# From COVID to the Capitol: Data and Policy Housers Need to Know in 2021

2021 Housing Summit Housing Coalition of the Northern Shenandoah Valley Friday, March 26, 2021





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#### What HFV does:

We are the Commonwealth's trusted resource for affordable housing data and actionable insights.

- Inform public policy and housing regulations
- Support local and regional housing networks
- **Provide** leaders with actionable information
- Shine a light on racial disparities in housing
- **Build** a positive public image for affordable housing

#### What I do:

**Guide HFV's research and policy work across Virginia by:** 

- Conducting local and regional housing assessments
- Evaluating state policy and program needs
- Translating data for policymakers and advocates
- Organizing training and education opportunities



## What I'll cover:

- 1. Get the big picture: national and state housing trends
- 2. Bring it home: trends in the Northern Shenandoah Valley
- 3. Understand COVID's impact on housing providers
- 4. Dispatch from Richmond: state momentum on housing

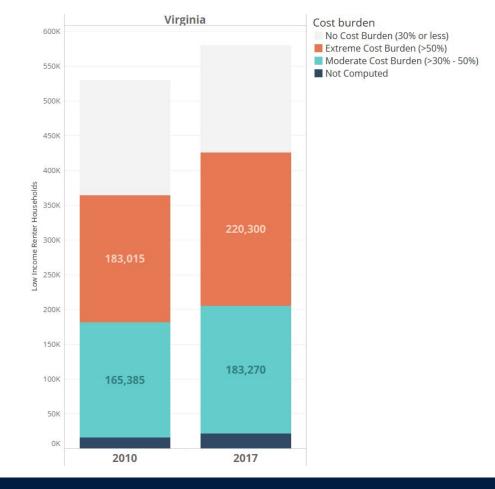
# Depending on who you ask...

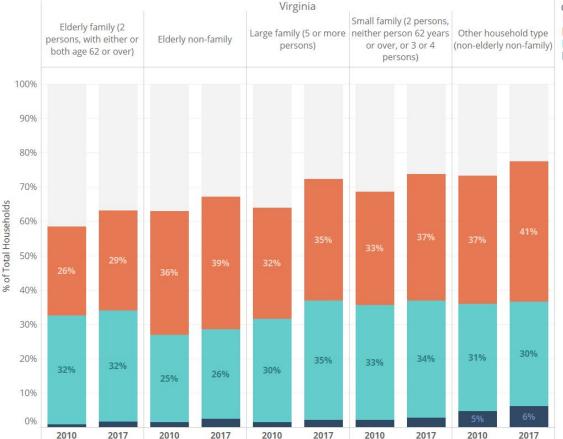
This is the worst housing crisis we've had since 2008.

This is the **best** housing market we've had since 2008.

## In Virginia,

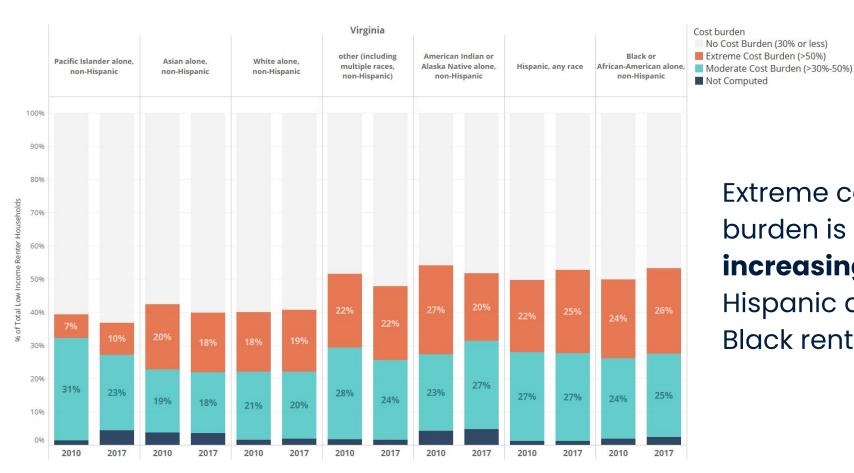
the number of cost burdened renters below 80% AMI increased by 16% from 2010 to 2017.







This rent burden is highest among single persons and non-related households, small families, and large families.

