

These Guidelines must be followed for all market studies undertaken after March 31, 2004

MARKET STUDY GUIDELINES
FOR CALIFORNIA MULTI-FAMILY HOUSING TAX CREDIT PROGRAM

GENERAL – WHAT EACH APPLICANT MUST SUBMIT

- 1) These market study guidelines apply to all applicants seeking Housing Tax Credit under California's Low Income Housing Tax Credit program, irrespective of project size, location, and whether the applicant is seeking competitive 9% credit, or credit used in conjunction with tax exempt financing. All market studies must be completed by a disinterested third party and must be at the expense of the developer. All market studies must include a letter, signed by the market analyst, certifying the following:
The date the report was prepared.
- 2) The date of the site inspection.
- 3) The name and phone number of the analyst who prepared and certified the study.
- 4) A statement that there exists no identity of interest between the analyst and the entity for whom the report is prepared, the applicant or its principals (general partners, members, etc.).
- 5) A statement that recommendations and conclusions are based solely on the professional opinion and best efforts of the analyst.

The market study must address **all** of the items listed below and must demonstrate sufficient demand in the market area to support the proposed housing. Each study must provide up-to-date demographic information from a clearly identified source. Additionally, each study must also include an **analysis** of such data, identifying assumptions, estimates, and projections, used in the analysis. Recommendations should, of course, be based on market conditions, and not simply build a case in support of the developer's proposal.

The market study must address, in separate subsections, each housing type and specific population to be served by the development. For example, if a development is intended to be partially Special Needs and partially Large Family, separate subsections of the study must address the population/household trends, the demand estimate and absorption rate for each of these population types. Similarly, if a development is intended to be partially market rate and partially affordable, different subsections should address the population/household trends, household income distribution, demand and absorption rate, etc. for both the market rate units and the affordable units.

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Each market study must include a concise summary of the data, analysis and conclusions, including the following:

- A. A concise description of the site and adjacent parcels, particularly neighborhood housing. The description must include the project's name, street address (if available), city, county, zip code and census tract number.
- B. A brief summary of the project including the type of construction (new and/or rehabilitation), number of buildings, number and type of units, proposed rents and population served.
- C. A brief description of the market area, including a map delineating the market area.
- D. A precise statement of the analyst's opinion of Market Feasibility including the prospect for long-term performance of the property given housing, demographic trends and economic factors. The statement must include an estimate of the demand for each unit type in the expected year of market entry.
- E. A summary of market related strengths and/or weakness which may influence the subject development's Marketability including, but not limited to, compatibility with surrounding uses, the appropriateness of the subject property's location, service amenities, on-site amenities, off-site amenities and their distance from the project, unit sizes and configuration, and number of units.
- F. A summary of the rent comparables, including their distance from the project, population served, number of units by bedroom size, rent by unit size, service and on-site amenities.
- G. A summary of the existing and planned affordable housing developments in the market area including names, type of affordable project, whether existing or planned, distance from the proposed development, population served, number of units by bedroom size, rent by unit size and the service and site amenities.
- H. A precise statement of key conclusions reached by the analyst, supported by the data contained in the market study. These conclusions must include:
 - A summary of positive and negative attributes and issues that will affect the property's performance and lease-up, points that will mitigate or reduce any negative attributes, and any recommendations and/or suggested modifications to the proposed project.
 - An evaluation of the proposed development, given the target population and market conditions. This evaluation should include market justification for the proposed development, including the proposed rents by unit and population type, estimated absorption rate, and should further evaluate the proposed unit, development, and locational amenities given the market.
 - An objective review of past, present, and future demographic and economic trends in the defined market area and include an estimate of how the proposed development will be integrated into the market area based on existing rental comparables and anticipated pipeline additions to the rental base.

