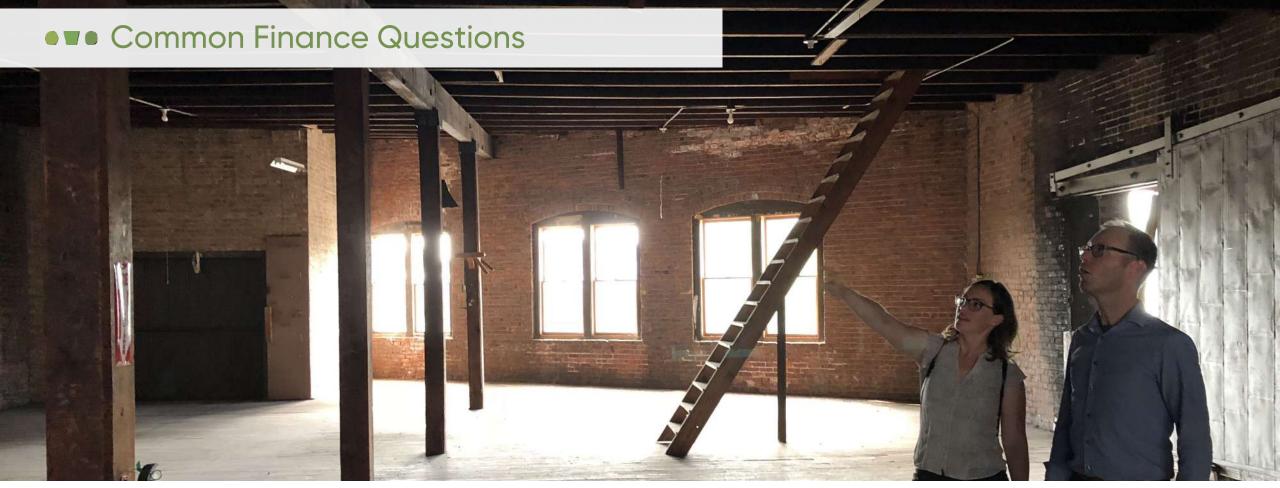




Designing versatile, livable, and sustainable places for people.

Studio GWA is a creative, visionary team that believes in engaging the community through design. We are well-versed in urban and architectural design, economic development, real estate development, planning, placemaking, and other services that have benefited communities throughout the Midwest.





Will it appraise?

Are there incentives?

What if I don't have money?

Market conditions?

Can I phase it?





There are two types of historic tax credits, state and federal, and both are a credit on income tax. Many states have a tax credit ranging anywhere from 15-25%, and the federal tax credit is 20%. Put them together, and you're looking at a large percentage of project costs being eligible for HTCs.

View your state's HTC program status here.



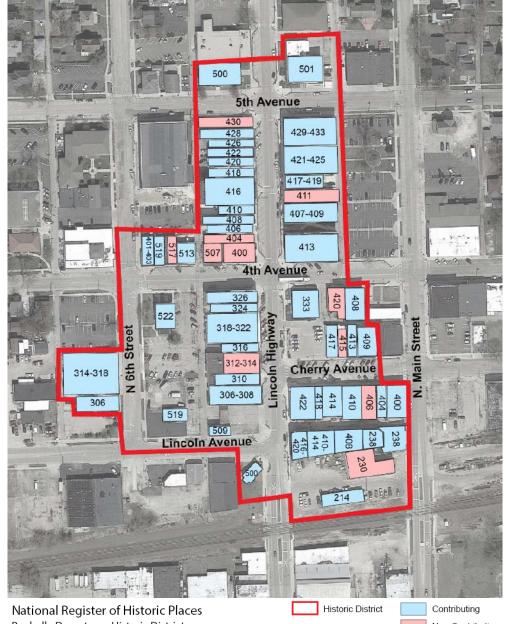
■ Is My Building Eligible?

In most states, the building must be:

- Individually listed on National Register of Historic Places;
- A contributing building within a National Register District;
- Or be a district certified by the NPS for the purposes of the federal tax credit program.

Criteria for listing on National Register:

- History
- Architecture (type, period, method of construction)
- **Events**
- Persons



Rochelle Downtown Historic District







A 1927 automotive garage...

Undergoes a substantial rehabilitation...

For an income-producing use.

