National Housing Trust Fund Input Meeting



Philip Gilman & Brittney Daise

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DCA Presenters

- Philip Gilman
 - Affordable Housing Program Specialist Direct 404-679-5277
 - Philip.Gilman@dca.ga.gov
- Brittney Daise

Housing Data & Research Specialist Direct 404-679-1734

Brittney.Daise@dca.ga.gov

Overview of Webinar

- Background on National Housing Trust Fund
- Overview of DCA's work so far
- Allocation plan timeline
- Review of current DCA research
- DCA questions
- Open Q&A

National Housing Trust Fund

- Established under Title I of the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008
- Production or preservation of affordable housing
 - Acquisition, new construction, reconstruction, and/or rehabilitation of non-luxury housing
- In 2014 FHFA directed Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to begin setting aside and allocating funds
- □ HUD published interim Rule (FR-5246-I-03) in 2015

National Housing Trust Fund

- Affordable housing for ELI and VLI households
 - □ Extremely Low Income (<30% of AMI)
 - □ Very Low Income (30-50% of AMI)
 - \Box ELI is 100% focus until funding > \$1 billion
- Very similar to the HOME program, except:
 - □ 80% of the funds for production of rental housing
 - 30-year period of affordability for rental
- □ Year 1 estimate: \$3.34-3.57 million in Georgia

Overview of DCA's NHTF Work

- Governor <u>designated Georgia Housing and Finance</u> <u>Authority</u> to administer the NHTF in Georgia
- Analysis of Impediments and ELI Research
- HUD Guidance and NLIHC Recommendations
- Public Input Process
 - Webinar, Stakeholder Meetings, Conference Calls
 Draft Allocation Plan and AAP Hearing

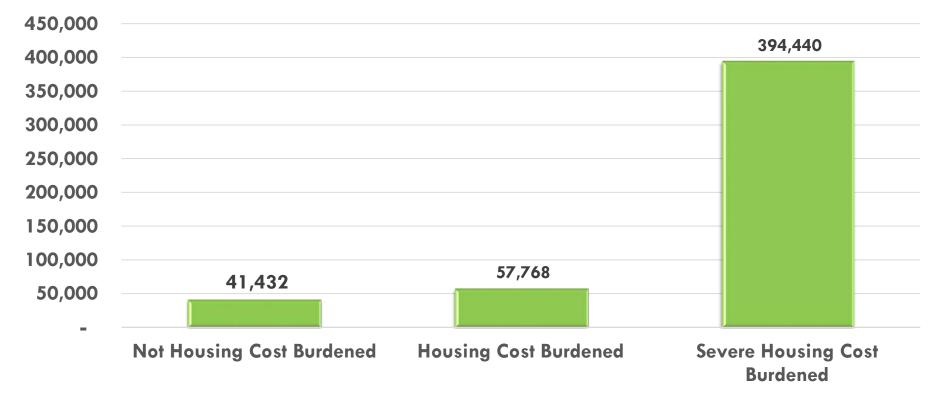
Allocation Plan Timeline

- □ March 2016: GSEs transfer funds to FHFA
- March/April 2016: Public Input
- April 2016: HTF formula allocations published
- April 2016: DCA posts draft allocation plan
- April/May 2016: Comment period and hearing
- May 2016: DCA revises and submits allocation plan
- □ Summer 2016: HTF grant agreements executed

DCA Research

- Georgia housing cost burden households
- Extremely Low Income (ELI) income limits/levels
- Profile of Georgia the Extremely Low Income (ELI) households/individuals
- Total Affordable/Available Units

Housing Cost Burden in Georgia by Households



Source: United States Census Bureau, 2013 – 1 Yr. - Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS) C/O: Enterprise Community Partners

Severe Housing Cost Burden by Income Level

	Georgia	Atlanta Metro
At or below 15% AMI	95%	96%
At or below 30% AMI	81%	83%
Between 30% and 50% AMI	37%	38%
Between 50% and 80% AMI	7%	7%

ELI Income Limits

Family Size	Georgia	Atlanta Metro Area
1	\$12,550	\$14,350
2	\$14,350	\$16,400
3	\$16,100	\$20,090
4	\$17,900	\$24,250
5	\$19,350	\$28,410
6	\$20,800	\$32,570
7	\$22,200	\$36,730
8	\$23,650	\$40,890

ELI Income Limits

Family	Georgia	Atlanta
Size		Metro
1	\$314	\$359
2	\$359	\$410
3	\$403	\$502
4	\$448	\$606
5	\$484	\$710
6	\$520	\$814
7	\$555	\$918
8	\$591	\$1022

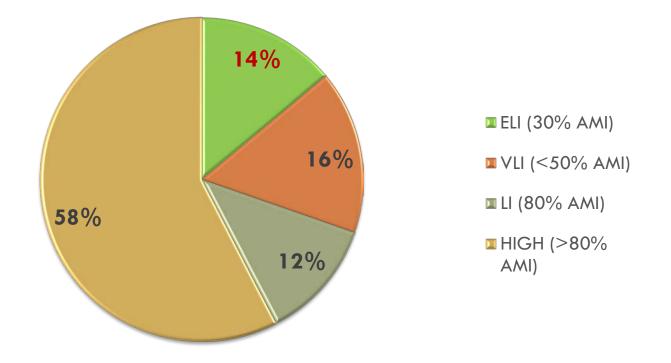
	One bedroom FMR	Two bedroom FMR
Georgia (State)	\$677	\$81 <i>7</i>
Georgia (Non-Metro)	\$484	\$623
Atlanta Metro	\$773	\$916