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The market study must include a project description to show the analyst's understanding of the project at the point in time the market study is undertaken. The project description must include:

- A. Sponsor's name and the Development's Location (**including color photos**). A detailed description of the location including closest streets, number of acres, and a map indicating site configuration and contiguous land use and zoning
- B. Total proposed project units and total tax credit units by: number of bedrooms and baths, income limit as a percent of AMI, unit size in square feet, and utility allowances for tenant paid utilities.
- C. Description of the project's Target Population and Occupancy Type (family, elderly, special needs, etc.).
- D. Whether the project will be a New Construction and/or Rehabilitation.
- E. Developer's projected dates for construction start and completion, and start of pre-leasing.
- F. Tenant paid utility schedule and source of that schedule.
- G. Description of: the number of buildings, design (walk-up, elevator, etc.), and number of stories, unit and common amenities, site amenities and parking. For rehabilitation projects provide a description of the methodology for the rehabilitation and detailed information regarding the scope of work. The status or date of architectural plans and name of the architect should be referenced. A copy of the floor plans and elevations should be included as an appendix to the report.
- H. For rehabilitation proposals, current occupancy levels, rents being charged, identification of any existing assisted housing program at the property such as Section 8, Section 202, Section 811, BMIR, Section 236, etc., and tenant incomes, if available.

III. DELINEATION OF MARKET AREA

Identify and define the geographic market area from which potential renters are expected to come. This section shall include the following:

- A. Definitions of the Primary (PMA) and Secondary (SMA) Market Areas (including a map which clearly delineates the areas) and an explanation of the basis for the boundaries of the PMA and SMA. Identification of the PMA and SMA boundaries by census tracts, jurisdictions, street names, or other geography forming the boundaries. A reasonable rationale for the suggested PMA that takes into account political and natural boundaries, experience of nearby comparable developments, etc. Also define the larger geographic area in which the PMA is located (i.e. city, county, MSA, etc.).
- B. A scaled for distance map of the suggested market area that identifies the proposed development, the comparable rental developments, and locational amenities, including but not limited to the closest transportation linkages, shopping, schools, medical services, public transportation, and other services such as libraries, community centers, banks, etc. In situations where it is not feasible to show all the amenity categories on a map, the categories may be addressed in the narrative.

- C. A description of the site characteristics including its size, shape, general topography and vegetation and proximity to adverse conditions.
- D. Photographs of the site and neighborhood.
- E. Describe and evaluate the visibility and accessibility of the site.
- F. Information or statistics on crime in the Primary Market Area relative to data for the overall area. Address any local perceptions of crime or problems in the Primary Market Area.

IV. MARKET AREA ECONOMY

For all proposals except elderly, provide data and analysis on the employment and economy of the PMA to give an understanding of the overall economic health of the PMA. List sources for the data and methodology for the analysis.

- A. Provide a description of employment by industry sector (numbers and percentages) for the Primary Market Area or smallest geographic area available that includes the Primary Market Area and compare the data to the larger geographic area, e.g. the city, county, labor market area, or MSA.
- B. List major employers in the PMA, the type of business and the number employed and compare the data to the larger geographic area (i.e. MSA, County, Secondary Market Area, etc.). Outline any anticipated expansions, contractions in their workforces, as well as newly planned employers and their impact on employment in the PMA.
- C. Show the historical unemployment rate for the last ten years (or other appropriate period) for the PMA and compare to the larger geographic area (i.e. MSA, County, Secondary Market Area, etc.). Provide total workforce figures and number and percentage unemployed.
- D. Show employment growth over the same period or a more recent, shorter period (last 5 years). Compare to the larger geographic area.
- E. Comment on trends for employment in the PMA in relation to the subject.
- F. If relevant, comment on the availability of affordable housing for employees of businesses and industries that draw from the PMA.
- G. Provide a breakdown of typical wages by occupation.
- H. Relate the available employment to the project's target population.
- I. When available, provide commuting patterns for workers such as how many workers in the PMA commute from surrounding areas outside the PMA.

V. POPULATION, HOUSEHOLD AND INCOME TRENDS

Provide the following demographic information for **both** the PMA and the SMA or minor civil division (city, village, township, etc.) in which the proposed project will be located. Projections must be prepared by one of the national proprietary data providers, for example, CACI, Claritas, etc. U.S. Census data, unless current, is only acceptable as historical data. If the market analyst does not agree with these projections, an explanation of the reasons for the disagreement must be provided, along with substitute projections. Population and households should be projected to the estimated time of market entry (generally two years from the year of application) and for five years from the year of application. For elderly proposals, data should be based on households ages 65 years plus. Although the statutory requirement is younger, for purposes of the market

study, TCAC requires the use of age 65+ households, since it more typically reflects the move-in age of tenants for elderly developments. Indicate the source for all data, provide a methodology for estimates and provide an analysis of trends indicated by the data.

