

NEEDHAM PLANNING BOARD
**Joint Meeting with Select Board, Finance Committee,
and Housing Needham (HONE) Advisory Group**

Tuesday April 30, 2024
6:00 p.m.

Powers Hall
Needham Town Hall, 1471 Highland Avenue
AND
Virtual Meeting using Zoom

Meeting ID:

Webinar ID: 826 0101 3229

Passcode: 652800

(Instructions for accessing below)

Pursuant to Chapter 2 of the Acts of 2023, meetings of public bodies may be conducted virtually provided that adequate access is provided to the public.

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Link: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/82601013229?pwd=OE82V1MxQnJUZHVXZjFNbWJXRFRJoQT09>

Webinar ID: 826 0101 3229

Passcode: 652800

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1. Discussion of Housing Needham (HONE) Advisory Group’s Final recommendations.



**Select Board
TOWN OF NEEDHAM
AGENDA FACT SHEET**

MEETING DATE: 4/30/2024

Agenda Item	Joint Meeting with the Planning Board, Finance Committee, and Housing Needham Advisory Group regarding MBTA Communities Act Recommendations
Presenter(s)	Housing Needham Advisory Group: Heidi Frail (co-chair), Natasha Espada (co-chair), Kevin Keane, Jeanne McKnight, Karen Calton, Ronald Ruth, Liz Kaponya, Bill Lovett, Michael Diener Katie King, Deputy Town Manager Lee Newman, Director of Planning & Community Development Eric Halvorsen, RKG Associates Emily Innes, Innes Associates Carys Lustig, Director of Public Works Chris Heep, Town Counsel

1.	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF TOPIC TO BE DISCUSSED
	The Housing Needham (HONE) Advisory Group will present their final recommendations for multi-family zoning that complies with the MBTA Communities Act. Members, staff, and consultants will provide an overview of HONE's community engagement process; recommended zoning maps, dimensional requirements, and zoning language; analyses on the likely build-out, fiscal impact on Town and Schools operating costs, gross tax revenue impact, and capital impacts; and the timeline ahead. These proposals are recommended for the October 2024 Special Town Meeting, following a preliminary review by the Executive Office of Housing and Livable Communities and the Planning Board's hearing process for zoning amendments.
2.	VOTE REQUIRED BY SELECT BOARD
	<i>Suggested Motion:</i> To accept the recommendations of the Housing Needham Advisory Group and send the Base Compliance Plan and the Neighborhood Housing Plan to the State for a preliminary review.
3.	BACK UP INFORMATION ATTACHED
	a. HONE charge/composition, <i>updated 4/16/24</i> b. Presentation slides c. Town of Needham, MBTA Communities Summary Report, April 2024 d. FAQs

Town of Needham

Housing Needham (HONE) Advisory Group

for MBTA Communities Act Multi-Family Zoning

Type:	Ad Hoc
Legal Reference:	To achieve Town compliance with MGL c.40A Section 3A
Appointing Authority:	Select Board & Planning Board
Number of Voting Members:	Nine (9)
Term of Appointment	2023-2024
Special Municipal Employee	Yes
Staff Support	Assistant Town Manager/Director of Operations, Director of Planning & Community Development, Assistant Town Planner, Community Housing Specialist

Member	Designation	Term Expiration
Heidi Frail	Select Board Member (co-chair)	12/31/2024
Natasha Espada	Planning Board Member (co-chair)	12/31/2024
Kevin Keane	Select Board Member	12/31/2024
Jeanne McKnight	Planning Board Member <i>Planning Board Designee as of 4/16/24</i>	12/31/2024
Joshua Levy Karen Calton <i>as of 4/16/24</i>	Finance Committee Member	12/31/2024
Ronald Ruth	Architect, Land Use Planner, Land Use Attorney, Real Estate Developer	12/31/2024
William Lovett	Architect, Land Use Planner, Land Use Attorney, Real Estate Developer	12/31/2024
Liz Kaponya	Renter	12/31/2024
Michael Diener	Community Member At-Large	12/31/2024

Composition: Nine (9) voting members:

- Two (2) current Select Board Members* (one to serve as co-chair)
- Two (2) current Planning Board Members (one to serve as co-chair)
- One (1) current Finance Committee Member
- Two (2) of either Architect, Land Use Planner, Land Use Attorney, or Real Estate Developer, to be appointed by the Planning Board
- One (1) renter, to be appointed by the Select Board
- One (1) community member at-large, to be appointed by the Select Board

Purpose: The Housing Needham (HONE) Advisory Group will lead the community engagement process to create multi-family zoning that complies with the MBTA Communities Act (MGL c.40A Section 3A). The group will advise the Select Board and Planning Board on proposed zoning to bring to Town Meeting in 2024, informed by their individual expertise, group deliberations, and feedback received from the public.

Charge: The Housing Needham (HONE) Advisory Group will:

- Lead a broad public engagement effort for the Needham community to envision and shape zoning to allow multi-family housing that complies with the MBTA Communities Act.
- Utilize the recommendations in the Town of Needham's 2022 Housing plan as a starting point.
- Evaluate build-outs, projections, and analyses of fiscal, school enrollment, and infrastructure impacts provided by staff and consultants.
- Consider related zoning elements that are allowed, but not required under the MBTA Communities Act, including but not limited to inclusionary zoning (affordable housing requirements) and parking minimums.
- Update the Select Board, Planning Board and Finance Committee throughout the process on group deliberations and community feedback.
- Recommend draft zoning to the Select Board and Planning Board to submit to DHCD and Town Meeting.

Charge Adopted: 06/13/2023

SME Status Voted: 06/13/2023

** Per M.G.L. Ch. 268A Sec. 1(n), the Select Board Members serving on the HONE Advisory Group cannot claim SME status, even though the HONE Advisory Group, as an entity, is designated as such.*

Housing Needham (HONE) Final Recommendations

April 30, 2024



MBTA Communities Act Overview
HONE's Charge & Community Engagement
Recommended Zoning Proposals
Build-Out and Fiscal Impact Analyses
Next Steps
Q&A

The law (MGL C.40A Section 3A) established a requirement that each of the 177 designated MBTA Communities must have zoning that:

- Provides for at least 1 district of reasonable size in which multifamily housing is permitted as of right.
- Cannot have age-restrictions and shall be suitable for families with children.
- Must have a minimum gross density of 15 dwelling units per acre.
- A portion of the district must be located within 0.5 miles from a commuter rail station.
- Commuter rail communities, including Needham, have a deadline to comply of **December 31, 2024**.

Needham’s MBTA Communities Requirements:

Compliance Metric	Requirement
Gross Acres	50 acres
Unit Capacity	1,784 units
Dwelling Units per Acre	15 DU/AC
Percentage to be Located in Station Area	90%

Housing Needham (HONE) Advisory Group

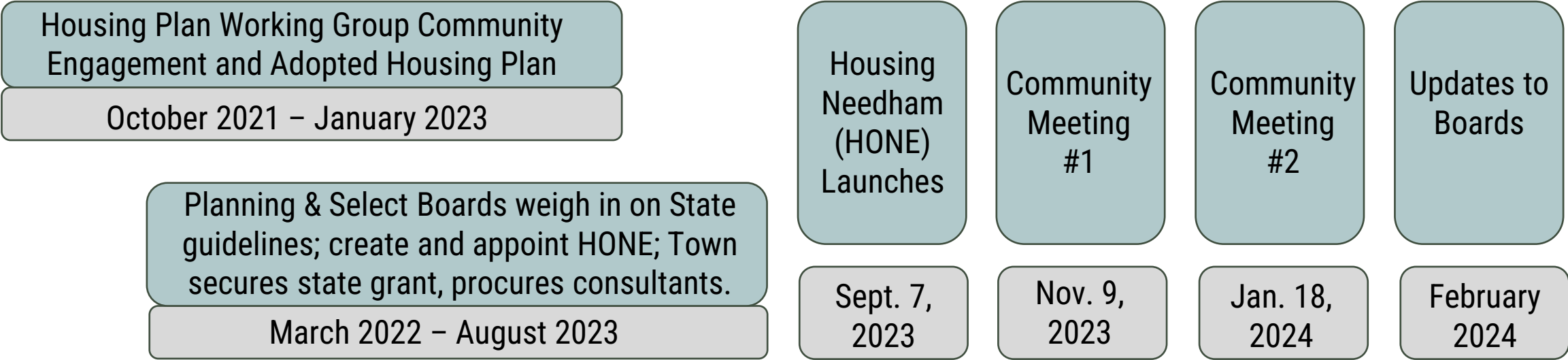
Purpose: The Housing Needham Advisory Group will lead the community engagement process to create multi-family zoning that complies with the MBTA Communities Act. The group will advise the Select Board and Planning Board on proposed zoning to bring to Town Meeting in 2024, informed by their individual expertise, group deliberations, and feedback received from the public.

Members Appointed by the Select Board	Members Appointed by the Planning Board
Heidi Frail, Select Board (HONE Co-Chair)	Natasha Espada, Planning Board (HONE Co-Chair)
Kevin Keane, Select Board	Jeanne McKnight, Planning Board (designee)
Josh Levy (09/23-04/24); Karen Calton (as of 4/16/24), Finance Committee	Ronald Ruth; Architect, Land Use Planner, Land Use Attorney, or Real Estate Developer
Liz Kaponya, Renter	William Lovett; Architect, Land Use Planner, Land Use Attorney, or Real Estate Developer
Michael Diener, Community Member At-Large	

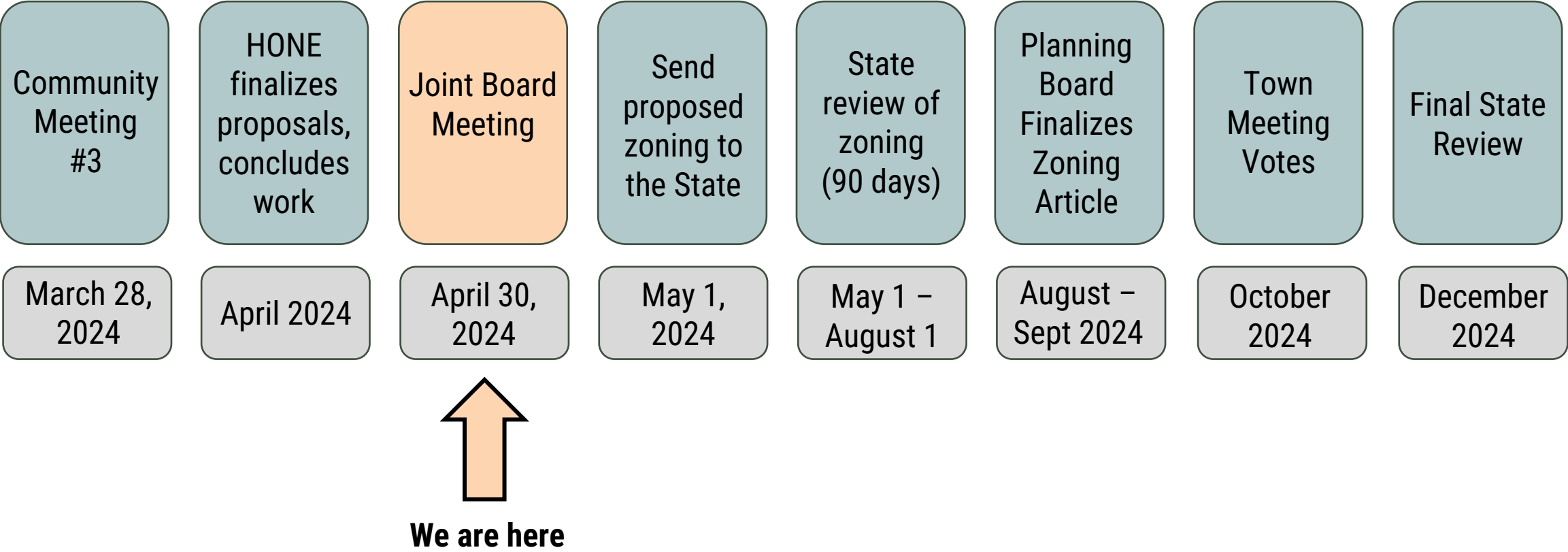
Housing Needham (HONE) Advisory Group Charge

- Lead a broad public engagement effort for the Needham community to envision and shape zoning to allow multi-family housing that complies with the MBTA Communities Act.
- Utilize the recommendations in the Town of Needham's 2022 Housing plan as a starting point.
- Evaluate build-outs, projections, and analyses of fiscal, school enrollment, and infrastructure impacts provided by staff and consultants.
- Consider related zoning elements that are allowed, but not required under the MBTA Communities Act, including but not limited to inclusionary zoning (affordable housing requirements) and parking minimums.
- Update the Select Board, Planning Board and Finance Committee throughout the process on group deliberations and community feedback.
- Recommend draft zoning to the Select Board and Planning Board to submit to DHCD and Town Meeting.

Timeline To Date



Timeline Ahead



HONE Recommended Zoning Proposals

- 1. Base Compliance Plan:** A scenario that adheres very closely to the zoning boundaries and dimensional standards in Needham's current Zoning Bylaw. This scenario is intended to meet the minimum compliance requirements of the MBTA Communities Act.
- 2. Neighborhood Housing Plan:** A scenario that increases dimensional standards and the number of units that can be built on a parcel of land as a way to encourage housing production and respond to the goals in Needham's Housing Plan. This scenario is intended to meet and exceed the minimum compliance requirements of the MBTA Communities Act.

	Needham Requirement	Base Compliance Plan	Neighborhood Housing Plan
Acreage (net)	50	100.26	92.57
Unit Capacity	1,784	1,868	3,294
Density (units/acre)	15	18.6	35.6
Percent in Transit Area	90%	92.5%	91.8%

HONE is recommending that the Town advance four zoning amendments, which build on each other:

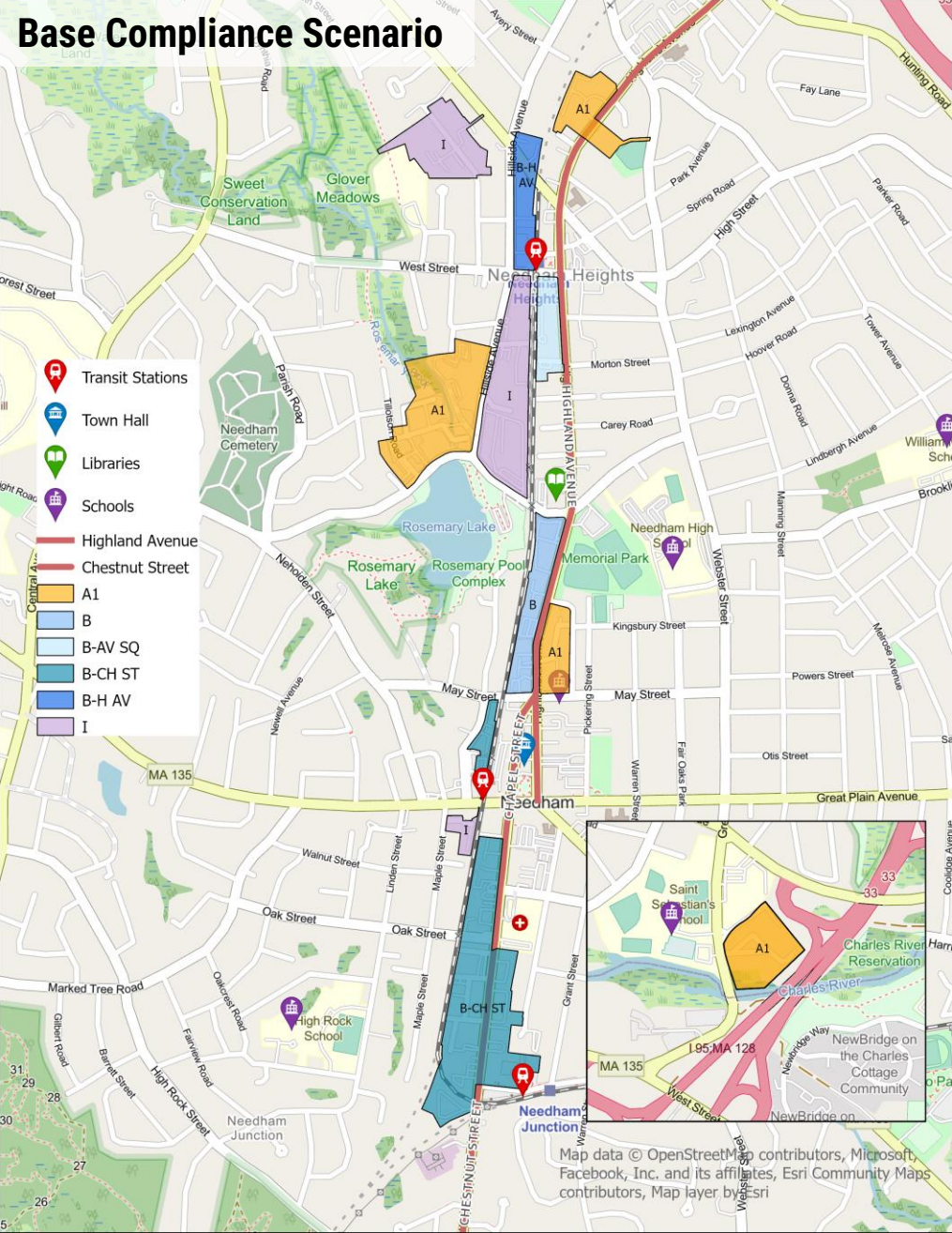
Article 1: Creates a multi-family overlay district following the recommended district boundaries and dimensional standards in the Base Compliance Plan.

Article 2: The map change for the Base Compliance Plan to accompany Article 1.

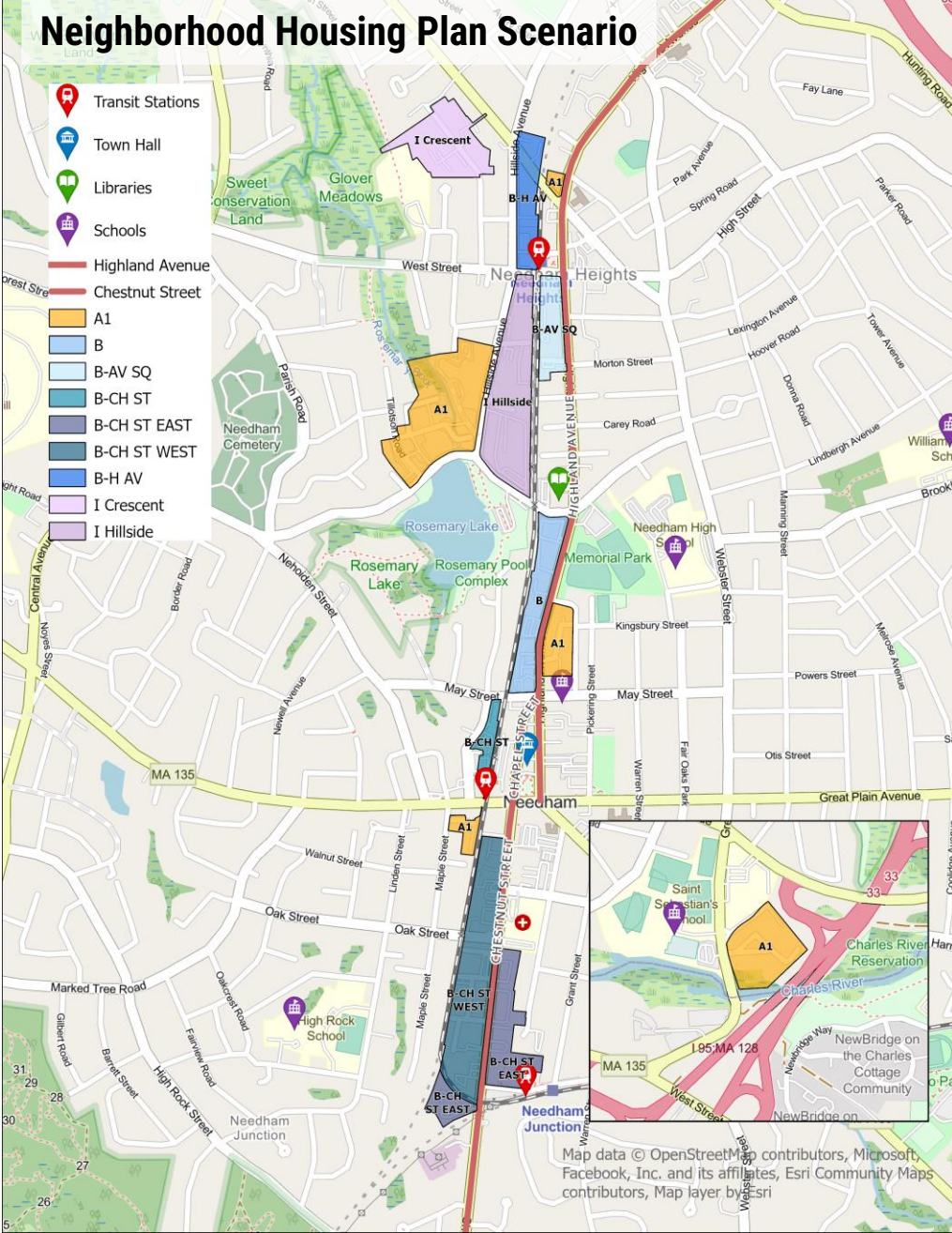
Article 3: Amends Article 1 and inserts the dimensional standards of the Neighborhood Housing Plan.

Article 4: The map change for the Neighborhood Housing Plan to accompany Article 3.

Base Compliance Scenario



Neighborhood Housing Plan Scenario



Comparison of Scenarios

It is important to recognize these districts already have housing in them and zoning that regulates what can be built there today. This is how the proposals compare with Needham’s existing housing and zoning:

Zoning District	Scenario Name: Unit Capacity				
	Existing Units	Existing Zoning Unit Capacity	Existing Zoning with Overlay Special Permit Unit Capacity	Base Compliance Plan Unit Capacity	Neighborhood Housing Plan Unit Capacity
Apartment A1	588	526	526	526	877
Business	4	N/A	N/A	210	305
Avery Square Business	72	77	77	187	187
Chestnut St. East	46	370	987	370	547
Chestnut St. West					732
Chestnut St./Garden St.					75
Hillside Ave Business	44	46	46	80	62
Industrial – Crescent	21	N/A	N/A	495	184
Industrial – Hillside					325
TOTAL UNITS	775	1,019	1,636	1,868	3,294

BASE COMPLIANCE PLAN ZONING PARAMETERS

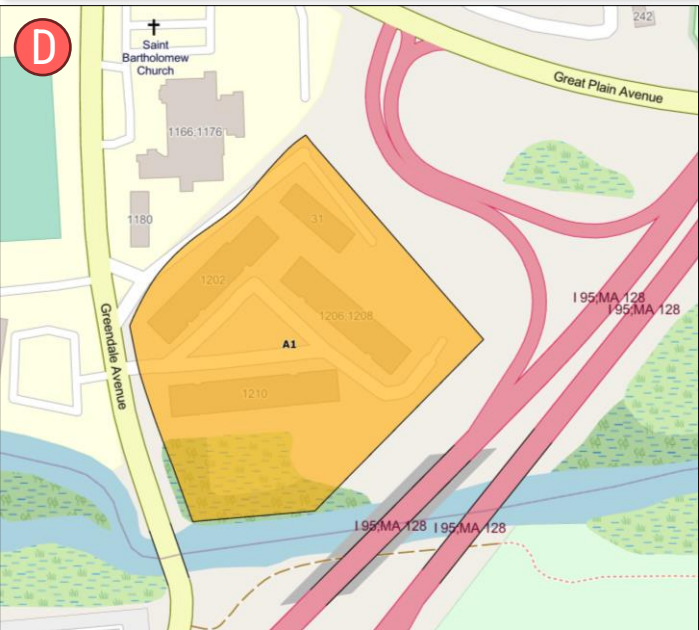
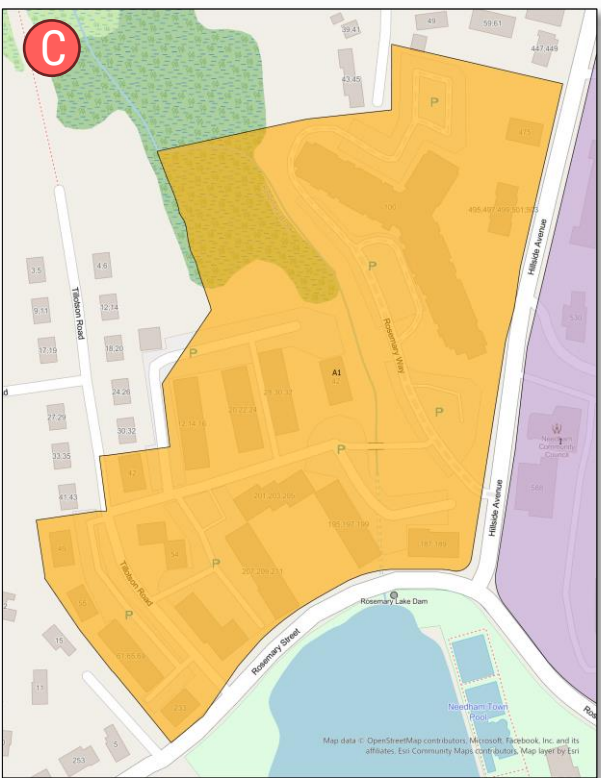
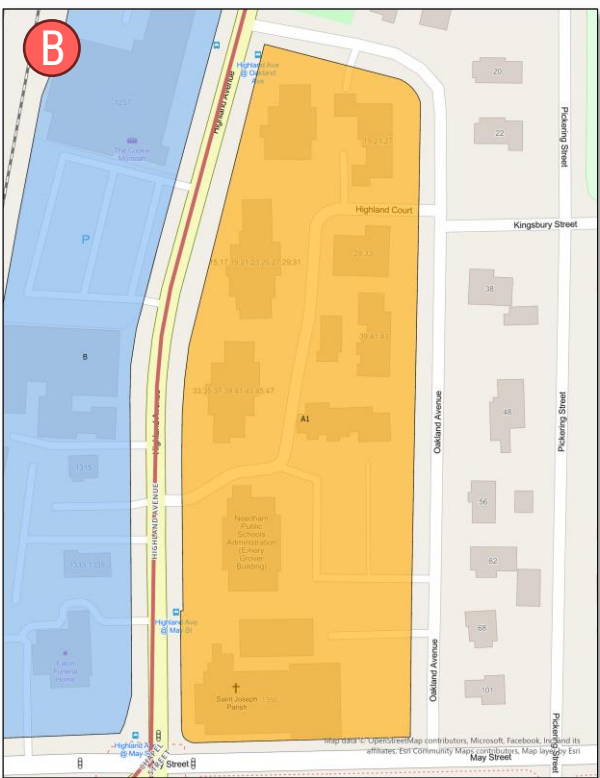
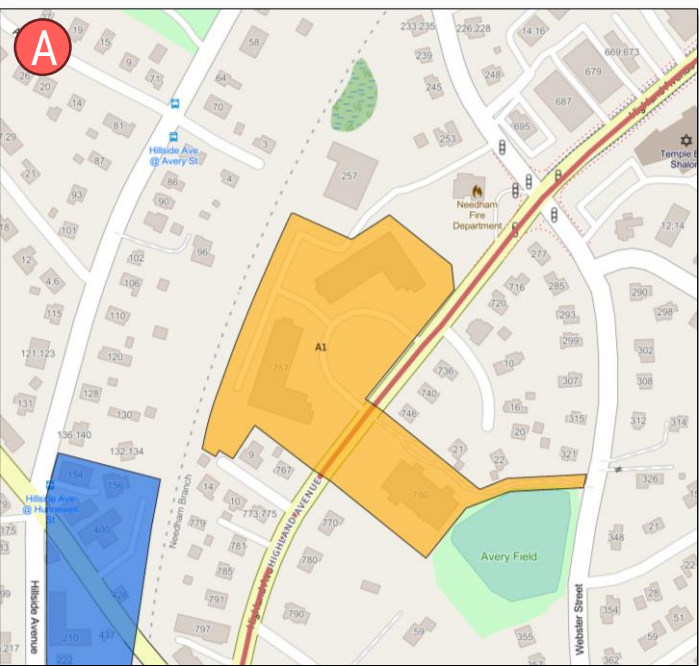
	Apartment A1	Business	Avery Square Business	Chestnut St. Business	Hillside Ave. Business	Industrial
Minimum Lot Size (Sq. feet)	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Height (Stories)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Floor Area Ratio (FAR)	0.50		1.00	0.70	0.70	0.50
Max Lot Coverage		25%				
Max Dwelling Units Per Acre	18			18		
Parking per Unit	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
			4 stories and an FAR of 1.4 allowed by Special Permit.			

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSING PLAN ZONING PARAMETERS

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	Apt A1	Business	Avery Sq Business	Chestnut St. Business		Hillside Ave. Business	Industrial	
				West	East & Garden St.		Crescent	Hillside
Minimum Lot Size (sq. feet)	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Height (Stories)	4.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Floor Area Ratio (FAR)	1.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	0.75	1.00
Max Dwelling Units Per Acre	36					24		24
Parking per Unit	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Note		4.5 stories allowed if commercial space on first floor or 7.5% workforce housing.	4 stories and an FAR of 1.4 allowed by Special Permit.	4.5 stories allowed if commercial space on first floor or 7.5% workforce housing.	3.5 stories allowed if commercial space on first floor or 7.5% workforce housing.			

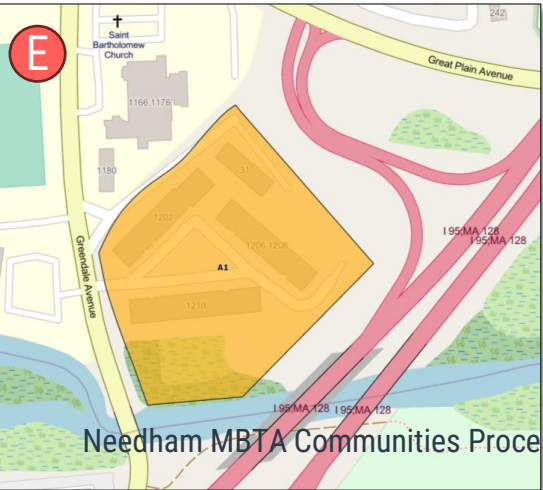
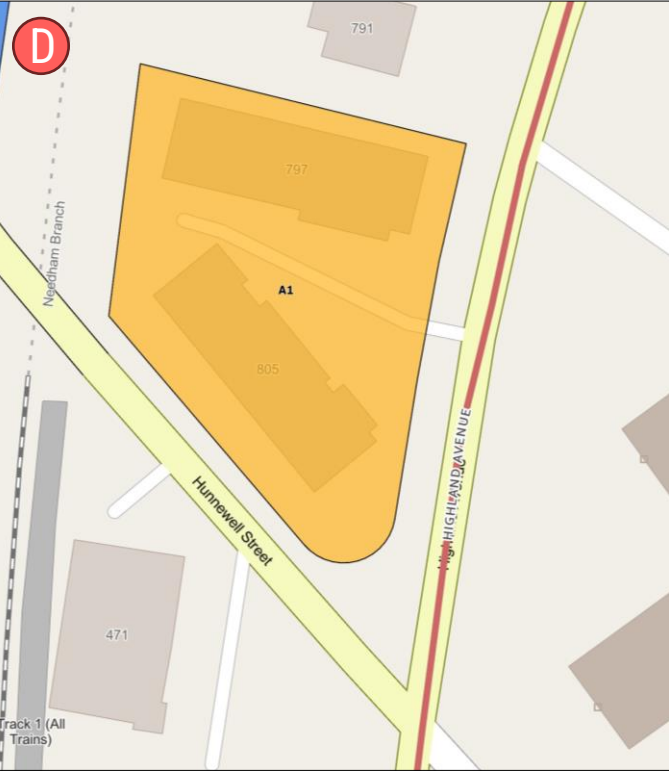
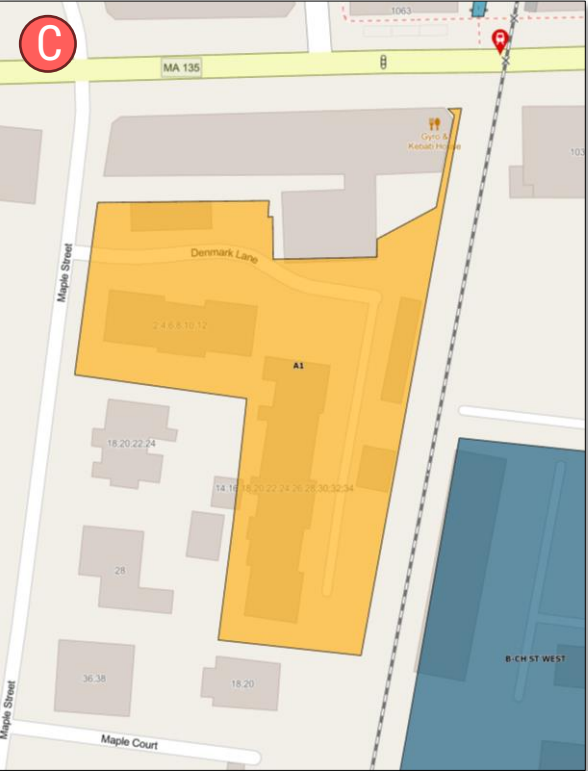
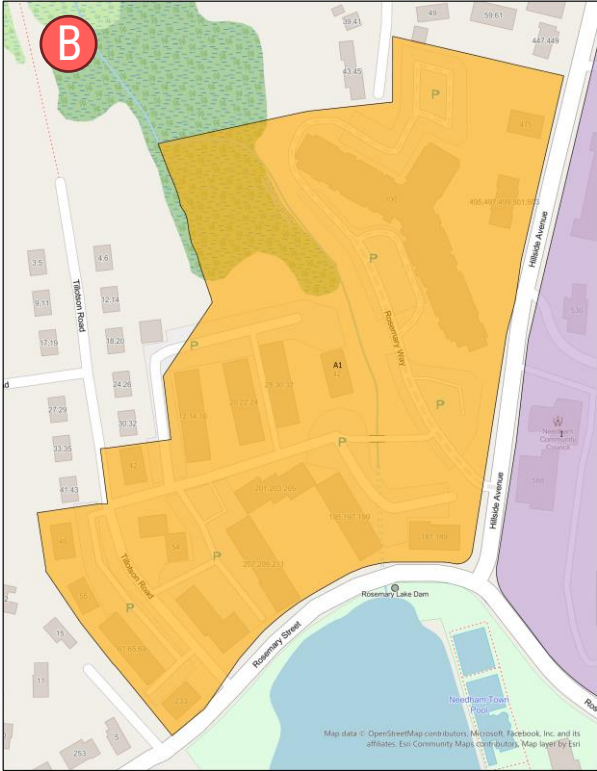
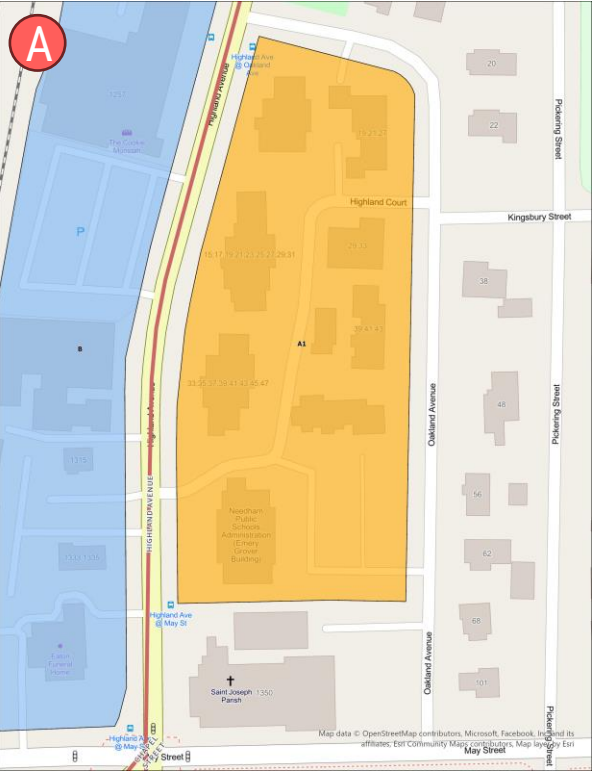
Scenario Comparison – Apartment A1 Subdistricts – Base Compliance



- A** Avery School/Hamilton Highlands
- B** The Highlands, NPS, St. Joseph (Highland Ave/May St.)
- C** Rosemary Ridge, Rosemary Lake Apts. (Rosemary St./Hillside Ave)
- D** Charles Court Condos

Zoning Standards	Existing Zoning	Base Compliance
Minimum Lot Size	20,000 SF	20,000 SF
Height (Stories)	3	3
Floor Area Ratio (FAR)	0.50	0.50
Max Lot Coverage	N/A	N/A
Max Dwelling Units per Acre	18	18
Parking per Unit	1.5	1.0

Scenario Comparison – Apartment A1 Subdistricts – Neighborhood Housing Plan

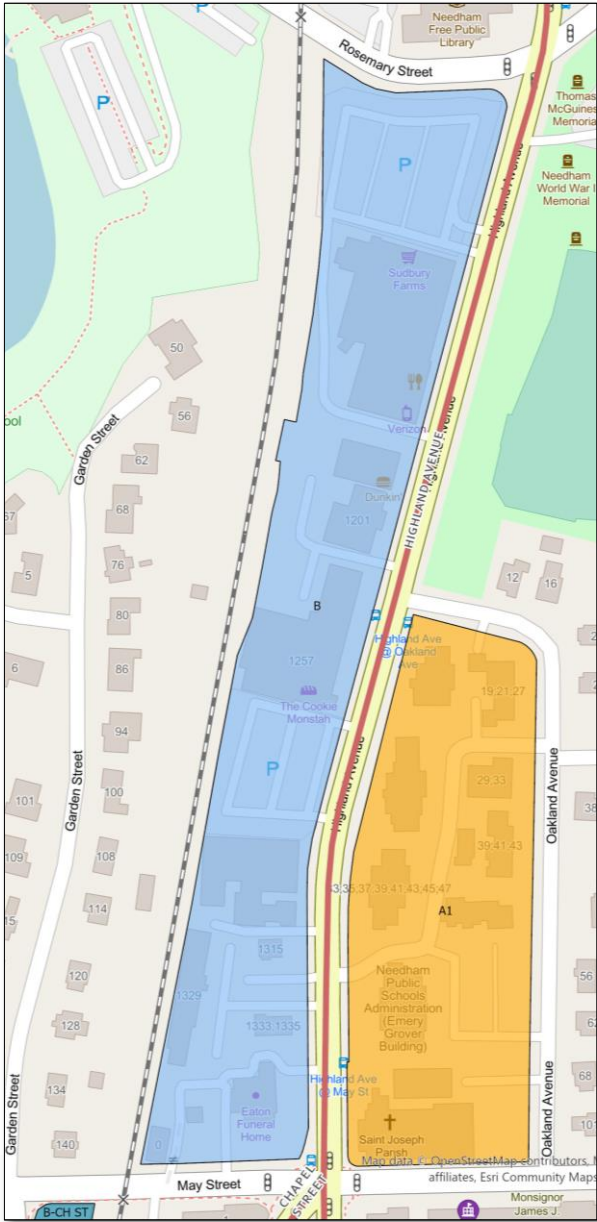


Zoning Standards	Existing Zoning	Base Compliance	Housing Plan
Minimum Lot Size	20,000 SF	20,000 SF	20,000 SF
Height (Stories)	3	3	4
Floor Area Ratio (FAR)	0.50	0.50	1.0
Max Lot Coverage	N/A	N/A	N/A
Max Dwelling Units per Acre	18	18	36
Parking per Unit	1.5	1.0	1.0

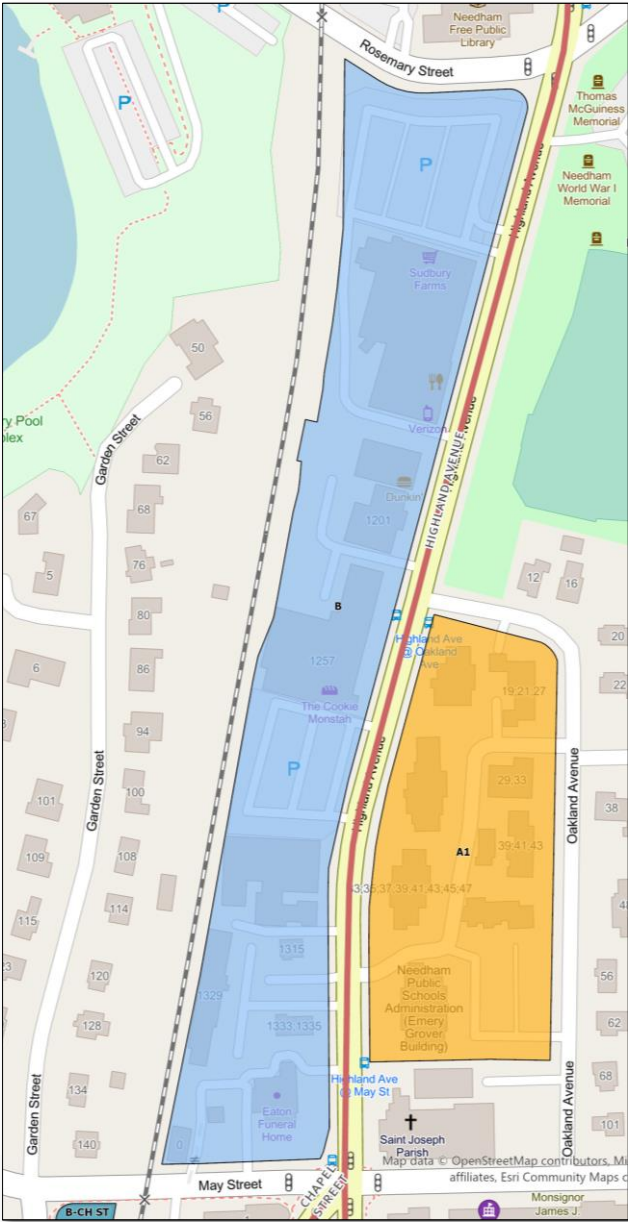
- A** The Highlands, NPS (Highland Ave/May St.)
- B** Rosemary Ridge, Rosemary Lake Apts. (Rosemary St./Hillside Ave)
- C** Denmark Lane (Great Plain Ave/Maple St.)
- D** Hunnewell St & Highland Ave
- E** Charles Court Condos

Scenario Comparison – Business Subdistricts

Base Compliance



Neighborhood Housing Plan



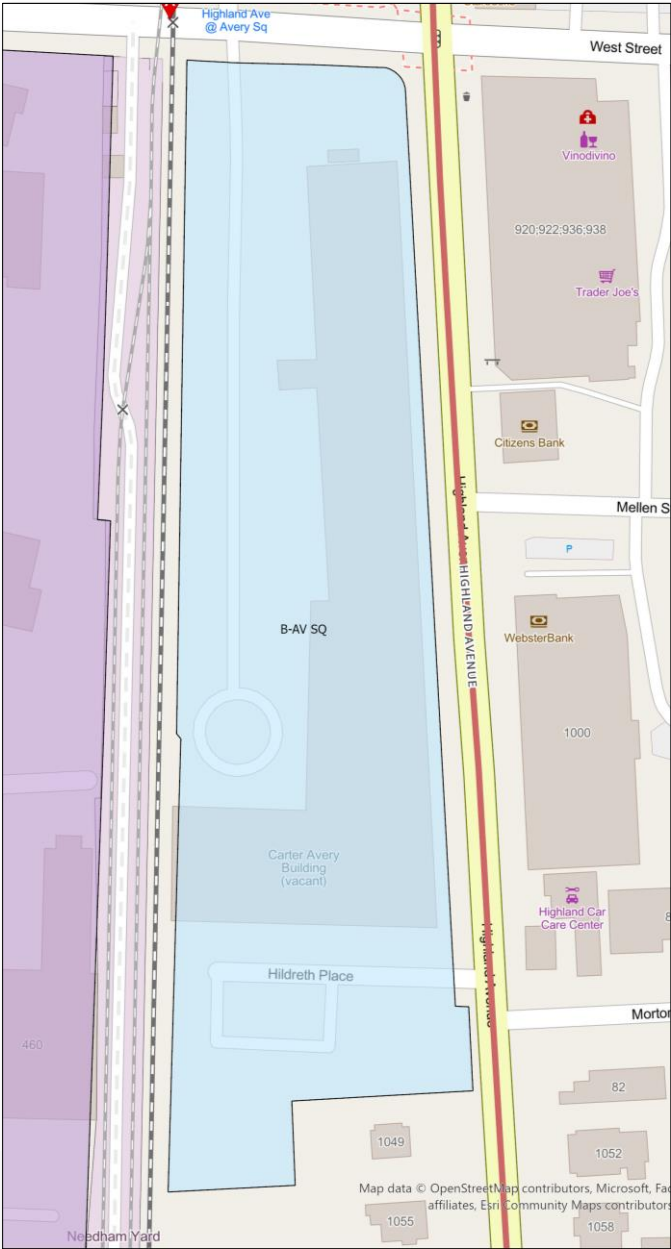
Zoning Standards	Existing Zoning	Base Compliance	Housing Plan
Minimum Lot Size	10,000 SF	10,000 SF	10,000 SF
Height (Stories)	3	3	4
Floor Area Ratio (FAR)	N/A	N/A	2.0
Max Lot Coverage	25%	25%	N/A
Max Dwelling Units per Acre	N/A	N/A	N/A
Parking per Unit	1.5	1.0	1.0

Under existing zoning, multi-family housing is not allowed in this district.

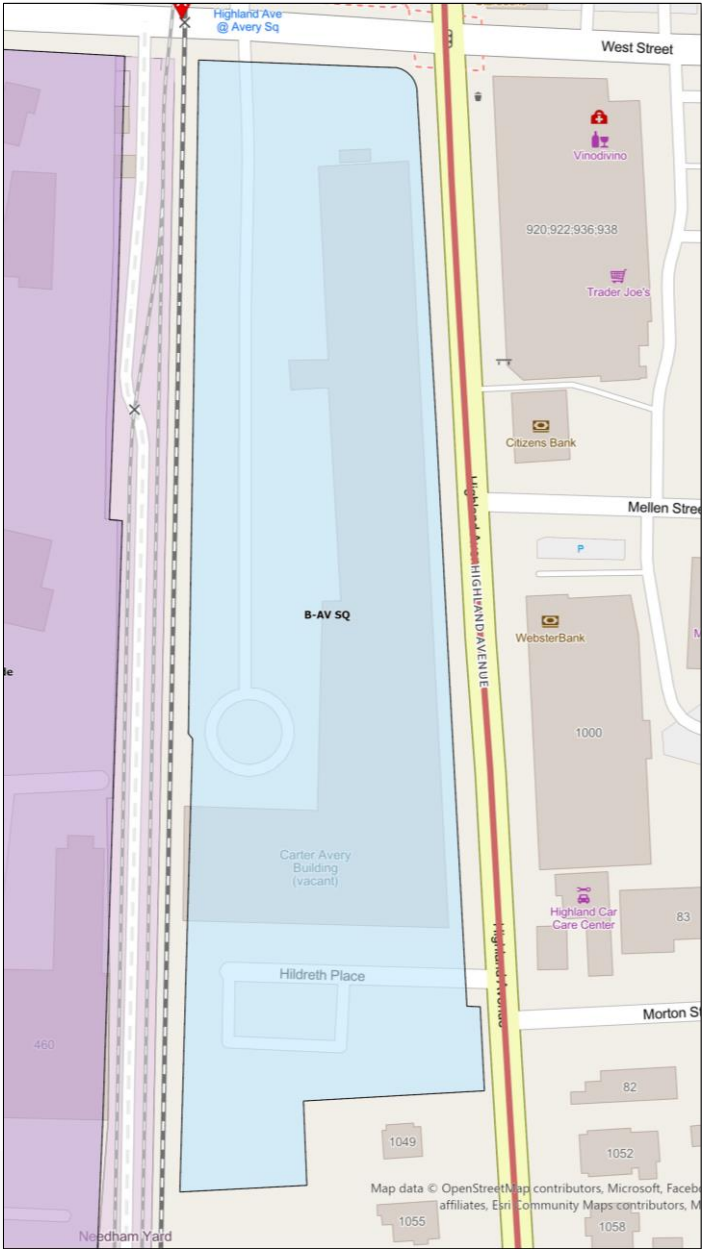
Under the Neighborhood Housing Plan: HONE is also proposing to allow 4.5 stories as-of-right if the building includes first floor commercial or 7.5% workforce housing for households between 80 – 120% AMI.

