





### **Determine Housing Needs – Population**

- Elderly
  - Families
  - New Households
- Disabled
- Students
- Homeowners
- Renters
- Supportive Housing
- Low / Moderate / High Income



### Determine Housing Needs – New Construction

- Reduce you Waiting List
- Alleviate Overcrowding
- Homeownership
- Rental
- Green components
- Availability of Land
- Infrastructure
- Infill



### Determine Housing Needs -Rehabilitation

- · Homeowner Rehab
- Rental Rehab
- Manage Maintenance Costs
- Improve Energy Efficiency
- Environmental Concerns
- Increase Space
- Increase Amenities
- Accessibility



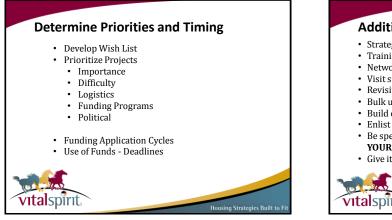
### **Determine Housing Needs – Community** Space

- Fencing Housing Office
- Community Facility Building •
- Playground / Basketball Court
- Walking Trails
- Social / Resident Services
- Swimming Pool

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- Community Gardens
- Police/Fire Substation Resident Manager Unit





### Additional Planning Strategies

- Strategic Planning / Needs Assessments
  - Training
- Networking
- Visit successful projects
- · Revisit policies and procedures
- Bulk up the waiting list
- Build confidence in staff
- Enlist a trusted advisor or consultant
- Be specific on how the program(s) would impact YOUR project
- Give it a try



### **Determining Capacity – Staffing**

- Does housing staff have experience with the LIHTC program?
- If so, how are your existing LIHTC projects performing?
- Is there adequate staff for a new program/project? • Does housing staff have experience with construction
- projects?
- General Contractor vs. Subcontractors vs. Construction Management
- Training and technical assistance
- Using consultant(s)



### Short Term Considerations – Support & Sources

- · Is the Tribal Council and Housing Board supportive of the project?
- What funds are available to commit to the project?
- Have your annual audits been good?
- What training has your staff had to prepare for project? Have all essential staff been included in project
- planning?
- Did the community / prospective tenants have input?



### **Common Concerns about Leveraging**

- Capacity
- Land Status
- Tribal Preference
- Rents
- Evictions
- Inspections
- Ownership Structure







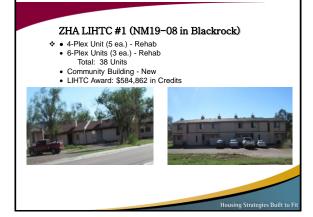


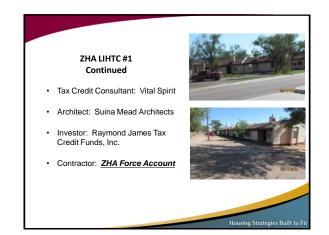
















Construction Period Sources:		Final Out of Pocket Costs for ZHA	
Value of Units RJTCF Equity	\$ 630,000 \$ 2,915,953	Initial ZHA Contribution Less:	\$ 410,145
AHP Funding (anticipated)	\$ 2,915,953 \$ 147.000	Contractor Fees	\$ 260.190
ZHA	\$ 410,145	Developer Fees	\$ 402,500
ZHA Total Sources	\$ 4.103.098	Equals: Net out of pocket	\$ (252,545)
Total Sources	,3 4,105,056	Equals. Net out of pocket	5 (232,343)
Uses:			
Acquisition of the Units	\$ 630.000		
Rehab of units	\$ 1.858,500		
Community Space	\$ 200.000		
Construction Contingencies	\$ 205.850		
Contractor Fees	\$ 260,190		
Tenant Relocation Fees	\$ 42,000		
Soft Costs / Professional Fees	\$ 388,882		
Operating Reserves	\$ 45,176		
Consulting Fees	\$ 70,000		
Developer Fees	\$ 402,500		
Total Lises	\$ 4,103.098		





