How Housing Happens: Our County's Story

Summit County, Colorado
Summit Combined Housing Authority

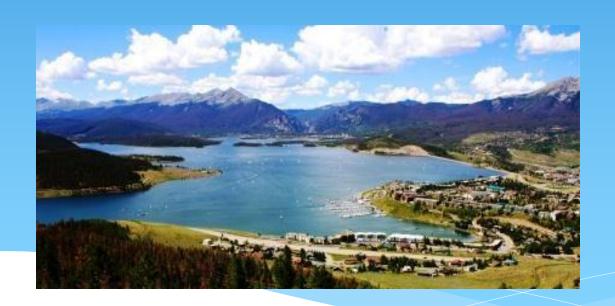
Welcome!

- * Jennifer Kermode Executive Director
- * Bill Wallace Summit County Treasurer & Public Trustee
 - * Former County Commissioner

Purpose of the Workshop

- Meet our rural/resort colleagues
- * Learn about unique resort area dynamics
- * Identify challenges to providing affordable workforce housing in resort areas
- * Learn about the Summit Combined Housing Authority
- Identify tools to address affordable workforce housing needs
- Looking at the bigger picture

Resorts



Our Unique Dynamics

- Resort Area Dynamics
 - * Rich in amenities, poor in wage-sufficient jobs
 - Ability to develop all we need/want is limited
 - Construction costs are higher than metro areas
 - * Desire to maintain recreational opportunities, view corridors, wildlife habitat, community character and reduce commuting create limiting factors
 - High cost of housing is an obstacle to attracting and retaining quality workforce at all levels
 - * Affordable housing mostly in condos with vacationing guests

Our Unique Challenges

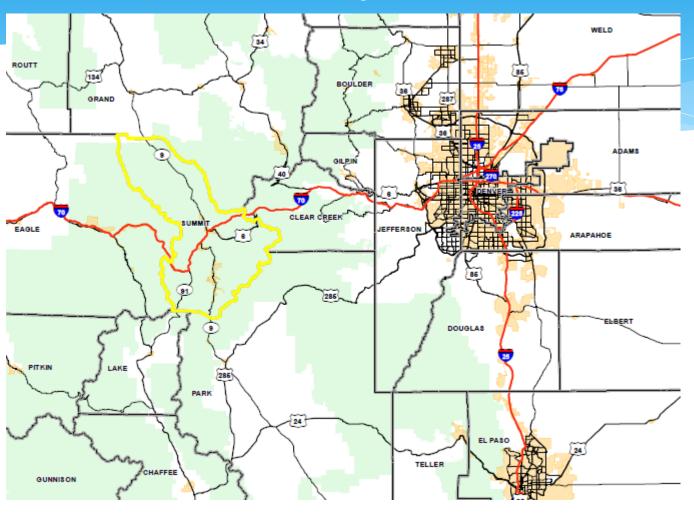
- Challenges to housing
 - Loss of locals housing stock to second homeowners
 - Loss of locals housing due to retiring employees
 - Aging housing stock
 - Influx of seasonal workers increases pressures on existing employee housing
 - * Lack of developable land; costs are high due to demand from second-homeowners
 - Water allocation limits development
 - * "Shared" vacationers change in vacation desires

