

Local and Statewide Affordable Housing Aid: Frequently Asked Questions

In 2023, the Minnesota Legislature authorized aid payments to counties, cities and Tribal Nations. The goal is to fund affordable housing projects and help organizations provide affordable and supportive housing.

Local Affordable Housing Aid (LAHA) is aid to metropolitan local governments. LAHA is funded through a new dedicated sales tax in the seven-county metropolitan area. As sales taxes will vary, the amount of LAHA distributed will also vary.

Statewide Affordable Housing Aid (SAHA) is funded by state funds appropriated to the Department of Revenue. All Minnesota counties, seven Tribal Nations and 37 cities will receive this aid.

Aid payments are made directly to local governments. In the metro, aid is funded by the sales tax for housing. Statewide, aid is funded by state appropriations.

Throughout the document, “housing aid” is used when the response applies to both LAHA and SAHA.

Note: The information provided in this document does not constitute legal advice and is subject to change. If there are questions regarding how program requirements or criteria apply in specific circumstances, please consult with your own legal counsel.

Overview and Requirements

Why is there a difference between SAHA and LAHA?

The primary differences between LAHA and SAHA are the way they are funded, when funding will be disbursed and to whom.

Both aid projects have the same eligible uses and requirements except for market rate housing. This is only available in certain non-metropolitan areas using SAHA.

What are the eligible uses of housing aid programs?

Qualifying projects are:

Some non-metropolitan communities may be eligible to spend aid on market rate developments. There are no income requirements for market rate housing under this category.

Are there other requirements if using these funds?

Yes. If LAHA or SAHA is used for new construction or substantial rehabilitation of a building with more than four units, the building must be constructed, converted or otherwise adapted to include accessibility features, such as sensory-accessible ([see subd. 4](#)). Documentation will be required for reporting and compliance.

State Agency Roles and Reporting Requirements

What roles do the Department of Revenue and Minnesota Housing play in distributing and tracking local housing aid?

The Department of Revenue calculates and distributes the amount of aid available to each government. Revenue also accepts applications from eligible Tribal Nations.

Minnesota Housing's statutory role relates to reporting and compliance. First reports are due by December 1, 2025. While not required by the legislation, Minnesota Housing is hiring staff to support housing aid programs with technical assistance and coordination.

Does a city, county or Tribe need to apply to receive the funds?

For cities and counties there is no application process. Revenue will distribute aid according to statutory requirements.

Tribal Nations eligible for SAHA must apply to receive funds annually. Tribes should work with Revenue to meet this annual requirement.

Does a city, county or Tribe need to seek preapproval before spending the funds?

No. Approval is not needed before spending funds. However, funds must be used on qualifying projects and expenditures should be documented to avoid repayment or recapture.

Will Minnesota Housing be developing a program guide for housing aid?

No. Housing aid is not a grant or loan program and is not subject to a program guide.

Minnesota Housing will support housing aid programs through guidance and staff support.

Will Minnesota Housing be monitoring the use of housing aid prior to the reporting deadline for cities and counties?

Minnesota Housing will not require reporting prior to December 1, 2025, when the first report is due from cities and counties.

However, Minnesota Housing will be checking in with local governments to offer support and track spending progress.

Definitions and Clarifications

What is a Tier I and a Tier II city?

The terms Tier I and Tier II are used to determine cities that will receive aid.

A Tier I city is a statutory or home rule charter city that is a city of the first, second or third class. For LAHA, it must be in a metropolitan county. For SAHA, it must not be in a metropolitan county. [Read the full definition of cities and classes.](#)

A Tier II city is a statutory or home rule charter city that is a city of the fourth class and [not located in a metropolitan county \(see subd. 4\).](#)

The bill requires aid be spent on a qualified project. What is the definition of spent? If a project is started but not completed, are the funds considered to be spent?

Minnesota Housing is seeking clarification on the definition of spent.

Is SAHA funding from appropriations ongoing?

The following table reflects amounts appropriated to SAHA through the fiscal year ending in 2027. The appropriations are set at a base level with one-time increases in the first two years.

SAHA Appropriations	Fiscal Year Ending 6/30/24	FYE 6/30/2025	FYE 6/30/2026	FYE 2027 and each year after
To the 87 counties in Minnesota	\$ 13,050,000	\$ 13,050,000	\$ 5,550,000	\$ 5,550,000
To the 37 cities in Greater Minnesota	\$ 4,500,000	\$ 4,500,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000
To the 7 eligible Tribal Nations	\$ 2,700,000	\$ 2,700,000	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 1,200,000
To Minnesota Housing for the Tier II Cities Grants program	\$ 2,250,000	\$ 2,250,000	\$ 1,250,000	\$ 1,250,000

Can funds be used for planning activities (soft costs) for new construction and preservation affordable housing projects?

Soft costs are only eligible as part of a qualifying project. General or speculative planning activities unrelated to a qualifying project are not an allowed use of funds.

Can funds be used for downpayment assistance for homebuyers?

Qualifying projects include homeownership projects for income-eligible households.

Downpayment assistance may be provided as permanent financing or gap financing, depending on program requirements established by the aid recipient.

Can the housing aid funds immediately be deposited into a Local Housing Trust Fund?

Funds can be held in a local housing trust fund while recipients determine if a project qualifies.

Funds must be spent on a qualifying project by the deadline in statute. Funds remaining in a local housing trust fund past the deadline will only be considered “spent” on a qualifying project if the aid recipient demonstrates that it could not spend funds by the deadline due to factors outside their control.

Can funds be transferred to a county or regional Housing and Redevelopment Authority (HRA) if they are spent on qualifying projects?

Yes. Funds can be transferred to a county or regional HRA if they are spent on qualifying projects.

The original aid recipient is still responsible for all requirements related to the funds, including reporting.

Can funds be used for developing new infrastructure, such as utilities and roads, or upgrading existing infrastructure if the infrastructure serves affordable housing?

Potentially. The infrastructure would need to be part of a qualifying project. All requirements related to project type, income affordability and other accessible requirements would also need to be met. Speculative site and infrastructure development would not be eligible.

Infrastructure development or improvement for sites that include development uses not allowed under this aid program would not be eligible.

What are some examples of expenditures ineligible for housing aid?

Housing aid should be used for projects that create and preserve affordable housing or stabilize the housing of low-income people. This does not include: