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CINCINNATI CITY PLANNING & ENGAGEMENT

PURPOSE

Engagement from events held in 2022 identified the problems within our zoning code that needed addressing. The feedback from the 2023 events directly informed the strategy, scale, and direction of the policy proposals. The 2024 events were meant to hear feedback on the proposal and refine specific elements of the proposed policies.

OVERVIEW



Location of all in-person public engagement opportunities related to Connected Communities.

ENGAGEMENT EVENTS 2022

JUNE 11 2022 Housing Summit 211 attendees.

AUGUST

Connected Communities Conversations Five virtual sessions, 63 professional stakeholder

participants. One in-person session, 18 public participants.

DECEMBER

Connected Communities Public Survey 1,273 respondents.

2023

JANUARY-APRIL

First Round Public Engagement

Six in-person events, one virtual event. 236 participants.

MARCH 11 2023 Neighborhood Summit

FEBRUARY

First Round Professional Stakeholders Engagement

Three virtual events. 50 participants.

OCTOBER

Second Round Professional Stakeholders Engagement

One webinar, 41 attendees. Two in-person events, 22 attendees.

OCTOBER SORTA Engagement

OCTOBER Internal Department Engagement Review of proposals with 10+ City departments.

2024

FEBRUARY-APRIL **Online Engagement** 10,500+ website views, 146 online responses.

FEBRUARY

Second Round Public Engagement Two in-person and one virtual event. 152 attendees.

MARCH 2024 Housing Summit 103 attendees.

MARCH-APRIL

Pop-Up Engagement Six in-person events in six different neighborhoods.

APRIL 2024 Neighborhood Summit*

APRIL **Public Staff Conferences*** Two virtual events.

*Event has yet to be held as of this publishing.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Planning staff were committed to equitable and representative engagement throughout this process, and demographic data was collected for the majority of all the Connected Communities-related public engagement events. The data shows that participants in the engagement events were on average older, whiter, and significantly more educated and homeowning than the city's population overall. When looking at neighborhoods, Clifton, OTR, Northside, North Avondale, and Paddock Hills were the most over-represented areas in comparison to their population sizes within the city. Westwood, CUF, Mt. Washington, Madisonville, and West Price Hill were the most underrepresented areas.

It is important to note that this data does not include information about people engaged at the pop-up events, the professional stakeholders, the Neighborhood Summits, website interactions, or additional, specific outreach undertaken by the Mayor and Councilmembers.

Neighborhood Representation

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for all engagement events exluding the survey.



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PROFESSIONAL STAKEHOLDERS FINDINGS

Several engagements were held with "professional stakeholders," a group of roughly 60 individuals who work locally in Cincinnati in the fields of market-rate and subsidized housing development, architecture and design, transportation and walkability, business district revitalization, funding, advocacy, and at nonprofits. There were a total of five sessions held with this group, as well as two additional specific sessions with SORTA and internal city departments. This group was able to provide very specific insight into barriers and concerns within the zoning code.

What is the most important zoning change to meet our Connected Communities goals?



What level of change to each regulation is appropriate for affordable developments?



Is there a market for each of the following Middle Housing typologies?



City Department Engagement

A specific engagement session was designed to hear feedback on the proposals from all departments that review new development in the city, including utilities, fire, and the building department. The major comments were as follows:

- Infrastructure capacity will be a concern regardless of these policies.
- 2. In the short term, capacity concerns are managed on a project-by-project basis through the CSR and permit approval processes. There are other programs addressing this for the long term.
- When capacity for a project is a problem, utilities will ask the developers to either pay to adequately increase the capacity or scale down the project.
- 4. This means **new development will continue to be possible**, but will be **more expensive**.
- 5. Capacity on **major thoroughfares** is better than on **side streets.**
- There should be a citywide "Growth Management Working Group" where long-range infrastructure and utility improvement planning aligns with where the city is increasing population and density.