The project must follow standards developed by the Secretary of the Interior.

This applies to both exterior and interior work. The property must have an income-producing use once it's been redeveloped, such as a restaurant, apartment, or an event space. And, you'll need to spend enough on the rehabilitation. This program is for major renovations rather than for small repair projects.





Hard Costs

This includes demolition and construction within the building envelope, roof repair, windows, and more.

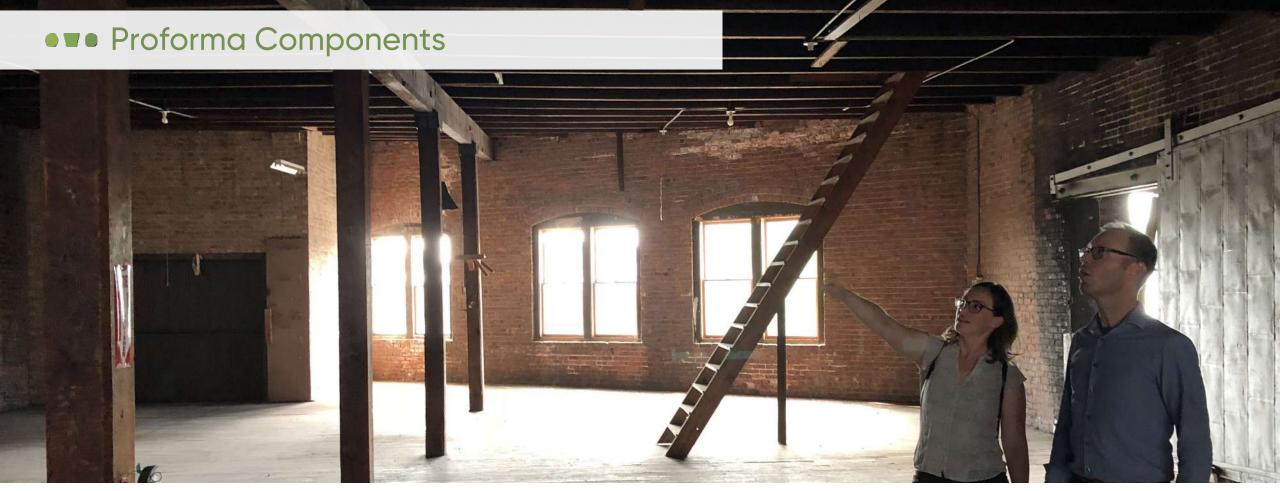
Soft Costs

This can include architectural and engineering fees, legal fees, permits, historic tax credit consulting fees, the developer fee, and more.

Ineligible Expenses

Historic tax credits cannot be applied to every expense. Costs related to buying the building, financing fees, additions such as rooftop decks, site work and non-fixed items like furniture and equipment are among the expenses that do not qualify.





Construction Costs (hard)

Development costs (soft)

