California's Affordable Housing Resource System and Current Outcomes

CalHFA Workshop June 11, 2020

Presentation Topics

- California's Affordable Housing Needs
- California's Rent Burden Challenge
- Affordable Housing Production Levels
- State Affordable Housing Resource Targeting
- Policy Considerations

California's Affordable Housing Needs

Comparison of Households (By Income Category) to Cumulative Units Affordable & Available to Them

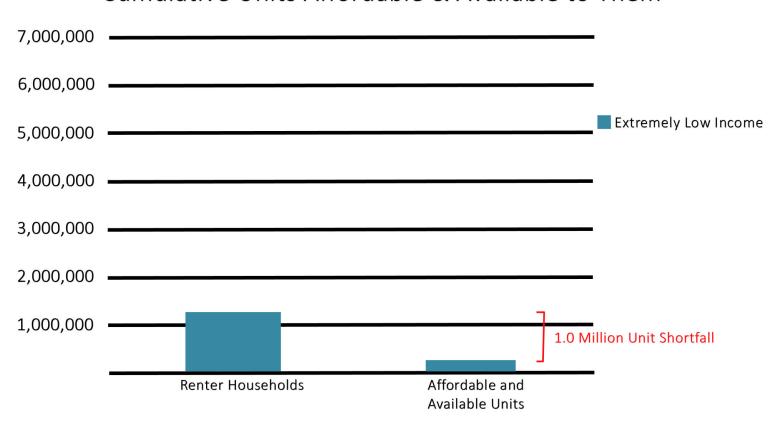


Chart derived from Figure 1.25 of California's Housing Future: Challenges and Opportunities; Data based off of 2016 National Low Income Housing Coalition tabulations of 2014 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMNS) housing file.

California's Affordable Housing Needs

Comparison of Households (By Income Category) to Cumulative Units Affordable & Available to Them

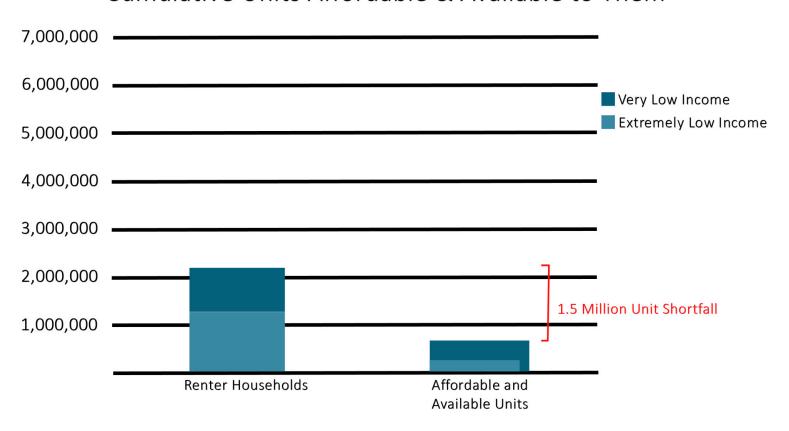


Chart derived from Figure 1.25 of California's Housing Future: Challenges and Opportunities; Data based off of 2016 National Low Income Housing Coalition tabulations of 2014 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMNS) housing file.

California's Affordable Housing Needs

Comparison of Households (By Income Category) to Cumulative Units Affordable & Available to Them

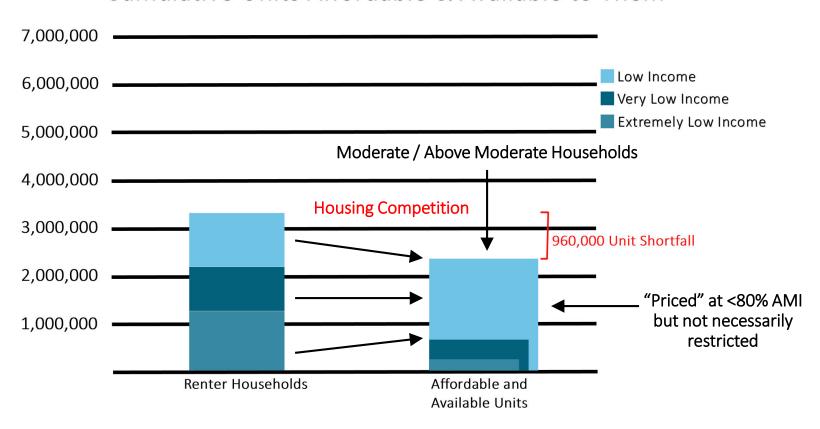


Chart derived from Figure 1.25 of California's Housing Future: Challenges and Opportunities; Data based off of 2016 National Low Income Housing Coalition tabulations of 2014 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMNS) housing file.

