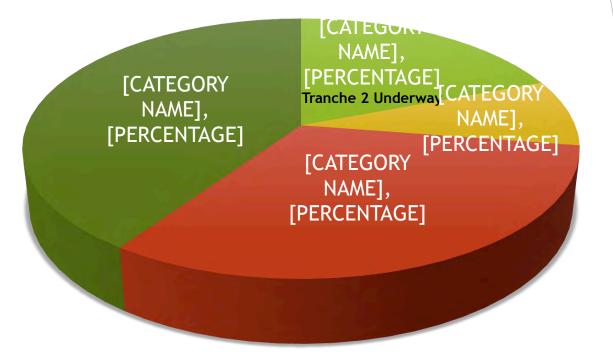


Asset Type	Units
Conventional (LIPH)	392
Market	128
Premier (Tax Credit)	394
Housing Choice Vouchers	622
Total	1,536

### 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

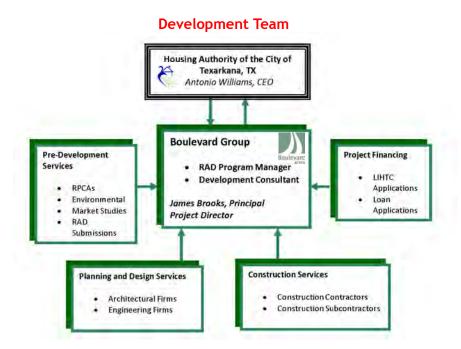
## Self-Development: Advantages & Disadvantages

- 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

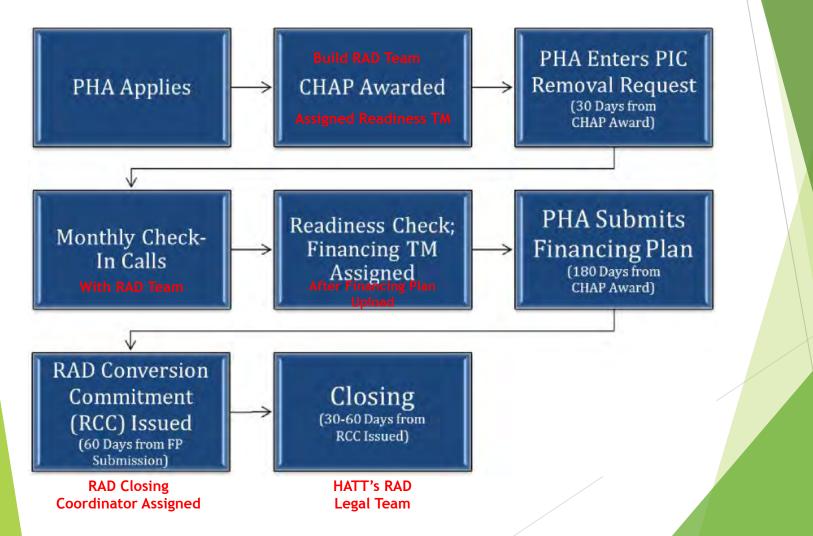
### Regulatory: Field Office & Headquarters



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