Scenario Comparison – Avery Square Subdistricts

Base Compliance



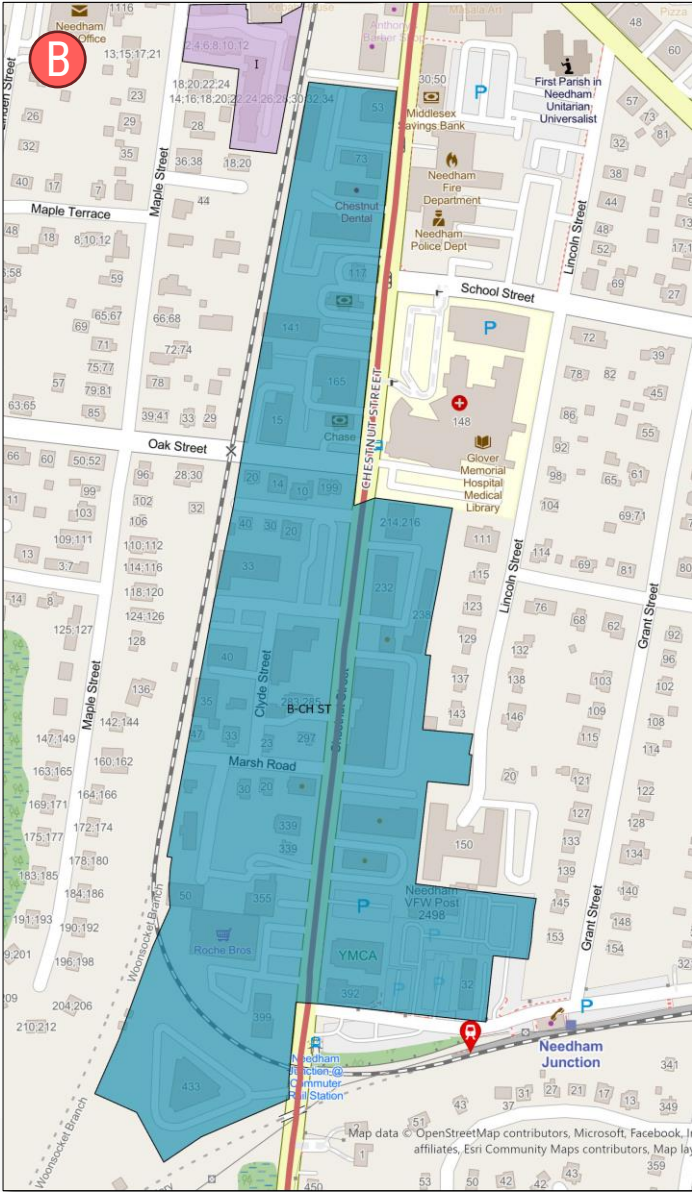
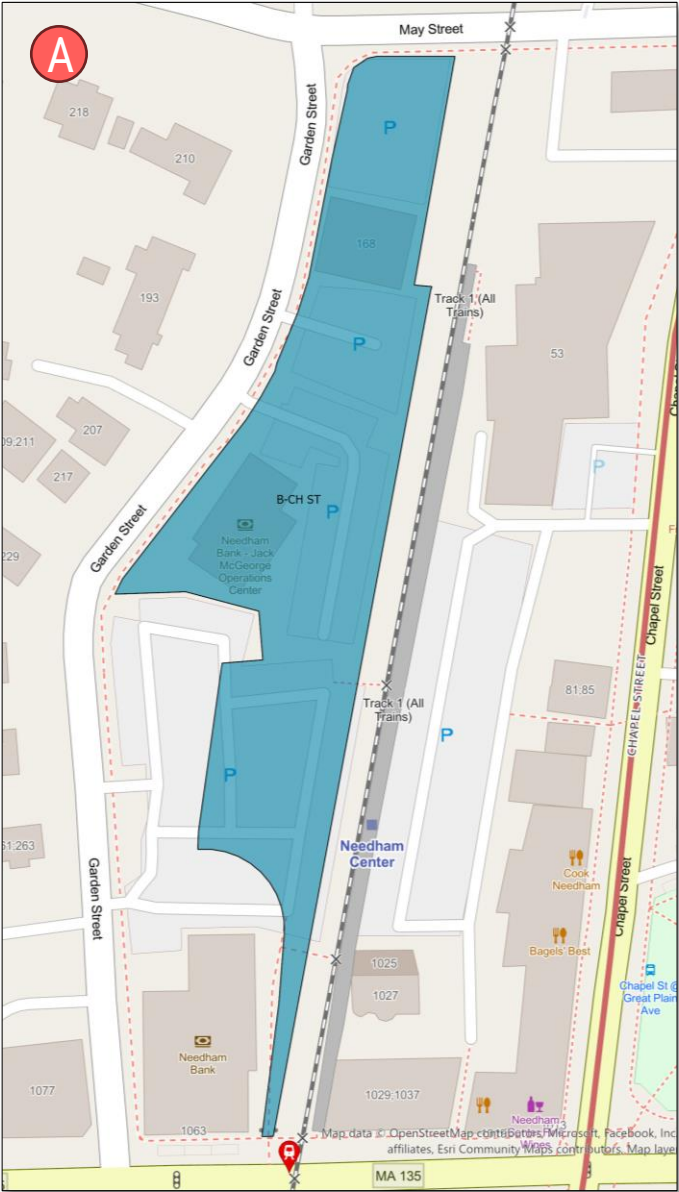
Neighborhood Housing Plan



Zoning Standards	Existing Zoning	Base Compliance	Housing Plan
Minimum Lot Size	10,000 SF	10,000 SF	10,000 SF
Height (Stories)	4 ¹	3	3
Floor Area Ratio (FAR)	0.70	1.0	1.0
Max Lot Coverage	N/A	N/A	N/A
Max Dwelling Units per Acre	18	N/A	N/A
Parking per Unit	1.5	1.0	1.0

Under the Base and Neighborhood Housing Plan, HONE is also proposing to allow 4 stories and an FAR of 1.4 by Special Permit. It would only apply to the 100 West parcel.

¹ Under existing zoning 4th story limited to 35% of total roof area.

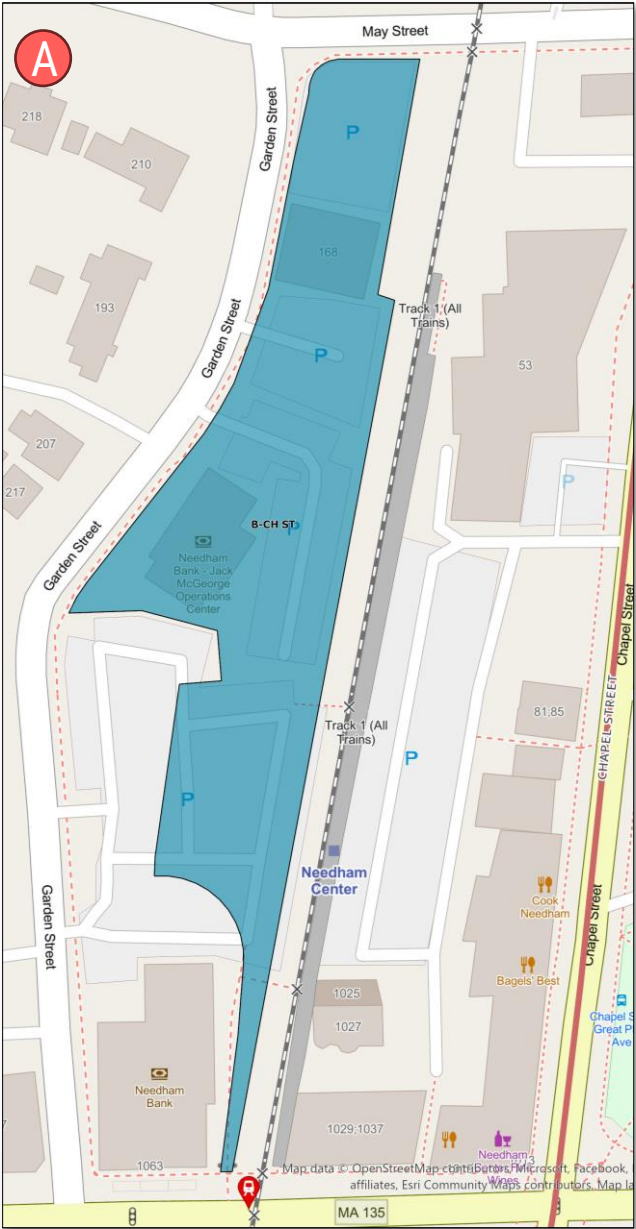


- A Garden Street District between May St. and Great Plain Ave
- B Chestnut St. from just south of Great Plain Ave to Junction St.

Zoning Standards	Existing Zoning	Base Compliance
Minimum Lot Size	10,000 SF	10,000 SF
Height (Stories)	2.5	3
Floor Area Ratio (FAR)	0.70	0.70
Max Lot Coverage	N/A	N/A
Max Dwelling Units per Acre	18	18
Parking per Unit	1.5	1.0

Scenario Comparison – Chestnut Street Subdistricts – Neighborhood Housing Plan

Garden Street District



Chestnut St. East and West



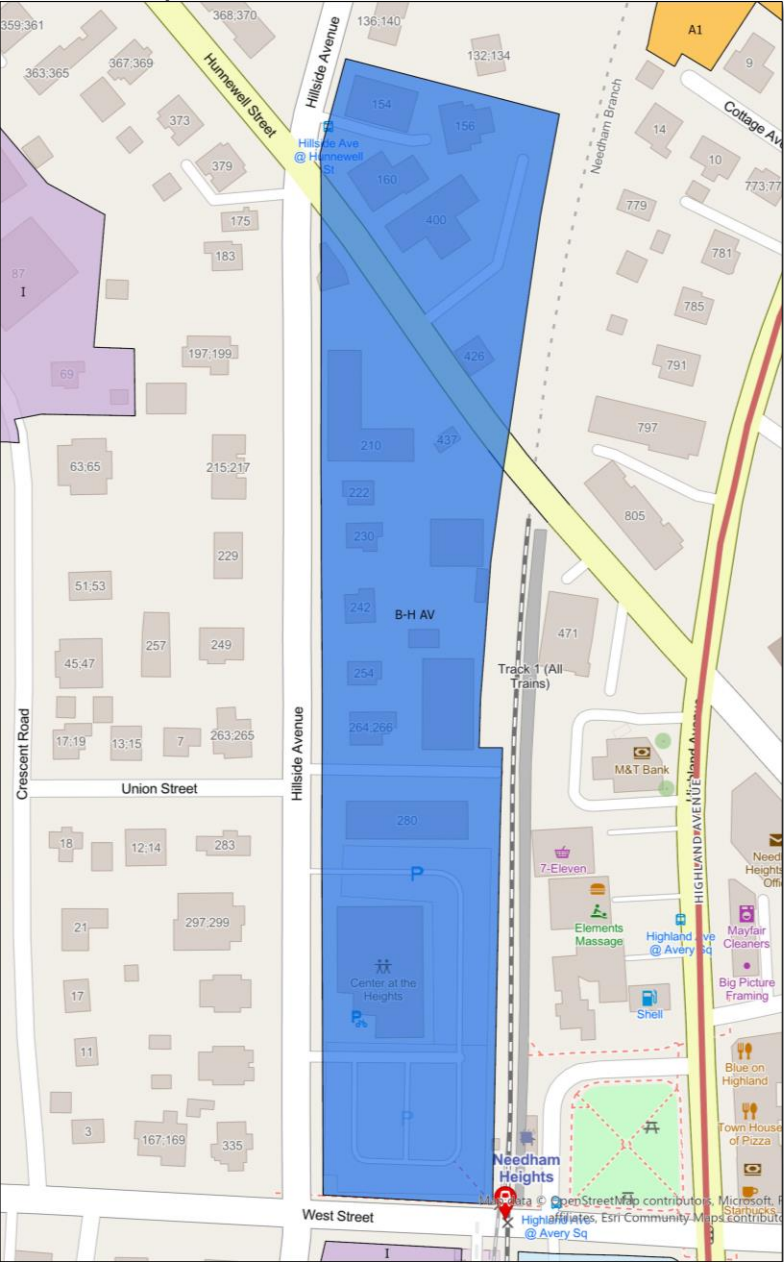
Zoning Standards	Existing Zoning	Existing Zoning - Overlay	Base Compliance	Housing Plan
Minimum Lot Size	10,000 SF	10,000 SF	10,000 SF	10,000 SF
Height (Stories)	2.5	4	3	3 (East/Garden) 4 (West)
Floor Area Ratio (FAR)	0.70	2.0	0.70	2.0
Max Lot Coverage	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Max Dwelling Units per Acre	18	N/A	18	N/A
Parking per Unit	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0

Under the Neighborhood Housing Plan:

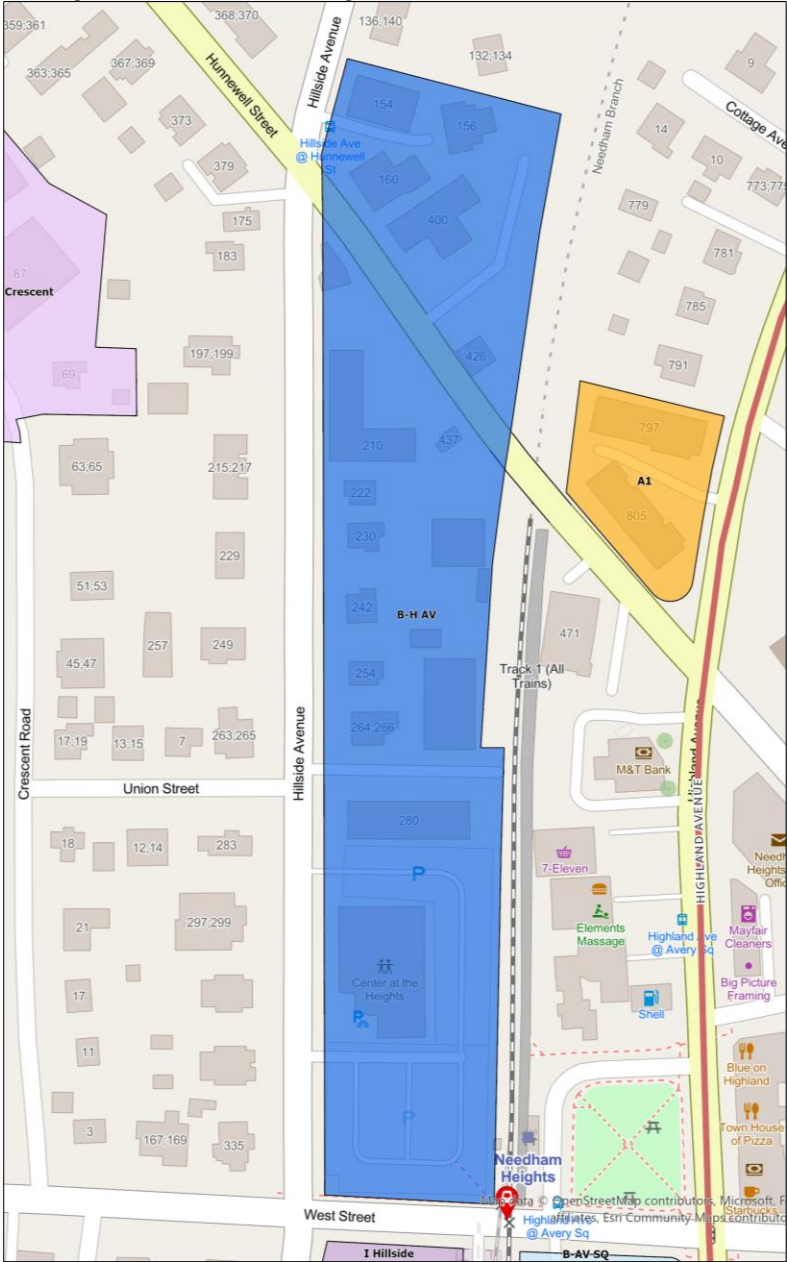
- Chestnut East and Chestnut/Garden Street – 3.5 stories as-of-right if the building includes first floor commercial or 7.5% workforce housing for households between 80 – 120% AMI.
- Chestnut West – 4.5 stories as-of-right if the building includes first floor commercial or 7.5% workforce housing for households between 80 – 120% AMI.

Scenario Comparison – Hillside Ave Business Subdistricts

Base Compliance

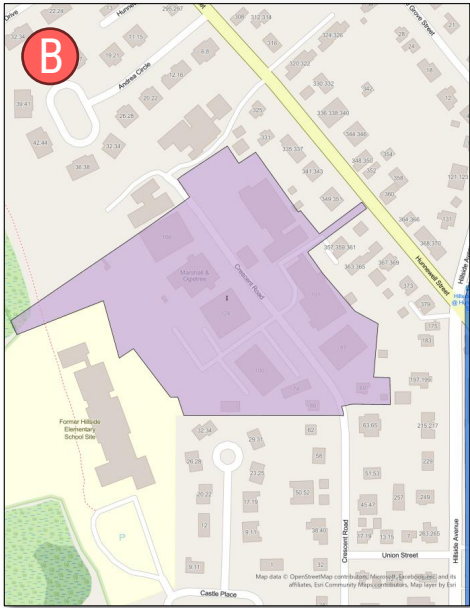
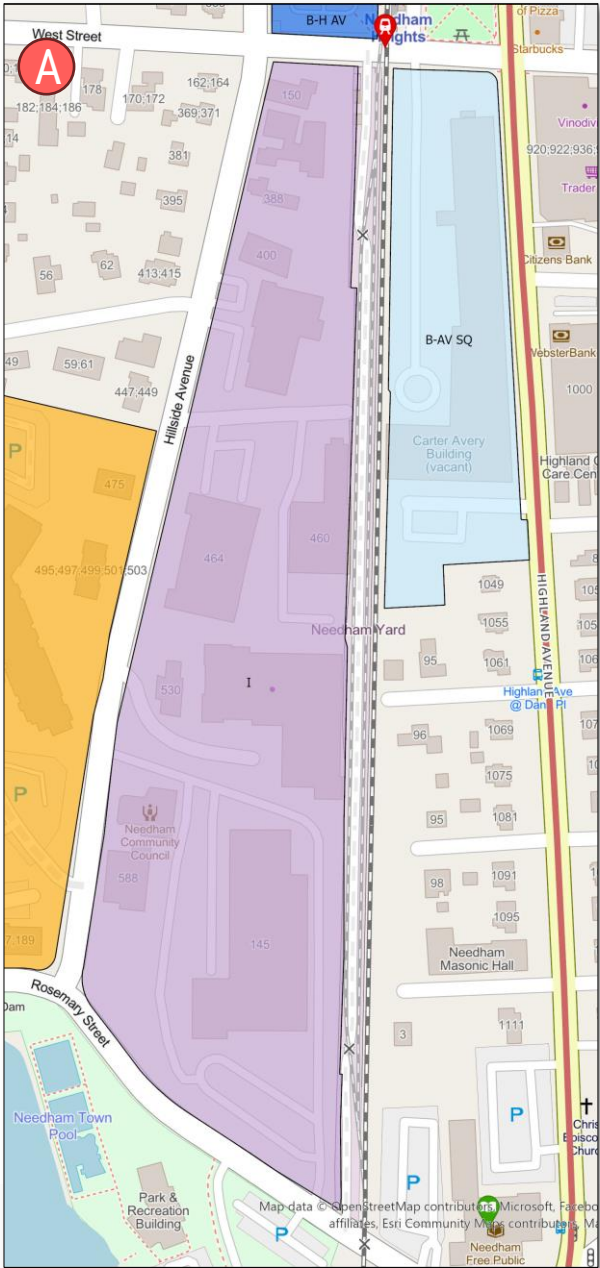


Neighborhood Housing Plan



Zoning Standards	Existing Zoning	Base Compliance	Housing Plan
Minimum Lot Size	10,000 SF	10,000 SF	10,000 SF
Height (Stories)	2.5	3	3
Floor Area Ratio (FAR)	0.70	0.70	1.0
Max Lot Coverage	N/A	N/A	N/A
Max Dwelling Units per Acre	18	N/A	24
Parking per Unit	1.5	1.0	1.0

Scenario Comparison – Industrial Subdistricts – Base Compliance

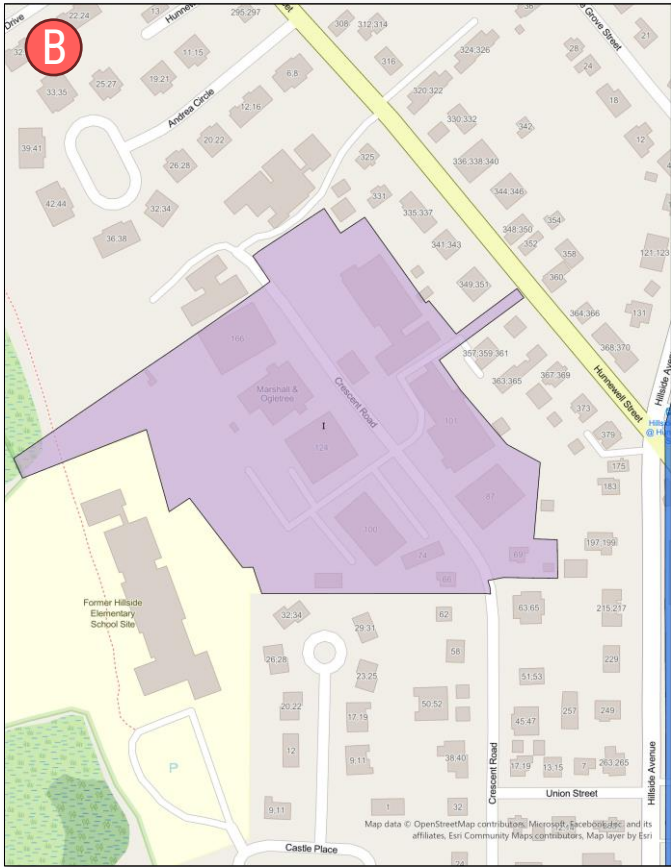
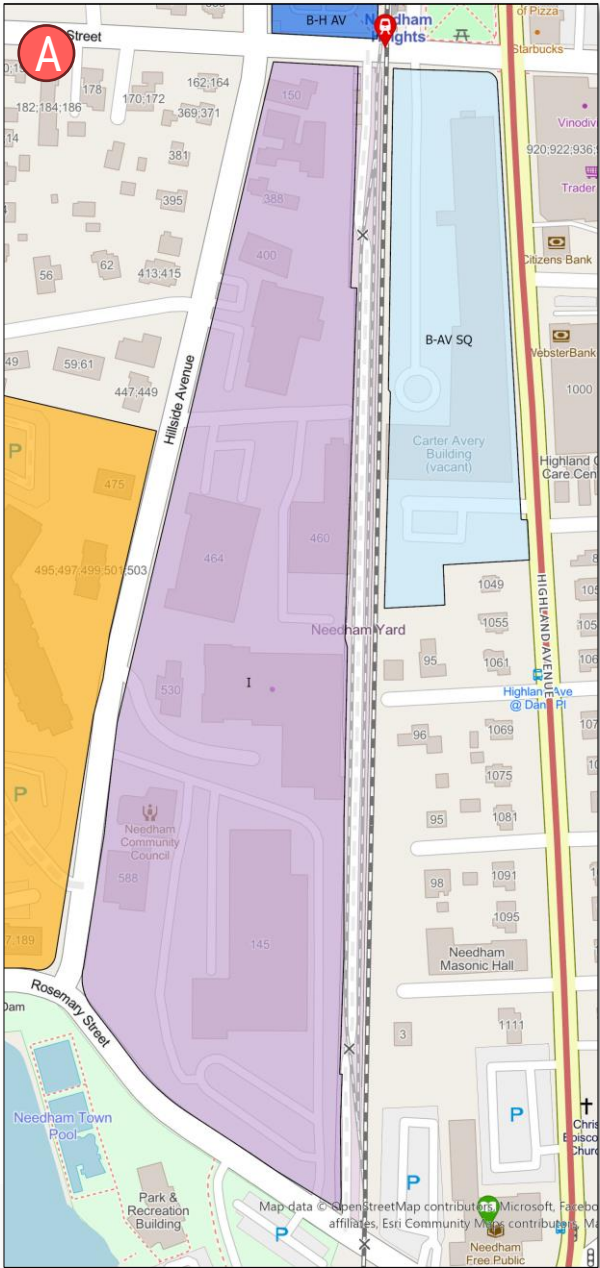


- A** Hillside Ave from West St. to Rosemary St.
- B** Crescent Road Industrial District
- C** Denmark Lane off Maple St. at Great Plain Ave

Zoning Standards	Existing Zoning	Base Compliance
Minimum Lot Size	10,000 SF	10,000 SF
Height (Stories)	3	3
Floor Area Ratio (FAR)	N/A	0.50
Max Lot Coverage	60%	N/A
Max Dwelling Units per Acre	N/A	N/A
Parking per Unit	1.5	1.0

Under existing zoning, housing is not allowed in this district.

Scenario Comparison – Industrial Subdistricts – Neighborhood Housing Plan



- A** Hillside Ave from West St. to Rosemary St.
- B** Crescent Road Industrial District

Note: Denmark Lane Industrial Subdistrict becomes Apartment A1 under the Neighborhood Housing Plan.

Zoning Standards	Existing Zoning	Base Compliance	Housing Plan
Minimum Lot Size	Housing not Allowed	10,000 SF	10,000 SF
Height (Stories)		3	3
Floor Area Ratio (FAR)		0.50	0.75 in Crescent 1.0 in Hillside
Max Lot Coverage		N/A	N/A
Max Dwelling Units per Acre		N/A	24
Parking per Unit		1.0	1.0

Comparison of Scenarios

How do the HONE Scenarios compare?

Zoning District	Scenario Name: Unit Capacity				
	Existing Units	Existing Zoning Unit Capacity	Existing Zoning with Overlay Special Permit Unit Capacity	Base Compliance Plan Unit Capacity	Neighborhood Housing Plan Unit Capacity
Apartment A1	588	526	526	526	877
Business	4	N/A	N/A	210	305
Avery Square Business	72	77	77	187	187
Chestnut St. East	46	370	987	370	547
Chestnut St. West					732
Chestnut St./Garden St.					75
Hillside Ave Business	44	46	46	80	62
Industrial – Crescent	21	N/A	N/A	495	184
Industrial – Hillside					325
TOTAL UNITS	775	1,019	1,636	1,868	3,294

1. In the **Avery Square Business** subdistrict (which applies to the parcel at 100 West Street only), within the Neighborhood Housing Plan, **consider allowing 4 stories and an FAR of 1.4 as of right if the applicant chooses to provide 7.5% of units as workforce housing** for households with incomes between 80% – 120% AMI.
2. Under both the Base Compliance Plan and the Neighborhood Housing Plan, in the **Avery Square Business** subdistrict, **consider exempting structured parking from the calculation of floor area ratio to be consistent with the underlying zoning on that parcel**. This deliberation should be informed by any comments received by EOHLC on Needham's existing zoning as it relates to structured parking.

Recommendations to the Planning Board Outside MBTA Comts Act

1. Review zoning in the **Hersey Station** area, encompassing at least the area, which is now commercially zoned and the Hersey MBTA lots, for multi-family housing, with or without mixed use.
2. Review the **General Residence** district to consider allowing 3 or 4 units per 10,000 square foot lot in the General Residence district, whether the 10,000 square foot threshold should be reduced, and any implications of our current inclusionary zoning, which does not apply to buildings with fewer than 6 housing units. Current zoning has a 2-unit per parcel restriction.
3. Consider ways of making **mixed-use development in the Center Business District more likely**, where stand-alone multi-family should be considered, and what incentives could be used.
4. Consider rezoning the **south side of Great Plain Avenue between Pickering Street and Warren Street** for multi-family housing.
5. Review and update existing **parking requirements** for commercial uses.
6. Review whether to **reduce lot size** from 10,000 square feet to something less in the Chestnut Street District, the Industrial District, and the Hillside Avenue Business District.
7. Review zoning and financial strategies to **incentivize workforce housing** and consider developing a Town program for workforce housing.
8. Review the Planning Board's existing **site plan review** process under Section 7.4 of the Zoning By-law.

- Applications will be reviewed by the Planning Board, with a public hearing process.
- The Planning Board cannot deny an application that complies with the zoning (including the permitted number of units, building dimensions, and the development standards) because the use of multi-family housing is allowed as of right.
- The Board can apply limited, reasonable conditions, which may include modifying lighting, adding fencing, reviewing stormwater design for compliance with applicable standards, and adjusting parking layout and other structural elements on the site plan.
- Conditions can be used to shape a project, but conditions cannot go so far as to unreasonably interfere with or effectively prohibit the project.

- All projects will need to comply with Building Code, Fire Code, Department of Public Works regulations, state and local wetlands and other environmental regulations.
- Given the limited nature of site plan review for a by-right use, the applicant cannot be required to fund major off-site public infrastructure improvements as a condition of approval, beyond the requirements of code and non-zoning regulations noted above.
- Conversely, the Town is under no obligation to make investments in public infrastructure to make an individual project viable.

Propensity for Change & Fiscal Impact Results

Propensity for Change Modeling

30

The Propensity for Change Analysis uses a financial feasibility model for multifamily development that derives land value utilizing market return metrics, asking rents, and construction costs.

The analytical approach can be simplified into the following steps:

- Identify development scenarios requirements.
- Run a financial feasibility model.
- Derive land values required to meet developer's return requirements.
- Identify parcels that currently have land values below the established threshold.

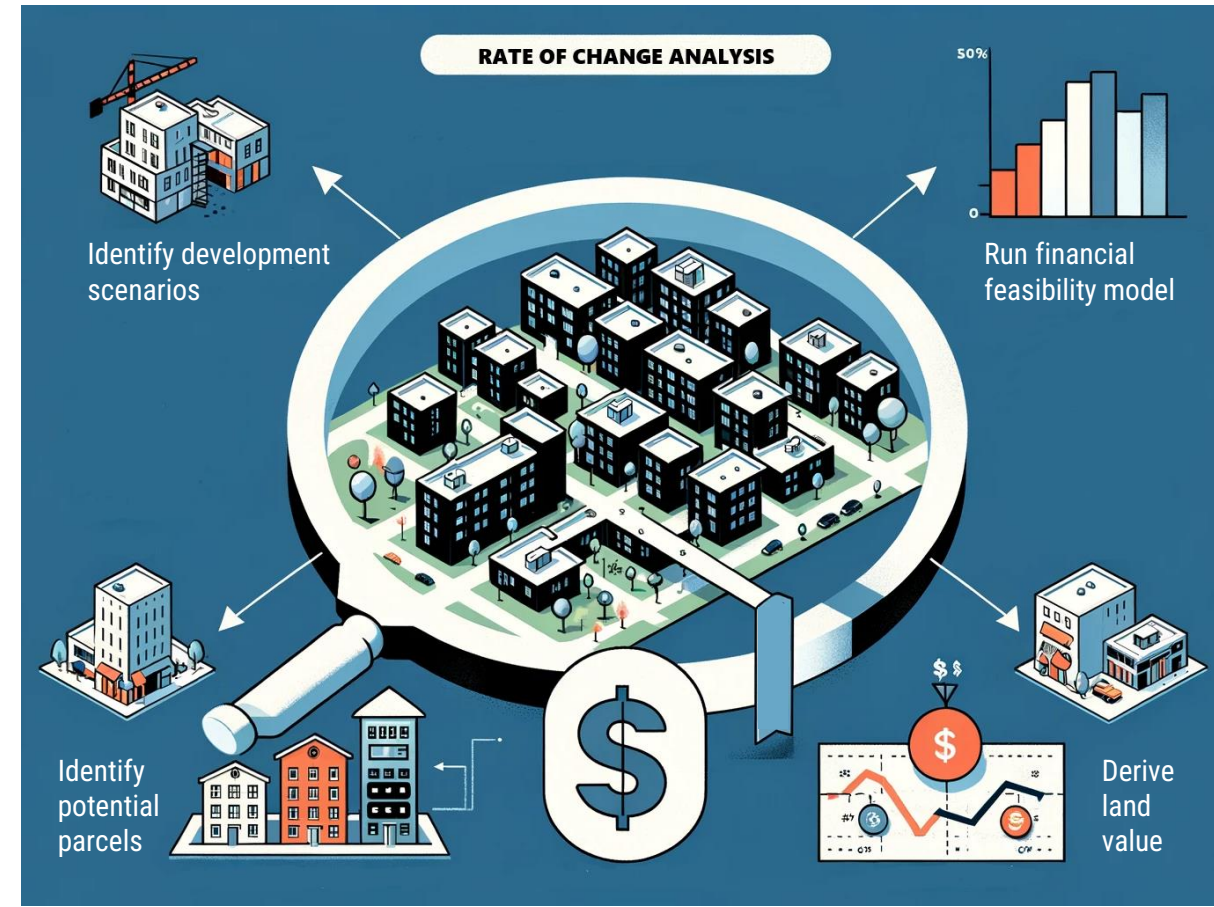
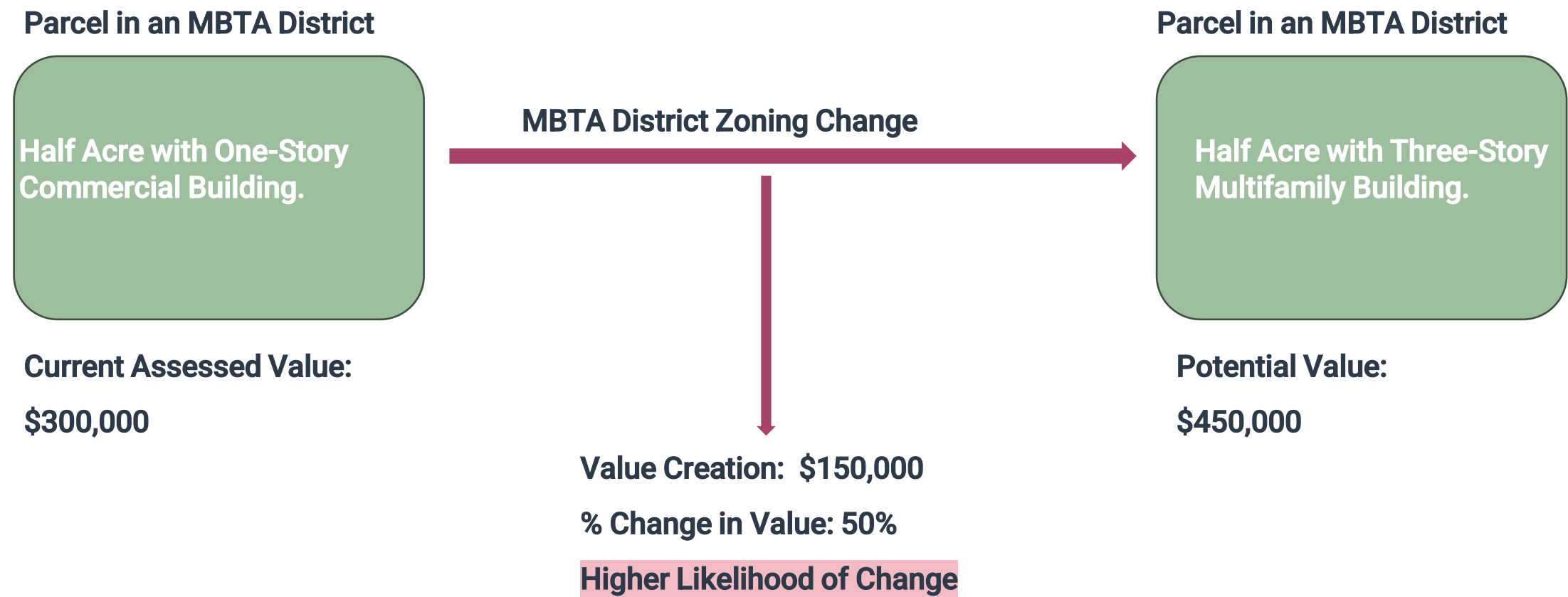


Image Source: RKG Associates, Inc.



Propensity for Change Results

District Name	Base Compliance Propensity Units from Likely Build Out	Base Compliance Full Build Out
Apartment 1	0	526
Business	43	210
Avery Square Business	0	187
Chestnut Street East	50	370
Chestnut Street West	-	-
Chestnut Street Business	-	-
Hillside Ave Business	8	80
Industrial	121	495
Industrial - Crescent	-	-
Industrial - Hillside	-	-
TOTALS	222	1,868

Neighborhood Housing Plan Propensity Units from Likely Build Out	Neighborhood Housing Plan Full Build Out
82	877
111	305
0	187
137	547
560	732
33	75
6	62
-	-
79	184
91	325
1,099	3,294

To test the fiscal impact of HONE's two scenarios, RKG Associates constructed a fiscal impact model to understand the potential tax revenues from new development compared to the municipal and school operational costs to support that development.

MODEL ASSUMPTIONS

- Town tax rates
- Multi-family Valuation
 - Based on costs researched by RKG
- Development program
- Incremental governmental expenditures
 - General government
 - Public safety (police and fire)
 - Public works
 - Schools
- Student generation rates per unit



Fiscal Impact Analysis

To calculate an estimated fiscal impact for each district under each scenario....

$$\boxed{\text{Number of Units}} \times \boxed{\text{Per Unit Revenue}} = \text{Property Tax Revenue}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Number of Units}} \times \boxed{\text{Per Unit Municipal Costs}} = \text{Municipal Costs}$$

$$\text{Property Tax Revenue} - \text{Municipal Costs} = \boxed{\text{Fiscal Impact}}$$

On a per unit basis, newly built multifamily units will generate more tax revenue than operating costs for the Town.

$$\text{\$3,443} - \text{\$1,136} = \text{\$2,307 per unit}$$

Costs are then further refined by estimating new potential school children and their associated costs.

$$\boxed{\text{Number of Units}} \times \boxed{\text{School Age Child (SAC) Ratio}} \times \boxed{\text{Per Child School Costs}} = \text{Education Costs}$$

Base – Propensity Model Likely Build Out

District Name	Base Propensity	
	Units	Net Fiscal Impact
Apartment 1	0	\$0
Business	43	\$50,683
Avery Square Business	0	\$0
Chestnut Street Business	50	\$66,830
Hillside Avenue	8	\$4,840
Industrial	121	\$157,849
TOTALS	222	\$280,202

District Name	Pupils
Apartment 1	0
Business	4
Avery Square Business	0
Chestnut Street Business	4
Hillside Avenue	1
Industrial	10
TOTALS	19

Base – Full Build Model

District Name	Base Full Build	
	Units	Net Fiscal Impact
Apartment 1	526	\$704,026
Business	210	\$278,262
Avery Square Business	187	\$249,461
Chestnut Street Business	370	\$489,694
Hillside Avenue	80	\$99,652
Industrial	495	\$656,770
TOTALS	1,868	\$2,477,865

District Name	Potential Pupils
Apartment 1	42
Business	17
Avery Square Business	15
Chestnut Street Business	30
Hillside Avenue	7
Industrial	40
TOTALS	151

Fiscal Impact Analysis – Neighborhood Housing Plan

Housing Plan – Propensity Model Likely Build Out

District Name	Housing Plan Propensity	
	Units	Net Fiscal Impact
Apartment 1	82	\$104,266
Business	111	\$146,908
Avery Square Business	0	\$0
Chestnut Street East	137	\$182,630
Chestnut Street West	560	\$746,075
Chestnut Street Business	33	\$36,795
Hillside Ave Business	6	\$1,987
Industrial - Crescent	79	\$97,345
Industrial - Hillside	91	\$112,899
TOTALS	1,099	\$1,428,905

District Name	Pupils
Apartment 1	7
Business	9
Avery Square Business	0
Chestnut Street East	11
Chestnut Street West	45
Chestnut Street Business	3
Hillside Ave Business	1
Industrial - Crescent	7
Industrial - Hillside	8
TOTALS	91

Housing Plan – Full Build Model

District Name	Housing Plan Full Build	
	Units	Net Fiscal Impact
Apartment 1	877	\$1,174,145
Business	305	\$400,389
Avery Square Business	187	\$249,461
Chestnut Street East	547	\$728,214
Chestnut Street West	732	\$973,061
Chestnut Street Business	75	\$100,246
Hillside Ave Business	62	\$82,385
Industrial - Crescent	184	\$242,540
Industrial - Hillside	325	\$434,398
TOTALS	3,294	\$4,384,839

District Name	Pupils
Apartment 1	70
Business	25
Avery Square Business	15
Chestnut Street East	44
Chestnut Street West	58
Chestnut Street Business	6
Hillside Ave Business	5
Industrial - Crescent	15
Industrial - Hillside	26
TOTALS	264

Multifamily Housing in Needham

Period	Absorption	Net Deliveries
2023	(8)	-
2022	(4)	2
2021	73	-
2020	89	-
2019	246	-
2018	109	526
2017	(12)	-
2016	2	2
2015	10	10
2014	(7)	-

Source: CoStar, 2024

When larger projects are delivered in Needham, annual absorption has average about 100 units per year. **At that pace, it could take 19 years to absorb the Base Scenario Full Build and 34 years to absorb the Neighborhood Housing Plan Full Build.**

Propensity Model likely build out could be in the 2–10-year timeframe for the base and 10+ years for the Neighborhood Housing Plan.

It is worth noting that **over the past 10 years, Needham has delivered only 53 units per year** on average with most years showing no new deliveries of multifamily housing.

- Analysis of gross property taxes to understand revenue implications of shifting parcels from commercial to residential, in light of Needham's split tax rate.
- Received FY24 property assessments and total tax bills from Town Assessor for every parcel that falls within the proposed zoning areas.
- Analyzed the property tax implications for 4 build-out scenarios: Base Compliance Map likely build and full build; Neighborhood Housing Plan likely build and full build.
- Selected the parcels likely to be developed/redeveloped (from Propensity for Change analysis) and compared current tax bill information with the gross property tax revenue projections from the fiscal impact model.

Tax Implication Analysis – Base Compliance Plan

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Base Compliance – Propensity Model

Scenario	Commercial/ Industrial Properties	Residential Properties	Total Assessed Value	Total Property Taxes
Existing Conditions	43	14	\$40,634,700	\$884,215
Base Compliance	0	57	\$58,707,000	\$735,012
Difference	-43	43	\$18,072,300	-\$149,203

Base Compliance – Full Build Model

Scenario	Commercial/ Industrial Properties	Residential Properties	Total Assessed Value	Total Property Taxes
Existing Conditions	85	25	\$223,908,700	\$4,768,964
Base Compliance	0	110	\$493,152,000	\$6,174,263
Difference	-85	85	\$269,243,300	\$1,405,299

Tax Implication Analysis – Neighborhood Housing Plan

40

Neighborhood Housing Plan – Propensity Model

Scenario	Commercial/ Industrial Properties	Residential Properties	Total Assessed Value	Total Property Taxes
Existing Conditions	60	20	\$79,142,600	\$1,689,551
NHP	0	80	\$290,136,000	\$3,632,503
Difference	-60	60	\$210,993,400	\$1,942,951

Neighborhood Housing Plan– Full Build Model

Scenario	Commercial/ Industrial Properties	Residential Properties	Total Assessed Value	Total Property Taxes
Existing Conditions	85	24	\$205,828,400	\$4,538,096
NHP	0	109	\$881,496,000	\$11,036,330
Difference	-85	85	\$675,667,600	\$6,498,233

HONE's Proposal for Affordability:

- Continue to require that 12.5% of all new units in buildings with 6 or more units are set aside as deed restricted affordable housing.
- RKG's Economic Feasibility Analysis (EFA) supports HONE's recommendation to keep the current affordability requirements in place for MBTA Districts.
- Keeping the affordability set aside at 12.5% helps Needham continue to stay above the state's requirement of 10% affordability townwide.



Methodology: The Department of Public Works (including Engineering, Highway Division, and Water, Sewer, and Drains Division), Needham Public Schools, Finance Department, Building Department, Police Department, and Fire Department reviewed HONE's zoning proposals. Staff compared the growth projections (units, student enrollment, and population growth) with Town capital infrastructure systems, known needs and proposed improvement projects informed by their expertise and source documents. A detailed memo is included in HONE's final report.

Police, Fire/EMS: No anticipated capital impacts due to recent investments in the Public Safety Building and Fire Station 2. The Fire Department's current apparatus can serve the height and density of the buildings that would be allowed.

Schools: The School Department has developed a master plan for updating aging school facilities and creating enrollment capacity, district-wide. The additional students projected under the "Likely" and "Full" build out of both zoning plans can be accommodated within the School Committee's preferred school master plan scenarios (i.e., renovate the Pollard for grades 6-8, repurpose the High Rock as a 6th elementary school, and renovate the Mitchell School).

- DPW provides a thorough review of all projects that go through the Planning Board to ensure that projects comply with local requirements related to water, sewer, and stormwater.
- EOHLC guidelines: “compliance with Section 3A does not require a municipality to install new water or wastewater infrastructure, or add to the capacity of existing infrastructure, to accommodate future multi-family housing production within the multi-family zoning district.”

Water & Sewer

- The Town believes it has enough water capacity to support housing that may result from the proposed zoning.
- DPW does not anticipate that the proposed zoning will result in a need for new capital projects to expand existing water or sewer capacity.
- DPW may adjust the scope of projects needed due to current conditions to factor in population growth.
- DPW has requested funding for water and sewer master plans in FY2026.

Stormwater

- Addressing stormwater quality and capacity will be a Town priority for the foreseeable future.
- There has been flooding throughout Needham, including in some areas proposed for rezoning.
- DPW has requested funding at the May 2024 Annual Town Meeting (to supplement ARPA funds) for a Stormwater Master Plan to identify and prioritize stormwater capital projects townwide.
- Proposed developments will be subject to the Town's Stormwater Bylaw, stormwater utility fee, flood plain requirements, and wetlands regulations.
- The Select Board has established a Stormwater Bylaw Working Group to make recommendations for revisions to the Town's bylaw to strengthen requirements related to stormwater capacity.

Roadways

- Major improvements are already planned for Great Plain Avenue from Linden Street to Warren Street and Highland Avenue between Webster Street and Great Plain Avenue. Both can factor anticipated growth into the designs.
- Improvements to Chestnut Street are not in the Town's FY25-29 capital improvement plan and may become a priority.
- Completion of the Rail Trail, or an alternative networks for bicycles, is also not in the Town's current 5-year plan.
- Town staff will be meeting with the Finance Committee on a reserve fund transfer request to support a traffic study.

