BACKGROUND

According to the California Housing Partnership, more than 1.4 million California households are in need of affordable housing. While increasing the supply of affordable rental homes is critical, we must also preserve the affordable housing that currently exists so that this need does not grow greater.

Between 1997 and 2018, California lost 15,044 affordable rental homes as affordability restrictions expired. Another 34,554 affordable rental homes are at risk of converting to market-rate rentals in the next five years. In that same period, Los Angeles could lose over 8,500 income-restricted apartments to the market. In addition, many neighborhoods currently have a stock of unrestricted housing, including mobile-home parks, that historically has been naturally affordable. Recent and future rent increases, however, are gradually pricing lower-income families out of these homes.

PROBLEM

When these properties or mobile-home parks come up for sale, affordable housing entities that would keep the developments affordable often have difficulty competing with buyers who plan to maximize rents. Affordable housing developers are at a disadvantage in the competition to purchase these properties because they cannot leverage as much debt and therefore pay as high a price due to restricted rents. It also typically takes them longer to obtain the public financing commitments they need to be able to buy the property.

Sellers of older properties, however, often must pay significant capital gains taxes on the sale, which leads them typically to sell to institutional investors through a like-kind tax-deferred exchange, which means governments rarely see tax revenue. If affordable housing developers could offer sellers a tax credit to offset a significant portion of their capital gains, they could effectively outbid other buyers and preserve California’s precious affordable housing stock.

SOLUTION

This bill creates an Affordable Housing Preservation Tax Credit (AHPTC) to preserve existing affordable apartment properties and mobile-home parks by experienced affordable housing organizations. The AHPTC would provide a 50% credit (up to $1 million per transaction) against the state and federal capital gains otherwise owed by the seller of an existing building or park if they sell to a nonprofit entity who will operate the property as affordable housing for low-income households for 55 years.

Qualified purchasers would first obtain an over-the-counter AHPTC reservation from the state’s Tax Credit Allocation Committee that could then be used to negotiate a competitive deal with a seller of a qualified property. The seller would receive half of the credit at the close of escrow and the other half after documenting its actual capital gains tax payments. Because the offering of the AHPTC would likely induce more owners to pay capital gains, the net cost to the State should be significantly lower.

A $500 million initial allocation of credits would lead to the preservation of roughly 25,000 affordable units, at the cost of approximately $20,000 per unit. Preserving existing affordable housing also ensures that as we invest in new affordable homes, we realize a net gain in the overall supply of affordable housing.

SUPPORT

California Housing Partnership (Co-Sponsor)
Western Center on Law and Poverty (Co-Sponsor)
California Coalition for Rural Housing (Co-Sponsor)
Non-Profit Housing Association of Northern California (Co-Sponsor)
Abode Communities
Affordable Homeless Housing Alternatives
All Peoples Community Center
Alliance for Community Transit – Los Angeles
Alliance of Californians for Community
Empowerment Action (ACCE)
Berkeley Tenants Union
Burbank Housing Development Corporation
California Apartment Association
California Building Industry Association
California College Democrats
California Housing Consortium
California Reinvestment Coalition
California State Council of Service Employees
California YIMBY
Coalition for Economic Survival
Community Corporation of Santa Monica
Congregations Organized for Prophetic
Engagement
Council of Community Housing Organizations
EAH Housing
East Bay Asian Local Development Corporation
Ensuring Opportunity Campaign
Housing Trust Silicon Valley
Los Angeles Business Council
LA Family Housing
Law Foundation of Silicon Valley
Leadership Council for Justice and
Accountability
LeadingAge California
Long Beach Residents Empowered
Mayor Eric Garcetti, City of Los Angeles
Mercy Housing
Midpen Housing Corporation
Mission Economic Development Agency
(MEDA)
National Association of Social Workers,
California Chapter
Neighborhood Legal Services of Los Angeles
County
Peoples’ Self-Help Housing Corporation
Public Advocates
Rural Community Assistance Corporation
Sacramento Housing Alliance
San Diego Housing Federation
San Fernando Valley Faith Based Coalition on
Homelessness
San Fernando Valley Young Democrats

San Francisco Housing Development
Corporation
Southern California Association of Non Profit
Housing
Tenderloin Neighborhood Development
Corporation
The Kennedy Commission
The Unity Council
Thomas Safran & Associates
Urban Counties of California

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