



Kimia Haddadan Shelley Caltagirone Malena Leon-Farrera

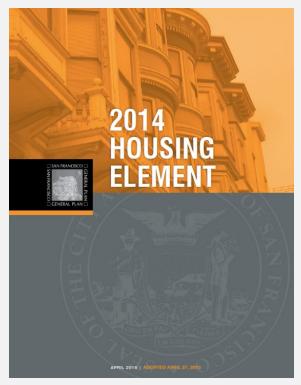
July 6, 2021

Land Acknowledgement



We acknowledge that we are on the unceded ancestral homeland of the Ramaytush Ohlone who are the original inhabitants of the San Francisco Peninsula.

What is the Housing Element?





- The City's housing plan prepared by the Planning Department in coordination with multiple city agencies
- It is a legislated document adopted by the Board of Supervisors and signed into Ordinance
- An updated Housing Element is a required eligibility criteria for state affordable housing funds
- Update required by State every eight years*
- It does not change land use controls or zoning and does not allocate budget but would guide or direct those decisions

^{*} four years if not meeting required timeline

TODAY'S PRESENTATION

- 1. San Francisco's housing challenge
- 2. Housing Element 2022 Update: vision and requirements
- 3. Key policy shifts under consideration
- 4. Outreach and engagement: overview

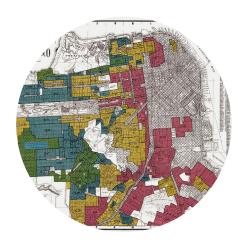




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San Francisco's housing problem is a racial and social equity problem, with severe disparate outcomes for American-Indian, Black, and other communities of color.



These disparate outcomes are rooted in a long history of institutional racism and discriminatory programs.





Median Income for Black Households is less than one fourth of White Households.

SAN FRANCISCO	\$ 104,552
American Indian / Alaskan Native	\$61,250
Black or African American	\$30,442
Hispanic or Latinx (Any Race)	\$72,578
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	\$76,333
Some Other Race	\$ 59,497
Two or More Races	\$114,399
White (Non-Hispanic)	\$132,154

















Source: 2018 5 year American Community Survey



American Indian and Black individuals are unhoused disproportionately.

BLACK / AFRICAN AMERICAN

7 times

More likely to be unhoused compared to their share of the population.

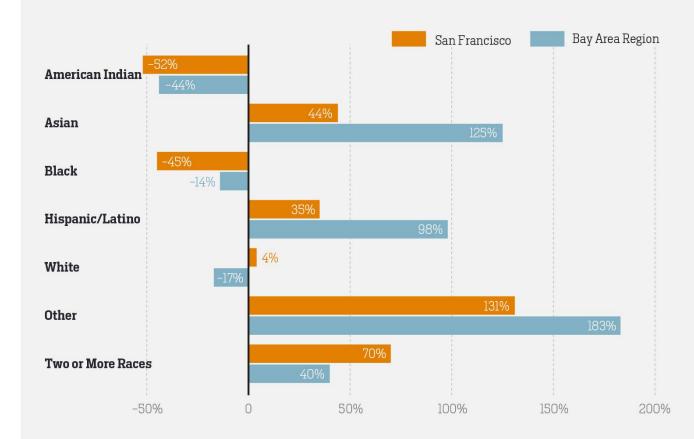
AMERICAN INDIAN

17 times

More likely to be unhoused compared to their share of the population

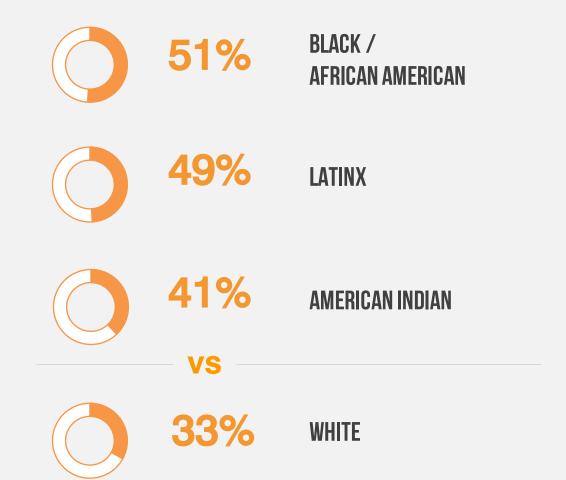


American Indian and Black population has dropped significantly.





