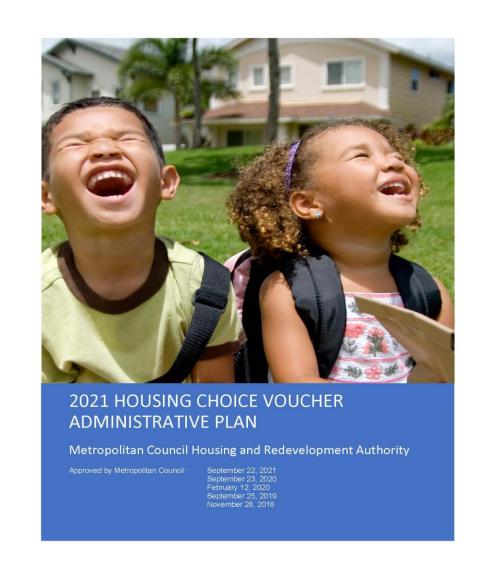
Payment Standards Discussion

Metropolitan Council Housing and Redevelopment Authority



Payment Standards

- Payment Standards = Rent Limits
- Limited by Fair Market Rents (FMR)
 Set between 90% and 110% of FMR
 - High enough to allow choice in all neighborhoods
 - Low enough to serve as many families as possible
- Small Area Fair Market Rents implemented July 2020



Council Policy Direction

Thrive "will" statements provide direction

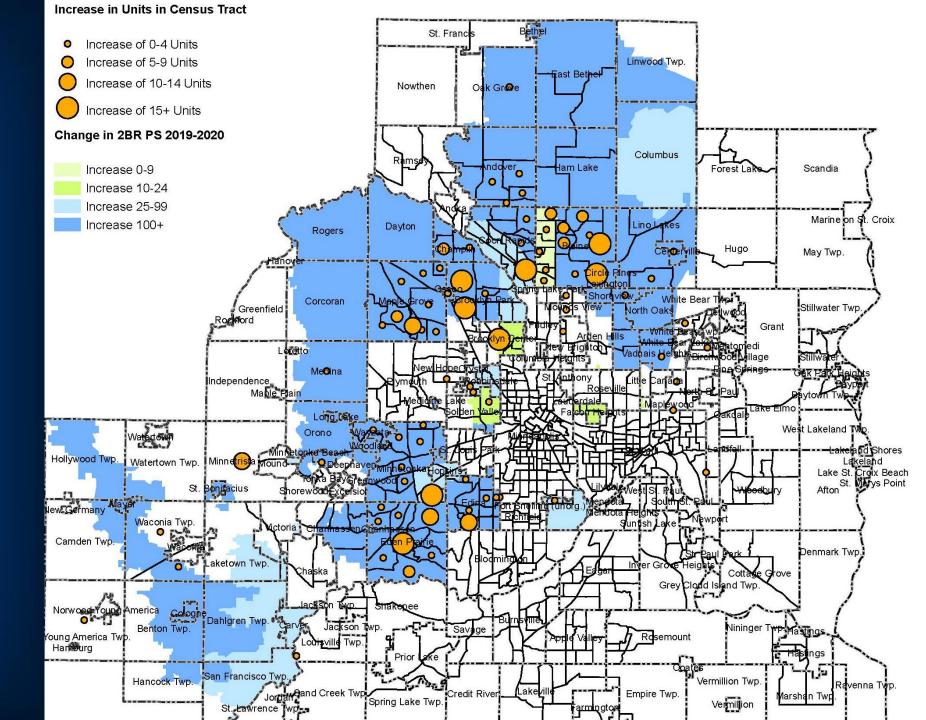
- Offer housing options that give people in all life stages viable choices for stable housing
- Develop and provide tools, including competitive rent limits in higher-cost communities to enable voucher holders to choose a location that best meets their needs

