



# Housing Action Subcommittee

Thursday, June 18, 2026

9:30 AM-11:00 AM

Tribal Conference Room – City Hall Lobby

Virtual meeting information below

**TIMES GIVEN ARE AN ESTIMATE AND ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE**

## Land Acknowledgement + Welcome

9:30AM – 9:35AM  
9:35AM – 9:40AM

- Land Acknowledgement
- Introductions + Announcements

## Public Comment

3 MINS.  
PER SPEAKER

Members of the public are invited to speak on any topic related to the Housing Action Subcommittee

## Housing Action Subcommittee Work Session:

9:40AM – 9:50AM  
9:50AM – 10:30AM  
10:30AM – 10:50AM  
10:50AM – 11:00AM

- Barriers to Building + [BUILD Spokane](#) Update
- Barriers to Building: Habitat for Humanity Analysis
- HEART/1590 Projects Update + 2026 HEART/1590 Development RFP Funding Recommendations
- HEART/1590 Flowchart Tool

### VIRTUAL MEETING INFORMATION:

#### MICROSOFT TEAMS VIRTUAL MEETING LINK:

[CLICK HERE TO JOIN THE MEETING NOW](#)

Meeting ID: 279 373 020 781 20

Passcode: 4fs3w88Y

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Join on a video conferencing device

Tenant key: cityofspokane@m.webex.com

Video ID: 119 734 944 3

#### DIAL IN BY PHONE:

[+1 424-566-7556](tel:+14245667556), [787775630#](tel:+1787775630) United States, Beverly Hills

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# BUILD SPOKANE

**Join Council Members and Admin Staff for an interactive conversation about our new BuildSpokane initiative focused on making Spokane the best city to build in.**

**JUNE 23, 2026 | 9:30AM - 11 AM**  
CENTRAL LIBRARY | EVENTS ROOM A & B



## **Barriers to Building and the Housing Mobility Ladder**

*City of Spokane comment matrix*

### **Theme 1: Increase the Supply and Preservation of Affordable Homes**

Spokane's housing conversation needs to start with the right numbers. Under the current Land Capacity Analysis framework, the City says it must accommodate almost 22,400 housing units through 2046. Within that total, the 2025 affordable-housing analysis shows a need of 15,347 units in the 0–80% AMI bands and a documented remaining capacity shortfall of 4,365 units in those same bands after accounting for units already built and remaining capacity. [1][2]

That means the immediate issue is not simply whether more housing is needed; it is whether Spokane is increasing and preserving the right affordable homes, at the right AMI levels, in forms that households can actually access. Preservation and permanently affordable homeownership belong in this theme alongside new production, because the goal is not just more units, but a durable supply of affordable homes over time. [1][2]

### **Theme 2: Equitably Increase Access to Credit and Capital**

Spokane already has capital tools, but they are not all equally legible or equally usable for different housing types. HEART is a local sales-tax-funded program imposed under RCW 82.14.530 and administered locally through Spokane code and CHHS funding rounds. GFC relief is authorized by RCW 35.92.385 and implemented through Spokane's Rule 5200-25-01. MFTE is a multifamily tax tool that also includes a 20-year permanent owner-occupied affordable pathway. [7][12][13][14][15]

The policy problem here is not that these tools do not exist. It is that their statutory constraints, program design, timing, and documentation make them easier to understand and use for some projects than for others. A more equitable system would make capital access legible for homeownership, mixed-tenure, and shared-equity projects rather than forcing every applicant into a rental-oriented frame. [7][12][13][14][15]

### **Theme 3: Optimize Land Use for Affordable Homes**

Spokane's land-use challenge is not only a zoning question. A buildable-site inventory asks whether sites are actually usable for the homes the City needs after accounting for utilities, frontage, wildfire or access limits, parcel configuration, likely review path, and ownership feasibility. That is different from a pure rezoning exercise, and it is different again from a production strategy by AMI and tenure. [1][2][5]

This is also where the density and permitting discussion belongs. Spokane has multiple development-capacity tools in code, but they are fragmented enough that they do not operate as one clear affordability pathway. Likewise, the published 4–5 week permit timeline only describes the first-comment stage, not the full sequence of routing, revisions, and interdepartmental review that applicants actually experience. [6][8][9][10]

