LEGISLATIVE HISTORY CHECKLIST

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"Housing Incentive Finance Fund"

NJSA:

55:14K-1 et seq

LAWS OF:

1992

CHAPTER: 114

BILL NO:

S589

SPONSOR(S)

Littel and others

DATE INTRODUCED:

March 16, 1992

COMMITTEE:

ASSEMBLY:

Appropriations

SENATE:

Commerce; Budget

AMENDED DURING PASSAGE:

Yes second report enacted

Amendments denoted by supercript

numbers

DATE OF PASSAGE:

ASSEMBLY:

August 3, 1992

SENATE:

June 29, 1992

DATE OF APPROVAL:

October 1, 1992

FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE ATTACHED IF AVAILABLE:

SPONSOR STATEMENT:

Yes

COMMITTEE STATEMENT:

ASSEMBLY:

Yes

SENATE:

Yes 6-18-92 & 6-25-92

FISCAL NOTE:

No

VETO MESSAGE:

No

MESSAGE ON SIGNING:

Yes

FOLLOWING WERE PRINTED:

REPORTS:

No

HEARINGS:

Yes

Related hearing:

974.90

New Jersey. Office of Legislative Services.

H842

Public hearing on financing role of New Jersey Housing and

1992d Mortgage Finance Agency held 9-21-92. Trenton, 1992.

[SECOND REPRINT] SENATE, No. 589

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

INTRODUCED MARCH 16, 1992

By Senators LITTELL, Sinagra, Bassano, Bennett, Cardinale, Scott, Kyrillos, Ciesla, Kosco, Dimon, Connors, Corman, Inverso, LaRossa, Matheussen, Palaia, Haines, Ewing, Brown and Adler

AN ACT authorizing the issuance of bonds ²by the New Jersey

Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency² to establish the

Housing Incentive Finance Fund, providing for ²[loans and]²

loan guarantees for housing developers under certain circumstances, and supplementing P.L.1983, c.530 (C.55:14K-1 et seq.).

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BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

- 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Housing Incentive Finance Act."
 - 2. The Legislature finds, determines and declares:
- a. Changing economic conditions and the current state of financial markets have curtailed the amount of capital available, upon terms tolerable and practicable to developers, for the development of land and construction of housing.
- b. The factors that have led to these conditions such as changes in federal government supervision of institutional lenders, increased reserve requirements imposed on financial institutions, and other structural changes in financial markets will continue to affect the home-building industry for the foreseeable future.
- c. The depressed state of this industry exerts a significant adverse impact on the national economy, particularly severe in this densely populated and highly industrialized State, by curtailing employment opportunities and depressing accustomed standards of living.
- d. The distresses of the economy have fallen with exceptional severity upon the housing supply for home-seekers at all economic levels, and most particularly for those of mid-level and modest incomes.
- e. Significant alleviation of the current economic situation requires cooperation between public and private institutions, which can be effectively fostered by a State program directed towards meeting short-term capital requirements.
- f. The most logical State agency to administer such assistance is the New Jersey Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency (HMFA), with its many years of successful experience in actively but prudently financing a variety of housing initiatives.

EXPLANATION--Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

g. It is, accordingly, the intention of this act to establish, under the administration of the HMFA, ¹[but funded separately from its general operations,]¹ a program that will stimulate the housing industry in this State by making available, in adequate volume and on reasonable terms, ¹[development and]¹ construction ²[loans and]² loan guarantees that will enable builders to initiate development of housing of all types and for persons of all income levels in this State.

3. As used in this act:

 "Agency" means the New Jersey Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency.

¹"Bonds" means bonds, notes or any other form of evidence of indebtedness of the agency, bearing either a fixed rate or variable rate of interest, issued pursuant to this act. ¹

"Construction costs" means all expenditures made or incurred by a qualified ²housing² developer, ²[exclusive of development costs] inclusive of reasonable pre-construction costs², prior to the obtaining of permanent financing on a completed housing development.

"Construction loan" means a loan made to a qualified developer ²[pursuant to section 6 of this act]² for the financing of construction costs.

