Bay Area Housing Finance Authority

2024 Regional Housing Bond





Presenter: Koy Stewart, Program Specialist Housing and Community Services Department January 22, 2024

Agenda

- Overview of Bay Area Housing Finance Authority (BAHFA)
- Regional Housing Bond Measure
- Expenditure Planning
- Next Steps
- Q & A





Bay Area Housing Finance Authority (BAHFA) was created to solve housing affordability challenges

BAHFA's Mission

To address systemic challenges in housing affordability and housing stability across the 3Ps

- Production of new affordable housing
- Preservation of existing affordable housing
- 3. **Protections** for low-income residents and people at risk of homelessness

How BAHFA Works

- BAHFA is the first regional housing finance agency in California, created by the State Legislature in 2019 to offer new tools and innovative solutions to the Bay Area's housing challenges
- Core power is to raise new revenue for housing, subject to voter approval
- Collaborates with cities and counties, improves systems and funds housing across the whole Bay Area
- Currently conducting pilot programs to advance affordable housing goals across the 3Ps



Proposed 2024 Regional Housing Bond

- \$10-20 billion to invest in affordable housing
- Requires voter approval
- Funds disbursed over 10+ years
- Eligible uses set forth in statute and state constitution

Related 2024 Measure

Assembly Constitutional Amendment 1 (Aguiar-Curry) will place a measure on the November 2024 ballot that would:

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Amend the statewide constitution to lower the voter approval threshold for affordable housing general obligation bonds (among other items) from 66.7% to 55%.



Apply to the Bay Area Regional Housing Bond on the same November 2024 ballot.

Significant Funding to Every Community

County & Direct City Allocations	\$10B GO Bond	\$20B GO Bond
Alameda County (excluding Oakland)	\$984 M	\$2,000 M
Oakland	\$383 M	\$765 M
Contra Costa County	\$925 M	\$1,900 M
Marin County	\$352 M	\$704 M
Napa County (excluding City of Napa)	\$100 M	\$200 M
City of Napa	\$79 M	\$158 M
San Francisco City and County	\$1,200 M	\$2,400 M
San Mateo County	\$1,000 M	\$2,100 M
Santa Clara County (excluding San Jose)	\$1,200 M	\$2,400 M
San Jose	\$1,000 M	\$2,100 M
Solano County	\$248 M	\$497 M
Sonoma County (excluding Santa Rosa)	\$282 M	\$564 M
Santa Rosa	\$121 M	\$242 M
BAHFA	\$2,000 M	\$4,000 M

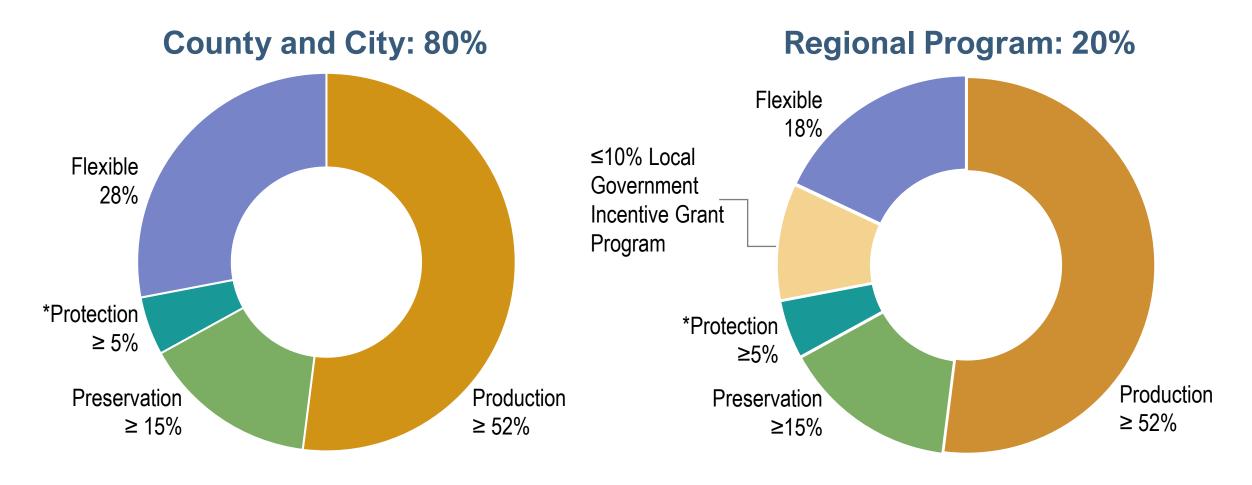
Total Bond Allocation Estimate for Santa Rosa*

Bond Allocation	Estimated Share Amount	Approximate Bond Allocation
Total GO Bond Allocation	100%	\$121 million
Administration of Programs and Services	5%	\$6 million
Balance to Disperse	95%	\$115 million
Balance to Disperse	Level	\$115 million
Dalance to Disperse	Level	Ψ113 IIIIIIOII
Production	52% min.	\$60 million
Preservation	15% min.	\$17 million
Tenant Protections**	5% min.	\$6 million
Flexible Funding	28%	\$32 million

^{*} Bond allocation amounts will change when updated with 2023-2024 Assessed Values from the California State Board of Equalization. The figures above are based on 2020 Assessed Values.