Income

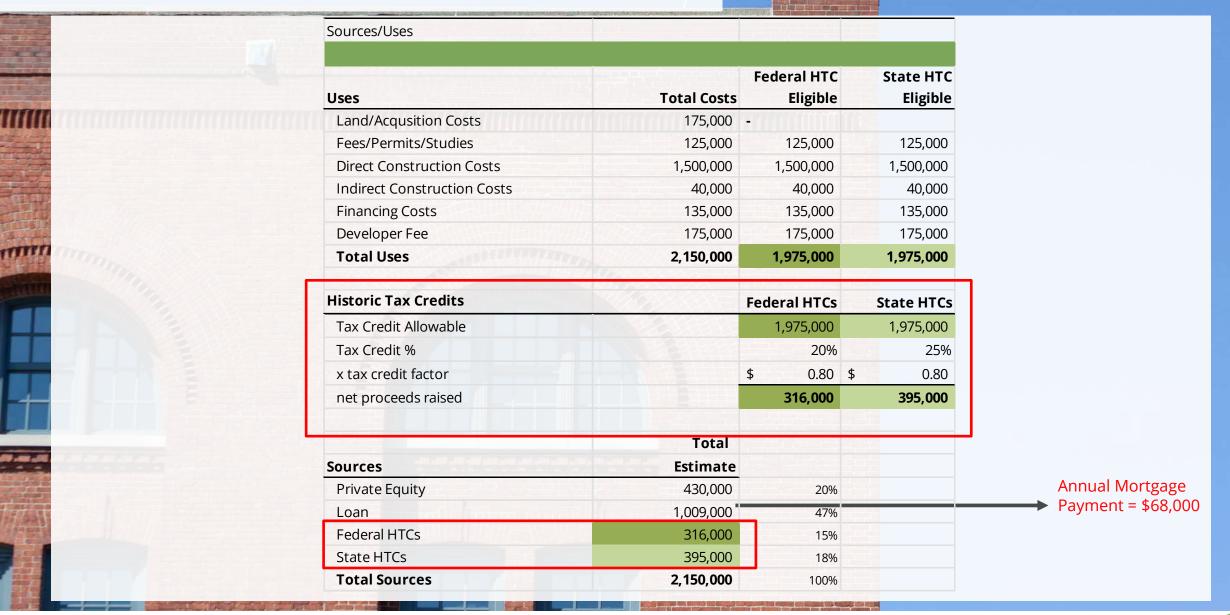
Operating Expenses

Sources and Uses

Cash Flow

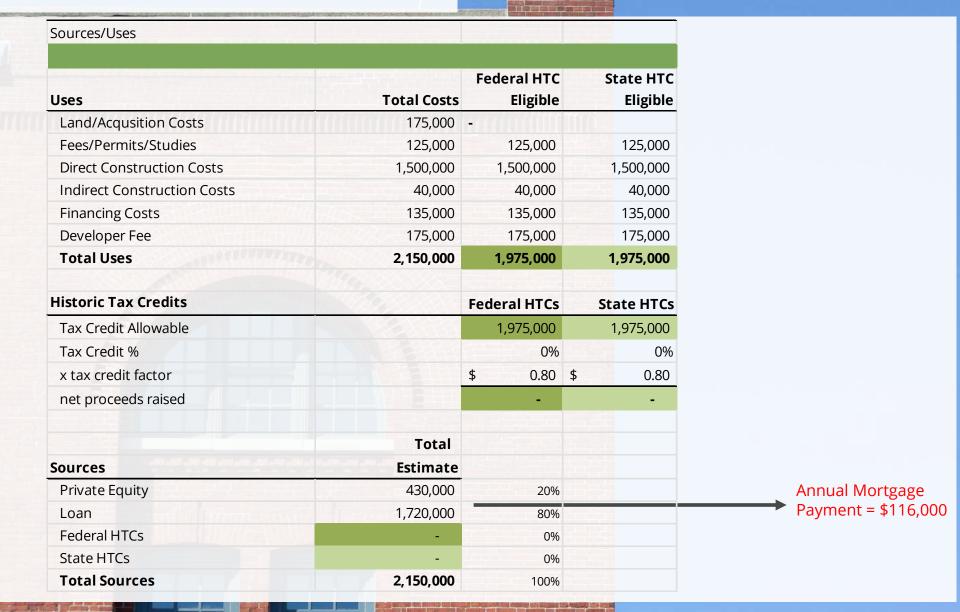


Filling the Gap

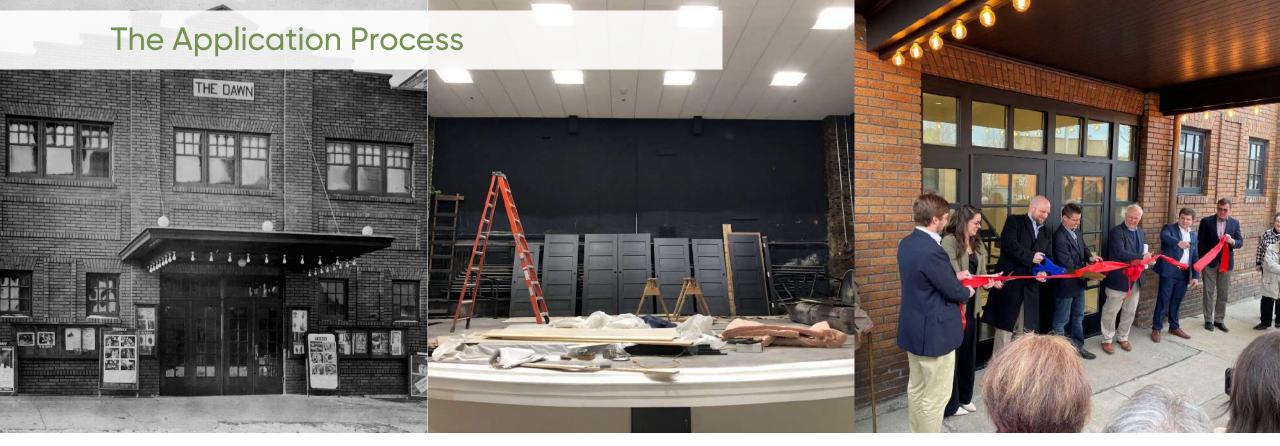




Filling the Gap







Part 1: Evaluation of Significance

The National Park Service (NPS) determines whether the building contributes to the historic district. Buildings individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places are already certified historic structures and are not subject to the Part 1 application.

Part 2: Description of Rehabilitation

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) reviews the project to ensure compliance with the Standards for Rehabilitation. Owners are encouraged to work with a Historic Tax Credit Consultant to complete this application.

Part 3: Historic Preservation Certification

The NPS evaluates the project against the work proposed in the Part 2. Buildings that meet the Standards are considered "certified rehabilitations" and can therefore receive HTCs.





Standards may restrict project elements.

The Standards for Rehabilitation may not align with your project needs. An addition, for example, or the modification of a corridor may not meet the Standards.

Adequate tax liability.