"Development" means development within the meaning of the "Municipal Land Use Law," P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-1 et seq.).

²["Development costs" means the amount approved by the agency as an appropriate expenditure that may be incurred prior to the obtaining of permanent financing on a completed housing development, exclusive of the actual costs of construction and preparatory and ancillary to actual construction, and may include, without limitation: (1) payments for options, deposits or contracts to purchase properties on the proposed housing development site; (2) legal and organizational expenses, including attorneys' fees, and salaries, office rent and other incidental expenses for a project manager and office staff; (3) fees for preliminary feasibility studies, planning advances, surveys, engineering and architectural work, and fees for the services of architects, engineers, planners and attorneys in connection therewith; (4) expenses for tenant surveys and market analyses; and (5) such other expenses as the agency may deem necessary and appropriate to effectuate the purposes of this act.]²

¹["Development loan" means a loan made to a qualified developer pursuant to section 6 of this act for the financing of development costs.]¹

"Fund" means the Housing Incentive Finance Fund established pursuant to section 5 of this act.

"Housing developer" means any person, firm, corporation or association of persons that has undertaken or proposes to undertake a housing development.

"Housing development" means development undertaken for the purpose of creating one or more residential structures ¹[, whether]¹ for owner occupancy ¹[or rental]¹, and whether in the form of detached units ¹[,] or attached units for separate occupancy, ¹[or multiple dwellings,]¹ together with any structures or facilities appurtenant or ancillary thereto.

"Institutional lender" means any bank or trust company, savings bank, national banking association, savings and loan association, or building and loan association maintaining an office in this State, or any insurance company or any mortgage banking firm 2 [of] $\underline{\text{or}}^2$ mortgage banking corporation authorized to transact business in this State.

"Qualified housing developer" means a housing developer who has qualified for a 1 [development loan or] 1 2 [construction loan under the terms of section 6 of this act, or for a] 2 loan guarantee pursuant to 2 [section 7 of] 2 this act.

"Qualified housing development" means a housing development for which a 1 [development loan or] 1 2 [construction loan, or a] 2 loan guarantee may be made pursuant to 2 [section 6 or 7 of] 2 this act.

- 4. a. In addition to the bonding authority conferred by section 20 of P.L.1983, c.530 (C.55:14K-20), the agency is hereby authorized to issue bonds $^1[in]$ so that 1 the total capital sum 1 of the bonds does 1 not $^1[to]^1$ exceed $^1[\$500,000,000]$ \$200,000,000 of bonds outstanding at any one time 1 , for the exclusive purpose of funding $^2[loans\ and]^2$ loan guarantees in the manner and to the extent provided in $^2[sections\ 5\ ,\ 6\ and\ 7\ of]^2$ this act.
- b. These bonds shall be designated as Housing Incentive Bonds and shall not be general obligations of the agency, but shall be 1 special 1 obligations of the 1 [fund established pursuant to section 5 of this act] agency 1 ; and the payment of interest on and repayment of principal of these bonds shall be secured by and paid out of the revenues accruing to the fund pursuant to 1 [that] 1 section 1 5 of this act 1 or, if at any time the revenue should prove insufficient for the full and punctual payment thereof, out of moneys provided through the 1 [insurance] credit enhancement 1 arrangements authorized in section 8 of this act.
- c. Except as otherwise explicitly authorized in this act, any bonds issued or to be issued pursuant to this section shall be subject to all the requirements, conditions and restrictions of P.L.1983, c.530 (C.55:14K-1 et seq.) ²[for the issuance of bonds by] upon the bonding authority of ² the agency.
- d. The interest rate and other terms upon which bonds are issued pursuant to this section shall not create a prospective obligation of the ¹[fund] agency¹ in excess of the amount of revenues that can reasonably be expected from the fees ²[and interest charges]² that the agency can reasonably expect to charge pursuant to subsection d. of section 5 of this act.
- 5. a. There is hereby established in the agency the Housing Incentive Finance Fund, which shall be continuing and nonlapsing, for the purpose of funding ²[loans and]² loan guarantees authorized pursuant to this act. ¹[The State Treasurer shall hold and account for the fund, and upon certification of the agency and warrant of the Comptroller shall make disbursements therefrom for any of the purposes authorized by subsection c. of this section.]¹ Moneys in the fund not immediately required for payment or liquid reserves may be invested and reinvested by the ¹[Division of Investment in the Department of the Treasury] agency¹ in the same manner in which other ¹[State] agency¹ funds may be invested.