A. Population Trends:

1. Total Population.
2. Population by age group.
3. Number of elderly and non-elderly.

B. Household Trends:

1. Total number of households.
2. Household by tenure; that is, the number of owner and renter households by elderly and non-elderly.
3. Average household size.
4. Renter households by number of persons in the household.

C. Income Trends:

1. Estimate of household incomes in \$5,000 or \$10,000 increments, by household size and by tenure. Elderly proposals should reflect the income distribution of elderly households only.
2. Provide the reasonable assumptions upon which the income projections are based.

VI. DEMAND ESTIMATE:

In calculating demand, the analyst shall use the applicable incomes and rents in the development's tax credit application. The estimated demand must be based upon current households and projected household growth. Assume that market rate households will spend up to 30% of their income for gross rent, and lower income households up to 40% for their gross rent. Demand should be calculated for each proposed rent level and each bedroom size. Income qualified households should not be double counted.

Section A-C below is an example of a demand analysis. Reliable local sources are preferable to regional sources. *TCAC staff should be able to reconstruct your estimate of demand – step by step. The percentages used are for example only - market studies must use percentages based upon actual market data and/or other reliable sources.*

A. Demand From Existing Households for a given bedroom size and rent level:

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| 1. | Number of existing households for current year. | 40,000 |
| 2. | Number of renters. | 40,000 x 30% = 12,000 |
| 3. | Number of appropriate sized households | 12,000 x 33% = 4,000 |
| 4. | Number of income-qualified renter households. | 12,000 x 18% = 720 |
| 5. | Movership or turnover rate. (Using identified, reliable data sources, estimate the percentage of renter households that move into different rental units in a given year.) | 720 x 35% = 252 |
| 6. | Estimated annual demand from existing rental households. | 252 |

B. Demand from New Households:

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| 1. | Estimate the number of new, additional renter households by the time the project enters the market | 200 |
| 2. | Estimate the annual growth. This is the number of new households divided by the number of years between the current household number and the market entry number. | $200 \div 2 = 100$ |
| 3. | Number of appropriately sized households | $100 \times 25\% = 25$ |
| 4. | Number of income-qualified renter households. | $25 \times 18\% = 5$ |
| 5. | Estimated annual demand from new households. | 5 |

Total annual demand from existing and new renter households: $252 + 5 = 257$

C. Demand from Commuters (Optional – for use when appropriate):

Certain PMAs may show insufficient demand from calculations based on residents, specifically those with a combination of one or more of the following: 1) high-income resident population, 2) high housing costs and 3) a low renter population base (statewide, 43% of all households are renter households). There are seven counties where these factors are prevalent: Santa Clara, San Mateo, San Francisco, Marin, Contra Costa, Alameda and Santa Cruz. There is anecdotal evidence to support the assertion that low-income housing projects in these counties, and possibly other similar smaller communities throughout California, have a substantial need and demand for low-income housing projects. For family or non-targeted units in these kinds of PMAs, the analyst may choose to include a calculation of demand from households where one or more wage earners live outside the PMA but commute into it for employment purposes. Staff will be the final arbiter regarding the appropriateness of using this demand model for a PMA.

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| 1. | Current Civilian Employment in the PMA. Typically, employment by industry, including average or median wage for that industry, in the PMA. <u>Suggested Sources:</u> EDD, BLS, Commercial Data Providers. | 112,500 employees |
| 1A. | Calculate Employment in PMA in Year of Market Entry (Optional). Base employment can be grown for a number of years without the necessity of changing other assumptions. | $112,500 \times 1.03 = 115,875$ employees |
| 2. | Income Qualifying Employees. Assume that employment wage distribution is approximately normally distributed around the mean or median within each industry. | $115,875 \times 25\% = 28,969$ employees |
| 3. | Income Qualifying Households. Employment must be reduced to households. Use household or family data that shows number of employed persons in households or families in the county or statewide. <u>Suggested sources:</u> Counting California, EDD. | $28,969 \div 1.64 = 17,664$ households (\div County # or $\div 1.58$ Default for State Average # of Workers per Family) |

