Housing New Mexico | MFA

Affordable Housing Development 101

Jacobo Martinez

Assistant Director - Low Income Housing Tax Credits
Housing Development Department

Tim Martinez

Assistant Director - Loans & Grants
Housing Development Department





Overview of Housing New Mexico | MFA

- Created by the New Mexico State Legislature in 1975, Housing New Mexico is a self-supporting quasi-governmental agency that receives no operational money from the state.
- We use funding from housing bonds, tax credits and federal and state programs
 to provide down payment assistance for low-to moderate-income homebuyers,
 to finance affordable housing construction and to rehabilitate homes and make
 them more efficient.
- Over 30 Programs covering all continuums of affordable housing.
- Approximately 350 partners statewide: lenders, real estate agents, nonprofit service providers, developers and local and tribal governments.
- Housing New Mexico Website: www.housingnm.org



Development 101 Outline





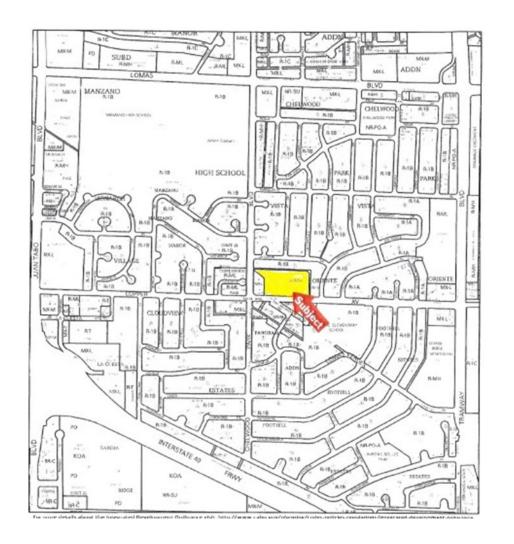
Part I: Due Diligence - Program Planning & Concept

Establish population served:

- Assess housing needs & market
- What housing problems are you trying to solve?
- Locational and design implications

Build a basis site criteria:

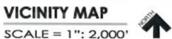
- Access to
 - Utilities
 - Public transportation
 - Employment
 - Services
 - Health care
 - Schools
 - Nearby residential communities
- Building type
- Number of units needed





Part I: Due Diligence - Site Selection





Identify a site:

- Land availability and cost are significant challenges to affordable housing development
- Research sites with planning department, local housing authority, and/or assessor's office
- Identify land or building(s) the city owns which can be used for housing development



Part I: Due Diligence - Site Evaluation

Entitlements and Access

- Confirm seller and clear title
- Accuracy of legal description
- Recent surveying/plat maps
- Free of tax liens, judgments, encumbrances
- Review property search for any covenants, conditions, restrictions, reservations, and easements
- Access to utilities

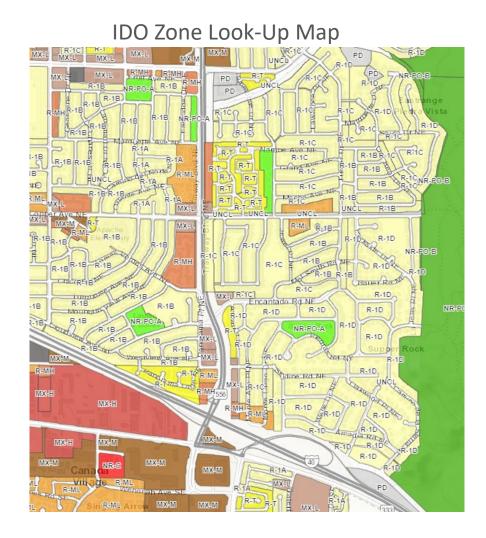




Part I: Due Diligence - Site Evaluation (continued)

Land Use & Zoning

- Residential code
- Permissible Density
- Floor area ratio (FAR) and setbacks
- Assess adjacent uses
- Parking requirements
- Right of way and road access





Part I: Due Diligence - Site Evaluation (continued)

Environmental Due Diligence

- Historical structures and materials
- Adjacent properties and uses
- Wetlands and sensitive habitats
- FEMA Flood Map
- Phase I Environmental Site Assessment or other recent reports

Environmental issues may pose serious challenges but may also present unique opportunities.....







Part II: Design & Feasibility - Preliminary Site Feasibility

Now that you've selected a site that meets your basic criteria and established site control...