Black, Latinx, and American Indian households are more likely to be <u>rent</u> burdened* than a white household.

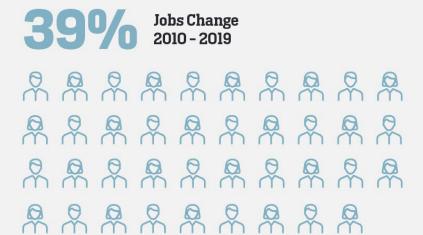


^{*}A household is rent burdened if they are spending more than 30% of their income in rent





Housing production did not keep up with the increase in housing demand from new workers.

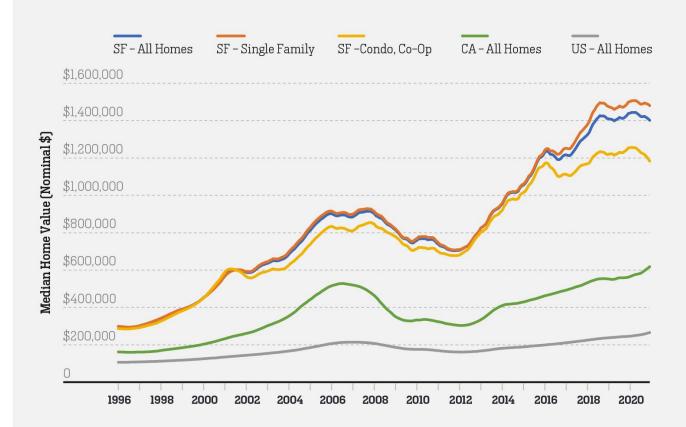


Housing Unit Change 2010 - 2019





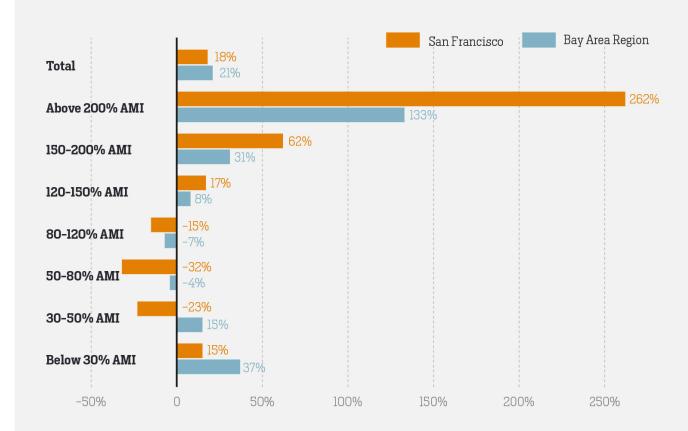
The price to own a home skyrocketed in San Francisco.



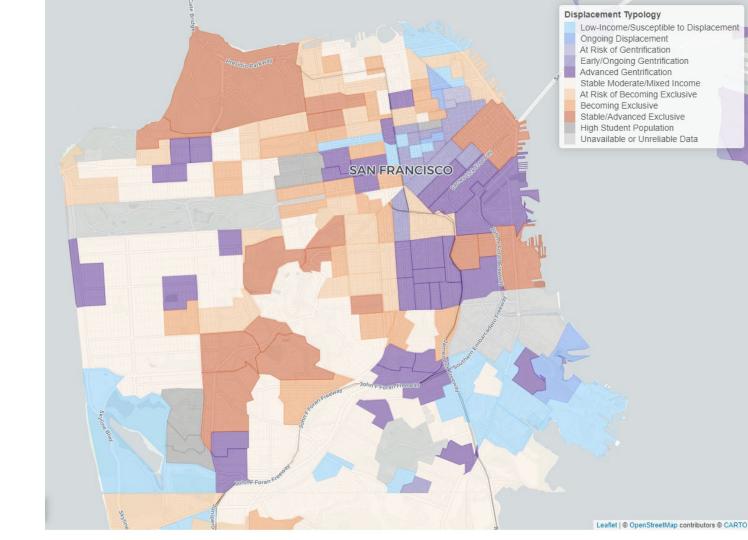
Zillow Home Value Index (All Homes, Single Family, Condo, Co-Op, Smoothed, Seasonally Adjusted) - City, State, Metro & U.S. Levels



San Francisco's higher-income population exploded replacing low and moderate-income households.



