## Preservation and Seismic Safety Program (PASS) General Obligation Bond (2016 Affordable Housing GO Bond)



Example project: El Rio

CGOBOC Report
August 2022

## Table of Contents

Executive Summary ..... 3
Background ..... 5
Key Differences From Other City Bonds ..... 6
Need for the Investment ..... 7
Target Populations ..... 8
PASS Program Overview ..... 9
PASS and the Small Sites Program ..... 10
PASS vs. Conventional Bank Financing ..... 11
First Issuance - Series 2019A ..... 12
Second Issuance - Series 2020C. ..... 16
Example Project Summaries ..... 20
60 28 $^{\text {th }}$ Street ..... 20
4830 Mission Street ..... 21
1201 Powell Street ..... 22
$3693^{\text {rd }}$ Avenue ..... 23
270 Turk Street ..... 24
937 Clay Street ..... 25
2260 Mission Street ..... 26
Metrics of Success ..... 27

## Executive Summary

In November of 2016, San Francisco voters authorized the City and County of San Francisco to repurpose existing bond authority, and issue up to $\$ 260.7$ million of general obligation bonds to address critical housing needs, protect residents, and stabilize communities. The bonds fund the Preservation and Seismic Safety Program (PASS), and enable the City, acting by and through its Mayor's Office of Housing and Community Development (MOHCD), to:

- Preserve affordability in existing housing at risk of market-rate conversion
- Protect San Franciscans living in apartments at risk of displacement
- Improve the earthquake resilience of San Francisco's building stock

The estimated PASS program funding is as follows:

| Program Categories | PASS Program Funding ${ }^{1}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Affordable (average of 80\% AMI \& up to 120\% AMI) | \$90 million - Below Market Rate Loans <br> $\$ 14.7$ million - Deferred Loans <br> $\$ 104.7$ million |
| Market Rate (unrestricted) | $\$ 156$ million - Market Rate Loans |
| TOTAL | $\$ 260.7$ million |

MOHCD estimates that the PASS program will facilitate the preservation of up to 1,400 apartments. Demand for PASS program financing continues to be strong, especially in the current environment where preservation projects have limited access to tax-exempt bond financing allocated through the State. Since the first loan closing in May 2019, the PASS program has provided $\$ 64.9$ million of low-cost, long-term financing to permanently preserve affordability at 22 projects, including 408 residential units and 29 commercial spaces.

[^0]MAYOR'S OFFICE OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

San Franciscans living in affordable housing, and especially low-income people of color, have been disproportionately affected by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. In response to the pandemic, MOHCD acted quickly to enact moratoriums on residential rent increases and evictions to keep residents in their homes. To ensure the safety and continuity of affordable housing operations, MOHCD is providing sponsors with financial assistance, regulatory relief, and best practices to contain the virus. As of August 2022, all projects which required loan forbearance due to decreased rent collections during the early stages of the pandemic are back in compliance making regular payments. Finally, the City continues to work with its Federal and State partners to mobilize new resources to support San Francisco's recovery.

## Background

Since 2012, City leaders and voters have repeatedly demonstrated their support for policies and investments that address the housing needs of San Francisco's workforce and vulnerable residents. In 2012, voters approved the creation of the Housing Trust Fund. In 2015, $74 \%$ of voters approved Proposition A, a $\$ 310$ million general obligation affordable housing bond. Then in $2016,76 \%$ of voters approved Proposition C to repurpose $\$ 260.7$ million in unused bond capacity to fund the Preservation and Seismic Safety Program (PASS).

The repurposed bond capacity originated from the Seismic Safety Loan Program (SSLP), which was passed by the voters in 1992 Proposition A. The SSLP provided low-cost financing for property owners to perform seismic retrofits after the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake. A total of $\$ 350$ million of SSLP funding was authorized to finance affordable and market rate buildings, as follows:

- $\$ 150$ million for affordable buildings
- $\$ 90$ million for Below Market Rate Loans
- $\$ 60$ million for Deferred Loans
- $\$ 200$ million for Market Rate Loans to unrestricted buildings

Over the 20 years that followed, the SSLP was underutilized with only $\$ 89.3$ million of bonds issued, of the original $\$ 350$ million in bond authority. Affordable housing advocates responded with a proposal to broaden the scope of the unused funding to finance the acquisition, improvement, and rehabilitation of at-risk multifamily residential buildings and to convert those buildings to permanent affordable housing. The 2016 approval to expand the eligible uses of the SSLP has resulted in the development of the PASS Program.


