

File No. 140157

Committee Item No. _____

Board Item No. 32

COMMITTEE/BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
AGENDA PACKET CONTENTS LIST

Committee _____

Date _____

Board of Supervisors Meeting

Date March 4, 2014

Cmte Board

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| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Legislative Digest |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Budget Analyst Report |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Legislative Analyst Report |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Introduction Form (for hearings) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Department/Agency Cover Letter and/or Report |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | MOU |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Grant Information Form |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Grant Budget |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Subcontract Budget |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Contract/Agreement |
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Completed by: John Carroll

Date February 27, 2014

Completed by: _____

Date _____

An asterisked item represents the cover sheet to a document that exceeds 20 pages. The complete document is in the file.

RE

1 [Supporting Senate Bill 391 (DeSaulnier) - Establishing Permanent Funding Source for
2 Affordable Housing Development]

3 **Resolution supporting Senate Bill 391, authored by Senator Mark DeSaulnier, to**
4 **establish a permanent funding source for affordable housing development in**
5 **California.**

6
7 WHEREAS, The credit and foreclosure crisis resulted in a reduction in home prices, an
8 increase pressure on the rental housing market and slower growth in housing production; and

9 WHEREAS, Seven of the top 10 cities in the nation hit hardest by the foreclosure crisis
10 were in California; and

11 WHEREAS, California has 12 percent of the United States population but 21.4 percent
12 of its homeless population; and

13 WHEREAS, Seventy-three percent of people who are homeless in California are
14 experiencing homelessness because they could not afford a place to live; and

15 WHEREAS, Economists agree that the State's high unemployment rate is due to the
16 massive shrinkage in the construction industry from 2005 to 2009, including the loss of nearly
17 700,000 jobs, a 60 percent decline in construction spending, and an 83 percent reduction in
18 residential permits; and

19 WHEREAS, The elimination of redevelopment agencies that were required to set aside
20 20 percent of tax increment for affordable housing has caused the funding stream of roughly
21 one billion dollars per year to disappear; and

22 WHEREAS, The State of California has provided over \$333 million in financing for the
23 development of permanent affordable housing in San Francisco since 2006 through the
24 disbursement of Propositions 46 and 1C funds; and

1 WHEREAS, These State funds has resulted in the development of 6,730 units of
2 housing affordable to low income families, seniors and people with special needs in San
3 Francisco; and

4 WHEREAS, These State funds have leveraged over \$1.4 billion in private and public
5 dollars, which helped to create jobs and stabilize communities; and

6 WHEREAS, Propositions 46 and 1C funds have been fully disbursed and there is a
7 critical need for another State source of affordable housing funding to replace it; and

8 WHEREAS, A healthy housing market that provides homes affordable to Californians
9 at all income levels is necessary for the economic prosperity and quality of life in the State;
10 and

11 WHEREAS, California's workforce continues to experience longer commute times as
12 residents seek affordable housing outside the areas in which they work, straining the state's
13 transportation system and exacerbating green house gas emissions; and

14 WHEREAS, Instability in housing impedes economic growth and development by
15 making it difficult for California employers to attract and retain employees; and

16 WHEREAS, California continues to have the second lowest homeownership rate in the
17 nation and minimum wage earners have to work 120 hours per week to afford an average
18 two-bedroom apartment; and

19 WHEREAS, Without a reliable source of funding for housing that is affordable to the
20 State's workforce and most vulnerable residents, the State and its local and private housing
21 development partners will not be able to increase the supply of housing after existing housing
22 bonds are depleted; and

23 WHEREAS, Senate Bill (SB) 391, also known as the California Homes and Jobs Act,
24 would establish permanent sources of funding devoted to affordable housing development;
25 and

1 WHEREAS, SB 391 would impose a small recordation fee for all real estate
2 transactions excluding home sales; and

3 WHEREAS, The fee revenue would be sent to the Department of Housing and
4 Community Development to be deposited in the California Homes and Jobs Trust Fund, which
5 supports affordable housing and administers housing programs; and

