

## RENTAL HOUSING IMPACT FEE NEXUS STUDY

## Council Study Session

February 10, 2015


## Agenda

- General Context

- Nexus Study
- Background
- Findings
- Fee Alternatives
- Feasibility Study
- Projected Impact


## General Context

30+ year history of comprehensive City housing programs

- Homebuyer Programs
- Housing Rehabilitation
- Affordable Rentals
- Homeless Assistance

- New construction, acquisition, rehabilitation


## Projects Funded with Housing Mitigation Fees (HMF)

Funding for New Construction:
o 2009: Fair Oaks Plaza (124 new units) \$4.6M in HMF

- 2013: Armory Project (117 new units) \$8.1M in HMF
- 2015 (Proposed Project, Pending Approval): 460 Persian Dr. (60 new units) Requested \$5M in HMF


## Projects Funded with HMF

Funding for Rehabilitation/Preservation

- Homestead Park (78 units): \$5M in HMF
- Morse Court (35 units): \$1M in HMF
- Jackson St. Habitat Homes (2 units): \$132,000 in HMF


## Funding Trends

- Federal Grants
~ \$1M / year and decreasing
○ Linkage Fees ("HMF")
\$1-\$7M / year, highly variable based on development trends
- BMR In-Lieu Fees

Newer revenue source; increasing due to 2012 code changes

- RDA Housing Set-Aside

Initial deposits began in January; projected for ~15 years

## Development Costs

Recent City fees for 97-unit rental project:

Park In-Lieu Fees: \$1,500,000

Sense of Place Fees: $\quad \$ 100,000$ Traffic Impact Fees: $\quad \$ 124,000$ | Building Permit Fees: |  |
| :---: | ---: |
| TOTAL: | $\$ 375,000$ |
| $\$ 2,099,000$ |  |

School Fees: \$275,000
Land Costs: \$3-5 Million / acre

Nexus Study Background
Q: What is a Rental Impact Fee?
A: A fee paid by developers on new market-rate apartment projects

Q: What is the money used for?
A: To subsidize new or rehabilitated affordable housing developments

## Background, cont.

Q: Why do cities need a rental impact fee?

A: To address the increased demand for affordable housing created by new market-rate rental developments.

Q: What other cities have a rental impact fee?
A: San Jose, Mountain View, Cupertino, and various cities outside of Silicon Valley

## Rental Impact Fees in Other Cities

| City | Fee Status/Amount |
| :--- | ---: |
| Cupertino | \$3/ SF; nexus study in <br> progress to update fees |

Mountain View
San Jose
San Carlos
Fremont
Walnut Creek
Berkeley
\$2.38 to \$28.27 / SF \$19.50 / SF \$15/SF
\$17 / SF \$17/SF Approx. $\$ 28$ / SF

## Other Cities Surveyed

## City <br> Fee Status/Amount <br> Saratoga, Los Altos Hills, No fee Los Altos, Santa Clara, Milpitas, Morgan Hill, Gilroy, Los Gatos <br> Palo Alto <br> No fee; conducting a Nexus <br> Study <br> Campbell <br> No fee; considering studying in the future

## Background of Rental Impact Fee Nexus Study

Date
July 2012
August 2013
Council Direction: Prepare Nexus Study On Rental Impact Fee (RIF)
Council Direction: Complete Commercial Fee Nexus Study Before Consideration of RIF Proposal
December 9, 2014

Commercial Fee Study Completed; Council Sets Fee At \$7.50-\$15 / SF For Commercial Projects
January 2015 Commissions Consider RIF Study, HHSC Recommends $\$ 21$ / SF (if Feasible)
February 9, 2015

Planning Commission Recommends $\$ 21$ / SF

## Affordable Housing Nexus Studies and Impact Fees

presented by

## Darin Smith and Michael Nimon

## How does this work?

1. Developer proposes to build new 100-unit apartment complex

2. 100 new
households move into new apartment complex
3. 300 new residents patronize local businesses: restaurants, cafes, salons, pet groomers, grocery stores


NOW HIRING
Apply Today
4. Shop owners hire new staff, start new businesses to meet increased demand
5. Most new workers paid lower-income wages, can't afford local rents, need subsidized housing


Monthly salary @
\$10/hour = \$1,733
Average rent = \$2,385


Local affordable housing stock can't accommodate increased demand
6. Affordable housing needed by new workers is an "impact" of new apartment development.

7. Cities can require developers to address impacts of their developments by paying fees or providing infrastructure (roads, parks, schools, affordable housing).