## Key Differences From Other City Bonds

With most General Obligation bonds, the City hires contractors to complete infrastructure improvements. For affordable housing, the City does not engage contractors directly or own the improvements directly. Rather, the City makes loans to developers (Sponsors) who then hire contractors and own the improvements through Limited Liability Companies (LLCs). This approach allows projects to leverage outside investment. City loans help jump start development, as it is usually the least costly funding the project will receive. Loans to developers include affordability covenants to ensure that projects are affordable for the long-term.

## Need for the Investment

Since 2011, market-rate rental costs have far outpaced income increases for most working households. This "affordability gap" leaves families and individuals vulnerable to displacement and homelessness. Though there has been significant affordable housing production and preservation in the last five years, a critical need for more affordable housing continues. High costs and low supply bring personal hardship, accelerate displacement, undermine balanced economic growth, and cause environmental damage as workers endure longer daily work commutes.

As housing prices have risen, market pressures on the existing housing stock has increased. SF Planning estimates that over the last ten years, approximately 400 units per year were removed from protection under the City's Residential Rent Stabilization Ordinance. This Bond assists in the acquisition and preservation of multifamily properties throughout San Francisco that are particularly vulnerable to market pressure resulting in property sales, increased evictions and rising tenant rents.

## Widening Affordability Gap

The Affordability Gap is the difference between what housing costs and what households of various sizes can afford to pay. It is pegged to income level using the percentage of San Francisco's Area Median Income (AMI) and household size.

San Francisco has among the highest AMI in the nation, but for many it is still not enough to afford a market-rate apartment. For example, in 2022, a two-person household at $80 \%$ AMI earned $\$ 88,700$, which translates to an affordable rent of approximately $\$ 2,218$ for a one-bedroom apartment. Median one-bedroom market-rate apartments rent for $\$ 3,050$, leaving a gap of approximately $\$ 832$ more than what is affordable. Larger households face an even greater affordability gap. For a household of four earning $80 \%$ of AMI, the monthly shortfall is $\$ 2,224$ for a three-bedroom apartment. For those earning less than $80 \%$ AMI a market-rate apartment can be completely out of reach.

Market Rate Rent vs. Affordable Rent
(80\% AMI Households)


## Target Populations

The PASS Program funds expand and preserve the affordable housing supply by:

- Taking at-risk multifamily properties off the speculative market and preserving them as permanent affordable housing
- Investing in properties with years of deferred maintenance to make them safer and healthier homes for San Franciscans
- Investing in neighborhoods to promote and preserve economic diversity
- Creating housing opportunities for a broad population, including families, seniors, single working adults, veterans, disabled households, and income levels ranging from extremely low- to moderate.



## PASS Program Overview

PASS plays a critical role in the City's anti-eviction and preservation strategy by financing the acquisition and rehabilitation of at-risk multifamily buildings, removing them from the speculative market, and preserving them as permanently affordable housing. Specifically, PASS provides access to a nimble source of low-cost and long-term financing that is not currently available on the conventional market, or through MOHCD's existing financing programs. It is anticipated that in aggregate, the PASS Program will facilitate the preservation of up to 1,400 apartments, reduce the need for other public resources, support the long-term financial feasibility of participating developments, and allow preservationoriented sponsors to compete more effectively in the acquisition of at-risk buildings offered in the open market.

PASS provides MOHCD's borrowers with low-cost and long-term access to debt financing to acquire, rehabilitate, and preserve existing buildings as permanently affordable housing. Eligible projects may be small buildings like those typically funded by the City's Small Sites Program (e.g. 5 to 25 units), larger multifamily structures (e.g. $25+$ units), or Single Room Occupancy hotels (SROs) of all sizes.