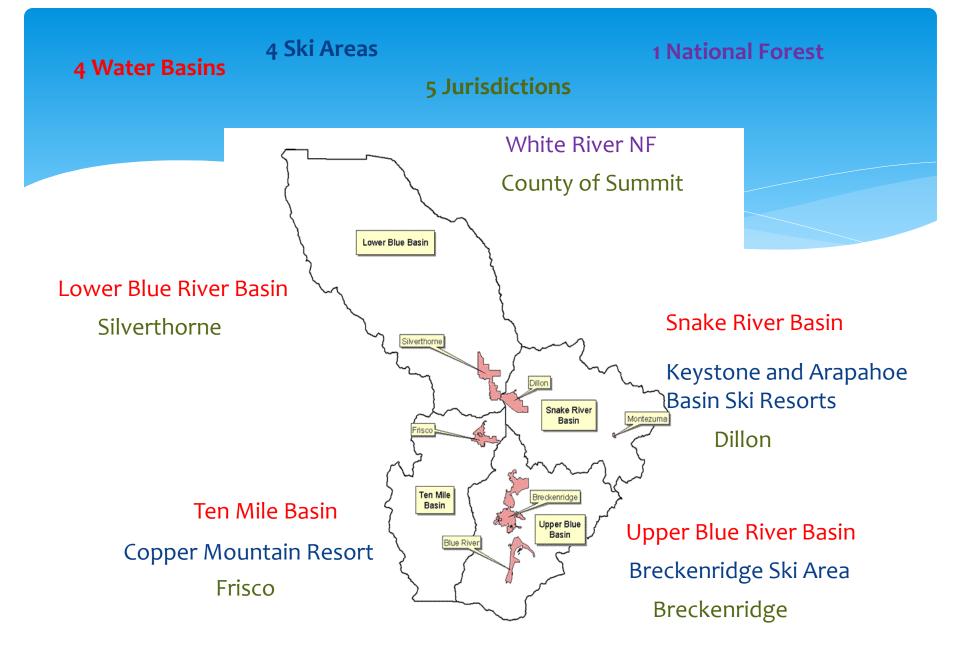
Summit County, Colorado





Summit County in Colorado





Summit County - Then and Now

1970's		2015
* 2650	Population	29,400
* No Data	AMI @ 100% 4hh	\$86,600
* No Data	Med HH Wages	\$63,697
* \$62,000-ish	Med SF Home \$\$	\$784,799
* \$22,000-ish	Med MF Home \$\$	\$357,612
* 1,900,000	State Skier Visits	12,600,000

- * 61% of homes in Summit County are not occupied year-round
- * County population swells to 100k+ during ski season and summer holidays

... And Now

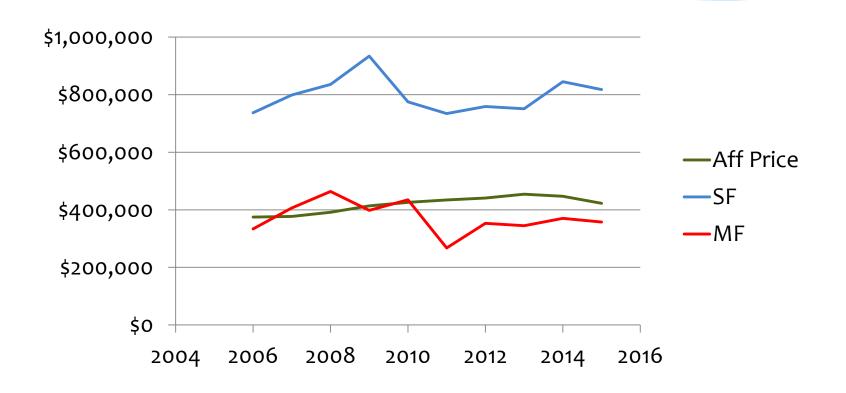
- * Change in Demographics
 - Approximately 39% of homes are locally occupied (up slightly)
 - Growth in "over age 65" is highest in the state *
 - Single person and childless households rose over 50% from 2000 *
 - Roommate households showed slight decrease from 2000*
- * Ski Areas are becoming more year-round resorts
 - Calls for year-round workforce *
 - Increase in homes being used for short–term rentals
 - * These indicate a shift in housing needs

2013 Needs Assessment Summary: Demand for Housing

Type of Housing Need by Units	Low Estimate	High Estimate
Type of Trousing Need by Offics	LOW Estimate	riigii Estimate
Catch-up Needs		
Existing rental needs	153	392
Existing commuter in-migration	110	210
Keep Up Needs		
Replacement Units:		
Retirees staying Summit County	350	430
Loss to out-of-area owners	430	615
New employee households	670	1,330
Total Needs within 5 years	1,715	2,975

2013 Housing Needs Assessment Data, Rees Consulting

Affordability Gap



The Summit Combined Housing Authority







How The SCHA Started

- * 2002 Inter-Governmental Agreement
 - Between the County & Town of Silverthorne
 - Created the Summit Combined Housing Authority
 - * Colorado State Statute 29-1-204.5 allows for a MJHA to ask voters for sales tax and new construction impact fee
- * 2006 Voters approved dedicated sales tax & impact fee (aka "5A" revenue) effective January 2007
 - * 2nd Amended IGA 2006 between Towns of Breckenridge, Dillon, Frisco, Silverthorne, Montezuma and County
 - * .125% retail sales tax and up to \$2.00/sf impact fee approved