6 WHEREAS, The fee revenue would raise \$500 million annually and leverage an
7 additional \$278 billion in investments in affordable housing production and jobs for
8 Californians; and

9 WHEREAS, SB 391 would create 29,000 jobs annually, including in the construction
10 sector, and help employers attract and retain employees; now, therefore be it

11 RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco
12 supports SB 391 and the creation of permanent sources of funding for affordable housing
13 development; and, be it

14 FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San
15 Francisco urges the California State Legislature to pass SB 391, the California Homes and
16 Jobs Act.

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY AUGUST 8, 2013

AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 20, 2013

AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 7, 2013

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 2, 2013

SENATE BILL

No. 391

Introduced by Senator DeSaulnier

(Principal coauthors: Assembly Members Atkins, Bocanegra, and Gordon)

(Coauthors: Senators Block, Correa, De León, Evans, Hancock, Hill, Leno, Lieu, Liu, Payley, Price, and Roth)

(Coauthors: Assembly Members *Alejo*, Ammiano, Bloom, Bonilla, *Chau*, Garcia, *Gonzalez*, *Roger Hernández*, *Lowenthal*, Mullin, Quirk-Silva, *Skinner*, *Stone*, Torres, and Wiecewski)

February 20, 2013

An act to add Section 27388.1 to the Government Code, and to add Chapter 2.5 (commencing with Section 50470) to Part 2 of Division 31 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to housing, making an appropriation therefor, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 391, as amended, DeSaulnier. California Homes and Jobs Act of 2013.

Under existing law, there are programs providing assistance for, among other things, emergency housing, multifamily housing, farmworker housing, home ownership for very low and low-income households, and downpayment assistance for first-time homebuyers. Existing law also authorizes the issuance of bonds in specified amounts

pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law. Existing law requires that proceeds from the sale of these bonds be used to finance various existing housing programs, capital outlay related to infill development, brownfield cleanup that promotes infill development, and housing-related parks.

This bill would enact the California Homes and Jobs Act of 2013. The bill would make legislative findings and declarations relating to the need for establishing permanent, ongoing sources of funding dedicated to affordable housing development. The bill would impose a fee, except as provided, of \$75 to be paid at the time of the recording of every real estate instrument, paper, or notice required or permitted by law to be recorded. By imposing new duties on counties with respect to the imposition of the recording fee, the bill would create a state-mandated local program. The bill would require that revenues from this fee be sent quarterly to the Department of Housing and Community Development for deposit in the California Homes and Jobs Trust Fund, which the bill would create within the State Treasury. The bill would provide that moneys in the fund may be expended for supporting affordable housing, administering housing programs, and the cost of periodic audits, as specified. The bill would impose certain auditing and reporting requirements.

Existing law requires the Department of Industrial Relations to monitor and enforce compliance with applicable prevailing wage requirements for specified public works projects that are funded by state bond proceeds. Moneys collected for this purpose are continuously appropriated to the department from the State Public Works Enforcement Fund to cover the costs of these monitoring and enforcement duties.

This bill would require the Department of Industrial Relations to monitor and enforce prevailing wage requirements for construction contracts for certain public works projects over \$1,000,000, that are funded, in whole or in part, by the bill. The bill would authorize the department to charge each person or entity awarding a construction contract for the reasonable and directly related costs of the monitoring and enforcement activities, and would require the department to deposit the moneys collected into the State Public Works Enforcement Fund. The bill would exempt projects with a collective bargaining agreement with a mechanism for resolution of wage disputes from this requirement.

By establishing a new source of revenue for a continuously appropriated fund, this bill would make an appropriation.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Vote: $\frac{2}{3}$. Appropriation: yes. Fiscal committee: yes.
State-mandated local program: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. This act shall be known as the California Homes
2 and Jobs Act of 2013.

