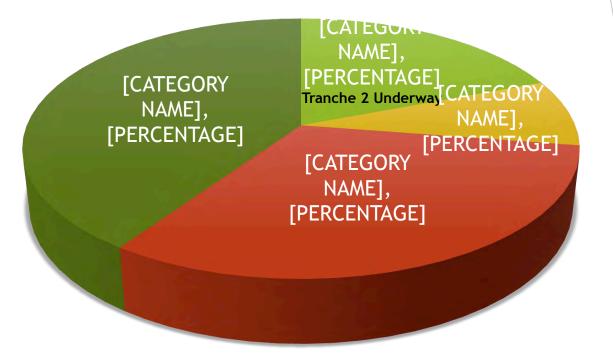


Asset Type	Units
Conventional (LIPH)	392
Market	128
Premier (Tax Credit)	394
Housing Choice Vouchers	622
Total	1,536

HATT PORTFOLIO - Tranche 1 1,536 APARTMENTS & HOUSES



Conventional (LIPH)

Market Total LIHTC & RAD

Housing Choice Vouchers

Asset Type	Units
Conventional (LIPH)	294
Market	128
Total LIHTC & RAD	492
Housing Choice Vouchers	622
Total	1,536

Key Considerations for RAD Conversion at the HATT

Stability of Subsidies

Public housing operating and capital subsidy continues to decrease while operational and capital needs increase.

Property Condition

Our properties need a moderate amount of rehab and we feel that they are best suited for RAD conversion since they can be financed with either just the RAD-supported debt or debt plus 4% LIHTC equity.

HATT's Overall Strategic Goals

Reposition HATT from strictly being a PHA to becoming an owner and manager of a range of affordable housing properties to better compete in the market.

RAD PBRA Versus PBV

- The HATT administers its own Section 8 program and feels that PBV best fits our situation.
- The HATT will get to increase the number of vouchers it administers and earn Section 8 administrative fees and help fund central office costs.
- The HATT will have greater control over administration of the vouchers.
- Several PBV restrictions are waived under RAD.
- PBV has been a fairly stable form of subsidy, though not as stable as PBRA

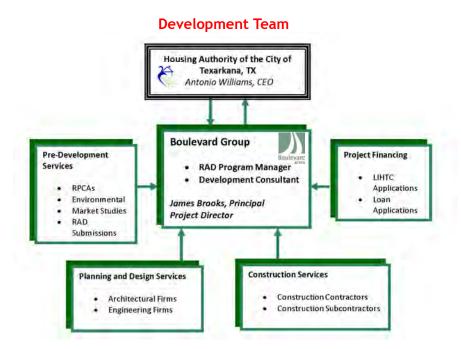
Self-Development: Advantages & Disadvantages

- Advantage: The PHA has control of the entire process
- Advantage: The PHA (or its non-profit development affiliate) will earn 100% of the developer fee
- Advantage: The PHA will hopefully establish a track record for LIHTC, which is important to getting future LIHTC awards
- Advantage: The PHA may position itself to do a wider range of affordable housing development in its community
- Disadvantage: Must fund 100% of predevelopment costs and wait until closing to be reimbursed
- Disadvantage: PHA will bear all development risks and guarantees

Partner with Developer: Advantages & Disadvantages

- Advantage: Developer Partner takes most of the risk and responsibility
- Disadvantage: Must fund 100% of predevelopment costs and wait until closing to be reimbursed
- Disadvantage: Developer will earn the majority of the development fee and any other fees; PHA may share some of the fee
- Disadvantage: PHA doesn't establish a LIHTC track record as developer

HATT's RAD Team



Legal & Closings

COATS ROSE

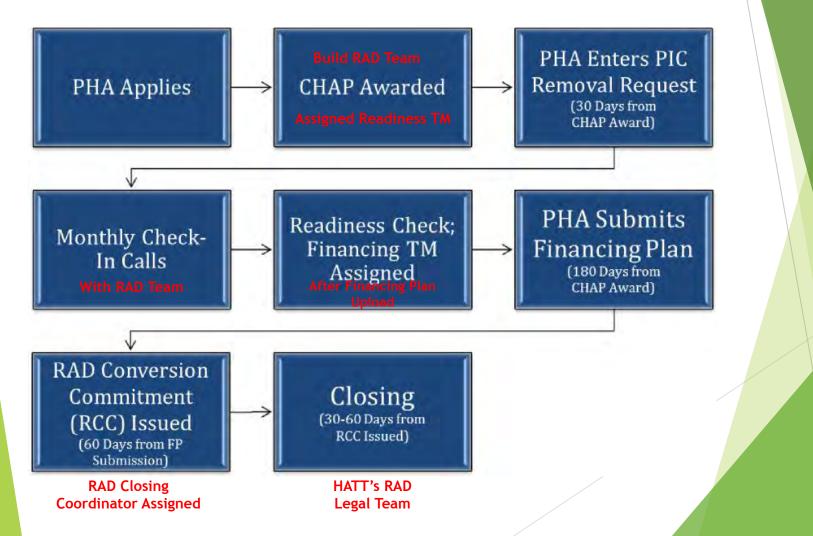
Regulatory: Field Office & Headquarters



HATT Community & Staff Housing Authority Texarkana Texas

A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

HUD's Standard Conversion Process



HATT's RAD Pre-Development Procurement Activities

- RAD Physical Conditions Assessment (RPCA) process
- Other pre-development processes: including environmental assessments, market studies, survey and title work
- Design process: including procuring and managing architects and engineers

Readiness Check; Financing TM Assigned PHA Submits Financing Plan (180 Days from CHAP Award)

 Financing process: including negotiating and obtaining financial commitments from lenders and equity investors Monthly Check-In Calls

Closing Process

RAD Conversion Commitment (RCC) Issued (60 Days from FP Submission)

Closing (30-60 Days from RCC Issued)

Other Nuggets

- RAD Rents Are based on the PIC unit profile. Incorrect designations may adversely affect your RAD Rents.
- Team Dynamics Are Important
- Communication is Key
- PHA Mindset
- RAD Transaction Managers (TM)
 - Readiness TM process all changes in the CHAP as well as any milestone extension requests
 - Financial TM review and approve the PHA's Financing Plan (once approved RCC is issued to solidify financing)
 - RAD Closing Coordinator Closing Coordinator

