The City's role in affordable housing

Funding

City-owned Land

Regulatory

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City-owned Land

Regulatory

Collaborator / Convenor

The City's role in

affordable housing

FUNDING

Subsidy - \$ - Investment

Invest on the front end ... \$\$ incentivize the **developer**

-or-

Invest on the back end ... \$\$ subsidize the renter or homeowner

Subsidy Needed

• <30% Area Median Income

Gap of up to \$120,000 per unit

• 30-60% of Area Median Income

Gap of up to \$100,000 per unit

60-80% of Area Median Income
 Gap of up to \$80,000 per unit

Gap depends on % of AMI, length of affordability, # of units, location of build, style of build

City of Asheville - Current Funding



Financing = MONEY

- City as Lender: Funding \$treams
 - Bond: \$25M
 - \$15M Hi-Impact Sites
 - \$5M Housing Trust Fund
 - \$3M Land Banking
 - \$1M Down Payment Assistance
 - \$1M Community Land Trust
 - Annual Housing Trust Fund: \$500,000
 - Annual Capital Improvement Program: \$2M
 - Annual Allocation of Federal Funds (HOME, CDBG, CoC): \$3.2M
- City as Taxing Authority:
 - Land Use Incentive Grant

Partner Funding - Affordable Housing

- LIHTC Low Income Housing Tax Credit / 4%s , 9%s
- Other Tax Credits / Historic & Mills
- Rent Subsidies Housing Choice Vouchers
- Bank financing
 - Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI)
 - Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB)
 - Community Reinvestment Act (CRA)
- Developer Fee Deferral
- Grants
- Philanthropic



Putting our limited funding to work

- All in with our funding, \$30.7M, we could expect to produce 307 units of affordable housing
- Utilizing other funding sources, our incentives, other partners ... if half the subsidy could be shared, we could produce 614 units.
- The more tools & partners we have at the table, the more units we can produce.

Example = Lee Walker Heights, 212 units total, 60% AMI Leverages tax credits, HUD financing, Buncombe County & City of Asheville grant + Total \$40M development / City's subsidy = \$20,000 per unit

Policy Discussion

- Based on the analysis, we would recommend establishing a goal of 200 units per year, direct and indirect.
- Needs Served:
 - Staff recommends focus efforts 80% AMI and below, with emphasis / preference on 60% AMI and acceptance of Housing Choice Vouchers.
- Prioritize leveraged investments (i.e. matching with County investment, etc.)
- Prioritize geographic areas / land-banking for access to jobs, services and community amenities

The City's role in

affordable housing

CITY-OWNED LAND

City Land for RFQ this year

- 319 Biltmore 309 total units
- 91 Riverside 60+ total units
- Cedar Hill 239 total units
- S. Charlotte (future)
- Asheland Avenue (future)

Disposition Policy Guidelines

Procedure 1: The City decides when properties are available for redevelopment.

 Procedure 2: The City obtains appraisals and due diligence of property it seeks to redevelop.

Procedure 3: The City selects developers through an open and competitive process (RFQ, RFP or RFQ/P), unless otherwise directed by the Asheville City Council or City Manager.

Draft Policy Goals

- Affordable Housing Goal 1:
 - When developing City property, it is the City's goal to obtain a minimum
 - 20% of units at 60% Area Median Income

- Affordable Housing Goal 2:
 - Affordability period of at least 20 years, with a strong preference towards an affordability period of 30 years or longer.

Draft Policy Goals

Affordable Housing Goal 1:

- When developing City property, it is the City's goal to obtain a minimum of 40% of total units as affordable
 - 20% of units at 80% Area Median Income
 - 20% of units at 60% Area Median Income

- Affordable Housing Goal 2:
 - Affordability period of at least 20 years, with a strong preference towards an affordability period of 30 years or longer.