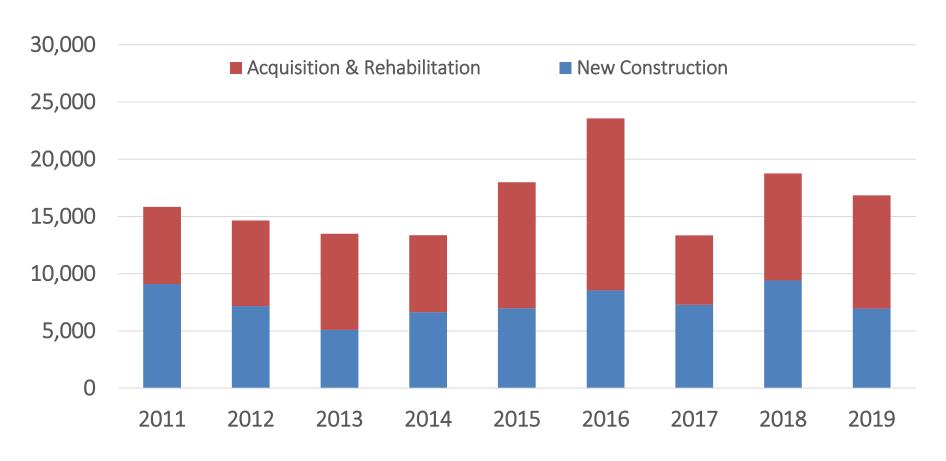
California's Rent Burden Challenge

Table 1.2
Percentage of California's Renter Households Experiencing Rent Burden by Income

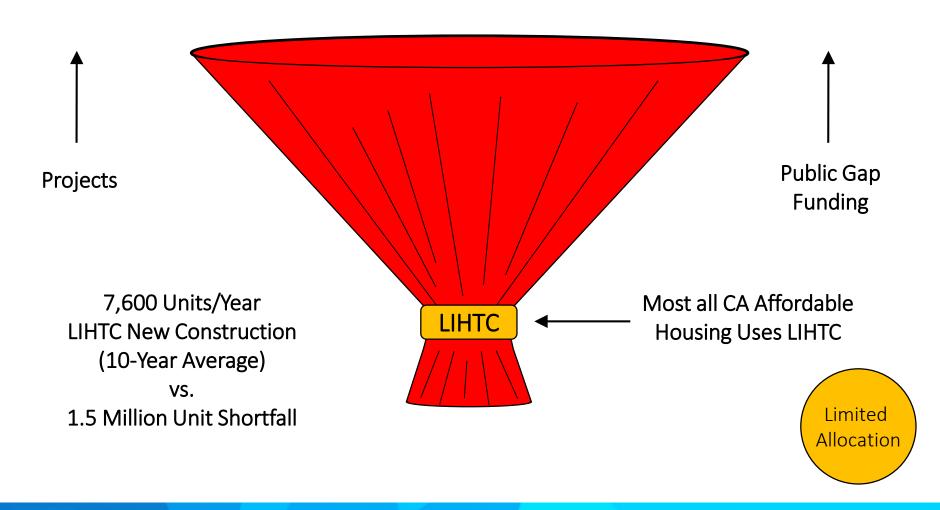
Income	Total Renter Households (million)	% Rent Burdened	% Severely Rent Burdened		
Extremely Low-Income or Below Poverty Line	1.41	90.2%	76.9%		
Very Low-Income	.82	85.4%	47.4%		
Low-Income	1.13	64.6%	16.9%		
All Lower-Income Renter Households (80% AMI and below) Subtotal of above	3.36	80.4%	49.5%		
Moderate-Income	.59	41.5%	5.3%		
Above Moderate-Income	2.03	12%	0.9%		
All Renter Households Total	5.97	53.4%	28.7%		

Source: 2017 National Low-Income Housing Coalition tabulations of 2015 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) housing file.

