How to Make Housing Happen – A Case Study on Best Practices for Residential Development

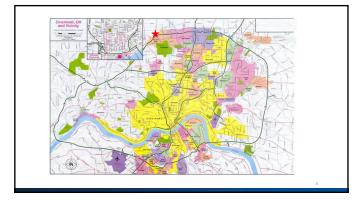
Local Government Officials Conference - March 2024

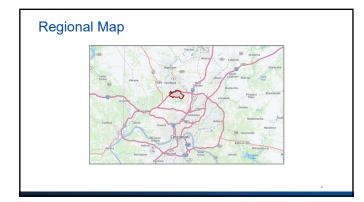
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Agenda

- Project Overview
- Incentives
- Public Improvements
- Financing
- Role of Fiscal Officer









Demographics

Population -	19,971
Assessed Valuation -	\$512,630,020
Median Home Value -	\$125,400
Median Family Income-	\$73,259
Median Household Income -	\$58,257
Per Capita Income -	\$30,048
Residential Property Effective I	Rates – 65.626 mills

Demographics (continued) Existing Housing Stock – 7,693 units Owner Occupied – 55.4% Rental – 44.6% Average age – 38.5 years Median age – 36.1 years Only 1 housing development in the last 20 years

Citywide Redevelopment Plan 2007

- Need to redevelop commercial property
- Lack of development ready sites
- Need for more housing options
- Maintain stable neighborhoods
- \succ Fill gap in housing supply



Forest Park Redevelopment Plan

- > Aging and typically one dimensional housing stock
- Home purchasing power exceeds available options
- Single family for sale housing with intermediate to upper end price point were needed
- Identify locations within City



Recognize that different geographic areas need different strategies, investments, financing mechanisms and incentives

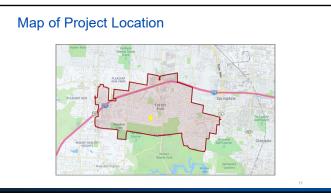


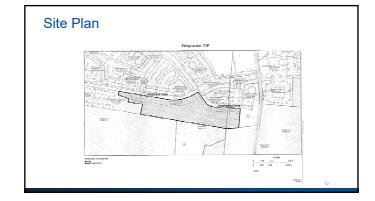
Project

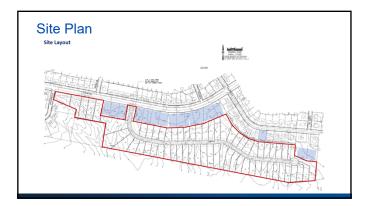
- ➢ 35 acres
- 60 detached single family for sale homes One Developer and multiple builders



- Target value \$400,000
- > Internal street, water & sewer infrastructure







What does it take	to make it happen?
Developer Benefits:	Assistance with infrastructure Residential TIF Special Assessments SIB Loan Financing
Homebuyer Benefits:	Property tax abatements Community Reinvestment Area (CRA)

Special Assessments

In General:

- > Are requested by property owner (Developer) via Petition
- Are paid by property owners who benefit from the infrastructure improvement
- Are billed and collected by the County Auditor on the property tax bills
- > Have tax lien priority status
- Provide a more secure revenue stream to repay debt obligation

Waycross Project

- CRA 100% property tax exemption 15 years
 - Abatement of taxes on new building value
 - > Land is not abated and will continue to pay property taxes
 - Commences separately for each house
- Special Assessments 50% of CRA value 15 years
 - > Additional "taxes" requested by property owner
 - > Used to pay for infrastructure improvements
 - > Term to match up with CRA exemption
- > Net benefit to new buyer 50% tax abatement 15 years

Tax Increment Financing (TIF)

In General:

- Property Tax Exemption on the increased value of the land and building
- Property taxes are replaced with Service Payments in Lieu of Taxes
- Service Payments are the same amount as taxes which have been exempted
- > Redirection of taxes to pay for public infrastructure

Waycross Project TIF

- > 100% of new value exempted for a term of 30 years
- Year 1-15 TIF will generate service payments on land value only - CRA will exempt building value
- Years 16-30 TIF will generate service payments on land and building value
- School approved the TIF with a compensation package make whole after debt service

