

low income housing tax credit



allocation plan 2009

This plan was adopted by the Colorado Housing and Finance Authority Board of Directors

on December 11, 2008 and approved by the Governor of Colorado

on December 23, 2008



*financing the places where
people live and work*

Low Income Housing Tax Credit Allocation Plan

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section 1

Federal Requirements for the Qualified Allocation Plan (the "QAP" or "Plan")

Each year the state allocating agency for the Federal Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program is required to publish a Plan describing the process for allocation of the housing credits. In Colorado, Colorado Housing and Finance Authority (CHFA) is the state housing credit agency. CHFA is responsible for preparing the annual Plan and making it available for review by interested parties before approval by the Governor of Colorado and final publication.

Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code (the "Code") is the federal statute governing the tax credit program. In accordance with Section 42, each state allocating agency must have a Plan:

- Which sets forth selection criteria to be used to determine housing priorities
- Which gives preference among selected projects to:
 - Projects serving the lowest income
 - Projects obligated to serve qualified tenants for the longest periods
- Which includes the following selection criteria:
 - Project location
 - Housing needs characteristics
 - Project characteristics
 - Sponsor characteristics
 - Tenant populations with special housing needs
 - Tenant populations of individuals with children
 - Public housing waiting lists
 - Projects intended for eventual tenant ownership
 - Projects that are energy efficient
 - Projects of a historic nature

The 2009 QAP conforms to all of the Plan requirements summarized above.

For the 2009 QAP, CHFA encouraged suggestions and comments from the affordable housing industry and conducted special tax credit advisory and subcommittee meetings on important tax credit issues. Housing professionals and experts representing a wide range of interests and specialties participated in these discussions and contributed to the development of the 2009 QAP. CHFA wishes to publicly acknowledge their contribution and to thank them for their time and effort.

In addition, as required by the Code, CHFA presented the draft allocation plan for public review and comment at a public hearing held on December 1, 2008.

Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, in order to assure that the QAP has the flexibility to adjust to deteriorating market conditions, CHFA in its sole discretion may waive any section of the QAP (not otherwise required by Section 42) which would under such circumstances hinder the ability of CHFA to meet the goals and priorities of the QAP.

section 2

Guiding Principles and Priorities

Demand for the housing credits often exceeds supply. In determining how and where to allocate the credit, CHFA must consider the need for affordable housing throughout the state of Colorado. The purpose of CHFA's Plan is to reserve the federal tax credits for the creation and maintenance of rental housing units for low and very low income households in the state of Colorado in such a way as to further the following principles and priorities:

- Reserve credits in order to provide a balance between the need to create new affordable housing units and the need to preserve the existing affordable housing stock;
- Reserve credits in order to provide an equitable distribution throughout the state and provide a reasonable mix of affordable housing projects, both in regard to the number of units and the populations served (family, elderly, special needs);
- Reserve credits to as many rental housing projects as possible, considering cost, size, location, income mix of proposals, and environmental sustainability;
- Reserve credits in order to provide opportunities to a variety of qualified sponsors, both for-profit and nonprofit;
- Reserve only the amount of credit that CHFA determines to be necessary for the financial feasibility of a project and its viability as a qualified low income housing project throughout the credit period.

Criteria for Approval

Consistent with the Code requirements, the process for evaluating tax credit applications includes a comprehensive analysis that gives preference to applications serving the lowest income residents for the longest period of time, together with an analysis of the overall viability of the proposed project. In order to ensure that the diverse housing needs of communities throughout Colorado are considered, the low income targeting and extended use period of proposed projects will be considered along with the following criteria:

Market conditions

CHFA will consider the stability of both tax credit and market rate properties in the primary market area (PMA) of the proposed project, including vacancy rates, rent concessions, or reduced rents. In reviewing project applications, CHFA will look more favorably on a project that is in a PMA where there are lower vacancy rates and fewer concessions or reduced rents. In addition, staff will carefully analyze the assumptions made in the market study regarding capture rates and overall demand. CHFA will look more favorably on a project that doesn't require high captures rates or that needs to assume high in-migration to achieve lower capture rates.

Readiness-to-proceed

The threshold requirements of readiness-to-proceed are outlined further in this Plan. As part of the overall evaluation of the project's readiness, CHFA will pay particular attention to how the applicants can demonstrate the ability to meet all the carryover requirements including securing financing and tax credit commitments within 12 months of the application.

Overall financial feasibility and viability

The Code states that "the housing credit dollar amount allocated to a project shall not exceed the amount the housing credit agency determines is necessary for the financial feasibility of the project and its viability as a qualified low income housing project throughout the credit period". CHFA, therefore, will evaluate the overall financial strength of each project and consider such items as debt coverage ratios throughout the 15-year pro forma period, the ability to pay deferred developer fees from cash flows, operating reserve amounts, and annual operating expenses. While still acknowledging that there are legitimate circumstances that allow for a waiver of certain underwriting criteria (e.g., lower vacancy rates for 100 percent occupied project-based Section 8 deals, lower PUPA for independent senior deals), projects that exceed the underwriting criteria will be considered to be stronger deals.

Experience with the development and management of multifamily rental properties

CHFA will evaluate experience in terms of the quality of the development and management experience, including the overall financial strength of the developer’s current portfolio, the number of successful projects, compliance with any applicable regulatory requirements, and property management track record.

Total project costs per unit

CHFA recognizes the wide range of project costs throughout the state, including such items as land costs, zoning processes, tap fees, parking requirements, etc. Given the limited nature of the housing credit, however, CHFA may ultimately need to make a judgment regarding the best use of this valuable resource as it relates to the total project costs per unit and the requested annual tax credit per unit.

Proximity to existing tax credit projects

CHFA must monitor the distribution of tax credit projects across the state as well as in particular submarkets. In some cases, CHFA may need to make choices between two credible applications based on the number of tax credit projects in a particular market or area of the state. Attention will also be paid to any recent reservations made in a particular market or area of the state. Recently approved projects should be afforded the opportunity to lease-up without direct competition from another tax credit project. Particular attention will also be paid to existing projects that are not achieving pro forma rents.

Site suitability

Sites will be evaluated on the basis of suitability and overall marketability including, but not limited to, proximity to schools, shopping, public transportation, medical services, parks/playgrounds; conformance with neighborhood character and land use patterns; site suitability regarding slope, noise (e.g., railroad tracks, freeways), environmental hazards, flood plain, or wetland issues.

section 3

Tax Credit Allocation Process

The Code generally requires that federal tax credit allocations be made by the state housing credit agency at the time a qualified building is placed-in-service (available for occupancy). The Code also permits housing credit agencies to award carryover allocations (allows an additional two years to complete the project) to projects which are not ready for placement in service by year-end but which have incurred, or will incur within a period of six months, more than 10 percent of the total project costs. In addition, CHFA uses a process that permits sponsors to obtain a “preliminary reservation” of tax credits at an earlier stage in the development process than is required for an allocation.

Tax exempt private activity bond-financed projects are eligible for federal tax credits without having to compete for the state’s annual housing credit dollar amount (“housing credit ceiling”), but are also subject to review by CHFA and are required by the Code to satisfy the requirements for an allocation of federal credits under the Plan. See Section 7 for application instructions. Such projects are also subject to the compliance monitoring requirements as described in Section 12 herein.

3.A

Preliminary Reservation and Application Process

Applicants for the competitive (9 percent) tax credit must submit a Letter of Intent (written notification of the intent to apply for tax credits) to Paula Harrison at pharrison@chfainfo.com or by fax at 303.291.5711 no later than 5:00pm MST on the submittal dates listed below or the application will not be accepted. For Round 1 applications, a letter of engagement with an approved market analyst must also be submitted at the time of the submission of the Letter of Intent. However, beginning with Round 2 applications, a completed market study that meets the requirements of the Market Study Guide (see Appendix A) completed by an approved market analyst must be submitted at the time of the submission of the Letter of Intent. The market analyst must contact CHFA’s appraiser, Kim Dillinger, at kdillinger@chfainfo.com prior to commencement of the study. Once the analyst has contacted Kim, they must then contact Paula Harrison to request a Comparison Chart. This chart is in Microsoft Word format and must be sent to the analyst electronically. This chart will be completed separately from the market study (this does not eliminate any Market Study Guide requirements) and submitted back to Paula Harrison at the time of application submission.

The Letter of Intent must include:

- Number of units
- AMI mix
- Sponsor name
- Address and location of the project
- Estimated annual credit amount
- Population target (senior, family, special needs)
- Specification of new construction, acq/rehab, or substantial rehab
- Any other pertinent information.

Depending on market conditions, if a proposed project is located in the same market area as a tax credit project that has already received a tax credit reservation, consideration for a formal application may be postponed until the current tax credit project has received a carryover allocation and market conditions have improved.

3.A.1 Application Submittals

The dates for application submittals for reservations of the competitive tax credits from the federal housing credit ceiling, along with the amount of annual credit available for that submittal date and the date for notification of intent to apply are listed below. A total of \$11.9 million in annual credit is available for 2009, with \$1.1 million of that total set-aside for the Park Avenue HOPE VI project. The remaining \$10.8 million will be available in equal increments of \$3.6 million as listed below:

Letter of Intent deadline is 01.05.09
\$3.6 million annual credit
Application deadline 02.02.09

Letter of Intent deadline is 04.01.09
\$3.6 million annual credit
Application deadline 05.01.09

Letter of Intent deadline is 07.01.09
\$3.6 million annual credit
Application deadline 08.03.09

All documents must be delivered to the CHFA offices no later than 5:00pm MST on the above-listed notification dates, without exception.

CHFA reserves the right to change the above dates and the annual credit amount available for a given submittal date by posting notice of such change on CHFA's website (www.chfainfo.com) not less than 45 days prior to the affected submittal date. Notwithstanding the foregoing, CHFA reserves the right to increase the annual credit amount available for a given submittal date without any prior notice. Any credit returned from prior reservations or carryovers may be used in any subsequent 2009 cycles without prior notice. If the full credit amount for any cycle is not reserved, the remaining amount will be divided equally among the subsequent 2009 cycles. If the total annual amount of \$11.9 million is not reserved in 2009, the remaining amount will be carried forward to 2010. Subject to CHFA's right to increase the annual credit amount available or to award returned credit, it is anticipated that no more than \$11.9 million in annual credit will be reserved in 2009.

Applications for the noncompetitive tax credit for projects financed with private activity bonds will be accepted throughout the year, except during the month of December. See Section 7 for more details regarding notification and application requirements.

Because applications will be accepted throughout the calendar year, all underwriting will be done with the underwriting requirements that are in place at the time of the application, including the rent, income limits, and basis limits.

If an application does not receive a reservation due to a lack of available credit, it will be reconsidered in the following application round. If there are no changes made from the previous submittal, the application fee for the second submittal will be reduced to \$1,000.00. A Letter of Intent is required.

If CHFA learns that any principal or management agent that is involved with a proposed project has serious and/or repeated performance or noncompliance issues in Colorado or any other state at the time of application, the application will be rejected. The prior performance considered might include, but is not limited to, progress made with previous tax credit reservations, project compliance, and payment of monitoring fees.

Open Records Act Request

As part of the application certification, the applicant acknowledges that the application and all materials submitted by applicants constitute public records within the meaning of the Colorado Open Records Act (Colorado Revised Statutes Section 24-72-210 et seq.). The applicant further acknowledges and agrees, as part of the application certification, that CHFA will not treat any part of the application and submissions as a record that is not subject to release to the public, unless such material is segregated and clearly designated as falling with an exception to the Colorado Open Records Act. Otherwise, CHFA will make such material available for inspection and copying (for a charge of \$1.00 per page) upon the request of any person. As part of the application certification, the applicant further acknowledges and agrees that even material which is so segregated and designated may become subject to release upon a successful challenge by a member of the public.

3.A.2

Threshold Criteria for Preliminary Tax Credit Applications

The first four items listed below **must** be provided at the time of the application submittal and are not subject to the 10-day cure period referenced in Section 3.A.3.

Threshold #1

Minimum Score

All applications must score a minimum of 130 points under “Scoring” in order to be considered for a reservation. The minimum score threshold must be met at the time of application. Include documentation under the Scoring tab.

Threshold #2

Site Control

The applicant must demonstrate full control of all land and buildings included in the project through a fully executed agreement such as an option agreement, a purchase or sale agreement, or other similar instruments. Warranty deeds must be recorded. Site control must be demonstrated at the time of application. Include two hard copies under the Site Control tab.

Threshold #3

Market Study

The market study must be prepared by a CHFA-approved analyst who is completely unaffiliated with the developer and/or owner of the proposed project and has no financial interest in the proposed project. Prior to commencing a market study for the proposed project, the market analyst must notify CHFA by contacting Kim Dillinger at kdillinger@chfainfo.com or 303.297.7361 of the intent to undertake a market study and must follow the format and content requirements contained in the Market Study Guide (see Appendix A). Once the analyst has contacted Kim, they must then contact Paula Harrison at pharrison@chfainfo.com to request a Comparison Chart. This chart is in Microsoft Word format and will be sent to the analyst electronically. This chart will be completed separately from the market study (this does not eliminate any Market Study Guide requirements) and submitted to Paula Harrison at the time of application submission.

Failure to comply with market study requirements will result in a denial of the study and the application. Submit one hard copy and one Adobe PDF version via email.

The market study must match the submitted application regarding income targeting, unit mix, unit sizes, and rents. If the market study and application do not match, the application will not be processed and will be returned to the applicant.

Threshold #4
Outstanding Noncompliance

Applications will not be accepted if there are any outstanding 8823s or noncompliance with the provisions of the LURA on any projects which are owned or managed by the applicant or the applicant's management agent. Whether affiliated or unaffiliated, consideration will be given to circumstances in which CHFA is required to issue an 8823 for occurrences outside the control of management, such as accidents or acts of nature.

Threshold #5
2009 Electronic Spreadsheet Application

A completed spreadsheet application is required. This can be found on the CHFA website at www.chfainfo.com or a copy can be requested via email at pharrison@chfainfo.com.

Threshold #6
Readiness-to-Proceed

- CHFA will pay particular attention to how the applicants can demonstrate the ability to meet all the carryover requirements including securing financing and tax credit commitments within 12 months of the application.
- Evidence of current zoning status (new construction) - If the site is not properly zoned, provide evidence that the required change will be in place at the time the carryover application is due (approximately 14 months from the preliminary application date). If the site is zoned properly, provide evidence that other approvals, such as site plan approval, will be in place at the time the carryover application is due. Projects that are properly zoned at the time of the preliminary application may be given priority in the selection process.
- Phase I Environmental
(send one Adobe PDF version to pharrison@chfainfo.com)
- Schematic drawings
(new construction)

- Cost estimate from third-party cost estimator or general contractor (new construction)
- Capital Needs Assessment (acquisition/rehabilitation)

Threshold #7

Project Team Experience

The developer must provide evidence that the developer has multifamily rental housing development experience and that the management company, the consultant (if any), the legal firm, and the accounting firm engaged by the applicant have experience with LIHTC projects. Resumes must be provided. In addition, the management company must have experience related to population specific projects (i.e., independent senior, homeless, etc.). If the developer has no LIHTC experience, using a consultant with LIHTC experience is recommended.

Threshold #8

Energy Efficiency Requirements

Beginning in 2009, all applicants must agree to meet certain energy efficiency requirements in order to apply for credits. Applicants must complete an Energy Efficiency Certification (under the Energy Efficiency Requirement tab of the application), certifying that the project will meet or exceed the requirements or the equivalent of those requirements listed in Energy Efficiency Requirements under Section 8 of the QAP for new construction or rehabilitation as applicable. Attachments should be submitted along with the application as needed to describe the energy efficiency items that are not covered by the Energy Efficiency Certification. If a custom-designed system or work-around is to be used, the applicant must submit a narrative explaining the custom design or work-around and documentation such as an energy analysis from a third-party energy analyst supporting that the same results will be achieved.

For preliminary application submittals in 2009, the application package must include the following:

1. Electronic application submitted via email or disk
2. Application fee
3. Cost estimate from general contractor or cost estimator
4. Letter of interest from lender for construction and permanent financing
5. Letter of interest from syndicator/equity investor

6. Evidence of contact with soft fund sources
7. Utility allowances worksheet with amounts circled
8. Evidence of property tax exemption, if applicable
9. Supporting documents for scoring
10. Narrative; must include type of construction
11. Location maps and drawings
12. Timeline
13. Phase I Environmental
14. Zoning status documentation; must be from zoning department
15. Site control documentation, two copies
16. Market study, one hard copy, one Adobe PDF
(note: market study will be submitted with the Letter of Intent for applications received for Round 2 and thereafter.)
17. For acquisition/rehabilitation projects provide the following:
 - An attorney's opinion that the 10-year rule requirements are met.
 - If the existing project is currently federally assisted, the applicant must provide evidence of the existing federal assistance to be exempt from the 10-year rule requirement. An attorney's opinion is not required if the applicant provides evidence of the exemption from the 10-year rule (e.g. Section 8 Housing Assistance Payment, HAP contract, or RHS Rental Assistance Contract).
 - A third-party Capital Needs Assessment (see Appendix B for Capital Needs Assessment requirements),
 - An appraisal with the land value calculated separately from the building value (send one Adobe PDF version to pharrison@chfainfo.com)
 - For acquisition of unrestricted properties, a relocation plan for addressing the potential displacement of current residents is required. Such a plan must include a budget for providing moving and utility hook-up costs for all residents that wish to move or that are required to move. An owner certification must be provided that all residents have been informed of the availability of such funds.

3.A.3

Site Evaluation

After a review of the Preliminary Application, CHFA staff will conduct a site visit to determine general site suitability. Sites will be evaluated on the following: proximity to schools, shopping, public transportation, medical services, parks/playgrounds; marketability; conformance with neighborhood character and land use patterns; site suitability regarding slope, noise (e.g., railroad tracks, freeways), environmental hazards, flood plain, or wetland issues.

3.A.4

Application Review Meeting

Upon submission by the applicant and review by CHFA of the above information, CHFA staff will contact the applicant to discuss any issues or concerns with the information submitted or with the proposed site. In order for reservation decisions to be made in as timely a manner as possible, the applicant will have 10 business days to address any concerns or issues. If the requested information is not received by the deadline, staff decisions regarding a recommendation for a reservation will be made using only the information already submitted and could result in the denial of the application.

3.A.5

Preliminary Reservation

After review of the items above and any additional requested information, staff will make a recommendation to the CHFA Tax Credit Committee for approval. Committee members will consist of the Chief Operating Officer, the Director of Commercial Lending, the Director of Asset Management, the Director of Marketing and Strategic Development, the Manager of Multifamily Loan Production, the Manager of Special Assets, the Manager of Program Compliance, and, as a nonvoting member, the General Counsel or assigned designee.

Projects that receive approval from the CHFA Executive Director or delegated designee are given a preliminary reservation of tax credits. Preliminary reservations are valid for 12 months from the date of the preliminary reservation letter and evidence of CHFA's intention to allocate credits in the subsequent calendar year. For 2009, projects that

receive a preliminary reservation in 2009 will receive an allocation in 2010. Projects that do not meet the carryover allocation requirements within the 12-month period will lose the reservation and may not re-apply for a minimum of six months. Preliminary reservations may be made subject to such conditions as CHFA determines necessary or appropriate to assure that the project will timely meet the goals of this Plan, including, without limitation, the project's progress toward completion and compliance with CHFA and federal tax credit requirements. Quarterly reports updating the progress in securing construction, permanent financing, and tax credit equity will be required for all projects that have received a preliminary reservation.

