

#### **HOUSING CREDIT PROGRAM BASICS Background** Part of 1986 Tax Reform to Objective: **Encourage the Construction and** - To Provide Investor Equity to Rehabilitation of Affordable **Lower Debt Service, Thereby Lowering Rents Rental Housing** · Credit is a Dollar-for-Dollar Tax Administered by the Treasury Reduction Department and Allocated by **State Agencies** Credit Amount Based on the Contained in Section 42 of the Cost of Constructing or **Rehabilitating Housing** Tax Code **Developments Emphasis on Private Sector** Involvement (i.e. Developing and Managing Properties)

#### HOUSING CREDIT PROGRAM BASICS

# **Program Requirements**

- Minimum Percentage of LIHTC Units (20/50, 40/60, or Income Averaging)
- Minimum 30-Year Affordability Commitment
- Maximum Income Limited for Households Renting LIHTC Units
- Maximum Rents Limited for LIHTC Units
- Projects Subject to IRS and State Regulation/Compliance







# HOUSING CREDIT PROGRAM BASICS Congress IRS/Department of Treasury State Tax Credit Agencies Developers/Owners Property Managers Syndicators/Investors HUD Tenants Tax Professionals

#### HOUSING CREDIT PROGRAM BASICS

# **State Allocation Volume Limit**

- Credits Are Limited
- In 2000, Congress Raised Cap from \$1.25 to \$1.50 in 2001.
  - \$1.75 in 2002, and Thereafter Adjusted for Inflation
- In 2008, Congress Raised Cap from \$2.00 to \$2.20 (2008/2009 only)
- 12.5% increase for 2018-2021
- \$2.70 Per Person for 2018
- \$3,110,000 State Minimum in 2018







# **Volume Limit Rules**

- Example:
  - State With Three Million Population Has \$8,1000,000 in Credits in 2018
- Allocated Amount Is for One Year of Credit
- 10% Nonprofit Set-Aside
- 50% Test: Private Activity Tax-Exempt Bonds
   Subject to Bond Volume Cap; No Credit Allocation
   Needed







#### HOUSING CREDIT PROGRAM BASICS

# **Qualified Allocation Plans**

- State Must Adopt QAP to Allocate Credits
- Must Set Forth Allocation Priorities
- Must Give Preference to:
  - Lowest Income Tenants
  - Longest Period of Low-Income Use
  - QCT Projects Contributing to a Concerted Revitalization Plan
- Must Take into Account Energy Efficiency and Historic Nature of Projects
- Must Provide Procedure for Notifying IRS of Non-Compliance
- Bond-Financed Projects Must "Satisfy" QAP







# **Project Evaluation**

- Credit May Not Exceed Amount State Agency Determines Is Necessary for Feasibility and Viability
- Agency Must Consider:
  - Sources and Uses
  - Amounts Expected to Be Generated by Tax Benefits
  - Reasonableness of Development and Operating Costs
- Evaluation Occurs at the Time of Application, Allocation and Placement in Service







#### HOUSING CREDIT PROGRAM BASICS

# **Project Evaluation**

- Owner Must Certify as to Amount of Subsidies
- For Tax-Exempt Bond Financed Projects, Issuer Must Make Similar Evaluation
- Agency Must Require Market Study Paid by Developer







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#### **HOUSING CREDIT PROGRAM BASICS**

# **Compliance Monitoring**

- State Credit Agencies Monitor Projects
- Check QAP for Specific Requirements
- Owners' Recordkeeping Requirements:
  - Number of Low-Income and Total Units
  - Income Certifications and Annual Re-Certifications (in some Cases, Other Than for 100% low-income) and Backup Verifications
  - Qualified Basis and Eligible Basis Amounts
  - Rent Amounts
- Owner Annual Compliance Certifications







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#### **HOUSING CREDIT PROGRAM BASICS**

# Who Can Use Credits?

- C Corporations Can Use Credits and Losses Against Ordinary Income and Taxes
- Limitations on "Closely-Held" Corporations
- Individuals Limited Under Passive Loss Rules
- Credit May Be Used to Offset Alternative Minimum Tax (Effective for Buildings Placed in Service After 2007 and Rehabilitation Expenditures Incurred After 2007)