## Eligible Uses

- Acquisition/rehabilitation, preservation of affordable housing, and seismic retrofits
- Small sites (5 to 25 unit buildings)
- Larger multifamily and mixed-use residential buildings (25+ units)
- Single-Room Occupancy hotels


## What is not PASS Eligible?

- New construction
- Acquisition without rehabilitation

PASS loans are fully secured by a first-position lien against the fee interest of the property and may be structured as either Acquisition/Construction Loans (Direct Financing), or Permanent Loans (Take-out Financing). Loans may be comprised of a combination of (i) Below Market Rate Loans, (ii) Deferred Loans, or (iii) Market Rate Loans. With little to no anticipated demand for market rate properties, MOHCD expects that each eligible affordable property will be financed with a combination of all three funding sources to maximize the utilization of the bond proceeds at the lowest interest rate to borrowers.

MOHCD's occupancy restrictions are recorded against the deed and permanently restrict all units to households earning no more than $120 \%$ of AMI at turnover and require that the project's combined average rents are no higher than $80 \%$ of AMI.

## PASS and the Small Sites Program

The Small Sites Program (SSP) is an acquisition and rehabilitation subsidy loan program for existing, typically rent-controlled, buildings of up to 25 units. The program was created to protect and establish long-term affordable housing in smaller properties throughout San Francisco that are particularly vulnerable to market pressure resulting in property sales, increased evictions, and rising tenant rents. In the face of this increasing pressure on tenants, the City developed the Small Sites Program in 2014 to support non-profit and for-profit entities to successfully remove these sites from the market and restrict them for the long-term. The overarching program goals are to:

1) Protect and stabilize housing for current tenants at a range of income levels
2) Remove SSP properties from the speculative market while increasing the supply of permanently affordable rental housing
3) Create financially stable, self-sustaining housing that serves multiple generations of low to moderate income households

To date, SSP has provided approximately $\$ 151$ million in financing to preserve 47 developments with 527 residential units and 39 commercial spaces. Since the introduction of the PASS program in 2019, nearly all new SSP projects have been financed with senior loans from PASS and subsidy loans from SSP. The PASS program complements and enhances MOHCD's ongoing anti-displacement and preservation work under the SSP Program by replacing more expensive conventional debt with low-cost, long-term PASS financing.


## PASS vs. Conventional Bank Financing

PASS financing significantly reduces borrowing costs and the need for other public resources, such as SSP gap financing. Additional benefits of PASS financing include improved project financial sustainability, deeper levels of affordability, and expedited execution that enable MOHCD's partners to compete more effectively in the acquisition of at-risk buildings offered in the open market.

A detailed comparison of conventional bank vs PASS financing is below:


1201 Powell Street
Sponsor: CCDC
Neighborhood Nob Hill, District 3
Loan Closing Date June 28, 2019
Program Type PASS, SSP
Number of Units 13 studios
4 one bedrooms
17 total units

## OPERATING BUDGET

| Affordable Rents | 247,303 | $\sim 50 \%$ AMI rents |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Operating Expenses | 139,207 |  |
| Net Operating Income | $\mathbf{1 0 8 , 0 9 6}$ | Amount available for debt service |

SOURCES \& USES

|  | Conventional Loan | PASS Loan | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3.86\% | 3.41\% | Interest Rate |
|  | 30 | 40 | Loan Term (years) |
|  | 1.15 | 1.10 | Debt Coverage Ratio |
|  | 93,997 | 98,269 | Net Available for Debt Service |
| SOURCES |  |  |  |
| Senior Loan | 1,669,000 | 2,143,000 |  |
| Small Sites Program (SSP) Gap | 6,402,000 | 5,928,000 | \$474k reduction in City funded gap |
| Total Sources | 8,071,000 | 8,071,000 |  |
| USES |  |  |  |
| Acquisition | 4,312,000 | 4,312,000 |  |
| Rehabilitation | 1,819,000 | 1,819,000 |  |
| Soft Costs | 1,940,000 | 1,940,000 |  |
| Total Uses | 8,071,000 | 8,071,000 |  |

Note: Figures are for illustrative purposes only.