Georgia's Literally Homeless Population

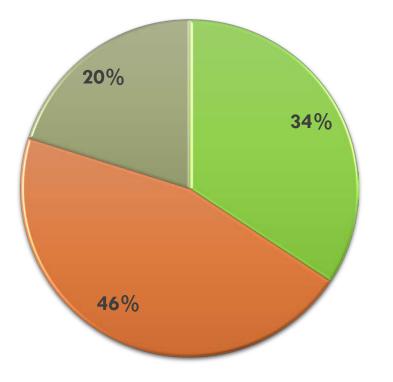
Housing status	2011	2013	2015
Unsheltered	11,384	8,450	5,803
Emergency Shelter or Transitional Housing	8,492	8,497	7,987
TOTAL	19,876	16,947	13,790
Change from previous count (%)	6%	-15%	-19%

Source: Department of Community Affairs (DCA) - 2015 Report on Homelessness

Households in Georgia by Income Levels



Georgia ELI by Age (Individuals)

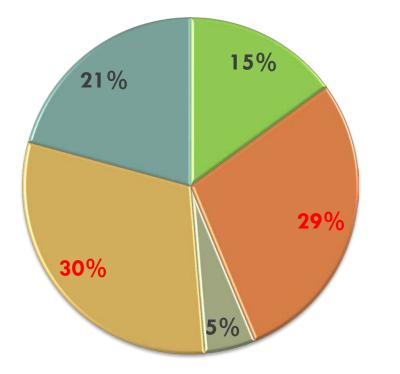


of ELI Persons Under Age 18

of ELI Persons Age 18 - 54

of ELI Persons Age 55+

Households in Georgia by Marital Status



Married ELI Households

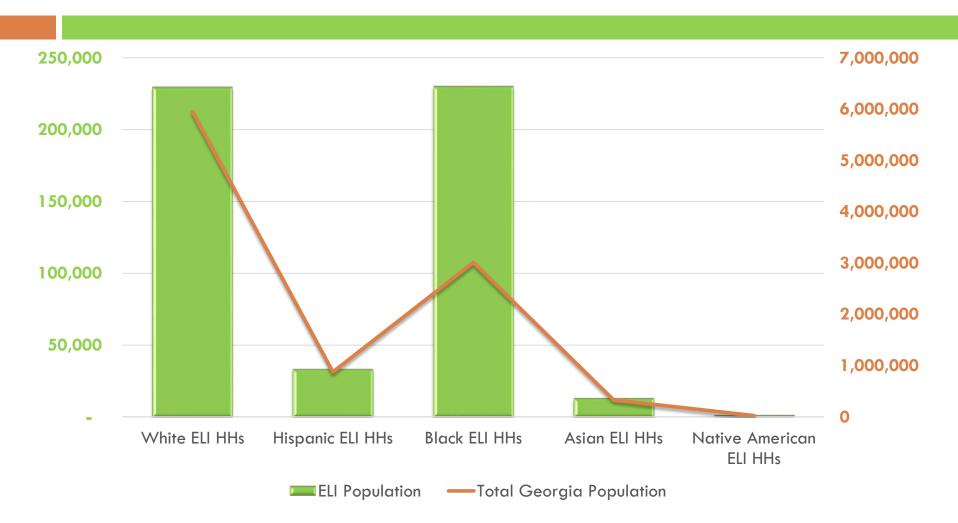
Single Female -Headed Family

Single Male - Headed Family

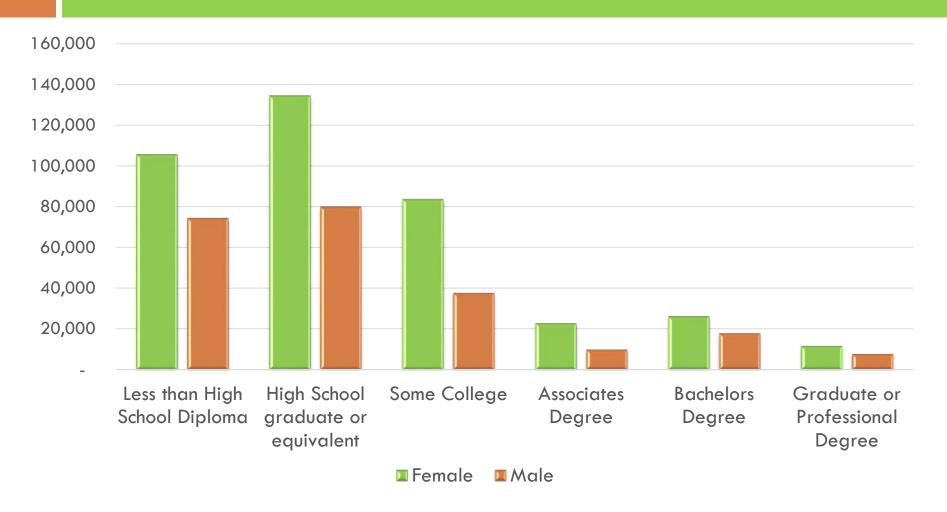
Single Female

Single Male

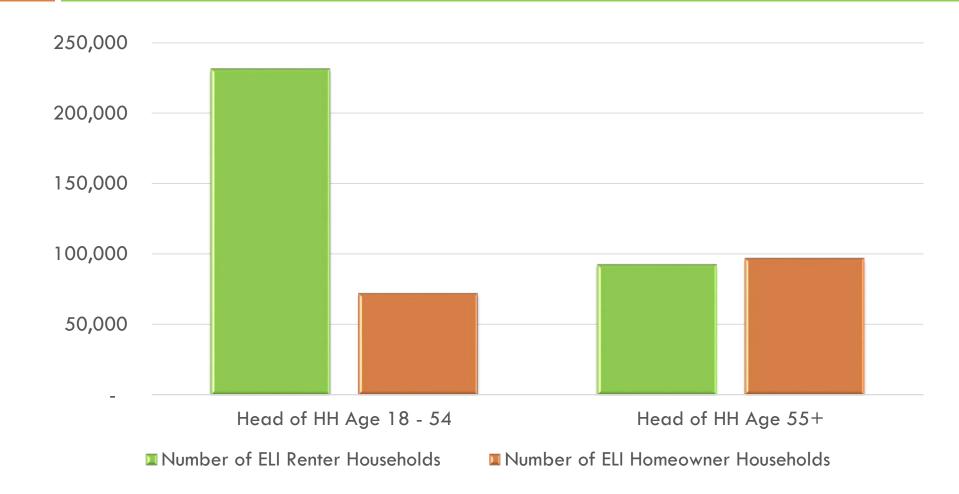
Georgia ELI Households by Race



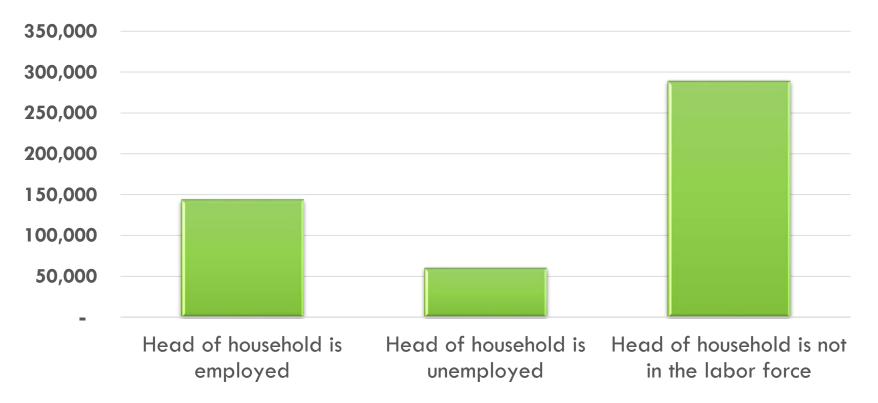
