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Testimony of Hawai'i Appleseed Center for Law and Economic Justice  
In Support of Bill 20 and Bill 21  
Honolulu City Council, Committee on Zoning and Planning  
Scheduled for Hearing Thursday, April 30, 2015, 9:00 AM

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*Hawai'i Appleseed Center for Law and Economic Justice is a nonprofit law firm created to advocate on behalf of low-income individuals and families in Hawai'i. Our core mission is to help our clients gain access to the resources, services, and fair treatment that they need to realize their opportunities for self-achievement and economic security.*

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Thank you for the opportunity to testify **in strong support** of Bill 20 and Bill 21, which would amend the Land Use Ordinance to allow the creation of accessory dwelling units (ADUs). Accessory dwelling units are an important tool to address our affordable housing crisis, offering many benefits to current homeowners, prospective tenants, and the community at large. ADUs have been successfully used as an affordable housing strategy in other high-cost jurisdictions throughout the country.

The extent of Hawai'i's affordable housing shortfall is clear, and rentals for low-income households are the most desperately needed. ADUs are a straightforward way to help address this shortage without relying on government subsidies for housing creation. A homeowner makes the decision if developing an ADU makes sense, and then covers the construction expenses and property management. Relative to current government subsidies for affordable housing, ADUs are an extremely cost-efficient option that will also stimulate the economy through construction expenditures and additional work for local builders and contractors.

ADUs will increase both our total and affordable housing inventory. A study from the Center for Community Innovation found that 30 percent of ADU listings in the Bay Area were affordable to those at 30 to 50 percent of the area median income, with another 49 percent affordable to those between 50 and 80% AMI. Combined, almost 80 percent of units were affordable to low-income families. And even those units which are rented at market rates add to our total housing inventory, meaning that as higher income households choose to live in ADUs, they are freeing up a unit for another household who will often have a lower income.

Our community's changing demographics make ADUs an ideal housing option for many segments of our population. Today, one-third of renter households in Honolulu consist of a single individual. Our population is rapidly aging at the same time we are seeing a young adult population who cannot afford rent in Hawai'i. Housing costs are climbing faster than wages, and additional affordable inventory is desperately needed to meet pent-up demand and future growth.

ADUs are a more environmentally sensitive housing option for O'ahu. The size limit proposed in this request will ensure that ADUs have a reduced environmental impact during construction and lower

utility costs. An Oregon Department of Environmental Quality study found that ADUs are the greenest housing option due to their reduced size and energy usage. By increasing density in neighborhoods zoned for single families, they prevent urban sprawl while preserving a neighborhood's character.

Not only do ADUs create rentals, but they increase affordability in another important way by making housing more affordable for the homeowners themselves. One out of five homeowners are housing cost-burdened, meaning that they are paying more than 30 percent of their income toward their mortgage. Additional rental income from an ADU can help them to make ends meet and better afford their mortgage payments and property taxes. And by increasing the value of the property, an ADU helps homeowners when they sell their homes.

By allowing non-family members to rent these units, homeowners can make use of secondary units through all life stages. ADUs can house family members when necessary and then provide stabilizing income when that need does not exist. For example, a homeowner can rent to their adult children as they begin their careers, then rent to an unrelated tenant, and finally, the homeowner can downsize into the ADU, helping her age in place.

We do respectfully request the following **amendments to Bill 21**, should the Committee choose to use it as the vehicle to establish ADUs. First, we propose that Bill 21 allow ADUs to be built on R-3.5 lots, which would substantially increase the number of units that could be built. We also respectfully request that the parking requirement be reduced so that one off-street parking space is required, except for ADUs within 0.5 miles of a transit station.

Thank you again for the opportunity to testify in strong support of this request. We strongly urge the Committee to take advantage of this opportunity to expand our affordable housing supply—without a substantial cost to the public—and allow our residents to benefit from accessory dwelling units.