

# Community Development Proposed 2019 Operating Budget

Community Development Committee –  
July 16, 2018



# Timeline for Budget Development

Jul 16	Committee - Division Level Budget Presentations
Aug 8	Council – Preliminary Budget Presentation
Aug 22	Council - Adopt Preliminary Budget & Levies
Sept/Oct	Council Capital Budget Review
Oct 24	Council - Adopt Public Comment Versions of Operating Budget, Levies and Capital Program
Dec 12	Council - Adopt Final Budget & Levies

# Budget Objectives:

- Support implementation of
  - Thrive MSP 2040
  - Housing and Regional Parks Policy Plans
- Financial Stewardship
  - Construct a balanced budget
  - Prioritize structural solutions – mitigate structural gaps over time
  - Maintain reserve balances at Council policy levels.

# Thrive in Motion

## TRAINING & DEVELOPMENT

### PlanIt



Stewardship

Prosperity

Equity

Livability

Sustainability

Integration

Collaboration

Accountability



# Thrive in Motion

Stewardship

Prosperity

Equity

Livability

Sustainability



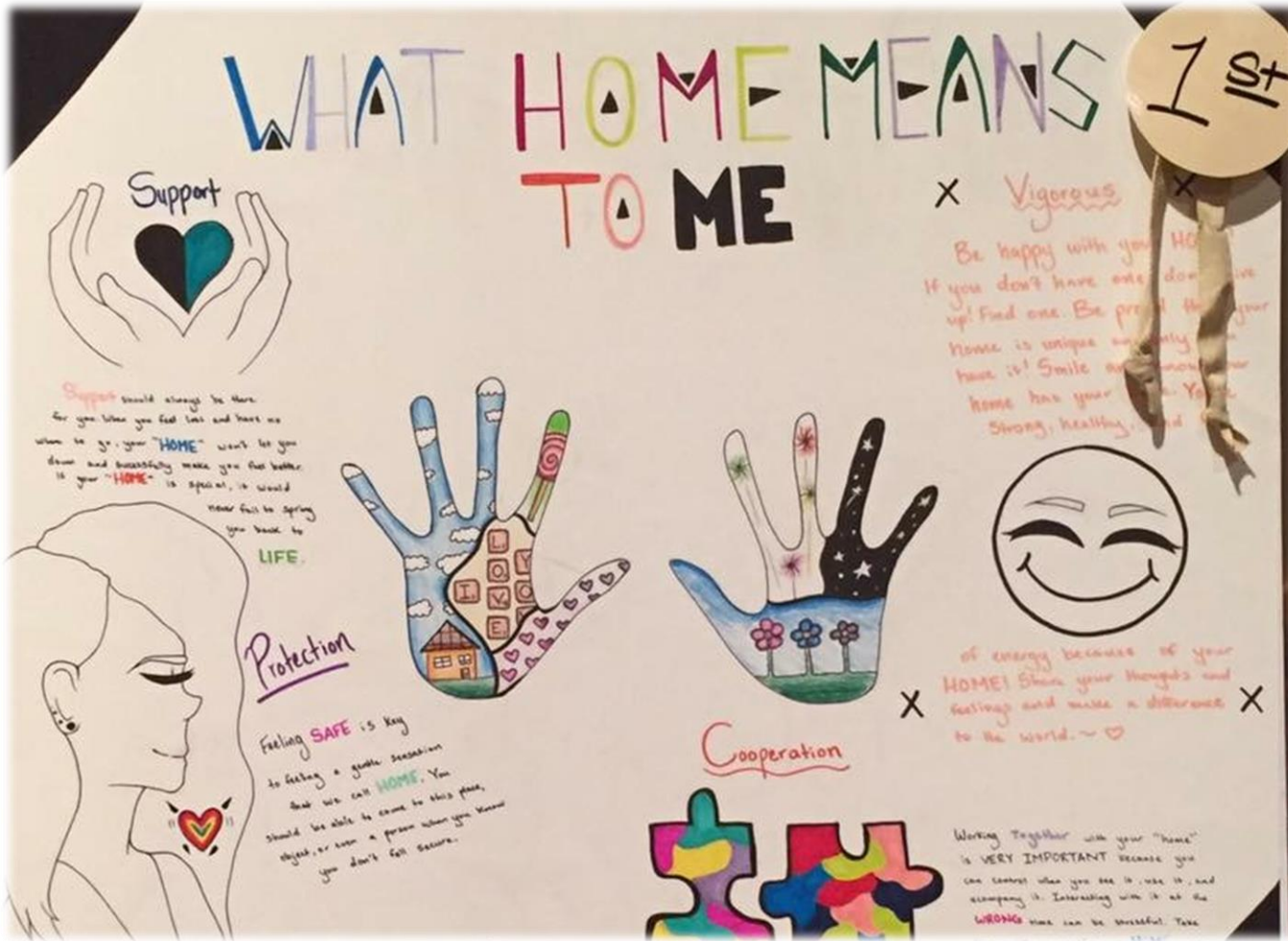
Integration

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# Thrive in Motion



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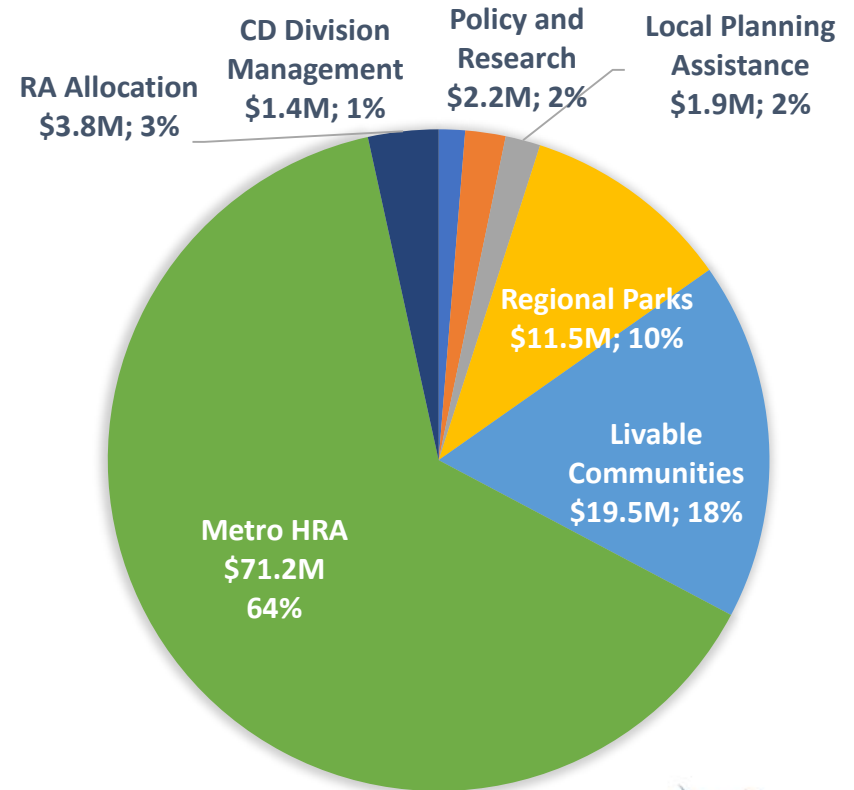
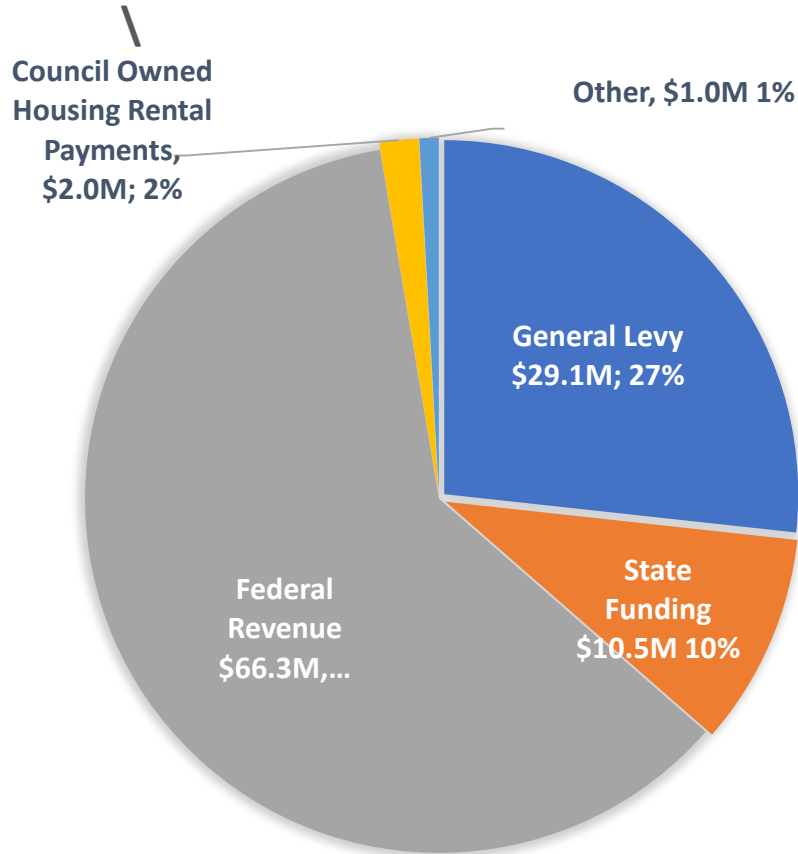
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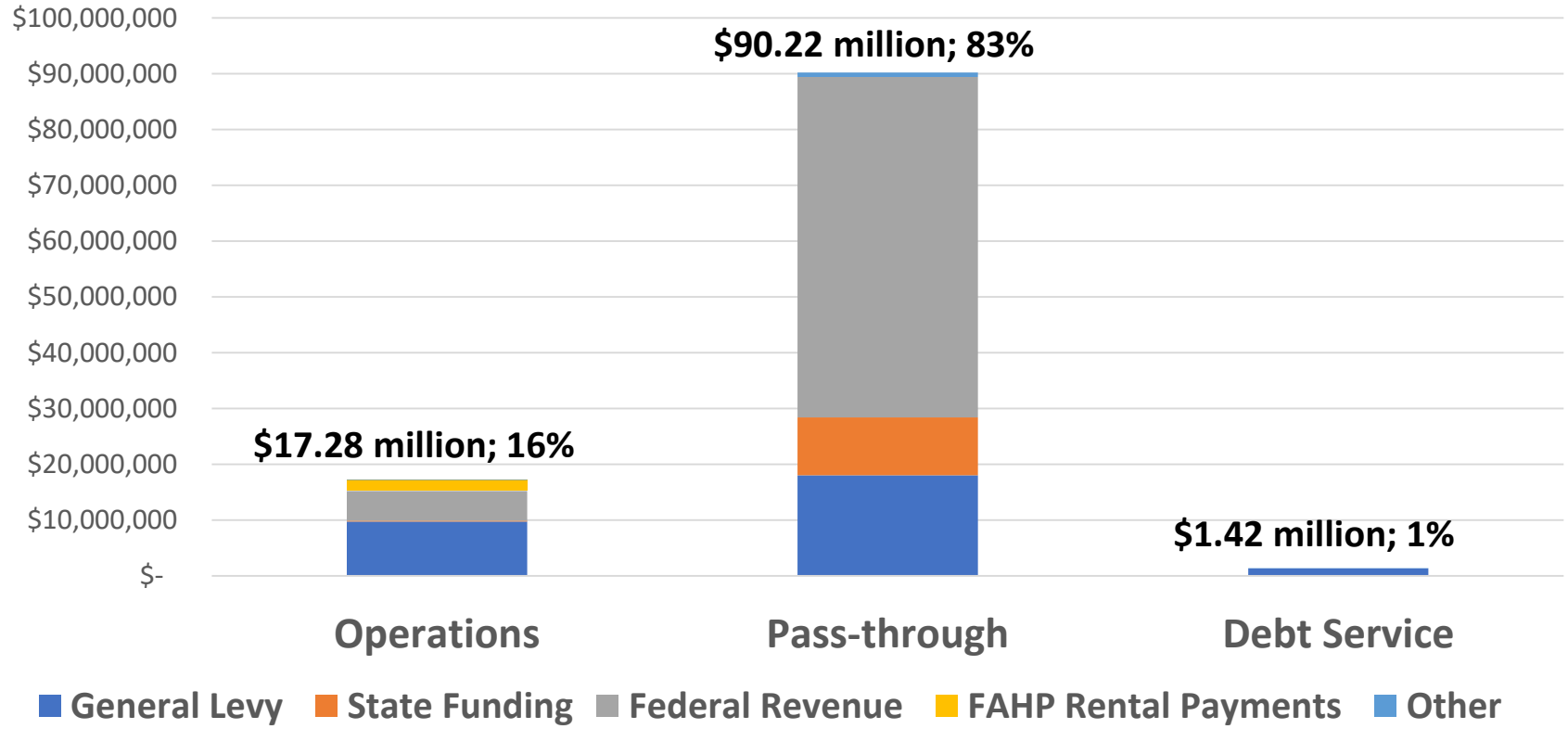
# 2019 Proposed Budget

