# Washington Wire

for the CalHFA Board Meeting

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March 7, 2023 www.novoco.com

# **Agenda**

**Current Development Environment** 

**Bond Cap and Tax Credits Per Capita** 

**Upcoming 2023 Income Limits** 

**Affordable Housing Credit Improvement Act** 



# **Challenging Development Environment**

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WASHINGTON WIRE &

#### Effects of High Inflation on Development, Financing and Operation of Tax Credit-Financed Housing



MICHAEL J. NOVOGRADAC, CPA

The annual U.S. inflation rate for 2021 was 4.7%, nearly a full percentage point above the previous peak (3.8% in 2008) in the years since 1993, when the low-income housing tax credit (LIHTC) became a permanent part of the tax code.

More frighteningly, the year-over-year consumer price index (CPI) rate in January 2022 was 7,5%—the highest for any month since June 1982, according to data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The CPI rose 0.6% in January alone.

The continuation of significant inflation would be a change from the past few decades. As evidence, each year from 2012 through 2020, the annual rate was 2.4% or lower.

Is this higher inflation rate transitory or more enduring? It's not clear: there's no consensus among economists as to whether we're entering a period of significant inflation or if this is a short-term aberration from the trend of the past three decades. Regardless, the possibility of enduring inflation means the affordable housing community needs to assess how higher long term inflation would affect LIHTC development financing and operations.

Higher inflation affects other tax incentives as well, including renewable energy tax credits, historic tax credits, new markets tax credits and opportunity zones. While this column focuses on affordable housing, due consideration in these other tax incentive areas is needed as well.

The rate of inflation affects affordable housing development, financing, operations and tenants in many ways, which makes this an important topic to discuss. We can hope higher inflation is transitory, but should prepare for it to be more enduring. This month's column is intended to start the dialogue—to discuss some of the factors and encourage others to dig deeper and wider.

The effect of higher inflation on the direction of individual factors is easier to assess than the magnitude of those effects. The further aggregation of each identified directional and depth effect on each factor is even harder to assess. But assessments should be made and actions taken to respond and build



Rising costs and operating expenses

One challenge: costs rise immediately but rise in revenue is delayed.



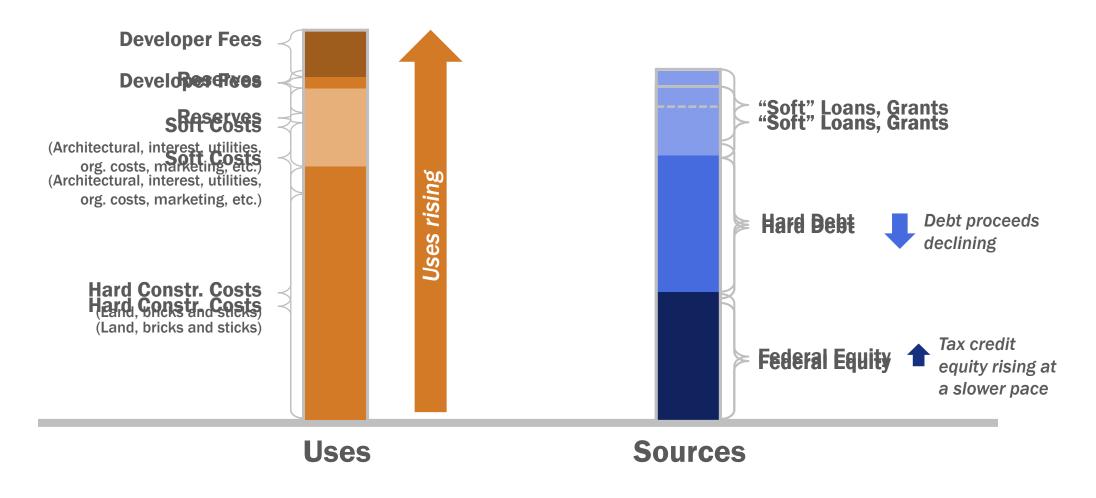
Rising interest rates
Translates to less equity/debt.