These economic pressures have contributed to displacement, gentrification, and exclusion in SF.





San Francisco has been working to change policies and find new resources to address the symptoms of these problems.

- Doubled the annual average of new housing units built in the last five years compared to prior decades.
- Four times more affordable housing investment last year, than the average over the previous 15 years.
- Expanded funding sources: a housing bond, a gross receipts tax, and a real estate transfer tax to fund affordable housing and supportive housing for unhoused residents.
- Strengthened eviction and tenant protections

Dismantling housing inequities requires deeper, long-term investment, and structural changes that address the root causes:

We have accepted racial and economic inequities and segregation.

We have prioritized housing as a commodity rather than as a human right.

We have underbuilt housing compared with increasing demand.



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Significant Increase in Housing Targets

2014-2022

25,000 units

Calculated based on:

Projected growth only

2023-2031

82,000 units

Calculated based on:

- Existing need
 - Cost burden: Paying more than 30% of income for housing
 - Overcrowding
- Projected growth

Other State Mandates



Affirmatively Furthering the Fair Housing law

- Address exclusion and discrimination
- Create housing access in high-opportunity neighborhood
- Bring opportunity to segregated and underserved neighborhoods



Environmental Justice

- Incorporate Environmental Justice policies as required by State Bill 1000 (2016)
- Adopt policies in General Plan to address "unique or compounded health risks"

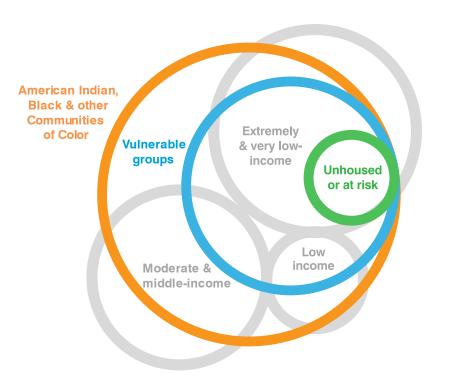
Planning Process and Major Milestones





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Major Policy Shifts for Consideration: For Who?



American-Indian, Black, and other communities of color

Those displaced from the city

Facing housing instability including extremely, very, and low-income households

Vulnerable groups

Seniors and people with disabilities

LGBTQ+

Tenants of subsidized housing or single room occupancy hotels, or low-income tenants

Mentally ill, formerly incarcerated, victims of violence

Transitional age youth

Unhoused or at risk of being unhoused

Extremely low and very lowincome households

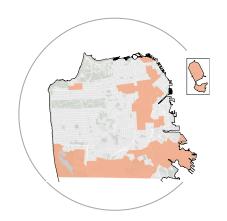
Moderate- and middleincome families and households

75% of whom are people of color

Major Policy Shifts for Consideration: Summary



Recognizing **right to housing** for vulnerable groups

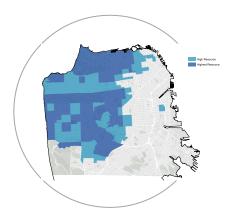


Priority Geographies

- Reallocating resources for acquisition and rehab, tenant protections, and homeownership
- Investing in facilities and infrastructure to increase opportunities for residents



Expand programs to bring back displaced communities



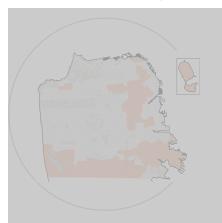
High Opportunity Areas

- Increase investment in affordable housing
- Increase housing choice for all income levels and focus on small to mid-rise multi-family buildings

Major Policy Shifts for Consideration: Recognizing Right to Housing



Recognizing **right to housing** for vulnerable groups

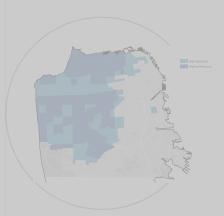


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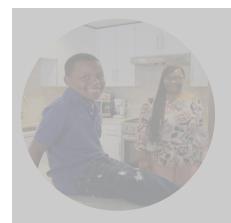
Major Policy Shifts for Consideration: Recognizing Right to Housing