^{**} State law does not allow bond proceeds to be spent for non-capital (i.e., services) costs so funds assigned to tenant protection must be reassigned absent a change in law.

How Funds Can be Spent



^{*}Exception for GO Bonds: currently, state law does not allow bond proceeds to be spent on non-capital (e.g., services) costs.

Regional Coordination and Accountability

Cities and Counties

- Counties must conduct public outreach and engage with their cities to inform county expenditure plans.
- Plans are subject to BAHFA and ABAG Executive Board review.
- Local elected officials responsible for project-level funding decisions, consistent with local expenditure plans.
- Annually report on expenditures and outcomes.

Distribution Basics for 80% of Bond



80% to County of Origin

- Based on Assessed
 Value
- Counties Decide
 Which Entity Shall
 Distribute (e.g., a
 Housing Department)



San Jose, Oakland and San Francisco Receive Direct Allocation

 Big Cities Create Their Own Expenditure Plans

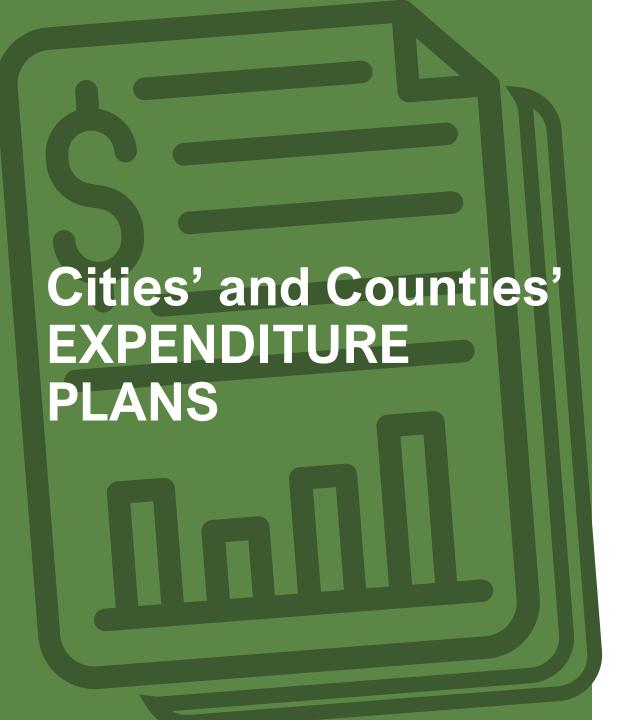


Cities that Carry 30%+
of County's Lower
Income RHNA Obligation
Can Choose to Receive
Direct Allocation

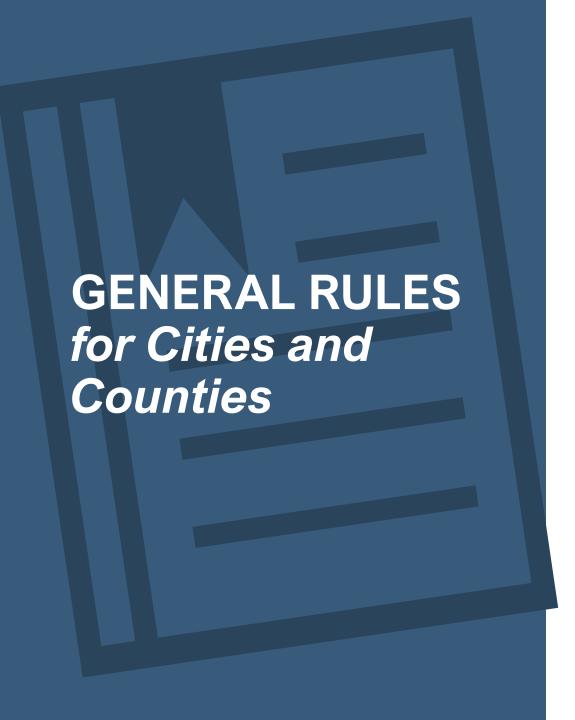
 Santa Rosa and City of Napa Can Receive a Direct Allocation and Create Their Own Expenditure Plans



Cities and Counties May Use 5% of Funds for Administration Costs



- ✓ County and City governing boards must approve Plans at a noticed public meeting
- ✓ Must include minimum 52% for production, 15% for preservation, 5% for protections
- ✓ Production should prioritize projects that help meet Extremely Low, Very Low, and Low Income RHNA targets
- ✓ 28% Flexible Funds can be for housing and "housing-related uses"
- ✓ If Expenditure Plans satisfy all criteria, they will be approved as a matter of law



- ✓ All housing must be deedrestricted, but term of restriction is not defined
- ✓ All housing must be affordable, with cap of 120% AMI
- ✓ Rental, ownership and interim housing all eligible
- Everything must conform to Expenditure Plan

Recommended Local Outreach Timeline