3 SEC. 2. The Legislature finds and declares that having a healthy
4 housing market that provides an adequate supply of homes
5 affordable to Californians at all income levels is critical to the
6 economic prosperity and quality of life in the state. The Legislature
7 further finds and declares all of the following:

8 (a) Funding approved by the state's voters in 2002 and 2006,
9 as of June 2011, has financed the construction, rehabilitation, and
10 preservation of over 11,600 shelter spaces and 57,220 affordable
11 apartments, including 2,500 supportive homes for people
12 experiencing homelessness. In addition, these funds have helped
13 57,290 families become or remain homeowners. Nearly all of the
14 voter-approved funding for affordable housing was awarded by
15 the beginning of 2012.

16 (b) The requirement in the Community Redevelopment Law
17 that redevelopment agencies set aside 20 percent of tax increment
18 for affordable housing generated roughly one billion dollars
19 (\$1,000,000,000) per year. With the elimination of redevelopment
20 agencies, this funding stream has disappeared.

21 (c) California has 12 percent of the United States population,
22 but 21.4 percent of its homeless population. Seventy-three percent
23 of people experiencing homelessness in California fell into it
24 because they could not afford a place to live. Sixty-two percent of
25 homeless Californians are unsheltered, 14 percent are veterans,
26 and 20 percent are families.

27 (d) Furthermore, 4 of the top 10 metropolitan areas in the
28 country for homeless are in the following metropolitan areas in

1 California: San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, Los Angeles-Long
2 Beach-Santa Ana, Fresno, and Stockton.

3 (e) California continues to have the second lowest
4 homeownership rate in the nation, and minimum wage earners
5 have to work 120 hours per week to afford the average
6 two-bedroom apartment.

7 (f) Millions of Californians are affected by the state's chronic
8 housing shortage, including seniors, veterans, people experiencing
9 chronic homelessness, working families, people with mental,
10 physical, or developmental disabilities, agricultural workers, people
11 exiting jails, prisons, and other state institutions, survivors of
12 domestic violence, and former foster and transition-aged youth.

13 (g) While the current credit and foreclosure crisis has resulted
14 in reductions in home prices in some areas, it has increased pressure
15 on the rental housing market and slowed new housing production
16 of all types, exacerbating the mismatch between the ever-increasing
17 number of households that need housing they can afford and the
18 supply.

19 (h) *Seven of the top 10 hardest hit cities by the foreclosure crisis*
20 *in the nation were in California. They include Stockton, Modesto,*
21 *Vallejo, Riverside-San Bernardino, Merced, Bakersfield, and*
22 *Sacramento.*

23 (h)

24 (i) California's workforce continues to experience longer
25 commute times as persons in the workforce seek affordable housing
26 outside the areas in which they work. If California is unable to
27 support the construction of affordable housing in these areas,
28 congestion problems will strain the state's transportation system
29 and exacerbate greenhouse gas emissions.

30 (i)

31 (j) Many economists agree that the state's higher than average
32 unemployment rate is due in large part to massive shrinkage in the
33 construction industry from 2005 to 2009, including losses of nearly
34 700,000 construction-related jobs, a 60-percent decline in
35 construction spending, and an 83-percent reduction in residential
36 permits. Restoration of a healthy construction sector will
37 significantly reduce the state's unemployment rate.

38 (j)

1 (k) The lack of sufficient housing impedes economic growth
2 and development by making it difficult for California employers
3 to attract and retain employees.

4 ~~(k)~~

5 (l) To keep pace with continuing demand, the state should
6 identify and establish a permanent, ongoing source or sources of
7 funding dedicated to affordable housing development. Without a
8 reliable source of funding for housing affordable to the state's
9 workforce and most vulnerable residents, the state and its local
10 and private housing development partners will not be able to
11 continue increasing the supply of housing after existing housing
12 bond resources are depleted.