Analysis of Policy - 319 Biltmore

- 319 Biltmore site, when combined with Lee Walker Heights:
 - Under 40% affordability policy: 521 units / 336 affordable
 - 64.5% affordable
 - Under 20% affordability policy: 521 units / 273 affordable
 - 52% affordable
- Other amenities & services
 - Traffic signal
 - Parking Deck
 - Supportive & Community Services
 - Community's desire for grocery, daycare, etc.
- Perception / Concentration of low income

Analysis of Policy - 319 Biltmore

- 20% Affordable at 60% AMI 61 units
 - Requires potential subsidy of up to \$6.1M
 - Land alone may suffice as subsidy

- 40% affordable (60 & 80% AMI) 124 units
 - Requires potential subsidy of up to \$11M
 - Land at \$0 plus additional City funding
 - Limits the pool of development partners
 - Limits ability to invest in other sites

Policy Discussion

- Staff recommends:
 - Establish baseline at 20% of units being affordable to 60% AMI and accept Housing Choice Vouchers, with 20 year affordability period
 - Establish scoring criteria in the RFQ/P to incent greater affordability, where appropriate, and other community benefits
 - Cast a wide net to attract more development partners
 - Recognize that each site has context
 - Promote vision of affordable, mixed income communities

The City's role in

affordable housing

REGULATORY

Asheville - Existing Incentives



- Fee Grant Program /
 - Metropolitan Sewer District (MSD)
- Expedited Review

Housing Solutions to Meet Demand



An equitable inclusive mixed-income community with a variety of housing types at a variety of price points, both homeownership and rental, for the variety of incomes & wages we produce in Asheville.

Land Use Regulations

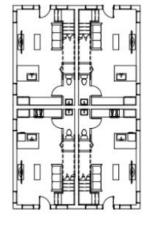
- 57% of residentially zoned land is zoned Single
 Family residential
- Single Family (SF) Zones do not allow duplexes, triplexes, or quadruplexes
- No quadruplexes or triplexes were built in the past year
- 11 duplexes in the past year (22 units)

Historic neighborhoods provide greater variety in housing types and variety of housing affordability.

Increased Density on Single Family Lots

- ADUs / Tiny Homes
- Duplex Development
- Cottage Court Concept











Cottage Court Concept (c. Union Studio)

Accessory Dwelling Unit

Quad Townhouse Prototype (TSW)

Intown Duplex

Policy Discussion

Staff recommends studying:

- Reviewing residential zoning districts to address barriers / impediments to the development of affordable housing:
 - Example: Changes to single family zoning ordinance to allow a variety of housing types as a use by right (example - duplex in Single Family zoning)

The City's role in

affordable housing

Convenor & Collaborator

Development Partners & AMIs

<30% Area Median Income

Homeless Agencies - Housing First

Example - Homeward Bound

• 30%-60% of Area Median Income

Public Housing - Housing Authority City of Asheville (HACA)

Tax Credit Housing

Example - Lee Walker Heights

Housing Choice Voucher - HACA / Homeward Bound

60%-80% of Area Median Income

Local Non-Profit Developers / For-Profit Developers

Example - Mountain Housing, Asheville Habitat, ABCLT / Kassinger

Building Community - Collective Impact

You need Policy, Community & Capacity to Make Change ...

And a holistic comprehensive approach to Build Affordable Mixed-Income Communities ...

Social Issue Equity Issue Education Issue Health Issue Economic Issue Racial Issue Community Issue Political Issue

Policy Discussion

To address affordable housing, we cannot do this by ourselves.

Staff recommends:

Pursue the development of a social equity fund to provide additional resources to produce, preserve and protect affordable housing.

Takeaways

Support the partners already doing the hardest work, the under 60% AMI individuals and families

Identify the gaps in the partnerships, funding, programs, incentives, regulations and fill them so municipal resources can go farther for 60% - 80% - 100% AMI

Call on for-profit developers & lenders to be a part of the solution

Build Community Coalition & Bring More Partners to the Table