Total Revenue: \$108.9 Million

Total Expense: \$111.6M



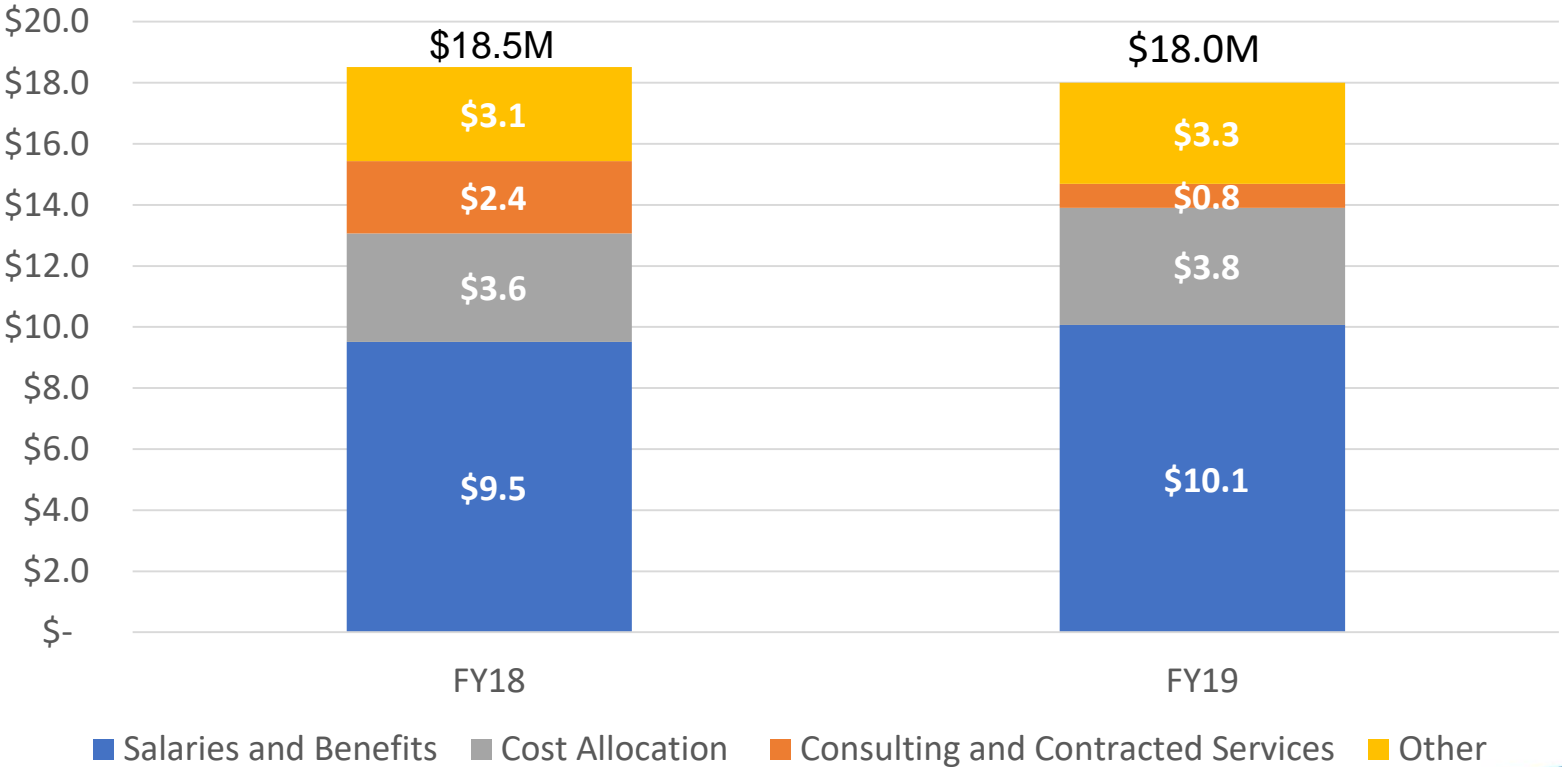
# Operations vs. Pass-through Revenue





# Proposed Operations Budget Comparison

2018 Adopted vs. 2019 Proposed Operating Budgets (in millions)



# **Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Budget Presentation**

**Subset of the Housing and Redevelopment  
Authority (Metro HRA) Programming**

# Two Areas of Concern

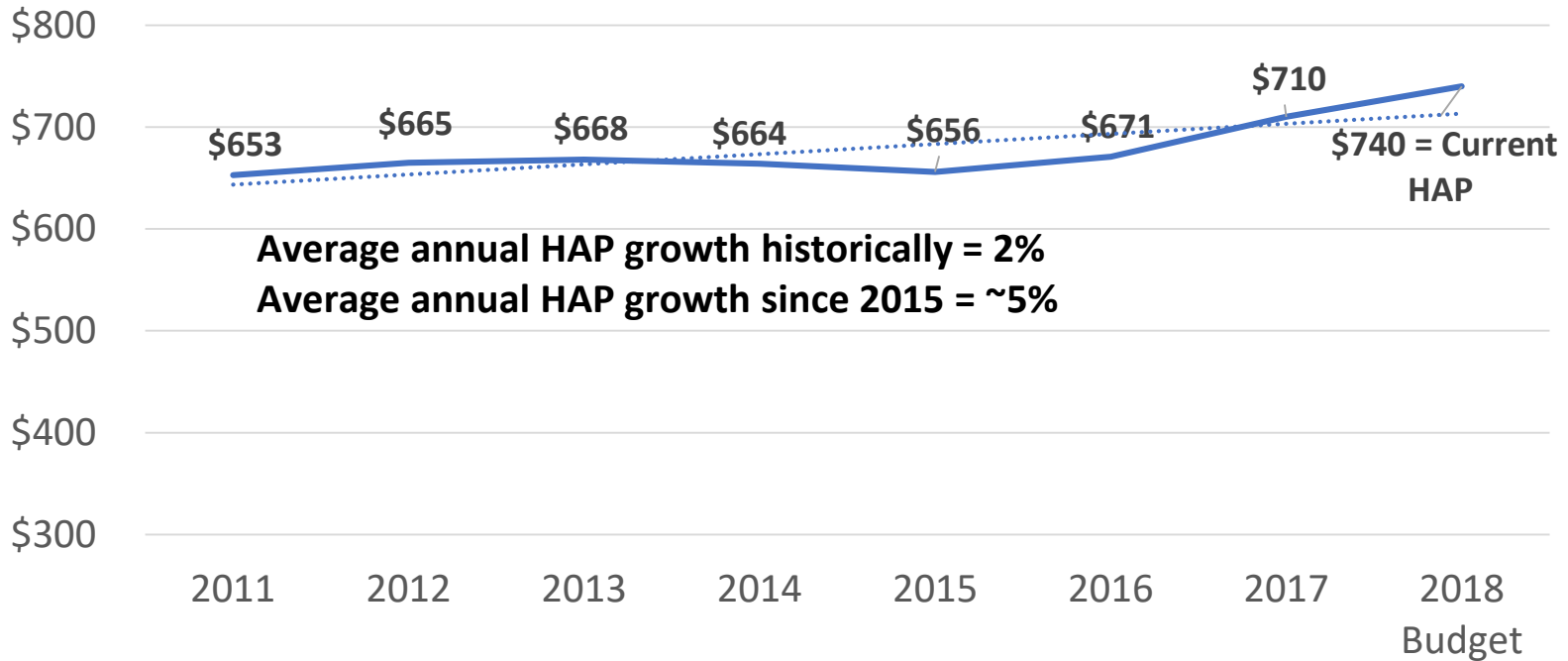
- Rising housing subsidy payment cost
  - Driven by the rising cost of housing
- Administrative deficit
  - Prorated federal revenues do not cover the rising cost of administration