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| 4. | Income Qualifying Commuter Households. Only commuters with commute distances in excess of 8 miles will be prompted to move closer to a job. The percentage factor used will represent those employed within the PMA who commute more than 8 miles to work. Note, commute time data can be used instead, with the percentage of workers commuting more than 20 minutes to work used instead. <u>Suggested sources:</u> Commercial Data Providers, Local Transportation Agencies, Local Government Associations. | 17,664 x 55% = 9,715 households |
| 5. | Income Qualifying Commuter Renter Households. Only renters will move into low-income multi-family rental housing. Develop an appropriate renter proportion for the commuting population given the time and distance they commute. <u>Suggested Sources:</u> Employee surveys in the PMA, outlying Secondary Market Area (SMA) renter propensity. | 9,715 x 40% = 3,886 households |
| 6. | Size of Qualifying Households. Unless another mix of household sizes can be justified, assume the same mix as used to calculate demand from resident households. | 3,886 x 33% = 1,282 |
| 7. | Annual Demand from Income Qualifying Commuter Renter Households. There is no relationship between commute distance/time and the likelihood of moving. Develop an appropriate turnover rate for the commuting population given the time and distance they commute. <u>Suggested Sources:</u> Outlying Secondary Market Area (SMA) turnover rate(s). | 1,282 x 25% = 320 (25% Conservative Default Turnover Rate) |

The market analysis may also include the results of tenant surveys of existing low-income housing projects to support the assertion of demand from commuter households.

D. Analysis.

The demand analysis must include:

1. A detailed analysis of the income levels of the potential tenants for the proposed units. The analysis must state and provide support for the minimum household income used for total housing expenses to set the lower limit of the targeted household income range.
2. A calculation of annual demand in the projected year of market entry for each unit size and rent level as outlined in A-C above.
3. A calculation of the Capture Rate for each Income Limit in the subject property incorporating any other regulatory agency restrictions such as age, income, living in Substandard Conditions, renters versus home owners, household sizes, etc.
4. A calculation of the Penetration Rate.
5. A projection of, and explanation for, any future changes in the housing population within the PMA.
6. Identification of risks (i.e. competitive properties which may come on line at the same time as the subject property; declining population in the PMA, etc.), unusual conditions and mitigating circumstances.

7. Documentation and descriptions that show the methodology for calculations in the analysis section and relate the conclusions to the data.

VII. ABSORPTION RATE:

The market study should define and justify the Absorption Rate for the subject property. The absorption period is considered to start as soon as the first units are released for occupancy. The analysis must provide an estimate of the time required to reach 95% occupancy. The absorption rate determination should consider, but is not limited to, such factors as the overall estimate of new household growth, the available supply of competitive units, observed trends in absorption of comparable units, and the availability of subsidies and rent specials. The month leasing is assumed to begin should accompany all absorption estimates

VIII. COMPETITIVE RENTAL MARKET:

A) Market Rate Comparables:

1. The market study must identify what market rate developments are currently available to serve the target market in the PMA, and provide sufficient information on existing developments to allow a reviewer who is unfamiliar with the PMA to understand the current market conditions.
2. At least three (3) comparable market-rate rental properties within one mile (or, in the case of projects where comparables do not exist within one mile, in the PMA) of the subject property, should be included in the market analysis.
3. The analysis should include information on all rental developments that can be considered currently available to serve the target population in the PMA as well as planned rental developments in the PMA that could also serve the target population and are expected to be placed in service during the two years following the year of the project's application to TCAC.
4. A 10-year (or other appropriate period) history of building permits in the PMA, if available, by housing type and comments on building trends in relation to household trends.
5. For rural projects, analyze the availability and cost of purchasing a single-family home and/or mobile home in comparison to paying the subject property rent.

B) Existing and Planned Affordable Housing Comparables:

1. Provide a list of existing or planned affordable housing developments in the PMA. Where possible, provide the design type, target population, unit mix and income levels to be served.
2. Assess the impact of the proposed development on existing and planned affordable housing. The analysis should include a consideration of the age of existing affordable units, amenities offered as compared to those proposed at the subject development, and whether there is sufficient market demand (i.e., demand is greater than or equal to projected supply) for the existing affordable housing and the proposed affordable housing.