- Create 5,000 units of Supportive Housing along with supportive services
- Elevate rental assistance as the main strategy towards stability
- Prioritize residents of Priority Geographies in supportive housing and shelter placement

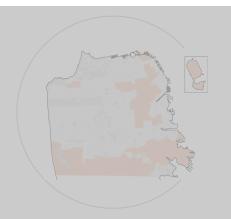




Major Policy Shifts for Consideration: Bringing Back Displaced Communities



Recognizing right to housing for vulnerable groups



Priority Geographies

- Reallocating resources for acquisition and rehab, tenant protections, and homeownership
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Expand programs to bring back displaced communities

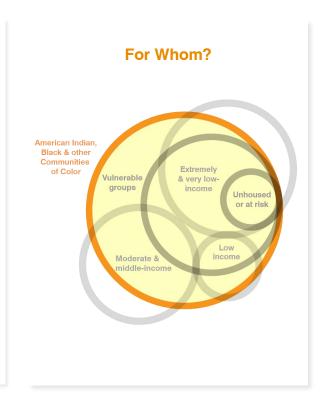


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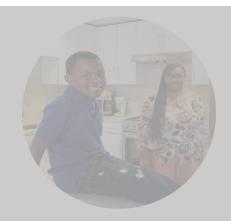
Major Policy Shifts for Consideration: Bringing Back Displaced Communities

- Expand cultural assets and anchors (Cultural districts)
- Continue with affordable homeownership opportunities for displaced communities
- Identify opportunities to dedicate land to American Indian community

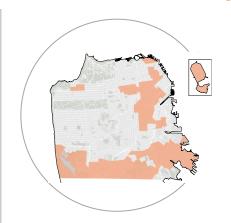




Major Policy Shifts for Consideration: Priority Geographies

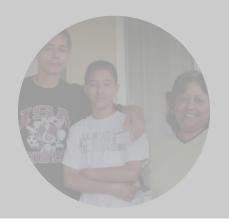


Recognizing right to housing for vulnerable groups

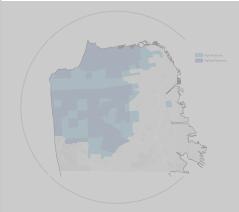


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Expand programs to bring back displaced communities

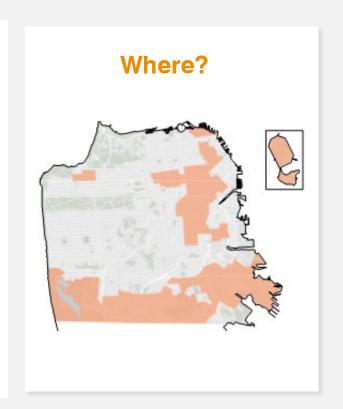


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Major Policy Shifts for Consideration: Priority Geographies

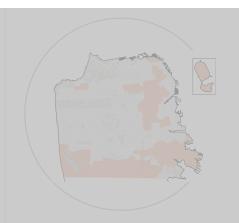
- Increase housing affordable to extremely and lowincome households
- Increase neighborhood preferences for below market rate units
- Increase and target investments in preservation of housing, rental assistance, community amenities, open spaces, transit service, and infrastructure
- Limit zoning changes to the needs of American Indian,
 Black, and other communities of color



Major Policy Shifts for Consideration: Distribute Housing Throughout the City

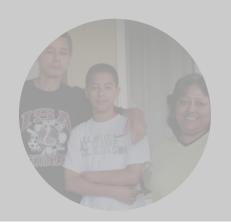


Recognizing right to housing for vulnerable groups

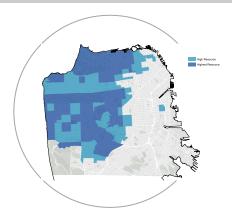


Priority Geographies

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Expand programs to bring back displaced communities



High Opportunity Areas

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Housing production has been heavily concentrated in Priority Geographies.