Georgia ELI Educational Attainment by Gender



Georgia ELI Households



Employment by Head of Household



Source: United States Census Bureau, 2013 – 1 Yr. - Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS) C/O: Enterprise Community Partners

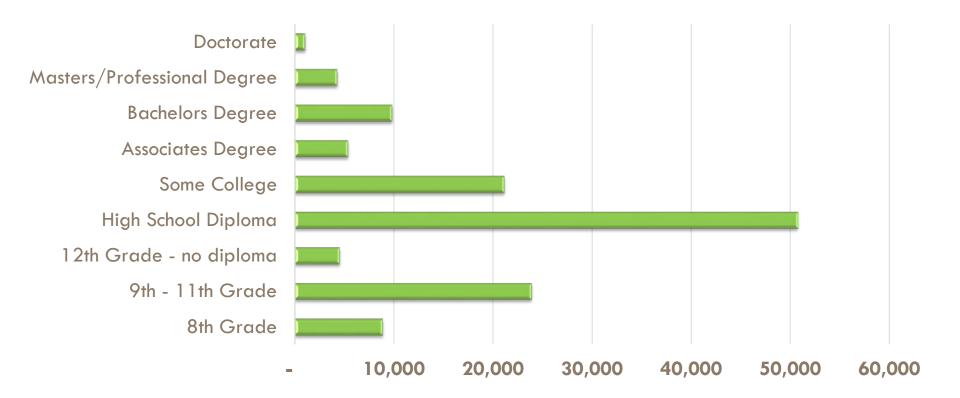
Total Affordable/Available Units

	Georgia	Atlanta Metro
At or below 15% AMI	111,799	54,470
At or below 30% AMI	224,362	123,387

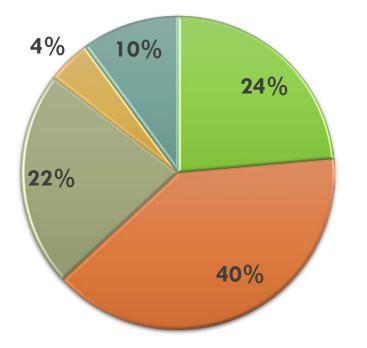
Further DCA Research

- Educational Attainment of ELI Population
- Marital Status of ELI Population
- Individuals with a Disability
- Urban vs. Rural Spending
- Vehicle Access
- Location Affordability
- Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMA)/Regional ELI Population

ELI Population 62 and Over by Educational Attainment



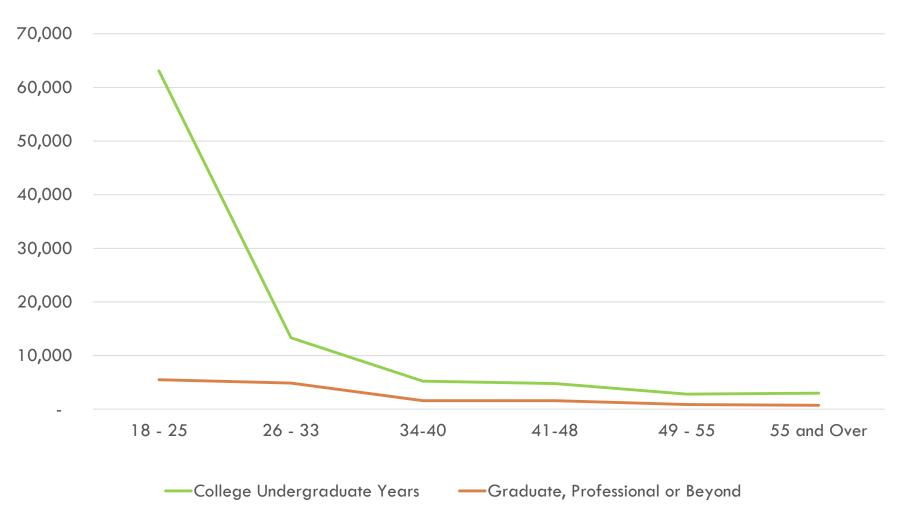
Marital Status of ELI Population 62 and Over