## First Issuance - Series 2019A

## Highlights

- February 2019 - the City issued the first round of funding for the PASS Program in the amount of \$72.42 million.
- March 2019 - PASS Program Regulations adopted by Citywide Affordable Housing Loan Committee.
- May 2019 - First PASS loan closing.
- As of December 2019:
- Ten additional PASS loan closings representing a funding amount of \$26.7 million.
- As of June 2020:
- Three additional PASS loan closings representing a funding amount of $\$ 7.6$ million.
- As of June 2021:
- Five additional PASS loan closings representing a funding amount of $\$ 13.2$ million and an aggregate PASS utilization of $\$ 47.4$ million to preserve 294 residential units and 22 commercial spaces.
- As of December 2021:
- Two additional PASS loan closings representing a funding amount of $\$ 4.7$ million and an aggregate PASS utilization of $\$ 52.1$ million to preserve 312 residential units and 24 commercial spaces.
- As of August 2022
- One additional PASS loan closing representing a funding amount of \$4.4 million and an aggregate PASS utilization of $\$ 56.5$ million to preserve 320 residential units and 26 commercial spaces

|  |  | Below |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | Market Rate | Market Rate | Deferred |
| Amount | Loans | Loans | Loans |

## SOURCES AND USES

Sources:

Series 2019A Par Amount Total Sources

| $72,420,000$ |
| :--- |
| $72,420,000$ |


| $41,382,961$ |
| :--- |
| $41,382,961$ |


| $26,683,149$ |
| :--- |
| $26,683,149$ |

4,353,890
4,353,890

## Uses:

Project Fund Deposits
Project Fund
CSA Audit Fee
Total Project Fund Deposits

Cost of Issuance
Underwriter's Discount

71,461,128
142,922
$71,604,050$

538,011
307,435
117,440
205,519

40,835,032

$$
\begin{array}{r}
26,329,853 \\
52,660 \\
\hline 26,382,512
\end{array}
$$

$$
4,296,243
$$



$$
8,592
$$

40,916,702
4,304,836

198,230
32,345
75,723
12,356

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total Amount | Market Rate Loans | Below Market Rate Loans | Deferred Loans |
| CGOBOC Fee | 72,420 | 41,383 | 26,683 | 4,354 |
| Total Delivery Expense | 814,839 | 465,623 | 300,227 | 48,988 |
| Total Uses | 72,420,000 | 41,382,961 | 26,683,149 | 4,353,890 |



Figures above include costs of issuance expenditures.

First Issuance - Series 2019A Anticipated Pipeline

| Project Name | Sponsor | Residential Units | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Commercial } \\ & \text { Units } \end{aligned}$ | Market <br> Rate (MR) | Below <br> Market <br> Rate (BMR) | Deferred <br> (D) | Total PASS Loans | Status |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 60 28th Street | MEDA | 6 |  | 584,001 | 376,556 | 61,443 | 1,022,000 | Closed |
| Purple House | SFCLT | 10 |  | 610,399 | 394,461 | 64,140 | 1,069,000 | Closed |
| 1201 Powell <br> Street | CCDC | 17 | 1 | 1,224,575 | 789,588 | 128,837 | 2,143,000 | Closed |
| 1411 Florida <br> Street | MEDA | 7 |  | 821,669 | 530,991 | 86,340 | 1,439,000 | Closed |
| 3280 17th Street | MEDA | 11 | 5 | 3,078,832 | 1,989,648 | 323,520 | 5,392,000 | Closed |
| 4830 Mission Street | MEDA | 21 | 6 | 5,225,221 | 3,376,719 | 549,060 | 9,151,000 | Closed |
| 462 Green Street | CCDC | 7 |  | 368,295 | 238,005 | 38,700 | 645,000 | Closed |
| 305 San Carlos Street | MEDA | 12 | 2 | 1,373,826 | 887,814 | 144,360 | 2,406,000 | Closed |
| 65-69 Woodward Street | MEDA | 6 |  | 734,877 | 474,903 | 77,220 | 1,287,000 | Closed |
| 654 Capp Street | MEDA | 7 |  | 1,191,677 | 770,103 | 125,220 | 2,087,000 | Closed |
| 937 Clay Street | CCDC | 73 | 3 | 2,515,255 | 1,625,445 | 264,300 | 4,405,000 | Closed |
| 520 Shrader Street | SFHDC | 7 |  | 1,140,287 | 736,893 | 119,820 | 1,997,000 | Closed |
| 70 Belcher Street | SFCLT | 5 |  | 685,771 | 443,169 | 72,060 | 1,201,000 | Closed |
| 1353 Stevenson Street | MEDA | 3 |  | 1,115,734 | 721,026 | 117,240 | 1,954,000 | Closed |
| 3544 Taraval <br> Street | MEDA | 6 |  | 341,458 | 220,662 | 35,880 | 598,000 | Closed |
| 270 Turk Street | TNDC | 86 |  | 4,638,804 | 2,997,756 | 487,440 | 8,124,000 | Closed |
| $1382 \text { 30th }$ <br> Avenue | MEDA | 4 |  | 383,141 | 247,599 | 40,260 | 671,000 | Closed |
| 3254-3264 23rd <br> Street | MEDA | 6 | 5 | 1,033,510 | 667,890 | 108,600 | 1,810,000 | Closed |
| 369 3rd Avenue | MEDA | 12 | 1 | 1,847,756 | 1,194,084 | 194,160 | 3,236,000 | Closed |
| 2260 Mission Street | MEDA | 6 | 1 | 825,666 | 533,574 | 86,760 | 1,446,000 | Closed |
| South Park Scattered Sites | MHDC | 107 | 2 | 6,753,788 | 4,364,532 | 709,680 | 11,828,000 | Committed |
| 1535 Jackson Street* | CCDC | 3 |  | 752,897 | 430,008 | 84,223 | 1,267,128 | Committed |
| 3158 Mission Street (El Rio) | MEDA | 8 | 2 | 2,505,548 | 1,619,172 | 263,280 | 4,388,000 | Closed |
| 239 Clayton Street | MEDA | 8 |  | 1,082,045 | 699,255 | 113,700 | 1,895,000 | Committed |

