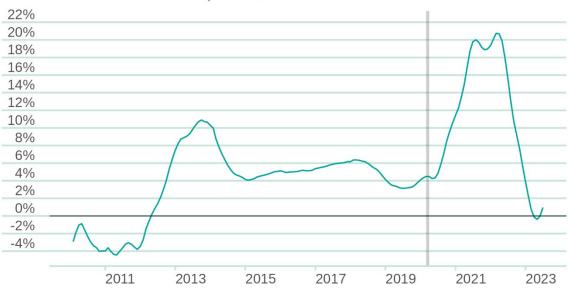


Housing and Economic Competitiveness

The current housing crisis:

- High prices
- High borrowing costs
- Low supply

Home Price Index YoY change Case-Shiller US HPI, October 2023



Source: S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC

Housing and Economic Competitiveness

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Trends in inflation and mortgage rates Average 30-year fixed mortgage rate & YoY change in CPI

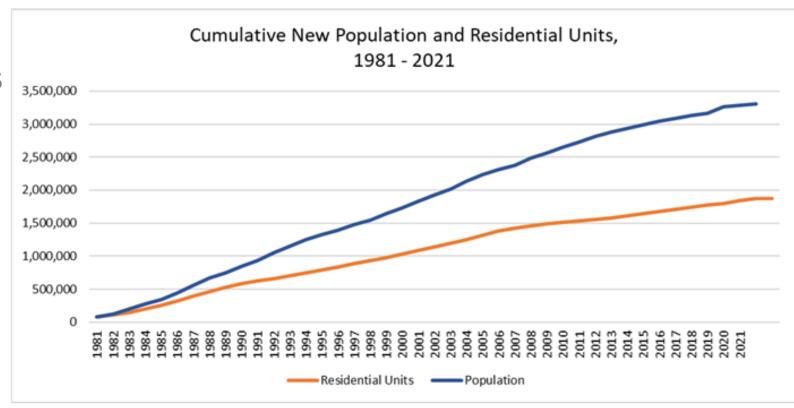


Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; Freddie Mac

Housing and Economic Competitiveness

The current housing crisis:

- High prices
- High borrowing costs
- Low supply



Primary Goals

- 1. To understand the role of housing in local and state economic competitiveness through interviews and focus groups.
- 2. To document examples of other regions or states integrating housing and economic development strategies.
- 3. To identify next steps in aligning economic development and housing needs and goals.

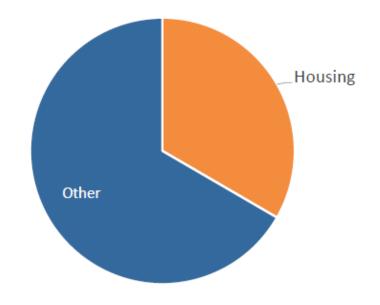
Findings

Housing and Economic Development are Intricately Connected

Inadequate housing supply hampers workforce mobility, limits job opportunities, and negatively impacts a state's economic competitiveness.

- Virginia is projected to add more than 140,000 new jobs by 2033 (conservative baseline)
- Housing affordability is needed to attract and retain the needed workforce to fill these jobs
- Cost of living is heavily driven by housing and rental prices
- Currently, Virginia ranks #12 among states with the highest median home price value

Housing Represents about 1/3 of the Market Basket Used to Track Inflation



Most stakeholders believe housing has a critical role in economic development

Housing is important to retain population and workforce

Housing is emerging as an issue for economic development but secondary to workforce and sites

Housing is an important component of site preparation, and communities need to be able to show a plan is in place for housing

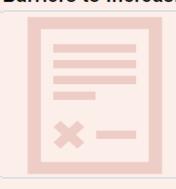
Housing availability is a question in a majority of RFPs and local employers are actively engaging to ensure housing for employees

"Housing and economic development are one and the same."