Parking

- HONE's proposal includes a parking requirement of a minimum of 1 space per unit.
- This is expected to be sufficient based on two 2023 local reports: MAPC's Perfect Fit Parking Study and the Needham Center & Needham Heights Parking Study conducted for the Town by Stantec.
- A multi-family housing developer may choose to build additional parking, if they believe that a higher ratio is necessary to successfully rent or sell each unit based on market demand.

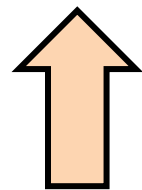
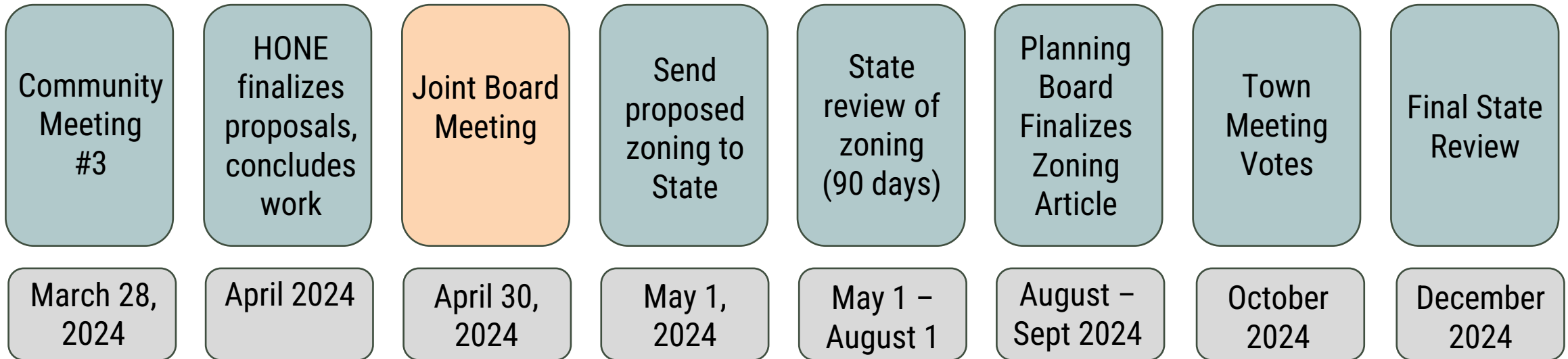
Environmental

- Compliance with the MBTA Communities Act is a stated action in Needham's Climate Action Plan to work towards the goal that "Needham has low-carbon mobility options accessible to all."
- All housing built under this zoning must comply with the Opt-In Specialized Energy Code. Any new multi-family housing over 12,000 square feet will need to meet Passive House standards and any new multi-family housing under 12,000 square feet will need to be all-electric or if using fossil fuel combustion systems, will need to provide pre-wiring for future appliances and HVAC electrification and install solar to offset energy usage.

Next Steps

- Traffic Study
- Design Guidelines

Next Steps



We're here

Questions & Feedback

Appendix: Visualizations

Base Height /
Neighborhood
Housing Height

Chestnut
Street West

3/4.5

Chestnut
Street East

3/3.5

VFW

Chestnut
Street East

3/3.5

Hartney
Greymont

Roche
Bros.

Junction Street

Chestnut Street

Lincoln Street

Warren Street

Base Height /
Neighborhood
Housing Height

3/4.5

Chestnut
Street West

Chestnut Street
West

3/4.5

Roche
Bros.

Dunkin
Donuts

Chestnut Street
East

3/3.5

VEW

Junction Street

Base Height /
Neighborhood
Housing Height

Industrial,
Apt-A1
3/4

Chestnut
Street West
3/4.5

Town Common

Great Plain Avenue

CVS

Dedham
Avenue

Public Safety
Building

School Street

Grant
Street

Lincoln Street

Oak Street

Chestnut Street

Lincoln Street

Base Height /
Neighborhood
Housing Height

Chestnut St.
Garden
3/3.5

Industrial,
Apt-A1
3/4

St. Joe's

May Street

Highland Avenue

Town Hall

Town Common

Great Plain Avenue

Michelson's

Harvey's

Dedham Avenue

Chestnut Street

Maple Street

Linden Street



Base Height /
Neighborhood
Housing Height

Needham
Library

Needham
High School

Bertucci's

3 / 4

Apartment
A1

Business
District

3/4.5

Highland Avenue

St. Joe's

3/-

May Street

May Street

Base Height /
Neighborhood
Housing Height

Avery
Square
Business

100 West
Street

Rosemary Ridge

Apartment
A1

3 / 4

Rosemary Lake
Apartments

Industrial -
Hillside

3 / 3

Rosemary Lake

Rosemary Street

Highland Avenue

Base Height /
Neighborhood
Housing Height

Industrial -
Crescent
3 / 3

Apartment
A1
3 / -

Hillside
Ave.
Business
A1
(- / 4)
3 / 3
CATH

West Street

Avery
Square
Business
100 West
Street
3 By Right;
4 Special
Permit

West Street

Industrial -
Hillside
3 / 3

Hillside Avenue

Highland Avenue

Trader
Joe's

Base Height /
Neighborhood
Housing Height

Apartment
A1

3 / 4



Existing Needham Multifamily Housing



1110 Great Plain Avenue



90-98 Dedham Avenue



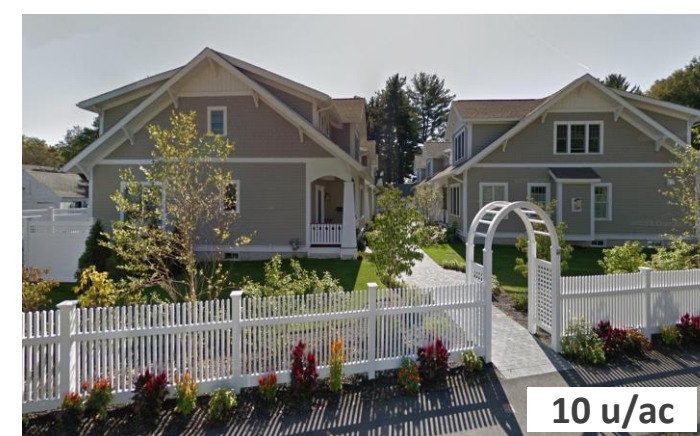
401-405 Hunnewell Street



The Highlands



Denmark Lane

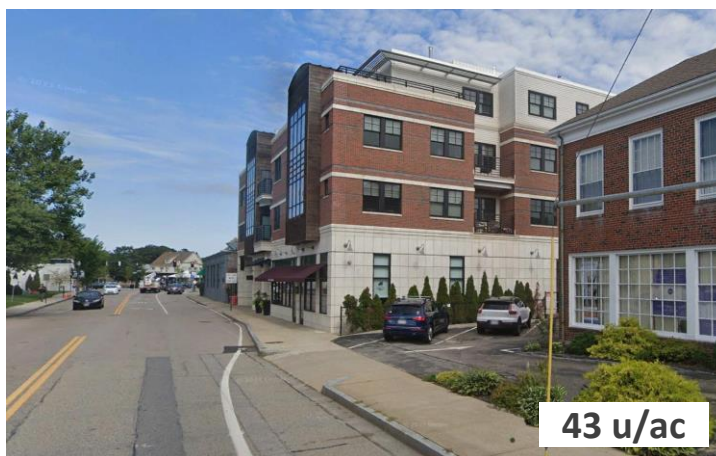


25 High Street

Existing Needham Multifamily Housing



Stephen Palmer



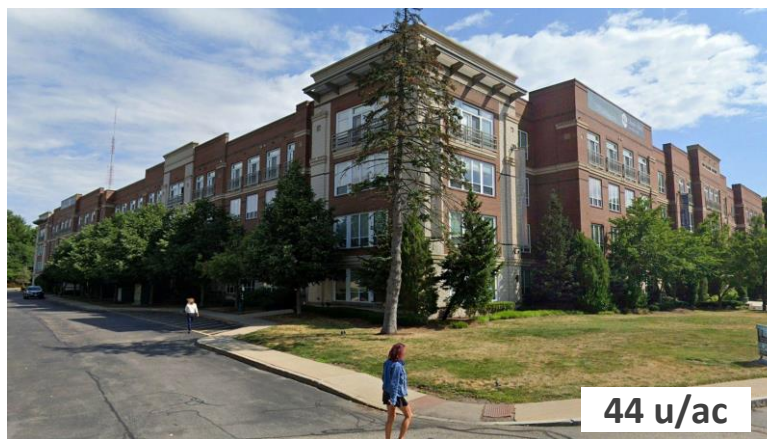
50 Dedham Avenue



100 West Street



Rosemary Ridge



Charles River Landing



Rosemary Lake

Examples of multifamily housing



Townhomes



3-4 story multifamily



Denser single-family homes



3-story multifamily



3-story multifamily



Live-work townhomes

Examples of mixed-use multi-family housing



2-3 story MXU multifamily



2-3 story MXU multifamily



3-story MXU multifamily



3-story MXU multifamily



3½-story MXU multifamily



3-story MXU multifamily









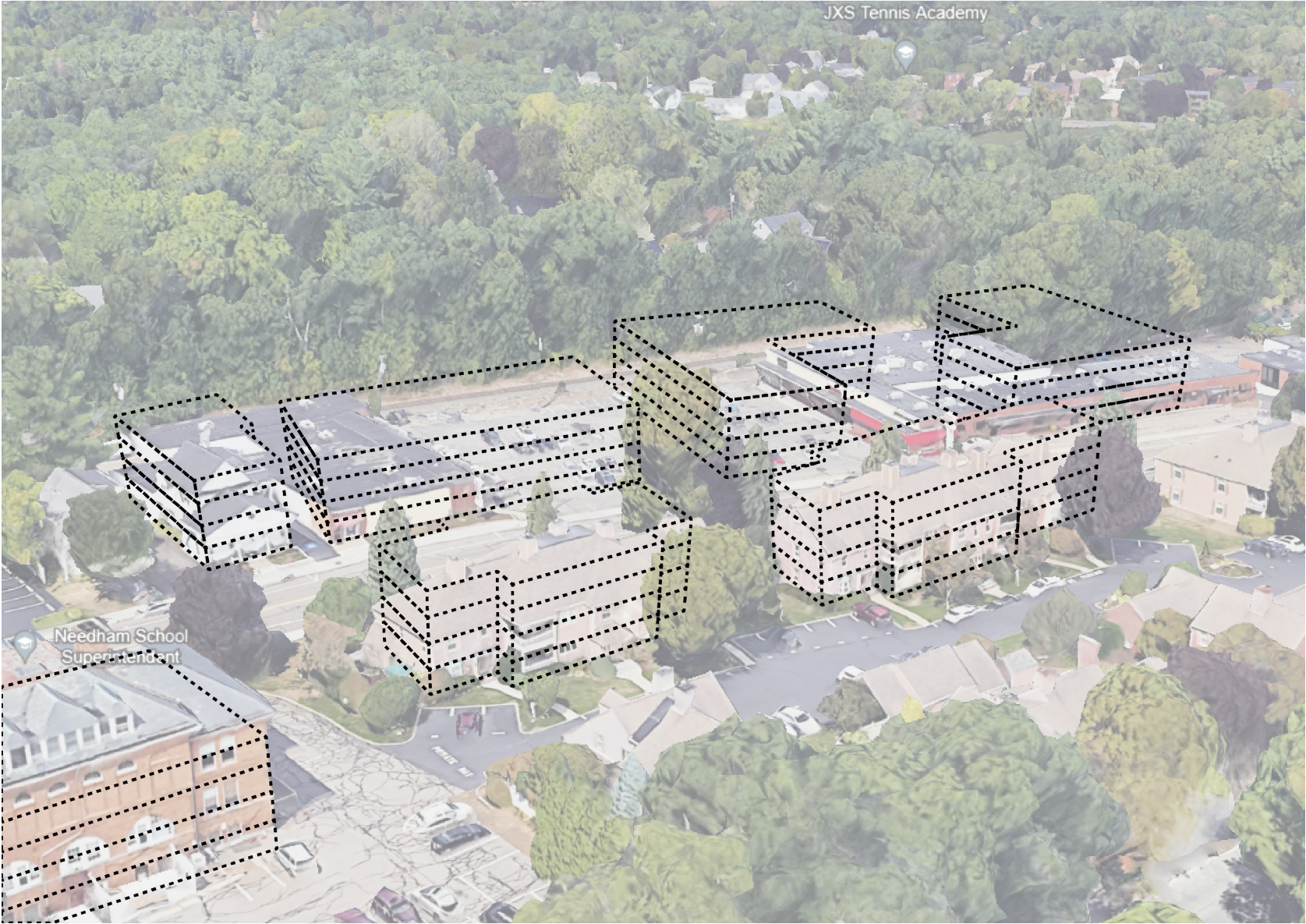


Visualizing Change – Business District – Base Compliance

37



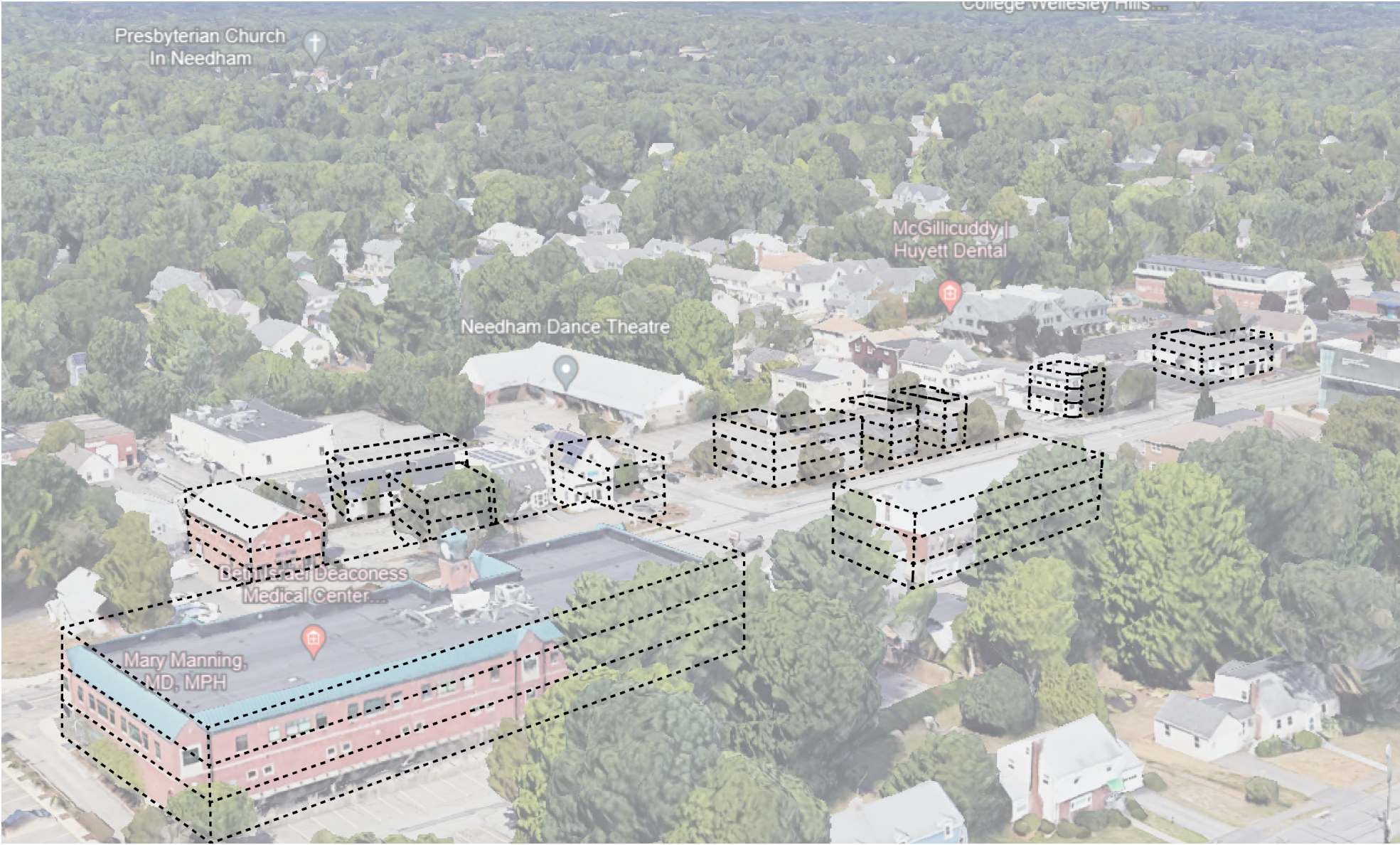
Visualizing Change – Business District – Neighborhood Housing Plan



Visualizing Change – Chestnut West District – Existing Conditions



Visualizing Change – Chestnut West District – Base Compliance

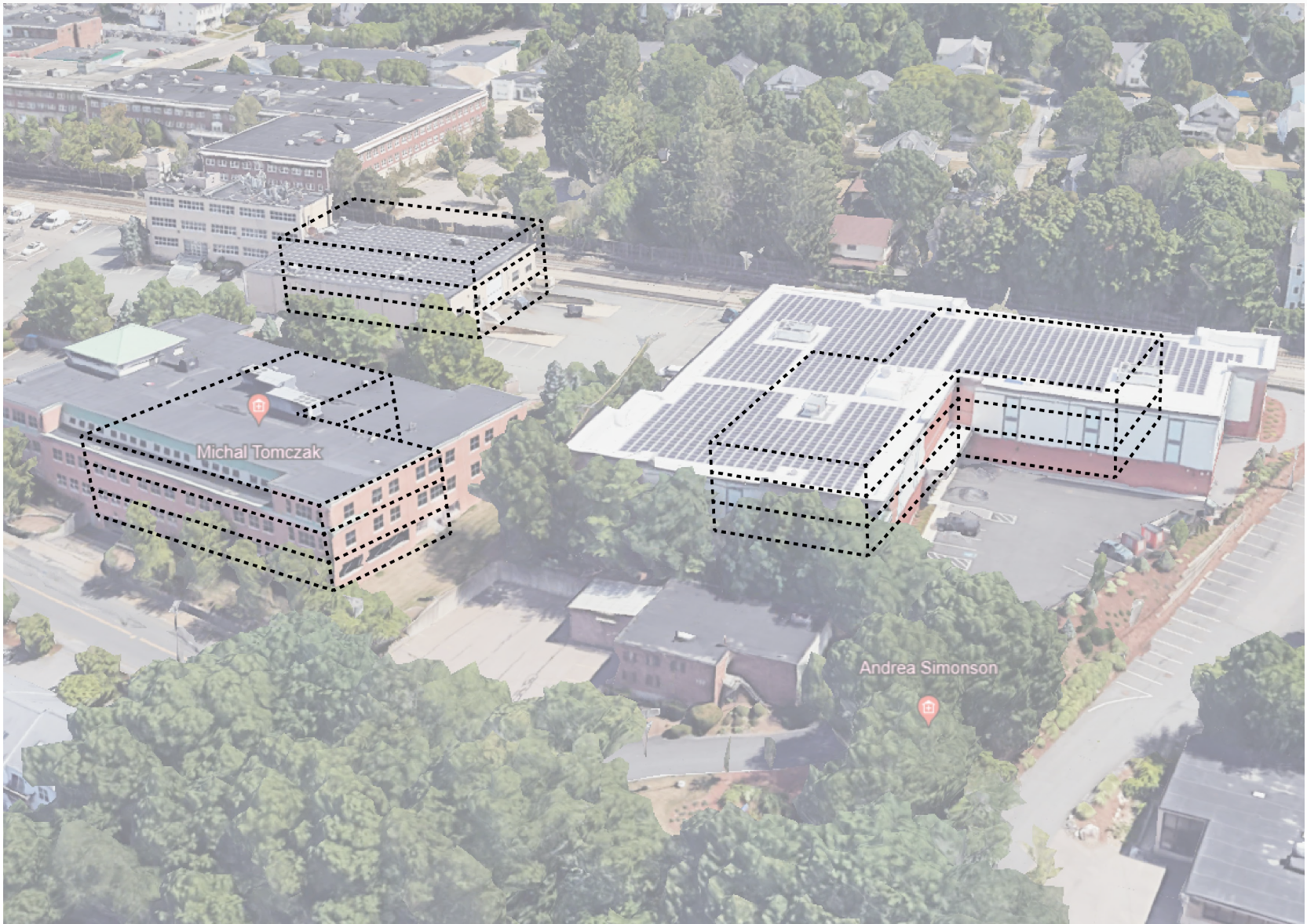


Visualizing Change – Chestnut West District – Neighborhood Housing Plan





Visualizing Change – Hillside Industrial – Base Compliance



Visualizing Change – Hillside Industrial – Neighborhood Housing Plan



TOWN OF NEEDHAM, MA MBTA COMMUNITIES SUMMARY REPORT

April 2024



RKG

Prepared by
RKG Associates
76 Canal Street, Suite 401
Boston, MA 02114



Innes Associates
40R Merrimac Street, Suite 201 West
Newburyport, MA 01950

RKG Associates, Inc. is a multi-disciplinary consulting firm, founded in 1981. We serve private, public, and institutional clients and provide a comprehensive range of advisory, planning, marketing, and management services throughout the US and around the world.

We are proud that the projects we are involved in are projects that get built – projects that happen – projects that work.

RKG is headquartered in Alexandria, VA, and has offices in Boston, Atlanta, Dallas, and Newton, NH.

The Needham MBTA Communities assistance project was undertaken in partnership with our subconsultants at Innes Associates. IA works with communities of all sizes, assisting with planning at all scales: from lots to neighborhoods to entire towns or cities. Their focus is on providing municipalities with the tools they need to support their communities through changes in their economy, society, and environment.

Innes Associates is headquartered in Newburyport, MA.

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PURPOSE THE STUDY AND ANALYSIS

In December 2021, the Executive Office of Housing and Livable Communities (EOHLC, formerly DHCD) issued guidelines on how the 177 cities and towns that are part of the MBTA Communities Act were to create zoning compliant with the multifamily zoning requirement for MBTA Communities. Recognizing the complexity of the guidelines and the technical aspects of creating compliant zoning, the Town of Needham issued a request for proposals (RFP) to procure a consultant team to assist in the process. The consultant team would be charged with working directly with the Housing Needham (HONE) Advisory Group and town staff as well as engaging the public throughout the study process with the goal of developing compliant zoning that could be voted on at Town Meeting in 2024. Through the competitive bid process, the town selected the consultant team of RKG Associates and Innes Associates.

HOUSING NEEDHAM (HONE) ADVISORY GROUP

The Housing Needham (HONE) Advisory Group was established jointly by the Select Board and Planning Board in 2023. The group was tasked with leading the community engagement process to create multi-family zoning that complies with the MBTA Communities Act (MGL c.40A Section 3A). The group serves as advisors to the Select Board and Planning Board on proposed zoning to bring to Town Meeting in 2024, informed by their individual expertise, group deliberations, and feedback received from the public.¹

The Housing Needham (HONE) Advisory Group's charge was to:

1. Lead a broad public engagement effort for the Needham community to envision and shape zoning to allow multi-family housing that complies with the MBTA Communities Act.
2. Utilize the recommendations in the Town of Needham's 2022 Housing plan as a starting point.
3. Evaluate buildouts, projections, and analyses of fiscal, school enrollment, and infrastructure impacts provided by staff and consultants.
4. Consider related zoning elements that are allowed, but not required under the MBTA Communities Act, including but not limited to inclusionary zoning (affordable housing requirements) and parking minimums.
5. Update the Select Board, Planning Board and Finance Committee throughout the process on group deliberations and community feedback.
6. Recommend draft zoning to the Select Board and Planning Board to submit to EOHLC and Town Meeting.

HONE was comprised of a nine-member group appointed by the Select Board and the Planning Board to each serve through the end of 2024. A list of HONE members is shown in Table 1.

¹ Needham's HONE Advisory Group Webpage, <https://www.needhamma.gov/5478/HONE-Advisory-Group>

Table 1: HONE Membership

Member Name	Seat/Appointing Body	Year Appointed	Term Expiration
Heidi Frail	Co-Chair, Select Board Member/Select Board	2023	2024
Natasha Espada	Co-Chair, Planning Board Member/Planning Board	2023	2024
Kevin Keane	Select Board Member/Select Board	2023	2024
Jeanne McKnight	Planning Board Designees as of 4/16/2024 Member/Planning Board	2023	2024
Joshua Levy	Finance Committee Member/Select Board	2023	2024
Karen Calton	Finance Committee as of 4/16/24 Member/Select Board	2024	2024
Ron Ruth	Architect, Land Use Planner, Land Use Attorney, or Real Estate Developer/Planning Board	2023	2024
Bill Lovett	Architect, Land Use Planner, Land Use Attorney, or Real Estate Developer/Planning Board	2023	2024
Elizabeth Kaponya	Renter/Select Board	2023	2024
Michael Diener	At-Large/Select Board	2023	2024

Throughout the course of the engagement with the Consultant Team and developing the recommended MBTA Communities Zoning/Scenarios, HONE met 17 times, generally one to two times a month including hosting three community-wide public workshops.

OVERVIEW OF THE MBTA COMMUNITIES LAW

Serving as the backdrop to the work HONE was tasked with completing is the MBTA Communities Act, Section 3A of MGL c. 40A passed by the Massachusetts Legislature in January 2021. The law has three primary tenets which created the basis for the guidelines issued by EOHLC:

1. MBTA zoning districts must have a minimum gross density of 15 units per acre.
2. MBTA zoning districts cannot be located not more than 0.5 miles from a commuter rail station, subway station, ferry terminal or bus station, if applicable.
3. MBTA zoning cannot include age restrictions and cannot prevent housing that is suitable for families with children.

The premise behind the law and the guidelines is to address the Commonwealth's housing shortage and the impact that shortage has on our ability to compete for business and talent, ensure our residents can live affordably regardless of their income, and better linking housing, jobs, and transportation to address climate change and help reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

The guidelines set forth a detailed explanation for how communities are to comply with the law and the process by which they need to follow to show EOHLC and the Attorney General's Office that their zoning districts comply. The guidelines also established compliance deadlines for the 177 communities categorized by the type of transit serving the community or the size of the community and its adjacency to transit served communities. Needham is categorized as a Commuter Rail community and is given a deadline of December 31, 2024 to submit a compliance application to EOHLC for review and approval.

BUILDING ON NEEDHAM'S 2022 HOUSING PLAN

Fortunately for Needham, at the time of the legislature's approval of the MBTA Communities Act the town was working toward the completion of the Needham Housing Plan² which provided an opportunity to think through the implications of MBTA Communities and preliminarily identify options for how Needham could comply with the law. The original MBTA Guidelines as developed by EOHLC were available at the time of Needham's Housing Plan, but subsequent changes to the Guidelines in August 2023 came after the Housing Plan was approved. Regardless, the zoning changes proposed in Housing Plan formed a strong base from which HONE was able to work from. A summary of the proposed zoning changes and illustrative maps can be found [here](#).

TASKS AND TIMELINE

The consultant team was tasked with helping HONE identify at least one MBTA Communities compliant zoning scenario to bring forward at Town Meeting in 2024. To meet the deadline of Fall 2024 Town Meeting and have enough time for a preliminary review of the zoning by EOHLC, HONE established a completion deadline for this project of April 2024. Figure 2 illustrates the original timeline for the study established at HONE's first meeting in September 2023.

Figure 1 illustrates the tasks the consultant team was to complete during the course of the study. Generally, this included the following:

- Establish MBTA Districts and Scenarios
- Run the MBTA Compliance Model on Districts/Scenarios
- Conduct a Potential Build Out Analysis (Propensity Model)
- Conduct an Economic Feasibility Analysis (EFA)
- Conduct a Fiscal Impact Analysis (FIA)
- Illustrate Future Development on 3-4 Example Parcels
- Develop Compliant Zoning Language for Town Meeting
- Engage the Public

² Needham Housing Plan 2021 website: <https://www.needhamma.gov/5050/Needham-Housing-Plan-2021>

Figure 1: Original Scope Elements

SCOPE ELEMENTS

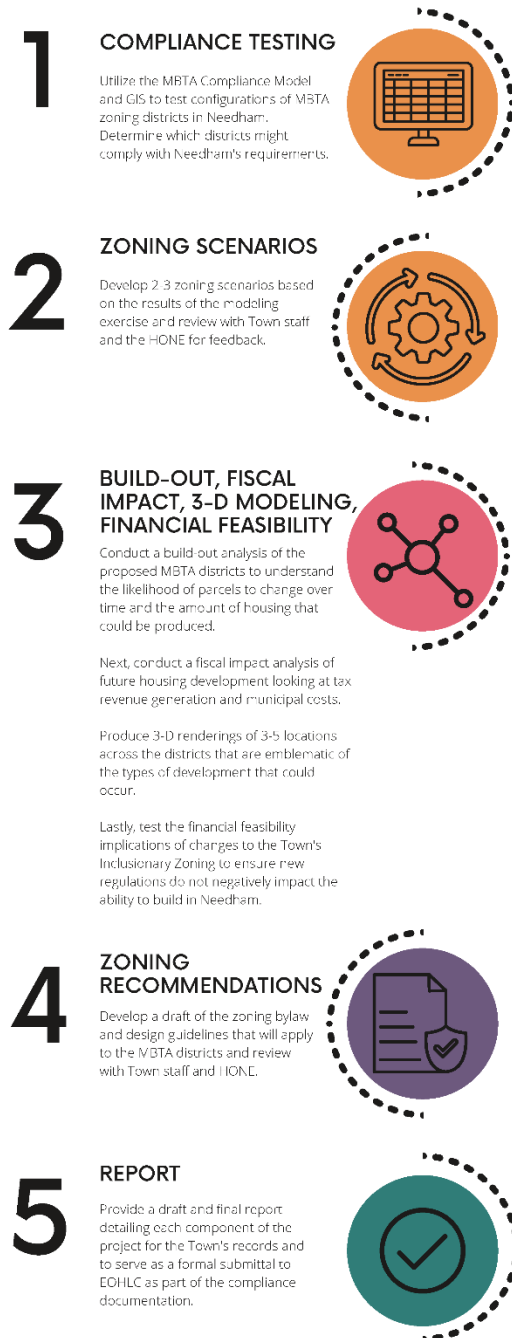
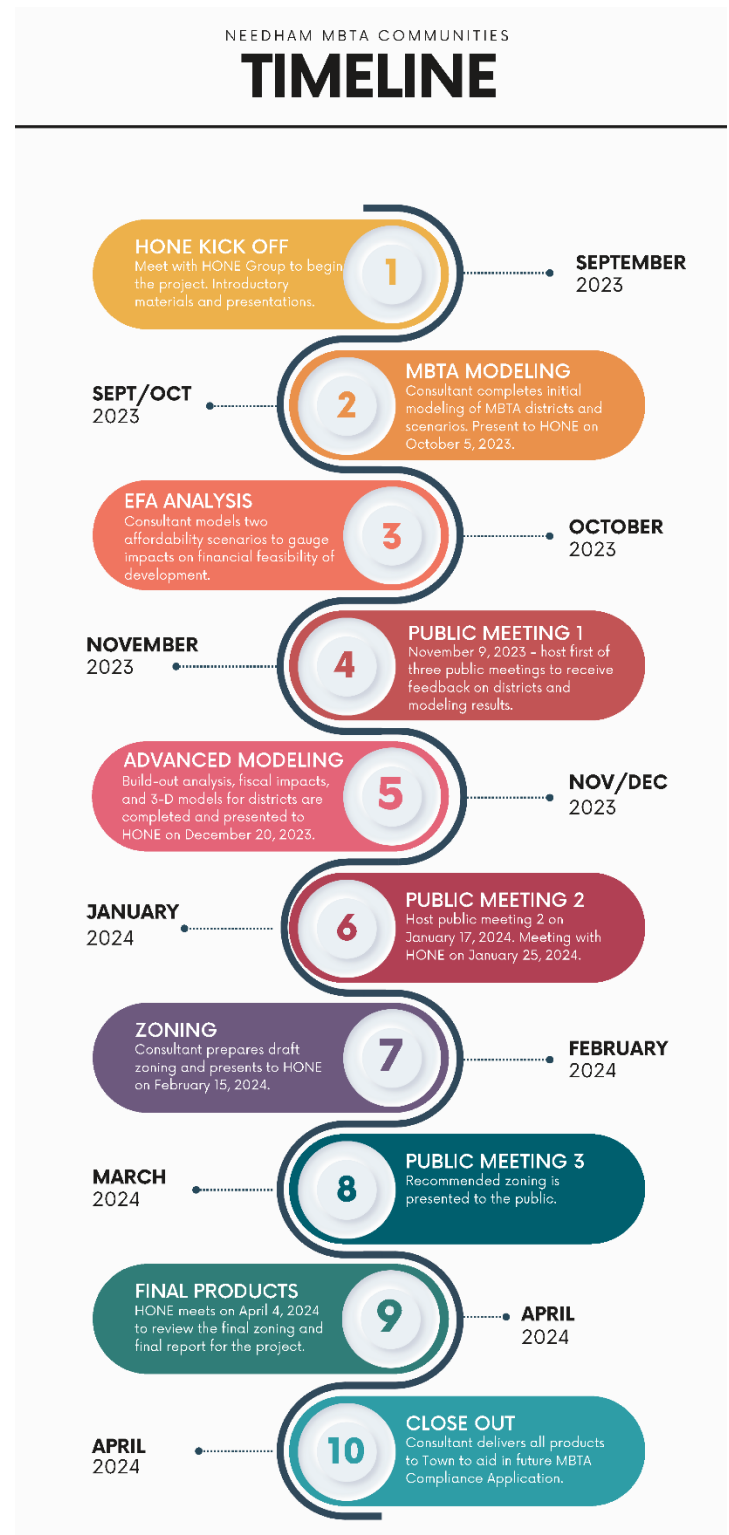


Figure 2: Original Timeline



PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT PROCESS

One key component to the work of HONE and the consultant team was ensuring a clear and transparent process for how the proposed MBTA Communities districts and zoning were determined. At the onset of the project, HONE was committed to meeting as many times as needed to establish their recommendations to Town Meeting in a way that responded to public comment throughout the process. In addition, HONE conducted three public workshops throughout the process to engage residents in the decision-making process and listen to their feedback on proposed MBTA district and zoning scenarios. Throughout the study process, HONE engaged with hundreds of Needham residents in both virtual and in-person formats as well as receiving and responding to written comments throughout.

HONE MEETINGS

As noted earlier, the HONE Advisory Committee met as an official group 17 times between September 2023 and April 2024. These regular business meetings were conducted in-person with the opportunity for participants outside of HONE to join either in-person or virtually. HONE meetings were typically held on Thursday evenings beginning at 7PM one to two times a month depending on the schedule and deliverables.

PUBLIC WORKSHOPS

At three specific points in the process, HONE hosted public workshops to engage residents and other interested participants to help formulate the MBTA Communities district scenarios and zoning parameters. They also delivered detailed presentations outlining how HONE deliberated and reached milestones throughout the process. Each public workshop was conducted in a hybrid manner where participants were able to attend an in-person meeting or as part of a virtual meeting. Regardless of how a participant chose to engage, the meeting and activities were mirrored to ensure all participants had equal opportunity to have their voice heard. The following descriptions provide a brief summary of each of the three public workshops highlighting the purpose of each meeting and how the feedback received was used as part of HONE's process.

PUBLIC WORKSHOP #1

On November 9, 2023, the HONE Committee of the Town of Needham hosted a Public Workshop at Powers Hall to discuss the town's compliance requirements for the MBTA Communities Act and to receive input from the public on potential MBTA districts, zoning districts, and zoning parameters. The meeting was held in-person and online with a synchronous presentation for all attendees and mirrored asynchronous activities so all could participate regardless of where they attended from. Overall, the meeting attracted approximately 300 participants both online and in-person.

At the start of the meeting, the consultant team gave a presentation that covered the MBTA Communities Act, the EOHLC Guidelines, and Needham's specific MBTA requirements under the law. After the presentation, participants were guided through a series of seven stations which asked questions related to

the zoning parameters that should be applied to different parts of Needham’s overall MBTA district. These included questions around height, density, lot coverage, and minimum lot size. There was a station with specific questions related to Needham’s Center Business district and whether mixed-use should be mandatory or not in that zoning district.

All feedback from the in-person and online attendees was [summarized](#) and presented to HONE. The group then deliberated and made decisions on how to set zoning for the proposed MBTA districts based on the public’s input.

PUBLIC WORKSHOP #2

On January 18, 2024, the HONE Committee of the Town of Needham hosted the second Public Workshop at Powers Hall to share three draft MBTA scenarios with participants and ask for their feedback. At this workshop, the consultant team presented three MBTA scenarios each with increasing land area and unit capacity amounts (*these are discussed further in the Roadmap for Scenario Building section of this report*). The meeting was held in-person and online with a synchronous presentation for all attendees, an online survey, and an open mic opportunity for questions and comments. This meeting also attracted over 300 participants both online and in-person.

All survey responses and public comments were summarized and presented at HONE’s next meeting. Once again, the feedback received from the public fed directly into the continued evolution of HONE’s MBTA district scenarios.

PUBLIC WORKSHOP #3

On March 28, 2024, the HONE Committee of the Town of Needham hosted the third Public Workshop at Powers Hall to share two refined draft MBTA scenarios with participants and ask for their feedback. At this workshop, the consultant team presented the two MBTA scenarios (*these are discussed further in the Roadmap for Scenario Building section of this report*), the results of the fiscal impact analysis, results of the economic feasibility analysis, and some sample renderings showing how parcels could potentially build out over time under each scenario. The meeting was held in-person and online with a synchronous presentation for all attendees and an open mic opportunity for questions and comments. This meeting attracted close to 400 participants both online and in-person.

All public comments were summarized and presented at HONE’s next meeting. Once again, the feedback received from the public fed directly into the continued evolution of HONE’s MBTA district scenarios.

OTHER ENGAGEMENT

In addition to the regular HONE meetings and the three public workshops, members of HONE and town staff met with other elected and appointed boards in Needham to keep them informed of the progress of the committee. This included meetings with the Select Board, Planning Board, and Finance Committee. There were also smaller forums to solicit input from specific groups such as a focus group with the

Town's Council of Economic Advisors and development industry to better understand how proposed zoning changes may influence their decisions to invest in Needham.

ROADMAP FOR SCENARIO BUILDING AND RESULTS

HONE's charge was ultimately to recommend draft zoning language to the Select Board and Planning Board that would comply with the MBTA Communities Act and guidelines. Over the course of an eight-month period, HONE worked with town staff, the public, and the consultant team to evaluate over a dozen different iterations of zoning districts and zoning parameters to create a recommendation that would both meet compliance with the law and be tailored to Needham's vision and goals for housing.

To meet its compliance requirements, Needham's MBTA Communities districts and zoning must meet the following criteria:

- A minimum land area of 50 acres.
- 45 acres must be located within a half-mile of any of Needham's commuter rail stations.
- One district must be at least 25 acres in size.
- No single district can be less than 5 acres in size.
- The zoning capacity of the districts must meet or exceed 1,784 units.
- 1,606 of those units must be within a half-mile of any of Needham's commuter rail stations.
- The districts must have zoning that allows for an average of 15 dwelling units per acre.

In the end, HONE's recommendation included two compliant scenario options for the Select Board, Planning Board, and Town Meeting to consider. These scenarios are referred to as Base Compliance and Neighborhood Housing Plan (NHP). These two scenarios were the result of input from HONE and the public throughout the process and both reflect feedback from public workshops and written public comments submitted throughout the process.

This section of the report is intended to provide an overview of the key steps and scenarios presented over the eight-month process. All presentations to HONE and the public which have more details on each scenario iteration can be found on [HONE's webpage](#).

NEEDHAM HOUSING PLAN

As noted earlier in this report, HONE had the advantage of not having to start from scratch with the creation of MBTA Communities districts and zoning. In 2021, a group of volunteers in Needham began working on the Needham Housing Plan that identified the housing challenges in town as well as potential solutions. Fortunately for the town, during the development of the Housing Plan the initial guidelines for MBTA Communities were released creating a window of opportunity to have the Housing Plan group consider how Needham could shape zoning and districts to comply with the law. The Housing Plan group developed a set of illustrative zoning maps and a list of recommended zoning changes that could help the town down the path of compliance with MBTA Communities.

The zoning maps included in the Housing Plan’s recommendations showed that the majority of the zoning changes could be concentrated in the Needham neighborhoods geographically located near three of Needham’s four MBTA commuter rail stations. These stations generally comprise an area that could be thought of as the Chestnut Street / Highland Avenue north / south corridor. This corridor included the more densely built parts of town with a mix of commercial, institutional, municipal, and residential uses with a range of density and building types. Accompanying each zoning district map was a detailed set of recommendations that, at the time, were considered to be zoning changes critical to creating compliance with MBTA Communities. A summary of the proposed zoning changes and illustrative maps from the Housing Plan can be found [here](#).

REFINING HOUSING PLAN RECOMMENDATIONS

In October 2023, at the request of HONE, the consultant team ran the Housing Plan recommendations (districts and zoning) through the MBTA Compliance Model to understand how close the Housing Plan scenario could come to helping Needham achieve compliance. The consultant team reported to HONE that the Housing Plan as envisioned resulted in the following compliance measures:

- 341 gross acres.
- Zoning capacity for 5,183 housing units.
- A gross density of 16.9 dwelling units per acre.

Under the specific conditions described in the Housing Plan, it was possible that Needham could have met the compliance requirements. However, there were several concerns on the part of HONE and the public that the Housing Plan may have gone too far in its overall size, unit capacity, and the inclusion of areas currently zoned General Residence (GR) which today is predominately single-family and two-family neighborhoods. This meant HONE would need to begin exploring ways to tailor the Housing Plan’s recommendations to better match the desired outcomes of the community and still meet or exceed the MBTA compliance requirements.

INITIAL DRAFT SCENARIOS FOR PUBLIC REVIEW

Following HONE’s initial public workshop in November 2023, the group began revising the original Housing Plan scenario to create options for MBTA Communities compliance. Utilizing the [feedback](#) from the November 2023 public workshop, HONE developed three distinct MBTA compliance scenarios to bring back to the public at a second workshop in January 2024. At that workshop HONE presented a minimum compliance scenario with 1,784 units, a slightly revised Housing Plan scenario with 2,630 units, and a more robust Increased Density scenario with 4,782 units. Table 2 shows the key metrics for each of the three scenarios.

Table 2: Initial Scenarios – Key MBTA Compliance Metrics

Model Output	Scenario A – Base Compliance	Scenario B – Housing Plan	Scenario C – Increased Density
Gross Acres	111.4	186.7	353.1
Max Unit Capacity	1,784	2,630	4,782
DU/AC	15.0	15.8	15.0

The workshop offered a synchronous paper and online survey participants, available for completion during the workshop. Additionally, an asynchronous survey was available for a week following the workshop, allowing for participants to review the scenarios and provide further input. The survey asked specific questions about each scenario and how participants felt about the overall scenario, the size and location of specific zoning districts, and the zoning parameters used to determine unit capacity and density.

Following the public workshop, HONE convened to discuss the public feedback and continue to refine the MBTA district scenarios. Some key points of public feedback that helped shape the next iterations of HONE's scenarios included, but was not limited to:

- Scenarios A and C, the lowest and highest unit capacity figures, were the first choice of most workshop participants highlighting a split within the community for meeting base compliance with the law or using the law to push housing production in Needham.
- Most participants were comfortable leaving the size of districts in Scenario A, B, and C as they were drawn with the exception of the Center Business District. Throughout the process participants were split on whether to include the Center Business District or not because of its importance as a mixed-use business district that currently requires first floor commercial in a residential building.
- Participants were split on whether to include Needham's General Residence (GR) zoning district in an MBTA compliance scenario.

Figures 3, 4, and 5 show the MBTA district scenario maps that were presented at the second public workshop for feedback.