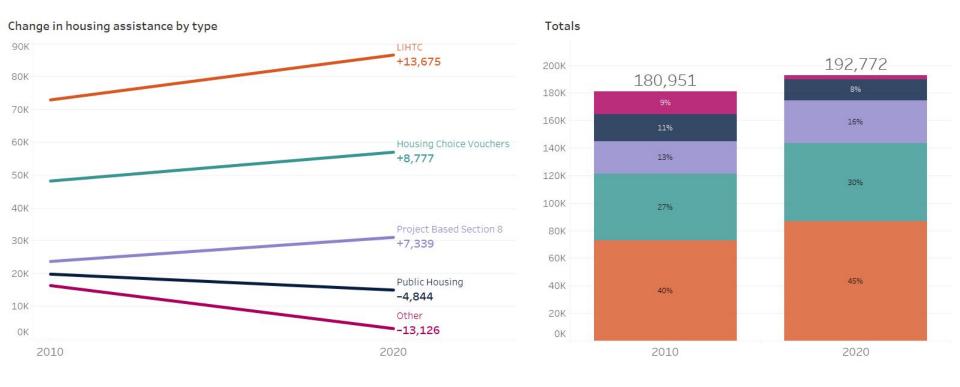


Extreme cost burden is **increasing** for Hispanic and Black renters.

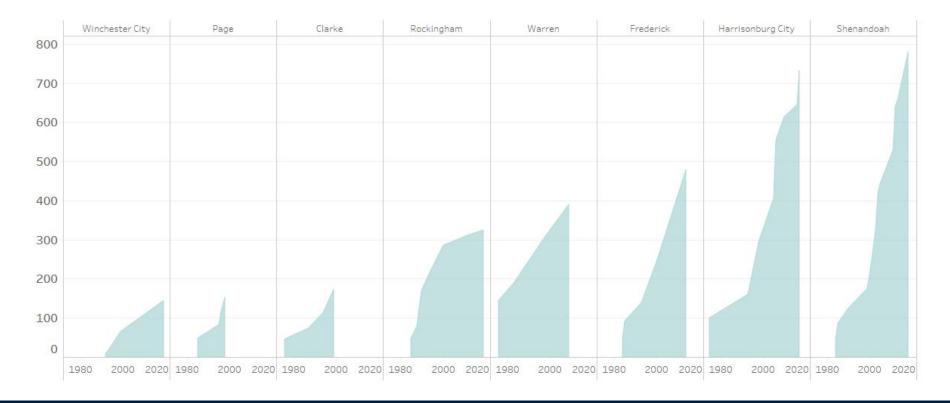
# What's the problem?

- 1. Low supply of apartments—especially at affordable rents
- 2. Decreasing (changing) federal support relative to needs
- 3. Localities aren't encouraging and permitting apartments
- 4. Wages among renters haven't gone up

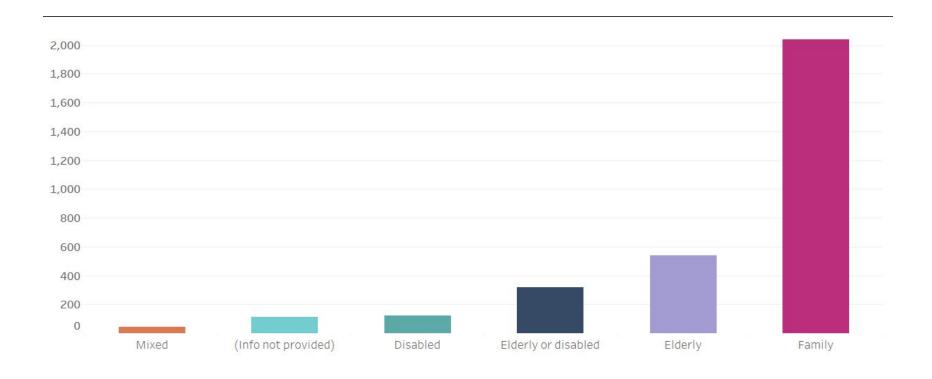
## Housing assistance levels in Virginia: 2010 to 2020



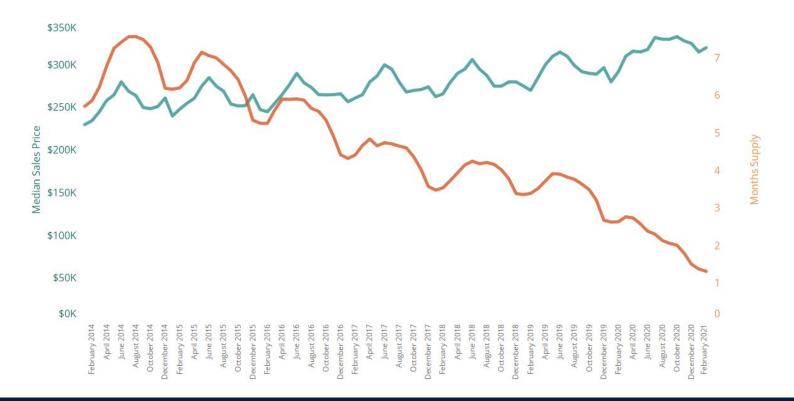
## Assisted rental housing in the Valley // Production



