

AFFORDABLE HOUSING RE\$OURCE GUIDE



SPONSORED BY:
Florida Housing
Finance Corporation



PRODUCED BY:
The Florida Housing Coalition
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INTRODUCTION

This Affordable Housing Resource Guide was developed by the Florida Housing Coalition as a quick but comprehensive and current reference source for affordable housing providers, including local governments and nonprofit organizations.

This guide is particularly geared toward nonprofit organizations that currently provide affordable housing or are considering becoming affordable housing developers and/or owners.

The resources described are intended for use for all types of affordable housing including home ownership and purchase assistance, small and large rental housing, supportive housing, and ending homelessness. The resources are differentiated by the beneficiary whether directly to the household or to be used by affordable housing developers or managers.

The guide is organized into three main sections followed by a Glossary of Terms:

1. Funding resources suitable for homeownership purchase, rehabilitation and development.
2. Funding resources suitable for rental rehabilitation, acquisition and development including special needs housing and energy retrofit funds.
3. Funding resources and programs for rental assistance and ending homelessness.

The resources outlined in this guide include public and private sources. Public sources may be local, state or federal. Private sources include financial resources such as community development financial institutions and the Federal Home Loan Bank. Each funding source has an entry that briefly describes the program, including the types of housing it supports, eligible applicants, the forms of subsidy it provides, and which organization administers the funds. It is important to note that funds for many federal programs are passed through to state and/or local governments, which are often given wide latitude in designing programs to administer the funds.

Some of the funding sources are most accessible to small-scale developers while others are often used by developers of large projects. Additionally, some funding sources that are traditionally used for large-scale multifamily developments may be available for small-scale developers in some circumstances. For example, Florida Housing Finance Corporation (FHFC) targets some of the Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) and State Apartment Incentive Loan (SAIL) funds it administers to small-scale projects. Some FHFC applications are for nonprofit organizations exclusively.

The information in this guide is reasonably comprehensive and can be a starting point for the prospective funding applicant to search for more information. Applicants should contact the agencies listed in each entry to learn more about available funds and what types of projects are priorities in their geographic area. In addition, applicants should be aware that regulations and funding priorities for some programs may have changed since this guide was published.

The resources described are intended for use for all types of affordable housing including home ownership and purchase assistance, small and large rental housing, supportive housing, and ending homelessness. The resources are differentiated by the beneficiary whether directly to the household or to be used by affordable housing developers or managers.

Acronyms

AHP	Affordable Housing Program (Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta)
ALF	Assisted Living Facility
AMI	Area Median Income
CCTC(P)	Community Contribution Tax Credit (Program)
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CDBG-DR	Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery
CHDO	Community Housing Development Organization
DEO	Department of Economic Opportunity
DPA	Down Payment Assistance
FCLF	Florida Community Loan Fund
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FHFC	Florida Housing Finance Corporation (or "Florida Housing")
FSS	Family Self-Sufficiency Program
FTHB	First-Time Homebuyer Program
FY	Fiscal Year
HCV	Housing Choice Voucher (also known as a "Section 8 Voucher")
HFA	Housing Finance Agency
HHRP	Hurricane Housing Recovery Program
HOME	HOME Investment Partnerships Program
HOP	Homeownership Pool Program
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
IDA	Individual Development Account
LHAP	Local Housing Assistance Plan
LIHTC	Low Income Housing Tax Credits (or "Housing Credits")
LTV	Loan-to-Value Ratio

MMRB	Multifamily Mortgage Revenue Bond Program
NOFA	Notice of Funding Availability
NSP	Neighborhood Stabilization Program
OZ	Opportunity Zone
PBRA	Project-Based Rental Assistance (acronym generally used for HOME and Section 8)
PBV	Project-Based Voucher
PHA	Public Housing Authority
PJ	Participating Jurisdiction
PLP	Predevelopment Loan Program
PRA	Project Rental Assistance (acronym generally used for Section 202 and Section 811)
RA	Rental Assistance
RFA	Request for Applications
RHS	Rural Housing Service
RRH	Rapid Re-Housing
RRLP	Rental Recovery Loan Program
SAIL	State Apartment Incentive Loan Program
SBA	Small Business Administration
SHIP	State Housing Initiatives Partnership Program
SPRAC	Senior Preservation Rental Assistance Contract
TA	Technical Assistance
TBRA	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance
TBV	Tenant-Based Voucher
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
WAP	Weatherization Assistance Program



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Funding Sources for
HOMEOWNERSHIP

Funding Sources for Homeownership

Homeownership housing assistance can be direct to the buyer, as in down payment or purchase assistance, or construction financing for developers of single-family housing. Single family development typically requires funding for predevelopment, site acquisition and construction. Permanent financing flows to the homebuyer through financial institutions which pays off the construction loan and costs. Subsidies enable the home to be sold at an affordable price to the low or moderate-income buyer. Thus, to be successful in developing affordable single-family housing, the developer must be able to provide construction financing and market the homes to eligible buyers. It is important that the local housing assistance programs provide homebuyer training for prospective homeowners and conduct the proper income compliance procedures. Successful programs make use of community land trusts, surplus land, and development incentives to make the homes affordable for not only the first, but subsequent buyers.

In order to prepare for using purchase assistance and homeownership resources, the housing provider, assuming it is a nonprofit organization, must have established procedures for the steps required to build and sell homes to eligible purchasers. All of the components need to be assembled and ready to be deployed before embarking on just one part of the process. These components include the following:

- **Land availability** either owned or available as surplus land or for purchase. Land must be suitable for single family housing development and meet locational criteria consistent with program goals
- **Interested buyers** who are of the targeted income and demographic categories for program participation
- **A housing counseling program** for buyers to improve their credit and to understand the responsibilities of owning a home
- **Lenders** willing to participate in the program whose fees and terms are consistent with subsidy sources
- **Qualified home builders** or renovation specialists with suitable home models and clearly defined construction costs and production time frame
- **Other qualified and competent partners** including inspectors, surveyors, appraisers, title agents, legal representation, and Realtors
- **Internal staff capacity** to dedicate time and appropriate skill sets to conduct marketing, intake, income certification, counseling, construction management, funding sources expertise, and compliance
- **Financial capacity** to operate the intake and development process with sound fiscal management
- **Good will** with the community in general and with the local government housing administrators

Community Contribution Tax Credit (CCTC) – Ownership

The Community Contribution Tax Credit (CCTC) program is a state tax incentive that allows businesses to declare a tax credit on Florida corporate income tax, insurance premium tax, or sales tax refund for donations made to local community development projects. Affordable housing projects are not required to be located in an Enterprise Zone or Front Porch Community to be eligible for the credit, but other CCTC project types must be located in these areas.

<p>Applicants Corporations that make donations to Community Development and Affordable Housing nonprofits or government agencies</p>	<p>Housing Type Homeownership, Rental</p>
<p>Application Cycle Year-round</p>	<p>Primary Use Acquisition, Construction, Rehabilitation</p>

The CCTC program allows businesses that donate cash, property or goods to an approved community-based organization or government agency to take a credit against Florida corporate income tax, insurance premium tax or sales tax refund. Approved sponsors of a project may construct, improve, or substantially rehabilitate housing, commercial, industrial or public facilities or promote entrepreneurial or job development opportunities for low income (at or below 80% of AMI) persons.

For each dollar donated, businesses may receive up to \$0.50 in tax credits and the donation may also be deducted from federal taxable income. The annual amount of the credit granted is limited to \$200,000 per firm and for fiscal year 2019-2020, a total of \$17 million in tax credits are available for the state. Unused credits may be carried forward for up to five years. Prior to making a CCTCP donation, a business should contact the Department of Economic Opportunity to confirm that the project is eligible for a tax credit.

The most successful beneficiaries for this program in the past decade have been local affiliates of Habitat for Humanity. Habitat affiliates seek approval under the program as community-based organizations, and solicit and receive donations from qualified corporations. The funds raised from the donations are used to purchase materials and supplies for the construction of affordable homes.

PROGRAM CONTACT:

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Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) – Ownership

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) is a HUD-administered federal program. Funds may be provided as a subsidy to housing developers, or directly to homeowners or homebuyers. HUD provides CDBG grants on a formula basis directly to urban counties and larger cities (called Entitlement Communities), and to state governments to award on a competitive basis to non-entitlement communities.

<p>Applicants</p> <p>Affordable housing developers, Individuals</p>	<p>Housing Type</p> <p>Homeownership, Rental</p>
<p>Application Cycle</p> <p>State or local government control based on annual Congressional appropriation</p>	<p>Primary Use</p> <p>Gap financing, Emergency repairs, Acquisition, Rehabilitation, Slum and blight clearance, Infrastructure, Public Services</p>

CDBG funds can be used for a wide range of programs that meet at least one of three national objectives: 1) Benefit to low- and moderate-income* persons, 2) Prevent or eliminate slums and blight, or 3) Meet urgent community needs. At least 70% of a local government's CDBG award must benefit low- and moderate-income persons. A community's housing activities using CDBG funds often qualify under the low/moderate-income national objective but can qualify under the other two national objectives in some cases.

Homeownership Assistance: CDBG allows two broad categories of homeownership assistance - homeowner rehabilitation and home purchase activities. Homeowner rehabilitation programs provide homeowners with funds for moderate and substantial rehabilitation, energy efficiency improvements, accessibility modifications, and demolition and reconstruction of a home on the same property.

Home purchase assistance programs are limited to low- and moderate-income homebuyers in most cases and may include assistance with down payment and closing costs, principal write-downs, interest rate subsidies, loan guarantees, and subsidies for homebuyers' Individual Development Accounts (IDAs). CDBG funds may also be provided to affordable housing developers to subsidize the cost of property acquisition and rehabilitation for sale to eligible families. New construction of ownership housing is allowed only in limited circumstances.

Eligible Applicants:

- Florida Small Cities CDBG (administered by the Florida Department of Economic Opportunity) – Non-Entitlement cities and counties apply for funds through an annual competitive process, and then award funds to local agencies, homeowners, and homebuyers.
- Entitlement Communities – Housing developers, property owners, and homebuyers need to contact their respective city or county to ask how the CDBG entitlement funds are being used in their community. There is wide variation among cities and counties as to how they use these funds.

PROGRAM CONTACT:

For Local Entitlement Communities – HUD, Local Government Housing and Community Development Departments.

The contact information for the cities and counties that receive CDBG funds directly from HUD is listed at the following website: <http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/states/florida/community/cdbg>

For Non-Entitlement Communities – Contact the Florida Small Cities Program

<http://www.floridajobs.org/community-planning-and-development/assistance-for-governments-and-organizations/florida-small-cities-community-development-block-grant-program>.

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*Note that CDBG regulations have a different definition for the term “low-income” than the one used in Florida Statutes. CDBG defines a low-income household as having an income at or below the “very low-income” threshold established by HUD for the Section 8 program, and a moderate-income household as having an income at or below the Section 8 “low-income” threshold but above the “very low-income” threshold. The Florida Statutes use the Section 8 definitions of low-income ($\leq 80\%$ of area median income) and very low-income ($\leq 50\%$ of area median income). HUD updates Section 8 income limits on an annual basis, with some mathematical adjustments made for geographic areas where housing costs or incomes are exceptionally low or high.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG-DR) – Ownership

Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funding is designed to address housing, infrastructure and economic development needs that remain after other assistance has been exhausted, including federal assistance and private insurance. Following a disaster, Congress makes an appropriation of CDBG-DR funding based on preliminary damage assessments. Once HUD prepares a notice of how the funds may be allocated, and publishes it to the Federal Register, the state must prepare an Action Plan. The Action Plan, once approved by HUD, is implemented to provide funding for a variety of activities including home repair, rental housing repair, and the development of new multifamily housing. The buyout of homes that have been repetitively damaged may also be undertaken.

Applicants Communities that have received a disaster declaration and are named in the HUD Allocation post disaster	Housing Type Homeownership, Rental
Application Cycle Based on Action Plan provisions	Primary Use Repair, reconstruction, replacement, voluntary buyout, infrastructure, economic revitalization

CDBG-DR funds can be used for a wide range of recovery related activities. The activities are described in the Action Plan. Unless the requirement is waived, at least 70% of CDBG-DR funds must benefit low and moderate-income persons. CDBG-DR funding typically meets the national objective of meeting urgent needs.

Homeowner Assistance: CDBG-DR funds can be used to help survivors repair or rebuild their homes. Since the funding is for meeting unmet needs, all other funds must be exhausted, including FEMA, private insurance, SBA loans, or charitable giving. Funds can be used to make repairs, reconstruct homes, elevate them, or for acquisition. Low and moderate-income households are prioritized.

Eligible Applicants: The general public cannot apply directly for CDBG-DR funding. In Florida, the Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO) is the grantee of CDBG-DR funds. The Action Plan for each disaster provides the structure for implementation. Applicants must apply through the state agency or to the local government that was awarded funding. CDBG-DR funds can be combined with other federal funding sources but cannot duplicate other disaster assistance benefits. CDBG-DR funds can be used as a “non-federal” source to match other federal programs such as the Hazard Mitigation Grant program.

PROGRAM CONTACT:

CDBG-DR funds flow directly from HUD to Florida’s Department of Economic Opportunity.
<http://www.floridajobs.org/community-planning-and-development/assistance-for-governments-and-organizations/disaster-recovery-initiative>

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*Note that CDBG regulations have a different definition for the term “low-income” than the one used in Florida Statutes. CDBG defines a low-income household as having an income at or below the “very low-income” threshold established by HUD for the Section 8 program, and a moderate-income household as having an income at or below the Section 8 “low-income” threshold but above the “very low-income” threshold. The Florida Statutes use the Section 8 definitions of low-income ($\leq 80\%$ of area median) and very low-income ($\leq 50\%$ of area median). HUD updates Section 8 income limits on an annual basis, with some mathematical adjustments made for geographic areas where housing costs or incomes are exceptionally low or high.