- b. There shall be paid into the fund: (1) all proceeds from the sale of bonds ¹[or notes]¹ pursuant to section 4 of this act; (2) fees ²[and loan repayments]² received pursuant to ²[sections 5, 7 and 8 of]² this act; (3) any income earned upon investment of moneys in the fund by the ¹[Division of Investment] agency¹ pursuant to subsection a. of this section; and (4) any other funds that may be available to the fund through appropriation by the Legislature or otherwise.
- c. Moneys in the fund shall be used exclusively for (1) funding 2 [loans and] 2 loan guarantees pursuant to 2 [sections 6 and 7 of] 2 this act; (2) paying the interest on and repaying the principal of bonds issued pursuant to section 4 of this act; (3) entering into agreements pursuant to section 8 of this act for 1 [insurance] 1 [credit enhancement] of bonds issued by the 1 [fund] 1 [fu
- d. ²[Interest upon loans made by or through the fund and fees] Fees² for the issuance of loan guarantees issued by the fund shall be established by the agency at the lowest rate compatible with the integrity of the fund and its proper administration, maintenance of adequate reserves for the actuarially sound funding of guarantee pledges, and the ability of the agency to pay the interest upon and repay the principal of bonds ¹[and notes]¹ issued pursuant to section 4 of this act.
- 6. a. The agency is hereby authorized to ²[make] guarantee with moneys in the fund² ¹[development loans and]¹ construction loans ²[out of the fund] made² to qualified housing developers of qualified housing developments, in compliance with the terms of this act and subject to the conditions set forth in this section.
- b. A ¹[development loan or]¹ construction loan may be ²[made] guaranteed² only to a housing developer who has qualified therefor by demonstrating to the satisfaction of the agency that the housing developer has the ability to develop, construct and complete the housing development in which he is engaged or proposes to engage, and that he has sufficient ability, reputation and credit-worthiness to obtain permanent financing upon such completion.
- c. A ¹[development loan or]¹ construction loan may be ²[made] guaranteed² only with respect to a housing development of 100 units or fewer, or to a segment not exceeding 100 units of a larger housing development projected or in progress; and no such loan shall be made for a subsequent unit of a larger housing development until the satisfaction of any loan made with respect to a prior segment of the same development.
- d. A ¹[development loan or]¹ construction loan with respect to any housing development may be ²[made] <u>guaranteed</u>² only when it has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the agency that, with respect to the size, location, potential sales ¹[or rental]¹ market for units in that development, the proposed marketing policy and projected sales ¹[or rental]¹ revenue to the housing developer, and other pertinent economic factors indicate an economic viability sufficient to qualify that development for such

a loan ²guarantee² within the terms and purposes of this act. Aside from this, no constraints may be placed upon the marketing or pricing policy of a qualified housing developer as a condition of a ¹[development loan or]¹ construction loan ²guarantee².

