

Methodology for Calculating HOME Maximum Purchase Price or After-Rehab Value Limits – FY 2019

(revised February 2019)

The HOME Rules establishes the maximum purchase price a grantee may set for a HOME subsidized homeownership unit as follows:

“If a participating jurisdiction intends to use HOME funds for homebuyer assistance or for the rehabilitation of owner-occupied single-family properties, the participating jurisdiction must use the HOME affordable homeownership limits provided by HUD for newly constructed housing and for existing housing. HUD will provide limits for affordable newly constructed housing based on 95 percent of the median purchase price for the area using Federal Housing Administration (FHA) single family mortgage program data for newly constructed housing, with a minimum limit based on 95 percent of the U.S. median purchase price for new construction for nonmetropolitan areas. HUD will provide limits for affordable existing housing based on 95 percent of the median purchase price for the area using Federal FHA single family mortgage program data for existing housing data and other appropriate data that are available nation-wide for sales of existing housing, with a minimum limit based on 95 percent of the state-wide nonmetropolitan area median purchase price using this data.”

PJs continue to have the option to determine the actual 95 percent of area median value limit for their jurisdiction using the methodology in the regulation [at §92.254(a)(2)(iii)].

AFFORDABLE EXISTING HOUSING

The FY 2019 Existing Housing Limits are based on combining two data sources:

- 1) FHA data on the purchase price of existing homes insured by FHA from July 2013 through June 2018
- 2) Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA) data on purchase mortgages securitized by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac between July 2013 through June 2018. GSE purchase mortgages exceeding \$650,000 (roughly the FHA high cost maximum loan limit) are excluded from the file.

For each geographic area (metropolitan area, county within a metropolitan area, or non-metropolitan county), a median purchase price is calculated. The median purchase price is based on the most recent data that aggregates to 500 or more sales in the specific geography. If there have been 500 or more sales in the most recent 12 months (July 2017 to June 2018), then the median for those 12 months is used. If fewer than 500 sales occurred over 12 months but more than 500 over the more recent 24 months, then 24 months of sales are used. If fewer than 500 sales over 24 months, then 36 months are used if there were more than 500 sales over that period. If there were fewer than 500 sales over 36 months, then sales from the entire 5-year period are used, as long as there are more than 10 sales for that period. The result is the “Unadjusted Median Purchase Price”.

The rule states that there is “a minimum limit based on 95 percent of the state-wide nonmetropolitan area median purchase price”. There are two states and the District of Columbia that have no non-metropolitan areas. As such, HUD made a technical correction in 2013 to the rule that sets this

minimum purchase prices as the lesser of the state non-metro or the US non-metro median. HUD calculates for each state its non-metropolitan median purchase price as well as the US non-metropolitan median purchase price. This serves as the “state floor price” for maximum purchase price limits on existing homes.

The HOME maximum purchase price for EXISTING housing is set as follows:

- (1) Calculate the greater of the “unadjusted median purchase price” or the “state floor price”
- (2) This is multiplied times 0.95 and rounded to the nearest thousand to create the 1-unit purchase price limit.
- (3) The 2-unit, 3-unit, and 4-unit limits are a function of the 1-unit limit. Based on FHA standard practice, the following multipliers are used for 2-, 3-, and 4-unit properties: 1.28, 1.55, and 1.92 times the 1-unit limit respectively.
- (4) If a county within a metropolitan area has a higher calculated HOME Limit than the amount calculated for the metropolitan area, the county HOME Limit is used.

AFFORDABLE NEW HOUSING

The FY 2019 New Housing Limits are based only on FHA data on the purchase price of new homes insured by FHA from July 2013 through June 2018.

For each geographic area (metropolitan area, county within a metropolitan area, or non-metropolitan county), a median purchase price is calculated. The median purchase price is based on the most recent data that aggregates to 50 or more sales of new homes in the specific geography. If there have been 50 or more sales in the most recent 12 months, then the median for those 12 months are used. If fewer than 50 in the most recent year but over 50 during the past two years, then 24 months of sales are used. If fewer than 50 sales over 24 months, then 36 months are used if more than 50 sales occurred during that time period. If fewer than 50 sales over 3 years, then all records from 2013 forward are used to calculate the median purchase price. The result is the “Unadjusted Median Purchase Price - New”.

The rule states that there is “a minimum limit based on 95 percent of the U.S. median purchase price for new construction for nonmetropolitan areas”. This minimum limit was calculated by HUD using micro data from the Census Bureau data collected on sales price for new homes constructed in 2016 in non-metropolitan areas. In 2017, HUD calculates the non-metropolitan purchase price for a new home in the US as \$239,000. Micro data are available at the Census website: <https://www.census.gov/construction/chars/microdata.html>.

The HOME maximum purchase price for NEW housing is set as follows:

- (1) Calculate the greater of the “unadjusted median purchase price – new” or the 2017 national non-metro median purchase price of new homes (\$239,000).
- (2) If the EXISTING home median for the area exceeds the NEW home median, the NEW home median is raised to the EXISTING home median.
- (3) This is multiplied times 0.95 to create the 1-unit purchase price limit

- (4) The 2-unit, 3-unit, and 4-unit limits are a function of the 1-unit limit. Based on FHA standard practice, the following multipliers are used for 2-, 3-, and 4-unit properties: 1.28, 1.55, and 1.92 times the 1-unit limit respectively.
- (5) If a county within a metropolitan area has a higher calculated HOME Limit than the amount calculated for the metropolitan area, the county HOME Limit is used.