# Eligible Basis: General Rules

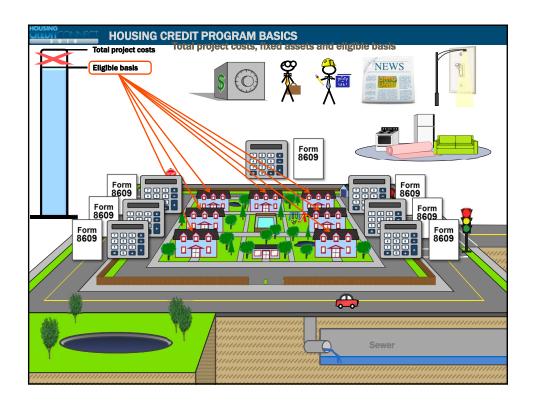
- New Construction = Adjusted Basis (Generally, Development Cost Less Land)
- Acquisition = Acquisition Cost of Building
- Substantial Rehabilitation = Capitalized Rehabilitation Expenditures (24-Month Rule)
- Must Subtract Federal Grants
- Excludes Commercial Space But Includes Common Areas
- 130% Increase in Qualified Census Tracts ("QCTs") and Difficult Development Areas ("DDAs"), and Areas Specially Designated by Credit Agencies

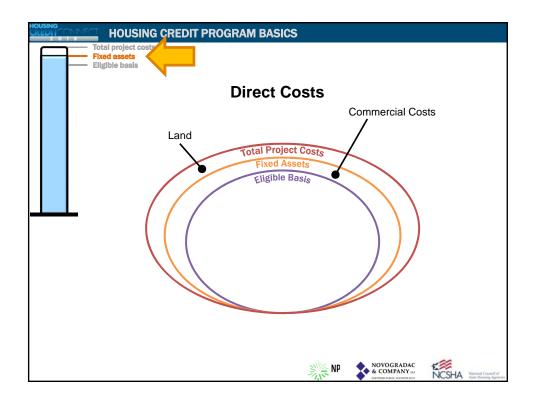


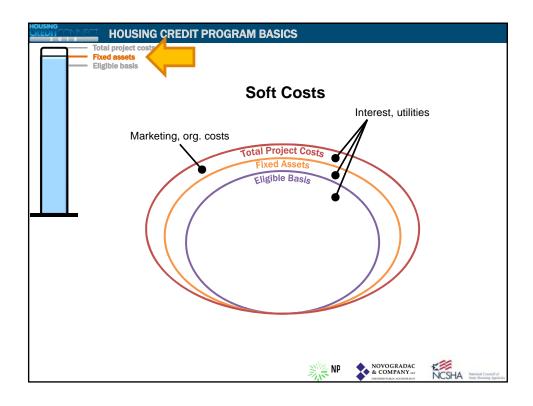




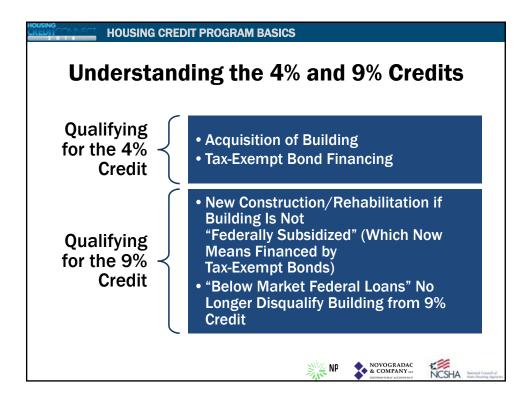
HOUSING CREDIT PROGRAM BASICS	
Calculating Credits	
Eligible Basis	\$ 2,000,000
x Applicable Fraction	<u>x 100</u> %
Qualified Basis	\$ 2,000,000
x Tax Credit Percentage	<u>x 9</u> %
Annual LIHTCs	\$ 180,000
x Ten Years	<u>x 10</u>
Total LIHTCs	\$ 1,800,000
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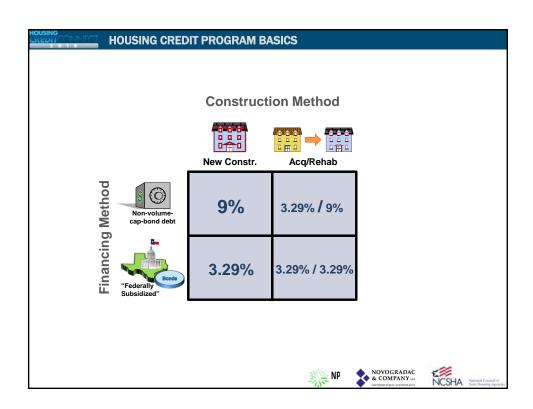