- e. No ¹[development loan may be made for a term in excess of five years, nor any]¹ construction loan ²guaranteed pursuant to this act² ¹shall be made¹ for a period of more than two years; except that the agency may, by regulation, provide for cases in which unforseen economic changes or physical obstacles may warrant an extension.
- f. Every loan ²[made] <u>guaranteed</u>² pursuant to this ²[section] <u>act</u>² shall be secured by a first lien upon the real property concerned in the development, or segment thereof, with respect to which the loan is made and such other collateral as the agency may consider necessary to secure the interests of the fund in accordance with the provisions and purposes of this act; and the agency may, if it deems necessary, require the loan to be secured ¹by a personal loan guaranty by the developer or ¹ by a lien upon other real property contained in a development not included in the segment with respect to which the loan is made, or upon any other real property, or interest therein, belonging to the qualified housing developer to whom the loan is made.
- g. ¹[No development loan shall exceed 90 percent of the development costs, as estimated to the satisfaction of the agency, of the qualified housing development, or segment thereof, with respect to which it is issued.]¹ No construction loan shall ²[exceed] be guaranteed if the loan exceeds² 80 percent of the sales price of the development, or segment thereof, or the total sales price of all units therein, as estimated to the satisfaction of the agency at the time when the loan is issued ¹[; or, if the developer proposes to retain ownership of the development, 80 percent of the capitalized value of the total projected rental income, as estimated to the satisfaction of the agency at the time when the loan is issued]¹.
- h. None of the restrictions or conditions attached to the issuance of an "eligible loan," and the qualifications of a "housing sponsor" to whom ¹[or the characteristics of a "housing project," for which]¹ such a loan may be made, as those terms are defined and used in P.L.1983, c.530 (C.55:14K-1 et seq.), shall apply to any qualified housing development, qualified housing developer, ¹[development loan]¹ or construction loan ²guaranteed² pursuant to the terms of this act.
- ²[1i. The agency shall adopt rules and regulations governing the issuance of construction loans pursuant to this section, including:
 - (1) procedures for the submission of requests for such loans;
- (2) standards and requirements governing and determining the fees to be charged therefor and the manner of payment of those fees: and
- (3) any other matters related to the duties and the exercise of the powers of the agency under this section. 1]2
- 7. a. The agency is hereby authorized to contract with institutional lenders to guarantee on behalf of a housing developer the repayment of the full principal balance of that loan

outstanding at the time of any default, if (1) the loan was made for 1 [development costs or] 1 construction costs as defined in section 3 of this act; 2 [(2) the housing developer and the housing development with respect to which the loan was made were, at the time when the loan was made, qualified to receive a 1 [development loan or] 1 construction loan pursuant to section 6 of this act, and (3)] (2) 2 the amount of the loan and the terms on which it was made conform substantially to the amount and terms then available to the borrower on such a 2 [development loan or] 2 construction loan; and 2 [(4)] (3) 2 the regulations of the agency pursuant to subsection c. of this section are complied with.

- b. The agency shall establish within the fund sufficient reserves and liquid reserves, aside from those moneys required to meet payments of interest and repayments of principal on bonds ¹[and notes]¹ issued pursuant to section 4 of this act, to provide a sufficient and actuarially sound basis for its pledges contained in any guarantee contract entered into pursuant to subsection a. of this section.
- c. The agency shall adopt rules and regulations governing the issuance of loan guarantees pursuant to this section, including:
- (1) procedures for the submission of requests for such guarantees;
- (2) standards and requirements governing the allocation of guarantees to applicant institutional lenders, and determining the fees to be charged therefor and the manner of payment of those fees;
- (3) restrictions as to the maturities and interest rates of any loan, or the return realized therefrom by the institutional lender, upon which a guarantee is to be issued;
- (4) requirements as to commitments by institutional lenders with respect to loans upon which guarantees may be issued; and
- (5) any other matters related to the duties and the exercise of the powers of the agency under this section.
- 8. In order to secure purchasers of the bonds issued pursuant to section 4 of this act against any default arising out of insufficiency of moneys in the fund and resulting in failure to make full and punctual payments of interest and principal in accordance with the terms of their issuance, the agency ¹[shall] is authorized to ¹ enter into a contract or contracts with one or more corporations authorized under Title 17 of the Revised Statutes to insure against loss from such defaults.
- 9. The agency is hereby authorized to promulgate, in accordance with the provisions of the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.), all rules and regulations necessary or expedient to the effectuation of the purposes and provisions of this act.
- 10. This act shall take effect on the 90th day next following its enactment, except that section 9 shall take effect immediately.