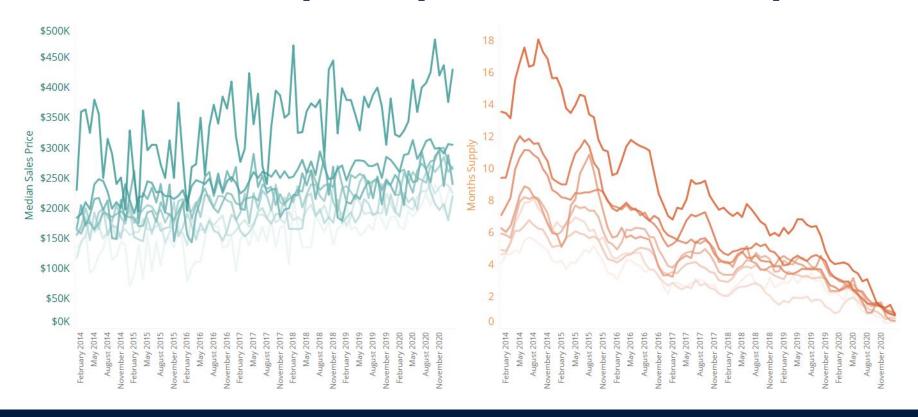
## Assisted rental housing in the Valley // Tenant type



## It's not easy to buy a home in Virginia!



## It's not easy to buy a home in the Valley!



# What's the problem?

- 1. Very low supply compared to demand
- 2. Historically low interest rates
- 3. Localities haven't zoned for denser, less expensive homes
- 4. White-collar workers generally survived pandemic
- 5. Supply chain and cost issues due to COVID, tariffs, etc.

# Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Richmond's Nonprofit Housing Providers & Clients

# 1. Mission, Programs, and Workflows

- Responses mixed; dependent on core activities:
  - Homelessness: scaling up to meet current (and projected) demand thanks to unprecedented collaboration
  - Housing: strategic service retreats, adaptations, and planning for uncertainty
- New construction continuing with exceptions; rehab and repairs largely shut down and waiting for guidance
- Immediate homeless response is strong; much concern about future (admin and financial challenges)
- Getting ready to pivot to the "crisis after the crisis"

# 1. Mission, Programs, and Workflows

#### Overall impact of COVID-19 on clients served:



**Homelessness** providers have served more clients than normal.

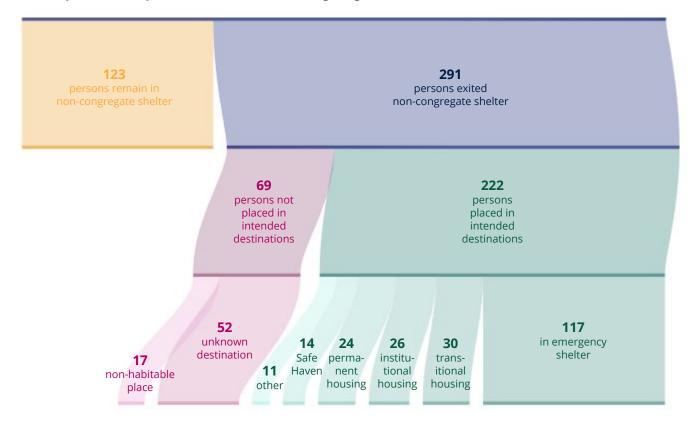


**Affordable homeownership** and rehab/repair nonprofits have been forced to reduce and delay services.



**Affordable rental** providers have not seen a decline in clients served, but have placed many new lease-ups on hold.

#### Status of 414 persons placed in non-congregate shelter (motels) from March-May 2020



# 2. Workforce and Payroll

- Very limited furloughs and layoffs; in fact, some new hires
- Rehiring underway, but concerns about long-term staff capacity (post-PPP)
- Near universal PPP awards—indicative of community banking relationships
- Creative adaptations to remote work
  - Despite challenges, many see long-term opportunity
  - Cross-training and shifting roles
- Stress and possible exposure for frontline staff
- When possible, some orgs provided hazard pay and time off; others not capable but would like to have resources for it

## 3. Financial Concerns

#### Immediate situation:

- Most organizations confident they will overcome COVID-19 (at least in the short-term)
  - o Primarily due to PPP, operational reserves, and emergency funding
- Major focus on long-term concerns:
  - Donor fatigue, lower corporate giving, impacts on state and local budgets
- Some utilization of CARES Act housing funding (CDBG-CV and ESG)
  - Widespread concern about flexibility

## 3. Financial Concerns

#### **Future concerns:**

- Organizations are looking for state and localities to make funding more flexible
- Worries about budget for upcoming fiscal year—how to reflect uncertainties?
- Unrestricted flexible funding is highly desired (see: Virginia Housing)
- Rental and foreclosure assistance sorely needed when eviction moratoria expire