**Greater need for gap financing** 

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# **Impact on Sources and Uses**





- More energy tax credits
- Transferrable tax credits
- Refundable tax credits
- Book minimum tax



**High Interest Rates** 



**Supply & Demand Factors affecting** 

## **INVESTOR EQUITY PRICING**



**Global Minimum Tax?** 



FASB Changes, **Exposure Draft Posted** 

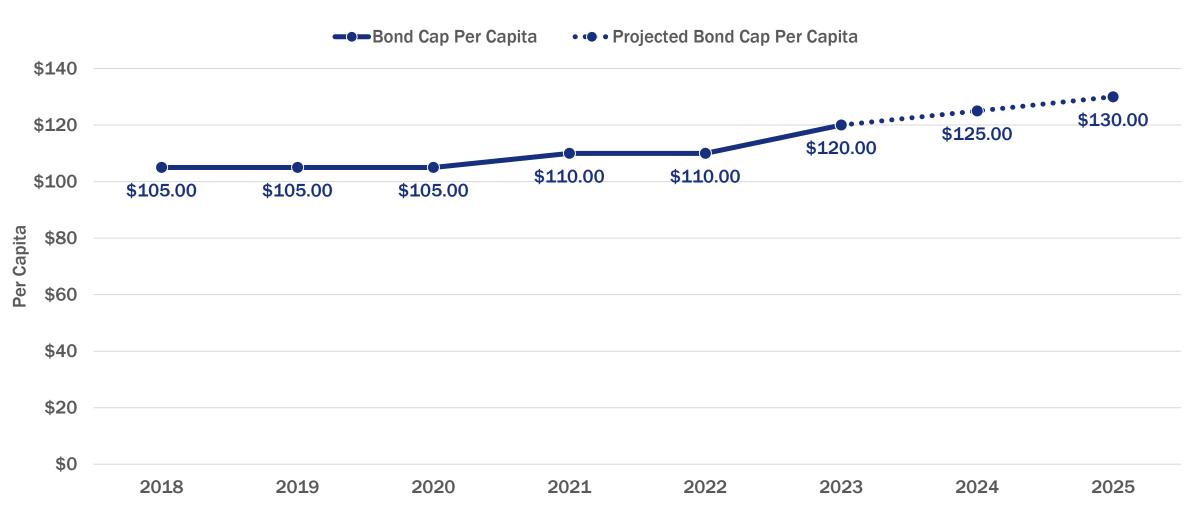


**Community Reinvestment Act** OCC, FDIC and Fed aiming to finalize by second quarter of 2023



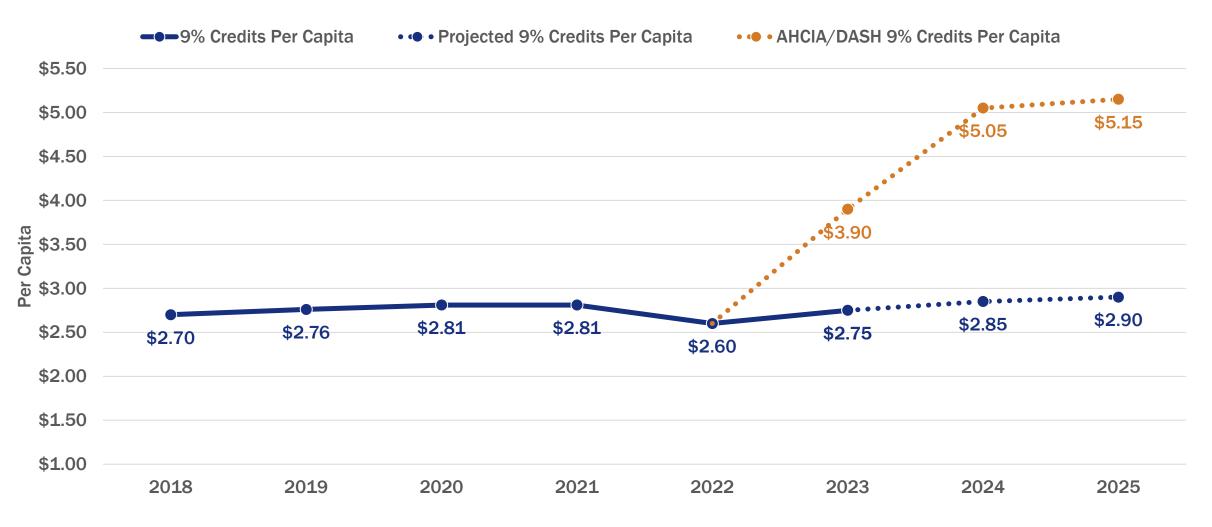
# **Delayed Increase in Resources**

**Bond Cap Per Capita** 



# **Delayed Increase in Resources**

#### **Tax Credits Per Capita**



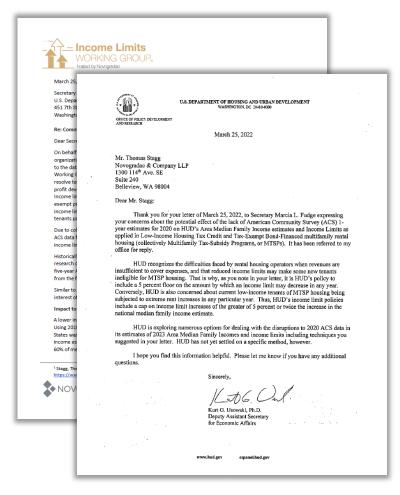