13 ~~(l)~~

14 (m) The investment will leverage billions of dollars in private
15 investment, lessen demands on law enforcement and dwindling
16 health care resources as fewer people are forced to live on the
17 streets or in dangerous substandard buildings, and increase
18 businesses' ability to attract and retain skilled workers.

19 ~~(m)~~

20 (n) In order to promote housing and homeownership
21 opportunities, the recording fee imposed by this act should not be
22 applied to any recordings made in connection with a sale of real
23 property. Purchasing housing is likely the largest purchase made
24 by Californians, and it is the intent of this act not to increase
25 transaction costs associated with these transfers.

26 SEC. 3. Section 27388.1 is added to the Government Code, to
27 read:

28 27388.1. (a) (1) Commencing January 1, 2014, and except as
29 provided in paragraph (2), in addition to any other recording fees
30 specified in this code, a fee of seventy-five dollars (\$75) shall be
31 paid at the time of recording of every real estate instrument, paper,
32 or notice required or permitted by law to be recorded except those
33 expressly exempted from payment of recording fees. "Real estate
34 instrument, paper, or notice" means a document relating to real
35 property, including, but not limited to, the following: deed, grant
36 deed, trustee's deed, deed of trust, reconveyance, quit claim deed,
37 fictitious deed of trust, assignment of deed of trust, request for
38 notice of default, abstract of judgment, subordination agreement,
39 declaration of homestead, abandonment of homestead, notice of
40 default, release or discharge, easement, notice of trustee sale, notice

1 of completion, UCC financing statement, mechanic's lien, maps,
2 and covenants, conditions, and restrictions.

3 (2) The fee described in paragraph (1) shall not be imposed on
4 any real estate instrument, paper, or notice recorded in connection
5 with a transfer subject to the imposition of a documentary transfer
6 tax as defined in Section 11911 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.

7 (b) The fees, after deduction of any actual and necessary
8 administrative costs incurred by the county recorder in carrying
9 out this section, shall be sent quarterly to the Department of
10 Housing and Community Development for deposit in the California
11 Homes and Jobs Trust Fund established by Section ~~50471~~ 50470
12 of the Health and Safety Code, to be expended for the purposes
13 set forth in that section. In addition, the county shall pay to the
14 Department of Housing and Community Development interest, at
15 the legal rate, on any funds not paid to the Controller within 30
16 days of the end of a quarter.

17 SEC. 4. Chapter 2.5 (commencing with Section 50470) is added
18 to Part 2 of Division 31 of the Health and Safety Code, to read:

19

20 CHAPTER 2.5. CALIFORNIA HOMES AND JOBS TRUST FUND

21

22 Article 1. General Provisions

23

24 ~~50470. This chapter shall be known, and may be cited, as the~~
25 ~~California Homes and Jobs Act of 2013.~~

26 ~~50471.~~

27 50470. (a) There is hereby created in the State Treasury the
28 California Homes and Jobs Trust Fund. All interest or other
29 increments resulting from the investment of moneys in the fund
30 shall be deposited in the fund, notwithstanding Section 16305.7
31 of the Government Code. Moneys in the California Homes and
32 Jobs Trust Fund shall not be subject to transfer to any other fund
33 pursuant to any provision of Part 2 (commencing with Section
34 16300) of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code, except
35 to the Surplus Money Investment Fund. Upon appropriation by
36 the Legislature, moneys in the fund may be expended for the
37 following purposes:

38 (1) Supporting the development, acquisition, rehabilitation, and
39 preservation of housing affordable to low- and moderate-income
40 households, including, but not limited to, ~~emergency shelters;~~

1 transitional and permanent rental housing, including necessary
2 service and operating subsidies; ~~foreclosure mitigation; and~~
3 homeownership opportunities; *emergency shelters and rapid*
4 *rehousing services; accessibility modifications; and efforts to*
5 *acquire and rehabilitate foreclosed, vacant, or blighted homes.*

6 (2) Administering housing programs that receive an
7 appropriation from the fund. Moneys expended for this purpose
8 shall not exceed 5 percent of the moneys in the fund.