If CHFA learns that any principal or principal's management agent that is involved with a proposed project has serious and/or repeated performance or noncompliance issues in Colorado or any other state at the time of application, the application will be rejected. The prior performance considered might include, but is not limited to, progress made with previous tax credit reservations, project compliance, and payment of monitoring fees.

3.A.6 CHFA Discretionary Authority

CHFA reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to (i) carry forward a portion of the current year's housing credit ceiling for allocation in the next calendar year, and (ii) under certain conditions, issue a reservation or, in the case of projects that have already placed-in-service, a binding commitment for some portion of the next year's housing credit ceiling.

3.A.7 Jurisdiction Notification

The Code requires that the state allocating agency notify the chief executive officer of the local jurisdiction where each proposed project is located. A notification will be sent to the affected jurisdiction immediately after an application is submitted and deemed complete. The jurisdiction will then be given an adequate opportunity to comment on the proposed project. CHFA will consider the comments and may contact the local jurisdiction for additional information. CHFA will also send a notice to the local housing authority, if applicable.

3.A.8

Status Reporting

Projects receiving reservations may be required to provide reports, in a format prescribed by CHFA, outlining progress toward placement in service. Information requested will be project-specific and may include, but is not limited to, such items as zoning and other local project approvals, firm debt, equity and/or gap financing commitments, and construction progress towards project completion. Projects that will not be placed-in-service in the year that the reservation is given may also be required to provide information regarding the sponsor's ability to meet Code and CHFA requirements to obtain a carryover allocation.

3.A.9

Changes to Project

A reservation of tax credits is based upon information provided in each project application. Until a project is placed-in-service, any material changes to the project, such as changes in the site, scope, costs, or design, as submitted in the application will require written notification to and approval by CHFA. Any request for a change in ownership is subject to the provisions of paragraph 3.N. Changes in project characteristics which were the basis, in whole or in part, of CHFA's decision to reserve credits, may result in a revocation of the reservation or a reduction in the amount of the tax credit reservation.

3.A.10

Revocation of Reservations

A preliminary reservation is subject to revocation should the project sponsor fail to timely comply with the conditions thereof, including failure to provide evidence satisfactory to CHFA of financial feasibility, sufficient progress toward placement in service, or eligibility for a carryover allocation. CHFA may also, in its sole discretion, ask sponsors with preliminary reservations to pay an additional fee to retain their reservations. Such fee, if paid, would be credited towards the allocation fee.

3.A.11

Equitable Distribution of Unit and Affordability Mix

For mixed income projects, CHFA requires that low income set-aside units be distributed proportionately throughout each building, and to the extent possible, each floor of each building of the project and throughout the bedroom/bath mix and type. Both market rate and low income units must have the same design regarding unit amenities and square footage. Amenities include, but are not limited to, fireplaces, covered parking, in-unit washer/dryers, and mountain views.

For projects that are 100 percent low income, CHFA requires that the units at different targeting levels (40 percent AMI, 50 percent AMI, etc.) be distributed proportionately throughout each building, throughout the bedroom/bath mix and type and, to the extent possible, throughout each floor or each building of the project. All targeting levels must have the same design regarding unit amenities and square footage. Amenities include, but are not limited to, fireplaces, covered parking, in-unit washer/dryers, and mountain views.

Regardless of the income mix of the property, Section 42 requires that charges for services other than housing will not be considered rent if the services are optional and practical alternatives exist. As an example, a project may offer a limited number of garages. The additional charge would not be considered in the maximum rent calculation if the garages were not included in basis and practical alternatives existed, in this case, free surface parking. CHFA interprets "practical alternatives" to mean that there would be at least one free surface space for each unit. Local codes may require more than one space. For projects that contain 100 percent structured parking, the number of spaces required would be that required by local code and the maximum rents for all low income units must include parking.

3.B Carryover Allocations

Projects that receive a preliminary reservation must either place the project in service or meet the carryover allocation requirements listed below within 12 months from the date of the preliminary reservation. Applications for a carryover allocation may be submitted prior to the 12-month deadline but no sooner than January 1 of the year following the preliminary reservation. Applications must be received at least 30 days prior to the deadline when locking in the APR. Projects that meet the carryover allocation requirements must place in service not later than the close of the second calendar year following the calendar year of the allocation.

For carryover application submittals in 2009, the application package must include the following:

1. Completed electronic application with any revisions;
2. Application fees;
3. Evidence of enforceable financing commitments for all loans and grants; Applicant must provide evidence that all enforceable financing commitments for loans, grants, and equity from the sale of tax credits have been secured. An "enforceable commitment" means that the authorized body (Investment Committee, Loan Committee, Board, etc.) of the funding source has given approval and the commitment is subject only to those conditions which are totally under the control of the sponsor to meet. The terms and conditions of the commitment must be clearly identified. Application and commitment fees shall have been paid or must be required to be paid upon closing. Documentation of owner equity (equity other than that obtained from the sale of tax credits) listed in the Project Financing worksheet of the carryover application;
4. Utility allowances worksheet with amounts circled and totaled;
5. Narrative update if changes from preliminary; planning approval (applicant must provide evidence that an application for all required building permits has been submitted to the issuer of such permits);
6. Site plan and floor plan on 8½" x 11" paper;
7. Certificate as to Ownership and Basis;
8. CPA Opinion letter and 10 percent test
9. Attorney Opinion letter

10. Architect certification; certification of the architect who has designed the project that the project has been designed to comply with the requirements of all applicable local, state, or federal fair housing and other disability-related laws, however denominated. The certification must clearly state that the project will comply with the following laws: local building codes, Colorado Fair Housing Act, as amended, Colorado Standards for Residential Construction (C.R.S. Section 9-5-112), Federal Fair Housing Act, as amended, the Americans with Disabilities Act, and the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended. The architect certification must also state that the project has been designed to meet or exceed the energy efficiency requirements in section 8 of the QAP. The owner is required to certify to the above in the case of an acquisition/rehabilitation project that does not employ an architect.
11. Partnership agreement: The partnership agreement must be fully executed and must identify the equity commitment, the equity factor and pay-in schedule, and a Deferred Developer Fee certain repayment date. In addition, the agreement must list the terms of all funding sources, loans, equity pay-in, equity contributions, and the requirements of section 4.B., "Minimum Operating Reserve Requirements." The agreement must state the amount of the operating reserve and the amount must equal or exceed the operating reserve approved by CHFA. The partnership name and tax ID must also match the Certificate as to Ownership and Basis, Attorney Opinion letter, and CPA Opinion letter. Please send the executed entity document as an Adobe PDF file via email.

If there are any issues or concerns from a staff review of the items submitted for the carryover allocation, staff will document those concerns in writing and the developer will have an opportunity to address those issues. In order for carryover decisions to be made in as timely a manner as possible, the applicant will have 10 business days to address any concerns or issues. If the requested information is not received by the deadline, the preliminary reservation is subject to revocation.

A carryover allocation is for a specific credit amount; however, a sponsor may request allocation of additional credits in a subsequent year or cycle (see section 3.1.). The carryover credit amount may be reduced, if warranted, at the time a final allocation is made. Note: This provision does not apply to projects financed with private activity bonds.

Recapture of Carryover Allocations

CHFA retains the right to recapture a carryover allocation of credits to a project prior to the end of the two-year carryover allocation period allowed under the Code. Each carryover allocation will be subject to a written agreement which will contain conditions, obligations, and deadlines that are precedent to a final allocation of tax credits by CHFA. Should the project or owner fail to comply with all such terms and conditions, CHFA may, in its discretion, rescind the carryover allocation and make the recaptured credits available for other projects.

3.C Final Allocations

CHFA will make final allocations of tax credits no later than the end of the year in which an eligible building or project which has received a reservation or a carryover allocation is placed-in-service unless CHFA decides, in its sole discretion, to issue a binding commitment of the next year's housing credit ceiling. The credit amount which will be allocated is based on CHFA's final determination of the qualified basis for the building or project based on an accountant's certification of final costs provided by the sponsor and a final determination of the credit amount as outlined in Section 3.G. The credit amount allocated may be less than the amount reserved or allocated on a carryover basis. Also, a sponsor may request additional federal credit in accordance with Section 3.I.

The application for a final allocation is the same spreadsheet application used for the preliminary reservation and carryover allocation, updated by the applicant. Reasonable year-end deadlines for final allocation requests will be established in order to permit timely review and preparation of documents.

Sponsors must request a final allocation of federal tax credits by the deadline established by CHFA for the year in which an eligible project is placed-in-service. CHFA may establish deadlines, posted on the CHFA website, earlier than year-end in order to efficiently complete its reviews and documents.

1. Final Allocation Application Requirements

For final application submittals in 2009, the application package must include the following:

1. Completed electronic application with any revisions
2. Application fee, if not paid with the carryover application
3. Signed project budget worksheet
4. Signed project financing worksheet
5. Partial Subordination Agreement(s) from all lien holders with original signature(s)
6. Utility allowance, updated with amounts circled
7. Agreement with local public housing authority that the project is accepting tenants from their waitlist
8. CPA Opinion letter by an independent tax accountant, including the correct tax identification number and legal ownership name
9. Attorney Opinion letter by independent tax attorney, including the correct tax identification number and legal ownership name
10. Form C-1, total square footage must match the unit mix and rents and final building profile in the application
11. Certificate of Occupancy and/or Temporary Certificate of Occupancy for every building. Certificate of Substantial Completion for rehabilitation projects for acquisition credits; proof of the date the project was placed-in-service for acquisition purposes
12. Building photos identified by address and BIN
13. Form 8609 Certificate detailing placed-in-service date for every building, must match the TCO's, CO's, or Certificate of Substantial Completion
14. Compliance training certificate or notification of training at CHFA
15. Compliance monitoring fee

IRS Form 8609 will be issued no sooner than 30 days after CHFA has received a complete final application, including all of the requirements listed below and the recorded LURA.

2. Placed-In-Service Application
(see Section 7.B for private activity bond-financed projects)

Projects which received a carryover allocation of federal credits must be placed-in-service by the end of the second year following the year of the allocation (“Year 2”) or the tax credits are subject to recapture. If a project places-in-service in Year 2, but the applicant will not have all of the required documentation completed by this time, 8609s will not be issued in Year 2. A written notification of the placed-in-service date must be provided to CHFA within 15 days of the actual placed-in-service date. Regardless of the placed-in-service date, a Placed-in-Service Application, with the items below included, must be submitted no later than the first business day in November of Year 2, without exception. This is needed so that CHFA is able to record the LURA prior to the end of Year 2:

- Certificate(s) of Occupancy or Temporary Certificate(s) of Occupancy
- Photographs of the completed building(s), identified by address and BIN
- Completed Form 8609
- Legal description of property
- Partial Subordination to the LURA from every lien holder
- Following completed worksheets of the final application: Project Information, Project Financing, Applicant Info – Development Team, and Unit Mix and Rents
- For rehabilitation projects: evidence that the placed-in-service requirements for rehabilitation have been met
- A check for the compliance monitoring fee

The remaining requirements for the final allocation must be received within six months from the date of receipt of the Placed-in-Service Application. Starting with the seventh month, a \$2,000 per month late fee may be assessed until the remaining requirements are received.

3.D

Amount of Credit Available Annually

The annual per capita federal tax credit amount available to Colorado for 2009 is \$2.30 for each state resident [this includes the 20-cent increase for 2009 in accordance with the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008 (HERA)]. CHFA is also permitted by the Code to carry forward any unused credits from the prior year for allocation in the current year (“carry forward credits”). CHFA may also have available for re-allocation, credits recovered from projects that have received carryover allocations in previous years and are no longer able to utilize them (“returned credits”).

3.E

Set-Asides

The Code requires that at least 10 percent of the annual federal housing credit ceiling be set-aside for the entire year for projects in which 501(c)(3) or 501(c)(4) nonprofit organizations (having an express purpose of fostering low income housing) own an interest in the project and materially participate in the project and operation of the project throughout the compliance period. This could result in reserving tax credits to a lower ranking project in order to meet the nonprofit set-aside requirement. Such nonprofit organizations may not be affiliated with, nor controlled by, a for-profit organization. Material participation is defined in Section 469(h) of the Code as “involved in the operations of the activity on a basis which is regular, continuous, and substantial.” Note: The set-aside does not apply to projects financed with private activity bonds.

In 2009, CHFA is providing a set-aside of up to \$1.1 million in annual credit for the fifth phase of the Park Avenue HOPE VI project, sponsored by the Denver Housing Authority. This amount was deferred from 2008. The Park Avenue HOPE VI project represents a significant contribution of HUD funds for a severely distressed public housing project and has garnered a great degree of support from the City and County of Denver. The project is approaching the final phase of the total of five phases and has already demonstrated a positive impact on the neighborhood, becoming a catalyst for new development and improvements to the area. In order to be eligible to access the HOPE VI set-aside, the HOPE VI application will be subject to the same application process as all other tax credit applications and must meet all aspects of this Plan including, but not limited to, minimum application threshold requirements, underwriting requirements, and application deadlines.

3.F

Maximum Credit Award

Except for projects financed with private activity bonds, CHFA will accept applications for no more than \$1,250,000 of the annual per capita federal credit for any one project or any one applicant, or affiliate of such applicant. As long as an application is active, (meaning the applicant has not yet received an executed Carryover Allocation Agreement), the amount requested in the application will count against the \$1,250,000 cap. For purposes of this section, "Affiliate" means any person (as defined below) who, (i) directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with the applicant; or (ii) owns or controls any outstanding voting securities, partnership interests, membership interests, or other ownership interests of the applicant; or (iii) is an officer, director, employee, agent, partner, or shareholder of the applicant; or (iv) has an officer, director, employee, agent, partner, or shareholder who is also an officer, director, employee, agent, partner, or shareholder of the applicant.

"Person" means an individual, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, trust, or other entity.

"Control" means the possession, directly or indirectly, of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of a Person, whether through the ownership of voting securities or other ownership interest, or otherwise.

Notwithstanding the forgoing provisions, a Person who provides consulting or turn-key project services to an applicant on a strictly fee-for-service basis and not for a share of revenues, ownership interest, or other incentive compensation will generally not be considered an Affiliate, provided that CHFA reserves the right to make such determination based on a review of the facts and circumstances in individual cases.

3.G

Determination of Tax Credit Amount

The Code requires that CHFA not allocate to a project a housing credit dollar amount in excess of the amount of federal credit that CHFA determines necessary for the financial feasibility of the project and its viability as a qualified low income housing project throughout the credit period. CHFA will evaluate each proposed project taking into account such factors as it determines relevant, including, but not limited to, the following items:

1. Project cost, including the reasonableness of cost per unit, developer fees and overhead, consultant fees, builder profit and overhead, and syndication costs (for acquisition/rehabilitation projects or rehabilitation only, hard costs for rehabilitation, not including costs for acquisition or any soft costs, must be at least the greater of 20 percent of eligible basis or \$7,600 per unit in order to be eligible for tax credits);
2. Sources and uses of funds and the total financing planned for the project, including the ability of the project to service debt;
3. Project income and expenses, including a determination of the reasonableness of the proposed operating costs;
4. The proceeds or receipts expected to be generated by reason of tax benefits;
5. The percentage of the credit dollar amount used for project costs other than the cost of intermediaries;
6. The use of federal funds and other assistance (applicable HUD subsidies will be subject to a subsidy layering review based on HUD's most current subsidy layering review guidelines as further explained in Section 3.H., below); and
7. Other factors which may be relevant to the economic feasibility of the project such as the area economy or the housing market.

Based on this evaluation, CHFA will estimate the amount of tax credits to be reserved for the project. This determination is made solely at CHFA's discretion and is in no way a representation as to the actual feasibility of the project. Rather, it will serve as the basis for making reservations of tax credits for projects competing for credit from the federal housing credit ceiling or it will serve as an initial determination of credit amount with respect to a project financed by private activity bonds. The amount of tax credits may change during the allocation process due to variations in cost, mortgage amount, tax credit percentage, syndication proceeds, etc.

This analysis to determine the tax credits necessary will be done (i) at the time of preliminary application, (ii) at the time a carryover allocation is approved (if applicable), and (iii) at the time the project is placed-in-service (after all project costs are finalized and a third-party cost certification has been completed).

If there are changes in sources and/or uses of funds or other material changes at these times, CHFA will adjust the tax credit amount to reflect the changes and the tax credit amount may be reduced. See Section 3.1., Additional Credits, for the process required to receive an increase in the credit amount.

Calculation of Tax Credit Amount

CHFA will estimate the credit amount needed by a project using three calculation methods. The amount of credits reserved will be based on the smallest of the amounts resulting from these calculation methods. This determination is made solely at CHFA's discretion, and is not a representation of the feasibility or viability of the project. CHFA retains the right to reserve less than the amount produced by application of the three calculation methods. The calculation methods are as follows:

Method One

Qualified Basis Calculation

- Eligible basis multiplied by the applicable fraction (the lesser of percentage of floor space allocable to the low income units or the percentage of the low income units out of total units in the project)
- Qualified basis multiplied as follows:
$$\text{Qualified acquisition costs multiplied by applicable percentage rate} = \text{annual credit amount}$$
- Qualified new construction or rehab costs multiplied by applicable percentage rate = annual credit amount

Applicable Percentage Rate (APR)

For new construction and rehabilitation competitive credits, CHFA will use the higher of 9 percent or the APR, published at the time of application. In this case an election to lock in is not necessary.

For competitive acquisition credits, CHFA will use the APR published at the time of application. The APR may be locked in by the sponsor at the time of carryover allocation by election under Code Section 42(b)(2)(A)(ii). For projects financed with private activity bonds, CHFA will use the APR published at the time of application and the APR may be locked in at the time the bonds are sold. If the election has not been made previously, the APR used at final allocation will be the percentage prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury for the month in which the building(s) is placed-in-service. To find the current APR, please visit the following web page:

www.novoco.com/low_income_housing/facts_figures

Method Two Gap Calculation

- Total uses of funds minus total sources (excluding equity from the sale of tax credits) of funds = gap (equity needed from tax credits)
- Gap divided by tax credit equity factor divided by 10 years = annual federal credit amount

CHFA will select, at least annually, an equity factor based on market conditions. At the time of the Preliminary Application, the equity factor to be used for this calculation is listed in the Project Financing worksheet of the Preliminary Application. If there is a firm equity commitment in place at this time, use the equity factor contained in the commitment.

At the time of the carryover allocation there is a requirement that the project has an executed partnership entity document that clearly states the equity factor. That equity factor is to be used in the gap calculation for the carryover allocation.

The equity factor to be used at final allocation will be the actual equity factor contained in the executed taxpayer partnership agreement.

Method Three

Cost Basis Limit Calculation

- This method compares project development costs with standards originally based on HUD's Maximum Mortgage Limits for the Section 221(d)(4) mortgage insurance program. These standards will be modified on an annual basis prior to the end of the calendar year based on ongoing reviews of construction cost resource publications. The unit mix and size, construction features, and location are considered as part of the analysis. The current year's limits will be listed in the application. Projects are limited to the basis limits in effect at the time of allocation.