### **Theme 4: Ensure Access to the Development of Communities of Opportunity**

Affordable housing policy should not force a false choice between anti-displacement and wealth generation. Those are two distinct benefits that can reinforce each other when the City supports permanently affordable homeownership, mixed-income neighborhoods, and a real mobility ladder from rental to ownership. Spokane's own code now expresses a preference for occupant ownership in HEART-funded housing, including cooperatively owned multifamily housing, which means ownership is already part of the local framework. [11][12][15]

This theme also includes who gets to build. If affordable homeownership and small-scale development are hardest for nonprofits and mission-driven builders to deliver inside the City, then access to communities of opportunity is being constrained on both the occupant side and the production side. That is why shared-equity models, multifamily ownership pathways, and clearer ownership-capable applications belong here, not as side notes. [7][11][15][16][20]

**Theme 5: Strengthen Implementation, Coordination, and Accountability**

Governance is a barrier in its own right. Spokane County controls the UGA and broader regional growth framework, while the City controls local code, local permits, and local fund administration. If the region rejects sprawl and also fails to make constrained land buildable through infrastructure partnerships, then the limiting factor is not only land supply - it is weak implementation and weak city-county coordination. [3][4][5]

That is why infrastructure finance belongs in the jurisdiction story. Chapter 39.89 RCW authorizes tax increment financing, but local TIF districts and county-led improvements inside them depend on city-county partnership and intergovernmental agreements. The accountability question is therefore straightforward: who is responsible for which step, by what date, and with what funding source? [11]

**Examples from other jurisdictions**

**Cost-benefit framing the City can actually use**

Taxpayer: the cheapest reforms are often process fixes — better coordination, clearer timelines, cleaner applications, and fewer contradictory review cycles. Builder: every avoidable review cycle, utility uncertainty, or funding mismatch adds carry cost, redesign cost, and risk before a home exists. Buyer: those added costs either raise the final price, increase subsidy need, or kill the project entirely. Ownership-capable density, clear utility relief, and acquisition / predevelopment support all matter before closing ever occurs.

Citywide need through 2046	0–80% AMI need	0–80% AMI documented shortfall	Definition of shortfall
Almost 22,400 units [2]	15,347 units [1]	4,365 units [1]	(Units already built + remaining capacity) - new units needed; a negative result means insufficient capacity [1]

Barrier	Current Mitigations	Improvements to Mitigations	Jurisdiction	Priority
<b>Theme 1: Increase the Supply and Preservation of Affordable Homes</b>				
1. Need, built units, remaining capacity, and shortfall are being conflated. Spokane’s 2025 affordable-housing report says the City needs 15,347 units in the 0–80% AMI bands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intent: HB 1220 and Commerce’s allocation framework require bracket-by-bracket housing analysis</li> </ul>	Use a fixed vocabulary throughout: total need, built to date, remaining capacity, and shortfall. Quote Spokane’s formula every time the word “shortfall” appears. [1]	State + Local. State because HB 1220 / Commerce require the affordability-bracket analysis; local because Spokane performed the	Very high

<p>from 2020–2046, but its documented shortfall is 4,365 after crediting units already built and remaining capacity. [1]</p>	<p>rather than total-unit planning alone. [1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impact: Spokane now has a better affordability picture, but public discussion still collapses total need and shortfall into one number, which obscures what problem is actually being solved. [1]</li> </ul>		<p>analysis and applies it to code and planning. [1]</p>	
<p>2. Spokane has a buildable affordable-capacity gap, not just a rezoning gap. The Land Capacity Analysis says Spokane needs to accommodate almost 22,400 units through 2046 citywide, while the affordable-housing analysis says the City still lacks enough capacity for 0–80% AMI households. [1][2]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intent: The Land Capacity Analysis and affordable-housing analysis are supposed to show whether the City can accommodate need overall and by affordability bracket. [1][2]</li> <li>• Impact: The City can point to total land capacity and still have an affordable-capacity shortfall. That means zoning alone is not solving the affordability problem. [1][2]</li> </ul>	<p>Build a true buildable-site inventory: identify sites by utilities, frontage, wildfire / access limits, parcel configuration, likely review path, and ownership feasibility. Off-the-shelf plans can help later, but they are not the inventory itself. [1][2]</p>	<p>Local + County + State framework. Local because Spokane controls zoning and land-capacity assumptions; county because UGA and regional allocation matter; state because GMA / HB 1220 set the framework. [1][2][5]</p>	<p>Very high</p>
<p>3. Spokane has bracket-level housing numbers, but not yet a public-facing AMI-by-typology-by-tenure production plan. That is different from the capacity gap. [1][2]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intent: The affordability analysis was designed to move beyond total-unit planning and show need by income range. [1]</li> <li>• Impact: The City now knows the bracket-level numbers, but the public-facing strategy still does not clearly say which AMI bands should be served by rental, shared equity, multifamily ownership, starter homes, or move-up product. [1][2]</li> </ul>	<p>Add a production matrix by AMI band, tenure, and typology. At minimum: 0–30% deep subsidy / supportive; 30–50% deep subsidy and rental; 50–80% rental plus shared-equity and permanently affordable ownership; 80–120% townhomes, condos, stacked flats, and starter homes. [1][2]</p>	<p>Local + State framework. Local because Spokane must choose the production strategy; state because the affordability-bracket allocations come from HB 1220 / Commerce. [1][2]</p>	<p>Very high</p>