Council's housing goal

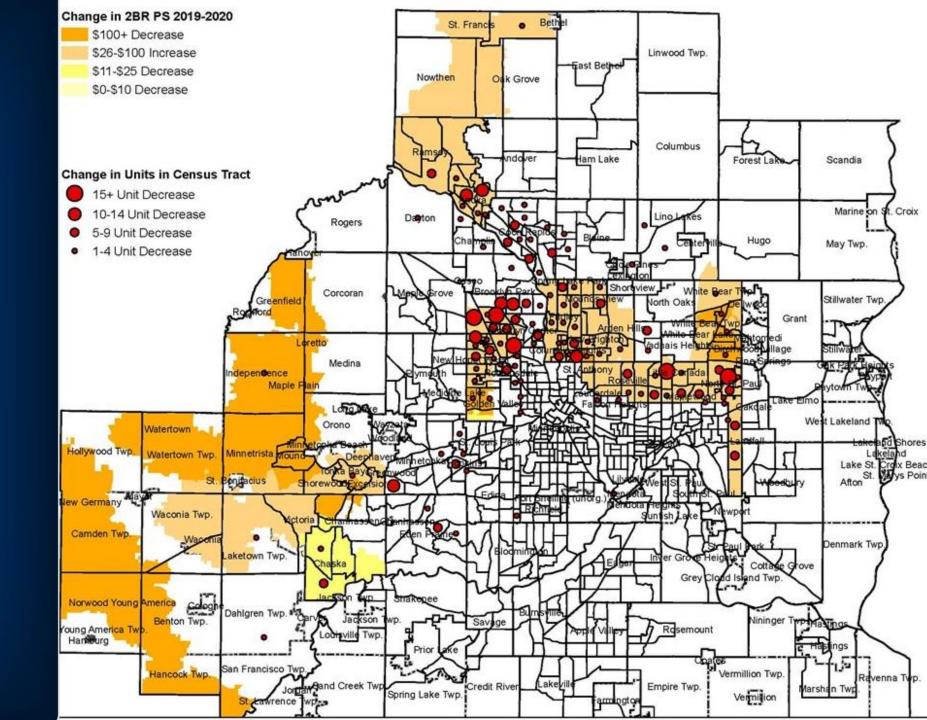
 Become a region with a broader housing spectrum where all people can thrive.



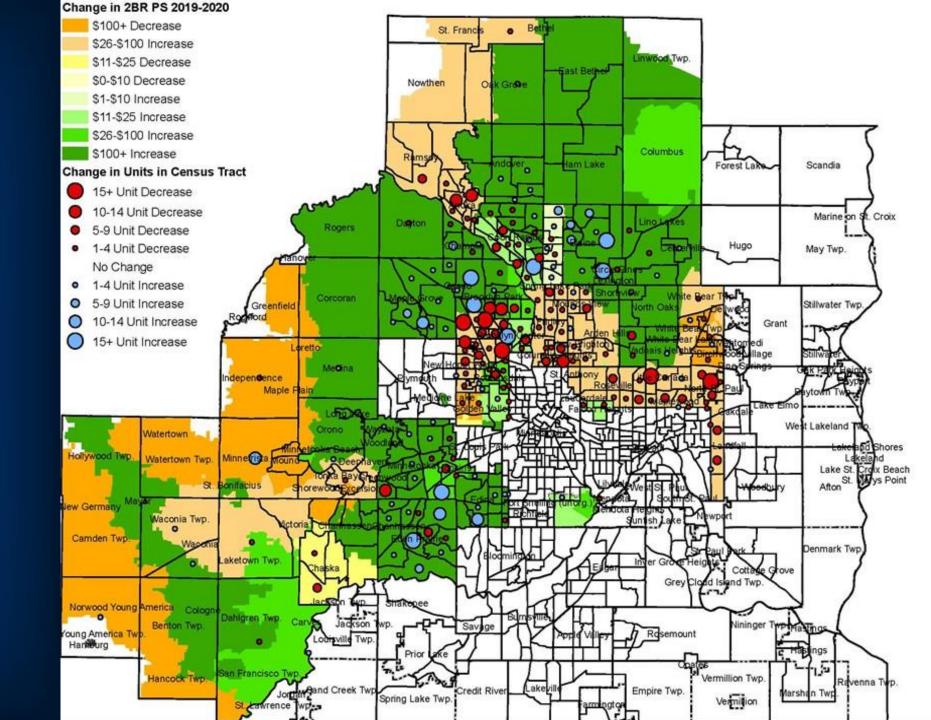
2020 Increased Payment Standard Areas



2020 Decreased Payment Standard Areas



2020 Payment Standards Combined Map

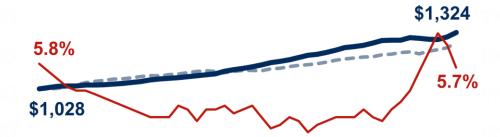


Vacancy rate and rent prices

- Rent prices have grown faster than inflation
- This occurs when vacancy rates are low
- Rent was flat in 2020, increasing again now

Rent prices have grown faster than inflation since 2010, but prices were flat in 2020