# Bottomline

- Given the rising cost of housing, the Council cannot lease to all of the 6,502 families within it's current budget.
- Council faces the choice between:
  - Making program reductions
  - Subsidizing the HCV program and administration by about \$2 million annually, in 2018 and on-going.

# Average Voucher Payment (HAP)

Annual Average Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) : 2011 through 2018



# Did Council Policy Contribute?

- The average cost of a voucher increased from \$671 per month in 2016 to \$740 per month today
  - 9% increase over two years
- This increase is reflective of the fair market rents for this same period.
- The Council sets rent limits that reflect housing prices, reviewed annually.
  - Without recently approved increases in rent limits, voucher holders would not have been able to find housing they could afford.

# Option 1: Reduce Vouchers

The Council could reduce vouchers to live within current funding level:

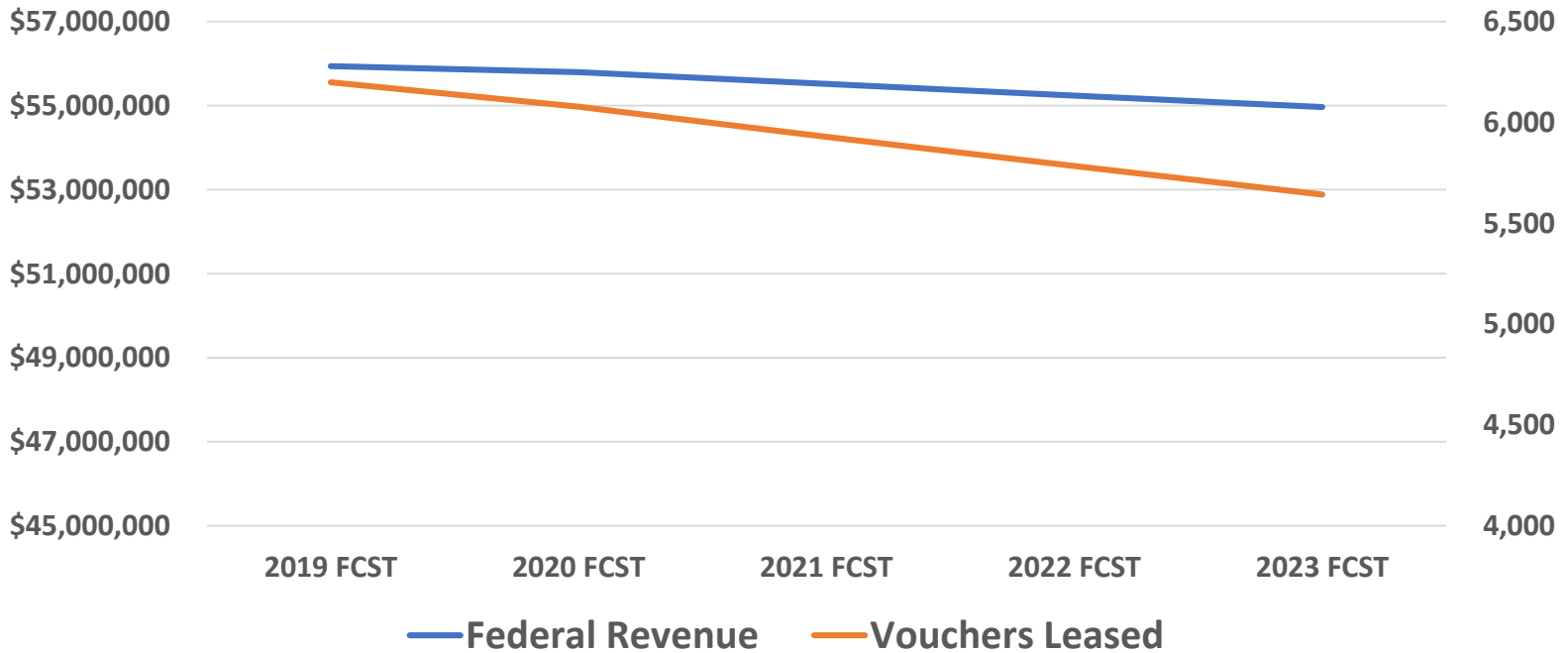
- We would need to bring lease rates down to 93% by the end of the year to avoid a deficit in 2018.
- This could be accomplished through attrition.

This option would result in a downward spiral of reductions for the program.

- Federal revenue is based on prior year spend, which would gradually decline over time.