**Theme 2: Equitably Increase Access to Credit and Capital**

<p>4. MFTE is not a rental-only tool, but access to it is still poorly explained for ownership-capable projects. The Multi-Family Tax Exemption includes Spokane's 20-year permanent owner-occupied affordable option. [7]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intent: Spokane's MFTE program is meant to incentivize multifamily development, including permanent owner-occupied affordable units in qualifying areas. The 20-year option requires 25% of units to be sold through a qualified nonprofit or housing authority to buyers at no more than 80% AMI. [7]</li> <li>• Impact: Ownership is legally included, but the pathway is specific and can be hard to follow in practice. The problem is less legal exclusion than developer education, application clarity, and access to a usable roadmap. [7]</li> </ul>	<p>Publish a plain-language developer guide showing how homeownership and mixed-tenure projects can use MFTE, what documents are required, how the 20-year owner-occupied option works, and how it connects to other Spokane tools. [7]</p>	<p>State + Local. State because MFTE authority comes from RCW 84.14; local because Spokane defines target areas, affordability standards, and program administration. [7]</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>9. GFC relief is meaningful but complex, and it needs to be stated in exact percentages. Spokane's rule allows 50% permissive waivers for qualifying owner-occupied projects at 80% AMI and rental projects at 60% AMI, plus an additional 25% waiver if a qualifying project applied for CHIP and was not awarded due to lack of available funds. [12][13]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intent: Reduce utility-connection-cost burden for qualifying affordable housing using authority recognized in RCW 35.92.385 and implemented locally through Rule 5200-25-01. [12][13]</li> <li>• Impact: The tool is real and important, but it is conditional, covenant-based, and more complex than a simple across-the-board waiver. Mixed projects are pro-rated, and the program is not self-explanatory to nonexperts. [12][13]</li> </ul>	<p>Spell out the percentages, ownership/rental split, 50-year covenant requirement, and CHIP interaction exactly in the chart. Then evaluate whether ownership pathways should be easier to access administratively. [12][13]</p>	<p>State + Local. State because RCW 35.92.385 authorizes the waiver; local because Spokane's rule sets the program structure and percentages. [12][13]</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>10. HEART is tied to state law and should not be described as a purely local flexible fund. Spokane's 0.1% tax is imposed under RCW 82.14.530, and the local code explicitly states a preference for occupant ownership, including cooperatively owned multifamily projects. [14][15]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intent: Use the RCW-authorized sales and use tax to fund affordable housing and related services. Spokane's code says a minimum of 70% must be used for housing purposes and gives a specific</li> </ul>	<p>State plainly that HEART is a State + Local tool. Explain the local ownership preference and the state-law constraints at the same time. Add a separate acquisition / predevelopment lane so the City stops</p>	<p>State + Local. State because RCW 82.14.530 creates and limits the tax; local because Spokane imposed it and decides program design inside those limits. [14][15]</p>	<p>Very high</p>

	<p>preference for occupant ownership. [14][15]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Impact: HEART can fund acquisition and homeownership projects, but it is not a general-purpose local production fund. The RFP is constrained by RCW 82.14.530, including 60% AMI population-group limits for major uses. [14][15]</li> </ul>	privileging only projects that are nearly shovel-ready. [14][15]		
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### Theme 3: Optimize Land Use for Affordable Homes