Federal Home Loan Bank Affordable Housing Program (AHP) – Ownership

The Federal Home Loan Bank Affordable Housing Program (AHP) is a competitive program offering a flexible source of funding designed to help member financial institutions and their community partners develop affordable owner-occupied and rental housing for very low- to moderate-income families and individuals.

<p>Applicants Nonprofits and for-profits through FHLBank members or the Florida Community Loan Fund</p>	<p>Housing Type Homeownership, Rental</p>
<p>Application Cycle Annual, Competitive</p>	<p>Primary Use New Construction, Rehabilitation, Acquisition</p>

The AHP provides direct subsidies (grants) and below interest rate loans to Federal Home Loan Bank members (financial institutions) engaged in lending to local governments and for- and nonprofit corporations for the creation of affordable housing. Generally, AHP funds are leveraged with other sources of funds for construction, rehabilitation, or development of housing that may be either rental or ownership. Housing providers request member banks in their community to sponsor their application in the once per year competitive cycle. The bank actually makes the application and the funds are passed through to the nonprofit to contribute to the development of the project. The funds are usually in a grant form so the end cost of the housing can be affordable to low- or moderate-income households.

AHP subsidized units must serve households earning 80% or less of the area median income. Subsidies under AHP must be used to finance the purchase, construction, and/or rehabilitation of the owner occupied and rental housing. Rental projects are required to ensure that 20 percent of the total units are for very low income (50% or less of AMI) families.

Eligible Applicants/Application Process: Member Banks hold at least one competitive application cycle annually. Project sponsors must register through the FHLBank website in order to obtain a user ID and password (required to access the AHP application). Once the sponsor completes an application, it must be approved and submitted for review through a FHLBank member financial institution. Applications are ranked by score, in descending order, and funds are awarded until the available subsidies are exhausted.

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For other FHL banks: www.fhlnbanks.com

First Time Homebuyer – Single Family Mortgage Revenue Bond – Ownership

The First Time Homebuyer (FTHB) – Single Family Mortgage Revenue Bond program is administered by FHFC. The program provides low-interest financing to participating lenders. Applicants may apply for home loans from these lenders and receive a lower interest rate plus down payment assistance.

Applicants Individuals	Housing Type Homeownership
Application Cycle Year-round	Primary Use Gap financing, Acquisition of new or existing single-family homes or condos

The FTHB program offers 30-year fixed-interest mortgage loans to first-time homebuyers through its network of participating lenders and lending institutions. Applicants who are not first-time homebuyers may still be eligible for this program if the home being purchased is in a federally designated targeted area or if the applicant is a qualified veteran. This program uses income and purchase price limits to determine eligibility. Additionally, a potential homebuyer must complete a 6-8 hour face-to-face homebuyer education class, be able to qualify for a mortgage, and have a minimum credit score of 640.

In conjunction with the FTHB program, FHFC offers up to \$10,000 in down payment and closing cost assistance for families with incomes up to 120 percent of AMI. Assistance is given as a second mortgage loan. Note that this source of down payment assistance is only available to homebuyers receiving a FTHB loan; it is not a stand-alone product.

Income and purchase price limits vary by county, and may be viewed on the First Time Homebuyer Wizard on FHFC's website at <https://apps.floridahousing.org/StandAlone/FTHBWizard>.

The Wizard will also provide contact information for participating lenders in your county.

Eligible Applicants: First-time Homebuyers, qualified veterans, persons purchasing a home in a federally designated target area.

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Florida Community Loan Fund – Ownership

The Florida Community Loan Fund (Loan Fund) is an independent, privately supported financial intermediary that provides capital and technical assistance to qualifying organizations that have insufficient access to capital from conventional lending sources throughout the state of Florida. The Loan Fund seeks low-interest loans and equity capital contributions from socially concerned institutions and individuals. Contributions are then used to make below market interest rate loans to eligible nonprofits to support economic development, affordable housing and social services in urban and rural, low-income communities.

Applicants Non-profit sponsors, mission focused for-profits	Housing Type Homeownership, Rental, Supportive Housing
Application Cycle Open	Primary Use Gap Financing, New Construction, Rehabilitation, Acquisition

The Loan Fund provides various types of financing to meet the needs of non-profit organizations and mission-based for-profit organizations that develop affordable housing, supportive housing, community facilities, and economic development projects. This financing can include loans for new construction, preservation, rehab, acquisition, lines of credit, and/or longer-term permanent financing. Loans from \$20,000 to \$400,000, with variable terms and interest rates are made for the following: (1) low-income (persons at 80 percent or less of the area median income) housing development or improvement; (2) job creation (one job created or retained per \$10,000 borrowed) for low-income individuals; and (3) social service loans, as long as the loan will positively impact the economic stability of a community.

The Florida Community Loan Fund is also a sponsor for Florida applications to the Federal Home Loan Bank- Atlanta for the Affordable Housing Program (AHP) annual grants cycle.

Eligible Applicants/Application Process: Nonprofit, 501(c)(3) organizations that have a strong community base and serve low income communities within the state of Florida may either complete a pre-application by mail or online. If all criteria are met (management capacity, financial capacity and development impact, support and feasibility) and the Loan Fund’s Board of Directors approves the request, a loan agreement is executed between the borrower and the Loan Fund. The Loan Fund provides flexibility in its loan products in an effort to meet borrower needs.

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HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) – Ownership

HOME is a HUD-administered federal program that provides funding for local communities to provide affordable housing for low- and very low-income residents. HOME funds can provide construction or acquisition/rehabilitation subsidies for affordable housing developers, purchase assistance and gap financing for homebuyers, rehabilitation assistance for homeowners, and tenant-based rental assistance.

<p>Applicants Low- and very low-income households; Nonprofit and for-profit affordable housing developers</p>	<p>Housing Type Homeownership, Lease Purchase, Rental</p>
<p>Application Cycle Varies by Participating Jurisdiction</p>	<p>Primary Use Acquisition, Purchase assistance, Rehabilitation, Gap financing, Rental assistance</p>

Homeownership: HOME funds can be used for property acquisition, new construction, and rehabilitation of housing to be owner-occupied. Funds may be provided to developers to subsidize construction or acquisition/rehabilitation, allowing the homes to be sold at a lower price. Rehabilitation assistance can also be provided directly to eligible homeowners.

HOME may also be used to provide down payment and closing cost assistance to homebuyers, as well as gap financing to reduce monthly mortgage payments. Assistance is provided in the form of grants, low-interest loans, deferred-payment loans, loan guarantees, and interest buydowns. Long-term affordability is achieved by the use of either a recapture mechanism or a resale requirement recorded as a deed restriction or covenant.

Eligible Applicants: HOME funds are provided directly to local government Participating Jurisdictions (PJs) on a formula basis. PJs then award the funds to developers, homeowners, homebuyers, and renters according to a locally determined process. At the state level, FHFC also receives a HOME allocation and provides the funds for homeownership activities through the Homeownership Pool Program (HOP).

Fifteen percent of HOME funds awarded to state governments and local PJs are reserved for projects by Community Housing Development Corporations (CHDOs). CHDOs are community-based nonprofit housing developers and providers that meet certain HUD criteria for geographic and programmatic focus and board structure. PJs, not HUD, are responsible for certifying organizations seeking CHDO status.

PROGRAM CONTACT:

Local HOME (Participating Jurisdictions)

You can identify your local PJ by going to the web page below, and by selecting Florida as the location, and HOME Investments Partnership as the program <https://www.hudexchange.info/grantees/>

If your city or county is not listed as a local Participating Jurisdiction, HOME funding for your area is allocated through the State HOME PJ- Florida Housing Finance Corporation.

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Homeownership Pool (HOP) Program – Ownership

The HOP Program is funded by developers who reserve funds for eligible homebuyers to assist with down payment assistance (DPA). This non-competitive, on-going program serves eligible homebuyers on a first-come, first-served basis.

Applicants For-profit and nonprofit housing developers	Housing Type Homeownership
Application Cycle Year-round	Primary Use Down Payment Assistance

Available to both nonprofit and for-profit organizations, HOP funds are available to approved homebuyers purchasing newly constructed homes from HOP member builders. Eligible homebuyers with income that does not exceed 80% AMI receive a 0% deferred second mortgage loan for the lesser of \$25,000 or the amount necessary to meet underwriting criteria. Eligible buyers with disabilities and buyers at 50% AMI or below are limited to the lesser of \$35,000 or the amount necessary to meet underwriting criteria.

An eligible organization that becomes a member of the HOP Pool reserves financing for qualified homebuyers on a loan-by-loan basis. As homes near completion, a borrower analysis package for each contracted eligible buyer is submitted to FHFC. Upon approval, HOP funds are provided to reduce the purchase price. This creates affordability and provides closing costs assistance to the homebuyer. Funds may be reserved for a maximum of 180 days and are restricted to no more than 10 homebuyer reservations in the system at one time, per developer.

PROGRAM CONTACT:

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HOP Homeownership Pool HOME –

To view the rules and forms for the HOP program, visit [https://www.floridahousing.org/programs/homebuyer-loan-program-wizards/homeownership-pool-\(hop\)-program/rule-and-program-documents](https://www.floridahousing.org/programs/homebuyer-loan-program-wizards/homeownership-pool-(hop)-program/rule-and-program-documents)

Hurricane Housing Recovery Program (HHRP) – Ownership

The Hurricane Housing Recovery Program (HHRP) was activated in response to Hurricane Michael’s devastation of homeowner properties and small and large rental properties. The Florida Legislature allocated \$65 million from the State’s Sadowski Affordable Housing Trust Fund for a broad range of recovery strategies. The HHRP is administered by FHFC through the SHIP jurisdictions located in the impacted counties. Of note, HHRP was initially offered in response to damage by the storms in the 2004 hurricane season along with the Hurricane Rental Recovery Loan Program (RRLP).

<p>Applicants For-Profit, Nonprofit, Public Agencies, Individuals</p>	<p>Housing Type Homeownership, Rental</p>
<p>Application Cycle Local government control based on specific appropriation</p>	<p>Primary Use Repairs, rehabilitation, acquisition, new construction, purchase assistance</p>

The Florida Legislature passed legislation that appropriated dollars to HHRP’s hurricane recovery activities under the following proviso language:

From the funds in Specific Appropriation 2316A, \$65,000,000 of nonrecurring funds from the Local Government Housing Trust Fund shall be used to fund the Hurricane Housing Recovery Program for eligible counties and municipalities based on Hurricane Michael Federal Emergency Management Agency damage assessment data and population.

HHRP homeownership funds may include, but are not limited to, repair and replacement of housing; assistance to homeowners to pay insurance deductibles; repair, replacement, and relocation assistance for manufactured homes; acquisition of building materials for home repair and construction; foreclosure eviction prevention; or other strategies in the approved local housing assistance plan.

Impacted local governments that were appropriated HHRP funding include: Bay County, City of Panama City, Jackson County, Gulf County, Calhoun County, Gadsden County, Washington County, Liberty County, Leon County, City of Tallahassee, Franklin County, Wakulla County, and Holmes County.

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Website: www.floridahousing.org

Hurricane Michael Recovery Loan Program - Ownership

The Hurricane Michael Recovery Loan Program provides eligible low-income homebuyers with \$15,000 of down payment assistance at 0% interest. The assistance is forgivable after five years; 20% is forgiven each year, for five years. There is not a first-time buyer requirement. This assistance is only available in the Hurricane Michael-impacted areas of Bay, Calhoun, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, Liberty, Taylor, Wakulla, and Washington Counties.

Applicants Low-income homebuyers	Housing Type Homeownership
Application Cycle Year-round	Primary Use Down Payment Assistance, Closing Cost Assistance

FHFC's Hurricane Michael Recovery Loan Program is not a stand-alone down payment assistance loan. In order to receive this assistance, a borrower must use one of FHFC's first mortgage loan products. Allowable loan products include:

- Florida First (FHA, USDA-RD, VA)
- Florida Military Heroes (FHA, USDA-RD, VA)
- Florida HFA Preferred (Fannie Mae HFA Preferred)
- Florida HFA Advantage Loan Program

These loan products require a minimum FICO score of 640.

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Update: The funds for this program have already been spent, although future funding is possible. It is notable that the Hurricane Michael Recovery Loan Program was fully used in under four months. It provided purchase assistance to 335 families impacted by Hurricane Michael.

Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) – Ownership

At the height of the recession, Congress created the Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) to help communities arrest and reverse blight and property value decline in neighborhoods most impacted by foreclosures and predatory lending. NSP funds were provided in three rounds in 2008, 2009, and 2010, known as NSP1, NSP2, and NSP3, respectively. Although the expenditure deadlines for NSP have passed, many grantees have and are continuing to earn program income.

<p>Applicants Nonprofit and for-profit housing developers, Individuals</p>	<p>Housing Type Homeownership, Rental</p>
<p>Application Cycle Varies</p>	<p>Primary Use Acquisition, Rehabilitation, Demolition, Reconstruction, Gap financing</p>

NSP has five eligible uses of funds:

- a. Establish financing mechanisms for purchase and redevelopment of foreclosed-upon homes and residential properties.
- b. Purchase and rehabilitate homes and residential properties that have been abandoned or foreclosed upon, in order to sell, rent, or redevelop these properties.
- c. Establish and operate land banks for homes and residential properties that have been foreclosed upon.
- d. Demolish blighted structures.
- e. Redevelop demolished or vacant properties as housing. *

Except as provided in the statutes that created the NSP funding rounds, the program is generally governed by Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) regulations. One key difference is that all NSP funds were required to benefit, low, moderate, and middle-income families (up to 50%, between 50% and 80%, and between 80% and 120% of AMI, respectively).** Moreover, grantees were required to use at least 25% of their NSP funds to provide housing for families at or below 50% of AMI.