# Forecasted Impact of Reductions

Forecasted Vouchers Leased and Federal Revenue with Reductions



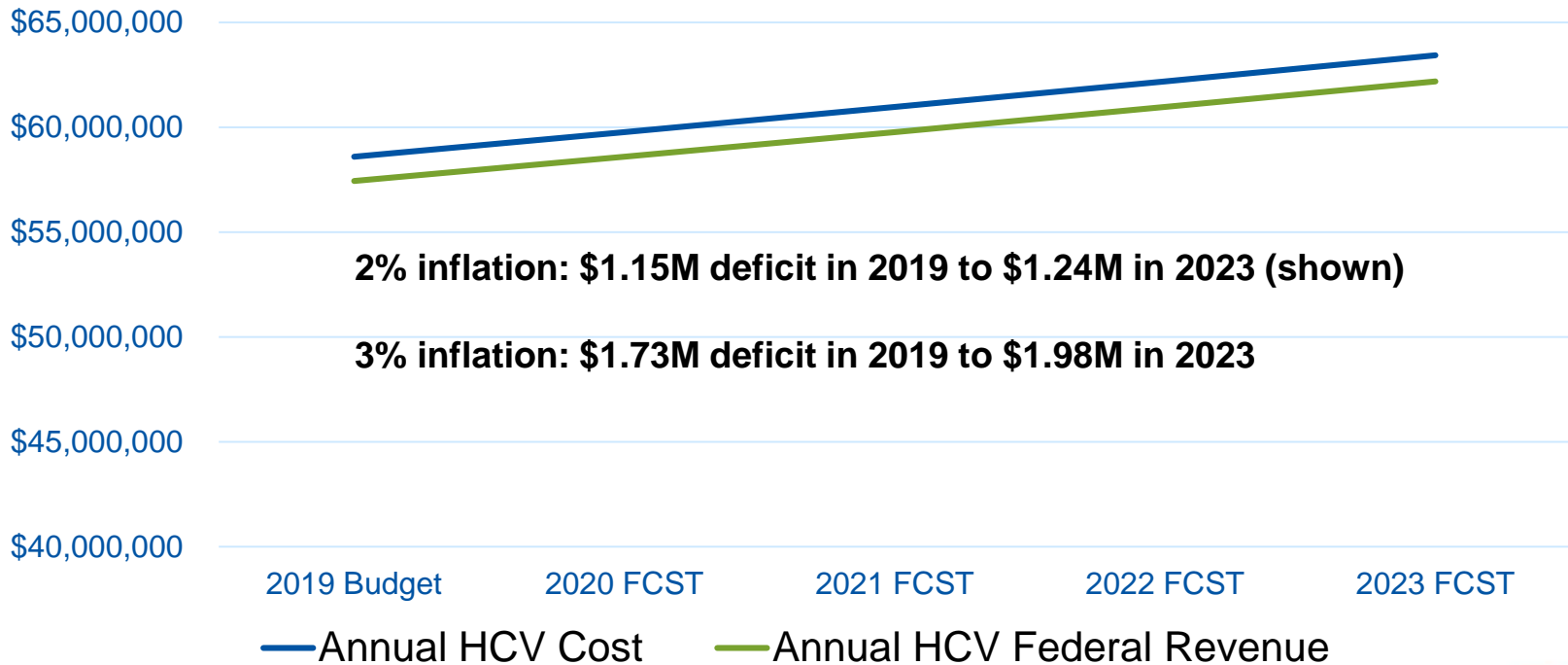


# Option 2: Subsidize the Program

- 2018: Subsidize HRA with reserves or general fund levy money in 2018 to continue full leasing.
  - HRA currently has \$1M budgeted use of reserves in 2018 budget.
  - Approve additional \$900 in reserves for the 2018 budget.
- Subsidizing the program on-going, to close the gap as housing costs rise.
  - Annual subsidy needed to fully lease the Council's 6,502 vouchers are estimated to range from \$1 million to \$2 million per year over the next five years, depending on housing inflation rates.

# Housing Subsidy Projections

Projected Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Revenue and Expense:  
2% inflation