The Code allows for a 30 percent basis boost for projects located in one of the following areas:

- **Qualified Census Tracts**
(listed in the application): Designated by HUD as areas where 50 percent or more of the households have an income of less than 60 percent of the area median income; and
- **Difficult Development Areas (DDAs)**
(listed in the application): Designated by HUD as areas experiencing high construction, land, and utility costs relative to the area median income. (Note: DDAs are redesignated annually.) Projects in a DDA that receive a reservation may need to meet allocation requirements earlier than the deadline indicated in the Preliminary Reservation Letter in order to retain the DDA designation.
- **CHFA Basis Boost**
In addition, CHFA is authorized to award up to a 30 percent "basis boost" to buildings that it determines need the boost to be economically feasible. This basis boost, however, is not eligible for projects that qualify for a basis boost because they are already in a HUD Qualified Census Tract or DDA. The request must be supported by a narrative that details the reasons for the financial need for the CHFA basis boost and the developer must increase the total amount of funds (loans, soft funds, owner equity, or deferred developer fee, etc.) by an amount generally equal to 20 percent of the developer fee. Please refer to the application for more detailed information.

Contractor Developer Fee Limits

CHFA will limit developer and builder fees and overhead in calculating the amount of tax credits to be allocated to a proposed project as indicated below (a reduction in fees will result in a reduction of total project costs and eligible basis). HUD also restricts these fees for projects subjected to the subsidy layering review (See Section 3.H).

Aggregate Builder's Profit, Overhead* as a Percent of Hard Construction Costs (not including Builder's Profit, Overhead, and General Requirements)

General Requirements** will not be included in the limitation but may be included as a budget line item on the Project Budget worksheet. For those projects subject to the HUD subsidy layering review, this change is subject to approval by HUD.

project type	number of units	w/identity of interest***	w/o identity of interest***
rehab and new construction	75 units +	6%	8%
	31-74 units	8%	10%
	30 units or less	10%	12%

* Overhead must be project-related and may include a percentage for main office expenses for the job.

** General requirements include project-related site costs such as fencing, utilities to the site during construction, job site supervisor, job site office, etc.

*** Identity of interest between sponsor, developer, builder and/or subcontractors - An identity of interest will be assumed if any of the following factors are present: common financial interest; any family members; individual and corporation where 50 percent or more of outstanding stock is owned by that individual; members of the same controlled group of corporations; a partnership and each of its partners; a corporation and each of its shareholders.

**Aggregate Developer Fee, (including Overhead and Profit)
and Consultant* Fee Limits as a Percent of Certain Project Costs****

project type	number of units	percent allowed
substantial rehabilitation & new construction	51 units or more	12%
	50 units or less	15%

* Consultant fee (in lieu of, or as part of, the developer fee) is defined as a fee to a third party(ies) for performing tasks that a developer would normally perform, e.g., prepare tax credit application and loan application, manage local government approvals, act as owner agent during project construction.

** Certain project costs: Total cost to complete the project, minus the cost of land, developer fees, consultant fees, and project reserves. In the case of acquisition and rehabilitation projects, this calculation requires documentation in the appraisal for the value of the land only.

An increase of the percent allowed, up to 5 percent, may be requested for homeless projects that are serving tenants at, or below, 30 percent AMI. The increase in equity provided by the additional annual credit must be committed to provide supportive services or a rental subsidy for such tenants. Evidence of the commitment must be provided with the application and such commitments will be reflected in the LURA. A minimum of 15 percent of the total units in the project must be at, or below, 30 percent AMI. For those projects subject to the HUD subsidy layering review, this change is subject to approval by HUD.

3.H

Subsidy Layering Review

Section 911 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 and Section 102 of the Department of Housing and Urban Development Reform Act of 1989 have placed limitations on combining LIHTCs with certain HUD and other federal programs. The limitations currently apply to a number of programs under the jurisdiction of the HUD Office of Housing, including, but not limited to, Section 221(d)(3), 221(d)(4), 223(f) and 542(c) mortgage insurance, flexible subsidy, and project-based Section 8 assistance.

As part of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between HUD and CHFA, projects combining LIHTCs with these programs will be subject to a subsidy layering review by CHFA. The MOU requires that HUD and CHFA share information on the developer's disclosure of sources and uses of funds and on project costs for all projects financed with a combination of federal tax credits and HUD housing assistance. This review is designed to ensure that such projects do not receive excessive assistance. Under the subsidy layering review, developer fees and contractor overhead, profit, and general requirements are limited to those percentages listed in Section 3.G. HOME or CDBG funding, when combined solely with tax credits, do not trigger the subsidy layering review process.

3.1 Additional Federal Credits

Sponsors may apply for an increase in federal tax credit amounts (supplemental credits) in subsequent years if a project's eligible basis has increased. The Sponsor's application for supplemental credits must include the following:

- A narrative explaining the reason for the need for additional credit and stating the sponsor's planned contribution towards filling the funding gap.
- A revised application that includes the requested supplemental credit amount

Supplemental credits may be awarded if (i) there are additional credits available, (ii) CHFA is satisfied that the additional amount is necessary for the financial feasibility and viability of the project, and (iii) the increased amount of credits does not exceed CHFA's basis limits for the year of allocation. Such applications will be subject to the same competitive application process described above in Section 3.A., unless the request is for \$100,000 or less in annual credit.

Projects are not eligible for additional federal credits if they have not been awarded a supplemental allocation by December 31st of the year in which the project is placed-in-service.

De minimus increases due to changes in the APR do not require a formal request. Staff is authorized to grant de minimus increases based on changes to the APR from Preliminary Application to Carryover (where applicable) to Final Application.

For projects financed with private activity bonds, additional credits may be awarded if (i) CHFA is satisfied that the additional amount is necessary for the financial feasibility and viability of the project, and (ii) the increased amount of credits does not exceed CHFA's basis limits for the year of allocation.

3.J Sponsor Elections

1. **APR for Federal Credits**

The APR for competitive acquisition (4 percent) credit projects may be locked in at two points in the allocation process, (i) the month in which such building is placed-in-service, or (ii) at the election of the taxpayer, at the time of a carryover allocation. CHFA's Carryover Allocation Agreement provides a space for such election. Lock-in is not necessary for competitive new construction and rehabilitation (9 percent) credits as the greater of 9 percent or the APR will be used.
2. **Gross Rent Floor**

Section 42(g)(2)(A) of the Code provides that a low income unit is "rent restricted" if the gross rent for such unit does not exceed 30 percent of the imputed income limitation applicable to the unit. Under Revenue Procedure 94-57, the effective date of the income limitation used to establish the gross rent floor is the time CHFA initially allocates a housing credit dollar amount to the project (that is, the date of a carryover allocation, or if no carryover allocation is made, the date of final allocation) unless the sponsor designates a building's placed-in-service date as the effective date for the gross rent floor. Such designation must be made by advising CHFA in writing no later than the placed-in-service date. The Carryover Allocation Agreement provides a space for such designation. The gross rent floor for projects not seeking a carryover allocation will be the date of final allocation, which ordinarily closely follows the placed-in-service date. For projects financed with tax exempt bonds, the effective date of the income limitation used to establish the gross rent floor is the date CHFA initially issues a determination letter to the building, unless the sponsor designates a building's placed-in-service date as the effective date for the gross rent floor. Such designation must be made by advising CHFA in writing no later than the placed-in-service date.
3. **Begin Credit Period**

Section 42(f)(1) of the Code defines the credit period for federal tax credits as the 10 taxable years beginning with (i) the taxable year in which the building is placed-in-service, or (ii) at the election of the taxpayer, the succeeding taxable year.

3.K LURA

Section 42(h)(6) of the Code requires that a project be subject to “an extended low income housing commitment”. CHFA complies with these requirements with the execution and recording of a LURA at the time of the final allocation of credits. The LURA sets forth, as covenants running with the land for a minimum of 30 years (or additional years if the project owner has committed to a longer use period), the low income unit set-asides, the percentages of median income to be served, the special housing needs units committed to (if any), and such other requirements as CHFA may apply based on the Plan.

The project owner will be required to have all lien holders of a project complete and sign a Partial Subordination to the LURA which will subordinate their liens to certain Code required provisions of the LURA.

3.L Administration of Plan

CHFA reserves the right to resolve all conflicts, inconsistencies, or ambiguities, if any, in this Plan or which may arise in administering, operating, or managing the reservation and allocation of credits or Colorado’s LIHTC program and the right, in its sole discretion, to modify or waive, on a case-by-case basis, any provision of this Plan that is not required by the Code. All such resolutions or any such modifications or waivers are subject to written approval by the Executive Director or delegated designee and are available for review, as requested, by the general public.

3.M Amendments

CHFA reserves the right to amend this Plan from time to time, pursuant to the Code, for any reason, including, without limitation (i) to reflect any changes, additions, deletions, interpretations, or other matters necessary to comply with Section 42 of the Code or regulations promulgated hereunder; (ii) to cure any ambiguity, supply any omission, or cure or correct any defect or inconsistent provision in this Plan; (iii) to insert such provisions clarifying matters or questions arising under this Plan as are necessary or desirable and are not contrary to or inconsistent with this Plan or Section 42 of the Code; (iv) to modify identified housing needs and selection criteria reflecting those needs, based upon continuing assessment of such needs, provided that no such amendment shall retroactively affect a reservation of credit previously made under this Plan; and (v) to facilitate the award of credits that would not otherwise be awarded. All such amendments shall be fully effective and incorporated herein upon the Board's adoption of such amendments. This Plan also may be amended as to substantive matters at any time following public notice and public hearing, and approval by the Board and by the governor of the state.

3.N Transfers of Reservations and Carryover Allocations

Initial determinations, reservations, and carryover allocations generally may not be transferred or assigned by an applicant to a third party. However, an applicant may assign a reservation or carryover allocation to an entity in which the applicant is the managing general partner, managing member, or such other capacity in which the applicant will exercise control of such other entity. In addition, where funding from governmental entities requires changes to the ownership, CHFA may, at its sole discretion, permit such a change.

section 4

Underwriting Criteria

CHFA has adopted minimum underwriting standards for all projects that wish to apply for tax credits under this Plan, including projects financed with private activity bonds that are applying for the noncompetitive tax credit. These standards must be met at the time of preliminary application, carryover application (for competitive credits), and final application. Projects that do not meet the following minimum standards will not be considered for a reservation of tax credits. Implementation of these standards does not constitute a representation of the feasibility or viability of the project.

4.A

Minimum Operating Reserve Requirements

The total project budget for the project must include minimum operating reserves equal to four months of projected annual operating expenses and four months of debt service payments. This is a minimum requirement. However, market study results regarding lease-up projections may require a larger reserve amount. Reserves must remain with the project for a minimum of three years from the time the project is placed-in-service. These requirements, as well as provisions for reserve account reductions over time as project benchmarks are achieved, must be contained in the entity partnership agreement and may not be removed from the entity partnership agreement without the consent of CHFA. Project-based Section 8 projects may substitute the reserves purchased from the seller and transferred by HUD if they equal or exceed the minimum operating reserves.

CHFA will consider developer/owner guarantees in lieu of the above requirements. Exceptions may be considered only after a review of the developer/owner's financial capacity and liquidity, developer track record of previous projects, and the number and amount of outstanding guarantees for other projects. Such guarantees must be in place at the time of the carryover allocation for competitive, 9 percent deals, and, therefore, referenced in the executed partnership agreement. For private activity bond-financed deals, the guarantees must be in place at the time of initial determination.

4.B

Minimum Replacement Reserve Requirements

Minimum replacement reserves must equal \$250/unit annually for new construction senior projects and \$300/unit annually for rehabilitation and new construction family projects. CHFA will consider an adjustment to the rehabilitation replacement reserve based on the extent of the rehabilitation. Capitalized replacement reserves may also substitute for the annual per unit requirement depending on the amount to be capitalized which may include the existing reserves for project-based Section 8 projects.

4.C

Minimum Pro Forma Underwriting Assumptions

The following minimum underwriting assumptions must be used for the 15-year pro forma provided as part of the application. These are minimum requirements. Results of the market study may require different, more conservative assumptions.

1. Vacancy Rate
7 percent on all project income; 10 percent vacancy rate for any retail/commercial income and 5 percent for any projects receiving a project-based Section 8 subsidy.
2. Annual Rental Income Growth
2 percent and 3 percent for any project receiving a project-based Section 8 subsidy.
3. Annual Operating Expense Growth
3 percent
4. Per Unit Per Annum Operating Expenses (PUPA)
\$3,900 excluding replacement reserves, higher for projects that are providing additional services and \$4,600 for project-based Section 8 projects; \$20,000 for licensed assisted living facilities or a lower amount based on three years of audited financials. For senior-only projects a lower PUPA may be accepted if documentation of actual expenses from an existing senior-only deal is made available. A lower PUPA may be accepted for projects that are exempt from real estate taxes if evidence of the exemption and county estimates of per unit taxes is provided.
5. Debt Coverage Ratio
Minimum 1.15 to 1.0 for all amortized debt throughout the initial 15-year pro forma period. Projects with debt coverage ratios that exceed 1.3 to 1.0 may be eligible for less credit than the amount calculated as per Section 3.G of the Plan. All projects that utilize Section 8 project-based subsidy will be underwritten with the rents according to the lesser of the HUD fair market rents, HAP contract rents, or tax credit rent limits. These limits are based on data published annually by HUD. If the Section 8 contract administrator is willing to allow rents above these limits, the project may receive the additional income in practice, but it will be underwritten using the lower rent projections regardless of the length of the Section 8 contract. These projects will be underwritten at the more conservative revenue levels to best serve the project's long term financial viability.

section 5

Scoring Criteria

Proposed projects that meet the minimum application and underwriting requirements will be scored based on the criteria described below. Proposed projects must meet the minimum score of 130 points (60 for private activity bond projects), the majority of which are earned in the primary and secondary criteria. These criteria are explained in more detail below.

1. Primary Selection Criteria

A proposed project must earn points in both of the primary selection criteria (low income targeting and low income use period) to be eligible for credits in Colorado.

2. Secondary Selection Criteria

Proposals earning points under both primary selection criteria will also be evaluated based on the secondary selection criteria, which relate to area housing needs, project characteristics, project location, sponsor characteristics, tenant population characteristics, public housing waiting lists.

Regardless of numerical ranking, the scoring does not operate to vest in an applicant or project any right or reservation or allocation of tax credits in any amount. CHFA will in all instances reserve and allocate tax credits consistent with its sound and reasonable judgment, prudent business practices, and the exercise of its discretion. Specifically, but without limiting the generality of the foregoing, CHFA reserves the right not to reserve or allocate tax credits to any applicant or project, regardless of that applicant's point ranking, if the CHFA Executive Director or delegated designee determines, in their sole and absolute discretion, that (i) a reservation or allocation for such applicant or project does not further the purpose and goals set forth in Section 2 hereof; (ii) the applicant's proposed project is not financially feasible or viable; or (iii) there is not a substantial likelihood that the project will be able to meet the requirements for carryover or final allocation in a timely manner. For purposes of these determinations, the information which may be taken into account includes, but is not limited to, comments of officials of local governmental jurisdictions, the market appropriateness of the project, market information from sources other than the submitted market study, and the sponsor's (including any principal's) prior experience and performance with Colorado's and other states' tax credit programs and federal or other states' housing assistance programs. The prior performance considered would include, but is not limited to, progress made with previous tax credit reservations, project compliance, and payment of monitoring fees.

5.A Primary Selection Criteria

1. Low Income Targeting

The Code mandates that to be eligible for Low Income Housing Tax Credits, a project must meet one of two minimum thresholds: either a minimum of 20 percent of the total project units must be rent restricted for and occupied by tenants with incomes of 50 percent or less of the AMI; or a minimum of 40 percent of the total project units must be rent restricted for and occupied by tenants with incomes of 60 percent or less of the AMI. This threshold election is made on the IRS Form 8609 and is irrevocable. The tenants of these rent-restricted units are to pay no more than 30 percent of the imputed income limitation applicable to the unit for both rent and utilities. The income and rent limits are adjusted for household size.

Low income targeting points given as follows [applicants must choose either threshold (a) or (b) below and may also choose (c)] if the requirements therein are met; projects located in all counties will be allowed to use the weight factor of 50 for selecting the 60 percent AMI threshold, a weight factor of 72.5 for selecting the 50 percent AMI threshold and a weight factor of 92.5 for selecting the 40 percent AMI threshold. Because applications will be accepted throughout the calendar year, the current county median income at the time of the application will be used to determine eligibility for a weight factor adjustment. The median income amount will be updated when new AMI levels are published by HUD.

(a) Threshold 40 percent at 60 percent AMI

percent of AMI	number of rent restricted units	percent of rent restricted units a÷b	weight	points
60%	(a) _____	_____	X <u>50</u>	= _____
50%	(a) _____	_____	X <u>72.5</u>	= _____
40%	(a) _____	_____	X <u>92.5</u>	= _____

note: No more than 60 percent of total number of low income units can be designated as serving tenants at or below 40 percent of the AMI for purposes of determining the points in the 40 percent AMI category unless the project has project-based rental assistance or operating subsidies.

total of rent restricted units (b) _____ _____ **total points** = _____

(b) Threshold 20 percent at 50 percent of AMI

percent of AMI	number of rent restricted units	percent of rent restricted units a÷b	weight	points
60%	(a) _____	_____	X <u>50</u>	= _____
50%	(a) _____	_____	X <u>72.5</u>	= _____
40%	(a) _____	_____	X <u>92.5</u>	= _____

note: No more than 60 percent of total number of the low income units can be designated as serving tenants at or below 40 percent AMI for purposes of determining the points in the 40 percent AMI category unless the project has project-based rental assistance or operating subsidies.

total of rent restricted units (b) _____ _____ **total points** = _____

(c) Targeting 30 percent AMI or below

Additional points will be awarded for projects that target very, very low income residents. Developers of housing for the homeless must have at least five years experience in the development and management of housing for the homeless. Projects providing housing for the homeless must provide a range of supportive services to the residents, at no cost to the residents, in order to receive the additional points. Supportive services might include, but are not limited to, case management, job training and/or placement, continuing education, transportation, child care, and health care. These services must be provided by a service provider(s) with a minimum of three years experience in the related field of service provision. Documentation must be provided. Projects claiming points in this section cannot also claim points under Section 5.B.5.

very, very low income targeting (select one)	total points
<input type="checkbox"/> 10% of total units at or below 30% AMI 5 Points	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> 20% of total units at or below 30% AMI 10 Points	
<input type="checkbox"/> 30% of total units at or below 30% AMI 15 Points	

note: No more than 60 percent of total number of the low income units can be designated as serving tenants at or below 40 percent AMI for purposes of determining the points in the 40 percent AMI category unless the project has federally funded project-based rental assistance or operating subsidies.

2. Extended Low income Use

The Code requires that the low income occupancy and rent restrictions be maintained during the initial compliance period of 15 years [Section 42(i)(1)]. In addition, the occupancy restrictions must be maintained for an extended use period of an additional 15 years [Section 42(h)(6)(D)] subject to termination by foreclosure and sale using a qualified contract [Section 42(h)(6)(F)]. The Code also requires that state allocating agencies give priority to projects with the longest low income use period.