NSP1 allocated \$3.92 billion to HUD to distribute to state governments and local CDBG entitlement communities using a formula that accounted for the prevalence of foreclosures and subprime loans. NSP2 provided \$1.93 billion on a competitive basis to entitlement communities, nonprofits, and consortia of nonprofits. For NSP3, HUD awarded \$970 million on a formula basis to state and local governments. The formula was somewhat different from that of NSP1, and some non-entitlement communities received direct allocations from HUD.

Depending on the NSP funding round, grantee type, and other factors, some program income must be spent on NSP-eligible activities. Some communities also have land banks, and properties may be used by public and private agencies to develop housing, public facilities, businesses, and other uses that benefit low-, moderate-, and middle-income people and neighborhoods. (In most cases, disposition of land bank properties for uses other than housing is

an eligible end use but must be paid for by funds other than NSP). Land bank properties may also be available to low-, moderate, and middle-income homeowners as side lots. Contact NSP grantees in your area to determine whether they have program income and/or land bank properties available.

Eligible Applicants for NSP program income funds: Varies by NSP grantee, but may include nonprofit and for-profit housing developers, homebuyer counseling agencies, and individual homebuyers.

PROGRAM CONTACT:

Local Government, Nonprofit, and Consortium Grantees

Search for NSP grantees on the HUD website: <https://www.hudexchange.info/grantees/>

State NSP— Robin Grantham, Program Manager

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*NSP1 allows vacant and demolished properties to be redeveloped for public facilities and economic development, as well as for housing.

**NSP uses the same definitions of low- and moderate-income as CDBG. One way that NSP eligible activities differ from the CDBG national objective of benefiting people with low and moderate incomes is that, in NSP, middle-income households (between 80% and 120% of AMI) are eligible.

Opportunity Zone Equity – Ownership

Opportunity Zone (OZ) equity may be used in large-scale new construction homeownership projects, or for substantial rehabilitation of dilapidated ownership/condominium units.

<p>Applicants For-Profit, Nonprofit, Individuals</p>	<p>Housing Type Homeownership, Rental</p>
<p>Application Cycle On-going, with statutory expiration December 31, 2026</p>	<p>Primary Use New construction, substantial rehabilitation, multifamily mixed use, adaptive reuse</p>

The OZ tax incentive, created in the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, is intended to attract investment in designated census tracts called OZs. To be designated as an OZ, the identified census tract must have high rates of poverty and a large share of low-income households. Former Governor Rick Scott nominated a list of 427 census tracts throughout Florida for OZ designation, with at least one in each county in the state. All of the recommended census tracts were approved and formally designated by the U.S. Treasury.

The incentive attracts a new source of capital for the community development industry: capital gains held by corporations, individuals, and families. There are three primary means by which an investor benefits from investing capital gains into a Qualified Opportunity Fund (QOF) - an investment vehicle specifically designated by the IRS to hold capital gains for the purposes of OZ investment:

1. Deferral of capital gains tax.
2. Step-up in basis of original gain.
3. Total capital gains tax exclusion on the sale of equity after a 10-year hold period.

OZ capital is used on a project-level basis for substantial rehabilitation of existing and dilapidated housing stock, or for new construction of housing. It can be used for both homeownership and rental housing. An OZ investor will typically secure an equity stake in a project by way of investing in a QOF.

Any project sponsor may participate in utilizing OZ equity by sourcing investors for the project. There are hundreds of QOFs operating nationwide. Additionally, the OZ statute permits designation of QOFs on a project-by-project basis.

There are multiple listing services for existing QOFs nationwide, including Novogradac's listing at the following link: <https://www.novoco.com/resource-centers/opportunity-zone-resource-center/opportunity-funds-listing>

Predevelopment Loan Program (PLP) – Ownership

The Predevelopment Loan Program (PLP) is vital to developing successful affordable housing properties. Funding for predevelopment activities is difficult to obtain, especially for small nonprofit developers. FHFC fills this gap with the PLP, which offers technical assistance and low-interest loans of up to \$750,000 for site acquisition and other common predevelopment expenses.

Applicants Nonprofit and community-based organizations, Units of government, Public Housing Authorities	Housing Type Homeownership, Rental
Application Cycle Year-round	Primary Use Predevelopment costs, including site acquisition

PLP has two stages for a successful applicant. In the first stage, the applicant submits an application with information about the organization and the development. The applicant should have a site in mind and provide as much detail about the proposed development as possible, but plans may be tentative at this stage. If the application is accepted, FHFC will assign a technical assistance (TA) provider to work with the applicant to draft a predevelopment budget and a development plan. As part of this process, the TA provider assists the applicant in assembling the development team, developing operating pro formas, selecting appropriate funding sources, and analyzing the overall feasibility of the project.

The next stage begins with submission of a TA-provider-approved PLP budget and development plan to FHFC. The PLP loan, if approved, covers a wide range of activities, including:

- Land Acquisition
- Appraisals
- Title Searches
- Legal Fees
- Architectural and Engineering Fees
- Market Studies
- Permit fees
- Impact fees
- Site plan approval fees
- Environmental reviews

The PLP loan has a 1% interest rate and is non-amortizing. The loan matures three years after closing, or once construction or permanent financing is obtained, whichever comes first. For rental developments, the borrower must commit to setting aside at least 20% of units for households at or below 50% of AMI, over a 15-year affordability period. For homeownership developments, 50% of the homes must be sold to buyers whose incomes do not exceed 80% of AMI, and the remaining units sold to buyers at or below 120% of AMI.

Eligible Applicants: PLP is available to nonprofit and community-based organizations, units of government, and public housing authorities. Limited liability companies and limited partnerships that are controlled by nonprofits are also eligible.

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State Housing Initiatives Partnership (SHIP) – Ownership

State Housing Initiatives Partnership (SHIP) funds may be provided to developers or individuals to rehabilitate or construct owner-occupied residences or for down payment and closing costs.

<p>Applicants For-profit, Nonprofit, Public Agencies, Individuals</p>	<p>Housing Type Homeownership, Rental</p>
<p>Application Cycle Local Government Control Based on Annual Legislative Appropriation</p>	<p>Primary Use Gap Financing, New Construction, Repairs, Rehabilitation, Acquisition</p>

Created in 1992 as part of the William E. Sadowski Affordable Housing Act, the State Housing Initiatives Partnership (SHIP) Program’s mission is threefold:

1. Provide funding to eligible local governments for the implementation of programs that create and preserve affordable housing;
2. Foster public-private partnerships to create and preserve affordable housing; and,
3. Encourage local governments to implement regulatory reforms and promote the development of affordable housing in their communities by using funds as an incentive for private development.

Funds are allocated to every Florida county, as well as municipalities, which receive Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) entitlement funds.

SHIP homeownership funds may be used for emergency repairs, rehabilitation, gap financing, mortgage buy-downs, acquisition of owner-occupied property for affordable housing, and match for federal housing loans and grants. A minimum of 65 percent of a local government’s total annual distribution of SHIP funds must be used for home ownership. A minimum of 75 percent of a local government’s total annual distribution of SHIP funds must be used for construction-related activities, including rehabilitation, emergency repairs, or financing for a newly constructed or rehabilitated unit. Ownership units subsidized with SHIP must be sold to income eligible households at a maximum price determined by the local government.

At least 30 percent of a local government’s total annual distribution of SHIP funds must be reserved for awards to very low-income persons (50 percent AMI), and an additional 30 percent of funds must be awarded to low-income persons (80 percent AMI). The remainder may serve any combination of very low, low- or moderate-income persons (120 percent AMI).

Eligible Applicants: Individuals, nonprofit organizations, and for-profit developers must apply to a local government for funding. Each local government receives an annual allocation, which is appropriated by the Florida Legislature. To participate, a local government must establish a Local Housing Assistance Program (LHAP); submit and receive approval of a LHAP to the FHFC; adopt and incorporate Local Housing Incentive Strategies; establish or amend local land development regulations, policies, and procedures in order to implement incentive strategies; submit an annual report of the housing program’s accomplishments; and encourage public and private sector partnerships to further program goals and reduce housing costs.

Each locally administered SHIP program determines the process of awarding and distributing funds within its community and is required to establish selection criteria to identify eligible applicants and the application process in their LHAP.

PROGRAM CONTACT:

Contact information for local community SHIP offices can be found at:

<https://www.floridahousing.org/programs/special-programs/ship---state-housing-initiatives-partnership-program/local-government-information>

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USDA Rural Housing Service (RHS) – Ownership

The USDA Rural Housing Service (RHS) has various programs available to assist low income homebuyers, public agencies, and nonprofit organizations with the purchase, repair, and construction of homes in rural areas.

<p>Applicants Nonprofits, Public agencies, Individuals, Lenders</p>	<p>Housing Type Homeownership, Rental</p>
<p>Application Cycle Year-round</p>	<p>Primary Use Acquisition, Rehabilitation, New construction, Program administration</p>

The Florida State Office, located in Gainesville, administers USDA Rural Development programs for Florida through six area offices. Detailed information and applications for financial assistance are available through these offices.

Section 502 Direct Loan Program: Provides loans to very low (50% or less of AMI) and low-income (80% or less of AMI) rural residents to purchase, construct, repair, reconstruct, relocate or, in limited circumstances, refinance a dwelling and related facilities. Up to 100 percent of the value may be financed; however, leveraging with other subsidies (such as SHIP and HOME) and private lenders is encouraged. The maximum loan term is 33 years and 30 for manufactured homes. Terms may go to 38 years for those with incomes at less than 60% of area median income. Maximum eligible mortgage amounts are calculated for multiple areas in a state and reflect the value of a modest home. Certain applicants receive priority, including existing RHS customers seeking to eliminate health and safety hazards.

The number of Section 502 Direct Loan originations has declined significantly in recent years, as USDA has increasingly used Section 502 funds for loan guarantees, described below.

Section 502 Single Family Housing Guaranteed Loan Program: Encourages lenders to make mortgage loans for modest homes to families with low and moderate incomes (up to 115 percent of AMI) by guaranteeing the loan against default. Guaranteed Rural Housing Loans may be made up to 100 percent of the market value or acquisition costs, whichever is less, which eliminates the need for both a down payment and mortgage insurance. Lenders apply to their local Rural Development office to become approved to originate RHS Guaranteed Rural Housing loans, and eligible homebuyers then apply to approved lenders.

Section 504 Loan and Grant Program: Provides home improvement and repair loans (with a 1 percent interest rate) and grants to enable very low-income (50% or less of AMI) rural homeowners to remove health and safety hazards or make general repairs and improvements. Grants are also available for persons 62 years of age and older who need to make health, safety, and/or accessibility improvements. The maximum loan amount is \$20,000 and the maximum grant an elderly person can receive is \$7,500. Priority is given to applicants seeking to eliminate health and safety hazards.

Rural Housing Site Loans: Provide financing for public and nonprofit agencies to purchase and develop sites for low- and moderate-income ownership housing. Section 523 loans are available at three percent interest to agencies that work with homebuyers to construct homes using the self-help method. Section 524 loans are available for agencies that serve low- and moderate-income homeowners without the self-help method; for the interest rate, the agency may select the market rate at the time of loan approval or closing. However, funding for these loans has been limited and sporadic in recent years.

Technical Assistance Grants: The Section 523 Technical Assistance Grant is available specifically for public and nonprofit agencies (including state and local governments) that operate the self-help homeownership programs for low-income families. USDA also has a Technical and Supervisory Assistance Grants program for nonprofit organizations (both public and private) that operate homeownership programs for low-income families in rural areas. However, it has not been funded in recent years.

Housing Preservation Grants (Section 533): Provide qualified non-profit organizations and public agencies with grant funds to administer programs that assist very low- and low-income rural homeowners with the repairs and/or rehabilitation of their homes. Owners of rental properties occupied by low- and very low-income tenants are also eligible beneficiaries.

Mutual Self-Help Housing Loans (Section 502): Are generally administered by nonprofits or municipalities that assist groups of six to eight low-income families, helping each other to build homes. The loans are limited and competitive, and nonprofits or municipalities must apply to their local RHS office. Funds may be used for materials and construction activities not conducted by the homebuyers, including site preparation and skilled labor. The families must agree to work together until all homes are finished. Self-Help Housing Loans are provided as part of the 502 Direct Loan Program.

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USDA Fact Sheets: <https://www.rd.usda.gov/publications/fact-sheets>

Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP) – Ownership

The Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP) provides grants to Community Action Agencies, local governments, Indian tribes, and non-profit organizations to provide specific program services for low-income families in Florida.

Applicants Individuals, Property owners or managers	Housing Type Homeownership, Rental
Application Cycle Year-round	Primary Use Grant for weatherization upgrades

WAP's mission is to reduce the monthly energy burden on low-income households by improving the energy efficiency of the home. The program offers free weatherization services to homeowners and renters including upgrades of air infiltration with weather stripping, caulking, thresholds, minor repairs to walls, ceilings, and floors, and window and door replacement. Other actions may include installation of attic ventilation, solar reflective coating to manufactured homes, solar screens, repairs or replacement of inefficient heating and cooling units, and the repair or replacement of water heaters.