Figure 3: Base Compliance Scenario Map – November 2023

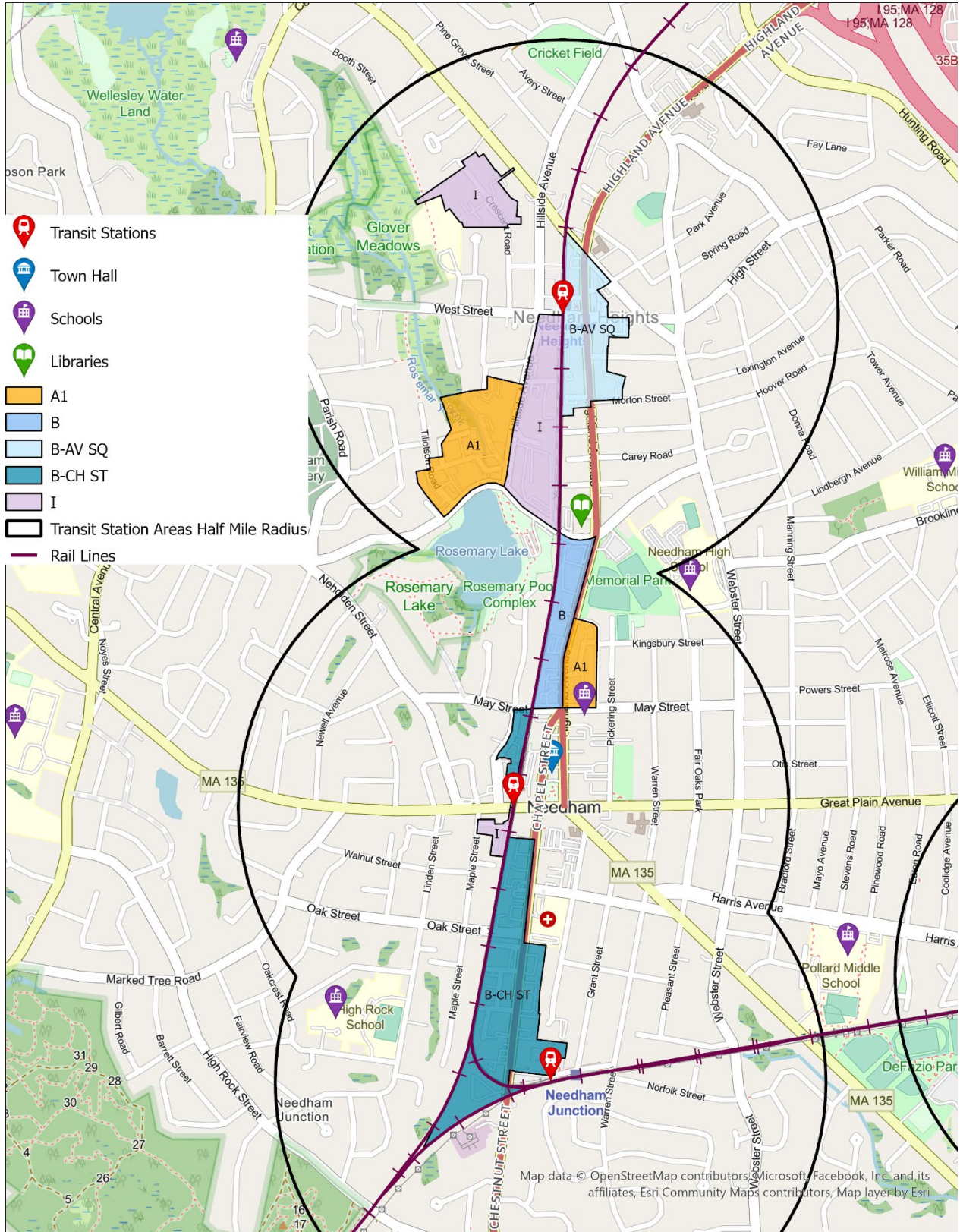


Figure 4: Housing Plan Scenario Map – November 2023

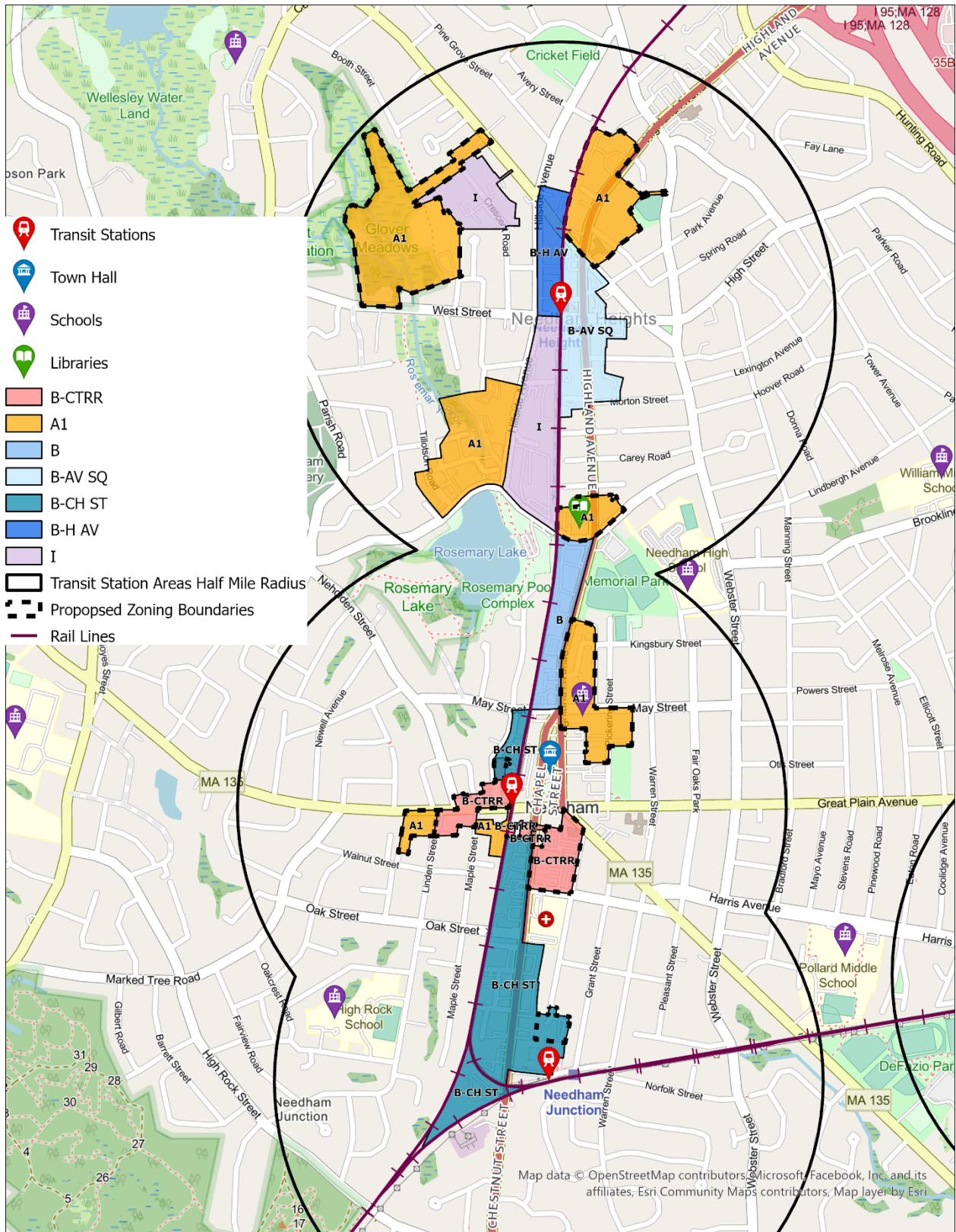
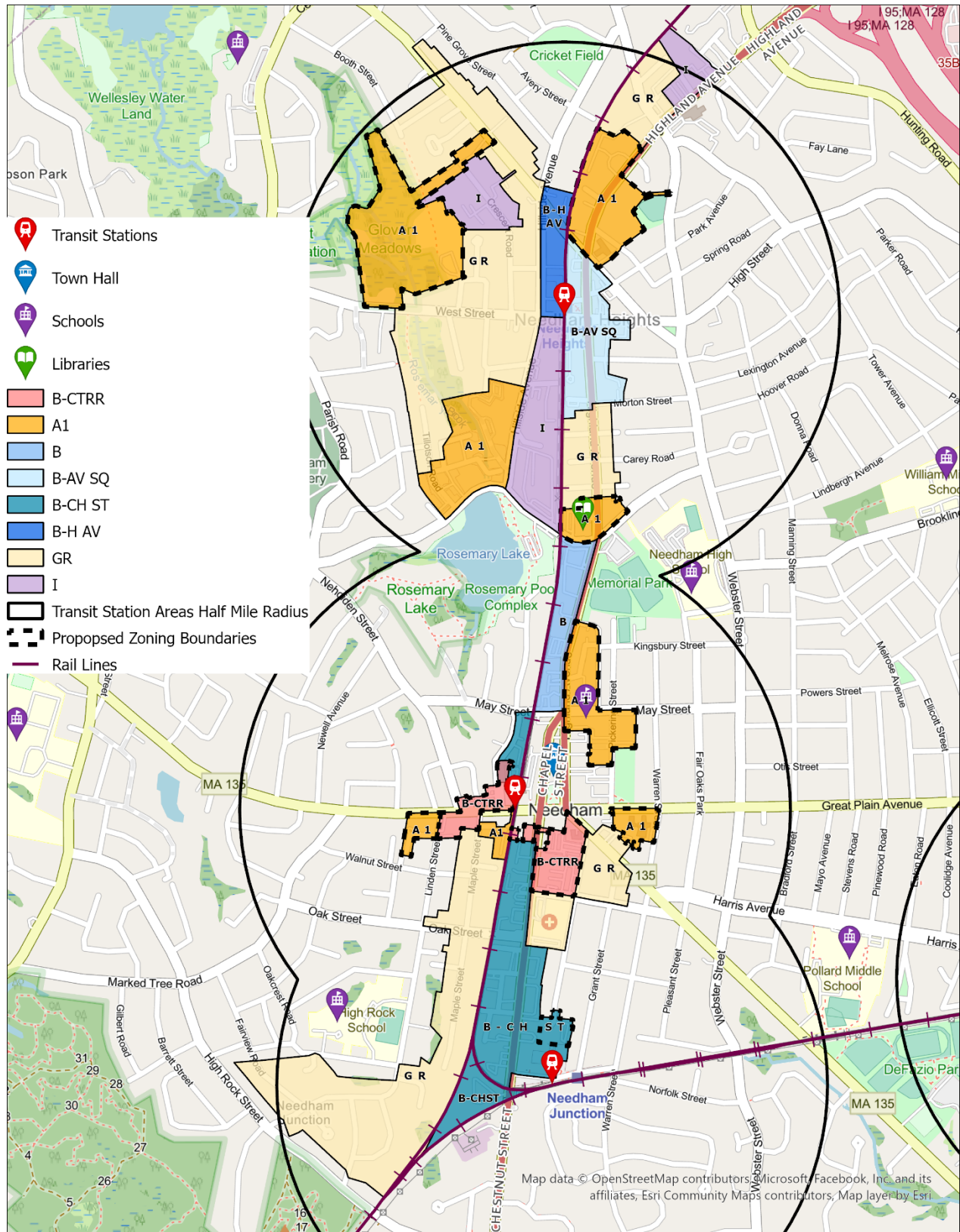


Figure 5: Increased Density + GR Scenario Map – November 2023



REFINED DRAFT SCENARIOS FOR PUBLIC REVIEW

Prior to the third and final community workshop, HONE met with the consultant team and town staff to refine the MBTA scenarios to two final drafts which included a Base Compliance scenario and a Neighborhood Housing Plan scenario. At HONE's meeting on February 15, 2024 the group workshopped changes to the size and location of all individual zoning districts and the zoning parameters that would be applied to each. HONE utilized the feedback from the survey that accompanied the second public workshop to remove and adjust zoning districts and adjust zoning parameters to better reflect public sentiment. It was the feedback at the second public workshop that drove HONE's decision to create a Base Compliance scenario that would meet the MBTA Communities requirements and only exceed by a small amount to provide a buffer. HONE also decided to create a second scenario (Neighborhood Housing Plan) that was targeted toward specific zoning districts where there was both desires to, and capacity for, increasing housing production.

Coming out of the February 15th meeting, HONE made the following major changes to the Base Compliance scenario:

- Removed the Center Business District mixed use offset from the model.
- Added an Apartment A-1 district on north Highland Avenue.
- Added an Apartment A-1 district covering the Charles Court condominiums off Greendale Avenue.
- Reduced the size of the Avery Square district to only cover the 100 West Street parcel.

The following major changes were also made to the Neighborhood Housing Plan scenario:

- Created two different overlay districts for Industrial – Crescent and Industrial – Hillside areas.
- Created three different overlay districts for Chestnut Street/Garden Street, Chestnut Street East and Chestnut Street West.
- Reduced the size of the Apartment A-1 overlay district covering St. Joseph's church.
- Removed the Apartment A-1 overlay district over the Hillside School area off West Street.
- Reduced the size of the Apartment A-1 overlay district on north Highland Avenue.
- Removed all General Residence areas from the scenario.
- Removed the Center Business Residential district that was proposed at the second public workshop.

Table 3 highlights the key compliance metrics for the refined Base Compliance and NHP scenarios.

Table 3: Refined Scenarios – Key MBTA Compliance Metrics

Model Output	Scenario A – Base Compliance	Scenario B – NHP
Gross Acres	103.9	96.23
Max Unit Capacity	1,868	3,339
DU/AC	18.6	36.1

Figure 6: Base Compliance Scenario Map - February 2024

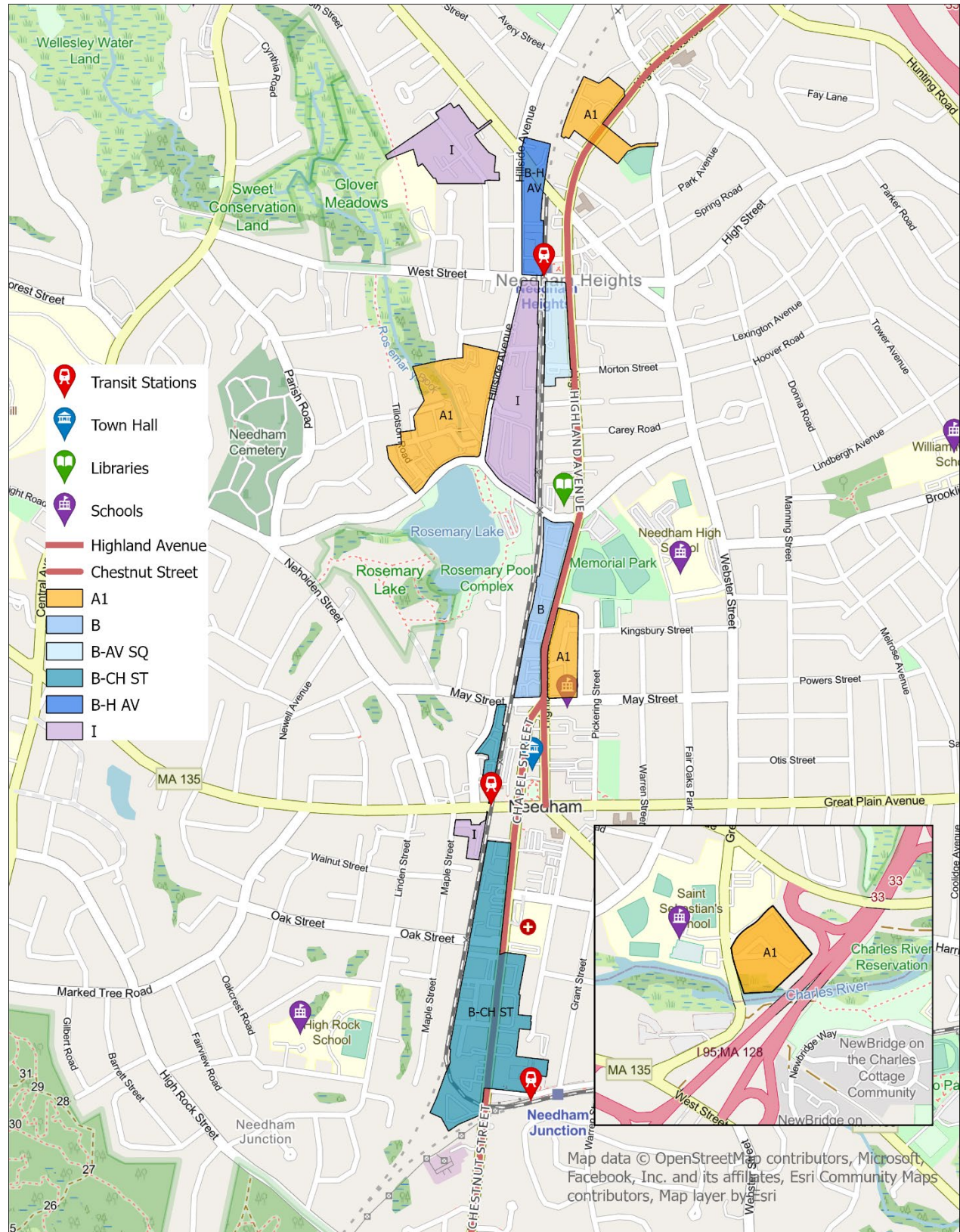
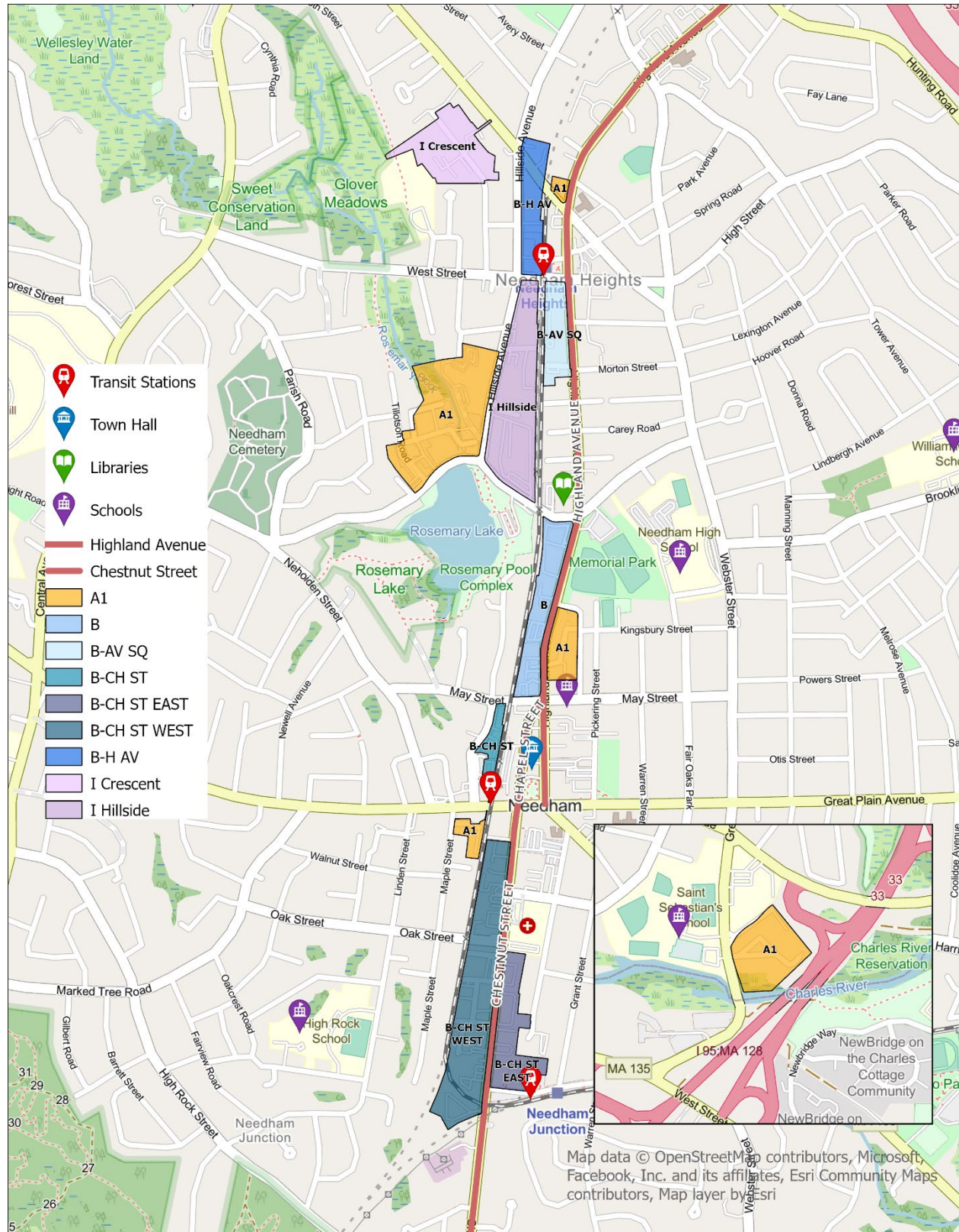


Figure 7: Neighborhood Housing Plan Scenario Map - February 2024



HONE RECOMMENDED SCENARIOS

HONE worked with the consultant team and town staff through the months of February and March 2024 to continue refining the Base Compliance and Neighborhood Housing Plan scenarios with a final presentation to the public at a workshop on March 28, 2024. At this workshop, HONE presented their final two draft scenarios for questions and public comment along with an analysis of likely build out scenarios, a fiscal impact analysis, the economic feasibility analysis, and 3-D representations of what new development could theoretically look like. During the public comment period at the workshop most speakers appeared to be supportive of HONE's efforts to develop the two scenarios, offering Town Meeting the opportunity to decide the best direction for Needham. There were comments made in support of both the Base Compliance scenario as well as Neighborhood Housing Plan scenario.

Following the public workshop, HONE met to discuss public feedback and refine the scenarios one last time. The only substantive change HONE made at their advisory group meeting was to move the southernmost parcel in the Neighborhood Housing Plan scenario from the Chestnut West district to the Chestnut East district. The lower height in the Chestnut East district (3 stories vs. 4 stories) lowered the total unit capacity to 3,294 and the density to 35.6 DU/AC. Otherwise, both scenarios remained the same as those presented on March 28th.

Table 4: Refined Scenarios – Key MBTA Compliance Metrics

Model Output	Scenario A – Base Compliance	Scenario B – NHP
Gross Acres	103.9	96.23
Max Unit Capacity	1,868	3,294
DU/AC	18.6	35.6

FINAL METRICS FOR MBTA SCENARIOS

This section provides the MBTA Compliance Model outputs for each of HONE's MBTA district scenarios as well as a comparison to what the town's current zoning bylaw would allow if applied to the districts today. This comparison is important as it shows how many multifamily units could be produced today under the existing zoning bylaw compared to what is shown for the two MBTA district scenarios.

To understand the different facets of existing conditions in Needham, the consultant team first worked with town staff to estimate the number of housing units that actually exist on the ground today in each of the MBTA districts. This was done by reviewing Needham's property assessment database and using land use codes, building permits, and plan reviews to quantify existing units. These are shown in the Existing Units column in Table 5. The Existing Zoning Unit Capacity column in Table 5 quantifies the unit capacity of Needham's existing zoning that overlaps with the MBTA districts in the Base Compliance scenario. This analysis was undertaken to understand how many multifamily units could be produced under the town's existing zoning today. Lastly, the consultant team quantified the number of units

possible under Needham’s existing zoning bylaw but including the Chestnut Street Overlay district that allows multifamily housing at a higher FAR and overall height with a Special Permit.

Our analysis shows there are approximately 775 existing housing units within the proposed MBTA districts today with zoning capacity for a total of 1,019 multifamily units under existing zoning. If one were to apply the Chestnut Street Overlay district to existing zoning, that could yield a total zoning capacity of 1,636 units. Under this scenario we are only 232 units under the zoning capacity for the Base Compliance model meaning Needham’s existing zoning actually provides a reasonable amount of zoning capacity for multifamily housing. The challenge is that some districts require a Special Permit to unlock the ability to build multifamily housing which is not allowed under the MBTA Communities law.

Table 5: Existing Zoning Bylaw – Key MBTA Compliance Metrics

Zoning District	Existing Units	Existing Zoning Unit Capacity	Existing Zoning with Overlay Special Permit Unit Capacity
Apartment A1	588	526	526
Business	4	N/A	N/A
Avery Square Business	72	77	77
Chestnut Street	46	370	987
Hillside Ave Business	44	46	46
Industrial	21	N/A	N/A
TOTAL UNITS	775	1,019	1,636

Table 6 shows the final unit capacity metrics for the Base Compliance and NHP scenarios broken out by zoning district. Under the Base Compliance scenario there is only one Chestnut Street district and one Industrial District which is why the cells are merged in the table compared to the multiple Chestnut Street and Industrial districts under the NHP scenario.

It is worth noting and repeating that both the Base Compliance and NHP scenarios meet all compliance requirements including:

- Overall district acreage
- Minimum district sizes
- One district of at least 25 acres
- Acreage within the half-mile transit area
- Minimum unit capacity
- Units within the half-mile transit area
- Minimum density

Table 6: Unit Capacity of MBTA Communities Scenarios

Zoning District	Base Compliance	Neighborhood Housing Plan
Apartment A1	526	877
Business	210	305
Avery Square Business	187	187
Chestnut Street East	370	547
Chestnut Street West		732
Chestnut Street/Garden Street		75
Hillside Ave Business	80	62
Industrial – Crescent	495	184
Industrial – Hillside		325
TOTAL UNITS	1,868	3,294

Figure 8: Final Base Compliance Scenario Map

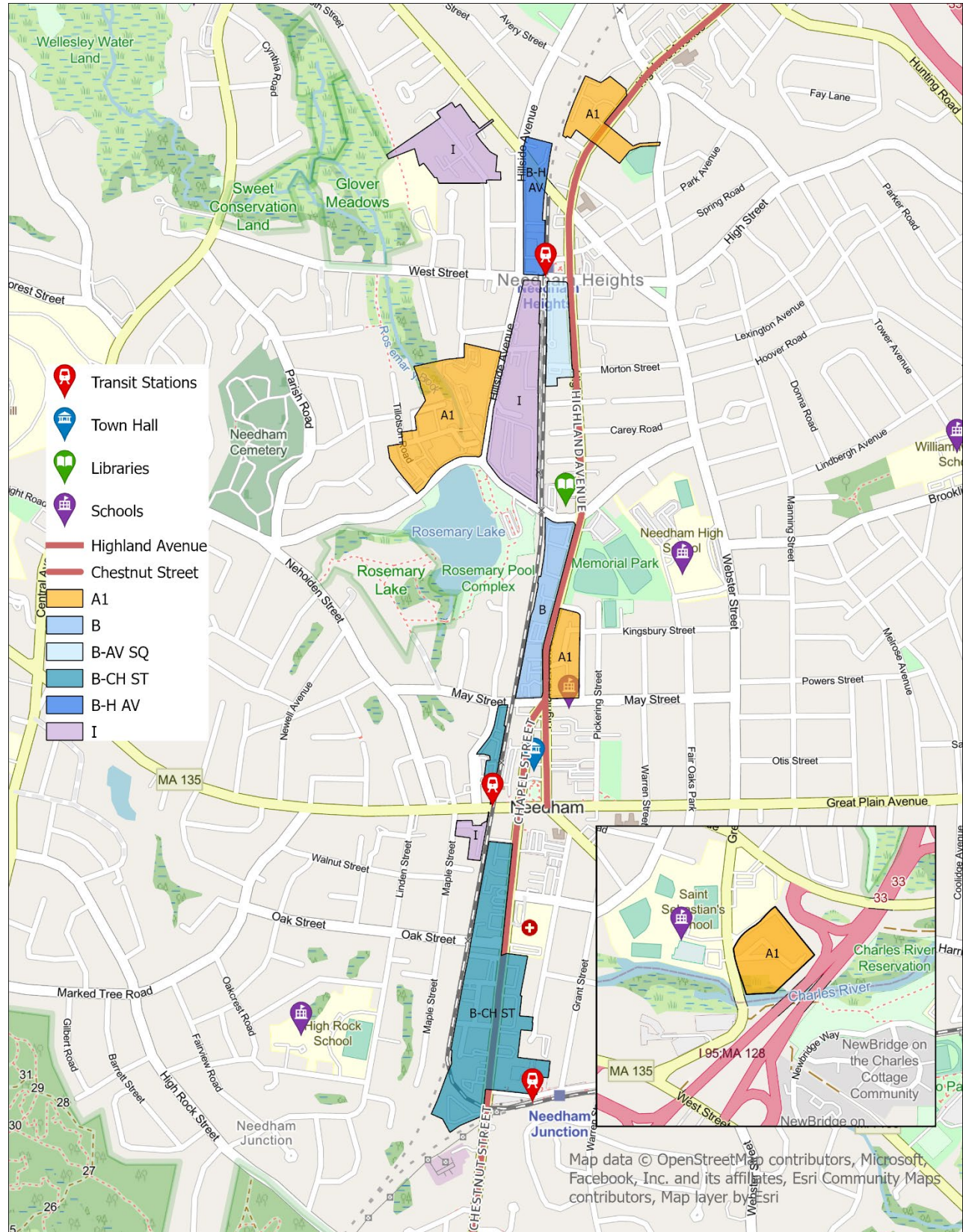
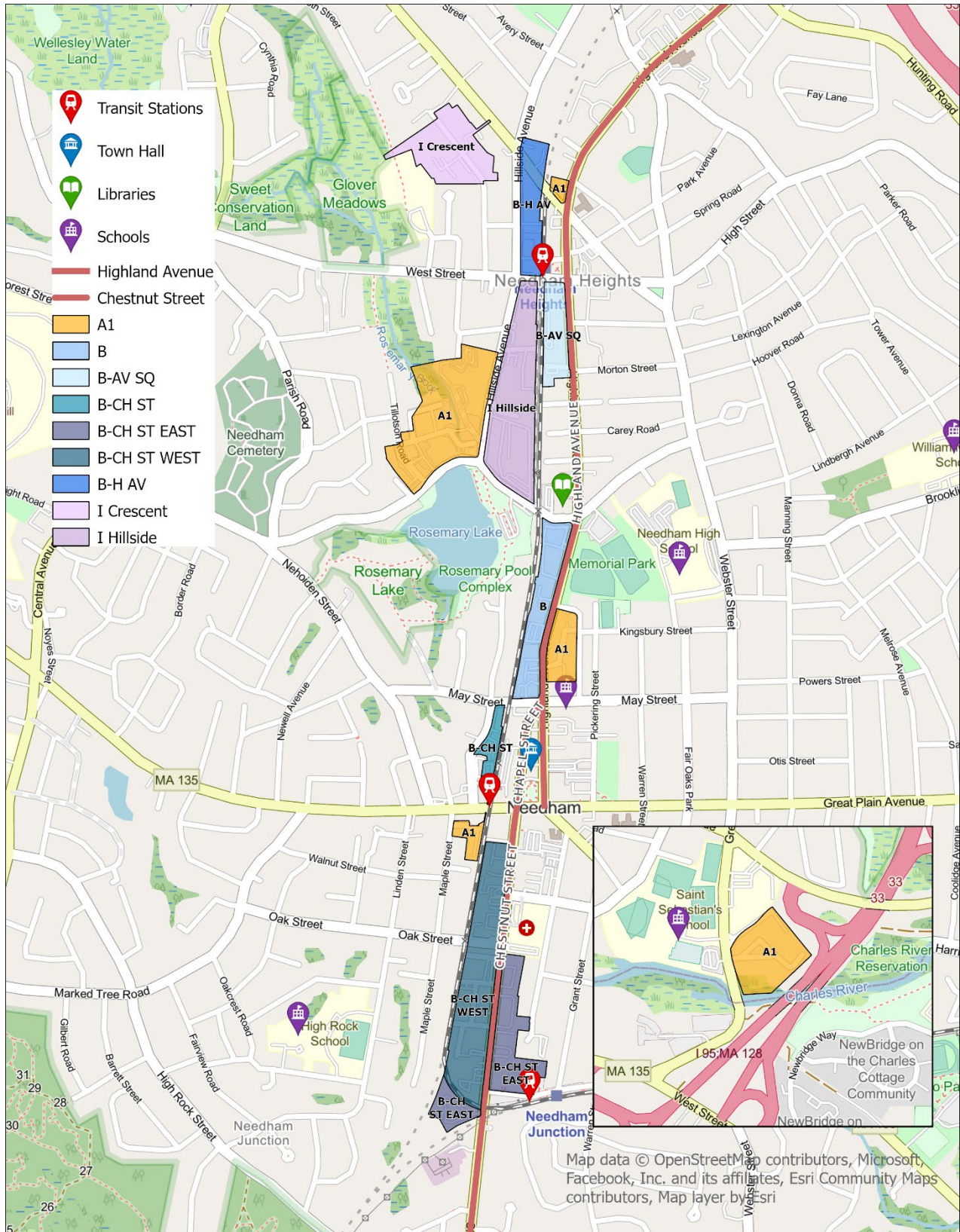


Figure 9: Final Neighborhood Housing Plan Scenario



VISUALIZING THE FUTURE

It can be challenging to envision how zoning changes may impact a street, block, or parcel in the future should development/redevelopment occur. Zoning is a set of text-based rules and regulations guiding the built environment in a community and rarely includes samples or examples of how that zoning could materialize in reality. Oscar Mertz developed sample sketch renderings depicting what a three- and four-story multifamily redevelopment could look like. The consultant team developed some parcel specific building massing showing what three- and four-story buildings could look like in specific locations in Needham where MBTA districts are proposed. The following sketches are illustrative examples of what zoning changes could potentially deliver over time.

Figure 10: Three Story Multifamily Corridor



Figure 11: Four Story Multifamily Corridor



Figure 12: Three Story Multifamily Corridor



Figure 13: Four Story Multifamily Corridor



Figure 14: Highland Avenue Business (B) District – Existing Conditions



Figure 15: Highland Avenue Business (B) District – Base Compliance

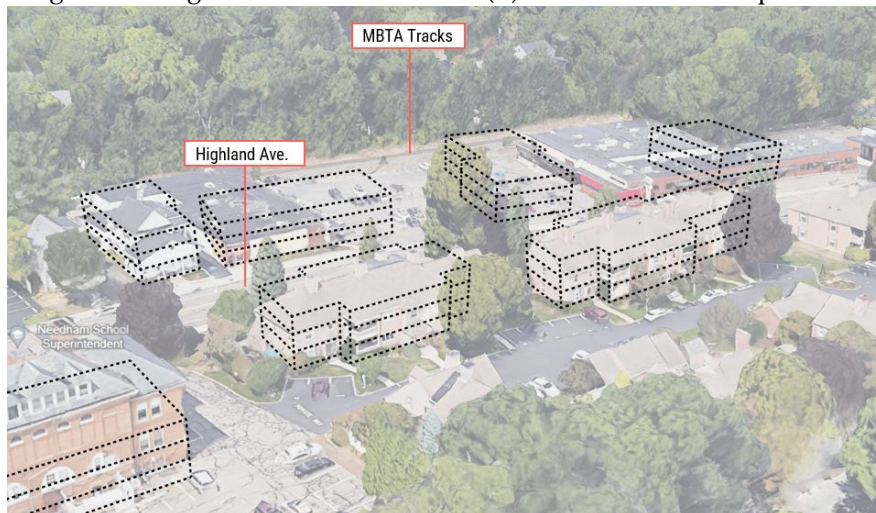


Figure 16: Highland Avenue Business (B) District – Neighborhood Plan

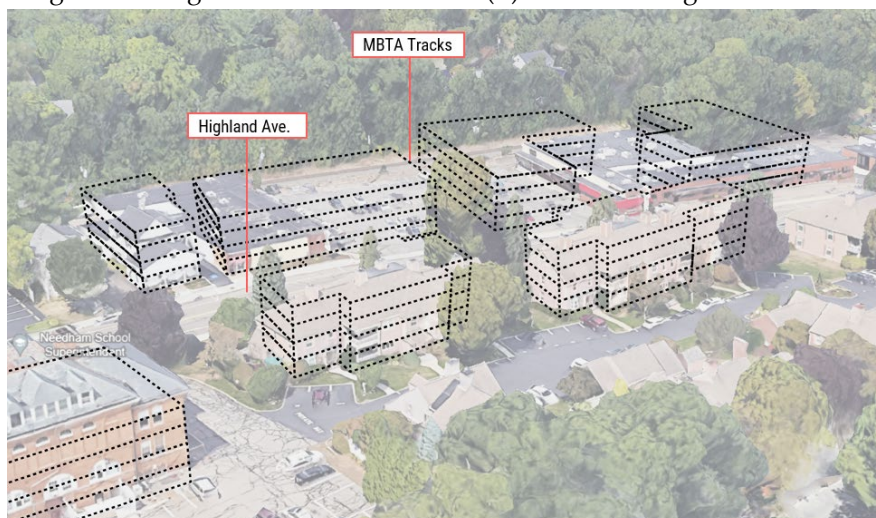


Figure 17: Chestnut West District – Existing Conditions



Figure 18: Chestnut West District – Base Compliance

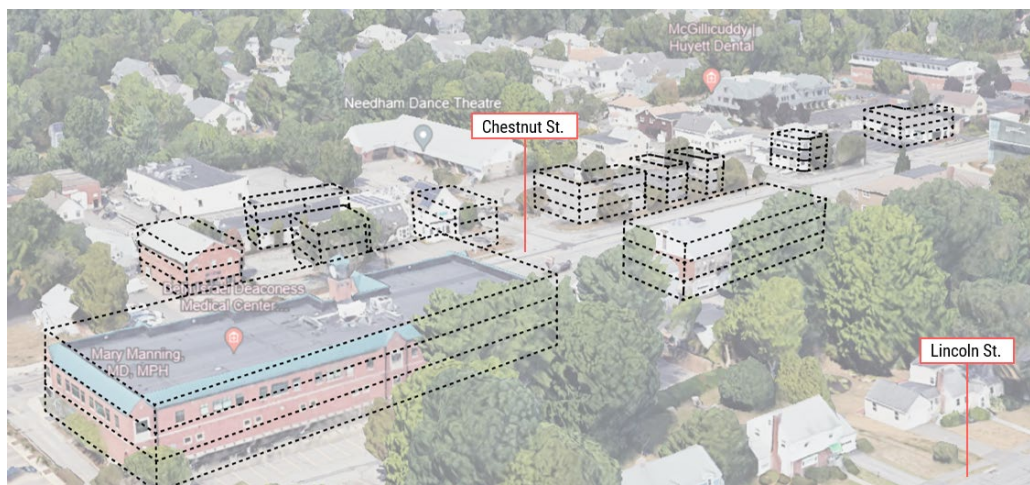


Figure 19: Chestnut West District – Neighborhood Plan



Figure 20: Hillside Industrial District – Existing Conditions



Figure 21: Hillside Industrial District – Base Compliance

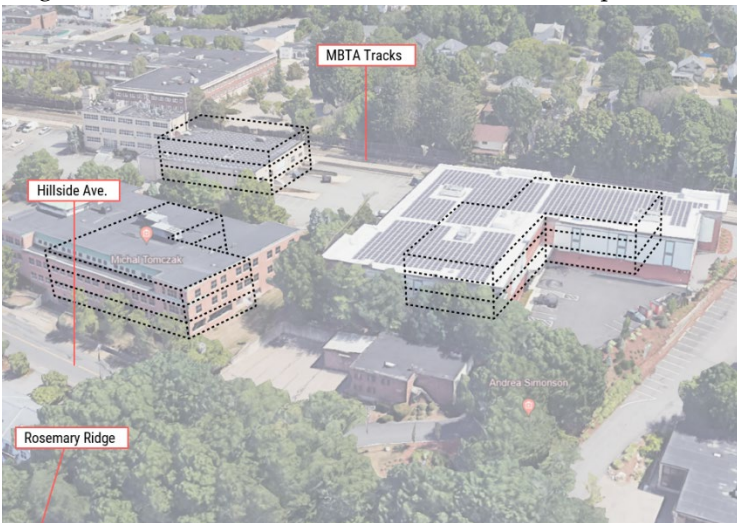
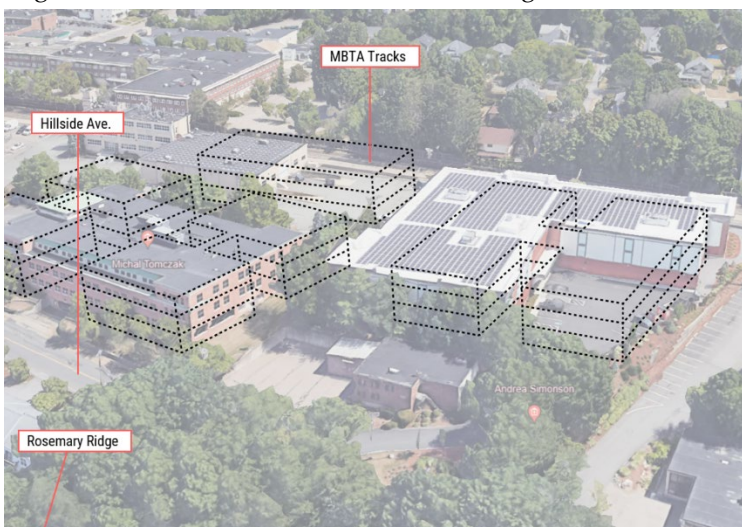


Figure 22: Hillside Industrial District – Neighborhood Plan



PROPENSITY FOR CHANGE MODEL

It is important to recognize that although HONE is putting forth scenarios that zone for thousands of units in the MBTA districts, it is unlikely that every parcel within the districts will develop/redevelop over time. There are many factors that go into a development deal of which zoning is only one. In reality, Needham is likely to realize a portion of the unit capacity described in the Base Compliance or Neighborhood Housing Plan scenarios. Nevertheless, the question was raised during this study about how many units might be likely to build out under each of the HONE scenarios and what might the impact of those units be on the town.

To provide HONE and the public with a better understanding of the more likely build out under each of the two MBTA scenarios, the consultant team developed an in-house model that estimates which parcels may be more likely to change if the proposed MBTA zoning were to pass. This “Propensity for Change” model provides a parcel-by-parcel estimate of the likelihood of change.

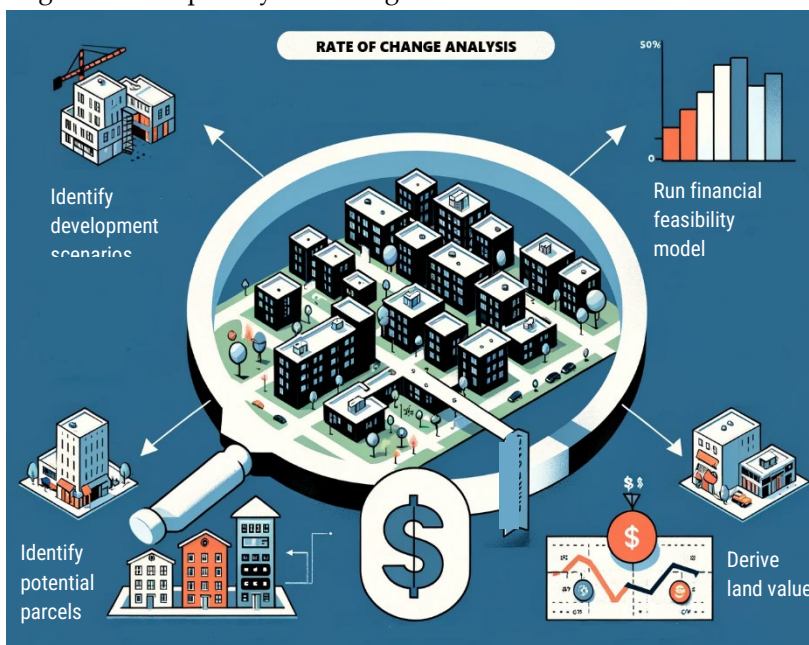
The Propensity for Change Model uses a financial feasibility model for multifamily

development that derives land value for each parcel in the MBTA district utilizing market return metrics, asking rents, and construction costs. The analytical approach can be simplified into the following steps:

1. Identify development scenarios based on height, unit, parking, and affordability requirements.
2. Run a financial proforma model for each development scenario based on market factors (e.g., rents, rates, construction costs, return expectations).
3. Using target return metrics from the following step, derive land values required to meet an Internal Rate of Return (IRR) of 15%.
4. Identify parcels that currently have land values below the established threshold. These are parcels with the highest probability for turnover and redevelopment if the zoning is changed.

Effectively, the propensity for change analysis uses current market assumptions and return expectations coupled with feasible development scenarios to back into land values that would make projects work

Figure 23: Propensity for Change Model



Source: RKG Associates, Inc.

within each district. Using that land value as a benchmark for each scenario, values above said value would suggest that land would be too expensive for redevelopment while land values below the estimated benchmark value would have a higher likelihood to be redeveloped. The further the current land value is from the benchmark value, the greater the potential to capture value through a redevelopment opportunity under the proposed zoning.

The Propensity for Change model utilizes the same financial feasibility model and assumptions as the Economic Feasibility Analysis model for consistency purposes (described later in this report). The benchmark land values used in the propensity model were derived from Needham's property assessment database utilizing the assessed value of the land as the best estimate of current "market" value for each parcel in the MBTA district. The propensity model then measures the delta between the current assessed land value of a parcel and the future value of that land under a development scenario that would be allowable through the proposed zoning change. For each parcel within an MBTA district, the propensity model uses the outputs from the MBTA Compliance Model to derive total unit count under the proposed zoning change.

MODEL RESULTS

This section of the report describes the results of the Propensity for Change model runs for the Base Compliance and Neighborhood Housing Plan MBTA scenarios. The consultant team applied the propensity model to each of Needham's MBTA Districts to understand the potential for future build-out and redevelopment. To set a conservative threshold for what would be considered "likely to change," the consultant team filtered for those parcels where projected land values were more than 50% higher than current values. The development proforma model used to generate land value utilized all zoning assumptions from the MBTA scenario, a 1.0 parking ratio for all new multifamily units, and construction costs and revenues based on actual metrics from Needham and the surrounding region (as further detailed in the EFA section of this report).

Table 7 shows the results of the propensity modeling for the Base Compliance and Neighborhood Housing Plan scenarios. For the Base Compliance scenario, the propensity model projects a potential build out of 222 multifamily units or about 12% of the full build unit capacity of 1,868 units. This low percentage is mostly due to the limits of the zoning under the Base Compliance model largely following the zoning that is already in place in Needham's existing zoning bylaw. This scenario does not provide as much of an incentive to redevelop as the Neighborhood Housing Plan scenario.

Under the Neighborhood Housing Plan scenario, the propensity model projects a build out of 1,099 multifamily units or about 33% of the full build unit capacity of 3,294 units. Here we see the impact of increased flexibility primary in the Business, Chestnut Street East and West, and Apartment A-1 zoning districts where heights and floor area ratios were increased above what current zoning would allow. These changes provide more of an incentive to redevelop parcels in the MBTA district compared to the Base Compliance scenario.

Table 7: Propensity for Change Results – Housing Units

	Base Compliance <i>Propensity</i>	Base Compliance <i>Full Build</i>	Neighborhood Plan <i>Propensity</i>	Neighborhood Plan <i>Full Build</i>
District Name	Units	Units	Units	Units
Apartment A1	0	526	82	877
Business	43	210	111	305
Avery Square Business	0	187	0	187
Chestnut Street East	50	370	137	547
Chestnut Street West	-	-	560	732
Chestnut Street Business	-	-	33	75
Hillside Ave Business	8	80	6	62
Industrial	121	495	-	-
Industrial - Crescent	-	-	79	184
Industrial - Hillside	-	-	91	325
Totals	222	1,868	1,099	3,294

In addition to running the propensity model for the two scenarios, the consultant team also created maps showing the likelihood of change on the parcels in each district. Figure 24 provides a sample illustration for how each visual representation of the propensity model will be shown on the proceeding pages. Each illustration will include a brief summary of the key district zoning parameters (height, density, FAR, and lot size), the building and parking assumptions, a map of each district under the two scenarios, and bar graphs showing how many parcels fall within the land value differential that triggers the propensity for change model. The bar graphs show the number of properties that are more (in red) or less (in green) likely to change as a result of the proposed zoning changes. The maps utilize the same color scheme to illustrate the parcels within each district that are more (red) or less (green) likely to change.