Housing Production by Neighborhood, 2005-2019

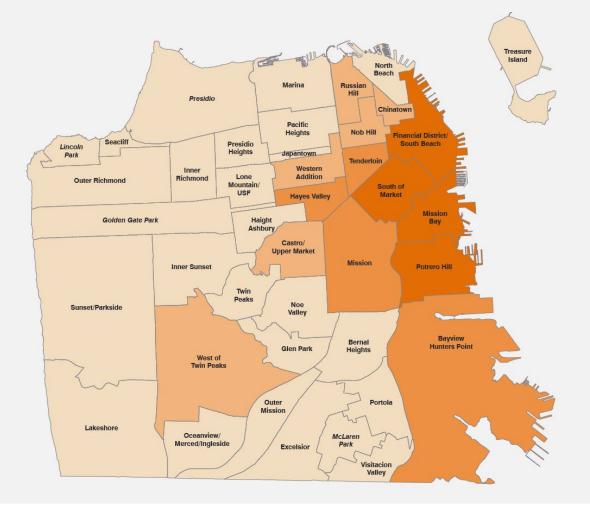
Total Units

Less than 300

301-1,500

1,501 - 3,000

3,001 - 8,721

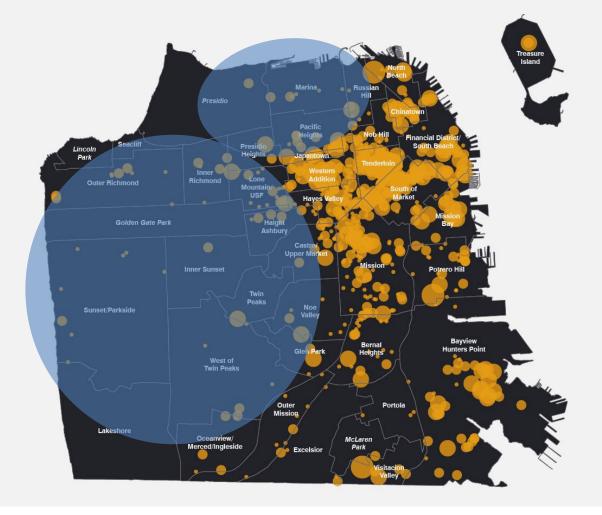


Less than 12% of our affordable housing units are in areas identified to bring improved life outcomes to low-income households.

Subsidized Affordable Housing

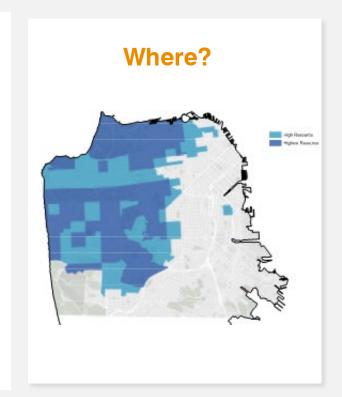
Affordable Units

- 0 10
- 11 100
- 01-300
- 301-646



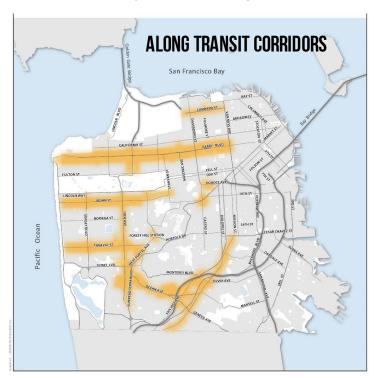
Major Policy Shifts for Consideration: Distribute Housing Throughout the City

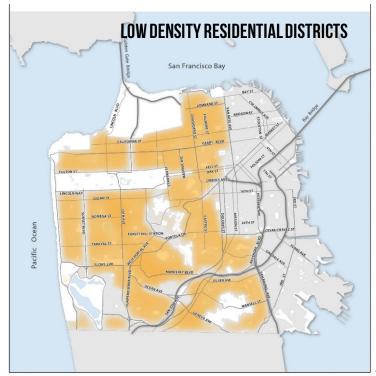
- To lower the constant burden of change and pressure on low-income communities of color due to concentrating new housing in their neighborhoods
- To provide housing options for low-income communities of color in neighborhoods with high quality amenities and wealth