The HTCs may not be relevant to your tax situation. If so, you may be able to partner with someone with an eligible tax liability.

Partnership for five years.

The IRS can recapture the credits if the property is sold and/or is no longer used for an income-producing purpose during this timeframe.

Small projects limit potential investors.

HTC investors are typically individuals who have a high tax liability and look for large projects, as they can purchase a large amount of credits.

Pairing with SBA 504 loan

While HTCs pair well with TIF, LIHTC, and other incentives, they do not pair with the SBA 504 Loan Program.





They close the gap.

When the budget is tight, HTCs can make the project financially feasible.

They reduce the risk.

Adding HTCs to the capital stack lessens the need for personal equity, city incentives, and the overall loan amount.

They pair well.

HTCs are compatible with most other incentives (e.g. TIF, façade improvement programs).

They are versatile.

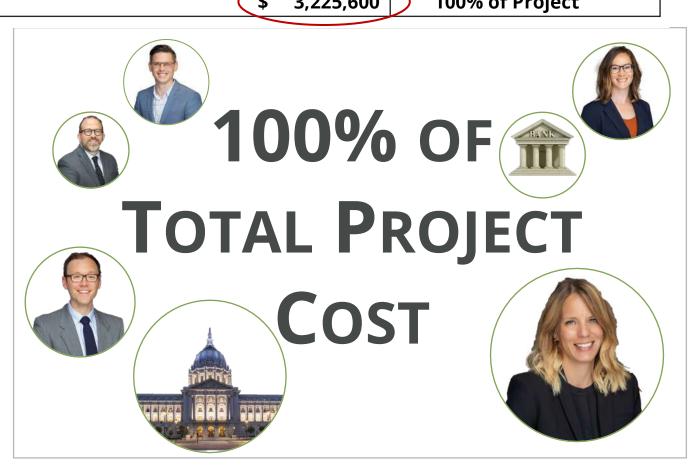
You can claim the credit for yourself to reduce tax liability, or bring on a partner who can use them instead.



Funding Sources	Notes
Private Equity	\$ 645,120 20%
Bank Loan	\$ 928,960 29%
Federal HTC's	\$ 645,120 20% of TDC
State HTC's	\$ 806,400 25% of TDC
Residential Program	\$ 200,000 6%
Total Funding	\$ 3,225,600 \ 100% of Project