# 4. Client and Organizational Health

#### Client health:

- Major unknowns
- In shelters, clients are facing stress due to isolation and uncertainty
  - Providers are improvising ways to keep morale up
- Group mental health treatments no longer performed or greatly reduced
- Domestic violence becoming larger issue in quarantine
- Some clients unable to access regular care or are deferring treatment

# 4. Client and Organizational Health

#### Staff health:

- Mental health and wellness is universally-accepted need for staff
- Frontline staff worried about infection
- <u>PPE needs are varied</u>; no common sources; donations not consistent





# Housing policy changes at state level

#### **Back in 2020:**

- Source of income protection for renters
  - Prohibits discrimination against Housing Choice Voucher recipients
- Changes to 15.2-2305.1 (voluntary affordable dwelling unit ordinances)
  - Gives additional inclusionary zoning guidance/options for localities
- HB854 statewide housing study

# Overview of HB854

Directs DHCD and Virginia Housing to conduct a statewide housing study

#### **Stakeholder Advisory Group**

- The Stakeholder Advisory Group has responsibility for the evaluation and recommendations
- The final report is the product of this Stakeholder Advisory Group
- The consultant, in collaboration with the steering committee, will provide research, data and analysis that will assist the Stakeholder Advisory Group in its deliberations
- "Individuals with expertise in land development, construction, affordable housing, real estate finance, tax credit syndication, other areas of expertise...and at least one resident of an affordable housing property"

#### Four specific "policy" charges:

- 1. Determine the **quantity and quality of affordable housing** and workforce housing across the Commonwealth
- 2. Conduct a **review of current programs and policies** to determine the effectiveness of current housing policy efforts
- 3. Develop an **informed projection of future housing needs** in the Commonwealth and determine the order of priority of those needs
- 4. **Make recommendations** for the improvement of housing policy in the Commonwealth

#### Evaluation of four proposed programs, plus existing efforts:

- A Virginia rent subsidy program to work in conjunction with the federal Housing Choice Voucher program
- 2. **Utility rate reduction** for qualified, affordable housing
- 3. **Real property tax reduction** for affordable housing
- 4. **Bond financing** options for qualified, affordable housing
- 5. Existing programs to increase the supply of qualified, affordable housing

#### Two additional issues added to study:

#### **COVID-19 pandemic**

Determine the impact of the pandemic on affordable housing and strategies to overcome these impacts.

- Where has COVID-19 revealed vulnerabilities in our housing programs and policies?
- How can we make housing more resistant to future disruptions?
- How can we create more stability for renters and homeowners during crises?
- How can we advance partnerships between health and housing sectors?

#### Racial inequity in housing

Explore the status and impacts of racial inequity in affordable housing in the Commonwealth; suggest strategies for closing the racial gap in housing.

- What are the facts and trends?
- How can we develop a common understanding of the impact of systemic racism on housing?
- How can we begin to close the gaps?
- What new resources do we need?

# **Scope of Work**

- Part 1: Analysis of Current Housing Programs and Policies
- Part 2: Analysis of Specific Policy and Program Proposals
- Part 3: Quantity, Quality, and Demand for Affordable Housing
- Part 4: Final Report Production and Dissemination



### HB854 Statewide Housing Study

### **Project Timeline**



## Framing recommendations for HB854

#### What needs are being met?

- Which programs are working well?
- Why are they successful?

#### What programs need changes?

- Where is more funding needed?
- How should they be changed to be more effective/targeted?
- Do any need to be fully replaced?

#### Are new programs needed?

- What problems are not being addressed?
- How can new programs fill in the gaps?

#### What changes are needed at the local and regional levels?

- Building capacity to use state programs
- Local/regional actions to remove barriers to effectiveness (e.g., regulatory reform, prioritization of affordable housing, etc.)

# Housing policy changes at state level

#### 2021 session:

- HB2406: "Anti-NIMBY" bill
  - Adds a section to the Virginia Fair Housing Law prohibiting localities from denying permits for housing developments that would be occupied by households earning 80% of AMI or below
- HB2503: ADU study group
  - Directs DHCD to study accessory dwelling unit ordinances

# Housing policy changes at state level

#### 2021 session:

- SB1197: Virginia Housing Opportunity Tax Credit
  - Establishes state housing tax credit to support affordable rental housing
  - Companion to federal LIHTC program
  - \$15 million per year (half of current federal allocation)
  - This is a big deal!

# What you need to remember:

- 1. Segregated opportunity in today's housing market
- 2. Things will get worse without interventions
- 3. Providers need operational, capacity, and political support
- 4. Take advantage of increased housing saliency at state level
- 5. Localities must "grease the wheel" and make housing a priority