Waycross Project

- Cost of Public Infrastructure \$3,600,000
- Paid with Special Assessments and TIF Service Payments after CRA
- SIB Loan Financing
 - Lower interest cost
 - ➢ SIB rate 3% market rate 5%
 - Deferred amortization schedule



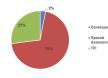
State Infrastructure Bank (SIB) Loan

- Low interest loan from State to pay construction cost of new road
- Debt Obligation of City
- > Waycross Loan:
 - Amount \$4,328,954; Term 20 years; Interest rate 3% (current market rates 5%)
 - Sources of Repayment: Special Assessments & TIF Service Payments

Cost Allocation

Public Improvements - \$3,600,000

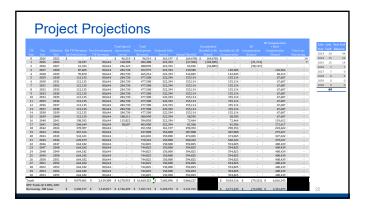
Developer – 3% Special Assessments – 70% TIF – 27%

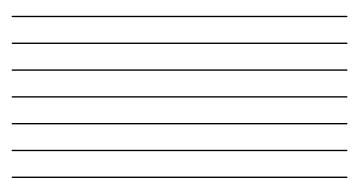


Total Project - \$25M to \$30M

Developer: 17.5% Land acquisition and site development \$5M Builders Homes: 69.9% Construct homes - \$18M to \$20M Public: 12.6% Infrastructure Improvements - \$3.6M

> • Developer • Builder Homes • Public





Critical Documents

- Development Agreement
- Construction Agency Agreement
- School Compensation Agreement
- Special Assessment Petition
- SIB Loan Agreement



Critical Document Elements

- How to allocate development risk
- Commitments
- Responsibilities
- ➤ Duties
- ➤ Time schedule
- Quality standards

Managing Risk

- Minimum Service Payments
- Letter of Credit
- Payment Guarantee
- Construction Guaranty



Project Development Key Points and Agreements

- City Economic Development Fees
- City ordinances outline the fees for economic development project in the City based upon the financial components of a specific deal.
- The purpose is to cover costs incurred by the City to determine project viability and for oversight of financing mechanisms used to pay for capital infrastructure costs that may be a part of a project.

Project Development Key Points and Agreements

Flow of Funds Priority of Payments:

Special Assessments will be used to pay SIB Loan debt service TIF Service Payments will first be used to pay SIB Loan debt service

- If certain Performance Metrics are met, TIF Service Payments can be used to reimburse Developer for previous Minimum Service Payments
- Then TIF Service Payments will be used to pay School Compensation
- > Excess TIF to the City of Forest Park TIF Fund

Project Development Key Points and Agreements

Requirements to meet specified minimum development standards:

- ➤ Lot sales \$80,000
- > Value of homes \$320,000
- Total value \$400,000

Will be used to determine whether the Developer qualifies to be reimbursed for certain costs from excess revenue

Project Development Agreement Key Points

> Developer Guaranty to make annual debt service payments for the SIB loan.

- Funded at closing to guarantee minimum service payments
- The Guarantor will continue to maintain sufficient assets equal to: > 125% of average annual SIB loan debt service
- The Guarantor will maintain unencumbered current liquid assets in excess of the aggregate amount of debt service payable within the immediate 12-month period.
- Development agreement defines financial triggers that allow for a reduction in the credit enhancements depending on the revenue generation of the funding sources intended to repay the SIB loan debt service payments.

Project Development Agreement Key Points

Construction Manager At Risk Agreement

- > Developer will construct road, as agent of City
- Road must be constructed by developer in accordance with City and State rules and requirements
- Road land will be dedicated initially
- Road will not be accepted until completed and approved by City Engineer

Fiscal Officer Roles and Responsibilities

Administer: Financing Proceeds Construction Invoices Debt Service Payments CRA Applications TIF DTE Applications Service Payments School Compensation Developer Compliance



Impact of Administering

➤ Staff

- ➢ Resources
- ➤ Expertise

Outside Administrator

> Third Party Professionals





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