TOTAL FUNDING

\$3,225,600







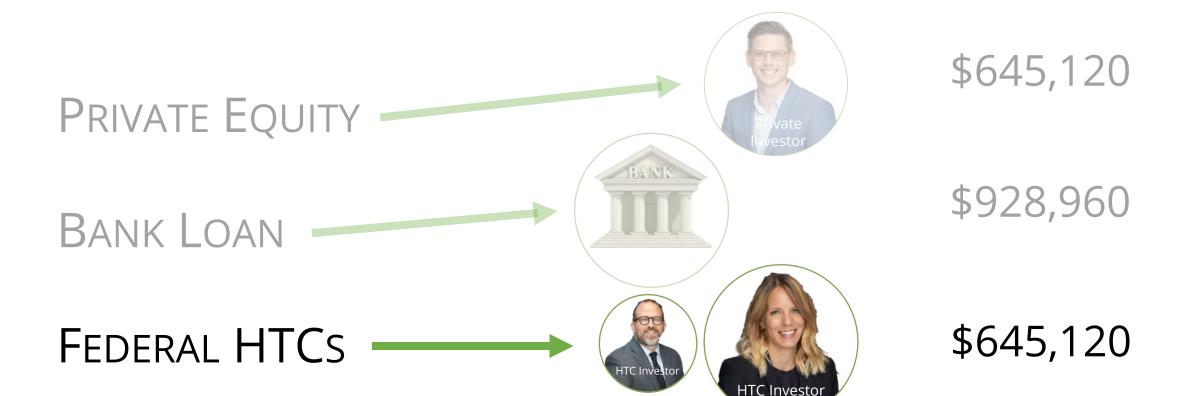
\$645,120





\$645,120

\$928,960









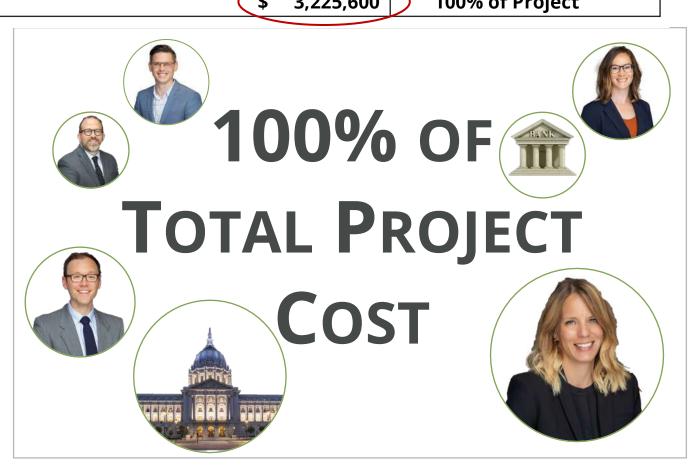