- Determine **number of units**
- Determine unit mix and size
- Approximate space needed for community rooms and amenities
- Approximate outdoor and landscaping space
- Assess market need/demand for your initial concept (market study)
- Develop community support for your project early on



Part II: Design & Feasibility - Preliminary Site & Building Design

Site and Building Design

- Select an architecture firm with experience on similar projects
- Architect produces preliminary building design and floor plans (emphasis on preliminary!)
- Likely will work through several iterations throughout development lifecycle
- Ensure compliance with funding source design standards





Part III: Financing - Development Budget

Develop a budget

- Discuss materials and level of finishes with architect
- Architect completes preliminary site and building design
- Establish relationship with general contractor(s) for a preliminary cost estimate
- Utilize cost data from recent projects
- Consultant may be essential to developing more complete budget
- Determine Total Development Cost budget
- Calculate annual rents, vacancy, and operating budget to determine Net Operating Income (NOI)



Part III: Financing – Capital Stack

Secure funding

- Conventional first mortgage (almost always largest loan source)
- First mortgage lender will base loan size on maximum Loan-to-Value (LTV) or Loan-to-Cost (LTC)
- Consider construction vs permanent funding
- Permanent first mortgage critical to securing other funding
- Lenders require project's NOI to cover annual debt service with cushion of income left over (Debt Service Coverage Ratio)
- How much debt can the project afford?



Part III: Financing – Low Income Housing Tax Credit

Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC)

- IRS Program created in Tax Reform Act of 1986
- In New Mexico, LIHTC Program is administered by Housing New Mexico
- Purpose: to stimulate private investment in affordable housing
- Mechanism: investors fund projects, and, in exchange, they can claim dollar for dollar credit against their tax liability for 10 years
- Qualified Allocation Plan governs allocation of tax credits
- Credit amount is based on the depreciable cost of acquiring, constructing, or rehabilitating affordable housing units (known as "Eligible Basis")



Part III: Financing – Low Income Housing Tax Credit

9% and 4% Tax Credits

- 9% credits are competitive
 - Application due in January, one round per year
 - States receive a finite allocation of tax credits each year
 - \$2.90 per capita to each state (2024)
 - NM 2,114,371 people x \$2.90 = \$6,131,676
 - Provides the deepest federal subsidy, funding roughly 70% of total development cost
- 4% credits are non-competitive
 - "As of right" with the use of tax-exempt bonds
 - Applications on a rolling basis
 - Limited by available private activity bond volume cap
 - Attract less equity, funding roughly 30% of total development cost



Part III: Financing - Tax-Exempt Bond Issuance

Mechanisms:

- Private Activity Bond Volume Cap (PAB)
 - most common because they come with 4% LIHTC
- Refunding outstanding bond issues
- Issuing new 501(c)3 bonds

Conduit issuer – loans from other sources

Process for PAB:

- 1. Apply for 4% LIHTC
- 2. Once approved, draft 42(m) letter provided
- Inducement Resolution issued
- 4. Applicant prepares State Board of Finance (SBOF) application for Housing New Mexico to submit to SBOF for approval
- 5. TEFRA hearing
- 6. Bond Resolution to Housing New Mexico Board for approval
- 7. Closing





Part III: Financing – Low Income Housing Tax Credit

Tax Credit Affordable Use

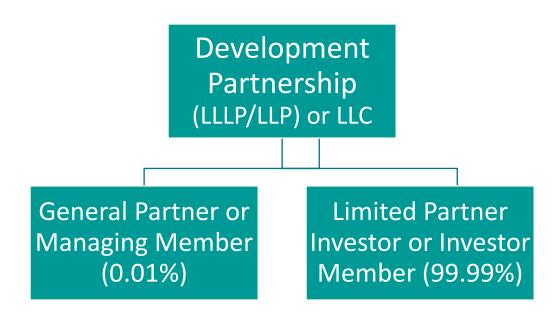
- Minimum set asides:
 - 20% of units for households earning no more than 50% of Area Median Income (AMI), or
 - 40% of units for households earning no more than 60% AMI (most common),
 or
 - Average Income: can serve households up to 80% AMI if at least 40% of total units are restricted, and the average of the imputed income limits of all restricted units does not exceed 60% AMI
- Land Use Restriction Agreement (LURA) effective for a minimum of 30 years required (income and rent limits)



Part III: Financing – Low Income Housing Tax Credit

Partnership Structure to Receive LIHTC

- General partner controls and operates the project, provides guarantees
- Passive limited partner invests equity in return for 99.99% ownership
- Limited partner gets its return almost exclusively from the tax credits and tax losses from the project
- Equity from the sale of credits reduces need for debt & other financing needs of the project, allowing for lower rents





Part III: Financing - Low Income Housing Tax Credit

9% Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Process





Part III: Financing – Gap Financing

Fill the gap

- Almost all projects will have a gap due to lower rents
- Determine gap leftover after first mortgage and tax credit equity
- Five or more funding sources for a project is common
- Understand eligibility and constraints of funding programs
 - Expect to meet the most conservative of overlapping requirements
- Adjust preliminary rents/NOI accordingly in projections
- Apply for gap funding with full proforma (projected capital stack, rents, operating expenses, and resulting cash flow)



Part III: Financing – Housing New Mexico Financing Sources

Housing New Mexico offers:

- HOME Investment Partnerships (federal)
- National Housing Trust Fund (federal)
- New Mexico Housing Trust Fund
- Primero Investment Fund
- Ventana Fund
- Land Title Trust Fund
- 538 Guaranteed Rural Rental Housing Program
- 542(c) FHA-Insured Multifamily (Risk Share)
- Tax-Exempt Bond Issuances
- State Tax Credit (Donation based)