# **Applicable Percentage**

- With Qualified Basis Defined, Now Define Applicable Percentage
- Two Credit Rates:
  - 4% Credit = 3.29% for June 2018 (Floating)
  - 9% Credit = "Not Less Than 9.00%" PATH Act of 2015
- Owner Elects to Set Applicable Percentage Either

   (i) When Receiving a Binding Commitment From the State
   (or When Tax-Exempt Bonds Are Issued), or (ii) When Building Is Placed in Service







#### HOUSING CREDIT PROGRAM BASICS

# **Understanding the Affordability Commitment**

- 30-Year Affordability Commitment
  - 15-Year Tax Credit Compliance Period
  - 15-Year Extended Use Period
- Extended Use Agreements
- Early Termination of 30-year Affordability
   Commitment
  - Foreclosure (or Instrument in Lieu of Foreclosure)
  - Qualified Contract Process







# HOUSING CREDIT PROGRAM BASICS Understanding Income and Rent Restrictions Income Restrictions Rent Restrictions NP NOVOGRADAC COMPANY

# Income Restrictions

**HOUSING CREDIT PROGRAM BASICS** 

- Minimum Set-Aside Election of:
  - 20% of Units at 50% of Area Median Income ("AMI"), or
  - 40% of Units at 60% of AMI, or
  - Income Averaging
- Election Upon Placement in Service
- Must Meet Minimum Set-Aside by End of First Credit Year
- HUD Publishes Area Income Figures Annually







## **Income Averaging**

- Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 makes it possible for units to qualify as "low income units" with incomes as high as 80% of Area Median Income ("AMI")
- Under the new rules, at least 40% of the low income units must <u>average</u> 60% of AMI, provided that no low income unit's occupants may exceed 80% of AMI
- An owner will literally designate units at any of the following percentages: 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70 or 80, provided that all of the units taken together will <u>average</u> out to not more than 60%
- Floor size does **not** affect this computation







#### HOUSING CREDIT PROGRAM BASICS

## **Open Questions/Issues With Income Averaging**

- Are the states obligated to adopt income averaging?
- Will income averaging apply to pre-2018 deals that have not received IRS Forms 8609?
- Will state QAPs need to be modified to permit income averaging?
- Is IRS guidance necessary to implement this new rule?
- Are 80% units allowed to "float" during the compliance period?
- Does income averaging apply to rent limits as well as income limits?
- Additional questions and open issues?







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#### **HOUSING CREDIT PROGRAM BASICS**

#### **Rent Restrictions**

- Rent (Including Utilities) Cannot Exceed 30% of Qualifying Income for Assumed Family Size; Based on Bedrooms Per Unit
- Rent Limits Change Annually With Publication of New Area Median Incomes
- Rent Will Not Decrease Below Original Floor
- Gross Rent Does Not Include Section 8 (or Similar Rental Subsidies)
- Gross Rent Must Include Utility Allowance for Tenant-Paid Utilities (i.e., Deduct From Rent to Owner)







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#### **HOUSING CREDIT PROGRAM BASICS**

## **Nonprofit Set-Aside**

- Each State Tax Credit Agency Must Set Aside at Least 10% of Its Annual Credit Ceiling Each Year for Projects Involving Qualified Nonprofit Organizations
- Many States Provide Preferences for Nonprofit Sponsored Projects by Assigning "Points" to Projects with Nonprofit Involvement
- Whenever There Is Nonprofit Involvement, Need to Determine Whether the Tax Credit Agency Actually Awarded Credits from the Nonprofit Set-Aside







