

THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS PANEL OVERVIEW

- Overview of development process: development timeline
- Placement in service and other key deadlines
- Working effectively with development partners and additional practical considerations
- New opportunities/challenges/trends
- Questions

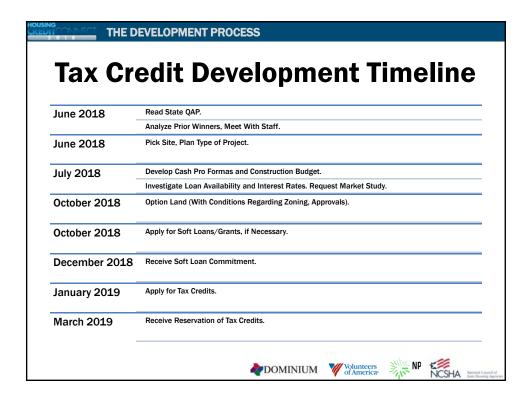


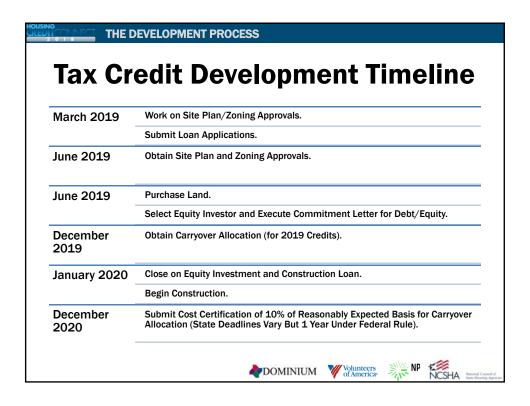




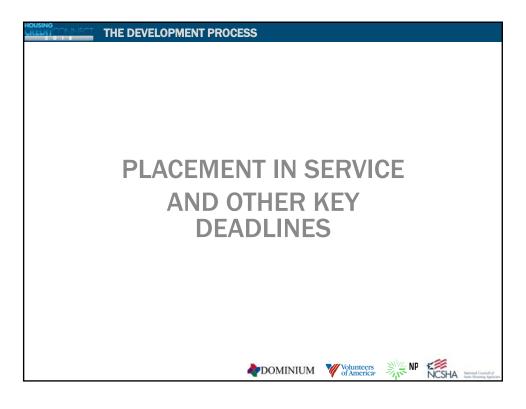


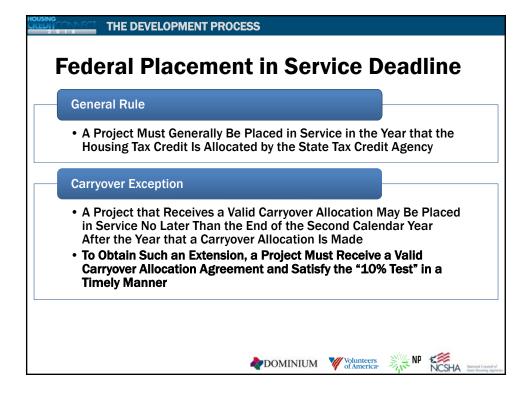












THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

Requirements for a Valid Carryover Allocation

- · The address of the building (or if none exists, a specific description of its location)
- The name, address and taxpayer identification number of the building owner
- The name and address of the state tax credit agency
- The taxpayer identification number of the state tax credit agency
- The date of the allocation
- The credit dollar amount allocated to the building
- The taxpayer's total reasonably expected basis in the project as of the close of the second calendar year after the allocation year
- The taxpayer's basis in the project at the close of the calendar year in which the allocation is made and the percentage that this amount bears to the total reasonably expected basis
- The date the building is expected to be placed in service
- The building identification number assigned to the building









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Satisfying the 10% Test

- Federal Rule: 10% of the reasonably expected basis in the project (as of the close of the second calendar year) must be paid or incurred by the later of (i) the end of the calendar year for which the credit allocation is made, or (ii) twelve (12) months after the date of the carryover
- States may impose stricter standards as long as the terms do not violate the Federal credit rules
- 10% test is a "cliff" test