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Before Midtown Faust

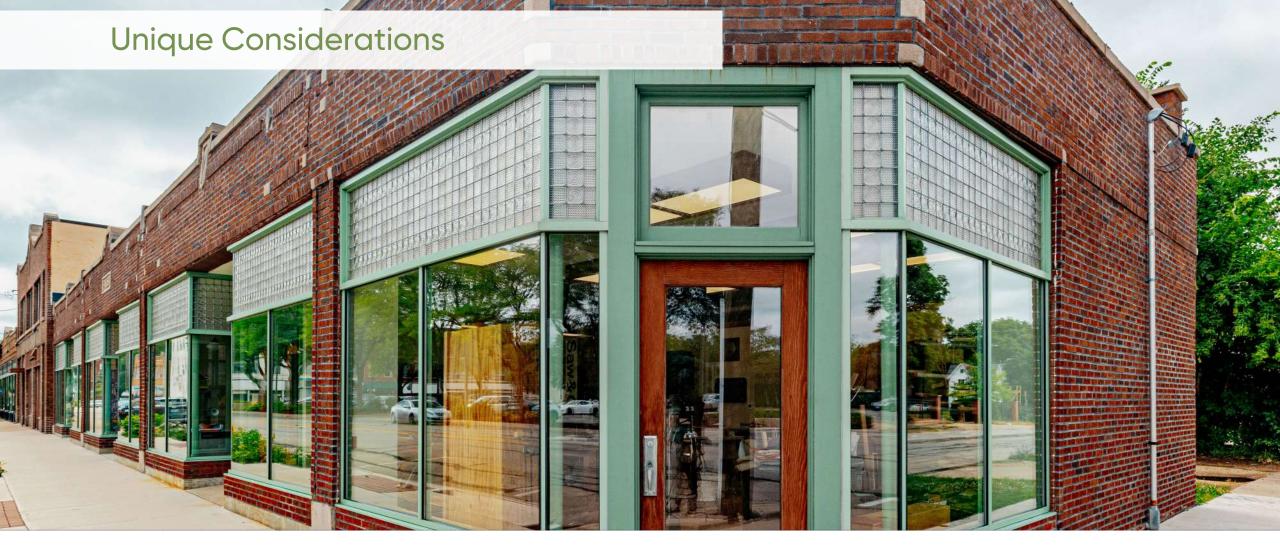












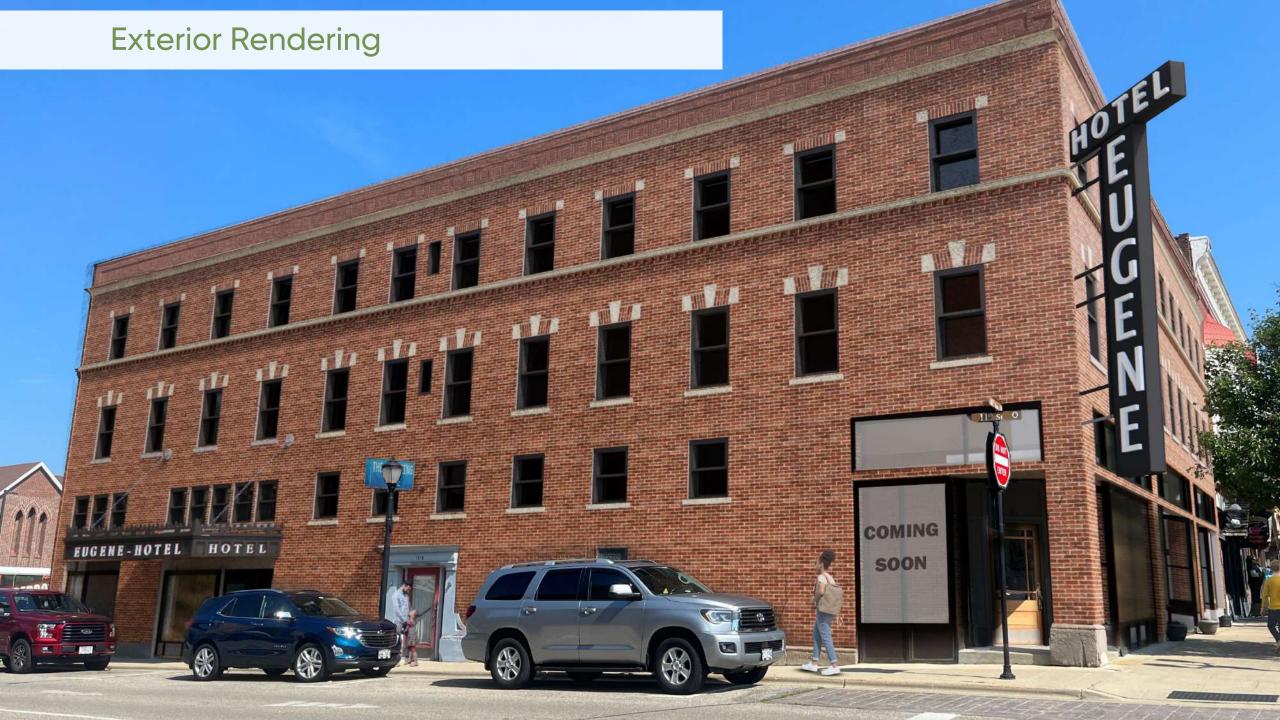
Innovative HTC Structure

