

# Ideas for Stimulating New Unit Production In the 4% CTCAC / CDLAC Programs

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#### Historical Production and Current Environment

New Unit Production in the 4% Tax Credit Program

6,057 units / year from 2000 to 2008 (average)

3,243 units / year from 2009 to 2013 (average)
Includes impact from ARRA of 2009 (stimulus funding)

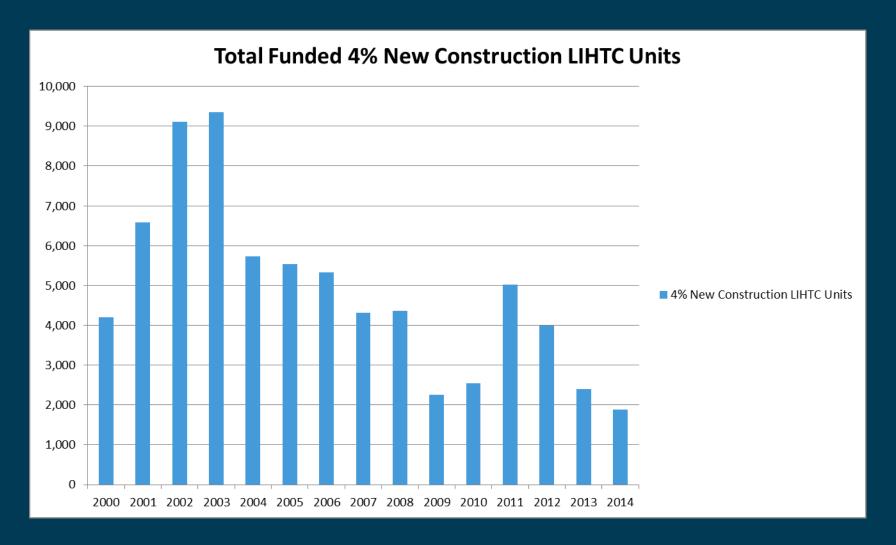
2,402 units in 2013

1,880 units in 2014\*

\*Through July funding round, projected finish of 2,400 units



## Historical Production and Current Environment





### Historical Production and Current Environment

- Current production gap of 2,800 to 3,000 units/year
- 16,800 low-income households <u>didn't</u> receive affordable housing since 2008....and counting
- New financing sources will not be sufficient to close the production gap
- Billions in unused bond volume cap and federal low-income housing tax credits
- Hundreds of millions in untapped tax revenues
- Thousands of jobs unfulfilled



- #1 Modify 10% at 50% AMI Targeting Requirement
  - If 60% AMI rents are 15% below market, 100% of units may be at 60% AMI
  - Effect is to increase supportable debt while broadening the population of low-income people to be served
  - Impact on South Gate Project: +\$600,000



- #2 Modify Developer Fee Limit
  - Remove \$2.5MM limit that can be included in project costs and eligible basis
  - Allow a 15% fee in eligible basis and project costs
  - Cap the "cash portion" of the fee using a new formula of \$2.5MM for the first 150 units and \$10,000 per unit thereafter
  - Effect is to generate equity from deferred fee
  - Impact on South Gate Project: +\$2,700,000



- #3 Modify Energy Efficiency Requirements
  - Eliminate >Title 24 requirements as a minimum construction standard
  - Add to scoring incentives if desired
  - Effect is to reduce project hard and soft costs
  - Impact on South Gate Project: +\$351,000 (\$648,000 total savings at \$3,000 / unit less reduction in tax credit equity)



### Other Changes

- Increase points for new construction
- Award points for extended affordability regardless of whether the round is competitive
- Encourage and incentivize mixed income projects
- Allow 100% at 60% AMI projects to earn the full 35 affordability points if the rents are 15% below market



## State Tax Credit Legislative & Program Changes

- \$200 million in additional state tax credit authority, prioritized for 4% projects
- Allow all 4% projects to earn the 130% boost if in an eligible area, like special needs projects
- Allow all 4% projects to earn a 30% credit, like the 9% program
- Remove the minimum CTCAC point score requirement for 4% + state credit applications



## Other Ideas to Drive Production

 Remove requirement to have a bond application pending when applying for 4% tax credits
 Difficult to develop designations to be overhauled in 2016

 Add a new 9% tie-breaker that has % goals that favor new construction vs. acquisition / rehabilitation

Similar to the housing type goals

Effect is to push preservation deals to 4% program

- Modify the 9% tie-breaker to favor more efficient use of tax credits
- Prioritize 4% projects in new gap financing programs



## The Real Question

#### We all want to develop affordable housing that

- Is highly energy efficient,
- Has rents well below market rates, and
- Advances other public policy goals,

#### But are we willing to watch low-income citizens

- Remain rent-burdened and overcrowded,
- Live in substandard, outdated housing,
- Sit on waiting lists for years,
- Endure long commutes to their jobs,
- Have almost no chance to live where they work, and
- Experience the other effects of a lack of decent, safe, affordable housing

For the sake of these objectives?