# **2023 Income Limits – Higher Tenant Revenue?**



www.novoco.com/podcast

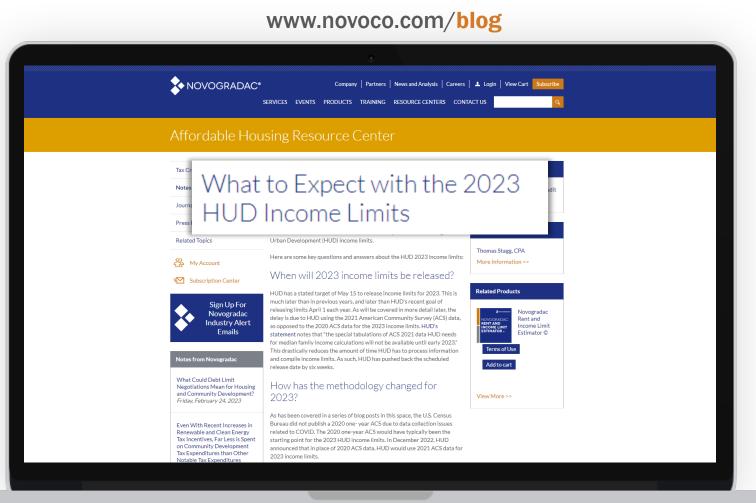


- Census Bureau announced it will not release a one-year American Community Survey (ACS) for 2020
- HUD will use the 2021 ACS in place of the 2020 ACS
  - Income limits are targeted to be released on May 15 instead of April 1
- Using November CPI we are estimating national median income will increase by just over 4.75%
- Not all areas will have increases

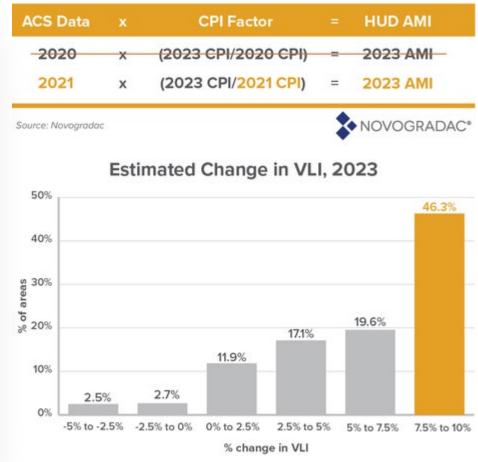




# 2023 Income Limits - Higher Tenant Revenue?



#### Median Income 2023

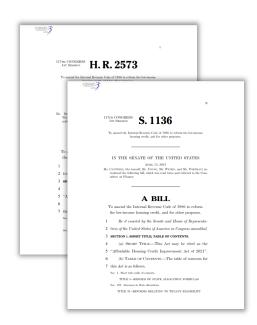


Department of Housing and Urban Development;





