ADDRESSING HOUSING NEEDS IN LEXINGTON

Mayor Linda Gorton

Presentation to Kentucky Housing Task Force

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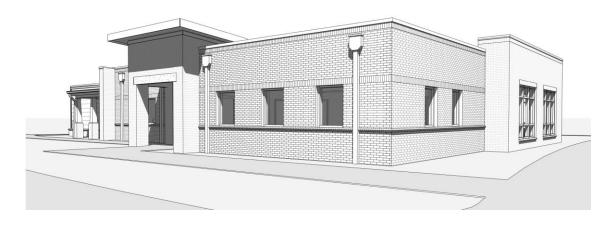


Housing and Economic Development

- Housing issues are complex and challenging.
- Housing is one of the foundations of any strong community.
- Housing affordability and availability are essential to attracting new employers and growing Lexington's workforce.
- Essential to economy in both rural and urban areas.

Using Economic Development Tools to Grow Housing Stock:

- TIF projects Midland Ave., The Summit, City Center and High Street
- Davis Park Land Trust
- Infrastructure Fund



Workforce Center co-located in Davis Park Affordable Housing Development



Housing in Lexington

- In Lexington, there are different types of affordable housing that are designed to meet different needs:
 - "Subsidized housing" for residents of the lowest income, including many low-income seniors
 - Subsidized "workforce housing" for the working poor
 - "Housing that is affordable," often for those buying their first homes





Subsidized Affordable Housing and Workforce Housing Facts

- In 2014, the Urban County Gov't established Lexington's Affordable Housing Fund.
 - **\$48,295,035** has been invested locally
 - \$430 million has been leveraged from public and private sources to fund construction and preservation of 3,504 safe, clean, subsidized affordable housing units.
- Affordable housing can offer a variety of wrap-around services, depending upon the development.





Resident Statistics

Average Rent and Annual Income Based on Units Placed in Lexington Affordable Housing Program

| Unit Type | Average Rent Paid |
|-----------|-------------------|
| Studio | \$541 |
| 1 bedroom | \$570 |
| 2 bedroom | \$790 |
| 3 bedroom | \$820 |

Average Annual Household Income within Lexington Affordable Housing Program: \$22,575

^{*}As of 2024 – based on compliance reviews



What We're Doing to Make Housing More Affordable

Data and research driven approach to improve the availability of all kinds of housing that is affordable for all.

Housing study – What is our Gap?

- Lexington-Fayette County is conducting a housing needs assessment to get a clear picture of local housing needs.
- Good statistics are critical to understanding our housing needs.
- Expected to identify needs across the entire spectrum.





Urban Services Boundary Expansion

June 2023- Urban County Council voted to approve the expansion of Lexington's urban service boundary.

Lexington's Planning Commission recommended **2,800-acre expansion** in five locations across Lexington-Fayette County.

- Per Council's direction, this expansion is specially aimed at increasing the availability of housing.
- Master plan calls for between 17,067 and 26,677 new dwelling units, which would ultimately provide housing for between 59,000 and 78,000 residents.
- Last expansion took place in **1996** and included approximately 5,300 acres. Of that, approximately **2,940** acres remain to be developed today.



Changes made to zoning laws to support housing growth

- Created generous workforce and affordable housing density bonuses.
- Expanded housing types permitted in some zones, including workforce housing.
- Reduced minimum lot sizes, established maximum lot sizes, and reduced setback to improve land use efficiency.
- Increased allowed building heights in medium and high-density zones.
- Required variety in housing types to address workforce housing.
- Removed zoning barriers to neighborhoodserving businesses uses.





Our Financial Commitment to Affordable Housing

- 1% of City's General Fund is dedicated to affordable housing. Nearly \$5 million in FY25 budget.
- Created Department of Housing Advocacy and Community Development.
- Housing advocates hired to help predominately low-income residents find housing.
- Housing Repair Assistance Program helps low-income homeowners make repairs to resolve Code Enforcement violations, like loose gutters, damaged roof coverings, etc.
- Emergency Financial Assistance Fund provides emergency assistance to prevent eviction or utility service disruption.



Recommendations

- Consider ways to grow developer core, especially within affordable housing.
- Consider investments in state revolving loan funds for market rate and affordable housing projects.
- Explore state affordable housing tax credit concept with the legislature to offset cost of development.
- Work with the legislature to design land bank concepts (like Davis Park) to make more property within urban service boundaries accessible to housing.
- Work with the legislature to review statutes and regulations that may expedite housing projects.

Questions?