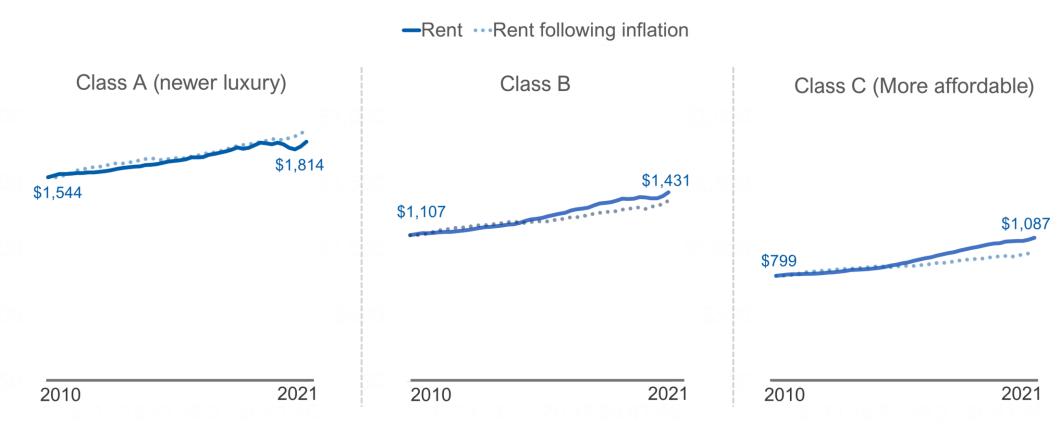




2010 2021

And here's the main problem

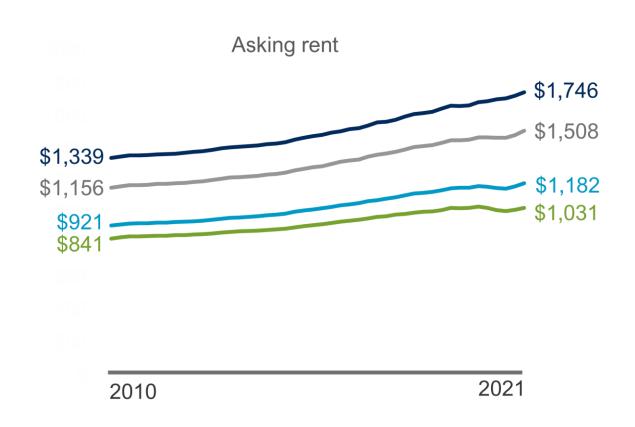
Class B and particularly Class C rent prices have grown faster than inflation, but not luxury

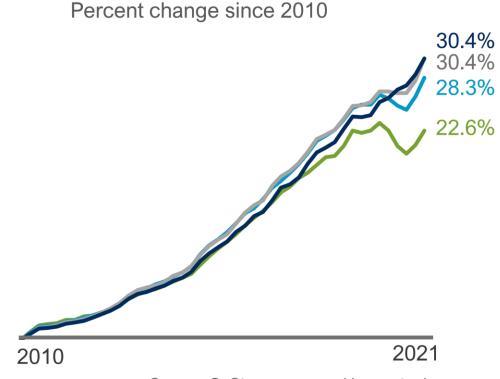


Source: CoStar average asking rent price

Studio prices grew slower

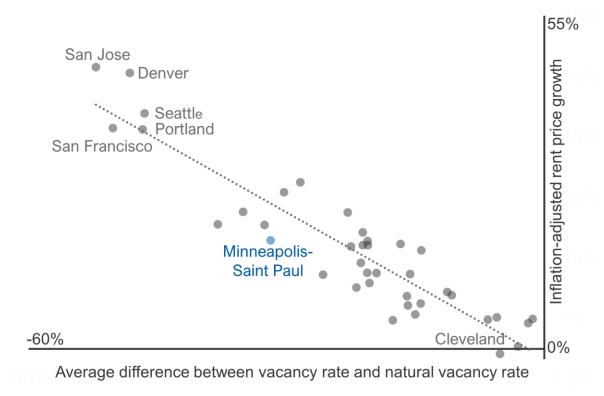






Rent price growth in context

Minneapolis/Saint Paul rent prices have grown faster than most typical metros. Vacancy rates have consistently been below "healthy" or "natural" levels.



Payment Standard Considerations

HUD Rule

- Federal government directs us to serve as many families as possible within budget authority
 - Council can issue to up 6,894 vouchers
 - \$70M projected federal revenue

Higher Rent Limits

- Higher average subsidy
- Fewer vouchers issued
- Higher success rates

Lower Rent Limits

- Lower average subsidy
- More vouchers issued
- Lower success rates



Payment Standards Review

Vacancy Rates Average **Tenant** Rents Rent Review Burden **Payment** Standards



Tenant Rent Portions

- Tenants pay between 30% and 40% of income towards rent
- Unit Rent within the payment standard
 - Tenant pays 30%
- Unit Rent above the payment standard
 - Tenant pays 30% of income plus the difference
 - · Tenant cannot pay more than 40% of income at initial move-in