Eligible Applicants: To qualify for WAP assistance, the total household income may not be more than 200 percent of the national poverty level. Preference is given to owner-occupied homes, elderly, or physically disabled residents, families with children under 12 and households with a high energy burden (repeated high utility bills).

PROGRAM CONTACT:

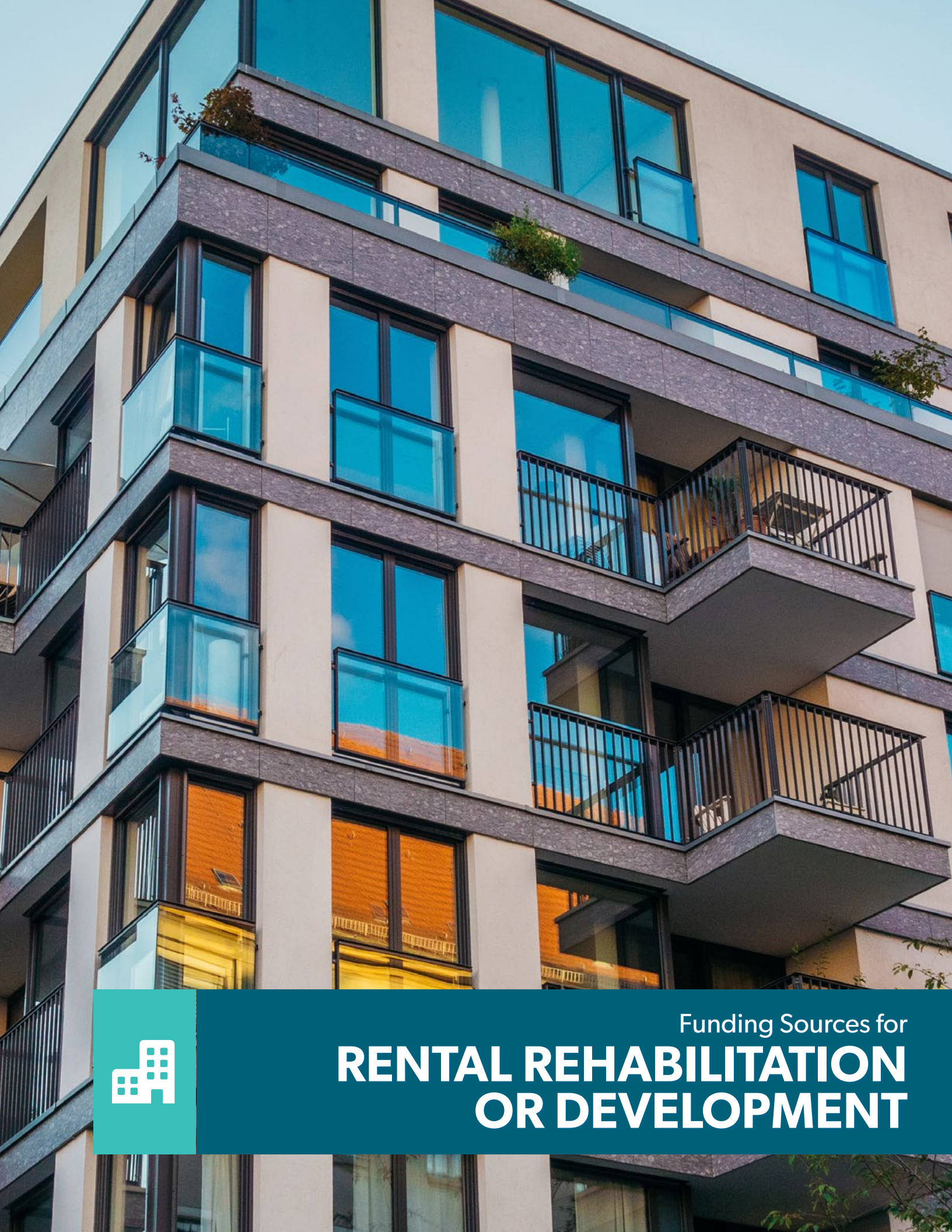
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Funding Sources for

RENTAL REHABILITATION OR DEVELOPMENT

Funding Sources for Rental Rehabilitation or Development

Funding for rental housing is available in a variety of loans, bridge loans and grants. It is likely that one project may rely on several sources, presenting challenges in both timing and targeted income set-asides. The most significant funding sources in Florida are administered by the FHFC. A Request for Application (RFA) process takes place several times during the year with solicitations for a variety of types of rental housing including permanent supportive housing, multifamily, elderly, and energy retrofits. Each RFA has specific rules on eligible applicants, project size and type and financing limitations. All projects that receive an award are invited to credit underwriting where the feasibility of the project is carefully examined prior to closing on the award.

FHFC maintains the “Florida Housing Search” website (www.floridahousingsearch.org) as a tool to identify low-cost rental housing throughout Florida. Florida Housing Search provides information on assisted and market-rate rental housing, assisted living facilities, and adult family care homes. Users can search for apartments by county, city, community, rent range, accessibility features (to accommodate a disability), pet policies, and other characteristics. The website also provides links to information on tenant rights and responsibilities, fair housing, and rent and utility assistance.

Community Contribution Tax Credit (CCTC) – Rental

The Community Contribution Tax Credit (CCTC) program is a state tax incentive that allows businesses to declare a tax credit on Florida corporate income tax, insurance premium tax, or sales tax refund for donations made to local community development projects. Affordable housing projects are not required to be located in an Enterprise Zone or Front Porch Community to be eligible for the credit, but other CCTC project types must be located in these areas.

<p>Applicants Corporations that make donations to Community Development and Affordable Housing nonprofits or government agencies</p>	<p>Housing Type Homeownership, Rental</p>
<p>Application Cycle Year-round</p>	<p>Primary Use Construction, Acquisition, Rehabilitation</p>

The CCTC program allows businesses that donate cash, property or goods to an approved community-based organization or government agency to take a credit against Florida corporate income tax, insurance premium tax or sales tax refund. Approved sponsors of a project may construct, improve, or substantially rehabilitate housing, commercial, industrial or public facilities or promote entrepreneurial or job development opportunities for low-income (at or below 80% of AMI) persons.

For each dollar donated, businesses may receive up to \$0.50 in tax credits, and the donation may also be deducted from federal taxable income. The annual amount of the credit granted is limited to \$200,000 per firm and for fiscal year 2019-2020, a total of \$17 million in tax credits are available for the state. Unused credits may be carried forward for up to five years. Prior to making a CCTCP donation, a business should contact the Department of Economic Opportunity to confirm that the project is eligible for a tax credit.

The most successful beneficiaries for this program in the past decade have been local affiliates of Habitat for Humanity. Habitat affiliates seek approval under the program as community-based organizations and solicit and receive donations from qualified corporations. The funds raised from the donations are used to purchase materials and supplies for the construction of affordable homes.

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Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) – Rental

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) is a HUD-administered federal program. Funds may be provided as a subsidy to housing developers, or directly to homeowners or homebuyers. HUD provides CDBG grants on a formula basis directly to urban counties and larger cities (called Entitlement Communities), and to state governments to award on a competitive basis to non-entitlement communities.

<p>Applicants Affordable housing developers, Individuals</p>	<p>Housing Type Homeownership, Rental</p>
<p>Application Cycle State or local government control based on annual Congressional appropriation</p>	<p>Primary Use Gap financing, Emergency repairs, Acquisition, Rehabilitation, Slum and blight clearance, Infrastructure, Public Services</p>

CDBG funds can be used for a wide range of programs that meet at least one of three national objectives: 1) Benefit to low- and moderate-income* persons, 2) Prevent or eliminate slums and blight, or 3) Meet urgent community needs. At least 70% of a local government's CDBG award must benefit low- and moderate-income persons. A community's housing activities using CDBG funds often qualify under the low/moderate-income national objective but can qualify under the other two national objectives in some cases.

Rental Housing: CDBG may be used to subsidize the cost of developing rental housing. Eligible activities include acquisition, rehabilitation and, in limited circumstances, new construction. Grantees may provide assistance in the form of loans, grants, loan guarantees, and interest subsidies.

Eligible Applicants:

- Florida Small Cities CDBG (administered by the Florida Department of Economic Opportunity) – Non-Entitlement cities and counties apply for funds through an annual competitive process, and then award funds to local agencies, homeowners, and homebuyers.
- Entitlement Communities – Housing developers, property owners, and homebuyers need to contact their respective city or county to ask how the CDBG entitlement funds are being used in their community. There is wide variation among cities and counties as to how they use these funds.

PROGRAM CONTACT:

For Local Entitlement Communities – HUD, Local Government Housing and Community Development departments

The contact information for the cities and counties that receive CDBG funds directly from HUD is listed at the following website: <http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/states/florida/community/cdbg>

For Non-Entitlement Communities

Contact the Florida Small Cities Program at: <http://www.floridajobs.org/community-planning-and-development/assistance-for-governments-and-organizations/florida-small-cities-community-development-block-grant-program>.

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*Note that CDBG regulations have a different definition for the term “low-income” than the one used in Florida Statutes. CDBG defines a low-income household as having an income at or below the “very low-income” threshold established by HUD for the Section 8 program, and a moderate-income household as having an income at or below the Section 8 “low-income” threshold but above the “very low-income” threshold. The Florida Statutes use the Section 8 definitions of low-income ($\leq 80\%$ of area median income) and very low-income ($\leq 50\%$ of area median income). HUD updates Section 8 income limits on an annual basis, with some mathematical adjustments made for geographic areas where housing costs or incomes are exceptionally low or high.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG-DR) – Rental

Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funding is designed to address housing, infrastructure as well as economic development needs that remain after other assistance has been exhausted, including federal assistance and private insurance. Following a disaster, Congress makes an appropriation of CDBG-DR funding based on preliminary damage assessments. Once HUD prepares a notice of how the funds may be allocated, and publishes it to the Federal Register, the state must prepare an Action Plan. The Action Plan, once approved by HUD, is implemented to provide funding for a variety of activities including home repair, rental housing repair, and the development of new multifamily housing. The buyout of homes that have been repetitively damaged may also be undertaken.

<p>Applicants Communities that have received a disaster declaration and are named in the HUD Allocation post disaster</p>	<p>Housing Type Homeownership, Rental</p>
<p>Application Cycle Based on Action Plan provisions</p>	<p>Primary Use Repair, reconstruction, replacement, voluntary buyout, infrastructure, economic revitalization</p>

CDBG-DR funds can be used for a wide range of recovery related activities. The activities are described in the Action Plan. Unless the requirement is waived, at least 70% of CDBG-DR funds must benefit low and moderate-income persons. CDBG-DR funding typically meets the national objective of meeting urgent needs.

Assistance to Rental Properties: If allowed by the Action Plan, CDBG-DR funds can be used to repair rental housing with a priority for housing serving low and moderate-income households.

Eligible Applicants: The general public cannot apply directly for CDBG-DR funding. In Florida, the Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO) is the grantee of CDBG-DR funds. The Action Plan for each disaster provides the structure for implementation. Applicants must apply through the state agency or to the local government that was awarded funding. CDBG-DR funds can be combined with other federal funding sources but cannot duplicate other disaster assistance benefits. CDBG-DR funds can be used as a “non-federal” source to match other federal programs such as the Hazard Mitigation Grant program.

PROGRAM CONTACT:

CDBG-DR funds flow directly from HUD to Florida’s Department of Economic Opportunity.
<http://www.floridajobs.org/community-planning-and-development/assistance-for-governments-and-organizations/disaster-recovery-initiative>

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*Note that CDBG regulations have a different definition for the term “low-income” than the one used in Florida Statutes. CDBG defines a low-income household as having an income at or below the “very low-income” threshold established by HUD for the Section 8 program, and a moderate-income household as having an income at or below the Section 8 “low-income” threshold but above the “very low-income” threshold. The Florida Statutes use the Section 8 definitions of low-income ($\leq 80\%$ of area median income) and very low-income ($\leq 50\%$ of area median income). HUD updates Section 8 income limits on an annual basis, with some mathematical adjustments made for geographic areas where housing costs or incomes are exceptionally low or high.

Federal Home Loan Bank Affordable Housing Program (AHP) – Rental

The Federal Home Loan Bank Affordable Housing Program (AHP) is a competitive program offering a flexible source of funding designed to help member financial institutions and their community partners develop affordable owner-occupied and rental housing for very low- to moderate-income families and individuals.

<p>Applicants Nonprofits and for-profits through FHLBank members or the Florida Community Loan Fund</p>	<p>Housing Type Homeownership, Rental</p>
<p>Application Cycle Annual, Competitive</p>	<p>Primary Use New Construction, Rehabilitation, Acquisition</p>

The AHP provides direct subsidies (grants) and below interest rate loans to Federal Home Loan Bank members (financial institutions) engaged in lending to local governments and for- and nonprofit corporations for the creation of affordable housing. Generally, AHP funds are leveraged with other sources of funds for construction, rehabilitation, or development of housing that may be either rental or ownership. Housing providers request member banks in their community to sponsor their application in the once per year competitive cycle. The bank actually makes the application and the funds are passed through to the nonprofit to contribute to the development of the project. The funds are usually in a grant form so the end cost of the housing can be affordable to low or moderate-income households.

AHP subsidized units must serve households earning 80% or less of the area median income. Subsidies under AHP must be used to finance the purchase, construction, and/or rehabilitation of the owner occupied and rental housing. Rental projects are required to ensure that 20 percent of the total units are for very low income (50% or less of AMI) families.