9 (3) The cost of periodic audits required by Section 50475.

10 (b) Both of the following shall be paid and deposited in the
11 fund:

12 (1) Any moneys appropriated and made available by the
13 Legislature for purposes of the fund.

14 (2) Any other moneys that may be made available to the
15 department for the purposes of the fund from any other source or
16 sources.

17 50471. (a) *The department, in consultation with the California*
18 *Housing Finance Agency, the California Tax Credit Allocation*
19 *Committee, and the California Debt Limit Allocation Committee,*
20 *shall develop and submit to the Legislature, at the time of the*
21 *Department of Finance's adjustments to the proposed 2014–15*
22 *fiscal year budget pursuant to subdivision (e) of Section 13308 of*
23 *the Government Code, the California Homes and Jobs Trust Fund*
24 *Investment Strategy. Notwithstanding Section 10231.5 of the*
25 *Government Code, commencing with the 2019–20 fiscal year, and*
26 *every five years thereafter, concurrent with the release of the*
27 *Governor's proposed budget, the department shall update the*
28 *investment strategy and submit it to the Legislature. The investment*
29 *strategy shall do all of the following:*

30 (1) *Identify the statewide needs, goals, objectives, and outcomes*
31 *for housing for a five-year time period.*

32 (2) *Promote a geographically balanced distribution of funds*
33 *including consideration of a direct allocation of funds to local*
34 *governments.*

35 (3) *Emphasize investments that serve households that are at or*
36 *below 60 percent of area median income.*

37 (4) *Meet the following minimum objectives:*

38 (A) *Encourage economic development and job creation by*
39 *helping to meet the housing needs of a growing workforce up to*
40 *120 percent of area median income.*

1 (B) Identify opportunities for coordination among state
2 departments and agencies to achieve greater efficiencies, increase
3 the amount of federal investment in production, services, and
4 operating costs of housing, and promote energy efficiency in
5 housing produced.

6 (C) Incentivize the use and coordination of nontraditional
7 funding sources including philanthropic funds, local realignment
8 funds, nonhousing tax increment, federal Patient Protection and
9 Affordable Care Act, and other resources.

10 (D) Incentivize innovative approaches that produce cost savings
11 to local and state services by reducing the instability of housing
12 for frequent, high-cost users of hospitals, jails, detoxification
13 facilities, psychiatric hospitals, and emergency shelters.

14 (E) Incentivize regional partnerships that serve people that have
15 a high level of housing instability.

16 (b) Before submitting the investment strategy to the Legislature,
17 the department shall hold at least four public workshops in different
18 regions of the state to inform the development of the strategy.

19 (c) Expenditure requests contained in the Governor's proposed
20 budget shall be consistent with the investment strategy developed
21 and submitted pursuant to this part. Moneys in the California
22 Homes and Jobs Trust Fund shall be appropriated through the
23 annual Budget Act.

24 (d) The strategy and updates required by this section shall be
25 submitted pursuant to Section 9795 of the Government Code.

26 ~~50472.~~

27 50473. (a) This section applies to all construction projects in
28 excess of one million dollars (\$1,000,000) that are funded, in whole
29 or in part, from the California Homes and Jobs Trust Fund, and
30 that are public works within the meaning of Section 1720 of the
31 Labor Code.

32 (b) (1) The Department of Industrial Relations shall monitor
33 and enforce compliance with applicable prevailing wage
34 requirements for any construction contract on a project subject to
35 this section and shall charge each person or entity awarding a
36 construction contract for the reasonable and directly related costs
37 of monitoring and enforcing compliance with the prevailing wage
38 requirements. The department, with the approval of the Director
39 of Finance, shall determine the rate or rates, which the department
40 may from time to time amend, that the department shall charge to

1 recover the reasonable and directly related costs of performing the
2 monitoring and enforcement services for public works projects.
3 However, the amount charged by the department shall not exceed
4 one-fourth of 1 percent of the amount of the contract.