C) Rent Comparability Matrix: A separate rent comparability matrix must be completed for each unit type (SRO, Studio, One-Bedroom, etc.) in a project, for both market rate

and affordable housing comparables (i.e., for a project with one-, two- and three-bedroom units, six rent comparability matrices must be completed). The rent comparability matrix must demonstrate that the proposed tenant paid rents for each tax credit unit type in the proposed development will be at least 10% below rents for the same unit types in the comparable market rate rental properties, and the units value ratio (\$/SF) will be 10% below the values for the same unit types in the comparable rental properties. In rural areas lacking sufficient three and four bedroom market rate rental comparables, the rent comparability matrix must show that in comparison to three and four bedroom single-family rentals, that the tax credit rents will be at least 20% below rents for these single family homes, and the units value ratio (\$/SF) will be at least 20% below that of single family homes. All of the listed characteristics of the subject project and comparable projects must be addressed. Additional characteristics of a project may be considered but must be justified in the body of the analysis. The rent comparability matrix file (in Excel format) is available on the TCAC website.

Instructions for Completing the Rent Comparability Matrix:

1. Prepare a separate matrix for each low-income unit type (SRO, studio, one-bedroom, etc.).
2. Note all of the various characteristics of the subject property. Consider only those amenities that are appropriate to ALL of the units of a particular type. For the purposes of meeting the 10% below market rate requirement, use the highest rent units for each of the project's unit types.
3. Comparable projects should be entered beginning with the closest to the most distant from the project. Note the appropriate characteristics for each of the comparables. If appropriate, assign a value to the differences in characteristics between the comparable and the subject project. If the comparable is inferior to the subject on a particular characteristic, adjust the comparable upward. If the comparable is superior to the subject, adjust the comparable downward. The result should be a determination of what rent the comparable could obtain if it were more similar to the subject. Not all characteristics will affect rents. Make adjustments only for differences in characteristics that would affect the amount of rent tenants in the subject's market area are willing to pay. Create different entries for similar units types with different rents or amenities in a comparable.

The analysis and text accompanying the rent comparables matrix must:

- Include a contact list that includes the project name, address, phone number and a contact name for each market and income-restricted comparable.
- Include color photos of each property.
- Include a map identifying the location of each property in relation to the subject
- Note those projects the analyst considers the best comparables.
- Explain why each adjustment was made and how the dollar value of the adjustment was derived.
- Explain and justify the inclusion of any additional characteristics in the matrix. These additional characteristics should consist of services and amenities. Characteristics that are primarily esthetic in nature should not be included.
- Include a tenant profile as well as additional information related to households on a waiting list if the proposed development represents an additional phase of an existing housing development.

- Provide the target population, type of design, number of units, unit configuration, rent concessions, rent structure and rent increase or decrease trends for the proceeding three years.
- Provide an estimate of the Market Vacancy Rate for the PMA rental housing stock by population served (i.e. market rate, Low Income Housing Tax Credit, and Project Based Rent Assistance) and type of occupancy (i.e. family, seniors, special populations) and unit size.
- Provide the estimated date of market entry and any other relevant market analysis information for developments in the planning or construction stages. If there are no developments in the planning stages or under construction, a statement to that effect must be provided.
- Derive a Market Rent for the subject property and quantify and discuss Market Advantage or Disadvantage of the subject and impact on Marketability.

IX. APPENDICES

The Appendices of the analysis shall include:

1. A bibliographical list of the data sources used in the Market Study.
2. The demographic reports used for the study.
3. A utility allowance schedule.
4. A resume describing the Market Analyst's experience and background, which must be provided with each market study.
5. A copy of the floor plans and elevations.