Eligible Applicants/Application Process: Member Banks hold at least one competitive application cycle annually. Project sponsors must register through the FHLBank website in order to obtain a user ID and password (required to access the AHP application). Once the sponsor completes an application, it must be approved and submitted for review through a FHLBank member financial institution. Applications are ranked by score, in descending order, and funds are awarded until the available subsidies are exhausted.

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For other FHL banks: www.fhlbanks.com

Financing to Build or Rehab Smaller Permanent Supportive Housing for Persons with Developmental Disabilities - Rental

FHFC was appropriated \$10 million in grant funds by the 2017 Legislature for housing for Persons with Developmental Disabilities as defined in Section 393.063, F.S. These funds can be used by existing eligible properties for renovation or for the development of new housing that will serve persons with developmental disabilities in small group homes or community-based settings. This is an excellent funding source that can be used in conjunction with SHIP funds that are set-aside for special needs housing, with the priority for serving residents with a developmental disability.

<p>Applicants Non-Profit organizations that have a primary mission which includes serving Persons with Developmental Disabilities</p>	<p>Housing Type Rental</p>
<p>Application Cycle Request for Application Cycle</p>	<p>Primary Use New Construction, Rehabilitation, or Renovation – Up to 6 Residents with DD in CRHs – Up to 10 Residents with DD in SLUs – May include 1 bedroom/bath for caretaker/family/visitors</p>

This Request for Application (RFA) provides financing for small Permanent Supportive Housing Developments consisting of no more than six units. The legislation specifies that FHFC will offer the funding through a competitive grant program to private non-profit organizations that have a primary mission which includes serving persons with developmental disabilities.

FHFC is required to consider the extent to which funds from local and other sources will be used by applicants to leverage these grant funds; employment opportunities and supports that will be available to residents of the proposed housing; a plan for residents to access community-based services, resources, and amenities; and partnerships with supportive services agencies.

This RFA is open to applicants proposing the development of Permanent Supportive Housing for Persons with Developmental Disabilities, either Community Residential Homes or Supported Living Units. Community Residential Homes (i) must be single family homes; (ii) must be licensed by the Florida Agency for Persons with Disabilities to serve no more than six residents; (iii) must serve no more than six residents; and (iv) must demonstrate at credit underwriting that they are adhering to licensing standards related to location, design, construction features and other requirements.

Supported Living Units (i) must consist of no more than six units; (ii) must serve no more than 10 residents if the proposed development consists of new construction or acquisition with rehabilitation, or 12 residents if the proposed development consists of renovation of an existing development serving persons with developmental disabilities; and (iii) the Supported Living provider must conduct a housing setting survey per Rule 65G-5.004, F.A.C. Applicants may propose the development of Shared Housing Units, as defined in Exhibit C, to allow unrelated Persons with Developmental Disabilities the choice to share units. For purposes of this RFA, Community Residential Homes are considered Shared Housing. Applicants may propose to build Supported Living Units as either non-Shared Housing or Shared Housing.

Eligible Applicants: Small Permanent Supportive Housing for DD financing is available to non-profit organizations that have a primary mission which includes serving Persons with Developmental Disabilities.

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Florida Community Loan Fund – Rental

The Florida Community Loan Fund (Loan Fund), is an independent, privately supported financial intermediary, that provides capital and technical assistance to qualifying organizations with insufficient access to capital from conventional lending sources throughout the state of Florida. The Loan Fund seeks low-interest loans and equity capital contributions from socially concerned institutions and individuals. Contributions are then used to make below market interest rate loans to eligible nonprofits to support economic development, affordable housing and social services in urban and rural, low-income communities.

Applicants Non-profit sponsors, mission focused for-profits	Housing Type Rental, Home Ownership, Supportive Housing
Application Cycle Open	Primary Use Gap Financing, New Construction, Rehabilitation, Acquisition

The Loan Fund provides various types of financing to meet the needs of non-profit organizations and mission-based for-profit organizations that develop affordable housing, supportive housing, community facilities, and economic development projects. This financing can include loans for new construction, preservation, rehab, acquisition, lines of credit, and/or longer-term permanent financing.

Loans from \$20,000 to \$400,000, with variable terms and interest rates are made for the following: (1) low-income (persons at 80 percent or less of the area median income) housing development or improvement; (2) job creation (one job created or retained per \$10,000 borrowed) for low-income individuals; and (3) social service loans, as long as the loan will positively impact the economic stability of a community.

The Florida Community Loan Fund is also a sponsor for Florida applications to the Federal Home Loan Bank- Atlanta for the Affordable Housing Program (AHP) annual grants cycle.

Eligible Applicants/Application Process: Nonprofit, 501(c)(3) organizations that have a strong community base and serve low income communities within the state of Florida may either complete a pre-application by mail or online. If all criteria are met (management capacity, financial capacity and development impact, support and feasibility) and the Loan Fund’s Board of Directors approves the request, a loan agreement is executed between the borrower and the Loan Fund. The Loan Fund provides flexibility in its loan products in an effort to meet borrower needs.

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HOME For Hurricane Michael Rental New Construction - Rental

HOME for Hurricane Michael Rental New Construction funding in the amount of \$32,939,566 will finance the new construction of rental housing for low and moderate-income households in Hurricane Michael-impacted counties. In April 2019, FHFC awarded funds for seven projects in this targeted area. Gulf County has two projects, Bay County has three projects, and Jackson and Wakulla Counties each have one project.

<p>Applicants Low- and very low-income households; Nonprofit and for-profit affordable housing developers</p>	<p>Housing Type Rental</p>
<p>Application Cycle Request for Application Cycle</p>	<p>Primary Use Acquisition, Rehabilitation, Gap financing</p>

These HOME funds may be used for property acquisition and new construction of non-luxury rental housing with suitable amenities. The funds are provided in exchange for a long-term commitment to primarily assist persons or households at 60% AMI or less. Owners of HOME-assisted rental property must adhere to maximum fair market rents set by HUD, which are adjusted annually.

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HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) – Rental

HOME is a HUD-administered federal program that provides funding for local communities to provide affordable housing for low- and very low-income residents. HOME funds can provide construction or acquisition/rehabilitation subsidies for affordable housing developers, purchase assistance and gap financing for homebuyers, rehabilitation assistance for homeowners, and tenant-based rental assistance.

<p>Applicants Low- and very low-income households; Nonprofit and for-profit affordable housing developers</p>	<p>Housing Type Homeownership, Lease Purchase, Rental</p>
<p>Application Cycle Varies by Participating Jurisdiction</p>	<p>Primary Use Acquisition, Purchase assistance, Rehabilitation, Gap financing, Rental assistance</p>

Rental Development: HOME can be used for property acquisition, new construction, and rehabilitation of non-luxury rental housing with suitable amenities. The funds are provided in exchange for a long-term (at least 15 years) commitment to primarily assist persons or households at 60% or less of area median income. HOME can also be used to fund an initial operating reserve for up to 18 months. Owners of HOME assisted rental properties must lease the units within fair market rent rates set by HUD, which are adjusted annually. Depending on the agency distributing the funds, HOME may be provided as a low-interest loan or, a deferred-payment forgivable loan or a grant.

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA): Under this program, a PJ or its subrecipient makes rental subsidy payments directly to landlords on behalf of a very low- or low-income tenant. TBRA can be used for rental subsidy payments, security deposits and (in some cases) utility deposits. The program may be administered by a local government department or agency, a Public Housing Authority (PHA) or a nonprofit organization.

TBRA is similar to a Housing Choice Voucher (also known as Section 8) in that it provides monthly rental assistance to private landlords to help subsidize the cost of the rental unit for an income eligible tenant. Local governments may choose to make the TBRA available to the general population or designate it to specific population segments, such as persons with disabilities, victims of domestic violence, youth aging out of foster care or homeless individuals and families. Housing participants select privately owned, scattered site units throughout the community. The identified units are generally eligible if they meet certain housing quality standards and the rent is considered to be reasonable.

Eligible Applicants: HOME funds are provided directly to local government Participating Jurisdictions (PJs) on a formula basis. PJs then award the funds to developers, homeowners, homebuyers, and renters according to a locally determined process. The State of Florida also receives a HOME allocation, and awards funds to local governments, housing developers, nonprofits, and Public Housing Authorities in competitive solicitations.

Fifteen percent of HOME funds awarded to state governments and local PJs are reserved for projects by Community Housing Development Corporations (CHDOs). CHDOs are community-based nonprofit housing developers and providers that meet certain HUD criteria for geographic and programmatic focus and board structure. PJs, not HUD, are responsible for certifying organizations seeking CHDO status.

In most cases, new applicants for TBRA must be considered very low-income (50% or less of AMI); however, there may be instances where a low-income family (80% or less of AMI) can receive assistance.

PROGRAM CONTACT:

Local HOME (Participating Jurisdictions)

You can identify your local PJ by going to the web page below, and by selecting Florida as the location, and HOME Investments Partnership as the program <https://www.hudexchange.info/grantees/>

If your city or county is not listed as a local Participating Jurisdiction, HOME funding for your area is allocated through the State HOME PJ- Florida Housing Finance Corporation.

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Hurricane Housing Recovery Program (HHRP) – Rental

The Hurricane Housing Recovery Program (HHRP) was activated in response to Hurricane Michael’s devastation of homeowner properties and small and large rental properties. The Florida Legislature allocated \$65 million from the State’s Sadowski Affordable Housing Trust Fund for a broad range of recovery strategies. The HHRP is administered by FHFC through the SHIP jurisdictions located in the impacted counties. Of note, HHRP was initially offered in response to damage by the storms in the 2004 hurricane season along with the Hurricane Rental Recovery Loan Program (RRLP).

Applicants For-Profit, Nonprofit, Public Agencies, Individuals	Housing Type Homeownership, Rental
Application Cycle Local government control based on specific appropriation	Primary Use Repairs, rehabilitation, acquisition, new construction, temporary rent assistance

The Florida Legislature passed legislation that appropriated dollars to HHRP’s hurricane recovery activities under the following proviso language:

From the funds in Specific Appropriation 2316A, \$65,000,000 of nonrecurring funds from the Local Government Housing Trust Fund shall be used to fund the Hurricane Housing Recovery Program for eligible counties and municipalities based on Hurricane Michael Federal Emergency Management Agency damage assessment data and population.

HHRP rental funds may be used for emergency repair and replacement of housing; new construction; rehabilitation and gap financing; housing re-entry assistance, such as security deposits, utility deposits, and temporary storage of households furnishings; monthly rental assistance for a limited period of time; or other strategies in the approved local housing assistance plan.

Impacted local governments that were appropriated HHRP funding include: Bay County, City of Panama City, Jackson County, Gulf County, Calhoun County, Gadsden County, Washington County, Liberty County, Leon County, City of Tallahassee, Franklin County, Wakulla County, and Holmes County.

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Hurricane Rental Recovery Loan Program (RRLP) – Rental

The Hurricane Rental Recovery Loan Program (RRLP) was activated in response to Hurricane Michael’s devastation of both small and large rental properties. The Florida Legislature allocated \$50 million from the State’s Sadowski Affordable Housing Trust Fund for the development of new multifamily housing in the Hurricane Michael impacted counties – Bay and Jackson County (Tier 1), Calhoun, Gadsden, and Gulf counties (Tier 2), and Washington, Liberty, Franklin, Leon, Wakulla, and Holmes counties (tier 3).

The RRLP is administered by FHFC through the solicitation of competitive applications.

RRLP was initially offered in response to damage by the storms in the 2004 hurricane season. The Florida Legislature formed a task force to create the RRLP and allocated \$187 million from general revenue for the program.

<p>Applicants For-profit and non-profit housing developers and public agencies</p>	<p>Housing Type Rental</p>
<p>Application Cycle Request for Application Cycle</p>	<p>Primary Use Construction, rehabilitation, demolition/reconstruction, acquisition</p>

RRLP provides low-interest loans, on a competitive basis, to affordable housing developers. These funds are available to construct or substantially rehabilitate affordable multifamily rental housing.

RRLP often serves to bridge the gap between the development’s primary financing and the total cost of the development. It usually covers 25% to 35% of development costs. RRLP may provide a first, second, or other mortgage loan or loan guarantee for the development of multifamily rental units that are affordable to very low-income households with incomes up to 50% AMI. At a minimum, RRLP developments must set aside 20% of units for households at or below 50% of AMI.

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Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) - Rental

Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) are provided by the federal government to rental housing developers in exchange for a commitment to provide affordable rents and are usually sold to investors to raise project equity.

Applicants Nonprofit, For-profit developers	Housing Type Rental
Application Cycle Varies; Credits are awarded in one or more Requests for Applications (RFA)	Primary Use New construction, Rehabilitation

The LIHTC program is governed by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, and Florida's allocation is administered by the FHFC. Under the LIHTC program, successful applicants are provided with a dollar-for-dollar reduction in federal tax liability in exchange for the development or rehabilitation of units to be occupied by very low- and low-income households. In practice, developers usually sell credits to investors in exchange for equity to the development, with syndicators as intermediaries.

Two types of housing credits are available:

1. "9% credits" for new construction and substantial rehabilitation projects without other direct federal subsidies. For investors, these credits are worth up to 9% of eligible development costs annually for the first ten years of the project's life*. A state's annual allocation of 9% credits is based on population and awarded competitively.
2. "4% credits" for projects that entail moderate rehabilitation, are financed by tax-exempt bonds, and/or receive certain other federal subsidies. The credits are worth up to 4% of eligible development costs annually for a decade. There is no statewide limit on the number of 4% credits that can be awarded, and projects receiving tax-exempt bond financing are automatically eligible for these credits. Because 4% credits provide less equity than 9% credits, projects with 4% credits tend to need much more gap financing.