5 (2) All moneys received by the department pursuant to this
6 section shall be deposited into the State Public Works Enforcement
7 Fund created by Section 1771.3 of the Labor Code.

8 (3) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to a project if a collective
9 bargaining agreement binds all of the contractors performing work
10 on the project, and that collective bargaining agreement includes
11 a mechanism for resolving disputes regarding the payment of
12 wages.

13
14 Article 2. Audits and Reporting

15
16 50475. The California State Auditor's Office shall conduct
17 periodic audits to ensure that the annual allocation to individual
18 programs is awarded by the department in a timely fashion
19 consistent with the requirements of this chapter. The first audit
20 shall be conducted no later than 24 months from the effective date
21 of this section.

22 50476. In its annual report to the Legislature pursuant to
23 Section 50408, the department shall report how funds that were
24 made available pursuant to this chapter and allocated in the prior
25 year were expended, including efforts to promote a geographically
26 balanced distribution of funds. *The report shall also assess the*
27 *impact of the investment on job creation and the economy. With*
28 *respect to any awards made specifically to house or support*
29 *persons who are homeless or at-risk of homelessness, the report*
30 *shall include an analysis of the effectiveness of the funding in*
31 *allowing these households to retain permanent housing.* The
32 department shall make the report available to the public on its
33 Internet Web site.

34 SEC. 5. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to
35 Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because
36 a local agency or school district has the authority to levy service
37 charges, fees, or assessments sufficient to pay for the program or
38 level of service mandated by this act, within the meaning of Section
39 17556 of the Government Code.

1 SEC. 6. This act is an urgency statute necessary for the
2 immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety within
3 the meaning of Article IV of the Constitution and shall go into
4 immediate effect. The facts constituting the necessity are:

5 In order to provide affordable housing opportunities at the earliest
6 possible time, it is necessary for this act to take effect immediately.

O



**Support SB 391 (DeSaulnier) the California Homes and Jobs Act:
 Spur job creation, boost California's business competitiveness,
 and build affordable homes for Californians**

Everyone in California needs a safe and affordable place to call home. Rents and mortgages within the reach of working families are critical to maintaining California's business competitiveness. **Let's get California building again.**

The California Homes and Jobs Act of 2013 will:

- ✓ Create 29,000 jobs annually, primarily in the beleaguered construction sector.
- ✓ Help businesses attract and retain the talent that fuels California's economy.
- ✓ Generate an estimated \$500 million in state investment and leverage an additional \$2.78 billion in federal and local funding and bank loans to build affordable homes and create jobs.
- ✓ Deploy these dollars in California communities through a successful private/public partnership model to build an estimated 10,000 homes each year.
- ✓ Get California building again to create affordable home options for all Californians.

The Housing Crisis Isn't Over for Many Californians

For U.S. military veterans, former foster youth, families with children, people with disabilities, seniors on fixed incomes, Native Americans, and vulnerable Californians, the housing crisis isn't over. In fact, millions of Californians are caught in the "perfect storm" — mortgages remain out of reach, credit standards have tightened, and the foreclosure crisis has pushed more people into a rental market already suffering from decades of short supply — leading to record-setting rent increases. The most vulnerable, who struggled to make rent before the foreclosure crisis, face even more uncertainty in today's rental market. They risk joining the 130,000+ Californians who are homeless on any given night.

Building Affordable Homes Is a Business Imperative for California

Business groups including the Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce, the Orange County Business Council and the Silicon Valley Leadership Group say California needs to increase the supply of housing options affordable to workers, so companies can compete for the talent that drives California's economy.

By working together to pass SB 391 we can:

- **Build safe and affordable single-family homes and apartments for Californians in need, including families, seniors, veterans, people with disabilities, and people experiencing homelessness.** A safe, secure home is essential for all Californians to live with dignity and safety; it is essential for children to succeed in school and in life.