<p>5. Infrastructure funding deadlock is keeping constrained land from becoming buildable. In practice, early projects can be asked to absorb costs that function more like area-serving infrastructure than project-specific improvements. [5][11]Theme 3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intent: Current practice generally places project-related infrastructure costs on development so agencies do not overbuild before demand is real, while RCW 36.70A.110 prioritizes urban growth where facilities already exist or can be provided adequately. [5]</li> <li>Impact: In constrained areas, early projects can be forced to absorb costs that function more like area-serving infrastructure than project-specific improvements. At the same time, TIF-style solutions require city-county cooperation and state enabling law, so weak coordination can leave the deadlock in place. [5][11]</li> </ul>	<p>Separate project-specific improvements from area-serving infrastructure. Evaluate TIF, reimbursement agreements, phased infrastructure districts, and other partnership tools for area-serving costs instead of loading them onto the first homes. [5][11]</p>	<p>Local + County + State enabling authority. City because it can create and administer TIF districts; County because some county-owned improvements can be funded through intergovernmental partnership; State because Chapter 39.89 RCW authorizes the tool. [11]</p>	<p>Very high</p>
<p>6. Ownership-capable typologies are routed into the long-route commercial lane. Spokane classifies triplex, multi-family, and mixed-use projects under commercial long route. [6]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intent: Route higher-complexity projects through a more intensive review path. [6]</li> <li>Impact: The typologies most likely to close the missing-middle ownership gap are treated more like large</li> </ul>	<p>Create a separate review lane for ownership-capable middle housing such as triplexes, fourplexes, stacked flats, and small townhome projects. [6]</p>	<p>Local. This is an administrative and permitting design choice. [6]</p>	<p>High</p>

	commercial projects than like small and mid-scale housing production. [6]			
7. Spokane has multiple density and development-capacity tools, but they are fragmented enough that they do not function as a legible, broadly understood affordability tool in practice. [8][9][10]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intent: Spokane’s code uses several separate mechanisms to increase development capacity: a PUD affordable-housing density bonus, development bonuses tied to affordability/location, and density exceptions/middle-housing allowances on smaller sites. [8][9][10]</li> <li>• Impact: These tools are not obviously presented as one coherent pathway, and they are not limited to rental-only projects. In practice, the problem is not that ownership is categorically excluded, but that the rules are fragmented and hard for applicants to navigate. [8][9][10]</li> </ul>	Describe the tools separately and precisely: PUD affordable-housing bonus under SMC 17G.070.030; development bonuses under SMC 17C.111.225; and density / middle-housing allowances under SMC 17C.111.210. Then explain, in plain language, which ownership and rental projects can actually use each tool. [8][9][10]	Local + State framework. Local because Spokane wrote and administers these code provisions; state framework because some bonus pathways reference state-authorized affordability programs and religious-organization housing provisions. [8][9][10]	High