California Low Income Housing Units Produced and Preserved (4% and 9% LIHTC Programs)



LIHTC/TE Bond-Constrained Production



Resources and AMI Targeting

Program	Annual Funding	Avg. AMI Target
Affordable Housing Sustainable Communities (AHSC)	\$550,000,000	50%
CA State LIHTC (Budget Allocation)	\$500,000,000	57%
Veterans Housing & Homeless Prev. Prog. (VHHP)	\$75,000,000	30%
9% Federal LIHTC & Original CA State Tax Credit	\$1,213,859,023	51%
Housing for Healthy California Program (HHC)	\$43,500,000	30%
Joe Serna, Jr. Farmworker Housing Grant (FWHG)	\$74,000,000	51%
Multifamily Housing Program (MHP)	\$547,000,000	48%
No Place Like Home (NPLH)	\$622,000,000	30%
Supportive Housing Multifamily Hsg. Prog. (SHMHP)	\$77,000,000	30%
Infill Infrastructure Grant Program (IIG)	\$279,000,000	51%
Transit Oriented Development Housing Prog. (TOD)	\$141,000,000	50%
CalHFA Mixed Income Program (MIP)	\$195,000,000	57%
Total Funding and Average AMI Targeting	\$4,317,359,023	48.6%

Resources and AMI Targeting

Resource Targeting Level	Approx. Annual Funding	% of Total
Extremely Low Income (<30% AMI)	\$1,199,435,902	27.8%
Very-Low Income (30% AMI to 50% AMI)	\$1,804,591,053	41.9%
Low-Income (51% AMI to 80% AMI)	\$1,305,532,068	30.2%
Moderate (81% AMI to 120% AMI)	\$5,850,000	00.1%
Total Annual Funding Amount	\$4,317,359,023	

- Average AMI Targeting of 48.6% is likely lower due to use of most restrictive funding source requirements
- Private Activity Bonds and 4% tax credits are excluded from totals since these resources are least restrictive
- Income targeting is estimated based on threshold and scoring criteria of each program
- Resource targeting in the Low-Income category is mostly skewed to a maximum of 60% AMI

Deep-Targeting Trade-Off

	<u>Fresno</u>		San Diego		Santa Clara	
Total Development Cost Per Unit	\$	350,000	\$	450,000	\$	550,000
Financing Sources - 60% AMI Unit						
4% Federal Tax Credit Equity	\$	117,936	\$	155,002	\$	193,565
Permanent Loan	\$	74,261	\$	163,056	\$	243,314
Gap Financing	\$	157,803	\$	131,943	\$	113,122
Total Financing Sources	\$	350,000	\$	450,000	\$	550,000
Financing Sources - 30% AMI Unit						
4% Federal Tax Credit Equity	\$	117,936	\$	155,002	\$	193,565
Permanent Loan	\$	(3,266)	\$	34,996	\$	68,247
Gap Financing	\$	235,330	\$	260,002	\$	288,188
Total Financing Sources	\$	350,000	\$	450,000	\$	550,000
Additional Gap Financing Needed to Support 30% AMI Unit	\$	77,527	\$	128,060	\$	175,067
Units Produced if Gap Financing Resources Entirely to 30% AMI		1,000		1,000		1,000
Units Produced if Gap Financing Resources Entirely to 60% AMI		1,491		1,971		2,548
Additional 60% AMI Units Produced per 1,000 30% AMI Units		491		971		1,548

Policy Considerations

- Improve Efficiency of Affordable Housing Delivery System
 - Per Unit Funding Limits Sufficient to use One Gap Source
 - Scoring Incentives to Reduce Costs
 - Incentives to Encourage Larger, Denser Projects
- Mitigate Cost Drivers Outside the System (BIG PROJECT!)
 - Amend CA Building Codes to Reduce Burden on Housing
- Amend State LIHTC and Gap Financing Programs
 - Remove or Reduce Dependency on Federal LIHTC
 - Incentivize Pairing of State Gap Funding with Private and/or Charitable Resources

Policy Considerations

- Leverage Existing System to Increase Production
 - Reward the Production of Affordable Units that avoid Consumption of State Funding Sources
- Focus on Production of Housing Supply at greater AMI Levels while Targeting Rental Subsidies to these Affordable Units
- Eliminate Leveraging Overhang of Rental Subsidies to stretch Funding to serve more Extremely Low-Income Households
- Federal Advocacy for LIHTC Program Changes
 - Amend "50% Bond Test" to Increase 4% LIHTC
 - Fix the Floating 4% Tax Credit Rate like the 9% Tax Credit
 - State Authority to Designate 130% Areas like the 9% Tax Credit

Questions?