- Widowed
- Divorced
- Separated
- Never Married

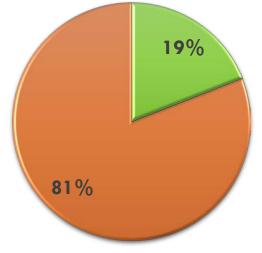
ELI Population by Grade Level Attending by Age



United States Census Bureau, 2013 – 1 Yr. - Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS)

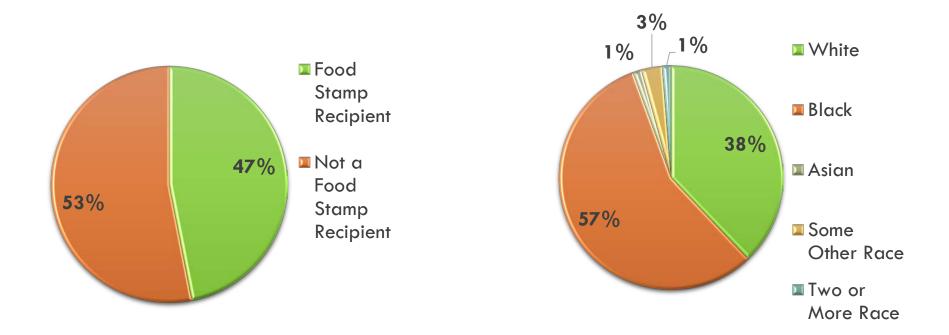
Individuals with a Disability within the ELI Population

	< 17 years of age (ELI)	18 - 54 (ELI)	55 and over (ELI)	62 and over (ELI)	65 and over (ELI)	Total # Individuals with a Disability (ELI)
With a Disability	24,744	86,125	111,325	73,817	61,278	222,194
Without a Disability	374,977	444,981	123,849	76,730	57,951	943,807
Total	399,721	531,106	235,174	150,547	119,229	1,166,001



With a DisabilityWithout a Disability

ELI Households Receiving Food Stamps



Household Building Units in Structure by Percent of ELI Population

	% total GA population (ELI)	% total GA Population (Severe Cost Burden)
Mobile Home or trailer	22%	16%
Single-Family Detached	10%	8%
Single-Family Attached	10%	9%
2 Unit Apartments	33%	26%
3-4 Unit Apartments	30%	23%
5-9 Unit Apartments	29%	24%
10-19 Unit Apartments	18%	16%
20 - 29 Unit Apartments	21%	18%
50 or more unit apartments	24%	17%
Boat, RV, Van, etc.	20%	6%

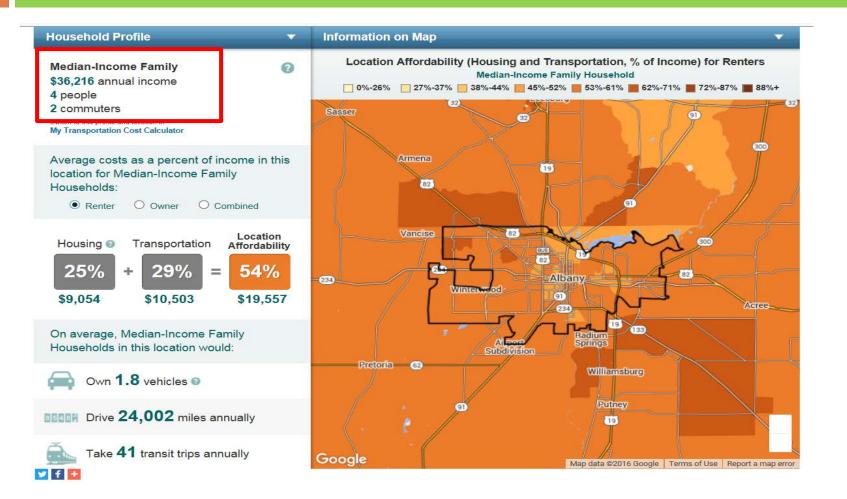
Spending 30% or more of Household Income

	Percent of Renters	Percent of Mortgaged Owners	
Georgia	48.3	33.5	
Urban	50	33.3	
Rural	38.7	33.8	

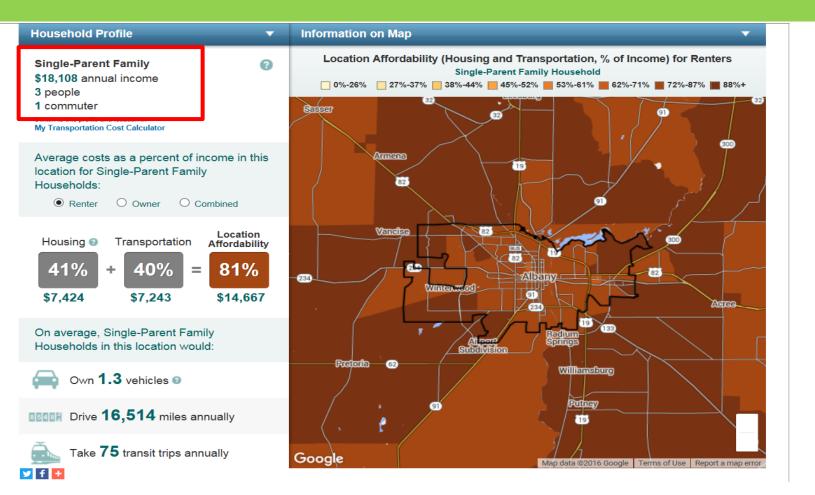
ELI Households with Vehicle Access

	ELI Population	ELI Population (Severe Cost Burden)	ELI Population (Cost Burden)	ELI Population (Not Cost Burden)	Total Georgia Population	% of Total GA Population that is ELI
No Vehicles	119,104	89,503	17,904	11,697	242,245	49%
1 Vehicle	258,594	209,247	28,617	20,730	1,228,039	21%
2 Vehicles	87,093	71,157	8,503	7,433	1,356,493	6%
3 Vehicles	21,968	19,115	1,903	950	509,260	4%
4 Vehicles	4,712	3,670	734	308	154,604	3%
5 Vehicles	1,488	1,250	N/A	238	37,848	4%
6 Vehicles	681	498	N/A	76	18,474	4%