Colorado requires a minimum waiver of five years of the rights to termination by sale using a qualified contract to be considered for evaluation. The CHFA requirements do not change the Code requirements (initial compliance period of 15 years plus 15-year extended use period), except that the Code provisions for termination in connection with a sale of the property do not apply during the period which the owner has committed to CHFA that it will maintain the occupancy and rent requirements.

CHFA will award points for projects that receive federal tax credits which waive any rights to terminate the extended use period under Section 42(h)(6)(E)(i)(II) of the Code in the following increments:

15 Years of Compliance + 5 Years of Waiver – 10 points

15 Years of Compliance + 10 Years of Waiver – 20 points

15 Years of Compliance + 15 Years of Waiver – 30 points

15 Years of Compliance + 20 Years of Waiver – 34 points

15 Years of Compliance + 25 Years of Waiver – 38 points

Homeownership Options

Projects wishing to convert to homeownership at the end of the 15-year compliance period may do so under the provisions of the Code. CHFA will accept no more than two applications per calendar year that intend to convert to homeownership. Such projects are limited to a maximum of 34 points under the scoring for this section. As these projects will be rental housing for a minimum of 15 years, they will be underwritten as a rental project and are subject to the same underwriting criteria in Section 4 of this Plan.

The following conditions generally apply:

- The units must be single family detached or townhouse;
- Intention to convert must be expressed in writing at the time of application;
- Applicant must submit a comprehensive plan that includes, but is not limited to, provisions for repair or replacement of heating system, water heater, and roof prior to sale; limitation on equity upon subsequent sales; homeownership classes for potential homebuyers; and requirements for extent of stay in rental unit in order to be eligible for purchase;
- Purchaser must occupy unit as primary residence;
- Units must be initially marketed to existing rental residents, including those that, at the time of sale, exceed 60 percent AMI. Remaining units not sold to existing renter households must be sold to households earning 80 percent or less of AMI.

For the conversion of existing projects to affordable homeownership, see Appendix D: CHFA Policy Regarding the Release of the LURA.

CHFA will award one point for projects located in a qualified census tract, the project of which contributes to a community revitalization plan (CRP)*

- * Until such time as the Internal Revenue Service provides a definition of a "community revitalization plan," CHFA defines such a plan as a published document, approved and adopted by the local governing body by ordinance or resolution, that targets local funds to specific geographic areas (the geographic area cannot be the entire town or city that has adopted the plan) for both commercial/retail and low income residential projects (serving residents at, or below, 60 percent AMI, with additional consideration given to residents with children).

5.B

Secondary Selection Criteria

1. Housing Need Characteristics

Points may be earned under this category if the area where the proposed project is located is experiencing housing problems. Based on HUD's 1991 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) regulations, households with housing problems include those that (i) occupy units with significant physical defects; (ii) are overcrowded; and/or (iii) have a cost burden of greater than 30 percent of annual income for gross housing costs, as determined by 1990 U.S. Census Data.

The C-1 table in the application is a listing, by county or metropolitan area, of the percentage of renter households with incomes below 51 percent AMI experiencing housing problems. The C-2 table in the application is a listing, by county or metropolitan area, of the number of renter households experiencing housing problems. Sponsors should review these exhibits, and identify the location of the proposed project (a city or, if the city is not listed, the county), to determine the appropriate number of points for that area.

Sponsors may submit additional data from local, state, and area Council of Governments (COGS), a Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) or credible independent study for CHFA's consideration. The data must be quantitative and specifically address the above-identified issues or, if the project will house special needs tenants, the data must address these needs.

2. Project Location

Five points may be earned for proposed projects located in a community that has an identified community housing priority (e.g. supports a local, regional, or state plan; a neighborhood plan or some other community-sponsored need assessment; master plan; etc.). Applicant must provide evidence, clearly demonstrating the project fits into the community's need;

3. Project Characteristics

Points may be earned for the following:

- a. (10 points) Project that provides housing for mixed income projects (i.e., that have no more than 80 percent tax credit-eligible units), including projects financed with private activity bonds. CHFA requires that low income set-aside units be distributed proportionately throughout the bedroom/bath mix and type. Both market rate and low income units must have the same design regarding unit amenities and square footage. (See Section 3.A.10.)
- b. (Five points) Project of 50 or fewer units
- c. (Five points) Rehabilitation of blighted buildings or locally or federally designated historic structures. Blighted buildings are buildings that are in severe disrepair, including, but not limited to, boarded up, abandoned, or uninhabitable buildings, all of which have serious building code violations. Rehabilitation expenditures must be at least \$7,600 in hard costs per unit to be eligible for rehabilitation credits. Substantial rehabilitation projects that are changing the building's use to residential but do not fit the above description of a blighted building do not qualify for points under this category.
- d. (15 points) Preservation projects - defined as existing tax credit projects that are eligible for acquisition/rehabilitation credits that are retaining their current income targeting; projects eligible for acquisition/rehabilitation credits that have federally subsidized rental assistance (HUD Section 8, Rural Development Section 515, etc.) and are within two years of mortgage prepayment or contract expiration
- e. (One point) Rehabilitation projects in an area that is part of a community revitalization plan (CRP)*. (Cannot score under this category if also scoring under Section 5.A.3 of the Allocation Plan)

* CHFA defines such a plan as a published document, approved and adopted by the local governing body by ordinance or resolution, that targets local funds to specific geographic areas (the geographic area cannot be the entire town or city that has adopted the plan) for both commercial/retail and low income residential projects (serving residents at, or below, 60 percent AMI, with additional consideration to tenant populations of individuals with children).

note: Entities, or any affiliates thereof, that successfully compete, or have successfully competed in 1995 or later, for a reservation and that receive points under section 3.B above, cannot apply in any subsequent application round for new projects adjacent to the original project, or additional phases of a project, until the original project is completed and has received a final allocation.

4. Applicant Characteristics

Points may be earned for the following:

(Five points) Applicant is a Colorado-based, 501(c)(3) or 501(c)(4) tax exempt organization, having an express purpose of fostering low income housing, or a Colorado public housing authority, is the sole general partner (either itself or through its or a related subsidiary) and will from the time of application materially participate* in the development and operation of the project throughout the compliance period. A Colorado-based tax exempt organization is defined as an entity that has a base of operations in Colorado, including offices and a full time staff whose responsibilities include the project of housing in Colorado. Entities that are merely registered with the Colorado Secretary of State as a nonprofit, but whose staff works and lives in another state, do not meet the definition of a Colorado-based tax exempt organization. Projects receiving points under this category will be considered as part of the nonprofit set-aside under Section 3.E. Applicants must provide the Nonprofit Questionnaire, Articles of Incorporation, By-Laws, The IRS Determination letter, Certificate of Good Standing from the Colorado Secretary of State, and the list of the Board of Directors with dates of appointment and other organizational affiliation.

* Materially participate is defined in Section 469(h) of the Code as “involved in the operation of the activity on a basis which is regular, continuous, and substantial”.

5. Tenant Populations with Special Housing Needs

Eight points may be earned for the set-aside of at least 33 percent of the units for special needs tenant populations listed below. Applicant must provide evidence of a client source (e.g., letters from referring agencies, marketing plans, etc.). A sample agreement is included in the Scoring worksheet in the application. This agreement must be typed on the entity’s letterhead, must be signed and dated by both parties and a copy must be included with the application in order to receive points. Documentation must be provided that demonstrates previous experience for the entities that will be providing services and managing the property. These units must be held available and rented only to these populations. (The minimum set-aside of 33 percent may be waived if any state regulations restrict the number of special needs units in a project. Waivers will be considered on a case-by-case basis and only with documentation of state-imposed restrictions.) Projects claiming points in this section cannot also claim points under Section 5.A.1.(c).

Supportive Housing for Nonelderly Special Needs Tenants

Eligible individual or family (under Section 42 of the Code) who (a) lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence; and (b) has a primary nighttime residence that is: (i) a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregate shelters, and transitional housing); (ii) an institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or (iii) a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings. The term "Homeless Individual" does not include any individual imprisoned or otherwise detained under an act of the Congress or a state law.

The project must provide services, such as job counseling, transportation, education, etc., to the homeless clients in order to receive points under this section.

Homeless

Housing facilities serving persons with chronic, sometimes severe, disabilities (e.g., developmental, mental illness, AIDS, physical handicap). The focus is on providing a stable, long term living environment, access to appropriate services, and in many cases, meals and assistance with tasks of daily living.

6. Subsidized Housing Waiting List

Two points may be earned by applicants who enter into a written agreement with the local public housing representative to give priority to households on waiting lists for subsidized or public housing. The information required in the written agreement is included in the Scoring worksheet, Exhibit F, in the application.

6.A Preliminary Reservation Fees

1. Application fee

An application fee of \$2,500.00 is due when the Preliminary Application is submitted. The fee is nonrefundable and must be submitted with the application at the time of submittal.

2. Reservation fee

After a project has received a preliminary reservation, a reservation fee of 3 percent of the actual federal tax credit amount for which the project is eligible must be paid prior to the issuance of the Reservation Letter. The applicant will have 10 days in which to pay the reservation fee and maintain the tax credit reservation. This fee is nonrefundable and will not be adjusted if the final tax credit amount is reduced or the tax credits are returned or unused.

3. Reservation hold fee

CHFA may also charge an additional 1 percent fee to hold a reservation for a specific period which otherwise is subject to revocation as provided in Section 3.A.9.

6.B Carryover Allocation Fees

Projects requesting carryover allocations of federal credits will be charged 2 percent of the federal tax credit carryover amount for which the project is eligible. This is due at the time the carryover application is submitted. This fee is nonrefundable and will not be adjusted if the final tax credit amount is reduced, or the tax credits are returned or unused.

6.C

Final Allocation Fees

1. Final allocation fee

A final allocation fee of 2 percent of the federal tax credit amount for which the project is eligible is payable at the time of application for a final allocation of tax credits. If a project has paid a 2 percent fee at the time of carryover, the final allocation fee will be waived.

2. Recording charge

A recording charge equal to \$5.00 per page plus \$1.00 per document will be due when the executed LURA is returned to CHFA for recording.

6.D

Fees for Projects Financed with Tax Exempt Bonds

1. An application fee of 1 percent of the annual tax credit amount requested, or \$2,500.00, whichever is greater, is due at the time an application is submitted for review.
2. An additional 2 percent of the annual tax credit amount determined (minimum \$1,500.00) is due at the time an initial determination letter is issued.
3. A final allocation fee of 2.5 percent of the annual tax credit amount allocated (minimum \$2,500.00) is payable at the time of application for a final allocation of tax credits.
4. Recording charge – A recording charge equal to \$5.00 per page plus \$1.00 per document will be due when the executed LURA is returned to CHFA for recording.

6.E

Compliance Monitoring Fee

A compliance monitoring fee will be assessed to cover the costs of the compliance monitoring program. This fee will be assessed to cover the initial 15 years of the compliance period in a lump sum and is due at the time of the placed-in-service application or final application, whichever occurs first. This fee (which will be determined in the year the project receives a reservation of credit) will be based on the number of low income units, any designated manager and/or maintenance units, the compliance time period, and then present valued. The payment of this fee will be required prior to the issuance of the 8609s. The amount of the compliance-monitoring fee for the remainder of the contractual extended use period will be determined in year 15.

There are no clear rules establishing whether or not this lump sum fee can be included in the eligible basis. If a sponsor obtains an opinion from a tax attorney and an accountant stating that the requirements have been met to include this fee in the eligible basis, CHFA may allow the sponsor to do so. This will be done on a case-by-case determination.

section 7

Projects Financed with Tax Exempt Bonds

Applications for projects financed with tax exempt private activity bonds will be accepted throughout the year, except for the month of December.

The following sections of this Plan do not apply to projects financed with tax exempt bonds: Sections 3.A.4-5, 3.A.9, 3.B, 3.D-F, 3.N Unless otherwise stated, all other provisions of this Plan apply to projects financed with tax exempt bonds.

Under Section 42(h)(4) of the Code, projects financed with tax exempt bonds may be entitled to 30 percent present value tax credits outside the federal housing credit ceiling. The bonds must have received an allocation of private activity bond cap pursuant to Section 146 of the Code, and principal payments on the bonds must be applied within a reasonable period to redeem the bonds. Credits are allowed for that portion of a project's eligible basis that is financed with the tax exempt bonds. If 50 percent or more of a project's aggregate basis (land and building) is so financed, the project is entitled to credits for up to the full amount of qualified basis.

Projects financed with tax exempt bonds are required by the Code to apply through the state credit agency for an allocation and for a determination that the project satisfies the requirements of this Plan. CHFA may accept the underwriting criteria of the permanent lender and/or the provider of credit enhancement if a summary of the financial analysis performed by the lender that addresses the criteria of Section 4 of this Plan is provided to CHFA. Otherwise, the criteria in Section 4 of this Plan will be applied. CHFA has established 60 points as the minimum number of points which a tax exempt bond-financed project will have to score under the Scoring worksheet in the application to be considered for tax credits in Colorado. Sponsors may submit an application at any time, except for the month of December, in accordance with the following process.

The applicant must notify CHFA, in writing, that an application has been submitted to the issuer of bonds. The applicant must also notify CHFA if the project is seeking mortgage insurance through the Federal Housing Administration (FHA), or credit enhancement from another source.

7.A

Threshold Criteria for Noncompetitive (4 percent) Tax Credit Applications

Threshold #1

Minimum Score

All applications must score a minimum of 60 points under “Scoring Criteria” in order to be considered for an initial determination. The minimum score threshold must be met at the time of application.

Threshold #2

Site Control

The applicant must demonstrate full control of all land and buildings included in the project through a fully executed agreement such as an option agreement, a purchase or sale agreement, or other similar instruments. Warranty deeds should be recorded. Site control must be demonstrated at the time of application. Include two hard copies under the Site Control tab.

Threshold #3

Market Study

The market study must be prepared by a CHFA-approved analyst who is totally unaffiliated with the developer and/or owner of the proposed project and has no financial interests in the proposed project. Prior to commencing a market study for the proposed project, the market analyst must notify CHFA (by contacting Kim Dillinger at kdillinger@chfainfo.com or 303.297.7361) of the intent to undertake a market study and must follow the format and content requirements contained in the Market Study Guide (Appendix A). Once the analyst has contacted Kim, they must then contact Paula Harrison to request a Comparison Chart. This chart is in Microsoft Word format and will be sent to the analyst electronically. This chart will be completed separately from the market study (this does not eliminate any Market Study Guide requirements) and submitted back to pharrison@chfainfo.com at the time of application submission.

Failure to comply with market study requirements will result in a denial of the study and the application. Provide one hard copy and one Adobe PDF version via email.

At the time of application, the market study must match the submitted application regarding income targeting, unit mix, and rents. If the market study and application do not match, the application will not be processed and will be returned to the applicant.

Threshold #4**Outstanding Noncompliance**

Applications will not be accepted if there are any outstanding 8823s, or any noncompliance with the provisions of the LURA, on any projects which are owned or managed by the applicant or the applicants management agent. Consideration will be given to circumstances in which CHFA is required to issue an 8823 for occurrences outside the control of management, such as acts of nature.

Threshold #5**Readiness-to-Proceed**

- Evidence of current zoning status, plus a schedule for any other required approvals, such as special entitlements (new construction)
- Phase I environmental (email Adobe PDF)
- Schematic drawings (new construction)
- Cost estimate from general contractor or cost estimator (new construction) (email Adobe PDF)
- Capital Needs Assessment for acquisition/rehabilitation projects (email Adobe PDF)

Threshold #6**Development Team Experience**

The applicant must provide evidence that the applicant has multifamily rental housing development experience and that the management company, the consultant (if any), the legal firm, and the accounting firm engaged by the applicant have experience with LIHTC projects. Resumes must be provided. In addition, the management company must have experience related to population specific projects (i.e., independent senior, homeless, etc.). Sponsors with no LIHTC experience are encouraged to use an experienced LIHTC consultant.

Threshold #7**Energy Efficiency Requirements**

Beginning in 2009, all applicants must agree to meet certain energy efficiency requirements in order to apply for credits. Applicants must complete an Energy Efficiency Certification (under the Energy Efficiency Requirement tab of the application); certifying that the project will meet or exceed the requirements (or the equivalent of those requirements) listed in Energy Efficiency Requirements under Section 8 of the QAP for new construction or rehabilitation as applicable. Attachments should be submitted along with the application as needed to describe the energy efficiency items that are not included in the Energy Efficiency Certification.

Threshold #8**2009 Excel Spreadsheet Application**

For preliminary application submittals in 2009, the application package must include the following:

1. Electronic application submitted via email or disk
2. Application fee
3. Cost estimate from general contractor or cost estimator
4. Lender-provided evidence of contact by applicant regarding financing sources
5. Utility allowances worksheet with amounts circled
6. Evidence of property tax exemption, if applicable
7. Supporting documents for scoring
8. Narrative; must include type of construction
9. Location maps and drawings
10. Timeline
11. Phase I Environmental

12. Zoning status documentation; must be from zoning department

13. Site control documentation, two copies

14. Market study, one hard copy, one Adobe PDF

15. For acquisition/rehabilitation projects provide the following:

- An Attorney Opinion letter that the 10-year rule requirements are met. If the existing project is currently federally assisted, the applicant must provide evidence of the existing federal assistance to be exempt from the 10-year rule requirement.
- A third-party Capital Needs Assessment (see Appendix B for Capital Needs Assessment requirements)
- An appraisal with the land value calculated separately from the building value (send one Adobe PDF version to pharrison@chfainfo.com)
- For acquisition of unrestricted properties, a relocation plan for addressing the potential displacement of current residents. Such a plan must include a budget for providing moving and utility hook-up costs for all residents that wish to move or that are required to move. An owner certification must be provided that all residents have been informed of the availability of such funds.
- Architect certification - certification of the architect, who has designed the project, that the project has been designed to comply with the requirements of all applicable local, state, or federal fair housing and other disability-related laws, however denominated. The certification must clearly state that the project will comply with the following laws: local building codes; Colorado Fair Housing Act, as amended; Colorado Standards for Residential Construction (C.R.S. Section 9-5-112); Federal Fair Housing Act, as amended; the Americans with Disabilities Act; and the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended. The architect certification must also state that the project has been designed to meet or exceed the energy efficiency requirements in Section 8 of the QAP. The owner is required to certify to the above in the case of an acquisition/rehabilitation project that does not employ an architect.

16. Bond Inducement Resolution

17. The following documents are not required with the preliminary application; however, they are required prior to the issuance of the Initial Determination Letter.

- Agreement for Section 42(m)(2)(D) Determination (not required for CHFA-issued bonds)
- Issuer Certificate (CHFA will prepare when CHFA is the issuer)

18. These documents are required when the bonds are sold:

- Election of APR
- Designation of Gross Rent Floor
- Executed Partnership Agreement: This must be submitted when completed by all parties to the partnership agreement. Must list the terms of all funding sources, loans, equity pay-in, equity contributions, and the requirements of section 4.B, "Minimum Operating Reserve Requirements". The agreement must state the amount of the operating reserve and the amount must equal or exceed the operating reserve approved by CHFA and this provision must not be removed from the agreement without CHFA's approval. Please send an Adobe PDF version to pharrison@chfainfo.com.

