The Housing Policy Library contains information on dozens of local housing policies that may be of interest to cities, towns, and counties.

HOUSING POLICY FRAMEWORK

I. Create and preserve dedicated affordable housing units
   Establishing incentives or requirements for affordable housing
   Density bonuses  Reduced parking requirements for qualifying developments
   Expedited permitting for qualifying projects  Reduced or waived fees for qualifying projects
   Tax abatements or exemptions  Inclusionary zoning

   Generating revenue for affordable housing
   Housing trust funds  Dedicated revenue sources  Linkage fees/affordable housing impact fees
   Demolition taxes and condominium conversion fees  General obligation bonds for affordable housing
   Tax increment financing  Transfers of development rights
   Employer-assisted housing programs  Increased use of multifamily private activity bonds to draw down 4 percent LIHTCs
   State tax credits for affordable housing  Housing finance agency reserves

   Supporting affordable housing through subsidies
   Low-Income Housing Tax Credits  Capital subsidies for affordable housing developments
   Below-market financing of affordable housing development  Operating
subsidies for affordable housing developments Project-basing of Housing Choice Vouchers Acquisition and operation of moderate-cost rental units

Preserving existing affordable housing
Rights of first refusal Preservation inventories The Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD)

Expanding the availability of affordable housing in resource-rich areas
Targeted efforts to create and preserve dedicated affordable housing in resource-rich areas Targeted efforts to expand the supply of rental housing and lower-cost housing types in resource-rich areas Regional collaboration to support the development of affordable housing in resource-rich areas

Creating durable affordable homeownership opportunities
Community land trusts Deed-restricted homeownership programs Limited equity cooperatives

Facilitating the acquisition or identification of land for affordable housing
Publicly owned property for affordable housing Brownfield remediation and development Land banks Property acquisition fund Joint development with transit agencies and other interagency partnerships

II. Promote affordability by reducing barriers to new supply

Reducing development costs and barriers
Zoning changes to allow for higher residential density Reduced parking requirements Zoning changes to facilitate the use of lower-cost housing types Streamlined development approval permitting processes Reforms to construction standards and building codes Housing rehabilitation codes Streamlined environmental review processes Changes to increase the predictability of the regulatory process Reductions in impact fees and exactions Increases in the supply of buildable land by expanding growth boundaries

Creating incentives for new development
Tax incentives for new construction and substantial rehabilitation Land value taxation Incentives to encourage the development of lower-cost housing types Brownfield remediation and development

III. Help households access and afford private-market homes
Providing tenant-based rental assistance

Housing choice vouchers  HOME tenant-based rental assistance  State- or local-funded tenant-based rental assistance  Security deposit/first month's rent assistance

Promoting mobility for housing choice voucher holders

Increased voucher payment standards in high-cost areas  Mobility counseling for housing voucher holders  Landlord recruitment and retention

Reducing barriers to homeownership

Housing education and counseling  Downpayment and closing cost assistance  Shared appreciation mortgages  Subsidized home mortgages

Reducing energy use and costs

Energy-efficiency standards  Energy-efficiency retrofits

Combatting housing discrimination

Fair housing law, enforcement  Fair housing education for real estate professionals and consumers  Source of income laws  Legal assistance for victims of discrimination

IV. Protect against displacement and poor housing conditions

Enhancing renters’ housing stability

Rent regulation  “Just cause” eviction policies  Protection from condominium conversions  Eviction prevention programs  Legal assistance for at-risk renters

Enhancing homeowners’ housing stability

Property tax relief for income-qualified homeowners  Foreclosure prevention programs

Improving quality of both new and existing housing

Housing and building codes  Code enforcement  Lead abatement  Assistance for home safety modifications  Homeowner rehabilitation assistance programs  Weatherization assistance

Ensuring the ongoing viability of unsubsidized affordable rental properties

Tax incentives for the maintenance and rehabilitation of unsubsidized affordable rental properties  Expanded access to capital for owners of market affordable rental properties  Guidance for small, market affordable property owners

Complementary policies

In addition to housing policy tools, we recommend that cities, towns, and counties
consider ways to link housing policies with complementary policies in the areas of health, education, transportation, and the environment to address important societal concerns. For more information, visit the Bridge section of the website.