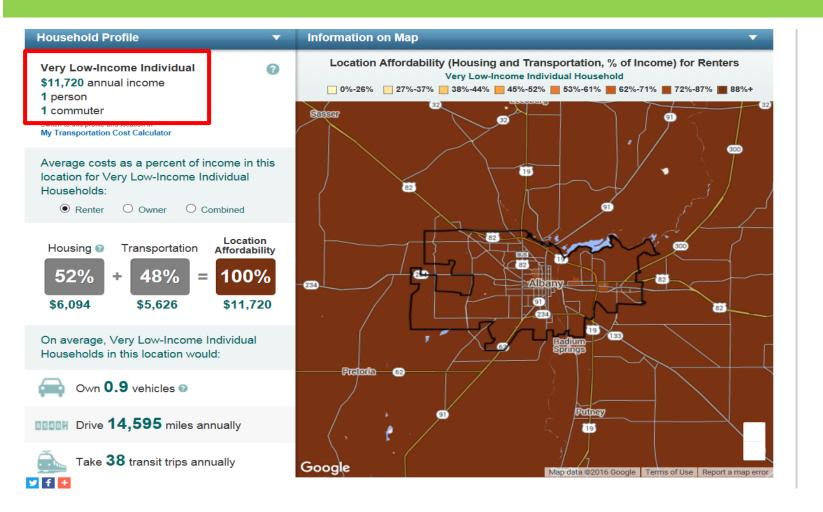
Albany, GA – Location Affordability (Renters) – Median-Income Family



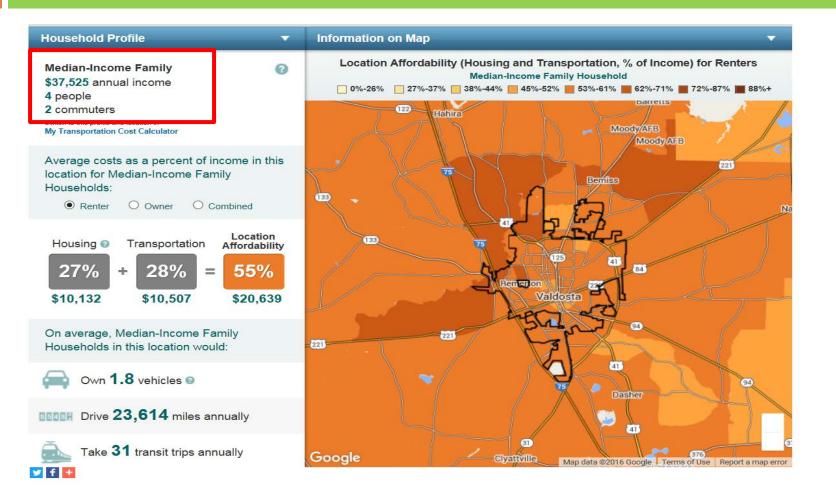
Albany, GA – Location Affordability (Renters) – Single-Parent Family



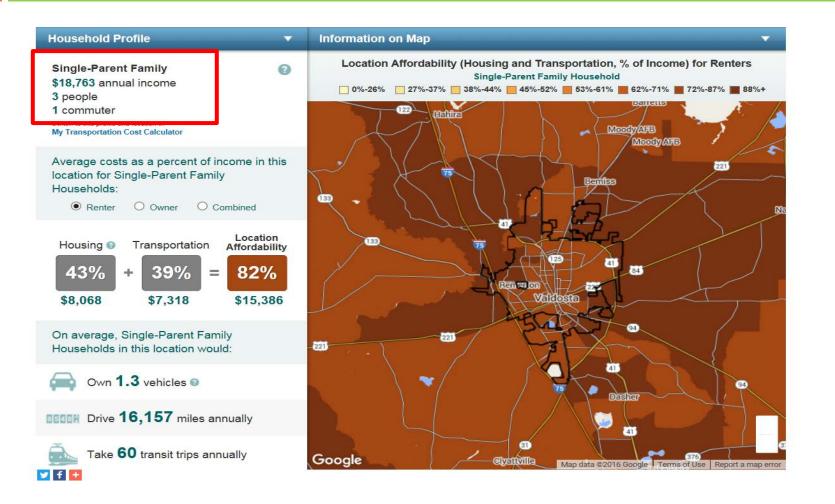
Albany, GA – Location Affordability (Renters) – Very Low-Income Individuals



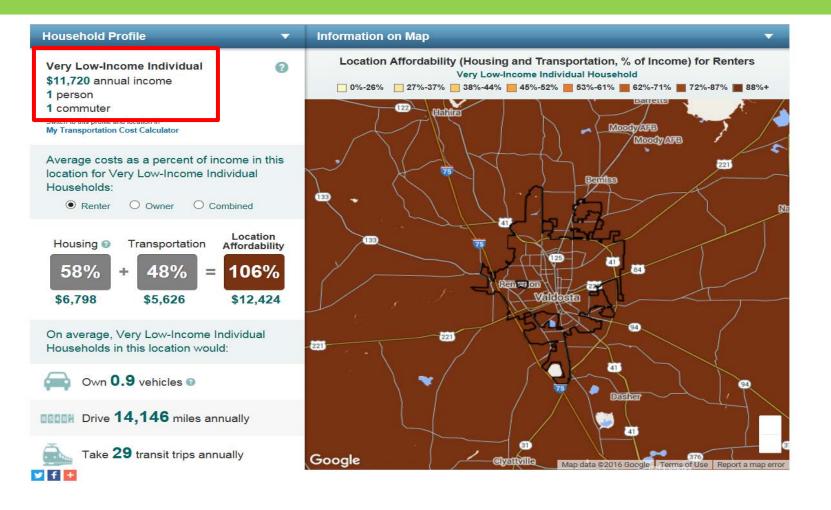
Valdosta, GA – Location Affordability (Renters) – Median-Income Family