Eligible Activities/Beneficiaries: LIHTC-funded developments must set aside at least 20% of units for households earning up to 50% of AMI, or at least 40% of units for households with incomes at or below 60% of AMI. Rent, including utilities, for all tax credit-assisted units may not exceed 30 percent of the applicable income limitation.

Developers can sell tax credits only for income-restricted units, and in practice they usually designate most or all units in a project as income-restricted.

Eligible Applicants/Application Process: FHFC awards the state's annual 9% credit allocation in one or more RFAs over the course of a year. Each RFA may be targeted to a specific development type and/or beneficiary group. FHFC also issues RFAs for projects to be financed with 4% credits, tax-exempt bond financing, and other funding sources (i.e. HOME and SAIL).

Applications are reviewed, scored and ranked according to such items as funding, ability to proceed, leveraging and experience of development team.

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*The actual value of 4% and 9% credits to investors is less than 4% or 9%, respectively, since it is indexed to 10-year U.S. Treasury bond yields. The value of "9% credits" ranges from about 7.5% to 9%, and the value of "4% credits" ranges from about 3% to 4%

Multifamily Mortgage Revenue Bond Program (MMRB) – Rental

The Multifamily Mortgage Revenue Bond (MMRB) Program utilizes funds generated from the sale of both taxable and tax-exempt bonds to make low-interest loans to non-profit and for-profit developers of rental housing so lower rents can be charged.

Applicants For-Profit and nonprofit developers	Housing Type Rental
Application Cycle Consult FHFC for current application procedures	Primary Use Gap financing, Acquisition, Rehabilitation, New construction

The Multifamily Mortgage Revenue Bond program (MMRB) uses both taxable and tax-exempt bonds to provide low-interest loans to non-profit and for-profit developers who set aside a certain percentage of their units for low income families. These bonds are sold through either a competitive or negotiated method of sale or private placement. The program requires that at least 20 percent of the units be set aside for households earning at or below 50 percent of AMI. The developer may also opt to set aside 40 percent of the units for households earning at or below 60 percent of AMI.

The total value of tax-exempt bonds that governmental entities in each state can issue is based on population and capped annually by federal law, but there is no limit on the value of taxable bonds that state and local governments can issue. Developers may apply for tax-exempt bond financing separately at any time, but preference is given to developers who apply for bond financing in conjunction with an application for state HOME or SAIL funds and non-competitive Low Income Housing Tax Credits. Applications are reviewed, scored and ranked according to such items as funding, ability to proceed, leveraging and experience of development team.

Eligible Applicants: For-profit and nonprofit organizations and public agencies may apply for MMRBs on a competitive basis.

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Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) – Rental

At the height of the recession, Congress created the Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) to help communities arrest and reverse blight and property value decline in neighborhoods most impacted by foreclosures and predatory lending. NSP funds were provided in three rounds in 2008, 2009, and 2010, known as NSP1, NSP2, and NSP3, respectively. Although the expenditure deadlines for NSP have passed, many grantees have and are continuing to earn program income.

<p>Applicants Nonprofit and for-profit housing developers, Individuals</p>	<p>Housing Type Homeownership, Rental</p>
<p>Application Cycle Varies</p>	<p>Primary Use Acquisition, Rehabilitation, Demolition, Reconstruction, Gap financing</p>

NSP has five eligible uses of funds:

- a. Establish financing mechanisms for purchase and redevelopment of foreclosed-upon homes and residential properties.
- b. Purchase and rehabilitate homes and residential properties that have been abandoned or foreclosed upon, in order to sell, rent, or redevelop these properties.
- c. Establish and operate land banks for homes and residential properties that have been foreclosed upon.
- d. Demolish blighted structures.
- e. Redevelop demolished or vacant properties as housing. *

Except as provided in the statutes that created the NSP funding rounds, the program is generally governed by Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) regulations. One key difference is that all NSP funds were required to benefit low-, moderate- and middle-income families (up to 50%, between 50% and 80%, and between 80% and 120% of AMI, respectively).** Moreover, grantees were required to use at least 25% of their NSP funds to provide housing for families at or below 50% of AMI.

NSP1 allocated \$3.92 billion to HUD to distribute to state governments and local CDBG entitlement communities using a formula that accounted for the prevalence of foreclosures and subprime loans. NSP2 provided \$1.93 billion on a competitive basis to entitlement communities, nonprofits, and consortia of nonprofits. For NSP3, HUD awarded \$970 million on a formula basis to state and local governments. The formula was somewhat different from that of NSP1, and some non-entitlement communities received direct allocations from HUD.

Depending on the NSP funding round, grantee type, and other factors, some program income must be spent on NSP-eligible activities. Some communities also have land banks, and properties may be used by public and private agencies to develop housing, public facilities, businesses, and other uses that benefit low-, moderate-, and middle-income people and neighborhoods. (In most cases, disposition of land bank properties for uses other than housing is an eligible end use but must be paid for by funds other than NSP.) Land bank properties may also

be available to low-, moderate, and middle-income homeowners as side lots. Contact NSP grantees in your area to determine whether they have program income and/or land bank properties available.

Eligible Applicants for NSP program income funds: Varies by NSP grantee, but may include nonprofit and for-profit housing developers, homebuyer counseling agencies, and individual homebuyers.

PROGRAM CONTACT:

Local Government, Nonprofit, and Consortium Grantees

Search for NSP grantees on the HUD website: <https://www.hudexchange.info/grantees/>

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*NSP1 allows vacant and demolished properties to be redeveloped for public facilities and economic development, as well as for housing.

**NSP uses the same definitions of low- and moderate-income as CDBG. One way that NSP eligible activities differ from the CDBG national objective of benefiting people with low and moderate incomes is that, in NSP, middle-income households (between 80% and 120% of AMI) are eligible.

Opportunity Zone Equity – Rental

Opportunity Zone (OZ) equity may be used in multifamily rental projects, or for substantial rehabilitation of dilapidated rental projects.

<p>Applicants For-Profit, Nonprofit, Individuals</p>	<p>Housing Type Homeownership, Rental</p>
<p>Application Cycle On-going, with statutory expiration December 31, 2026</p>	<p>Primary Use New construction, substantial rehabilitation, multifamily mixed use, adaptive reuse</p>

The OZ tax incentive, created in the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, is intended to attract investment in designated census tracts called OZs. To be designated as an OZ, the identified census tract must have high rates of poverty and a large share of low-income households. Former Governor Rick Scott nominated a list of 427 census tracts throughout Florida for OZ designation, with at least one in each county in the state. All of the recommended census tracts were approved and formally designated by the U.S. Treasury.

The incentive attracts a new source of capital for the community development industry: capital gains held by corporations, individuals, and families.

There are three primary means by which an investor benefits from investing capital gains into a Qualified Opportunity Fund (QOF) - an investment vehicle specifically designated by the IRS to hold capital gains for the purposes of OZ investment:

1. Deferral of capital gains tax.
2. Step-up in basis of original gain.
3. Total capital gains tax exclusion on the sale of equity after a 10-year hold period.

OZ capital is used on a project-level basis for substantial rehabilitation of existing and dilapidated housing stock, or for new construction of housing. It can be used for both homeownership and rental housing. An OZ investor will typically secure an equity stake in a project by way of investing in a QOF.

Any project sponsor may participate in utilizing OZ equity by sourcing investors for the project. There are hundreds of QOFs operating nationwide. Additionally, the OZ statute permits designation of QOFs on a project-by-project basis.

There are multiple listing services for existing QOFs nationwide, including Novogradac's listing at the following link: <https://www.novoco.com/resource-centers/opportunity-zone-resource-center/opportunity-funds-listing>

Predevelopment Loan Program (PLP) – Rental

The Predevelopment Loan Program (PLP) is vital to developing successful affordable housing properties. Funding for predevelopment activities is difficult to obtain, especially for small nonprofit developers. FHFC fills this gap with the Predevelopment Loan Program, which offers technical assistance and low-interest loans of up to \$750,000 for site acquisition and other common predevelopment expenses.

<p>Applicants Nonprofit and community-based organizations, Units of government, Public Housing Authorities</p>	<p>Housing Type Rental, Homeownership</p>
<p>Application Cycle Year-round</p>	<p>Primary Use Predevelopment costs, including site acquisition</p>

PLP has two stages for a successful applicant. In the first stage, the applicant submits an application with information about the organization and the development. The applicant should have a site in mind and provide as much detail about the proposed development as possible, but plans may be tentative at this stage. If the application is accepted, FHFC will assign a technical assistance (TA) provider to work with the applicant to draft a predevelopment budget and a development plan. As part of this process, the TA provider assists the applicant in assembling the development team, developing operating pro formas, selecting appropriate funding sources, and analyzing the overall feasibility of the project.

The next stage begins with submission of a TA-provider-approved PLP budget and development plan to FHFC. The PLP loan, if approved, covers a wide range of activities, including:

- Land Acquisition
- Appraisals
- Title Searches
- Legal Fees
- Architectural and Engineering Fees
- Market Studies
- Permit fees
- Impact fees
- Site plan approval fees
- Environmental reviews

The PLP loan has a 1% interest rate and is non-amortizing. The loan matures three years after closing, or once construction or permanent financing is obtained, whichever comes first. For rental developments, the borrower must commit to setting aside at least 20% of units for households at or below 50% of AMI, over a 15-year affordability period. For homeownership developments, 50% of the homes must be sold to buyers whose incomes do not exceed 80% of AMI, and the remaining units sold to buyers at or below 120% of AMI.

Eligible Applicants: PLP is available to nonprofit and community-based organizations, units of government, and public housing authorities. Limited liability companies and limited partnerships that are controlled by nonprofits are also eligible.

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State Apartment Incentive Loan (SAIL) Program - Rental

The State Apartment Incentive Loan (SAIL) program is administered by the FHFC and provides low-interest loans on a competitive basis to affordable housing developers each year. This money often serves to bridge the gap between the development's primary financing and the total cost of the development. SAIL dollars are available for developers proposing to construct or substantially rehabilitate affordable multifamily rental housing.

<p>Applicants For-profit and nonprofit housing developers, Public agencies</p>	<p>Housing Type Rental</p>
<p>Application Cycle Annual funding is made available in one or more RFAs</p>	<p>Primary Use Gap financing, Construction, Rehabilitation, Acquisition</p>

Created in 1992 as part of the William E. Sadowski Affordable Housing Act, SAIL provides first, second, or other mortgage loans or loan guarantees to developers of multifamily rental units that are affordable to very low-income households (up to 50% of AMI). At a minimum, developments financed by SAIL must set aside 20 percent of units for households at or below 50 percent of AMI or, if the development also receives Housing Credits, 40 percent of units for households up to 60 percent of AMI. In general, SAIL loans cover 25 to 35 percent of development costs. Individual Requests for Applications (RFAs) for SAIL funds often require applicants to apply for tax-exempt bond financing and non-competitive Housing Credits.

For the first six months after the first RFA for SAIL is published, FHFC is required to reserve a portion of its annual SAIL funds for five categories of tenants:

1. Commercial farmworkers and fishing workers
2. Families
3. People experiencing homelessness
4. Persons with special needs, including domestic violence survivors, the homeless, people with disabilities, and youth aging out of foster care
5. Elderly persons.

Additionally, individual SAIL RFAs may require set-asides for specific demographic groups and/or Extremely Low-Income (ELI) households.

Eligible Applicants: For-profit, nonprofit, and public entities are eligible for SAIL funds, although FHFC may specify additional eligibility criteria in individual RFAs.

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State Housing Initiatives Partnership (SHIP) – Rental

State Housing Initiatives Partnership (SHIP) funds may be provided as development subsidy for rental housing in exchange for a requirement to offer lower, more affordable rents. SHIP funds may also be used for eviction prevention, rental deposits, and up to 12 months of ongoing rent subsidies.

<p>Applicants For-profit, Nonprofit, Public Agencies, Individuals</p>	<p>Housing Type Rental rehab or development, Rental Assistance, Security Deposits</p>
<p>Application Cycle Local Government Control Based on Annual Legislative Appropriation</p>	<p>Primary Use Gap Financing, New Construction, Repairs, Rehabilitation, Acquisition, Eviction Prevention, Rent Subsidies</p>

Created in 1992 as part of the William E. Sadowski Affordable Housing Act, the State Housing Initiatives Partnership (SHIP) Program’s mission is threefold: (1) provide funding to eligible local governments for the implementation of programs that create and preserve affordable housing; (2) foster public-private partnerships to create and preserve affordable housing; and, (3) encourage local governments to implement regulatory reforms and promote the development of affordable housing in their communities by using funds as an incentive for private development. Funds are allocated to every Florida county, as well as municipalities, which receive Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) entitlement funds.

SHIP rental funds may be used for emergency repairs, new construction, rehabilitation, construction and gap financing, mortgage buy-downs, acquisition of property for affordable housing, special needs housing, and match for federal housing loans and grants. A minimum of 65 percent of a local government’s total annual distribution of SHIP funds must be used for home ownership. A minimum of 75 percent of a local government’s total annual distribution of SHIP funds must be used for construction-related activities, including rehabilitation, new construction, emergency repairs, or financing for a newly constructed or rehabilitated unit. Rental units subsidized with SHIP must be rented at affordable rates as determined annually by the FHFC.

SHIP funding may also be used to prevent an individual household from losing their current housing or to assist with moving into rental housing. First, the funding can keep an eligible household from being evicted by paying past-due rent of no more than six months’ rent. Second, funds may help an eligible household by paying a rental deposit. Third, SHIP may be used to assist very low-income households that meet the Florida statute definition of “homeless” or “special needs” by paying up to 12 months of rental subsidy assistance.

