FAR is higher

- Ex: R6A MIH will change from 3.6 to 3.9 FAR
- MIH Options will stay the same

Streamline rules for 100% affordable projects

- Reduces conflicts with term sheets and subsidy programs
- Facilitates affordable homeownership



■ Mandatory Inclusionary Housing areas



Citywide

End parking mandates

Make parking optional in new buildings,
as many other cities have done

**Mandated parking is extremely
expensive to provide**

- These costly mandates drive up rents and prevent new housing from being built
- This is an obstacle to housing growth, especially affordable housing

Parking will still be allowed, and projects can add what is appropriate at their location



**Two parking spaces take up nearly the same space
as a studio apartment**

End parking mandates

Example:

A developer wants to build a **16-unit** apartment building a 4-minute walk from the nearest subway station

Today, the developer would **stop at 10 units**, because the 11th unit would trigger a **6-space parking requirement**

Without parking mandates, they can build the **16-unit building**, providing 6 more urgently needed homes near transit



Additional changes to enable housing

Enable conversion of under-used buildings



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Expand adaptive reuse regulations citywide, move the eligibility date from 1961 to 1991

Re-legalize small and shared apartments



Image credit: Alfred Twu

Remove arbitrary zoning rules to allow small and shared apartments in central locations, easing pressure on family-size units

Eliminate barriers to contextual infill



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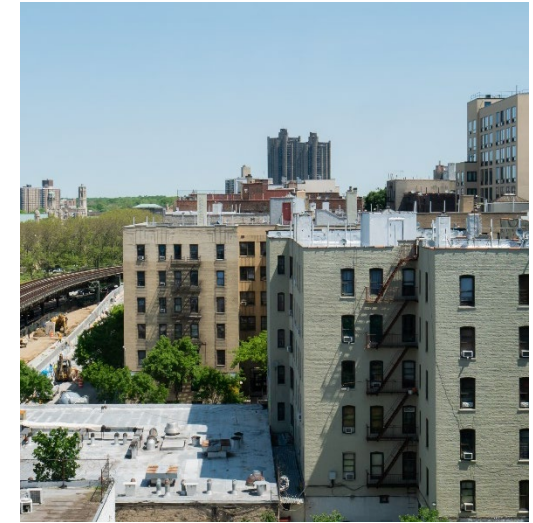
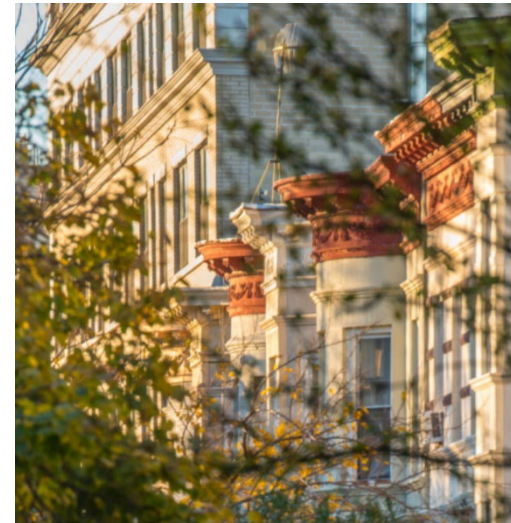
Allow new contextual housing on sites in non-contextual districts, including campuses and irregular sites



Conclusion

How will these changes address our housing needs?

- **A little more housing** in every neighborhood and **more housing types** for the full range of New Yorkers
- Significantly **more affordable housing**
- **Less pressure on gentrifying neighborhoods** and areas hit hardest by the housing shortage and exclusionary zoning
- **Ending exclusionary zoning** in low-density areas
- **Accessory dwelling units** will support homeowners and multigenerational families
- More **sustainable** transit-oriented development



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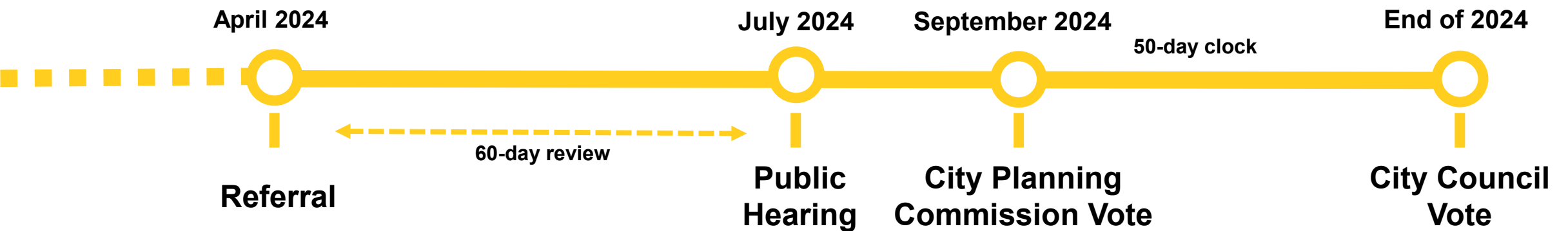


City of Yes for Housing Opportunity

Image credit: Alfred Twu

Stay in touch!

Email the project team at **HousingOpportunity@planning.nyc.gov** with questions, concerns, and to be signed up for email alerts on this project.



Approximate schedule of public review, for illustrative purposes only