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"Housing Incentive Finance Act."

upon which a guarantee is to be issued;

- (4) requirements as to commitments by institutional lenders with respect to loans upon which guarantees may be issued; and
- (5) any other matters related to the duties and the exercise of the powers of the agency under this section.
- 8. In order to secure purchasers of the bonds issued pursuant to section 4 of this act against any default arising out of insufficiency of moneys in the fund and resulting in failure to make full and punctual payments of interest and principal in accordance with the terms of their issuance, the agency shall enter into a contract or contracts with one or more corporations authorized under Title 17 of the Revised Statutes to insure against loss from such defaults.
- 9. The agency is hereby authorized to promulgate, in accordance with the provisions of the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.), all rules and regulations necessary or expedient to the effectuation of the purposes and provisions of this act.
- 10. This act shall take effect on the 90th day next following its enactment, except that section 9 shall take effect immediately.

STATEMENT

This bill provides for the establishment of a "Housing Incentive Finance Fund," with the issuance of \$500,000,000 in "Housing Incentive Finance Bonds" by the New Jersey Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency. The purpose of the fund would be to make "development loans" to finance the costs incurred in preparing the way for a housing development, and for "construction loans" to finance the actual construction costs. Both types would be relatively short-term loans, and would hinge on the developer's ability to arrange for long-term financing from other sources after the completion of construction, as well as upon HMFA's judgment of the credit-worthiness and ability of the developer and the economic viability of the proposed development.

The bill directs that (1) this fund be kept separate from other bond funds and not be reckoned among the general obligations of HMFA; (2) principal and interest payments on the bonds would come solely from the revenues accruing to the fund; and (3) bondholders be protected against default by the purchase of insurance on the bonds with money in the fund.

No more than 100 housing units — whether a whole development or a segment of a larger development — would be financed at any one time under this program. Development loans would be limited to five years, and construction loans to two years, except under exceptional circumstances. Interest rates would be set to meet the fund's obligations to the bondholders, pay administrative costs and the costs of insuring the bonds, and maintain necessary reserves.

Instead of loans from the fund, loan guarantees might be issued on loans made to a developer by an institutional lender. Developers and developments would have to meet the same qualifications as for a direct loan from the fund; and the loan upon which the guarantee was issued would have to be substantially similar in amount and terms to a loan from the fund for which he would have qualified.

The financing offered by this program differs from ordinary HMFA financing, in that (1) it offers only development and construction loans, and not permanent mortgage financing; (2) it is not restricted to any particular category of residential development, but includes every sort of single and multiple-unit structure, rental or owner-occupied, in all price ranges and in all forms of legal tenure (fee-simple ownership, condominium, cooperative, etc.); and (3) it does not restrict the developer's choice of size, style, location, marketing strategy and methods of construction and design, so long as the development's practicability and economic feasibility can be demonstrated to HMFA's satisfaction.

[&]quot;Housing Incentive Finance Act."

ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

[SECOND REPRINT] SENATE, No. 589

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

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DATED: JULY 20, 1992

The Assembly Appropriations Committee reports favorably Senate Bill No. 589 (2R).

Senate Bill No. 589 (2R) provides for the establishment of a "Housing Incentive Finance Fund," with the issuance \$200,000,000 in "Housing Incentive Bonds" by the New Jersey Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency (HMFA), for construction loan guarantees to provide for the development of owner-occupied housing of all types and for persons of all incomes. The guaranteed construction loans would finance the actual construction costs and would be limited to two years, except under exceptional circumstances. Interest rates would be set to meet the fund's obligations to the bondholders, pay administrative costs and the costs of insuring the bonds, and maintain necessary reserves. A construction loan may be guaranteed only: on a housing development which the HMFA determines is economically viable; for a housing development of 100 units or less; and to a housing developer who has, in the judgment of the HMFA, the ability to develop, construct and complete a housing development and the ability and credit-worthiness to obtain permanent financing upon completion of the housing development. No other constraints may be placed upon the marketing or pricing policy of a housing developer as a condition of a construction loan. Every loan that is guaranteed must be secured by a first mortgage upon the real property concerned in the development and such other collateral as determined by the HMFA to be necessary to secure the interests of the fund. A construction loan guaranteed pursuant to this bill may not exceed 80 percent of the estimated sales price of the development.

