



Year 15 for Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Partnerships

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Introductions



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Firm Overview

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Notable Changes Potentially Impacting Year 15 Issues

- **Extended Use Periods**
- **Qualified Contracts**
- **Related Party Rules Impacting Resyndication**
- **Business Deal / Split of Capital Transaction Proceeds**

Developer and Investor Perspectives Regarding Investor Exits

- **Common Ground – Developers and Investors May Agree that Investor Should Exit**
 - Developer's Motivation: Investor Consent, Reporting Requirements, Asset Management Fees
 - Investor's Motivation: End of Credit Period/Recapture Period, Limited Future Cash Flow, Ongoing Losses, Reputation/Being a "Good Partner"
- **Differing Perspectives – Developers and Investors May Disagree on How Much Exit Should Cost**
 - Developer's View: Investor Received the Benefits it Bargained For and Should Exit for a Nominal Amount
 - Investor's View: If there is Back-End Value in the Project Investor Should Be Entitled to its Share

Negotiating Investor Exit Price

- **Determining Back-End Value**
 - Appraisal; Broker's Opinion of Value; Capital Needs Assessment; Reserves; Cash Balances; Soft Debt; Nonprofit Right of First Refusal
 - Easier to Negotiate Investor Exit When All Agree No Back-End Value
- **Developer/Investor Relationship May Play a Role in Negotiations**
 - Regardless of the Exit Provisions in the Equity Documents the Parties are Free to Negotiate
 - Multiple Projects Closed Between Developer and Investor
 - Future Projects Contemplated

Exit Taxes

- **Exit Taxes are Triggered by Negative Balance in Investor's Capital Account**
- **Exit Taxes Can Impact the Cost of Exit under a Fair Market Value Purchase Option or Right of First Refusal**
- **Consider Ways to Minimize Exit Taxes**
 - **Reallocating Losses to Developer after 10-Year Credit Period**
 - **Foregoing Certain Depreciation Deductions**
 - **Reducing Interest Rates on Related Party Debt**

Tax Concepts Influencing Investor Exit Provisions in Equity Documents

- **Equity Investor vs Lender**
- **Tax Credits are Allocated to Partners in a Partnership**
- **Equity Investor Must be Respected for Federal Tax Purposes as a Partner (Downside Risk and Upside Reward)**
- **Drafting Exit Provisions to Limit Investor's Exit Price May Jeopardize Allocation of Tax Credit to Investor – It's a Balance**
- **Tax Principles Allow for Arms-Length Negotiations Between Unrelated Parties with Divergent Interests**

Investor Exit Provisions in the Equity Documents



- **Investor's Unilateral Right to Put its Interest for Nominal Amount**
 - Investor Can Exercise After Expiration of 10-Year Credit Period
 - Developer Can't Force the Investor to Exercise (Limiting Investor's Upside)
- **Developer's Fair Market Value Purchase Option (Property or Investor Interest)**
 - Developer Can Exercise After Expiration of 15-Year Compliance Period
 - Agreements Vary on How Much Detail Provided Regarding Determining Fair Market Value
 - More Detail Instructing the Appraiser on How to Value May Suggest the Exit Price is Not Based on Fair Market Value
- **Valuing the Investor's Interest in the Partnership**
 - Common Approach is for Appraiser to Value Property and Determine Amount Investor Would Receive Upon Sale
 - Consider Investor's Ongoing Rights as a Partner (Consent Rights; Ability to Force a Sale of the Property)
 - Split of Capital Transaction Proceeds May Be Impacted by Capital Account Balances Leading to Unexpected Results
 - Drafting Equity Documents to Minimize Risk by Ignoring Capital Accounts May Result in Undermining Tax Position

Nonprofit Right of First Refusal

- The Internal Revenue Code Provides an Exception to Fair Market Value Requirement for Qualified Nonprofits / Government Agencies
- A Qualified Nonprofit May Acquire the Property at the End of Compliance Period for Minimum Purchase Price Equal to Outstanding Debt Plus Exit Taxes
- Some Uncertainty Under the Code (Right of First Refusal to Acquire Property vs. Investor's Interest; Right of First Refusal vs. Purchase Option)
- Investor's Negative Capital Account Balance Affects Right of First Refusal Price Due to Exit Taxes
- Draft Equity Documents to Provide for as Broad a Right of First Refusal as Law Allows (Including Sufficient Time to Exercise)

Investor Changes/Transfers

- **Careful Drafting is Key to Documenting Intent of Parties Regarding Investor Exit Provisions**
 - Investors May Go Out of Business or Be Acquired
 - Even If Dealing with Original Investor in Year 15 the Business People May Have Changed
 - Investors May Voluntarily Transfer Their Interests/Portfolios to Other Investors
- **So-called “Aggregators” May Be Motivated to Extract As Much Value as Possible**
 - Negotiate to Draft Equity Documents to Require Developer Consent to Investor Transfer
 - Developer Consent May Vary (Sole Discretion vs. Reasonable Discretion) Based on Timing of Investor Transfer (Prior to or After Investor Capital Fully Contributed)
 - Expand on Definition of Reasonable Discretion (Financial Capability; Business Disputes; List of Prohibited Transfers to Bad Actors)

Decision Makers on Investor Exit Price (Syndicator/Upper Tier Investors)

- **Multi-Investor Funds May Give More Discretion to the Syndicator to Act in Accordance with Parameters Set Forth in Upper Tier Fund Documents**
- **Proprietary Funds May Require More Input/Consent from Upper Tier Investor**
- **Direct Investors May Have Different Internal Departments with Different Objectives**

Documenting the Investor Exit

- Documents Often Include: Transfer Agreement; Assignment of Interest; Amendment to Equity Documents
- Document Provisions May Vary Depending on Timing of Investor Exit (Year 10 vs. Year 15)
- Transfer Tax Implications of Transferring Investor's Interest
- Consider the Appropriate Entity to Acquire Investor's Interest
- Consider Other Consents/Notices Required (Loan Documents/HUD Requirements)

Key Take-Aways

- **Tax Issues Play a Role as Well as Business Issues – Drafting Equity Documents to Limit Investor Exit Price May Adversely Impact Allocation of Tax Credits**
- **Focus on Financial Projections as Early as Possible in Closing Process to Understand Projected Capital Account Balances and Exit Taxes Which Affect Exit Price**
- **Negotiate Investor Transfer Provisions as Part of the LOI Negotiations**
 - **More Leverage When Investors Want to Sign Up a Deal**

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