Figure 24: Propensity Change Model Sample Illustration

OVERVIEW

District Requirements	
Height	District requirements from MBTA Compliance Model
Max DU / AC	
FAR	
Minimum Lot Size	
Model Scenario	
Construction Type	Development Scenario Assumptions (Representative of average project type in district)
Units	
Parking Max	
Parking Type	

Source: MassGIS, Town of Needham, CoStar, EOHL, RSMeans

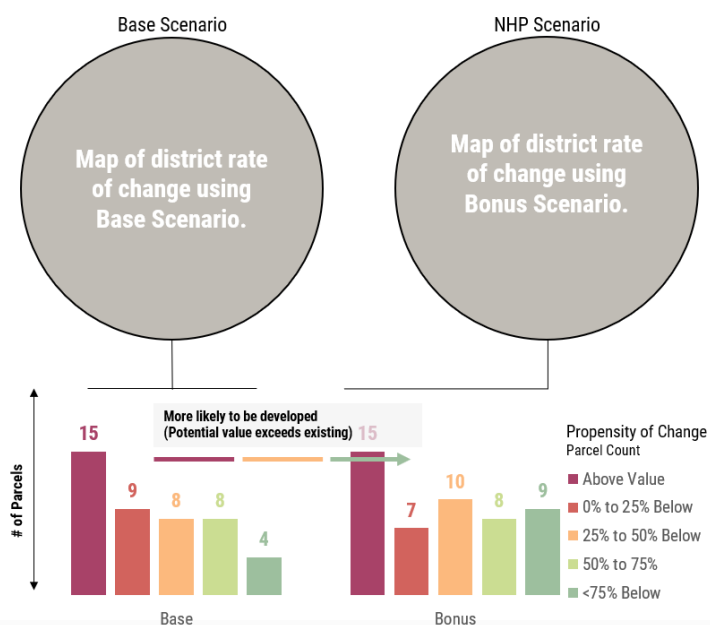


Figure 25: Propensity Change Model – Apartment A-1 District

A1 DISTRICT

	BASE	BONUS
District Requirements		
Height	3	4
Max DU / AC	18	36
FAR	0.5	1
Minimum Lot Size	20,000	20,000
Model Scenario		
Construction Type	Wood Frame	Wood Frame
Units	25	50
Parking Ratio	1	1
Parking Type	Surface	Surface

Source: MassGIS, Town of Needham, CoStar, EDHLC, RSMears

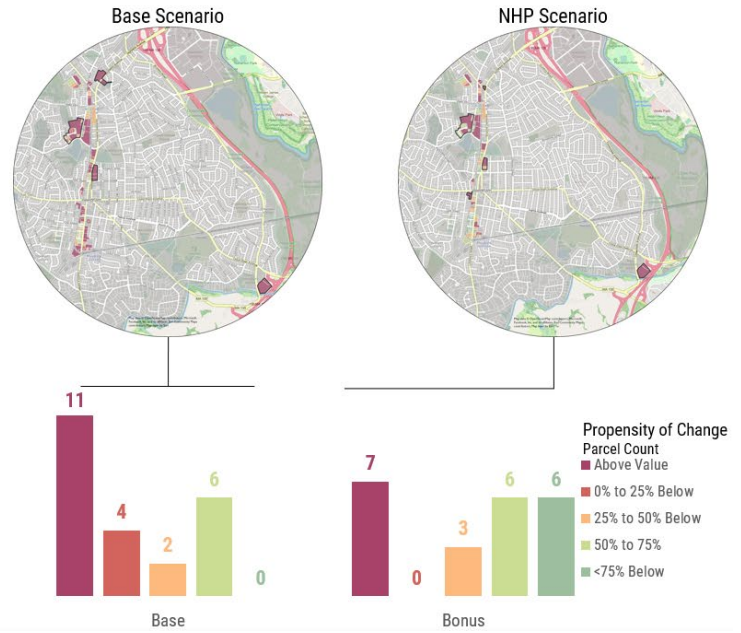


Figure 26: Propensity Change Model – B Business District

B DISTRICT

	BASE	BONUS
District Requirements		
Height	3	4
Max DU / AC		48
FAR		2
Minimum Lot Size	10,000	10,000
Model Scenario		
Construction Type	Wood Frame	Wood Frame
Units	25	40
Parking Ratio	1	1
Parking Type	Surface	Surface

Source: MassGIS, Town of Needham, CoStar, EDHLC, RSMears

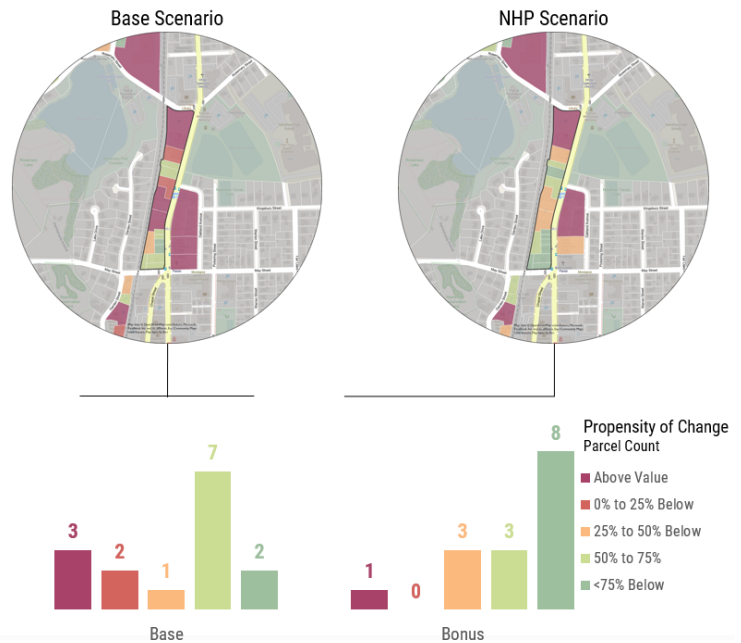


Figure 27: Propensity Change Model – B-AV Avery Square District

B - A V S Q D I S T R I C T

	BASE	BONUS
District Requirements		
Height	3	3
Max DU / AC		
FAR	1	1
Minimum Lot Size	10,000	10,000
Model Scenario		
Construction Type	Wood Frame	Wood Frame
Units	150	150
Parking Ratio	1	1
Parking Type	Surface	Surface

Source: MassGIS, Town of Needham, CoStar, EOHLC, RSMeans

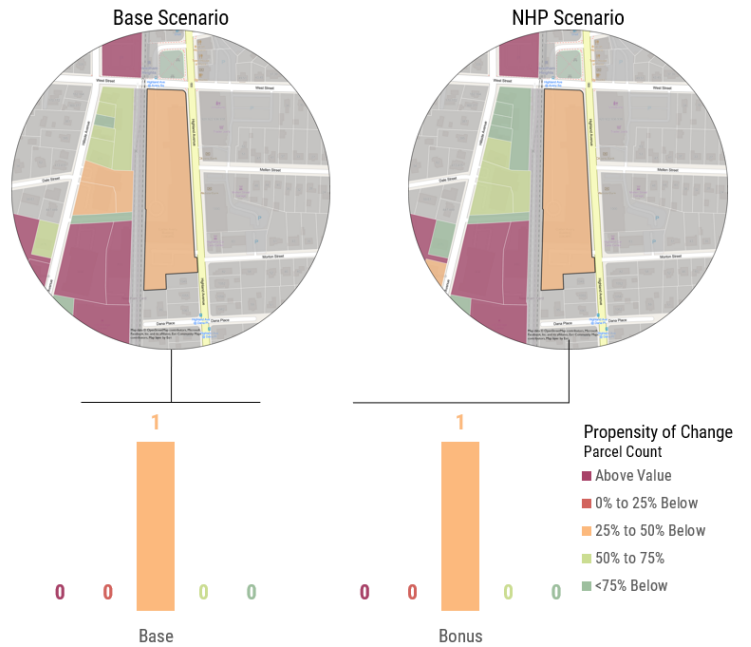


Figure 28: Propensity Change Model – B-CH Chestnut Street District

B - C H S T D I S T R I C T

	BASE	BONUS
District Requirements		
Height	3	3
Max DU / AC	18	
FAR	0.7	2
Minimum Lot Size	10,000	10,000
Model Scenario		
Construction Type	Wood Frame	Wood Frame
Units	15	25
Parking Ratio	1	1
Parking Type	Surface	Surface

Source: MassGIS, Town of Needham, CoStar, EOHLC, RSMeans

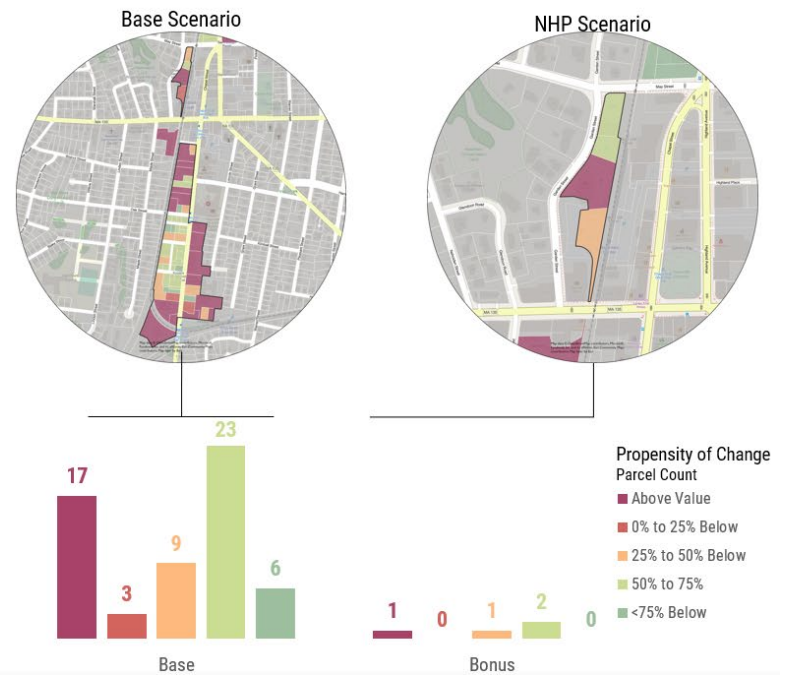


Figure 29: Propensity Change Model – B-CH Chestnut Street East & West Districts

B - CH ST EAST & WEST

	BONUS	BONUS
District Requirements		
Height	3	4
Max DU / AC		
FAR	2	2
Minimum Lot Size	10,000	10,000
Model Scenario		
Construction Type	Wood Frame	Wood Frame
Units	40	50
Parking Ratio	1	1
Parking Type	Surface	Surface

Source: MassGIS, Town of Needham, CoStar, EOHLC, RSMears

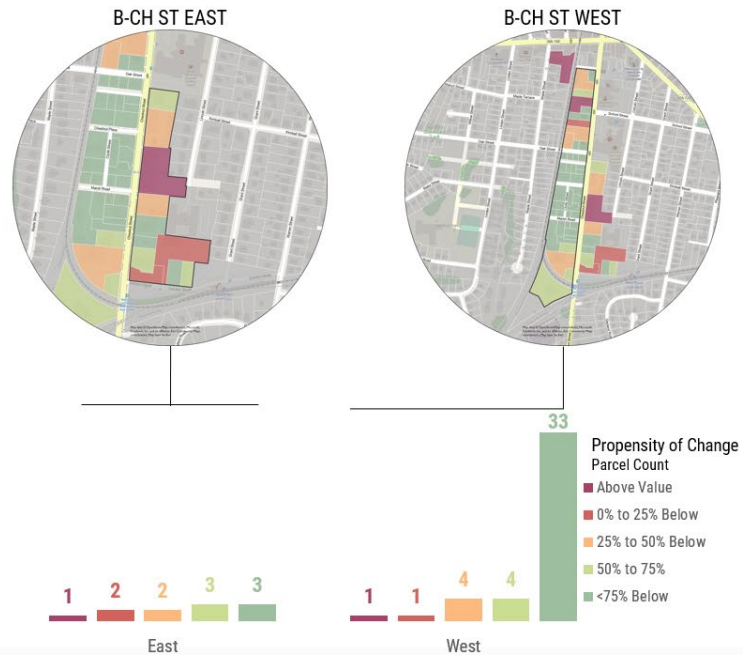


Figure 30: Propensity Change Model – B-H AV Hillside Avenue District

B - H AV DISTRICT

	BASE	BONUS
District Requirements		
Height	3	3
Max DU / AC		24
FAR	0.7	1
Minimum Lot Size	10,000	10,000
Model Scenario		
Construction Type	Wood Frame	Wood Frame
Units	15	15
Parking Ratio	1	1
Parking Type	Surface	Surface

Source: MassGIS, Town of Needham, CoStar, EOHLC, RSMears

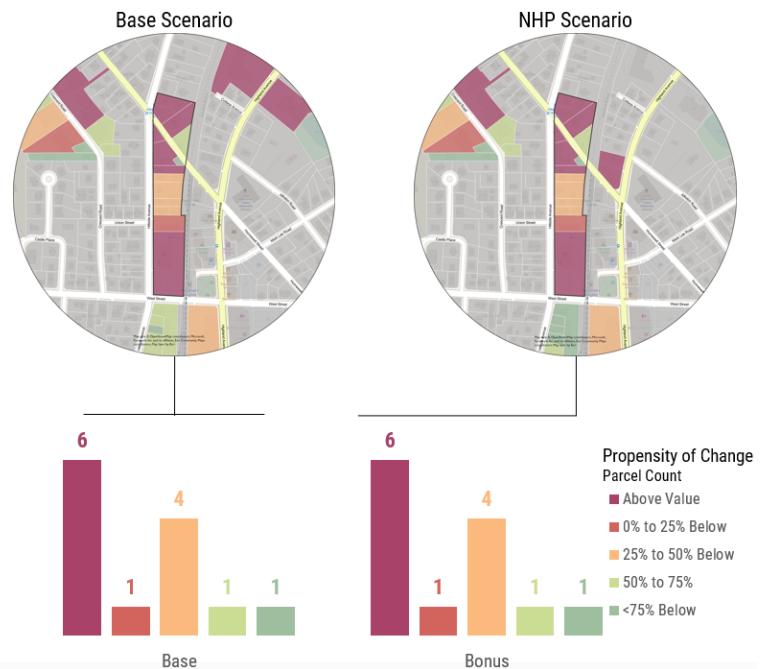


Figure 31: Propensity Change Model – I Industrial District

INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT**BASE**

District Requirements		
Height	3	-
Max DU / AC		-
FAR	0.5	-
Minimum Lot Size	10,000	-
Model Scenario		
Construction Type	Wood Frame	-
Units	25	-
Parking Ratio	1	-
Parking Type	Surface	-

Source: MassGIS, Town of Needham, CoStar, EOHLC, RSMeans

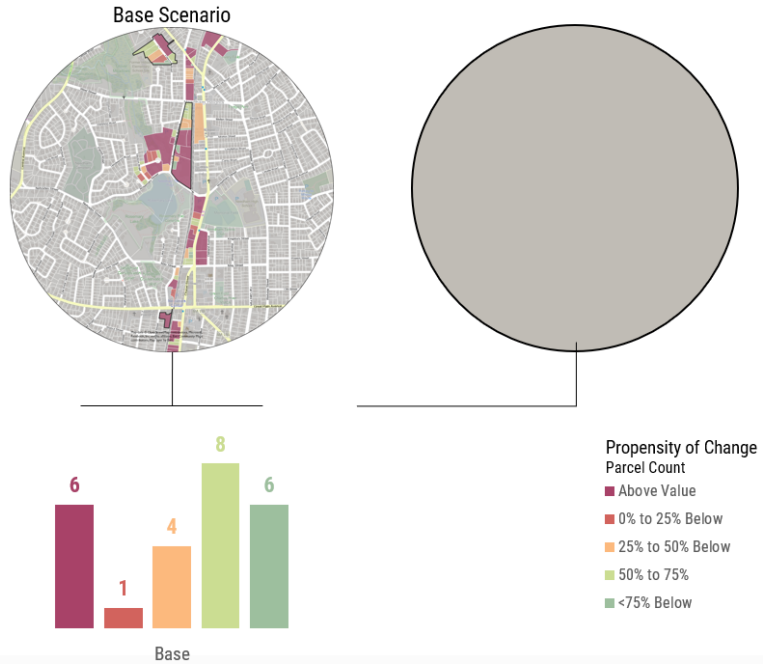


Figure 32: Propensity Change Model – I Crescent and I Hillside Industrial Districts

I-CRESCENT & I-HILLSIDE**BONUS****BONUS**

District Requirements		
Height	3	3
Max DU / AC	24	24
FAR	0.75	1
Minimum Lot Size	10,000	10,000
Model Scenario		
Construction Type	Wood Frame	Wood Frame
Units	25	40
Parking Max	1	1
Parking Type	Surface	Surface

Source: MassGIS, Town of Needham, CoStar, EOHLC, RSMeans



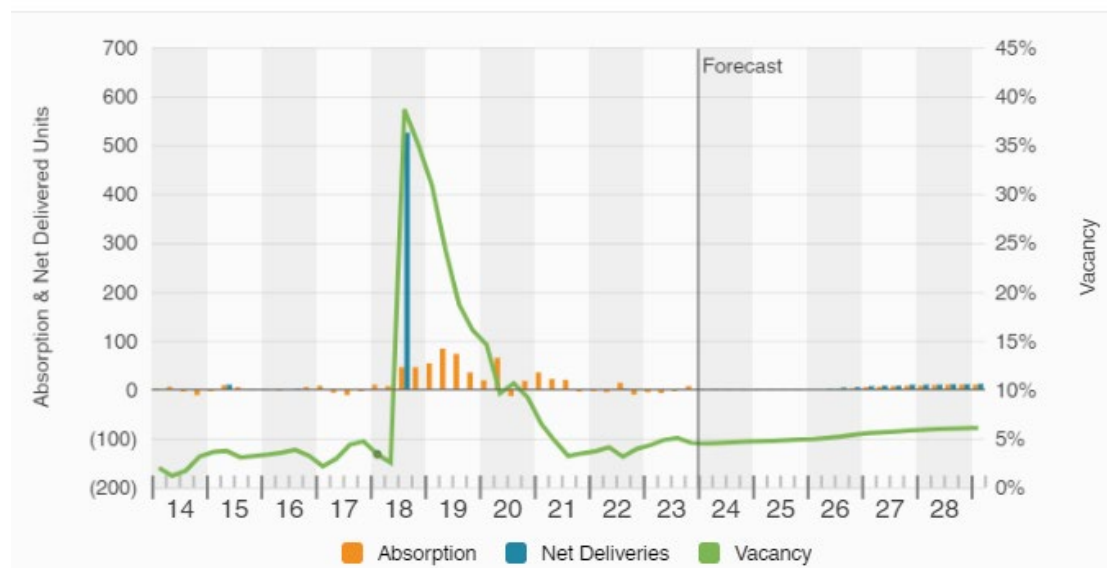
ABSORPTION ESTIMATES OF MULTIFAMILY UNITS

In addition to the number of multifamily units that could build out as a result of the zoning changes related to the MBTA scenarios, there were also questions throughout the process around timing of the build out. To provide some context around the delivery and absorption of new multifamily units, the consultant team pulled real estate metrics from CoStar on multifamily development in Needham between 2014 and 2024 and projections through 2028.

As illustrated in Figure 33, Needham saw a substantial delivery of 526 multifamily units in 2018, but those units took four years to absorb (lease up) in the market. Between 2014 and 2023, those 526 units were the only substantial delivery of units Needham saw over that ten-year span, meaning on average Needham is delivering about 53 multifamily units per year under current conditions. At that pace, it could take upwards of 19 years to absorb the total build out of units under the Base Compliance scenario (1,868 total units) and 34 years to absorb the total build out of the Neighborhood Housing Plan scenario (3,294 units).

Figure 33: Absorption, Deliveries, and Vacancy of Multifamily Developments in Needham

Absorption, Net Deliveries & Vacancy



Source: CoStar, 2024

FISCAL IMPACT ANALYSIS

After modeling both the full build of both MBTA district scenarios and the propensity models for both scenarios, HONE wanted to understand the potential fiscal impact of new multifamily housing to the operations of municipal services and the school department. This request included measuring the potential fiscal impact to the town to determine if there would be a financial benefit or loss when comparing gross property tax revenue of new multifamily development and the municipal service costs new residents may require.

Over the course of several months, the consultant team worked closely with the municipal departments and the school district to quantify the potential fiscal impact of the MBTA districts and new zoning. This included the creation of a fiscal impact model measuring the net fiscal benefit or loss of the build-out of each MBTA scenario. RKG utilized an industry standard incremental fiscal impact methodology which measures the incremental impact on the town's general fund budget with each new unit of housing constructed. The increment is derived by determining "fixed" costs and "incremental" costs across each department using the most recently available town budget. Fixed costs are defined as those that are not expected to increase with the addition of a new housing unit, while incremental costs are expected to increase the town's overall costs to support new housing units. For example, it is unlikely the town would hire a new Police Chief with each new incremental housing unit, but there may be a need to hire additional police officers and equip those new staff as new housing is constructed and occupied. Once all town costs are categorized as fixed or incremental, the consultant team then compares incremental costs to potential gross property tax revenue to determine if new development is a net positive or negative to Needham.

A similar analysis was completed for the school district using the town's budget breakdown as reported to the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE). The consultant team reviewed the line items in the DESE budget document and identified which costs are considered to be fixed and incremental with the addition of a new pupil to the public school system.

FISCAL IMPACT ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY AND ASSUMPTIONS

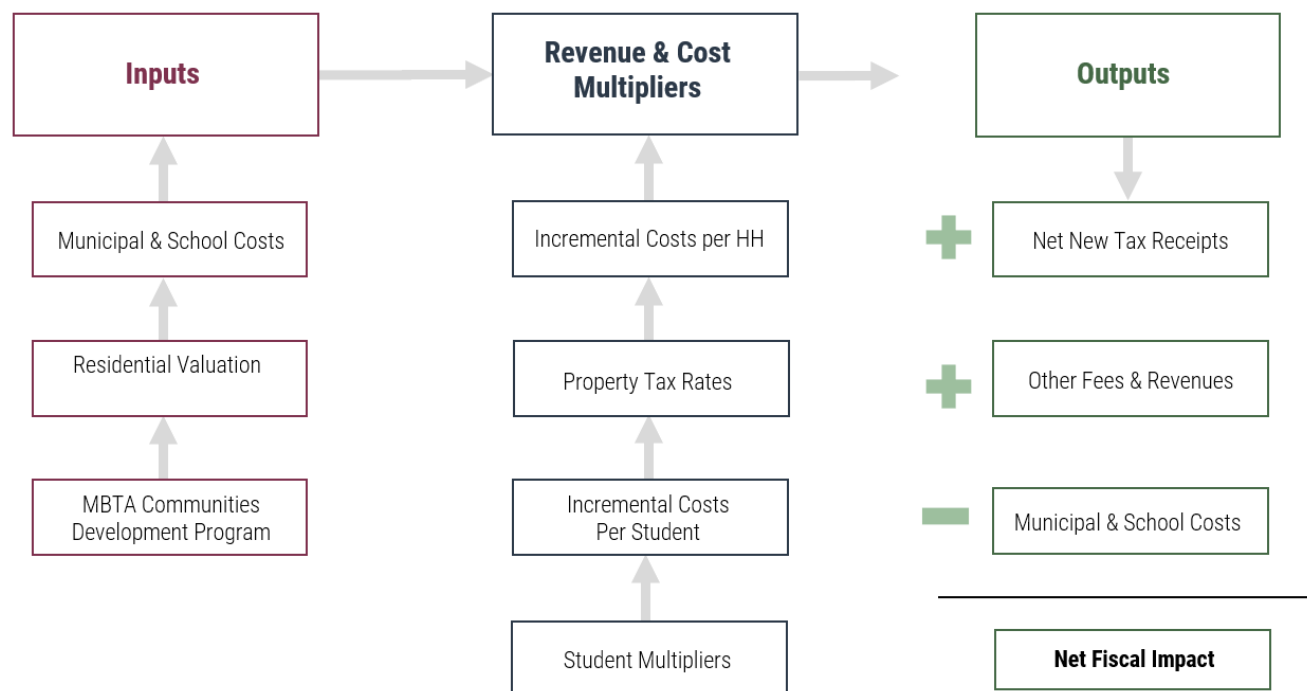
A fiscal impact analysis estimates the municipal revenues and costs associated with development and growth. Revenues include local taxes (property, excise, etc.) and various fees and other payments, while costs include the provision of municipal services (public safety, education, public works, general government, etc.). While several approaches exist to determine fiscal impacts, all are based on the common assumption that current local operating costs and revenues are the best basis for determining future costs and revenues. These approaches therefore utilize recent data on municipal service costs in the host community, as well as current tax rates and other revenue sources to calculate the net fiscal impact.

The primary focus is on the town's General Fund since that is typically where tax revenues and most municipal service costs are accounted. The consultant team applied an incremental cost approach to both

the General Fund and the town's school budget as reported by DESE to determine the cost borne by the town resulting from new multifamily residential development. The approach involves looking at the town's annual budget by department to determine if an expenditure is either fixed or incremental. Again, a fixed cost is one which would occur irrespective of development, an example being the salary of the Police Chief which is unlikely to be impacted by new development. Conversely, the costs associated with police officer wages and equipment are classified as incremental as they are likely to change based on the addition of more residents in town that may result in additional calls for public safety services.

Fiscal impact approaches are 'static' that is, they assume that the project (or district in this case) is fully built-out and housing is occupied. This assumption allows a comparison of the financial effect of the entire district on municipal costs and revenues. While most residential developments are constructed over a multi-year period, municipal costs and revenues occur in equal proportions. Therefore, this steady-state approach does not detract from the appropriateness or accuracy of this method. It should also be noted that the fiscal impact analysis is only concerned with local public costs and expenditures, and not with state or other jurisdictional funding. For this fiscal impact analysis, the consultant team constructed a model to measure the fiscal impacts for the potential build-out of the two MBTA district

Figure 34: Fiscal Impact Flow Model



FISCAL IMPACT ANALYSIS ASSUMPTIONS

To test the fiscal impact of Needham’s proposed MBTA scenarios, the consultant team constructed a fiscal impact model to understand the potential tax revenues from new development compared to the municipal and school costs to support that development. The fiscal impact model relies on numerous data points and assumptions regarding potential revenues from the development and anticipated municipal and school costs.

To estimate municipal revenues, RKG utilized the town’s most recent property tax rate and existing property values and tax collections. To estimate the future valuation of new multifamily housing, we used construction costs on a per square foot basis as a proxy for generating future assessed values based on recent multifamily construction market comps.

For municipal and school costs, the consultant team was provided with Needham’s FY24 annual budget document to which we assigned a fixed or incremental cost categorization to derive per household costs in the fiscal impact model. For school costs, we utilized the most current school budget worksheets from the MA Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE) and assigned values for fixed and incremental costs. These school costs were then applied to the projections of future school children that may reside in the new multifamily housing if built.

REVENUE ESTIMATE ASSUMPTIONS

To derive potential property taxes, the consultant team had to develop estimates for future assessed values. Using sources such as CoStar and property assessment data from recently built multifamily housing in Needham and surrounding communities, we generated a per square foot assessment value for new multifamily construction. These per square foot values were then used to generate per unit value estimates based on the average size of a studio, one-, two-, and three-bedroom apartment unit.

Table 8 shows the assessed value estimates on a per unit basis. To derive the total property taxes for each district, the total unit count from the MBTA Compliance models is allocated out by bedroom count using a formula of 10% studios, 45% one-beds, 35% two-beds, and 10% three-beds. Each unit is multiplied by its projected value, then summed for the district, and lastly the tax rate is applied to derive total gross property tax value. It is likely that once new buildings are constructed, the town’s assessor would apply an income-based approach to valuation, potentially increasing the amount of property taxes paid to the town.

Table 8: Assessed Value per Unit Estimates

Residential Type	Gross SQFT per Unit	Per SQFT Value	Total Value per Unit
Studio Apartment	500	\$300	\$150,000
One-Bedroom Apartment	750	\$300	\$225,000
Two-Bedroom Apartment	1,050	\$300	\$315,000
Three-Bedroom Apartment	1,250	\$300	\$375,000

MUNICIPAL COST ASSUMPTIONS

The flip side to the property tax/revenue component of the fiscal impact model are the municipal service costs. To estimate municipal service costs, RKG reviewed the Town’s FY24 annual budget for each department as provided by the town’s Finance Department. For each department’s budget, the consultant team identified costs that are likely to increase with the addition of a new household in town (incremental costs). We anticipate costs such as police staff salaries, library expenditures, or maintenance of recreation fields to increase with new households while a department head’s salary or hours for Town Counsel to experience little to no impact (fixed costs).

The consultant team identified all costs that are likely to vary (incremental costs) with the addition of new households as a subset of the Town’s total operational budget. Departments were then consolidated into four categories for ease of presentation which included:

- General Government – all town departments except police, fire, DPW, and schools.
- Public Safety – Fire – the Needham fire department.
- Public Safety – Police – the Needham police department.
- Public Works – the Needham Public Works Department.
- Other – all other costs assumed to be fixed and not directly associated with a direct departmental cost such as capital and infrastructure, debt service, retirement benefits, health care, etc. *In our experience, these line items are not likely to increase substantially with the addition of a new housing unit. It is also very difficult to predict future changes in these line items as fewer employees could retire over time, employees in the pension system could pass away, and future debt service levels could change.*

Once the incremental budget is established, it must be apportioned to residential and non-residential uses to properly account for the impact of residential multifamily housing. For that we use a breakout of assessed value from the MA Department of Revenue (DOR) which shows 88% of Needham’s assessed value driven by residential with 9% driven by commercial/industrial property. The remaining 3% is comprised of personal property typically associated with non-residential development. Since Needham was unable to provide the consultant team with a detailed line item budget for every department and every cost, we had to make some assumptions about the percentages of incremental budget that were likely to be impacted by new multifamily development. These “efficiency adjustment” percentages were applied to the residential portion of the incremental budget for each department to further adjust municipal expenditures.

Table 9: Incremental Expenses by Town Department

Use Category	FY 2024 Budget	Incremental Share of Budget	Residential Proportional Share @ 88%	Efficiency Adjustment	Adjusted Expenses
General Gov’t	\$14,358,516	\$6,338,432	\$5,577,820	10%	\$557,782
Public Safety - Fire	\$10,695,558	\$10,655,531	\$9,376,867	75%	\$7,032,650
Public Safety - Police	\$8,749,162	\$8,614,268	\$7,580,556	60%	\$4,548,334
Public Works	\$20,340,339	\$8,793,620	\$7,738,386	15%	\$1,160,758
Other	\$66,335,088	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0
TOTALS	\$120,478,663	\$34,401,851	\$30,273,629		\$13,299,524

After calculating the incremental costs by department and the share of the incremental budget allocated to residential uses, we must calculate municipal costs on a per household (HH) basis. This forms the basis of our estimates for calculating future costs of housing in the MBTA Districts. The incremental budget for each service category is multiplied by the residential share of total assessed value on the prior page and then divided by the total number of households in Needham (11,710) per the 2021 American Community Survey's Five-Year estimates. This formula provides the incremental per household costs that new housing units in the MBTA Districts may generate.

The municipal costs per household and per MBTA District can then be compared to the gross property tax revenues described on the prior pages to begin the process of calculating the net fiscal impact to the town from MBTA district development.

Table 10: Cost Allocation for New Residential Units

Cost Category	Incremental Budget	Cost per HH
General Gov't	\$557,782	\$47.63
Public Safety - Fire	\$7,032,650	\$600.57
Public Safety - Police	\$4,548,334	\$388.41
Public Works	\$1,160,758	\$99.13
Other	\$0	\$0
TOTALS	\$13,299,524	\$1,136

SCHOOL COST ASSUMPTIONS

Recognizing education costs are often the single largest line item in a town's budget, the consultant team developed estimates for the number of school aged children that could result from the addition of each residential unit in the MBTA districts and an incremental cost per pupil. School costs, like municipal costs, are then deducted from the gross property tax estimates for each District to project the net fiscal impact of the build-out of each district.

The industry standard for developing estimates for new school children is to use school aged children (SAC) ratios that are applied to new development on a per unit basis. To develop the SAC ratios for Needham's MBTA districts, we utilized multiple sources of information including the 2017 Residential Demographic Multipliers report for Massachusetts, actual SAC ratios from existing multi-family properties in Needham, and a proprietary list of residential development projects and SAC ratios that RKG has compiled from communities around the Greater Boston region.

Table 10: SAC Ratios by Unit Type

Unit Size	SAC Ratio per Unit
Studio – MKT	0.00
One Bedroom – MKT	0.00
Two Bedroom – MKT	0.06
Three Bedroom – MKT	0.50
Studio - AFF	0.00
One Bedroom – AFF	0.00
Two Bedroom – AFF	0.06
Three Bedroom – AFF	1.20

The consultant team then calculated an incremental education cost specific to Needham’s school budget based on 2022 budget information provided by the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE). Using local costs only (net of state aid and grants), the estimated incremental cost to educate a child in the Needham District was **\$12,128**. This accounts for **58%** of the full cost to educate a child in Needham of **\$19,829**.

Table 11: School Cost Assumptions

Budget Category	FY 2022 General Fund Budget	% of Costs Included	Per Pupil Cost
Classroom Teachers	\$41,671,615	62%	\$7,492
Instructional Leadership	\$8,319,399	12%	\$1,496
Other Teaching Services	\$9,466,212	14%	\$1,702
Instructional Materials	\$3,579,993	5%	\$644
Transportation	\$1,070,662	2%	\$192
Pupil Services	\$3,346,074	5%	\$602
TOTALS	\$67,453,955	58%	\$12,128

By multiplying the local cost to educate a child by the number of school children in each MBTA district, we can estimate total education costs. These costs, along with municipal costs, are then netted against the gross property tax revenue for each scenario later in this analysis.

FISCAL IMPACT ANALYSIS RESULTS

Now that the per unit revenues and municipal costs are established as well as the multipliers and costs for new school aged children, we can calculate the estimated fiscal impact of each MBTA district scenario. For this exercise, the consultant team was asked to evaluate the fiscal impact of four different build-out scenarios for Needham which included:

1. Base Compliance Propensity for Change Scenario.
2. Base Compliance Full Build Scenario.
3. Neighborhood Housing Plan Propensity for Change Scenario.
4. Neighborhood Housing Plan Full Build Scenario.

For each district scenario, the following generalized calculations were completed to estimate the net fiscal impact to the Town of Needham:

Table 35: Fiscal Impact Analysis Calculation Model

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \boxed{\text{Number of Units}} \times \boxed{\text{Per Unit Revenue}} = \text{Gross Property Tax Revenue} \\
 \boxed{\text{Number of Units}} \times \boxed{\text{Per Unit Municipal Costs}} = \text{Municipal Costs} \\
 \boxed{\text{Number of Units}} \times \boxed{\text{SAC Ratio}} \times \boxed{\text{Per Child School Costs}} = \text{Education Costs}
 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Gross Property Tax Revenue} - \text{Municipal Costs} - \text{Education Costs} = \boxed{\text{Net Fiscal Impact}}$$

The following tables illustrate the estimated fiscal impacts of each of the four scenarios:

Table 12: Base Compliance Propensity Model Scenario

District Name	Units	Net Fiscal Impact	CPA Taxes*	Vehicle Excise Taxes**
Apartment A1	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Business	43	\$50,683	\$2,961	\$25,772
Avery Square Business	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Chestnut Street Business	50	\$66,830	\$3,443	\$29,967
Hillside Avenue	8	\$4,840	\$521	\$4,795
Industrial	121	\$157,849	\$8,331	\$72,521
TOTALS	222	\$280,202	\$15,256	\$133,055

Table 13: Base Compliance Full Build Model Scenario

District Name	Units	Net Fiscal Impact	CPA Taxes*	Vehicle Excise Taxes**
Apartment A1	526	\$704,026	\$36,216	\$315,255
Business	210	\$278,262	\$14,459	\$125,862
Avery Square Business	187	\$249,461	\$12,875	\$112,077
Chestnut Street Business	370	\$489,694	\$25,475	\$221,757
Hillside Avenue	80	\$99,652	\$5,508	\$47,948
Industrial	495	\$656,770	\$34,081	\$296,675
TOTALS	1,868	\$2,477,865	\$128,614	\$1,119,574

*[CPA Tax](#) – Community Preservation Act is a locally enacted property tax add on adopted by the Town of Needham with the specific use of funding affordable housing, open space, historic preservation, and recreation projects in town.

**[Motor Vehicle Excise Tax](#) – a local excise tax charged on the value of any vehicle registered within the Town of Needham.

Table 14: Neighborhood Housing Plan Propensity Model Scenario

District Name	Units	Net Fiscal Impact	CPA Taxes*	Vehicle Excise Taxes**
Apartment A1	82	\$104,266	\$5,646	\$49,146
Business	111	\$146,908	\$7,642	\$66,527
Avery Square Business	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Chestnut Street East	137	\$182,630	\$9,433	\$82,110
Chestnut Street West	560	\$746,075	\$38,557	\$335,633
Chestnut Street Business	33	\$36,795	\$2,188	\$19,104
Hillside Ave Business	6	\$1,987	\$419	\$3,596
Industrial - Crescent	79	\$97,345	\$5,439	\$47,348
Industrial - Hillside	91	\$112,899	\$6,265	\$54,540
TOTALS	1,099	\$1,428,905	\$75,589	\$658,004

Table 15: Neighborhood Housing Plan Full Build Model Scenario

District Name	Units	Net Fiscal Impact	CPA Taxes*	Vehicle Excise Taxes**
Apartment A1	877	\$1,174,145	\$60,383	\$525,625
Business	305	\$400,389	\$21,000	\$182,800
Avery Square Business	187	\$249,461	\$12,875	\$112,077
Chestnut Street East	547	\$728,214	\$28,367	\$246,930
Chestnut Street West	732	\$973,061	\$62,792	\$546,602
Chestnut Street Business	75	\$100,246	\$5,164	\$44,951
Hillside Ave Business	62	\$82,385	\$4,269	\$37,159
Industrial - Crescent	184	\$242,540	\$12,669	\$110,279
Industrial - Hillside	325	\$434,398	\$22,377	\$194,787
TOTALS	3,294	\$4,384,839	\$229,896	\$2,001,210

Table 16: Estimated School Enrollment Projections from Each Scenario

District Name	Base Compliance – Propensity	Base Compliance – Full Build	NHP – Propensity	NHP – Full Build
Apartment A1	0	42	7	70
Business	4	17	9	25
Avery Square Business	0	15	0	15
Chestnut Street East	4	30	11	44
Chestnut Street West			45	58
Chestnut Street Business			3	6
Hillside Ave Business	1	7	1	5
Industrial - Crescent	10	40	7	15
Industrial - Hillside			8	26
TOTALS	19	151	91	264

CAPITAL COSTS

Since the consultant team's fiscal impact analysis only dealt with the operational costs of new multifamily development in Needham, town staff met with all pertinent department heads to discuss the potential capital and infrastructure needs should the MBTA Communities zoning result in projections from the propensity for change model or the full build MBTA compliance model scenarios. Appendix 1 of this report includes a memo from town staff summarizing the results of those department head discussions.

TAX IMPLICATION ANALYSIS

In addition to the fiscal impact analysis, the Town of Needham engaged the consultant team to conduct an analysis of the impacts of the MBTA Communities rezoning scenarios on gross property taxes. The focus of this analysis was to understand the tax implications of shifting a parcel of land within the MBTA District from commercial/industrial use to a residential use. Since Needham has a split tax rate where residential property is taxed at a lower rate than commercial/industrial property, shifting the use of a parcel could reduce its annual tax payment.

Recognizing that the ability to permit multifamily housing as of right in the MBTA District could result in some parcels redeveloping, the town wanted to try to quantify the potential impact of redevelopment on the property tax base.

To do that, we worked closely with the Town's Assessor to collect FY24 property assessments and total tax bills for every parcel that falls within the proposed MBTA Districts under the Base Compliance and the Neighborhood Housing Plan scenarios. We analyzed the property tax implications for four build-out scenarios in total, which included:

1. Base Compliance Propensity for Change Scenario.
2. Base Compliance Full Build Scenario.
3. Neighborhood Housing Plan Propensity for Change Scenario.
4. Neighborhood Housing Plan Full Build Scenario.

For each of the four build-out scenarios, the consultant team selected all impacted parcels within the proposed MBTA Districts and joined their parcel information with the assessed value and total tax bill information from the Town's Assessor. This created a link from each MBTA District parcel to the taxes currently paid in FY24. We then summed the total tax bills for these parcels and compared those totals to the gross property tax revenue projections from the fiscal impact model. The following page shows the comparisons of existing property taxes today to the projected property taxes under each MBTA District scenario.

GROSS PROPERTY TAX EVALUATION RESULTS

The two tables below illustrate the differences in the use of the parcels, total assessed value, and total property taxes between the FY24 existing conditions and the MBTA Base Compliance scenario. Under the propensity for change model, RKG is only projecting 57 parcels to redevelop, yielding a potential for 222 multifamily units. Under this scenario, the projected property taxes are not enough to cover the transition of 43 parcels from commercial to residential classification. There is a projected loss of nearly \$150,000 in gross property taxes. This is mostly due to the low number of units (222) projected under the propensity model scenario, but again, this is a projection and not a prediction of what will happen in the future.

Under the Base Compliance full build scenario, the gross property taxes are enough to offset the loss of commercial properties because of the much higher total unit count of 1,868 units which drive far more value than the propensity for change model.

Table 17: Base Compliance Propensity Model Results

Scenario	Commercial/ Industrial Properties	Residential Properties	Total Assessed Value	Total Property Taxes
Existing Conditions	43	14	\$40,634,700	\$884,215
Base Compliance	0	57	\$58,707,000	\$735,012
Difference	-43	43	-\$18,072,300	-\$149,203

Table 18: Base Compliance Full Build Model Results

Scenario	Commercial/ Industrial Properties	Residential Properties	Total Assessed Value	Total Property Taxes
Existing Conditions	85	25	\$223,908,700	\$4,768,964
Base Compliance	0	110	\$493,152,000	\$6,174,263
Difference	-85	85	\$269,243,300	\$1,405,299

The next two tables below illustrate the differences in the use of the parcels, total assessed value, and total property taxes between the FY24 existing conditions and the MBTA Neighborhood Housing Plan scenario. Under the propensity for change model, RKG is projecting 80 parcels to redevelop, yielding a potential for 1,099 multifamily units. Under this scenario, the projected property taxes are enough to cover the transition of 60 parcels from commercial to residential classification. There is a projected increase of nearly \$2M in gross property taxes over existing tax amounts. This is due to the higher total unit count (1,099) projected under the propensity model scenario.

Under the Neighborhood Housing Plan full build scenario, the gross property taxes continue to be more than enough to offset the loss of commercial properties because of the much higher total unit count of 3,339 units which drive far more value than the propensity for change model.

Table 19: NHP Propensity Model Results

Scenario	Commercial/ Industrial Properties	Residential Properties	Total Assessed Value	Total Property Taxes
Existing Conditions	60	20	\$79,142,600	\$1,689,551
Base Compliance	0	80	\$290,136,000	\$3,632,503
Difference	-60	60	\$210,993,400	\$1,942,951

Table 20: NHP Full Build Model Results

Scenario	Commercial/ Industrial Properties	Residential Properties	Total Assessed Value	Total Property Taxes
Existing Conditions	85	20	\$205,828,400	\$4,538,096
Base Compliance	0	80	\$881,496,000	\$11,036,330
Difference	-85	60	\$675,667,600	\$6,498,233

ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS

Section 4.B “Affordability Requirements” of EOHLC’s Compliance Guidelines for Multi-Family Zoning Districts has set limitations related to affordability requirements to ensure consistency with the state’s law for as-of-right multifamily zoning. Specifically, communities that fall within the MBTA Communities designation cannot require more than 10% of units in a project to be set aside as deed restricted affordable units, and the cap on income of families or individuals who are eligible to occupy those units cannot be lower than 80% of Area Median Income (AMI).

If a community wishes to exceed the 10% set aside or the 80% AMI restriction, then an Economic Feasibility Analysis (EFA) is required which could allow a lower AMI or up to a 20% unit set aside. Since Needham’s Inclusionary Zoning Bylaw already requires a 12.5% set aside for affordable housing, an EFA was included in the town’s scope of work to be performed by the consultant team.

EFA MODEL AND ASSUMPTIONS

The economic feasibility model is a proforma-based excel model that is designed to test the financial impact of potential policy changes against the financial risk/reward of a potential investment. The consultant team’s economic feasibility model uses locally sourced data to determine how changes to inclusionary zoning could impact the financial performance of a potential project. At its most basic level, the model is designed to capture construction and operational costs and compare those to potential revenues to determine if the project will meet or exceed local return expectations.

The model has the capability to test variations across nearly all data points to test the sensitivity of dozens of variables on financial feasibility. This includes variability in construction costs, land costs, operational costs, development type and size, location within the community, and more. The model is also set up to test changes in affordability metrics such as the percentage of affordable units, target AMIs, unit thresholds, and more. While the model is a powerful tool to understand the impacts of changes to inclusionary zoning and the sensitivity of modifying assumptions, it is not intended to be the only analytic tool or encapsulate the exact specifics of a deal.

The economic feasibility modeling is based upon three principal components: **construction costs**, **operational revenues**, and **operational costs**. Each component relies upon several market-based and financial inputs for the model to be effective. The primary inputs for which local data was derived include, but is not limited to:

Construction costs

- Soft costs – design and preparation.
- Hard costs – materials and construction.
- Land costs – physical location.

Operation costs

- Financing costs – debt and equity to pay for the project.
- Marketing, management, repairs, property taxes.

Operational revenues

- Rental rates and sale prices.
- Parking revenue.

To conduct an economic feasibility analysis for the proposed zoning, the consultant team must make several qualifications and assumptions to create a series of archetypal development projects that would trigger the affordability requirement based on the zoning. It should be noted that these development scenarios do not include any site-specific information, agreed-upon purchase prices, site plans or building designs. More specifically:

- There are no architectural plans or building specific plans/estimates.
- The model assumes the parcel is easily developable meaning hard cost estimates for new construction do not assume added costs such as major site improvements, blasting, demolition, or infrastructure costs.
- Land costs are derived from residual land values, assessment data and market comparable as this model is not an actual site-specific land acquisition pro forma.
- Construction hard costs and assumptions are based on an average within the market and are derived from interviews with developers and contractors as well as data RS Means.
- Interest rates and financial assumptions are based on the point of time of the analysis. Evolving macroeconomic conditions can alter the financing of projects such as a slowdown in rent growth, higher costs of capital, and changing cap rates.

The following tables detail the assumptions that went into Needham's EFA model.

Table 21: EFA Assumptions List

Construction Costs	Input	Source
Land Acquisition (per unit)	\$50,000	Assessment Data; Residual Land Est.
Total Land Costs	Variable	Assessment Data
Soft Costs (percentage of hard costs)	20%	Local Developers
Hard Costs (per SQFT)		
Residential	\$150	RS Means
Commercial Stick Built	\$265	RS Means/Developers
Commercial Podium	\$335	RS Means
Commercial Steel	\$4500	RS Means
Parking Assumptions		
Parking Ratio (unit dependent)	1	Town of Needham
Parking Cost by Type		
Surface (per space)	\$8,000	Local Construction
Structured (per space)	\$35,000	Local Developers
Underground (per space)	\$75,000	Local Developers

Operations & Expenses	Input	Source
VACL (percentage)	5%	Moody's Analytics
Operating Expense (% of EGI)	23%	Local Developers

Revenue Sources	Input	Source
Rents by Bed Count (per SQFT)		
Studio/Efficiency	\$4.94	CoStar/Market Comps
One Bedroom	\$3.99	CoStar/Market Comps
Two Bedroom	\$3.55	CoStar/Market Comps
Three Bedroom	\$3.65	CoStar/Market Comps
Other Income		
Parking Revenue (surface/structured, per month per space)	\$50/\$150	Local Developers
On-Site Laundry (per month)	N/A	N/A
Other (please list)	N/A	N/A

Financial Sources	Input	Source
Rents by Bed Count (per SQFT)		
Lending Rate (Percentage)	6%	Local Developers/CoStar
Lending Term (Years)	30	
Debt Equity Ratio	70/30	
Cap Rate	5%	
Return Expectations		
Internal Rate of Return (IRR)	15%	Local Developers/CoStar
Return on Cost (ROC)	5.2%	
Cash on Cash (CoC)	5.5%	

It is worth noting that the consultant team completed Needham's EFA in December 2023, therefore the assumptions and inputs made at that time represent a point in time analysis of financial feasibility and may have changed since the date of analysis.

EFA FINDINGS

The core function of the economic feasibility model is to understand how changes in policy and project type impact financial returns compared to market expectations and whether a given development project in an MBTA District can support the town's inclusionary zoning regulations. To gauge whether the market could absorb the construction and cost associated with affordable housing units, the EFA model utilizes three financial metrics to gauge feasibility:

- Cash on Cash (5.5% return threshold)
- Return on Cost (5.2% return threshold)
- Internal Rate of Return (15% return threshold)

The consultant team utilized the EFA model to test affordable housing set aside from 10% to the maximum of 20% to provide HONE with the range of feasibility when incorporating a set aside. To do this, the consultant team chose five development scenarios, each with an increasing number of units, to gauge feasibility at different scales of development. The scenarios are outlined in the table below.

Table 22: EFA Scenarios

EFA Scenarios	S1 – Minimum	S2	S3	S4	S5 - Maximum
Unit Count	6	25	50	100	200
Construction Type	Stick	Stick	Stick	Stick	Stick
Parking Assumption	Surface	Surface	Structured	Structured	Structured
Parking Ratio	1	1	1	1	1

Using all the assumptions in the model against the EFA scenarios described above, it appears that all scenarios would meet or exceed the return expectations for all three return metrics. The consultant team presented these findings to HONE at their December 2023 meeting where HONE decided to keep the affordable housing set aside at the current 12.5% at 80% AMI. The EFA modeling supports this decision and will be sent to EOHLC along with the town's full compliance application.

OVERVIEW OF PROPOSED ZONING

Needham's strategy for compliance with MGL Chapter 41A, Section 3A (the MBTA Communities Act) has two steps. The first step (**the Base Plan**) is to create an overlay district – the Multi-Family Overlay District – which is compliant with the state's requirements. The second step (**the Neighborhood Plan**) modifies the new overlay to add additional residential capacity, including a height bonus for mixed-use or deeper affordability in four subdistricts.

