## 2021 Federal Legislative Priorities

The King County Affordable Housing Committee of the Growth Management Planning Council is charged with recommending actions and assessing regional progress toward advancing affordable housing solutions recommended by Regional Affordable Housing Task Force in December 2018. The Task Force estimated that by 2040 King County will need to add 244,000 affordable units to ensure that no low-income household pays more than 30 percent of its income on housing. To meet this need equitably and effectively, the Task Force recommended the region act with urgency to expand the resources available to build or preserve the first 44,000 units of housing affordable to households with incomes at or below 50% of area median income (AMI) by 2024.

The Affordable Housing Committee is committed to advancing efforts to implement untapped and generate new revenue sources sufficient to support the funding needed to meet this need and calls on the federal government to scale up its contributions to affordable housing to an amount commensurate with the need in King County.

Last year, the Affordable Housing Committee found that it will cost \$18 billion to build or preserve the 44,000 units. The total amount of funding available for affordable housing capital needs between 2019-2024 if affordable housing revenue funding stayed at current levels is only \$3 billion. Recent historical patterns show the federal government contributing approximately 69% of the funding to build affordable housing in King County, through programs such as the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit, HOME, and CDBG. For these federal contributions to scale at this rate, the federal government's share of the \$18 billion capital cost to build or preserve 44,000 units would be roughly \$12 billion.

The committee of 19 elected, nonprofit, and business leaders adopted these federal legislative priorities, which call for significantly increased federal investments in affordable housing to address the critical need for more affordable homes in King County.

## 2021 Federal Legislative Priorities

<u>Ensuring a Long-Term Housing Recovery Act (Sponsored by Rep. Adam Smith)</u>: Recognizing that the pandemic will have long-term economic impacts on low-income people, Rep. Smith's bill provides for the allocation of \$25 billion in long-term housing assistance through one-time use Housing Choice Vouchers. In contrast to short-term eviction prevention aimed at resolving rental arrears, the stability of a voucher would provide ongoing affordable housing until a household no longer needs it. Nationally, the \$25 billion would result in new, one-time vouchers for 200,000 additional low-income households.

<u>Infrastructure Funding:</u> Congress and the new administration have signaled a desire to pass a substantial infrastructure package to address the backlog of capital needs and accelerate the economic recovery. Housing *is* Infrastructure, and it should be recognized as such through the inclusion of funding for affordable housing development, preservation, and recapitalization programs, including:

Expansion of the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program (LIHTC): LIHTC is the single largest driver
of affordable housing production and preservation in the region. A national advocacy campaign is
currently underway to include provisions from Sen. Cantwell and Rep. Affordable Housing Credit
Improvement Act of 2021 (AHCIA). Washington State has seen the demand for 4% Housing Credits
increase substantially in recent years, resulting in extremely competitive processes for a finite
resource. The AHCIA includes a provision to lower the 50% Bond Test to 25%, which would allow a

greater number of projects to access the credits and produce an estimated 1.4 million more affordable homes nationally over the next ten years. The legislation also includes an expansion of the 9% Credit, which is a critical financing tool for permanent supportive housing projects in King County.

- \$45 Billion for the National Housing Trust Fund (NHTF): The NHTF targets 75% of investments to projects serving extremely low-income households earning less than 30% of AMI. While the National HTF has rarely been funded at a high level, it offers an equitable and flexible avenue to accelerate the development of the preservation and construction of new affordable housing. The 2021 national allocation was \$711 million.
- \$70 Billion for the Public Housing Capital Fund: For decades, federal funding for housing capital repairs has fallen short of upkeep costs. Providing adequate funds to eliminate this gap will improve the viability of the local and national public housing inventory, ensuring that homes remain available for future generations. In recent years, Congress had provided annual funding of only \$2.8 billion. The Administration's American Jobs Plan makes a major commitment with \$40 billion for the Capital Fund.
- HUD Community Development Programs: In 2020, the House introduced a version of an infrastructure package that included \$5 Billion in the HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) and a \$10 Billion competitive CDBG allocation available to local governments. AHC members should push for similar or greater allocation levels to be included in a future infrastructure package. The American Jobs Plan includes funding for the CDBG program.