Universal Rental Development Application for most sources; apply for all Housing New Mexico financing concurrently





Part III: Financing – Housing New Mexico Financing Sources

NMHTF	HOME	NHTF
\$3,000,000 Construction \$2,000,000 Permanent	\$500,000 \$1,250,000 CHDO	\$400,000
\$3,000,000 Construction \$2,000,000 Permanent	\$1,000,000 \$1,250,000 CHDO	\$400,000
40 Years	40 years	30+ years
40 Years	40-80 Years	N/A
Principal and Interest 1.00% – 5.00% Interest Rate	Principal Only 0% Interest Rate	Available Cash Flow or Fixed Annual Payment of \$500
	\$3,000,000 Construction \$2,000,000 Permanent \$3,000,000 Construction \$2,000,000 Permanent 40 Years Principal and Interest	\$3,000,000 Construction \$2,000,000 Permanent \$1,000,000 CHDO \$3,000,000 Construction \$2,000,000 Permanent \$1,000,000 CHDO 40 Years 40 years Principal and Interest Principal Only



Part III: Financing – Other Gap Financing Sources

Other Gap Financing Examples:

- Deferred developer fee
- Developer or contractor contributions
- Other tax credits (solar, historic)
- Federal Home Loan Bank Affordable Housing Program grants
- Local government contributions made under New Mexico's Affordable Housing Act
 - City or County land
 - Impact fee waiver
 - Property tax abatement
 - Infrastructure contribution
 - Low-interest rate loans
 - Grants and soft loans





Part III: Financing - Capital Stack

Capital Stack Example (9% LIHTC):

Financing Sources	Amount
First Mortgage – XYZ Bank	\$ 1,800,000
Second Mortgage – HOME Loan	\$ 800,000
Third Mortgage – National HTF Loan	\$ 400,000
Fourth Mortgage – New Mexico HTF Loan	\$ 2,000,000
Fifth Mortgage – Developer Cash Flow Loan	\$ 1,000,000
City Soft Loan	\$ 3,500,000
County Grant	\$ 780,000
Tax Credit Equity	\$13,000,000
Deferred Developer Fee	\$ 180,000
TOTAL:	\$23,460,000



Part IV: Closing and Construction

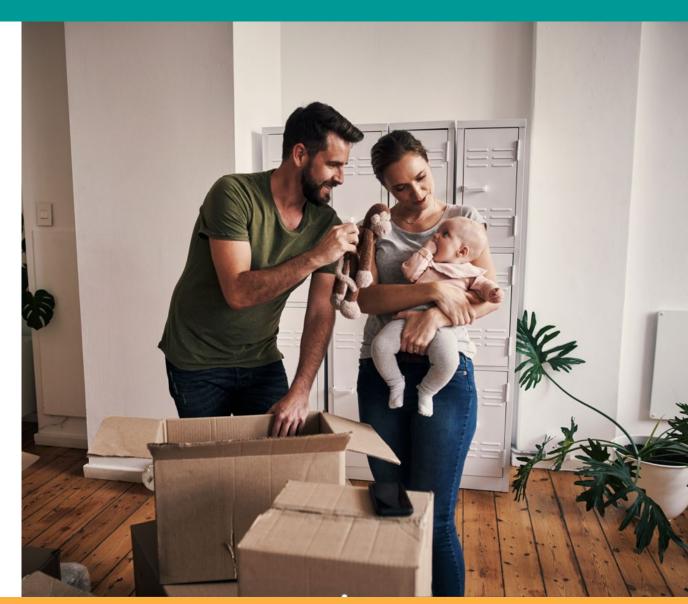
- Closing calls begin between all lenders, the developer, tax credit investor, attorneys, title, etc.
- Lenders draft loan documents and language is negotiated between developer, lenders, tax credit investors, and attorneys
- Documents fully executed and all encumbering documents recorded at closing
- Initial draws disbursed to the partnership
- Construction period takes roughly 24-months
- Housing New Mexico monitors construction progress with on-site inspections at 33%, 66% and 100% completion milestones (which may be more frequent depending on funding source.





Part V: Post Construction

- Final draw made
- Permanent financing pays off construction financing (conversion)
- Monthly principal and interest payments begin
- Project placed-in-service and LIHTC LURA recorded
- IRS Form 8609 issued allowing tax credits to flow to investor
- Project is complete and moves from Housing Development to Asset Management department
- Asset Management monitors for long-term compliance (income/LURA requirements, property inspections, annual compliance reporting, etc.)



Questions?

Jacobo Martinez

Assistant Director - LIHTC

Housing Development Department

Tel: 505-767-2285

Email: jmartinez1@housingnm.org

Tim Martinez

Assistant Director - Loans & Grants

Housing Development Department

Tel: 505-767-2258

Email: tmartinez@housingnm.org



We Are Housing New Mexico