The bill provides that: (1) the fund be kept separate from other bond funds of the HMFA and the bonds issued for the fund not be among the general obligations of HMFA; (2) principal and interest payments on the bonds would come from the revenues accruing to the fund; and (3) bondholders may be further protected against default by the purchase of insurance on the bonds with money in the fund.

The financing offered by this program differs from ordinary HMFA financing, in that: (1) it guarantees only construction loans, and not permanent mortgage financing; (2) it is not restricted to any particular category of owner-occupied residential development, but includes every sort of single and multiple-unit structure, in all price ranges and in all forms of legal tenure (fee-simple ownership, condominium, cooperative, etc.); and (3) it does not restrict the developer's choice of size, style, location, marketing strategy and methods of construction and design, so long as the development's practicability and economic feasibility can be demonstrated to

HMFA's satisfaction.

The bill is identical to Assembly Bill No. 1231 (1R), as amended.

FISCAL IMPACT:

This bill is not certified as requiring a fiscal note. The bonds to be issued pursuant to this bill are not obligations of the State and will not be repaid with State funds.

SENATE COMMERCE COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

SENATE, No. 589

with committee amendments

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: JUNE 18, 1992

The Senate Commerce Committee reports favorably and with committee amendments Senate Bill No. 589.

This bill, as amended by the committee, provides for the establishment of a "Housing Incentive Finance Fund," with the issuance of \$200,000,000 in "Housing Incentive Bonds" by the New Jersey Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency (HMFA), construction loans and loan guarantees of those loans to provide for the development of owner-occupied housing of all types and for persons of all incomes. Construction loans would finance the actual construction costs and would be limited to two years, except under exceptional circumstances. Interest rates would be set to meet the fund's obligations to the bondholders, pay administrative costs and the costs of insuring the bonds, and maintain necessary reserves. A construction loan may be made only: on a housing development which the HMFA determines is economically viable; for a housing development of 100 units or less; and to a housing developer who has, in the judgment of the HMFA, the ability to develop, construct complete a housing development and the ability credit-worthiness to obtain permanent financing upon completion of the housing development. No other constraints may be placed upon the marketing or pricing policy of a housing developer as a condition of a construction loan. Every loan made must be secured by a first mortgage upon the real property concerned in the development and such other collateral as determined by the HMFA to be necessary to secure the interests of the fund. A construction loan may not exceed 80 percent of the estimated sales price of the development.

The HMFA may also use the fund to guarantee construction loans (on the full principal balance) made to developers by institutional lenders. For loan guarantees, developers and developments are required to meet the same qualifications as for a construction loan from the fund, and the loan upon which the guarantee is issued would have to be substantially similar in amount and terms to a loan from the fund for which the developer would have qualified.

The bill provides that: (1) the fund be kept separate from other bond funds of the HMFA and the bonds issued for the fund not be among the general obligations of HMFA; (2) principal and interest payments on the bonds would come from the revenues accruing to the fund; and (3) bondholders may be further protected against default by the purchase of insurance on the bonds with money in the fund.

The financing offered by this program differs from ordinary HMFA financing, in that: (1) it offers only construction loans, and not permanent mortgage financing; (2) it is not restricted to any particular category of owner-occupied residential development, but includes every sort of single and multiple-unit structure, in all price ranges and in all forms of legal tenure (fee-simple ownership, condominium, cooperative, etc.); and (3) it does not restrict the developer's choice of size, style, location, marketing strategy and methods of construction and design, so long as the development's practicability and economic feasibility can be demonstrated to HMFA's satisfaction.

SENATE BUDGET AND APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

[FIRST REPRINT] SENATE, No. 589

with committee amendments

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: JUNE 25, 1992

The Senate Budget and Appropriations Committee reports favorably Senate Bill No. 589 (1R), with committee amendments.