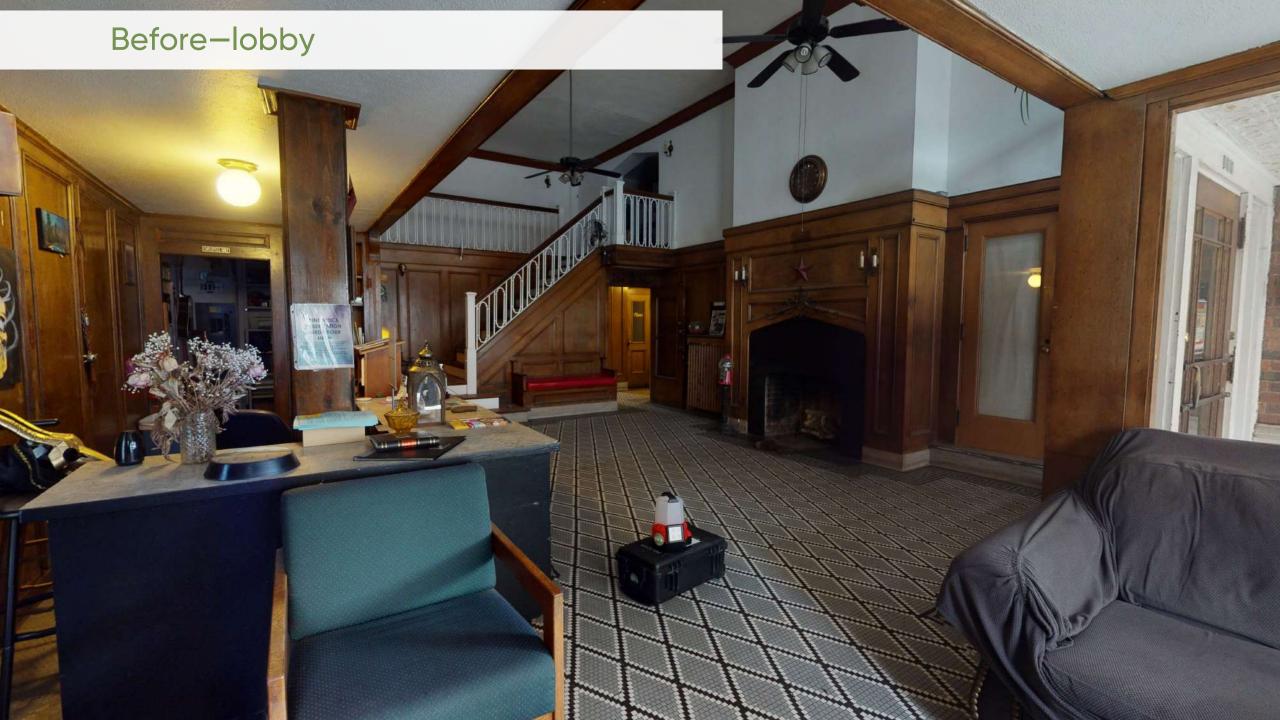
Sustainability

Neighborhood Impact



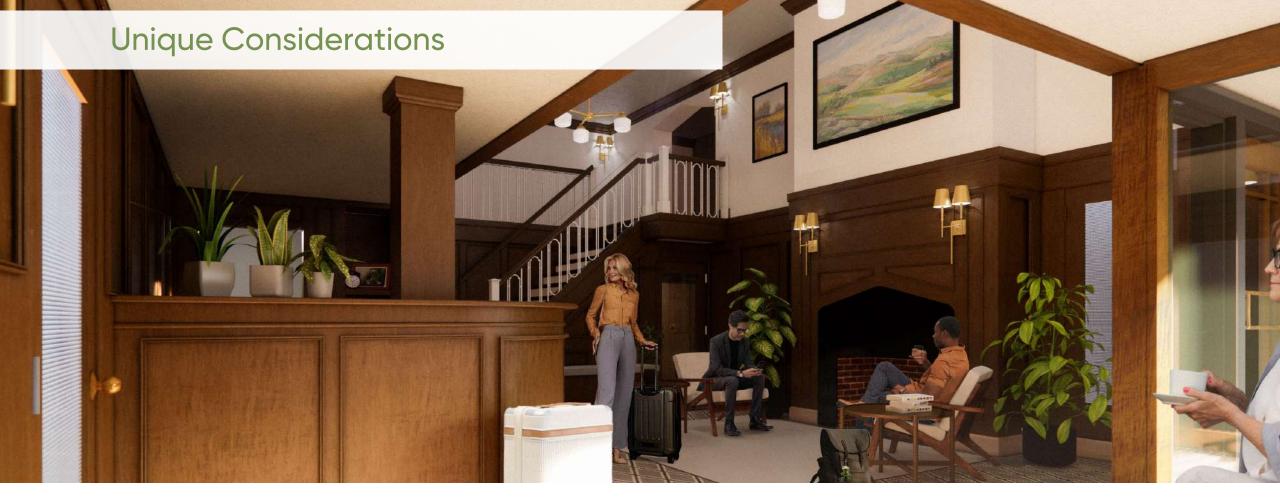












Project History

Declared Need

Financial Exploration



