

# AUTHORIZES BONDS TO FUND SPECIFIED HOUSING ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS. LEGISLATIVE STATUTE.

## OFFICIAL TITLE AND SUMMARY

PREPARED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

The text of this measure can be found on the Secretary of State's website at <http://voterguide.sos.ca.gov>.

- Authorizes \$4 billion of state general obligation bonds to fund existing housing programs.
- Includes \$1.5 billion for Multifamily Housing Program for low-income residents, \$1 billion for loans to help veterans purchase farms and homes, \$450 million for infill and transit-oriented housing projects, \$300 million for farmworker housing program, and \$300 million for manufactured and mobile homes.
- Provides housing assistance for buyers, infrastructure financing, and matching grants to expand affordable housing stock.
- Appropriates General Fund revenues to pay off bonds for existing programs that have no revenues or insufficient revenues.

### SUMMARY OF LEGISLATIVE ANALYST'S ESTIMATE OF NET STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT FISCAL IMPACT:

- Increased state costs to repay bonds averaging about \$170 million annually over the next 35 years. These bond funds would be used to provide affordable housing.

#### State Bond Cost Estimate

Authorized new borrowing	\$4 billion
Average annual cost to pay off bond	\$170 million
Likely repayment period	35 years
Source of repayment	General tax revenue

#### FINAL VOTES CAST BY THE LEGISLATURE ON SB 3 (PROPOSITION 1) (CHAPTER 365, STATUTES OF 2017)

Senate:	Ayes 30	Noes 8
Assembly:	Ayes 56	Noes 21

## ANALYSIS BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

### BACKGROUND

#### *Housing Is Expensive in California.*

Housing in California has long been more expensive than most of the rest of the country. While many factors have a role in driving California's high housing costs, the most important is the significant shortage

of housing, particularly within coastal communities. A shortage of housing means households wishing to live in the state compete for limited housing. This competition increases home prices and rents. Today, an average California home costs 2.5 times the national average. California's average

**ANALYSIS BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST**

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monthly rent is about 50 percent higher than the rest of the country.

**State Housing Programs Fund Some Home Building.** In most years, about 100,000 houses and apartments are built in California. Most of these housing units are built entirely with private dollars. Some, however, receive financial help from federal, state, or local governments. In these cases, the state provides local governments, nonprofits, and private developers with grants or low-cost loans to fund a portion of the housing units' construction costs. Typically, housing built with these funds must be sold or rented to Californians with low incomes. A portion of housing units built with state funds is set aside for homeless Californians. While the state historically has not provided ongoing funding for these housing programs, California receives approximately \$2 billion annually from the federal government to support these projects.

**Home Loan Program for Veterans.** The state's veteran home loan program provides home loans to eligible veterans,

including veterans who may not otherwise qualify for a home loan. Under the program, the state sells general obligation bonds to investors and uses the funds to provide loans to eligible veterans to purchase homes. Participating veterans repay the state for these home loans. These funds are then used to repay the bonds.

**PROPOSAL**

**New General Obligation Bonds for Housing.** This measure allows the state to sell \$4 billion in new general obligation bonds for various housing programs. (For more information on the state's use of bonds, see "Overview of State Bond Debt" later in this guide.)

**USE OF FUNDS**

As shown in Figure 1, the measure provides bond funding for various

<b>Figure 1</b>	
<b>Proposed Uses of Bond Funds</b>	
<i>(In Millions)</i>	
<b>Category</b>	<b>Amount</b>
<b>State Housing Programs</b>	
Affordable multifamily housing programs	\$1,800
Infrastructure programs	450
Homeownership programs	450
Farmworker housing program	300
Subtotal	(\$3,000)
<b>Veterans Housing Program</b>	
Veteran home loans	\$1,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$4,000</b>

ANALYSIS BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

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housing programs, which are described below in more detail.

**State Housing Programs.** The measure provides \$3 billion for various state housing programs. Proceeds from the bond sale would be awarded to program applicants—local governments, nonprofit organizations, and private developers—through a competitive process administered by the state.

- **Affordable Multifamily Housing Programs.** The measure provides \$1.8 billion to build or renovate rental housing projects, such as apartment buildings. These programs generally provide local governments, nonprofit organizations, and private developers with low-interest loans to fund part of the construction cost. In exchange, projects must reserve units for low-income households for a period of 55 years.
- **Infrastructure Programs.** The measure provides \$450 million to programs that build housing in existing urban areas and near public transportation. The funds also would provide loans and grants for a wide variety of projects that support this housing—such as parks and water, sewage, and transportation infrastructure.

- **Homeownership Programs.** The measure provides \$450 million to encourage homeownership for low- and moderate-income homebuyers. Most of the funds would be used to provide down payment assistance to first-time homebuyers through low-interest loans or grants. Additionally, the measure provides funds to assist low- and moderate-income families to build their own homes.
- **Farmworker Housing Program.** This measure provides \$300 million in loans and grants to build housing for farmworkers. Program funds would be used for both rental and owner-occupied housing.

**Veterans Housing Program.** This measure also provides \$1 billion for home loan assistance to veterans. Veterans generally use these loans to purchase single-family residences, condominiums, farms, and mobile homes.

## FISCAL EFFECTS

**Bond Cost for State Housing Programs.** This measure would allow the state to borrow up to \$3 billion by selling general obligation bonds to investors, who would be repaid with interest from the state’s General Fund. The cost of these bonds would depend on various factors—such as the interest

**ANALYSIS BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST**

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rates in effect at the time they are sold, the timing of the bond sales, and the time period over which they are repaid. We estimate that the cost to taxpayers to repay the bonds would average **about \$170 million annually for 35 years**—totaling \$5.9 billion to pay off both the principal (\$3 billion) and interest (\$2.9 billion). This amount is about one-tenth of 1 percent of the state’s current General Fund budget.

***Bond Cost for Veterans Housing Program.***

This measure would allow the state to borrow up to \$1 billion by selling general obligation bonds to investors. Veterans participating in the home loan program would make monthly payments to the state, allowing the state to repay the bonds. These payments have always covered the amount owed on the bonds, meaning the program has always operated at no direct cost to the state.

***How Many People Could the Measure Help?***

The funds from this measure typically would be used together with other government monies to provide housing assistance. In many cases,

the measure would allow the state to receive additional federal funding for affordable housing. In total, the bond funds would provide annual subsidies for up to 30,000 multifamily and 7,500 farmworker households. The funds also would provide down payment assistance to about 15,000 homebuyers and home loans to about 3,000 veterans. In some cases, such as for the down payment assistance programs, Californians could quickly begin to benefit from the bond funding. In other cases, such as for the construction of new affordable multifamily housing, it could take several years for Californians to benefit from the measure.

Visit <http://www.sos.ca.gov/campaign-lobbying/cal-access-resources/measure-contributions/2018-ballot-measure-contribution-totals/> for a list of committees primarily formed to support or oppose this measure. Visit <http://www.fppc.ca.gov/transparency/top-contributors/nov-18-gen.html> to access the committee’s top 10 contributors.

If you desire a copy of the full text of the state measure, please call the Secretary of State at (800) 345-VOTE (8683) or you can email [vigfeedback@sos.ca.gov](mailto:vigfeedback@sos.ca.gov) and a copy will be mailed at no cost to you.