**Theme 4: Ensure Access to the Development of Communities of Opportunity**

8. Anti-displacement and wealth generation are separate benefits of homeownership, but they are often discussed imprecisely. [14][16]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intent: State and local policy increasingly acknowledge displacement risk, historical discrimination, and the value of ownership pathways; Spokane’s code requires participation by communities most negatively affected by the housing crisis and historical discrimination. [15][16]</li> <li>• Impact: When anti-displacement and wealth generation are collapsed into one fuzzy concept, it becomes easier to understate the role of permanently affordable</li> </ul>	State these as two distinct benefits in the chart and theme pages: anti-displacement / neighborhood stability, and wealth generation / mobility. Then explain how permanently affordable ownership can advance both. [15][16]	State + Local. State because equity and homeownership-disparity frameworks come through statewide policy; local because Spokane chooses whether to operationalize them in code and funding. [15][16]	High
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	homeownership as both a neighborhood-stability strategy and an asset-building strategy. [15][16]			
<b>Theme 5: Strengthen Implementation, Coordination, and Accountability</b>				
3. Weak city-county coordination and weak political will are preventing the region from using the tools it already has to close the housing-capacity gap. [3][4][5]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intent: The GMA is supposed to coordinate growth, infrastructure, and housing across jurisdictions, and Spokane County’s periodic update includes housing, capital facilities, and UGA work. [3][4][5]</li> <li>• Impact: When the City and County do not work together, documented need does not translate into timely action on UGA strategy, infrastructure financing, or a shared production plan. [3][4][5]</li> </ul>	Create a city-county implementation table with shared milestones, named responsible parties, and public reporting on how the gap will be closed through internal capacity, buildability fixes, UGA revision, or some combination. [3][4][5]	County + Local + State framework. County because UGA / regional growth sit there; local because code, permitting, and funds are city-administered; state because GMA creates the planning obligation. [3][4][5]	Very high
5. The permit process is longer and less predictable than the published 4–5 weeks to first comments suggests. Spokane’s permit page publishes first-comment windows, but the full elapsed timeline includes routing, revisions, and interdepartmental review. [6]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intent: Spokane publishes first-review timelines, uses intake meetings, and states that multiple copies allow simultaneous departmental review. [6]</li> <li>• Impact: Applicants get visibility into the first review stage, but not a reliable total time to approval. Ownership-capable and affordable projects still face serial delay, more carry cost, and rework risk after first comments. [6]</li> </ul>	Track total elapsed time to permit issuance; require one consolidated city comment letter; assign a single project manager for affordable and ownership-oriented projects; resolve interdepartmental conflicts before comments go back to the applicant. [6]	Local. Spokane controls intake, routing, review structure, and performance reporting. [6]	Very high
11. Homeownership is included in Spokane’s framework, but city processes still often assume rental as	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intent: HB 1220 affordability work, HEART, and MFTE are</li> </ul>	Require every major housing policy, application, and funding round to state whether it serves	Local + State framework. Local because Spokane designs applications and	High

<p>the default project type. That shows up in applications, spreadsheets, and review expectations that are easier to use for rental than ownership. [7][14][15]</p>	<p>all meant to recognize different affordability brackets and a range of housing responses, including ownership. [1][7][14][15]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impact: Ownership projects may be legally eligible, but they are still harder to operationalize because forms, assumptions, and underwriting expectations are often built around rental project logic. [7][14][15]</li> </ul>	<p>rental, homeownership, or both, and redesign templates that currently assume rental as the default project type. [7][14][15]</p>	<p>review expectations; state because HB 1220 and RCW 82.14.530 shape the framework. [1][14]</p>	
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Jurisdiction	Relevant tool or practice	Why it matters here
Bellingham, WA	Up to 80% waivers of certain impact fees and utility connection fees for qualifying affordable housing. [17]	Shows a clearer fee-relief model than vague “incentive” language.
Bellevue, WA	Permit review and inspection fee waivers for qualifying affordable projects. [18]	Useful contrast on actual fee reduction rather than only deferral.
Houston, TX	Livable Places reforms framed around walkability, affordability, and equity. [19]	Shows how development-rule reform can support smaller-scale, ownership-capable product.
Minneapolis / Minnesota	Perpetually affordable ownership guidance and statewide workforce / affordable homeownership programming. [16][20]	Useful example for shared-equity and mobility-ladder language.

[1] City of Spokane, Accommodating Affordable Housing page and Accommodating Affordable Housing Report (2025).

[2] City of Spokane, PlanSpokane 2046 Land Capacity Analysis page (2025).

[3] Spokane County 2026 Comprehensive Plan Update page.

[4] Spokane County Urban Growth Areas / regional growth framework materials.

[5] RCW 36.70A.110.

[6] City of Spokane, EDR Permit Timeline page.

[7] City of Spokane, Multi-Family Tax Exemption page.

[8] Spokane Municipal Code 17G.070.030.

[9] Spokane Municipal Code 17C.111.225.

[10] Spokane Municipal Code 17C.111.210.

[11] Chapter 39.89 RCW and related local TIF materials.

[12] City of Spokane Rule 5200-25-01 General Facility Charges Incentives, Waivers and Offsets.

[13] RCW 35.92.385.

[14] RCW 82.14.530.

[15] Spokane Municipal Code 08.07C.020, 08.07C.030, and 07.08.155; CHHS HEART development materials.