What the SCHA Looks Like

- * 5-member Board of Directors approve annual Program Plan
- * 4.5 Staff located in Breckenridge and Clear Creek County
- Manage and monitor over 900 'deed-restricted" units
- * Assisted over 2000 people since January 2007
- * Over 300 local businesses benefit from SCHA services
- * 2015 budget = \$427,000 revenues and expenditures
 - * 49% comes from 5A contributions
 - * 51% comes from fees for services and grants
- * 5A funds average \$1.70 million per year in revenue

What the SCHA Does

- * Two Down Payment Assistance loan funds
- * Two Rehab loan funds
- Loan servicing
- Deed monitoring activities
- * New development consultation
- * Real estate sales activities
- * "Clearinghouse" activities
- Homebuyer Education
- Post-purchase Education

What the SCHA Does

- Landlord/Tenant Education
- Financial Fitness Education
- Special Populations Task Force
- Clear Creek activities
- * Semi-annual Rental Survey
- * Public relations activities
- * Advocacy
- * Administration
- Board engagement
- * Property management

Our Partnerships

- * Affiliate Organizations
 - Colorado Mountain Housing Coalition (CMHC)
 - Housing Colorado
 - National Affordable Housing & Redevelopment Officials (NAHRO)
 - Summit Association of Realtors
 - Summit County Builders Association
 - * Summit Chamber of Commerce
 - Colorado Housing Counseling Coalition

Our Partnerships

- Regional Council of Governments
 - Aging and Disabilities Resource Centers (ADRC)
 - * Weatherization referrals
 - Economic Development councils
- Transitional Housing Task Force
 - * Stakeholders with resources for at-risk populations
- Senior Housing Task Force
- * Emergency Services police, fire, ambulance
- * Summit School District
- St. Anthony Summit Medical Center
- Colorado Legal Services
- * Other Non-Profits with housing ties

Tools in the Tool Chest





Tools to Increase Supply of Affordable Housing

- * Bonus/Exempt Density
- Buydown Practices
- * Banked Land Donation
- * Accessory Units
- * Annexation Policies
- Development Cost Subsidies
- Inclusionary Zoning
- * Commercial Linkage Requirements

Tools for Funding Affordable Housing Programs

- Impact Fees on new construction
- * Dedicated Sales Tax
- * Fee in Lieu Program
- * Tax Credits Local and LIHTC
- * Tax Abatements
- * Transfer Fees

Tools for Ownership Affordability

- Low Interest Down Payment Assistance Loans
- Housing Rehabilitation Loans
- Energy-Efficient Building Practices

Tools to Keep Homes Affordable

- * Restrictive Covenants to address:
 - Setting initial sales prices
 - * Occupancy
 - * Employment
 - Income-testing/AMI targeting
 - * Asset-testing
 - * Retirement/Disability
 - Resale restrictions/Appreciation caps
 - Permitted capital improvements
 - Foreclosure Protections
 - Security instruments for the Restrictive Covenant

The Bigger Picture











Why Have Government Involved?

- * NORMAL MARKET FORCES WON'T SOLVE THE PROBLEM
- Housing essential workers increases service levels
- * Broader resident base boosts local economy, reduces seasonal fluctuations
- Significantly increases local expenditures
- Reduced commuting increases employee satisfaction and retention
- Builds diversity and maintains a sense of community
- Additional jobs created with new housing

Impacts to Our Community

- * Over 900 locals and 300 businesses benefited from SCHA services in 2014
- Over 320 new homes have been added since 2007 and
 10 new locals neighborhoods created
- * 5A funds generate an average \$1,700,000 annually, \$13,300,000 since January 2007
- * 62 acres land-banked, 45 more by year-end

Gallatin County Discussion Points

- * Demographics how are they changing demand for housing?
- * Ski Areas how are they meeting employee housing needs?
- * Other draws are additional vacation and recreation activities increasing visitor impacts?
- * In-commute patterns how much do you want?
- * Vacation preferences are they changing housing supplies?
- * And so many more.....

Documents Available Upon Request

- * Colorado Revised Statute 29-1-204.5
- * SCHA Inter-Governmental Agreement
- * 2013 Needs Assessment
- * Impacts of Affordable Housing study for the Town of Breckenridge by Wendi Sullivan
- Sample Restrictive Covenants

Thank You!

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Summit Combined Housing Authority

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