Affordable Housing Trust Fund the Door.

MAYOR GREG FISCHER'S SIX YEAR STRATEGIC PLAN, 2012

The city's goal is to create **5000 units** by 2018.

"In light of diminishing resources from the federal government to support affordable housing, rental subsidies and homeless assistance...[there is an] estimated shortfall of almost 65,000 affordable housing units in Louisville."



The Louisville Affordable Housing Trust Fund is the key to filling the gap between the city's housing goal and the estimated shortfall.



What is **LAHTE**

Metro Council established the LAHTF in 2008 as the best way to invest local public funds to solve the affordable housing crisis for working families; for people on fixed incomes like seniors and people with serious disabilities; for young families starting out; and for veterans.

It is founded on national best practices and the unanimous recommendation of a 2006 Mayoral Task Force composed of bankers, developers, realtors, apartment owners, advocates, and state and local government representatives.

The LAHTF has been recommended 10 times by Metro Government study groups, task forces, and publications, calling for \$10m in dedicated ongoing public revenue for LAHTF to address the shortage of decent, quality affordable housing throughout Louisville.



Every child deserves a safe place to call home. 8.3% of JCPS school children were homeless in the 2013-14 school year (6,846 students).



In 2013, there were 4,234 residential foreclosures filed in Louisville, an increase of 69% since the economic downturn began in 2005. Foreclosures can lead to vacant properties, homelessness, overcrowded and inadequate housing, and additional pressure on rental housing.



Hardworking Louisville families deserve to be able to afford a decent place to live and still have enough left for basics like groceries and child care.

Full-time workers earning less than \$13.56/hour can't afford market rate housing in Louisville!¹

37% of Louisville's workforce has a median income below what is needed to afford rent and utilities for a 2-bedroom apartment at market rate in Louisville. That is 218,000 Louisville workers who need affordable housing.²

21,066 families are on the public housing waiting list.



No one who wore our country's uniform should live or die on the streets. When veterans return from service they often face the challenges of high unemployment, housing unaffordability, the need for disabled-accessible housing, and homelessness.

8,608 people were homeless in 2013 in Louisville Of those, over half of the adults counted in the shelters had jobs.³

Most of the jobs that will become available in Louisville in the next decade ⁴ are the ones that don't pay enough for families to afford housing and other basic expenses.

There are 6730 vacant/ abandoned properties in Metro Louisville.

D1 729	D16 46
D2 179	D17 21
D3 412	D18 15
D4 701	D19 35
D5 1461	D20 23
D6 1330	D21 145
D7 37	D22 32
D8 62	D23 112
D9 96	D24 157
D10 143	D25 130
D11 13	D26 31
D12 152	

D - District

- Amount of vacant/abandoned properties Chart Created-March 2015

D13 ... 123

D14 ... 204

D15 ... 341

LENTUCATE VILDUATS

Total

6730

Why is LAHTF the best solution?

Stability + flexibility make housing trust funds successful and unique. 2

There are more than 600 Housing Trust Fund's in the US, and they have proven to be efficient. 3

Trust Funds are designed to be responsive to the emerging needs of the community.

4

Our decision-making process is transparent and the criteria used for judging proposals for funding is publicly available.

Economic and Community Impact



Every

\$1M invested in affordable housing:



Supports 112 jobs

Generates more than **\$6.4 million** in local revenue



Creates as many as **84 Units** of affordable housing

Giving ONE person a home Saves Metro \$26,146/yr

For each chronically street homeless person that is housed,

the city saves approximately

\$26,146 per year.⁵



YEAR TWO: Annual Impact

On an annual ongoing basis, the economic impact of having these units of affordable housing occupied includes:



44 jobs supported



more than \$3 million generated in local revenue

Louisville Metro Government. (2006). An Assessment and Recommendations for the Creation and Funding of an Affordable Housing Trust Fund. Barry, M. Louisville, KY.

One study ⁶ about vacant properties and crime found that "blocks with unsecured [vacant] buildings had 3.2 times as many drug calls to police, 1.8 times as many theft calls, and twice the number of violent calls" as blocks without vacant buildings.

Vacant and abandoned properties increase the cost of homeowners' insurance for nearby residents and lower the value of nearby homes.

By Ordinance, at least half of our funds serve households at or below 50% AMI



ving Serving olds households up to AMI 80% AMI



By ordinance, at least half of our funds serve households at or below 50% of the area median income (\$19,814 for an individual/\$31,900 for a family of 4). The remaining funds serve low income households earning no more than 80% of median income (\$35,750 for an individual/51,050 for a family of 4)."

Our Record of Success Since its creation in 2008, the Louisville Affordable Housing Trust Fund has helped create a total of 46 units of affordable housing. In our initial investments, we leveraged \$6 million in additional funds. In other words, each dollar in the Trust spent has attracted more than \$7 in other funds for the creation of affordable homes from vacant, neglected properties. By attracting other dollars to Louisville, the Trust Fund pays for itself many times over.



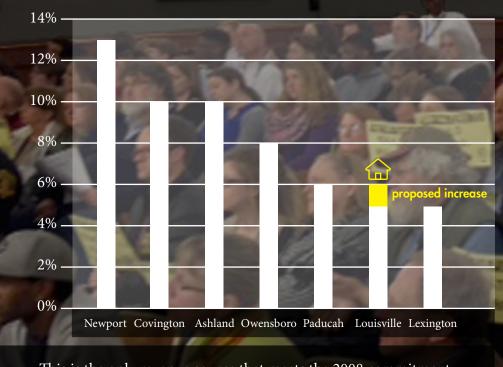
We need to ensure LAHTF's future!

We must establish a 1% increase in the insurance premium tax as a permanent source of funding for Louisville's Affordable Housing Trust Fund.

By doing so, Louisville establishes \$10.1 million annually 7 in dedicated public revenue for the LAHTF to help struggling families.⁸

Louisville's insurance premium tax ⁹ is lower than other KY cities, and remains so even after a 1% increase. Increasing this rate simply helps Louisville to catch up to other cities, which equates to a few dollars a month per household.

Insurance Premium Tax Rate of Kentucky Metro Areas, 2012-2013



This is the only revenue source that meets the 2008 commitment made by Metro Council, \$10 million annually, and can be enacted right now without further state action.

Contact your Metro Council person to show your support for LAHTF. Establishing dedicated ongoing public revenue is our top priority. Without this revenue source, we cannot succeed, and Louisville will not be able to meet the need for affordable housing.

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Sources

- 1 National Low Income Housing Coalition (2014). Out of Reach Report.
- 2 Federal Housing Finance Agency (2011). Housing Price Index.
- 3 Data from the Coalition for the Homeless
- 4 According to KY Office of Employment and Training.
- 5 Data from Cost of Homelessness in Metropolitan (Louisville University of Louisville 2008).
- 6 Vacant properties citation: Spelman, W. (1993). Abandoned Buildings: Magnets for Crime? Journal of Criminal Justice, 21.5, 481.
- 7 Fischer, G. & Hesen, E. (2013). Louisville Metro Recommended Executive Budget FY2013/2014. Louisville, KY.
- 8 The appropriate and necessary level of funding to solve the problem was identified as \$10 million annually by Metro Council and several Task Forces, as stated in LMCO 40.43.
- 9 As authorized in LMCO 122.01-99 (other ins), LMCO 38.64 (health ins), and KRS91A.080, with revenues going to the City's general fund. Health insurance is not taxed in the non-urban services district.