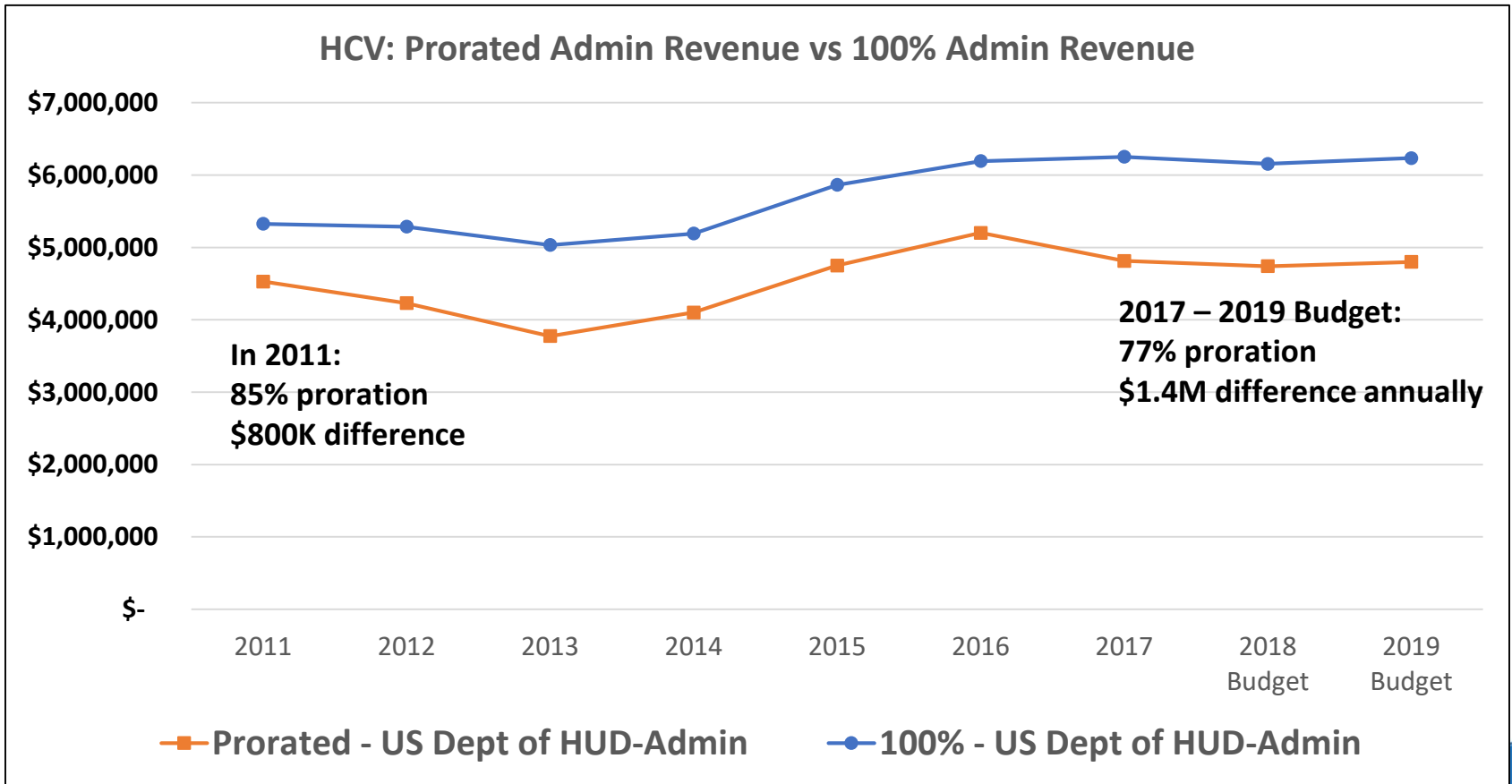


# HRA Administration

# Administrative Deficit

- Federal Revenue is currently prorated at 77%
  - As a result, the federal government does not cover the full cost of administering the program
- Due to proration, revenue cannot absorb the cost of administration.
- The Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program is consequently budgeted to have a \$900 thousand administrative deficit in 2019.