Senate Bill No. 589 (1R), as amended, provides for the establishment of a "Housing Incentive Finance Fund," with the issuance of \$200,000,000 in "Housing Incentive Bonds" by the New Jersey Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency (HMFA), for construction loan guarantees to provide for the development of owner-occupied housing of all types and for persons of all incomes. The guaranteed construction loans would finance the actual construction costs and would be limited to two years, except under exceptional circumstances. Interest rates would be set to meet the fund's obligations to the bondholders, pay administrative costs and the costs of insuring the bonds, and maintain necessary reserves. A construction loan may be guaranteed only: on a housing development which the HMFA determines is economically viable; for a housing development of 100 units or less; and to a housing developer who has, in the judgment of the HMFA, the ability to develop, construct and complete a housing development and the ability and credit-worthiness to obtain permanent financing upon completion of the housing development. No other constraints may be placed upon the marketing or pricing policy of a housing developer as a condition of a construction loan. Every loan that is guaranteed must be secured by a first mortgage upon the real property concerned in the development and such other collateral as determined by the HMFA to be necessary to secure the interests of the fund. A construction loan guaranteed pursuant to this bill may not exceed 80 percent of the estimated sales price of the development.

The bill provides that: (1) the fund be kept separate from other bond funds of the HMFA and the bonds issued for the fund not be among the general obligations of HMFA; (2) principal and interest payments on the bonds would come from the revenues accruing to the fund; and (3) bondholders may be further protected against default by the purchase of insurance on the bonds with money in the fund.

The financing offered by this program differs from ordinary HMFA financing, in that: (1) it guarantees only construction loans, and not permanent mortgage financing; (2) it is not restricted to any particular category of owner-occupied residential development,

but includes every sort of single and multiple-unit structure, in all price ranges and in all forms of legal tenure (fee-simple ownership, condominium, cooperative, etc.); and (3) it does not restrict the developer's choice of size, style, location, marketing strategy and methods of construction and design, so long as the development's practicability and economic feasibility can be demonstrated to HMFA's satisfaction.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS:

The committee amended the bill to remove the authority for making construction loans and to include "reasonable pre-construction costs" in the definition of construction costs.

FISCAL IMPACT:

This bill is not certified as requiring a fiscal note. The bonds to be issued pursuant to this bill are not obligations of the State and will not be repaid with State funds.

ნ-16-მ<u>ნ</u> :



CN-001 Contact:

Jon Shure Jo Glading 609/777-2600 TRENTON, N.J. 08625
Release: Thursday
October 1, 1992

GOVERNOR SIGNS HOUSING INCENTIVE BILL TO BOOST CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY AND CREATE JOBS

In an effort to spur the housing construction industry and create jobs, Governor Jim Florio today signed legislation creating a program that would establish a housing incentive finance fund which could guarantee loans to builders constructing housing in New Jersey.

"Housing construction is one of New Jersey's most essential job generating sources, not only in construction, but in secondary industries such as appliances or home furnishings as well. This bill makes New Jersey the first state to tackle the high cost of construction loans head on by helping builders cope with the credit crunch," said Governor Florio, who was joined by members of the New Jersey Builders Association. "It keeps New Jersey far in the lead when it comes to devising practical, effective ways to spur the economy. When it comes to this national recession, New Jersey knows how to fight back hard. No other state is doing more to help business and workers compete and win again."

"The New Jersey Builders Association represents one of the hardest working industries in the Garden State and we're adding a strong, new recession hammer to their tool kit today," he said.

The program establishes a "Housing Incentive Finance Fund" under the New Jersey Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency. The fund would enable the agency to issue \$200 million in "Housing Incentive Bonds" to guarantee loans for the development of owner-occupied housing, allowing developers to secure construction loans.

Today's job initiative follows last week's unveiling of the Garden State Growth Fund — a new \$2.5 million venture capital initiative designed to create jobs and spur economic development. The fund is the first program from the Governor's \$225 million Economic Recovery Fund — a cornerstone of his efforts to create jobs today and invest in New Jersey's tomorrow. The Economic Recovery Fund will ultimately leverage more than \$800 million in private sector investment, and will create 20,000 construction and 75,000 permanent jobs over the next three years.

"Housing and jobs are the foundation of the American Dream. They are one of the best investments we can make in our people and our quality of life, and they are part of our legacy to our children and their future," the Governor said.

The legislation, S 589/A 1231, was sponsored by Senator Robert Littell, and Assemblymen Joseph Doria and Richard Kamin.

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