- **Put Californians back to work.** The California Homes and Jobs Act will put tens of thousands of construction workers back on the job annually so they can provide for their families and boost local economies.
- **Unlock billions in federal, local, and private funds to build homes and create jobs.** The California Homes and Jobs Act would place a small fee on the recordation of real estate related documents — *excluding* home sales — raising \$500 million annually for state investment in affordable home production and leveraging an additional \$2.78 billion in federal, local, and bank investment in homes and jobs for Californians.
- **Help California’s budget live within its means.** The California Homes and Jobs Act is a sustainable funding source that helps the state live within its means, increasing California’s supply of affordable homes, creating jobs, and spurring economic growth without incurring additional debt. The legislation will put a small (\$75) recordation fee on real estate transactions – excluding home sales. This fee will generate an estimated \$500 million in state “seed money” each year – without creating new debt — to leverage an additional \$2.78 billion in federal and local funding and bank loans annually.
- **Build on California’s proven track record of public/private investment in affordable homes.** Since 2002, state investment through general obligation bonds has built more than 174,000 affordable apartments, for-sale homes, and shelters through successful programs that (1) build apartments affordable to seniors, people with severe disabilities, hardworking families with children, and others (Multifamily Housing Program); (2) assist households on modest budgets in becoming homeowners (CalHOME); and (3) provide stable homes for battered women, homeless mentally ill people, veterans, seniors, and others without a place to live (Multifamily Housing Program-Supportive Housing and Emergency Housing and Assistance Program), and others.

Action Needed Now

Without the California Homes and Jobs Act, it's a certainty that more Californians will become homeless. **For the first time in 30 years, California is facing virtually NO state investment in affordable homes.** Last year alone, California lost more than \$1 billion in state investment that is no longer available to leverage federal and local funds and private investment to build affordable places to live.

Without SB 391, tens of thousands will be left without an affordable place to call home, tens of thousands of well-paying construction jobs will disappear, and more California businesses will struggle to attract workers and remain competitive. The time is NOW to invest in homes and jobs for Californians and pass SB 391, the California Homes and Jobs Act.

Visit us online: www.californiahomesandjobsact.org
 Like us on Facebook: www.facebook.com/CaliforniaHomesandJobsAct
 Follow us on Twitter: [@CAHomesandJobs](https://twitter.com/CAHomesandJobs)
 Updated: January 31, 2014

Introduction Form

By a Member of the Board of Supervisors or the Mayor

Time stamp
or meeting date

I hereby submit the following item for introduction (select only one):

- 1. For reference to Committee:
- An ordinance, resolution, motion, or charter amendment.
- 2. Request for next printed agenda without reference to Committee.
- 3. Request for hearing on a subject matter at Committee:
- 4. Request for letter beginning "Supervisor inquires"
- 5. City Attorney request.
- 6. Call File No. from Committee.
- 7. Budget Analyst request (attach written motion).
- 8. Substitute Legislation File No.
- 9. Request for Closed Session (attach written motion).
- 10. Board to Sit as A Committee of the Whole.
- 11. Question(s) submitted for Mayoral Appearance before the BOS on

Please check the appropriate boxes. The proposed legislation should be forwarded to the following:

- Small Business Commission
- Youth Commission
- Ethics Commission
- Planning Commission
- Building Inspection Commission

Note: For the Imperative Agenda (a resolution not on the printed agenda), use a different form.

Sponsor(s):

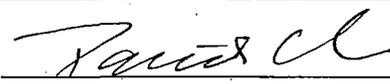
Supervisors Chiu, Mar, Kim, Campos and Avalos

Subject:

Resolution supporting SB 391 to create a permanent source of funding for affordable housing development.

The text is listed below or attached:

See attached.

Signature of Sponsoring Supervisor: 

For Clerk's Use Only:

140157