The PASS program provides MOHCD's partners with access to low-cost and long-term debt financing that allows them to compete more effectively in the acquisition of at-risk buildings offered in the open market. Due to the speculative nature of potential acquisitions financed by PASS, MOHCD expects that the pipeline will change over time. Since the December 2021 report, despite a global pandemic, the City has continued to make progress to refine the pipeline based on the most updated closings, project

MAYOR'S OFFICE OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

development costs, actual vs. expected rents, operating expenses, household income demographics, project feasibility, and project timing. Proceeds from the first issuance are fully subscribed and demand for new PASS financing remains strong.
*Jointly financed with 2019A and 2020C Bonds

## Second Issuance - Series 2020C

## Highlights

- November 2020 - $2^{\text {nd }}$ Issuance for the 2016 Affordable Housing bond (Series 2020C) closed for $\$ 101.7$ million.
- March 2022 - first Series 2020C PASS loan closes for $\$ 8.5$ million to preserve 88 residential units and 3 commercial units


Sources:
Par
Amount
Total
Sources:

| $102,580,000.00$ | $100.0 \%$ | $62,471,220.00$ | $34,466,880.00$ | $5,641,900.00$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{1 0 2 , 5 8 0 , 0 0 0 . 0 0}$ | $100.0 \%$ | $\mathbf{6 2 , 4 7 1 , 2 2 0 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 4 , 4 6 6 , 8 8 0 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 6 4 1 , 9 0 0 . 0 0}$ |  |

Uses:
Project Fund Deposits:
Project Fund
CSA Audit Fee
Total Project Fund
Deposits:

| $101,519,782.72$ | $99.0 \%$ | $61,825,547.68$ | $34,110,646.99$ | $5,583,588.05$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $203,039.57$ |  | $0.2 \%$ | $123,651.09$ | $68,221.30$ | $11,167.18$ |
|  | $99.2 \%$ | $61,949,198.77$ | $34,178,868.29$ | $5,594,755.23$ |  |


| Cost of Issuance Underwriter's | 548,486.71 | 0.5\% | 334,028.41 | 184,291.53 | 30,166.77 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Discount CGOBOC | 206,111.00 | 0.2\% | 125,521.60 | 69,253.30 | 11,336.10 |
| Fee | 102,580.00 | 0.1\% | 62,471.22 | 34,466.88 | 5,641.90 |
| Total Delivery Expense: | 857,177.71 | 0.8\% | 522,021.23 | 288,011.71 | 47,144.77 |
| Additional Proceeds | - | 0.0\% | - | - | - |
| Total Uses: | 102,580,000.00 | 100.0\% | 62,471,220.00 | 34,466,880.00 | 5,641,900.00 |

Page 16


Figures above include costs of issuance expenditures.