# Affordable Housing Credit Improvement Act TO BE REINTRODUCED



2021 bill cosponsors:

**S. 1136**: 11R 33D | H.R. 2573: 71R 137D

#### **Expected lead sponsors:**



CANTWELL D-WA



LAHOOD R-IL



YOUNG R-IN



DELBENE D-WA



WYDEN D-OR



WENSTRUP R-OH



BLACKBURN R-TN



BEYER D-VA

# Affordable Housing Credit Improvement Act

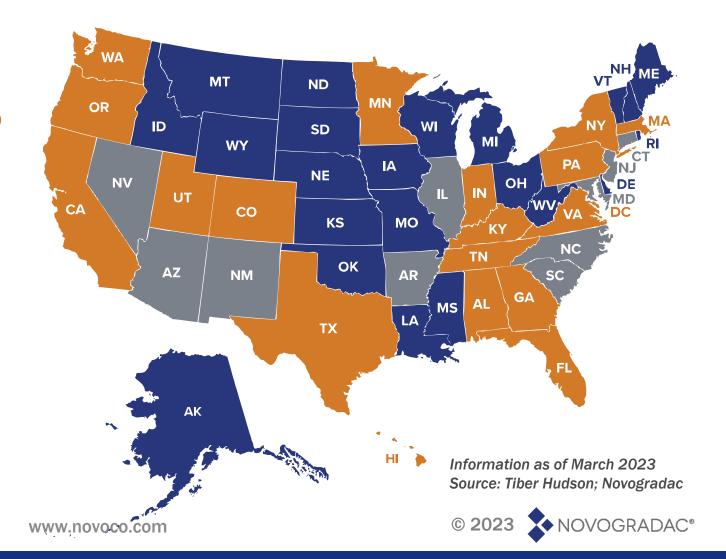
EFFECT OF PRIMARY PROVISIONS

### Lowering the 50% Test to 25%

Up to **1.48 million** additional rental homes over **10** years (estimate as of December 2022)



Oversubscribed (18 states & Washington, D.C.)