7.A.1 Site Evaluation

After review of the Preliminary Application, CHFA staff will conduct a site visit to determine general site suitability. Sites will be evaluated on the following: proximity to schools, shopping, public transportation, medical services, parks/playgrounds; marketability; conformance with neighborhood character and land use patterns; site suitability regarding slope, noise (e.g., railroad tracks, freeways), environmental hazards, flood plain, or wetland issues.

7.A.2

Application Review Meeting

Upon submission by the applicant, and review by CHFA of the above information, CHFA staff will contact the applicant to discuss any issues or concerns with the information submitted or with the proposed site. In order for determination decisions to be made in as timely a manner as possible, the applicant will have 10 business days to address any concerns or issues. If the requested information is not received by the deadline, the application will not be processed any further.

7.A.3

Initial Determination

After review of the items above and any additional requested information, staff will make a recommendation to the CHFA Tax Credit Committee for ultimate approval by the CHFA Executive Director or delegated designee. Committee members will consist of the Chief Operating Officer, the Director of Commercial Lending, the Director of Asset Management, the Director of Marketing and Strategic Development, the Manager of Multifamily Loan Production, the Manager of Special Assets, the Manager of Program Compliance and, as a nonvoting member, the General Counsel.

Projects that receive approval from the CHFA Executive Director or delegated designee are given an initial determination of tax credits. The determination as to compliance with the Allocation Plan shall remain valid and effective through the end of the second year after the issuance of the determination letter. Because the Allocation Plan may be amended from time to time, if the project is not placed-in-service by that date, it will be necessary to redetermine compliance with the then-current Allocation Plan.

7.A.4

Jurisdiction Notification

The Code requires that the state allocating agency notify the chief executive officer of the local jurisdiction where each proposed project is located. A notification will be sent to the affected jurisdiction immediately after an application is submitted and deemed complete. The jurisdiction will then be given an adequate opportunity to comment on the proposed project. CHFA will consider the comments and may contact the local jurisdiction for additional information. CHFA will also send a notice to the local housing authority, if applicable.

7.A.5

Status Reporting

Projects receiving determinations may be required to provide reports, in a format prescribed by CHFA, outlining progress toward placement in service. Information requested will be project-specific and may include, but is not limited to, such items as zoning and other local project approvals, firm debt, equity and/or gap financing commitments, and construction progress towards project completion.

7.A.6

Changes to Project

A determination of tax credits is based upon information provided in each project application. Until a project is placed-in-service, any material changes to the project, such as changes in the site, scope, costs, ownership, or design, as submitted in the application, will require written notification to, and approval by, CHFA. Changes in project characteristics, which were the basis, in whole or in part, of CHFA's decision to issue an initial determination of credits, may result in a revocation of the determination.

7.A.7

Equitable Distribution of Unit and Affordability Mix

For mixed income projects financed with private activity bonds, CHFA requires that low income set-aside units be distributed proportionately throughout each building, and to the extent possible, each floor of each building of the project and throughout the bedroom/bath mix and type. Both market rate and low income units must have the same design regarding unit amenities and square footage. Amenities include, but are not limited to, fireplaces, covered parking, in-unit washer/dryers, and mountain views.

For projects that are 100 percent low income CHFA requires that the units at different targeting levels (40 percent AMI, 50 percent AMI, etc.) be distributed proportionately throughout each building, throughout the bedroom/bath mix and type, and to the extent possible, throughout each floor or each building of the project. All targeting levels must have the same design regarding unit amenities and square footage. Amenities include, but are not limited to, fireplaces, covered parking, in-unit washer/dryers, and mountain views.

Regardless of the income mix of the property, Section 42 requires that charges for services other than housing will not be considered rent if the services are optional and practical alternatives exist. As an example, a project may offer a limited number of garages. The additional charge would not be considered in the maximum rent calculation if the garages were not included in basis and practical alternatives existed, in this case, free surface parking. CHFA interprets "practical alternatives" to mean that there would be at least one free surface space for each unit. Local codes may require more than one space. For projects that contain 100 percent structured parking, the number of spaces required would be that required by local code and the maximum rents for all low income units must include parking.

7.A.8

Election of APR

The APR is established at either (i) the month in which the building is placed-in-service, or (ii) at the owner's election, the month in which the bonds are issued. If the later is desired, the Election Statement (form issued by CHFA) must be signed by the owner, notarized and submitted to CHFA before the close of the fifth calendar day following the month in which the bonds are issued (see Section 3.J).

7.B

Final Application Requirements for Noncompetitive (4 percent) Tax Credit Applications

In the year in which the project is placed-in-service, the owner must request a final allocation of credits no later than the end of the year. CHFA will provide an application package for final allocation requests. Reasonable year-end deadlines for final allocation requests will be established in order to permit timely review and preparation of documents.

IRS Form 8609 will be issued no sooner than 30 days after CHFA has received a final application, with all of the requirements listed below.

For final application submittals in 2009, the application package must include the following:

1. Completed electronic application with any revisions
2. A certification or checklist completed and signed by a third party (such as an energy auditor, engineer, or general contractor) indicating that the minimum energy efficiency threshold requirements (or the equivalent of those requirements) under Section 8 of the QAP have been met or exceeded.
3. Application fee
4. Signed project budget worksheet
5. Signed project financing worksheet
6. Partial Subordination Agreement(s) from all lien holders, including legal description
7. Utility allowance
8. Agreement with local public housing authority that the project is accepting tenants from their waitlist
9. CPA Opinion letter by an independent tax accountant, including the correct tax identification number and legal ownership name

10. Attorney Opinion letter by independent tax attorney, including the correct tax identification number and legal ownership name
11. Executed Partnership Agreement: This must be submitted when completed by all parties to the partnership agreement. Must list the terms of all funding sources, loans, equity pay-in, equity contributions, and the requirements of section 4.B, "Minimum Operating Reserve Requirements". The agreement must state the amount of the operating reserve and the amount must equal or exceed the operating reserve approved by CHFA. Please email an Adobe PDF version to pharrison@chfainfo.com.
12. Form C-1
13. Certificate of Occupancy and/or Temporary Certificate of Occupancy for every building. Certificate of Substantial Completion for rehabilitation projects
14. Building photos identified by address
15. Form 8609 Certificate detailing placed-in-service date for every building; the place-in-service date should match the date of the Certificate of Occupancy or Temporary Certificate of Occupancy and the Final Building Profile worksheet.
16. Compliance training certificate or notification of training at CHFA
17. Compliance monitoring fee

Placed-In-Service Application

A written notification of the placed-in-service date must be provided to CHFA within 15 days of the actual placed-in-service date. Regardless of the place-in-service date, a Placed-in-Service Application, with the items below included, must be submitted no later than the first business day in November, without exception. This is needed so that CHFA is able to record the LURA prior to the end of the year in which the project places in service.

- Certificate(s) of Occupancy or Temporary Certificate(s) of Occupancy
- Photographs of the completed building(s), identified by address
- Completed Form 8609 Certificate
- Legal description of property
- Partial Subordination to the LURA from every lien holder
- Following completed worksheets of the final application: Project Information, Project Financing, Applicant Info – Development Team, and Unit Mix and Rents
- For rehabilitation projects: evidence that the placed-in-service requirements for rehabilitation have been met
- A check for the compliance monitoring fee

The remaining requirements for the final allocation must be received within six months from the date of receipt of the Placed-in-Service Application. Starting with the seventh month, a \$2,000.00 per month late fee may be assessed until the remaining requirements are received.

section 8

Energy Efficiency Requirements

New Construction Threshold Requirements

Generally, new construction projects must meet or exceed the equivalent of the following requirements. If a custom designed system or work-around is to be used, the applicant must submit a narrative explaining the custom design or work-around and documentation such as an energy analysis from a third-party energy analyst supporting that the same results will be achieved.

Mechanical Systems

Sizing Mechanical Systems

Heating and cooling equipment must be sized according to the Air Conditioning Contractors of America (ACCA) Manuals J and S (8th edition), American Society of Heating and Refrigeration Engineers (ASHRAE) handbook of fundamentals (2001 or 2005), or equivalent sizing computation procedure.

Maximum over sizing limit for Air Conditioning (cooling) equipment is +15 percent from the calculated design load.

Outdoor design temperatures shall be either the 99 percent and 1 percent or 99.6 percent and 0.4 percent outdoor design conditions published in the ASHRAE Handbook of Fundamentals (2001 or 2005 Editions) for the projects location or most representative city. Indoor set point temperatures shall be not greater than 71°F for heating and not less than 75°F for cooling. Note; the municipality for which the project is located may have published mechanical design requirements which supersede these requirements

Mechanical Systems

Equipment (applies to all systems or system installed)

Gas Forced Air Furnace

Install sealed combustion, gas heating units (propane or natural gas) shall have an AFUE rating of ≥ 90 percent and be ENERGY STAR-qualified.

Central Air Conditioners (Split systems and package units)

Must have a Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio (SEER) of ≥ 14.0 and be ENERGY STAR qualified.

Air Source Heat Pumps

Install ENERGY STAR-qualified heat pumps with a Heating Season Performance Factor (HSPF) ≥ 8.2 for split systems and ≥ 8.0 for package systems with an air conditioning SEER of ≥ 14.0

Ground Source Heat Pumps

Installed systems must be ENERGY STAR-qualified (see ENERGY STAR for product qualification)

Gas Boilers

Install ENERGY STAR-qualified sealed combustion boilers with electronic ignition with an Annual Fuel Utilization Efficiency (AFUE) of ≥ 85 percent.

Gas Hot Water Heaters

Install sealed combustion or power direct vent water heaters with an Energy Factor (EF) ≥ 0.62 for tank-type storage type and EF ≥ 0.82 for gas tankless type. (ENERGY STAR qualification for gas water heaters will be available after 1.01.09)

Gas Water Heaters**Combination Systems**

Gas water heaters used as a combined appliance to provide domestic hot water and hot water as a heating source for the dwelling unit shall have a Combined Appliance Efficiency (CAE) of ≥ 0.80 .

Electric Water Heaters

All electric, tank type water heaters shall have an Energy Factor (EF) ≥ 0.89 for 80 gallon, EF ≥ 0.92 for 50 gallon, EF ≥ 0.93 for 40 gallon. Tankless electric water heaters shall have an EF ≥ 0.99 and heat pump water heaters EF ≥ 2.0 .

All water heating equipment shall be located inside the conditioned space of the dwelling unit.

Light Commercial Mechanical Systems Equipment

Gas Heating Equipment

Commercial noncondensing boilers or equipment designated to service entire commercial buildings or designated portions must meet the Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) recommendations for this equipment. Commercial hot water boilers rated at 300,000 to 10,000,000 Btu/hr must have a thermal efficiency of 80 percent and steam boilers rated at 300,000 to 10,000,000 Btu/hr must have a thermal efficiency of 79 percent.

Air-Source Air Conditioners

Air-source air conditioning equipment designed to service entire commercial buildings or designated portions must meet the following efficiencies and be ENERGY STAR-qualified. Air-source air conditioners < 65,000 Btu/hr \geq 13.0 SEER, air source air conditioners \geq 65,000 Btu/hr - < 135,000Btu/hr \geq 11.0 EER, air-source air conditioners \geq 135,000 Btu/hr - < 250,000Btu/hr \geq 10.8 EER

Dwelling Unit Ceiling Fans

ENERGY STAR-qualified reversible ceiling fans where installed. ENERGY STAR-qualified fan light kit is also required if being used in combination with fan.

Bath Exhaust Fans (dwelling units 10-80 CFM)

ENERGY STAR-qualified ventilation fan sized to exhaust a minimum of 50 cubic feet per minute (CFM) and a noise level of < 2.0 sones. Fans must be equipped with an occupancy sensor or timer to operate fan for a timed interval after occupant leaves the room, an automatic humidistat controller, or must be a continuously operating fan.

Bath Exhaust Fans (dwelling units, in-line fans)

In-line fans (single or multiport) must meet ENERGY STAR qualification criteria.

Lighting

Interior Lighting Fixtures

A minimum of 60 percent of all hard wired lighting fixtures on project (not dependent of fixture locations; exterior, interior common hallways, dwelling units) shall be ENERGY STAR-qualified, pin-based compact florescent type fixtures; install automatic lighting controls in common areas to minimize energy use; all emergency exit signs shall be Light Emitting Diode (LED) type.

Windows & Doors

Windows & Doors

Install Low-E multiple pane windows and glass doors (Non-fire rated doors). Windows, glass doors, and skylights must have National Fenestration Rating Council (NFRC) ratings that meet or exceed the requirements for ENERGY STAR qualification based on the ENERGY STAR climate zone map for windows, doors, and skylights.

Appliances (if installed)

Dishwasher

ENERGY STAR-qualified

Refrigerators

ENERGY STAR-qualified

Clothes Washers

ENERGY STAR-qualified

Rehabilitation (Rehab) Project Threshold Requirements

A Capital Needs Assessment must include the energy efficiency improvements in the scope of work. Rehab projects must meet or exceed any of the new construction threshold requirements listed above that are included within the scope of work.

Additional Resources

ENERGY STAR Website

www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?fuseaction=find_a_product.

Enterprise Grants

Green Charrette Grant

Up to \$5,000.00 to assist housing developers integrate green building systems into their projects and engage in a serious discussion of green design possibilities.

For more information use the website link below

www.greencommunitiesonline.org/tools/funding/grants/charrette.asp

section 9

Use of a Home or NAHASDA Funds

The federal statute governing the HUD HOME program permits participating jurisdictions to use HOME funds to assist in the development of eligible housing.

The use of a federal HOME grant or NAHASDA funds that have been converted to a bona fide loan that is repayable and has a certain repayment date are no longer considered a “federal subsidy”, even if the interest rate is below the Applicable Federal Rate. In addition, the prohibition on the 30 percent basis boost for HOME-assisted properties in a qualified census tract (QCT) or Difficult Development Area (DDA) has been eliminated.

section 10

Qualified Contract Process

Section 42(h)(6)(E)(II) of the Code allows the extended use period for any building which is a part of a qualified low income housing project to terminate if the housing credit agency (CHFA) is unable to present a qualified contract ("QC") for the acquisition of the low income portion of the building by any person who will continue to operate such portion as a qualified low income building. CHFA has a one-year period ("1YP") to respond to a formal request ("Request") from the owner and submission by the owner of all requirements outlined below. The process for the owner to make a formal request to CHFA for a qualified contract is detailed below.

- a. CHFA will require advance notice, in the form of a Letter of Intent, before an owner may submit a Request to produce a QC under the Code Section 42(h)(6)(E)(i)(II). This notice will not bind owners to submit a Request and does not start the 1YP. The 1YP will not begin until CHFA determines that the owner has met all of the submission requirements.
- b. CHFA will assess owners a nonrefundable fee of \$2,500.00 for processing Requests. All necessary third-party costs will be passed on to owners. CHFA may require an owner to fund a deposit of up to \$30,000.00 to cover such costs. CHFA may establish additional rules regarding withdrawal of a Request and/or the number of times an owner may submit a Request for a particular project.
- c. In determining when a project is eligible, CHFA will only consider the latest date for projects with multiple credit periods or allocations. Owners may not submit a Request until after the fourteenth year of:
 - a) the last credit period for projects with buildings that were placed-in-service different years, or
 - b) the most recent of multiple allocations to the same project.

For example, if five buildings in the project began their credit periods in 1990 and one started in 1991, the fifteenth year for the purposes of a Request would be 2006. If the project received its first allocation of \$500,000.00 in 1990 and a subsequent award of \$25,000.00 in 1992, the fifteenth year for the purposes of a Request would be 2007.
- d. CHFA will not consider a Request until the owner secures a complete, unconditional waiver of all purchase options, including a nonprofit general partner's right of first refusal.

- e. Projects that do not meet the basic physical compliance standards that are (or would be) necessary to claim credits are ineligible for consideration. Owners must correct all such violations prior to submitting a Request.

- f. CHFA will not consider a Request until after receipt of all supporting documentation. Owners will need to submit the following items along with the Request:
 - 1. first year 8609s,
 - 2. annual partnership tax returns for all years of operation since the start of the credit period (“all years”),
 - 3. annual project financial statements for all years,
 - 4. loan documents for all secured debt during the credit period,
 - 5. partnership agreement (original, current, and all interim amendments),
 - 6. physical needs assessment for the entire project,
 - 7. appraisal for the entire project,
 - 8. market study for the entire project,
 - 9. title report, and
 - 10. Phase I Environmental (Phase II if necessary),
 - 11. A completed Calculation of Qualified Contract Price including Worksheets A-E (in Appendix C of the Plan),
 - 12. A thorough narrative description of the property, including all project and unit amenities,
 - 13. A detailed set of photographs of the project, including the interior and exterior,
 - 14. Audited financials of the most recent 12 months of operating expenses,
 - 15. A current rent roll for the entire project, and
 - 16. Copies of any leases, if any portion of the land or improvements are leased

- g. Owners who expect to take advantage of the QC option have a corresponding duty to maintain the records necessary to allow the computation required under the Code Section 42(h)(6)(F). There are three options where owners have not met this duty:
 - 1. CHFA deems the property ineligible,
 - 2. an accountant deduces missing information (interpolation), or
 - 3. the owner agrees to accept a three-year period and fair market value.

An example of item (b) is to recreate what would have been the project's financial statement with accountant work papers. CHFA, in its discretion, will determine which option(s) are available.

- h. Once CHFA presents a contract for the QC price, the project is bound to the Extended Use Agreement. There is no requirement in the Code that the prospective buyer actually purchase the property. Whether or not the seller actually executes the contract and closes the transaction is a separate, legally unrelated question. Under the Code Section 42(h)(6)(E)(i)(II), CHFA's only obligation is to "present" a contract for the QC price. Once this occurs the owner may not terminate the extended use period.
- i. CHFA will create a standard form contract that includes basic real estate transaction terms (i.e., costs, due diligence period). This form simply establishes what the buyer needs to accept in order for CHFA to meet its statutory obligation of presenting a contract. Once a buyer agrees to the standard terms and QC price, the owner cannot terminate the extended use period. The parties would be free to negotiate different terms prior to closing.
- j. Every case of doubt or interpretation in determining value will be resolved in favor of a lower QC price. Any time spent by the owner questioning or challenging CHFA's calculation of the QC price or of CHFA questioning or challenging documentation presented by the owner will not count against the 1YP.

section 11

Other Conditions

In making reservations or allocations, CHFA relies on information provided by or on behalf of the sponsor. CHFA's review of documents submitted in connection with the tax credit allocation process is for its own purposes. In making reservations or allocations, CHFA makes no representations to the sponsor or anyone else as to compliance of the project with the Code, Treasury regulations, or any other laws or regulations governing federal tax credits or with the state housing tax credits.

No member, director, officer, agent, or employee of CHFA shall be personally liable on account of any matters arising out of, or in relation to, the allocation of Low Income Housing Tax Credits.

Misrepresentations of any kind will be grounds for denial or loss of the tax credits and may affect future participation in the tax credit program in Colorado.

section 12

Section 42 Compliance Monitoring Process

The State Tax Credit Act sunset on December 31, 2002, and state tax credits are no longer available for applications submitted after that date. Any references to state tax credits in the QAP apply only to projects that received state credits in 2001 and 2002.