As details from the administration's American Jobs Plan become clearer, the AHC <u>may</u> identify additional priorities to support in a final package. The <u>White House fact sheet</u> on the plan includes \$213 billion to produce, preserve, and retrofit more than two million homes and commercial buildings to address the affordable housing crisis. These proposals include the following:

- Produce, preserve, and retrofit more than a million affordable, resilient, accessible, energy
  efficient, and electrified housing units through targeted tax credits, formula funding, grants, and
  project-based rental assistance.
- Build and rehabilitate more than 500,000 homes for low- and middle-income homebuyers through a new Neighborhood Homes Investment Act, which calls for the creation of a new federal tax credit. The proposed tax credit would produce new equity investment dollars for the development and renovation of one-to-four family housing, creating a pathway for more families to buy a home and start building wealth.
- Eliminate exclusionary zoning and harmful land use policies through an innovative, new competitive grant program that awards flexible and attractive funding to jurisdictions that take concrete steps to eliminate such needless barriers to producing affordable housing.
- Address longstanding public housing capital needs through \$40 billion to improve the infrastructure of the public housing system in America.
- Put union building trade workers to work upgrading homes and businesses to save families money through block grant programs, the Weatherization Assistance Program, and by extending and expanding home and commercial efficiency tax credits.

## FY 2022 THUD Appropriations Bill

The FY 2022 Federal Budget process has begun with the introduction of the Administration's first budget blueprint, which proposes to increase HUD funding by 15% and expand the Housing Choice Voucher program. Once the House and Senate begin marking up their own proposals, it is critical that they match the increases proposed by the Administration and continue to increase funding for core

affordable housing programs.

The AHC should prioritize the following programs in the Transportation and Housing and Urban Development (THUD) FY 2022 budget:

- \$30.4 Billion for Housing Choice Vouchers, including renewal of existing vouchers and sufficient funding to support an expansion for 200,000 additional households. This expansion is a first step towards the administration's stated goal of universal vouchers for low-income households.
- Full Funding for the Public Housing Operating Fund and \$5 Billion for the Public Housing Capital Fund to keep pace with accruing needs (which exceeds the administration's request of \$3.2 Billion).
- Additional incremental vouchers, including Mainstream vouchers that target non-elderly people with disabilities and VASH vouchers that serve veterans experiencing homelessness.
- \$1.9 Billion for the HOME Investment Partnership (which matches the administration's request), and \$4.2 Billion for CDBG (which exceeds the administration's request of \$3.8 Billion).
- Increases to McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Grants.

Approved May 19, 2021 by the Affordable Housing Committee of the King County Growth Management Planning Council with two abstentions.

To learn more about the Affordable Housing Committee, please visit: www.kingcounty.gov/AHC

## **Committee Members**

- Council Chair Claudia Balducci (Committee Chair), King County Council
- Susan Boyd (Committee Vice Chair), Bellwether Housing
- Emily Alvarado (on behalf of Mayor Jenny Durkan). City of Seattle Office of Housing
- Don Billen, Sound Transit\*
- Alex Brennan, Futurewise
- Jane Broom, Microsoft Philanthropies
- Caia Caldwell, Master Builders Association of King and Snohomish Counties
- Kelly Coughlin, SnoValley Chamber of Commerce
- Deputy Mayor Claude DaCorsi, Auburn, Sound Cities Association
- Mark Ellerbrook (on behalf of Executive Dow Constantine), King County Department of Community and Human Services
- Niki Krimmel-Morrison, Northwest Justice Project\*
- Councilmember Kathy Lambert, King County Council
- Councilmember Ryan McIrvin, Renton, Sound Cities Association
- Councilmember Teresa Mosqueda, Seattle City Council
- Stephen Norman, King County Housing Authority
- Michael Ramos, Church Council of Greater Seattle
- Mayor Lynne Robinson, Bellevue, Sound Cities Association
- Councilmember Nancy Tosta, Burien, Sound Cities Association
- Brett Waller, Washington Multi-Family Housing Association

**Alternate Members** 

- Councilmember Zach Hall, Issaquah, Sound Cities Association
- Deputy Mayor Nigel Herbig, Kenmore, Sound Cities Association
- Councilmember Marli Larimer, Kent, Sound Cities Association
- Council President Tanika Padhye, Redmond, Sound Cities Association
- Councilmember Dan Strauss, Seattle City Council

<sup>\*</sup> Abstained from vote