CITY of ALBUQUERQUE TWENTY FIFTH COUNCIL

COL	JNCIL	BILL NO. M-22-7 ENACTMENT NO.			
SPONSORED BY: Isaac Benton, Pat Davis, Tammy Fiebelkorn					
	1				
	2	MEMORIAL			
	3	HE CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE CITY COUNCIL URGES THE FIRST SESSION O			
	4	THE 56th LEGISLATURE TO ADOPT LEGISLATION PROVIDING FOR THE			
	5	CREATION OF REGIONAL HOUSING AUTHORITY THAT ARE INDEPENDENT			
	6	GOVERNMENT UNITS.			
	7	WHEREAS, New Mexico, as is the United States as a whole, is facing a			
	8	ousing crisis. In 2021 half of Americans Surveyed said housing was a major			
	9	roblem as the national median price for a home has surged over 25% in the			
	10	ast few years, the national vacancy rate for apartments has fallen below six			
_	11	ercent and rents have risen over 18% nationwide; and			
- New Deletion	12	WHEREAS, a variety of factors have set the stage for the financial			
	13	hallenges American homeowners and renters have been facing in the			
Underscored Material ikethrough Material] -	14	ousing market, including incomes that have not kept pace with housing cost			
Underscored Material ikethrough Material]	15	ncreases, supply chain and construction labor shortages that have increased			
	16	ne cost of materials and labor, the recent increases in interest rates, and the			
CO re	17	ntrance into the market of several million Americans reaching the age when			
thro	18	eople form households; and			
¥ C	19	WHEREAS, in 2020, a third of American households were headed by			
<u>Bracketed/</u> acketed/St	20	enters and 46% of renters spent 30% or more of their income on housing,			
cke	21	ncluding 23% who spend at least 50% of their income. The high rate of overal			
l Bra	20 21 22 23	ncome expended on housing by renters is of particular concern as the			
<u>A</u>	23	emographic of renters tends to skew towards lower-income households			
	24	hich are facing affordability issues with other major life-sustaining needs			
	25	ncluding food, clothing, and medical care; and			
	26	WHEREAS, a 2022 report by the New Mexico Housing Authority found that			
	27	ne State was short 32,000 housing units that are affordable to the poorest			

1	New Mexicans who make less than 30% of area median household income;
2	and
3	WHEREAS, Statewide apartment vacancy rates are at 5.5%. Over 218,000
4	households are considered cost burdened and over 100,000 households are
5	severely cost-burdened and spend more than half their household income on
6	housing; and
7	WHEREAS, on any given day 3,300 New Mexicans are homeless according
8	to the US Interagency Council on Homelessness and over 11,000 public
9	school students were homeless over the course of a year; and
10	WHEREAS, local and state governments have initiated numerous programs
11	to alleviate housing including issuing rental vouchers, providing grants to
12	repair low-income households, providing tax credits and the workforce
13	housing trust fund, helping fund mixed market rate and below market rate
14	housing projects, and constructing and improving public housing; and
15	WHEREAS, these initiatives are expensive and complex to manage,
16	requiring significant resources from the agencies that operate these
17	programs; and
18	WHEREAS, for non-profit and affordable housing providers, it can be
19	complex, time-consuming, and expensive to access the myriad of programs
20	that assist providers of affordable housing. Landlords that accept housing
21	vouchers must follow differing billing and compliance rules, depending on
22	which agency is overseeing the voucher. Housing developers must proceed
23	through a complex, expensive, and time-consuming application and approval
24	process from each agency that provides a development subsidy which
25	increases the cost of their projects; and
26	WHEREAS, New Mexico is but one of a few states that has yet to create
27	regional housing authorities that can consolidate housing services for renters,
28	homeowners, and developers, and issue debt to provide the levels of funding
29	required to address housing needs; and
30	WHEREAS, the creation of strong independent housing authorities
31	overseen by the elected officials of participating jurisdictions would benefit
32	the people of New Mexico and further the ability of the commonwealth to
33	properly house all New Mexicans; and

	2	CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE:
	3	SECTION 1. The State Legislature is urged to update New Mexico's laws
	4	relating to affordable housing to expand the powers of existing regional
	5	housing authorities or create new housing authorities to consolidate the
	6	provision of affordable housing services to renters, homeowners, non-profits,
	7	and developers of affordable housing; and to raise revenue and incur debt in
	8	order to expand the funding streams required to provide adequate housing for
	9	the low and moderate-income households within its jurisdiction.
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