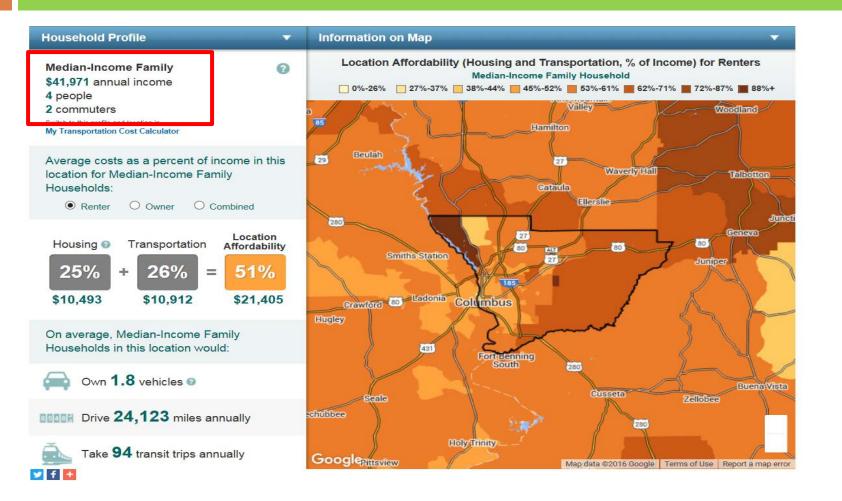
Valdosta, GA – Location Affordability (Renters) – Single-Parent Family



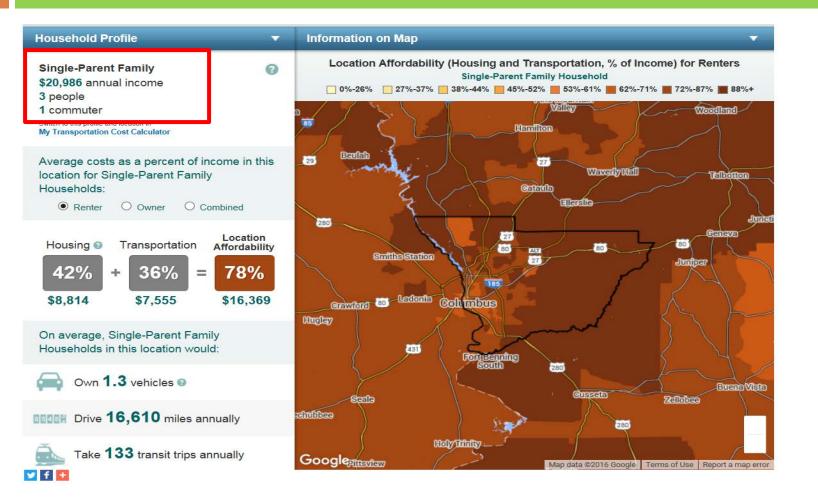
Valdosta, GA – Location Affordability (Renters) – Very Low-Income Individuals



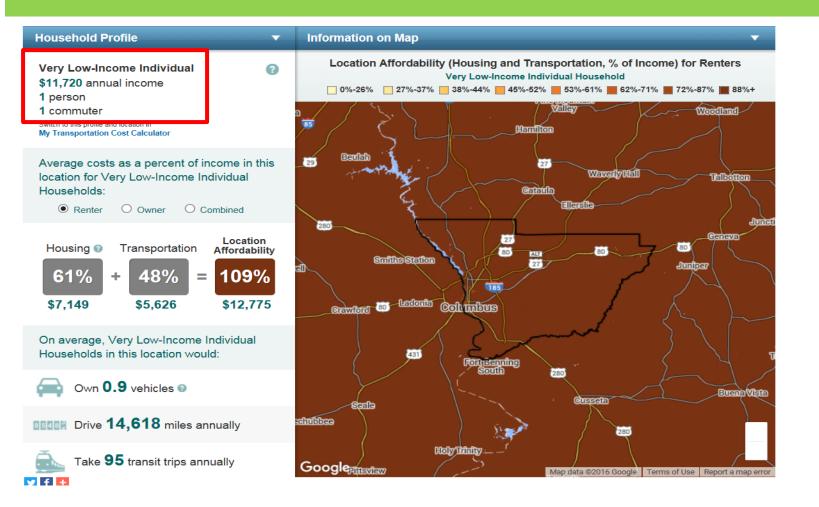
Columbus, GA – Location Affordability (Renters) – Median-Income Family