Major Policy Shifts for Consideration: Distribute Housing Throughout the City

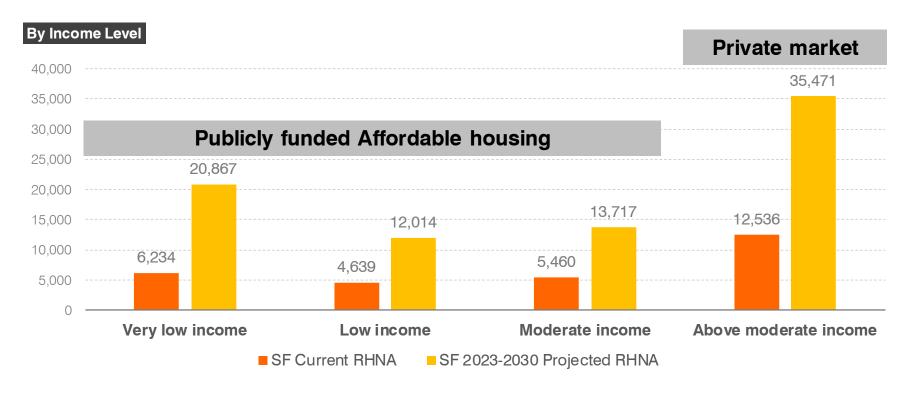
- Increase development capacity along transit corridors or through low density residential districts
- Establish a goal of building 50% of regional targets in these areas in small and mid-rise buildings
- Ensure privately built housing serve moderate- or middle-income households





Significant Increase in Housing Targets

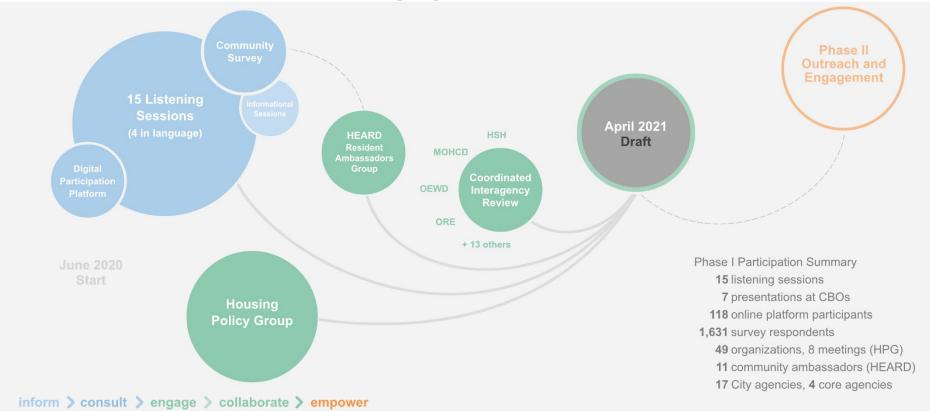
25,000 units vs. 82,000 units





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Phase I Outreach and Engagement: Process and Components



PUBLIC PARTICIPATION SPECTRUM

Phase I Outreach and Engagement: Communities Engaged

Townhalls, Listening Sessions, and in-person Survey:

- BMAGIC (D10)
- Fillmore / Western Addition (D5)
- La Voz Latina, Tenderloin in Spanish (D6)
- Richmond Senior Center in Chinese (D1)
- Japantown Listening Session (D5)
- Latino Food hub in-person survey (D9)
- Tenderloin survey with Code Tenderloin health ambassadors (D 6)

- Resident Ambassador Group (HEARD)
- Human Right Commission's Community Roundtable
- YIMBY group
- Districts 1
- District 4
- District 7
- Four listening sessions one in English, two in Spanish, one in Chinese

Presentations at CBOs:

- Richmond CBOs Monthly Meeting
- MOHCD Eviction Prevention & Tenant Empowerment Working Group Monthly Meeting
- Supervisor Walton's CBO Roundtable Monthly Meeting
- MAP2020 Monthly Meeting
- SOMA Philippines Cultural District Planning 101
- BMAGIC Convener Monthly Meeting
- Japanese Cultural District Land Use / Transportation Committee Meeting

