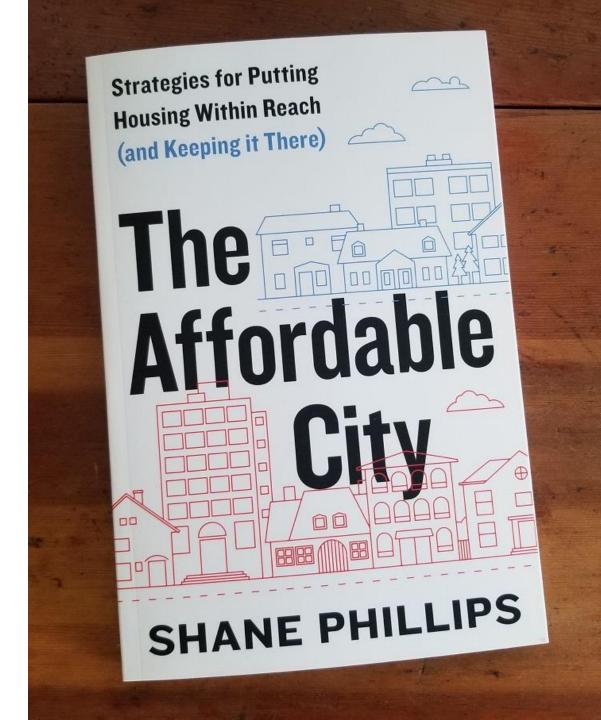
#### THE AFFORDABLE CITY:

Strategies for Putting Housing Within Reach (and Keeping It There)

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40 rent-stabilized units replaced by 200 new apartments, including 40 income-restricted units

That's a win!

But what happens to the rent-stabilized tenants?
They get a check for up to \$20k and best wishes, good luck

We must secure the benefits of projects like this without accepting the human collateral that often accompanies them

## PRO-HOUSING VS PRO-TENANT

The stereotypical pro-housing advocate sees the Yucca-Argyle development and asks: Who benefits?

The stereotypical pro-tenant advocate sees the Yucca-Argyle development and asks: Who is harmed?

We all need to start asking both questions. Better policy will follow.

## THE THREE S's

- Supply, Stability, and Subsidy
  - Building enough homes
  - Protecting renters and affordable housing
  - Supporting those in need
- Each serves a different purpose and each must be a priority
- This is a policy statement as well as a political one:
   We won't build the coalitions needed to overcome NIMBYs so long as renters fear what new development will bring

### WHAT'S IN THE BOOK

#### Two main sections

- Part 1: Introducing the Three S's and establishing some global principles and recommendations
- Part 2: Deeper discussion into why Supply, Stability, and Subsidy are so important and about a dozen specific policies to consider for each

# WHY **SUPPLY** MATTERS

- Supply is about acknowledging physical and economic constraints
- We can't have affordable, accessible housing if we don't have enough homes for everyone (physical)
- Scarcity empowers landlords at the expense of tenants and sellers at the expense of buyers (economic)

Supply can stabilize prices and create new resources (taxes, affordable housing, etc), but it's not going to bring median home prices from \$800,000 to \$300,000.

# WHY STABILITY MATTERS

- If Supply is about responding to physical and economic realities, Stability is about meeting our moral obligations
- A person shouldn't lose their home simply because they have the bad luck to live in a newly-popular (gentrifying) neighborhood

Stability can shield people from rising rents and eviction — it keeps people's housing situation from getting worse. But it can't make things better, and it doesn't help people who don't already have a home.

# WHY SUBSIDY MATTERS

- Subsidies are a tool to apply where Supply and Stability fall short (which they will)
- Almost as important as how we spend subsidy funding is how we raise it
  - Well-designed taxes can reduce housing speculation and encourage production, e.g.

Subsidies can help the people for whom Supply and Stability aren't enough, but funding isn't unlimited. The better we do on Supply and Stability policies, the fewer people need assistance and the further our Subsidy dollars go.

# SO HOW DO ALL OF THESE GOALS WORK TOGETHER?

"Won't Stability policies undermine housing production?"

"Won't Supply policies cause displacement?"

Yes!!! They can! Actions have consequences!

But if we take each of the Three S's seriously, including how they can undermine one another if designed poorly, we can design them to avoid these consequences as much as possible: to maximize their benefits and minimize their harms.

