# THE HFA INSTITUTE HOME & HTF Cost Allocation Clinic January 14, 2019 NCSHA National Council of South Housing Agencies

## • Sponsored by: - HUD's Office of Affordable Housing Programs - NCSHA • Trainer: - Steve Lathom, TDA Consulting slathom@tdainc.org 517-203-4130

# Objectives Hands-on overview Mini-case studies Comparability & Eligible/Ineligible Costs Demonstrating use of Cost Allocation Tool Available on HUD Exchange

### Cost Allocation: When & Why

- Required when not all units are HOME/HTF-assisted CPD 16-15
- Regulatory drivers:
  - Eligible costs: HOME §92.205(d)(1) & HTF §93.200(c)(1)
    - "Only the actual {HOME/HTF} eligible development costs of the assisted units may be charged to the {HOME/HTF} program"
    - Costs "determined based on a method of cost allocation"
  - Max. per unit subsidy limits: HOME §92.250(a) & HTF §93.300(a)
    - See CPD Notice 15-003; consult with Field Office
  - Underwriting: HOME §92.250(b) & HTF §93.300(b)
  - Invest no more than "necessary to provide quality affordable housing that is financially

viable..."

Slide 4



### Assigns project's actual and eligible costs to units Goal is balance btw HOME/HTF award and cost of units subject to restrictions Eligible costs of assisted units must equal or exceed award Alocated cost. Alocated cost. Alocated cost. Alocated cost. 28R Tha Unit Alocated cost.

### Cost Allocation: HOME v. HTF Three minor differences for HTF State defines max. per unit subsidy in allocation plan, not tied to FHA Sec. 234 limits like HOME HTF can provide operating assistance/reserves in limited circumstances Must be tied only to HTF unit (essentially cost allocated w/in the project's operating budge), so excluded from both TDC and HTF investment Subtle differences in eligibility of public housing units, may lead to variations in cost allocation

### **Cost Allocation Tool** • Excel workbook available on HUD Exchange - Selection of Method: based on comparability and initial input (funds requested or designated units) For every project - Method-specific worksheets: Standard Method, Proration Method, Hybrid Only do one per project • Units not comparable, must use Standard Method Most projects will use either Standard Method or Proration Method

### **Key Inputs/Determinations**

- Cost Allocation Tool
  - Does the math

Method

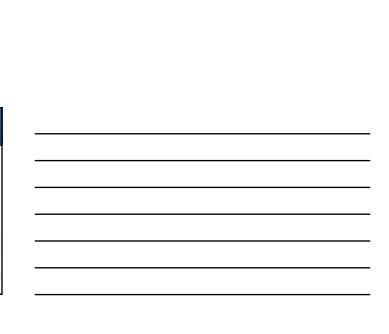
- Doesn't make judgements
- Key evaluations a PJ must make:
  - Are units comparable?
  - Which costs are eligible/ineligible for HOME?



### What Are "Comparable" Units?

- Comparable ≠ identical
  - Configuration (# BRs, bathrooms, total rooms)
  - Size (sq. footage)
  - Amenities & finishes (features, fixtures, & finishes)
  - Rents (if unassisted/unrestricted)
- May have comparability within unit types

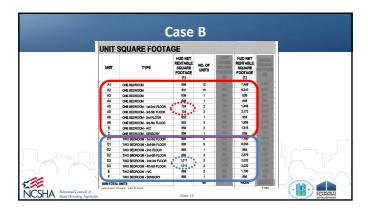


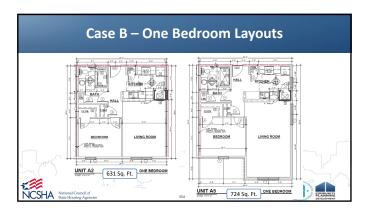


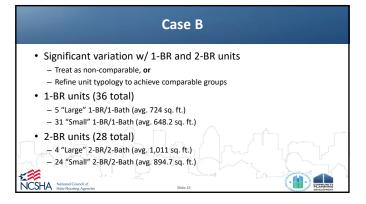
## Petermining Comparability Review architectural plans for unit layouts and square footage Summary table often provided Review specifications Look for differences in finishes and amenities Consider adding specific certifications/warranties in application materials disclosing any differences

