BAHFA Strategic Planning

Module 3 Introduction: Mixed-Income Financing Proposal

BAHFA Advisory Committee

June 26, 2025







Agenda

- 1. Strategic Planning Overview
- 2. Module 3 Overview
- 3. Proposed Program Concept
- 4. Considerations
- 5. Next Steps







BAHFA Strategic Planning Overview

North Star:

BAHFA was created to raise transformative revenue to meet regional affordable housing needs at scale

Purpose:

Articulate the vision and plan to sustain BAHFA until capitalized at scale

Process:

An inclusive process is necessary to maintain, strengthen, and expand coalition of BAHFA supporters

Four Modules:

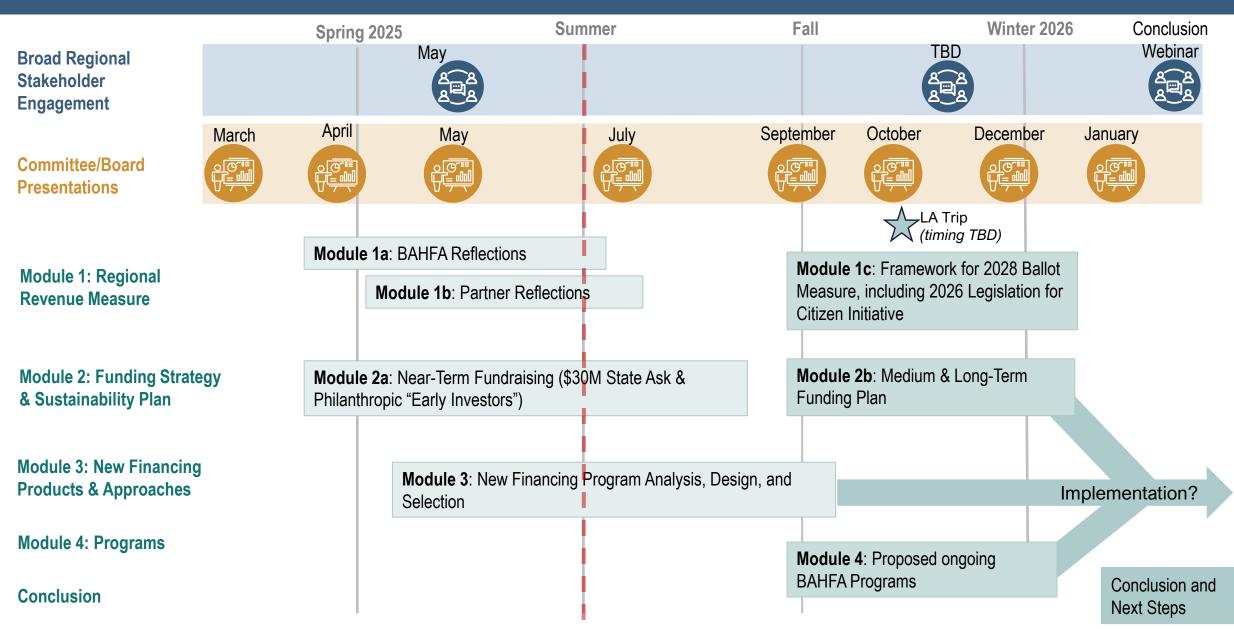
- 1. Regional Revenue Measure: Reflections & Framework for Future Ballot Measure
- 2. Funding Strategy and Financial Sustainability Plan
- 3. New Regional Financing Products & Approaches
- 4. Regional Housing Programs







BAHFA Strategic Planning Timeline



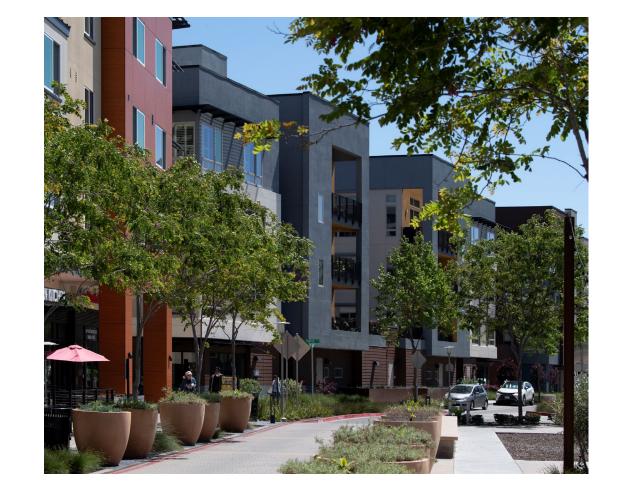
Module 3 Overview

Goal

 Evaluate, design and launch new small-scale regional lending program

Team

- BAHFA Strategic Advisor, Lydia Tan, providing oversight and strategic direction
- CSG Advisors providing financial analysis and program design
- Technical Advisory Group with expertise in housing finance and development









Program Objectives

- 1. Improve affordability by filling unmet needs or outperforming existing products in the marketplace
- **2. Generate revenue** to promote BAHFA's financial self-sufficiency
- 3. Serve as **proof-of-concept** for the BAHFA model
- 4. Build long term **organizational capacity**