Second Issuance - Series 2020C Anticipated Pipeline

| Project Name | Sponsor | Residen tial Units | $\begin{gathered} \text { Commercial } \\ \text { Units } \end{gathered}$ | Market Rate (MR) | Below Market <br> Rate (BMR) | Deferred (D) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { PASS } \\ & \text { Loans } \end{aligned}$ | Status |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Through Line Apartments | CCDC | 88 | 3 | 5,175,891 | 2,855,664 | 467,445 | 8,499,000 | Closed |
| 344 Precita Avenue | MEDA | 3 | 1 | 652,239 | 359,856 | 58,905 | 1,071,000 | Refi |
| 3198 24th Street | MEDA | 8 | 5 | 2,808,099 | 1,549,296 | 253,605 | 4,611,000 | Refi |
| 1535 Jackson <br> Street | CCDC | 27 |  | 6,655,074 | 3,671,765 | 601,033 | 10,927,872 | Committed |
| 308 Turk Street | SFCLT | 20 |  | 2,105,313 | 1,161,552 | 190,135 | 3,457,000 | Refi |
| Pigeon Palace | SFCLT | 6 |  | 1,119,342 | 617,568 | 101,090 | 1,838,000 | Refi |
| 4042 Fulton Street | SFCLT | 5 |  | 869,652 | 479,808 | 78,540 | 1,428,000 | Refi |
| 53 Columbus <br> Street | SFCLT | 21 | 1 | 2,696,652 | 1,487,808 | 243,540 | 4,428,000 | Refi |
| 534 Natoma Street | SFCLT | 5 |  | 855,036 | 471,744 | 77,220 | 1,404,000 | Refi |
| 644 Guerrero Street | MEDA | 4 |  | 467,712 | 258,048 | 42,240 | 768,000 | Refi |
| 3329 20th Street | MEDA | 10 |  | 786,828 | 434,112 | 71,060 | 1,292,000 | Refi |
| 3225 24th Street | MEDA | 6 | 0 | 856,863 | 472,752 | 77,385 | 1,407,000 | Committed |
| 63 Lapidge Street | MEDA | 6 |  | 1,065,750 | 588,000 | 96,250 | 1,750,000 | Refi |
| 1049 Market <br> Street | THC | 15 |  | 454,314 | 250,656 | 41,030 | 746,000 | Committed |
| SOMA - TBD | MEDA | 4 |  | 409,857 | 226,128 | 37,015 | 673,000 | Prospect |
| 3353 26th Street | MEDA | 10 | 1 | 790,482 | 436,128 | 71,390 | 1,298,000 | Refi |
| Ambassador Ritz | TNDC | 198 | 5 | 7,003,500 | 3,864,000 | 632,500 | 11,500,000 | Committed |
| Bernal-TBD | Oak Impact | 26 | 2 | 3,728,907 | 2,057,328 | 336,765 | 6,123,000 | Prospect |
| Merry-Go-Round House | SFCLT | 14 |  | 1,426,887 | 787,248 | 128,865 | 2,343,000 | Refi |
| San Cristina | CHP | 58 | 2 | 4,886,616 | 2,696,064 | 441,320 | 8,024,000 | Committed |
| 168 Sickles | SFHDC/ <br> MEDA | 12 |  | 1,227,135 | 677,040 | 110,825 | 2,015,000 | Committed |
| MAYOR | S OF | ICE | F HOUS | NG AND CO | MMUNITY | DEVELO | E N T |  |


| 566 Natoma | MEDA | 5 |  | 545,055 | 300,720 | 49,225 | 895,000 | Committed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2676 Folsom | MEDA | 10 |  | 1,418,970 | 782,880 | 128,150 | 2,330,000 | Committed |
| 375 14th St | SFHDC | 16 |  | 1,163,190 | 641,760 | 105,050 | 1,910,000 | Committed |
| 300 Ocean Ave | MEDA | 8 |  | 1,218,000 | 672,000 | 110,000 | 2,000,000 | Prospect |
| 4326 Irving | MidPen | 17 |  | 3,172,890 | 1,750,560 | 286,550 | 5,210,000 | Committed |
| 936 Geary | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novin/SF } \\ \text { HDC } \end{gathered}$ | 31 | 2 | 2,203,362 | 1,215,648 | 198,990 | 3,618,000 | Committed |
| 3661 19th St | MEDA | 12 |  | 1,586,445 | 875,280 | 143,275 | 2,605,000 | Prospect |