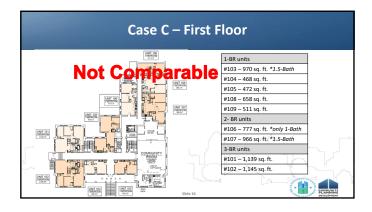
			Case	A		
	HUD	NET RENT	ABLE (I	EASIBLE	)	
	UNIT	TYPE	NUMBER OF UNITS	UNIT NET RENTABLE AREA	TOTAL NET RENTABLE AREA	]
	Α	ONE BEDROOM	7	846	5,922	
	В	ONE BEDROOM HDCP.	2	847	1,694	
	С	ONE BEDROOM SENSORY	1	846	846	7
	D	TWO BEDROOM	24	1,143	27,432	1
	DD	TWO BEDROOM	33	1,124	37,092	
	E	TWO BEDROOM HDCP.	2	1,124	2,248	
	F	TWO BEDROOM SENSORY	1	1,124	1,124	
	TOTAL	UNITS	70		76,358	1 1
	TOTAL	UNITS	70		76,338	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
NCSHA National Cou	ncil of g Agencies		Slide 11		<u>~</u>	SOMMUNITY PLANNING SEVELOPMENT

Case A								
		nation: L g. sq. ft.				ullocation Tool		
Ī	HUD SQU	NET RENT ARE FOOT	ABLE (I					
	UNIT	TYPE	NUMBER OF UNITS	RENTABLE	RENTABLE ARFA			
	Α	ONE BESINGON	7	846	5,922	5,922 + 1,694 + 846 =		
	В	ONE DEDROOM MOOF.	2	847	1,694	8,462 divided by 10 =		
	С	CAE BEDROOM SHOOM	1	846	846	846.2 avg.		
	D	TWO BEDROOM	24	1,143	27,432			
	DD	гио весясом	33	1,124	37,092	27,432 + 37,092 + 2,248 + 1,124 =		
	Е	гио весесом носе.	2	1,124	2,248	67,896 divided by 60 units =		
	F	TWO SECROOM SINGER	1	1,124	1,124	1,131.6 avg.		
777 L	TOTAL	UNITS	70		76,358			

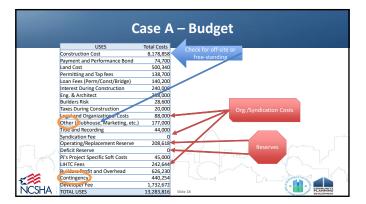








# Pistinguish btw eligible and ineligible costs in total budget Needed for cost allocation, and Disbursement, only disburse for eligible costs Key references 92.206 (eligible costs) & 92.214 (prohibited activities) Usual suspects: Stand-alone accessory structures Capitalized reserves (exception for 18 month rent-up) Organizational/partnership & syndication expenses Off-site infrastructure Furnishings and equipment



## Seek more detailed itemization Ideal: Update proforma/budget formats to itemize common ineligible items In the meantime: Seek additional breakdown of costs when ineligible items obviously mixed in e.g. hard costs includes accessory structures Err on the side of caution Treat unclear or questionable items as ineligible Treat contingency as ineligible (may not be used or may get used for ineligible purposes) Worst case is marginal "over designation" of HOME units

	Case /	4 — In	eli	igible Costs
	Construction Cost	8,178,858		
	Payment and Performance Bond	74,700	•	Total costs treated as
	land Cost	500.340		Total costs treated as
	Permitting and Tap fees	138,700		ineligible for HOME:
	Loan Fees (Perm/Const/Bridge)	140,200		¢4 4FC F4C
	Interest During Construction	240,000		<b>- \$1,156,516</b>
	Eng. & Architect	358,000		Remember, acting
	Builders Risk	28,600		, 3
	Taxes During Construction	20,000		conservatively, more detail
	Legal and Organizational Costs	88,000	ŀ	may have resulted in fewer
	Other (Clubhouse, Marketing, etc.)	177,000	ŀ	ineligible costs
	Title and Recording	44,000		mengible costs
	Syndication Fee	0		
	Operating/Replacement Reserve	208,618		
	Deficit Reserve	0		
	PJ's Project Specific Soft Costs	45,000		
( )	LIHTC Fees Builders Profit and Overhead	242,644		
		626,230		
1200	Contingency	440,254	•	
NCSHA	Developer Fee TOTAL USES	1,732,672 13,283,816	Slide 2	EQUINATING DEVELOPMENT

Cost Allocation Tool
• Let's fill it out
– Case A – proration method
<ul><li>– Case C – standard method</li></ul>
Handouts provided
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