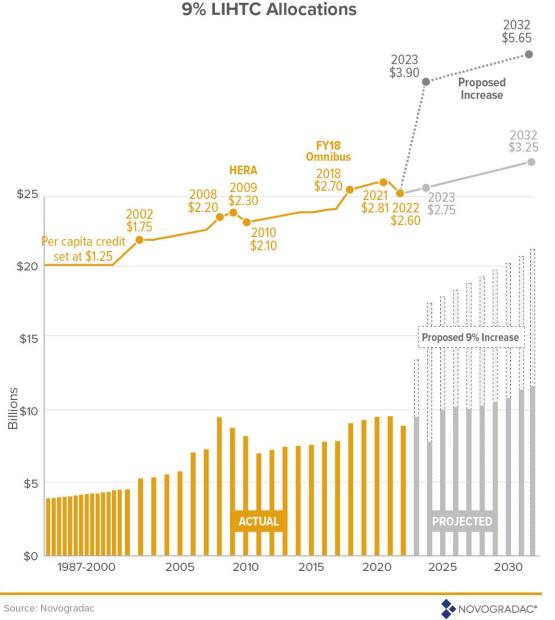


# **Affordable Housing Credit Improvement Act**

#### EFFECT OF PRIMARY PROVISIONS

#### Increase in 9% allocations

**450,100** additional rental homes over 10 years (estimate as of December 2022)



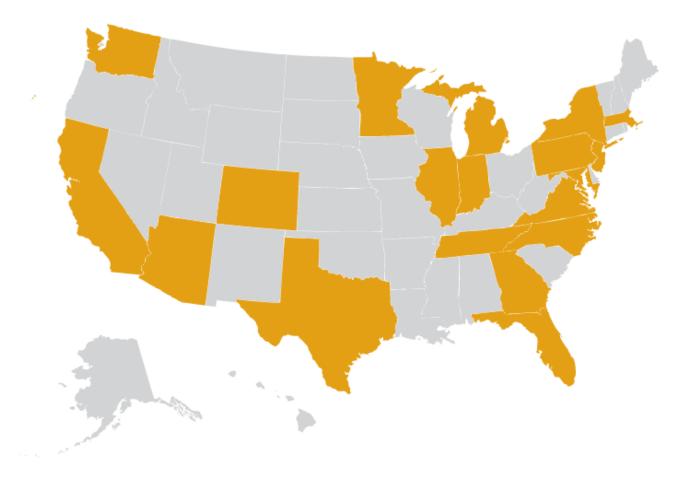


# **Affordable Housing Credit Improvement Act**

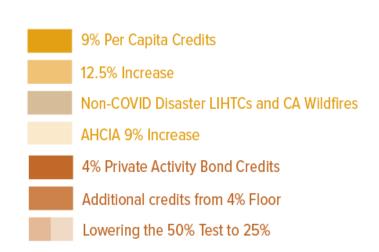
#### CALIFORNIA WOULD SEE 306,100 ADDITIONAL HOMES

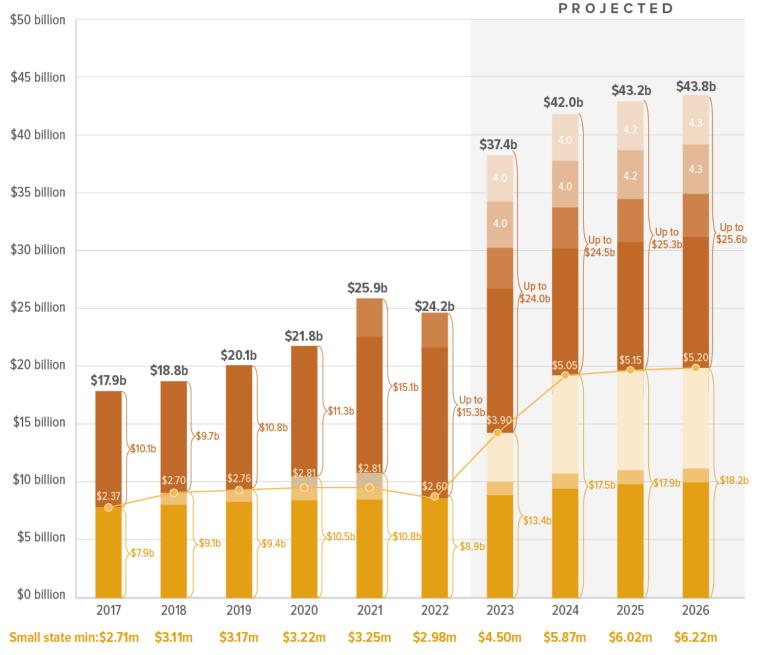
#### Additional Homes Over 10 Years

1	California	206 100
	California	306,100
2	Georgia	155,000
3	Texas	138,100
4	New York State	115,200
5	Florida	108,900
6	Tennessee	62,100
7	Maryland	61,900
8	Washington	60,900
9	Massachusetts	57,800
10	Illinois	52,600
11	Colorado	47,600
12	Virginia	47,300
13	Indiana	45,500
14	Michigan	44,400
15	Pennsylvania	43,700
16	Minnesota	41,000
17	Arizona	40,200
18	District of Columbia	39,700
19	North Carolina	38,500
20	New Jersey	38,200



# Annual LIHTCs: 9% and 4% (estimates)





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