# AN OBSERVATION

- If building more homes stabilizes rents, you shouldn't be concerned about rent control in a context of abundant housing
- But on the flip side, if you strengthen displacement protections you need to find other places to make development viable

 We get into trouble when we try to put one goal before the other — we try to build Supply without addressing Stability, or to provide Stability without addressing Supply

## WHAT POLICIES SHOULD WE BE LOOKING AT?

Stability: Why Tenant Protections and Rental Housing Preservation Matter

28. Place Moderate Resi	ictions on Rent Increases	for Nearly All Housing	(Anti-Gouging)
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Supply: Why Housing Ma	29. Place Stronger Restrictions on Rent Increases for Older Housing (Rent Stabilization)	
15. Upzone a Lot (	30. Be Careful with Vacar and Cartain and the second and the secon	

30. Be Careful with Vacar Subsidy: Why Government Spending and Public Programs Matter

- 16. Upzone Many F 31. Implement Inclusiona 45. Institute a Progressive Tax on Home Sales (Real Estate Transfer Tax) 17. Focus Upzones
- 32. Discourage Redevelor 46. Tax "Flipped" Houses at Higher Rates 18. Find the Upzon 33. Implement Replacem
- 47. Utilize Property Taxes 19. Allow Housing 34. Make Affordability Re 48. Tax Underutilized and Vacant Property

39. Use Just-Cause Prote

40. Require Government

41. Offer Free or Reduced

24. Make Developn

25. Speed Up the E

26. Explore Other \

27. Promote Count

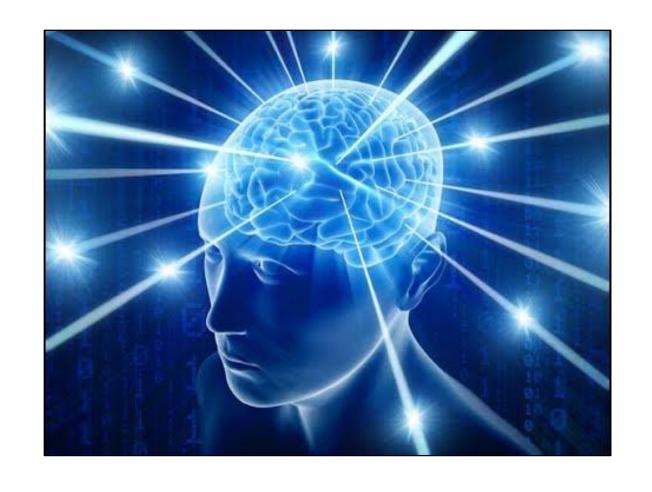
- 20. Make It Expens 35. Buy Naturally Occurri 49. Don't Sell Public Land; Lease It (Public Land and P3s)
- 21. Eliminate Dens 36. Require Transparency 50. Minimize Impact Fees and Charge Them Equitably
- 22. Eliminate Parki 37. Prioritize Displaced Te 51. Don't Let Small Buildings off the Hook (Missing Middle) 23. Let Renters De 38. Limit the Ability of La
  - 52. Reform or Fliminate Most Homeowner Subsidies.
    - 53. Reform and Increase Funding for Affordable Housing Construction

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- 54. Increase Funding for Direct Rental Assistance
- 55. Fund Low- and Zero-Interest Loans for Housing Acquisition and Development 42. Enforce Housing and Dunung Codes
- 43. Eliminate Discrimination against People with Housing Choice Vouchers
- 44. Prioritize Stability over Wealth Creation (Homeownership Assistance)

BUILDING MORE HOUSING AND PROTECTING TENANTS?

YES PLEASE

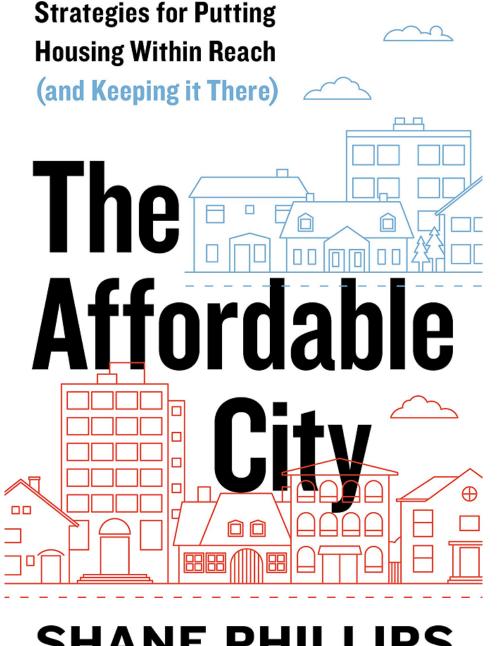


## THANKS!

The Affordable City is available from Island Press and other online booksellers

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