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2023 PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT FINDINGS

The feedback from the 2023 public engagement was collected from a series of six in-person and one virtual meeting open to all. The two-hour events were structured as follows: an opening presentation on why we were engaging and a summary of zoning; an engagement game called Simcinnati; three rounds of brief, introductory presentations followed by interactive feedback posters and discussion for the Middle Housing, Reduced Regulatory Barriers, and Parking focus areas; and closing remarks. These sessions had a significant impact on the ultimate direction of the policy proposals. The proposals are in direct alignment with the community feedback received for each Focus Area.



How do you feel about Middle Housing in each area?

How do you feel about Parking Minimums?



Simcinnati

A major element of this engagement was related to educating the general public about complex zoning topics quickly in order to gather informed feedback. This was accomplished through "Simcinnati," a City Planning game invented by staff where participants were put in charge of selecting how to manage growth in a fictional neighborhood in which they resided, and balanced real-world tradeoffs related to a necessary population base and amenities such as public transit, bike lanes, urban design improvements, necessities such as a grocery store, and local shops and restaurants, as well as parking requirements.



2024 PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT FINDINGS

The feedback from the 2024 public engagement was collected from two open-house sessions, a virtual engagement session, and the 2024 Housing Growth and Affordability Summit, all of which were free and open to all members of the public. These sessions were meant to educate the public about the proposals, hear community concerns, and refine key aspects of the proposal.



Main Concerns:

- Quality of life issues related to more people
- Infrastructure maintenance and stormwater
- Hillside impacts
- Generally more renters and multi-family development
- Lack of quality design
- Not enough parking
- Lack of housing that is affordable to the lowest income groups

People responded that the policies do not go far enough, especially when compared to other cities.

How effective will each policy be at increasing supply?											
Middle Housing		13%		22%		35%	25%	3.9			
RRB	7%	11%		20%		39%	23%	3.8			
Parking	10	5%	10%	12%		31%	31%	3.6			
Affordable Dev.	14	14% 72		29%	6	25%	25%	3.3			
Full Proposal	9%	9% 9%		20%		34%	28%	3.7			

How effective will each policy be at keeping costs low?

Middle Housing	9%	9% 14%		27%				30%					20%		3	5.5	
RRB	16%		15%			34%		6	20%			0%	15%			5.0	
Parking	20%		169		%	16%			28%					20%			5.1
Affordable Dev.	20%			9%	22%				27%					2	2%	3	5.2
Full Proposal	15%		13%			26%			28%						18%	3	5.2
				Not	Effective	e	2		3		4		Very E	ffectiv	e		

ENGAGEMENT THEMES

Themes were distilled from hundreds of comments received during engagement. Listing these themes does not mean all members of the community, staff, or elected officials agree with all the sentiments listed. However, the themes provide a sense of what participants expressed during the events.

2023 Public Engagement Themes

- Increasing density near NBDs and transit corridors with gradual transition would be the best of both worlds by maintaining some SF neighborhoods while increasing the amenities, density, and walkability that many people are looking for at different stages of life.
- Residents want to live in vibrant, denser neighborhoods that are walkable to their everyday needs. Increased density could contribute to this.
- 3. People want to have **different housing options**, including homeownership, **at a reasonable price** without **fear of displacement**.
- Current residents want to proactively (not reactively) share in development that will benefit them.
- 5. New buildings should complement existing buildings. It is essential that neighborhood character be maintained with new development, and change should occur gradually.
- There is a lack of trust in city government to implement change city-wide because it will fail to accommodate differing neighborhood needs, especially protecting historically marginalized groups in development.
- 7. People want **well-maintained neighborhoods, and irresponsible landlords & developers are seen as a threat** to the quality of existing neighborhoods. Residents see increasing homeownership as a way to address this.
- 8. **Residents value green space and nature** and fear that density will compromise this.
- 9. Without viable transit alternatives, people don't feel comfortable reducing parking minimums because they feel that driving is their only way to get places.
- 10. People want better integrated, smarter, less impactful parking solutions.
- Cincinnati's historic resources and preservation are important, and people fear that new development jeopardizes this.