## Nexus study method:

1. Quantify spending of new unit residents based on incomes (imputed from new unit rents)
2. Translate resident spending into new low-wage jobs created
3. Translate low-wage jobs into lower-income households (= new affordable housing need)
4. Calculate City cost to subsidize needed affordable units
5. Apply that cost as fee on new market-rate apartment projects (per-unit or per-square foot basis)

## Nexus Study Findings

- Most jobs created through new resident spending pay lower-income wages:
- Majority in retail and personal/household services
- Average wages in these jobs are less than \$35,000/year
- Government jobs created are typically moderate-income or above; don't require housing subsidy (for rental)


## Nexus Study Findings

Market-rate rents are not affordable to lowerincome households:

- Need annual income of $\$ 148,000$ to rent newer 2-bedroom apartment in Sunnyvale (4 times average wage of a lower-income worker)
- Need annual income of $\$ 95,400$ to rent average apartment in Sunnyvale (nearly 3 times average wage of a lower-income worker)


## Nexus Study Findings

Fee based on subsidies needed to build modest rental units affordable to lower-income households

## Development Assumptions <br> 42 units / acre

Costs
Land/Acre
Land/Unit
\$4,094,000

Construction \& Soft Costs \$97,476
\$325,394
Total Cost/Unit
\$422,870
Total Supportable Unit Value (80\% AMI)
\$276,647
Subsidy Required / Unit
\$146,223

[^0]
## Nexus Study Results

## Maximum Supportable Nexus-Based Housing Fees, or Unit Requirements In-Lieu of Fees

|  | Maximum Nexus- <br> Based Fee |  | \% Affordable Units Required, by <br> Income Level |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Unit Type <br> Fee per <br> Unit | Fee/SF <br> 1 | Very <br> Low | Low | Median | Total |
| Studio | $\$ 47,154$ | $\$ 98$ | $14.1 \%$ | $3.0 \%$ | $1.1 \%$ | $\mathbf{1 8 . 2 \%}$ |
| 1 BR | $\$ 47,563$ | $\$ 60$ | $14.3 \%$ | $2.8 \%$ | $1.1 \%$ | $\mathbf{1 8 . 2 \%}$ |
| 2 BR | $\$ 66,042$ | $\$ 55$ | $20.3 \%$ | $3.0 \%$ | $2.0 \%$ | $\mathbf{2 5 . 3 \%}$ |
| 3 BR | $\$ 85,343$ | $\$ 61$ | $26.2 \%$ | $4.1 \%$ | $1.4 \%$ | $\mathbf{3 1 . 7 \%}$ |

1. Fee/SF calculated by dividing the fee per unit by average SF of various unit types. Source: EPS, Inc.

## Feasibility Issues



## Total City Fees Now vs. Total Fees with RIF, for 100-unit apartment project

$\$ 5,000,000$
$\$ 4,500,000$
$\$ 4,000,000$
$\$ 3,500,000$
$\$ 3,000,000$
$\$ 2,500,000$
$\$ 2,000,000$
$\$ 1,500,000$
$\$ 1,000,000$
$\$ 500,000$
$\$-$


## Developer Yields Under Various Rental Impact Fee Levels*



## Projections



## Projected Market-Rate Apartment Production in Sunnyvale, Next 10 Years

Apartment Unit Deliveries<br>2000-2014<br>2015 (expected)<br>Total<br>15-Year Annual Average<br>1,033<br>1,374<br>2,407 160

Estimated Growth, 2016-2025
1,600

## Potential Fee Revenues From New Apartment Growth, with Affordable Unit Equivalents 10-Year Projection (2016-2025)

Fee
Level

Potential
Revenue (1) VLI (50\% AMI) Low (60\% AMI)
\$0
\$17
\$21
\$26
\$55
\$0
\$25.8M
\$31.9M
\$39.5M
\$83.6M

0
85
106
131
276

337
(1) Assumes 1,600 market rate units at 950 net SF/unit
(2) Based on funding gaps in the EPS Nexus Study

## Alternatives Considered

o Range of \$10-\$26 / SF considered
o Alternatives include: \$17/SF, \$21/SF, or \$26/SF

- Include option for developers to provide affordable units in lieu of fee
- Fee sunsets if Palmer decision reversed through legislation
- Fee payable at building permit issuance or at occupancy


## Next Steps

March 17: Council Public Hearing on Fee Alternatives

- If Council gives direction to adopt RIF, staff will bring ordinance in June/July 2015


## More Information:

Ernie DeFrenchi, Affordable Housing Mgr. (408) 730-2784

EdeFrenchi@sunnyvale.ca.gov

Sunnyvale Housing Division (408) 730-7250

RentallmpactFee.inSunnyvale.com


[^0]:    Data from Table 3 of the EPS Nexus Study