At least 30 percent of a local government’s total annual distribution of SHIP funds must be reserved for awards to very low-income persons (50 percent AMI), and an additional 30 percent of funds must be awarded to low-income persons (80 percent AMI). The remainder may serve any combination of very low, low- or moderate-income persons (120 percent AMI).

Eligible Applicants: Individuals, nonprofit organizations, and for-profit developers must apply to a local government for funding. Each local government receives an annual allocation, which is appropriated by the Florida Legislature. To participate, a local government must establish a Local Housing Assistance Program (LHAP); submit and receive approval

of a LHAP to the FHFC; adopt and incorporate Local Housing Incentive Strategies; establish or amend local land development regulations, policies, and procedures in order to implement incentive strategies; submit an annual report of the housing program's accomplishments; and encourage public and private sector partnerships to further program goals and reduce housing costs.

Each locally administered SHIP program determines the process of awarding and distributing funds within its community and is required to establish selection criteria to identify eligible applicants and the application process in their LHAP.

PROGRAM CONTACT:

Rob Dearduff

Assistant Director of Special Programs
Florida Housing Finance Corporation
227 North Bronough Street, Suite 5000
Tallahassee, FL 32301-1329

Phone: (850) 488-4197

Email: Robert.dearduff@floridahousing.org

Website: www.floridahousing.org

Contact information for local community SHIP offices can be found at:

<https://www.floridahousing.org/programs/special-programs/ship--state-housing-initiatives-partnership-program/local-government-information>

USDA Rural Housing Service (RHS) - Rental

USDA Rural Housing Service (RHS) loans provide financing for multifamily properties and group homes in rural areas in exchange for ensuring the units are affordable to low- and moderate-income families. Project-based rental assistance may also be provided.

<p>Applicants For-profit, Nonprofit, Public agencies, Individual landlords, Farmers and farm Organizations</p>	<p>Housing Type Rental, Homeownership</p>
<p>Application Cycle Annual Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) contingent on Congressional appropriation</p>	<p>Primary Use Acquisition, Rehabilitation, New construction, Project-based rental assistance</p>

The Florida State Office, located in Gainesville, administers USDA Rural Development programs for Florida through six area offices. Detailed information and applications for financial assistance are available through these offices.

Rural Rental Housing Loans (Section 515): Financing for development and rehabilitation of rental housing that serves very low-, low-, and moderate-income families, including but not limited to the elderly, persons with disabilities, and farmworkers. These Section 515 loans are offered on a competitive basis under a NOFA (Notice of Funding Availability) process, which usually opens in November of each year. In exchange for a low-interest loan, the owner must agree to rent the units to income-qualified households. The loans are primarily used as a direct mortgage, but the funds may also be used to buy and improve land and to provide water and waste disposal systems. However, Section 515 funding has decreased sharply in recent years. Since FY 2012, funds have been used exclusively to preserve existing units.

Guaranteed Rural Rental Housing Program (Section 538): Encourages lenders to make mortgage loans for rental housing serving families with low and moderate incomes (up to 115 percent of AMI), by guaranteeing the loan against default. The maximum loan to value is 90% for for-profit entities and 97% for non-profit entities. Lenders apply to their local Rural Development office to become approved to originate RHS Guaranteed Rural Housing loans, and eligible property owners/developers then apply to approved lenders.

Housing Preservation Grants (Section 533): Provide qualified non-profit organizations and public agencies with grant funds to administer programs that assist in the preservation of rental and ownership housing for very low- and low-income families. USDA issues a NOFA (Notice of Funding Availability) annually, generally in late fall or early spring.

Rental Assistance (RA): RA is available mainly to housing financed with Rural Rental Housing (Section 515) or off-farm housing (Section 516(1)) loans or grants and provides the difference between established rents and a very low- or low-income tenant's affordable level of rent contribution. Availability of RA is contingent on funding and the level of need among the development's tenants.

Farmworker Housing Loans and Grants: Available to individuals and/or entities involved in the provision of affordable housing for farmworkers. Section 516(1) loans and grants are available to public and broad-based nonprofit agencies for off-farm housing. Section 514 loans are available to farmers, family farm partnerships and corporations, and farmers' associations to develop on-farm housing. Loans are for 33 years at 1% interest, while grants may cover up to 90% of development costs.

PROGRAM CONTACT:

Tim Rogers

Director of Multifamily Housing
USDA Rural Development Office
4440 NW 25th Place
Gainesville, FL 32606

Phone: (352) 338-3497

Email: tim.rogers@fl.usda.gov

Website: <https://www.rd.usda.gov/fl>

USDA Fact Sheets: <https://www.rd.usda.gov/publications/fact-sheets>

Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP) – Rental

The Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP) provides grants to Community Action Agencies, local governments, Indian tribes, and non-profit organizations to provide specific program services for low-income families in Florida.

Applicants Individuals, Property owners or managers	Housing Type Rental, Homeownership
Application Cycle Year-round	Primary Use Grant for weatherization upgrades

WAP's mission is to reduce the monthly energy burden on low-income households by improving the energy efficiency of the home. The program offers free weatherization services to homeowners and renters including upgrades of air infiltration with weather stripping, caulking, thresholds, minor repairs to walls, ceilings, and floors, and window and door replacement. Other actions may include installation of attic ventilation, solar reflective coating to manufactured homes, solar screens, repairs or replacement of inefficient heating and cooling units, and the repair or replacement of water heaters.

Eligible Applicants: To qualify for WAP assistance, the total household income may not be more than 200 percent of the national poverty level. Preference is given to owner-occupied homes, elderly, or physically disabled residents, families with children under 12 and households with a high energy burden (repeated high utility bills).

PROGRAM CONTACT:

Debbie Smiley

Florida Department of Economic Opportunity
 Division of Housing and Community Development,
 Community Assistance Section
 107 E. Madison Street MSC-400
 Tallahassee, FL 32399-6508

Phone: (850) 717-8467

Email: Debbie.Smiley@deo.myflorida.com

Website: [http://www.floridajobs.org/
 community-planning-and-development/
 community-services/weatherization-assistance-
 program](http://www.floridajobs.org/community-planning-and-development/community-services/weatherization-assistance-program)



Rental Assistance and Programs to
END HOMELESSNESS

Rental Assistance and Programs to End Homelessness

There are a variety of programs that provide monthly rental payment assistance to low, very low, and extremely low-income households. Some of these assistance programs are reserved for specific populations (e.g. veterans, families, individuals, etc.) who are experiencing homelessness. The following program descriptions include programs that provide assistance directly to eligible households as well as program funding.

Continuum of Care (CoC) Program

The HUD Continuum of Care (CoC) program is designed to promote community-wide commitment to the goal of preventing and ending homelessness. Funding issued by federal, state, and local government entities is passed through from the CoC's collaborative applicant to direct service providers. CoCs are charged with coordinating the community's efforts, developing and implementing a strategic plan, and promoting best practices to prevent and end homelessness. CoC funds may be used to establish and operate projects under five program components: permanent housing; transitional housing; supportive services only; HMIS; and, in some cases, homelessness prevention.

Project Applicants States, local governments, private nonprofit organizations	Housing Type Rental
Application Cycle Annual, but variable	Primary Uses Permanent housing, transitional housing, supportive services, HMIS, and homelessness prevention

CoCs are established to serve geographic regions of their choosing. The CoC designates a Lead Agency which is responsible for carrying out the operation of the CoC. Each year, HUD issues a competitive Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA), Local service organizations, or Project Applicants submit project applications to the local CoC Lead Agency. The CoC then ranks applications received according to objective criteria. The applications and rankings are submitted to HUD for approval. Below are the five eligible program components.

Permanent Housing (PH)

Permanent Housing is community-based housing, the purpose of which is to provide housing where the household has full tenancy rights. Grant funds may be used for acquisition, rehabilitation, new construction, leasing, rental assistance, operating costs, and supportive services.

Permanent Housing interventions include:

- i. Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH). PSH is specifically for persons with disabilities with extended periods of homelessness who meet the definition of chronic homelessness. PSH can only provide assistance to individuals with disabilities and families in which one adult or child has a disability. Individuals and families must meet the definition of chronic homelessness. Supportive services that are paired with the housing subsidy are designed to meet the needs of the program participants and must be made available to the program participants. The intent of PSH is to serve the most vulnerable households who are often screened out of other programs. PSH should be low barrier and accessible to vulnerable households.
- ii. Rapid Re-housing (RRH). RRH is a PH intervention with less restrictive eligibility than PSH; accommodating individuals and families experiencing a current homeless episode. RRH is designed to exit households out of homelessness rapidly and into permanent housing. CoC funds may provide supportive services, and/or short-term (up to 3 months) and/or medium-term (for 3 to 24 months) tenant-based rental assistance as necessary to help an individual or family experiencing homelessness, with or without disabilities, move as quickly as possible into permanent housing and achieve stability in that housing. Tenants must have a lease in their name with full tenancy rights.

Transitional Housing (TH)

Transitional Housing facilitates the movement of individuals and families experiencing homelessness to PH within 24 months of entering TH. Grant funds may be used for acquisition, rehabilitation, new construction, leasing, rental assistance, operating costs, and supportive services.

Supportive Service Only (SSO)

SSO funds may be used for acquisition, rehabilitation, relocation costs, or leasing of a facility from which supportive services will be provided. To ensure engagement with both unsheltered and sheltered persons experiencing homelessness, this component allows for supportive services provision when the recipient or subrecipient is not providing housing or housing assistance. SSO also includes street outreach to more effectively provide services to difficult to engage populations.

Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)

HMIS is the information system designated by the Continuum of Care to comply with the HMIS requirements prescribed by HUD. See HEARTH Act for regulation on eligible costs.

Homelessness Prevention

Funds may be used by recipients in CoC-designated high-performing communities for housing relocation and stabilization services, and short- and/or medium-term rental assistance that are necessary to prevent an individual or family from becoming homeless.

Eligible Household Applicants: Household eligibility will be determined by the terms of the HUD contract with the Project Applicant. CoC-funded projects are required to participate in Coordinated Entry. The household should be able to access and apply for housing opportunities through their local Coordinated Entry System (CES).

PROGRAM CONTACT:

Local Continuums of Care (CoC)

You can identify your local CoC by going to the web page below, and by selecting Florida as the location, and Continuum of Care as the program
<https://www.hudexchange.info/grantees/>

In Florida, you can find your local CoC by visiting The Office on Homelessness website:
<https://www.myflfamilies.com/service-programs/homelessness/local-providers.shtml>

Further Continuum of Care program information and regulations can be found at:
<https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/coc/>

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) – Homelessness Prevention

Homelessness Prevention is one of five eligible program components of the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funded by HUD. Homelessness Prevention is utilized for (1) housing relocation and stabilization services and/or (2) short and/or medium-term rental assistance necessary to prevent the individual or family from moving into an emergency shelter or becoming homeless.

<p>Project Applicants Metropolitan cities, urban counties and territories (may subgrant), States (must subgrant)</p>	<p>Housing Type Rental</p>
<p>Application Cycle Annual</p>	<p>Primary Uses Rental assistance to prevent homelessness</p>

The costs of homeless prevention are only eligible to the extent that the assistance is necessary to help the program participant regain stability in their current housing or move into other permanent housing and achieve stability in that housing.

Eligible costs include:

- Rental Assistance: rental assistance and rental arrears
- Financial assistance: rental application fees, security and utility deposits, utility payments, last month's rent, moving costs
- Services: housing search and placement, housing stability case management, landlord-tenant mediation, tenant legal services, credit repair

The only entities that may submit an application for the ESG shall be the lead agencies of the CoC, as designated pursuant to section 420.624(6), Florida Statutes, by the Office on Homelessness for specified catchment areas within the state.

Nonprofits may apply to the local city and/or county government in metropolitan and urban areas which receive ESG money directly from HUD.

Eligible Household Applicants: Very Low Income individuals and families who meet the criteria under the "at risk of homelessness" definition, or who meet the criteria in paragraph (2), (3), or (4) of the "homeless" definition in § 576.2 and have an annual income below 30 percent of median family income for the area, as determined by HUD.

PROGRAM CONTACT:

To find an ESG grantee, visit HUD's website: <https://www.hudexchange.info/grantees/contacts/>

To contact a state ESG grantee, visit The Office on Homelessness website: <https://www.myflfamilies.com/service-programs/homelessness/local-providers.shtml>

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) – Rapid Re-Housing (RRH)

Rapid Re-Housing is one of five eligible program components of the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) under HUD.

<p>Project Applicants Metropolitan cities, urban counties and territories (may subgrant), States (must subgrant)</p>	<p>Housing Type Rental</p>
<p>Application Cycle Annual</p>	<p>Primary Uses Rental assistance to assist households quickly exit homelessness</p>

ESG funds may be used to provide housing relocation and stabilization services and short- and/or medium-term rental assistance as necessary to help a homeless individual or family move as quickly as possible into permanent housing and achieve stability in that housing.

Component services and assistance generally consist of short-term and medium-term rental assistance, rental arrears, rental application fees, security deposits, advance payment of last month's rent, utility deposits and payments, moving costs, housing search and placement, housing stability case management, mediation, legal services, and credit repair. For specific requirements and eligible costs, see 24 CFR 576.104, 576.105, and 576.106.

The only entities that may submit an application for the State of Florida ESG are the lead agencies of the homeless Continuum of Care, as designated pursuant to section 420.624(6), Florida Statutes, by the Office on Homelessness for specified catchment areas within the state.