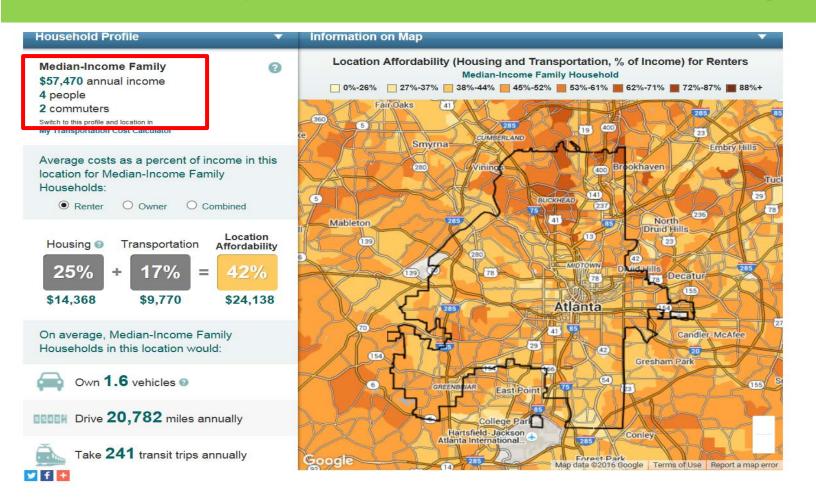
Columbus, GA – Location Affordability (Renters) – Single-Parent Family



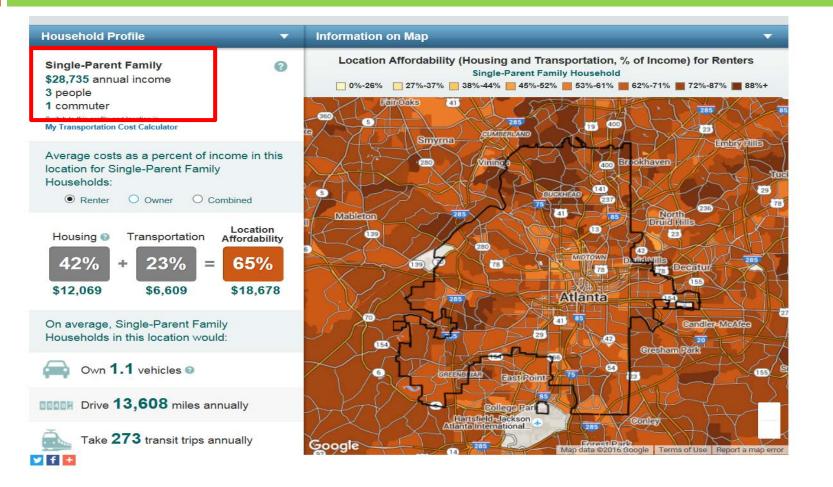
Columbus, GA – Location Affordability (Renters) – Very Low-Income Individuals



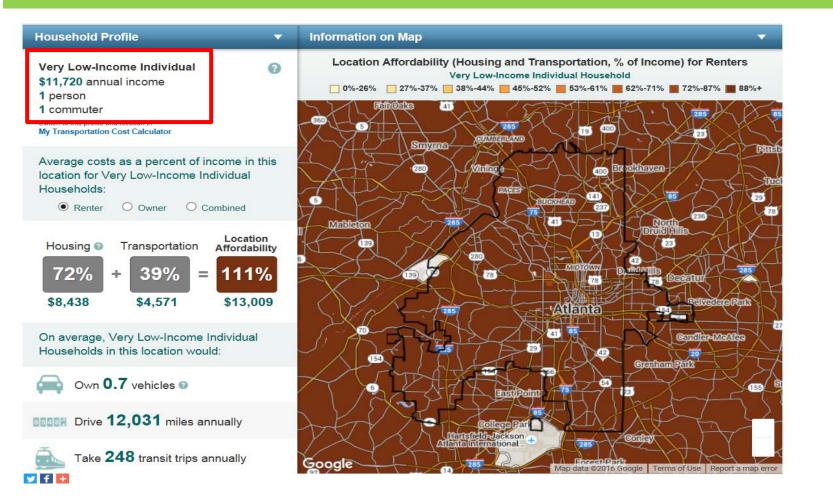
Atlanta, GA – Location Affordability (Renters) – Median-Income Family



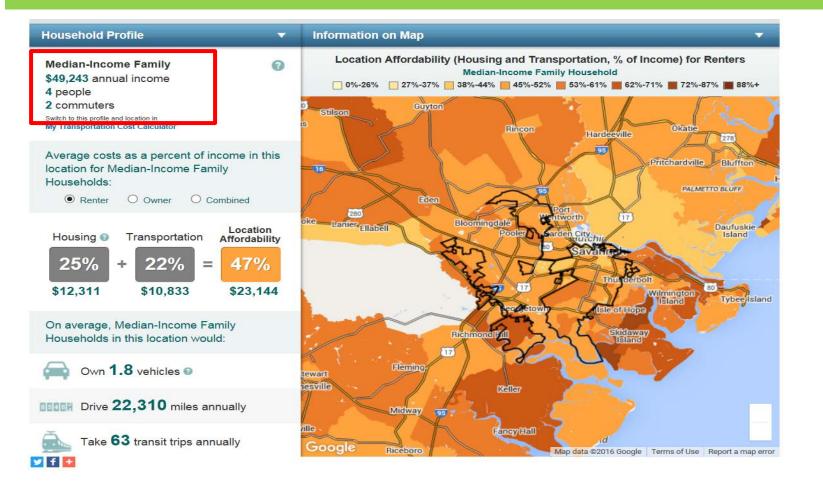
Atlanta, GA – Location Affordability (Renters) – Single-Parent Family