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Defining "Reasonably Expected Basis" for 10% Test Purposes

- Reasonably expected basis means the adjusted basis of land and depreciable property (whether or not it is included in eligible basis)
- Eligible costs include building/construction costs, related personal property and land costs
- Basis attributable to non-residential rental property (i.e., commercial property/site improvements) may be includable in carryover allocation basis even though such property is not included in eligible basis
- Ineligible costs include permanent loan fees, reserves, syndication fees, partnership organizational costs and tax credit fees
- Costs may be incurred by taxpayer prior to the calendar year of the allocation
- QCT/DDA increases not included in 10% test calculations









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Common 10% Test Expenditures

- Acquisition costs for land and buildings
- Construction costs (e.g., materials, permits, etc.)
- Development fee
- Fees for services (e.g., architect, contractor and engineer)
- Construction financing fees/construction period interest

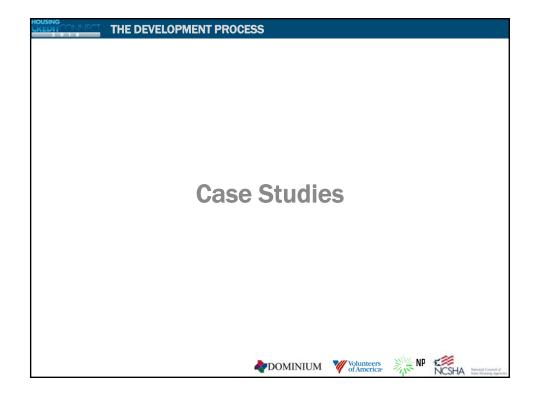








Working Effectively With Development Partners - Tax credit agency - HUD - Lenders - Local municipalities - Joint venture partners - Partnering with nonprofits



THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

Meadows at Montbello

- New 86 unit LIHTC service enriched senior project in the Montbello neighborhood of Denver completed in 2017.
- Located on 3.2 acres of land directly adjacent to Montbello Manor, a 79 unit HUD Section 202 also owned and managed by Volunteers of America.
- The unit mix includes 67 one-bedroom units and 19 two-bedroom units at 30%, 50% and 60% AMI as well as 35 Project Based Vouchers provided by Denver Housing Authority.
- Common area amenities include a business and computer center, a fitness room, a library/craft room, TV/movie lounge, roof deck, and a community room to host a variety of programs and activities for residents. A service coordinator provides on-site and referral services to residents.
- The outdoor space offers resident garden plots, generous landscaping and seating areas, and a perimeter fence and trail around both properties; Meadows and Manor.
- The physical linking of a 10 year old HUD 202 project with a new LIHTC project posed a unique
- VOA had to go through the HUD "Partial Release of Security" process to release the 3.2 acres of vacant land to build the project. Through this process, VOA negotiated with HUD to the take the value of the land and place it in a "Service Reserve" fund that could be used to fund services in both projects. The construction of Meadows has had the additional impact of increasing the adjacent value of the HUD 202 and quality of life for the associated residents.
- Other roadblocks included changes in the priorities of the HFA which had to repeatedly put our project on the backburner as it dealt with the results of severe flooding in Colorado.
- 5 CHFA LIHTC applications and 5 years to get the project funded and built. Started as 9% LIHTC. Ultimately became one of the first developments in Colorado to utilize a combined 4% and State Tax Credit execution.











THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS Meadows at Montbello Sources and Uses Summary SOURCES **LIHTC Equity Acquisition Costs** \$435k **State Tax Credit Equity** \$3.7mm **New Construction Costs** \$13mm **CHFA Bond Loan** Professional Fees & Other Soft Costs \$5.1mm \$1.2mm FHI B AHP \$740k **Developer Fee** \$1.9mm City General Funds \$585k **Construction Interim Costs** \$1.2mm State HOME Funds \$585k \$311k **Permanent Financing Costs CHFA HOF Loan** \$250k **Tax Credit & Syndication Costs** \$61k **TOTAL SOURCES OF FUNDS:** \$18.5mm Start-Up Costs, Reserves & Escrows \$481k TOTAL USES OF FUNDS: \$18.5mm

DOMINIUM