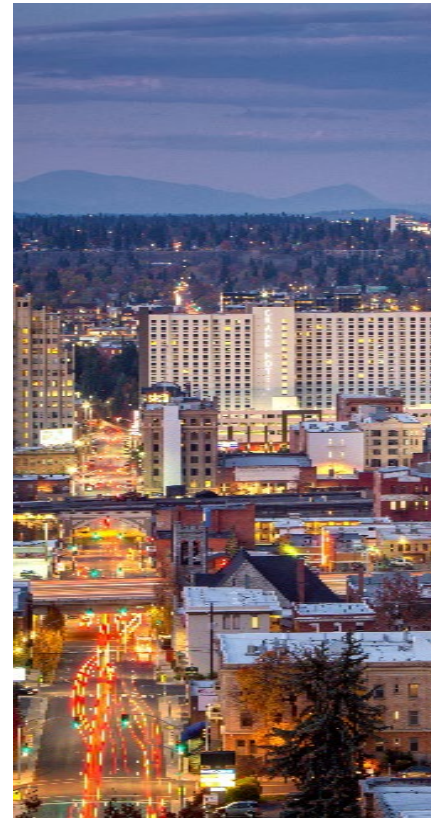
[16] Minneapolis perpetually affordable housing guidance; Minnesota Housing homeownership materials.

- [17] City of Bellingham affordable housing incentives page.
- [18] City of Bellevue affordable housing fee waivers / incentives for affordable housing pages.
- [19] City of Houston Livable Places materials.
- [20] Minnesota Housing Workforce and Affordable Homeownership Development Program.



# 1590/HEART Development Projects

UE 6/15/2026



# 2023 1590 Development Projects

## Hifumi en, OPR 2024-0325

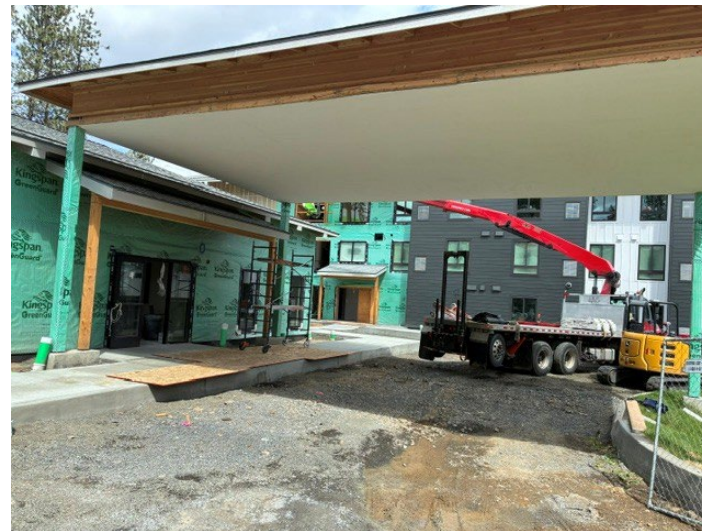
Project Type: New Construction

Award amount: \$2,581,320

Amount remaining: \$1,000

Category: Seniors

In-Progress: Hifumi En Phase I 100% occupied. Estimated construction completion date 7/14/2026. 86 units of affordable housing



# 2024 1590 Development Projects

## **Centerstone Unlimited, Centerstone Apts, OPR 2025-0434**

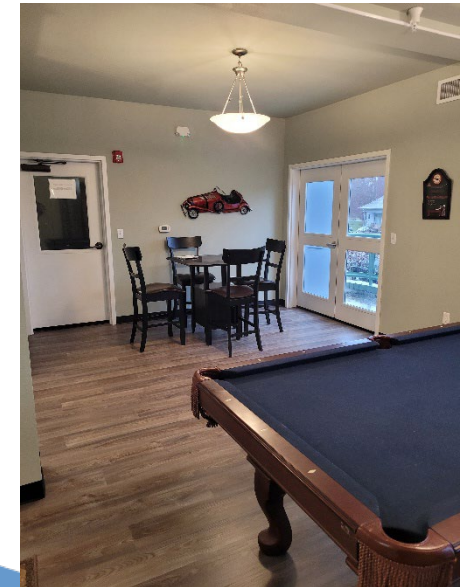
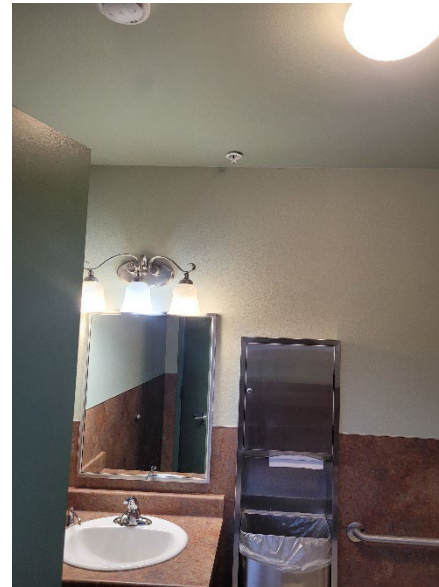
Project Type: Rehabilitation