## Example Project Summaries

$6028^{\text {th }}$ Street


## Project Details

Sponsor
Location
Neighborhood
Loan Closing Date
Program Type
Number of Units

Total Bond Funding
Total Development Cost

Mission Economic Development Agency
$6028^{\text {th }}$ Street
Bernal Heights, District 8
May 2019
PASS, SSP
4 one bedrooms
2 two bedrooms
6 total units
$\$ 1.02$ million
\$3.21 million

## Project Highlights

- Households Served: Average rent affordable at $69 \%$ AMI, low- and moderate-income families with children, low-income seniors, multigenerational building residents.
- Takeout financing of a SFHAF Ioan, which funded the acquisition, moderate rehabilitation, and soft-story retrofit.
- Low-cost PASS financing facilitated a more comprehensive rehabilitation, while reducing the SSP subsidy by \$59,000.


## 4830 Mission Street



## Project Details

Sponsor
Location
Neighborhood
Loan Closing Date
Program Type
Number of Units

Total Bond Funding
Total Development Cost

Mission Economic Development Agency
4830 Mission Street
Outer Mission, District 11
July 2019
PASS, SSP
6 one bedrooms
15 two bedrooms
21 total units
6 commercial units
$\$ 9.15$ million
$\$ 15.52$ million

## Project Highlights

- Households Served: Average AMI of 61\%, predominantly Latino and Filipino, including several multigenerational families with children and seniors.
- Takeout financing of a SFHAF loan, which funded the acquisition, and a moderate rehabilitation.
- Low-cost and long-term PASS financing will protect existing residents and local businesses.


## 1201 Powell Street



## Project Details

Sponsor
Location
Neighborhood
Loan Closing Date
Program Type
Number of Units

Total Bond Funding Total Development Cost

Chinatown Community Development Center (CCDC) 1201 Powell/900 Jackson
Nob Hill, District 3
June 2019
PASS, SSP
13 studios
4 one bedrooms
17 total units
1 commercial unit
$\$ 2.1$ million
$\$ 8.1$ million

## Project Highlights

- Households Served: Average AMI of 43\%, predominantly low-income Chinese seniors and families at risk of displacement.
- Takeout financing of a loan from Community Housing Capital, Inc. and sponsor financing from CCDC which funded the acquisition and preservation of a four-story building.
- Low-cost and long-term PASS financing allowed CCDC to acquire and rehabilitate the property, remove it from the speculative market, and preserve it as permanently affordable housing for low- and extremely low-income households.
- Low-cost PASS financing reduced the City's SSP subsidy by \$764,000.


## $3693^{\text {rd }}$ Avenue



## Project Details

Sponsor
Location
Neighborhood
Loan Closing Date
Program Type
Number of Units

Total Bond Funding Total Development Cost

Mission Economic Development Agency (MEDA)
$3693^{\text {rd }}$ Avenue
Richmond, District 1
July 2021
PASS, Small Sites
4 one bedrooms
8 two bedrooms
12 total units
1 commercial unit
\$3.24 million
$\$ 8.72$ million

## Project Highlights

- Households Served: Average AMI < 75\%, including low- and moderate-income households at risk of displacement.
- Takeout financing of a SFHAF loan, which funded the acquisition and over \$837,000 in crucial repairs and upgrades, of a three-story building.
- Low-cost and long-term PASS financing allowed MEDA to acquire and rehabilitate the property, remove it from the speculative market, and preserve it as permanently affordable housing for 12 households in the Richmond.


## 270 Turk Street



## Project Details

Sponsor
Location
Neighborhood
Loan Closing Date
Program Type
Number of Units

Total Bond Funding Total Development Cost

Tenderloin Neighborhood Development Corporation (TNDC) 270 Turk Street
Tenderloin, District 6
December 2020
PASS, Big Sites
69 studios
17 junior one bedrooms
86 total units
$\$ 8.1$ million
\$27.1 million

## Project Highlights

- Households Served: Average AMI < 60\%, predominantly low-income individuals and families at risk of displacement, and up to 24 formerly homeless residents.
- Takeout financing of a SFHAF loan, which funded the acquisition and rehabilitation, of a tenstory building.
- Low-cost and long-term PASS financing allowed TNDC to acquire and rehabilitate the property, remove it from the speculative market, and preserve it as permanently affordable housing for low- and extremely low-income households.