Payment Standard Example

2 Bedroom in Maplewood (zip code 55109) Rent = \$1150

Payment Standard \$1110

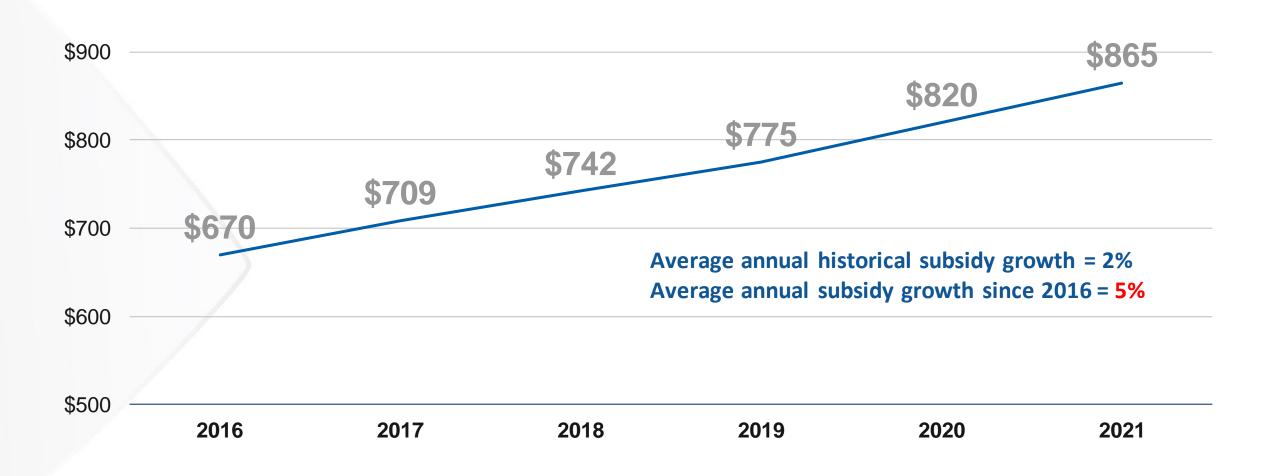
- Rent is \$40 over the payment standard
- Tenant pays 30% of income plus \$40

Payment Standard \$1175

- Rent is within the payment standard
- Tenant pays 30% of income



Average Per-Family Subsidy Cost



Budget vs. Average Subsidy Cost

- The Metro HRA has 6,894 Vouchers
- Subsidy Budget = \$70 million
- Higher per-family subsidy = fewer families served
- \$25 increase in average subsidy = service to 200 fewer families

Average Per- Family Subsidy	# Families Served	% of Vouchers Used
\$800	7,290	100%
\$850	6,860	Near 100%
\$900	6,480	93%

Payment Standard Options for Consideration

Option 1

 Minimal changes to bring payment standards into required range

Option 2

 Changes based on market and average rents

Option 3

 Adjust all to 100% of new SAFMRs

Option 1

Minimal changes to bring payment standards into required range (90% - 110% SAFMRs)

Increases vs. Decreases

- Increases in 80 zip codes
 - Most 0 to 2bedrooms
- Decreases in 3 zip codes
 - 9 families

Tenant Impact

- Current Rent burden = 48%
- Future Rent burden = 48%
- Not within goal range

Implementation Cost

- \$1 million
- Reduction in service up to 100 families
 - If enough federal funding
 = no service reduction



Option 2

Changes based on market and average rents – new payment standards between 95%-99% SAFMR

Increases vs. Decreases

- Increases in 100 zip codes
- Decreases in 24 zip codes
 - 34 families

Tenant Impact

- Current Rent burden = 48%
- Future Rent burden = 36%
- Within goal range

Implementation Cost

- \$2.2 million
- Reduction in service up to 190 families
 - If enough federal funding
 = no service reduction



Option 3

Adjust all zip codes and bedroom sizes to 100% of new SAFMRs

Increases vs. Decreases

- Increases in 115 zip codes
- Decreases in 9 zip codes
 - Rural Areas
 - 15 families

Tenant Impact

- Current Rent burden = 48%
- Future Rent burden = 24%
- Within goal range

Implementation Cost

- \$3.4 million
- Reduction in service up to 410 families
 - Dependent upon federal funding



Discussion / Considerations

- We did not make any substantive changes in 2020
- Increased payment standards provide increased choice
- Budget impact vs. number of families served

Higher Rent Limits

- Higher average subsidy
- Fewer vouchers issued
- Higher success rates

Lower Rent Limits

- Lower average subsidy
- More vouchers issued
- •Lower success rates

Next Steps

- November 1: CDC action
- November 10: Council action
- February March 2022: Implement new SAFMRs



Thank you!

Name: Terri Smith

Email: terri.smith@metc.state.mn.us

Name: Joel Huting

Email: joel.huting@metc.state.mn.us