# HUD Admin Fee Proration

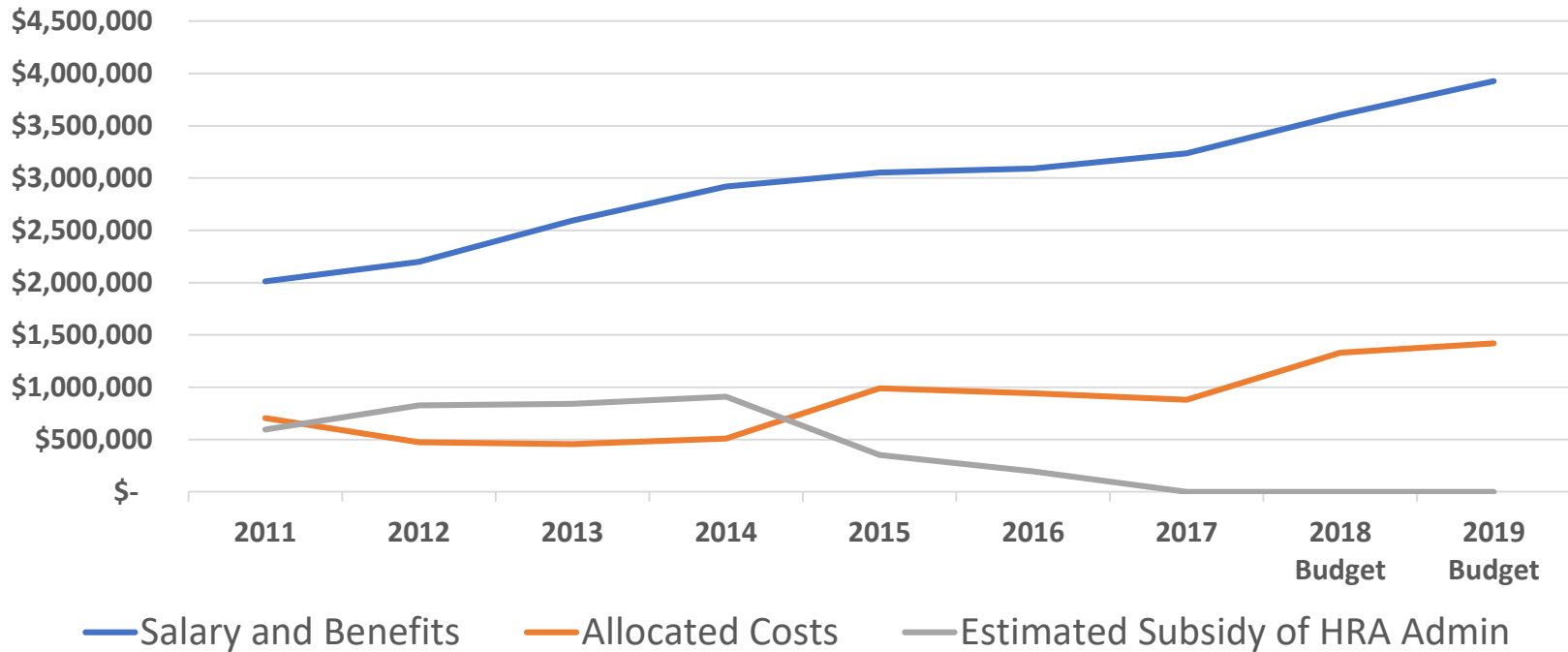


# Did Council Policy Contribute?

- Alignment with Council Step System
  - HRA Coordinators moved to standard Council salary step compensation structure.
- Council Cost Allocation
  - Support costs fully allocated to programs; provided full transparency in program costs
  - Investment in Thrive initiatives

# Key Administrative Costs

Major Admin Cost Drivers: Allocated Costs and Salaries



# Program Performance: Current

- Considered a high-performer by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for 14 years
  - HUD assessment recommended HRA have 47 front line staff
  - HRA has 39 front line staff today
- Staff caseloads: 375 in 2011 to between 430-450 today
  - 2015: Implemented new housing software system
    - Electronic case management
    - On-line waiting list management
    - Streamlined quality control / file review process
  - 2016: Biennial inspections pilot
  - 2017: E-signatures



# Program Performance: Up Next

- Evaluate current processes
- Expand biennial inspections
- Expand use of inspection certifications in lieu of reinspection
- Implement software system enhancement to expand landlord online services
- Continue collaboration efforts with neighboring agencies to align policies and practices

# The Long-term Problem?

- Housing voucher deficit is due to rising housing costs
  - Structure of the housing market would need to change to address this problem
- Administrative deficit due to prorated federal revenue
  - Change in federal funding needed to address this problem in the long-term

# New Vouchers = Net Gain

Recent application to add 200 vouchers:

- Net gain ~\$100,000 for HRA
- ~\$1.85M in new federal revenue
  - \$1.7M voucher revenue
  - \$150K administrative revenue
- ~\$53K anticipated Council Cost
  - \$53K voucher cost
  - Negligible new administrative costs

# Options for Administration

1. Subsidize administration on-going with general fund levy costs.
  - Budgeted \$900K deficit in 2019
2. Make staffing reductions to reduce costs
  - 15% reduction to solve full problem is not possible – could not administer the program to standards.

# HRA Program Recommendations

- **2018:** Approve development of a budget amendment to allow the use of in additional \$900 thousand in HRA reserves for the 2018 budget.
- **2019:** Approve \$2 million general levy subsidy of the Housing Choice Voucher program as part of the 2019 budget:
  - **\$1.1 million subsidy of voucher costs**
  - **\$0.9 million subsidy of administration**

# Recommendation 1: Use Reserves in FY18

\$ in millions ( ) = unfavorable to budget	2018 Adopted Budget	2018 Forecast with Full Leasing	Difference
Revenue	\$60.2	\$61.5	\$1.3
Expense to fully lease	\$61.2	\$63.4	(\$2.2)
Net Surplus (Deficit)	(\$1.0)	(\$1.9)	<b>(\$0.9)</b>
Reserve Starting Balance	\$9.2	\$7.9	(\$1.3)
Reserve Projected Ending Balance*	\$8.2	\$6.0	(\$2.2)

Minimum 8.3% Reserve Requirement = \$5.7M in 2018; \$6.0M in 2019

# Recommendation 2: Subsidize Housing Choice Voucher Program in FY19

\$ in millions ( ) = unfavorable to budget	2018 Forecast with Full Leasing	2019 Preliminary Budget	2019 Budget w/ Proposed Levy Subsidy
Revenue	\$61.5	\$62.9	\$64.9
Expense to fully lease	\$63.4	\$64.9	\$64.9
Net Surplus (Deficit)	(\$1.9)	(\$2.0)	(\$0.0)
Reserve Starting Balance	\$7.9	\$6.0	\$6.0
Reserve Projected Ending Balance*	\$6.0	<b>\$4.0</b>	\$6.0

Minimum 8.3% Reserve Requirement for 2019: \$6.0M

# Option Summary

## 2018

Use \$900K of HRA reserves

- Issue all housing vouchers

Manage to federal budget

- Voucher reduction through attrition
- 200 low-income families will not be issued vouchers
- Federal revenues and ability to issue vouchers will decline in 2019

## 2019

\$2M general levy subsidy

- \$1.1M housing vouchers
- \$.9M administration
- Issue all housing vouchers

Manage to federal budget

- 200 low-income families will not be issued vouchers.
- Reduce FTEs to level where program may not be sustainable and able to meet federal standards