## 937 Clay Street



## Project Details

| Sponsor | Chinatown Community Development Center (CCDC) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Location | 937 Clay Street |
| Neighborhood | Chinatown, District 3 |
| Loan Closing Date | April 2020 |
| Program Type | PASS, Big Sites |
| Number of Units | 71 SROs |
|  | 1 one bedroom |
|  | $\frac{1 \text { three bedroom }}{73 \text { total units }}$ |
|  | $\$ 4.4$ million |
| Total Bond Funding | $\$ 16$ million |

## Project Highlights

- Households Served: Average AMI < 60\%, predominantly low- and extremely low-income Asian/Pacific Islander individuals and families at risk of displacement.
- Low-cost and long-term PASS financing allowed CCDC to acquire and rehabilitate the property, remove it from the speculative market, and preserve it as permanently affordable housing for low- and extremely low-income households.


## 2260 Mission Street



## Project Details

Sponsor
Location
Neighborhood
Loan Closing Date
Program Type
Number of Units

Total Bond Funding Total Development Cost

Mission Economic Development Agency (MEDA)
2260-2262 Mission Street
Mission, District 9
August 2021
PASS, Small Sites
4 studios
2 one bedroom
6 total units
1 commercial unit
\$1.45 million
\$4.18 million

## Project Highlights

- Households Served: Average AMI < 50\%, including very low- and extremely low-income Latino individuals, families, and seniors at risk of displacement.
- Commercial unit occupied by a Latinx-owned business.
- Low-cost and long-term PASS financing allowed MEDA to acquire and rehabilitate the property, remove it from the speculative market, and preserve it as permanently affordable housing for very low- and extremely low-income households.


## Metrics of Success

The primary metrics of success for the PASS Program are:

1. Total amount invested

- Demand for PASS financing continues to be strong with $\$ 59.1$ million invested to date
- Robust pipeline for remaining funds and future issuances

2. Total number of developments, residential units, and commercial units preserved

- Permanent affordability of at-risk housing stock preserved for
- 22 projects
- 408 residential units
- 29 commercial spaces with local businesses

3. Total number of households served by target population

- PASS financing is keeping San Franciscans in their homes
- 563 residents stabilized
- Household incomes averaging <60\% AMI, including seniors, multigenerational families, and people of color.

4. Loan performance

- Strong loan performance leading up to the COVID-19 pandemic
- No defaults, no delinquencies, no workouts
- Workouts all completed as of August 2022 from COVID-19 related forbearance program beginning in April 2020. All loans are now performing.
- Forbearance Terms:
- 24-month forbearance period extended to March 2022 to facilitate the workout of all COVID-impacted projects
- Monthly payments are required as financially feasible
- Forborne loan payments added to, and extending the tail end of the loan term
- MOHCD monitors monthly performance
- Financial Impact to City:
- Prior to approving the COVID-19 forbearance program, City staff determined that $100 \%$ forbearance for a period of up to 12 months, would not adversely impact the City budget.
- All loans have been worked out and are no longer in forbearance as of August 2022

The following chart provides:
i) Total Anticipated Units Preserved:

Total Anticipated Units Preserved as of August 2022

|  | Total | $\mathbf{1}^{\text {st }}$ Issuance | $\mathbf{2}^{\text {nd }}$ Issuance | $3^{\text {rd }}$ Issuance |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2019A | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0 C}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 3 X}$ |  |  |
| Projects Amount | $\mathbf{2 6 0 , 6 8 4 , 5 5 0}$ | $72,420,000$ | $102,580,000$ | $85,684,550$ |
| Residential Units | 82 | 24 | 31 | 27 |
| Commercial Units | $\mathbf{1 , 8 1 5}$ | 443 | 775 | 597 |


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ PASS Program Funding (Below Market Rate Loans, Deferred Loans, and Market Rate Loans) is expected to be combined, as allowable, to create a blended interest rate for each project and maximize the total bond proceeds available to preserve affordable housing.