APPENDIX A: MARKET STUDY TERMINOLOGY

| Terminology | Definition |
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| Absorption Period | The period of time necessary for a newly constructed or renovated property to achieve the Stabilized Level of Occupancy. The Absorption Period begins when the first temporary or permanent certificate of occupancy is issued and ends when the last unit needed to reach the Stabilized Level of Occupancy has a signed lease. Assumes a typical pre-marketing period, prior to the issuance of the certificate of occupancy, of about three to six months. The month leasing is expected to begin should accompany all absorption estimates. |
| Absorption Rate | The average number of units rented each month during the Absorption Period. |
| Amenity | Tangible or intangible benefits offered to a tenant at no fee (with the exception of day care), typically on-site recreational facilities or planned programs, services and activities. |
| Annual Demand | The total estimated demand present in the market in any one year for the type of units proposed. Annual demand estimates factor in tenure, tenant age, income restrictions, family size and turnover. |
| Area Median Income or AMI | 100% of the gross median Household income for a specific Metropolitan Statistical Area, county or non-metropolitan area established annually by HUD. |
| Basic Rent | The minimum monthly rent that tenants who do not have rental assistance pay to lease units developed through the USDA-RD Section 515 Program, the HUD Section 236 Program and HUD Section 223(d)(3) Below Market Interest Rate Program. The Basic Rent is calculated on the rent required to operate the property, maintain debt service on a subsidized mortgage with a below-market interest rate, and provide a return on equity to the developer in accordance with the regulatory documents governing the property. |
| Capture Rate | The percentage of age, size, and income qualified renter Households in the Primary Market Area that the property must capture to achieve the Stabilized Level of Occupancy. The Capture Rate is calculated by dividing the total number of units at the property by the total number of age and income qualified renter Households in the primary market area. See Penetration Rate for rate for entire market area. |
| Comparable Property | A market-rate or Affordable Housing property that is representative of the rental housing choices of the subject's Primary Market Area and that is similar in construction, size, amenities, or age. |
| Concession | Discount given to a prospective tenant to induce the tenant to sign a lease. Concessions typically are in the form of free rent for a specific period of time. |
| Contract Rent | The actual monthly rent payable by the tenant, including any rent subsidy paid on behalf of the tenant, to the owner, inclusive of all terms of the lease. |
| Demand | An estimate of the total number of market Households that have both the desire and the ability to obtain the product and/or services offered. |
| Effective Rents | Market Rents less concessions. |

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| Family | A family consists of a householder (i.e., one who occupies or owns a house/head of a household) and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. (Source: US Census) |
| Gross Rent | The monthly housing cost to a tenant which equals the Contract Rent provided for in the lease plus the estimated cost of all Tenant Paid Utilities. |
| Household | All the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. (Source: U.S. Census) |
| Household Trends | Changes in the number of Households for a particular area over a specific period of time, which is a function of new Household formation (e.g. at marriage or separation) and decreasing average Household size. |
| Income Band | The range of incomes of Households which can pay a specific rent but do not have more income than is allowed by the Income Limits of a particular housing program. The minimum income typically is based on a defined Acceptable Rent Burden percentage and the maximum typically is pre-defined by specific programmatic requirements or by general market parameters. |
| Infrastructure | Services and facilities including roads, highways, water, sewerage, emergency services, parks and recreation, etc. Infrastructure includes both public and private facilities. |
| Market Advantage | The difference, expressed as a percentage, between the estimated market rent for an apartment property without income restrictions and the lesser of (a) the owner's proposed rents or (b) the maximum rents permitted by the financing program for the same apartment property. |
| Market Area | A geographic area from which a Property is expected to draw the majority of its residents. |
| Market Area, Primary (PMA) | The most likely geographic area from which a Property would draw its support. |
| Market Area, Secondary (SMA) | The portion of a market area that supplies additional support to an apartment property beyond that provided by the primary market area. |
| Market Demand | The number of units required in a defined market area to accommodate Demand (i.e. Households that desire to improve the quality of their housing without significantly increasing their economic burden). |
| Market Feasibility Analysis | An analysis that determines whether a proposed development can attain its target rents, taking into account the development's characteristics (location, size, unit mix, design, and amenities), the depth of its target market, and the strength of its appeal in comparison to other existing and planned options available to potential consumers. |
| Marketability | The manner in which the subject fits into the market; the relative desirability of a property (for sale or lease) in comparison with similar or competing properties in the area. |
| Market Vacancy Rate | Average number of apartment units in any market area which are unoccupied divided by the total number of apartment units in the same market area, excluding units in properties which are in the lease-up stage. |
| Move-up | An estimate of how many consumers are able and willing to relocate to more |