Award amount: \$767,888.00

Amount spent: \$144,651.72

Category: Households experiencing mental/behavioral health disabilities

In-Progress: Expected completion August/2026



# 2024 1590 Development Projects

**Spokane Townhomes LLC, S Crystal Ridge, OPR 2025-0437**

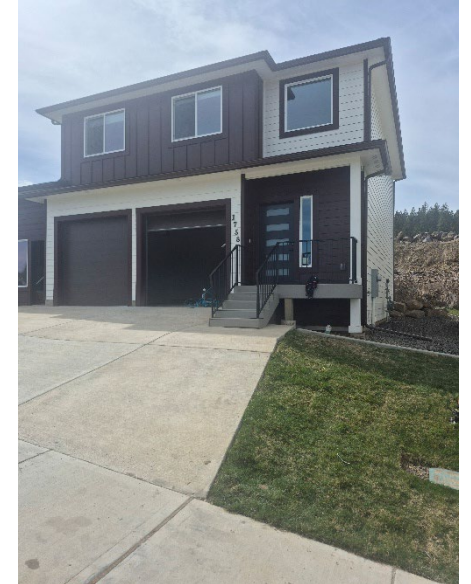
Project Type: New construction

Award amount: \$1,309,172.00

Amount Spent: \$1,309,172.00

Category: Homeless, at-risk of homelessness

Completed: Leased up.



# 2024 1590 Development Projects

## Habitat for Humanity, OPR 2025-0513

Project Type: Homeownership

Award amount: \$1,000,000

Amount spent: \$428,474.99

Category: All categories

In-Progress: Three homes and a lot acquired and/or constructed.



# Habitat for Humanity, Cont



# 2024 1590 Development Projects

## **Excelsior Wellness, Wellness Properties, OPR 2026-0012**

Project Type: New construction

Award amount: \$925,707.00

Amount Spent: \$584,296.06

Category: Seniors, Unaccompanied homeless youth/young adults

In-Progress: Under construction



# 2024 1590 Development Projects

## **Community Frameworks, Hoffman Apts**

Project Type: Rehabilitation

Award amount: \$300,000

Amount Spent: \$175,551.20

Category: Households experiencing disabilities, At-risk, Seniors

In-Progress: Construction started

## **St. John Two, 315 W 9<sup>th</sup> Seniors**

Project Type: New construction

Award amount: \$2,431,233

Category: Seniors

In-Progress: Building capital stack, funding increased through Council action, also has HOME funds invested in the project



# 2025 1590 Development Projects

## **VOA, Crosswalk 2.0, OPR 2026-0010**

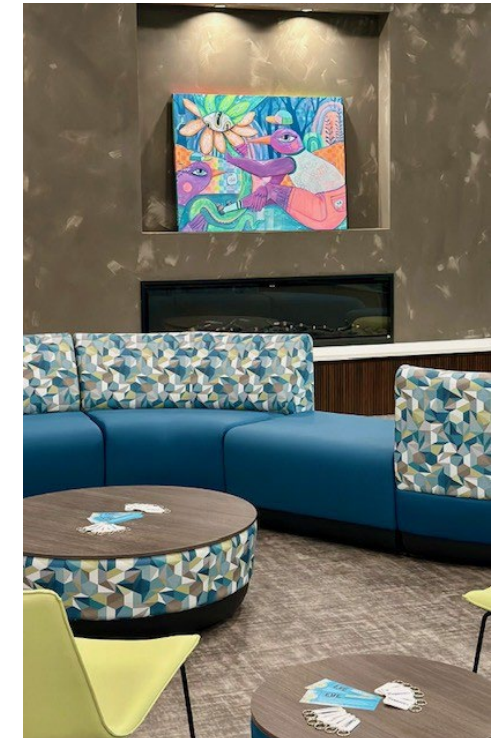
Project Type: Rehabilitation leading to new units