Nonprofits may apply to the local city and/or county government in metropolitan and urban areas which receive ESG money directly from HUD, unless otherwise determined by that local government.

Eligible Household Applicants: Individuals and families currently experiencing homelessness who meet the criteria under paragraph (1) of the "homeless" definition in §576.2 or who meet the criteria under paragraph (4) of the "homeless" definition and live in an emergency shelter or other place described in paragraph (1) of the "homeless" definition.

PROGRAM CONTACT:

To find an ESG grantee, visit HUD's website: <https://www.hudexchange.info/grantees/contacts/>

To contact a state ESG grantee, visit The Office on Homelessness website: <https://www.myflfamilies.com/service-programs/homelessness/local-providers.shtml>

Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program

The HCV program is a federal rental subsidy program supported by HUD funds and administered by local Public Housing Authorities (PHAs). PHAs provide payments to private landlords to reduce rental housing costs for low and very low-income voucher holders.

Project Applicants Very low- and low-income households, Elderly, Disabled, and Families	Housing Type Rental
Application Cycle Varies with each Public Housing Agency	Primary Uses Rental assistance

Housing Choice Vouchers (HCVs; sometimes referred to as Section 8 Vouchers) provide ongoing rental subsidies, known as Housing Assistance Payments (HAP), directly to private landlords on behalf of the housing program participant. Funds for this program are appropriated by Congress to HUD, which disburses them to PHAs according to pre-established contracts.

HCVs are “tenant-based”: When a household receives a HCV, the participant is responsible for finding a rental unit that meets PHA standards (developed according to HUD guidelines) for housing quality and rent reasonableness.

Some PHAs also administer the Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program, which pairs the HCV program with voluntary supportive services aimed at improving opportunities to achieve long-term self-sufficiency. The goal of FSS is to promote the development of local strategies for coordinating the use of Housing Choice Vouchers with public and private resources to help eligible families achieve economic independence. The objective of the program is to create an individualized five-year plan to assist these families in obtaining employment that will allow them to become self-sufficient and not dependent on future rental assistance. A primary focus of the FSS program is to successfully exit the household, voluntarily relinquishing their HCV, and transition them into homeownership.

Eligible Household Applicants: All PHAs are required to maintain their own Administrative Plan which details their Tenant Selection process, providing internal guidelines for program eligibility. HCVs can serve eligible households up to 80% AMI. In general, at least 75% of households admitted to a PHA’s voucher program each year (including both HCVs and Project-Based Vouchers) must be extremely low-income (up to 30% of AMI).

PROGRAM CONTACT:

Contact PHAs in the area you wish to live.

https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/public_indian_housing/pha/contacts

HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH)

The HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH) program serve veterans experiencing homelessness by combining Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) rental assistance, administered by a public housing agency (PHA), and case management and clinical services provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA). The VA provides these case management and clinical services for participating veterans at VA Medical Centers (VAMCs), in the homes of HUD-VASH housing participants, and community-based outreach clinics.

<p>Project Applicants Public Housing Agencies</p>	<p>Housing Type Rental</p>
<p>Application Cycle Varies with each public housing agency</p>	<p>Primary Uses Rental assistance</p>

The HUD-VASH program is a joint effort between HUD and the VA to move veterans and their families out of homelessness and into permanent housing. HUD provides housing assistance through its HCV program (also known as Section 8) that allows homeless veterans to rent privately owned housing, scattered within the PHA catchment area. The VA offers eligible veterans experiencing homelessness clinical and supportive services through its health care system across the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and Guam.

HUD-VASH provides permanent supportive housing for eligible veterans and their families. HUD-VASH is focused on addressing housing and service needs for the most vulnerable veterans with the longest episodes of homelessness.

Eligible Household Applicants: HUD-VASH is unique, as referral and pre-eligibility is determined by the VA. Some of the factors considered include length of time served in the military, military discharge status, and clinical eligibility. The veteran must be VA healthcare eligible. Once referred, the PHA determines if the veteran applicant meets HUD's regulations for this program. The PHA will determine eligibility based on income limits. Additionally, the PHA will conduct a screening, evaluating if any member of the household is required to maintain Lifetime Sexual Offender Registry status – those who do are not eligible to participate in this program.

PROGRAM CONTACT:

National Call Center for Homeless Veterans at 1-877-4AID-VET

For further program information visit the VA's website: <https://www.va.gov/homeless/hud-vash.asp>

Project Based Vouchers (PBV) – Section 8

The Project-Based Voucher (PBV) program is a federal rental subsidy program supported by HUD funds and administered by local Public Housing Authorities (PHAs). PHAs provide payments to private landlords to reduce rental housing costs for low and very low-income voucher holders.

<p>Project Applicants</p> <p>Housing developers apply for project based vouchers which are available to eligible tenants</p>	<p>Housing Type</p> <p>Rental</p>
<p>Application Cycle</p> <p>Variable</p>	<p>Primary Uses</p> <p>Rental assistance</p>

A PHA may choose to use up to 20% of the Housing Choice Voucher funding it receives from HUD to support PBVs instead of tenant-based vouchers. The PHA contracts with owners of specific rental housing developments to subsidize monthly rents for a certain percentage of their units, making them affordable to low-income tenants. The developments may be existing housing, or newly constructed or rehabilitated to standards agreed upon with the PHA. Note that PBVs do not subsidize construction or rehabilitation, and developments with certain federal subsidies (including HUD's Section 202 and project-based Section 811) are ineligible to use PBVs.

The property owner enters into a Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) contract with the PHA for an initial term of up to 10 years. Thereafter, the owner may choose to renew the contract with the PHA in increments of up to five years.

Eligible Applicants: In most cases, new applicants must be considered Very Low Income (50% or less of area median income), although there may be instances where the PHA is able to assist a low-income family (80% or less of Area Median Income). In general, at least 75% of households admitted to a PHA's voucher program each year (including both HCVs and Project-Based Vouchers) must be extremely low-income (30% or less of area median income).

PROGRAM CONTACT:

Local HUD offices, Local Public Housing Authorities, Local Housing Finance Agencies, Nonprofit housing organizations

Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) – Rapid Re-Housing (RRH)

Through the SSVF Program, the VA aims to improve the housing stability of very low-income Veteran families. Towards this end, SSVF grantees provide a set of required SSVF services and have the option of providing additional SSVF services. The following are required SSVF services: (1) Outreach; (2) Case management; (3) Connection to VA benefits and programs (4) Connection to public benefits and mainstream, community resources; and (5) Temporary Financial Assistance.

<p>Project Applicants Private non-profit organizations and consumer cooperatives</p>	<p>Housing Type Rental</p>
<p>Application Cycle Annual</p>	<p>Primary Uses See above listed required SSVF services</p>

Grantees must use a **minimum** of 60 percent of the temporary financial assistance (TFA) portion of their supportive services grant funds to serve very low-income veteran individuals and families who either (i) are homeless and scheduled to become residents of permanent housing within 90 days pending the location or development of housing suitable for permanent housing or (ii) have exited permanent housing within the previous 90 days to seek other housing that is responsive to their needs and preferences. Grantees should establish the appropriate level of RRH assistance within the context of the overall community plan, crafted in collaboration with their partners in the CoC and the VA. Frequently grantees will target use of TFA well in excess of 60 percent to meet the needs of veteran households experiencing homelessness and ensure no gaps in the availability of RRH assistance. Determinations regarding the allocation of funds are announced in the SSVF Notice of Fund Availability (NOFA).

VA policy supports a “Housing First” approach in addressing and ending homelessness. Housing First establishes housing stability as the primary intervention in working with homeless persons.

Eligible Applicants: Very low-income individuals who are either (a) a veteran (A person who served in the active military, naval, or air service, and who was discharged or released there from under conditions other than dishonorable); or (b) a member of a family in which the head of household, or the spouse of the head of household, is a veteran.

PROGRAM CONTACT:

To find a SSVF grantee, visit the VA's website: https://www.va.gov/homeless/ssvf/?page=/home/general_program_info_regs



GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Glossary of Terms

Affordable Housing

The rule of thumb used by the federal government is that housing should cost no more than 30 percent of a household's gross income. Housing costs include rent or mortgage payments, property taxes (for homeowners), renter's or homeowner's insurance, and utility costs. Many, though not all, federal, state, and local funding programs require affordable housing providers to use this standard when setting rents or purchase prices for their units. Depending on the program, the rent or purchase price of a unit may be set at 30 percent of a specific income level (e.g. 50 percent of Area Median Income), or at 30 percent of the applicant household's income.

One example of a program that does not have a specific definition of affordability is the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG). In practice, many CDBG grantees use the 30-percent standard.

Affordability Period

The period during which a subsidized owner-occupied or rental unit must be kept affordable to households at designated income levels. Affordability periods vary widely among subsidy programs, generally ranging from 15 to 40 years. This period is sometimes also referred to as a "compliance period".

Amortizing Loan

A loan where the principal of the loan is paid down over the life of the loan (that is, amortized) according to an amortization schedule, typically through equal payments.

Area Median Income (AMI)

The median household or family income in a designated geographic area, usually a metropolitan area or a county. Every year, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) calculates "Median Family Incomes" for designated geographic areas around the country, using data from the U.S. Census Bureau and the Consumer Price Index. State and local housing programs generally use HUD's Median Family Income calculations for their own definitions of Area Median Income.

Note that in any given year, HUD's Median Family Incomes are different than median family incomes and median household incomes calculated by the Census Bureau, due to differences in calculation methods.

Deferred-Payment Loan

A loan to a homebuyer or affordable housing developer that does not have to be repaid until a later date, when or if certain conditions are met. For example, if a homebuyer receives a deferred-payment loan for down payment assistance or mortgage principal reduction, he or she may have to pay back all or part of the loan if he or she sells the home during the affordability period (see Recapture). Depending on the program, deferred-payment loans may be forgivable under certain circumstances.

Extremely Low-Income (ELI) Household

A household with an income up to 30 percent of the Area Median Income (AMI).

Forgivable Loan

A loan to a homebuyer or affordable housing developer for which repayment is not required if certain conditions are met. For example, in some homebuyer subsidy programs, the homebuyer is assisted with a loan that is forgiven if he or she lives in the home for a certain minimum amount of time.

Gap Financing

Gap financing generally refers to a grant or loan that covers the difference between the cost of developing and operating an affordable housing project, and the funding sources that the developer has already obtained or is likely to obtain.

Guarantee

In the affordable housing field, a guarantee usually refers to a pledge from a funding agency to repay a mortgage or other loan if the borrower (an income-qualified homebuyer or affordable housing developer) defaults. Loan guarantees encourage private lenders, such as banks, to make loans to individuals and organizations who would otherwise be considered too risky.

Joint Venture

A legal entity created by two or more organizations to undertake a specific project, sharing the benefits and risks according to a specified agreement. In affordable housing, a joint venture generally refers to a development project undertaken by two or more organizations working in partnership. The parties of a joint venture may be an inexperienced and experienced housing developer, a housing developer and a social service agency, or other configuration. A joint venture may consist of nonprofit organizations, for-profits, or both.

Loan-to-Value (LTV) Ratio

The ratio of a mortgage loan for a homebuyer or rental housing developer to the total value of the property. Some funding programs have a maximum loan-to-value ratio used to determine the maximum amount of subsidy to award to an applicant.

Low-Income (LI) Household

The most commonly used definition of a low-income household is one whose annual income is no more than 80 percent of Area Median Income (AMI). The entries in this Guide use this definition of low-income unless otherwise stated. One program that uses a different definition is the Community Development Block Grant. Under CDBG regulations, a low-income household is one whose income is up to 50 percent of AMI.

Moderate-Income Household

Under Florida Statutes, a moderate-income household does not exceed 120 percent of the Area Median Income (AMI). Under the CDBG and Neighborhood Stabilization Programs (NSP), a moderate-income household has an income greater than 50 percent of AMI but no more than 80 percent of AMI. Some programs, such as those administered by the United States Department of Agriculture's Rural Housing Service (USDA RHS), have their own definitions of moderate-income.

Non-Amortizing Loan

A loan in which payments on the principal are not made on a regular basis. As a result, the value of principal does not decrease at all over the life of the loan.

The principal is then paid as a lump sum at the maturity of the loan. Examples of non-amortizing loans include balloon mortgages and deferred interest programs.

Participating Jurisdiction

Any State or unit of local government that has been designated by HUD to administer a HOME Investments Partnerships program grant.

Recapture

A recapture provision is one way to ensure that a subsidy for an owner-occupied home remains available for future low-income homebuyers. A recapture provision is triggered if a low-income homeowner who benefited from a subsidy chooses to sell the house during the affordability period. Depending on the specific program guidelines, the homeowner may have to pay back all or part of the original subsidy using proceeds from selling the house. The entity that administers the program can reinvest these recaptured funds to help future homebuyers.

The term “recapture” can also refer to a funding agency requiring a beneficiary (a public or private entity or an individual) to pay back funds, if the beneficiary used them for inappropriate activities, failed to spend them by an agreed-upon deadline, or otherwise failed to comply with the program.

Resale Requirement

If an affordable home sold to an income-qualified homebuyer has a resale requirement, the homeowner is legally required by a deed restriction or land covenant to sell the home to another income-qualified household at an affordable price (when/if the first homeowner chooses to sell.)

Very Low-Income (VLI) Household

A household with an income up to 50 percent of the (Area Median Income).



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Affordable Housing Resource Guide

AND OTHER VALUABLE RESOURCES UNDER THE PUBLICATIONS TAB
ON THE FLORIDA HOUSING COALITION'S WEBSITE AT:

WWW.FLHOUSING.ORG