2024 Public Engagement Themes

- Reducing redundant zoning barriers isn't the only hurdle, but a good step to help house people and support businesses.
- Mechanisms are needed to ensure quality development, otherwise people fear developers will get rich and won't build high-quality, contextual multi-family buildings that could have the potential to stabilize and uplift long-term neighborhood vitality.
- 3. There are **cost benefits** and increased lifestyle choices of allowing more housing types, but **intentional, ongoing efforts** are **still needed to house the most vulnerable** populations.
- 4. Relaxing parking requirements can allow for effective use of limited land and can support and sustain transit alternatives. However, retaining some requirements, managing parking better, and making it easier to build multi-modal infrastructure can help bridge the gap until viable transit systems take hold.
- 5. Increasing high-quality, creative landscaping in targeted areas - like neighborhood business districts, areas with lower tree canopy, and along streets and sidewalks - could mitigate negative environmental impacts and bring new and old neighbors together in spaces where everyone feels welcome, as long as they are maintained long-term.

"Strict zoning is necessary to preserve neighborhoods as they are. Change is never good." 2022 Community Survey Response

"Sounds good in theory, but we do not like the idea of going through demolition and construction to have a less than desirable result with buildings that don't match our historic neighborhood."

2024 Engagement Survey Response

"This project, if enacted, is allowing for the development of housing that I actually want to buy." 2024 Engagement Survey Response

"I love the emphasis on putting humans over cars, giving people the freedom to choose other modes of transit, and living without a car. This will bring us closer and help us be happier and healthier in our daily lives." 2024 Housing Growth & Affordability Summit

ENGAGEMENT IMPACT ON THE PROPOSAL

We spent over two years engaging thousands of everyday residents, business owners, community leaders, and professionals to determine what Cincinnatians think about how to change our Zoning Code to make housing more attainable for all people, at all income levels, in all areas of the city. Below is a brief summary of exactly how engagement influenced policy.



Engagement Takeaways



How It Was Integrated

2022 Engagement Identify Problems

Changing density, parking, and height restrictions in the Zoning Code will help to increase the supply of both market rate and subsidized affordable housing supply. There is a market and desire for Middle Housing types in Cincinnati.



Focus was placed on changing the regulations in the Zoning Code that impede new housing the most, while also allowing housing types that are desired but lacking in the market.

2023 Engagement Inform Strategy

Cincinnatians want different types of housing at prices they can afford, better transit, revitalized neighborhood business districts, and smarter parking solutions. The majority are open to changing density, height, and parking regulations, but mainly in areas where they think more housing makes sense, such as where it's easy to walk, bike, and take transit to everyday needs. There were also concerns about losing greenery and negative changes to the form of buildings.



Instead of implementing changes to Zoning Code citywide, as many other cities have done, the changes were only focused on neighborhood business districts and major transit lines, such as future Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) and the 24/7 bus routes. To ensure neighborhoods maintain their aesthetic feel, no major changes to setback were made, no changes were made to height in single-family zones, and a set of policies were developed to focus on greenery and building form.

2024 Engagement Hear Feedback and Refine

Cincinnatians believed that Connected Communities will be effective at increasing housing supply and keeping housing costs low. They think that the policies will help the city reach its climate goals, as well as support transit investments and neighborhood business districts. They also stated that the Human Scale Development policies of landscaping and building design were important. While some were vocal in their concerns about quality-of-life issues, bad landlords, lack of parking and fear of renters, others stated the policies were overdue and did not go far enough in location or impact.

Given the data indicated a moderately positive reception to the policies, and that conflicting feedback that was received for going too far and not going far enough, no major policy adjustments were made. Human Scale Development policies were created in direct response to engagement feedback to focus on increasing landscaping and maintaining good building design. Finally, concerns not related to zoning will be relayed to elected officials and the community at-large so separate policies can be considered to address those issues in the future.