Program Development Criteria

- 1. Pass a benefit-cost test
- 2. Emphasize revenue generation to support operational sustainability
- 3. Promote cost efficiency
- 4. Leverage existing strengths and resources that add value
- 5. Be scalable
- 6. Add long-term affordability to the Bay Area
- 7. Fill an unmet need







Initial Program Concept Opportunities

Mixed-Income with Focus on Workforce Housing



Fill a market gap to serve the 60-80% AMI range, crosssubsidizing with higher income units Do Not Rely Upon
Low-Income
Housing Tax
Credits (LIHTC)



Avoid delays and costs associated with highly competitive credits; do not compete against projects that require tax credits for deeper levels of affordability

Initial Focus on Acquisition/
Rehab



Take advantage of current market opportunity for lower per-unit acq/rehab costs, while designing program to flex towards new construction when resources and market conditions allow

Bond Issuer Role



Fill niche regional
gap to achieve
efficiencies of multijurisdictional scale
and greater local
accountability/
mission-alignment
than statewide issuers

Layered Approach



Create a flexible
structure with a suite
of offerings that can
be combined as part
of a move towards
"one stop" (or at least
"fewer stops")
approach and scaled
over time







Proposed Program Concept Elements

Program Element	Benefit Contributing to Project Feasibility
Senior Lending Assistance	
Tax Exempt Bond Issuance	Estimated reduction in debt pricing by 150bps
 Top Loss Lending Partnership 	Estimated reduction in debt pricing by 30 – 50bps
Property Tax Abatement	Increase in Net Operating Income (NOI)
Matched Subordinate Debt	 Lower cost of capital vs traditional equity Increases first-loss position which is attractive to investors
Marketing Assistance	Doorway Housing Portal → greater reach, quicker leasing timeframes







Eligible Projects: Income Restrictions

- 1. Lower-Income Projects:
 - 20% at 50% AMI, or
 - 40% at 60% AMI
- 2. Middle-Income Projects: 50% at 80% AMI
- 3. All restricted units at least 10% discount to market
- 4. 55-year regulatory agreement







Underwriting Assumptions

- 1. Senior debt to meet typical senior lender underwriting requirements
- 2. Subordinate debt:
 - Assumed to be priced at 200 basis points above senior debt rate
 - Assume debt service coverage ratio (all-in) of 1.05x
- 3. Generally non-recourse during perm phase
- 4. Guarantees during renovation phase
- 5. Appropriate reserves







Potential Impact Metrics

Additional vetting is underway on subregional market conditions, underwriting assumptions, and developer appetite for the program concept. As the program is refined, financial modeling will estimate various impact metrics including:

- 1. Units financed, by income category
- 2. Dollar value of financing gap reduction (which drives project feasibility)
- 3. Funds leveraged
- 4. Dollar value of net public benefit (e.g., cumulative discount-to-market rents during affordability period)
- 5. Annual revenue to BAHFA







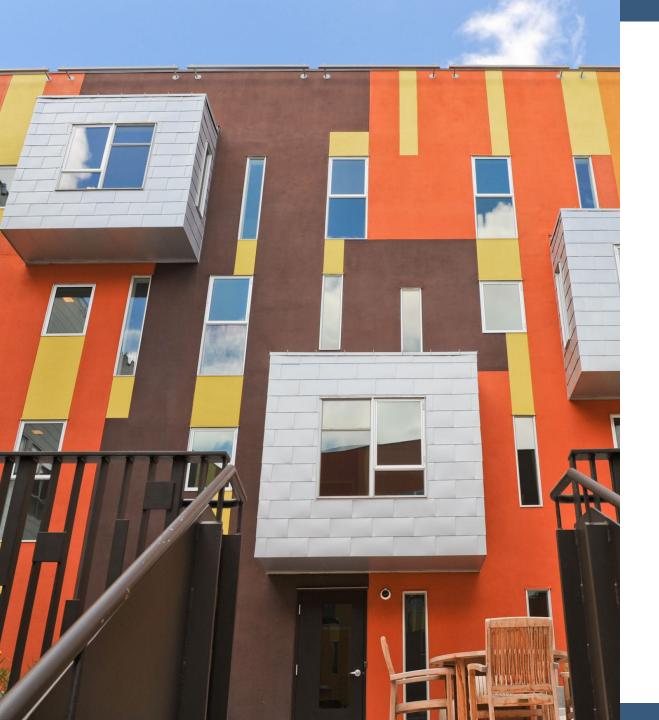
Considerations

- 1. Fundraising: Subordinate debt layer is contingent upon securing new resources. Other program features can roll out without this layer, but revenue generation opportunities likely would be minimal.
- 2. Income Targeting: Other "middle" or "workforce" or "essential" housing programs serve the 80-120% AMI range, whereas BAHFA's current focus is 60-80% AMI.
- 3. Property Ownership: An option for senior lending assistance is for BAHFA to issue governmental purpose bonds, which require public ownership and create opportunity for BAHFA to own the underlying property (potentially as part of a JPA).
- 4. Administrability: Benefits of different program design structures must be weighed against administrative ease and regulatory burdens.









Next Steps

- Program testing by submarket
- Further engagement with Technical Advisory Group to test assumptions and market demand
- Adjust program terms and assumptions based on research and feedback
- Continue fundraising for subordinate debt component
- Build an operating model to assess financial viability of the program
- Present refined program concept to BAHFA & ABAG Committees in early fall