Section 42(m)(1)(B)(iii) of the Code mandates that state housing credit agencies monitor all placed-in-service tax credit projects for compliance with the provisions of Section 42. The Code also mandates that the IRS be notified, by the state housing credit agencies, of any instance of noncompliance. The State Tax Credit Act also requires that CHFA monitor compliance with the Act. CHFA will also monitor for compliance with LURA provisions which contain any additional owner commitments made to secure points in the project selection process, e.g., additional low income units or an extended low income use period. CHFA has assembled and will make available to project owners, a Compliance Manual (available on the CHFA website) explaining the LIHTC monitoring process in detail. All owner representatives and their management agent representatives will be required to successfully complete a compliance training session conducted or approved by CHFA prior to the release of IRS Form 8609 for federal tax credits or the Allocation Certificate for state tax credits.

In general, CHFA will monitor the following for compliance, all of which are also applicable to projects receiving state tax credits:

12.A

Record Keeping, Record Retention, and Inspection Provisions

1. The owner of a low income housing project is required to keep records for each qualified low income building in the project showing:
 - a. The total number of residential rental units in the building (including the number of bedrooms and the size in square feet of each residential rental unit)
 - b. The percentage of residential rental units in the building that are low income units
 - c. The rent charged on each residential rental unit in the building (including any utility allowances)
 - d. The number of occupants in each low income unit
 - e. The low income unit vacancies in the building and information that shows when, and to whom, the next available units were rented

- f. The annual income certification of each low income tenant per unit
 - g. Documentation to support each low income tenant's income certification
 - h. The eligible basis and qualified basis of the building at the end of the first year of the credit period
 - i. The character and use of the nonresidential portion of the building included in the building's eligible basis under Section 42(d) of the Code (e.g., tenant facilities that are available on a comparable basis to all tenants and for which no separate fee is charged for use of the facilities, or facilities reasonably required by the project)
 - j. Copies of all correspondence with the IRS or with the Colorado Department of Revenue
2. The Owner is required to retain the records described in paragraph A.1. of this section for each building in the project for at least six years after the due date (with extensions) for filing the federal or state income tax return for that year. The records for the first year of the credit period must be retained for at least six years beyond the due date (with extensions) for filing the federal or state income tax return for the last year of the compliance period of the building.
3. The Owner is required to retain any original health, safety, or building code violation reports or notices that were issued by the state or local government unit for CHFA's inspection under Section 12.C. Retention of such original reports or notices is not required once CHFA reviews them and completes an inspection, unless the violation remains uncorrected.

12.B Certification Provisions

1. In accordance with Section 42(1)(1) of the Code, following the close of the first taxable year in the credit period with respect to any qualified low income building with federal tax credits, the owner must certify to the Secretary of the Treasury (i) the taxable year and calendar year in which such building was placed-in-service, (ii) the adjusted basis and eligible basis of such building as of the close of the first year of the credit period, (iii) the maximum applicable percentage and qualified basis of such building, (iv) the election made for the low income targeting threshold as defined in Section 42(g)(1) of the Code, and (v) such other information as the Secretary may require. This certification is accomplished by completing Part II of the 8609s. A copy of the completed 8609s must also be submitted to CHFA.
2. Following the close of the first taxable year in the credit period with respect to any qualified low income project with state tax credits, the owner must certify to CHFA (i) the taxable year and calendar year in which such project was placed-in-service, (ii) the adjusted basis and eligible basis of such project as of the close of the first year of the credit period, (iii) the maximum applicable percentage and qualified basis of such project, (iv) the election made for the low income targeting threshold as defined in Section 42(g)(1) of the Code, and (v) such other information as CHFA may require. This certification is accomplished by completing the Allocation Certificate and submitting it to CHFA.
3. The owner of a low income housing project with federal or state tax credits is required to certify annually, by January 15th of each year, in a form to be provided by CHFA, that for the preceding 12-month period:
 - a. The project met the requirements of the 20-50 or 40-60 test as defined in Section 42(g)(1) of the Code, whichever minimum set-aside is applicable to the project, and, if applicable to the project, the 15-40 test under Section 42(g)(4) for “deep rent skewed” projects;
 - b. There was no change in the applicable fraction (as defined in Section 42(c)(1)(B)) of any building in the project, or that there was a change and a description of the change;
 - c. The owner has received an annual income certification from each low income tenant and documentation to support that certification;
 - d. Each low income unit in the project was rent-restricted under Section 42(g)(2);

- e. All units in the project were for use by the general public and no finding of discrimination under the Fair Housing Act, 42 U.S.C 3601-3619, has occurred for the project. [A finding of discrimination includes an adverse final decision by the Secretary of HUD, 24 CFR 180.680, an adverse final decision by a substantially equivalent state or local fair housing agency, 42 U.S.C 3616a(a)(1), or an adverse judgment from a federal court];
- f. Each building and low income unit in the project were suitable for occupancy, taking into account local health, safety, and building codes (or other habitability standards), and the state or local government unit responsible for making local health, safety, or building code inspections did not issue a report of a violation for any building or low income unit in the project. [If the governmental unit issued a violation report or notice, the Owner must attach to the certification a statement summarizing the violation report or notice or a copy of the violation report or notice. In addition, the Owner must state whether the violation has been corrected];
- g. There was no change in the eligible basis [as defined in Section 42(d)] of any building in the project, or that there was a change, and the nature of the change;
- h. All tenant facilities included in the eligible basis under Section 42(d) of any building in the project, such as swimming pool, other recreational facilities, and parking areas, were provided on a comparable basis without charge to all tenants in the building;
- i. If a low income unit in the project became vacant during the year, reasonable attempts were, or are being, made to rent that unit or the next available unit of comparable or smaller size to tenants having a qualifying income before any units in the project were, or will be, rented to tenants not having a qualifying income;
- j. If the income of tenants of a low income unit in the project increased above the applicable income limit allowed in Section 42(g)(2)(D)(ii), the next available unit of comparable or smaller size in the project was, or will be, rented to tenants having a qualifying income;
- k. An extended low income housing commitment, as described in Section 42(h)(6), was in effect, including the requirement under Section 42(h)(6)(B)(iv) that an owner cannot refuse to lease a unit in the project to an applicant because the applicant holds a voucher or certificate of eligibility under Section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, 42 U.S.C. 1437s and the Owner has not refused to lease a unit to an applicant based solely on their status as a holder of a Section 8 voucher or certificate;

12.C

Inspection and Review Provisions

1. CHFA will review the owner certifications submitted pursuant to paragraph B.3 of this section for compliance with the requirements of Section 42 of the Code.
2. Between the time a building is placed-in-service and applies for a final allocation of credit, and prior to the issuance of an 8609 or Allocation Certificate, CHFA will physically inspect the property. Within two years after placement-in-service, CHFA will conduct onsite inspections of all buildings in the project and, for at least 20 percent of the project's low income units, inspect the unit and review the tenant income certification, supporting documentation, and rent records.
3. At least once every three years, CHFA will conduct onsite inspections of all buildings in the project and, for at least 20 percent of the project's low income units, inspect the unit and review the tenant income certification, supporting documentation, and rent records.
4. CHFA will randomly select which low income units and tenant records are to be inspected and reviewed by CHFA.
5. For the building and unit inspections referred to in paragraphs C.2 and C.3 of this section, CHFA will review any local health, safety, or building code violation reports or notices retained by the Owner and will determine whether the buildings and units are suitable for occupancy, taking into account local health, safety, and building codes (or other habitability standards) or whether the buildings and units satisfy the uniform physical condition standards for public housing established by HUD (24CFR 5.703). The HUD physical condition standards do not supersede or preempt local health, safety, and building codes. The project must continue to satisfy these codes and, if CHFA becomes aware of any violation of these codes, CHFA must report the violation to the IRS.
6. CHFA has the right to perform an audit of any low income housing project during the term of the LURA. An audit includes a physical inspection of any building in the project, as well as a review of the records described in section 10.A. The auditing provision of this paragraph C.6 is in addition to any inspection of low income certifications and documentation under paragraphs C.1 through C.5 of this section.

12.D

Notification of Noncompliance Provisions

1. CHFA will provide prompt written notice to the owner of a low income housing project if CHFA does not receive the certifications described in section 12.B or does not receive, or is not permitted to inspect, the tenant income certification, supporting documentation, and rent records described in section 12.C; or discovers on audit, inspection, or review, or in some other manner, that the project is not in compliance with the provisions of the LURA. The owner shall have a period of time designated by CHFA (30 to 90 days) from the date of such notice (the "Cure Period") to supply any missing certifications and bring the project into compliance with the LURA. CHFA may extend, in its sole discretion, the Cure Period for up to six months for good cause.
2. CHFA must file Form 8823 (Low income Housing Tax Credit Agency's Report of Noncompliance) with the IRS or State Noncompliance Form to the Colorado Department of Revenue no later than 45 days after the end of the Cure period whether or not the noncompliance or failure to certify is corrected. CHFA will explain on Form 8823 or State Noncompliance Form the nature of the noncompliance or failure to certify and indicate whether the owner has corrected the noncompliance or failure to certify. Any change in either the applicable fraction or eligible basis that results in a decrease in the qualified basis of the project as defined in Section 42(c)(1)(A) is an event of noncompliance that must be reported under this paragraph.
3. If the noncompliance or failure to certify is corrected within three years after the end of the correction period, CHFA will file Form 8823 to the IRS or State Noncompliance Form to the Colorado Department of Revenue reporting the correction of the noncompliance.

12.E

CHFA Record Retention Provisions

CHFA will retain records of noncompliance for six years beyond CHFA's filing of the respective Form 8823 or State Noncompliance Form. In all other cases, CHFA will retain the certifications and records for three years from the end of the calendar year CHFA receives the certification and records.

12.F Monitoring Fee

A monitoring fee will be assessed to cover the costs of the compliance monitoring program. A compliance monitoring fee will be assessed to cover the initial 15 years of the compliance period in a lump sum, at the time of final allocation. This fee (which will be determined in the year the project receives a final allocation of credit) will be based on the number of low income units, any designated manager and/or maintenance units, and the compliance time period, and then present valued. The payment of this fee will be required prior to the issuance of the 8609s or Allocation Certificate. The amount of the compliance monitoring fee for the remainder of the contractual extended use period will be determined in year 15.

There are no clear rules establishing whether or not the up front fees can be included in the eligible basis. If a sponsor obtains an opinion from a tax attorney and an accountant stating that the requirements have been met to include these fees in the eligible basis, CHFA may allow the sponsor to do so. This will be done on a case-by-case determination.

appendix a

Market Study Guide

Market Study Requirements

Along with the Preliminary Application, the applicant must provide a market study (one hard copy and an emailed Adobe PDF file) prepared by an experienced market analyst, approved by CHFA, who is totally unaffiliated with the developer and/or owner of the proposed project and has no financial interest in the project. For Round 1 applications, a letter of engagement with an approved market analyst must also be submitted at the time of the submission of the Letter of Intent. Beginning with Round 2 applications, a completed market study that meets the requirements of the Market Study Guide completed by an approved market analyst must be submitted at the time of the submission of the Letter of Intent. The market analyst must contact CHFA's appraiser, Kim Dillinger, at kdillinger@chfainfo.com or 303.297.7361 prior to commencement of the study. Once the analyst has contacted Kim, they must then contact Paula Harrison to request a Comparison Chart. This chart is in Microsoft Word format and will be sent to the analyst electronically. This chart will be completed separately from the market study (this does not eliminate any Market Study Guide requirements) and submitted back to pharrison@chfainfo.com at the time of application submission.

The study must identify whether there is a need for the number, size, and type of rental housing proposed. The market analyst must follow the Market Study Guide of this Plan or the market study and the application will be rejected. In order to avoid the rejection of any study, the market analyst must contact Kim Dillinger prior to the Letter of Intent.

A favorable statement of conclusions about the strength of the market for the proposed project does not operate to vest in an applicant or project any right to a reservation or allocation of tax credits in any amount. CHFA reserves the right **not** to reserve or allocate tax credits to any applicant or project, regardless of that applicant's **total** points. CHFA will in all instances reserve and allocate tax credits consistent with its sound and reasonable judgment, prudent business practices, the exercise of its discretion, and in accordance with this Plan.

CHFA will accept a previously written study if that study has been written by an analyst that is on the list of approved market analysts is in Appendix A of this Plan; the study is amended to contain all of the elements of the market study guide, including formatting; and data older than six months are updated to present time and match the application. If any of the above items are not addressed in the market study, the study will not be accepted and the preliminary application will be rejected.

For the acquisition/rehabilitation of 100 percent project-based Section 8 projects, Public Housing with 100 percent rental assistance, and RD 515 projects with 100 percent rental assistance, CHFA will accept the market study information that is provided in a complete appraisal, from a Colorado-certified general appraiser, that separates the value of the land from the building(s), along with a current rent roll and, if part of an OAP restructuring, the Rent Comparability Study.

Analyst Qualifications and Responsibilities

The minimum requirements for analysts are as follows:

1. Five years of experience completing market studies for multifamily rental projects;
2. Submittal of a resume of the market analyst firm, as well as the firm's individual analysts, detailing affiliations, designations, credentials, certifications, and licenses;
3. Attend the market analysts meeting at CHFA to discuss the requirements in the CHFA Market Study Guide and expectations for retaining analysts on the Approved Market Analyst List in Appendix A of this Plan.

CHFA may remove a market analyst from the approved list if an analyst's market study is rejected as a result of not meeting the requirements of this guide.

The market analyst must:

- Visit the site of the proposed project and all existing projects examined in the Comparability Analysis section.
- Provide demographic data on the market area that is updated to the anticipated placed-in-service date. Demographic and other relevant data must be referenced in the report with the information sources clearly identified.
- Provide demand and capture rates that are calculated based on the anticipated project completion date. Information on existing and planned projects must not be older than six months from the time that the preliminary LIHTC application is submitted. Market studies written previously or prepared for other agencies (i.e., HUD) must be prepared by a CHFA-approved analyst and amended to meet all of the elements of this Market Study Guide, including format.
- Sign a certification that the report was prepared according to CHFA's Market Study Guide, that the information included is accurate, and that the report can be relied upon by CHFA to present a comprehensive assessment of the market for the proposed project. The certification must include the market

study completion date, and must also indicate that the document is assignable to lenders and/or syndicators that are parties to the project's financial structure. The market analyst must also certify that the market study may be shared with HUD as part of HUD's assistance to CHFA in the analysis of the market study.

- Prepare an update to the study in the form of an amendment letter, for instances in which the applicant makes changes to the project that differ from the details presented in the market study. This amendment must detail the changes and indicate how the changes impact captures rates and marketability.

Organization of the Report

The market study must adequately address, and the table of contents must clearly identify, the items one through nine below in the order in which they are listed:

1. Market Study Synopsis
2. Project Description
3. Location Analysis
4. Identification of Market Boundaries
5. Overview of Market Conditions
6. Comparability Analysis
7. Demographic Data
8. Demand Analysis
9. Recommendations and Conclusions

1. Market Study Synopsis

Project Name:

Project Description:

A description of the project that includes the number of units, unit type and size, unit rent and income targeting, project and unit amenities, project design, location, parcel size, age of project (if acq/rehab).

Unit Number, Mix, Size, and Type

	30% AMI	40% AMI	50% AMI	60% AMI	mkt	total units	% of total	size*	type (flat, th, sf)
1 BR									
2 BR / 1 BA									
2 BR / 2 BA									
3 BR									
4 BR									
total									
% of total							100%	n/a	n/a

* Provide the range and the weighted average.

Rent Comparison

per unit	30% AMI	40% AMI	50% AMI	60% AMI	market
1 BR					
2 BR / 1 BA					
2 BR / 2 BA					
3 BR					
4 BR					
total					
comp. rents*	30% AMI	40% AMI	50% AMI	60% AMI	market
1 BR					
2 BR / 1 BA					
2 BR / 2 BA					
3 BR					
4 BR					
total					

* Provide the range and the weighted average.

Comparability Analysis

Rate the proposed project relative to the comparables. Use the symbols -, =, + to indicate if the comparables projects are – lower/inferior, = equal to, or + higher/superior to the proposed project.

(note: replace “Comp 1”, “Comp 2”, etc with the name of the apartment complex that is listed in this section.)

	comp 1	comp 2	comp 3	comp 4	comp 5	comp 6
rents						
unit size						
unit mix						
quality						
amenities						
location						

Demand and Capture Rates

	30%	40%	50%	60%	total
income qualifying households in market area					
in-migration of households (if any)					
total qualifying households/demand					
existing units					
capture rate – existing					
under construction/planned units					
total existing & planned units					
capture rate – required					

Recommendations and Conclusions

On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 = not strong/good and 5 = very strong/good, rate the following:

market demand	1	2	3	4	5
project location	1	2	3	4	5
proposed unit mix	1	2	3	4	5
proposed unit sizes	1	2	3	4	5
proposed rents	1	2	3	4	5
overall marketability – as proposed	1	2	3	4	5
marketability with recommended changes	1	2	3	4	5

Succinctly summarize key recommendations:

Examples:

1. Reduce rent on two-bedroom units by an average of \$50.00.
2. Move playground from site near one-bedroom units to site near three-bedroom units.
3. Shift AMI targeting to serve more households at 40 percent AMI.

2. Project Description

A description and analysis of the proposed project that covers:

- Project design
(number of floors, way by which units are accessed, quality of interior finishes)
- Site plan;
- Number of units by unit type and size;
- Contract rent per unit and per square foot;
- Income targeting by AMI and income range to be served by the proposed project based on the maximum incomes allowed and the minimum incomes needed to afford the proposed rents assuming that 40 percent of income goes toward the maximum allowed tax credit rent;
- Project and unit amenities;
- Parking;
- Utilities (what is included in rent versus the responsibility of residents) and type of heat.
- Project or acquisition/rehabilitation schedule and anticipated date for delivery of units

For acquisition/rehabilitation projects, the study must provide answers to the following questions:

- What is the estimate of the numbers of existing residents that will be displaced due to income or student restrictions?
- What will be the impact to occupancy levels as a result of the displacement of nonqualifying households?
- What will be the impact to occupancy levels as a result of the rehabilitation work?
- What, if any, actions will the owner take to sustain current occupancy levels?

3. Location Analysis

A description and analysis of the proposed site and its location that covers:

- **Location**
Provide the street address (if assigned to the site), the name of the closest street boundaries including the side of the street or corner on which the project is located, the approximate size of the parcel, and a physical description of the site (flat or sloped, undeveloped or in use, vegetated or barren, views, etc.).
- **Maps and Photos**
Include clean legible maps of both the local neighborhood and citywide showing the proposed project location, photos of the site, and photos of the adjacent parcels in all four directions. Maps and photos may be included in an appendix.
- **Location Amenities**
Describe the proximity in blocks or miles from the proposed site services and facilities including neighborhood shopping, drug stores, schools, public transit, hospitals, highways or other major traffic arteries, churches, cultural attractions, and recreational facilities.

- **Surrounding Land Use**
Describe the type of project located on all sides of the proposed property and in the nearby vicinity of the site (e.g., vacant land, commercial/business, industrial, housing). Indicate distance to the proposed site, present condition, zoning, and likely changes in use. Also indicate any impacts such as noise, odor, unsightliness, etc., from adjacent uses that might detract from the site's suitability for residential project.
- **Infrastructure**
Indicate if there are any road or infrastructure improvements planned or under construction near the proposed project that might impact its marketability.
- **Marketability**
Evaluate how the site and its location will enhance or detract from project marketability. Be specific (i.e., three-acre park across the street, electric utility substation on the corner).