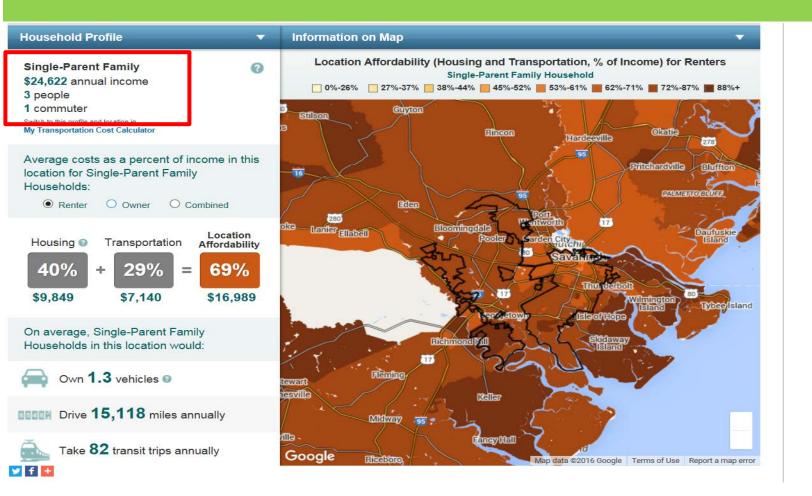
Atlanta, GA – Location Affordability (Renters) – Very Low-Income Individuals



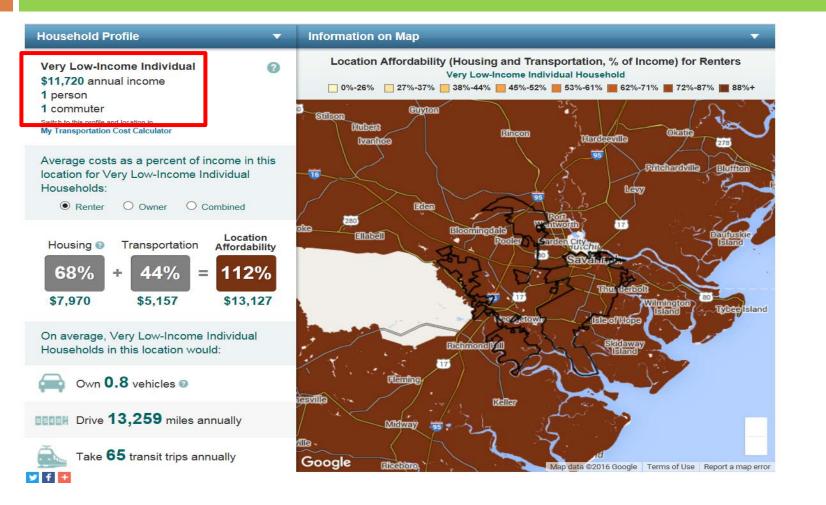
Savannah, GA – Location Affordability (Renters) – Median-Income Family



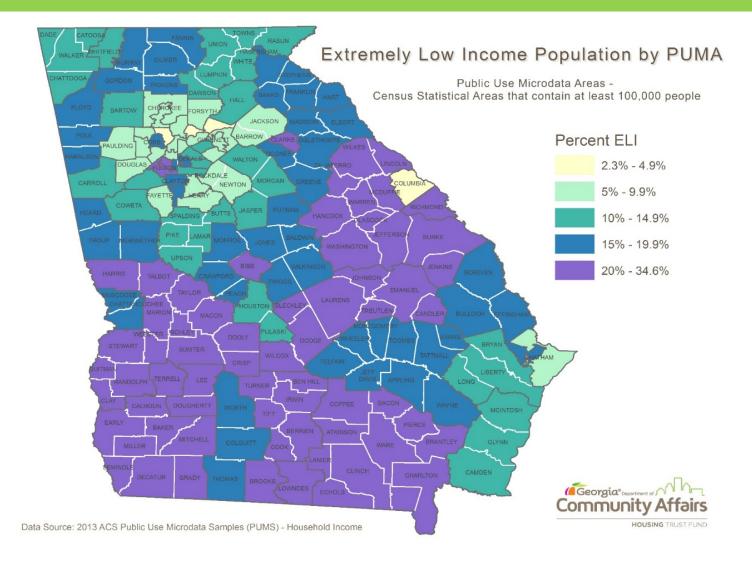
Savannah, GA – Location Affordability (Renters) – Single-Parent Family



Savannah, GA – Location Affordability (Renters) – Very Low-Income Individuals



ELI Population by County



Does DCA have the right/complete data?
 Is a focus on 18-55 and 55+ the right focus?
 Is GA overall and Atlanta MSA the right focus?
 Do education, age, location, and disability status provide a complete set of lenses for research?

Based on this or other research, should DCA prioritize a specific population group?
 Individuals experiencing homelessness
 Re-entering citizens
 Individuals with disabilities
 Households with SSI/SSDI

□ Is NHTF viable without other funding?

- □ Example County with MFI \$65,800
- □ 30% AMI 3-person household at \$20,090
- □ Projected HTF Rent limit = \$502 \$121 UA= \$381
- □ Unit rent potential = \$4,572 (no vacancy, bad debt)
- □ Assuming operating costs of \$4,606 PUPY
- \Box Year 1 best case unit net cash flow = (34)
- \Box 30-year deficit (2%/3% trending) = **\$44,000**

- If units still need rental assistance, what has the NHTF accomplished?
 - Is there a possible route for NHTF without rental assistance?
 - Is there a reason to pursue development that does not need rental assistance?
 - If rental assistance is used, is there any reason not to incentivize units that target lowest income earners (e.g. SSI/SSDI)?

- How can DCA mitigate 30-year compliance risk?
 - There is no proportional repayment
 - Repayment from non-federal funds
 - □ No ability to reinvest during compliance period
 - If a non-profit preference is given, what extra measures can an organization show to support long-term viability?

Should DCA focus on small-, mid-, or large-rental housing development?
What are relevant HTF costs/unit?
What are the advantages of each type?
How would each operate in the long run?
Could small rental generate enough income?

Questions?

Philip GilmanBrAffordable HousingHaProgram SpecialistSpDirect 404-679-5277DiPhilip.Gilman@dca.ga.govBr

Brittney Daise Housing Data & Research Specialist Direct 404-679-1734 Brittney.Daise@dca.ga.gov

<u>NHTF@dca.ga.gov</u>

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