An overlay district sits on top of a base district and provides property owners with alternative options for developing or enhancing their properties. The owner must choose to apply using the rules of either the base district or the overlay. An overlay can have subdistricts that allow for different uses and dimensional standards. The Town of Needham has chosen to use **subdistricts to allow for different heights, setbacks, and allowable density** to keep the overlay reasonably consistent with the relevant underlying districts. The names of the subdistricts are the acronyms of the relevant base zoning districts to make it easier to understand the relationship between the base zoning districts and the proposed overlay district.

The proposed zoning changes also require **affordable housing** consistent with the Town's requirements in its existing overlay districts with an **option for additional affordable units** in the Neighborhood Plan.

Development standards either point to or are drawn from the relevant existing sections of the Town of Needham Zoning By-Laws and the Planning Board is authorized to adopt **design guidelines**.

Finally, the overlay contains a **modified site plan review and approval process** to meet the requirements of the state's guidelines while remaining consistent with the Town's current process.

The **dimensional standards for the Base Plan** are as follows:

Table 23: Base Compliance Dimensional Standards

	A-1	B	ASB-MF	CSB	HAB	IND
Minimum Lot Area (square feet)	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Minimum Lot Frontage (feet)	120	80	80	80	80	80
Minimum Front Setback (feet) from the front property line	25	10	Minimum 10 Maximum 15	20 feet for buildings with frontage on Chestnut Street 10 feet for all other buildings	20	25
Minimum Side and Rear Setback (feet)	20	10 ^{a, b}	10 ^{a, d}	20 (side) ^{a, b, e}	20 ^{a, b}	20 ^{a, b}
Maximum Building Height (stories)	3.0	3.0	3.0 ⁱ	3.0	3.0	3.0
Maximum Building Height (feet)	40	40	40 ⁱ	40	40	40
Floor Area Ratio (FAR)	0.50	N/A	1.00 ^k	0.70	0.70	0.50
Maximum Building Coverage (%)	N/A	25%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Maximum Dwelling Units per Acre ^j	18	N/A	N/A	18	N/A	N/A

The Neighborhood Plan divides the CSB subdistrict into three smaller subdistricts and the IND subdistrict into two subdistricts. Both the B and the CSB subdistricts allow additional height in exchange for either a commercial ground floor (creating a mixed-use building) or increased affordable housing. The footnotes for the tables for the Neighborhood Plan are the same as the ones in the table for the Base Plan.

The **dimensional standards for the Neighborhood Plan** are as follows:

Table 24: Neighborhood Housing Plan Dimensional Standards

	A-1	B	ASB-MF	CSB-E	CSB-W	CSB-GS	HAB	IND - C	IND
Minimum Lot Area (square feet)	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Minimum Lot Frontage (feet)	120	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Minimum Front Setback (feet) from the front property line	25	10	Minimum 10 Maximum 15	Minimum of 5 feet or average of setbacks within 100 feet, whichever is smaller	Minimum of 5 feet or average of setbacks within 100 feet, whichever is smaller	Minimum of 10 feet or average of setbacks within 100 feet, whichever is smaller	20	25	25
Minimum Side and Rear Setback (feet)	20	20 ^{a, b}	10 ^{a, d}	20 (side) 30 (rear) ^{a, b}	20 ^{a, b}	20 ^{a, b}	20 ^{a, b}	20 ^{a, b}	20 ^{a, b}
Maximum Building Height (stories) ^f	<u>4.0</u>	4.0 4.5 with commercial ground floor or see 3.17.8.1	3.0 ⁱ	3.0 3.5 with commercial ground floor or see 3.17.8.1	4.0 4.5 with commercial ground floor or see 3.17.8.1	3.0 3.5 with commercial ground floor or see 3.17.8.1	3.0	3.0	3.0
Maximum Building Height (feet) ^f	<u>50</u>	50 55 with commercial ground floor or see 3.17.8.1	40 ⁱ	40 45 with commercial ground floor or see 3.17.8.1	50 55 with commercial ground floor or see 3.17.8.1	40 45 with commercial ground floor or see 3.17.8.1	40	40	40
Floor Area Ratio (FAR)	1.00	2.00	1.00 ^k	2.00	2.00	0.75	1.00		1.0
Maximum Building Coverage (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A
Maximum Dwelling Units per Acre ^j	36	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	24	24		24

Footnotes to both tables:

- a) The requirement of an additional 50-foot side or rear setback from a residential district as described in Subsection 4.4.8 Side and Rear Setbacks Adjoining Residential Districts or Subsection 4.6.5 Side and Rear Setbacks Adjoining Residential Districts shall not apply.
- b) Any surface parking, within such setback, shall be set back 10 feet from an abutting residential district and such buffer shall be suitably landscaped.
- c) An underground parking structure shall be located entirely below the grade of the existing lot and set back at least ten (10) feet from the lot line and the surface of the garage structure shall be suitably landscaped in accordance with Subsection 4.4.8.5 Landscaping Specifications.
- d) The rear and side setbacks are 20 feet along the MBTA right-of-way. With respect to any lot partially within an underlying residential district, (i) no building or structure for a multi-family residential use shall be placed or constructed within 110 feet of the lot line of an abutting lot containing an existing single family residential structure and (ii) except for access driveways and sidewalks, which are permitted, any portion of the lot within said residential district shall be kept open with landscaped areas, hardscaped areas, outdoor recreation areas (e.g., swimming pool) and/or similar open areas.
- e) Base Plan only: On the west side of Chestnut Street, the rear setback shall be 20 feet. On the east side of Chestnut Street, the rear setback shall be 30 feet.
- f) Neighborhood Plan only: The requirements of Subsection 4.4.7 Business Use in Other Districts are not applicable to commercial ground floor uses in the MFOD.
- g) Exceptions. The limitation on height of buildings shall not apply to chimneys, ventilators, towers, silos, spires, or other ornamental features of buildings, which features are in no way used for living purposes and do not occupy more than 25% of the gross floor area of the building.
- h) Exceptions: Renewable Energy Installations. The Site Plan Review Authority may waive the height and setbacks in Subsection 3.17.5.2 Building Height Requirements and Subsection 3.17.5.1 Lot Area, Frontage and Setback Requirements to accommodate the installation of solar photovoltaic, solar thermal, living, and other eco-roofs, energy storage, and air-source heat pump equipment. Such installations shall be appropriately screened, consistent with the requirements of the underlying district; shall not create a significant detriment to abutters in terms of noise or shadow; and must be appropriately integrated into the architecture of the building and the layout of the site. The installations shall not provide additional habitable space within the development.
- i) In the ASB-MF subdistrict, the Applicant may apply for a Special Permit for a height of four stories and 50 feet, provided that the fourth story is contained under a pitched roof, having a maximum roof pitch of 45 degrees, or is recessed from the face of the building (street-facing) by a minimum of 12 feet as shown in the Design Guidelines adopted for the Needham Center Overlay District under Subsection 3.8.8 Design Guidelines.
- j) The total land area used in calculating density shall be the total acreage of the lot on which the development is located.
- k) In the ASB subdistrict, the Applicant may apply for a Special Permit for an FAR of 1.4.

ADDITIONAL ZONING RECOMMENDATIONS

There were two items that the Housing Needham Advisory Group voted to recommend to the Planning Board, during the Board's deliberations on the MBTA Communities Act zoning, once the Town hears back from the Executive Office of Housing and Livable Communities (EOHLC) on their preliminary review:

1. In the Avery Square Business subdistrict (which applies to the parcel at 100 West Street only), within the Neighborhood Housing Plan, consider allowing 4 stories and an FAR of 1.4 as of right if the applicant chooses to provide 7.5% of units as workforce housing for households with incomes between 80% – 120% AMI.
2. Under both the Base Compliance Plan and the Neighborhood Housing Plan, in the Avery Square Business subdistrict, consider exempting structured parking from the calculation of floor area ratio to be consistent with the underlying zoning on that parcel. All other areas proposed for multi-family zoning count structured parking towards the FAR calculation, consistent with the underlying zoning in those subdistricts. This deliberation should be informed by any comments received by EOHLC on Needham's existing zoning as it relates to structured parking.

Over the course of HONE's deliberations, there were some matters that the members chose to exclude from their recommendations for compliance with the MBTA Communities Act, but voted to recommend further action by the Planning Board.

The Housing Needham Advisory Group recommends that the Planning Board:

1. Review zoning in the Hersey Station area, encompassing at least the area, that is now commercially zoned and the Hersey MBTA lots, for multi-family housing, with or without mixed use.
2. Review the General Residence district to consider: (1) allowing 3 or 4 units per 10,000 square foot lot in the General Residence district, (2) whether the 10,000 square foot threshold should be reduced, and (3) any implications of our current inclusionary zoning, which does not apply to buildings with fewer than 6 housing units. Current zoning has a 2-unit per parcel restriction.
3. Consider ways of making mixed-use development in the Center Business District more likely, where stand-alone multi-family should be considered, and what incentives could be used.
4. Consider rezoning the south side of Great Plain Avenue between Pickering Street and Warren Street for multi-family housing.
5. Review and update existing parking requirements for commercial uses.
6. Review whether to reduce lot size from 10,000 square feet to something less in the Chestnut Street District, the Industrial District, and the Hillside Avenue Business District.
7. Review zoning and financial strategies to incentivize workforce housing and consider developing a Town program for workforce housing.
8. Review the Planning Board's existing site plan review process under Section 7.4 of the Zoning Bylaw.

APPENDIX 1

MEMORANDUM

TO: Housing Needham (HONE) Advisory Group
FROM: Katie King, Deputy Town Manager
SUBJECT: Capital Impacts Assessment on Proposed MBTA Communities Act Zoning
DATE: April 26, 2024

One component of the Housing Needham (HONE) Advisory Group's charge, as it creates multi-family zoning that complies with the MBTA Communities Act, is to "evaluate build-outs, projections, and analyses of fiscal, school enrollment, and infrastructure impacts provided by staff and consultants." The Town's consultant, RKG Associates, has run six analyses to answer various questions of interest to HONE and to the community:

- **Propensity for Change:** What is the likely number of housing units that will be developed under each zoning proposal?
- **Net Absorption of Multi-family Units:** What is an estimated time frame for this build out?
- **School Enrollment:** What is the estimated number of school aged-children that could result from each of the zoning scenarios?
- **Fiscal Impact Analysis:** On a per unit basis, how will the potential tax revenues from new development compare to the municipal and school operating costs needed to support that development?
- **Tax Implication Analysis:** How does the existing property tax revenue generated from these parcels today compare to the anticipated tax revenue generated under each zoning proposal?
- **Economic Feasibility Analysis:** Can a reasonable variety of multi-family housing types be feasibly developed at a proposed affordability level of 12.5%? This analysis is required by the State for any community that includes an affordability requirement of greater than 10%.

Initial results from each of these analyses have been presented to HONE and are included in RKG's final report. For context, the chart below compares the number of existing housing units in the proposed area for rezoning with the unit capacity under Needham's existing zoning and HONE's two proposals. Unit capacity is a calculation of the maximum number of units that could be built if every parcel started as a blank slate today (no existing buildings) and was built to the maximum allowed under the zoning.

Existing Units	Existing Zoning Unit Capacity	Existing Zoning with Overlay Special Permit Unit Capacity	Base Compliance Plan Unit Capacity	Neighborhood Housing Plan Unit Capacity
775	1,019	1,636	1,868	3,294

This chart summarizes the likely and maximum build out under each plan:

	Base Compliance Plan	Neighborhood Housing Plan
Likely Build Out	222 units, 19 students, 334 – 666 residents ¹	1,099 units, 91 students, 1,703 – 3,297 residents
Full Build Out	1,868 units, 151 students, 2,897 - 5,607 residents	3,294 units, 264 students, 5,106 – 9,882 residents

Methodology for Capital Impacts Assessment: Relevant Town departments, including the Finance Department, Needham Public Schools, Department of Public Works (including Engineering, Highway Division, and Water, Sewer, and Drains Division), Building Department, Police Department, and Fire Department, were consulted on the sections of the RKG Associates analyses related to each department. Staff reviewed the anticipated development growth, including projects number of housing units, student enrollment, and population growth, under these zoning proposals. Staff compared the proposals and related analyses to known Town capital infrastructure needs and proposed improvement projects² informed by their expertise and the source documents cited in the footnotes and summarized on the last page of this memo. Below are the anticipated impacts on capital projects that are already being planned for and new projects that may result from development under the zoning scenarios.

SCHOOLS

Background: The School District's current FY25-39 enrollment projection³ predicts that the District will return to pre-pandemic, 'capacity' enrollment levels within the next 15 years, particularly at the elementary and middle school levels. The largest projected elementary enrollment of 2,628 (FY39) is at the District's 2,634 calculated capacity for its five existing elementary schools. The largest projected middle school class of 1,347 (also in FY39) is close to the middle level capacity of 1,419 students.

To address the 'capacity' conditions of existing schools, the School Department engaged a consultant to develop a master plan⁴ for updating aging school facilities and creating enrollment capacity, district-wide. The School Committee's preferred master plan scenario, entitled "High Rock as Elementary School (C1a)", addresses these needs by: a) positioning grades 6 - 8 under one roof at the Pollard School, b) repurposing the High Rock as a sixth elementary school and c) renovating the aging Mitchell School as a smaller, 3-section elementary school. An alternative version of this plan (C3) would leave open the possibility of re-constructing the Mitchell as a 4-section school, its current configuration. The School Committee's preferred master plan scenarios increase the district's elementary and middle school enrollment capacities, largely as a result of re-purposing High Rock as a sixth elementary school. The current anticipated cost of the C1a Master Plan is \$465.8 million, and would begin with a proposed

¹ Resident estimates are based on a low and high assumption of people living in each unit type: Studio with 1–2 people, one-bed with 1-2 people, two-bed with 2-4 people, and 3-bed with 3–5 people. These were then applied to RKG Associates' build out assumptions of 10% studios, 45% one-beds, 35% two-beds, and 10% three-bed units.

² FY2025-2029 Capital Improvement Plan: <https://needhamma.gov/5495/FY2025-2029-Capital-Improvement-Plan>

³ FY25 Enrollment Report to the School Committee (December 2023) and McKibben Population & Enrollment Forecast FY25-39 (November 2023)

https://www.needham.k12.ma.us/departments/business_operations/business_office/enrollment_growth_for_ecasts

⁴ Master Plan Extension Update Final Report and Master Plan Update (2023), <https://www.needham.k12.ma.us/cms/one.aspx?portalId=64513&pageId=37970530>

renovation/addition project at Pollard, done in partnership with the Massachusetts School Building Authority. A request of \$2.75 million for Pollard feasibility study funds is included in the 2024 Town Meeting warrant.

The new students predicted to result from the “Likely” and “Full” build out of each zoning scenario (in the chart above) represent an addition to the McKibben projections. These students would be distributed across the Sunita Williams, Newman, Eliot, and Broadmeadow districts, with the majority of students projected at Williams and Newman.

The zoning analysis does not predict the grade levels of the anticipated students. Below is an analysis comparing anticipated total school enrollment (McKibben FY39 estimates plus RKG estimates) with capacity under the school master plan preferred scenario. This analysis takes a conservative approach, first assuming that every new student generated from the rezoning enters an elementary school, and then a second calculation assuming that every new student generated enters into middle school.

In the unlikely event that the additional development would result in all elementary-aged students, the maximum elementary enrollment resulting from the “Likely” scenario of the Neighborhood Housing Plan would be 2,719, which is within the 2,854-student capacity of the C1a master plan (with Mitchell as a 3-section school). Additionally, the maximum elementary enrollment under the “Full” model of the Neighborhood Housing Plan (2,892) would fall within the capacity of the alternative C3 model (of 2,983, with Mitchell as a 4-section school). At the middle level, the potential maximum enrollments of 1,438 (“Likely”) and 1,611 (“Full”) under the Neighborhood Housing Plan, would also be within the master plan’s projected middle school capacity of 1,624 students.

In the most recent projection series, McKibben projects a peak high school population of 1,725 in FY35. Needham High School has a capacity of 1,800. In the unlikely event that every student generated from the proposed rezoning entered high school in this peak year, the potential student population under the Neighborhood Housing Plan would be over capacity at the “Likely” build (1,816 students) and “Full” build (1,989 students). Assuming that half of the students generated from the proposed rezoning entered high school in the peak year, the potential student population for the Neighborhood Housing Plan “Likely” build would be 1,770 (30 under NHS’ capacity) and for the Neighborhood Housing Plan “Full” build would be 1,857 (57 over capacity).

Conclusion: Based on best available information, the additional students projected under the “Likely” and “Full” build out scenarios for the Base Compliance Plan and the Neighborhood Housing Plan can be accommodated within the School Committee’s preferred master plan scenarios.

Over the next several years, the Needham Public Schools and Town will assess the impact of the MBTA Communities Act on school enrollment as developments materialize. In the short term, if enrollment increases at individual schools need to be accommodated, the district could consider temporary classrooms, redistricting and/or higher class sizes, as needed. In the long term, the School Department can adjust its plans for a renovated Mitchell school to accommodate more or fewer students.

POLICE & FIRE

Background: The Town of Needham has recently made significant investments in the capital needs of the Police and Fire Departments. The Town opened a new Fire Station 2 in Needham Heights, at the intersection of Highland Avenue and Webster Street, in the Fall 2021. The Public Safety Building on

Chestnut Street, which houses the Needham Police Department and Fire Station 1, opened in 2022. These stations are located in close proximity to the areas proposed for multi-family housing zoning. The Fire Department's vehicles and apparatus can serve the height and density of the buildings that would be allowed under the proposed zoning, as buildings of this size (and larger) exist in town.

Conclusion: Needham Police and Needham Fire do not anticipate any significant impact on their current operations. There may be a need for a small increase to staff over time as the Town's population grows, which is something that both departments regularly monitor. There are no anticipated public safety capital needs (e.g., new stations or equipment) as a result of these proposals. Proposed developments would be required to comply with all fire code and building codes. Under Massachusetts Building Code, new multi-family buildings with three or more units will be required to have fire sprinklers. To properly design the system, the project applicant must ascertain, through flow tests, that there is sufficient water available for the system to work. If the flow tests show there is not, the applicant must identify alternatives, such as an on-site water tank, to ensure the fire suppression system meets code.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

The Department of Public Works (DPW) is both proactive in its planning around potential development and reactive to each development as they are built. DPW has several plans to investigate and manage the Town's infrastructure through master plans in the next 1-3 years for transportation, sewer, water, and drainage. These plans will provide the department with a comprehensive study of the age and condition of our infrastructure, identify locations for needed replacements and upgrades, and inform the prioritization of these projects. DPW will also be undertaking drainage, sewer, and transportation projects in the plan areas in upcoming years. The funding needed for these plans and anticipated projects are detailed below. These projects are necessary given the current conditions and any changes in zoning will be factored in to adjust the project scopes, as needed.

As discussed in more detail below, the DPW does not anticipate that the proposed MBTA zoning will result in a need for new capital projects to expand existing water or sewer capacity. The Executive Office of Housing and Livable Communities' guidelines state that "compliance with Section 3A does not require a municipality to install new water or wastewater infrastructure, or add to the capacity of existing infrastructure, to accommodate future multi-family housing production within the multi-family zoning district."⁵ In order to be constructed, all projects will need to comply with Building Code and generally applicable DPW regulations. DPW provides a thorough review of all projects that go through the Planning Board to ensure that projects comply with local requirements related to water, sewer, and drainage, and this review will allow for consideration of any issues on a project-specific basis. The Town will not be required to shoulder any capital investment needed to make a specific project viable.

Each section below speaks to DPW's systemwide view of the Town's infrastructure, their oversight of specific development proposals, and how planned master plans will inform both in the coming years.

WATER

Background: The Town's water distribution system is a single service pressure zone system supplied by two sources. The Town's primary source of water is the Charles River Well Field. The well field consists

⁵ Executive Office of Housing and Livable Communities, *Compliance Guidelines for Multi-family Zoning Districts Under Section 3A of the Zoning Act*, August 17, 2023. <https://www.mass.gov/info-details/section-3a-guidelines>

of three groundwater-pumping stations. Needham's second water source is a connection to the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA) surface water supply originating at the Quabbin Reservoir and delivered through the Metrowest Tunnel and the Hultman Aqueduct. This water is pumped into the Needham system at the St. Mary's Pumping Station located at the corner of St. Mary Street and Central Avenue. This supply is used when the Town's demand for water is greater than the local supply, and serves as a backup should the Town's wells need to be taken off-line. The Town can be supplied 100% of its water through the MWRA, if necessary. Water Division staff operate the water treatment plant and also operate, maintain, and repair the townwide water distribution system. The system is comprised of more than 143.5 miles of water mains, 1,344 public and private hydrants, 3,231 water gate valves, and 10,294 water service connections. This system supports 15,612 installed meters as of June 30, 2023.

Overall water production during calendar year 2023 declined by more than 126 million gallons of water compared to 2022 due to drought conditions in 2022 followed by flooding in 2023. The Town's use of MWRA water declined by 41.6% from the prior year, 249.5 million gallons compared to 427 million gallons of water. During calendar year 2021, approximately 27.1% of the total water production came from the MWRA; during calendar year 2022, 32.5% of production came from the MWRA; during calendar year 2023, approximately 21.0% of production came from the MWRA. Water usage increases significantly every year during the summer months (as compared to the off-season), when the majority of the Town's usage is due to outdoor watering. The Water Enterprise Fund operating budget is a self-supporting account. Water user fees and charges cover the entire cost of operations.

The Town has been investing in the Town's water treatment, storage, and distribution systems over the past several years and the work continues. Planning is underway to add redundancy to Needham's water system. Town Meeting appropriated design funding in FY2024 to create a fourth well at the Charles River Well Field, to add reliability to the Town water supply. DPW has requested \$3M in FY2026 to construct this fourth well. The MWRA is also advancing their Metropolitan Water Tunnel Program to create redundancy of the water distribution system to the Metropolitan Boston area.

FY25 - 29 Water Capital Project Requests:

Project	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29
Water Distribution Master Plan		\$300,000			
Water Supply Development (creation of 4 th Town well)		\$3,000,000			
Replacements: Mills Road from Sachem to Davenport; and Mayo Avenue from Harris to Great Plain		\$50,000	\$470,000		
Replacement: Kingsbury Street from Oakland to Webster			\$122,000	\$555,000	
Replacement: Oakland Avenue from May to Highland				\$380,000	\$500,000

Conclusion: The Town believes it has enough water capacity to support housing developments that may result from the proposed zoning. Needham has capacity in its local water supply in the off-season and augments that local supply with additional water available through the Massachusetts Water Resources

Authority. Irrespective of this zoning, the Town is working on redundancy systems for its local water supply and the MWRA is undertaking a redundancy project for their regional supply system.

DPW has requested \$300,000 in FY2026 for a water distribution system master plan to study and prioritize potential water distribution system improvements townwide. This study will inform future water capital projects and how they will be prioritized. At this time, DPW does not anticipate any new capital projects resulting from the proposed zoning, but may adjust the scope of projects (e.g., replace with a larger diameter pipe) to factor in any anticipated population growth.

For a specific development, the property owner/developer would be required to pay for the materials and construction to connect the pipes from their building into the existing water system.

SEWER

Background: The Town's sewage collection system consists of more than 130 miles of collector and interceptor sewers, 3,700 sewer manholes, and ten sewer pump stations. The Town's sewer system is a collection system that discharges its wastewater to the MWRA system for treatment. Approximately 65% of the Town's sewer collection system is a gravity-only system, and 35% of the sewer system is pumped into the gravity system. Needham has two principal points of discharge into the MWRA system and nineteen other public locations where subdivisions discharge to the MWRA system. Personnel maintain and operate 24 sewer pumps, motors, switchgear, gates, valves, buildings, and grounds contained in ten pumping facilities located throughout Town. The Sewer Enterprise Fund budget is a self-supporting account. Sewer user fees and charges cover the cost of the sewer operations.

The Town has been preparing for several major sewer system infrastructure replacement and upgrade projects. As noted in *Needham 2025: Commercial and Residential Growth Impact Study*, "Overall, the current sewer system is reliable and can accommodate development on either side of I-95."⁶ However, the study noted the largest challenge facing Needham's current sewer capacity and reliability is existing deficiencies with the Greendale Avenue/Route 128 sewer interceptor from Cheney Street to Great Plain Avenue. This is a trunk sewer that collects and conveys wastewater from numerous surrounding sewer lines and plays a critical role in the operation of the Town's sewer system. The existing interceptor sewer line is deteriorating and in need of rehabilitation in order to remain functional. This multi-phase project would consist of replacing or relining the 12,000 feet (2.5 miles) of 18-inch reinforced concrete gravity sewer main. Design funding was provided in FY2023, and Phase 1 of construction is currently underway, funded via the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA). DPW has requested that Town Meeting appropriate \$13.6 million at the 2024 Annual Town Meeting to begin Phase 2 in FY2025. Due to the investment required to complete the remaining phases, the Town intends to apply for several sources of outside funding (including MWRA and MassDEP programs) to reduce the local funding required.

The Town of Needham is also under Administrative Orders from MassDEP to identify and remove Infiltration and Inflow (I/I) in its existing sewer systems. I/I is groundwater and stormwater that enter into the sewer system, rather than into stormwater drains, limiting the capacity to process sewer wastewater. Failure to address I/I will result in increases to the percentage of sewer costs from the

⁶ Needham 2025: Commercial and Residential Growth Impact Study, prepared for the Town by Urban Partners, June 30, 2020. <https://needhamma.gov/DocumentCenter/View/22924/Needham-2025-Report-Final-Compressed?bidId=>

MWRA borne by the Town as well as additional administrative requirements. The Town completed a study in 2016 that identified target areas for I/I removal over the next ten years. DPW has been undertaking these projects using funds appropriated at Town Meeting, supplemented by funding from private development and grant funding secured from the MWRA, and all projects identified in the 2016 study have been completed. DPW has requested \$1M in FY2026 to formulate a new plan and cost estimates for the continuation of the I/I removal program. Most of the funding for the implementation of this updated plan will be sourced from private entities and developments, as required by the Town's Sewer System Impact Program Regulations.⁷

American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Project	Amount
Sewer Main Replacement: 128-Interceptor Phase 1 (CY2024)	\$3,000,000

FY25 - 29 Sewer Capital Project Requests:

Project	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	TBD
128-Interceptor Phase 2: Kenney Street to Valley Road at Norwich Road	\$13,600,000				
128-Interceptor Phase 3					\$14,000,000
128-Interceptor Phase 4					\$6,000,000
Cooks Bridge Sewer Pump Station Replacement		\$195,000	\$3,900,000		
Sewer System Infiltration & Inflow Assessment		\$1,000,000			

Conclusion: Sewer infrastructure is in place throughout the areas proposed for rezoning. DPW has requested \$1M in FY2026 for a townwide sewer system infiltration and inflow assessment to identify priority capital projects with cost estimates. At this time, DPW does not anticipate any new sewer capital projects resulting from the proposed zoning, but may adjust the scope of priority projects identified in the I/I assessment if they fall in the area of the proposed rezoning. Current conditions require the Town's investment in rehabilitating the Rt.128 sewer interceptor. The proposed zoning will not impact the scope, timeline, or estimated cost of that project. Individual housing developments will be subject to DPW's Sewer System Impact Program Regulations to reduce I/I.

STORMWATER

Background: The DPW Water, Sewer, and Drains divisions oversee the collection and transportation of stormwater (drains program) originating from rain and snowstorms for discharge into streams, brooks, rivers, ponds, lakes, flood plains and wetlands throughout Town. The Town's drainage infrastructure consists of approximately 100 miles of various size drainage pipes, 4,300 catch basins, 1,500 drainage manholes, and 295 drainage discharges. DPW's oversight includes managing both the quality and the quantity of stormwater in Needham. In terms of quality, stormwater and associated discharges are now considered by the federal government as potentially contaminated and have come under increasingly severe discharge performance standards. The intention is to reduce or eliminate contaminants

⁷ DPW Sewer System Impact Program: <https://www.needhamma.gov/DocumentCenter/View/25715/Sewer-System-Impact-Program-Requirements-Final-2016>

contained in the flow washed from ground surfaces considered to be harmful to the environment. In terms of quantity, Needham has experienced increased levels of flooding during intense rainfall events. The Town is focused on strengthening infrastructure, protecting critical assets, and educating residents about flood protection best practices. The Town is looking at two sets of strategies for stormwater management. The first are the system-wide improvements needed in the Town's stormwater drainage system. The second are site-specific improvements required of developments under the Town's Stormwater Bylaw.⁸

For system-wide improvements, DPW has requested that the May 2024 Annual Town Meeting appropriate \$250,000, as part of Article 31 for Public Works Infrastructure to supplement ARPA funds to support a Stormwater Plan that would evaluate the capacity and the condition of the existing townwide stormwater drainage system. The plan would identify, prioritize, and address the health and safety, regulatory, and capacity concerns associated with the management of stormwater. It would also provide estimates for the financial investments that would be required for the construction and maintenance of future storm drain improvement projects, including storage areas for discharge (e.g., retention ponds, underground vaults, dry wells).

The Stormwater Plan would be closely tied to the ongoing master planning of the Town's brooks and culverts, which function as another important component of the stormwater network capacity by controlling the flow of surging water during heavy rains/storms. Destructive flooding in the summer of 2023 continued a pattern of increasingly erratic weather that is expected to worsen over time, further illustrating the need to continuously maintain and improve stormwater management infrastructure through holistic planning.

In addition to the capacity and resiliency considerations, the Stormwater Plan would allow the Town to identify ways to improve surface water quality by mitigating pollutants through the stormwater drainage system. This portion of the Stormwater Capacity Plan would assist the DPW in their efforts to comply with standards set by the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. To meet these permit obligations, the Town must increase its investment in stormwater infrastructure management.

In April 2023, the Needham Select Board approved a Stormwater Utility Fee Program,⁹ which will spread the cost of this public service. Beginning in April 2024, residential and non-residential properties in Needham which have more than 200 square feet of impervious surface will incur a stormwater utility assessment. The assessment will be included in the monthly or quarterly water/sewer bill. Impervious surfaces are hard areas such as roofs, concrete, asphalt driveways, and patios that do not allow water to soak into the ground easily. Instead, water runs off the impervious surfaces, and then flows into a storm drain or a nearby body of water taking everything on that surface (pollution, trash, animal waste, etc.) with it. Properties with more impervious surface create more runoff and have a larger impact on water quality and quantity, therefore the fee charged is related to the amount of impervious area on the property. As every property generates runoff and benefits from a stormwater program, the utility model is a recommended method of collecting revenue from those who place a demand on the

⁸ Needham General Bylaws Article 7, <https://www.needhamma.gov/DocumentCenter/View/17787/Stormwater-By-Law-OTM-for-warrant-9192018-Clean-FINAL?bidId=>

⁹ Stormwater Fee: [https://www.needhamma.gov/5548/Stormwater-Utility-Fee?ct=t\(EMAIL_CAMPAIGN_5_25_2021_14_31_COPY_01\)](https://www.needhamma.gov/5548/Stormwater-Utility-Fee?ct=t(EMAIL_CAMPAIGN_5_25_2021_14_31_COPY_01))

stormwater management system. The revenue generated by the stormwater utility fee will be used to manage and upgrade our Town's public stormwater drainage system.

Site-specific improvements required of developments fall under the Town's Stormwater Bylaw, which requires new construction to collect and infiltrate 1-inch of water runoff from the roof. If a new building is located on a site with more than 4,000 square feet of impervious surface, that development is required to ensure that there is no impact from water runoff to abutting properties. The original focus of the Town's Stormwater Bylaw was on water quality and reducing pollutants. The Select Board has appointed a Stormwater Bylaw Working Group¹⁰ to make recommendations for revisions to the Town's bylaws to strengthen requirements related to stormwater capacity. Recommendations from this working group are anticipated in 2025. Efforts to educate and encourage the designing of new buildings and the hardening of existing buildings against flood risk, are ongoing.

American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Project	Amount
Town Reservoir sediment removal	\$2,150,000
Walker Pond Improvements	\$750,000
Rosemary Lake Sluiceway Replacement	\$120,000

FY25 - 29 Stormwater Capital Project Requests:

Project	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29
NPDES Support Projects		\$816,000	\$987,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000
Public Works Infrastructure: Storm Drain Capacity	\$250,000				\$250,000
Public Works Infrastructure: Brooks & Culverts	\$225,000		\$1,100,000	\$250,000	

Conclusion: As projected flood risk continues to increase, addressing stormwater quality and capacity will be a Town priority for the foreseeable future. There has been flooding throughout Needham, including in some of the areas proposed for multi-family housing zoning. DPW has a variety of [stormwater improvement projects](#) completed, in process, and planned for throughout town. These and future investments will be informed by a townwide master plan and individual project scopes will be adjusted based on any zoning changes.

Housing developments under this proposed zoning are subject to the Town's Stormwater Utility Fee and Stormwater Bylaw, and to any future amendments of the Stormwater Bylaw adopted by Town Meeting to strengthen on-site requirements for stormwater retention. New developments will also be subject to local and state wetlands regulations and the Town's Flood Plain District requirements.

ROADWAYS

Background: The Department of Public Works is currently working on a redesign of two of the three main arterials running through the proposed zoning areas: Great Plain Avenue from Linden Street to Warren Street and Highland Avenue between Webster Street and Great Plain Avenue. The goals for these roadway improvement projects are to design with a Complete Streets approach, to slow car speeds, better accommodate bicycles and pedestrians, and improve traffic flow. The redesign of Great

¹⁰ Stormwater Bylaw Working Group: <https://www.needhamma.gov/5492/Stormwater-By-Law-Working-Group>

Plain Ave will be funded by Chapter 90 and completed in 2025, with construction anticipated in 2026-2027. The Highland Avenue project is estimated in the next 5 – 7 years. This project will be designed with Chapter 90 funds, with a goal of having construction funded by the State if it is accepted as a Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) project. The designs of both projects are in an early enough stage that they will incorporate the anticipated traffic volumes associated with the proposed zoning.

DPW undertakes a periodic analysis of roadways townwide to determine a pavement condition index for each street to prioritize maintenance projects. A recent surface treatment of Chestnut Street was completed in 2023; one segment of the road was redone by Eversource after the completion of a gas main project with the balance undertaken by the Town due to need based on the roadway condition.

The Department is currently partnering with the Metropolitan Area Planning Council (MAPC) to complete a Transportation Master Plan, anticipated by the end of 2025. This master plan will analyze Needham's existing transportation infrastructure from a holistic perspective, not just in terms of infrastructure maintenance but also in terms of safety considerations, use patterns and traffic flows, community connectivity, walking and biking accommodations, and how to best bridge gaps. The plan will be a foundational document from which the Town's Mobility Planning & Coordination Committee will establish transportation goals, set standards governing when and where to install bike lanes, identify target areas for improvement, and cost out solutions. The study will also investigate how the Town's transportation network integrates with surrounding communities to improve multimodal connectivity throughout the region.

FY25 - 29 Roadway Capital Project Requests:

Project	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29
Public Works Infrastructure: Street Resurfacing	\$1,700,000	\$1,800,000	\$1,900,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
Public Works Infrastructure: Sidewalks	\$995,000	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000
Public Works Infrastructure: Intersection Improvements	\$1,100,000 Hunnewell at Central	\$1,300,000 Central at Great Plain	\$405,000 Central at Gould; Kendrick at 4	\$802,000 Central at Gould	\$250,000 Great Plain at Greendale

Conclusion: Major roadway improvement projects of two of the three main arterials running through the proposed zoning areas are underway. Improvements to Chestnut Street are not currently in the Town's FY25-29 capital improvement plan and may become a priority, depending on where multi-family development occurs. There has not been a feasibility study nor design of what a major roadway improvement project of this corridor would cost, but the Department has suggested \$10 - \$20 million as an order-of-magnitude estimate to undertake a major redesign of Chestnut Street, including drainage infrastructure, wider sidewalks, new pavement, and other amenities.

The Town has also studied the build-out of additional segments of the Rail Trail, between High Rock Street to Needham Junction and from Needham Heights to Newton. Funding for these projects, or alternative networks of bicycle accommodations on our roadways, are not currently in the Town's FY25-

29 capital improvement plan and may become a higher priority with an increase in nearby, transit-oriented development.

At its April 18, 2024 meeting, the HONE Advisory Group voted to request that a traffic study be completed for the proposed zoning area, if funds can be identified and traffic counts can be collected before the end of the school year. This would provide a more comprehensive understanding of current conditions, and anticipated traffic conditions, under the Base Compliance Plan and the Neighborhood Housing Plan. Staff are working towards this goal as of the writing of this memo.

PARKING

Background: Needham's current zoning by-law requires 1.5 parking spaces per housing unit. The proposed zoning reduces that requirement to 1 parking spot per unit for multi-family residential uses in the overlay area only. This is informed by two parking studies: the Metropolitan Area Planning Council's Perfect Fit Parking study¹¹ and the Needham Center & Needham Heights Parking Study conducted for the Town by Stantec in 2023.¹²

MAPC has conducted four phases of their study, conducting overnight weeknight parking counts at multi-family housing sites in Greater Boston to get data on peak parking utilization. Phases 1 and 2 examined nearly 200 sites and found that "only 70% of the off-street parking spaces provided at multifamily developments were occupied during peak hours (in the middle of the night), while Phase 3 similarly found only 76% parking utilization during peak hours." Needham participated in Phase 4 of the study, which focused on communities west of Boston (Bedford, Belmont, Brookline, Concord, Framingham, Lexington, Natick, Needham, Newton, Sudbury, Waltham, Watertown, and Wayland). Parking counts were conducted at 37 multi-family housing sites and concluded that the parking supply was 1.45 spaces/unit while the parking demand was 0.92 spaces/unit. This is a parking utilization rate of 62%. The data collected in Needham showed a parking utilization rate of 57%, with parking supply of 1.20 spaces/unit and parking demand of 0.57 spaces/unit.

As part of a comprehensive parking study undertaken by the Town of Needham, Stantec provided a zoning analysis comparing Needham's requirements for parking in comparison to best practice national standards. In nearly all categories of land use, including residential, office, medical office, and retail, Needham's zoning requirement is higher than the national standards. For residential developments, the national standard is 1.15 spaces per unit.

The proposed zoning does not change any of the parking requirements for non-residential uses. It also maintains the Town's on-street overnight parking ban.

Conclusion: The parking requirement of a minimum of 1 space per unit is expected to be sufficient. A multi-family housing developer may choose to build additional parking, if they believe that a higher ratio is necessary to successfully rent or sell each unit based on market demand.

ENVIRONMENTAL

Housing more people in denser homes has net positives for the Town's per-capita emissions. The areas that have been selected for rezoning are largely already developed and seek to promote "in-fill"

¹¹ MAPC Parking Study: <https://perfectfitparking.mapc.org/>

¹² Stantec Parking 2023 Study: <https://www.needhamma.gov/5383/Needham-Center-and-Needham-Heights-Parki>

development or redevelopment that takes advantage of the fact that there is already utility infrastructure and a pre-existing building footprint that limits the need to add additional impervious surfaces. In addition, increasing public transit ridership and reducing transit-related emissions is one of the goals of Needham's Climate Action Roadmap, which is why revising local zoning requirements to ensure compliance with the MBTA Communities zoning law is one of the stated actions in the Roadmap.

Neither the MBTA Communities Act nor the proposed local zoning override state or local environmental regulations. The Town's existing bylaws (e.g., stormwater, floodplain, and wetlands) will still be applicable to any new development that occurs in these rezoned areas. This proposal does not rezone any Town-owned open space for housing.

Needham adopted the Opt-In Specialized Energy Code at the October 2023 Town Meeting, effective July 1, 2024. Any new multi-family housing over 12,000 square feet will need to meet Passive House standards and any new multi-family housing under 12,000 square feet will need to be all-electric or if using fossil fuel combustion systems, will need to provide pre-wiring for future appliances and HVAC electrification and install solar to offset energy usage.

Sources

1. Resident estimates are based on a low and high assumption of people living in each unit type: Studio with 1–2 people, one-bed with 1-2 people, two-bed with 2-4 people, and 3-bed with 3–5 people. These were then applied to RKG Associates’ build out assumptions of 10% studios, 45% one-beds, 35% two-beds, and 10% three-bed units.
2. Town of Needham, *FY2025-2029 Capital Improvement Plan*, January 2024.
<https://needhamma.gov/5495/FY2025-2029-Capital-Improvement-Plan>
3. FY25 Enrollment Report to the School Committee (December 2023) and McKibben Population & Enrollment Forecast FY25-39, November 2023.
https://www.needham.k12.ma.us/departments/business_operations/business_office/enrollment_growth_forecasts
4. Master Plan Extension Update Final Report and Master Plan Update, 2023.
<https://www.needham.k12.ma.us/cms/one.aspx?portalId=64513&pageId=37970530>
5. Executive Office of Housing and Livable Communities, *Compliance Guidelines for Multi-family Zoning Districts Under Section 3A of the Zoning Act*, August 17, 2023.
<https://www.mass.gov/info-details/section-3a-guidelines>
6. Urban Partners, *Needham 2025: Commercial and Residential Growth Impact Study*, June 30, 2020. <https://needhamma.gov/DocumentCenter/View/22924/Needham-2025-Report-Final-Compressed?bidId=>
7. Town of Needham Department of Public Works Sewer System Impact Program:
<https://www.needhamma.gov/DocumentCenter/View/25715/Sewer-System-Impact-Program-Requirements-Final-2016>
8. Needham General Bylaws Article 7, Stormwater Bylaw:
<https://www.needhamma.gov/DocumentCenter/View/17787/Stormwater-By-Law-OTM-for-warrant-9192018-Clean-FINAL?bidId=>
9. Stormwater Fee: [https://www.needhamma.gov/5548/Stormwater-Utility-Fee?ct=t\(EMAIL_CAMPAIGN_5_25_2021_14_31_COPY_01\)](https://www.needhamma.gov/5548/Stormwater-Utility-Fee?ct=t(EMAIL_CAMPAIGN_5_25_2021_14_31_COPY_01))
10. Stormwater Bylaw Working Group: <https://www.needhamma.gov/5492/Stormwater-By-Law-Working-Group>
11. Metropolitan Area Planning Council (MAPC), *Perfect Fit Parking Study*, July 2023:
<https://perfectfitparking.mapc.org/>
12. Stantec, *Needham Center and Needham Heights Parking Study*, 2023:
<https://www.needhamma.gov/5383/Needham-Center-and-Needham-Heights-Park>
13. Town Stormwater Projects: <https://www.needhamma.gov/5527/Town-Stormwater-Projects>
14. RKG Associates and Innes Associates, *Town of Needham, MA MBTA Communities Summary Report*, April 2024.

**Housing Needham (HONE) Advisory Group
MBTA Communities Act Frequently Asked Questions**

What is the MBTA Communities Act? What is required by the Town?

1. What is the MBTA Communities Act?

In 2021, the State Legislature passed a new law ([MGL c.40A Section 3A](#)) that requires 177 cities and towns who are served by the MBTA, including Needham, to establish a zoning district in which multi-family housing is allowed as-of-right (without needing a special permit). The multi-family zoning district must allow an average density of 15 units per acre, a portion of the district must be located within 0.5 miles from a commuter rail station, and the zoning cannot have any age-restrictions. The Massachusetts Executive Office of Housing and Livable Communities established [guidelines](#) further detailing compliance requirements.

2. What is multi-family housing?

Multi-family housing is defined as a building with three or more residential dwelling units or two or more buildings on the same lot with more than one residential dwelling unit in each building.

3. What does Needham's multi-family housing district need to comply with the law?

Metric	Needham's Requirement
Minimum Land Area	50 acres
Minimum Unit Capacity (<i>15% of Needham's existing number of housing units</i>)	1,784 units
% located within 0.5 mi of commuter rail	90%
Minimum Zoning Density	15 units per acre
Deadline for Compliant Zoning	December 31, 2024

4. Does Needham need to build all of this housing?

No, the law does not require that any housing be built. It requires that Needham establish zoning that allows for multi-family housing as specified above. Zoning is one factor that makes housing production possible. Other factors include having demand for additional housing, developable sites, property owners who are willing to sell, labor available to build the housing, and opportunities that are financially feasible for developers and investors.

5. What is the timeline for complying with the MBTA Communities Act?

For cities and towns with commuter rail stations, the deadline for adopting this zoning is December 31, 2024.

6. Does Needham have to comply with the MBTA Communities Act? Why not just "opt-out"?

The law requires that MBTA Communities shall have a compliant zoning district and does not provide any mechanism by which a town or city may opt out of this requirement. The law itself outlines three state grant programs - MassWorks, Housing Choice, and the Local Capital Projects Fund—that the Town would not be eligible for if it does not comply with the law. The most recent Executive Office of Housing and Livable Communities (EOHLC) guidelines identify 13 additional discretionary grant programs where the Commonwealth will take MBTA Communities compliance into account when making award decisions. MBTA Communities cannot avoid their obligations under the law by foregoing this funding. The Attorney General's Office has issued an

[advisory](#) stating that, “All MBTA Communities must comply with the Law. ... Communities that fail to comply with the Law may be subject to civil enforcement action.”

What is the Town’s current zoning proposal?

7. What is the Housing Needham (HONE) Advisory Group?

The [Housing Needham \(HONE\) Advisory Group](#) was established jointly by the Select Board and Planning Board in 2023 to lead the community engagement process to create multi-family zoning that complies with the MBTA Communities Act. The group will advise the Select Board and Planning Board on proposed zoning to bring to Town Meeting in Fall 2024, informed by their individual expertise, group deliberations, and feedback received from the public.

8. What is HONE proposing for multi-family housing zoning changes in Needham?

HONE’s final recommendation to the Select Board and Planning Board include two proposals: a Base Compliance Plan and a Neighborhood Housing Plan.

The **maps** for each plan can be found in Addendum A and B (and also online: [Base Compliance Plan](#) and [Neighborhood Housing Plan](#)).

The **zoning parameters** can be found in Addendum C (and also [online here](#))

The geographic areas covered by each plan are largely the same, with these exceptions:

- 755 Highland Avenue (Hamilton Highlands) is in the Base Compliance Plan only.
- 760 Highland Avenue (Avery Condominiums) is in the Base Compliance Plan only.
- 1350 Highland Avenue (St. Joseph Parish) is in the Base Compliance Plan only.
- 797 Highland Avenue (The Suites of Needham) is in the Neighborhood Housing Plan only.

HONE has crafted each plan to be compliant with the MBTA Communities Act (subject to state review). The zoning parameters are more permissive under the Neighborhood Housing Plan, allowing for more height and density of housing compared to the Base Compliance Plan. Passage of the Base Compliance Plan would bring Needham into compliance with the law and passage of the Neighborhood Housing Plan would maintain Needham’s compliance while zoning for more housing than would be allowed under the Base Plan.

The Base Compliance Plan rezones 104 acres, with a unit capacity of 1,868 units, at an average density of 18.6 units/acre. The Neighborhood Housing Plan rezones 96 acres, with a unit capacity of 3,294 units, at an average density of 35.6 units/acre.

9. How does the proposed zoning differ from what is currently zoned?

Maps and a chart comparing Needham’s existing zoning with what is being proposed in the Base Plan and the Neighborhood Housing Plan can be [found here](#).

Neither the Base Compliance Plan nor the Neighborhood Housing Plan makes any changes to the underlying zoning. Both proposals would establish a zoning overlay district, which would add new options for multi-family housing, in addition to the building types and uses already allowed in Needham’s existing zoning bylaw.

Needham's Existing Zoning Map can be [viewed here](#) and parcel maps can be found on [Needham's WebGIS](#).

10. How many housing units are likely to be built? What is the maximum number of housing units that could be built under this proposal?