Phase I Outreach and Engagement: Housing Policy Group

g meetings total

49 total orgs

Attended 4 or more meetings

- Asian Americans Advancing Justice -Asian Law Caucus
- California Consortium of Urban Indian Health
- Chinatown Community Development Center
- Community Housing Partnership
- Council of Community Housing Organizations
- Enterprise Community Partners
- Homeownership SF
- Mission Economic Development Agency
- San Francisco Apartment Association
- San Francisco Foundation
- San Francisco Housing Action Coalition
- San Francisco Housing Development Corporation
- Senior Disability Action
- SOMA Pilipinas
- Tenderloin Housing Clinic

- Tenderloin Neighborhood Development Corporation
- United to Save the Mission
- YIMBY Action

Attended 2-3 meetings

- American Indian Cultural District
- Bayview Hunters Point Community Advocates/Southeast Community Council
- Bridge Housing
- BUILD
- Communities United for Health and Justice
- Episcopal Community Services San Francisco
- Eviction Defense Collaborative
- LISC Bay Area
- Livable City
- Mission SRO Collaborative / Dolores Street Community Services
- Project Level
- Richmond District Rising
- Starcity

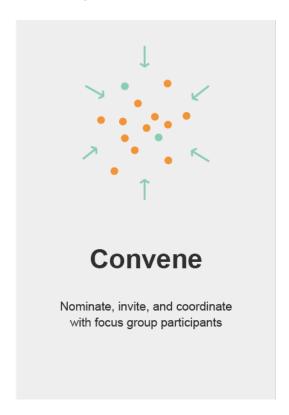
- SF Tenants Union
- SOMCAN
- SPUR
- Trasatlantic Construction
- Rafiki Coalition for Health and Wellness
- YIMBY Law

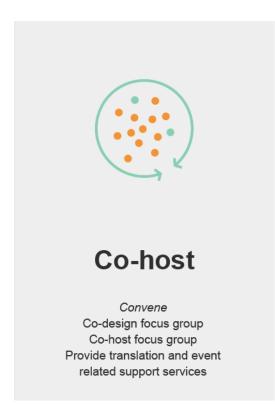
Attended one meeting

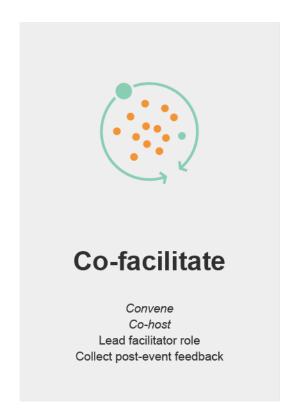
- Don Bauer & Co
- Freedom Forward
- Friendship Association of American Indians
- Japantown Cultural District
- Japantown Taskforce
- L37 Partners
- Mission Housing Development Corporation
- Open Door Legal
- Sia Consulting
- SF Black Wallstreet
- Tenants Together
- Young Community Developers

Phase II Outreach and Engagement: Community-led Strategy

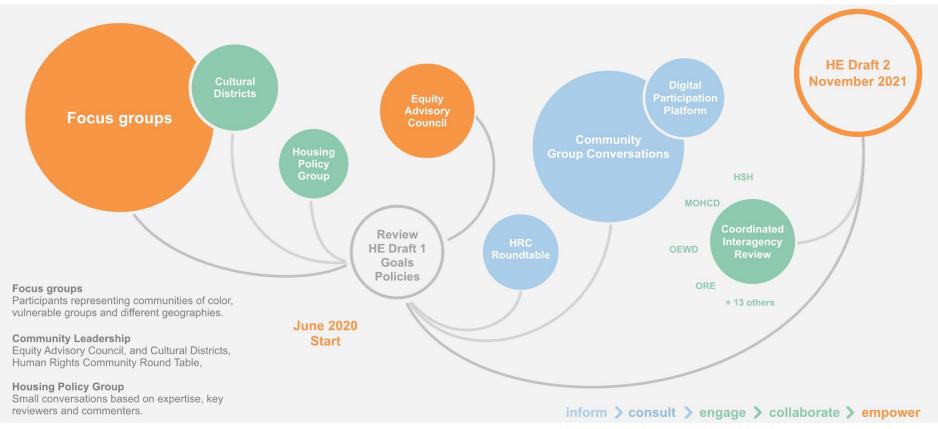
Focus groups: A partnership framework with CBOs







Phase II Outreach and Engagement: Community-led Strategy





SHAPING THE FUTURE OF HOUSING
IN SAN FRANCISCO

sfhousingelement.org