Award amount: \$2,000,000

Amount spent: \$2,000,000

Category: Unaccompanied youth/young adults

Completed: Leased up



# 2025 1590 Development Projects

## **Mujeres in Action, Casa MiA**

Project Type: New construction

Award amount: \$222,494

Category: Fleeing DV, homeless, at-risk of homelessness

In-Progress: Building capital stack

## **CM Development, Threshold Apartments**

Project Type: New construction

Award amount: \$1,000,000

Category: All categories

In-Progress: Building capital stack

## **SDS Collins Building, LLC, Collins Building Rehabilitation**

Project Type: Rehab leading to new units

Award amount: \$892,506

Category: Homeless, at-risk of homelessness

In-Progress: Legal documents under review



# 2025 1406 Development Projects

## **CM Development, Ben Burr Town Homes**

Project Type: New construction, homeownership

Award amount: \$1,000,000

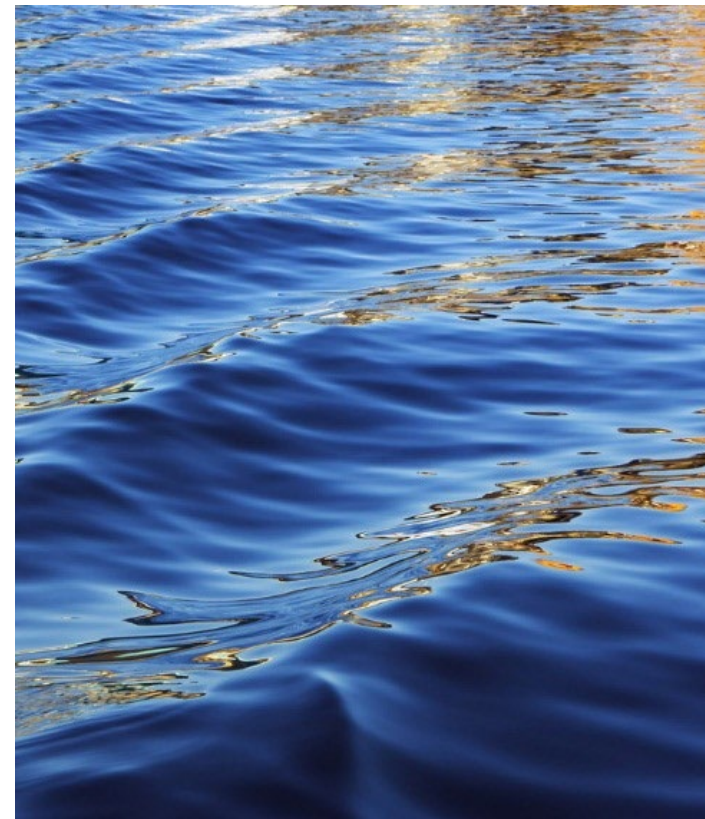
Category: All categories

In-Progress: Building capital stack





# 2026 HEART Development Funding Recommendations



# Funding Round

Opened: March 2, 2026

Closed: May 1, 2026

Available for awards: \$5,800,000

Number of organizations receiving technical assistance: Thirteen (13)

Number of applications: Five (5)

Total amount requested: \$3,815,859



# 2026 HEART Development Funding Recommendations

Organization	Name	Project Location	Project Type	Funding Approved	Avg Score
<b>MiA - Mujeres in Action</b>	<b>Casa MiA</b>	1990 E. Devoe Ave	New Construction	\$160,000	87
<b>Cochran Management, LLC</b>	<b>Great Northern</b>	4747 N. Haven St	New Construction	\$1,900,000	86
<b>Spokane Housing Ventures/Catholic Housing Ventures</b>	<b>Wilton Apartments Rehabilitation</b>	156 S. Browne St	Rehabilitation Leading to New Units	\$450,000	80
<b>Ministry Housing Investment Group</b>	<b>MHIG Apartments I</b>	506 W. Sinto Ave	New Construction	\$641,134	77
<b>Northwest Cooperative Development Center</b>	<b>Howard Cooperative</b>	224 S. Howard St	Shareholder Ownership	\$0.00	66





Questions?