Regions share common barriers to increasing housing supply



Barriers to Increasing Housing Supply







Unavailable Resources

Limited availability of both land and construction workers increase costs

Regulations

Outdated zoning and permit codes slow down and restrict housing projects, making them more expensive

Lack of Infrastructure

Infrastructure and utilities are costly to expand (especially in rural regions) which increase housing costs

NIMBYism

Residents have strong opinions against building additional housing in their neighborhoods

Regions face different challenges

- Topography + fiscal concerns limit water/sewer infrastructure along I-81 corridor
- Aging infrastructure and housing stock does not meet the needs of new and expanding businesses in slow-growth regions (Southside and Southwest)
- High-growth areas see rising commute times as workers move outwards, declining quality of life
- Urban centers are maxed out, putting new pressure on surrounding counties who may not have infrastructure (GO Virginia Region 6)

What others are doing

■ **Ohio** is trying to connect regional employment growth projections with housing needs, aiming for one construction permit for every new job.

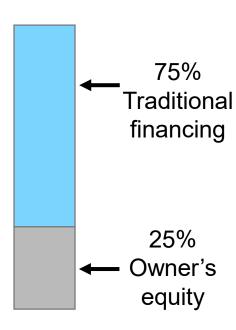
 Georgia, Connecticut, Nebraska, and North Carolina are supporting workforce development housing, rural workforce housing, and rural neighborhood revitalization efforts Rezoning efforts at state (CA, CT) or local (Atlanta) level have reduced barriers to development, increased housing density, and encouraged production of affordable units.

 Collaborations between large corporations and states (e.g., Apple and CalHFA, or Microsoft and WA-HFA) have led to creative financing mechanisms and new housing units.

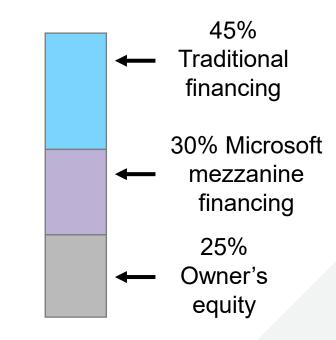
Mezzanine Financing



New multifamily development



Traditional capital structure



Private sale capital structure

- Microsoft's investment is subordinated to senior loan
- ► Traditional investors maintain profits (potentially) at Microsoft's expense



- ► Apple contributed \$15.9 million to CalHFA's down payment assistance program
- Served 2,556 households (avg \$622 / household)
- ► Provided additional benefits to teachers, veterans, and firefighters, making up 10% of borrowers



Image sources: apple.com

What Virginia Housing is already doing

- Coordinating programs administration with other
 State Agencies to increase production
 - Workgroup to align housing development with economic growth
 - Petersburg Initiative
- Sponsoring and participating in the planning and execution of regional housing summits across the Commonwealth
- Providing grants to foster discussion and collaboration among regional and local actors (PDC model)

- Increasing production of affordable and workforce rental units:
 - Full overhaul of Qualified Allocation Plan
 - Pilot program to fast-track production
 - HOTC allocation to new production
 - Mixed use/mixed income program to develop affordable- and workforce-housing

- Increasing homeownership opportunities for lowand moderate-income FTHB:
 - New MRB program to better assist FTHB in obtaining below-market interest rates
 - Increase of sales price and income limits in our homeownership program (Living environment Pillar)
 - Dedicated staff focusing on outreach to employers to explore collaborations

Recommendations for next steps in Virginia

- Virginia must expand availability and Reduce Barriers, including:
 - Update zoning for housing innovation in growth plans
 - Foster construction workforce participation
 - Develop additional financing options
 - Lower the cost of regulation
- At every governance level, incorporate economic development goals in housing plans and housing in economic development plans

Empower a regional approach:

- Housing markets and labor sheds don't stop at municipal boundaries
- To meet the needs of Virginians, efforts to address this housing crisis must continue to foster regional collaboration



• Increase engagement with Private Employers:

- Encourage Public Private Partnerships (PPPs)
 - Facilitate collaborative efforts between state, localities, and employers in the form of PPPs that can be used to develop key infrastructure, assist with financing, or directly construct housing.
- Promote Virginia as a leader in housing innovation and attract businesses that support innovation

Thank You.

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