# **Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program**Alleviate unmet housing needs Define your projects Offer homeownership opportunities/incentives Rehabilitate your CAS or other units Include community amenities/services Incorporate green building techniques



### Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program

- Developed by Congress in 1986 to privatize affordable rental housing and allow the federal government to administer funding opportunities rather than manage housing
- Treasury Department (IRS) program Not HUD
- Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) defines the LIHTC Program



### Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program

- Generates tax credits for investors. The credit is a dollar-for-dollar reduction in tax liability.
- Not a tax deduction
- The credits offset an investor's taxes over a 10year period
- Primarily used by institutional investors



	A Maxunf from line 37 (adjusted gross income)     Geck { You were bom before January 2, 1950, Blind. }     Total boxes     if: Spouse was bom before January 2, 1950, Blind. }     checked ▶ 39a	38	
creates	b If your spouse itemizes on a separate return or you were a dual-status alien, check here 396		
	Itemized deductions (from Schedule A) or your standard deduction (see left margin)	40	
	1 Subtract line 40 from line 38	41	
	2 Exemptions. If line 38 is \$152,525 or less, multiply \$3,950 by the number on line 6d. Otherwise, see instructions	42	
box on line	3 Taxable income. Subtract line 42 from line 41. If line 42 is more than line 41, enter -0	43	
	4 Tax (see instructions). Check if any from: a Derm(s) 8814 b Form 4972 c	44	
	5 Alternative minimum tax (see instructions). Attach Form 6251	45	
980	6 Excess advance premium tax credit repayment. Attach Form 8962	46	
All others	7 Add lines 44, 45, and 46	47	
	8 Foreign tax credit. Attach Form 1116 if required		
	Gredit for child and dependent care expenses. Attach Form 2441		
	0 Education credits from Form 8863, line 19		
iointly or	Retirement savings contributions credit. Attach Form 8880		
automater)	Child tax credit. Attach Schedule 8812, if required 52     Besidential energy credits. Attach Form 5885		
\$12,400	Residential energy credits. Attach Form 5695		
household.	Add lines 48 through 54. These are your total credits	55	
\$9,100	Subtract line 55 from line 47. If line 55 is more than line 47, enter -0-	00	

### How does it work?

- Developers compete for tax credits through their state allocating agency
- Investors purchase the credits and provide equity for the construction of the project
- The project is built with a limited amount of NAHASDA and/or other Tribal debt
- Allows for more units for less money and more units over less time



### Federal LIHTC program requirements

- There is a 15 year mandatory compliance period and a 15 year extended use period
- The tax credit project can be structured as either permanent rental or an eventual homeownership which requires rental for the first 15 years and then allows the tenants to purchase their homes





	Charts	60.00%	50.00%
1 Person	<u>()</u>	22,740	18,950
Person	<b>i</b>	25,980	21,650
8 Person	<b>()</b>	29,220	24,350
Person	<u>()</u>	32,460	27,050
5 Person	<b>(1)</b>	35,040	29,200
6 Person	<b>()</b>	37,680	31,400
Person	<b>()</b>	40,260	33,550
B Person		42,840	35,700

Bedrooms (People)	Charts	60.00%	50.00%
Efficiency (1.0)	۵.	568	473
1 Bedroom (1.5)	۵.	609	507
2 Bedrooms (3.0)	۵.	730	608
3 Bedrooms (4.5)	۵.	843	703
4 Bedrooms (6.0)	<u>60</u>	942	785
5 Bedrooms (7.5)	<b>()</b>	1,038	865
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### **New Mexico Timeline**

- The QAP training is typically in mid-November
- Applications are typically due the beginning of February
- · Preliminary award announcements are typically in April
- Final award announcements are typically in May



### Arizona Timeline

- The QAP training is typically in January
- Applications are typically due March
- · Final award announcements are typically in June/July



### Texas Timeline

- Pre-applications are due in January
- Full applications are typically due in February
- Preliminary award announcements are typically in April
- Final award announcements are typically in July



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- Tribal loan will typically consist of NAHASDA or other Tribal funds and/or the value of assets for a rehab project
- A developer's fee is paid (typically to the tribe or housing authority) for completing the various tasks necessary to bring the project to fruition
   Usually paid 3 months after the project completes rent up
- Other gap financing sources may be available:
   AHP, ICDBG, HOME, RD, other state housing funds, etc.