A chart comparing how many housing units exist on these parcels today and how many could potentially be allowed under Needham's current zoning with what is being proposed can be found in Addendum D (and also [online here](#)).

The Town of Needham retained consultants (RKG Associates and Innes Associates) to support this planning process. RKG Associates ran an analysis using a financial feasibility model for developing multi-family housing to estimate the likely build out scenario under each plan:

	Base Compliance Plan	Neighborhood Housing Plan
Likely Build Out	222 units	1,099 units
Full Build Out	1,868 units	3,294 units

RKG Associates also analyzed Needham's historical absorption rate of new multi-family housing units. Over the past decade, as large housing developments were built in Needham the units were occupied at an average rate of about 100 units per year. Applying this rate to the chart above, the likely build out could take 2 – 10 years. The full build out could take 20-30 years, though it may never be fully realized.

The full build out totals are the same as the zoning unit capacity. It assumes that no buildings exist today and calculates how many housing units under the proposed zoning would fit on those parcels. Achieving the full build unit totals would require every current property owner who could redevelop their property to do so. Many property owners may not be interested in redeveloping their property to be multi-family housing, nor would they be interested in selling their property for redevelopment. We cannot predict exactly how or when this new zoning will result in new units, but it is unlikely that we will reach the full build unit totals. This has been Needham's experience to date. While our existing zoning allows for 1,019 units by right and 1,636 units by special permit, only 775 housing units have been built.

11. What parking will be required?

The Base Compliance Plan and the Neighborhood Housing Plan both require a minimum of 1.0 parking spots per housing unit. Mixed-use developments would also have to provide parking for commercial uses, at the ratios required under Needham's existing zoning. These proposals maintain the Town's on-street overnight parking ban.

12. Can we control the style/design of the housing?

The Town can create design guidelines for the housing in these areas. HONE is working with Needham's Design Review Board to modify existing guidelines that the Planning Board has adopted for Needham Center and Chestnut Street to apply to the multi-family housing districts.

13. Does this proposal allow for mixed-use buildings?

The Base Compliance Plan and the Neighborhood Housing Plan both allow for stand-alone multi-family housing throughout the districts in each map. If the underlying zoning in these areas already allow for mixed-use (both commercial and residential) buildings, mixed-use will continue

to be allowed but not required. Under the Neighborhood Housing Plan, an extra 0.5 story of height would be allowed by right in certain districts for developments include commercial space on the first floor or 7.5% of units as workforce housing. Those districts are the Chestnut Street Business District East and Chestnut Street Business District Garden, which allow 3 stories for stand-alone multi-family housing and 3.5 stories with commercial on the first floor and housing above or 7.5% of units as workforce housing. Also the Business District and Chestnut Street Business District West, which allow 4 stories for stand-alone multi-family housing and 4.5 stories with commercial on the first floor and housing above or 7.5% of units as workforce housing.

14. Will new housing built under these proposals be affordable?

The Base Compliance Plan and the Neighborhood Housing Plan both require that 12.5% of all new units in buildings with 6 or more units are set aside as deed restricted affordable housing for households at or below 80% of the Area Median Income. This aligns with Needham's existing requirements and will help the Town stay above the state's requirement of 10% affordability townwide.

As mentioned above, under the Neighborhood Housing Plan, a development would be allowed an extra 0.5 story of height in the Chestnut Street Districts and Business District, if it included 12.5% affordable units for households at or below 80% AMI and an additional 7.5% workforce housing units for households making between 80% - 120% AMI.

The MBTA Communities Act creates zoning aimed primarily at generating market-rate housing, to increase the overall supply of housing in the region. The State and Town have other initiatives aimed at increasing the supply of affordable housing (e.g. the Needham Housing Authority's redevelopment of their Linden Chambers property, previous multi-family developments in Town approved under a "friendly 40B" process).

How does this affect my property?

15. Will I be required to do anything on my property?

No one is required to change their property or develop new housing. Property owners in the proposed areas will continue to have all of the rights they currently have, since the underlying zoning will remain. Adoption of either or both of the multi-family housing plans means that individual property owners within these zoning districts will have the option to redevelop their property as multi-family housing if they choose to do so.

16. Is the Town or State proposing to take land by eminent domain?

No. This is not a proposal to use eminent domain to build housing. This proposal gives existing property owners more options for how to use their land. It is entirely voluntary.

What are the anticipated impacts on Town resources and infrastructure?

17. What are the fiscal impacts (revenue and expenses) on the Town and Schools?

The Town's consultants, RKG Associates constructed a fiscal impact model to understand the potential tax revenues from new housing developments compared to the municipal and school

operating costs to support those housing units. The analysis concludes that on a per unit basis, newly built multifamily units will generate more tax revenue than operating costs for the Town. [A full report](#) is available as part of HONE's final recommendations. The full report includes a second analysis comparing the property tax revenue the Town is receiving from the existing parcels with potential revenue it would receive if new housing were built under the zoning proposals.

18. What is the anticipated impact on school enrollment?

The estimated number of school aged-children that could result from the housing scenarios appear in the chart below. This analysis assumes varying ratios of students per unit, based on the bedroom count and income level of the household, with the likely build out occurring over a period of 2-10 years.

	Base Compliance Plan	Neighborhood Housing Plan
Likely Build Out	19 students	91 students
Full Build Out	151 students	264 students

The School District's current FY25-39 enrollment projection predicts that the District will return to pre-pandemic, 'capacity' enrollment levels within the next 15 years, particularly at the elementary and middle school levels. The largest projected elementary enrollment of 2,628 (FY39) is at the District's 2,634 calculated capacity for its five existing elementary schools. The largest projected middle school class of 1,347 (also in FY39) is close to the middle level capacity of 1,419 students. These projections exclude students resulting the proposed zoning change.

The new students predicted to result from the "Likely" and "Full" build out scenarios above represent an addition to the McKibben projections. These students would be distributed across the Sunita Williams, Newman, Eliot and Broadmeadow districts, with the majority of students projected at Williams and Newman.

19. How does this zoning impact the Schools Master Plan for building construction needs?

Based on best available information, the additional students projected under the "Likely" and "Full" build out scenarios for the Base Compliance Plan and the Neighborhood Housing Plan can be accommodated within the School Committee's preferred master plan scenarios.

To address the 'capacity' conditions of existing schools, the School Department engaged a consultant to develop a master plan for updating aging school facilities and creating enrollment capacity, district-wide. The School Committee's preferred master plan scenario, entitled "High Rock as Elementary School (C1a)", addresses these needs by: a) positioning grades 6 - 8 under one roof at the Pollard School, b) repurposing the High Rock as a sixth elementary school and c) renovating the aging Mitchell School as a smaller, 3-section elementary school. An alternative version of this plan (C3) would leave open the possibility of re-constructing the Mitchell as a 4-section school, its current configuration. The current anticipated cost of the C1a Master Plan is \$465.8 million, and would begin with a proposed renovation/addition project at Pollard, done in partnership with the Massachusetts School Building Authority. A request for Pollard feasibility study funds is included in the 2024 Town Meeting warrant.

The School Committee's preferred master plan scenarios increase the district's elementary and middle school enrollment capacities, largely as a result of re-purposing High Rock as a sixth

elementary school. In the unlikely event that the additional construction would result in all elementary-aged students, the maximum elementary enrollment resulting from the “Likely” scenario would be 2,719, which is within the 2,854-student capacity of the C1a master plan. Additionally, the maximum elementary enrollment under the “Full” model (of 2,892) would fall within the capacity of the alternative C3 model, or 2,983. At the middle level, the potential maximum enrollments of 1,438 (“Likely”) and 1,611 (“Full”), would also be within the master plan’s projected middle school capacity 1,624 students.

Over the next several years, the Town will assess the impact of the MBTA Communities Act on school enrollment. In the short term, temporary classrooms, redistricting and/or higher class sizes may be needed to accommodate enrollment increases at individual schools. In the long term, the School Department can adjust its plans for a renovated Mitchell school to accommodate more or fewer students, as needed.

20. Will we need more police or fire services to support these housing units?

Needham Police and Needham Fire do not anticipate any significant impact on their current operations. There may be a need for a small increase to staff over time as the town’s population grows, which is something that both departments regularly monitor. There are no anticipated public safety capital needs (e.g., new stations or equipment) as a result of these proposals.

21. Does Needham’s infrastructure (water, sewer, stormwater) have enough capacity to support these additional housing units?

A detailed memo on the anticipated capital impacts of the proposed zoning can be found [here](#).

DPW is both proactive in its planning around potential development and reactive to each development as they are built. DPW has several plans to investigate and manage the Town’s infrastructure through master plans in the next 1-3 years for transportation, sewer, water, and drainage. DPW provides a thorough review of all projects that go through the Planning Board to ensure that projects comply with local requirements related to water, sewer, and drainage, as to not overtax town systems.

Needham has capacity in its local water supply in the off-season and augments that local supply with additional water available through the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA). Irrespective of this zoning, the Town is working on redundancy systems for our local water supply and the MWRA is undertaking a redundancy project for their regional supply system. The DPW will also be undertaking projects in the plan areas in upcoming years due to potential capacity issues currently being experienced in drainage, sewer, and transportation. These projects are necessary given the current conditions and any changes in zoning will be factored in to adjust the project scopes, as needed.

22. What is the anticipated impact on traffic? Is this rezoning coordinated with efforts to expand bike lanes in Needham or other roadway improvement projects?

One of the primary goals of encouraging development near transit is to reduce reliance on cars. Building more housing with convenient access to public transportation and amenities, gives people more choice in how they get around. Needham participated in [MAPC’s Perfect Fit Parking report](#), which studied the supply and utilization of parking in 200 multi-family buildings in the Boston Inner Core region, and found that on average 30% of on-site parking was unused.

The Department of Public Works is currently working on a redesign of Great Plain Avenue from Linden Street to Warren Street. A roadway improvement project for Highland Avenue between Webster Street and Great Plain Avenue is also planned to slow car speeds, better accommodate bicycles and pedestrians, and improve traffic flow by having signalized intersections “talk” to signals further north on Highland Avenue to Needham Street in Newton. This project is estimated in the next 5 – 7 years. The design of both projects will be informed by any updates to our multi-family housing zoning.

At its April 18, 2024 meeting, the HONE Advisory Group voted to request that a traffic study be completed for the proposed zoning area, if funds can be identified and traffic counts can be collected before the end of the school year. This would provide a more comprehensive understanding of current conditions, and anticipated traffic conditions, under the proposals. Staff are working towards this goal as of the writing of these FAQs.

23. How will this zoning impact Needham’s climate goals?

Housing more people in denser homes has net positives for our per-capita emissions and for the preservation of green space. The areas that have been selected for rezoning are largely already developed and seek to promote “in-fill” development or redevelopment that takes advantage of the fact that there is already utilities infrastructure and a preexisting building footprint that limits the need to add additional impervious surfaces. In addition, increasing public transit ridership and reducing transit-related emissions is one of the goals of Needham’s Climate Action Roadmap, which is why revising local zoning requirements to ensure compliance with the MBTA Communities zoning law is one of the stated actions in the Roadmap.

24. Will these housing developments be environmentally sustainable?

Needham adopted the Opt-In Specialized Energy Code at the October 2023 Town Meeting, effective July 1, 2024. Any new multi-family housing over 12,000 square feet will need to meet Passive House standards and any new multi-family housing under 12,000 square feet will need to be all-electric or if using fossil fuel combustion systems, will need to provide pre-wiring for future appliances and HVAC electrification and install solar to offset energy usage.

25. What about private green space and open space?

The MBTA Communities Act does not override state or local environmental regulations. the Town’s existing bylaws (e.g., stormwater, floodplain, and wetlands) will still be applicable to any new development that occurs in these rezoned areas. This proposal does not rezone any Town-owned open space for housing.

26. Will more housing development make stormwater flooding worse?

Needham has experienced increased levels of flooding during intense rainfall events. As projected flood risk continues to increase, the Town is focused on strengthening infrastructure, protecting critical assets, and educating residents about flood protection best practices. DPW has a variety of [stormwater improvement projects](#) completed, in process, and planned for throughout town, including in the areas proposed for multi-family housing. These investments will be informed by a townwide master plan and individual project scopes will be adjusted based on any zoning changes. A detailed memo on the anticipated capital impacts of the proposed zoning can be found [here](#).

The Town's Stormwater Bylaw requires all new construction to collect and infiltrate 1-inch of water runoff from the roof. If a new building is located on a site with more than 4,000 square feet of impervious surface, that development is required to ensure there is no impact from water runoff to abutting properties. The original focus of the Town's Stormwater Bylaw was on water quality and reducing pollutants. The Select Board has appointed a Stormwater Bylaw Working Group to make recommendations for revisions to the Town's bylaws to strengthen requirements related to stormwater capacity.

What does this zoning term mean?

27. What is zoning? What is a zoning overlay district?

Needham has rules about what you can build and where. These rules make up our [zoning bylaws](#), which have two basic parts: zoning that governs possible building uses (for example, residential or commercial or industrial) and zoning that governs the size and shape of buildings in each area, or district. An overlay district is a zoning district that "lies" on top of the existing zoning. It specifies special provisions for what is allowed for building uses, size, and shape in that district, in addition to what is allowed in the underlying zone. Zoning overlays can be an effective way of tailoring zoning regulations to a specific neighborhood.

28. How much discretion does each community have with where a multi-family district is located?

Each community must demonstrate that the zoning allows for multi-family housing that meets or exceeds the required unit capacity, density, and proximity to transit. Within those parameters, communities have flexibility to decide where to locate the multi-family districts and at what building size and height. These districts may be located where there are existing single-family, multi-family, commercial or other existing uses and structures, or in areas ready for redevelopment. Cities and towns are encouraged to consider multi-family districts where there is existing or planned pedestrian and bicycle access to a transit stations.

29. What does unit capacity mean?

Unit capacity is a calculation of how many units could be built if every parcel started as a blank slate today (no existing buildings) and was built to the maximum allowed under the zoning. It is important to note that zoning capacity is not a calculation of how much new housing will be built. The actual number of new units built in Needham will be less than the theoretical maximum due to the practical limitations that will prevent some existing parcels from being redeveloped as multi-family housing and design choices for new residential buildings.

30. What does "as-of-right" or "by right" mean?

By right means that the use of the building (in this case, as multi-family housing) is allowed, as long as the development complies with the parameters in the zoning bylaw. Multi-family projects proposed under MBTA Communities zoning will be subject to site plan review by the Planning Board. Construction also requires applying for a building permit, submitting plans to the Town's Building Department, and successfully passing safety inspections.

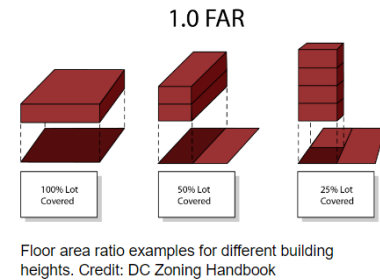
31. What is Site Plan Review? What can the Planning Board require?

Site plan review is a type of regulatory review applied to development applications when the use of the property (in this case, multifamily housing containing an established number of

dwelling units, in a building constructed to established dimensional limits) is allowed by right. Under site plan review, the Planning Board cannot deny an application that complies with the zoning, because the use is allowed by right. The Board can hold public hearings and apply limited, reasonable conditions, which may include modifying lighting, adding fencing, reviewing stormwater design for compliance with applicable standards, and adjusting parking layout and other structural elements on the site plan. Conditions can be used to shape a project, but conditions cannot go so far as to unreasonably interfere with or effectively prohibit the project.

32. What is Floor Area Ratio (FAR)?

Floor Area Ratio is a measurement where you divide the total floor area of a building by the total lot size. Higher floor area ratios mean that a building can have more square feet. An FAR of 1.0 may take various building forms. Other dimensional requirements in zoning (like height maximums and lot coverage maximums) also shape the allowed building size and density.



Why were certain areas not proposed for multi-family housing?

33. Why are you not rezoning near Hersey Station?

An MBTA Communities zoning district must be at least 5 acres to comply with EOHLC guidelines. In the calculation of acreage, the State subtracts out any land currently owned by the government, because it is assumed that it is unlikely to be redeveloped as housing. The HONE Advisory Group reviewed the existing zoning districts around Hersey and expressed interest in rezoning the Neighborhood Business District at the corner of Great Plain Avenue and Broad Meadow Road, along with the MBTA-owned parking lots. This did not result in a 5-acre district and thus, would not comply with the State requirements. HONE will recommend that the Planning Board look at rezoning this area for multi-family housing outside of the MBTA Communities Act process and requirements.

34. Why are you not including Needham Center or Avery Square?

HONE has recommended not including Needham Center or Avery Square (with the exception of 100 West Street) to preserve commercial and retail uses on the first floor of the buildings in these areas. This will protect existing businesses and promote ongoing mixed-use development in these areas, to create and sustain amenities and jobs in walking distance of residential areas and public transportation.

35. Why aren't you rezoning areas outside of the 0.5 mi radius to a commuter rail station?

90% of Needham's multi-family housing district (both in terms of acres and unit capacity) must be within 0.5 miles of a commuter rail station. The Base Compliance Plan and the Neighborhood Housing Plan both include the Apartment 1 district off of Greendale Avenue (Charles Court Condominiums), which is 0.8 miles from Hersey.

36. Have you considered rezoning in the area around Central Avenue/Reservoir Street?

Bus stations are not eligible as transit stations under EOHLC's MBTA Communities guidelines, so Central Avenue/Reservoir Street are not within 0.5 mi of transit. The Planning Board may consider rezoning this area, as recommended in the Housing Plan, outside of this process.

37. Is Needham going to allow development on wetlands?

Under Needham's existing zoning bylaws, all land sits in at least one zoning district even if it is not possible or practical to build on certain parcels of land. There are other state and local laws that protect wetlands from being developed, regardless of what the zoning allows, including the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act (MGL Ch. 131 S. 40) and the Needham Wetlands Protection Bylaw (Article 6). Those protections remain in place under the Base Compliance and Neighborhood Housing Plans.

Does Needham need more housing?

38. What is the state of housing in Needham today? Is there a need for additional housing?

Between 2010 and 2020, Needham's population increased by 3,205 new residents or 11%, up to 32,091 residents. Over this time, children and young and middle-aged adults (ages 25 – 54) all decreased as a percentage of the overall population. Those 65 years of age or older increased in total number and as a percentage of the population.

The Town of Needham has approximately 11,800 total housing units with an average household size of 2.82 individuals. 84.5% of Needham's housing stock is owner-occupied and 82.7% is single-family homes based on 2020 Census estimates. Vacancy rates for rental and homeownership units in 2021 were 2.6% and 1.0%, respectively. There is a lack of variety in housing types in Needham and a high barrier for households with low or moderate incomes.

It is common to hear examples of young adult children of Needham families who cannot find starter-housing options in town, divorced parents who want to remain near their children, older adults who find it increasingly difficult to remain in their homes, and "empty nesters" who would like to downsize or choose a different housing type to match their stage of life. For all of these individuals, housing accessibility and mobility to and within Needham is limited.

39. How do HONE's proposals relate to the 2022 Needham Housing Plan?

The Town's 2022 Housing Plan articulated the need for more housing units, of varying unit types and price points, in Needham and in the region. The Housing Plan included zoning, development and preservation, and capacity building strategies to meet the community's housing needs. Housing Needham (HONE) Advisory Group utilized the Housing Plans' recommendations as a starting point for this visioning and planning process.

40. How can Needham incentivize the production of new housing with this rezoning?

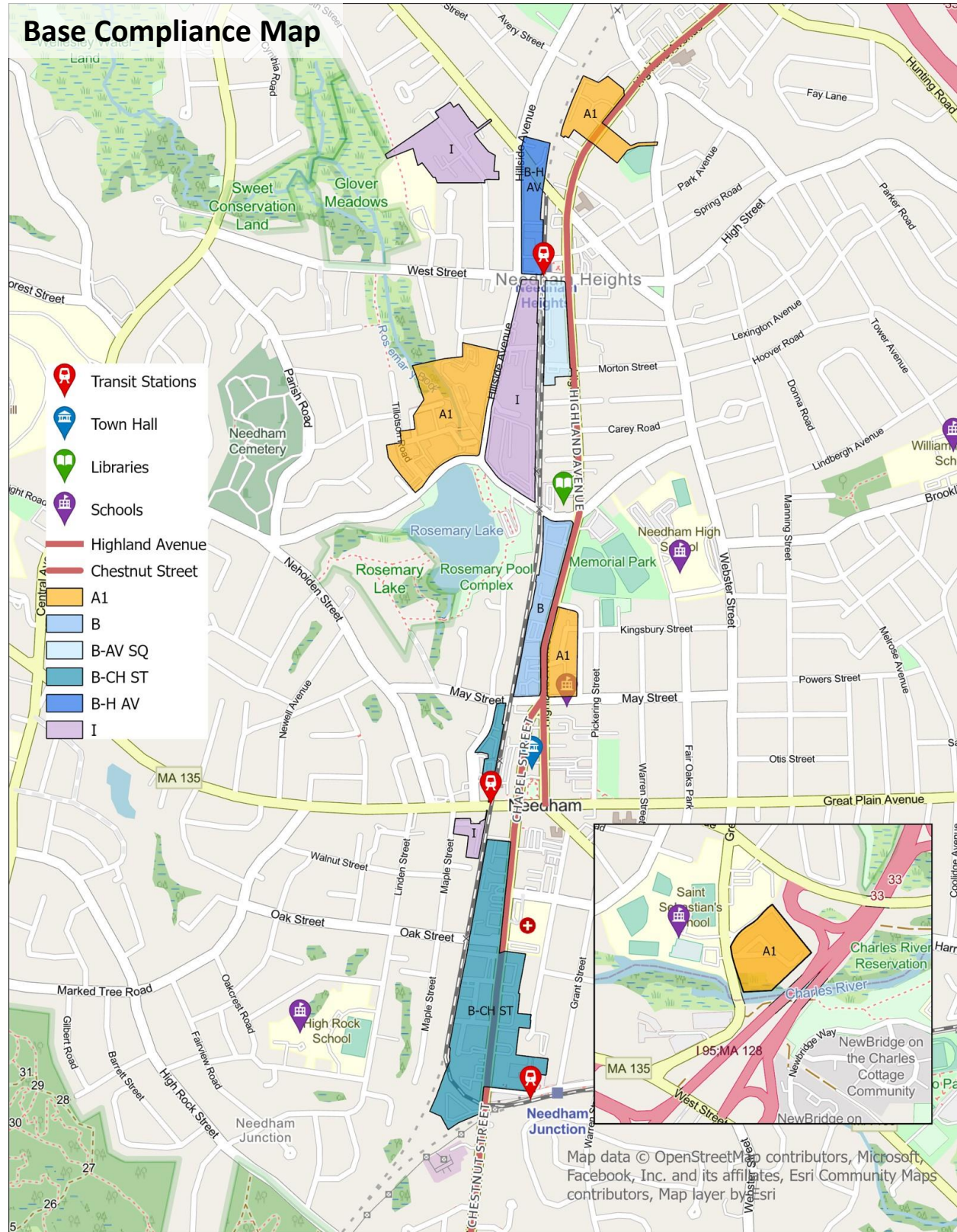
Zoning is just one factor in incentivizing or deterring housing production. Zoning that allows more units of housing per acre of land increases the financial feasibility of a redevelopment project and thus, increases the likelihood that new multi-family housing will be built. The Neighborhood Housing Plan incentivizes more housing than the Base Compliance Plan.

41. What other benefits could result from this zoning?

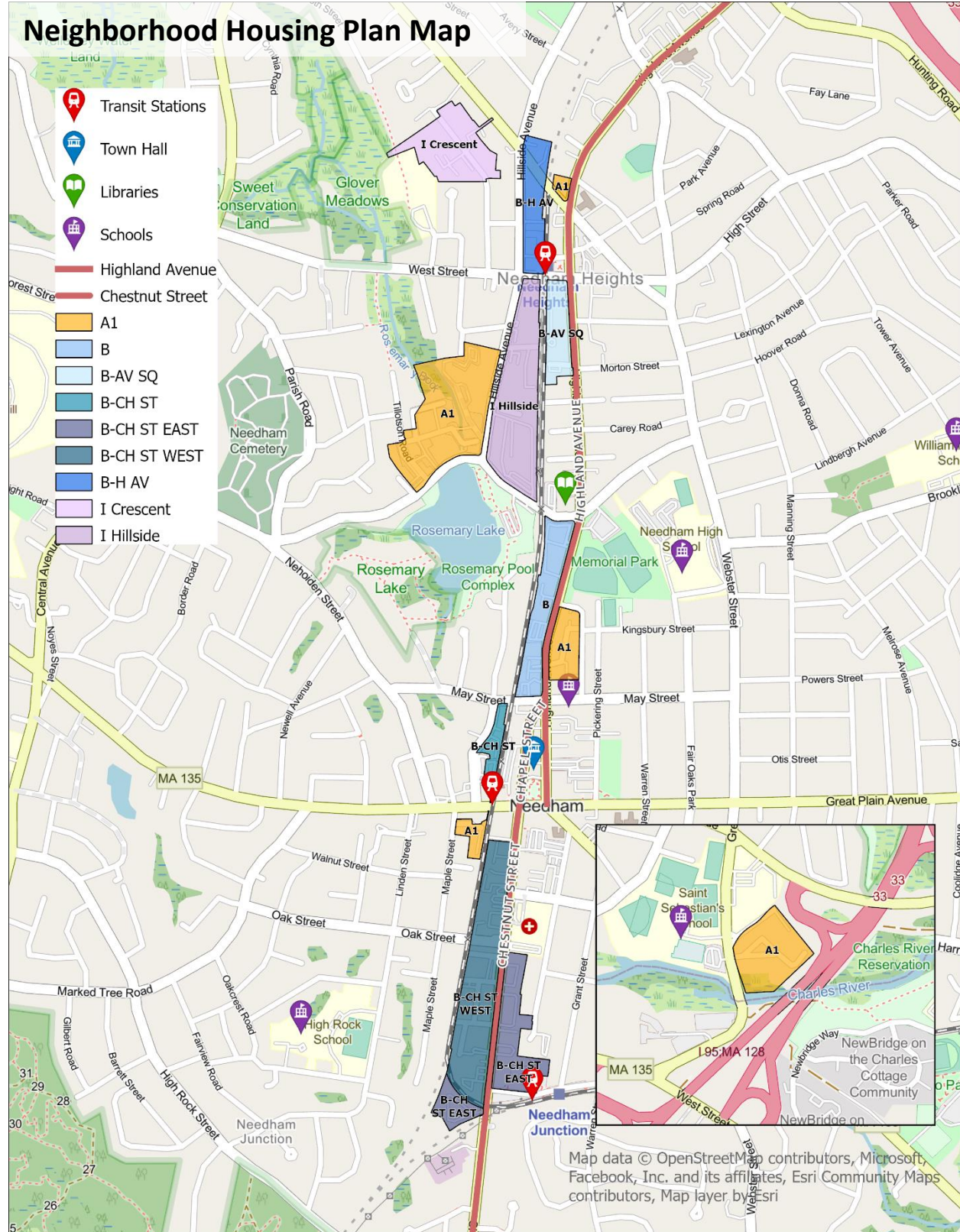
Needham's Housing Plan includes a number of goals and strategies related to creating smaller housing units, encouraging a diversity of housing types, and increasing rental opportunities. Multi-family zoning would help achieve each of these goals. Increasing housing density in areas near transit and amenities gives households the opportunity to live in a walkable neighborhood

and reduce their use of cars for everyday tasks. Better access to work, services, and other destinations via the rail network increases utilization of public transit. This will have positive benefits for the Town's climate goals as well as for congestion and traffic. By requiring that 12.5% of these units be affordable, the proposed zoning can add to our housing stock for low-and-moderate income households.

ADDENDUM A – Base Compliance Plan Maps



ADDENDUM B – Neighborhood Housing Plan Maps



ADDENDUM C – Zoning Parameters

BASE COMPLIANCE PLAN						
	Apartment A1	Business	Avery Square Business	Chestnut St. Business	Hillside Ave. Business	Industrial
Minimum Lot Size (Sq. feet)	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Height (Stories)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Floor Area Ratio (FAR)	0.50		1.00	0.70	0.70	0.50
Max Lot Coverage		25%				
Max Dwelling Units Per Acre	18			18		
Parking per Unit	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
			4 stories and an FAR of 1.4 allowed by Special Permit.			

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSING PLAN								
	Apt A1	Business	Avery Sq Business	Chestnut St. Business		Hillside Ave. Business	Industrial	
				West	East & Garden St.		Crescent	Hillside
Minimum Lot Size (sq. feet)	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Height (Stories)	4.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Floor Area Ratio (FAR)	1.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	0.75	1.00
Max Lot Coverage								
Max Dwelling Units Per Acre	36					24		24
Parking per Unit	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Note		4.5 stories allowed if: (1) commercial space on first floor and/or (2) 7.5% of units are workforce housing (for those between 80-120% AMI)	4 stories and an FAR of 1.4 allowed by Special Permit.	4.5 stories allowed if: (1) commercial space on first floor and/or (2) 7.5% of units are workforce housing (for those between 80-120% AMI)	3.5 stories allowed if: (1) commercial space on first floor and/or (2) 7.5% of units are workforce housing (for those between 80-120% AMI)			

ADDENDUM D – Unit Capacity Comparison

Zoning District	Scenario Name: Unit Capacity				
	Existing Units	Existing Zoning Unit Capacity	Existing Zoning with Overlay Special Permit Unit Capacity	Base Compliance Plan Unit Capacity	Neighborhood Housing Plan Unit Capacity
Apartment A1	588	526	526	526	877
Business	4	N/A	N/A	210	305
Avery Square Business	72	77	77	187	187
Chestnut St. East	46	370	987	370	547
Chestnut St. West					732
Chestnut St./Garden St.					75
Hillside Ave Business	44	46	46	80	62
Industrial – Crescent	21	N/A	N/A	495	184
Industrial – Hillside					325
TOTAL UNITS	775	1,019	1,636	1,868	3,294



MEMORANDUM

To	Katie King, Lee Newman, Alexandra Clee, Town of Needham Christopher Heep, Harrington Heep
From	Emily Keys Innes, AICP, LEED AP ND, President
Date	April 26, 2024
Project	23125 - Needham
Subject	Draft Zoning Text for MBTA Communities – MEMO 8 – Post-meeting follow-up
Cc:	Eric Halvorsen, AICP, Vice President and Principal, RKG Associates Alison Christensen, Market Analyst, RKG Associates

Modification to Article 3, #8.

ARTICLE 1: AMEND ZONING BY-LAW – MULTI-FAMILY OVERLAY DISTRICT

To see if the Town will vote to amend the Needham Zoning By-Law as follows:

1. By amending Section 1.3, Definitions by adding the following terms:

Applicant – A person, business, or organization that applies for a building permit, Site Plan Review, or Special Permit.

Multi-family housing – A building with three or more residential dwelling units or two or more buildings on the same lot with more than one residential dwelling unit in each building.

2. By amending Section 2.1, Classes of Districts by adding the following after ASOD Avery Square Overlay District:

MFOD – Multi-family Overlay District

3. By inserting a new Section 3.17 Multi-family Overlay District:

3.17 Multi-family Overlay District

3.17.1 Purposes of District

The purposes of the Multi-family Overlay District include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (a) Providing Multi-family housing in Needham, consistent with the requirements of M.G.L. Chapter 40A (the Zoning Act), Section 3A;
- (b) Supporting vibrant neighborhoods by encouraging Multi-family housing within a half-mile of a Massachusetts Bay Transit Authority (MBTA) commuter rail station; and
- (c) Establishing controls which will facilitate responsible development and minimize potential adverse impacts upon nearby residential and other properties.

Toward these ends, Multi-family housing in the Multi-family Overlay District is permitted to exceed the density and dimensional requirements that normally apply in the underlying zoning district(s) provided that such development complies with the requirements of this Section 3.17.

3.17.2 Scope of Authority

In the Multi-family Overlay District, all requirements of the underlying district shall remain in effect except where the provisions of Section 3.17 provide an alternative to such requirements, in which case these provisions shall supersede. If an Applicant elects to develop Multi-family housing in accordance with Section 3.17, the provisions of the Multi-family Overlay District shall apply to such development.

Notwithstanding anything contained herein to the contrary, where the provisions of the underlying district are in conflict or inconsistent with the provisions of the Multi-family Housing Overlay District, the terms of the Multi-family Overlay District shall apply.

If the applicant elects to proceed under the zoning provisions of the underlying district (meaning the applicable zoning absent any zoning overlay) or another overlay district, as applicable, the zoning bylaws

applicable in such district shall control and the provisions of the Multi-family Overlay District shall not apply.

3.17.2.1 Subdistricts

The Multi-family Overlay District contains the following sub-districts, all of which are shown on the MFOD Boundary Map and indicated by the name of the sub-district:

- (a) A-1
- (b) B
- (c) ASB-MF
- (d) CSB
- (e) HAB
- (f) IND

3.17.3 Definitions

For purposes of this Section 3.17, the following definitions shall apply.

Affordable housing – Housing that contains one or more Affordable Housing Units as defined by Section 1.3 of this By-Law. Where applicable, Affordable Housing shall include Workforce Housing Units, as defined in this Subsection 3.17.3 Definitions.

As of right – Development that may proceed under the zoning in place at time of application without the need for a special permit, variance, zoning amendment, waiver, or other discretionary zoning approval.

Compliance Guidelines – *Compliance Guidelines for Multi-Family Zoning Districts Under Section 3A of the Zoning Act* as further revised or amended from time to time.

EOHLC – The Massachusetts Executive Office of Housing and Livable Communities, or EOHLC's successor agency.

Open space – Contiguous undeveloped land within a parcel boundary.

Parking, structured – A structure in which Parking Spaces are accommodated on multiple stories; a Parking Space area that is underneath all or part of any story of a structure; or a Parking Space area that is not underneath a structure, but is entirely covered, and has a parking surface at least eight feet below grade. Structured Parking does not include surface parking or carports, including solar carports.

Parking, surface – One or more Parking Spaces without a built structure above the space. A solar panel designed to be installed above a surface Parking Space does not count as a built structure for the purposes of this definition.

Residential dwelling unit – A single unit providing complete, independent living facilities for one or more persons, including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation.

Section 3A – Section 3A of the Zoning Act.

Site plan review authority – The Town of Needham Planning Board

Special permit granting authority – The Town of Needham Planning Board.

Sub-district – An area within the MFOD that is geographically smaller than the MFOD district and differentiated from the rest of the district by use, dimensional standards, or development standards.

Subsidized Housing Inventory (SHI) – A list of qualified Affordable Housing Units maintained by EOHLC used to measure a community's stock of low-or moderate-income housing for the purposes of M.G.L. Chapter 40B, the Comprehensive Permit Law.

Workforce housing unit – Affordable Housing Unit as defined by Section 1.3 of this By-Law but said Workforce Housing Unit shall be affordable to a household with an income of between eighty (80) percent and 120 percent of the area median income as defined.

3.17.4 Use Regulations

3.17.4.1 Permitted Uses

The following uses are permitted in the Multi-family Overlay District as a matter of right:

- (a) Multi-family housing.

3.17.4.2 Accessory Uses.

The following uses are considered accessory as of right to any of the permitted uses in Subsection 3.17.4.1:

- (a) Parking, including surface parking and structured parking on the same lot as the principal use.
- (b) Any uses customarily and ordinarily incident to Multi-family housing, including, without limitation, residential amenities such as bike storage/parking, a swimming pool, fitness facilities and similar amenity uses.

3.17.5 Dimensional Regulations

3.17.5.1 Lot Area, Frontage and Setback Requirements

The following lot area, frontage and setback requirements shall apply in the Multi-family Overlay District sub-districts listed below. Buildings developed under the regulations of the Multi-family Overlay District shall not be further subject to the maximum lot area, frontage, and setback requirements of the underlying districts, as contained in Subsection 4.3.1 Table of Regulations, Subsection 4.4.1 Minimum Lot Area and Frontage, Subsection 4.4.4 Front Setback, Subsection 4.6.1 Basic Requirements, and Subsection 4.6.2 Front and Side Setbacks.

	A-1	B	ASB-MF	CSB	HAB	IND
Minimum Lot Area (square feet)	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Minimum Lot Frontage (feet)	120	80	80	80	80	80
Minimum Front Setback (feet) from the front property line	25	10	Minimum 10 Maximum 15	20 feet for buildings with frontage on Chestnut Street 10 feet for all other buildings	20	25
Minimum Side and Rear Setback (feet)	20	10 ^{a, b}	10 ^{a, d}	20 (side) ^{a, b, e}	20 ^{a, b}	20 ^{a, b}

- (a) The requirement of an additional 50-foot side or rear setback from a residential district as described in Subsection 4.4.8 Side and Rear Setbacks Adjoining Residential Districts or Subsection 4.6.5 Side and Rear Setbacks Adjoining Residential Districts shall not apply.
- (b) Any surface parking, within such setback, shall be set back 10 feet from an abutting residential district and such buffer shall be suitably landscaped.
- (c) An underground parking structure shall be located entirely below the grade of the existing lot and set back at least ten (10) feet from the lot line and the surface of the garage structure shall be suitably landscaped in accordance with Subsection 4.4.8.5 Landscaping Specifications.
- (d) The rear and side setbacks are 20 feet along the MBTA right-of-way. With respect to any lot partially within an underlying residential district, (i) no building or structure for a multi-family residential use shall be placed or constructed within 110 feet of the lot line of an abutting lot containing an existing single family residential structure and (ii) except for access driveways and sidewalks, which are permitted, any portion of the lot within said residential district shall be kept open with landscaped areas, hardscaped areas, outdoor recreation areas (e.g., swimming pool) and/or similar open areas.
- (e) On the west side of Chestnut Street, the rear setback shall be 20 feet. On the east side of Chestnut Street, the rear setback shall be 30 feet.

3.17.5.2 Building Height Requirements

The maximum building height in the Multi-family Overlay District sub-districts shall be as shown below. Buildings developed under the Multi-family Overlay District shall not be further subject to the maximum height regulations of the underlying district, as contained in Subsection 4.3.1 Table of Regulations, Subsection 4.4.2 Maximum Building Bulk, Subsection 4.4.3 Height Limitation, Subsection 4.6.1 Basic Requirements, and Subsection 4.6.4 Height Limitation.

	A-1	B	ASB-MF	CSB	HAB	IND
Maximum Building Height (stories)	3.0	3.0	3.0 ^c	3.0	3.0	3.0
Maximum Building Height (feet)	40	40	40 ^c	40	40	40

- (a) Exceptions. The limitation on height of buildings shall not apply to chimneys, ventilators, towers, silos, spires, or other ornamental features of buildings, which features are in no way used for living purposes and do not occupy more than 25% of the gross floor area of the building.
- (b) Exceptions: Renewable Energy Installations. The Site Plan Review Authority may waive the height and setbacks in Subsection 3.17.5.2 Building Height Requirements and Subsection 3.17.5.1 Lot Area, Frontage and Setback Requirements to accommodate the installation of solar photovoltaic, solar thermal, living, and other eco-roofs, energy storage, and air-source heat pump equipment. Such installations shall be appropriately screened, consistent with the requirements of the underlying district; shall not create a significant detriment to abutters in terms of noise or shadow; and must be appropriately integrated into the architecture of the building and the layout of the site. The installations shall not provide additional habitable space within the development.
- (c) In the ASB-MF subdistrict, the Applicant may apply for a Special Permit for a height of four stories and 50 feet, provided that the fourth story is contained under a pitched roof, having a maximum roof pitch of 45 degrees, or is recessed from the face of the building (street-facing)by a minimum of 12 feet as shown in the Design Guidelines adopted for the Needham Center Overlay District under Subsection 3.8.8 Design Guidelines.

3.17.5.3 Building Bulk and Other Requirements

The maximum floor area ratio or building coverage and the maximum number of dwelling units per acre, as applicable, in the Multi-family Overlay District sub-districts shall be as shown below, except that the area of a building devoted to underground parking shall not be counted as floor area for purposes of determining the maximum floor area ratio or building coverage, as applicable. Buildings developed under the regulations of the Multi-family Overlay District shall not be subject to any other limitations on floor area ratio or building bulk in Subsection 4.3.1 Table of Regulations, Subsection 4.4.2 Maximum Building Bulk, and Subsection 4.6.3 Maximum Lot Coverage.

	A-1	B	ASB-MF	CSB	HAB	IND
Floor Area Ratio (FAR)	0.50	N/A	1.00 ^b	0.70	0.70	0.50
Maximum Building Coverage (%)	N/A	25%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Maximum Dwelling Units per Acre ^a	18	N/A	N/A	18	N/A	N/A

(a) The total land area used in calculating density shall be the total acreage of the lot on which the development is located.

(b) In the ASB-MF subdistrict, the Applicant may apply for a Special Permit for an FAR of 1.4.

3.17.5.4 Multiple Buildings on a Lot

In the Multi-family Overlay District, more than one building devoted to Multi-family housing may be located on a lot, provided that each building complies with the requirements of Section 3.17 of this By-Law.

3.17.6 Off-Street Parking

- (a) The minimum number of off-street parking spaces shall be one space per dwelling unit for all subdistricts within the Multi-family Overlay District.
- (b) Parking areas shall be designed and constructed in accordance with Subsection 5.1.3 Parking Plan and Design Requirements. The remaining provisions of Section 5.1 Off Street Parking Regulations shall not apply to projects within the Multi-family Overlay District.
- (c) Enclosed parking areas shall comply with Subsection 4.4.6 Enclosed Parking.
- (d) No parking shall be allowed within the front setback. Parking shall be on the side or to the rear of the building, or below grade.
- (e) The minimum number of bicycle parking spaces shall be one space per dwelling unit.
- (f) Bicycle storage. For a multi-family development of 25 units or more, no less than 25% of the required number of bicycle parking spaces shall be integrated into the structure of the building(s) as covered spaces.

3.17.7 Development Standards

- (a) Notwithstanding anything in the Zoning By-Laws outside of this Section 3.17 to the contrary, Multi-family housing in the Multi-family Overlay District shall not be subject to any special permit requirement.
- (b) Building entrances shall be available from one or more streets on which the building fronts and, if the building fronts Chestnut Street, Garden Street, Highland Avenue, Hillside Avenue, Rosemary Street, or West Street, the primary building entrance must be located on at least one such street.
- (c) Site arrangement and driveway layout shall provide sufficient access for emergency and service vehicles, including fire, police, and rubbish removal.
- (d) Plantings shall be provided and include species that are native or adapted to the region. Plants on the Massachusetts Prohibited Plant List, as may be amended, are prohibited.
- (e) All construction shall be subject to the current town storm water bylaws, regulations, and policies along with any current regulations or policies from DEP, state, and federal agencies.
- (f) Control measures shall be employed to mitigate any substantial threat to water quality or soil stability, both during and after construction.
- (g) Off-site glare from headlights shall be controlled through arrangement, grading, fences, and planting. Off-site light over-spill from exterior lighting shall be controlled through luminaries selection, positioning, and mounting height so as to not add more than one foot candle to illumination levels at any point off-site.
- (h) Pedestrian and vehicular movement shall be protected, both within the site and egressing from it, through selection of egress points and provisions for adequate sight distances.
- (i) Site arrangements and grading shall minimize to the extent practicable the number of removed trees 8" trunk diameter or larger, and the volume of earth cut and fill.
- (j) No retaining wall shall be built within the required yard setback except a retaining wall with a face not greater than four (4) feet in height at any point and a length that does not exceed forty (40) percent of the lot's perimeter. Notwithstanding the foregoing, retaining walls may graduate in height from four (4) to seven (7) feet in height when providing access to a garage or egress entry doors at the basement level, measured from the basement or garage floor to the top of the wall. In such cases, the wall is limited to seven (7) feet in height for not more than 25% of the length of the wall.
- (k) Retaining walls with a face greater than twelve (12) feet in height are prohibited unless the Applicant's engineer certifies writing to the Building Commissioner that the retaining wall will not cause an increase in water flow off the property and will not adversely impact adjacent property or the public.

Special Development Standards for the A-1 Subdistrict

The following requirements apply to all development projects within the A-1 subdistrict of the Multi-family Overlay District:

- (a) 4.3.2 Driveway Openings
- (b) 4.3.3 Open Space
- (c) 4.3.4 Building Location, with the substitution of "Multifamily Dwelling" for "apartment house."

Special Development Standards for the B and IND Subdistricts of the Multi-Family Overlay District:

- (a) The requirements of the first paragraph of 4.4.5 Driveway Openings shall apply to all development projects within the Multi-family Overlay District within the B and IND subdistricts.

3.17.8 Affordable Housing

Any multi-family building with six or more dwelling units shall include Affordable Housing Units as defined in Section 1.3 of this By-Law and the requirements below shall apply.

3.17.8.1 Provision of Affordable Housing.

Not fewer than 12.5% of housing units constructed shall be Affordable Housing Units. For purposes of calculating the number of Affordable Housing Units required in a proposed development, any fractional unit shall be rounded up to the nearest whole number and shall be deemed to constitute a whole unit.

In the event that the Executive Office of Housing and Livable Communities (EOHLC) determines that the calculation detailed above does not comply with the provisions of Section 3A of MGL c.40A, the following standard shall apply:

Not fewer than 10% of housing units constructed shall be Affordable Housing Units. For purposes of calculating the number of Affordable Housing Units required in a proposed development, any fractional unit shall be rounded up to the nearest whole number and shall be deemed to constitute a whole unit.

3.17.8.2 Development Standards.

Affordable Units shall be:

- (a) Integrated with the rest of the development and shall be compatible in design, appearance, construction, and quality of exterior and interior materials with the other units and/or lots;
- (b) Dispersed throughout the development;
- (c) Located such that the units have equal access to shared amenities, including light and air, and utilities (including any bicycle storage and/or Electric Vehicle charging stations) within the development;
- (d) Located such that the units have equal avoidance of any potential nuisances as market-rate units within the development;
- (e) Distributed proportionately among unit sizes; and
- (f) Distributed proportionately across each phase of a phased development.
- (g) Occupancy permits may be issued for market-rate units prior to the end of construction of the entire development provided that occupancy permits for Affordable Units are issued simultaneously on a pro rata basis.

3.17.9 Site Plan Review.

3.17.9.1 Applicability.

Site Plan Review is required for all projects within the Multi-Family Overlay District.

3.17.9.2 Submission Requirements.

The Applicant shall submit the following site plan and supporting documentation as its application for Site Plan Review, unless waived in writing by the Planning and Community Development Director:

- (a) Locus plan;
- (b) Location of off-site structures within 100 feet of the property line;
- (c) All existing and all proposed building(s) showing setback(s) from the property lines;
- (d) Building elevation, to include penthouses, parapet walls and roof structures; floor plans of each floor; cross and longitudinal views of the proposed structure(s) in relation to the proposed site layout, together with an elevation line to show the relationship to the center of the street;
- (e) Existing and proposed contour elevations in one-foot increments;
- (f) Parking areas, including the type of space, dimensions of typical spaces, and width of maneuvering aisles and landscaped setbacks;
- (g) Driveways and access to site, including width of driveways and driveway openings;
- (h) Facilities for vehicular and pedestrian movement;
- (i) Drainage;
- (j) Utilities;
- (k) Landscaping including trees to be retained and removed;
- (l) Lighting;
- (m) Loading and unloading facilities;
- (n) Provisions for refuse removal; and
- (o) Projected traffic volumes in relation to existing and reasonably anticipated conditions based on standards from the Institute of Transportation Engineers and prepared by a licensed traffic engineer.