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| Demand | expensive or desirable units, such as tenants who move up from Class C properties to Class B; and Class B tenants that move up to class A properties; and tenants that move from Class C and B properties to new superior Tax Credit properties. For purposes of demonstrating move-up demand both changes in Class Construction Type, and changes in Quality Classification of 5 or more, may be considered (Reference the California State Board of Equalization Assessor's Handbook Section 531, January 2003, pages 4-5 for definitions of Class and Quality Classifications). |
| Neighborhood | An area of a city or town with common demographic and economic features that distinguish it from adjoining areas. |
| Net Rent (also referred to as Contract or Lease Rent) | Gross Rent less Tenant Paid Utilities. |
| Penetration Rate | The percentage of age and income qualified renter Households in the Primary Market Area that all existing and proposed properties, to be completed within six months of the subject, and which are competitively priced to the subject that must be captured to achieve the Stabilized Level of Occupancy. Funding agencies may require restrictions to the qualified Households used in the calculation including age, income, living in substandard housing, mover ship and other comparable factors. See Capture Rate for property specific rate. |
| Pent-up Demand | A market in which there is a scarcity of supply and vacancy rates are very low. |
| Population trends | Changes in population levels for a particular area over a specific period of time—which is a function of the level of births, deaths, and net migration. |
| Project Based Rent Assistance | Rental assistance from a federal, state or local program that is allocated to the property or a specific number of units in the property and is available to each income eligible tenant of the property or an assisted unit. |
| Rent Burden | Contract Rent plus Tenant Paid Utilities divided by the gross monthly Household income. |
| Rent Burdened Households | Households with Rent Burden above the level determined by the lender, investor, or public program to be an acceptable rent-to-income ratio. |
| Restricted Rent | The maximum allowable rent under the restrictions of a specific housing program or subsidy. |
| Saturation | The point at which there is no longer demand to support additional units. |
| Single-family housing | A dwelling unit, either attached or detached, designed for use by one Household and with direct access to a street. It does not share heating facilities or other essential building facilities with any other dwelling. |
| Special needs population | Specific market niche which is typically not catered to in a conventional apartment property. This population should exhibit certain criteria which can be well-defined and are reasonably quantifiable, in order, for example, to assess the need and demand from this source. |
| Stabilized Level of Occupancy | The underwritten or actual number of occupied units that a property is expected to maintain after the initial rent-up period, expressed as a percentage of the total units. For TCAC projects these percentages are equal to a physical occupancy rate that will generate 90% of aggregate restricted rents for SRO and Special Needs units and generate 95% of aggregate restricted rents for all other types of units. |

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| Subsidy | Monthly income received by a tenant or by an owner on behalf of a tenant to pay the difference between the apartment's contract rent and the amount paid by the tenant toward rent. |
| Substandard Conditions | Housing conditions that are conventionally considered unacceptable which may be defined in terms of lacking plumbing facilities, one or more major systems not functioning properly, or overcrowded conditions. |
| Target Income Band | The estimated Income Band from which the subject property will likely draw tenants. |
| Target Population | Market niche a development will appeal to or cater to. |
| Tenant Paid Utilities | The cost of utilities necessary for the habitation of a dwelling unit which are paid by the tenant. Tenant Paid Utilities do not include costs for telephone or cable service. |
| Tenure | The distinction between owner-occupied and renter-occupied housing units. |
| Turnover | An estimate of the number of housing units in a market area as a percentage of total housing units in the market area that will likely change occupants in any one year. Only turnover in the primary market area rental market (i.e., number of rental housing units as a percentage of total rental housing units that will likely change occupants) shall be considered for purposes of constructing demand estimates. |
| Unmet Housing Need | New units required in the market area to accommodate Household growth, homeless Households, and Households in substandard housing. |
| Vacancy Period | The amount of time that an apartment remains vacant and available for rent. |
| Vacancy Rate-Economic | Maximum potential revenue less actual rent revenue divided by maximum potential rent revenue. The economic vacancy rate should be used exclusively for project rent proformas, and not for reporting the vacancy rate of rent comparables. |
| Vacancy Rate - Physical | The number of total habitable units that are vacant divided by the total number of units in the property. The physical vacancy rate shall be used when reporting rent comparable vacancy rates. |
| Zoning | Classification and regulation of land by local governments according to use categories (zones); often also includes density designations. |