### How LIHTC financing works

- If your project is in a QCT or a DDA, then you receive 30% more credits.
- Qualified Census Tract (QCT)
   Based on income levels Defined by Census data
- Difficult Development Area (DDA)
   Based on costs of development Designated by HUD
- The Housing and Economic Recovery Act (HR 3221) enacted in 2008 allows states to determine DDAs



### Flow of tax credits

- IRS requires tax credits to go through a partnership structure
- · Credits and losses flow based on percentage of ownership
- Limited Partner is the investor and receives a 99.99% interest
- General Partner is the managing partner and receives an 0.01% interest



### Partner Roles - Investor

- Syndicator versus Direct Investor
- Limited Partner = Limited Liability
- Limited ability to direct should only do so through the Limited Partnership Agreement (LPA) and Exhibits to the LPA
- · Provides \$ for development only
- Visits the property on an annual basis to ensure compliance
   with the program
- Collects documents quarterly and annually

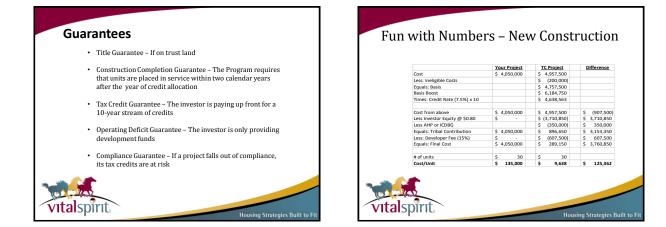


### Partnee Roles – Tribal Entity . Tribal Entity = General Partner = Managing Partner . Managing Partner = Decision maker . Depended on for the day to day operations of the project (may contract out some of the work to a management agent or compliance consultant, but is ultimately responsible) . Provides \$ for development (fills the gap – also funds the pre-development phase) and helps fund the operations in the event that is rent collected is not enough to pay for the expenses . Ensures compliance with the program by submitting quarterly and annual reports to the investor and state agency

### Investor

- · Willing to invest, but considers risk and return
- Provides \$ for development phase, but receive their return over 15 years
- Have to predict that they will have a sizable tax liability for the next 10+ years
- Must depend on the capacity of the general partner to perform and comply with the program requirements
- Depends on guarantees from the Tribal Entity to alleviate risk





	Your Project	TC Project	Difference
Cost	\$ 2,250,000	\$ 4,387,500	
Less: Ineligible Costs		\$ (200,000)	
Equals: Basis		\$ 4,187,500	
Basis Boost		\$ 4,993,750	
Times: Credit Rate (7.5%/3.2%) x 10		\$ 3,100,313	
Cost from above	\$ 2,250,000	\$ 4,387,500	\$ (2,137,50
Less Investor Equity @ \$0.80	\$ -	\$ (2,480,250)	\$ 2,480,25
Less AHP or ICDBG		\$ (350,000)	\$ 350.00
Less Value of CAS		\$ (1,500,000)	\$ 1,500,00
Equals: Tribal Contribution	\$ 2,250,000	\$ 57,250	\$ 2,192,75
Less: Developer Fee (15%)	\$ -	\$ (337,500)	\$ 337,50
Equals: Final Cost	\$ 2,250,000	\$ (280,250)	\$ 2,530,25
# of units	\$ 30	\$ 30	
Cost/Unit	\$ 75.000	\$ (9,342)	\$ 84.34

### What are the Risks?

- Health and safety issues that make the unit uninhabitable
- · Incorrectly determining rents and/or incomes
- Complete loss of unit and no rebuild
- Failure to meet certain deadlines during the credit award through project close out stages.