3.17.9.3 Timeline.

Upon receipt of an application for Site Plan Review for a project in the MFOD, the Site Plan Review Authority shall transmit a set of application materials to the Department of Public Works, Town Engineer, Police Department, Fire Department, Design Review Board, and to any other Town agency it deems appropriate, which shall each have thirty five (35) days to provide any written comment. Upon receipt of an application, the Site Plan Review Authority shall also notice a public hearing in accordance with the notice provisions contained in M.G.L. c.40A, §11. Site plan review shall be completed, with a decision rendered and filed with the Town Clerk, no later than 6 months after the date of submission of the application.

3.17.9.4 Site Plan Approval.

Site Plan approval for uses listed in Subsection 3.17.3 Permitted Uses shall be granted upon determination by the Site Plan Review Authority that the following criteria have been satisfied. The Site Plan Review Authority may impose reasonable conditions, at the expense of the applicant, to ensure that these criteria have been satisfied.

- (a) the Applicant has submitted the information as set forth in Subsection 3.17.8.2 Development Standards; and
- (b) the project as described in the application meets the dimensional and density requirements contained in Subsection 3.17.5 Dimensional Regulations, the parking requirements contained in Subsection 3.17.6 Off-Street Parking, and the development standards contained in Subsection 3.17.7 Development Standards.

3.17.9.5 Waivers

When performing site plan review, the Planning Board may waive the requirements of Subsection 3.17.6 hereof and/or Subsection 5.1.3 Parking Plan and Design Requirements, or particular submission requirements.

When performing site plan review for a Multi-family Housing project that involves preservation of a structure listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the Massachusetts Register of Historical Places, the Inventory of Historic Assets for the Town of Needham, or is in pending for inclusion in any such register or inventory, the Planning Board as part of site plan review may reduce the applicable front, side or rear setbacks in this Section 3.17 by up to 40%.

3.17.9.6 Project Phasing.

An Applicant may propose, in a Site Plan Review submission, that a project be developed in phases subject to the approval of the Site Plan Review Authority, provided that the submission shows the full buildout of the project and all associated impacts as of the completion of the final phase. However, no project may be phased solely to avoid the provisions of Subsection 3.17.7 Affordable Housing.

3.17.10 Design Guidelines

The Planning Board may adopt and amend, by simple majority vote, Design Standards which shall be applicable to all rehabilitation, redevelopment, or new construction within the Multi-family Overlay District. Such Design Guidelines must be objective and not subjective and may contain graphics illustrating a particular standard or definition to make such standard or definition clear and understandable. The Design Guidelines for the Multi-family Overlay District shall be as adopted by the Planning Board and shall be available on file in the Needham Planning Department.

ARTICLE 2: AMEND ZONING BY-LAW – MAP CHANGE FOR MBTA OVERLAY DISTRICT (BASE PLAN OPTION)

To see if the Town will vote to amend the Needham Zoning By-Law by amending the Zoning Map as follows:

- (a) Place in the A-1 Subdistrict of the MBTA Overlay District a portion of land now zoned Apartment A-1 and located directly to the south of Hamlin Lane as shown on Needham Town Assessors Map 200, Parcels 1 and 31, superimposing that district over the existing Apartment A-1 district, said description being as follows:

Beginning at the point of intersection of the easterly sideline of Greendale Avenue and the northerly sideline of Charles River; thence running westerly by the easterly line of Greendale Avenue, four hundred forty-two and 36/100 (442.36) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the southerly line of Hamlin Lane, five hundred thirty-five and 44/100 (535.44) feet, more or less; southeasterly by the southerly line of Hamlin Lane, twenty and 22/100 (20.22) feet, more or less; southeasterly by the land of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, State Highway I-95, five hundred thirty-nine 11/100 (539.11) feet, more or less; southwesterly by the land of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, State Highway I-95, four hundred sixty-six (466) feet, more or less; northwesterly by the northerly sideline of Charles River, two hundred seventy-six (276) to the point of beginning.

- (b) Place in the CSB Subdistrict of the MBTA Overlay District a portion of land now zoned Chestnut Street Business and Single Residence B and located directly to the east and west of Chestnut Street as shown on Needham Town Assessors Map 47, Parcels 54, 72, 74-03, 74-04, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, and 91, Needham Town Assessors Map 46, Parcels 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, and 61 and Needham Town Assessors Map 45, Parcel 6, superimposing that district over the existing Chestnut Street Business and Single Residence districts, said description being as follows:

Beginning at the point of intersection of the easterly sideline of M.B.T.A and the southerly sideline of Keith Place; thence running southeasterly by the southerly sideline of Keith Place to the intersection with northerly sideline of Chestnut Street; southwesterly by the northerly sideline of Chestnut Street to the intersection with northerly sideline of Freeman Place; northeasterly to a point on the southerly sideline of Chestnut Street, approximately four hundred and ninety-five 88/100 (495.88) feet from the intersection with southerly sideline of School Street; southeasterly by the southerly property line of Deaconess-Glover Hospital Corporation, one hundred and eighty-seven 68/100 (187.68) feet, more or less; southwesterly by the easterly property line of Deaconess-Glover Hospital Corporation, ninety-six 74/100 (96.74) feet, more or less; southwesterly by the westerly property line of Chaltanya Kadem and Shirisha Meda, eighty-two 80/100 (82.80) feet, more or less;

southwesterly by the westerly property line of Huard, eighty-two 80/100 (82.80) feet, more or less;

southwesterly by the westerly property line of Reidy, ninety-seven 40/100 (97.40) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the northerly property line of L. Petrini & Son Inc, fifteen 82/100 (15.82) feet, more or less; southwesterly by easterly property line of L. Petrini & Son Inc, one hundred and seventy-seven 77/100 (177.77) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the easterly property line of L. Petrini & Son Inc, one hundred and two 59/100 (102.59) feet, more or less; southwesterly by the easterly property line of L. Petrini & Son Inc, fifty 16/100 (50.16) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the easterly property line of L. Petrini & Son Inc, seven 39/100 (7.39) feet, more or less; southwesterly by

the easterly property of Briarwood Property LLC, seventy-five (75.00) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the easterly property of Briarwood Property LLC, one hundred (100) feet, more or less; southwesterly by the easterly property of Briarwood Property LLC, two hundred and forty-nine 66/100 (249.66) feet, more or less; southeasterly by the southerly property of Briarwood Property LLC, two hundred ninety-three (293.28) feet, more or less; southwesterly by the easterly property of Veterans of Foreign Wars, one hundred and fifty (150) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the southerly property line of Veterans of Foreign Wars, eighty-five (85) feet, more or less; southwest by the easterly property of M.B.T.A, one hundred and sixty (160) feet, more or less;

southeasterly by the northerly sideline of Junction Street to intersection with westerly sideline of Chestnut; southwesterly by the westerly sideline of Chestnut Street to intersection with northerly sideline of property of M.B.T.A; southwesterly by the southerly property line of Castanea Dentata LLC, two hundred and twenty-eight 81/100 (228.81) feet, more or less; southwesterly by the southerly property line of Castanea Dentata LLC, one hundred and eight 53/100 (108.53) feet, more or less; northwesterly by the southerly property line of Castanea Dentata LLC, one hundred and thirty-six 6/100 (136.06) feet, more or less; northwesterly by the southerly property line of Castanea Dentata LLC, one hundred and ten 10/100 (110.10) feet, more or less; thence running northeasterly by the easterly sideline of M.B.T.A. to the point of beginning.

- (c) Place in the IND Subdistrict of the MBTA Overlay District a portion of land now zoned Industrial and Single Residence B and located directly to the south and east of Denmark Lane as shown on Needham Town Assessors Map 132, Parcel 2, superimposing that district over the existing Industrial and Single Residence B districts, said description being as follows:

Beginning at the point of intersection of the westerly sideline of M.B.T.A. and the southerly sideline of Great Plain Ave; thence running southwesterly by the westerly line of M.B.T.A, four hundred thirty-seven 24/100 (437.24) feet, more or less; southwesterly by the southerly property line of Denmark Lane Condominium, one hundred and eleven 17/100 (111.17) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the easterly property line of Denmark Lane Condominium, two hundred (200) feet, more or less; northwesterly by the southerly property line of Denmark Lane Condominium, one hundred and thirty-nine 75/100 (139.75) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the easterly sideline of Maple Street, one hundred and thirty-five (135) feet, more or less; southeasterly by the northerly property line of Denmark Lane Condominium, one hundred and forty (140) feet, more or less; southwesterly by the northerly property line of Denmark Lane Condominium, fifteen 20/100 (15.2) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the northerly property line of Denmark Lane Condominium, two 44/100 (2.44) feet, more or less; southwesterly by the northerly property line of Denmark Lane Condominium, thirty-three 35/100 (33.35) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the northerly property line of Denmark Lane Condominium, seventy-nine (79) feet, more or less; northwesterly by the northerly property line of Denmark Lane Condominium, thirteen 28/100 (13.28) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the northerly property line of Denmark Lane Condominium, forty-seven 50/100 (47.50) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the northerly property line of Denmark Lane Condominium, eighty-one 91/100 (81.91) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the southerly sideline of Great Plain Ave, twelve 28/100 (12.28) feet to the point of beginning.

- (d) Place in the CSB Subdistrict of the MBTA Overlay District a portion of land now zoned Chestnut Street Business and located directly to the east of Garden Street as shown on Needham Town Assessors Map 51, Parcels 17, 20, 22, 23, superimposing that district over the existing Chestnut Street Business district said description being as follows:

Beginning at the point of intersection of the westerly sideline of M.B.T.A. and the northerly sideline of Great Plain Ave; thence running southwesterly by the northerly sideline of Great Plain Ave, nine 32/100 (9.32) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the westerly property line of Town of Needham, fifty-three 17/100 (53.17) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the westerly property line of Town of Needham, fifty-six 40/100 (56.40) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the westerly property line of Town of Needham, fifty-six 92/100 (56.92) feet, more or less; northwesterly by the westerly property line of Town of Needham, on an arch length one hundred and twelve 99/100 (112.99) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the westerly property line of Town of Needham, fifteen 10/100 (15.10) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the westerly property line of Town of Needham, one hundred and thirty-eight 83/100 (138.83) feet, more or less; southeasterly by the northerly property line of Town of Needham, thirty-three 42/100 (33.42) feet, more or less; northwesterly by the southerly property line of Eaton Square Realty LLC, forty (40) feet, more or less; northwesterly by the southerly property line of Eaton Square Realty LLC, eighty-one 99/100 (81.99) feet, more or less; northwesterly by the southerly property line of Eaton Square Realty LLC, fifty-eighty 31/100 (58.31) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the easterly sideline of Garden Street to intersection with May Street; northeasterly by the southerly sideline of May Street, sixty-one 33/100 (61.33) feet, more or less; southwesterly by the westerly sideline of M.B.T.A to the point of beginning.

- (e) Place in the B Subdistrict of the MBTA Overlay District a portion of land now zoned Business and Single Residence B and located directly to the west of Highland Avenue as shown on Needham Town Assessors Map 52, Parcels 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, and Needham Town Assessors Map 226, Parcels 56, 57, and 58, superimposing that district over the existing Business and Single Residence B districts, said description being as follows:

Beginning at the point of intersection of the easterly sideline of M.B.T.A. and the northerly sideline of May Street; thence running northeasterly by the easterly sideline of M.B.T.A. to the intersection with southerly sideline of Rosemary Street; southeasterly by the southerly sideline of Rosemary Street to the intersection with easterly sideline of Highland Ave; southwesterly by the westerly sideline of Highland Avenue to the intersection with the northerly sideline of May St; southwesterly by the northerly sideline of May Street to the point of beginning.

- (f) Place in the A-1 Subdistrict of the MBTA Overlay District a portion of land now zoned Apartment A-1 and located directly to east of Highland Avenue and north of May Street as shown on Needham Town Assessors Map 53, Parcels 1, 2 and 3, superimposing that district over the existing Apartment A-1 district, said description being as follows:

Beginning at the point of intersection of the northerly sideline of May Street and the westerly sideline of Oakland Avenue; thence running easterly by the northerly sideline of May Street to the intersection with easterly sideline of Highland Avenue; northeasterly by the easterly sideline of Highland Avenue to the intersection with southerly sideline of Oakland Avenue; southeasterly by the southerly sideline of Oakland Avenue: southerly by the westerly sideline of Oakland Avenue to the point of beginning.

- (g) Place in the A-1 Subdistrict of the MBTA Overlay District a portion of land now zoned Apartment A-1 and located directly to the west of Hillside Avenue and north of Rosemary Street as shown on

Needham Town Assessors Map 100 Parcels 1, 35, and 36, and Needham Town Assessors Map 101, Parcels 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, and 26, superimposing that district over the existing Apartment A-1 district, said description being as follows:

Beginning at the point of intersection of the northerly sideline of Rosemary Street and the easterly sideline of Concannon Circle; thence running northwesterly by the easterly sideline of Concannon Circle, one hundred and sixty (160) feet, more or less; northwesterly by the easterly property line of 15 Concannon Circle Realty Trust, two hundred and thirty-two 75/100 (232.75) feet, more or less; northwesterly by the easterly property line of L. Petrini and Son Inc, one hundred and forty-five 84/100 (145.84) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the northerly property line of L. Petrini and Son Inc, one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet, more or less;

northwesterly by the westerly sideline of Tillotson Road, one hundred and twelve (112) feet, more or less; northeasterly across Tillotson Road to the northeasterly corner of the property of L. Petrini and Son Inc, forty (40) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the northerly property line of L. Petrini and Son Inc, one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet, more or less; northwesterly by the easterly property line of Petrini Corporation, one hundred and nineteen 94/100 (119.94) feet, more or less;

northeasterly by the southerly property line of L. Petrini and Son Inc, one hundred and sixty-two (162) feet, more or less; northwesterly by the easterly property line of Rosemary Ridge Condominium, three hundred and twenty-eight (328) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the northerly property line of Rosemary Ridge Condominium, two hundred and ninety (290) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the northerly property line of Rosemary Ridge Condominium, one hundred and sixty-two 19/100 (162.19), more or less; northwesterly by the northerly property line of Rosemary Ridge Condominium, one hundred and thirty (130), more or less; southeasterly by the northerly property line of Rosemary Ridge Condominium, two hundred and forty-one 30/100 (241.30), more or less; southeasterly by the northerly property line of Pop Realty LLC, ninety-four 30/100 (94.30), more or less to westerly side of Hillside Avenue; southeasterly by the westerly sideline of Hillside Avenue to intersection with northerly sideline of Rosemary Street; southeasterly by the northerly sideline of Rosemary Street to the point of beginning.

- (h) Place in the IND Subdistrict of the MBTA Overlay District a portion of land now zoned Industrial, Hillside Avenue Business, and Single Residence B and located directly to the east of Hillside Avenue and north of Rosemary Street as shown on Needham Town Assessors Map 100, Parcels 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 61, and Needham Town Assessors Map 101, Parcels 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, superimposing that district over the existing Industrial, Hillside Avenue Business, and Single Residence B districts, said description being as follows:

Beginning at the point of intersection of the northerly sideline of Rosemary Street and the westerly sideline of M.B.T.A; thence running northwesterly by the northerly sideline of Rosemary Street to the intersection with easterly sideline of Hillside Avenue; northeasterly by the easterly sideline of Hillside Avenue to the intersection with southerly sideline of West Street; northeasterly by the southerly sideline of West Street to the intersection with the westerly sideline of M.B.T.A; southeasterly by the westerly sideline of M.B.T.A. to the point of beginning.

- (i) Place in the ASB-MF Subdistrict of the MBTA Overlay District a portion of land now zoned Avery Square Business and Single Residence B and located directly to the west of Highland Avenue and south of West Street as shown on Needham Town Assessors Map 63, Parcel 37, superimposing that district over the existing Avery Square Business and Single Residence B districts, said description being as follows:

Beginning at the point of intersection of the easterly sideline of M.B.T.A. and the southerly sideline of West Street; thence running southeasterly by the southerly sideline of West Street, one hundred and sixty-one 48/100 (161.48) feet, more or less; southeasterly on arch, twenty-nine (27/100) 29.27 feet to a point on the easterly sideline of Highland Avenue; southeasterly by the easterly sideline of Highland Avenue seven hundred and sixty-one (761.81) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the easterly sideline of Highland Avenue ten (10) feet, more or less; southeasterly by the easterly sideline of Highland Avenue seventy (70) feet, more or less; northwesterly by the southerly property line of HCRI Massachusetts Properties Trust II, one hundred and fifty (150) feet, more or less; southeasterly by the southerly property line of HCRI Massachusetts Properties Trust II, seventy (70) feet, more or less; southwest by the southerly property line of HCRI Massachusetts Properties Trust II, one hundred and two 57/100 (102.57) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the easterly sideline of M.B.T.A., three hundred and seventy-one 56/100 (371.56) feet, more or less; northwesterly by the easterly sideline of M.B.T.A., three 54/100 (3.54) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the easterly sideline of M.B.T.A., three hundred and ninety-three 56/100 (393.56) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the easterly sideline of M.B.T.A., one hundred and seventy-five 46/100 (175.46) feet to the point of beginning.

- (j) Place in the HAB Subdistrict of the MBTA Overlay District a portion of land now zoned Hillside Avenue Business and located directly to the east of Hillside Avenue and north of West Street as shown on Needham Town Assessors Map 99, Parcels 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, superimposing that district over the existing Hillside Avenue district, said description being as follows:

Beginning at the point of intersection of the westerly sideline of M.B.T.A. and the northerly sideline of West Street; thence running northwesterly by the northerly sideline of West Street to the intersection with easterly sideline of Hillside Avenue; northwesterly by the easterly sideline of Hillside Avenue to the intersection with northerly sideline of Hunnewell Street; northwesterly by the easterly sideline of Hillside Avenue, twenty-four 1/100 (24.01) feet to the angle point; northeasterly by the easterly sideline of Hillside Avenue, ninety-five 61/100 (95.61) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the northerly property line of Hillside Condominium, two hundred and twenty-one 75/100 (221.75) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the northerly property line of Hunnewell Needham LLC, eighteen 48/100 (18.48) feet, more or less; southwest by the westerly sideline of M.B.T.A. to the point of beginning.

- (k) Place in the IND Subdistrict of the MBTA Overlay District a portion of land now zoned Industrial and Single Residence B and located at Crescent Road as shown on Needham Town Assessors Map 98, Parcels 40 and 41, and Needham Town Assessors Map 99, Parcels 38, 39, 40, 61, 62, 63, and 88, superimposing that district over the existing Industrial and Single Residence B districts, said description being as follows:

Beginning at the bound on easterly side of Hunnewell Street, approximately three hundred and thirty-two 35/100 (332.35) feet from the intersection with Hillside Avenue; thence running southwesterly by the easterly property line of Microwave Development Laboratories Inc, one hundred and ninety-one 13/100 (191.13) feet, more or less; southeasterly by the easterly property line of Microwave Development Laboratories Inc, sixty-eight 68/100 (68.75) feet, more or less; southeasterly by the easterly property line of Microwave Development Laboratories Inc, one hundred and thirty (130) feet, more or less; southeasterly by the easterly property line of Drack Realty LLC, seventy-three (73) feet, more or less; southwesterly by the easterly property line of Drack Realty LLC, one hundred and forty (140) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the northerly property line of Lally, forty-one (41) feet, more or less; southeasterly by the easterly property line of Lally, seventy-five (75) feet, more or less; southwesterly by the southerly property line of Lally, one hundred (100) feet, more or less; southwesterly to the center of Crescent Road, twenty (20) feet, more or less; southeasterly by the center of Crescent Road, twenty-nine (29) feet, more or less; southwesterly to a bound located twenty-nine feet from the angle point on the easterly side of Crescent Road; southwesterly by the southerly property line of 66 Crescent Road LL, four hundred and fifteen 60/100 (415.60) feet, more or less; northwesterly by the easterly property line of Town of Needham, fifty-two 37/100 (52.37) feet, more or less; northwesterly by the easterly property line of Town of Needham, one hundred and sixty-two 37/100 (162.37) feet, more or less; southwesterly by the easterly property line of Town of Needham, forty-five 76/100 (45.76) feet, more or less; northwesterly by the easterly property line of Town of Needham, one hundred and forty-three 92/100 (143.92) feet, more or less; northwesterly by the easterly property line of Town of Needham, fifteen 71/100 (15.71) feet, more or less; southwesterly by the easterly property line of Town of Needham, two hundred and forty-eight 40/100 (248.40) feet, more or less; northwesterly by the easterly property line of Town of Needham, fifty-three 33/100 (53.33) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the northerly property line of 166 Crescent Road LLC, five hundred and fifty-five 68/100 (555.68) feet, more or less; northeasterly to the center of Crescent Road, twenty (20) feet, more or less; northwesterly by the center of Crescent Road, fifty-six 47/100 (56.47) feet, more or less; northeasterly to the bound located four 38/100 (4.38) feet from the end of the Crescent Road; northeasterly by the northerly property line of Microwave Development Laboratories Inc, one hundred and forty-six 29/100 (146.29) feet, more or less; southeasterly by the northerly property line of Microwave Development Laboratories Inc, fifty-four 82/100 (54.82) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the northerly property line of Microwave Development Laboratories Inc, fifty-four 21/100 (54.21) feet, more or less; southeasterly by the easterly property line of Microwave Development Laboratories Inc, one hundred and ninety-five 81/100 (195.81) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the easterly property line of Microwave Development Laboratories Inc, seven (7) feet, more or less; southeasterly by the easterly property line of Microwave Development Laboratories Inc, ninety-one (91) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the easterly property line of Microwave Development Laboratories Inc, one hundred and forty-two (142) feet, more or less; southeasterly by the easterly sideline of Hunnewell Street, twenty (20) feet to the point of beginning.

- (l) Place in the A-1 Subdistrict of the MBTA Overlay District a portion of land now zoned Apartment A-1 and Single Residence B and located east and west of Highland Avenue at Cottage Avenue as shown on Needham Town Assessors Map 70, Parcels 24 and 25, superimposing that district over the existing Apartment A-1 and Single Residence B districts, said description being as follows:

Beginning at the point on the westerly sideline of Highland Avenue, two hundred and seventeen 63/100 (217.63) from the arch on Webster Street; thence running southwesterly by the westerly

sideline of Highland Avenue, three hundred and seventeen (317) feet, more or less; southeasterly across Highland Avenue, fifty (50) feet to a point on the easterly sideline of Highland Avenue; southeasterly by the northerly property line of Avery Park Condominium, two hundred and seventy-eight 75/100 (278.75) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the northerly property line of Avery Park Condominium, sixty-one (61.51) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the northerly property line of Avery Park Condominium, one hundred and seventy-nine 70/100 (179.70) feet, more or less; southwesterly by the westerly sideline of Webster Street, thirty-one 16/100 (31.16) feet, more or less; southwesterly by the southerly property line of Avery Park Condominium, one hundred and sixty-six 51/100 (166.51) feet, more or less; southwesterly by the southerly property line of Avery Park Condominium, one hundred and five 59/100 (105.59) feet, more or less; southwesterly by the southerly property line of Avery Park Condominium, one hundred and forty-four 62/100 (144.62) feet, more or less; northwesterly by the southerly property line of Avery Park Condominium, two hundred and seventy-seven 29/100 (277.29) feet, more or less; northwesterly across Highland Avenue, fifty (50) feet to a point on the westerly side of Highland Avenue: northwesterly by the southerly property line of Hamilton Highlands LLC, one hundred and fifty-nine 45/100 (159.45) feet, more or less; southwesterly by the southerly property line of Hamilton Highlands LLC, ninety-seven 33/100 (97.33) feet, more or less; northwesterly by the northerly sideline of Cottage Avenue, forty (40) feet, more or less; southwesterly by the southerly property line of Hamilton Highlands LLC, fifteen (15) feet, more or less; northwesterly by the southerly property line of Hamilton Highlands LLC, twenty-five 54/100 (25.54) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the easterly sideline of M.B.T.A., five hundred and seventy-five 57/100 (575.57) feet, more or less; southeasterly by the northerly property line of Hamilton Highlands LLC, one hundred and forty-five 2/100 (145.02) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the northerly property line of Hamilton Highlands LLC, one hundred and one 57/100 (101.57) feet, more or less; southeasterly by the northerly property line of Hamilton Highlands LLC, one hundred and eighty 18/100 (180.18) feet, more or less; southeasterly by the northerly property line of Hamilton Highlands LLC, fifty-six 57/100 (56.57) feet to the point of beginning.

Or take any other action relative thereto.

Article 3 Neighborhood Housing

To see if the Town will vote to amend the Needham Zoning By-Law, inclusive of those amendments adopted under Article 1 and Article 2, as follows, and to act on anything related thereto:

1. Amending Section 3.17 Multi-family Overlay District by revising Subsection 3.17.2.1 Subdistricts to read as follows:

The Multi-family Overlay District contains the following sub-districts, all of which are shown on the MFOD Boundary Map and indicated by the name of the sub-district:

- (a) A-1
- (b) B
- (c) ASB-MF
- (d) CSB-E (Chestnut Street Business – East)
- (e) CSB-W (Chestnut Street Business – West)
- (f) CSB-GS
- (g) HAB
- (h) IND
- (i) IND-C (Industrial – Crescent)

2. Amending Subsection 3.17.1 Purposes of District by amending the last paragraph to read as follows:

Toward these ends, Multi-family housing and mixed-use development (where allowed) in the Multi-family Overlay District is permitted to exceed the density and dimensional requirements that normally apply in the underlying zoning district(s) provided that such development complies with the requirements of this Section 3.17.

3. Amending Subsection 3.17.4. Use Regulations, by adding the following paragraph (b) to Subsection 3.17.4.1 Permitted Uses:

3.17.4.1 Permitted Uses

- (b) In the B and CSB subdistricts: Ground floor commercial uses as a component of a mixed-use building with Multi-family Housing on the upper floors are permitted as of right. Commercial uses are limited to the uses, listed below:
- i. Retail establishments serving the general public containing less than 5,750 gross square feet of floor area. In multi-tenanted structures the provisions of the section will individually apply to each tenant or use and not to the aggregate total of the structure.
 - ii. Retail trade or shop for custom work or the making of articles to be sold at retail on the premises.
 - iii. Offices and banks.
 - iv. Craft, consumer, professional or commercial service established dealing directly with the public and not enumerated elsewhere in this section.
 - v. Personal fitness service establishment. If there is insufficient off-street parking on-site to serve all land uses located thereon in adherence with the requirements of Subsection 5.1.2 Required Parking but it can be demonstrated that the hours, or days, of peak parking for the uses are sufficiently different that a lower total will provide adequately for all uses or activities served by the parking lot.
 - vi. Manufacturing clearly incidental and accessory to retail use on the same premises and the product is customarily sold on the premises.
 - vii. Laundry; coin operated or self-service laundry or dry-cleaning establishment.

4. Amending Subsection 3.17.4. Use Regulations, by adding the following after Subsection 3.17.4.1 Permitted Uses and renumbering Subsection 3.17.4.2 Accessory Uses to 3.17.4.3:

3.17.4.2 Special Permit Uses in the B and CSB Subdistricts.

The following uses are permitted by Special Permit from the Planning Board in the B and CSB sub-districts of the Multi-family Overlay District:

- (a) Ground floor commercial uses as a component of a mixed-use building with Multi-family Housing on the upper floors. Commercial uses are limited to the uses listed below:
 - i. Restaurant serving meals for consumption on the premises and at tables with service provided by a server.
 - ii. Take-out operation accessory to the above.
 - iii. Take-out food counter as an accessory to a food retail or other non- consumptive retail establishment.
 - iv. Retail sales of ice cream, frozen yogurt, and similar products for consumption on or off the premises.
 - v. Take-out establishment primarily engaged in the dispensing of prepared foods to persons carrying food and beverage away for preparation and consumption elsewhere.

5. Amending Section 3.17 Multi-family Overlay District by replacing the tables in Subsection 3.17.5 Dimensional Requirements with the tables below, with all other text, including footnotes, contained in Subsection 3.17.5 to remain unamended unless noted below:

3.17.5. Dimensional Requirements

Replace the table in 3.17.5.1 Subsection Lot Area, Frontage and Setback Requirements with the tables below:

Table 1A. Lot Area, Frontage and Setback Requirements

	A-1	B	ASB-MF	HAB	IND
Minimum Lot Area (square feet)	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Minimum Lot Frontage (feet)	120	80	80	80	80
Minimum Front Setback (feet) from the front property line	25	10	Minimum 10 Maximum 15	20	25
Minimum Side and Rear Setback (feet)	20	20 ^{a, b}	10 ^{a, d}	20 ^{a, b}	20 ^{a, b}

Table 1B. Lot Area, Frontage and Setback Requirements

	CSB-E	CSB-W	CSB-GS	IND - C
Minimum Lot Area (square feet)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Minimum Lot Frontage (feet)	80	80	80	80
Minimum Front Setback (feet) from the front property line	Minimum of 5 feet or average of setbacks within 100 feet, whichever is smaller	Minimum of 5 feet or average of setbacks within 100 feet, whichever is smaller	Minimum of 10 feet or average of setbacks within 100 feet, whichever is smaller	25
Minimum Side and Rear Setback (feet)	20 (side) 30 (rear) a, b	20 ^{a, b}	20 ^{a, b}	20 ^{a, b}

And delete footnote (e).

Replace the table in Subsection 3.17.5.2 **Building Height Requirements** with the tables below:

Table 2A. Building Height Requirements

	A-1	B	ASB-MF	HAB	IND
Maximum Building Height (stories) ^d	4.0	4.0 4.5 with commercial ground floor or see 3.17.8.1	3.0 ^c	3.0	3.0
Maximum Building Height (feet) ^d	50	50 55 with commercial ground floor or see 3.17.8.1	40 ^c	40	40

Table 2B. Building Height Requirements

	<u>CSB-E</u>	<u>CSB-W</u>	<u>CSB-GS</u>	<u>IND - C</u>
Maximum Building Height (stories) ^d	3.0 3.5 with commercial ground floor or see 3.17.8.1	4.0 4.5 with commercial ground floor or see 3.17.8.1	3.0 3.5 with commercial ground floor or see 3.17.8.1	3.0
Maximum Building Height (feet) ^d	40 45 with commercial ground floor or see 3.17.8.1	50 55 with commercial ground floor or see 3.17.8.1	40 45 with commercial ground floor or see 3.17.8.1	40

And add new footnote (d):

(d) The requirements of Subsection 4.4.7 **Business Use in Other Districts** are not applicable to commercial ground floor uses in the MFOD.

Replace the table in Subsection 3.17.5.3 **Building Bulk and Other Requirements** with the tables below:

Table 3A. Building Bulk and Other Requirements

	A-1	B	ASB-MF	HAB	IND
Floor Area Ratio (FAR)	1.00	2.00	1.00 ^b	1.00	1.0
Maximum Building Coverage (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Maximum Dwelling Units per Acre ^a	36	N/A	N/A	24	24

Table 3B. Building Bulk and Other Requirements

	CSB-E	CSB-W	CSB-GS	IND - C
Floor Area Ratio (FAR)	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.75
Maximum Building Coverage (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Maximum Dwelling Units per Acre ^a	N/A	N/A	N/A	24

6. Amending Section 3.17 Multi-family Overlay District by adding the following to Subsection 3.17.7 Development Standards, to read as follows:

- (l) For a mixed-use building, entrances to ground-floor dwelling units shall be located on the side or rear of the building, not from any side facing the street, or the entrances may be from a first-floor lobby serving other uses in the building.
- (m) For a mixed-use building, the ground floor of the front façade shall contain only retail, restaurant or office uses allowed by right or by special permit.

7. Amending Section 3.17 Multi-family Overlay District by adding a new paragraph to Subsection 3.17.8.1 Provision of Affordable Housing, immediately following the first paragraph, to read as follows:

3.17.8.1 Provision of Affordable Housing.

In the B and CSB subdistricts, an Applicant may provide an additional 7.5% of units as Workforce Housing Units in place of the requirement for a commercial ground floor to achieve the additional allowable height listed in Tables 2A and 2B under Subsection 3.17.5.2 Building Height Requirements.

8. Amending Section 3.17 Multi-family Overlay District by modifying the first line of Subsection 3.17.8.2 Development Standards to read as follows:

Affordable Units, including Workforce Housing Units, shall be:

ARTICLE 4: AMEND ZONING BY-LAW – MAP CHANGE FOR MBTA OVERLAY DISTRICT (NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSING PLAN OPTION)

To see if the Town will vote to amend the Needham Zoning By-Law by amending the Zoning Map, inclusive of those changes adopted under Article 2, as follows:

- (a) Place in the CSB-W Subdistrict of the MBTA Overlay District a portion of land now zoned Chestnut Street Business and located directly to the west of Chestnut Street as shown on Needham Town Assessors Map 47, Parcels 72, 74-03, 74-04, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, and 91, and Needham Town Assessors Map 46, Parcels 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, and 61, superimposing that district over the existing Chestnut Street Business district and removing the existing CSB Subdistrict of the MBTA Overlay District, said description being as follows:

Beginning at the point of intersection of the easterly sideline of M.B.T.A and the southerly sideline of Keith Place; thence running southeasterly by the southerly sideline of Keith Place to the intersection with westerly sideline of Chestnut Street; southwesterly by the westerly sideline of Chestnut Street to the intersection with northerly sideline of property of M.B.T.A; northeasterly by the northerly sideline of M.B.T.A; northeasterly by the easterly sideline of M.B.T.A. to the point of beginning.

- (b) Place in the CSB-E Subdistrict of the MBTA Overlay District a portion of land now zoned Chestnut Street Business and Single Residence B and located directly to the east of Chestnut Street as shown on Needham Town Assessors Map 46, Parcels 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 32, 33 and 34 superimposing that district over the existing Chestnut Street Business and Single Residence districts and removing the existing CSB Subdistrict of the MBTA Overlay District, said description being as follows:

Beginning at the point on the easterly sideline of Chestnut Street, approximately four hundred and ninety-five 88/100 (495.88) feet from the intersection with southerly sideline of School Street; southeasterly by the southerly property line of Deaconess-Glover Hospital Corporation, one hundred and eighty-seven 68/100 (187.68) feet, more or less; southwesterly by the easterly property line of Deaconess-Glover Hospital Corporation, ninety-six 74/100 (96.74) feet, more or less; southwesterly by the westerly property line of Chaltanya Kadem and Shirisha Meda, eighty-two 80/100 (82.80) feet, more or less; southwesterly by the westerly property line of Huard, eighty-two 80/100 (82.80) feet, more or less; southwesterly by the westerly property line of Reidy, ninety-seven 40/100 (97.40) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the northerly property line of L. Petrini & Son Inc, fifteen 82/100 (15.82) feet, more or less; southwesterly by easterly property line of L. Petrini & Son Inc, one hundred and seventy-seven 77/100 (177.77) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the easterly property line of L. Petrini & Son Inc, one hundred and two 59/100 (102.59) feet, more or less; southwesterly by the easterly property line of L. Petrini & Son Inc, fifty 16/100 (50.16) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the easterly property line of L. Petrini & Son Inc, seven 39/100 (7.39) feet, more or less; southwesterly by the easterly property of Briarwood Property LLC, seventy-five (75.00) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the easterly property of Briarwood Property LLC, one hundred (100) feet, more or less; southwesterly by the easterly property of Briarwood Property LLC, two hundred and forty-nine 66/100 (249.66) feet, more or less; southeasterly by the southerly property of Briarwood Property LLC, two hundred ninety-three (293.28) feet, more or less; southwesterly by the easterly property of Veterans of Foreign Wars, one hundred and fifty (150) feet, more or less;

northeasterly by the southerly property line of Veterans of Foreign Wars, eighty-five (85) feet, more or less; southwest by the easterly property of M.B.T.A, one hundred and sixty (160) feet, more or less; southeasterly by the northerly sideline of Junction Street to intersection with easterly sideline of Chestnut; northeasterly by the easterly sideline of Chestnut Street to the point of beginning.

- (c) Place in the CSB-E Subdistrict of the MBTA Overlay District a portion of land now zoned Chestnut Street Business and located at 433 Chestnut Street as shown on Needham Town Assessors Map 45, Parcel 6, superimposing that district over the existing Chestnut Street Business district and removing the existing CSB Subdistrict of the MBTA Overlay District, said description being as follows:

Starting at the point of intersection of the westerly sideline of Chestnut Street and the southerly sideline of M.B.T.A.; southerly by the westerly sideline of Chestnut Street to the intersection with northerly sideline of M.B.T.A; southwesterly by the southerly property line of Castanea Dentata LLC, two hundred and twenty-eight 81/100 (228.81) feet, more or less; southwesterly by the southerly property line of Castanea Dentata LLC, one hundred and eight 53/100 (108.53) feet, more or less; northwesterly by the southerly property line of Castanea Dentata LLC, one hundred and thirty-six 6/100 (136.06) feet, more or less; northwesterly by the southerly property line of Castanea Dentata LLC, one hundred and ten 10/100 (110.10) feet, more or less; running northeasterly by the easterly sideline of M.B.T.A. to the point of beginning.

- (d) Place in the CSB-GS Subdistrict of the MBTA Overlay District a portion of land now zoned Chestnut Street Business and located directly to the east of Garden Street as shown on Needham Town Assessors Map 51, Parcels 17, 20, 22, 23, superimposing that district over the existing Chestnut Street Business district and removing the existing CSB Subdistrict of the MBTA Overlay District, said description being as follows:

Beginning at the point of intersection of the westerly sideline of M.B.T.A. and the northerly sideline of Great Plain Ave; thence running southwesterly by the northerly sideline of Great Plain Ave, nine 32/100 (9.32) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the westerly property line of Town of Needham, fifty-three 17/100 (53.17) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the westerly property line of Town of Needham, fifty-six 40/100 (56.40) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the westerly property line of Town of Needham, fifty-six 92/100 (56.92) feet, more or less; northwesterly by the westerly property line of Town of Needham, on an arch length one hundred and twelve 99/100 (112.99) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the westerly property line of Town of Needham, fifteen 10/100 (15.10) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the westerly property line of Town of Needham, one hundred and thirty-eight 83/100 (138.83) feet, more or less; southeasterly by the northerly property line of Town of Needham, thirty-three 42/100 (33.42) feet, more or less; northwesterly by the southerly property line of Eaton Square Realty LLC, forty (40) feet, more or less; northwesterly by the southerly property line of Eaton Square Realty LLC, eighty-one 99/100 (81.99) feet, more or less; northwesterly by the southerly property line of Eaton Square Realty LLC, fifty-eighty 31/100 (58.31) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the easterly sideline of Garden Street to intersection with May Street; northeasterly by the southerly sideline of May Street, sixty-one 33/100 (61.33) feet, more or less; southwesterly by the westerly sideline of M.B.T.A to the point of beginning.

- (e) Place in the A-1 Subdistrict of the MBTA Overlay District a portion of land now zoned Industrial and Single Residence B and located directly to the south and east of Denmark Lane as shown on Needham Town Assessors Map 132, Parcel 2, superimposing that district over the existing Industrial and Single Residence B districts, and removing the existing IND Subdistrict of the MBTA Overlay District, said description being as follows:

Beginning at the point of intersection of the westerly sideline of M.B.T.A. and the southerly sideline of Great Plain Ave; thence running southwesterly by the westerly line of M.B.T.A, four hundred thirty-seven 24/100 (437.24) feet, more or less; southwesterly by the southerly property line of Denmark Lane Condominium, one hundred and eleven 17/100 (111.17) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the easterly property line of Denmark Lane Condominium, two hundred (200) feet, more or less; northwesterly by the southerly property line of Denmark Lane Condominium, one hundred and thirty-nine 75/100 (139.75) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the easterly sideline of Maple Street, one hundred and thirty-five (135) feet, more or less; southeasterly by the northerly property line of Denmark Lane Condominium, one hundred and forty (140) feet, more or less; southwesterly by the northerly property line of Denmark Lane Condominium, fifteen 20/100 (15.2) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the northerly property line of Denmark Lane Condominium, two 44/100 (2.44) feet, more or less; southwesterly by the northerly property line of Denmark Lane Condominium, thirty-three 35/100 (33.35) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the northerly property line of Denmark Lane Condominium, seventy-nine (79) feet, more or less; northwesterly by the northerly property line of Denmark Lane Condominium, thirteen 28/100 (13.28) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the northerly property line of Denmark Lane Condominium, forty-seven 50/100 (47.50) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the northerly property line of Denmark Lane Condominium, eighty-one 91/100 (81.91) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the southerly sideline of Great Plain Ave, twelve 28/100 (12.28) feet to the point of beginning.

- (f) Place in the A-1 Subdistrict of the MBTA Overlay District a portion of land now zoned Single Residence B and located directly to the west of Highland Avenue and north of Hunnewell Street as shown on Needham Town Assessors Map 69, Parcel 37, superimposing that district over the existing Single Residence B district, said description being as follows:

Beginning at the point of intersection of the easterly sideline of the M.B.T.A and the northerly sideline of Hunnewell Street; thence running northwesterly by the easterly sideline of the M.B.T.A., on an arch one hundred and twenty-one 22/100 (121.22) feet, more or less; southeasterly by the northerly property line of The Suites of Needham LLC, one hundred and sixty 23/100 (160.23) feet, more or less; southwesterly by the easterly sideline of Highland Avenue to the intersection with northerly sideline of Hunnewell Street; northwesterly by the northerly sideline of Hunnewell Street to the point of beginning.

- (g) Remove from the A-1 Subdistrict of the MBTA Overlay District a portion of land now zoned Apartment A-1 and Single Residence B and located east and west of Highland Avenue at Cottage Avenue as shown on Needham Town Assessors Map 70, Parcels 24 and 25, said description being as follows:

Beginning at the point on the westerly sideline of Highland Avenue, two hundred and seventeen 63/100 (217.63) feet from the arch on Webster Street; thence running southwesterly by the westerly sideline of Highland Avenue, three hundred and seventeen (317) feet, more or less; southeasterly across Highland Avenue, fifty (50) feet to a point on the easterly sideline of Highland Avenue; southeasterly by the northerly property line of Avery Park Condominium, two hundred and seventy-eight 75/100 (278.75) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the northerly property line of Avery Park Condominium, sixty-one (61.51) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the northerly property line of Avery Park Condominium, one hundred and seventy-nine 70/100 (179.70) feet, more or less; southwesterly by the westerly sideline of Webster Street, thirty-one 16/100 (31.16) feet, more or less; southwesterly by the southerly property line of Avery Park Condominium, one hundred and sixty-six 51/100 (166.51) feet, more or less; southwesterly by the southerly property line of Avery Park Condominium, one hundred and five 59/100 (105.59) feet, more or less; southwesterly by the southerly property line of Avery Park Condominium, one hundred and forty-four 62/100 (144.62) feet, more or less; northwesterly by the southerly property line of Avery Park Condominium, two hundred and seventy-seven 29/100 (277.29) feet, more or less; northwesterly across Highland Avenue, fifty (50) feet to a point on the westerly side of Highland Avenue: northwesterly by the southerly property line of Hamilton Highlands LLC, one hundred and fifty-nine 45/100 (159.45) feet, more or less; southwesterly by the southerly property line of Hamilton Highlands LLC, ninety-seven 33/100 (97.33) feet, more or less; northwesterly by the northerly sideline of Cottage Avenue, forty (40) feet, more or less; southwesterly by the southerly property line of Hamilton Highlands LLC, fifteen (15) feet, more or less; northwesterly by the southerly property line of Hamilton Highlands LLC, twenty-five 54/100 (25.54) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the easterly sideline of M.B.T.A., five hundred and seventy-five 57/100 (575.57) feet, more or less; southeasterly by the northerly property line of Hamilton Highlands LLC, one hundred and forty-five 2/100 (145.02) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the northerly property line of Hamilton Highlands LLC, one hundred and one 57/100 (101.57) feet, more or less; southeasterly by the northerly property line of Hamilton Highlands LLC, one hundred and eighty 18/100 (180.18) feet, more or less; southeasterly by the northerly property line of Hamilton Highlands LLC, fifty-six 57/100 (56.57) feet to the point of beginning.

- (h) Place in the IND-C Subdistrict of the MBTA Overlay District a portion of land now zoned Industrial and Single Residence B and located at Crescent Road as shown on Needham Town Assessors Map 98, Parcels 40 and 41, and Needham Town Assessors Map 99, Parcels 38, 39, 40, 61, 62, 63, and 88, superimposing that district over the existing Industrial and Single Residence B districts, and removing the existing IND Subdistrict of the MBTA Overlay District, said description being as follows:

Beginning at the bound on easterly side of Hunnewell Street, approximately three hundred and thirty-two 35/100 (332.35) feet from the intersection with Hillside Avenue; thence running southwesterly by the easterly property line of Microwave Development Laboratories Inc, one hundred and ninety-one 13/100 (191.13) feet, more or less; southeasterly by the easterly property line of Microwave Development Laboratories Inc, sixty-eight 68/100 (68.75) feet, more or less; southeasterly by the easterly property line of Microwave Development Laboratories Inc, one hundred and thirty (130) feet, more or less; southeasterly by the easterly property line of Drack Realty LLC, seventy-three (73) feet, more or less; southwesterly by the easterly property line of Drack Realty LLC, one hundred and forty

(140) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the northerly property line of Lally, forty-one (41) feet, more or less; southeasterly by the easterly property line of Lally, seventy-five (75) feet, more or less; southwesterly by the southerly property line of Lally, one hundred (100) feet, more or less; southwesterly to the center of Crescent Road, twenty (20) feet, more or less; southeasterly by the center of Crescent Road, twenty-nine (29) feet, more or less; southwesterly to a bound located twenty-nine feet from the angle point on the easterly side of Crescent Road; southwesterly by the southerly property line of 66 Crescent Road LL, four hundred and fifteen 60/100 (415.60) feet, more or less; northwesterly by the easterly property line of Town of Needham, fifty-two 37/100 (52.37) feet, more or less; northwesterly by the easterly property line of Town of Needham, one hundred and sixty-two 37/100 (162.37) feet, more or less; southwesterly by the easterly property line of Town of Needham, forty-five 76/100 (45.76) feet, more or less; northwesterly by the easterly property line of Town of Needham, one hundred and forty-three 92/100 (143.92) feet, more or less; northwesterly by the easterly property line of Town of Needham, fifteen 71/100 (15.71) feet, more or less; southwesterly by the easterly property line of Town of Needham, two hundred and forty-eight 40/100 (248.40) feet, more or less; northwesterly by the easterly property line of Town of Needham, fifty-three 33/100 (53.33) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the northerly property line of 166 Crescent Road LLC, five hundred and fifty-five 68/100 (555.68) feet, more or less; northeasterly to the center of Crescent Road, twenty (20) feet, more or less; northwesterly by the center of Crescent Road, fifty-six 47/100 (56.47) feet, more or less; northeasterly to the bound located four 38/100 (4.38) feet from the end of the Crescent Road; northeasterly by the northerly property line of Microwave Development Laboratories Inc, one hundred and forty-six 29/100 (146.29) feet, more or less; southeasterly by the northerly property line of Microwave Development Laboratories Inc, fifty-four 82/100 (54.82) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the northerly property line of Microwave Development Laboratories Inc, fifty-four 21/100 (54.21) feet, more or less; southeasterly by the easterly property line of Microwave Development Laboratories Inc, one hundred and ninety-five 81/100 (195.81) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the easterly property line of Microwave Development Laboratories Inc, seven (7) feet, more or less; southeasterly by the easterly property line of Microwave Development Laboratories Inc, ninety-one (91) feet, more or less; northeasterly by the easterly property line of Microwave Development Laboratories Inc, one hundred and forty-two (142) feet, more or less; southeasterly by the easterly sideline of Hunnewell Street, twenty (20) feet to the point of beginning.

Or take any other action relative thereto.