4. Identification of Market Boundaries

Provide a reasonable rationale for delineation of the primary market area from which the proposed project is expected to draw the majority of its residents. Radius boundaries are not allowed. The market boundary must include entire census tracts. The designation should instead take into account such things as:

- Municipal, county, and census tract boundaries;
- Natural boundaries;
- Other physical barriers, like interstate highways; and,
- Socio-economic characteristics.

The market analyst should be prepared to discuss the market area designation with CHFA when contacting CHFA, as required, prior to commencing work on the study.

Provide a legible map outlining the primary market area which shows the site of the proposed project and if applicable, the secondary market area.

5. Market Conditions and Comparability Analysis

Market Rate Conditions and Analysis

This section of the study must incorporate data on market rate rent and vacancy rates in the market area to the extent that it is available. For projects within the market area, reference the Denver Metro Apartment Vacancy and Rent Survey. Projects in communities covered by the Colorado Division of Housing's survey must reference it (www.dola.colorado.gov/housing/vacintro.html). In both cases, use the most recently published quarter at the time of report preparation (keeping in mind that the market study must be dated no more than six months prior to submission). Provide detailed information on current rent and vacancy rates by unit type and at least two years of historical information on average rents and the overall vacancy rate. Site all data sources.

Tax Credit Conditions and Analysis

The analyst must prepare an inventory of all existing tax credit projects, both the competitive 9 percent projects and the noncompetitive 4 percent projects using status reports at

www.chfainfo.com/multifam/multifamily_developers/LIHTC_Allocation/Developments_by_county.icm.

The market analyst should retrieve that information from the website rather than through a request to CHFA staff. In order to calculate capture rates by AMI, the inventory must state the number of units serving each AMI level. The inventory should include other income-restricted projects that serve the same income levels as targeted by the proposed project. If there are no income-restricted projects in the market area, state so.

Selection of Comparables

The analyst must select projects from the inventory that are most similar to the proposed project for an in-depth analysis. The selection should be based on project size, unit mix, income restrictions, design, rents, and location. If there are numerous projects in the market area, at least six should be selected. Unless market rates are significantly higher than the proposed rents as evidenced by information provided in the Market Overview section, at least two projects should also be included that offer market rate units. In rural areas where few multifamily projects exist, provide information on mobile homes and single family homes that are rented on a long term basis to assess the competition. Include a legible map showing the location of all comparable properties and color photos of all properties.

Comparative Analysis

The market study must present information in the same format as the tables provided. Rows can be deleted for unit types not offered or AMI levels not targeted by the proposed project. If you have unit types not specified in the sample tables, like a three-bedroom unit with one and a half bathrooms, add them. Narrative analysis of the information is required.

General Description

(note: replace "Comp 1", "Comp 2", etc., with the name of the apartment complex that is being analyzed in this section.)

proposed project	comp 1	comp 2	comp 3	comp 4	comp 5	comp 6
distance from subject						
name of project						
address						
property type						
unit type						
year built						
total units						
# inc. restricted						
# free market						
general condition						

Amenities

proposed project	comp 1	comp 2	comp 3	comp 4	comp 5	comp 6
utilities						
AC						
water						
sewer						
heat type						
unit amenities						
balcony/patio						
dishwashers						
exterior storage						
microwave						
washer/dryer hookups						
washers/dryers in unit						
other_____						
other_____						
project amenities						
central laundry						
basketball court						
clubhouse						
elevators						
exercise equipment						
garage (\$ extra)						
hot tub						
swimming pool						
playground						
onsite management						
security systems						
other_____						
other_____						

Unit Size

Provide a row for each unit type by size. If there are more than two unit sizes for any unit type, for example, five different floor plans for two-bedroom apartments, provide the range and the weighted average.

proposed project	comp 1	comp 2	comp 3	comp 4	comp 5	comp 6
1 BR						
2 BR / 1 BA						
2 BR / 2 BA						
3 BR / 2 BA						
4 BR / 2 BA						

Unit Mix

proposed project	comp 1	comp 2	comp 3	comp 4	comp 5	comp 6
1 BR						
inc. restricted						
market						
2 BR / 1 BA						
inc. restricted						
market						
2 BR / 2 BA						
inc. restricted						
market						
3 BR / 2 BA						
inc. restricted						
market						

Rent Comparison

The rents shown should reflect the rates that would be charged to new residents moving into vacant units, not the discount rents for renewing leases. If rent reductions or concessions are offered, state the net rent. Rent concessions and other types of incentives such as waivers of security deposits should be described and analyzed.

proposed project	comp 1	comp 2	comp 3	comp 4	comp 5	comp 6
rent per unit						
1 BR						
30%						
40%						
50%						
60%						
market						
2 BR / 1 BA						
30%						
40%						
50%						
60%						
market						
2 BR / 2 BA						
30%						
40%						
50%						
60%						
market						
3 BR / 2 BA						
30%						
40%						
50%						
60%						
market						

proposed project	comp 1	comp 2	comp 3	comp 4	comp 5	comp 6
rent per sq. ft.						
1 BR						
30%						
40%						
50%						
60%						
market						
2 BR / 1 BA						
30%						
40%						
50%						
60%						
market						
2 BR / 2 BA						
30%						
40%						
50%						
60%						
market						
3 BR / 2 BA						
30%						
40%						
50%						
60%						
market						

Vacancies and Wait Lists

	comp 1	comp 2	comp 3	comp 4	comp 5	comp 6	total/ overall
distance from subject							
total units							
vacant units							
percent vacant							
vacancies by unit type							
1 BR							
2 BR / 1 BA							
2 BR / 2 BA							
3 BR / 2 BA							
4 BR / 2 BA							
# on wait list							

Absorption

Information on the performance of comparables that is insightful about the rate at which the proposed units will be absorbed should be included. Consider the lease-up experience of projects completed in the last year or two, the rate by which comparable properties are able to fill vacated units and evidence of pent-up demand.

Upcoming Competition

In order to determine what new projects will likely compete with the proposed project, a careful examination of upcoming competition is necessary. In addition to checking with local governments and other public or private agencies, analysts should also check with CHFA for information on tax exempt bond-financed and new tax credit projects that are currently under consideration. The market study should include information on the availability and proximity of land in the proposed market area that is zoned, or could be zoned, for multifamily use.

Information on upcoming competition should include the following, if available:

- Name of project
- Address/location
- Distance from subject
- Name of developer/owner
- Property type
- Proposed number of units, unit type (flat, TH, etc.), bedroom mix, unit size, and amenities
- Income restrictions and rental rates
- Estimated unit delivery date
- For projects that are in lease-up, number of units occupied by unit type and AMI, and rate at which units were leased.

7. Demographic Data

Data describing household and housing unit characteristics in the market area must be provided in table format that is easily referenced. It is to be used to gauge the size of the proposed project in relationship to the total inventory of rental housing in the market area, assess the appropriateness of the proposed bedroom mix, and complete the Demand Analysis Calculation in section VIII. The numbers that will be referenced in the Demand Analysis Calculation section must be easily identified.

As a minimum requirement, the following data from the 2000 Census must be provided for all projects. Data from the American Community Survey may also be used, if available. Census file and table numbers are provided. They can be found at factfinder.census.gov.

It is not necessary to make projections to the placed-in-service date for the bulleted information below:

- Total housing units, number renter occupied, and percent renter occupied (SF1 H4)
- Renter household size, both average and by persons in household (SF1 H15, SF3 H18)
- Age of renter occupied units (SF3 H 36)
- Number of bedrooms in renter occupied units (SF3 H42)
- Rent as a percentage of income (SF 3 H69)

For senior independent living projects, the following is also required:

- Renter households by age of householder (SF1 H16)
- Household type by age; living alone versus as a couple (SF3 H19)

Other data that might be relevant, particularly to projects that are focused on serving special market niches, may be included.

Projecting Households at Delivery Date

Generate an estimate of the number of renter households that will be residing in the market area upon completion of the proposed project. This estimate should not take into account in-migration that the project might be able to achieve, which can be addressed in the Demand Analysis Calculation. The rate of growth in population or households between 2000 and the anticipated date of project completion should be specified. Households that will not be served by the proposed project due to size should be subtracted. If the project will offer only one- and two-bedroom units, large families must be excluded. If the project will not offer one-bedroom units, one-person households must be subtracted.

Income

Estimate the number of income-eligible households residing in the market area. This may be done using the special tabulations developed by HUD from the 2000 Census data (www.huduser.org/datasets/spectabs.html). The special tabulations are also available from private vendors and provide data on households by income, size, tenure, and age at the census tract level. As long as 2000 census data is used in these tabulations, this data is acceptable to use for the analysis.

8. Demand Analysis

Demand and capture rates should be estimated for each AMI category that the proposed project will target since, in many cases, demand may be strong for one income category while the market might be saturated for another. Information from the Demographic Data and Comparability Analysis sections will be required to complete necessary calculations. Indicate the page numbers for the location of the numbers used in the calculations.

Multifamily

New Construction and Acquisition/Rehab

Demand estimates and capture rate calculations must be based on the following:

- The number of forecasted renter households that will be residing within the primary market area at the time of unit delivery.
- The assumption that tenants are paying no more than 40 percent of their income for the maximum allowed tax credit rent.
- One-bedroom units have one occupant, two-bedroom units have no more than three occupants, three-bedroom units have no more than five occupants.
- A justifiable assumption for in-migration that takes into consideration the experience of comparable projects within the market area and/or anticipated job growth in the area.
- Inclusion of all tax credit units and other income restricted units targeting the same income categories as the proposed project. Units in project-based Section 8 projects should be subtracted. Units occupied by Section 8 voucher holders should not be subtracted.
- Exclusion of households that the proposed project will not serve based on size. For example, if no one-bedroom units are to be offered, one-person households should be subtracted from the demand estimate.

Demand and Capture Rate Calculation

	page #	30%	40%	50%	60%	mkt units	total
total renter households in market area							
- unserved households based on size (if any)							
= size-eligible renter households							
x percent income-qualifying households							
= income qualifying households in market area							
+ in-migration of households (if any)							
= total qualifying households/demand							
existing units							
capture rate – existing (existing units/qualifying households)	n/a						
under construction/planned units							
proposed projects							
other projects (name)							
total existing & under construction/planned units							
capture rate – required (total units/qualifying households)	n/a						

Senior Independent Living New Construction and Acquisition/Rehab

Demand estimates and capture rate calculations must be based on the following:

- The number of forecasted renter households that will be residing within the primary market area at the time of unit delivery with a householder age 62 or older.
- The assumption that tenants are paying no more than 40 percent of their income for the maximum allowed tax credit rent.
- One-bedroom units have one occupant and two-bedroom units have no more than two occupants.
- A justifiable assumption for in-migration that may take into consideration the experience of comparable projects within the market area and the presence of householders in the prime caregiver age range (45 to 64).
- Inclusion of all age-restricted units financed with tax credits or other sources that have income restrictions targeting the same income categories as the proposed project. Units occupied by Section 8 voucher holders should be subtracted. Units occupied by Section 8 voucher holders should not be subtracted.

Demand and Capture Rate Calculation
Senior Independent Living Projects

	page #	30%	40%	50%	60%	mkt units	total
one- & two-person senior households – total							
X percent income-qualifying households							
= total demand from one- & two-person qualifying households living in the market area							
in-migration adjustment factor (if any)							
total qualifying households							
existing units							
capture rate	n/a						
under construction/planned units							
proposed projects							
other projects (name)							
total existing & under construction/planned units							
capture rate required	n/a						

9. Strength and Weaknesses

Please list the subject's strengths and weaknesses separately.

10. Recommendations and Conclusions

In this section, explicitly state your opinion regarding the marketability of the proposed project and whether or not development of the project as proposed is warranted. This should include your evaluation of overall market conditions as well as the specific project that is being proposed. All conclusions must be supported by data contained in the market study. If potential demand is sufficiently strong to justify additional units but the proposed project does not appear to be responsive to the demand, provide recommendations on how marketability could be improved.

At a minimum, the market study for all projects must:

- Assess the demand for the proposed project. Address the achievability of the required capture rate. If the increase between existing capture rates and the rates required to absorb planned units is significant, justify how this is or is not acceptable. Please note any unusual circumstances or conditions that should be considered, particularly the timing for the construction/delivery of competing units and the impact that it might have on absorption of the proposed project.
- Evaluate the competitiveness of the proposed project relative to comparable projects. Address the age or condition of properties in the area that might make the proposed project more or less competitive. Address whether the proposed project, in light of vacancy and absorption rates for the local market area, is likely to result in a higher vacancy rate for comparable, tax credit units within the market area.
- Provide a review of the proposed unit mix, unit sizes, unit type(s) and make a recommendation regarding unit mix and sizes. Include a rationale for these recommendations.

- Evaluate rents on a per-unit and per-square-foot basis in relationship to comparable properties, the free market, and LIHTC maximums. Make recommendations if adjustments are needed to increase competitiveness or the size of the market from which the project can draw residents. The recommendation should also state whether or not utilities should be included in the rent.
- Evaluate the location of the proposed project including access to the site, amenities in the area, and surrounding land use and state how these will enhance or detract from marketability.
- Address absorption of the project under current conditions.
- Evaluate the proposed amenities, including those that are being considered at an additional cost, and make recommendations about amenities that would enhance lease-up or are not needed when compared to other units in the market area.
- Note any unusual conditions or opportunities that need to be considered. For example, the project may be located in an area that has significant job growth and may need to focus marketing to new employees.
- For acquisition/rehabilitation projects, also assess the historical occupancy level of the property, plans for displacement of current residents, the impact that displacement of ineligible households on vacancy rates, and the impact that rehabilitation will have on occupancies.

A list of approved market analysts may be found on the CHFA website at: www.chfainfo.com/multifam/multifamily_developers/LIHTC_allocation/LIHTC_allocation.icm

appendix b

Capital Needs Assessment Requirements

Projects applying for a preliminary reservation of tax credits for rehabilitation must submit a Capital Needs Assessment (CNA) that is no older than six months, conducted by a third-party architect or engineer with CNA experience (provide a resume). The assessment should include a site visit and physical inspection of the interior and exterior of units and structures, building material deficiencies, and material building code violations as well as an interview with available onsite property management and maintenance personnel to inquire about past repairs/improvements, pending repairs, and existing or chronic physical deficiencies. The assessment should also consider the presence of hazardous materials on the site.

The assessment should include an opinion as to the proposed budget for recommended improvements and should identify critical building systems or components that have reached or exceeded their expected useful lives. The assessment should also include a projection of recurring probable expenditures for significant systems and components impacting use and tenancy, which are not considered operation or maintenance expenses, to determine the appropriate replacement reserve deposits on a per-unit, per-year basis. The following components should be examined and analyzed for a Capital Needs Assessment:

- site, including topography, drainage, pavement, curbing, sidewalks, parking, landscaping, amenities, water, sewer, storm drainage, gas and electric utilities and lines;
- structural systems, both substructure and superstructure, including exterior walls and balconies, exterior doors and windows, roofing system, and drainage;
- interiors, including unit and common area finishes (carpeting, vinyl tile, plaster walls, paint condition, etc.), unit kitchen finishes, cabinets and appliances, unit bathroom finishes and fixture, and common area lobbies and corridors; and
- mechanical systems, including plumbing and domestic hot water, HVAC, electrical, lighting fixtures, fire protection, and elevators (mechanical systems must be inspected by a qualified engineer)

- any noncompliant component or issue relative to the applicable accessibility guidelines of ADA, Section 504 and/or Fair Housing Guidelines
- detailed description of the scope of work and budget for the scope of work
- photographs of typical building characteristics and deficiencies

Issues identified by the Capital Needs Assessment should be addressed during the rehabilitation process and considered in establishing replacement reserve accounts.

appendix c

Instructions for Calculation of Qualified Contract Price

Before CHFA will commence marketing your project, you must complete the Calculation of Qualified Contract Price form attached to these instructions (the "Calculation Form"). This calculation will establish the minimum price at which CHFA will market your project and present an offer for its purchase.

To complete the Calculation Form, you must complete Exhibits A through D and, if the project has market rate units, Exhibit E. The results of Exhibits A through E are transferred to the Calculation Form to determine the Qualified Contract Price for the project.

The Calculation Form is derived from a statutory formula set forth in Section 42(h)(6)(F) of the Code. The statutory formula divides the purchase price between the low income portion of the project and the market rate portion of the project, if any. The Qualified Contract Price for the low income portion of the project is equal to the sum of project indebtedness (Worksheet A), investor equity (Worksheet B), and other capital contributions (Worksheet C) reduced by the total cash that has been distributed, or is available for distribution, from the project (Worksheet D). If the project has any market rate units, the Qualified Contract Price is increased by the fair market value of those units (Worksheet E).

Please remember that the 12-month period for finding a buyer will **not** commence until the Calculation Form, and Exhibits A through E, are completed and returned to CHFA with the notification letter and other required materials. The Calculation Form must be prepared, approved, or reviewed by the accountant for the project owner or similarly qualified professional.

Calculation of Qualified Contract Price

Pursuant to Section 42(h)(6)(F) of the Internal Revenue Code
As of _____, 2005

A. Calculation of Low Income Portion of Payment

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| (i) Outstanding Indebtedness secured by,
or with respect to the Buildings (from Worksheet A) | \$ _____ |
| (ii) Adjusted Investor Equity
(from Worksheet B) | \$ _____ |
| (iii) Other Capital Contributions not reflected in (i) or (ii)
(from Worksheet C) | \$ _____ |
| (iv) Total of (i), (ii), and (iii) | \$ _____ |
| (v) Cash Distributions from or available from,
the Project (from Worksheet D) | \$ _____ |
| (vi) Line (iv) reduced by Line (v) | \$ _____ |
| (vii) Applicable fraction
(as set forth in the Tax Credit Regulatory Agreement) | _____ % |
| (viii) Low income Portion of Qualified Contract Price
[Line (vi) multiplied by Line (vii)] | \$ _____ |

- B. Fair Market Value of Non-Low Income Portion of Building(s)
(from Worksheet E) \$ _____

Qualified Contract Price
[Sum of Line A(viii) and Line B] \$ _____

Worksheet A

Outstanding Indebtedness With Respect to Low Income Building(s) Code Section 42(h)(6)(F)(i)(I)

Instructions

The Qualified Contract Price includes the unpaid balance of all secured and unsecured indebtedness with respect to the low income buildings. Worksheet A requires you to set forth certain information with respect to each mortgage loan and other project indebtedness: The name of the lender, the unpaid principal balance, the accrued interest, the maturity date, and other relevant information.

In the section marked "Other Information" [subsection (v) with respect to each loan], please set forth any information with respect to the loan that may be relevant to CHFA's efforts to market the project. Examples of relevant information include whether the loan has a "due-on-sale" clause or if any portion of the loan is payable from net cash flow (i.e., is "soft" debt). Please also attach to the worksheet an amortization schedule for each loan, if available.

In addition to mortgage indebtedness, you should also list any unsecured, long term debt the proceeds of which were used directly in the construction, rehabilitation, or operations of the project.

The unpaid principal balance and accrued interest for each loan set forth on this worksheet should be totaled and that total should be transferred to Section A(i) of the Calculation Form.

Worksheet

1. First Mortgage Loan

(i) Lender: _____

(ii) Principal Balance \$ _____

(iii) Accrued Interest \$ _____

(iv) Maturity Date: _____

(v) Other Information: _____

subtotal \$ _____

2. Second Mortgage Loan

(i) Lender: _____

(ii) Principal Balance \$ _____

(iii) Accrued Interest \$ _____

(iv) Maturity Date: _____

(v) Other Information: _____

subtotal \$ _____

3. Third Mortgage Loan

(i) Lender: _____

(ii) Principal Balance \$ _____

(iii) Accrued Interest \$ _____

(iv) Maturity Date: _____

(v) Other Information: _____

subtotal \$ _____

4. Fourth Mortgage Loan

(i) Lender: _____

(ii) Principal Balance \$ _____

(iii) Accrued Interest \$ _____

(iv) Maturity Date: _____

(v) Other Information: _____

subtotal \$ _____

5. Other Indebtedness with Respect to Low Income Building(s)

(i) Lender: _____

(ii) Principal Balance \$ _____

(iii) Accrued Interest \$ _____

(iv) Maturity Date: _____

(v) Other Information: _____

subtotal \$ _____

Total Indebtedness with respect to Low Income Portion of the Building(s)
(Sum of 1-5 subtotals above)

\$ _____

Worksheet B

Calculation of Adjusted Investor Equity

In the Low Income Building(s)

Code Section 42(h)(6)(F)(i)(II)

Instructions

The Qualified Contract Price includes the sum of the Adjusted Investor Equity with respect to the project. "Adjusted Investor Equity" means, with respect to each calendar year, the aggregate amount of cash that taxpayers invested with respect to the low income buildings, increased by the applicable cost-of-living adjustment, if any.

Not all capital contributions with respect to the project qualify as Adjusted Investor Equity. Specifically, cash invested in the project should be included in this Worksheet B only if **each of the following is true:**

- (i) the cash is contributed as a capital contribution and not as a loan or advance;
- (ii) the amount is reflected in the adjusted basis of the project (until there is further guidance from the IRS, CHFA will interpret this to mean cash contributions used to directly fund adjusted basis and cash contributions used to pay off a construction or bridge loan, the proceeds of which directly funded adjusted basis); and
- (iii) there was an obligation to invest the amount as of the beginning of the credit period (until there is further guidance from the IRS, CHFA will interpret this to include cash actually invested before the beginning of the credit period and cash invested after the beginning of the credit period for which there was an obligation to invest at the beginning of the credit period).

With respect to Worksheet B, subsection (i) for each calendar year requires you to set forth the identity of the investor. Typically, this will be the tax credit investor (i.e., the investor limited partner); however, it may include a general partner if the cash investment by a general partner otherwise satisfies the requirements set forth above.

Subsection (ii) requires you to set forth the amount of qualifying cash equity that was invested in the project for that calendar year. This amount should include only cash that was actually contributed to the project that year; it should not include amounts for which there was a mere obligation to invest.

Subsection (iii) sets forth the cost-of-living adjustment for each calendar year. Investment amounts qualifying as investor equity are entitled to a cost-of-living adjustment. The applicable cost-of-living adjustment for each year is based on the Consumer Price Index – All Urban Consumers available through the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

For each calendar year, the amount of “Adjusted Investor Equity” is the sum of the qualifying investment amount and the cost-of-living adjustment. After calculating the investment amount and cost-of-living adjustment, if any, for each year, these amounts must be totaled and set forth in column 15 of the worksheet. This total is then transferred to Section A(ii) of the Calculation Form.

Worksheet (change the dates below as appropriate)

1. 1990 Adjusted Investor Equity

(i) Investor: _____
(ii) Investment Amount \$ _____
(iii) Cost-of-Living Adjustment \$ _____
subtotal (ii) plus (iii) \$ _____

2. 1991 Adjusted Investor Equity

(i) Investor: _____
(ii) Investment Amount \$ _____
(iii) Cost-of-Living Adjustment \$ _____
subtotal (ii) plus (iii) \$ _____

3. 1992 Adjusted Investor Equity

(i) Investor: _____
(ii) Investment Amount \$ _____
(iii) Cost-of-Living Adjustment \$ _____
subtotal (ii) plus (iii) \$ _____

4. 1993 Adjusted Investor Equity

(i) Investor: _____
(ii) Investment Amount \$ _____
(iii) Cost-of-Living Adjustment \$ _____
subtotal (ii) plus (iii) \$ _____

5. 1994 Adjusted Investor Equity

(i) Investor: _____
(ii) Investment Amount \$ _____
(iii) Cost-of-Living Adjustment \$ _____
subtotal (ii) plus (iii) \$ _____

6. 1995 Adjusted Investor Equity

- (i) Investor: _____
 - (ii) Investment Amount \$ _____
 - (iii) Cost-of-Living Adjustment \$ _____
- subtotal (ii) plus (iii) \$ _____

7. 1996 Adjusted Investor Equity

- (i) Investor: _____
 - (ii) Investment Amount \$ _____
 - (iii) Cost-of-Living Adjustment \$ _____
- subtotal (ii) plus (iii) \$ _____

8. 1997 Adjusted Investor Equity

- (i) Investor: _____
 - (ii) Investment Amount \$ _____
 - (iii) Cost-of-Living Adjustment \$ _____
- subtotal (ii) plus (iii) \$ _____

9. 1998 Adjusted Investor Equity

- (i) Investor: _____
 - (ii) Investment Amount \$ _____
 - (iii) Cost-of-Living Adjustment \$ _____
- subtotal (ii) plus (iii) \$ _____

10. 1999 Adjusted Investor Equity

- (i) Investor: _____
 - (ii) Investment Amount \$ _____
 - (iii) Cost-of-Living Adjustment \$ _____
- subtotal (ii) plus (iii) \$ _____

11. 2000 Adjusted Investor Equity

- (i) Investor: _____
 - (ii) Investment Amount \$ _____
 - (iii) Cost-of-Living Adjustment \$ _____
- subtotal (ii) plus (iii) \$ _____

12. 2001 Adjusted Investor Equity

- (i) Investor: _____
 - (ii) Investment Amount \$ _____
 - (iii) Cost-of-Living Adjustment \$ _____
- subtotal (ii) plus (iii) \$ _____

13. 2002 Adjusted Investor Equity

- (i) Investor: _____
 - (ii) Investment Amount \$ _____
 - (iii) Cost-of-Living Adjustment \$ _____
- subtotal (ii) plus (iii) \$ _____

14. 2003 Adjusted Investor Equity

- (i) Investor: _____
 - (ii) Investment Amount \$ _____
 - (iii) Cost-of-Living Adjustment \$ _____
- subtotal (ii) plus (iii) \$ _____

total adjusted investor equity (Sum of 1-14 subtotals above) \$ _____

Worksheet C

Other Capital Contributions Code Section 42(h)(6)(F)(i)(III)

Instructions

The Qualified Contract Price includes the amount of other capital contributions made with respect to the project. For this purpose, “other capital contributions” are not limited to cash (at least until there is contrary guidance from the IRS) and, therefore, include “in-kind” contributions such as land. However, if you include any noncash contributions in this worksheet, please describe in detail the type of contribution, the value you have assigned to the contribution, and your justification for assigning that value.

Do not include in this Worksheet C any amounts included in Worksheets A or B. Further, all amounts included in this worksheet must constitute contributed capital and not be a debt or advance.

After setting forth the required information with respect to each contribution, please total the contribution amounts and then transfer the total to Section A(iii) of the Calculation Form.

Worksheet

1. Investment Amount \$ _____

(i) Name of Investor: _____

(ii) Date of Investment: _____

(iii) Use of Contributions/Proceeds: _____

(iv) Other Information: _____

2. Investment Amount \$ _____

(i) Name of Investor: _____

(ii) Date of Investment: _____

(iii) Use of Contributions/Proceeds: _____

(iv) Other Information: _____

3. [Add as needed]

total of other contributions (1 - _____) \$ _____

Worksheet D

Cash Distributions From, or Available From the Project Code Section 42 (h)(6)(F)(ii)

Instructions

The Qualified Contract Price is reduced by the total of all cash distributions from, or available from, the project. To assist you in this calculation, we have divided Worksheet D into three sections.

In Section A, set forth all cash distributions with respect to the project for the appropriate calendar years. Generally, this will include all cash payments and distributions from net operating income (i.e., “below the line” distributions and payments after the payment of operating expenses, debt service, and reserve). Distributions set forth in Section A of the worksheet will include, but not be limited to, (i) amounts paid to partners or affiliates as fees (including investor fees, partnership management fees, incentive management fees, and guaranty fees) and (ii) amounts distributed to partners as a return of capital or otherwise. Until guidance is provided by the IRS, CHFA will **not** reduce the Qualified Contract Price by payments of deferred developer fee to the extent the amount of fee was within CHFA’s guidelines. We require, however, that you list all payments and distributions from net cash flow. If you believe any portion of a payment or distribution should be excluded from the calculation (such as deferred developer fee), please identify such payments or distributions and provide an explanation of why it should be excluded.

Section A of the worksheet provides for up to five types of distributions of net operating income for each year [items (i)-(v)]. If there were more in any calendar year, you will need to attach an addendum to the worksheet setting forth the recipient, characterization, and amount of such distribution.

The Qualified Contract Price is reduced not only by cash distributions made with respect to the project but also all cash that is available for distribution. In Section B you are required to set forth amounts held in reserve and other project accounts and the amounts thereof that are available for distribution. Until such time as guidance is provided by the IRS, CHFA will interpret “available for distribution” to mean all cash held in project accounts the distribution of which is not prohibited by mortgage restrictions, regulatory agreements, or similar third-party contractual prohibitions. An amount currently held in a project account that will become unrestricted and available for distribution on or before the expiration of the one-year qualified contract period should be listed as available for distribution in Section B.

Finally, Section C requires you to set forth and describe all noncash distributions that have been made with respect to the project. Absent unusual circumstances, the amount of noncash distributions will not be applied to reduce the Qualified Contract Price (until contrary guidance from the IRS).

To complete Worksheet D, please total the qualifying cash distributed for all calendar years under Section A and the cash available (or that will be available) for distribution in Section B. The total of Sections A and B should be transferred to Section A(v) of the Calculation Form.

Worksheet

A. Cash Distributed (Change the dates below as appropriate)

1. 1990 Distributions

- (i) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
- (ii) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
- (iii) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
- (iv) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
- (v) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____

total distributions \$ _____

2. 1991 Distributions

- (i) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
- (ii) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
- (iii) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
- (iv) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
- (v) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____

total distributions \$ _____

3. 1992 Distributions

- (i) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
- (ii) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
- (iii) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
- (iv) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
- (v) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____

total distributions \$ _____

4. 1993 Distributions

- (i) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
- (ii) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
- (iii) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
- (iv) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
- (v) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____

total distributions \$ _____

5. 1994 Distributions

- (i) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
- (ii) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
- (iii) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
- (iv) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
- (v) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____

total distributions \$ _____

6. 1995 Distributions

- (i) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
- (ii) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
- (iii) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
- (iv) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
- (v) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____

total distributions \$ _____

7. 1996 Distributions

- (i) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
 - (ii) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
 - (iii) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
 - (iv) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
 - (v) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
- total distributions** \$ _____

8. 1997 Distributions

- (i) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
 - (ii) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
 - (iii) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
 - (iv) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
 - (v) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
- total distributions** \$ _____

9. 1998 Distributions

- (i) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
 - (ii) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
 - (iii) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
 - (iv) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
 - (v) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
- total distributions** \$ _____

10. 1999 Distributions

- (i) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
 - (ii) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
 - (iii) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
 - (iv) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
 - (v) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
- total distributions** \$ _____

11. 2000 Distributions

- (i) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
 - (ii) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
 - (iii) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
 - (iv) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
 - (v) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
- total distributions** \$ _____

12. 2001 Distributions

- (i) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
 - (ii) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
 - (iii) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
 - (iv) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
 - (v) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
- total distributions** \$ _____

13. 2002 Distributions

- (i) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
 - (ii) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
 - (iii) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
 - (iv) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
 - (v) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
- total distributions** \$ _____

14. 2003 Distributions

- (i) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
 - (ii) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
 - (iii) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
 - (iv) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
 - (v) Recipient & characterization: _____
_____ amount \$ _____
- total distributions** \$ _____

total 1990-2003 distributions (Sum of Lines 1(i) – 14(i))
(Change dates as appropriate) \$ _____

B. Cash Available for Distribution

- 1. Amounts Held in Replacement Reserve Account(s) \$ _____
 - a. Amount Available for Distribution \$ _____

 - 2. Amount(s) Held in Operating Reserve Account(s) \$ _____
 - a. Amount Available for Distribution \$ _____

 - 3. Amounts Held in Other Reserve Accounts
(identify each account, the terms thereof, and amount held therein) \$ _____
 - a. Amount Available for Distribution \$ _____

 - 4. Amounts Held in Partnership Other than Reserves \$ _____
 - a. Amount Available for Distribution \$ _____
- total amount available for distribution** (Sum of Lines 1a – 4a) \$ _____

C. List of All Noncash Distributions

(Identify asset distributed, recipient value, and characterization of distribution)

1. Asset Distributed: _____

(i) Recipient: _____

(ii) Date of Distribution: _____

(iii) Estimated Value of Asset When Distributed \$ _____

(iv) Reason For and/or Characterization of Distribution: _____

2. Asset Distributed: _____

(i) Recipient: _____

(ii) Date of Distribution: _____

(iii) Estimated Value of Asset When Distributed \$ _____

(iv) Reason For and/or Characterization of Distribution: _____

3. 1992 Distributions

(i) Recipient: _____

(ii) Date of Distribution: _____

(iii) Estimated Value of Asset When Distributed \$ _____

(iv) Reason For and/or Characterization of Distribution: _____

Worksheet E

Fair Market Value on Non-Low Income Portion of Building(s)

The fair market value of the non-low income portion of the project buildings is:

\$ _____.

Set forth or attach to this worksheet the appraisal, study, methodology proof, or other support for the fair market value of the non-low income portion of the building(s). The fair market value set forth above should be transferred to Section B of the Calculation Form.

CHFA Policy Regarding the Release of the LURA

Overview of Year 15 Issue

The LIHTC program was created by Congress in 1986 under Section 42 of the Federal Tax Reform Act. The purpose of the program is to encourage the construction and rehabilitation of low income rental housing by providing a federal income tax credit as an incentive to investors. Both individual and corporate investors may receive 10 years of tax credits in return for investing equity capital into the development of eligible housing projects.

CHFA is the designated state allocating agency for Colorado, and is responsible for designing and implementing the program in Colorado. All projects must maintain the rent and income requirements through a 15-year compliance period and a 15-year extended use period, for a total of 30 years. The requirements are enforced through a LURA that is recorded against the property.

Tax credit projects that were built in the early 1990s are now reaching the end of the initial 15 year compliance period, and developers of those properties are interested in their options going forward. When Congress enacted the LIHTC program, it provided three statutory methods to terminate, or suspend, the 15-year extended use period after the 15-year compliance period: (1) The Right of First Refusal method, (2) the Qualified Contract method, and (3) Foreclosure or by Deed in Lieu of Foreclosure.

1. Right of First Refusal

If an owner of a tax credit project is interested in selling the property after the 15-year tax credit compliance period, then the owner can opt to sell the property to a qualified nonprofit organization, a government agency, or certain types of tenant organizations. A low income housing tax credit project will not lose its tax benefits if there is a right of first refusal in favor of such parties to purchase the property for the Code mandated minimum purchase price. The Code defines the minimum purchase price as the sum of the principal amount of outstanding indebtedness secured by the building (other than indebtedness incurred within the five-year period ending on the date of the sale to the tenants), and all federal, state, and local taxes attributable to such sale.

The Right of First Refusal method can be used by an owner that is interested in converting low income rental units to affordable for-sale units. Although conversion of rental to homeownership units is permissible through the Right of First Refusal option, CHFA's primary goal is to preserve the existing rental housing stock available in the marketplace. If a multifamily Project was financed with LIHTC, CHFA will look to ensure that the property is maintained as an affordable rental property, to the extent practical. However, there may be instances in which converting rental units to homeownership units is a more

viable and financially feasible alternative. Requests to convert rental units to homeownership units will be presented by the tax credit staff to the CHFA Tax Credit Committee for consideration on a case-by-case basis.

There are a variety of factors that will be considered in reviewing such requests, including:

- Reasons for Conversion
- Impact on Existing Inventory
- Long Term Affordability
- Regulatory Compliance

A more detailed look at each of those factors is discussed below:

Reasons for Conversion

The request for converting affordable rental units to homeownership units needs to make a compelling case for the conversion. How does the statutory sales price compare to the current for-sale product of similar unit mix and size? Based on the statutory price and an estimate of mortgage interest rates, how does the mortgage payment compare to the current affordable rental rates? Is the project no longer feasible as a rental property? In order to answer this question, CHFA will require a thorough feasibility analysis, including a complete tax credit application with a project budget for the acquisition (if applicable) and rehabilitation of the project and a proposed financing structure.

Impact on Existing Inventory

CHFA will require a thorough inventory of both the affordable and market rate multifamily rental stock in the primary market area of the project. This information will be used to determine if the conversion of the project will have a negative impact on the availability of affordable and/or market rate rental units in the primary market area. While local government approval is not a prerequisite for CHFA approval, CHFA will require comment from the local government stating their position on the conversion of rental units.

Long Term Affordability

CHFA will require that subsequent sales of the units remain affordable for future buyers for a minimum of 15 years after the initial sale through deed restrictions on the property.

Compliance with Section 42 of the Code

The proposal must meet the requirements of Section 42 of the Code, particularly Section 42(i)(7) provisions regarding the statutory minimum purchase price and right of first refusal.

2. Qualified Contracts

Section 42(h)(6)(E)(II) of the Code allows owners the option to offer a tax credit project for sale once the 15-year compliance period has expired. Owners can exercise this option by making a request to CHFA after the fourteenth year of the compliance period. If CHFA is unable to present a qualified contract for the acquisition of the low income portion of the building by any person who will continue to operate such portion as a qualified low income building, the LURA will terminate. During the three-year period following the termination of the LURA, existing tenants of low income units cannot be evicted without cause and rents can only be increased within defined limits.

The process for the owner to make a formal request to CHFA for a qualified contract is detailed in Appendix C. This option may not apply to owners who have waived their rights under Section 42(h)(6)(E)(II).

3. Foreclosure

The extended use period can also terminate if the building is acquired by foreclosure or by deed in lieu of foreclosure. As with the Qualified Contract provision, existing tenants of low income units cannot be evicted without cause and rents can only be increased within defined limits for a three-year period following the termination of the extended use period.

note: CHFA will also consider release of the LURA if it can be demonstrated that tax credits were never claimed on a specific project. However, such a release could be subject to challenge by tenants or the general public claiming the right to enforce provisions of the LURA. Consequently, CHFA will require owners to release CHFA from any liability and indemnify CHFA from any loss resulting from any parties seeking to enforce the terms of the LURA.